



Adapting Forests to Climate Change via Climate-Adapted Seed Transfer

Joe Stewart

Planting Location:

Specify planting location by: **Coord**

Map seed sources as: **Raster**

Longitude

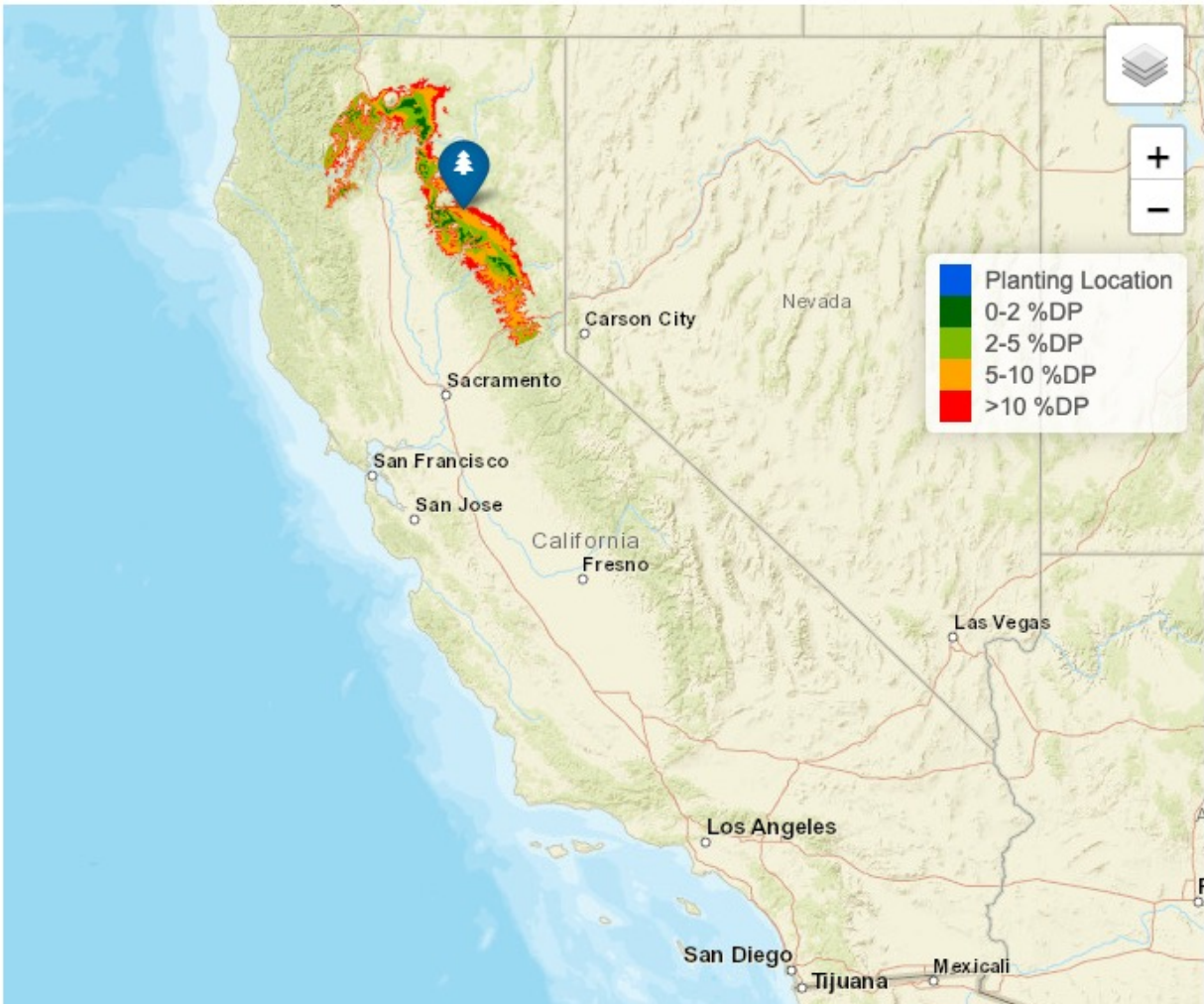
-121.29136

Latitude

40.40304

Species

Pinus ponderosa



Examine Match

Table

Raster

Seed Zone	Elevation	% Decline in Productivity			CO2 Seq.
		Expected	Lower	Upper	
522	6000 - 6500ft	14.41%	10.75%	19.52%	105.63
332	5000 - 5500ft	2.37%	1.24%	3.85%	142.20
521	5000 - 5500ft	2.40%	0.52%	4.13%	136.75
331	5000 - 5500ft	2.90%	1.31%	4.05%	135.32
331	4500 - 5000ft	3.01%	1.56%	4.76%	142.05
332	5500 - 6000ft	3.33%	1.33%	5.24%	134.88
521	4500 - 5000ft	3.56%	0.84%	10.86%	143.15
332	4500 - 5000ft	3.66%	2.25%	6.45%	144.86
521	5500 - 6000ft	4.90%	1.08%	8.70%	125.32
522	5000 - 5500ft	4.97%	1.35%	12.46%	127.82

Showing 1 to 10 of 47 entries

Previous

1

2

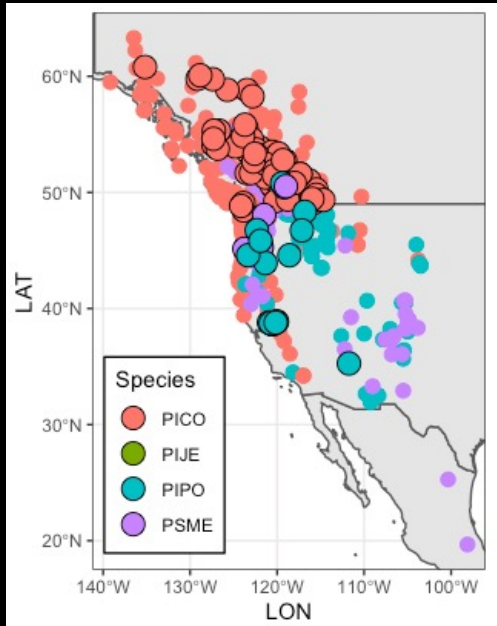
3

4

5

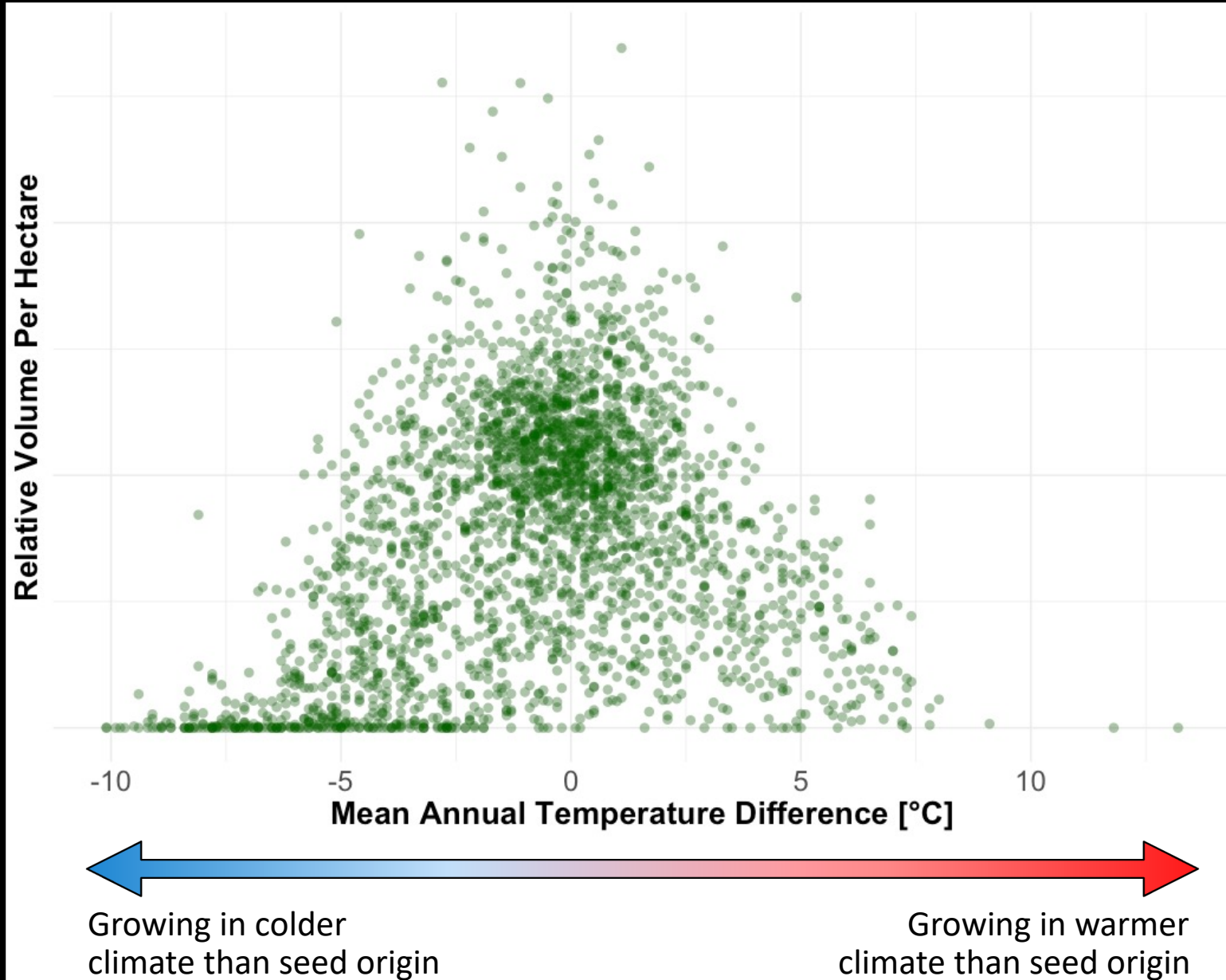
Next

Provenance Test Data Sets



Species	abco	abma	acma	alru	pico	pije	pimo	pien	pipo	pisi	potr	psme	qulo	thpl	tshe
N. Provenances	14	9	42	47	184	3	145	182	42	30	180	77	95	10	57
N. Sites	5	5	3	2	60	3	7	26	10	9	3	6	2	6	5
N. Trees	9.1k	3.3k	13.8k	4.1k	70.7k	4.6k	22.1k	110k	10k	31.9k	9k	25.3k	7k	4.1k	42.7k
Last Meas. Age [yrs]	18-26	18-26	10	10	20-35	41	16	10-15	8-80	10-15	3	17-100	6	15	5-25
Planting Yr(s)	1976-1979	1976-1979	2008-2009	1995	1974	1973	1988	2000-2005	1910 - 1992	2000	2000-2007	1915-1975	2014-2015	1991	1993-2005

Shape of Response Functions



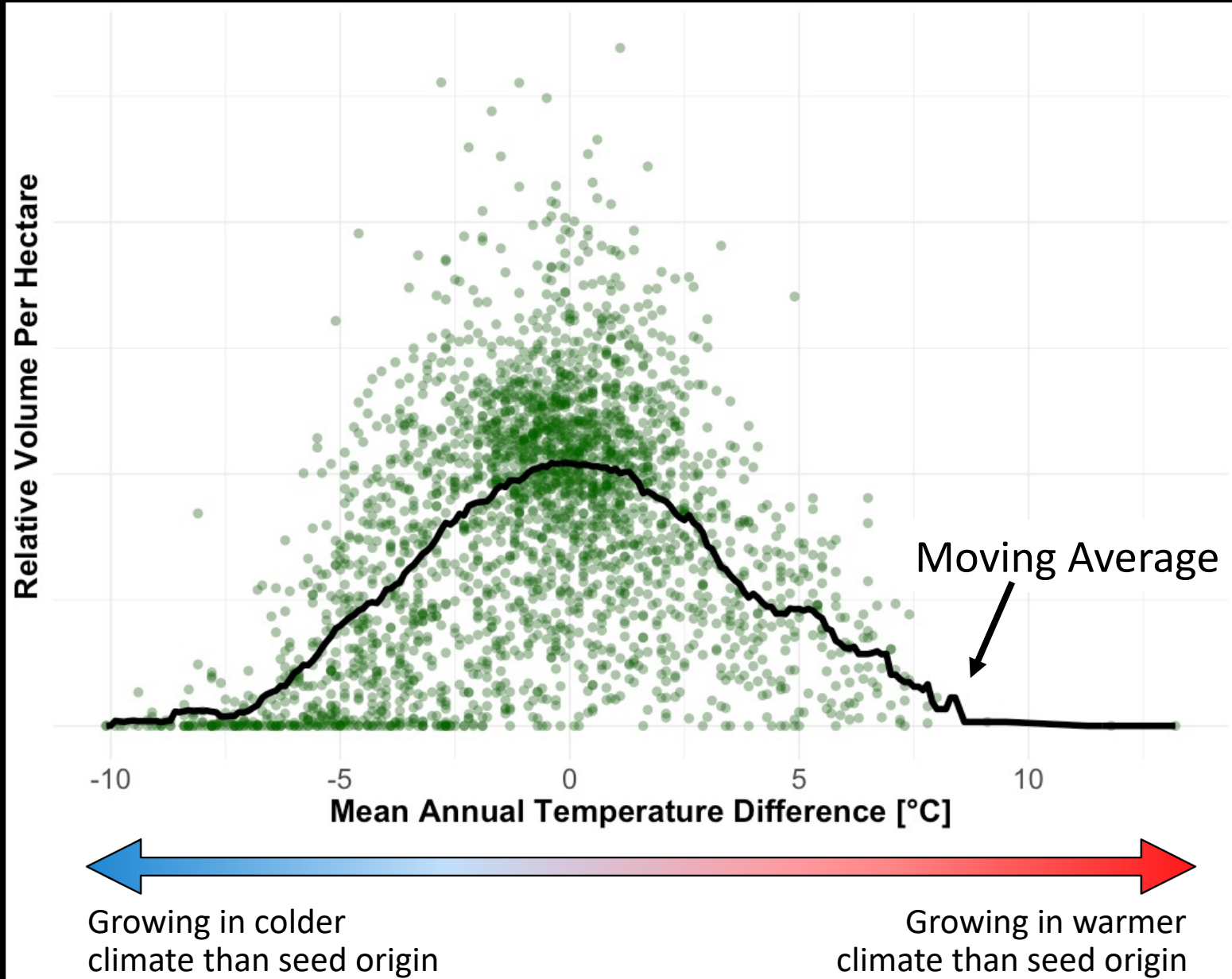
Age 32 lodgepole pine data
(Illingworth+)

- 44 sites
- 182 Provenances
- ~50,000 trees



Photo Courtesy Greg O'Neill

Shape of Response Functions



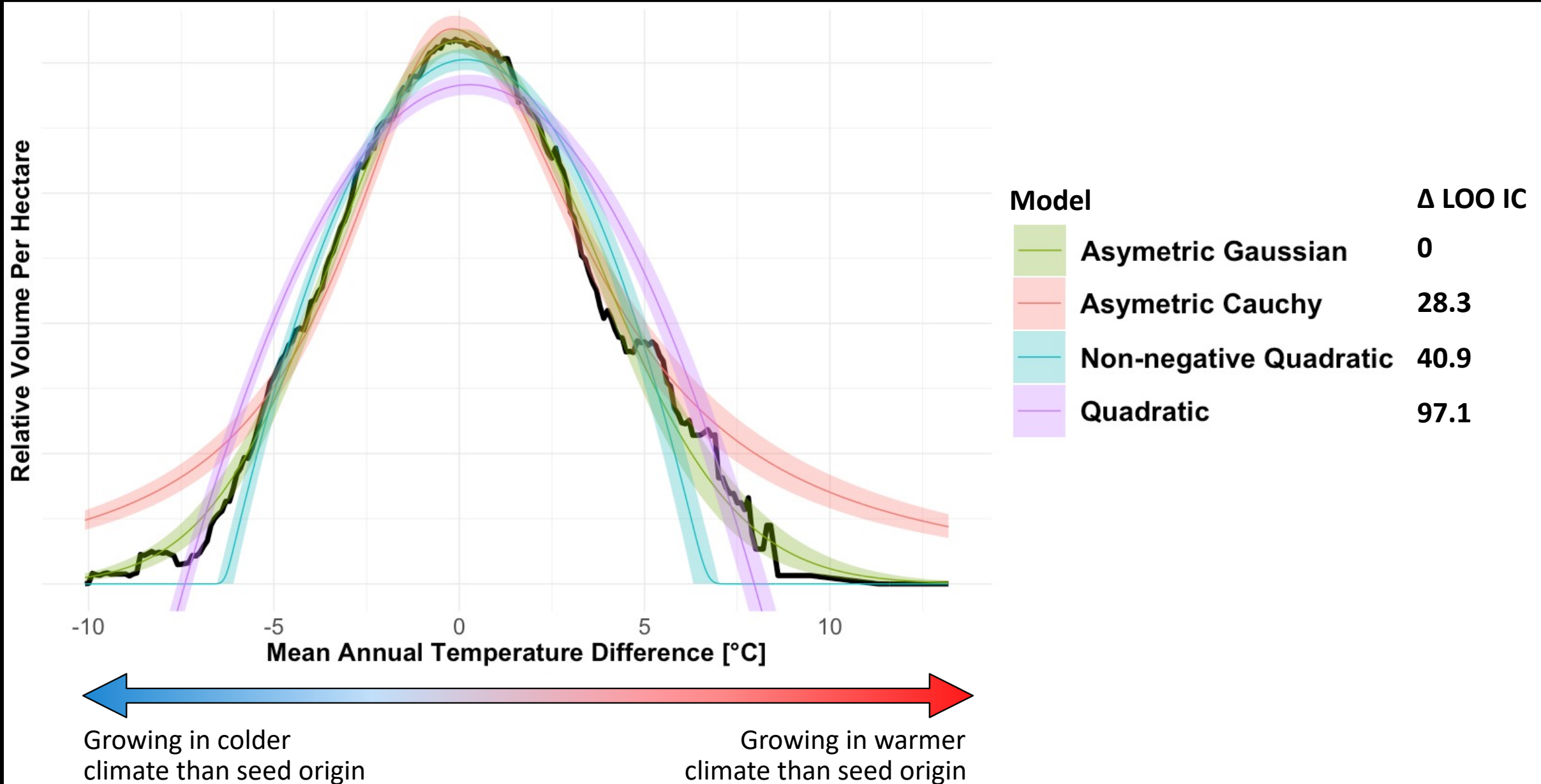
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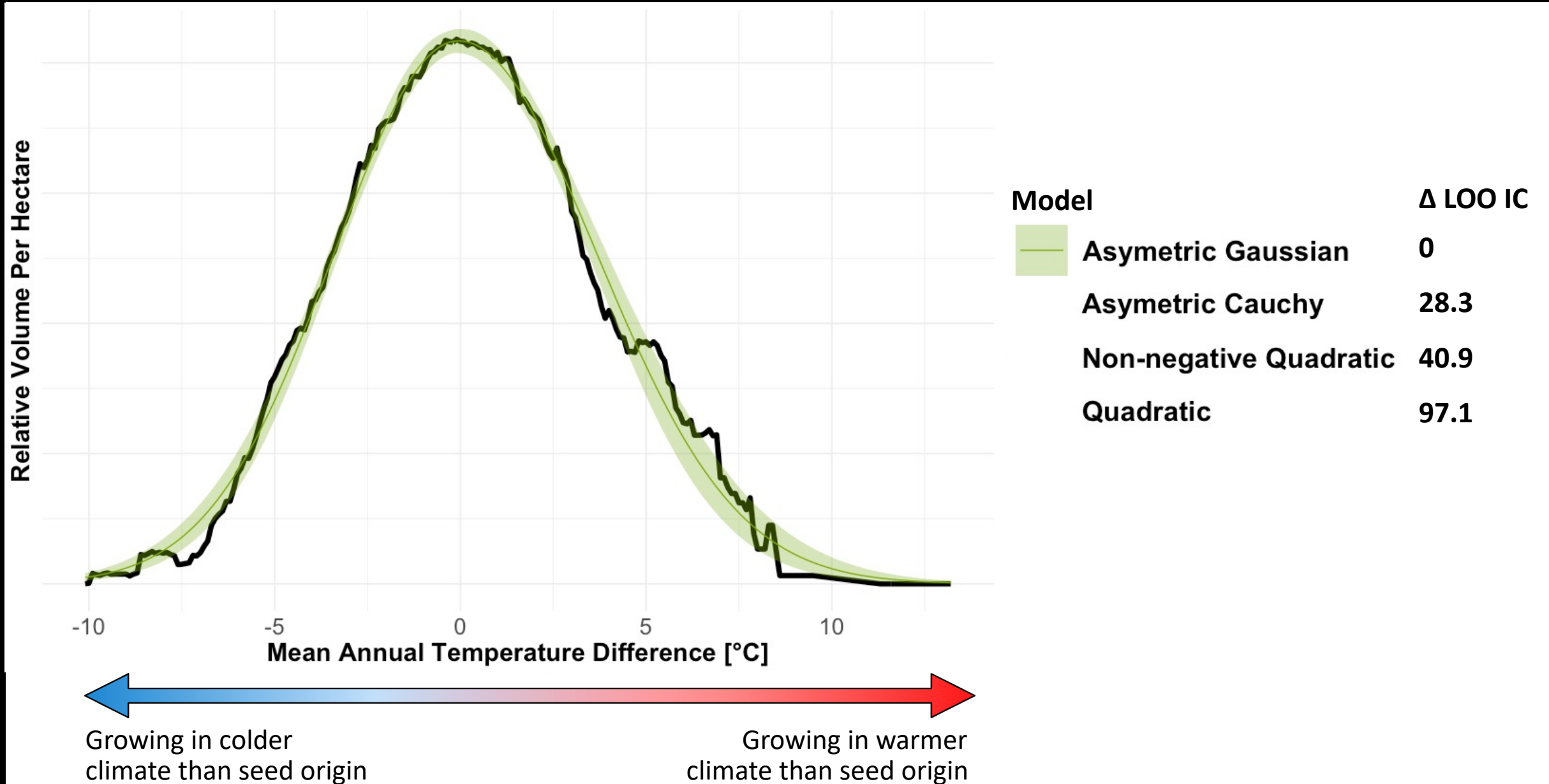


Photo Courtesy Greg O'Neill

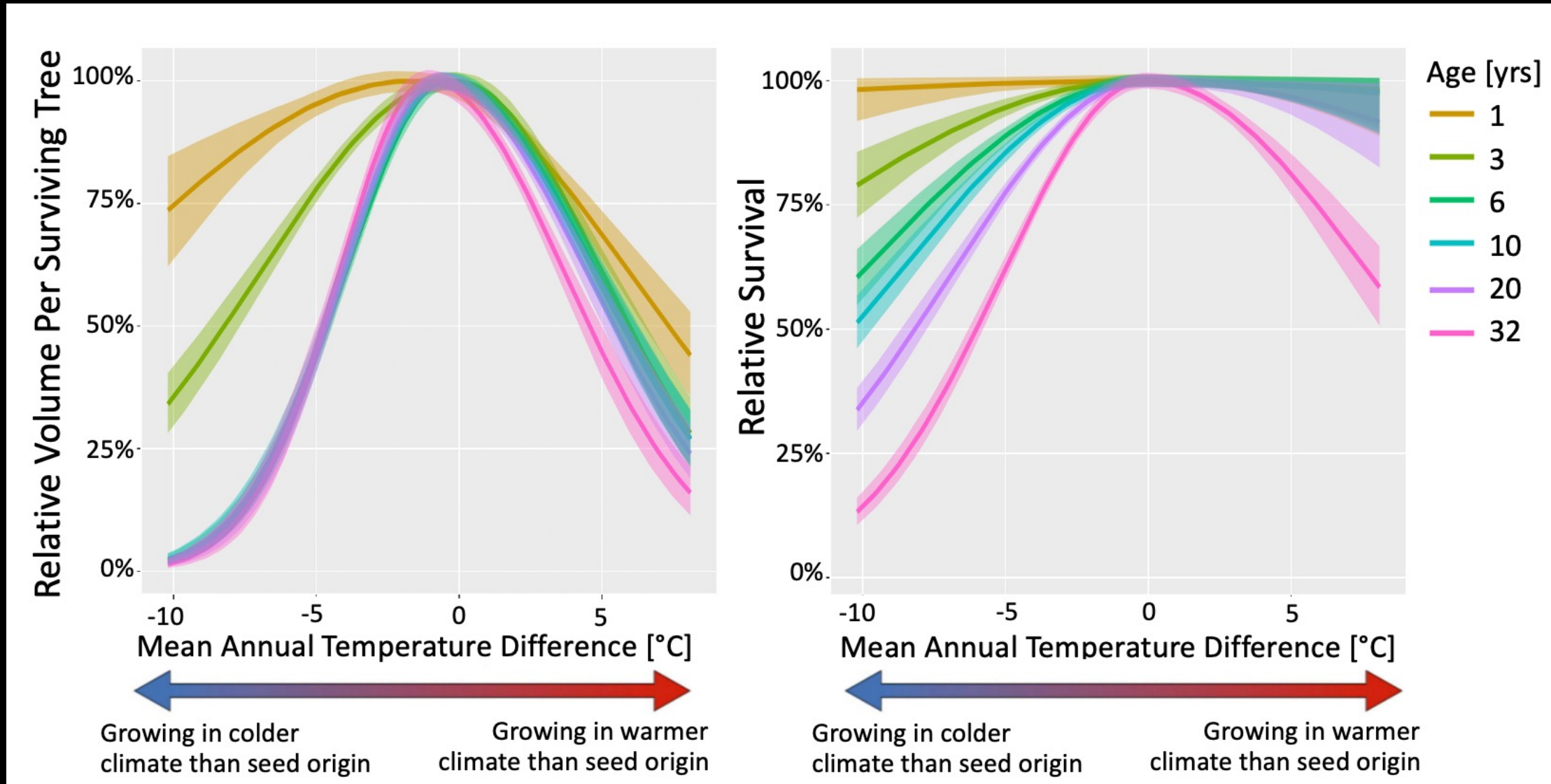
Shape of Response Functions



Shape of Response Functions



Effects of tree age on transfer functions



3-Dimension Ensemble Transfer Functions

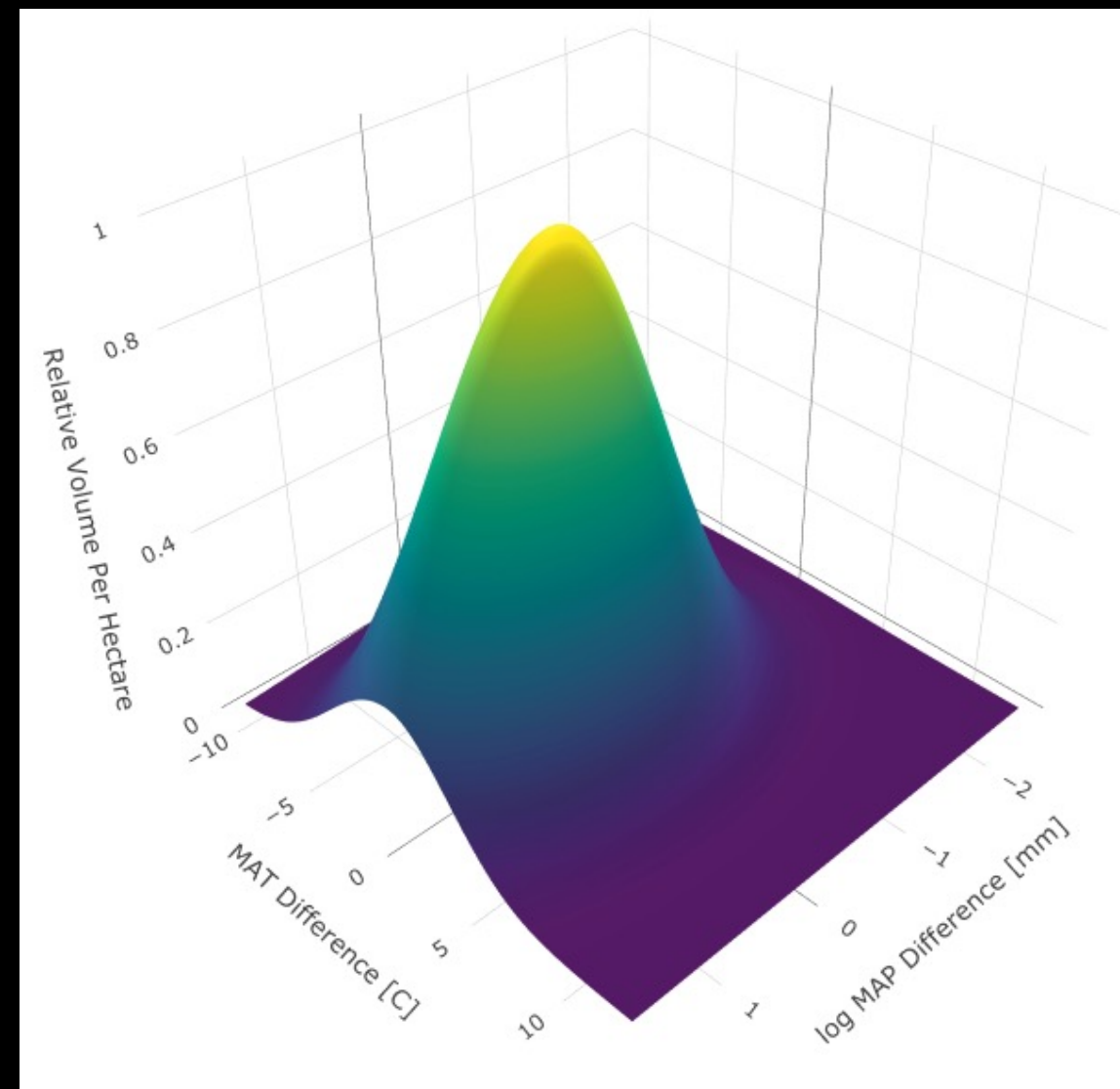
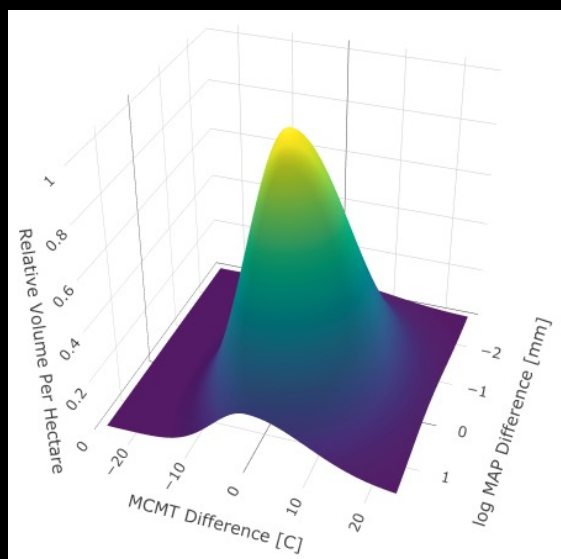
Model	Bayesian Stacking Weight (LOO)	Δ LOO IC	LOO R2
MAT & MAP	0.319	111.71	0.369
MCMT & MAP	0.195	0	0.400
TD & MAP	0.470	34.31	0.388
MWMT & MAP	0.016	495.77	0.266

MAT: Mean Annual Temperature

MCMT: Mean Cold-Month Temperature

MAP: Mean Annual Precipitation

MWMT: Mean Warm-Month Temperature



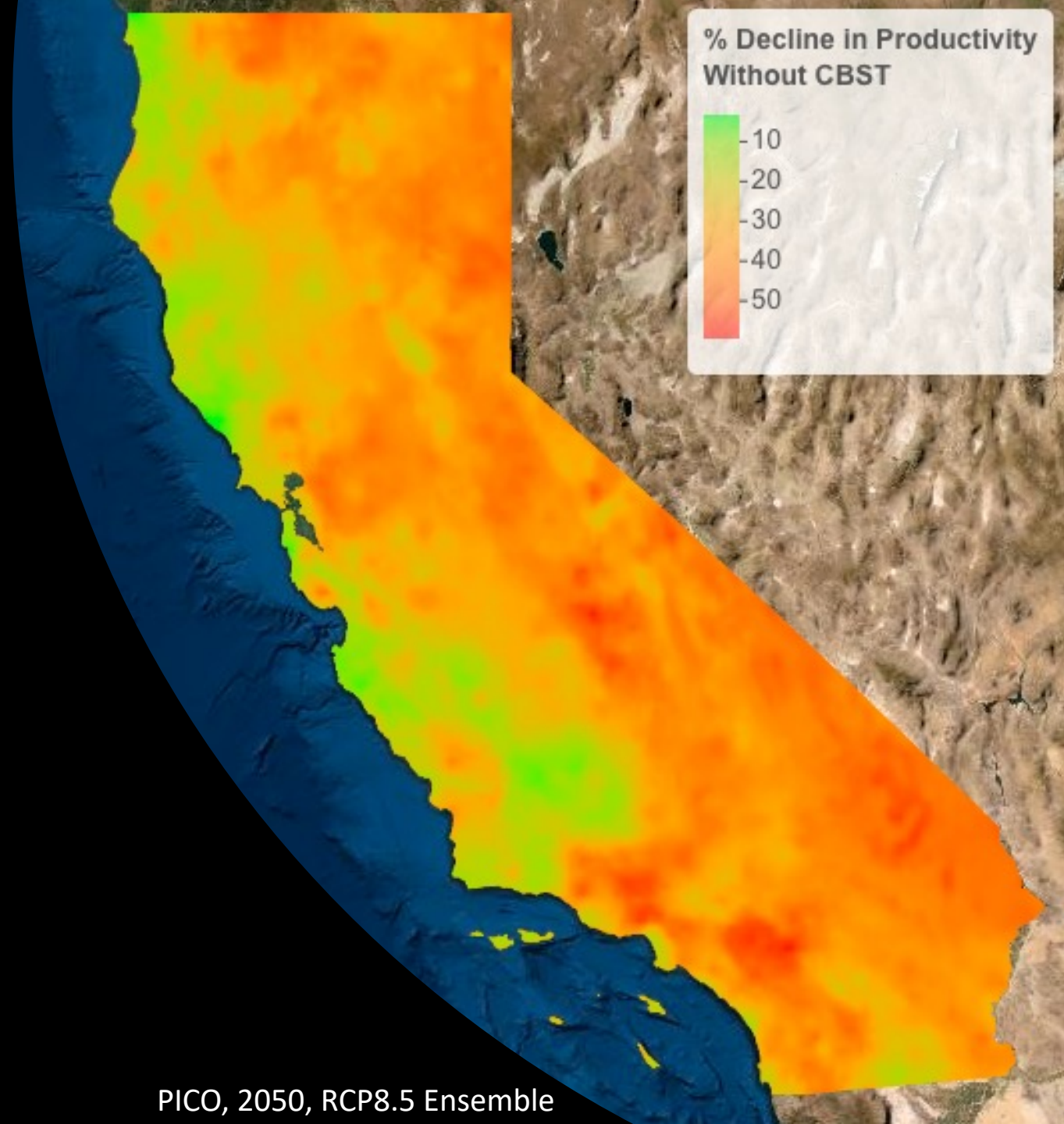
Multi-Dimension Ensemble Transfer Functions

Independent Variables	Bayesian Stacking Weight (LOO)	Δ LOO IC	LOO R ²
PC(MAT, MCMT, TD, MAP)[1:4]	0.514	0	0.550
PC(MAT, MCMT, MWMT, TD, MAP, MSP, AHM, SHM)[1:6]	0.471	88.51	0.534
PC(MAT, MCMT, MWMT, TD, MAP, MSP, AHM, SHM)[1:5]	0.000	350.97	0.483
PC(MAT, MCMT, TD, MAP)[1:3]	0.000	382.60	0.476
MAT & MAP	0.000	857.26	0.369
MCMT & MAP	0.000	745.55	0.400
TD & MAP	0.000	779.86	0.388
MWMT & MAP	0.015	1241.33	0.266

MAT: Mean Annual Temperature
MCMT: Mean Cold-Month Temperature
MAP: Mean Annual Precipitation
MSP: Mean Summer Precipitation
MWMT: Mean Warm-Month Temperature
TD: Temperature Differential
AHM: Annual Heat-Moisture Index
SHM: Summer Heat Moisture Index

Crisis and Opportunity

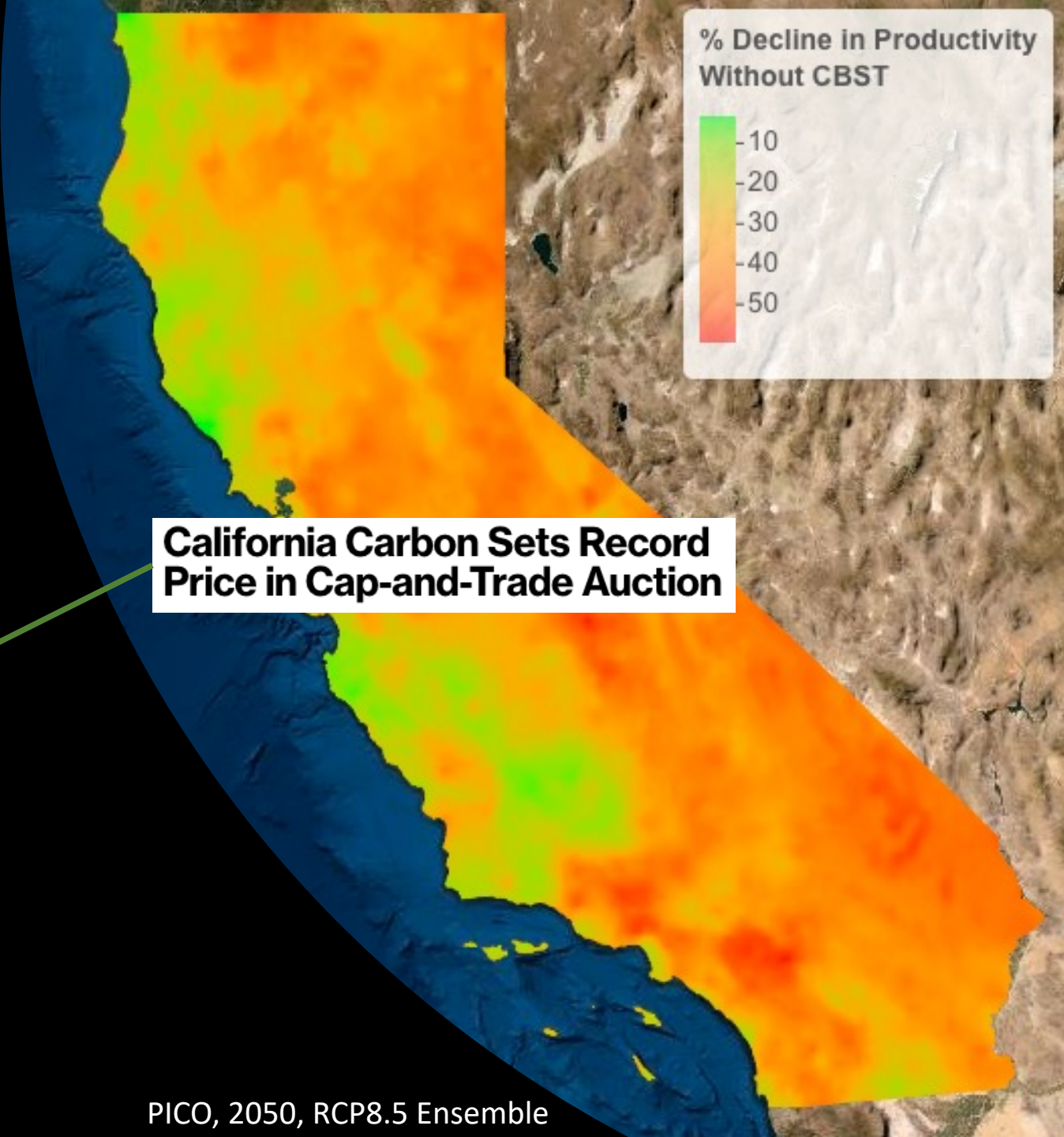
- California forests are not adapted to rapidly changing climate conditions.
- With climate-based seed transfer (CBST) we can take proactive steps to adapt forests to climate change.
- CBST can make a huge positive impact on forest health and net CO2 emissions.



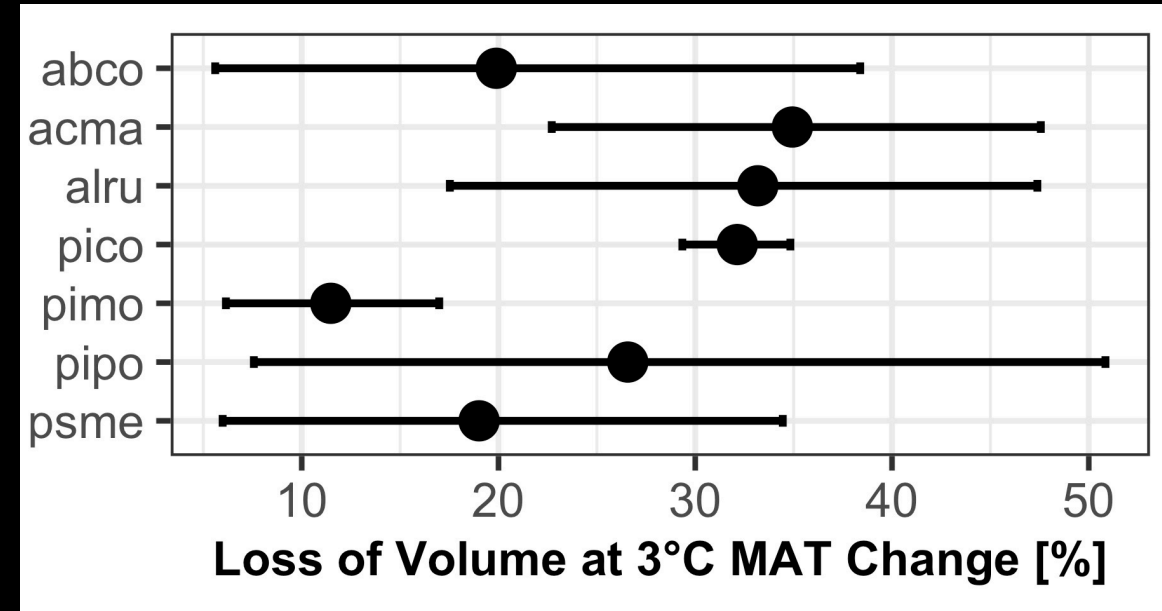
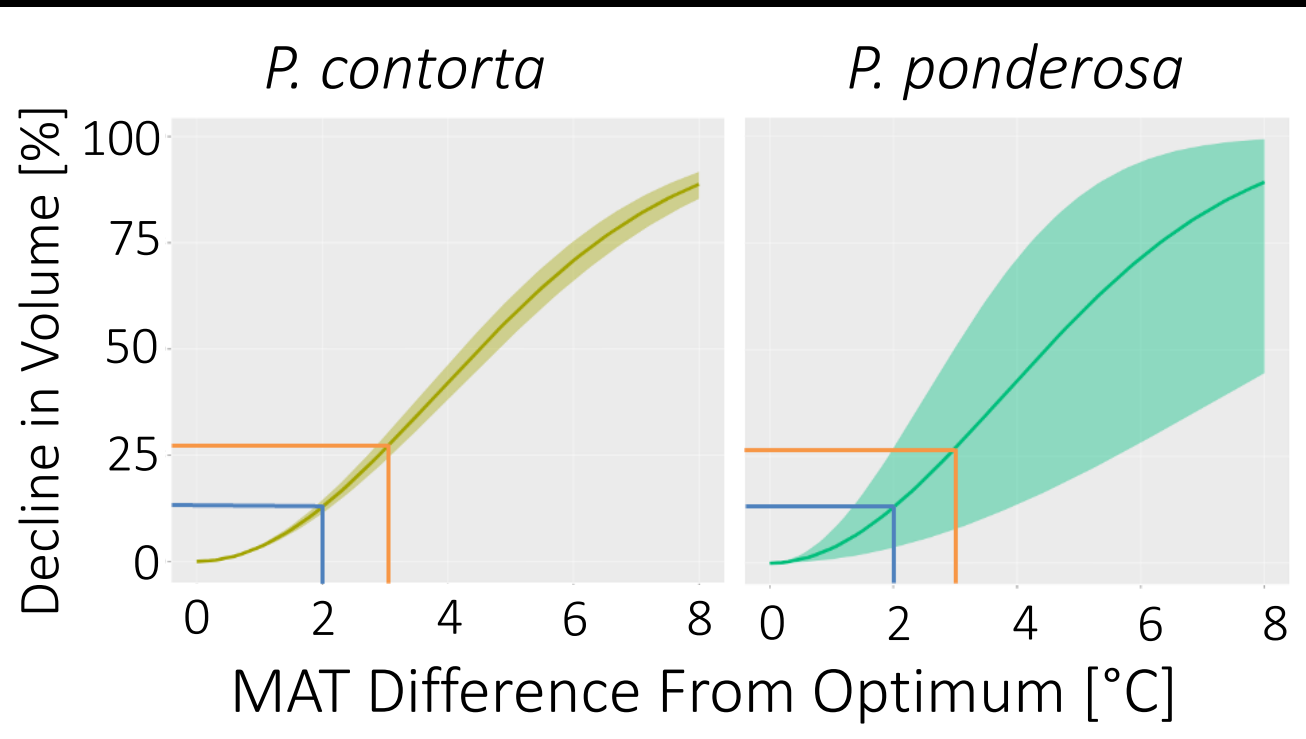
Conservative Estimates of CBST Impact

If deployed across private land in CA starting in 2021:

	By 2050	By 2060
Additional CO2 Sequestered [million tonnes/yr]	2.3	4.1
Market Value of Additional CO2 Sequestered [million USD/yr]	\$77	\$138
Percent of net 2018 CA GHG Emissions [%/yr]	.5%	1%
Additional Timber Production [million board-ft/yr]	142	256

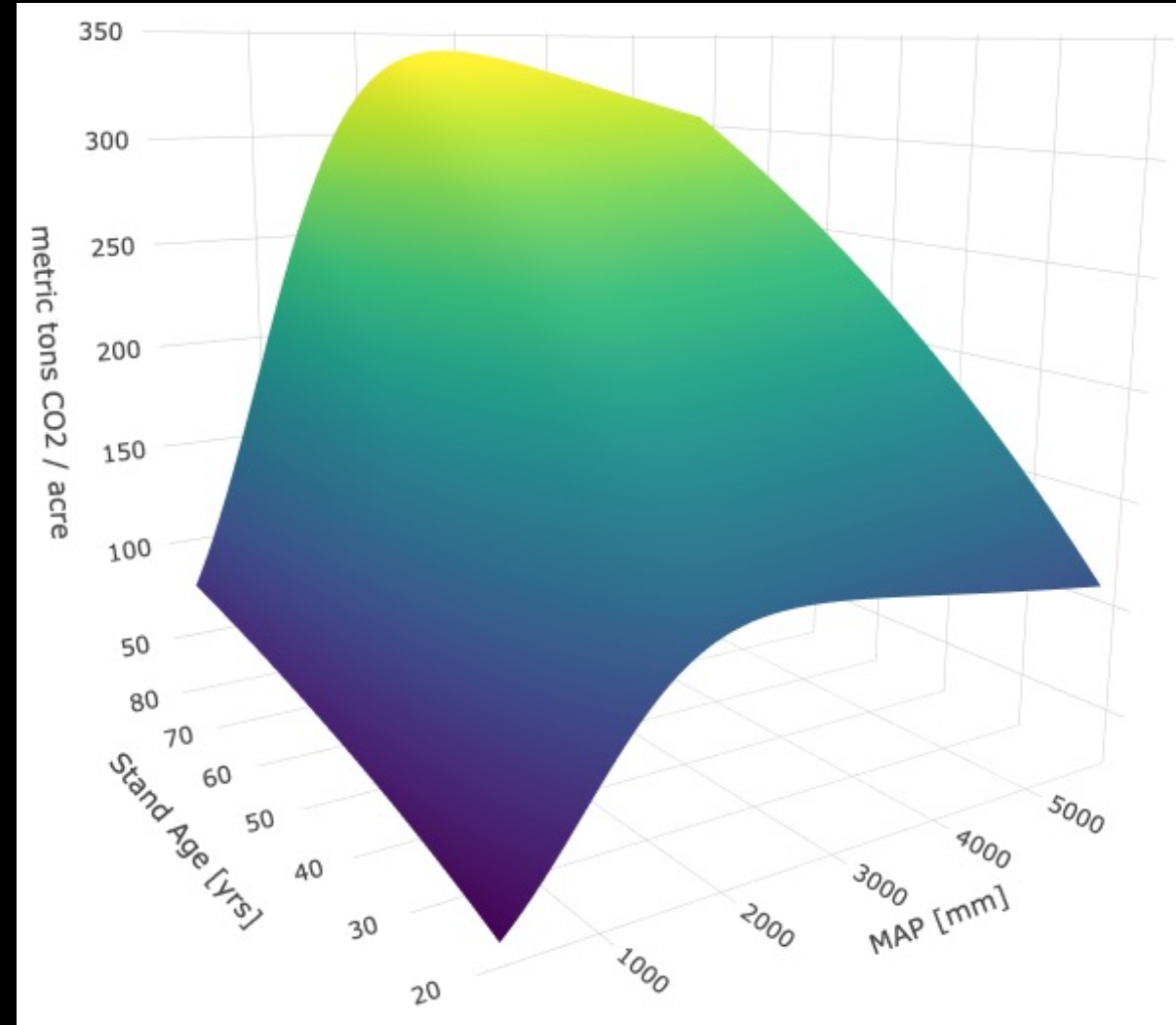
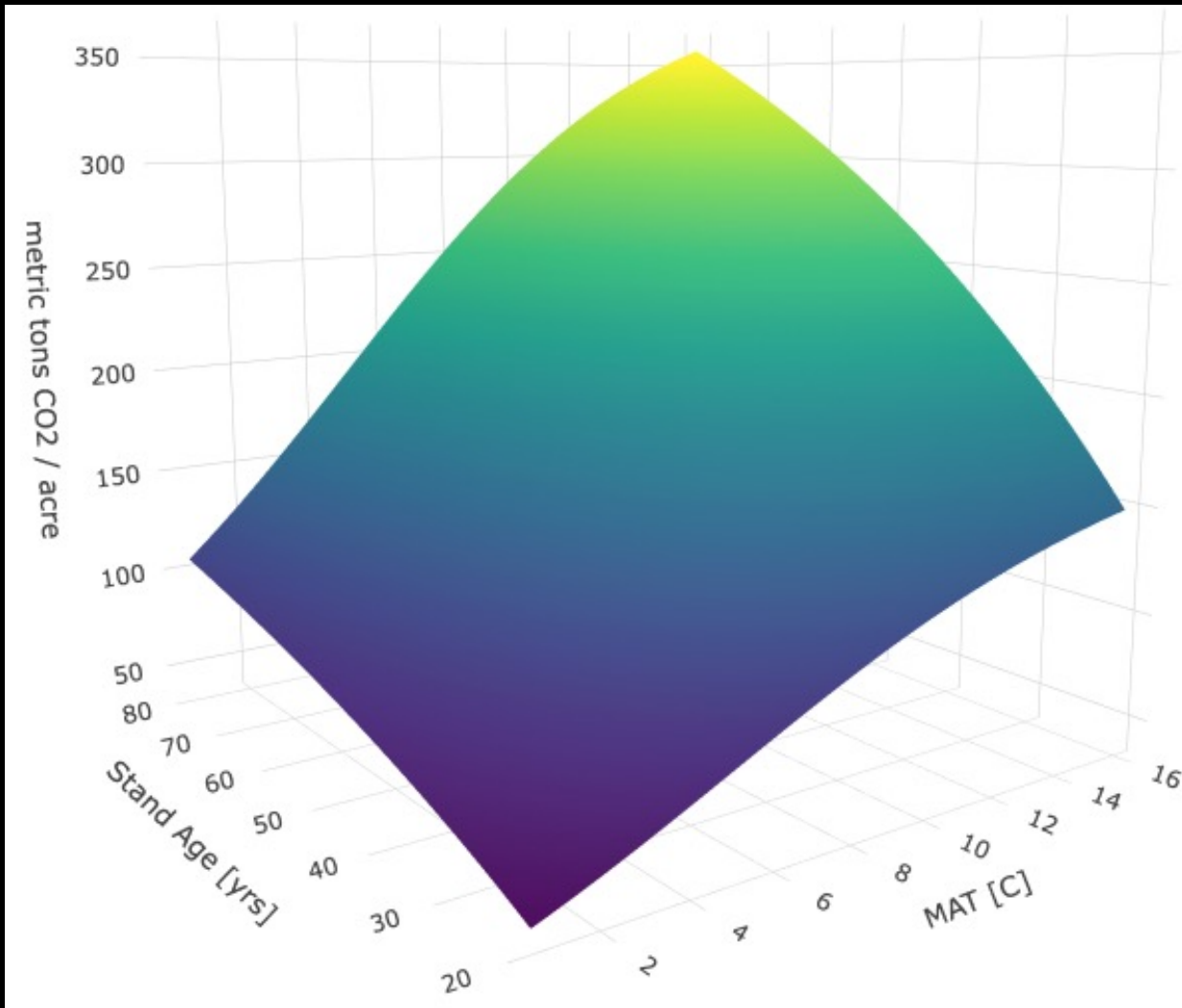


Differences between species (provisional analyses)



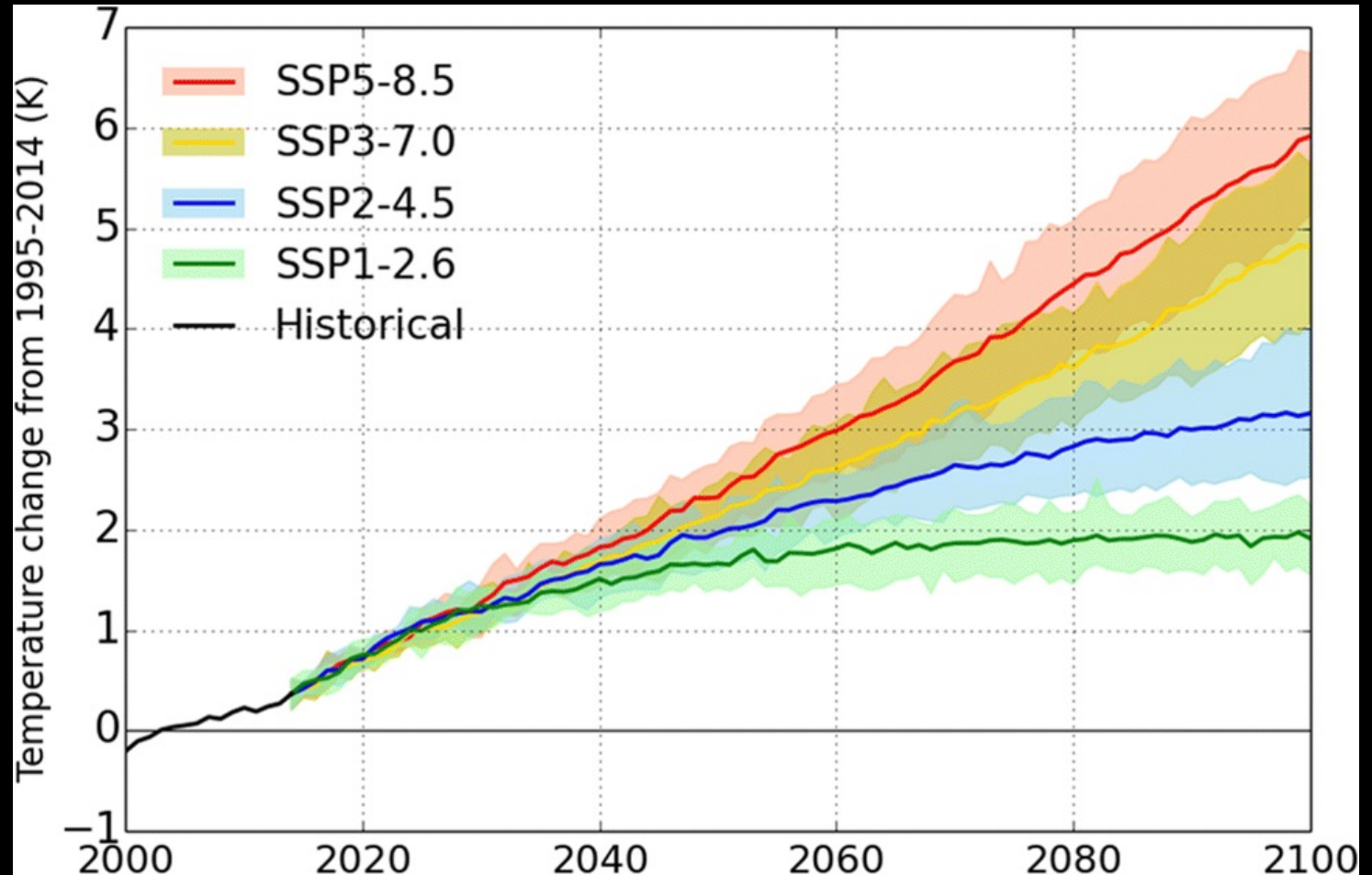
Growth and Yield Functions

- Fit to FIA data from 5 most western US states
- Monod-type function



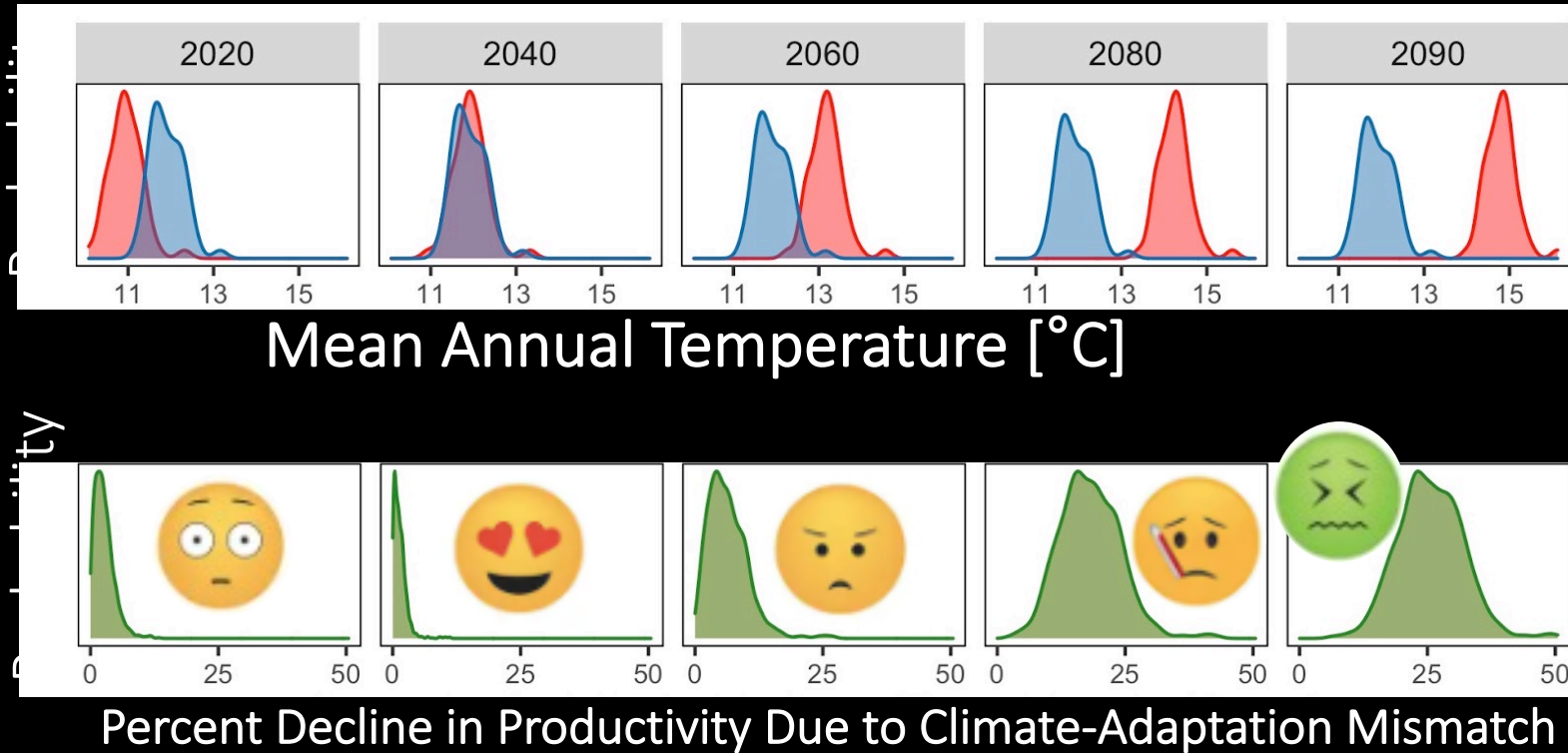
Optimizing Seed Selection for Growth and Survival Over the Long Run

- Climate is a moving and uncertain target.
- Tradeoff between short- and long-term growth and survival.
- Age-specific sensitivity to climate adaptation mismatch.
- Better quantitative approach for optimizing seed selection for long-term growth and survival.



Optimizing Seed Selection for Growth and Survival Over the Long Run

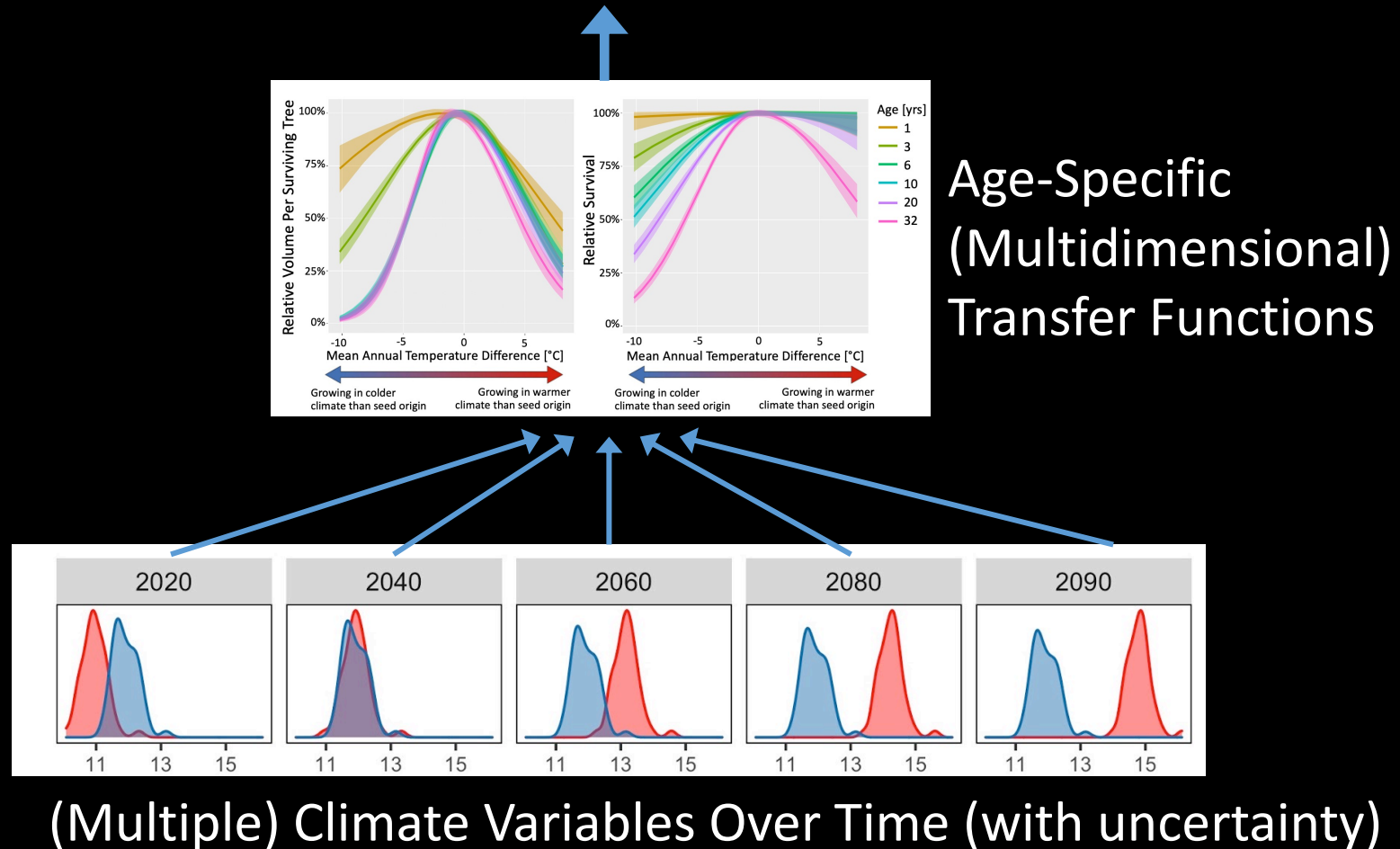
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Optimizing Seed Selection for Growth and Survival Over the Long Run

Long-term Growth and Survival

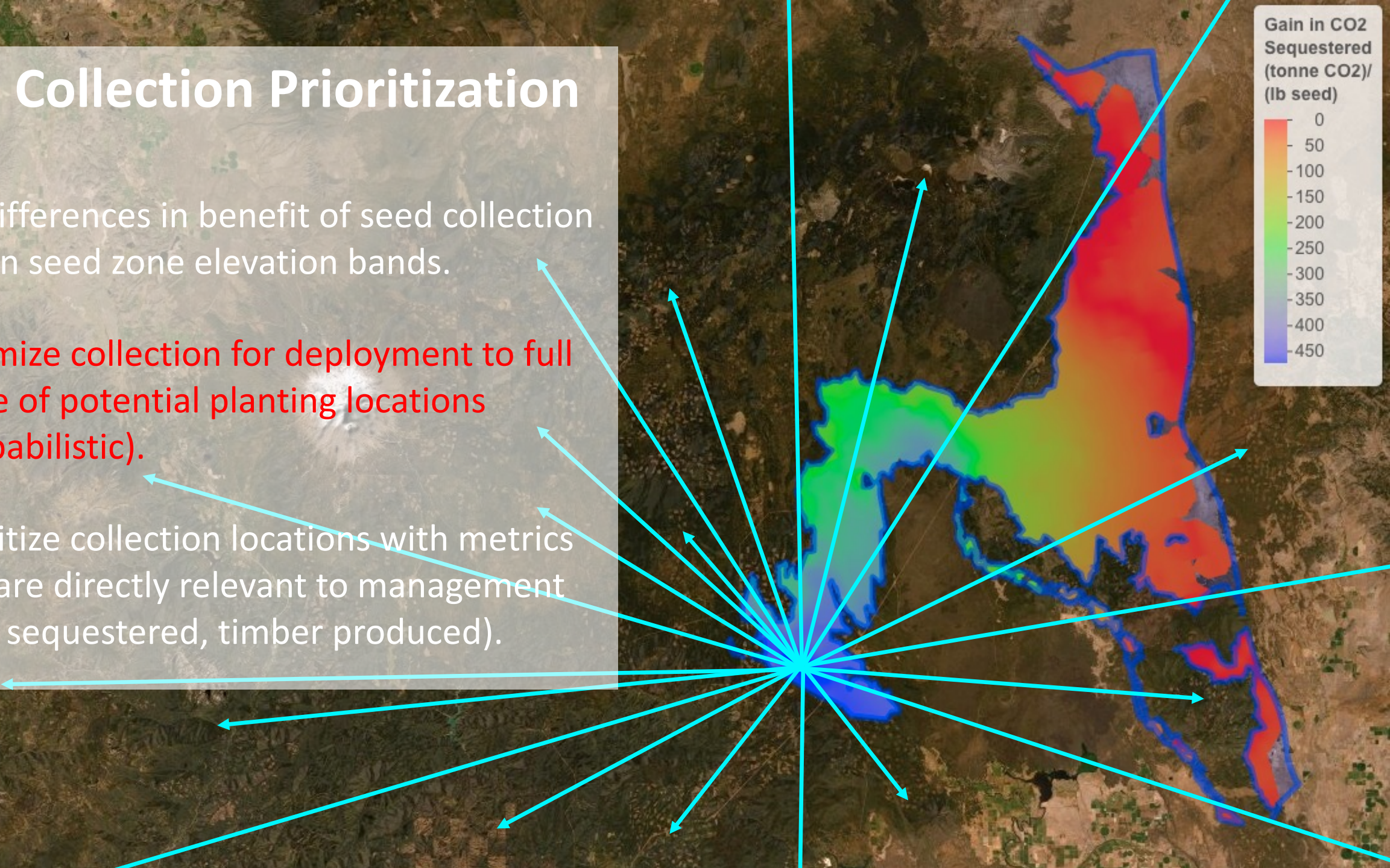
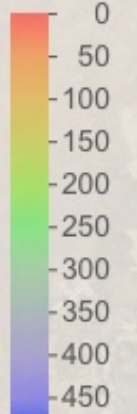
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Seed Collection Prioritization

- Big differences in benefit of seed collection within seed zone elevation bands.
- Optimize collection for deployment to full range of potential planting locations (probabilistic).
- Prioritize collection locations with metrics that are directly relevant to management (CO2 sequestered, timber produced).

Gain in CO2
Sequestered
(tonne CO2)/
(lb seed)



Thanks!

LA Moran
Reforestation Center



Greg O'Neill
BC Forest Service



Brad St Clair
US Forest Service



Jessica Huang
CAL FIRE



Stewart McMorrow
CAL FIRE



Jessica Wright
US Forest Service



Jim Thorn
UC Davis



Ryan Boynton
UC Davis

