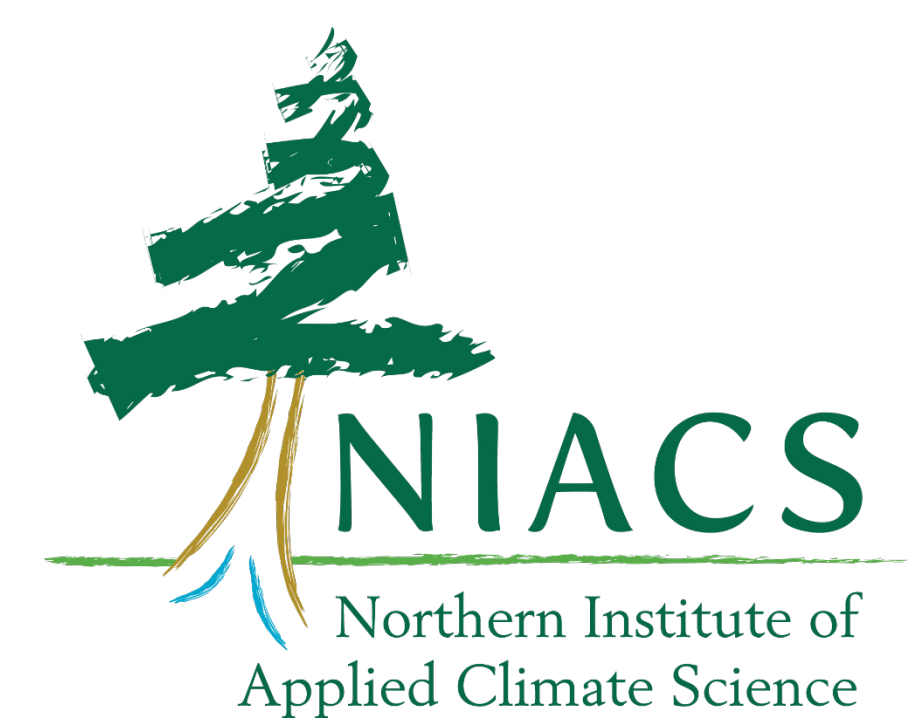


Updated Projections of Species Response to Climate Change

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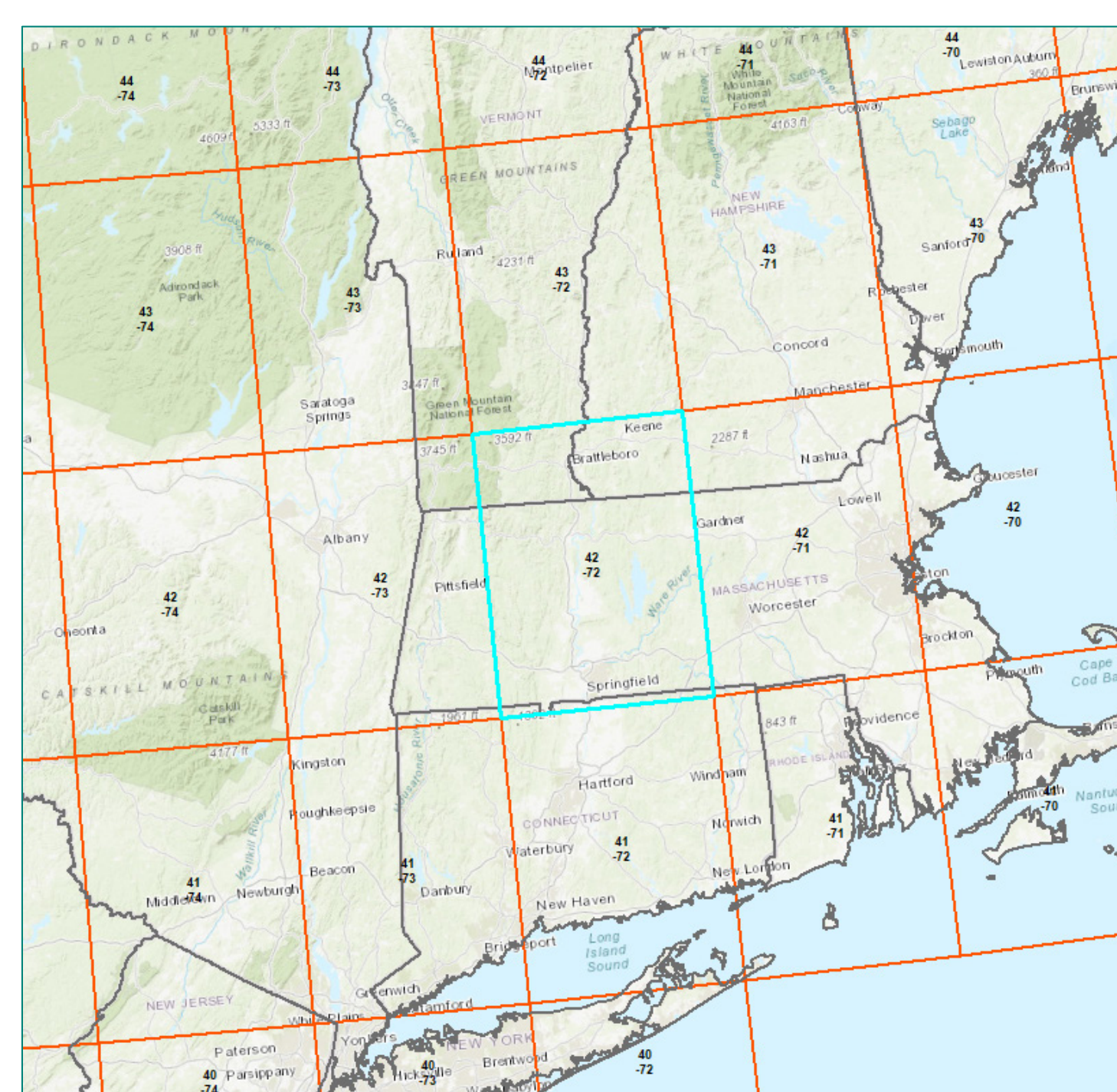
Climate Change and Forests

There is a great deal of interest among forest managers for integrating information about anticipated climate impacts and risks into management planning and activities. Models that project tree species responses to climate change provide valuable information to help managers understand potential changes in tree species habitat suitability so that they can proactively respond in a manner that minimizes negative impacts and facilitates ecosystem adaptation.

Example Data

A primary product of the DISTRIB-II modeling effort is the compilation of higher-resolution data across a 1x1 degree grid.

These new data are presented in the table using the mapped area bounded by 42°N on south and -72°W on east near Amherst, MA.



Multistage Modeling Framework

The Climate Change Tree Atlas provides a multistage decision support framework to guide management of tree species under climate change. Since its initial development, the species distribution model DISTRIB has been used to predict the habitat quality for individual tree species under a variety of climate scenarios. An updated version of the model, now called DISTRIB-II, incorporates updates to the underlying climate and environmental datasets and application of advanced processing techniques that increase overall model performance and allow for new data outputs. The merger of DISTRIB-II with SHIFT, a model projecting potential migration over 100 years into suitable habitat depicted by DISTRIB-II, allows a robust assessment of the most viable species for managing in the face of a changing climate.

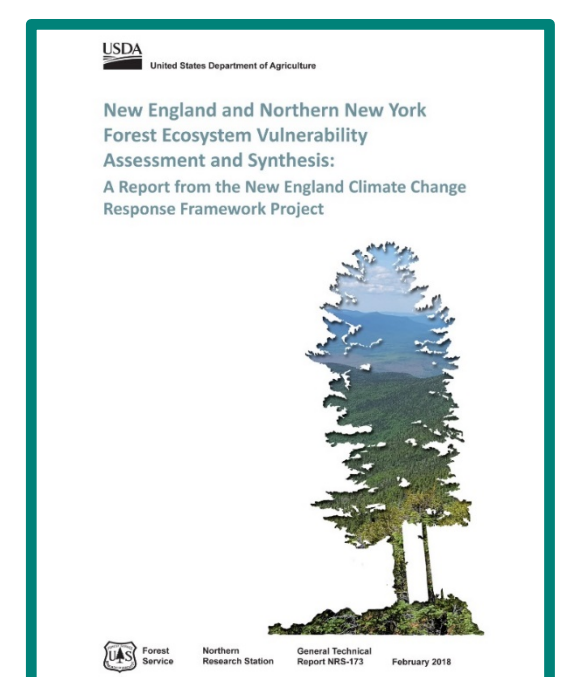
Tree Species outputs for 1x1°

Common Name	Scientific Name	MR	%Cell	FIAsum	FIAiv	ChngCI45	ChngCI85	Adap	Abund	Capabil45	Capabil85	SHIFT45	SHIFT85	SSO	N
red maple	Acer rubrum	High	98.5	2149.63	15.79	No change	Sm. dec.	High	Abundant	Very Good	Good				1
eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	High	84.4	1665.56	14.71	Lg. dec.	Lg. dec.	Low	Abundant	Poor	Poor				2
eastern white pine	Pinus strobus	High	86.1	1608.26	13.77	Sm. dec.	Lg. dec.	Low	Abundant	Fair	Poor				3
northern red oak	Quercus rubra	Medium	80.4	1091.54	10.09	No change	No change	High	Abundant	Very Good	Very Good				4
sugar maple	Acer saccharum	High	65.7	716.91	7.1	Sm. inc.	Sm. inc.	High	Abundant	Very Good	Very Good				5
sweet birch	Betula lenta	High	75.7	622.38	6.15	No change	Sm. dec.	Low	Abundant	Fair	Fair				6
American beech	Fagus grandifolia	High	65.4	609.27	6.5	No change	No change	Medium	Abundant	Good	Good				7
yellow birch	Betula alleghaniensis	High	66.6	471.1	4.59	No change	Sm. dec.	Medium	Common	Fair	Poor				8
white ash	Fraxinus americana	Medium	67.4	369	4	Sm. inc.	Sm. inc.	Low	Common	Fair	Fair				9
black cherry	Prunus serotina	Medium	69.4	325.75	3.31	Sm. inc.	Sm. inc.	Low	Common	Fair	Fair				10
paper birch	Betula papyrifera	High	68.6	265.73	2.87	Lg. dec.	Lg. dec.	Medium	Common	Poor	Poor				11
white oak	Quercus alba	Medium	45.2	257.42	4.02	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	High	Common	Very Good	Very Good				12
black oak	Quercus velutina	High	39.6	226.22	4.8	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Common	Very Good	Very Good				13
red spruce	Picea rubens	High	23.5	217.36	5.44	Lg. dec.	Lg. dec.	Low	Common	Very Poor	Very Poor				14
quaking aspen	Populus tremuloides	High	22.3	125.54	4.54	No change	No change	Medium	Common	Fair	Fair				15
scarlet oak	Quercus coccinea	Medium	17.8	121.1	5.38	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Common	Very Good	Very Good				16
American elm	Ulmus americana	Medium	23.2	98.82	3.13	Sm. dec.	No change	Medium	Common	Poor	Fair				17
balsam fir	Abies balsamea	High	12.8	89.31	3.68	Lg. dec.	Lg. dec.	Low	Common	Very Poor	Very Poor				18
bigtooth aspen	Populus grandidentata	Medium	14	87.93	5.32	Sm. inc.	No change	Medium	Common	Good	Fair				19
pignut hickory	Carya glabra	Medium	20.9	82.75	3.22	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Common	Very Good	Very Good				20
shagbark hickory	Carya ovata	Medium	13.7	52.03	2.66	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Common	Very Good	Very Good				21
chestnut oak	Quercus prinus	High	10.6	51.3	4.54	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	High	Common	Very Good	Very Good	Infill ++	Infill ++		22
silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Low	1.8	49.65	16.63	Sm. dec.	No change	High	Rare	Poor	Fair			Infill +	23
gray birch	Betula populifolia	Low	15.4	37.17	2.05	Sm. dec.	No change	Medium	Rare	Very Poor	Poor				24
striped maple	Acer pensylvanicum	Medium	20.3	35.97	1.26	Sm. dec.	Lg. dec.	Medium	Rare	Very Poor	Very Poor				25
eastern hophornbeam; ironwood	Ostrya virginiana	Low	25.2	35.64	1.24	No change	Lg. inc.	High	Rare	Fair	Good				26
red pine	Pinus resinosa	Medium	6	23.27	2.74	Very Lg. dec.	Very Lg. dec.	Low	Rare	Lost	Lost				27
Norway spruce	Picea abies	FIA	2.3	22.85	6.73	Unknown	Unknown	NA	Rare	NNIS	NNIS				28
pin cherry	Prunus pensylvanica	Low	7.9	17.19	1.48	Sm. dec.	Lg. dec.	Medium	Rare	Very Poor	Very Poor				29
American hornbeam; muscadine	Carpinus caroliniana	Low	11.8	13.72	1.1	Sm. dec.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Rare	Very Poor	Good				30
eastern redcedar	Juniperus virginiana	Medium	2.9	13.23	3.55	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Rare	Good	Good	Infill ++	Infill ++		31
American chestnut	Castanea dentata	FIA	6.1	12.98	1.19	Unknown	Unknown	Medium	Rare	FIA Only	FIA Only				32
American basswood	Tilia americana	Medium	6.2	10.52	1.19	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Rare	Good	Good	Infill ++	Infill ++		33
serviceberry	Amelanchier spp.	Low	4.5	10.23	0.73	No change	No change	Medium	Rare	Poor	Poor				34
black locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	Low	2.2	9.5	4.33	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	Medium	Rare	Good	Good	Infill ++	Infill ++		35
yellow-poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera	High	1.1	9.09	8.3	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	High	Rare	Good	Good				36
blackgum	Nyssa sylvatica	Medium	5.9	8.9	1.14	Lg. inc.	Lg. inc.	High	Rare	Good	Good	Infill ++	Infill ++		37
eastern cottonwood	Populus deltoides	Low	3.1	8.65	2.56	Sm. dec.	Sm. dec.	Medium	Rare	Very Poor	Very Poor				38
black walnut	Juglans nigra	Low	1.1	7.04	6.43	Sm. dec.	No change	Medium	Rare	Very Poor	Poor			Infill +	39

Decision Support

Projected changes in habitat quality from the DISTRIB model have been an important component of the Climate Change Response Framework and a regional climate change vulnerability assessment for forest ecosystems. The new DISTRIB-II/SHIFT data provide an updated dataset that can be used to supplement the current resources, particularly at finer spatial scales.

View the vulnerability assessment, interactive StoryMap, and more at www.forestadaptation.org/new-england



Citations

- Iverson, LR, AM Prasad, MP Peters & SN Matthews. 2019. Facilitating adaptive forest management under climate change: A spatially specific synthesis of 125 species for habitat changes and assisted migration over the eastern United States. *Forests* 10, 989.
- Iverson, LR, MP Peters, AM Prasad, & SN Matthews. 2019. Analysis of climate change impacts on tree species of the eastern US: Results of DISTRIB-II modeling. *Forests*, 10, 302.
- Peters, MP, LR Iverson, AM Prasad, & SN Matthews. 2019. Utilizing the density of inventory samples to define a hybrid lattice for a macro-level species distribution model. *Ecology and Evolution*, 9, 8876-8899.

Interpretation of table

The table is sorted from most to least abundant species in the 1x1° area, represented by FIAsum and led by red maple, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, and northern red oak. The columns represent the reliability to the model for each species (MR), the approximate percent area of current suitable habitat for each species (%Cell), the overall abundance across the 1x1° (FIAsum), the average abundance of the species where it is present (FIAiv), the potential change in suitable habitat according to low (ChngCI45) or high (ChngCI85) emissions, the adaptability of the species to the changing climate (Adap), the abundance class (Abund), the capability of the species to cope with a changing climate (Capabil45 or Capabil85), the potential of the species to infill inside the 1x1° or migrate into the 1x1° (SHIFT45 or SHIFT85), the species selection option for planting (SSO:1=good to plant, here already and should be good in future; SSO:2=good to plant, rare now but could expand; SSO:3=good candidate to plant but not here now), and the number of species being evaluated (N=78 for this 1x1°). As such, up to 16 species could be considered as potential candidates for planting proactively via assisted migration if aligned with management goals.