



# Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*)

Vulnerability: Increase Likely

Confidence: Low

Vulnerability Factors	D	SD	N	SI	I	GI	Unknown or N/A
B1. Sea level rise			*				
B2a. Natural barriers			*				
B2b. Anthropogenic barriers			*				
B3. Human response to CC			*				
C1. Dispersal/Movement			*				
C2ai. Historical thermal niche (GIS)			*				
C2aii. Physiological thermal niche		*	*	*			
C2bi. Historical hydro niche (GIS)			*				
C2bii. Physiological hydro niche		*	*	*			
C2c. Disturbance regime		*	*				
C2d. Ice & Snow habitats			*				
C3. Physical habitat restrictions		*					
C4a. Biotic habitat dependence			*	*			
C4b. Dietary versatility		*	*				
C4d. Biotic dispersal dependence			*				
C4e. Interactions with other species			*				
C5a. Genetic variation							*
C5b. Genetic bottlenecks			*				
C6. Phenological response			*	*			*
D1. CC-related distribution response							*

D=Decrease vulnerability, SD=Somewhat decrease vulnerability, N=Neutral effect, SI=Slightly increase vulnerability, I=Increase vulnerability, GI=Greatly increase vulnerability.

no long-term datasets for Common Redpoll breeding or migration activities and so little is known regarding phenology in this species (S. Sharbaugh, pers. comm.).

In general, this assessment suggests that Common Redpolls will likely increase in Arctic Alaska under the current projections of climate change. They would likely take advantage of new shrubby nesting habitats and have enough flexibility, both physiologically and behaviorally, to cope with expected climate changes over the next 50 years in Arctic Alaska.

## Literature Cited

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The Wilderness Society (TWS) and Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP), Projected (2001-2099: A1B scenario) monthly total potential evapotranspiration from 5 AR4 GCMs that perform best across Alaska and the Arctic, utilizing 2km downscaled temperature as model inputs. <http://www.snap.uaf.edu/data.php>.