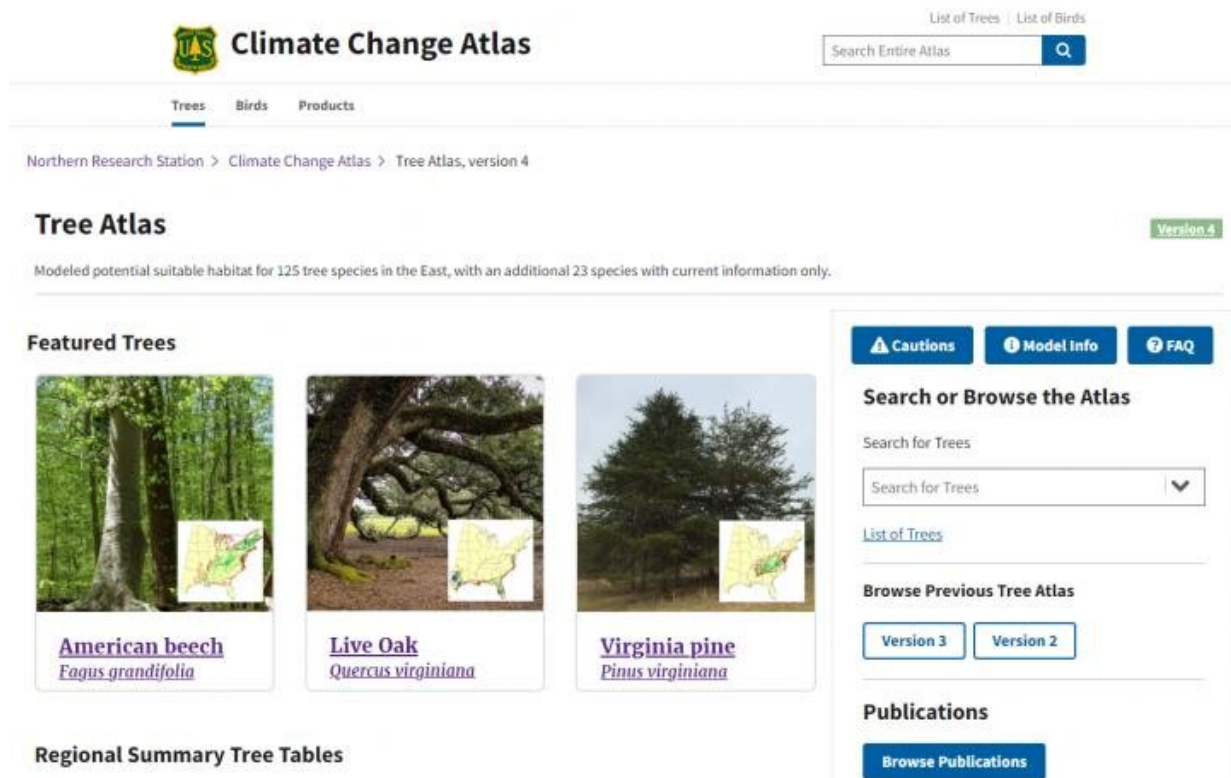


Climate change atlas offers a glimpse into forest futures

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The screenshot shows the 'Climate Change Atlas' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Trees', 'Birds', and 'Products' tabs. A search bar labeled 'Search Entire Atlas' is on the right. Below the navigation, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Northern Research Station > Climate Change Atlas > Tree Atlas, version 4'. The main heading is 'Tree Atlas' with a 'Version 4' badge. A sub-heading states: 'Modeled potential suitable habitat for 125 tree species in the East, with an additional 23 species with current information only.' The 'Featured Trees' section displays three cards: 'American beech' (*Fagus grandifolia*), 'Live Oak' (*Quercus virginiana*), and 'Virginia pine' (*Pinus virginiana*). Each card includes a photograph of the tree and a small map of the Eastern United States. To the right, a sidebar contains buttons for 'Cautions', 'Model Info', and 'FAQ'. Below these are sections for 'Search or Browse the Atlas' (with a search input and a dropdown menu), 'Browse Previous Tree Atlas' (with buttons for 'Version 3' and 'Version 2'), and 'Publications' (with a 'Browse Publications' button).

Scientists have given the Climate Change Tree Atlas, an online tool developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service that explores habitat suitability for 125 tree species in the Eastern United States, a major overhaul. Updates include new predictor variables, an updated modeling framework, updated data, information on potential migration, and a revised series of four tutorials on how to use the Atlas. Credit: USDA Forest Service

For 20 years, the USDA Forest Service's Climate Change Atlas has been giving foresters in the Eastern United States insight into how future habitat conditions may affect tree species, from dramatic change (a big increase of cedar elm, for example, and a big loss in balsam poplar) to the fairly neutral (red maple). The Forest Service scientists who designed the Climate Change Atlas recently completed a major overhaul of the online tool, including new predictor variables, an updated modeling framework, updated data, information on potential migration, and a revised series of four tutorials on how to use the Atlas.

The Climate Change Atlas offers a glimpse into possible futures for 125 eastern tree species by combining modeling for species distribution, migration, and tree species traits. Modeling is provided for trees assuming moderate and high emissions of greenhouse gases. The Atlas uses data collected by the Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program from 3.9 million trees from 85,000 inventory plots in the Eastern United States.

"Science-based [forest management](#) offers a natural solution to [climate change](#) in the United States, and our challenge is to not only develop that science but to package it in formats that are convenient, accurate, and useful to forest managers," said Cynthia West, Director of the Northern Research Station and the Forest Products Laboratory. "The Climate Change Atlas exemplifies how Forest Service research serves land managers in our region."

Updates to the Climate Change Atlas include place-based summaries of current tree species ranked in order of importance, potential [tree species](#) shifts within the area, and potential species to consider for planting for individual national forests, national parks, urban areas, ecoregions, watersheds as well as full coverage by 1×1 degree grids, across the Eastern United States.

The Atlas was created by Northern Research Station scientists Louis Iverson, Anantha Prasad, Matthew Peters, and Stephen Matthews.

More information: www.fs.fed.us/nrs/atlas/

Provided by USDA Forest Service

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