





Interaction effects of climate change and disturbance regimes on high latitude forest dynamics (in a dynamic vegetation model)

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Intensifying disturbance regimes under climate change

• **Disturbance regimes** are expected to intensify due to climate change in many regions of the world (e.g. Seidl et al, 2017)







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Intensifying disturbance regimes under climate change

- **Disturbance regimes** are expected to intensify due to climate change in many regions of the world (e.g. Seidl et al, 2017)
- There still remain uncertainties around future disturbance regimes and their impacts (e.g. McDowell et al, 2020; Ahlström et al, 2018)







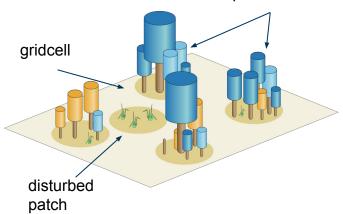
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Disturbance-triggered vegetation shifts in boreal forests

LPJ-GUESS model structure

patches



Research Questions

- How sensitive are simulation outcomes to disturbance probability?
- Do increasing disturbances trigger **shifts** from **needleleaf** evergreen to **broadleaf** summergreen species (e.g Brice et al, 2020; Mekonnen et al, 2019, Johnstone et al, 2010)?

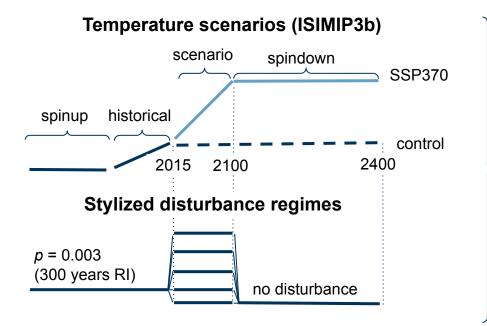




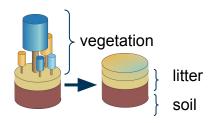




Experimental design



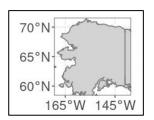
Patch-replacing disturbance (with a given probability *p* each year)



Factorial experiments

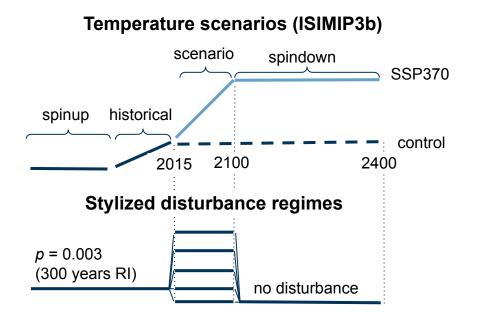
- 1. SSP370 & no disturbance
- 2. Control & disturbance
- 3. SSP370 & disturbance
- 4. Control & no disturbance (not discussed here)

Study region: Alaska (0.5 x 0.5°)

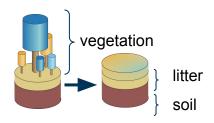




Experimental design



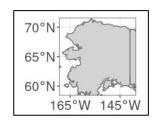
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Factorial experiments

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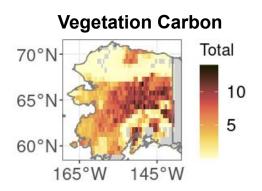
Study region: Alaska (0.5 x 0.5°)

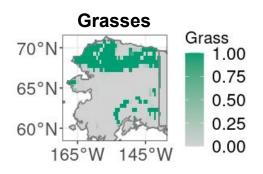




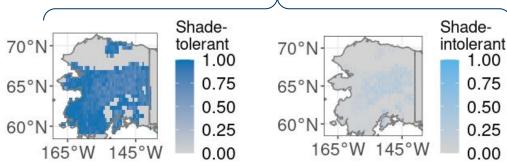


Spatial patterns at start of scenarios

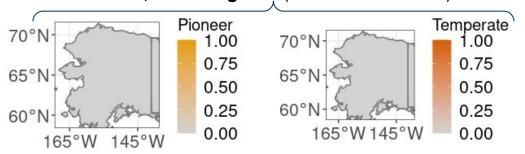


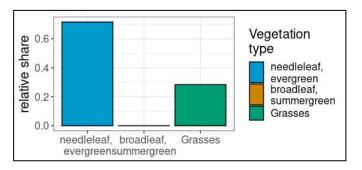


needleleaf, evergreen (relative dominance)



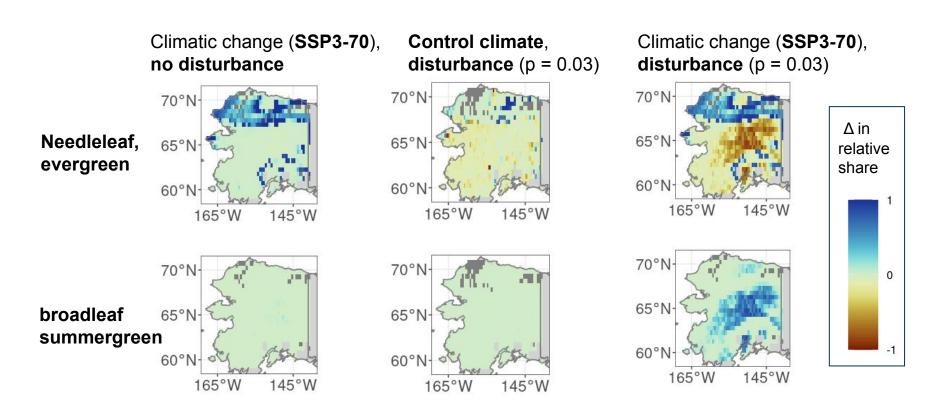
broadleaf, summergreen (relative dominance)







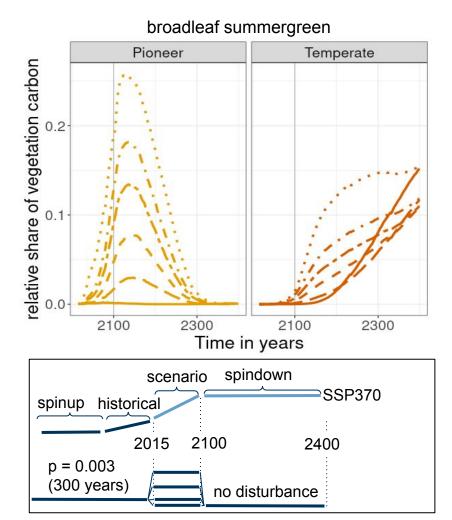
Changes in relative dominance by 2100



- →increase in needleleaf, evergreen species is driven by climate & disturbance
- →increase in broadleaf, summergreen species is driven by climate x disturbance



Long-term dynamics after 2100 in SSP370 scenario

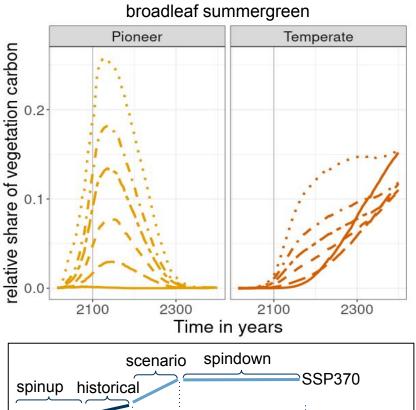


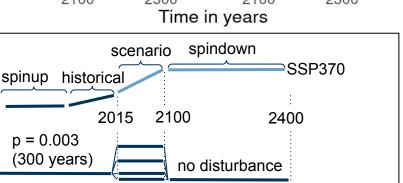
Disturbance rate

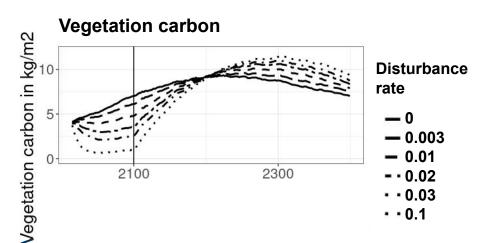
- 0 - 0.003 - 0.01 - 0.02 - 0.03



Long-term dynamics after 2100 in SSP370 scenario

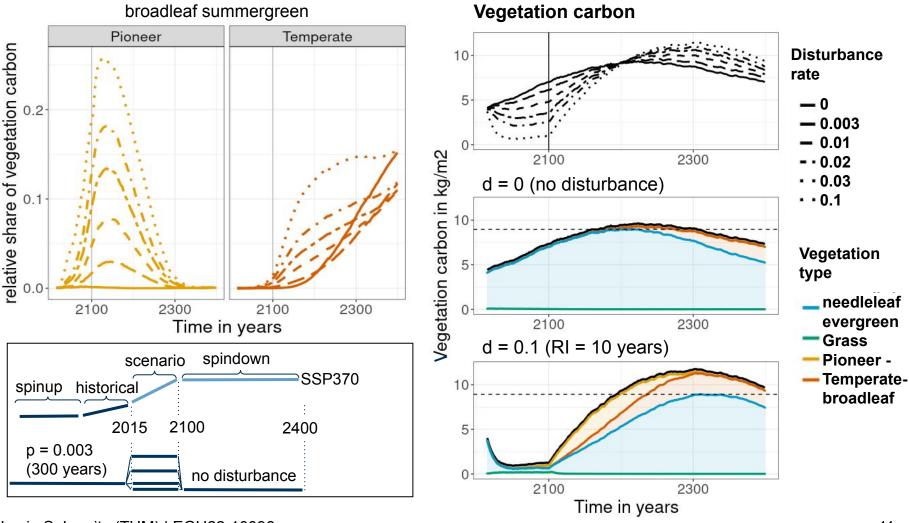








Long-term dynamics after 2100 in SSP370 scenario





Conclusions

 The interaction effect of climate change and disturbances catalyze shifts to more deciduous forests in LPJ-GUESS









Conclusions

- The interaction effect of climate change and disturbances catalyze shifts to more deciduous forests in LPJ-GUESS
- While some changes are **transient on centennial time** scales, **legacy effects** of different disturbance regimes **persist** for centuries









Conclusions

- The interaction effect of climate change and disturbances catalyze shifts to more deciduous forests in LPJ-GUESS
- While some changes are transient on centennial time scales, legacy effects of different disturbance regimes persist for centuries
- Dynamics happen on the **patch level** through changes in post-disturbance trajectories (not shown today but happy to discuss further!)









Thank you for your attention!

Feel free to reach out, I am happy to answer any questions

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Professorship for Land Surface-Atmosphere Interactions



BACK-UP

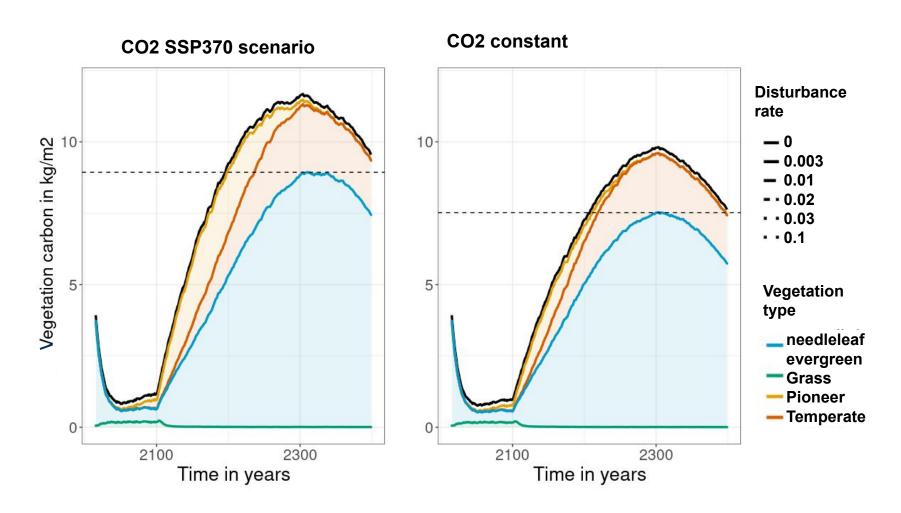






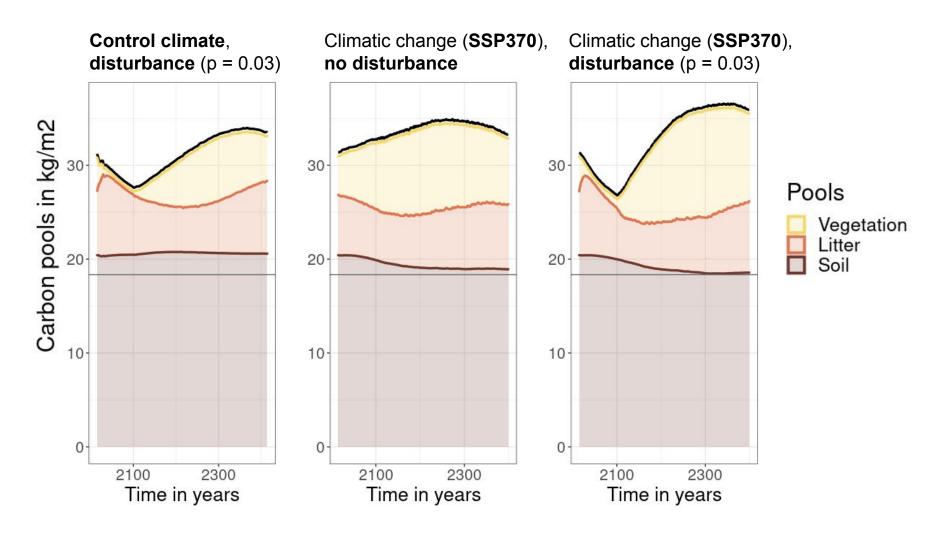


CO₂ Fertilization



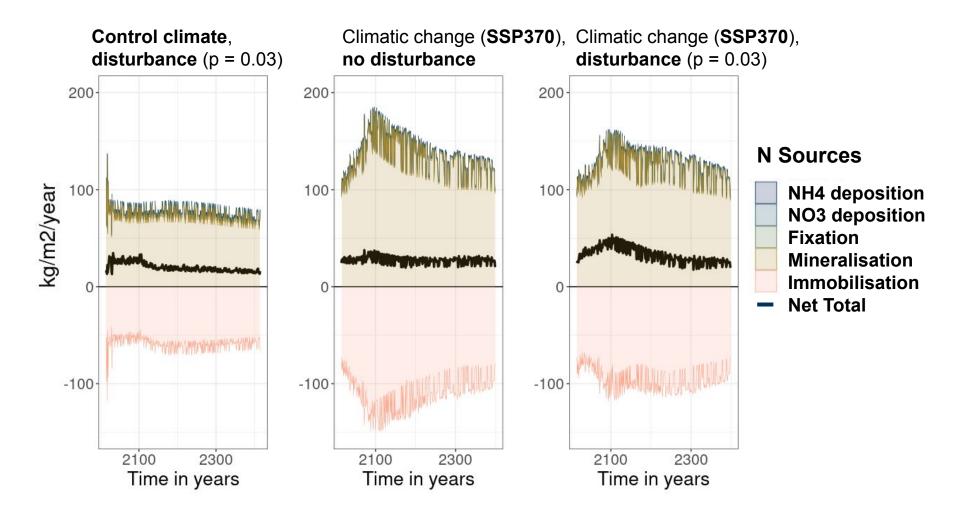


Carbon Pools



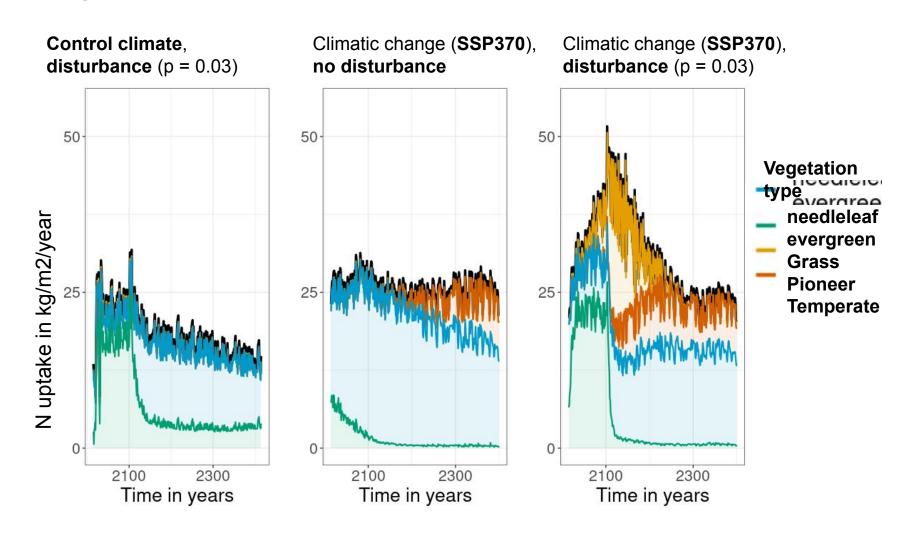


Nitrogen sources



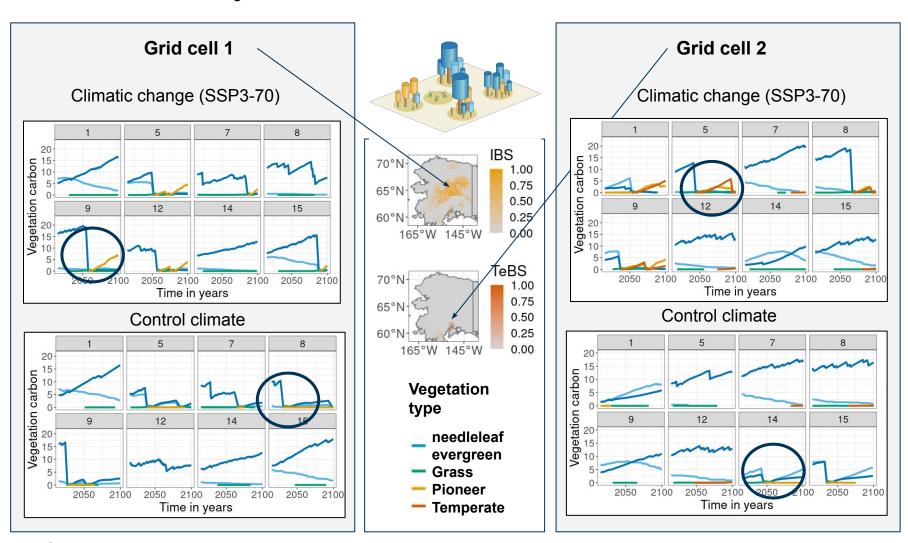


Nitrogen uptake





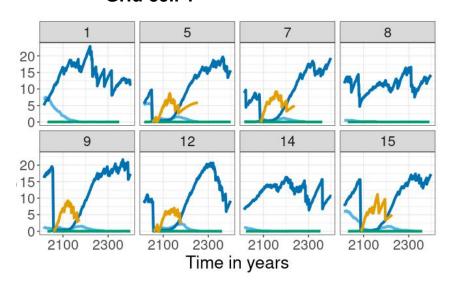
Patch level dynamics

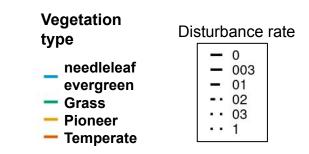




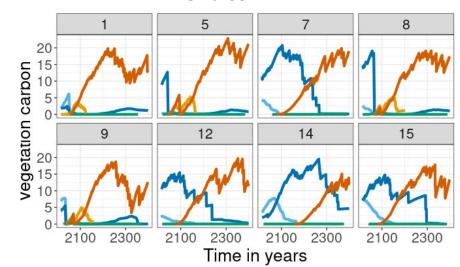
Long-term dynamics towards equilibrium (after 2100)

Grid cell 1



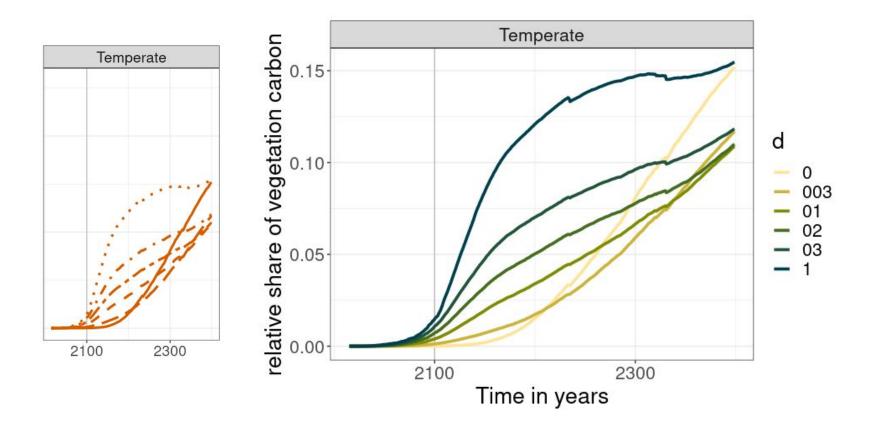


Grid cell 2



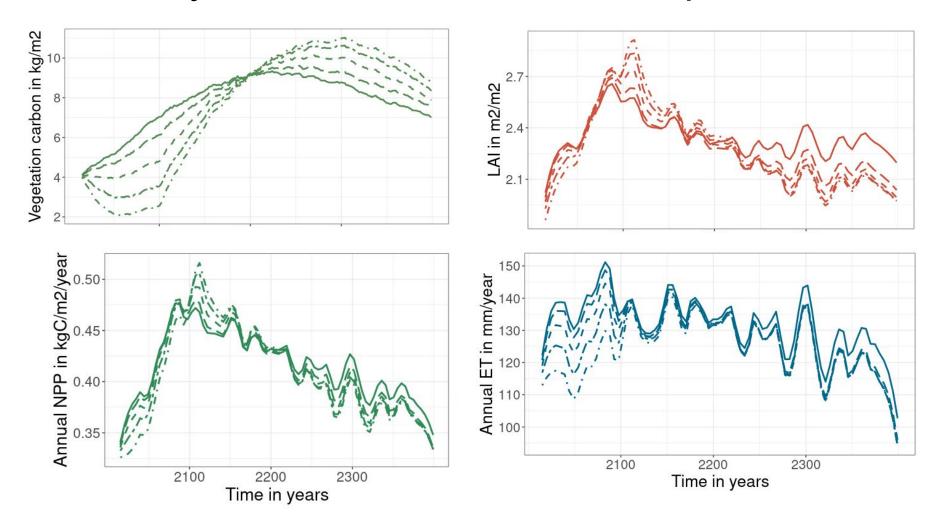


Long-term dynamics after 2100





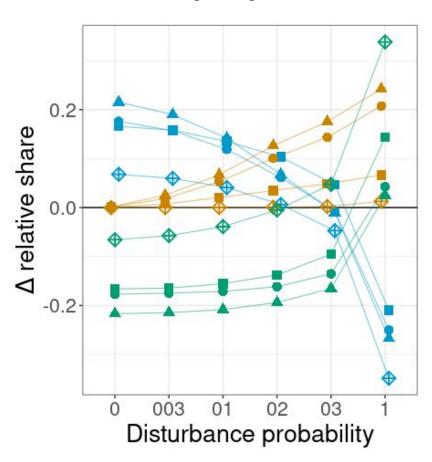
Carbon-cycle and climate-relevant impacts



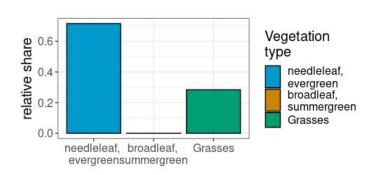


Changes in relative share by 2100

absolute changes vegetation carbon



absolute changes ET



Climate Scenarios

- control
- **126**
- 37
- **▲** 58