What is the natural rhythm of temperate and boreal forest disturbances in the absence of human management?

Tom Pugh¹, Cornelius Senf², Rupert Seidl²

¹ School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, U.K.
Birmingham Institute of Forest Research, University of Birmingham, U.K.
2 Technical University of Munich (TUM), School of Life Sciences Weihenstephan, Freising, Germany.



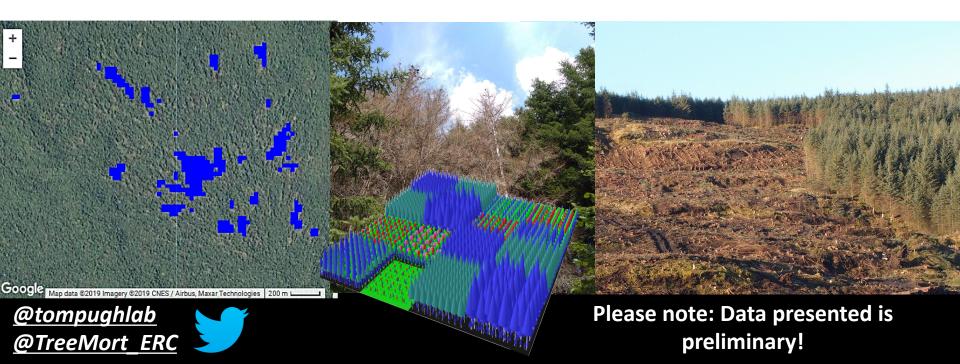


European Research Council

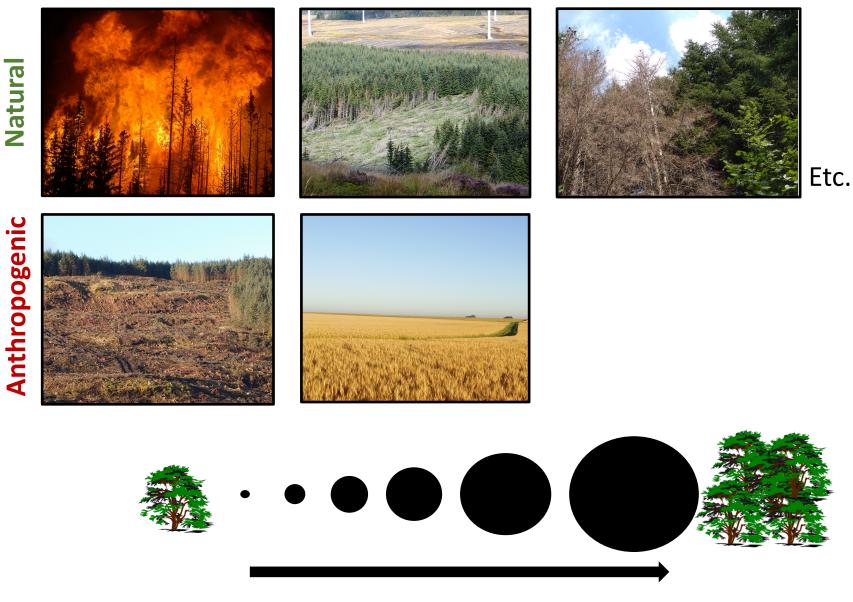




ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS AND FOREST MANAGEMENT GROUP



Types and scale of stand-replacing disturbances

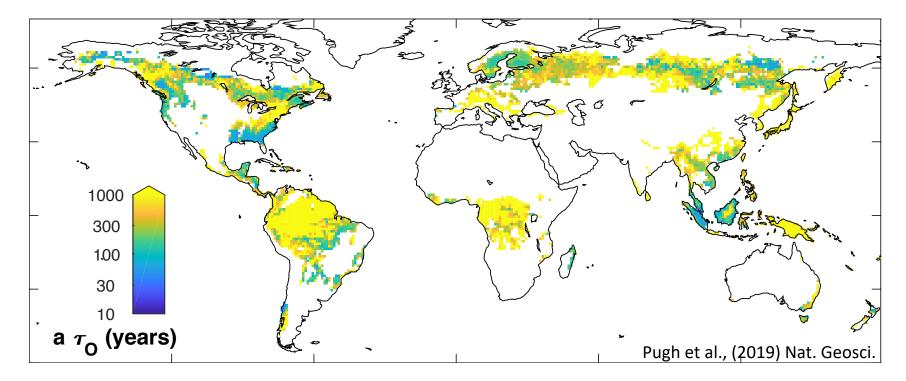


Scale \rightarrow Stand scale (defined as \geq 0.1 ha)

Stand-replacing disturbance return period (all disturbances)

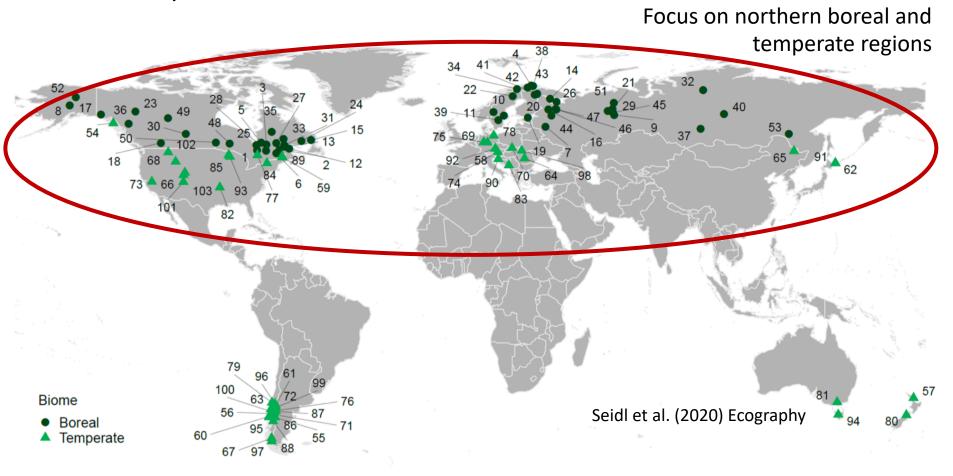
Time between stand replacing disturbances (≥ 0.1 ha) approximated by mean forest loss divided by forest area (disturbance rotation period).

Based on Global Forest Change 2000-2014 forest loss data (Hansen et al., 2013, Science). Integrates over all disturbances including harvest, but excludes land-use change.



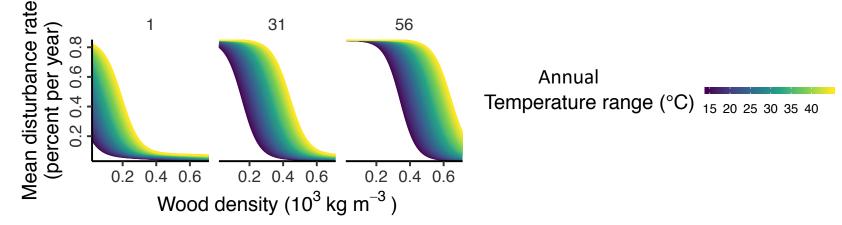
But what about natural disturbance rates alone in absence of management?

100 protected areas (temperate and boreal) → Only natural disturbances



Look at disturbances in these landscapes as seen in Global Forest Change data 2000-2014

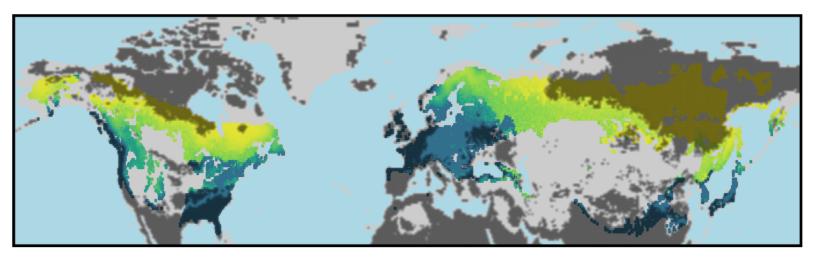
- 1
- 100 protected areas (temperate and boreal)
- → Only natural disturbances
- Disturbances fall into **three clusters** based on patch size and shape (Sommerfeld et al., 2018, Nat. Comm.; Seidl et al., 2020, Ecography)
 - Cluster associated with tree traits (max. height, wood density) and climate
 - Likelihood of disturbance **varies with climate anomaly** by cluster Height (m)



Implement empirical disturbance likelihood function in LPJ-GUESS dynamic vegetation model

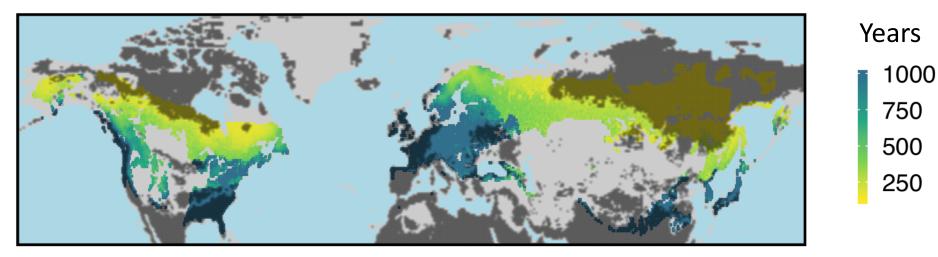
5

Disturbance return period estimates assuming potential natural vegetation with no management

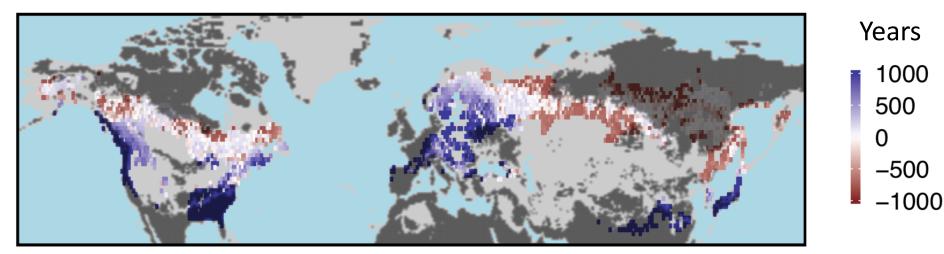


Simulated by LPJ-GUESS based on climate and community composition for the period 2000-2014. Grey shading indicates regions were outside the composition/climate envelope of the training data.

Disturbance return period estimates assuming potential natural vegetation with no management



Difference between natural and observed return periods, 2000-2014



Thanks!





European Research Council

Discussion via chat or email welcomed!

Please bear in mind that all unpublished results shown are preliminary



ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS AND FOREST MANAGEMENT GROUP

Tom Pugh <u>t.a.m.pugh@bham.ac.uk</u> <u>@tompughlab</u> <u>@treemort_ERC</u> http://bioatmo.wordpress.com

Cornelius Senf cornelius.senf@tum.de @corneliussenf www.corneliussenf.de www.edfm.wzw.tum.de