



Carbon Pollution: A Game Changer for America's Hunting and Fishing Heritage

CLIMATE CHANGE

Carbon pollution from coal-burning power plants, refineries, and vehicles is causing worldwide climate change. America's wildlife is threatened by these assaults unknown until modern times. Fish are disappearing from lakes and streams, big game populations are being pushed out of their historic range, and duck wetland habitats are vanishing. From sea level to the highest mountain peaks, entire ecosystems are in retreat.

Changes from carbon pollution are leading to direct habitat loss as well as more insidious changes, such as decreases in snowpack that result in a massive loss of fish spawning sites and increased summertime temperatures that will change the wildlife communities of forests and streams forever. Many wildlife species are struggling to adapt. Some never will.

In a single generation, the future of fish and game is changing. Scientists predict that rising global temperatures could move 30% of all plant and wildlife species toward extinction in the lifetime of a child born today.¹ Taking action to reduce carbon pollution and confront our climate crisis will greatly benefit wildlife and our outdoor heritage.

America has a choice: Clean air, clean water, and healthy wildlife populations, or a polluted future where the only winners are special interests. This nation's core of conservationists, hunters, and anglers has a proud legacy of working to protect wildlife and must continue to do so as our world warms.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT WORKS

Passed by Congress with overwhelming bi-partisan support 40 years ago, the Clean Air Act has been one of the starting points for our country's proud legacy of environmental protection. This act has a strong and proven track record of protecting our lakes, forests, wildlife, national parks, and other natural treasures from the devastating impacts of air pollution while allowing our economy to prosper.

Modern threats of carbon pollution will change the game for American hunters and anglers. The Clean Air Act is a critical tool that we need available to significantly reduce this carbon pollution that is wreaking havoc on wildlife.

Now, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to update the nation's pollution standards to address the wildlife impacts caused by the carbon pollution that leads to climate change. It is essential that EPA move forward on this important work to protect wildlife and our outdoor heritage from the worst effects of a climate change.

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Colorado: Wildlife Icons at Risk

Carbon pollution from coal-burning power plants is causing world-wide climate change. In Colorado, climate change will include higher annual average temperatures, decreased water supplies, and decreased springtime snowpack which leads to reduced summer streamflows.² Changes in the earth's climate directly threaten two pastimes treasured in Colorado and across our nation – recreational fishing and hunting.

In 2006, over 660,000 anglers and 259,000 hunters came to Colorado to hunt and fish on its lands and waters. Fishing and hunting are not just recreational pastimes; they are also a major contributor to the Colorado economy. These 919,000 sportsmen and women generated over \$986 million in revenue in that year alone.³ However, this rich community of fish and game, and the economy that depends on it, is at risk from a warming world.



Cutthroat Trout

Fishing for cutthroat trout is an angler favorite in Colorado's cold mountain streams. However, over the last century, populations of this iconic fish have been declining due to a warming climate. Trout fisheries across the west are struggling to maintain stable habitats for cutthroat trout. The timing of peak stream flows from melted snow water are coming earlier and earlier, and with warming waters and lower flows, available spawning habitat will plummet. Droughts, declining reservoir levels, diminished snowpack volumes, and increasingly high temperatures are just some of the impacts cause by climate change.⁴

Sage Grouse

The last few decades have seen a growing decline in sage grouse populations in Colorado and across the West. Disturbances due to development have been the leading cause for this decline, but now a new threat endangers this classic plains bird - climate change. Increasing temperatures and a reduced water supply are leading to an heightened risk of wildfires on the plains of Colorado. The sagebrush, which serves as the key ingredient for a healthy sage grouse habitat is very sensitive to wildfires.⁵ This places the sagebrush ecosystem and sage grouse populations in peril as their habitat begins to vanish.



For American hunters, anglers, and conservationists healthy populations of wildlife are necessary to support our economy and outdoor heritage. It remains critical to speak up for Colorado's iconic species and encourage the Environmental Protection Agency to update the nation's pollution standards.

The EPA must carry out its legal obligation to control carbon pollution that causes climate change from our country's biggest polluters and Congress must oppose all attempts to undermine Clean Air Act programs.

For more information visit the full report: www.nwf.org/gamechangers
Act to protect wildlife from climate change: www.nwf.org/cleanair

¹ Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

² Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States. <http://downloads.globalchange.gov/usimpacts/pdfs/southwest.pdf>.

³ U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation - Colorado.

⁴ National Resources Defense Council and Montana Trout Unlimited. *Trout in Trouble: The Impacts of Global Warming on Trout in the Interior West*, July 2008, <http://www.nrdc.org/globalwarming/trout/ft trout.pdf>.

⁵ Georgetown Climate Center. *Adaptation Case Studies in the Western United States*. <http://www.georgetownclimate.org/resources/adaptation-case-studies-in-the-western-united-states>