

Development of an operational early warning system to enhance bark beetle risk management

Application of soil water balance models to assess the drought-stress induced disposition of spruce forests to bark beetle infestations

**Till Hallas¹, Heike Puhlmann¹,
Jan Wehberg², Olaf Conrad²**

¹Forest Research Institute Baden-Württemberg (FVA), Department Soil & Environment, Freiburg, Germany (Till.Hallas@Forst.bwl.de)

²University of Hamburg, Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences, Institute of Geography, Hamburg, Germany

The European spruce bark beetle is one of the most important threats to Central European forests. Hence, we'd like to know..



**Till Hallas¹, Heike Puhlmann¹,
Jan Wehberg², Olaf Conrad²**

¹Forest Research Institute Baden-Württemberg (FVA), Department Soil & Environment, Freiburg, Germany (Till.Hallas@Forst.bwl.de)

²University of Hamburg, Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences, Institute of Geography, Hamburg, Germany



Who's next?

Welcome to our
Bark Beetle Early Warning System

The IpsPro Joint Research Project



Forstliche Versuchs-
und Forschungsanstalt
Baden-Württemberg

STAATSBETRIEB
SACHSENFORST



Freistaat
SACHSEN



Universität Hamburg
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

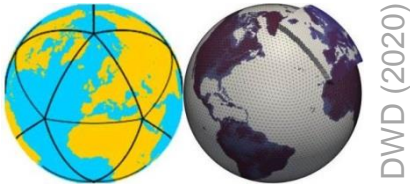




To achieve our ambitious goal, we use...

dynamic weather data:

statistically downscaled data
from the global **ICON**
(Icosahedral Nonhydrostatic)
model



static site data:

site & soil mapping
forest inventory data
digital elevation model



& event data:

wind & snow damage
previous infestations
population size



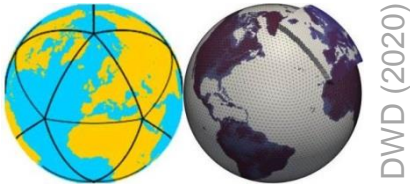
...to assess the partial risks...



To achieve our ambitious goal, we use...

dynamic weather data:

statistically downscaled data
from the global **ICON**
(Icosahedral Nonhydrostatic)
model



static site data:

site & soil mapping
forest inventory data
digital elevation model



& event data:

wind & snow damage
previous infestations
population size

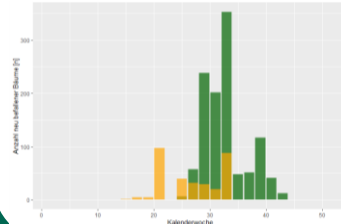


...to assess the partial risks...

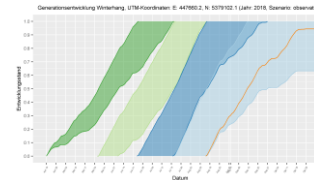
site & stand predisposition



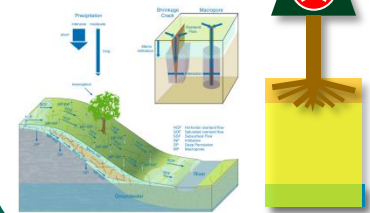
population size



swarming activity



drought stress



(semi)static

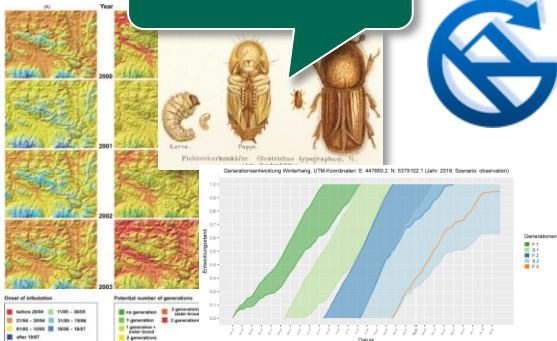
annually

daily

dynamic weather data:

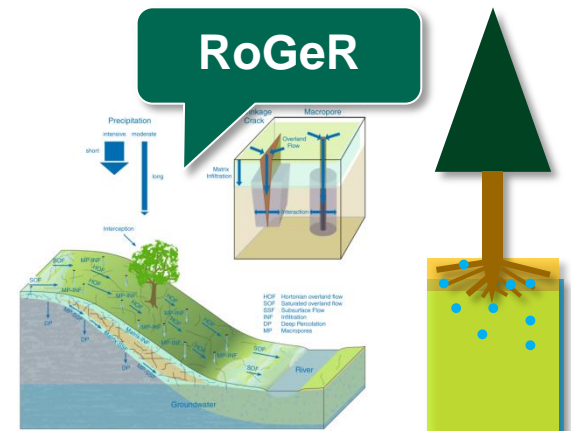
[illegible]

PHENIPS



CRON

RoGeR





In this way, the partial risks are combined into a daily overall infestation risk plus a five-day-forecast, ...

archiving

daily nowcast

five-day forecast



In this way, the partial risks are combined into a daily overall infestation risk plus a five-day-forecast, ...

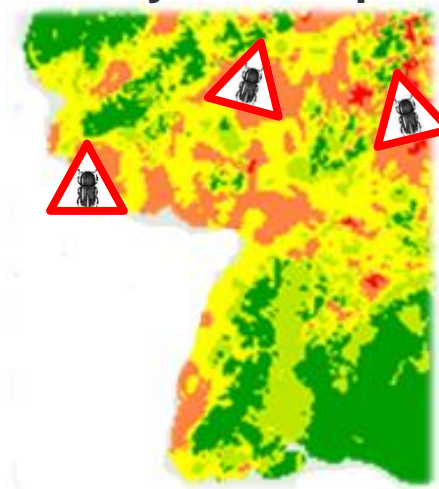
archiving

daily nowcast

five-day forecast

...and made available online to forest owners and managers in form of a daily risk map.

daily risk map



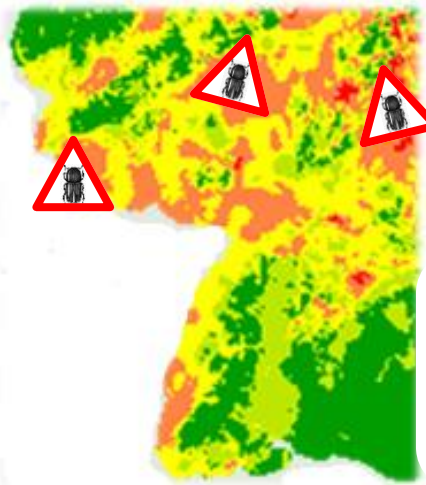
spatial resolution:
at least 250 m x 250 m!

red: high risk
yellow: medium risk
green: low risk

The Bark Beetle Early Warning System

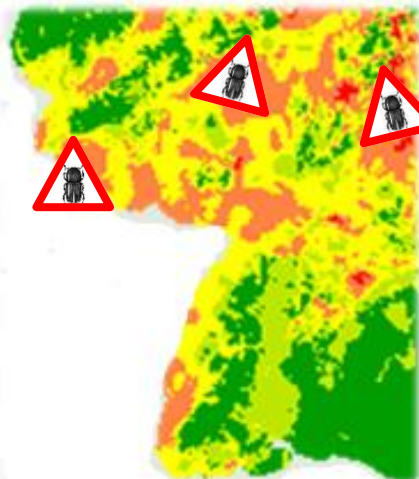


But why this effort?



red: high risk
yellow: medium risk
green: low risk

The Bark Beetle Early Warning System



red: high risk
yellow: medium risk
green: low risk



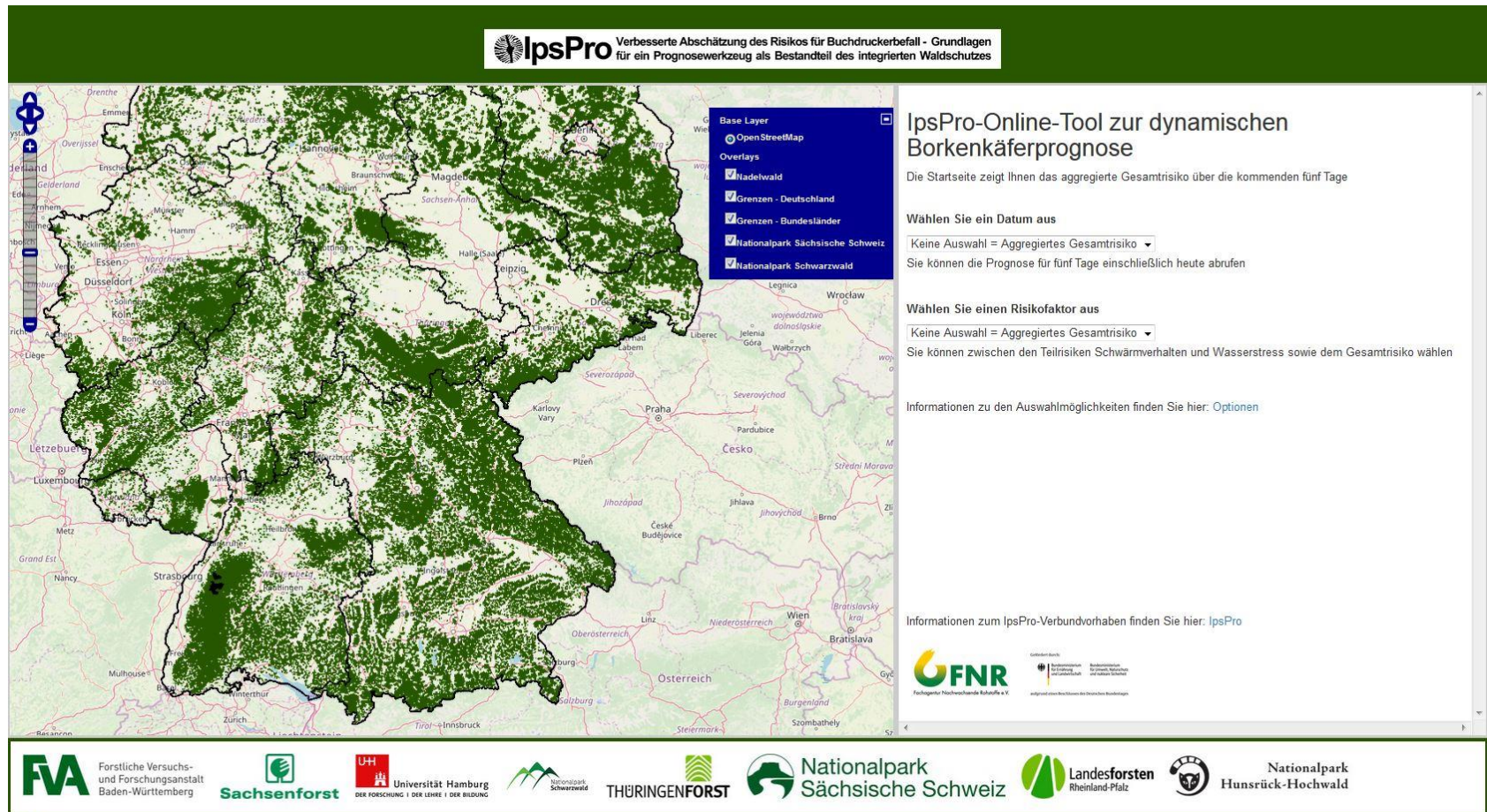
1. We want to be faster than the bark beetle to prevent mass outbreaks! Well, at least we do not want to be much slower ;-)

2. We have to make monitoring more efficient in order to compensate for staff reductions.

3. Climate change is calling, improving the conditions for the beetle, and downgrading those for the spruce! It's getting worse!



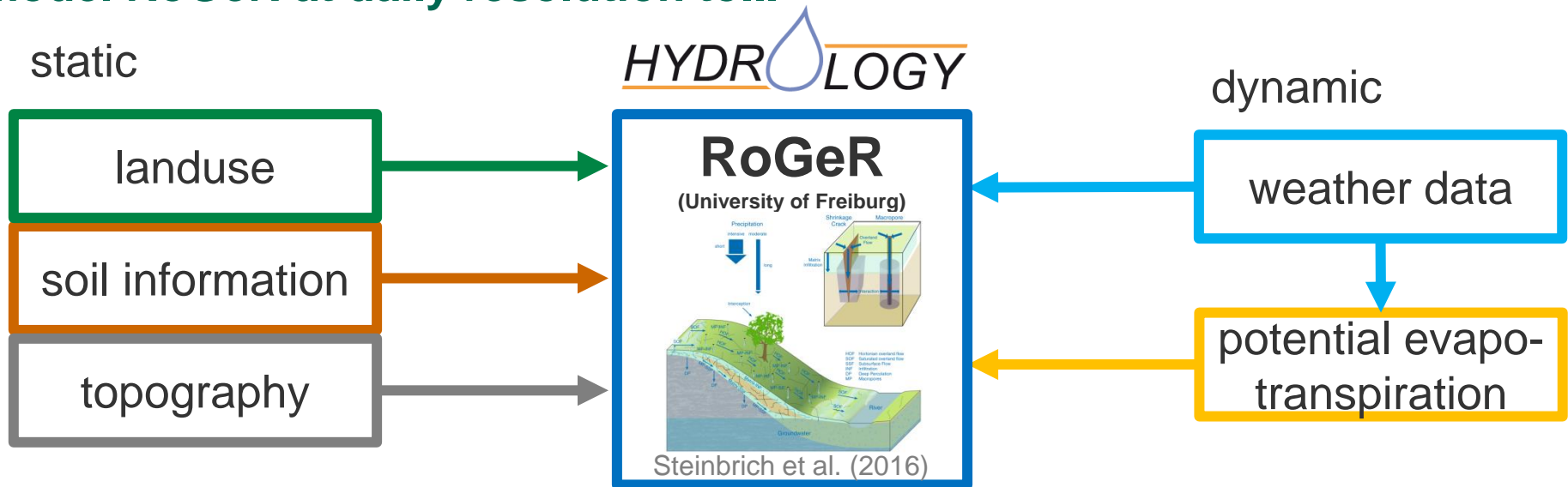
When it's done, it might be look like this initial outline.



We'll make it available to all interested federal states in Germany. The spatial resolution can be significantly increased if desired.

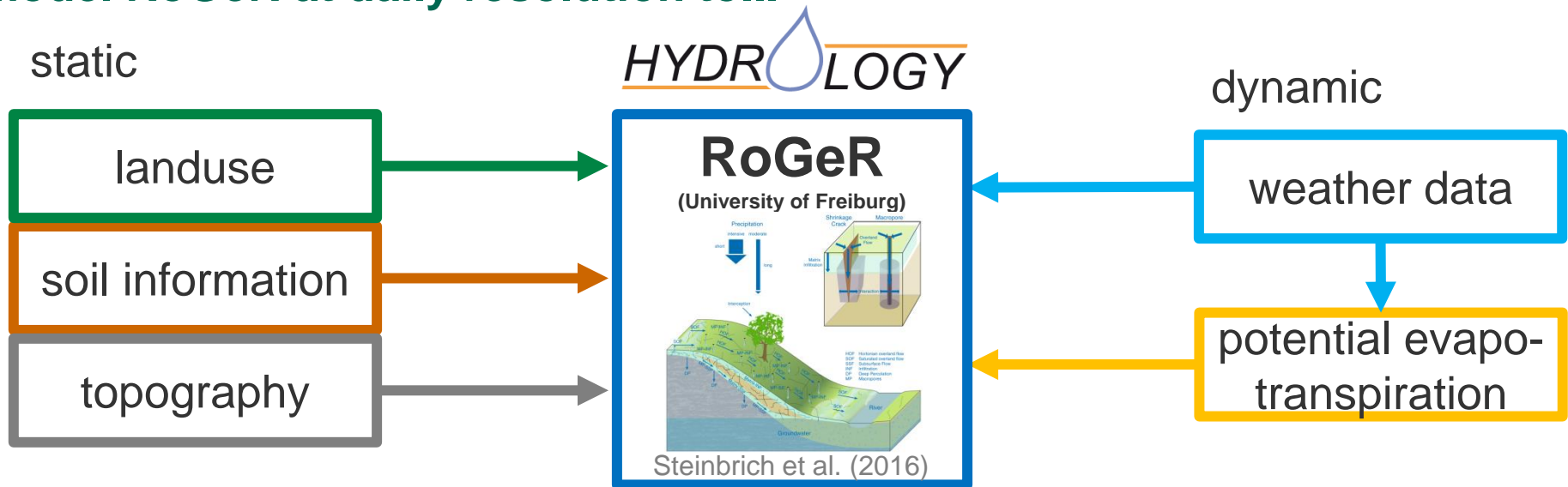


To address drought stress, we use the grid-based soil water balance model RoGeR at daily resolution to...





To address drought stress, we use the grid-based soil water balance model RoGeR at daily resolution to...

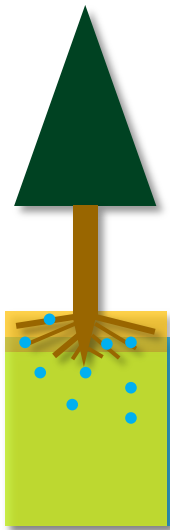


...estimate the plant available water.

drought stress indicator:
relative plant available water (rpw)
 our indicator will be aggregated over a distinct time period



And why does drought stress dispose spruce to bark beetle attack?

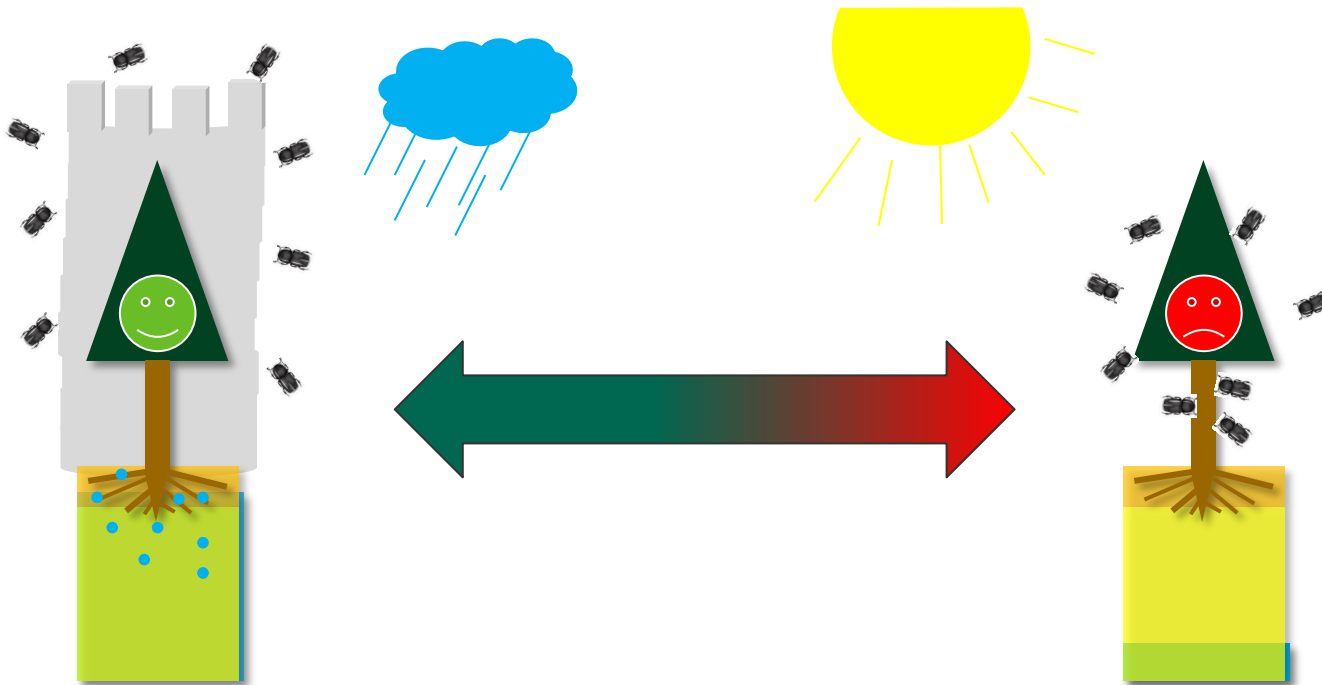


The Bark Beetle Early Warning System



Because tree defense decreases due to increasing water shortage!

Netherer et al. (2015 & 2019)

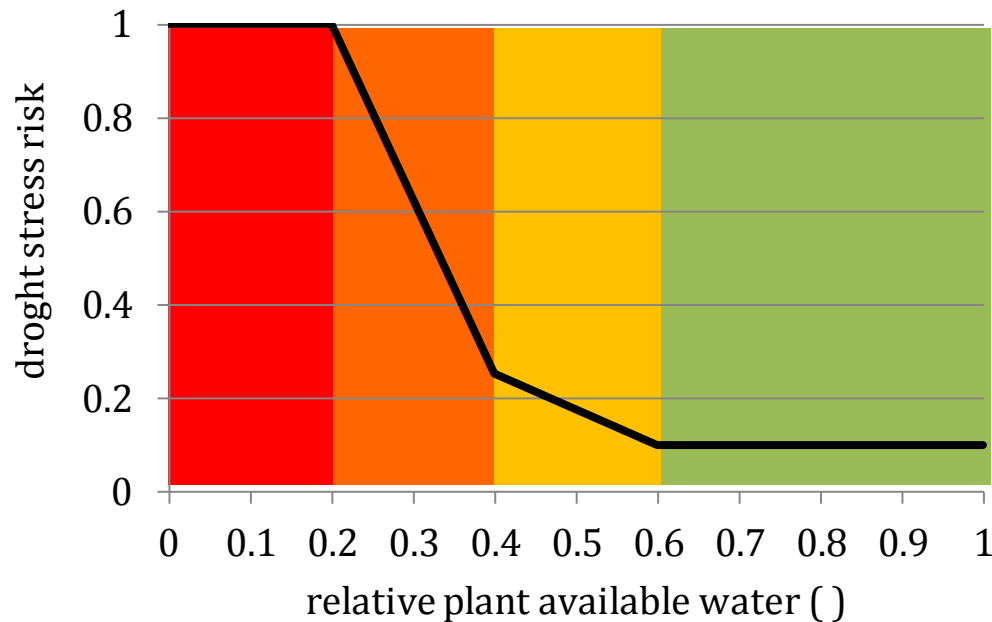


Bark beetles constantly try to attack spruce trees, but they are more successful when their hosts are already weakened.



These exemplary, rough threshold ranges for the relative plant available water are based on previous studies and our own interim results.

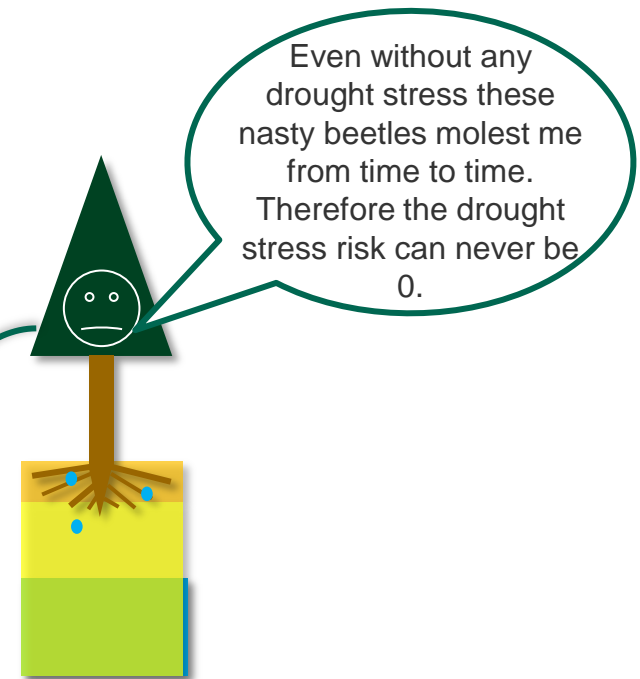
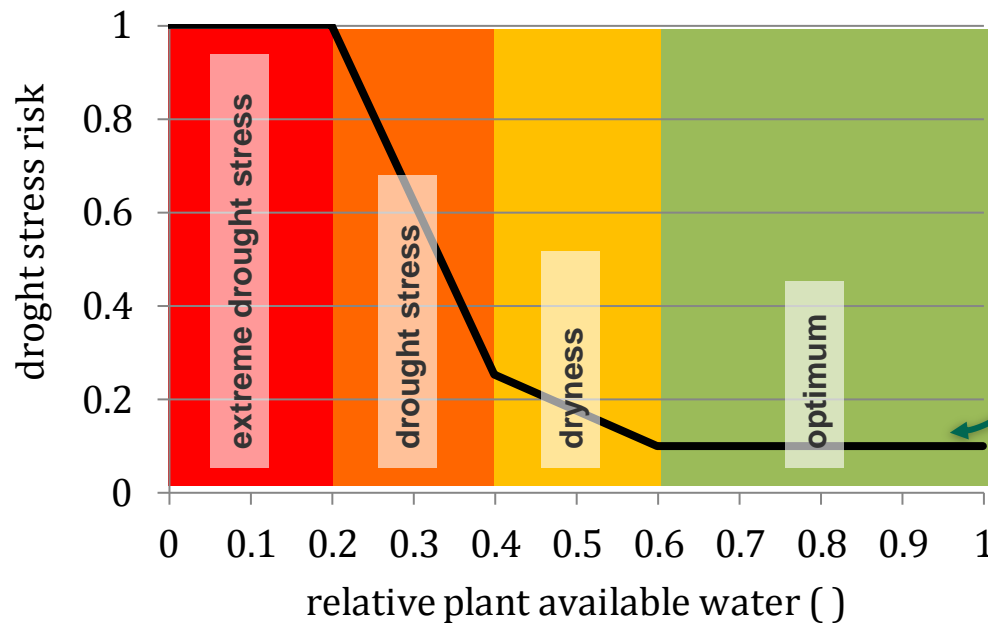
➤ We transform our indicator into a relative drought stress risk ranging from 0.1 (min) and 1.0 (max).





These exemplary, rough threshold ranges for the relative plant available water are based on previous studies and our own interim results.

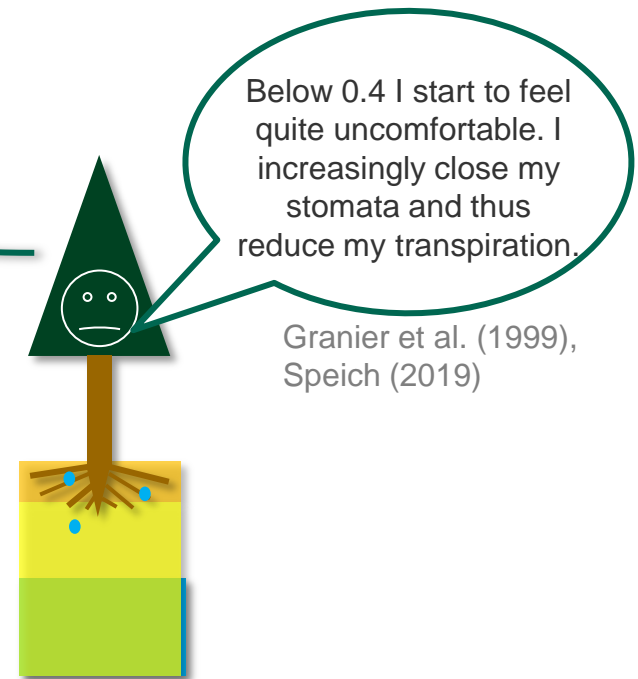
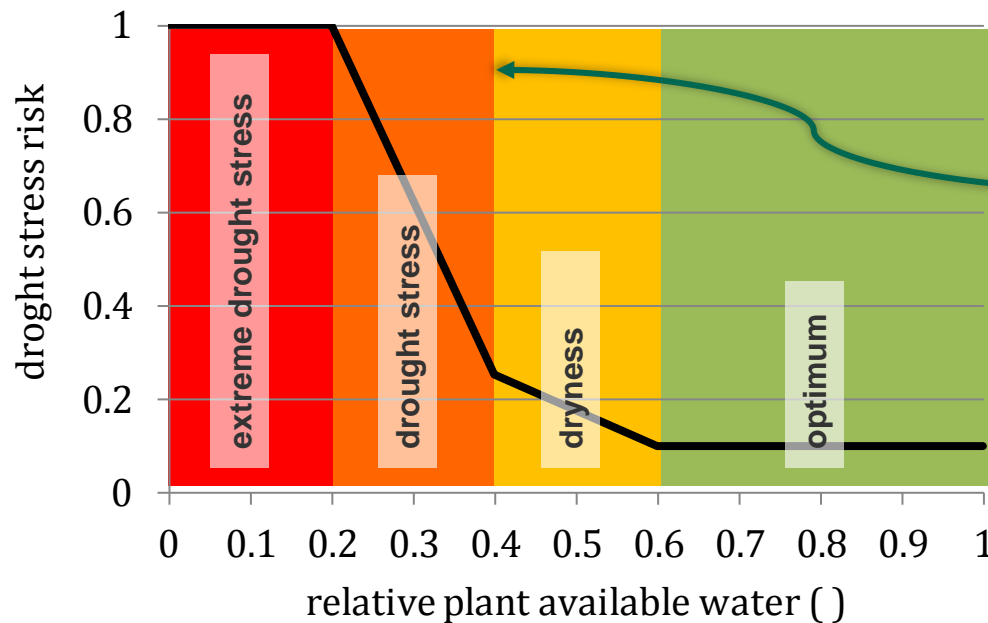
➤ We transform our indicator into a relative drought stress risk ranging between 0.1 (min) and 1.0 (max).





These exemplary, rough threshold ranges for the relative plant available water are based on previous studies and our own interim results.

➤ We transform our indicator into a relative drought stress risk ranging between 0.1 (min) and 1.0 (max).

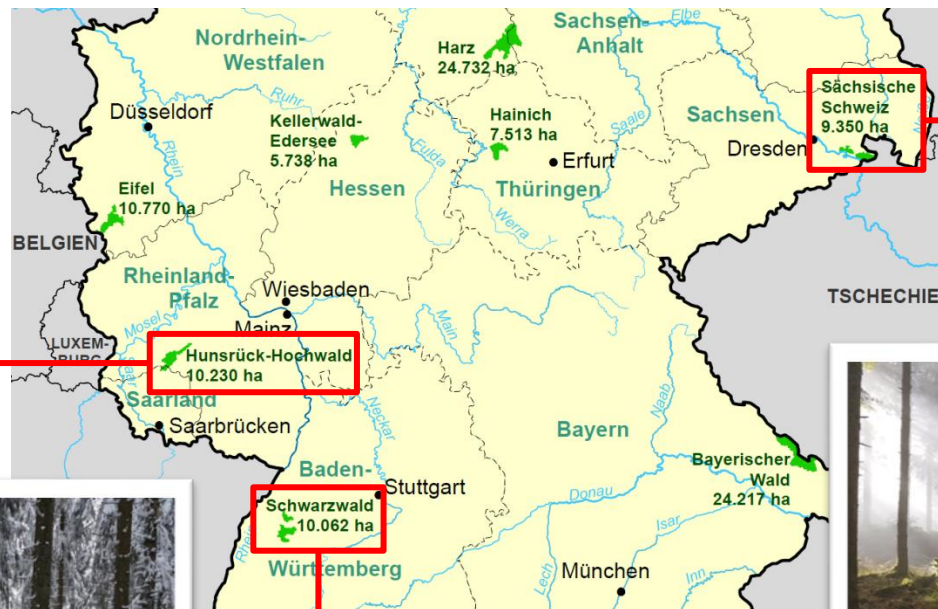


More precise threshold values will be specified in the overall model when we tune and validate our system using detected bark beetle infestations.



To make things more credible and to check the plausibility of our model results, we measure soil moisture in three study areas in Germany.

Bundesamt für Naturschutz (2019)



Sachsenforst

Forstbezirk
Bärenfels

2 soil moisture plots



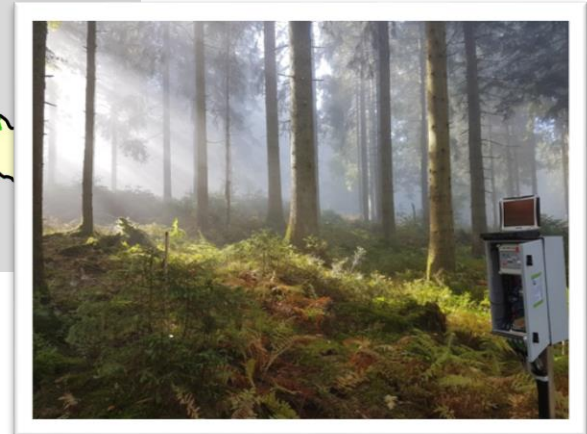
Nationalpark
Hunsrück-Hochwald



3 soil moisture plots

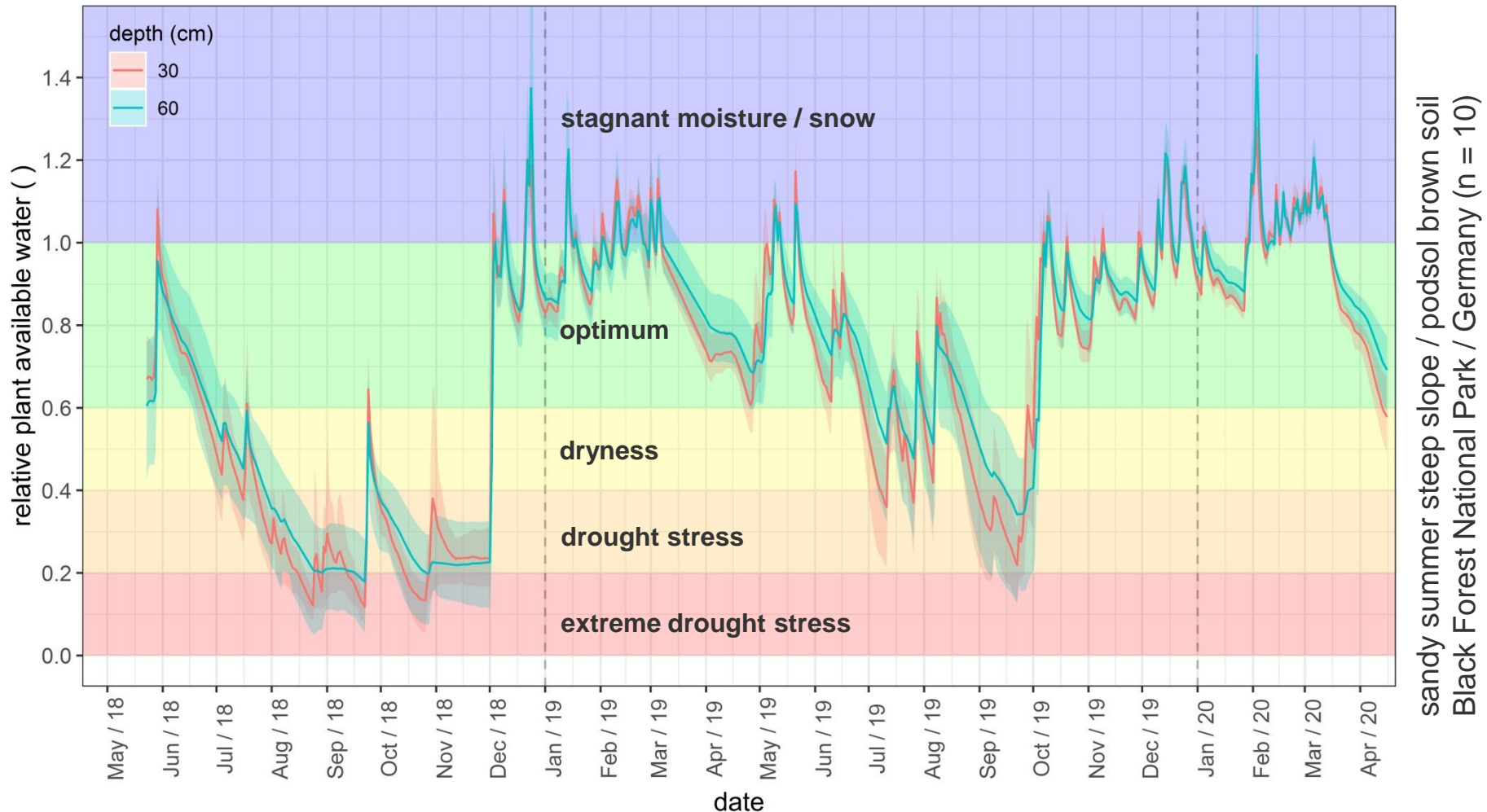


7 soil moisture plots



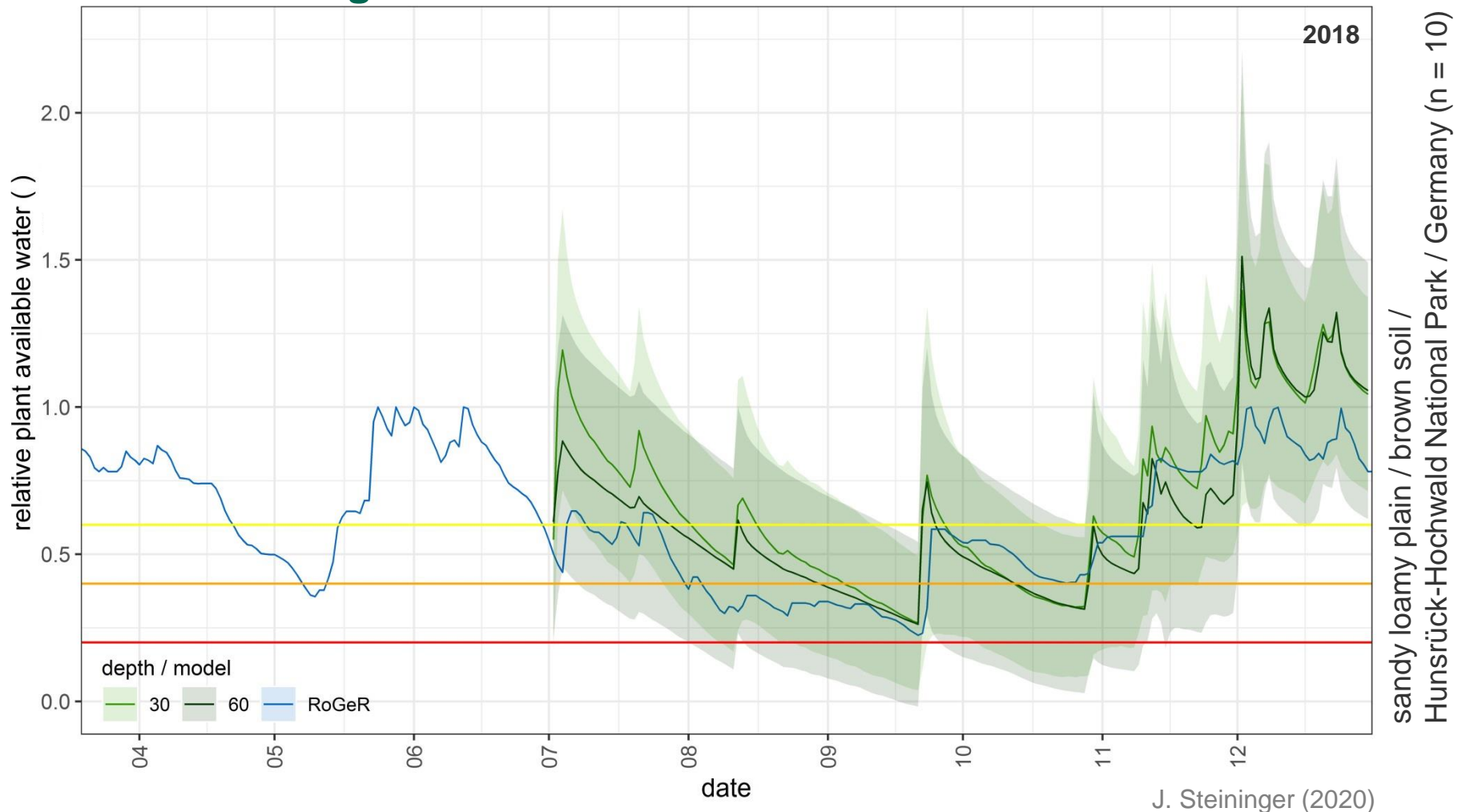


Well, even in the German low mountain ranges with very high precipitation (> 2000 mm a⁻¹) drought stress has been of relevance in recent years!





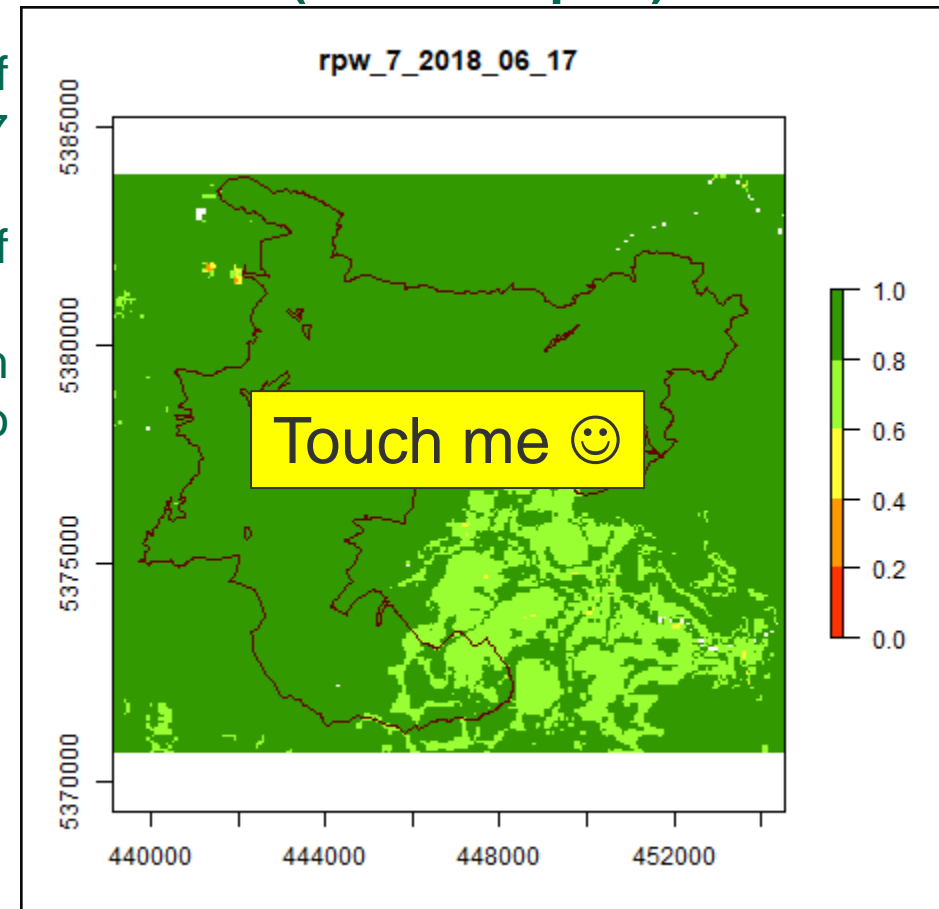
Of course, our measurement and model values do not (yet) fit perfectly, but we are on the right track.





Finally, we take a look at this animated map, which shows the plant available water of the Black Forest National Park (southern part).

- here we use the aggregated average of the relative plant available water of the last 7 days only as an example
- it's animated from mid June until mid of September 2018
- the drought stress risk increases with decreasing water availability from green, to orange, to red



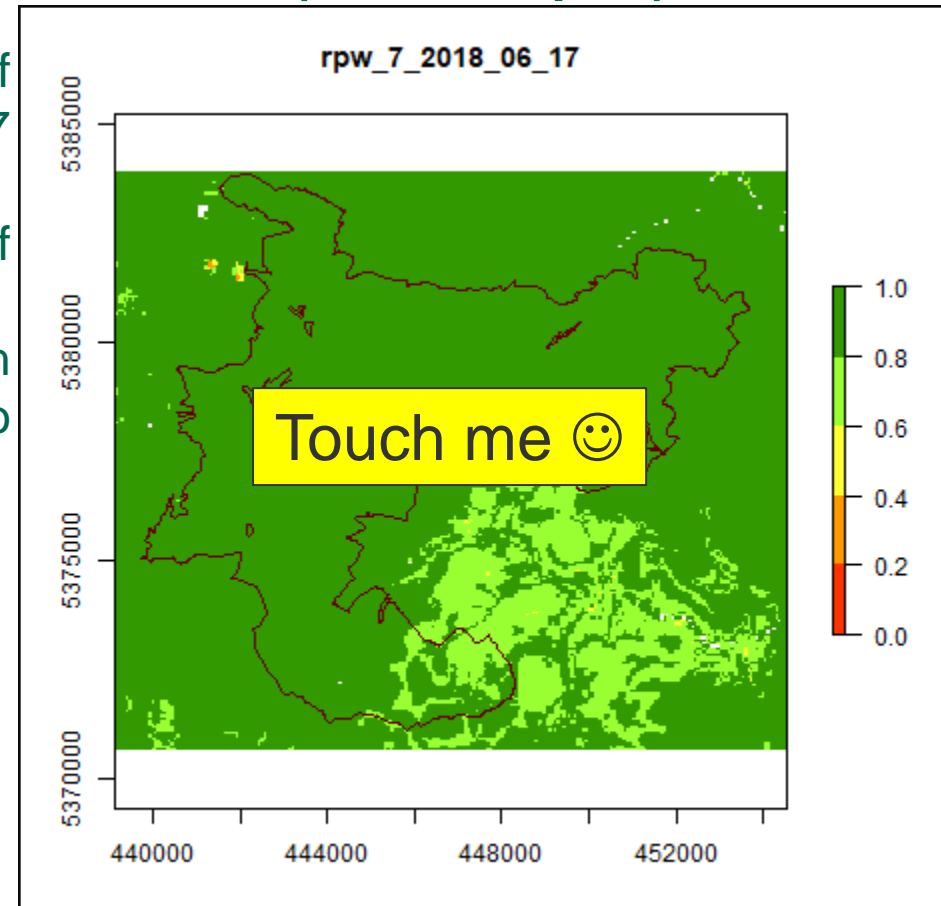
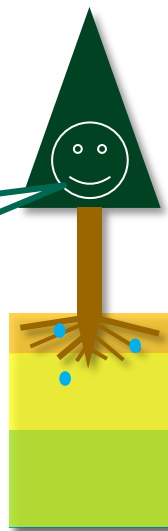
Black Forest National Park (southern part) / Germany



Finally, we take a look at this animated map, which shows the plant available water of the Black Forest National Park (southern part).

- here we use the aggregated average of the relative plant available water of the last 7 days only as an example
- it's animated from mid June until mid of September 2018
- the drought stress risk increases with decreasing water availability from green, to orange, to red

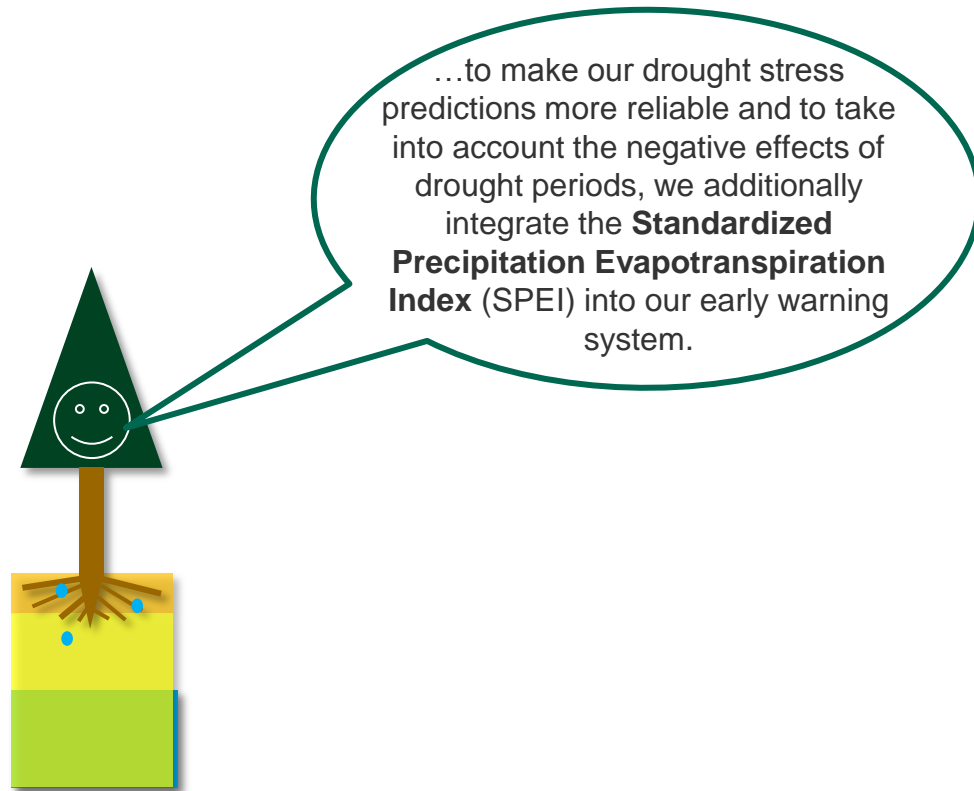
I need a certain amount of time to react to drought stress and very short extremes I can handle quite well. Therefore, the model outputs are somewhat buffered by the aggregation.



Black Forest National Park (southern part) / Germany



Drought stress is of course not only a short-term effect. Thus, ...



That's it! Let's make the beetle bark!



Thank you for watching!
If you have further questions or comments
you'll find me in the chat,
or feel free to contact me via mail!

Thanks for your attention!



Funding:



Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium
für Ernährung
und Landwirtschaft

aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Project partners:



STAATSBETRIEB
SACHSENFORST



Freistaat
SACHSEN



Universität Hamburg
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

Cooperation partners:



Nationalpark
Hunsrück-Hochwald



Nationalpark
Sächsische Schweiz



References

- Bundesamt für Naturschutz (ed.) (2019): Nationalparke in Deutschland (Status: February 2019). Online: <https://www.bfn.de/themen/gebietsschutz-grossschutzgebiete/nationalparke.html>, Accessed: 26.03.2019, 10:23.
- DWD (Deutscher Wetterdienst) (ed.) (2020): Globalmodell ICON (Status: May 2020). Online: https://www.dwd.de/DE/forschung/wettersvorhersage/num_modellierung/01_num_vorhersagemodelle/icon_beschreibung.html, Accessed: 20.04.2020, 8:14.
- Granier, A., Bréda, N., Biron, P., Villetle, S. (1999): A lumped water balance model to evaluate duration and intensity of drought constraints in forest stands. *Ecological Modelling* 116, p. 269–283.
- Netherer, S., Matthews, B., Katzensteiner, K., Blackwell, E., Henschke, P., Hietz, P., Pennerstorfer, J., Rosner, S., Kikuta, S., Schume, H., Schopf, A. (2015): Do water-limiting conditions predispose Norway spruce to bark beetle attack? *New Phytologist* 205, p. 1128–1141.
- Netherer, S., Pennerstorfer, J., Matthews, B. (2018): Trockenstress von Fichtenbeständen fördert den Schadhölzanfall durch Buchdrucker. In: *Forstschutz Aktuell* Nr. 65. Bundesforschungs- und Ausbildungszentrum für Wald, Naturgefahren und Landschaft, Wien, p. 1–9.
- Netherer, S.; Panassiti, B.; Pennerstorfer, J.; Matthews, B. (2019): Acute Drought Is an Important Driver of Bark Beetle Infestation in Austrian Norway Spruce Stands. In: *Frontiers in Forests and Global Change* 2:39, p. 1–21.
- Speich, M.J.R. (2019): Quantifying and modeling water availability in temperate forests: a review of drought and aridity indices. *iForest - Biogeosciences and Forestry* 12, p. 1-16.
- Steinbrich, A., Leistert, H., Weiler, M. (2016): Model-based quantification of runoff generation processes at high spatial and temporal resolution. *Environmental Earth Sciences* 75:1423, p. 1–16.
- Steininger, J. (2020): Modellierung der Bodenwasserverfügbarkeit für Fichtenbestände im Nationalpark Hunsrück-Hochwald. Master Thesis, University of Freiburg, Germany, 83 p.