

Adaptive Silviculture for Climate Change

Shifting Precipitation and the Regeneration Bottleneck of Local and
Transitional Forests

Peter Clark

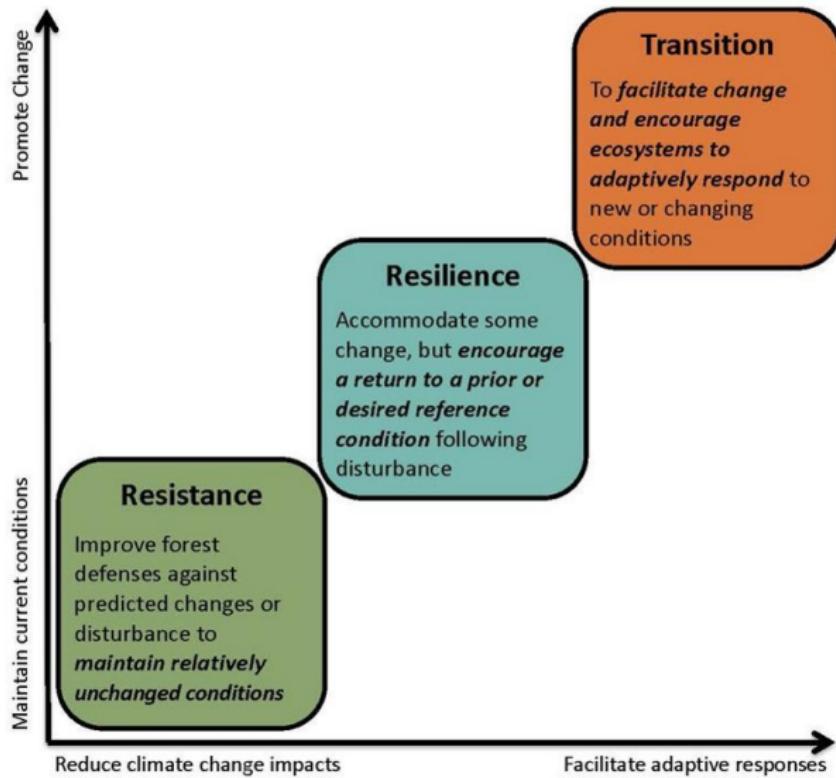
May 2, 2017

Changing Forests

V.R.F. Sand blow 16 acres, fall 1937 showing dune which covered Butternut tree to height of 9 feet.
Dune planted in 1937.



Managing for Uncertainty



Nagel et al. 2017

Proposed Research

01

Adaptation and mitigation strategies through long-term, retrospective experiments

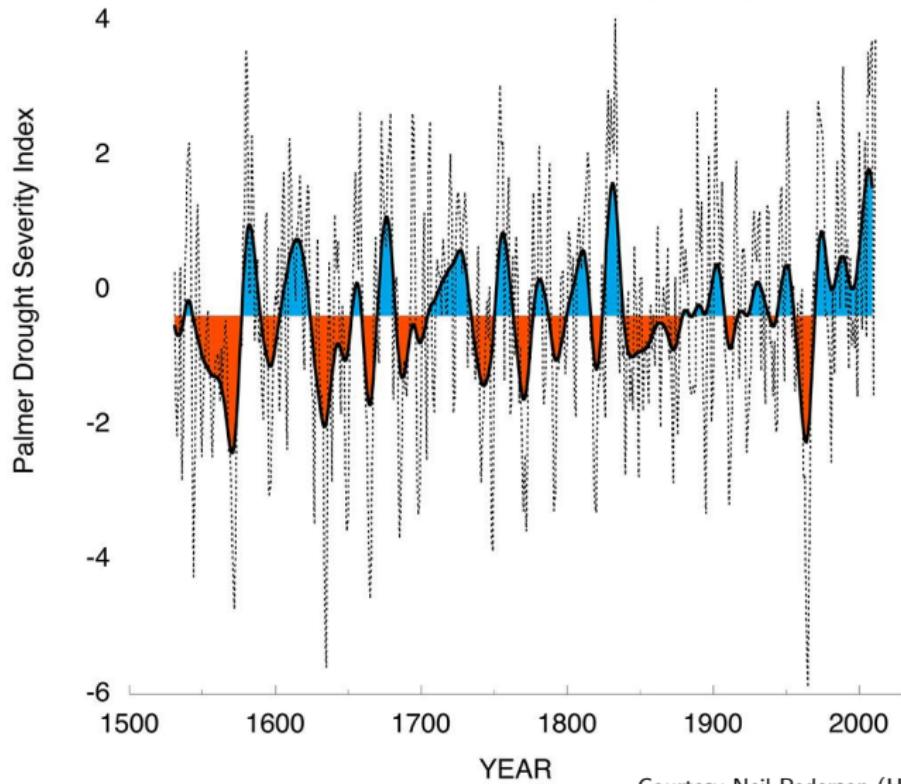
02

Future adapted tree species response filtered by site

03

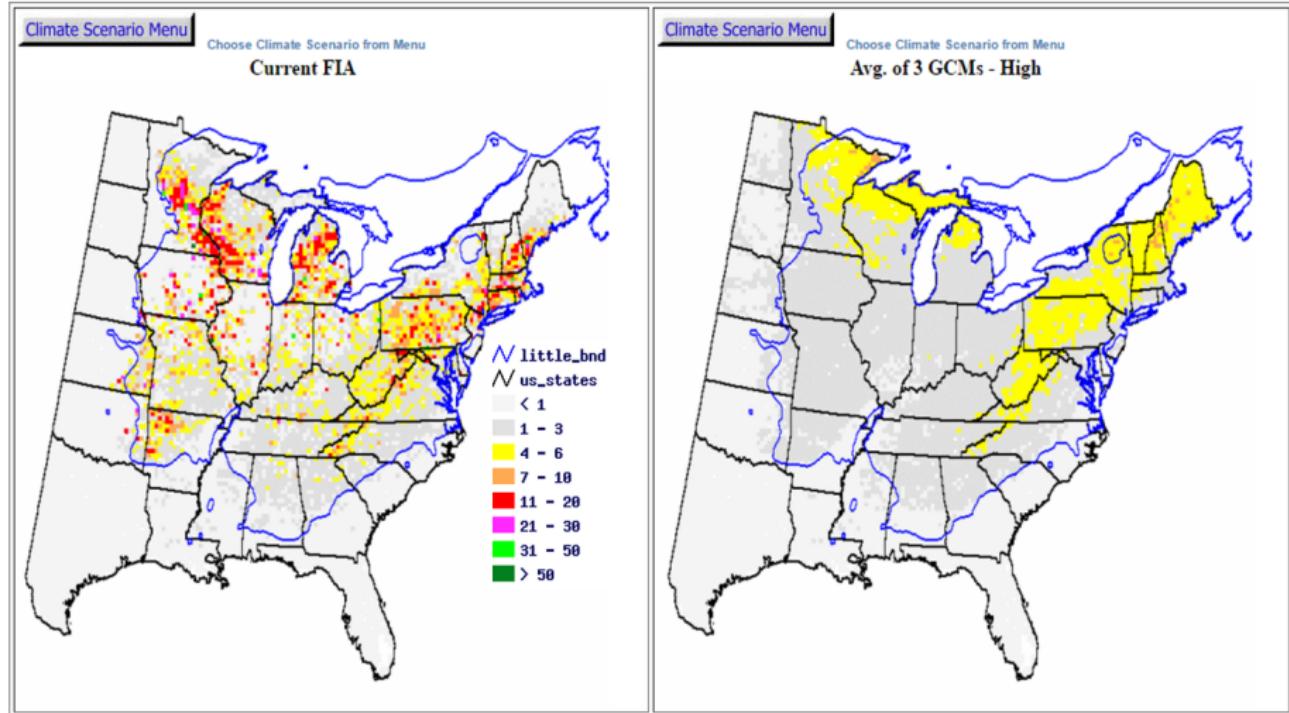
Examining the regeneration bottleneck under shifting climate and species ranges

A Shifting Precipitation Regime



Courtesy Neil Pederson (Harvard Forest)

Shifting Habitat, yet “Failure to Shift”



Prasad et al. 2007

Germination Bottleneck

How does shifting precipitation influence success of naturally and transitional seedbank?

How does site (soils, litter) and canopy moderate regeneration response under manipulated precipitation?

How do functional traits (tolerance, seed size, geographic centroid) drive future forest development?



Study Design: Study Sites

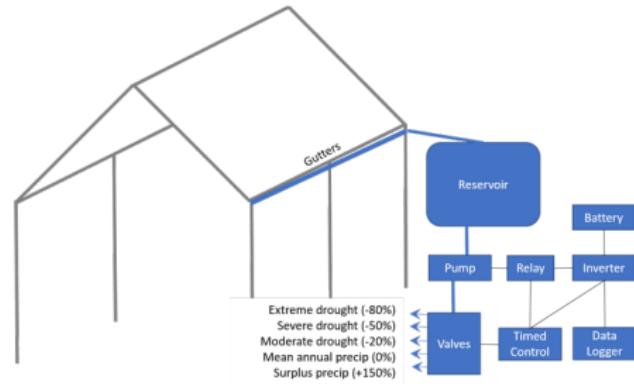


Research Forest	Acres	Dominant forest types
Jericho Research Forest (JRF)	485	northern hardwoods, hemlock, pine-red oak, conifer plantations
Wolcott Research Forest (WRF)	130	spruce-fir, old field, conifer and hardwood plantations
Washington Research Forest (WaRF)	55	sugar maple, northern hardwood
Second College Grant, Dartmouth Col. (SCG)	27,000	northern hardwoods > spruce-fir

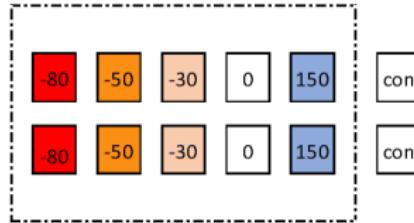
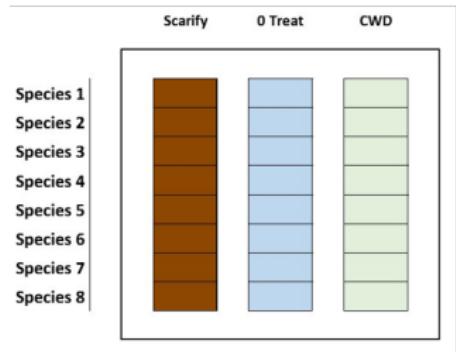


Study Design: Precipitation Manipulation

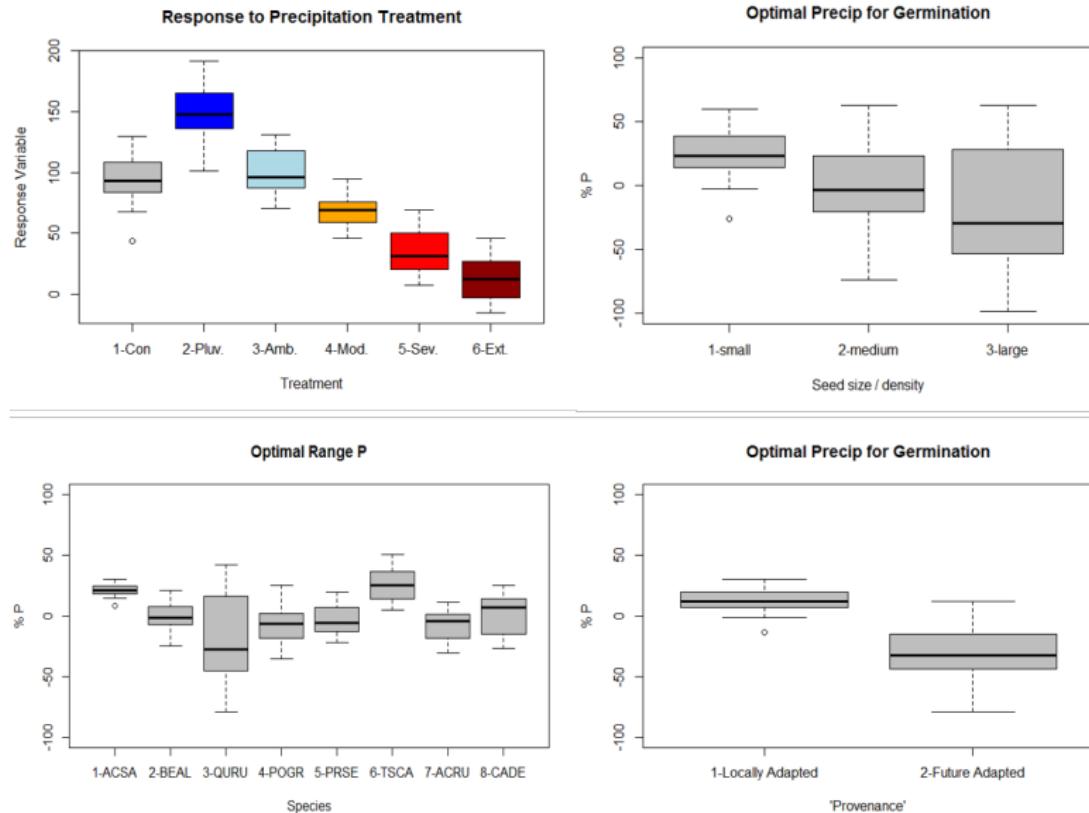
Shelter Design



Plot layout



Expected Results



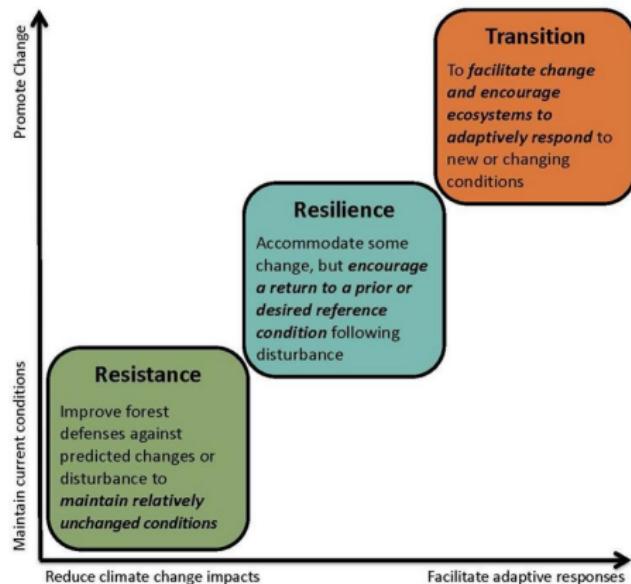
Implications

"Site matters"

Function of future forests

Refine models

Test framework



Acknowledgements



The University of Vermont

UQÀM



Slide with Plot

```
plot(pressure)
```

