Citations

**Introduction**

Paragraph 1 – Temperate Forests and Carbon Modeling

Missing a citation

* *Line 57-60*: “One mechanism that is not represented in global C models is the impact of nuisance species – i.e., indigenous or non-indigenous species that, as a result of human influence, have much greater abundance in an ecosystem than they did historically, resulting in undesirable ecological consequences (CITATION)”
* *Line 60-62:* “Similarly, the impact of nuisance species on forest carbon budgets is not considered in machine learning/niche models that seek to project future forest distribution and carbon stocks (CITATION, Wu *et al.*, 2023)”
* *Line 62-63* “nor in carbon offset projects (CITATION).”

Paragraph 2 – Nuisance Pests and Pathogens

Missing a citation

* *Line 74-78:* “Once abundant in temperate deciduous forests throughout North America, the American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) and the Ash genera (*Fraxinus* spp*.*) have been decimated by pests and pathogens, with stand-clearing disturbances often occurring a few years after initial infestation (Anderson 2020, Klooster et al. 2013, CITATION)”
  + Citation needed specifically for historic ash abundance and length of time from infestation to mortality in Chestnuts
* *Line 78-80:* “These previously dominant overstory species are now confined to the understory as non-reproductive seeds and saplings (Elliot and Swank 2008, Anagnostakis 1987, CITATION)
  + Citation needed specifically for Ash trees

Citations that need to be checked

* *Line 67-69:* “Nuisance pests and pathogens can have a protracted and enduring impact on forests, often modifying forest productivity, nutrient cycling, successional trajectories and geomorphic processes (Lovett et al. 2016, Fischer et al. 2013, Herms and McCullough 2014, Fei et al. 2014).”.
* *Line 70-73*: “The presence of non-indigenous forest insects and diseases, which have been historically introduced to new ecosystems through intercontinental trade, will continue to proliferate with increased globalization and human movement (Fischer et al. 2013, Aukema et al. 2010, Brockerhoff et al. 2006).”

Citations that need to be added to the References

* Elliot and Swank 2008
* Anagnostakis 1987
* Lovett et al. 2016
* Fischer et al. 2013
* Herms and McCullough 2014
* Fei et al. 2014
* Aukema et al. 2010
* Brockerhoff et al. 2006
* Klooster et al. 2013
* Ellison et al. 2018
* Fei et al. 2013

Paragraph 3 – Deer Browsing and Regeneration Debt

\*\*Unedited Paragraph – start here tomorrow!\*\*

The following citations are cited in the initial citation – follow up to see if they support the statements in the sentences.

* McGarvey et al. 2013 – Dzieciolowski 1980, Gill and Beardall 2001, Healy 1997, Konig 1976, Putman et al. 1989
* McGarvey et al. 2013 – Asnani 2006
* Knauer et al. 2023 – Horsley and Marquis 1983; Stromayer and Warren 1997; Royo and Carson 2006

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are a nuisance species prevalent in eastern deciduous forests.Their populations have dramatically increased in the past 50 years (McShea et al. 1997). due in large part to global change drivers. (McGarvey et al. 2013, Brown et al. 2000, Côté et al. 2004, Rooney 2001). White-tailed deer preferentially browse on woody plant species in their earliest life stages (McGarvey et al. 2013), with overabundant herbivory reduce seedling and sapling survival, growth, and density (Found in McGarvey et al. 2013 – Dzieciolowski 1980, Gill and Beardall 2001, Healy 1997, Konig 1976, Putman et al. 1989). Chronic overabundance has been shown to reduce understory diversity and decrease the abundance of traditionally dominant species (CITATION). Due to climate change and human activity, many non-indigenous plant species are being introduced or number in forest ecosystems (CITATION). Deer find many of these species, including pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), to be unpalatable (Found in McGarvey 2013 – Asnani 2006), and do not consume them at the same rates relative to their native counterparts (CITATION), enabling them to form dense stands in forest understories (Found in Knauer et al. 2023 – Horsley and Marquis 1983; Stromayer and Warren 1997; Royo and Carson 2006). This lack of browsing pressure, coupled with characteristics such as fast growth rate and greater adaptability to altered conditions precipitated by climate change, allow nuisance plant species to outcompete other species in the understory (CITATION). The interaction of these nuisance species on the landscape contributes to a recruitment failure in forests. The extent of the consequences derived from recruitment failure on species composition and forest structure is often not apparent for years (McGarvey et al. 2013)