

Background

<https://www.essa.com/bcs-most-wanted-assessing-the-impacts-of-invasive-species-on-species-at-risk-in-bc-at-the-2021-invasive-species-research-conference/>



- Once introduced, can it be established?
- Rise or fall under climate change?

Background



Eleutherodactylus coqui
(iNaturalist © Flaxington)



Eleutherodactylus johnstonei
(iNaturalist © Dave Mangham)



Eleutherodactylus planirostris
(iNaturalist © revasius)



- Three closely related invasive frogs from the Caribbean islands
- Introduced to Hawaii, Florida, South America, Southeast Asia, etc.



Method Summary

Data collection



Occurrence points of
three species



Bioclim variables of
the present and
the future (~2100)
SSP1-2.6 = best-case
& SSP5-8.5 = worst-case

Data processing



Correcting sampling bias

Removing correlation
Applying dispersal ability

Data analysis

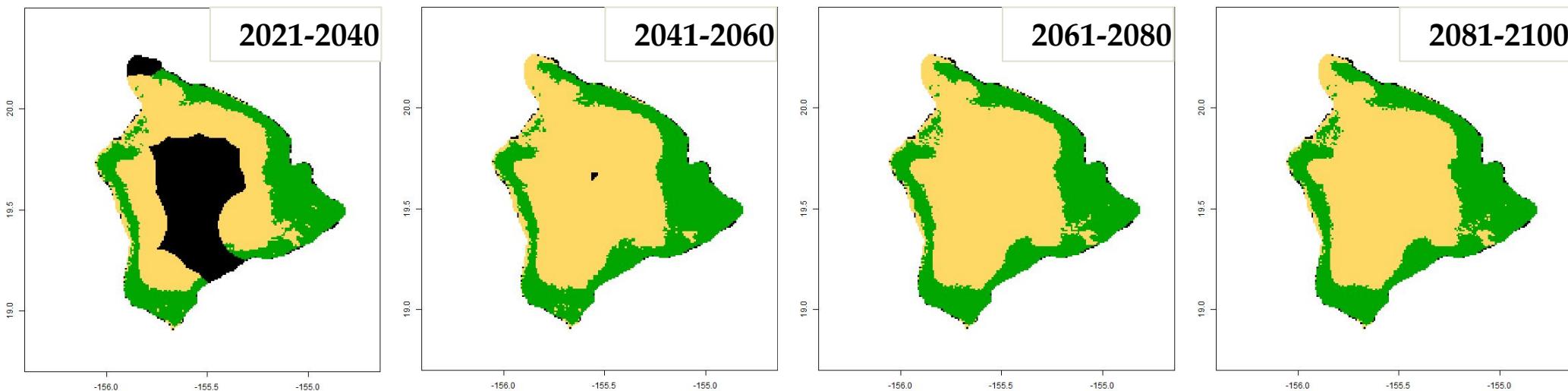
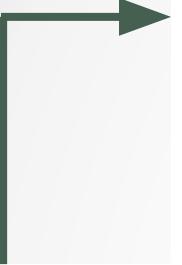


Ecological niche modeling
(the present)

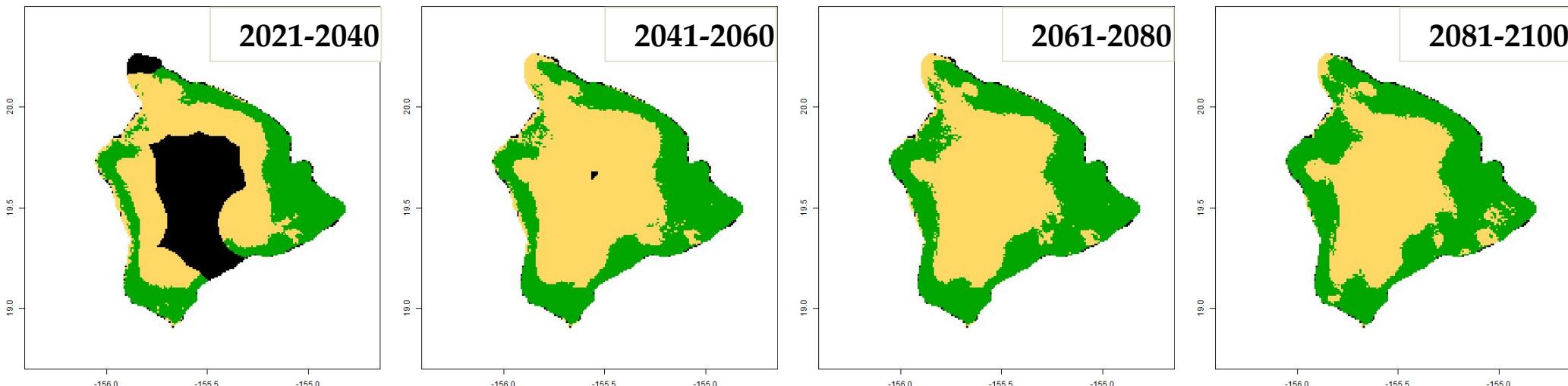
Future projection
(~2040)
(~2060)
(~2080)
(~2100)

Results: *E. coqui* (Hawaii)

Best case

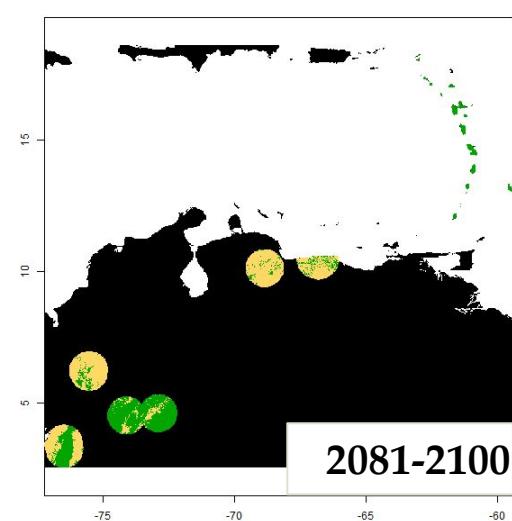
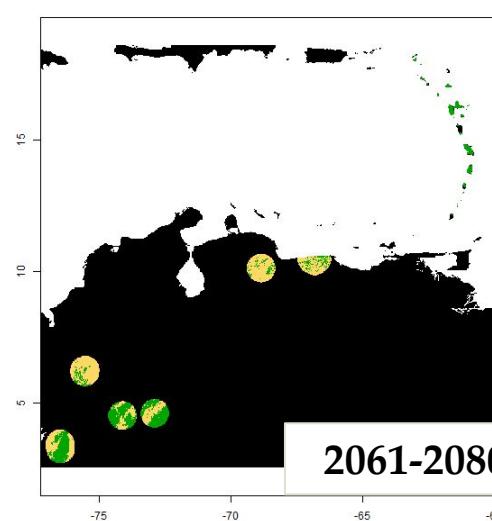
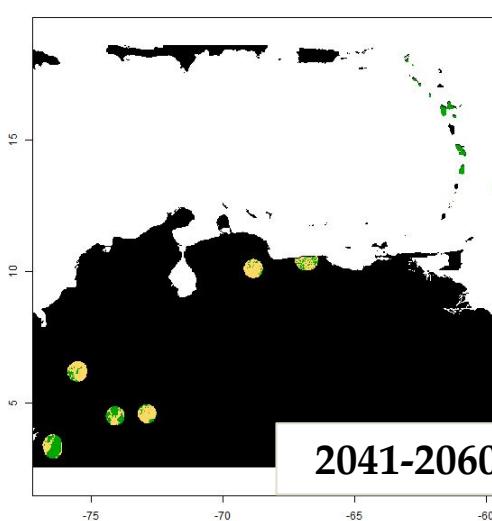
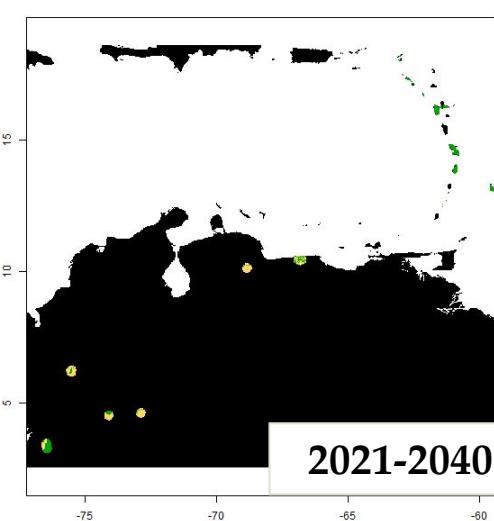
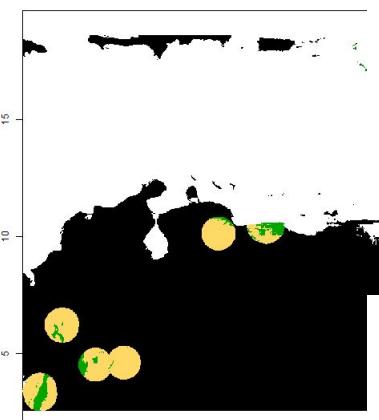
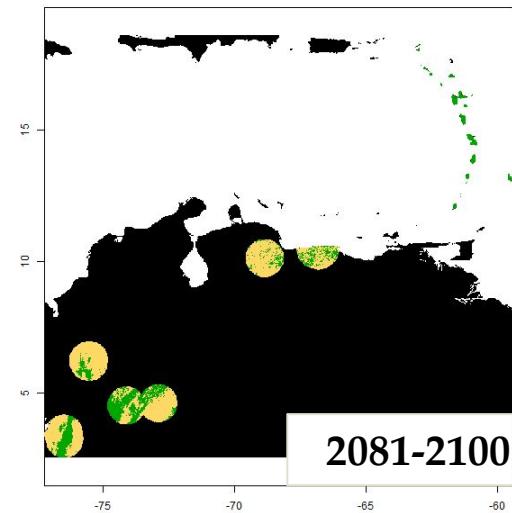
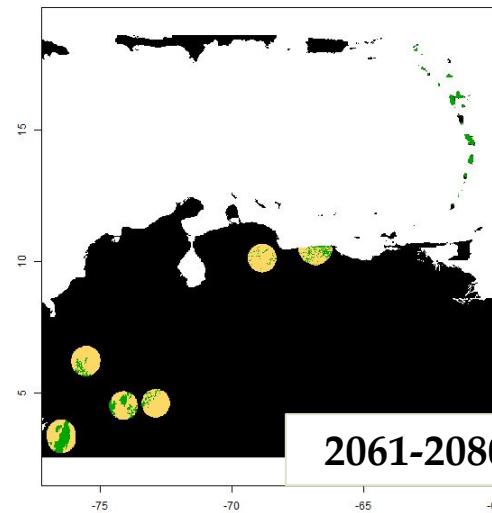
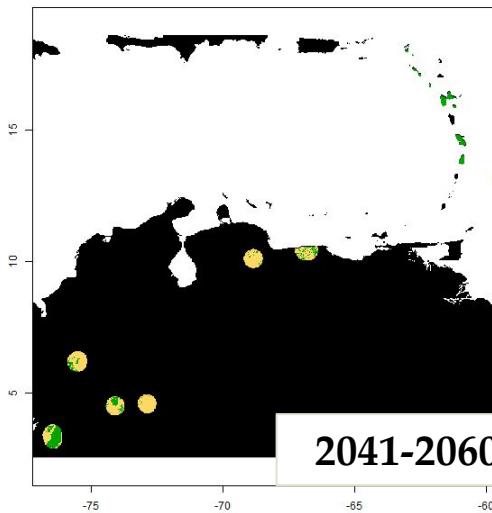
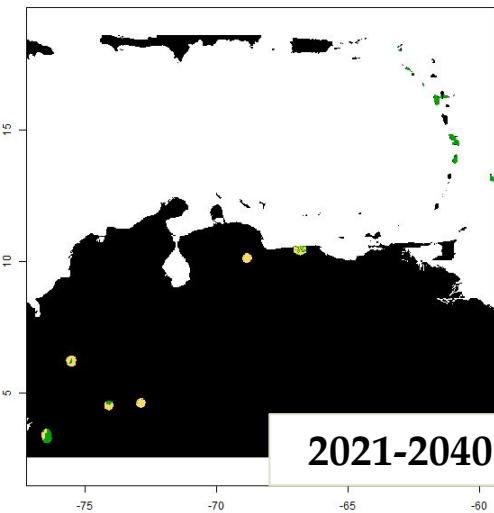
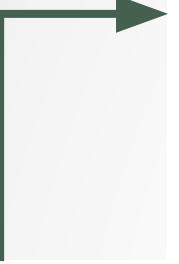


Worst case



Results: *E. johnstonei* (South America)

Best case

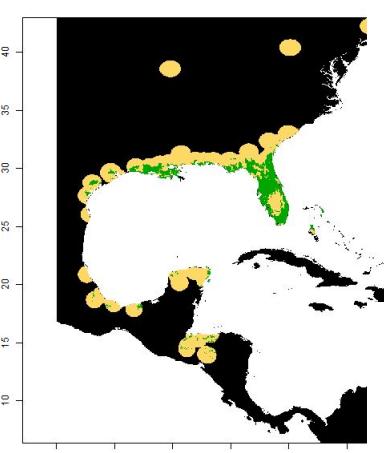
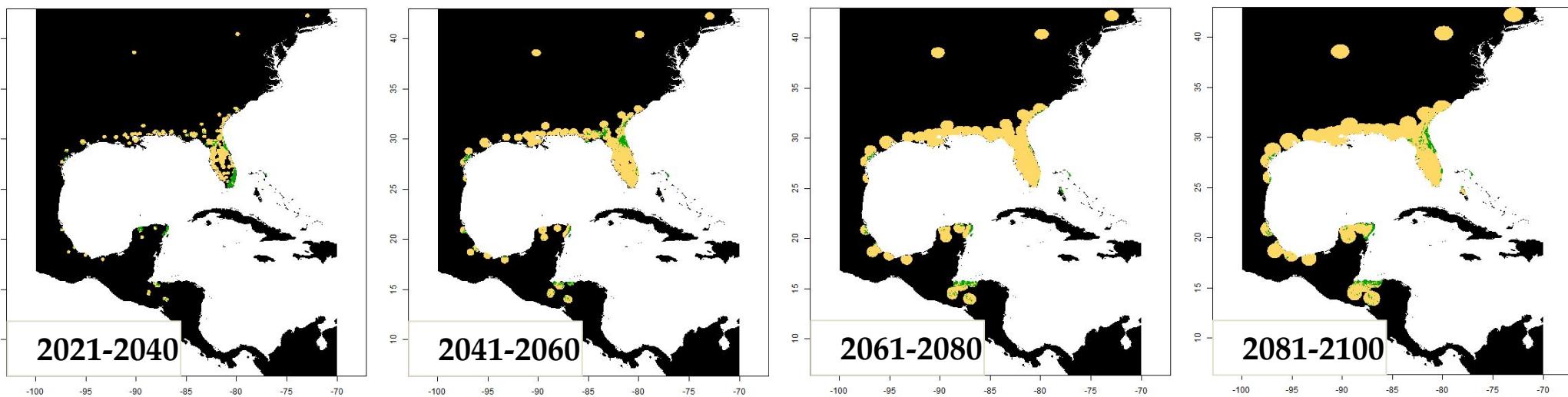
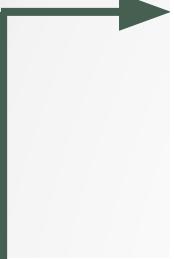


Worst case

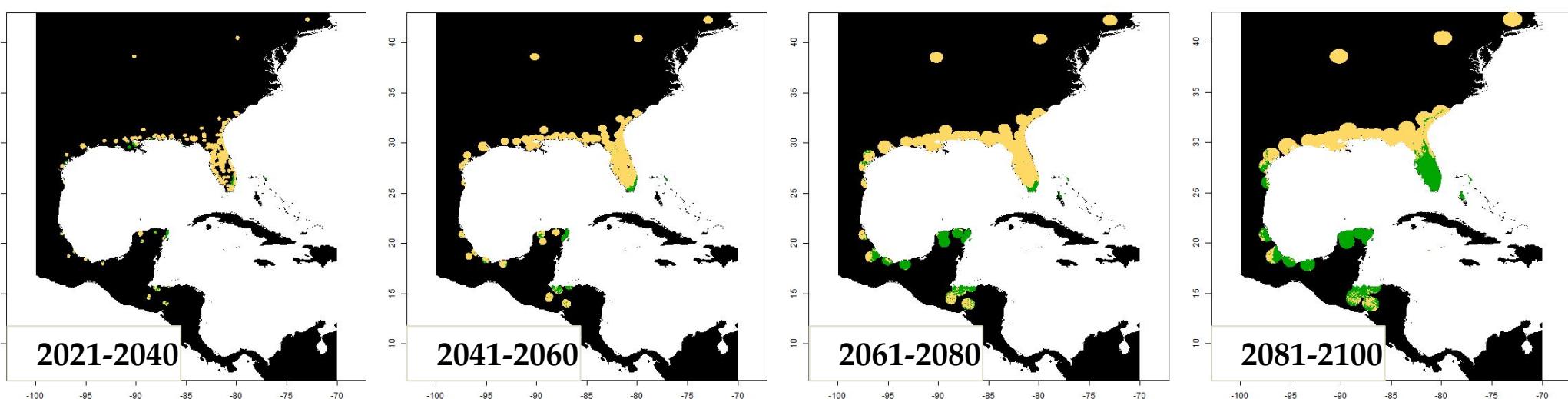


Results: *E. planirostris* (Florida, central America)

Best case



Worst case



Conclusion

- More severe climate change intensified invasions
- All species exhibited the ability to thrive in invaded regions



Eleutherodactylus coqui
(iNaturalist © Flaxington)



Eleutherodactylus johnstonei
(iNaturalist © Dave Mangham)

- Range of *E. coqui* and *E. johnstonei* invasion was always increasing

- Range of *E. planirostris* invasion was increasing or decreasing depending on the scenario



Eleutherodactylus planirostris
(iNaturalist © revasius)