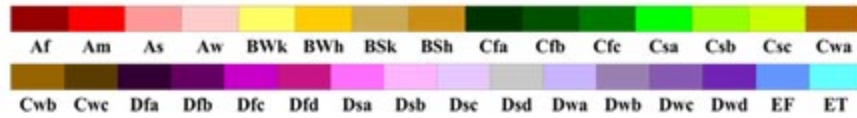


Erin Simons-Legaard
erin.simons@maine.edu



Main Köppen-Geiger Climate Classes for US counties

updated with CRU TS 2.1 temperature and VASClmO v1.1 precipitation data 1951 to 2000



Main climates

- A: equatorial
- B: arid
- C: warm temperate
- D: snow
- E: polar

Precipitation

- W: desert
- S: steppe
- f: fully humid
- s: summer dry
- w: winter dry
- m: monsoonal

Temperature

- h: hot arid
- k: cold arid
- a: hot summer
- b: warm summer
- c: cool summer
- d: extremely continental
- F: polar
- T: polar

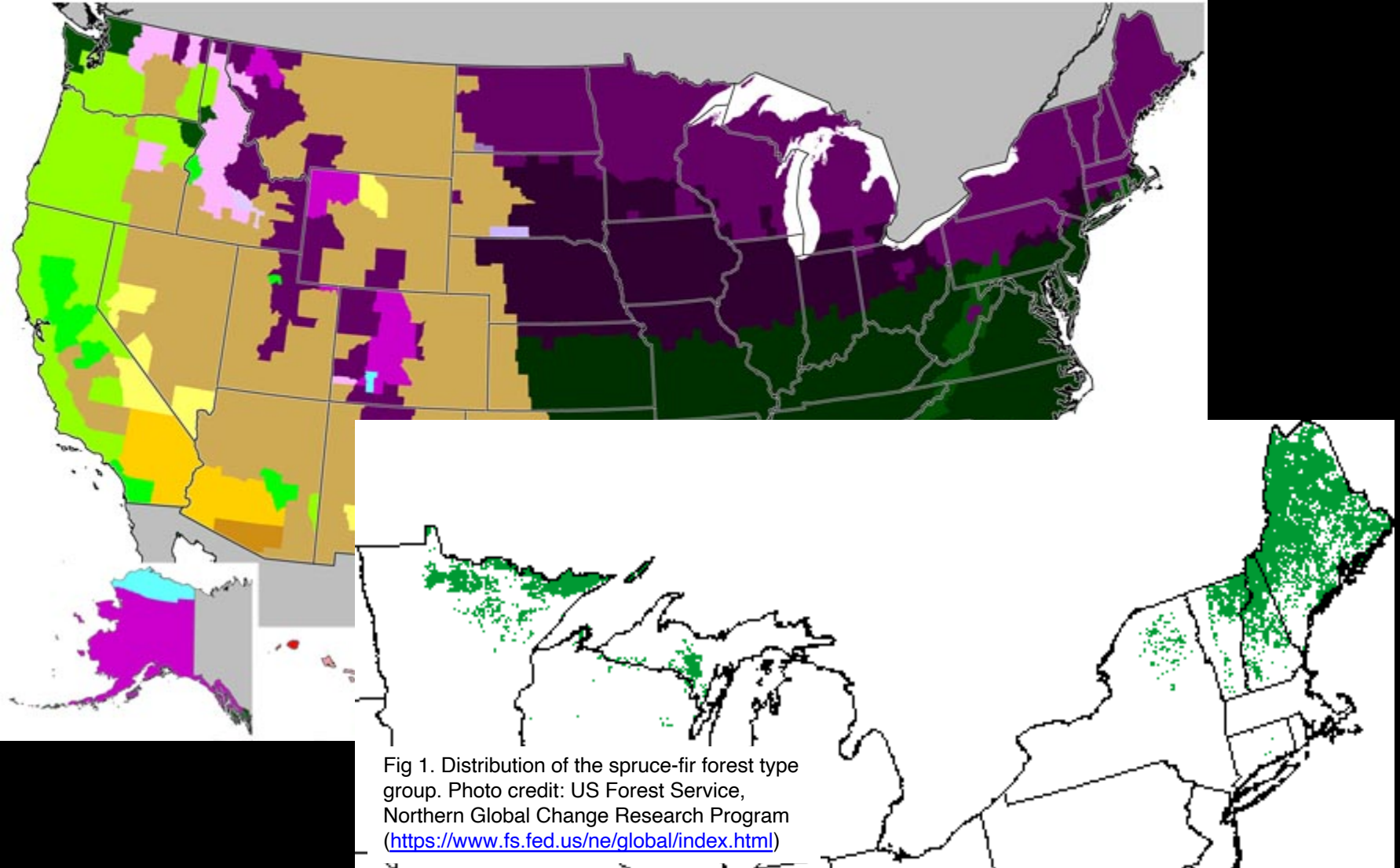
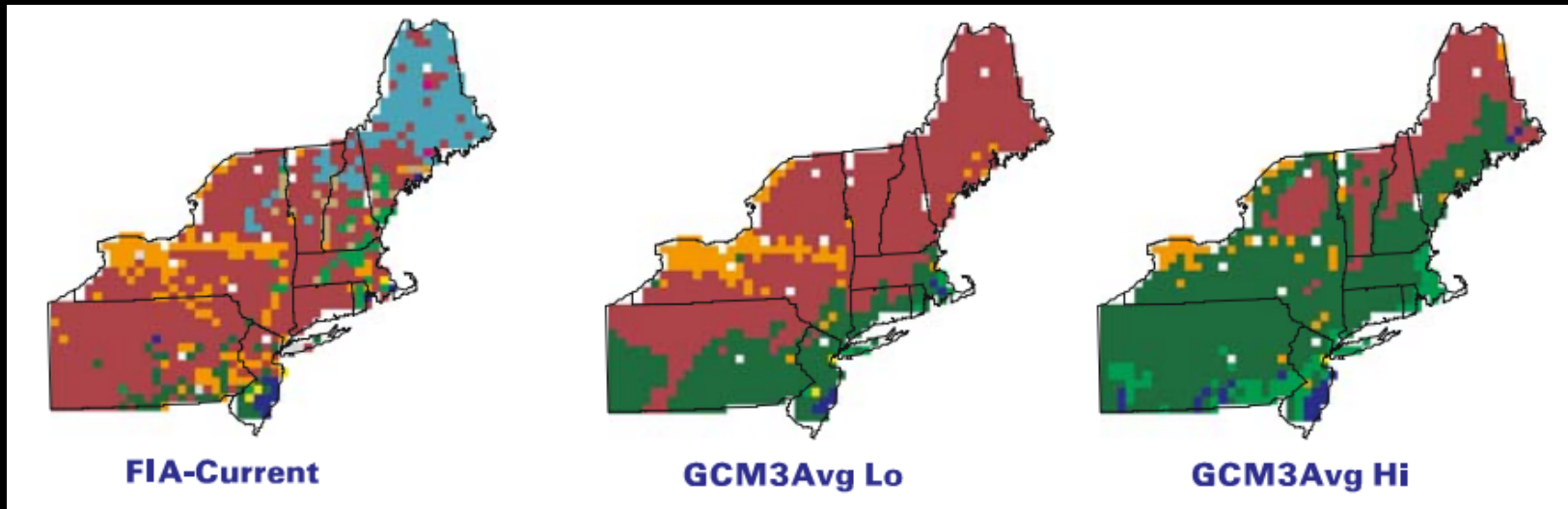


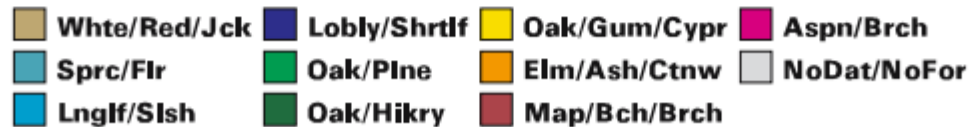
Fig 1. Distribution of the spruce-fir forest type group. Photo credit: US Forest Service, Northern Global Change Research Program (<https://www.fs.fed.us/ne/global/index.html>)

Modeling potential climate change impacts on the trees of the northeastern United States

Louis Iverson • Anantha Prasad • Stephen Matthews

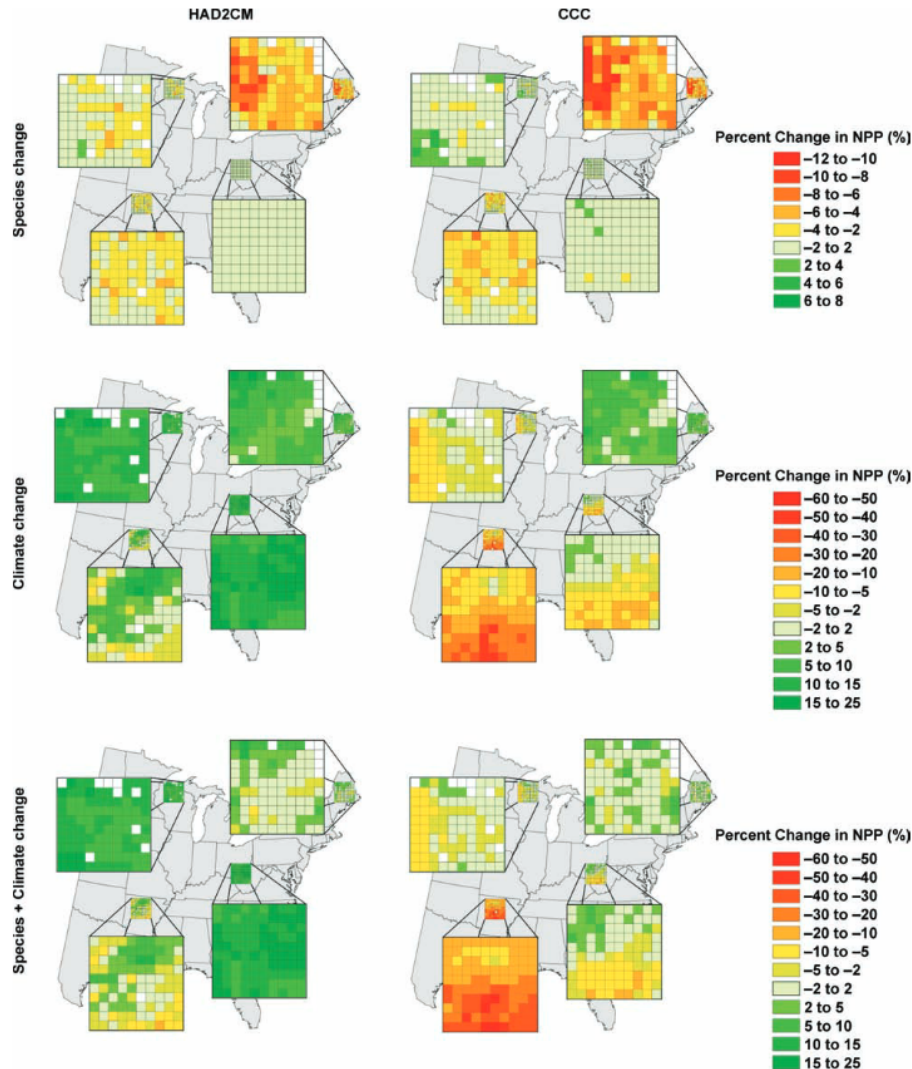


Forest Types



Effects of Climate Change and Shifts in Forest Composition on Forest Net Primary Production

Jyh-Min Chiang^{1*}, Louts R. Iverson², Anantha Prasad[†] and Kim J. Brown¹



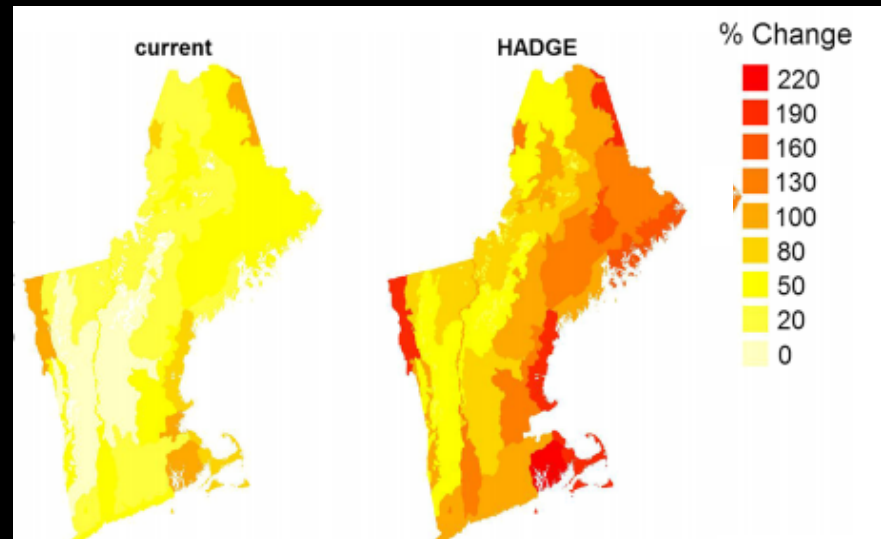
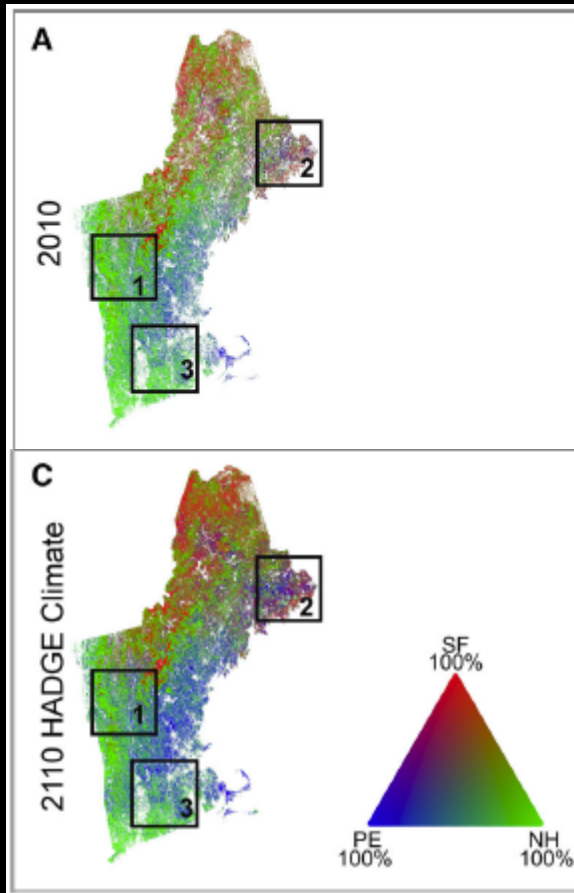
-12 to -2% from species change

2 to 25% from climate change

Net -5% to 5% NPP change

Recovery dynamics and climate change effects to future New England forests

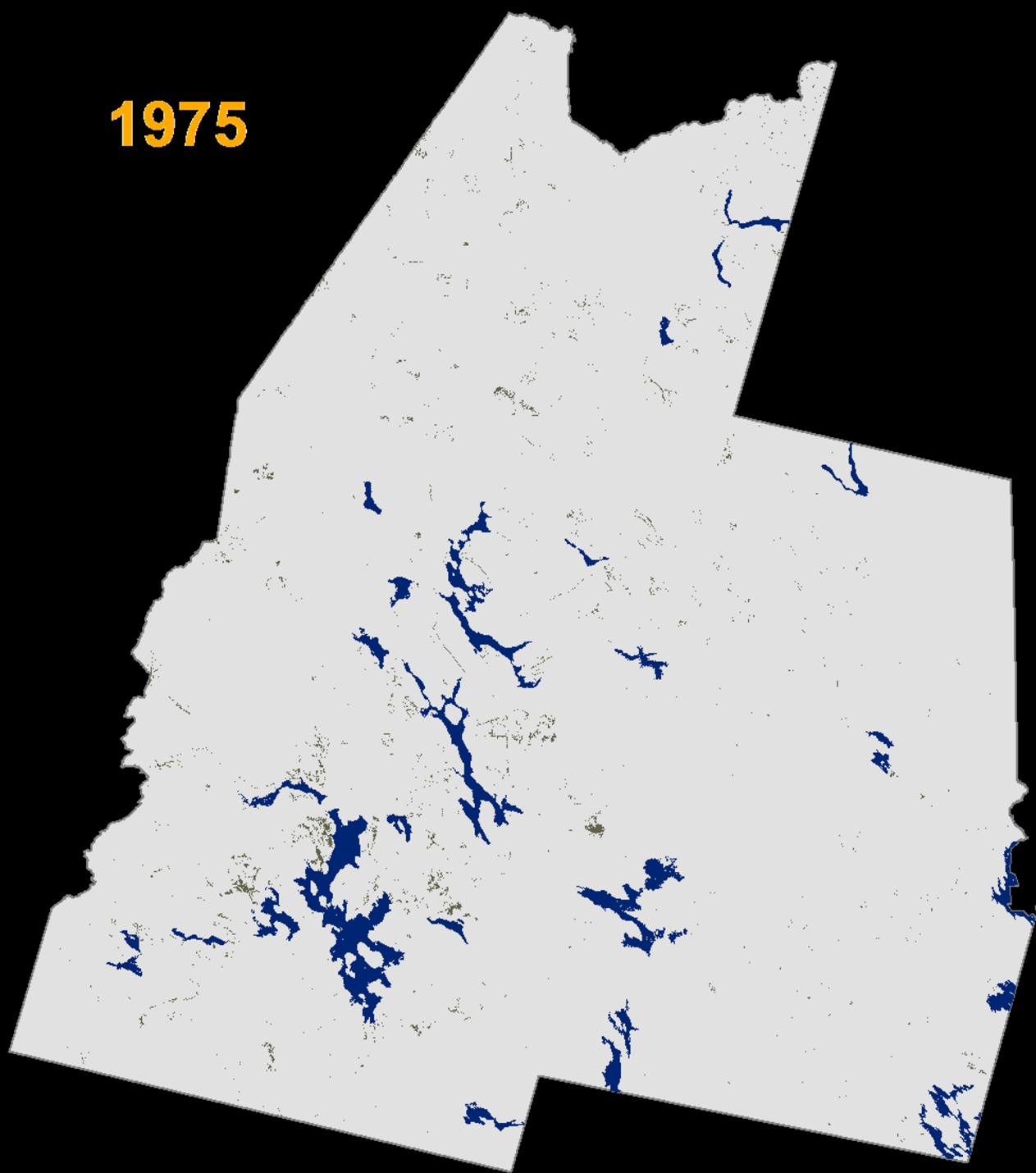
Matthew J. Duveneck · Jonathan R. Thompson · Eric J. Gustafson ·
Yu Liang · Arjan M. G. de Bruijn



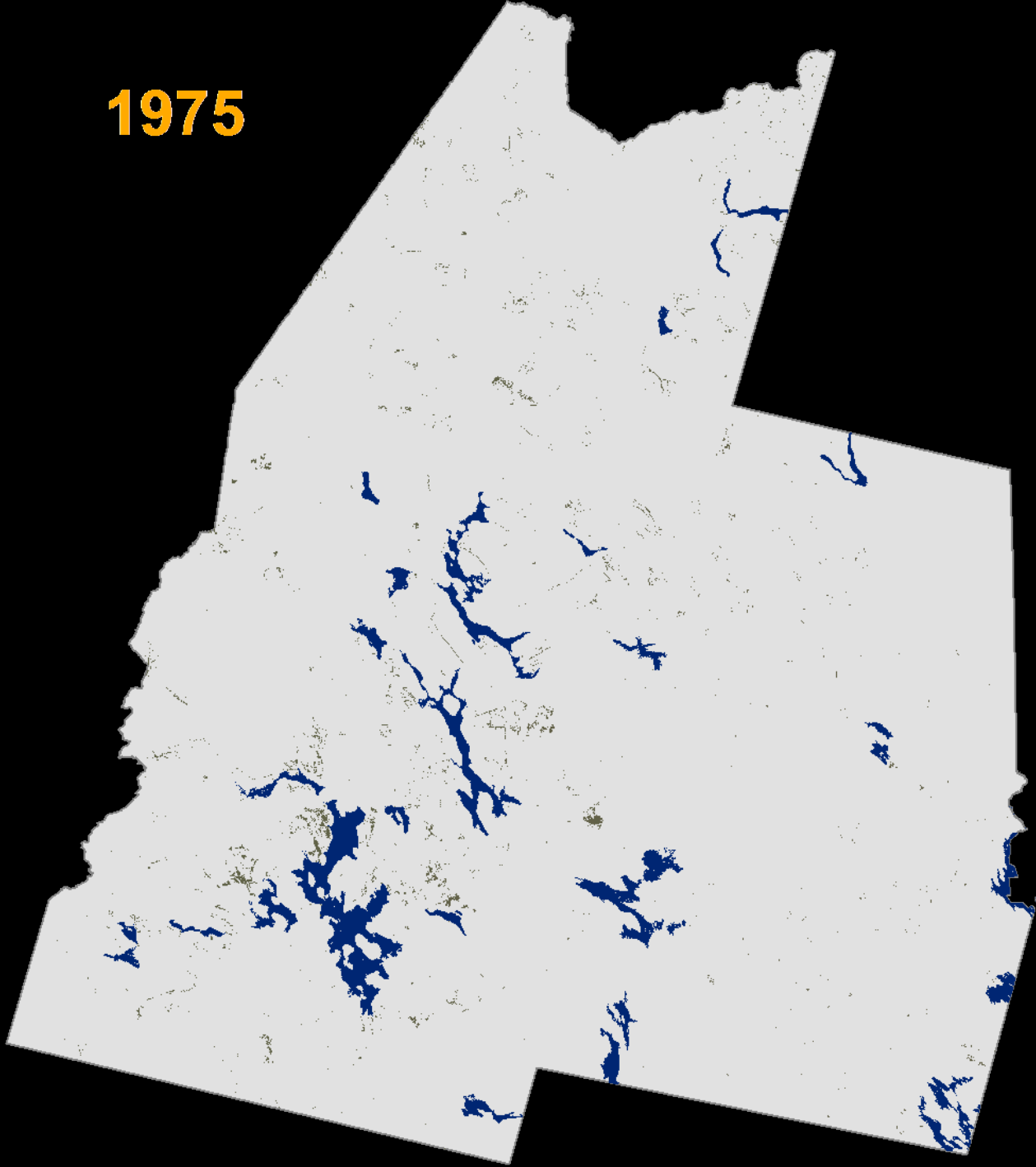
Increased AGB (Total and most species,
including spruce-fir)

Spatial dominance of forest
types largely unchanged

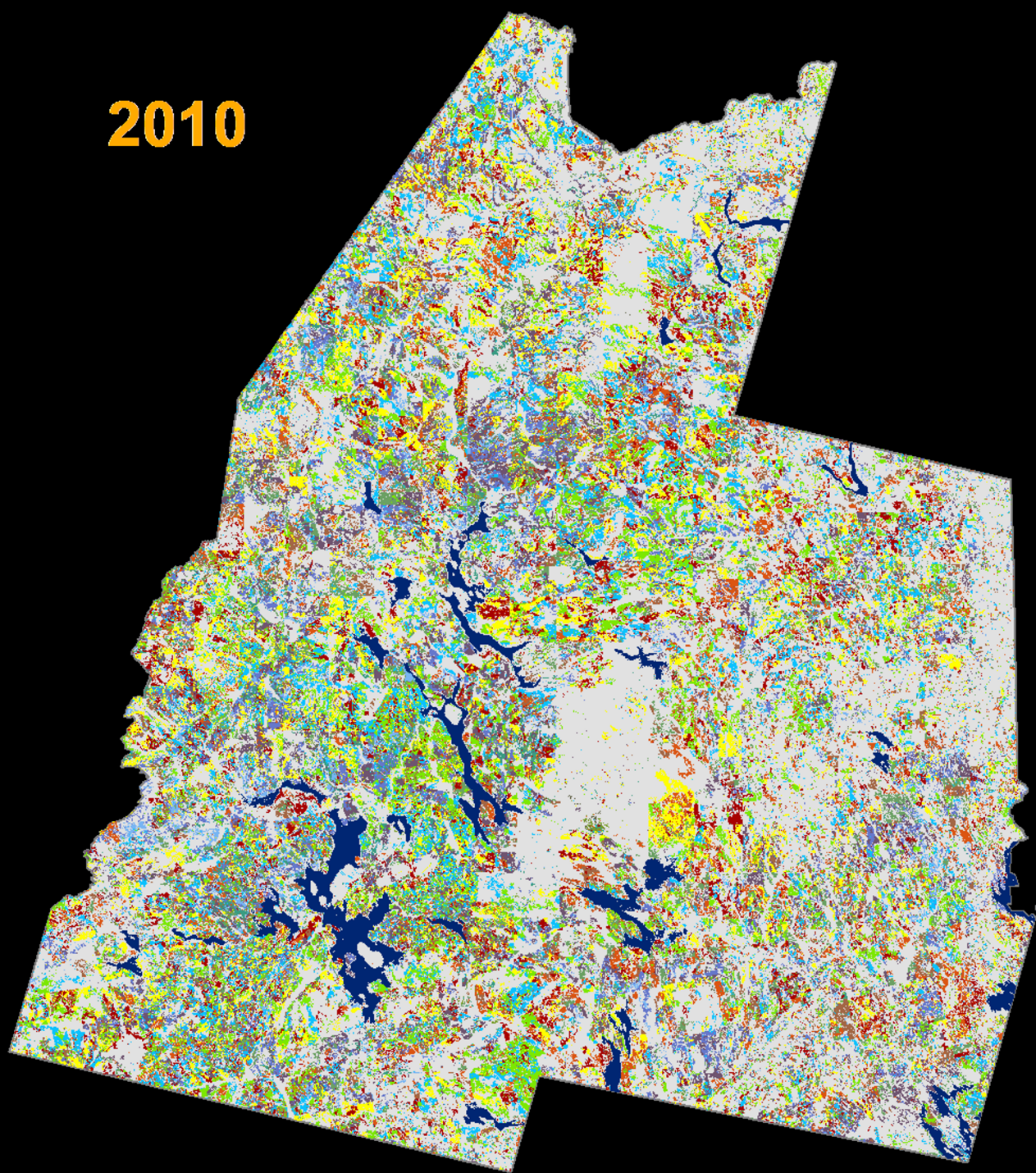
1975



1975



2010

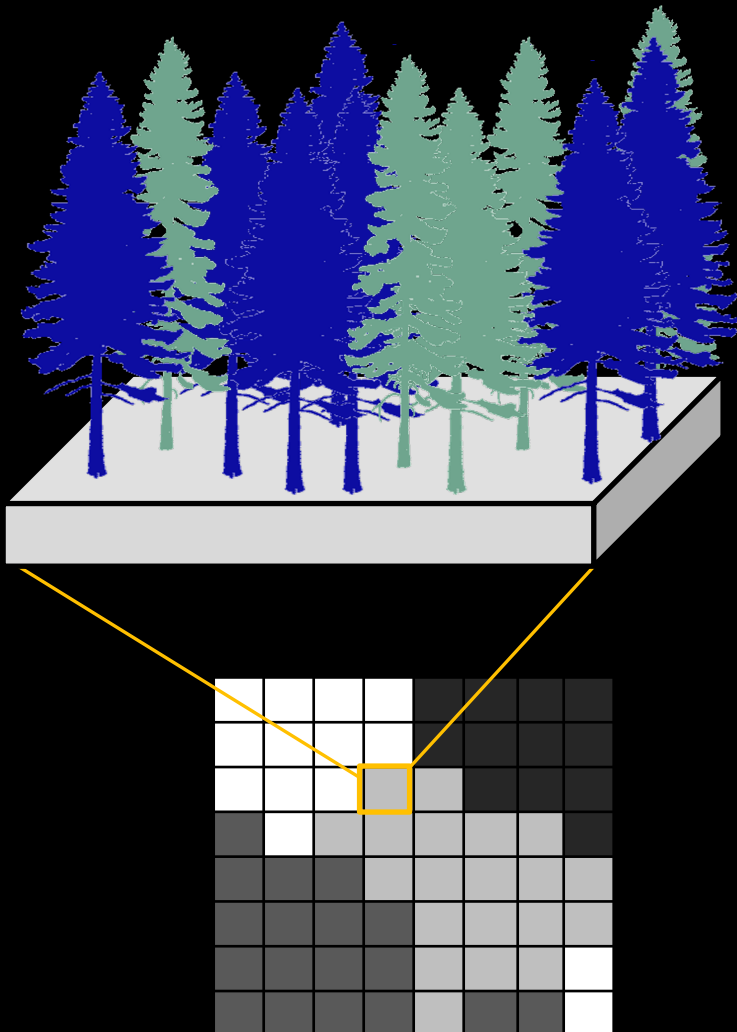


LANDIS-II

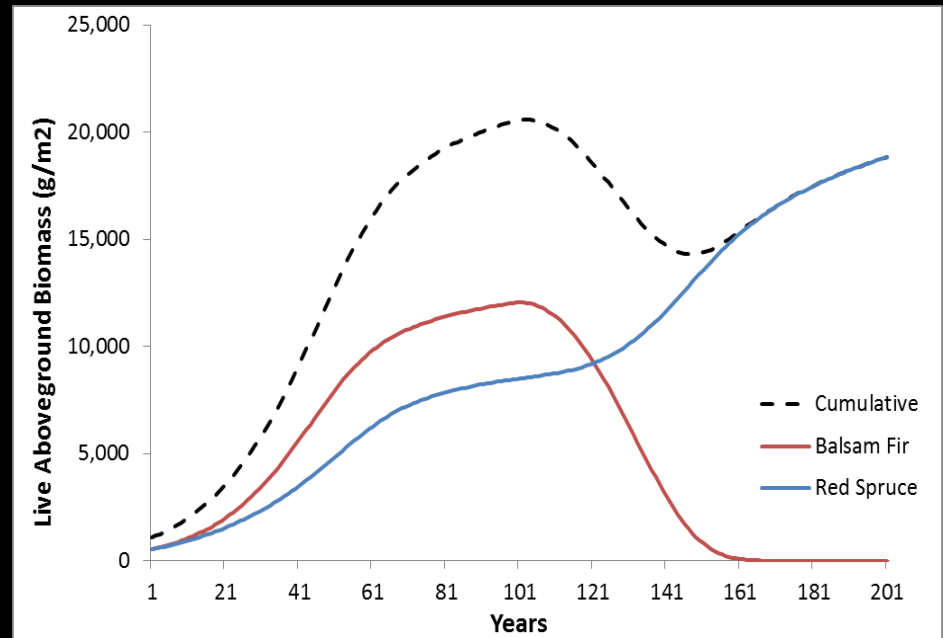
sponsored by



Portland State
UNIVERSITY



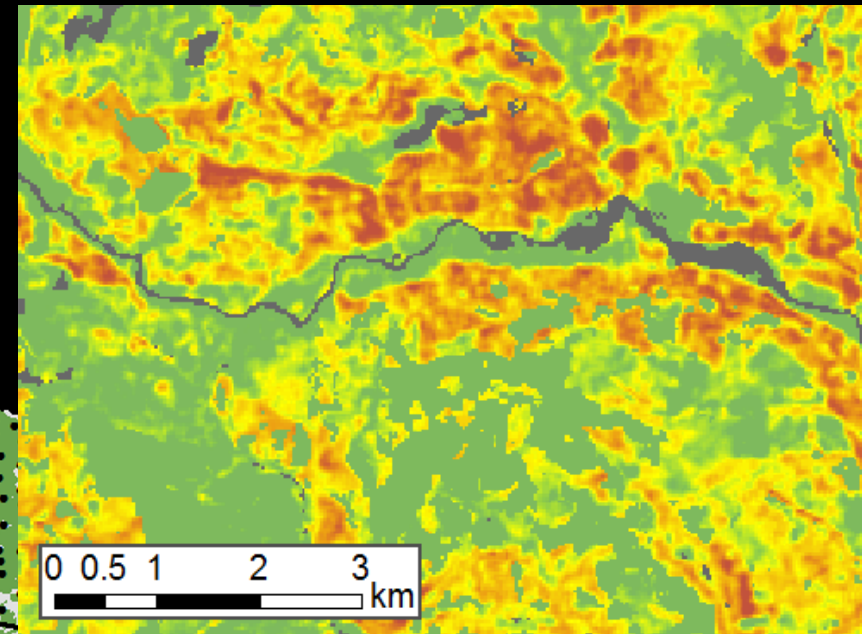
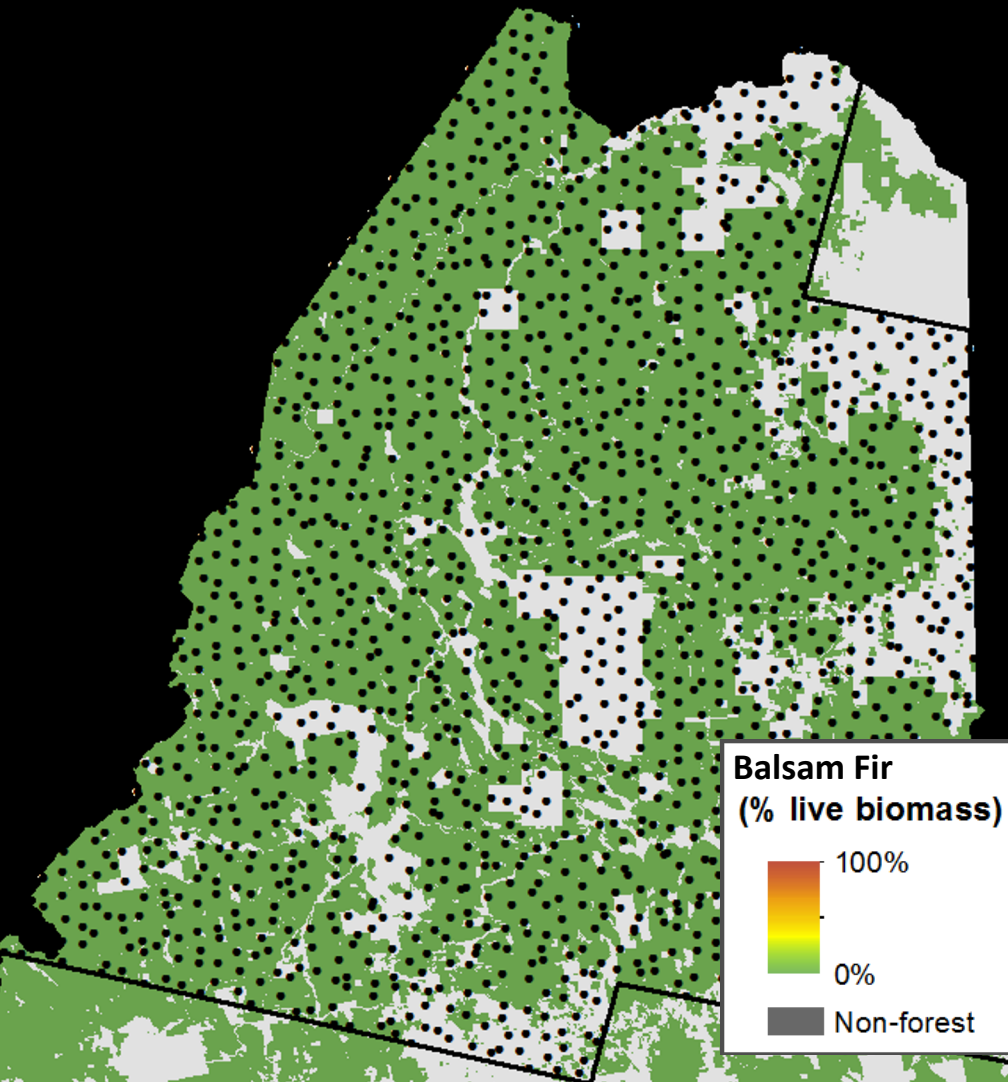
Red spruce, 100 years
Balsam Fir, 90 years



Public FIA plot locations shown. True plot coordinates provided through a collaborative agreement with the USFS Northern Research Station FIA Program.

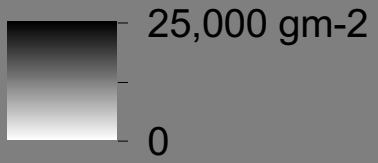
Species abundance (% biomass):

- Balsam fir
- Red, white, black spruce
- E. White pine
- N. White cedar
- Sugar and Red maple
- E. Hemlock
- American beech
- Yellow birch
- Paper birch
- Ash *sp.*

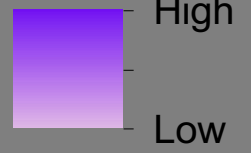


time 0 -> time 1 -> time 2 -> time 3

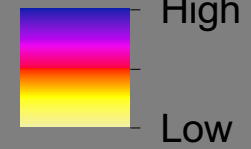
**Aboveground
Live Biomass**



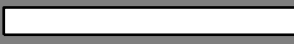
Wind Severity



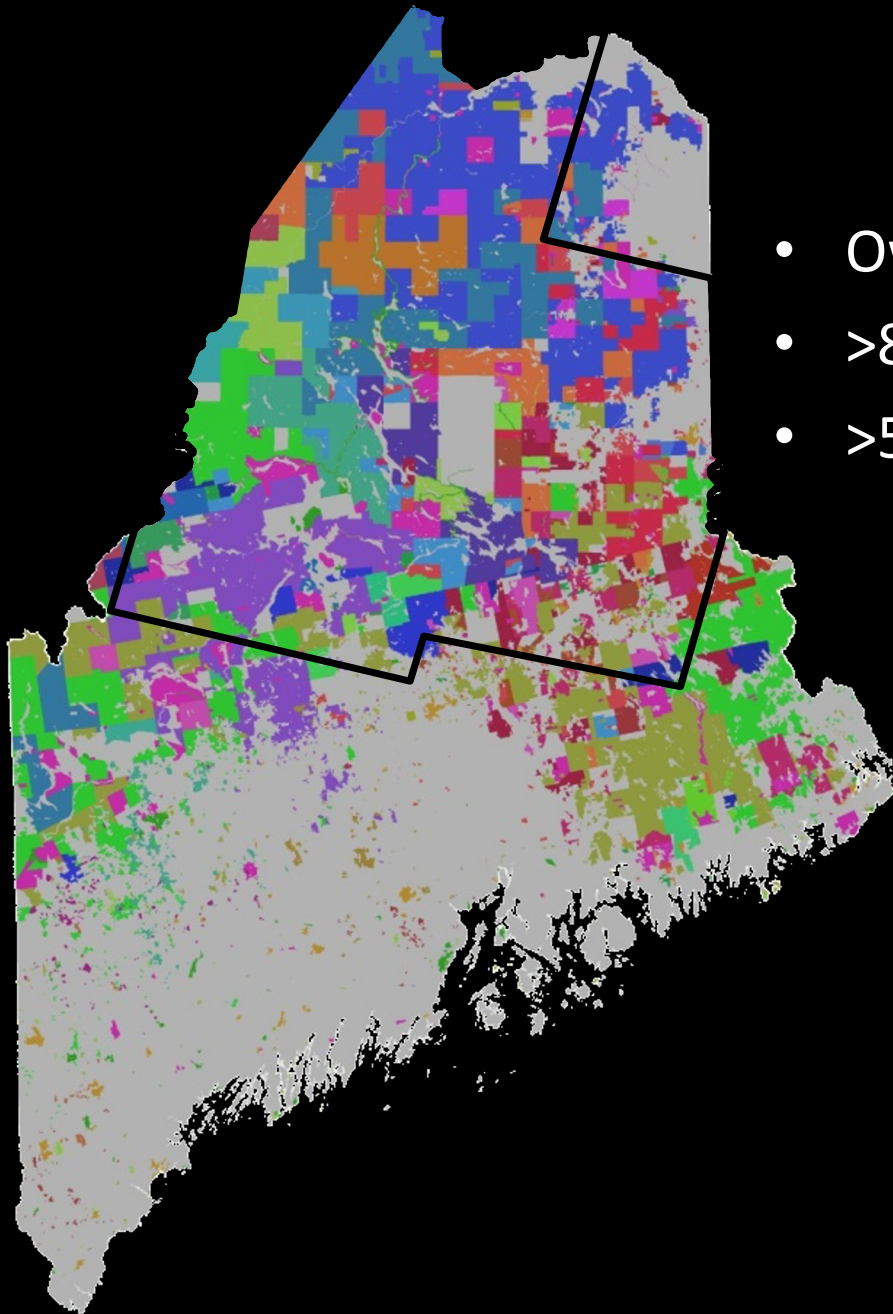
Harvest Intensity



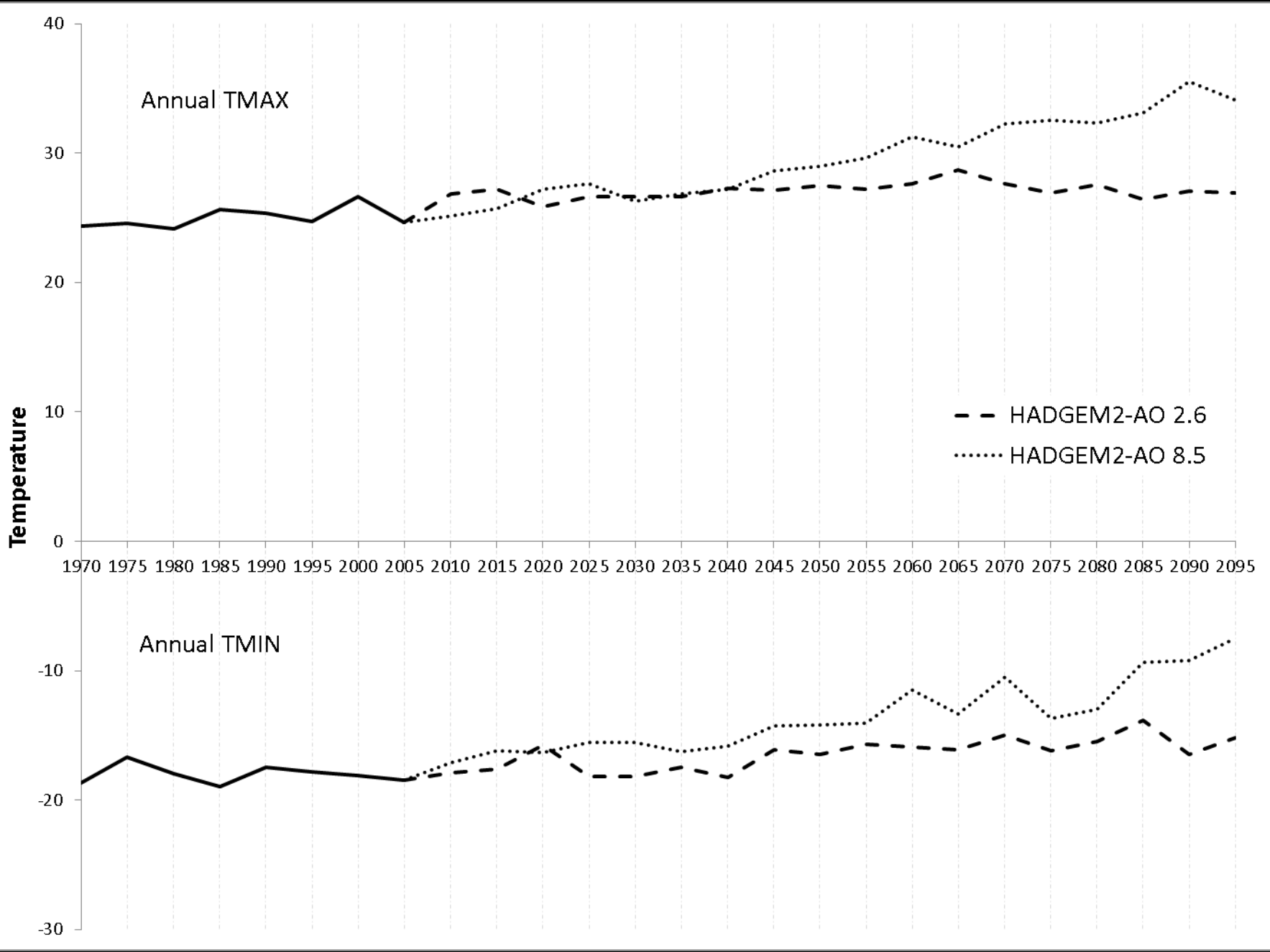
4 KM

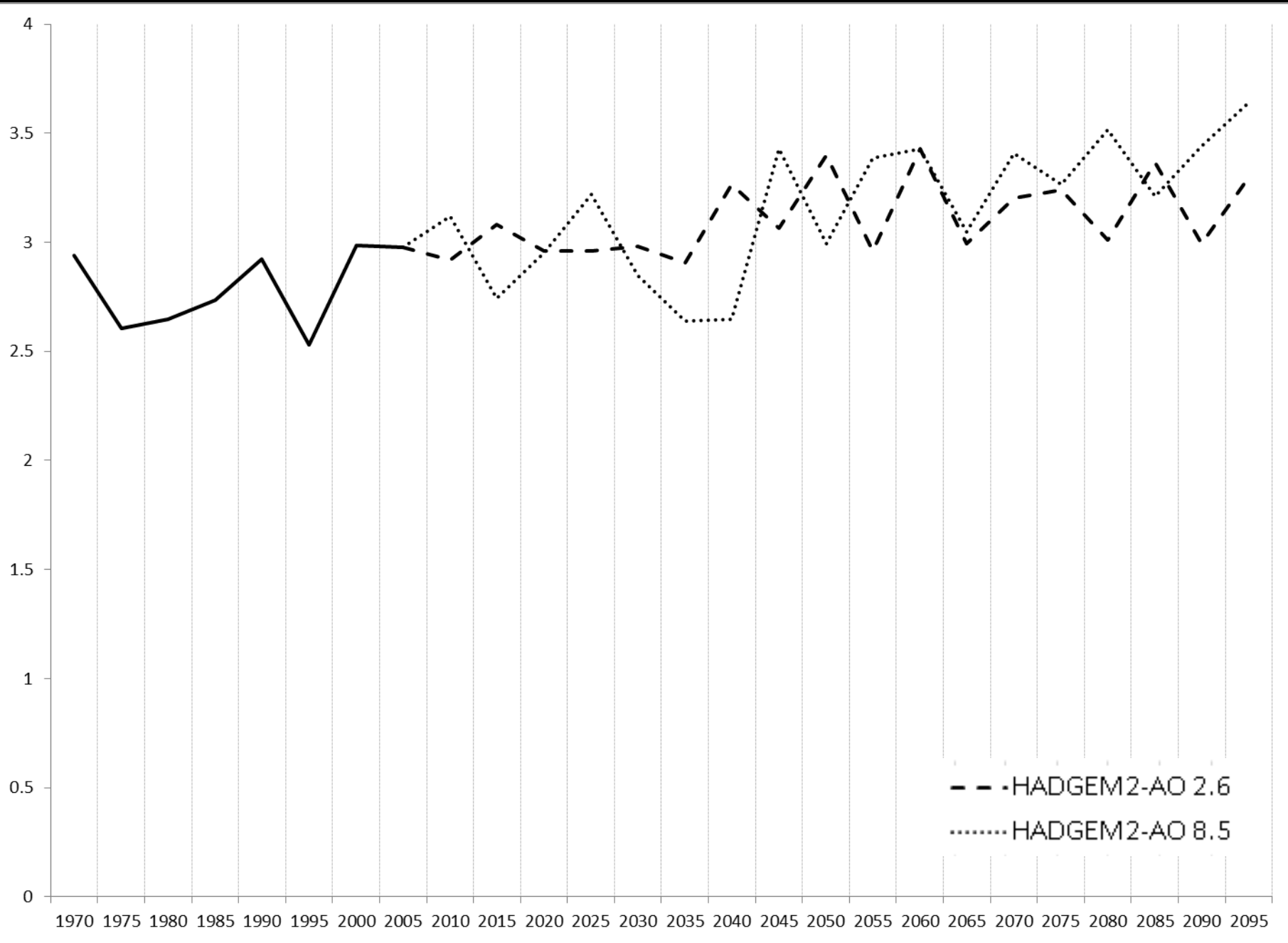


A horizontal white bar with a black outline, representing a scale of 4 kilometers.



- Ownership ca. 2010
- >80 owners
- >500 parcels



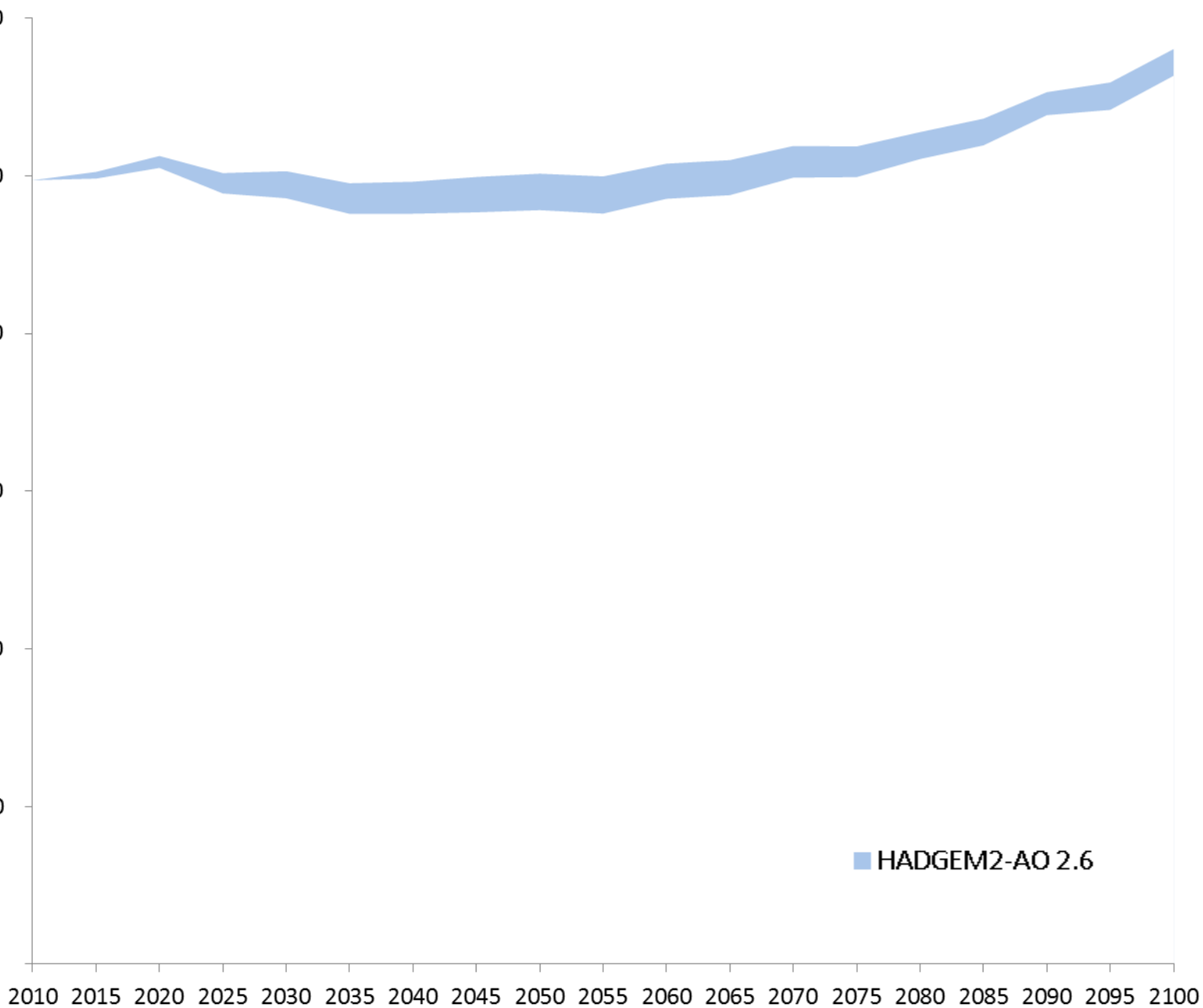


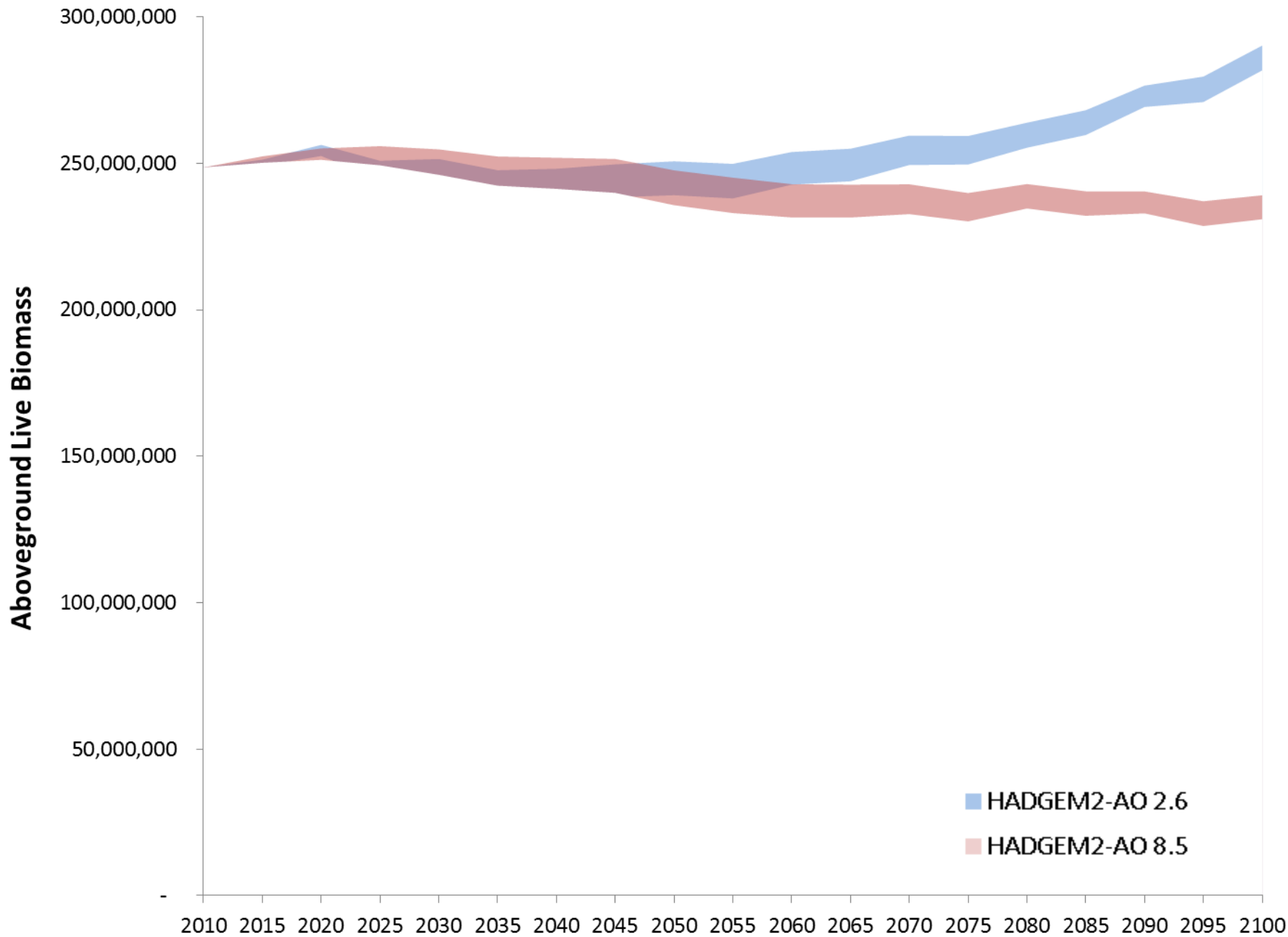
Aboveground Live Biomass

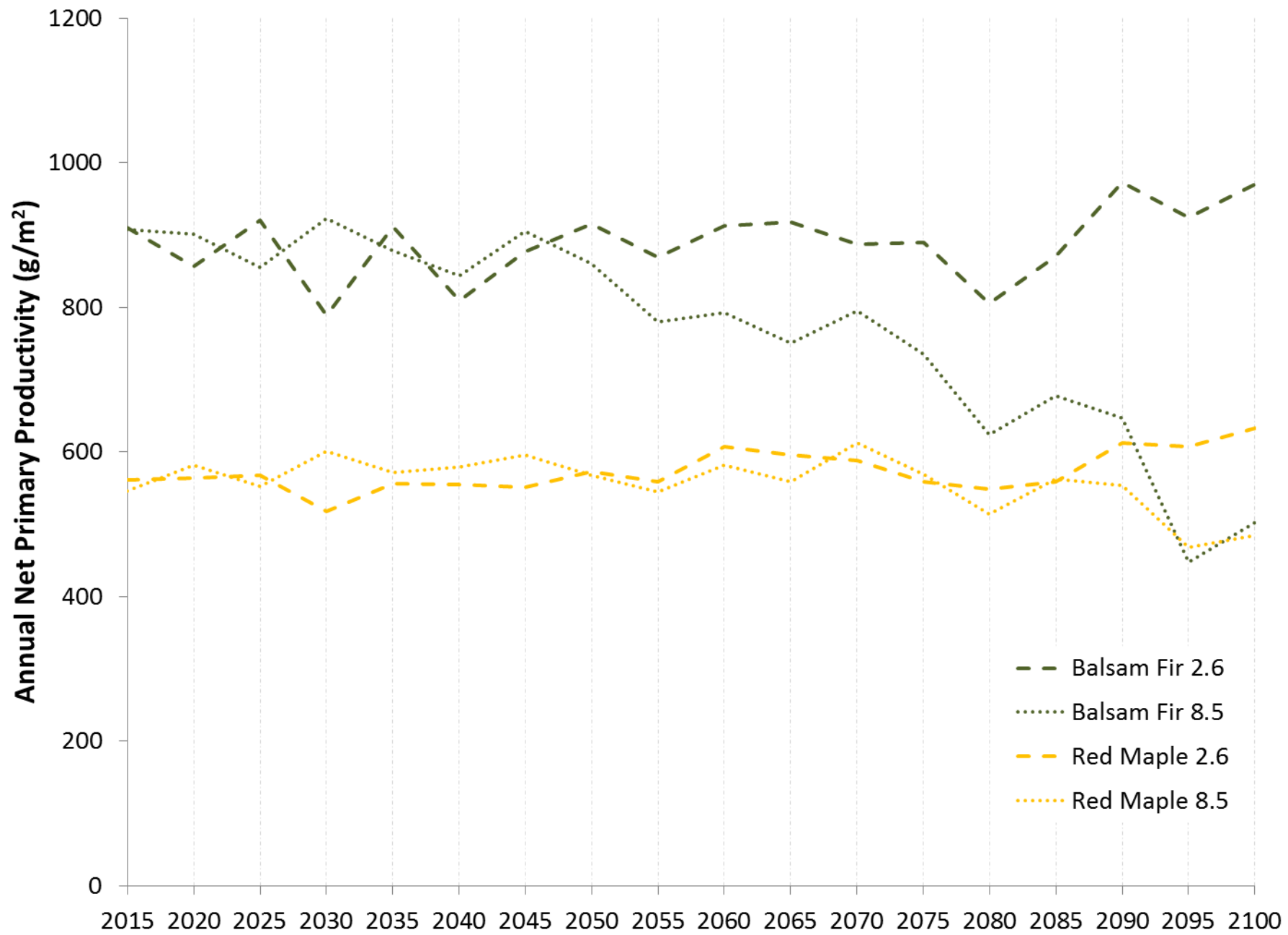
300,000,000
250,000,000
200,000,000
150,000,000
100,000,000
50,000,000
-

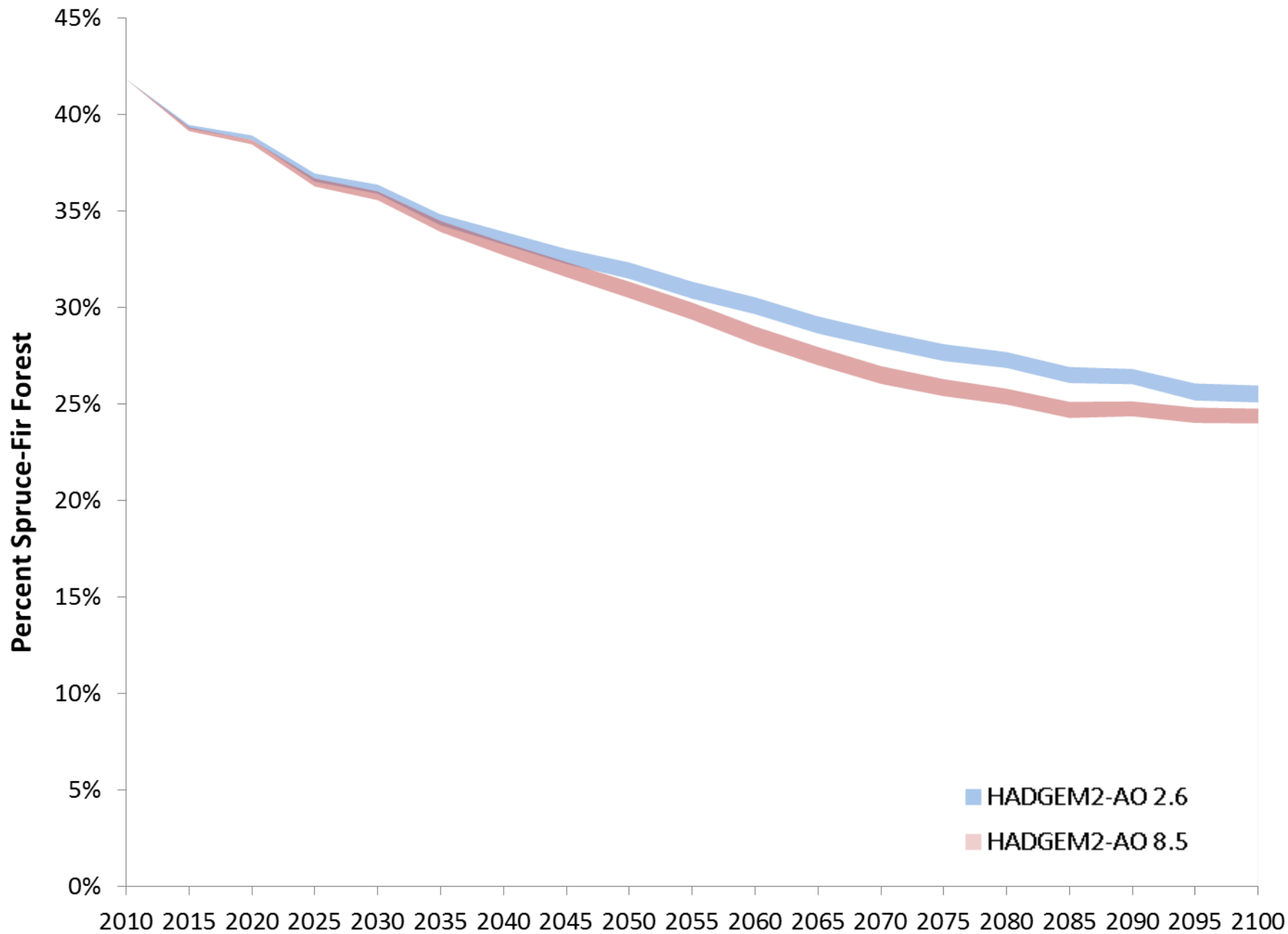
2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050 2055 2060 2065 2070 2075 2080 2085 2090 2095 2100

■ HADGEM2-AO 2.6









Sixty Years of Silviculture in a Northern Conifer Forest in Maine, USA

Nicole S. Rogers, Laura S. Kenefic, Mindy S. Crandall, Robert S. Seymour, and Paul E. Sendak

