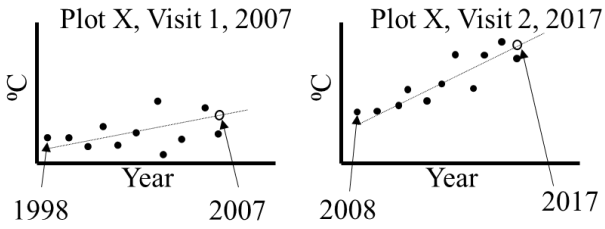
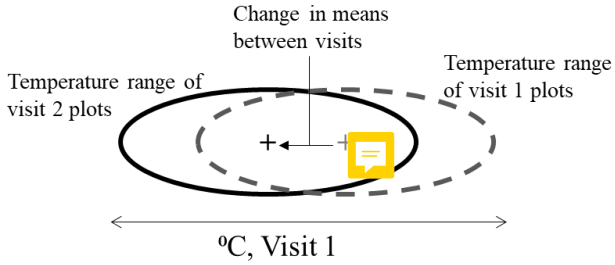
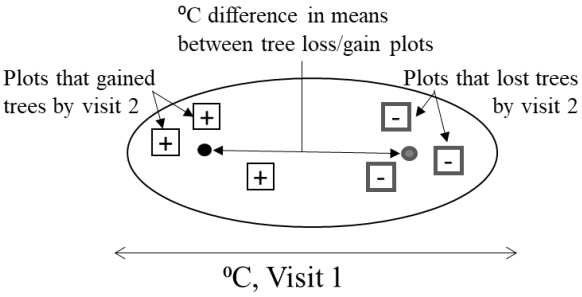
1. Predict temperature or precipitation values (open circles) for first and second visit at all FIA plots occupied by ~~target~~ species of interest.



2. Using only the first visit predicted temperature or precipitation values, conduct range shift analysis. Range shift = mean of temperature or precipitation values for plots occupied in visit 2 – visit 1.



3. Using only the first visit predicted temperature or precipitation values and the FIA plots at which a species either lost or gained individuals between visits, conduct density shift analysis. Density shift = mean of temperature/precipitation values for plots that gained trees – those that lost trees.



4. Using all FIA plots occupied by a species at either visit and the predicted temperature or precipitation values for visit 1 and visit 2, examine changes in plot temperature or precipitation (visit 2 – visit 1) across plots. Determine if an intercept-only or slope model better fit the data.

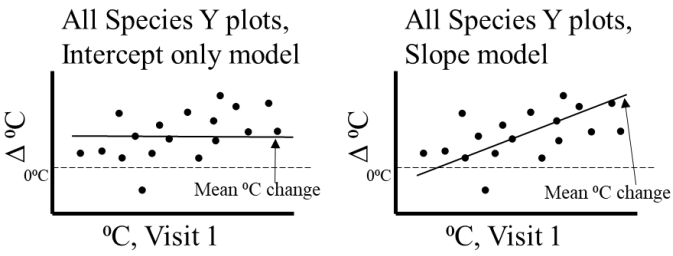


Figure 2. Analysis steps. First, temperature and precipitation values were predicted for the visit 1 and 2 years for all analysis plots. Second, the range shift analysis examined the difference in mean temperature or precipitation between plots occupied during visits 1 and 2. Third, the density shift analysis finds mean temperature and precipitation differences between species' plots that gained and lost individuals. Fourth, for each species we examined how plot temperature and precipitation values changed between the two visits and related to visit 1 values.