## Examining the effects of climate change on flying squirrel populations

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- Two experiments were run in high, medium, and low-elevation zones with and without competition.
- At high elevations, the invasive species seeks cooler temperatures to survive whereas the native species when pushed down to warmer temperatures do not survive due to predicted reliance on their cooler "normal" living conditions.
- When competing, G. fuscus wins at high elevations whereas G. sabrinus wins at low to medium elevations as this competition is created due to the necessity of relatively cool temperature habitat conditions.
- Co-existence is only observed at 800 ft when G. fuscus begins with a significantly larger population (8 squirrels) as compared to G. sabrinus (2 squirrels).



