

# Ecologist finds optimism in Alaskan forests

November 29 2018, by Danielle Torrent Tucker



Stanford researcher Lauren Oakes analyzes data in her tent, selecting random sites in ArcGIS after conducting a boat survey of the affected forests. Credit: Paul Fischer

Ice caps are melting, the ocean is acidifying and extreme weather is plaguing those who live in vulnerable areas. But in the face of climate

change, there are also stories of hope: communities coming together, species adapting to new conditions and people finding ways to help those less fortunate than themselves.

In her research as a [doctoral candidate](#) at Stanford's School of Earth, Energy & Environmental Sciences (Stanford Earth), Lauren Oakes found those stories by following the fate of the yellow cedar tree in Southeast Alaska. Rather than focusing on the loss of this species, she discovered the resiliency of forgotten forests that recovered from years of climate change impacts.

As a student in the Emmett Interdisciplinary Program in Environment and Resources (E-IPER), Oakes published academic studies about forest ecology and human strategies for adaptation in the rapidly changing region. She wrote about these experiences in her new book, [In Search of the Canary Tree](#). Stanford Report spoke with Oakes about the societal impacts unearthed by this research and what we can learn when we look beyond the science.

What surprising lessons did you learn about climate change while carrying out your research?

There's a man I interviewed in the book, Greg Streveler, who pushes me to think philosophically about hope. That was probably what I struggled with the most in writing because there's nothing scientific about it. That's solely a philosophical question: What is hope?

In the end, I feel that hope is this idea that somebody else might fix it. We're looking for policy, or looking for everyone to get onboard with the Paris Agreement, or looking for (President) Trump to turn around, but I think more can come from individual action.

## **How were local communities adapting to climate**

## change?

In Southeast Alaska, the people rely upon these trees in different ways, and many who were knowledgeable of the changes were altering their uses accordingly. There was a man who was innovating his business to rely on [different species](#). Other people were making use of the dead trees instead of choosing to harvest the live ones.



Standing dead yellow cedar trees are pictured along the outer coast of Southeast Alaska. Credit: Lauren Oakes

Those are all small pieces of the puzzle, but they're informed by an

understanding of what's happening in a local ecosystem. Also, these activities are an acknowledgment that we have an inherent connection to nature where we're drawing on certain resources. Adapting is about understanding the negative consequences, but also looking for opportunities. To say that taking advantage of dead trees is an opportunity sounds a little funny, but in some ways it's a form of innovating to respond to what's happening in the ecosystem and still drawing what people need from it.

## **What advice do you have for individuals struggling to cope with environmental change?**

I would push for more local science, local action and local understanding because we're going to need to start adapting at that scale. That's where people's lives are carried out. The science is often at a different scale – focused on global averages, for example, or future scenarios.

More personally, I want to shift away from the focus on the doom-and-gloom future to a dialog where people ask themselves, "What can I do? What's within my power? Is that on the mitigation side? Is that on the adaptation side? Is that working in my own community and reaching out to others? Is it just being more aware?"

## **What were some of your findings from the six years you spent doing field research?**

We modeled the future vulnerability of the species based on factors like soil drainage and snowfall and assessed perspectives on how we should manage national parks, where the species persists, in light of climate change. Despite the fact this species has a unique vulnerability to climate change, there are some individuals that still survive – that was profound to me, both scientifically and philosophically. We still don't know why



some of them do better.

I went into my interviews thinking I was really clearly looking for behavioral change in terms of how people might adapt to the changing environment. What I found was a lot of people were also experiencing a psychological component of loss that came with knowledge of what was causing it – as well as a connection to the resource. The more connected people were and the more knowledgeable they were about what was causing the loss, the more they had to deal with psychologically.



Lauren Oakes paddles to a research site in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness of Southeast Alaska. Credit: Lauren Oakes

## **How did you know you wanted to write a book?**

There were days in my research where the measurements took twice as long as they usually did because so many species were trying to compete into the canopy. These sites in the chronosequence – a series of forested sites affected by the tree mortality at different points in time – were like forests in a middle-life crisis, not really sure what they're going to be yet. We were measuring what was growing up and around the standing dead trees. Not enough time had passed for another species to take over.

Those were tough days for fieldwork, but they convinced me that amidst the loss, there was also a story of regrowth and recovery. That was where the idea, both scientifically and philosophically, came from – that there's some hope that this is going to become something new.

During my second summer of field research, I wrote a blog for the *New York Times* about my research. The writing process helped me see that there was more content waiting. There was story beyond the science – something personal lingering – and there was also more description that I wanted to give that couldn't be present in a scientific paper.

## **How did you come up with the idea to include "canary" in the title?**

There are two stories about native weavers in the book. They talk about these trees in terms of another level of connection, like a family member. That's the metaphor that I end up using because, having lost my father while pursuing this research, it's the one that I could relate to. These trees represented generations for them.

When I was in that place, I felt a responsibility to help them understand what might be happening, and also to think about anything I had learned ecologically that might be useful for the community managers there.

That's where the title came from – it became the canary in the coal mine for climate change. A yellow cedar tree might not mean something to someone in New York, but the idea is that my story will inspire someone to think, "What is my canary? If I'm in New York or San Francisco, living in an entirely different ecosystem, what's going to awaken me to the changes that are happening? And what can I do?"

As we see climate continue to affect pockets of this planet – the California fires are a good example – there's a lot of room for reaching across boundaries, helping others, and figuring out the places where we can still draw on resources we need and distribute them effectively. I feel like we all have a responsibility to help one another as the impacts continue, because they will.

There's a choice we have each day when we wake up. Are we going to look at the dark side of it? Or are we going to look at all the things we still can do? I want to put myself in the second camp.

Provided by Stanford University

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