



Utilizing assisted translocation to enhance forest growth and carbon stocks in European forests

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Climate change and European Forests

Change in species composition

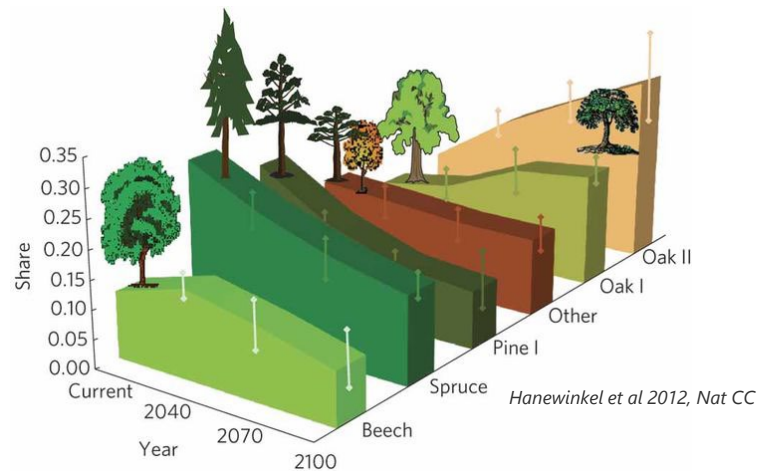
- Decrease in share of conifers such as Norway spruce
- Increase in share of broadleaved species such as oaks

Change in forest productivity

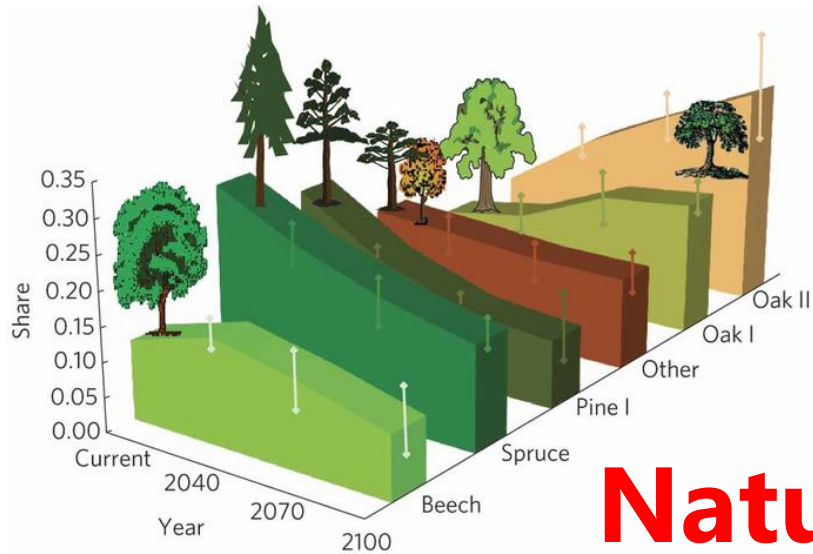
- Increase in productivity in north and boreal region
- Decrease or constant in Mediterranean and central Europe
- High uncertainty in predicted changes

Changes in disturbances

- Increase in wind disturbances
- Increase in fire risk
- Rise in favorable conditions in pests and pathogens



Climate change and European Forests



Hanewinkel et al 2012, Nat CC

- Migration
- Adaptation
- Extinction

**Natural processes
are too slow !!!**

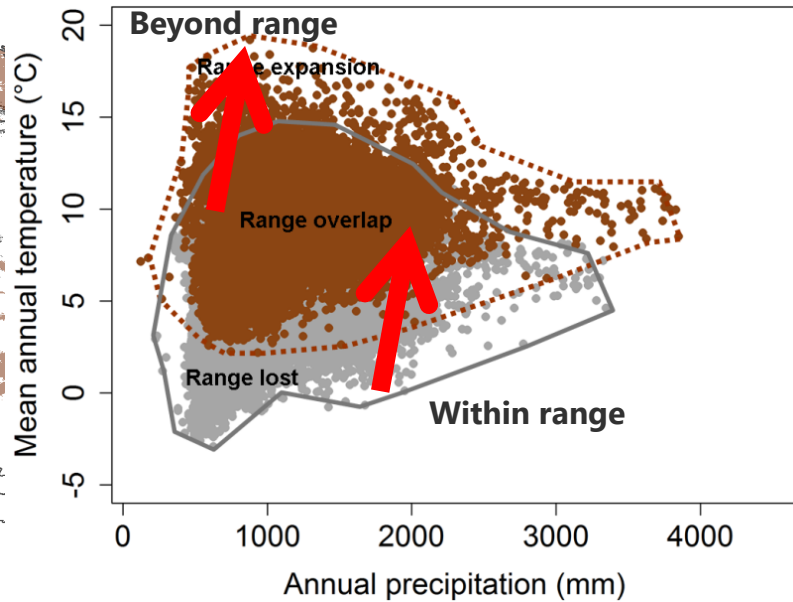
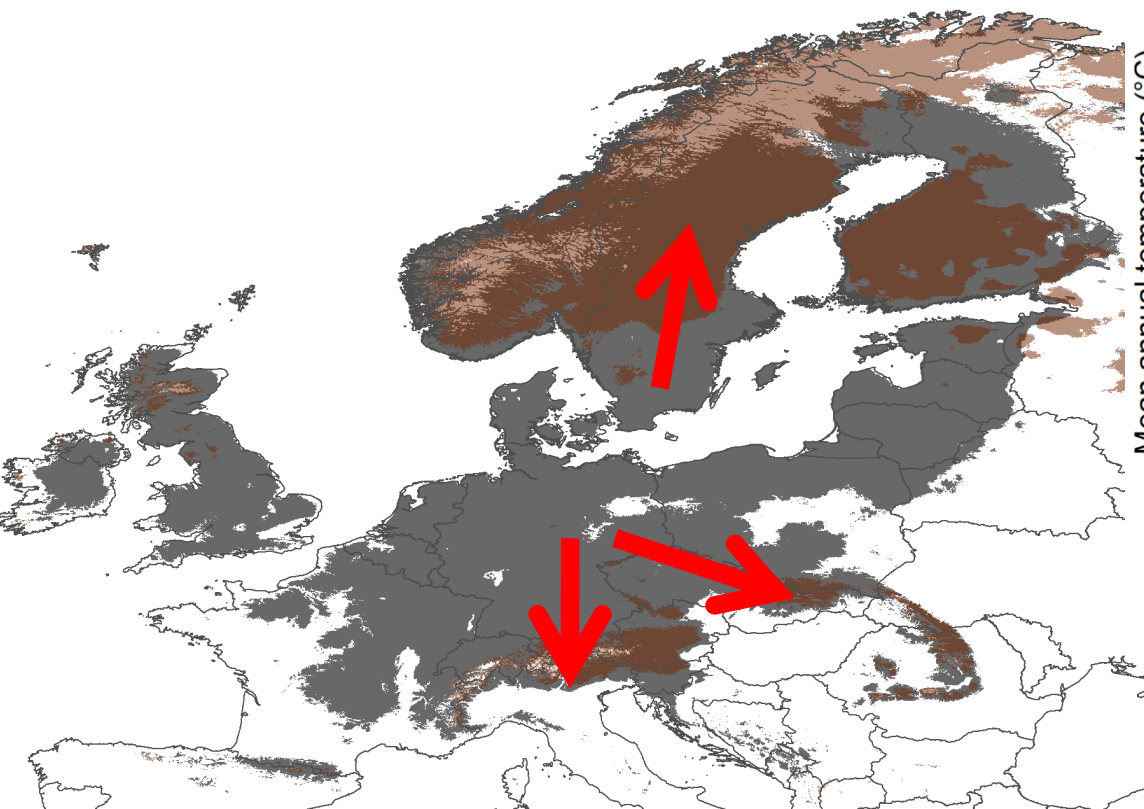
Climate change will alter link to local adaptation

This will result in maladapted populations

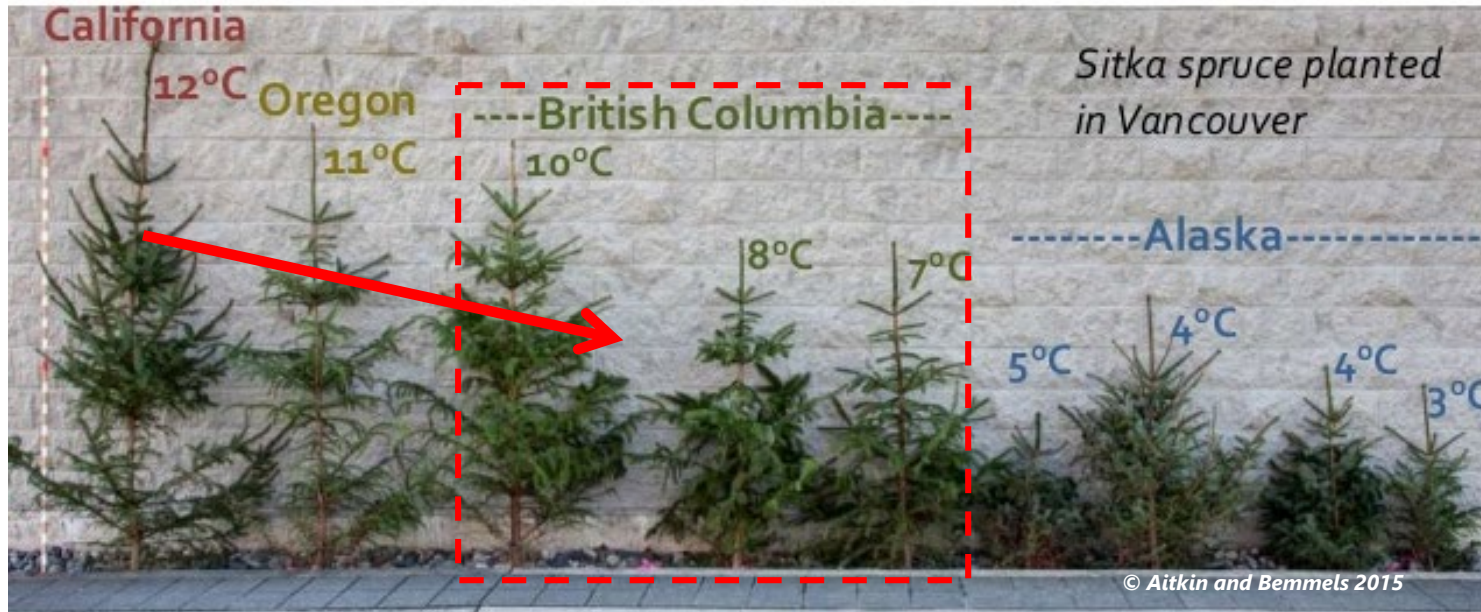
Our Action plan

- Recent European policy initiatives such as the EU **Biodiversity Strategy**, the **3 billion tree pledge** calls for tremendous restoration efforts
- A large part will come from active plantation in addition to conserving existing forests.
- **On a practical scale two questions become important**
 - Which species to plant?
 - Where should I get adapted seeds and planting materials from?

Assisted migration

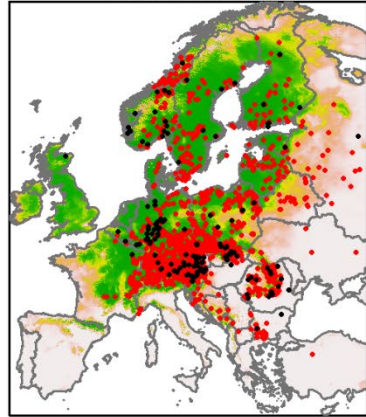


Provenance trials

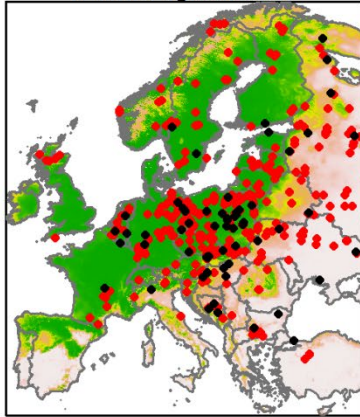


Harmonized provenance trial data (SUSTREE project)

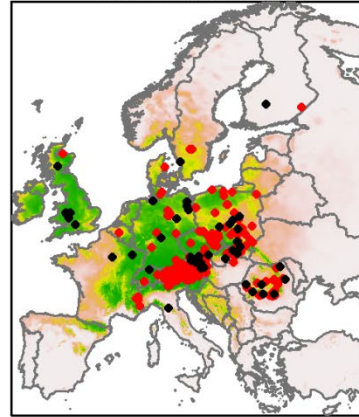
Picea abies



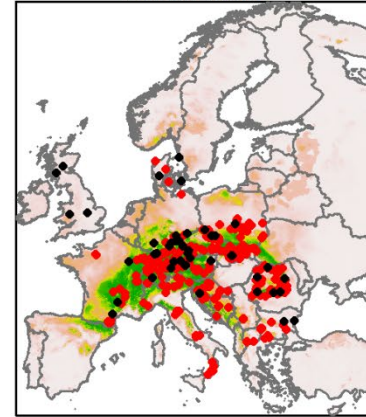
Pinus sylvestris



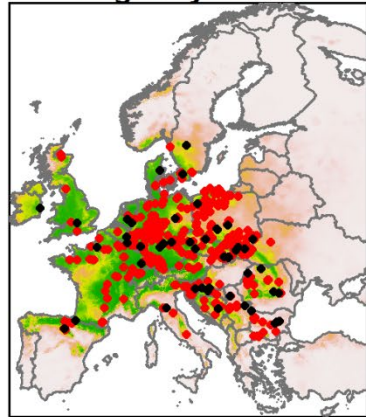
Larix decidua



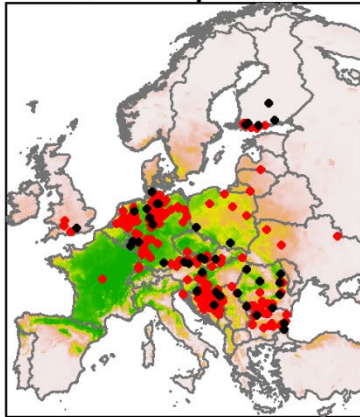
Abies alba



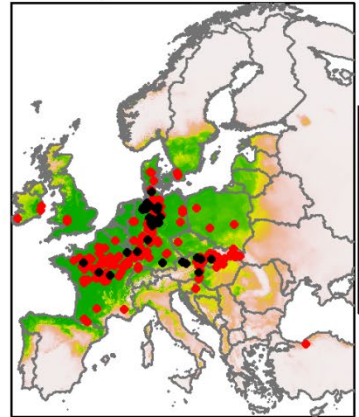
Fagus sylvatica



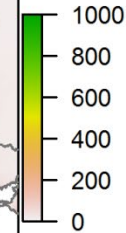
Quercus petraea



Quercus robur



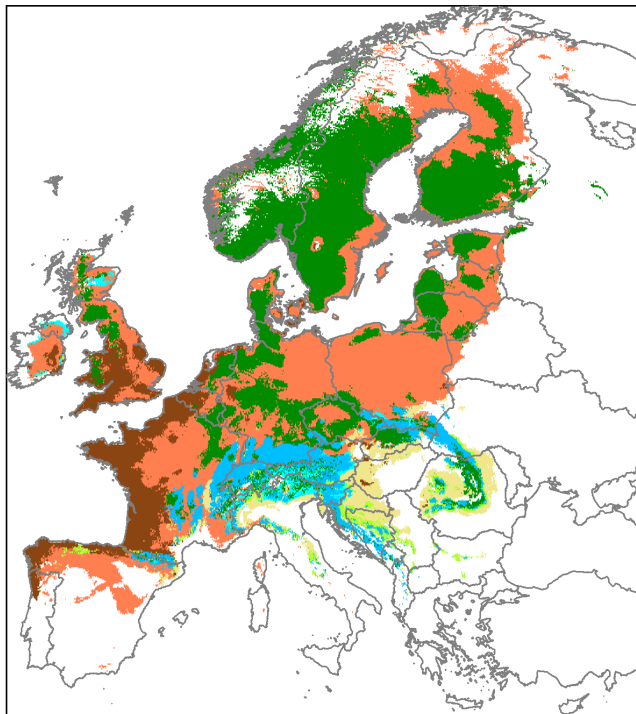
● Provenance origin
● Trials



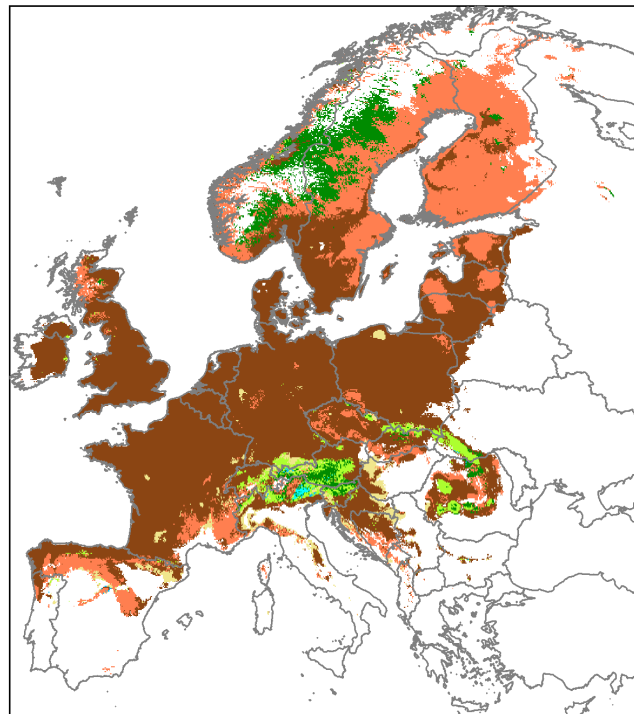
- **575 Trials**
- **10646 Provenances**
- **Wide range of site conditions**


Suitable Species

(A) Current



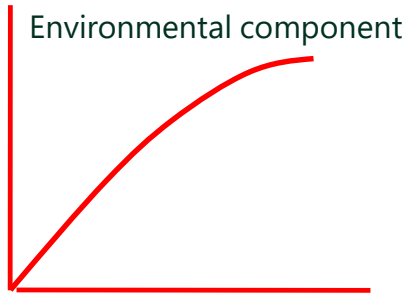
(B) RCP8.5 2061-2080



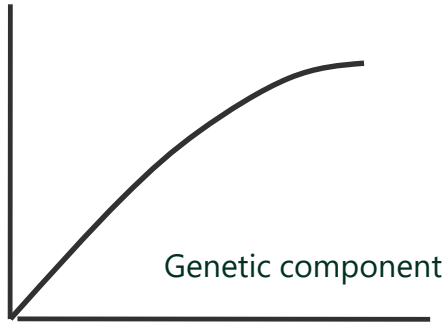
-  *A. alba*
-  *P. abies*
-  *P. sylvestris*
-  *L. decidua*
-  *F. sylvatica*
-  *Q. petraea*
-  *Q. robur*

Universal Response Function

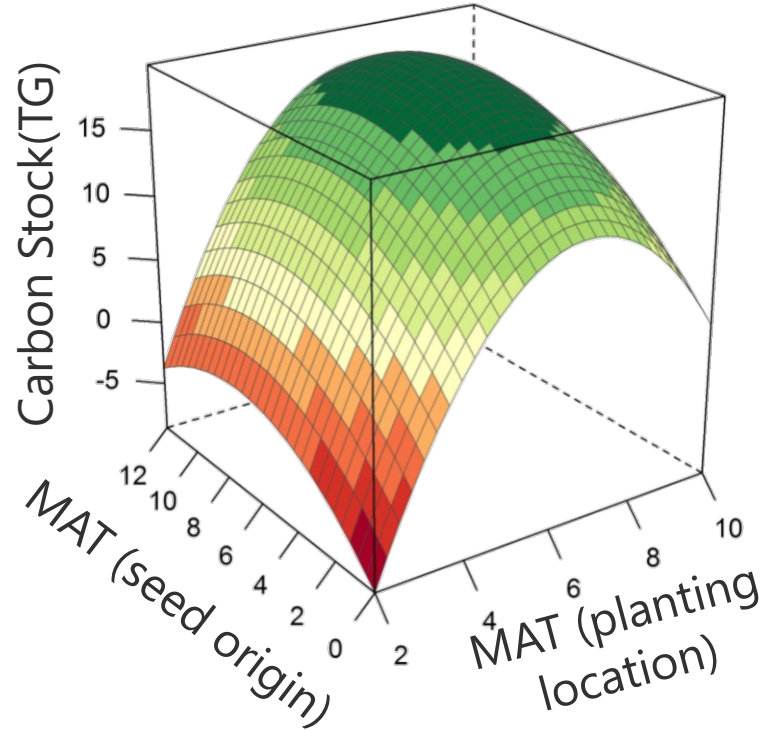
Phenotypic trait variation



Climate of planting locations

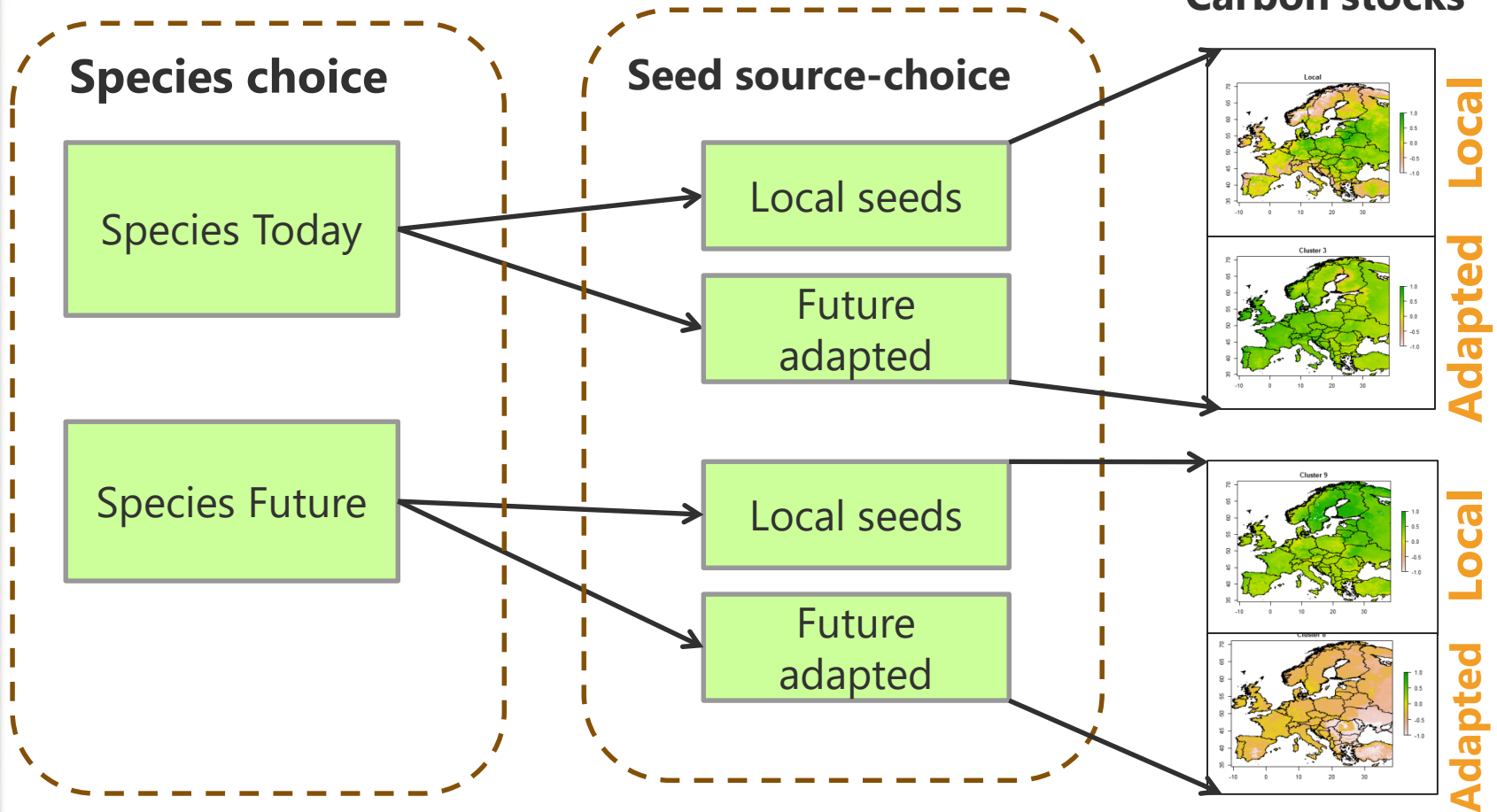


Climate of seed origin



Above Ground Carbon = f (climate of planting location + climate of seed origin)

Assisted migration scenario

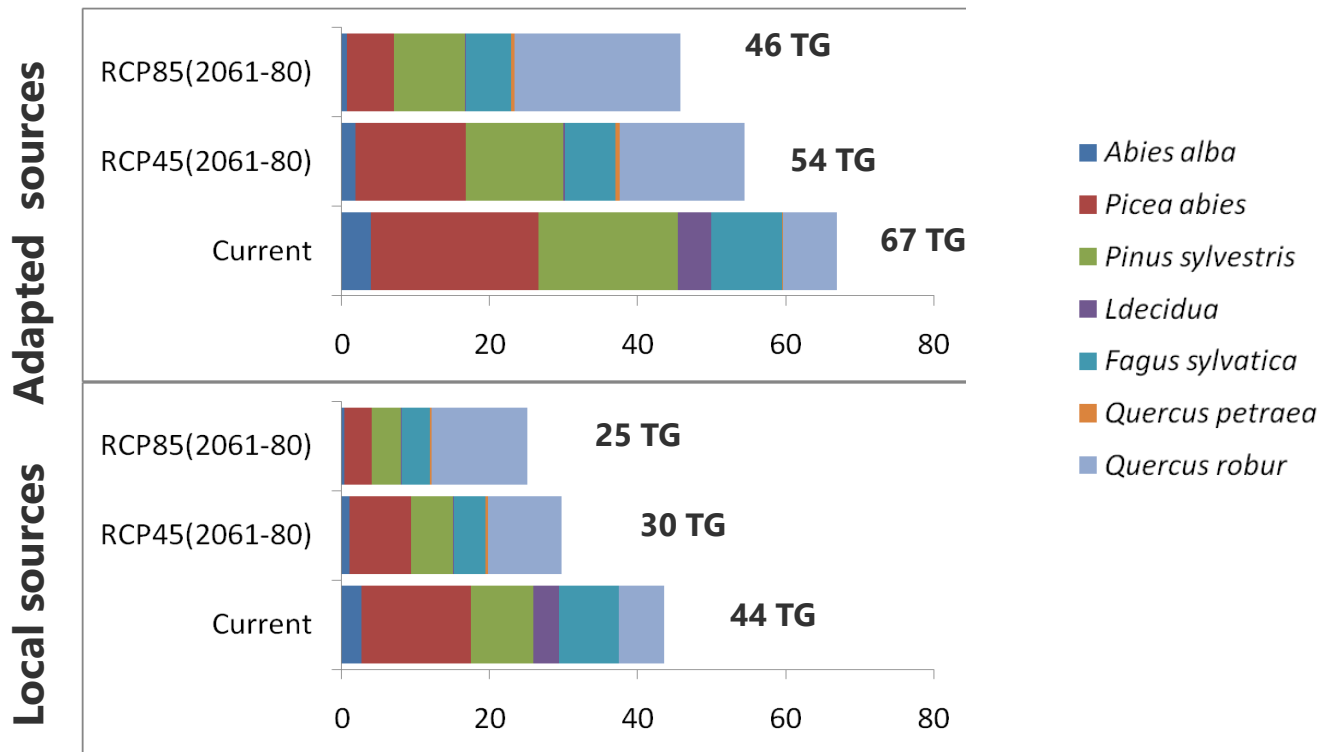


Impact of forest adaptation strategies on carbon sequestration

Comparing:

Carbon sequestration under assisted migration

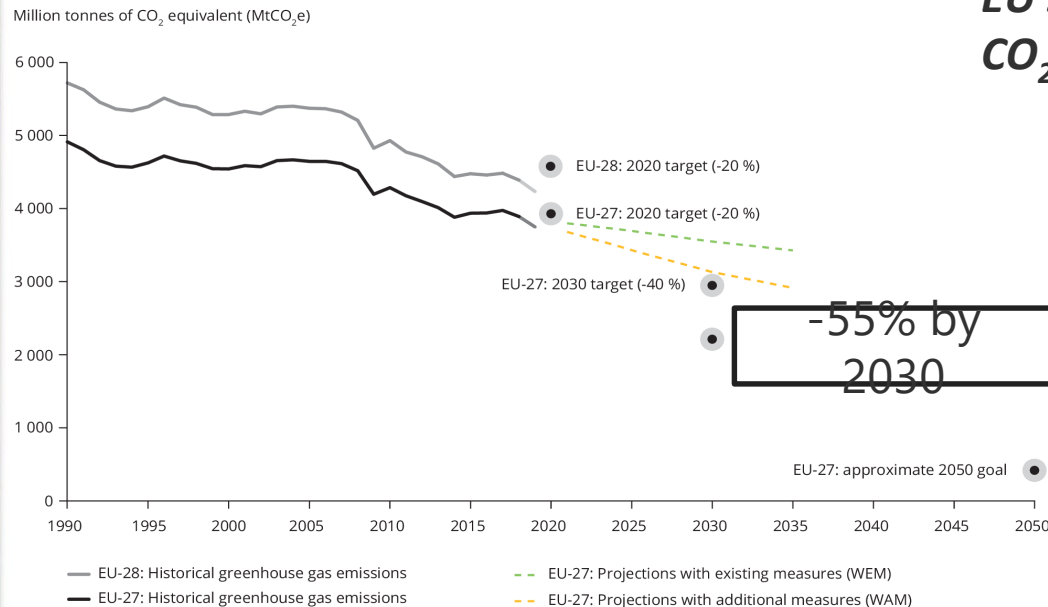
Carbon sequestration by local seed sources



Annual Carbon Sequestration of reforested forest stands (up to age of 40) in Million Tonnes or Terragram in above ground living biomass

Relevance for Europe's emission targets

- Average annual CO_2eq (1991-2010) = 4294 Mt CO_2
- Proposed a target to expand the EU's sink to absorb 310 million CO_2e per year by 2030



-55% by
2030

Carbon neutral by
2050

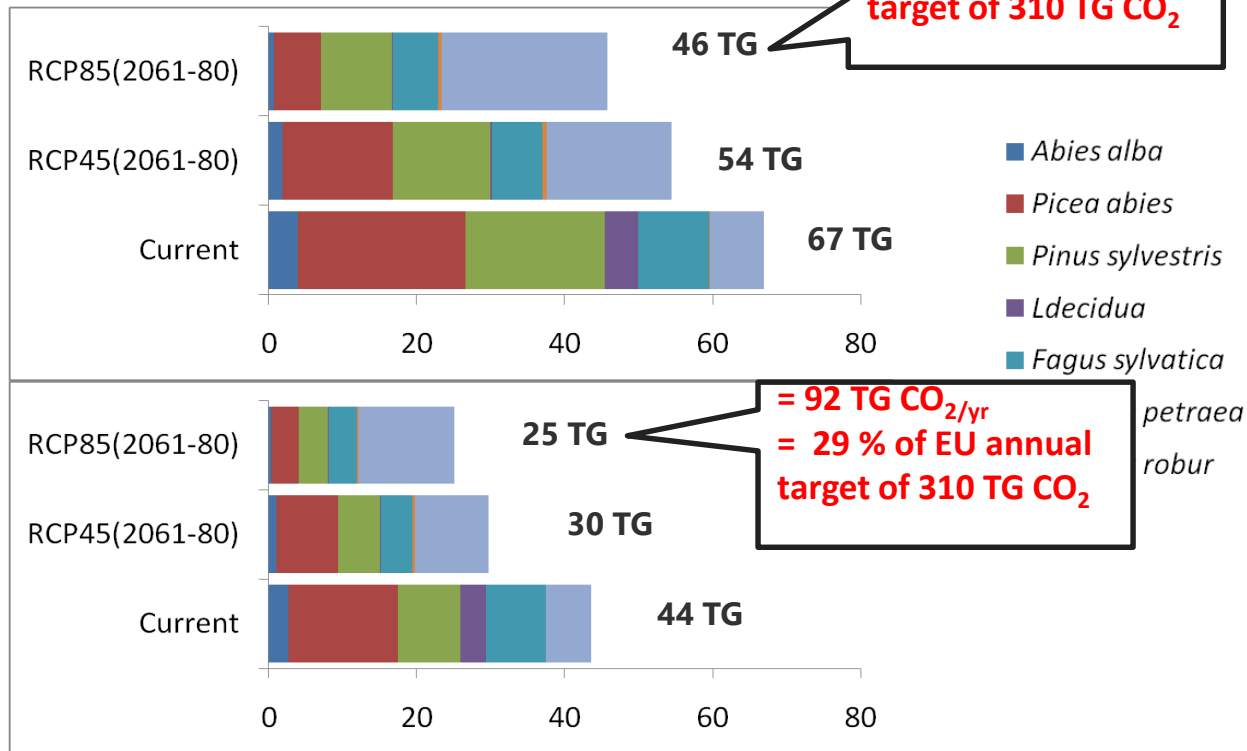
Impact of forest adaptation strategies on carbon sequestration

Comparing:

Carbon sequestration under assisted migration

Carbon sequestration by local seed sources

Adapted sources
Local sources



Annual Carbon Sequestration of reforested forest stands (up to age of 40) in Million Tonnes or Terragram in above ground living biomass

Conclusions

- Assisted migration/gene flow is able to sequester significantly more carbon even under strong warming (RCP8.5) and forest management for increasing resilience.
- Risks of Assisted migration such as invasiveness, hybridization, economic
- Tradeoffs between phenotypic traits
- Uncertainty in future

Our Tools

seed4forest

Tree Species	Climate Change Scenario	
	RCP 4.5	RCP 8.5
Abies alba	600	500
Fagus sylvatica	800	600
Larix decidua	400	200
Picea abies	700	400
Pinus sylvestris	600	400
Quercus petraea	700	600
Quercus robur	800	1000

Baumartenampel

Finden Sie Ihren Standort

Durch Scrollen und Ziehen können Sie den Standort Ihres Waldes in die passende Herzenszone verschieben. Mit einem Klick wählen Sie eine Klimazone innerhalb des Wuchszones. Informationen erscheinen unterhalb.

Standort - Informationen

Schöne Wälder

Hinweis: Die Eignungswerte bewerten ausschließlich die Klimaparameter - ohne Informationsverlust

Raumart

Eignung im Zeitraum 2080 - 2100

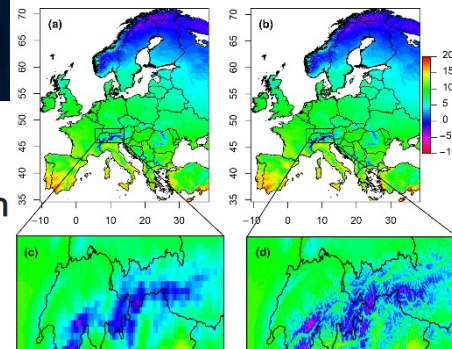
- Fichte
- Waldkiefer
- Lärche
- Tanne
- Buche
- Stoßkiefer
- Traubeneiche
- Bergahorn
- Schwarzleberkuhne
- Vergleiche



High resolution climate data

High-resolution gridded climate data for Europe based on bias-corrected EURO-CORDEX: The ECLIPS dataset

Debojyoti Chakraborty, Laura Dohor, Anita Zolles, Tomáš Hlásny, Silvio Schueler





Wir **wissen**
alles
über den Wald

Foto | Filmstill aus „See Aural Woods“ (Luma.Launisch & Takamovsky)

Thanks for your attention

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