Refugia from drought and mountain pine beetle in a whitebark and lodgepole pine ecosystem

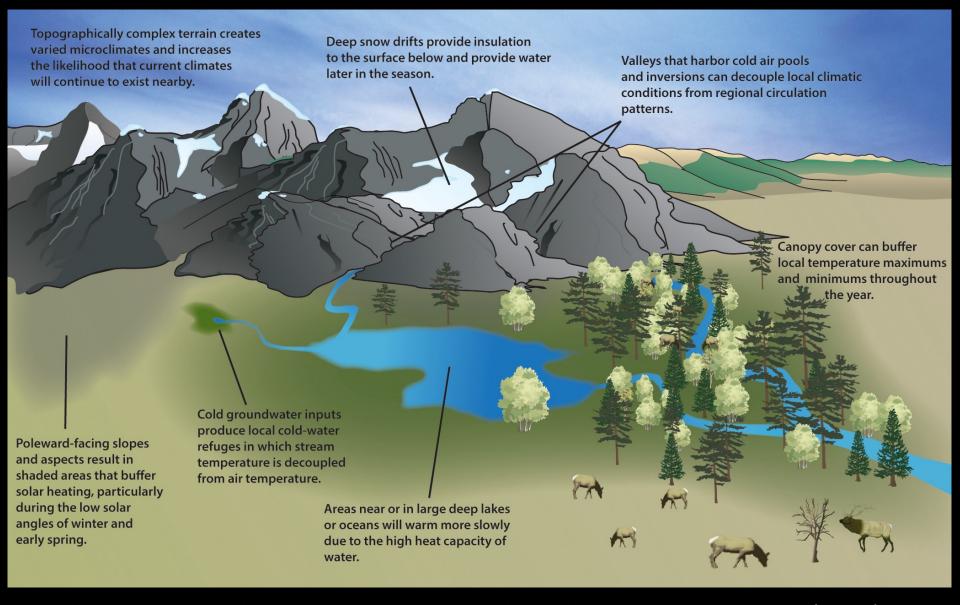


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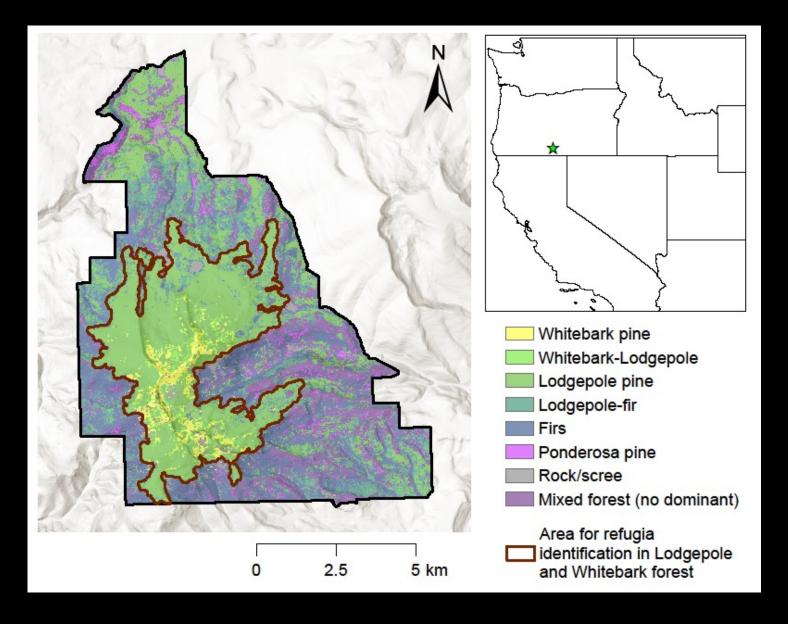




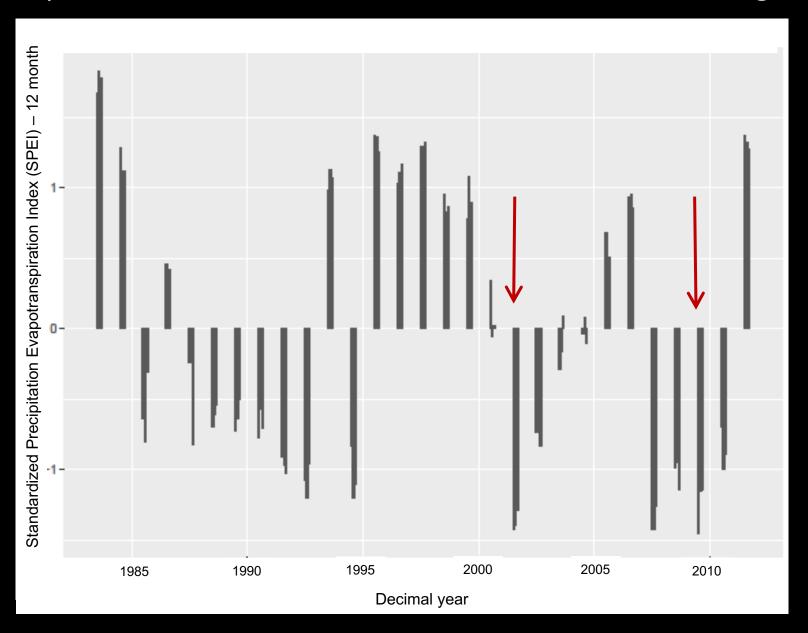


Morelli TL, Daly C, Dobrowski SZ, Dulen DM, Ebersole JL, Jackson ST, et al. (2016) Managing Climate Change Refugia for Climate Adaptation. PLoS ONE 11(8): e0159909.

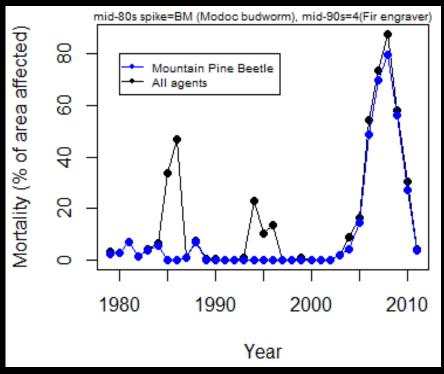
Study area: Gearhart Mountain Wilderness in southern Oregon

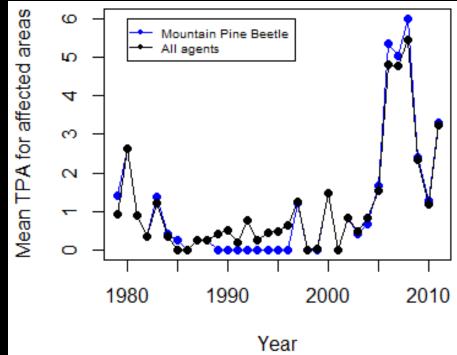


Study area: Gearhart Mountain Wilderness in southern Oregon

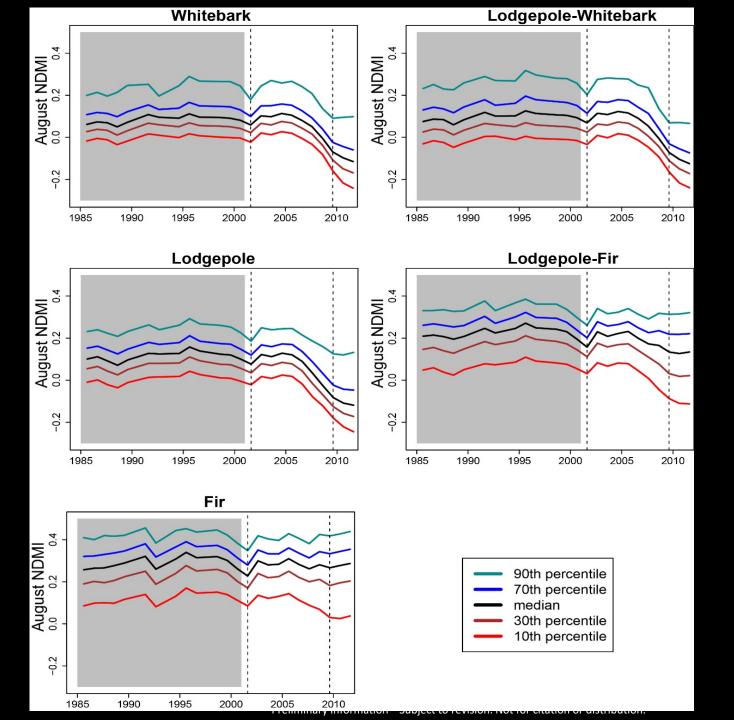


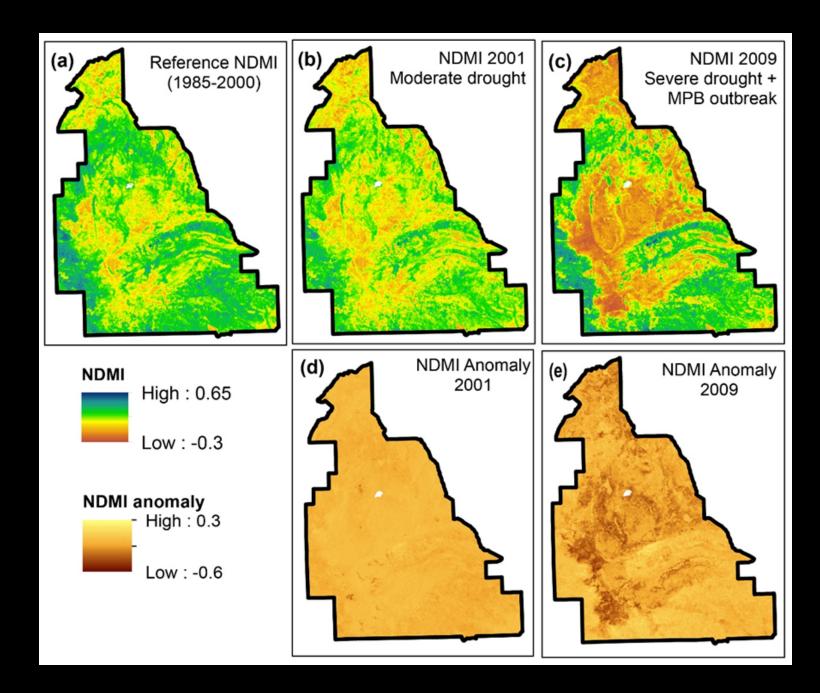
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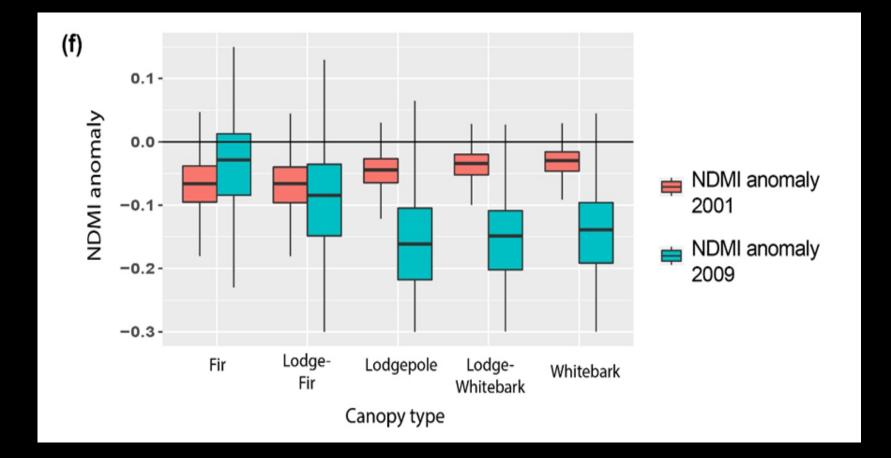


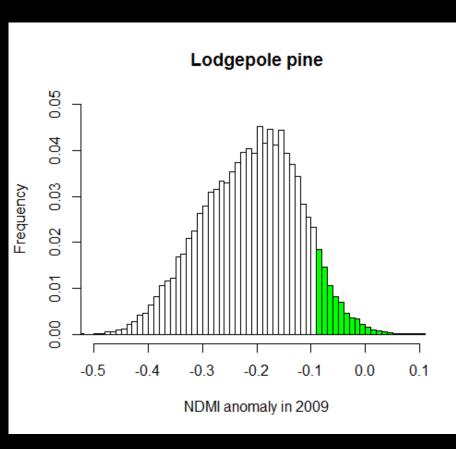


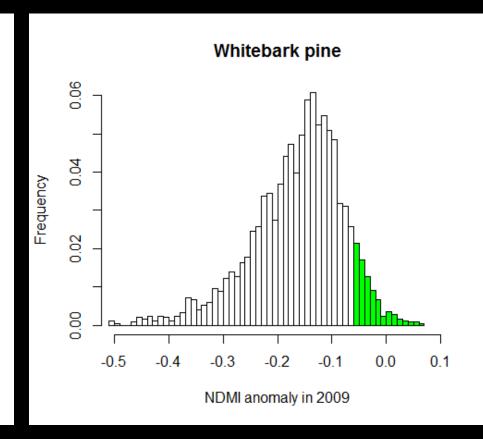






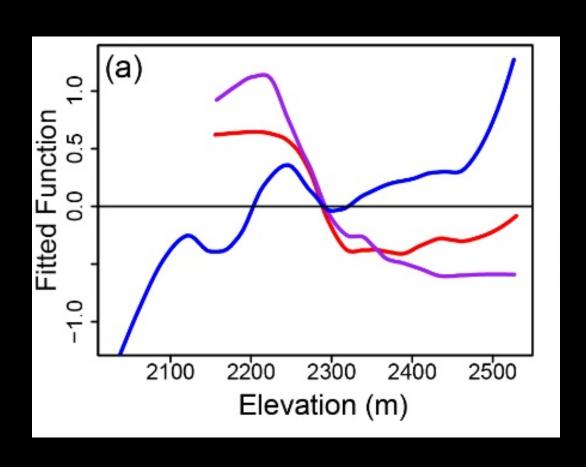


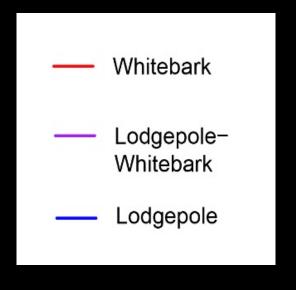




Elevation

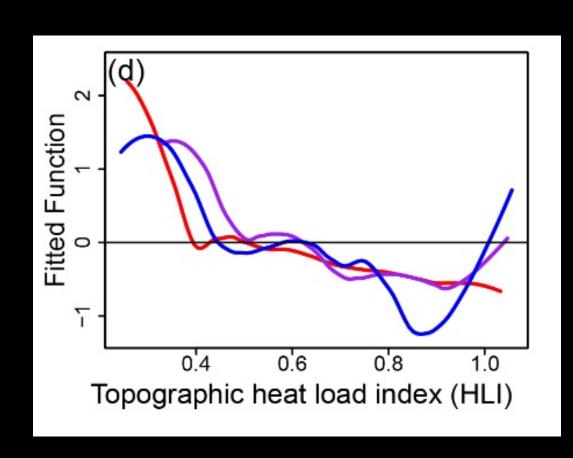
Hypothesis: more refugia at higher elevations

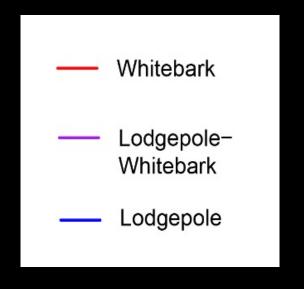




Topographic heat load

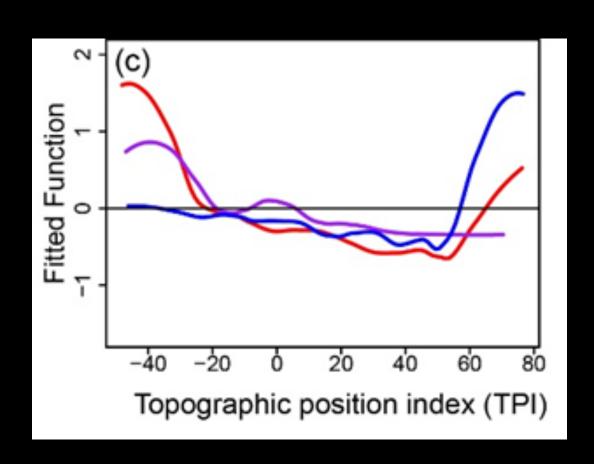
Hypothesis: more refugia on shaded slopes

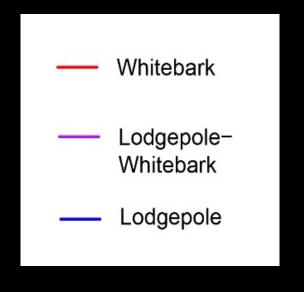




Topographic position index

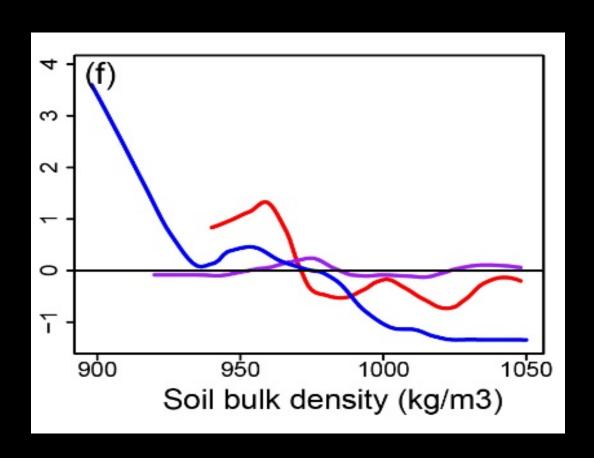
Hypothesis: more refugia at low TPI (valleys)

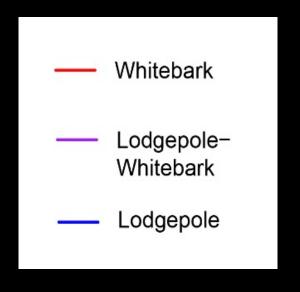




Soil bulk density

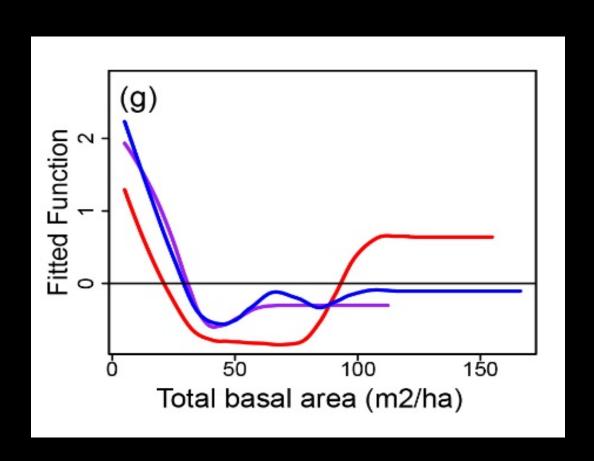
Hypothesis: more refugia in less dense soil

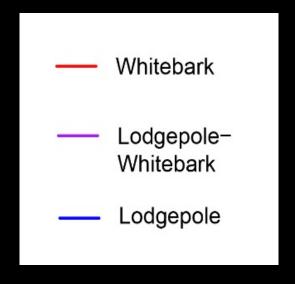


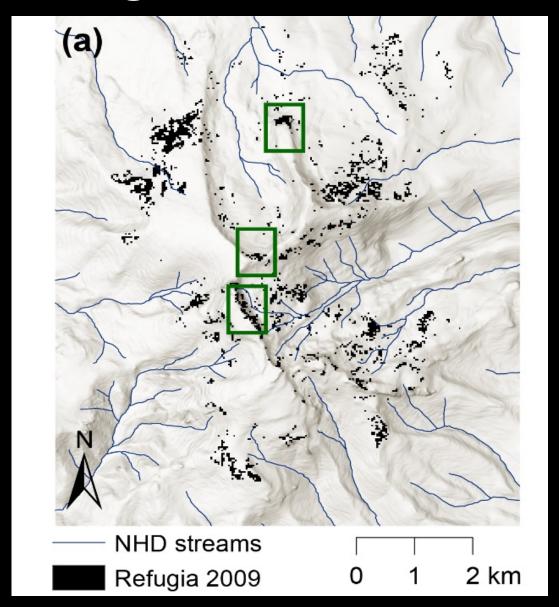


Forest density

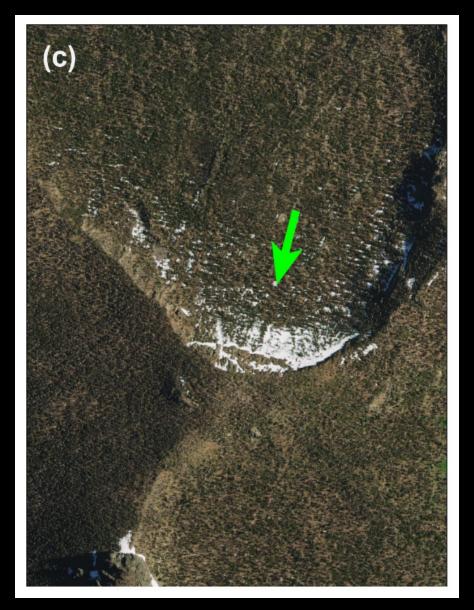
Hypothesis: more refugia in thinner forest stands

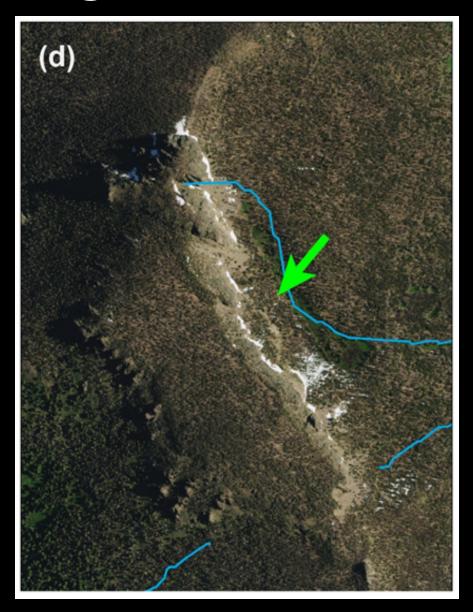












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