Test Report

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# Section header

A warming climate means more drought in the Southwest. As trees experience greater water and heat stress, their resistance to insects and disease decline, and especially for older trees, that means a greater likelihood of dying. Drought and heat related factors have already begun to take effect, raising rates of forest mortality across the western US (van Mantgem et al. 2009; N. G. McDowell et al. 2016) and even globally (Allen et al. 2010). The patterns, causes, and consequences of tree mortality and large-scale die-off events have received substantial attention among researchers in recent years. As summarized by C. D. Allen, Breshears, and McDowell (2015), some key lessons have emerged:

It goes like this

## Question

Another section

To answer the question. This will require a table.

## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.5.1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| make\_model | mpg | wt |
| Datsun 710 | 22.8 | 2320 |
| Fiat 128 | 32.4 | 2200 |
| Fiat X1-9 | 27.3 | 1935 |
| Honda Civic | 30.4 | 1615 |
| Lotus Europa | 30.4 | 1513 |
| Merc 230 | 22.8 | 3150 |
| Merc 240D | 24.4 | 3190 |
| Porsche 914-2 | 26.0 | 2140 |
| Toyota Corolla | 33.9 | 1835 |
| Toyota Corona | 21.5 | 2465 |
| Volvo 142E | 21.4 | 2780 |

Navajo forests have been measured across a network of Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI) plots since ~1974. The number of plots in each inventory has varied as plots have added and some have been removed. The year of each inventory depends on a range of factors, with most plots having been re-visited and re-measured three times up to 2004. The complete CFI plot network includes 272 plots, each with three ¼-acre subplots. Each tree ≥5 inches diameter at breast height (DBH, 4.5 feet above ground) is measured and permanently marked, so we can track individual trees through time. In 2015, we conducted a sub-sample of 35 CFI plots as part of a project to core trees along a climate gradient (see section XX and Guiterman 2016). As part of our tree-coring protocol, we measured all previously tallied trees on all subplots but did not record new in-growth trees meeting the minimum DBH requirement (5.0 in).

But I need a figure!

### Third-level?

Allen, Craig D, David D Breshears, and Nate G. McDowell. 2015. “On underestimation of global vulnerability to tree mortality and forest die-off from hotter drought in the Anthropocene.” Ecosphere 6 (8): art129. doi:[10.1890/ES15-00203.1](https://doi.org/10.1890/ES15-00203.1).

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McDowell, Nate G., A. Park Williams, Chonggang Xu, William T. Pockman, Lee T. Dickman, Sanna Sevanto, Robert E. Pangle, et al. 2016. “Multi-scale predictions of massive conifer mortality due to chronic temperature rise.” *Nature Climate Change* 6: 295–300. doi:[10.1038/nclimate2873](https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2873).

van Mantgem, Phillip J, Nathan L Stephenson, John C Byrne, Lori D Daniels, Jerry F Franklin, Peter Z Fulé, Mark E Harmon, et al. 2009. “Widespread increase of tree mortality rates in the western United States.” *Science (New York, N.Y.)* 323 (5913): 521–24. doi:[10.1126/science.1165000](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1165000).