Forecasting Global Ecosystem Change Pressure

10th Annual Climate Prediction Applications Science Workshop, March 2012

Dr. Jim Westervelt

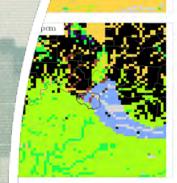
Construction Engineering Research Lab Engineer Research and Development Center Army Corps

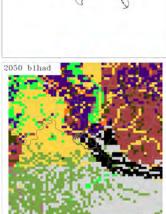
Dr. William Hargrove

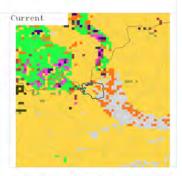
Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center Forest Service

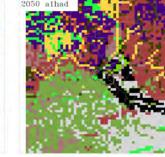


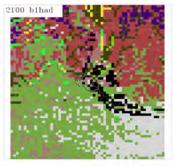
US Army Corps of Engineers BUILDING STRONG_®

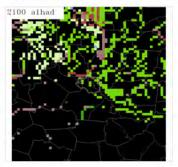












Challenge

 Find a compelling way to communicate the consequences of forecasted climate change to the general population.*

* including military land managers $\ensuremath{\textcircled{\odot}}$



Compelling Questions

How will climate change affect me, locally?

When I go outside my home in 20, 40, or 60 years, what will be different?

Specifically, will the ecosystem around here be different?



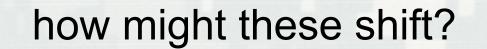
Agenda

Show you some results
 World
 US
 Illinois

Explain the process



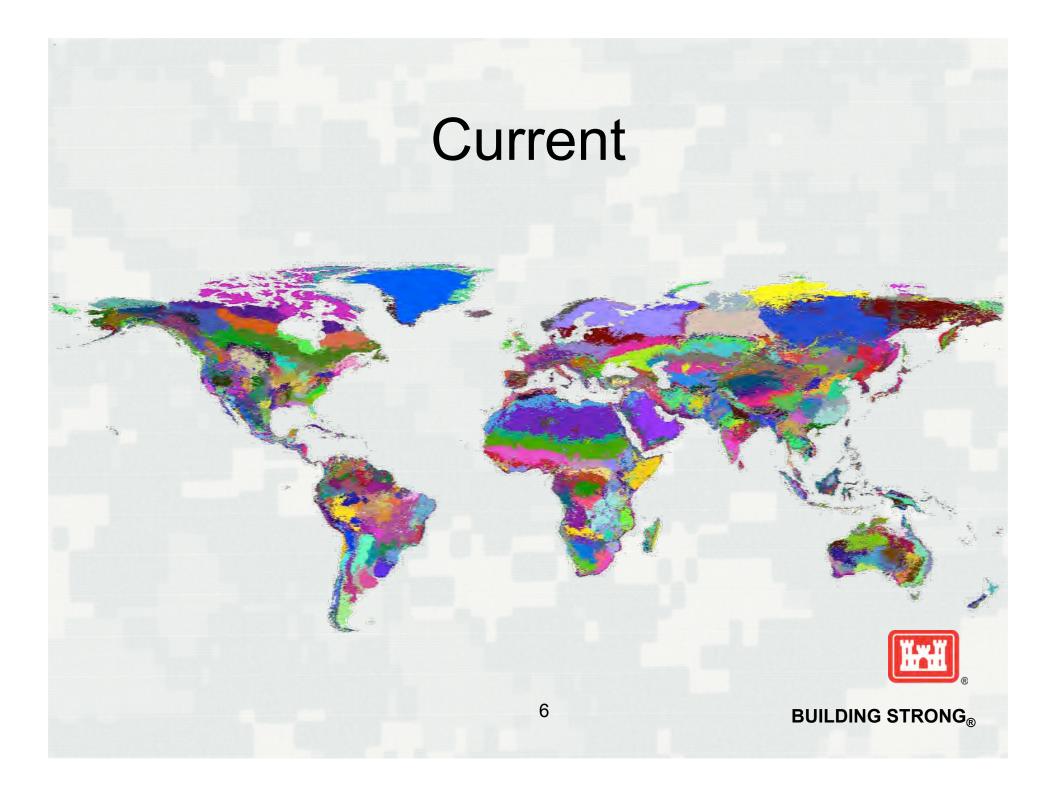
TNC Terrestrial Ecoregions http://maps.tnc.org/gis_data.html



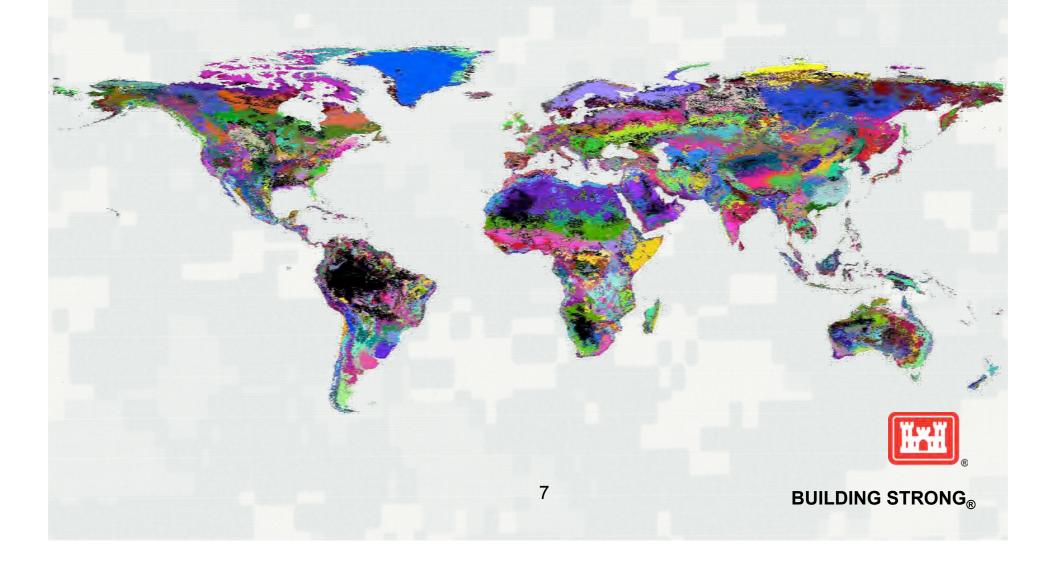


BUILDING STRONG_®

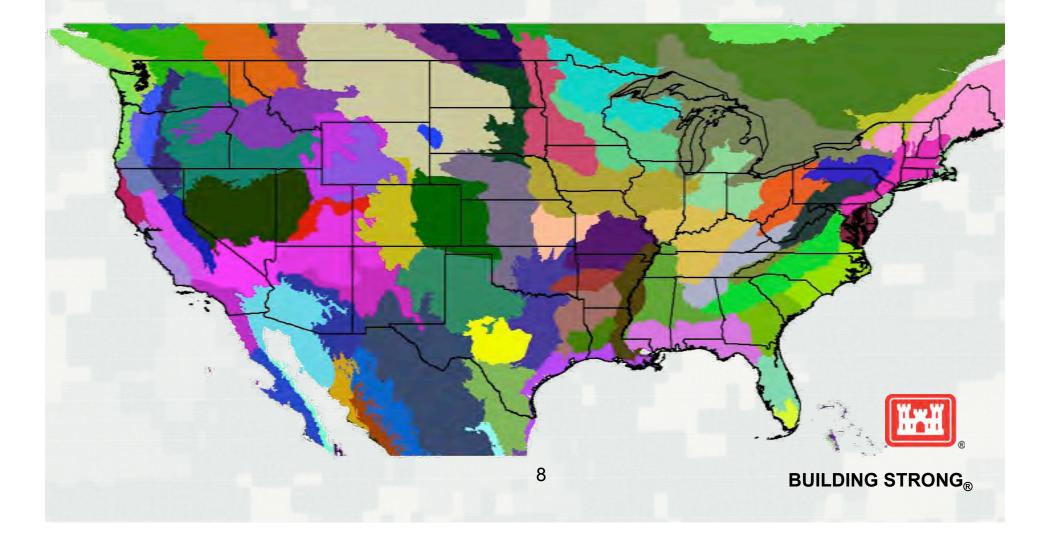
5



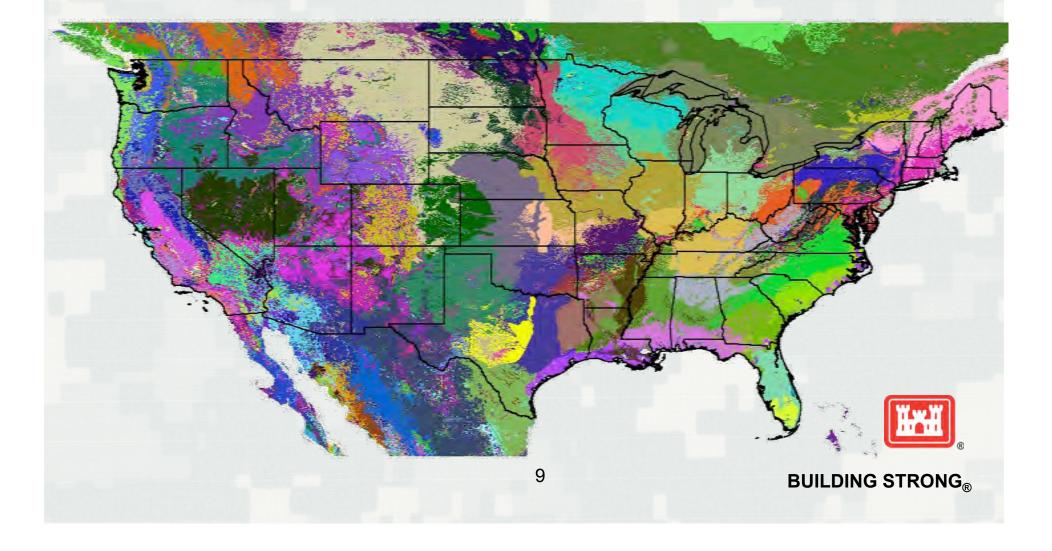
2050 Model, Hadley Scenario:A1



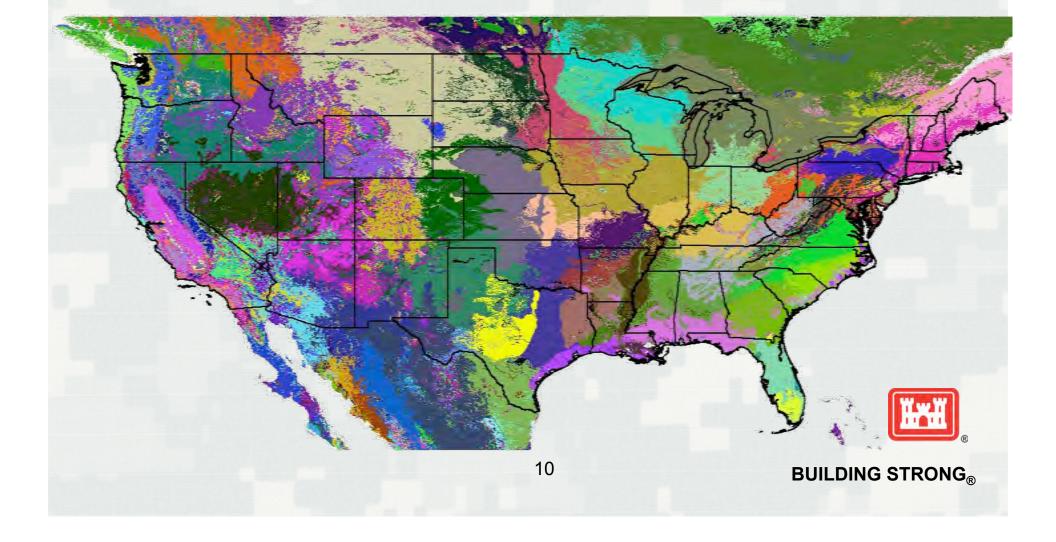
Zooming into the lower 48



Current TNC* Ecosystems

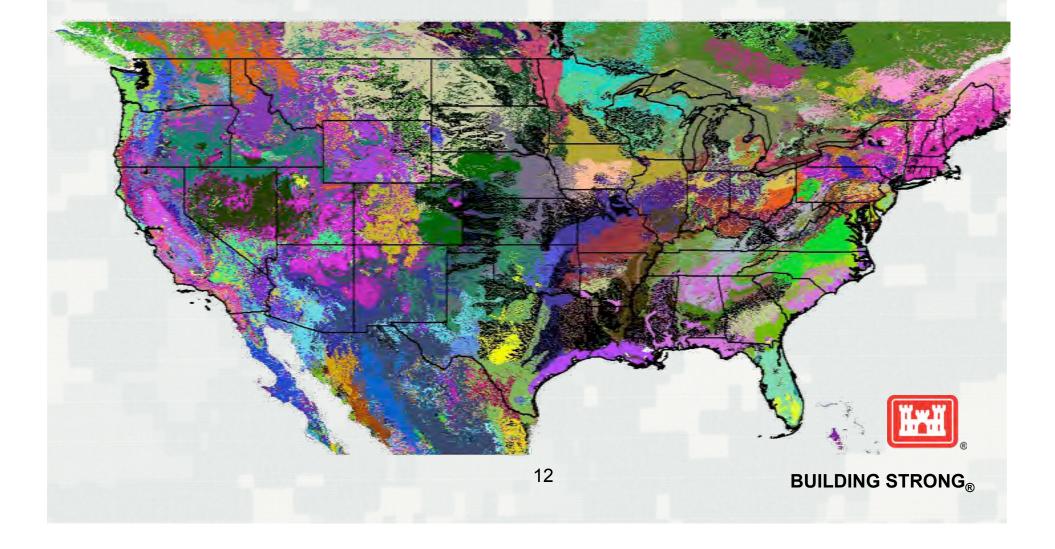


2050 Model, PCM Scenario:B1

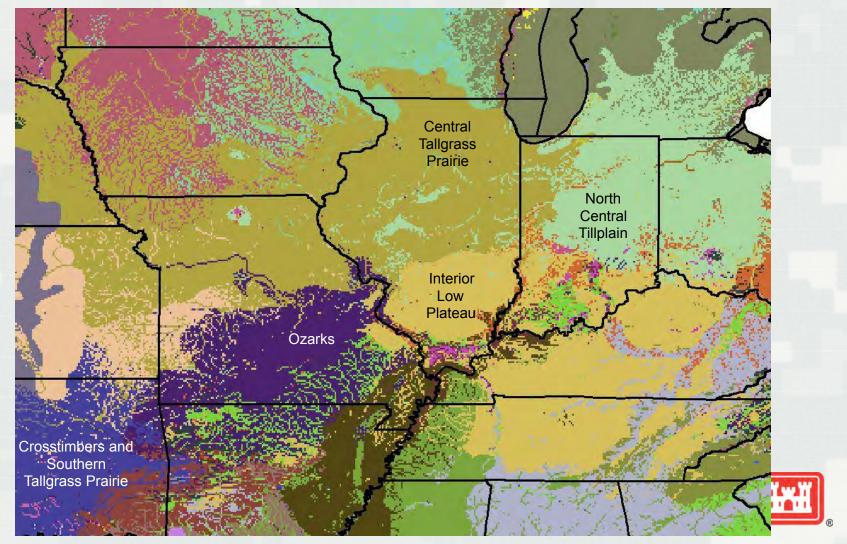


Current 11 $\textbf{BUILDING STRONG}_{\texttt{R}}$

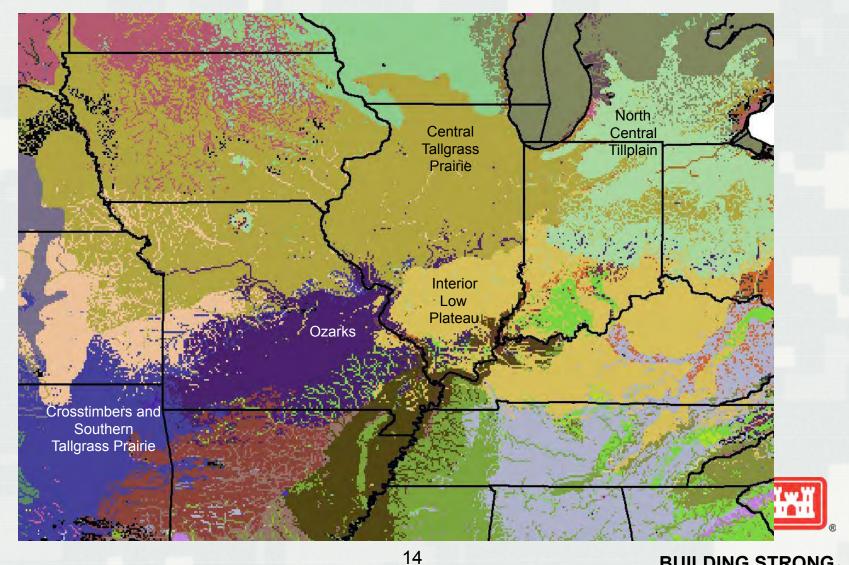
2050 Model, Hadley Scenario:A1



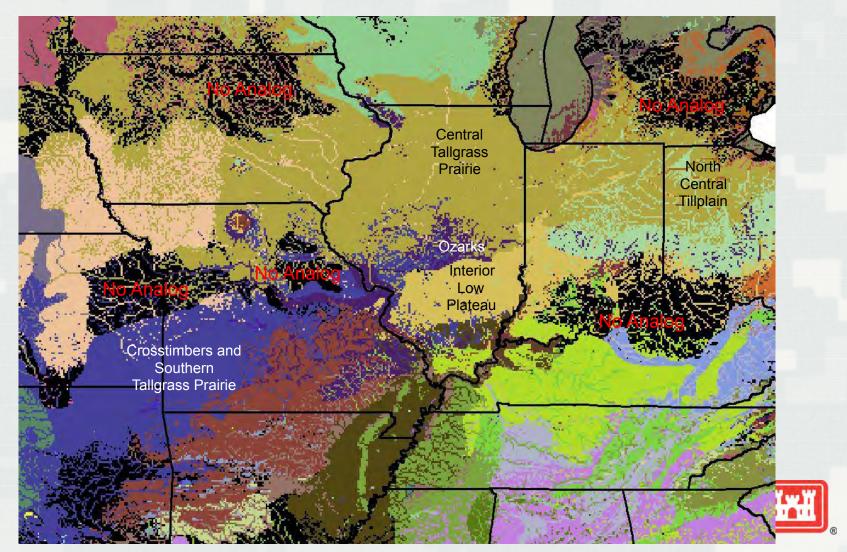
Illinois TNC – Current



Illinois TNC – PCM A1 2050



Illinois TNC – PCM A1 2100

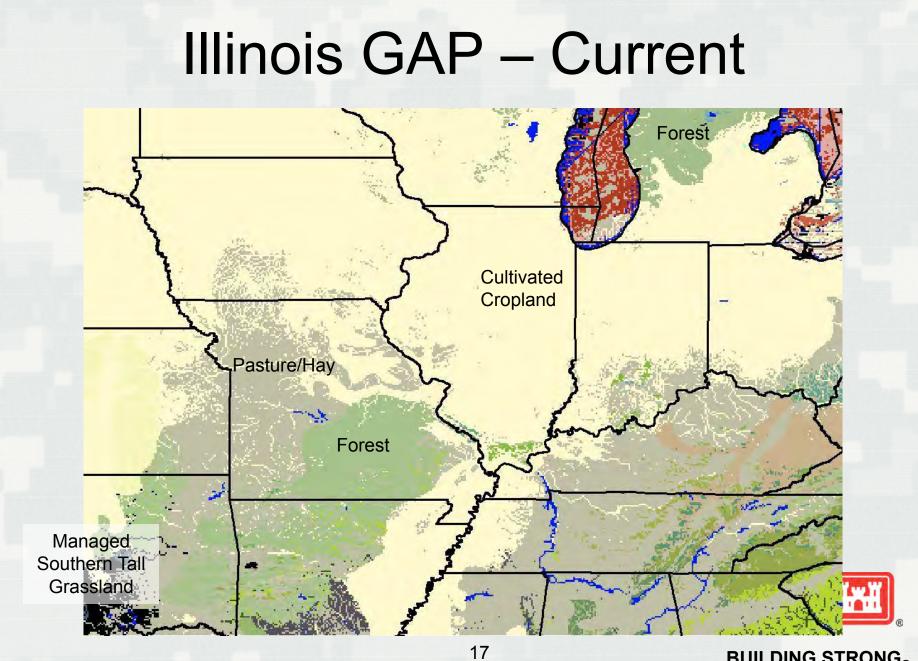


United States GAP Ecosystem

- Document
 - http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1768/pp1768.pdf
- Map viewer and download
 - http://www.gap.uidaho.edu/landcoverviewer.html

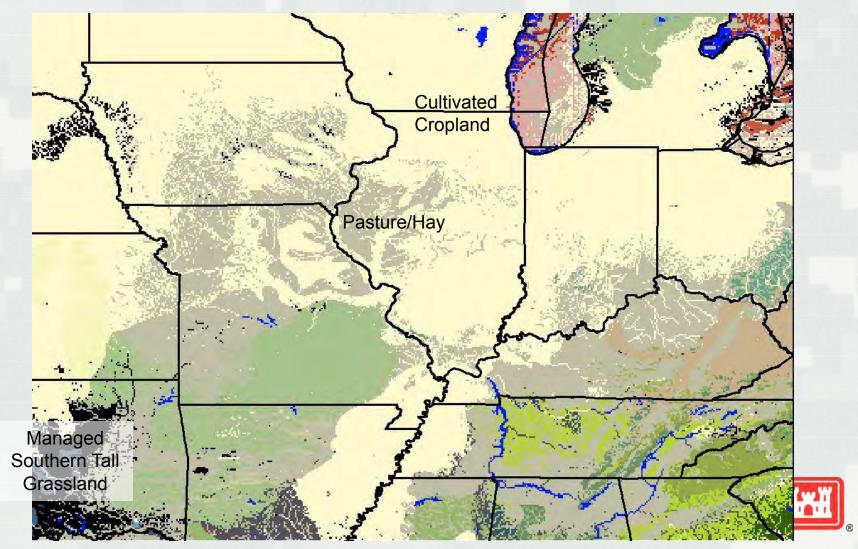
16





 $\textbf{BUILDING STRONG}_{\texttt{R}}$

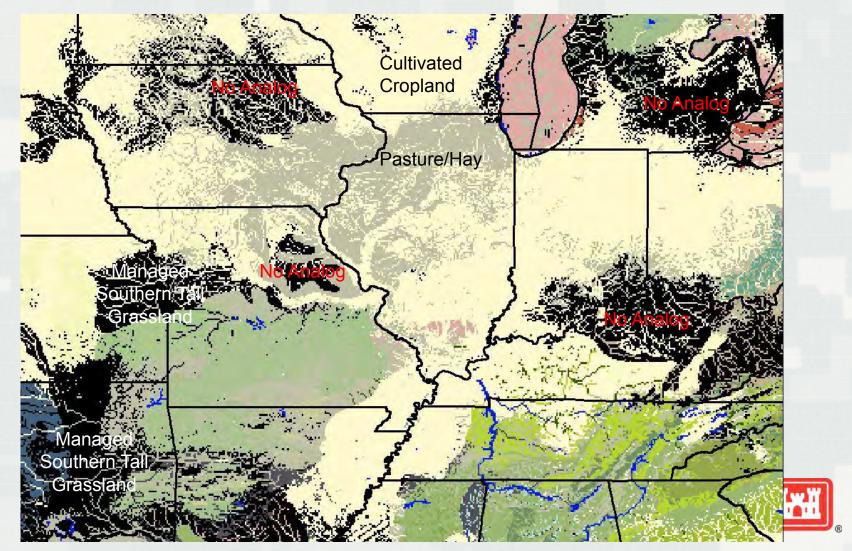
Illinois GAP – PCM A1 2050



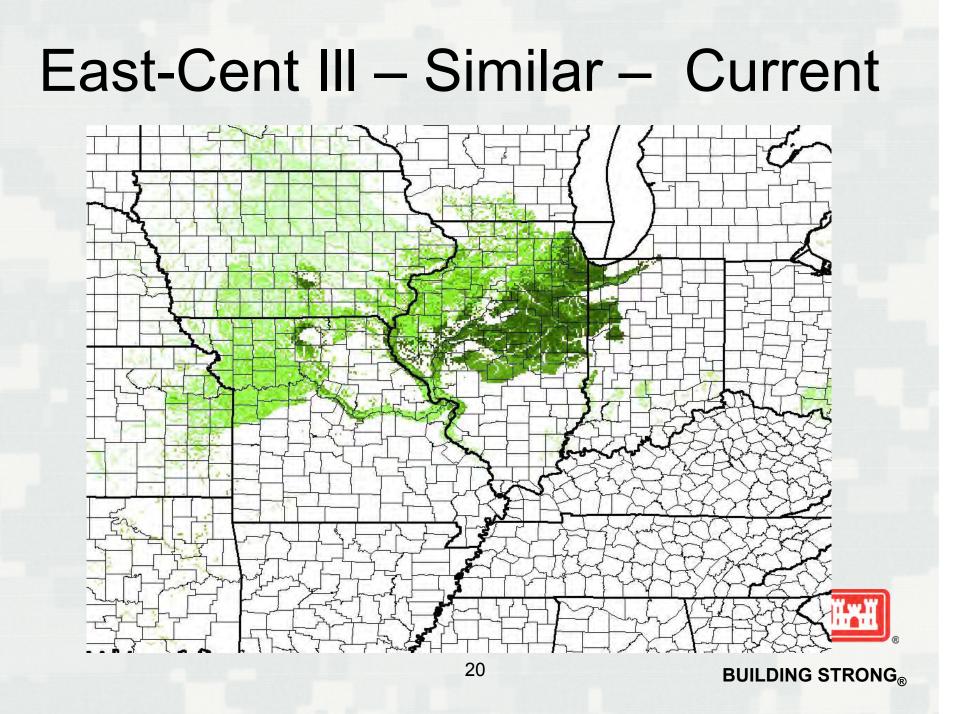
BUILDING STRONG®

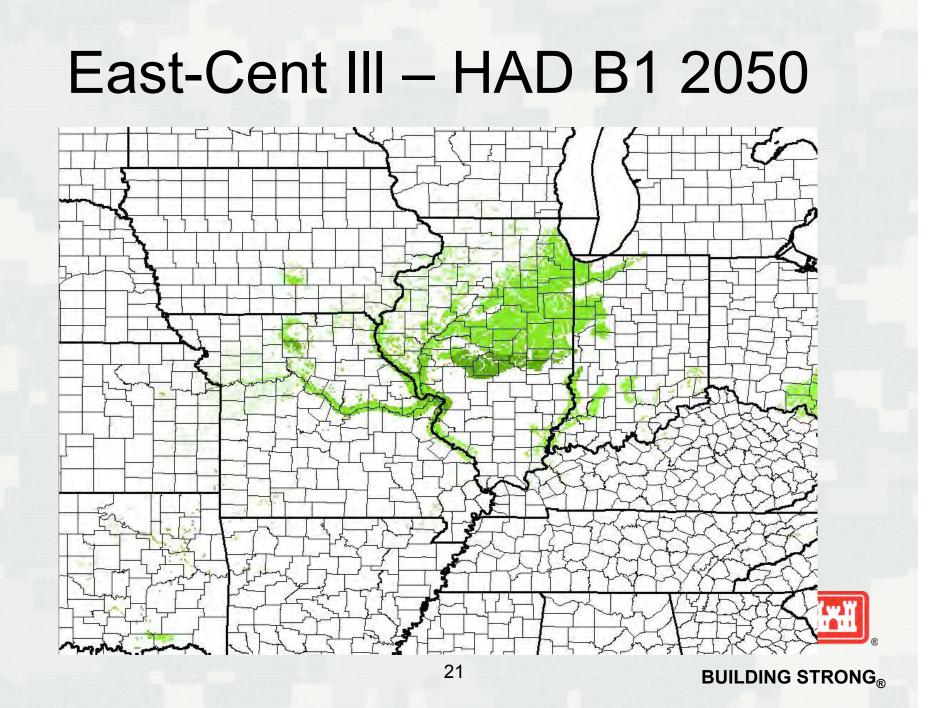
18

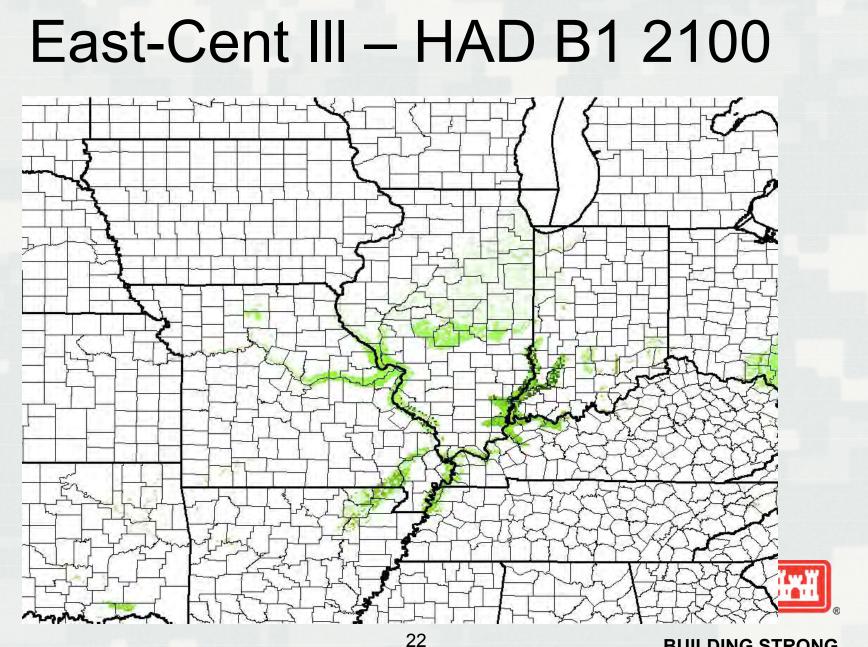
Illinois GAP – PCM A1 2100



 $\textbf{BUILDING STRONG}_{\texttt{R}}$

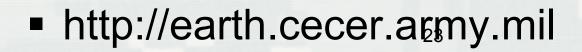






Results for Military Installations

- All Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Army
- Two Models
 - ► Hadley and PCM
- Two Scenarios
 A1 and B1
- Three time periods
 > 2000, 2050, and 2080





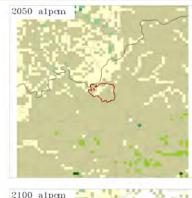
Sample GAP – Fort Knox

2050 b1had

Fort Knox

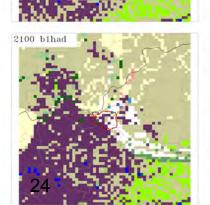
- 4115) Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest 4116) Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
- 4126) Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland Hardwood
- 4302) Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest Hardwood Modifier
- 4328) Ozark-Ouachita Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest and Woodland
- 4330) Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
- 4332) West Gulf Coastal Plain Pine-Hardwood Forest
- 4334) Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
- 4401) Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
- 4402) South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
- 4507) East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland Loblolly Modifier
- 8202) Evergreen Plantations or Managed Pine (can include dense successional regrowth) 8203) Managed Tree Plantation
- 9804) East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest Forest Modifier 9842) Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Brownwater River Floodplain Forest
- 9851) East Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream and River Floodplain Forest 9908) West Gulf Coastal Plain Wet Longleaf Pine Savanna and Flatwoods



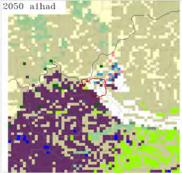


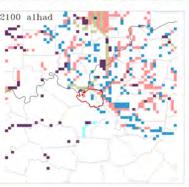












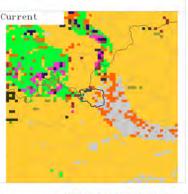
NG_®

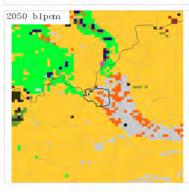
Sample TNC – Fort Knox

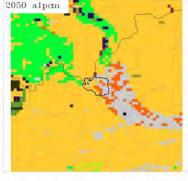
Fort Knox

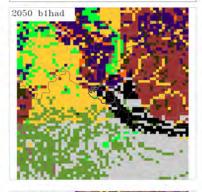
0) Different from any area in the world in 2000 98) 47% -Southern Acacia-Conmiphora Bushlands And Thickets 185) 76% -Ouachita Mountains 186) 94% -Ozarks 187) 31% -Piedmont 189) 94% -Southern Blue Ridge 294) 64% -Araucaria Moist Forests 503) 81% -Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain 705) 56% -Central Appalachian Forest 706) 56% -Chesapeake Bay Lowlands 707) 30% -Cumberlands And Southern Ridge And Valley 710) 38% -Interior Low Plateau 712) 61% -Mississippi River Alluvial Plain 715) 31% -Upper East Gulf Coastal Plain 716) 44% -Western Allegheny Plateau 727) 82% -South Atlantic Coastal Plain 729) 84% -Upper West Gulf Coastal Plain

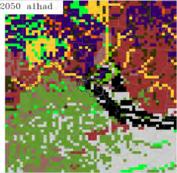


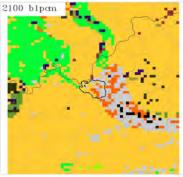


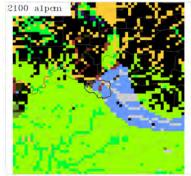


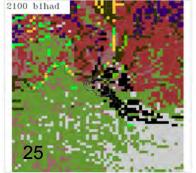


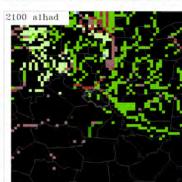








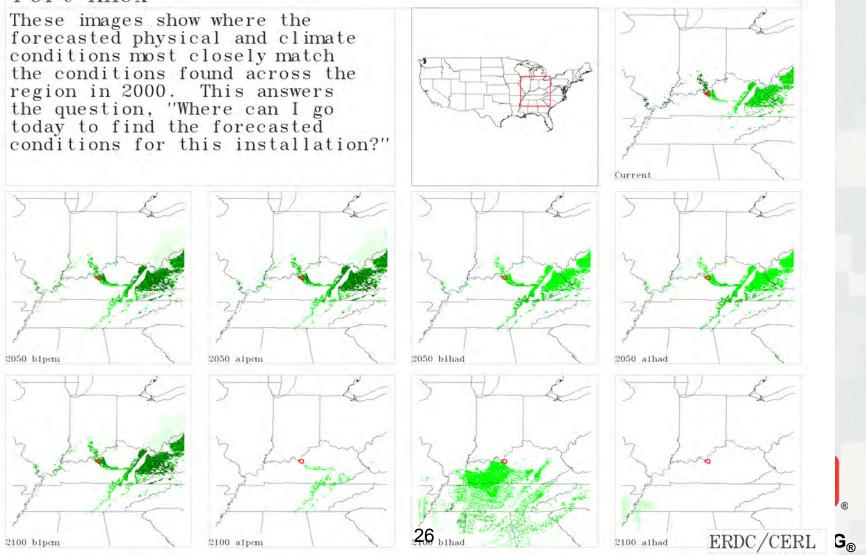






Sample Similar – Fort Knox

Fort Knox



Approach

- Identify a set of ecosystem drivers
- Develop global maps of those drivers
 For current and future conditions
- Conduct a cluster analysis
 To group related areas
- Correlate clusters with current ecosystems
- Forecast future ecosystem conditions



Ecosystem drivers

	1.	Precipitation during the locally hottest quarter	
	2.	Precipitation during the locally coldest quarter	CC-Based Collected by Chris Zganjar at TNC from WORLDCLIM (http://www.worldclim.org)
	3.	Precipitation during the locally driest quarter	
	4.	Precipitation during the locally wettest quarter	
	5.	Ratio of precipitation to potential evapotranspiration	
	6.	Temperature during the coldest locally quarter	
	7.	Temperature during the hottest locally quarter	
	8.	Sum of monthly Temp avg where Temp avg >= 5 deg C	
	9.	Integer number of consecutive months where Temp avg	>= 5 deg C
	10.	Available water holding capacity of soil	Constant
	11.	Bulk density of soil	
	12. Carbon content of soil		
	13.	Nitrogen content of soil	
	14.	Compound topographic index (relative wetness)	
	15.	Solar interception	1 million and the second s
	16.	Day/night diurnal temperature difference	
		00	



Develop global maps of drivers

- Choose general circulation models (GCM)
 - Hadley and PCM (high and low)
- Choose climate scenarios
 ► A1 (higher CO₂) and B1(lower CO₂)
- Choose time
 - ► Current, 2050, 2080 (based on 30-yr averages)
- Collect maps (for current and 8 futures)



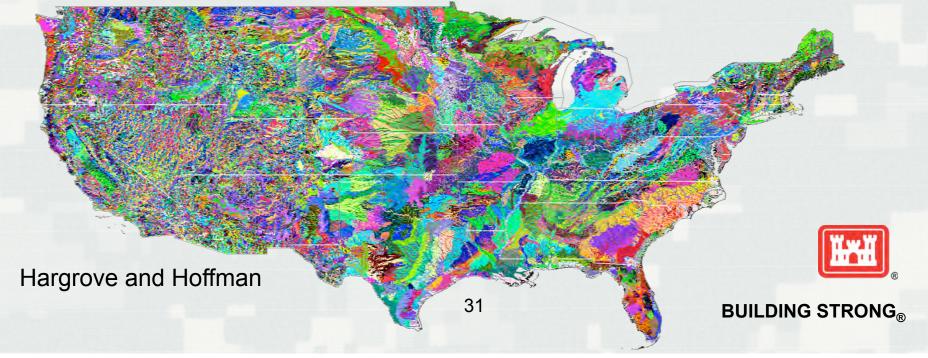
Scenarios

- A1 scenarios characterized by:
 - Rapid economic growth.
 - A global population that reaches 9 billion in 2050 and then gradually declines.
 - ► The quick spread of new and efficient technologies.
 - ► A convergent world.
- B1 scenarios are characterized by:
 - Rapid economic growth as in A1
 - Rapid changes towards a service and information economy.
 - Population as in A1.
 - Reductions in material intensity and the introduction of clean and resource efficient technologies.
 - An emphasis on global solutions to economic, social and environmental stability.

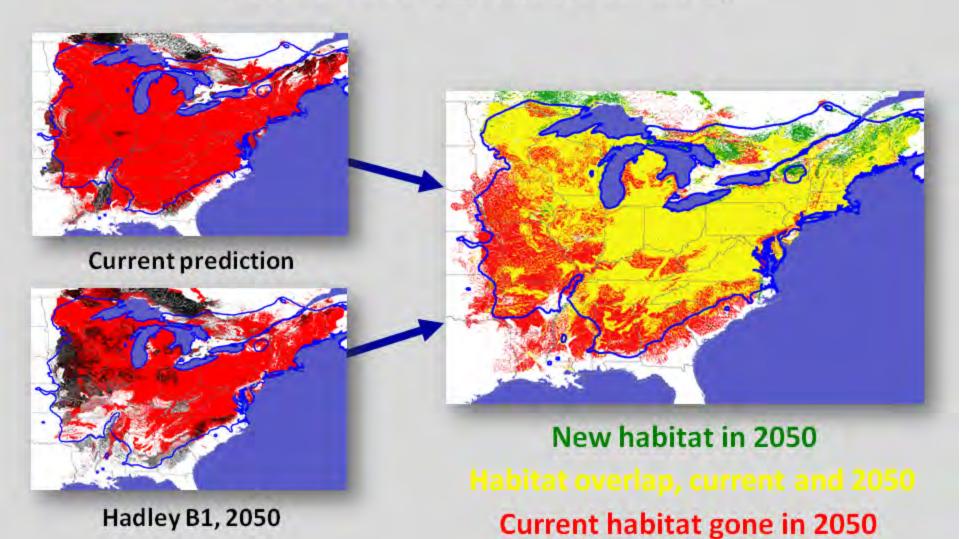


Cluster Analysis

- Convert all maps to standard-deviation form
- Run cluster analysis (30,000 clusters) Grouping all 9 sets across the world!!



Northern red oak (Quercus rubra)



http://www.geobabble.org/~hnw/global/treeranges4/climate_change/index.html

Results

- Correlation with GAP and TNC
- Application of correlation to future
- Sample look at Illinois
- Results for all military installations



Correlate Clusters with Ecosystems

Choose ecosystem map

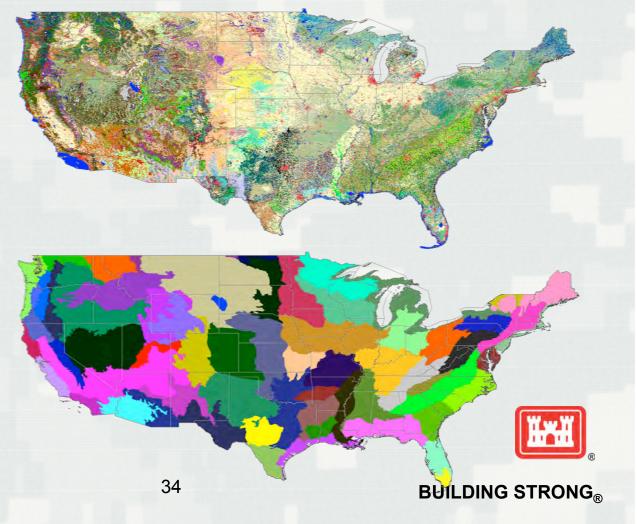
►GAP

► TNC

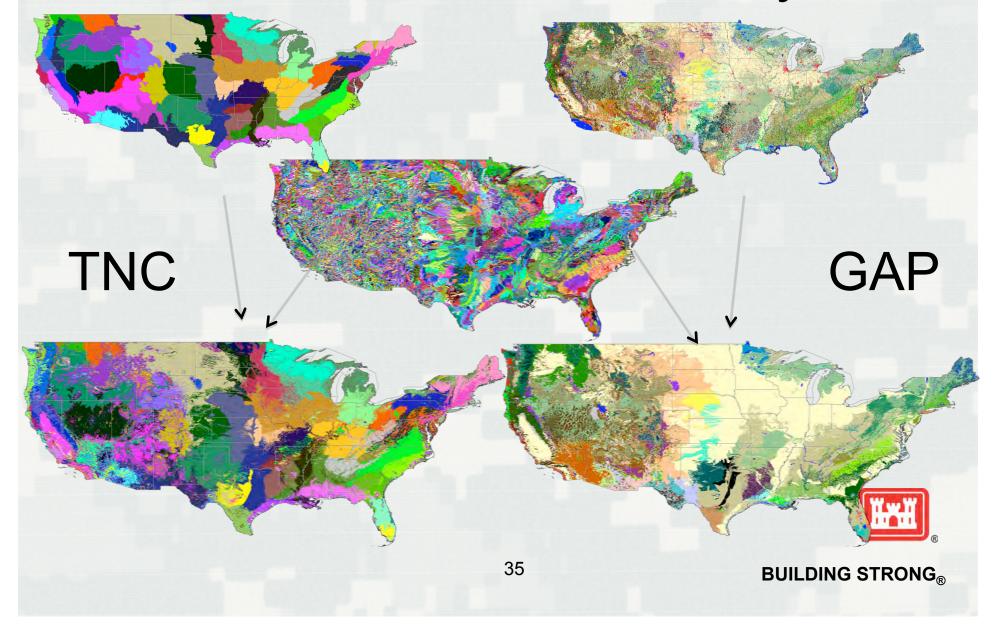
- US
- 533 types

Global

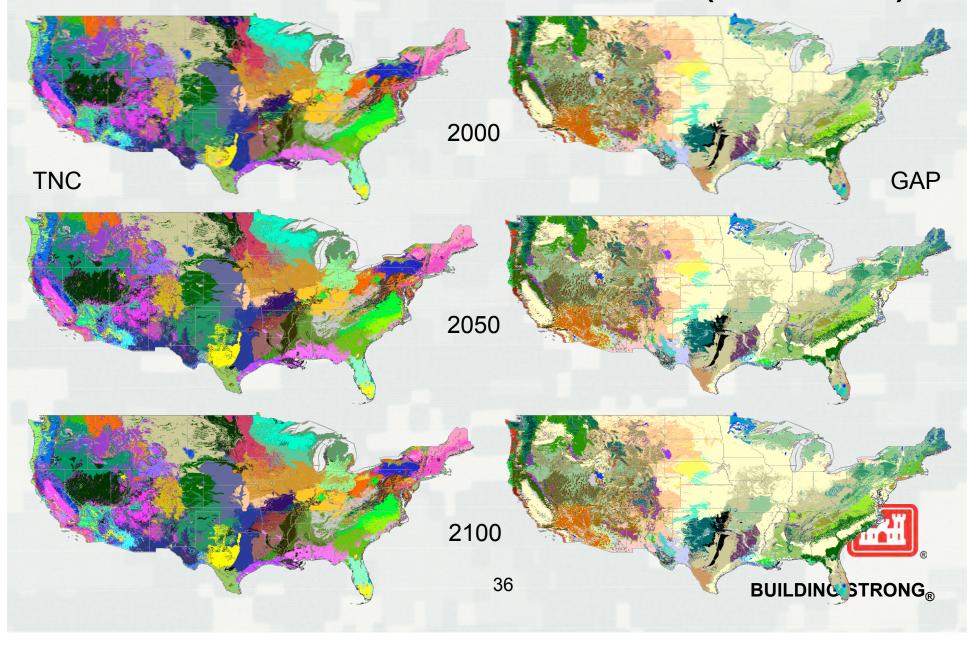
• 814 types



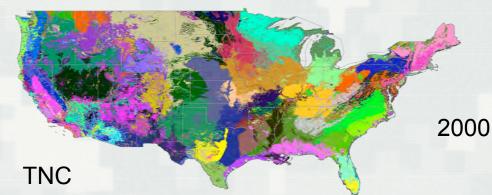
Correlate Clusters with Ecosystems

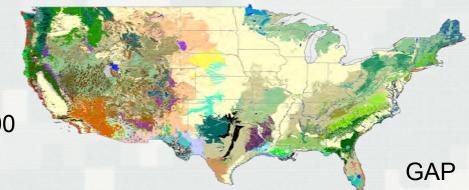


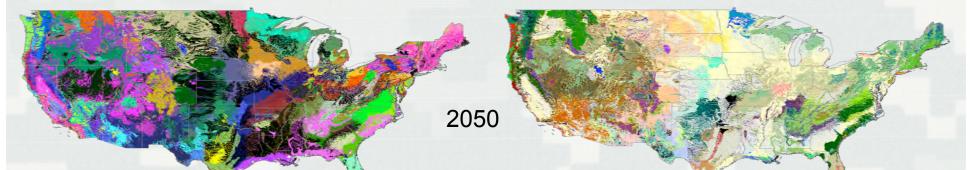
PCM model – B1 scenario (low-low)

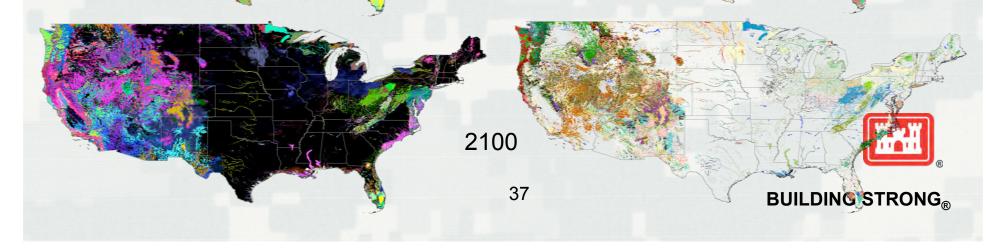


Hadley model – A1 scenario (high-high)









Discussion

 We have a process for turning GCM forecasts into potential future ecosystem maps.

Ready to apply to the next round.



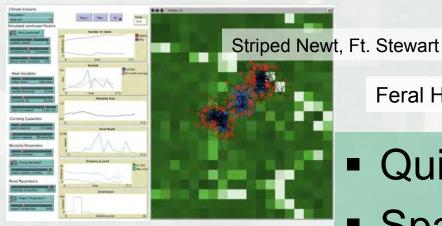
Next?

Two parts:

- Forecasted conditions currently support what ecosystems?
- How and when will current ecosystems shift in response?
 - ▶ Resilience
 - ► Persistence
 - Seed distribution rates
 - ▶??

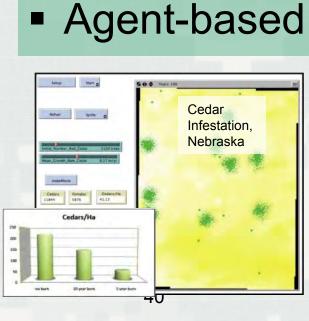


Some Ecological Sim Models





month year 9 1 Gopher Tortoise, Ft. Benning





Crickets, Ft Hood

Questions??

- Sample Forest Service forecasts of movement of optimal tree habitat:
 - http://www.geobabble.org/~hnw/global/ treeranges2/climate_change/index.html
- ERDC-CERL forecasts of ecosystem shifts around military installations:
 - http://earth.cecer.army.mil

