

Topic 9: Tools for assessing future impacts

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Geography 404
Jeff Hicke

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Laboratory experiments of \uparrow CO₂




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Effect of \uparrow CO₂ for plants with different photosynthetic pathways

Biomass enhancement



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Effect of \uparrow CO₂ diminishes when other factors (here, competition) are present

When plants have high relative growth rate (RGR), effects of competition limit effects of CO₂ fertilization

FIGURE 10.7 Relative growth rate (RGR) of plants under different CO₂ concentrations and competition conditions. The RGR of plants with high relative growth rate (RGR) increases more rapidly with increasing CO₂ concentration than the RGR of plants with low relative growth rate (RGR).

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Different field experimental methods

FIGURE 10.8 Different field experimental methods. The left image shows a large outdoor area with several plots covered by different colored tarps. The right image shows a similar setup with plots covered by grey tarps.


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Different field experimental methods

FIGURE 10.9 Different field experimental methods. The left image shows several plots in a field, some with white frames. The right image shows a plot with a large, clear plastic enclosure (a rain chamber) over it.

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Different field experimental methods



open-top chamber

cover to increase nighttime infrared radiation

http://sciencespace-wang.blogspot.com/2011_06_01_archive.html

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Free air CO₂ enrichment (FACE) experiments



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Responses of ecosystem structure and function to \uparrow CO₂ among locations



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Over time, the growth enhancement of $\uparrow\text{CO}_2$ diminishes

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"Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) assisted migration potential: testing establishment north of the species range"

McLane and Aiken, Ecol. Appl., 2012

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Trial locations (black dots)

Seed sources (white squares)

McLane and Aiken, Ecol. Appl., 2012

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Results of trials

coldest sites

CO₂ concentration (ppm)

Wetlands Tropical

McLane and Aiken, *Ecol. Appl.*, 2012

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Amazon drought experiment

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/AmazonDrought/stealing_rain3.php, photos by D. Nepstad

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Experiment effectively reduced rainfall

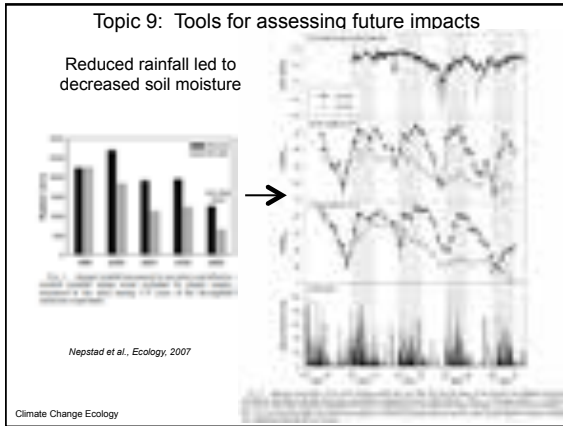
Experiment effectively reduced rainfall

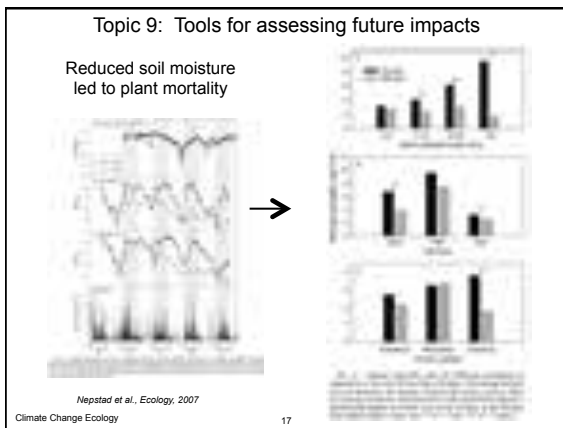
Monthly rainfall (mm)

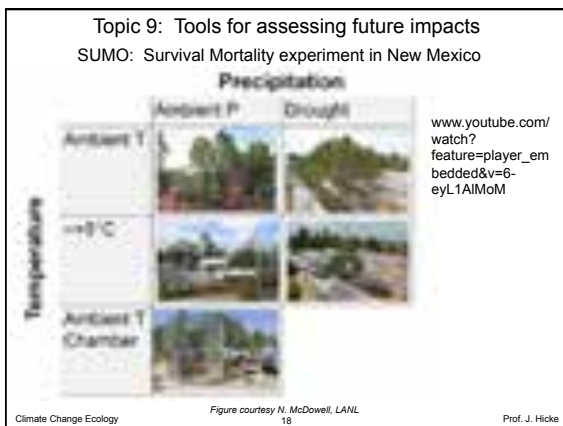
Control Drought

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/AmazonDrought/stealing_rain3.php, photos by D. Nepstad; Nepstad et al., *Ecology*, 2007

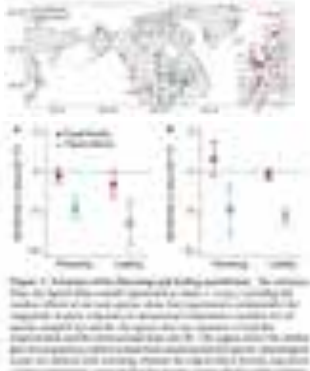
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Dangers of misinterpreting experiments

Possible explanations

- experiments focused on T, not on correlated factors that may drive changes in observed phenology (sunshine, snowpack/snowmelt, soil moisture)
- issues with meta-analyses (devil is in the details)
- use of mean annual temperature

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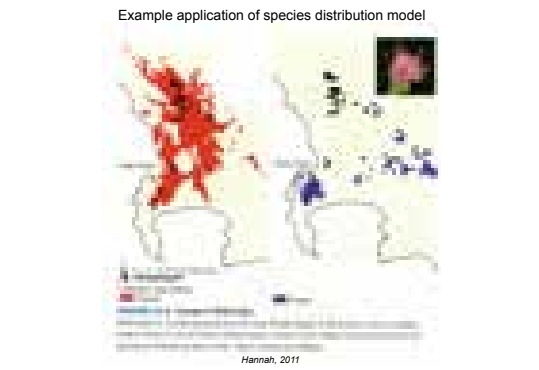
How to develop a species distribution model

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Example application of species distribution model




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Evaluating species distribution models with historical observations



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Species distribution model of pika





Figure 1. Observed pika occurrence points (black dots), pika subspecies (dashed lines), and modeled suitable habitat for current climate (gray).

Trook, Buotte, Hicke, unpublished

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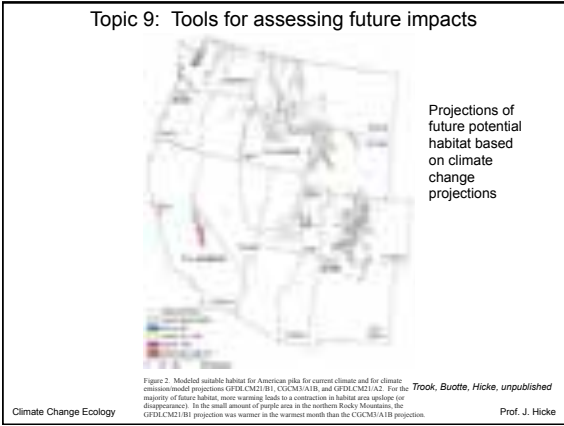
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Probability of occurrence as function of climate variables

Trook, Buotte, Hicke, unpublished

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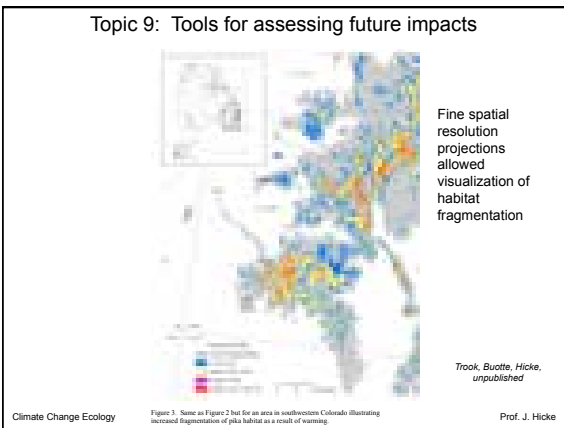
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Area of habitat and % of current for climate change projections

Model	Current	2025	2050	2075	2100
Area (km ²)	10000	8000	6000	4000	2000
% of current	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%
Fragmentation	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Extremely High

Trock, Buotte, Hicke, unpublished

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We couldn't get this work published...why?


- lack of inclusion of necessary habitat
 - talus maps of uncertain quality
- lack of inclusion of important variables
 - presence of subtalus snow or water
- uncertainty about pika's ability to persist in hot, dry places
 - behavioral change
- uncertainty about importance of other factors
 - snow cover as insulation
 - cold-air drainage through talus slopes

Trook, Buotte, Hicks, unpublished

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Example application of gap model



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Flow diagram of ecosystem model

Smith et al., Global Ecology & Biogeography, 2001

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Example application of dynamic global vegetation model



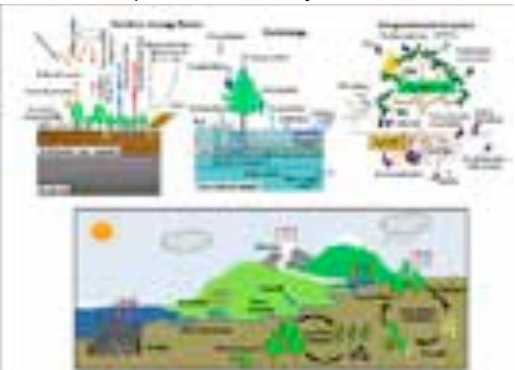
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Example of an Earth system model

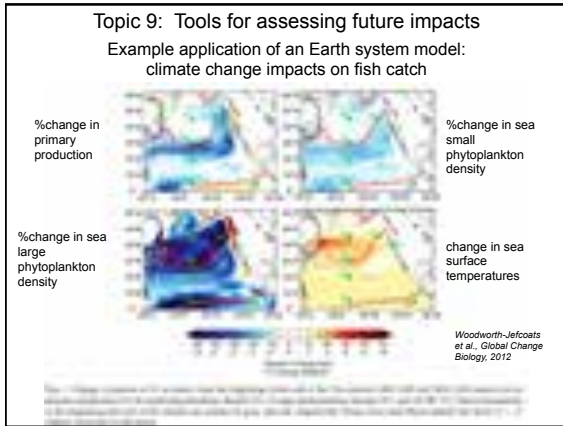


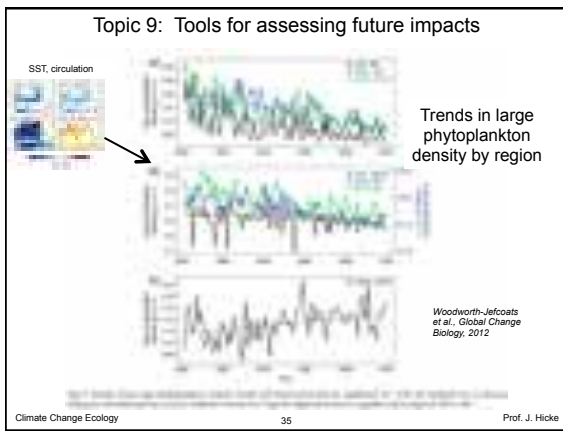
<https://www2.ucar.edu/news/understanding-climate-change-multimedia-gallery>

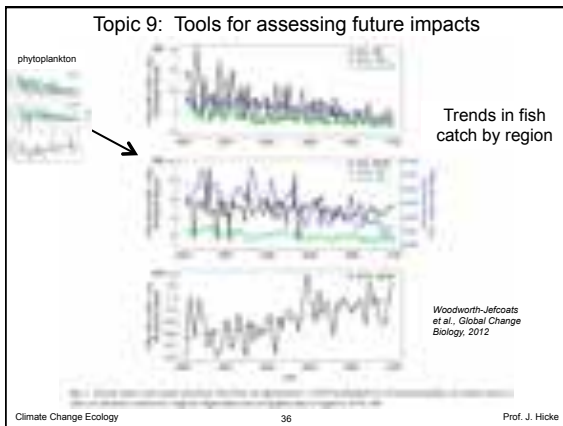
Example of an Earth system model



www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cim



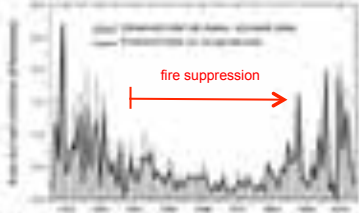




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How can modeling support assessments of impacts of climate change?

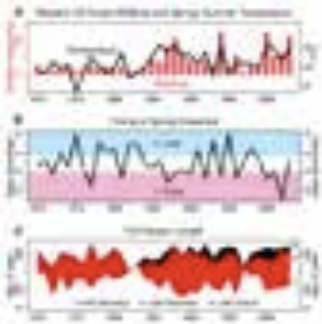
Example: How has/will climate change influence(d) wildfire in the West?



Littell et al., EA, 2009

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Wildfire: Recent observations

earlier snowmelt =>

more moisture stress on plants =>


longer fire season =>

more fires

Westerling et al., Science, 2006

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- statistical analysis assessing which climate factors influence burned area in the last several decades
- different assessments for different ecoprovinces (vegetation types)

Littell et al., EA, 2009

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 Important climate variables: PPT, T (depending on ecoprovince)

Table 1. Climate Change Projections for the United States (2021-2050)

Variable	Model	2021-2050	2050-2100
Annual Mean Temperature	CSIRO-Mk3.5	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CSIRO-Mk3.5	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.1	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.1	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2a	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2a	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2b	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2b	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2c	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2c	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2d	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2d	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2e	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2e	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2f	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2f	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2g	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2g	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2h	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2h	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2i	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2i	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2j	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2j	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2k	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2k	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2l	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2l	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2m	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2m	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2n	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2n	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2o	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2o	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2p	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2p	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2q	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2q	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2r	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2r	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2s	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2s	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2t	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2t	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2u	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2u	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2v	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2v	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2w	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2w	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2x	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2x	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2y	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2y	+10	+15
Annual Mean Temperature	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2z	+1.5	+3.5
Annual Mean Precipitation	CCCMA-CGCM3.2.3.2z	+10	+15

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Climate drivers of historical burned area

mountains: burned area negatively correlated with year-of-fire precip, positively correlated with year-of-fire T
 • drying of existing fuels

grass/shrub: burned area positively correlated with antecedent precip
 • also fuels production

Littell et al., EA, 2009

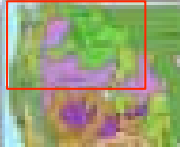
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Wildfire:
 Projections based on future climate change

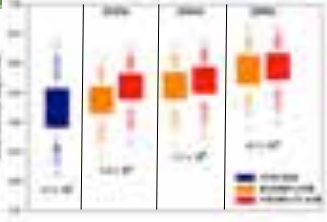
increase in burned area for 1° C increase in temperature

Littell et al., Ecological Applications, 2009; National Academies, Climate Stabilization Targets, 2010

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Burned area in Pacific Northwest increases substantially in future




Littell et al., Climatic Change, 2010

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Summary



- multiple factors influenced the observed increase in burned area
 - attribution: difficult
- multiple types of studies guide our understanding of climate influences on wildfire
- although recent climate change has likely (but not definitively) caused increased wildfire in the past, we are more certain that continued climate change will increase wildfire in the future

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