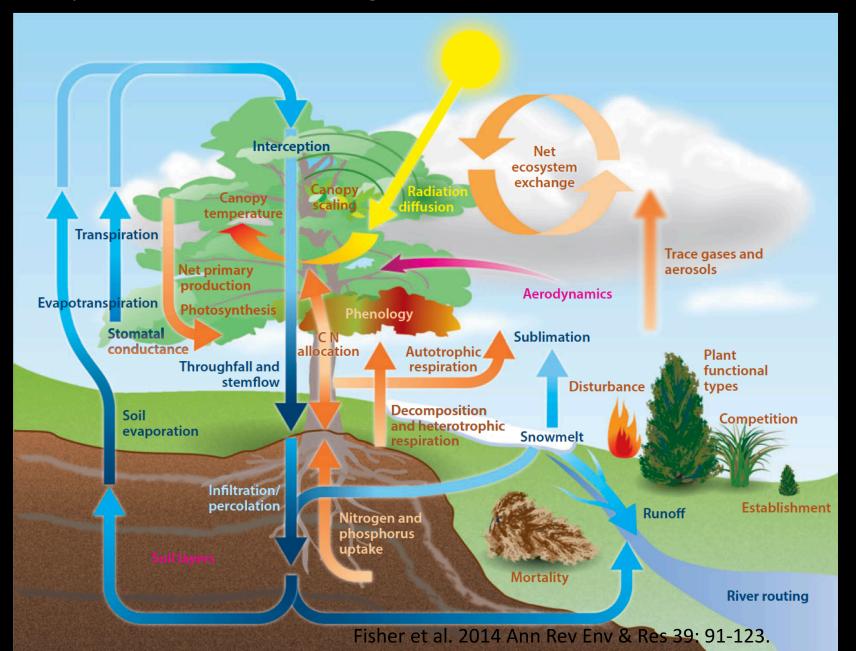
# Mechanisms of Vegetation Response to Climate Change in the Pacific Northwest Simulated by DGVM's: Are They Reliable?

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Northwest Climate Conference
October 9-11, 2017
Tacoma, Washington

Michael Case, University of Washington
John Kim, US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station
Becky Kerns, US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station



### Dynamic Global Vegetation Models (DGVMs)

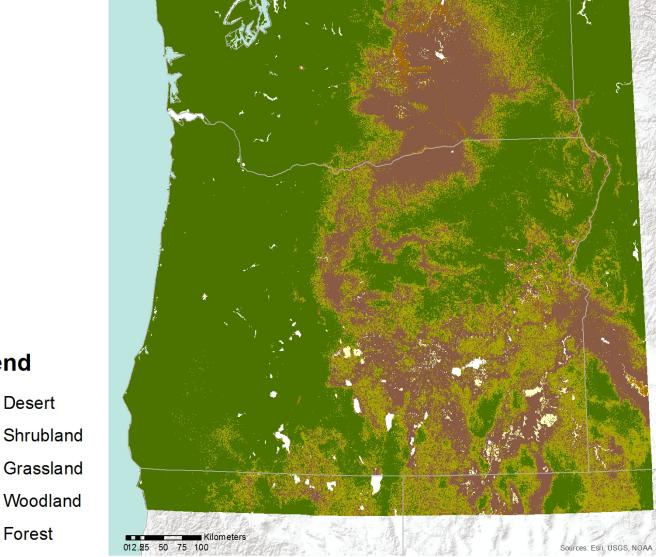


## MAPSS-Century 2 (MC2) "Biomes"

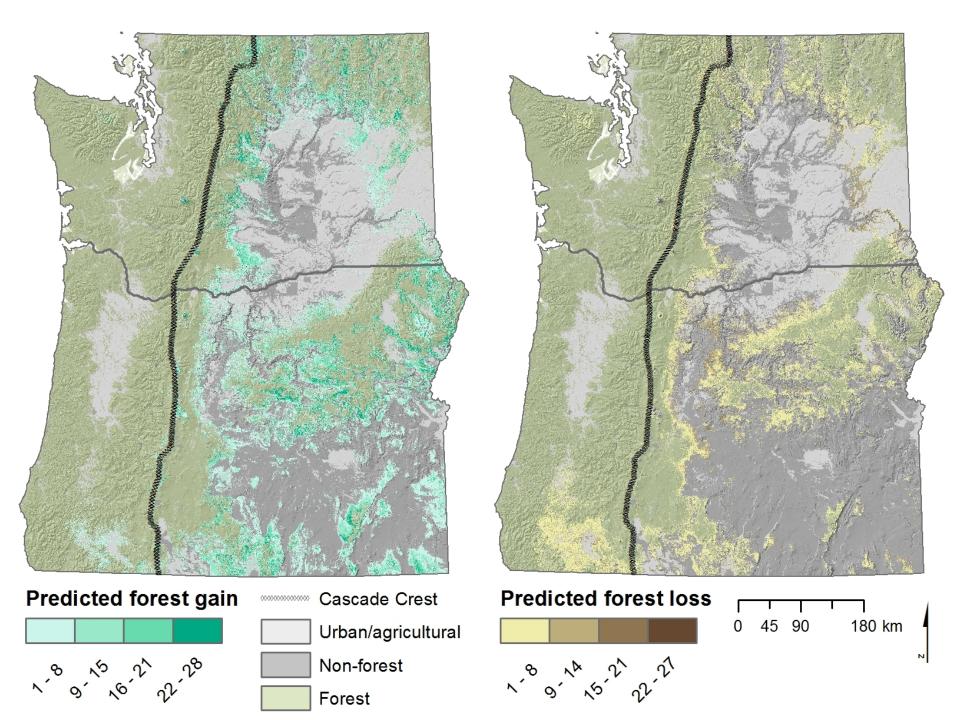
Legend

Desert

Forest

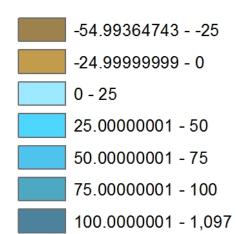


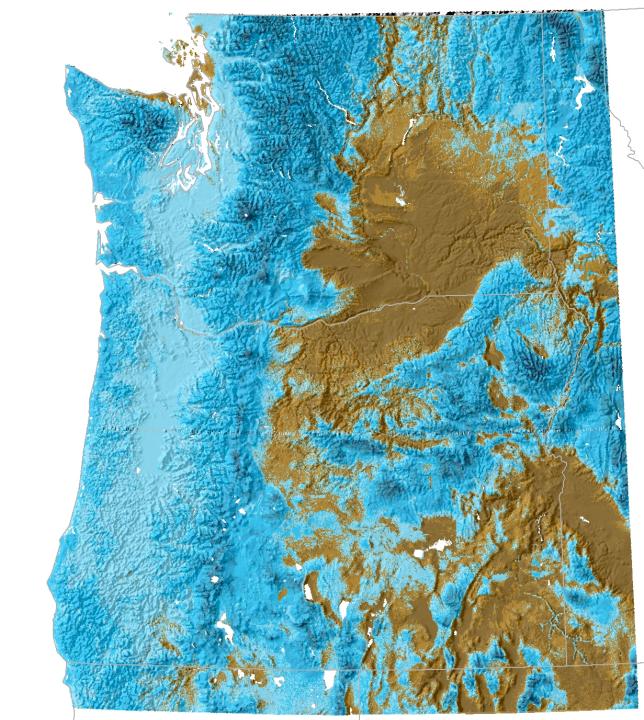
2080



## MAPSS-Century 2 (MC2)

Percent Change in NPP from Historical (1970-1999) to 2080





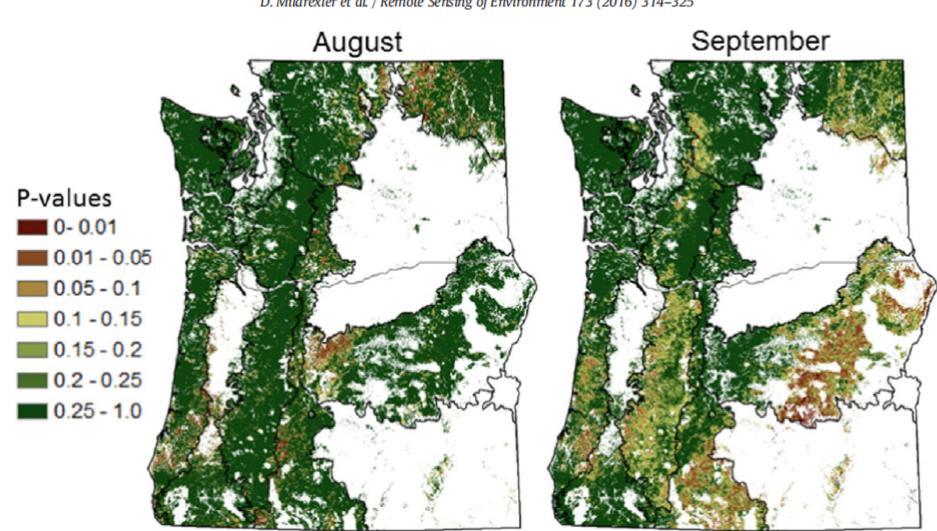
#### LPJ "Biomes"

- Cold grass/shrub
- Cold forest
- Cool forest
- Coastal cool forest
- Cold open forest/woodland
- Cool open forest/woodland
- Cool open mixed forest/woodland
- Savanna/grassland/steppe
- Shrub-steppe
- Dry shrub
- Barren



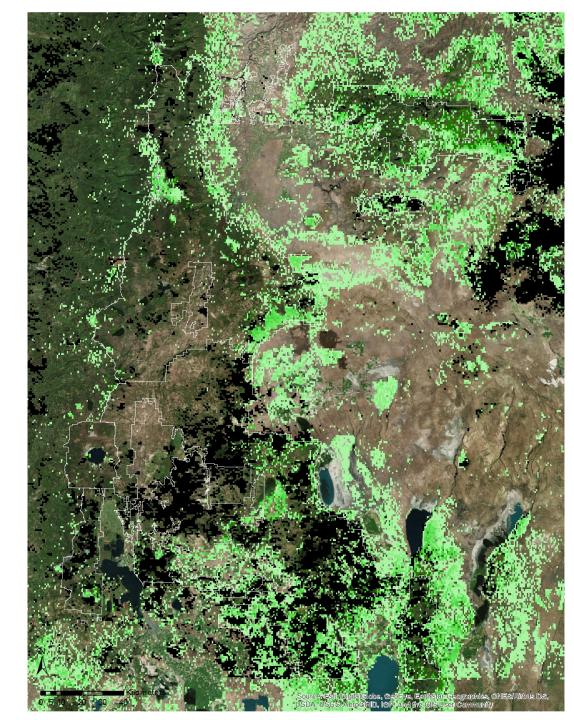
## What do other models say?

D. Mildrexler et al. / Remote Sensing of Environment 173 (2016) 314-325



Forest Change – case study in southern Oregon

Green = MC2 forest expansion Black = Forest Vulnerability Index



## Historical data (paleo evidence)

#### Warm/dry climates

 Dry forests replaced cool/wet species, woodlands shrink (Blinnikov et al. 2002)

#### Warm/wet climates

- Wet species replaced dry forests, woodlands expand (Whitlock and Bartlein 1997)
- ➤ Disturbances will have a major effect in determining which species will persist
- ➤ Dry forests may be more resilient than other forest types (Halofsky et al. 2014)

## Need to model major driver #1

Hotter climate Increased productivity

(longer growing season, CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effect)

Increased drought stress (lower snowpack, hotter summers)

Increased fire activity

Insects & disease

Invasive species

Logging

Better tree physiology models

Resilience

Regeneration

Dispersal

Management

Development

Future forests

## Need to model major driver #2

Hotter climate Increased productivity

(longer growing season, CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effect)

Increased drought stress (lower snowpack, hotter summers)

Increased fire activity

Insects & disease

Invasive species

Logging

Resilience

Regeneration

Dispersal

Management

Development

Future forests

Better fire models

#### Where (and why) some models get it wrong

- What do other lines of evidence indicate?
- What are the implications for interpreting model projections?
- What about tree physiology and drought response?
- What do we know about regeneration & succession dynamics?
- What methods exist to evaluate and synthesize those lines of evidence?

