



Funded by:
Irene Evers' Competitive Undergraduate Research Scholarship
Gordon and Anna Watkins Scholarship
UM Experiential Learning Scholarship Fund

Advisors:
Kelsey Jencso
Zachary Hoylman

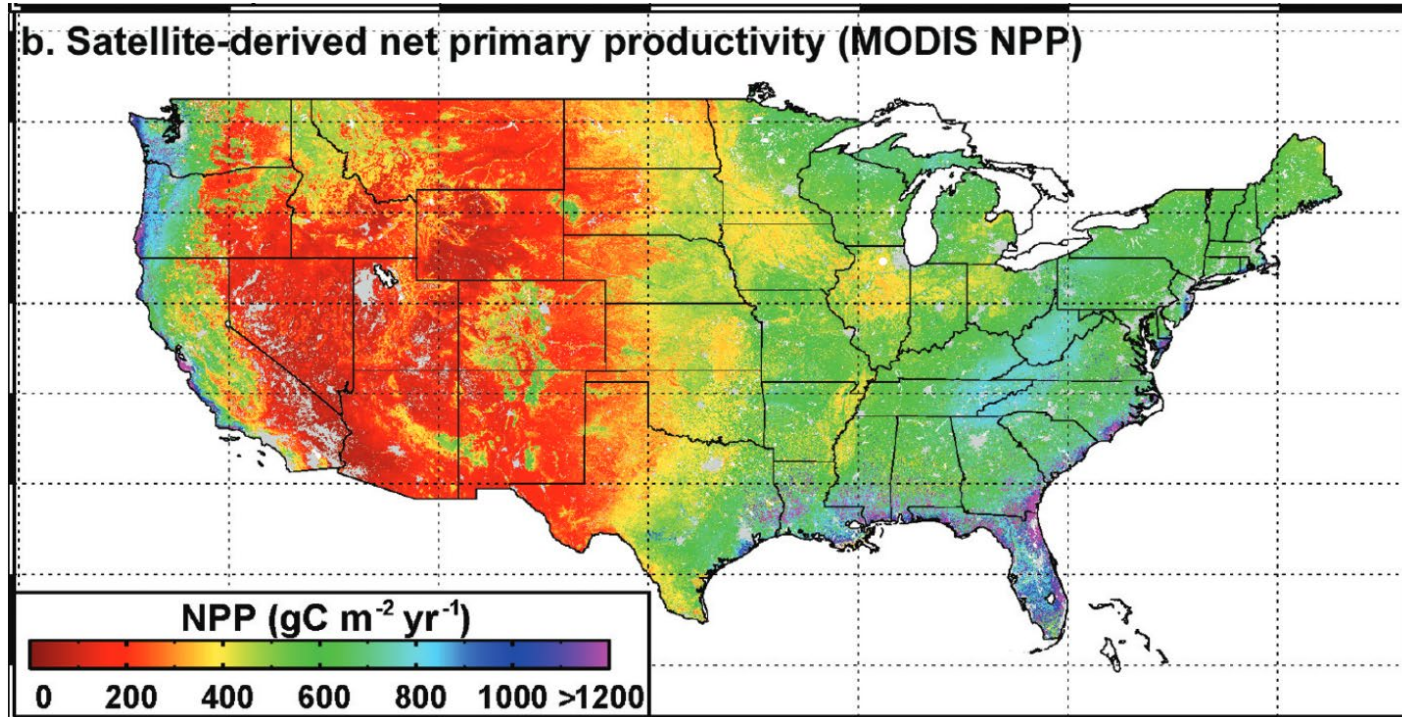
LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES ON MICROCLIMATE AND FOREST GROWTH CESSATION IN A SEMI-ARID MONTANE FOREST



Fin Malone
B.S. Ecosystem Science and Restoration



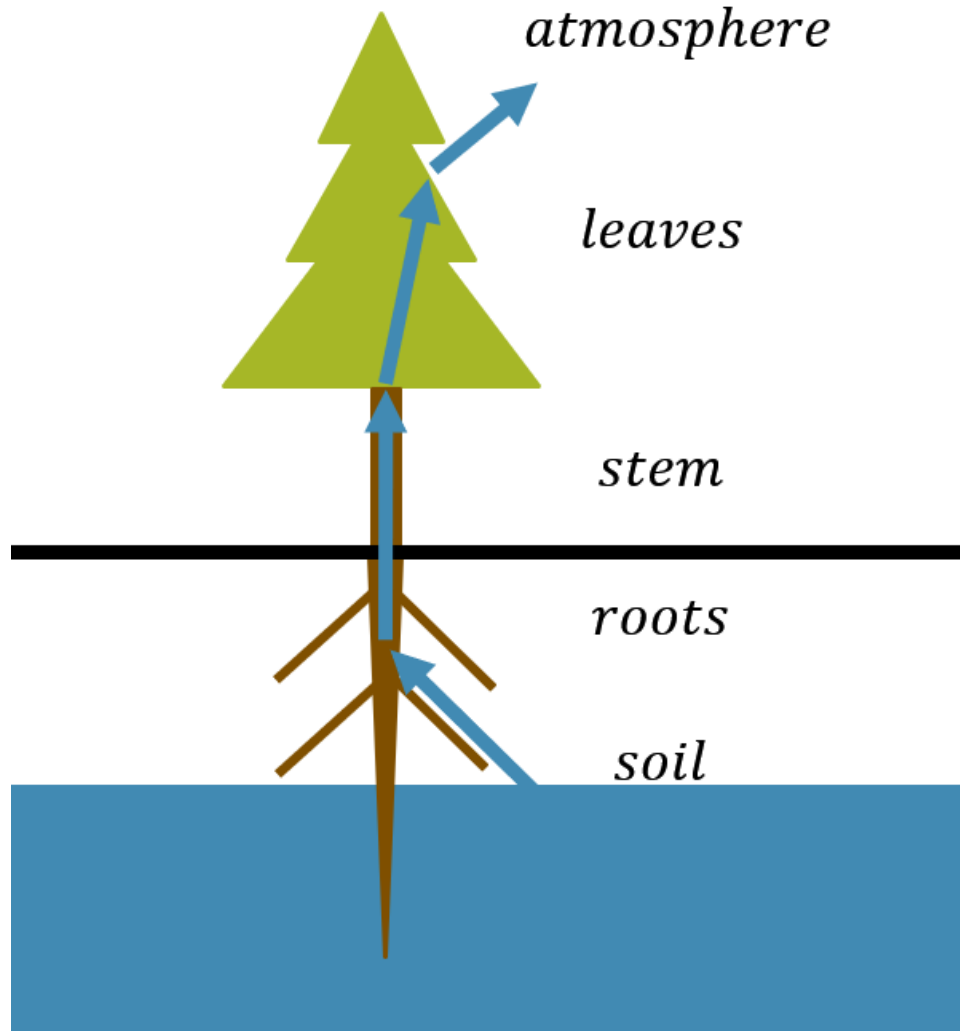
Patterns of Ecosystem Productivity



Smith et al. (2012)

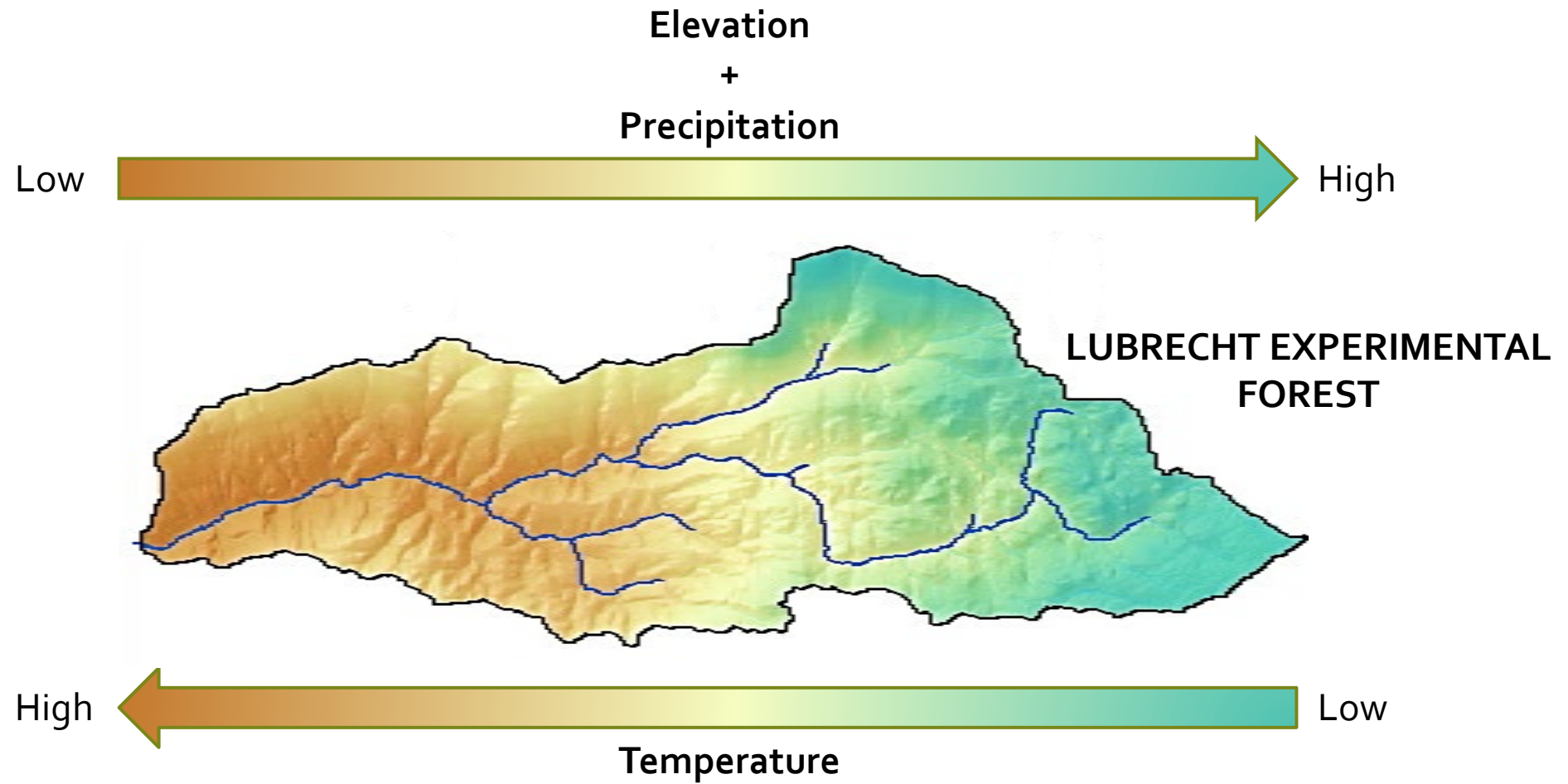
- Ecosystem productivity is driven by patterns of **water** and **energy**.
- In the western U.S., precipitation dominates this dynamic.

Tree Growth and Moisture Consumption

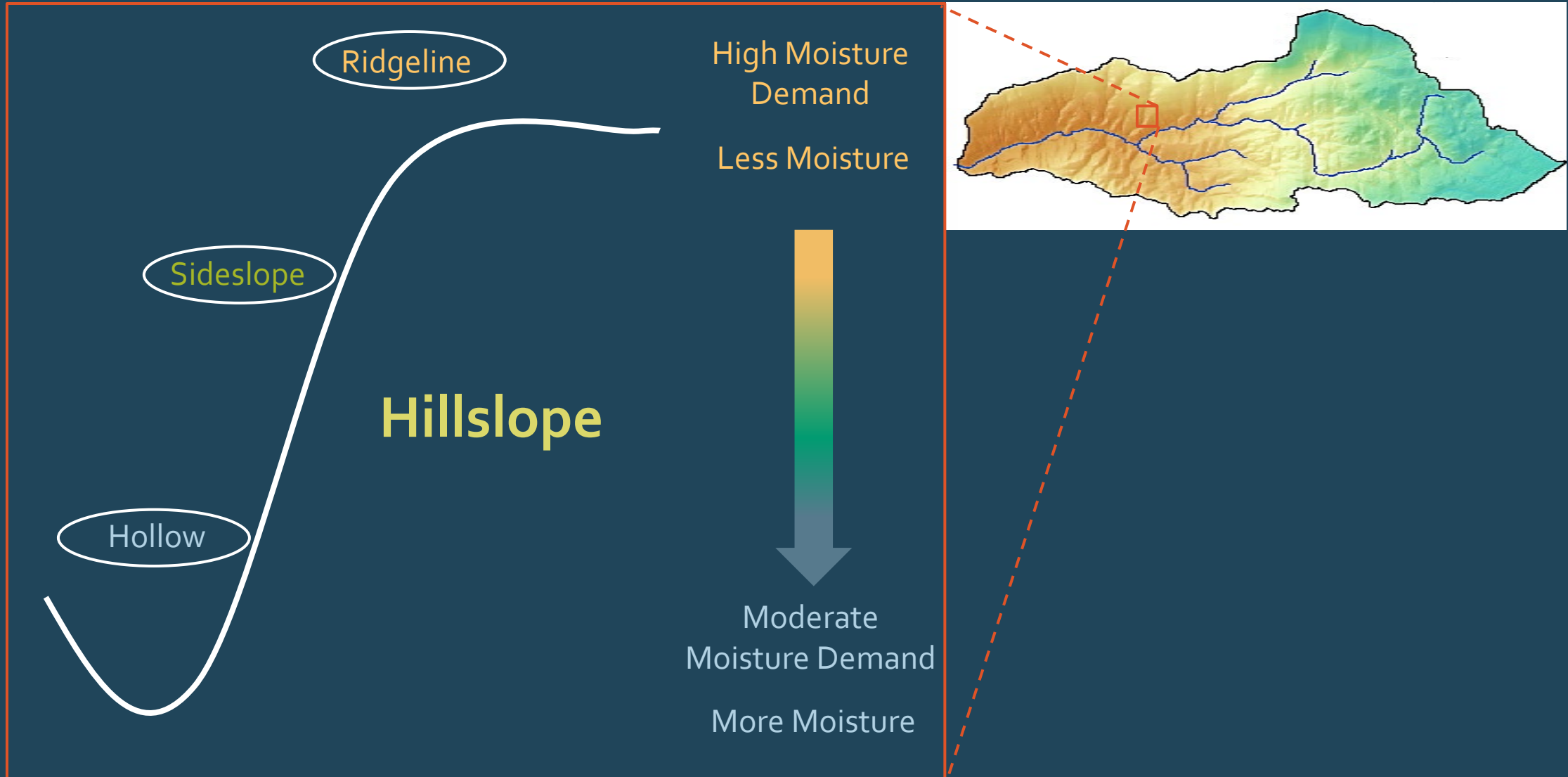


- Water is pulled through a continuum of increasing tension.
- The **atmosphere** and **soil** are measurable end-points of this continuum.
- These can be used to measure spatial differences of water availability and demand.

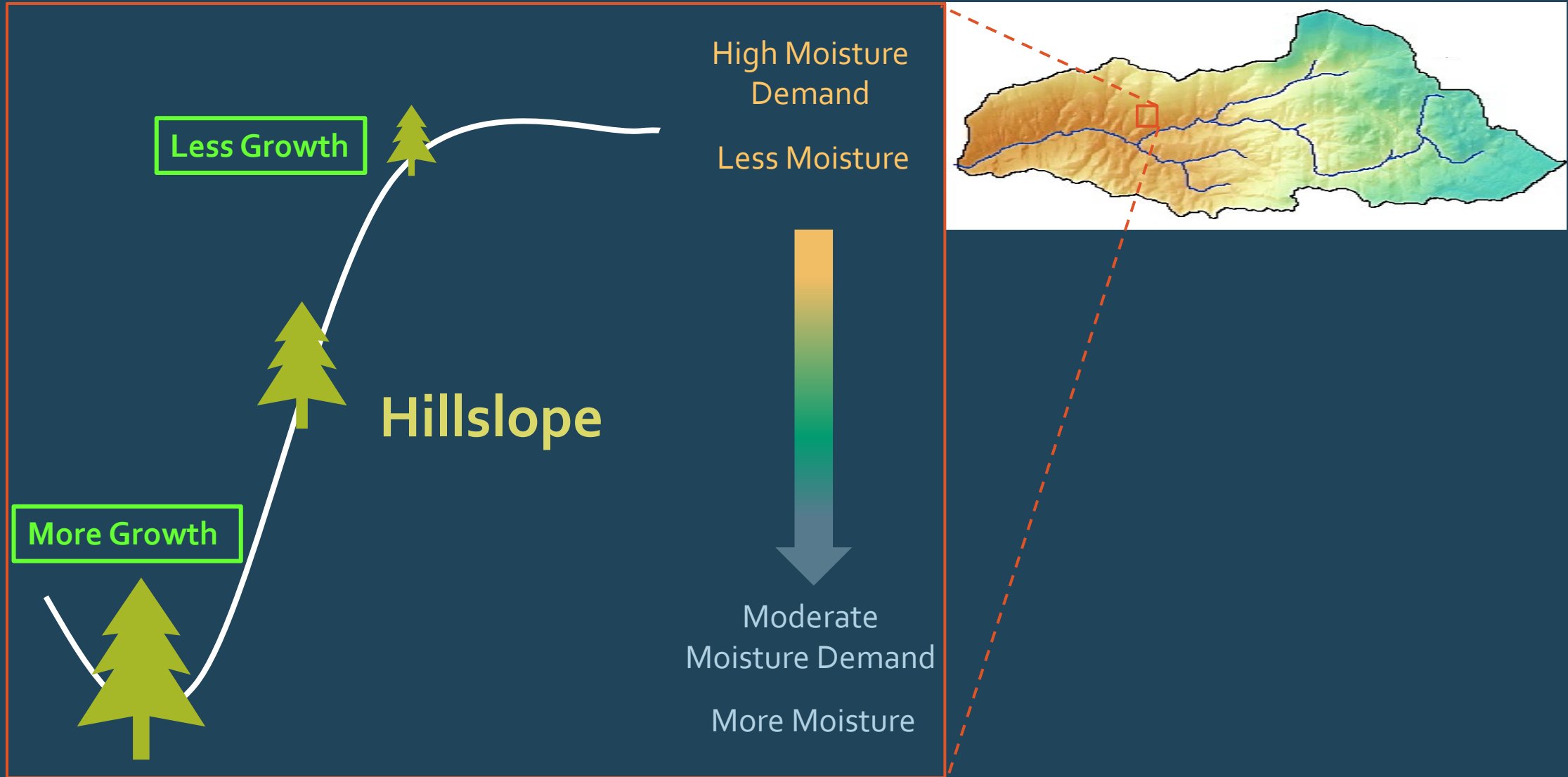
At the Watershed Scale



At the Hillslope Scale

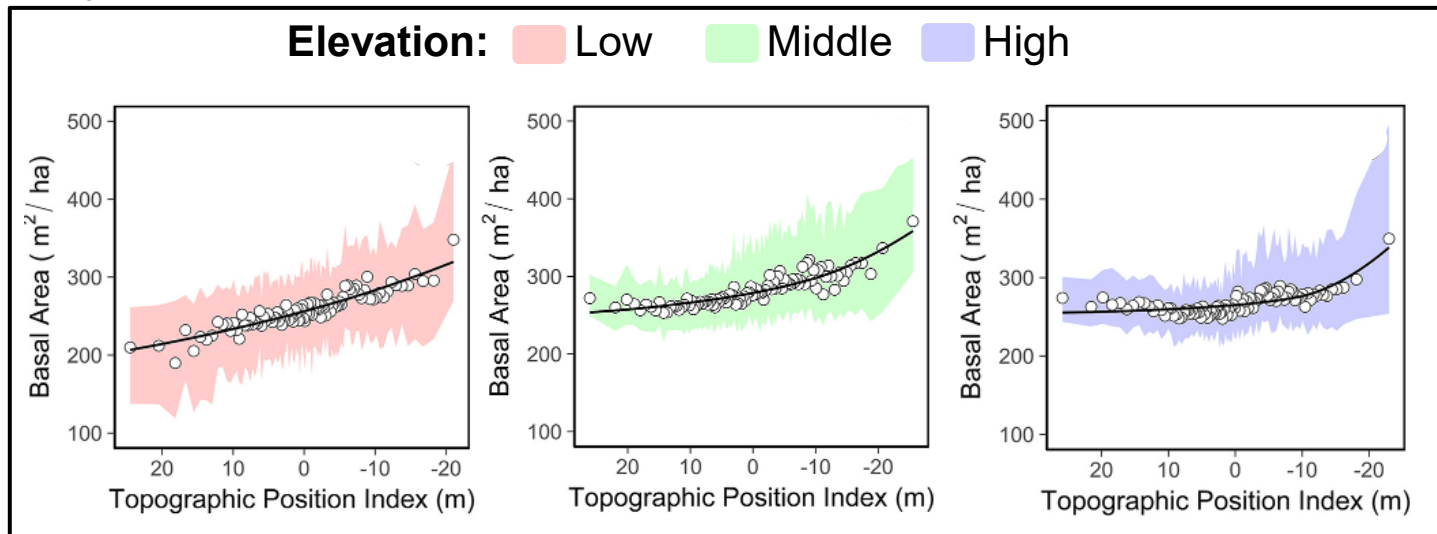


At the Hillslope Scale



Significance

Hoylman *et al.* (2018)



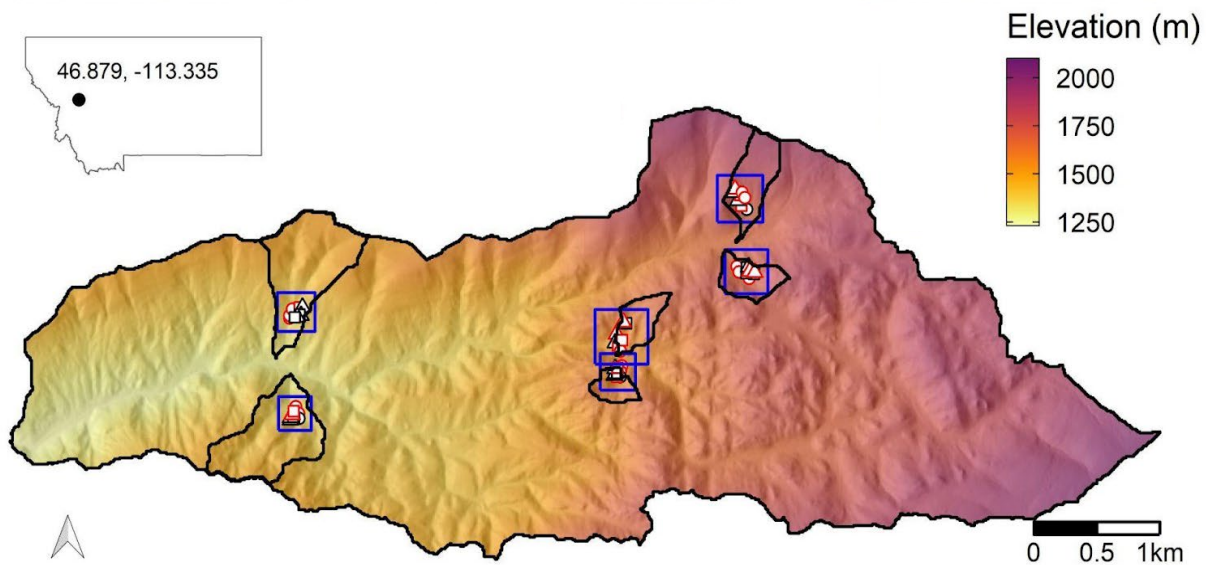
- Cumulative growth patterns relate to landscape position.
- What about **seasonal trends**?

Research Questions

1. How does landscape position affect microclimate?

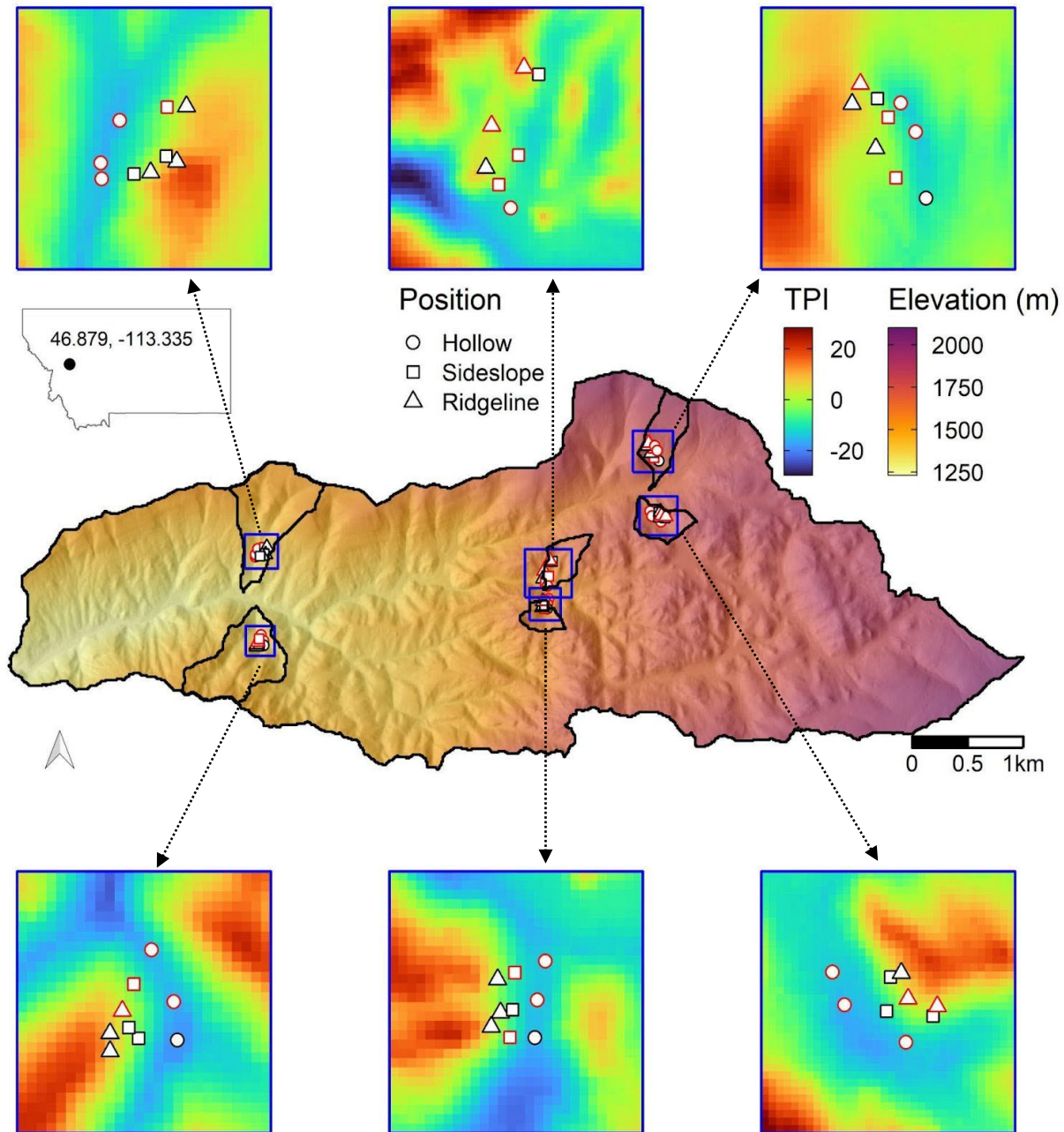
Research Questions

1. How does landscape position affect microclimate?
2. How does microclimate affect seasonal growth cessation?



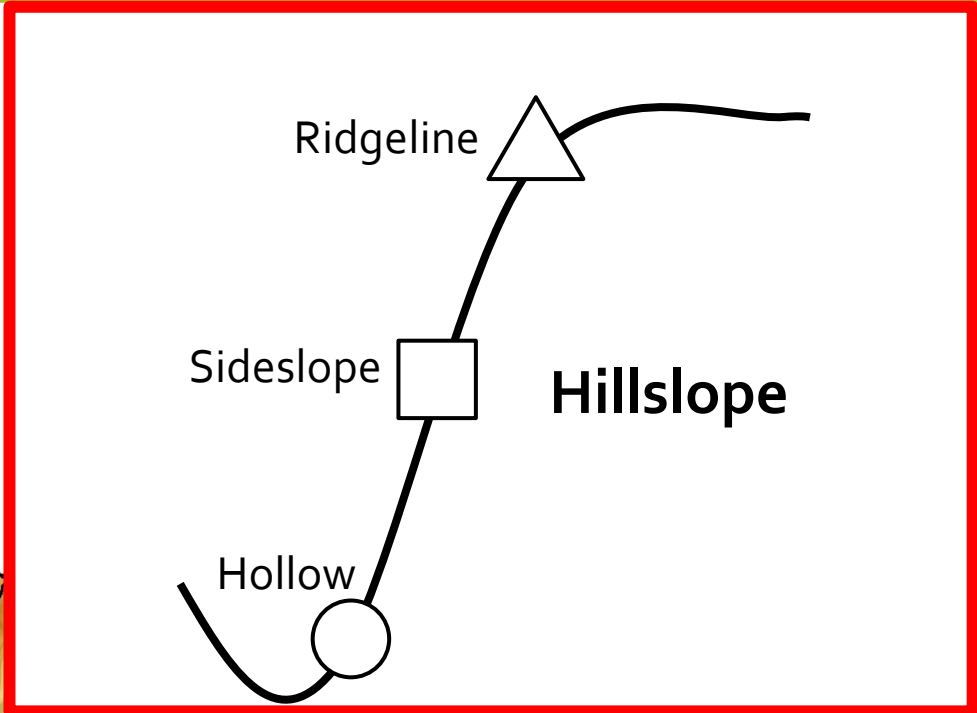
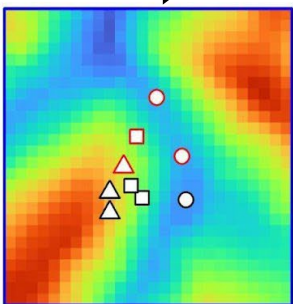
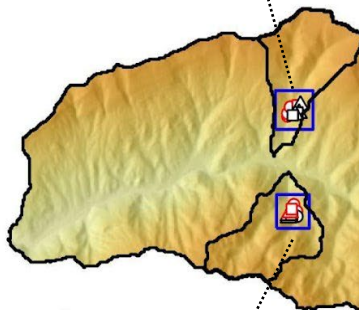
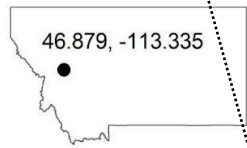
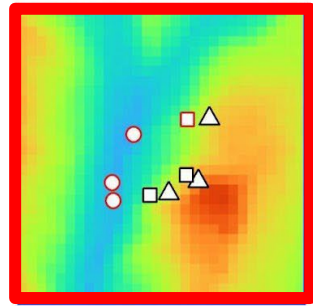
NORTH FORK ELK CREEK CATCHMENT

Hoylman *et al.* (2019)

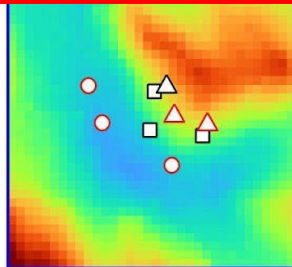
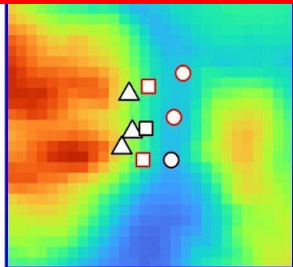


NORTH FORK ELK CREEK CATCHMENT

Hoylman *et al.* (2019)



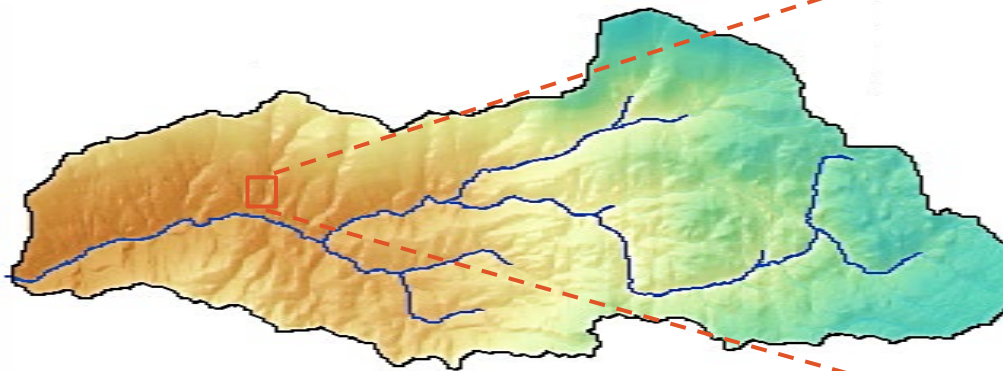
- Data Collected:
- Vapor Pressure Deficit (VPD)
 - Soil Moisture
 - Air and Soil Temperature
 - Tree Growth (via point dendrometers)



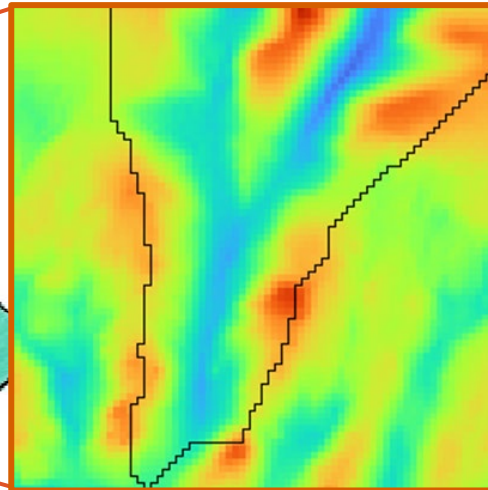
NORTH FORK ELK CREEK CATCHMENT

Measuring Landscape Position

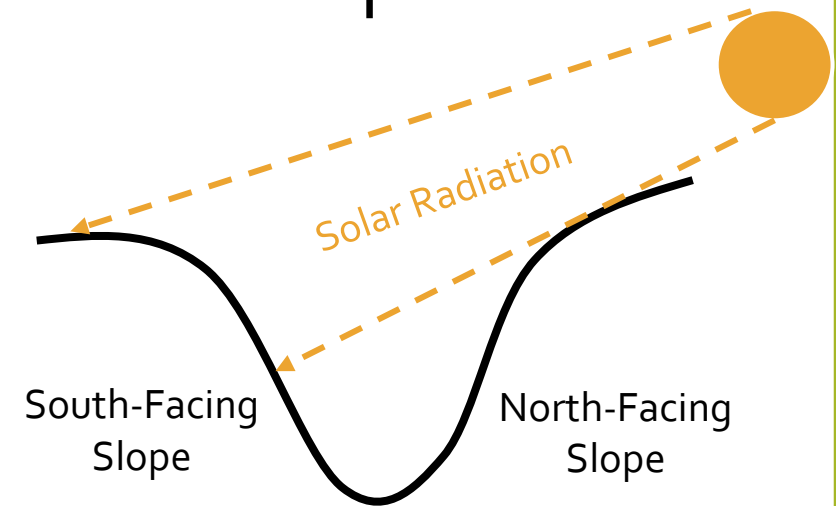
Elevation



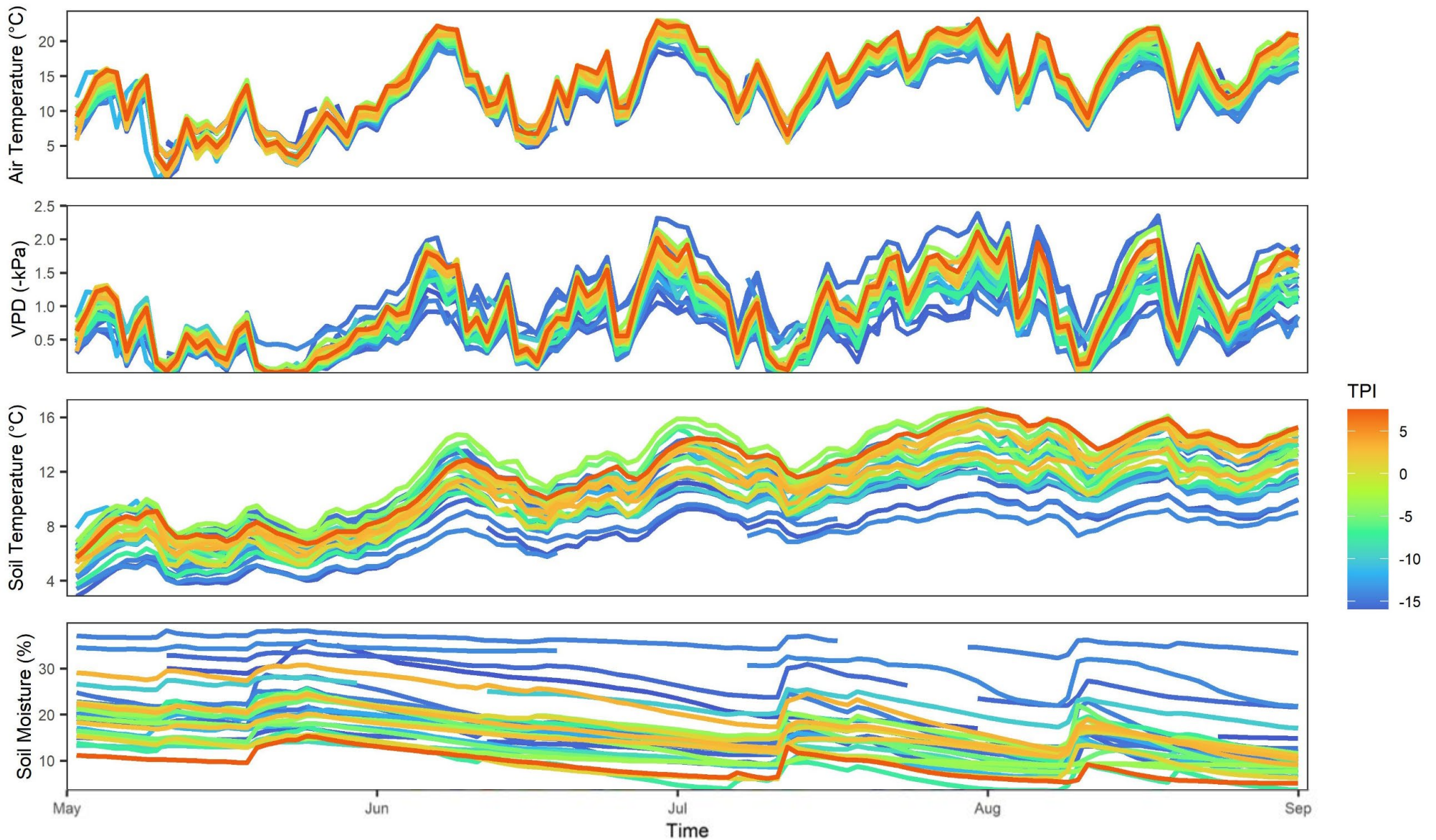
TPI



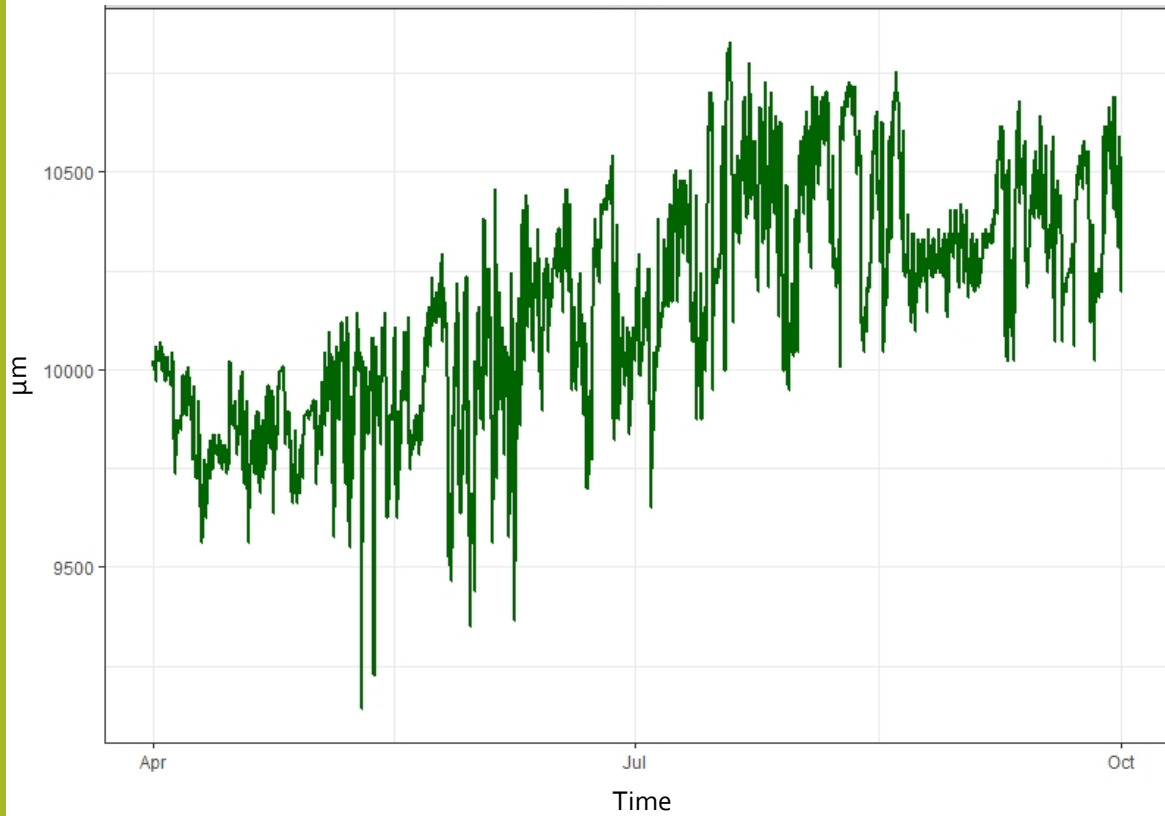
Aspect



Measuring Microclimate

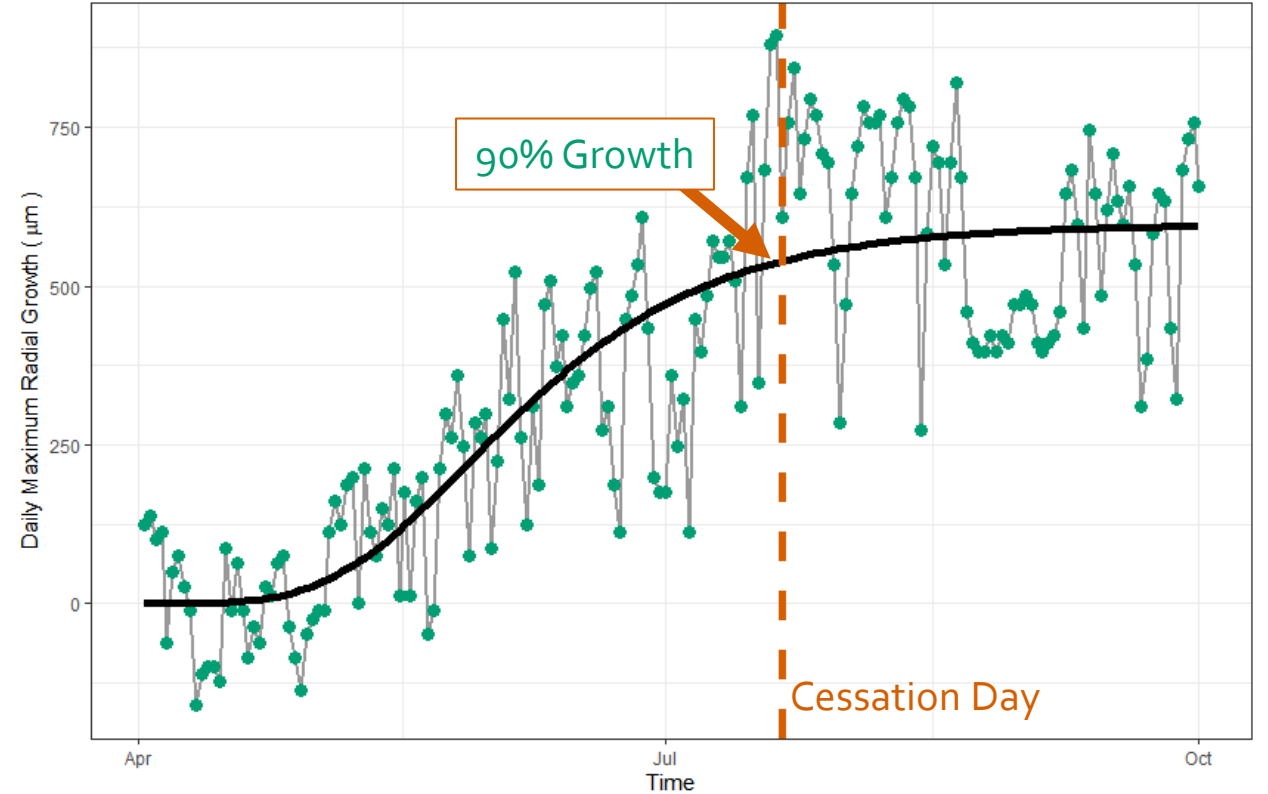
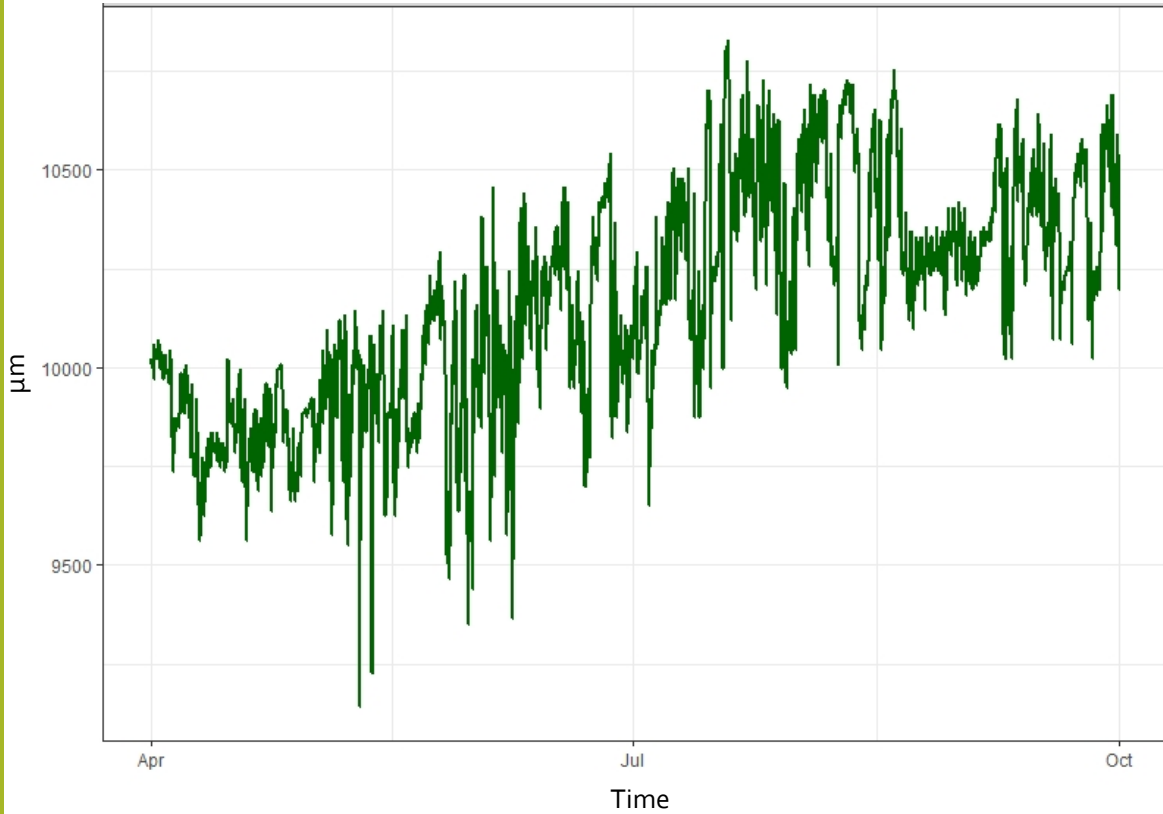


Measuring Douglas-fir Growth



Raw Data

Measuring Douglas-fir Growth



Raw Data



Gompertz Growth Curve

Results:

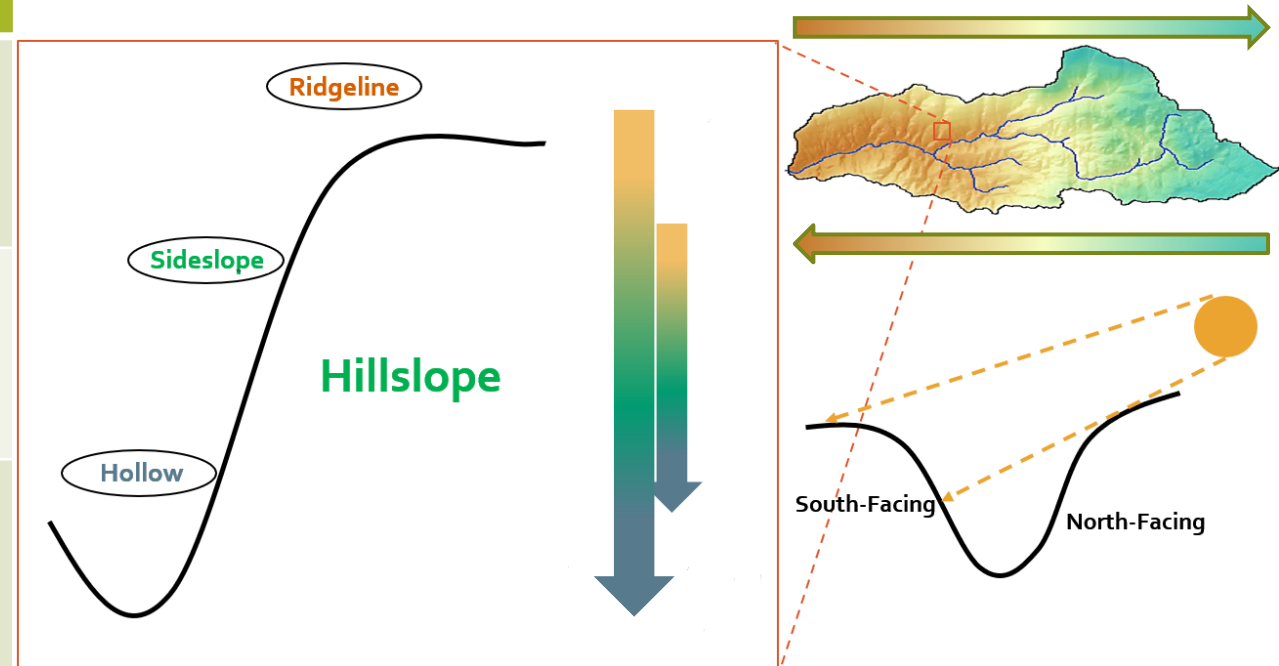
1. How does landscape position affect microclimate?

| Microclimatic Variable | Landscape Predictors | % Variance Explained |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Air Temperature | Elevation TPI Aspect | 65% |
| Soil Temperature | Elevation TPI Aspect | 49% |
| Vapor Pressure Deficit | Elevation TPI Aspect | 38% |
| Soil Moisture | TPI Aspect | 21% |

Results:

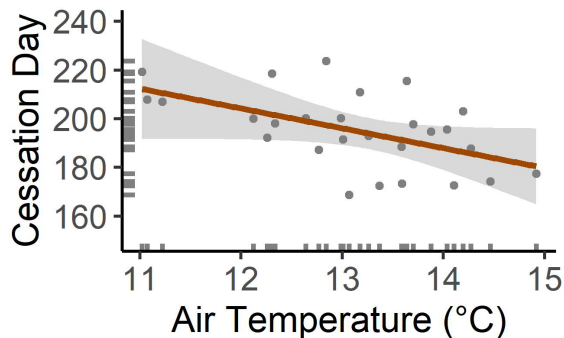
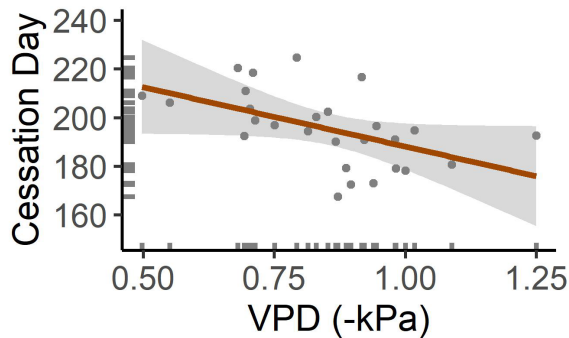
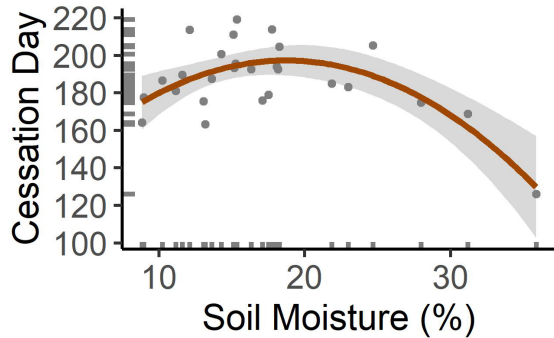
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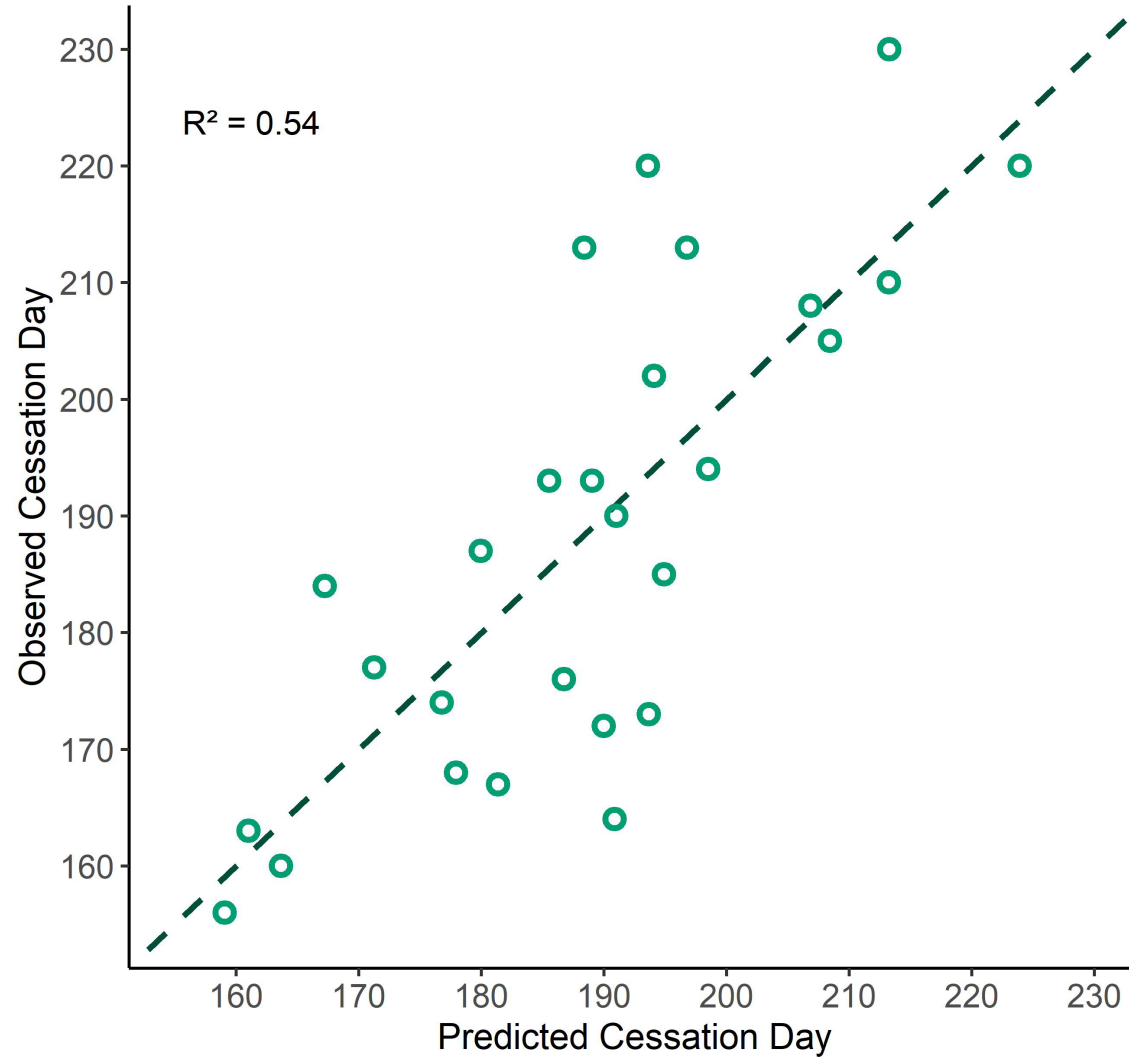
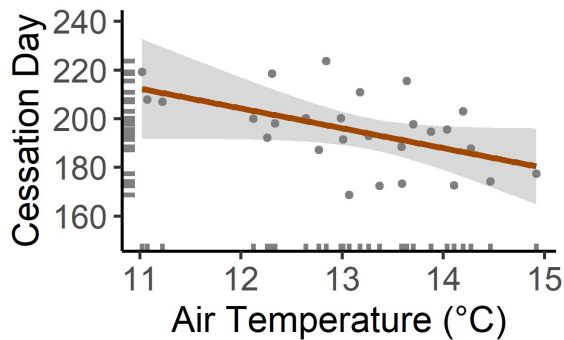
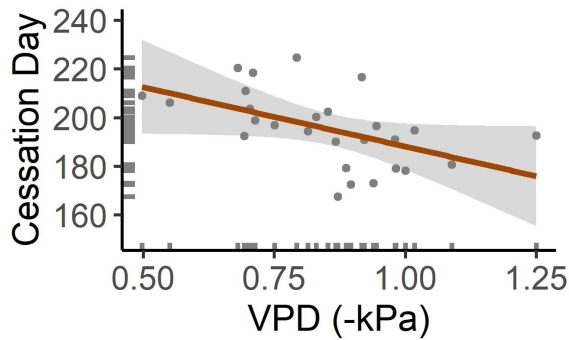
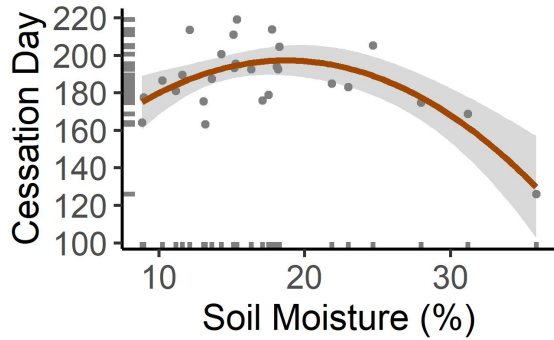
2. How does microclimate affect seasonal growth cessation?



- VPD and air temperature had negative effects.
- Both extremely dry and wet soil conditions cause earlier cessation.

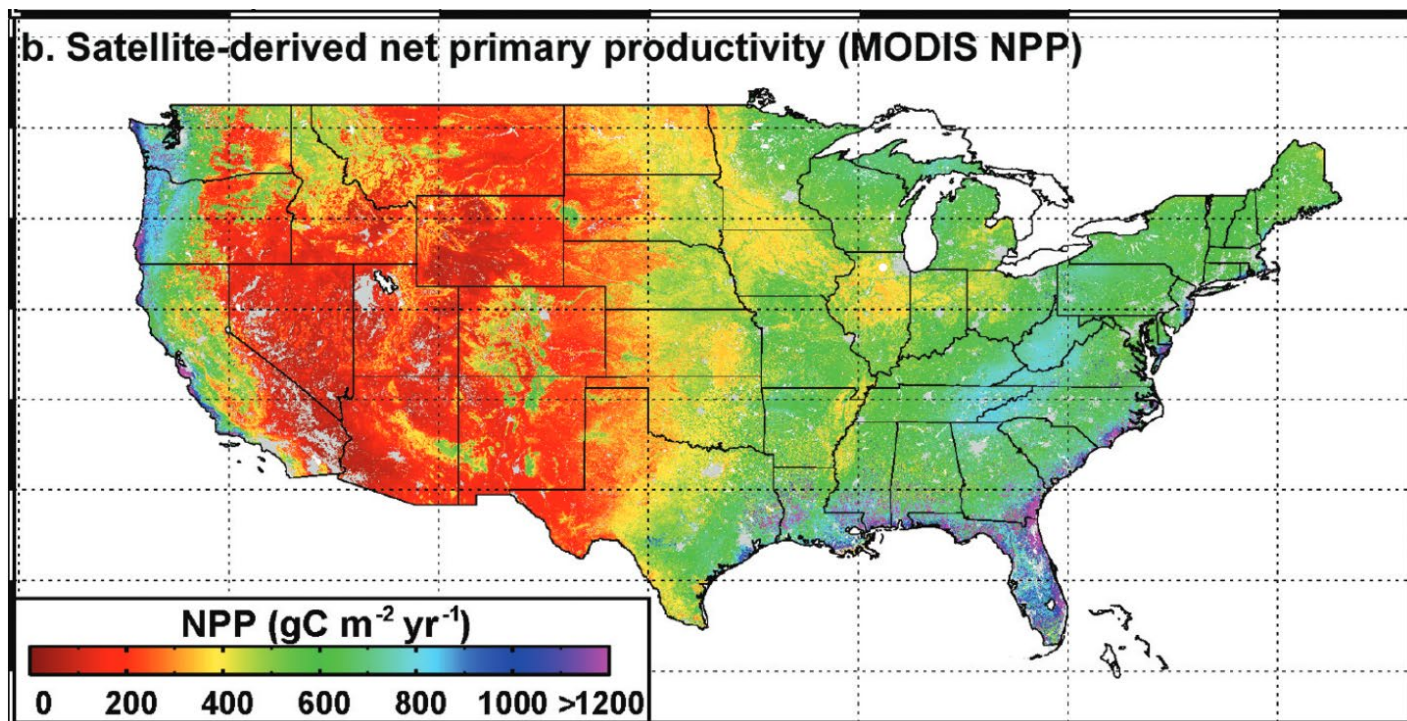
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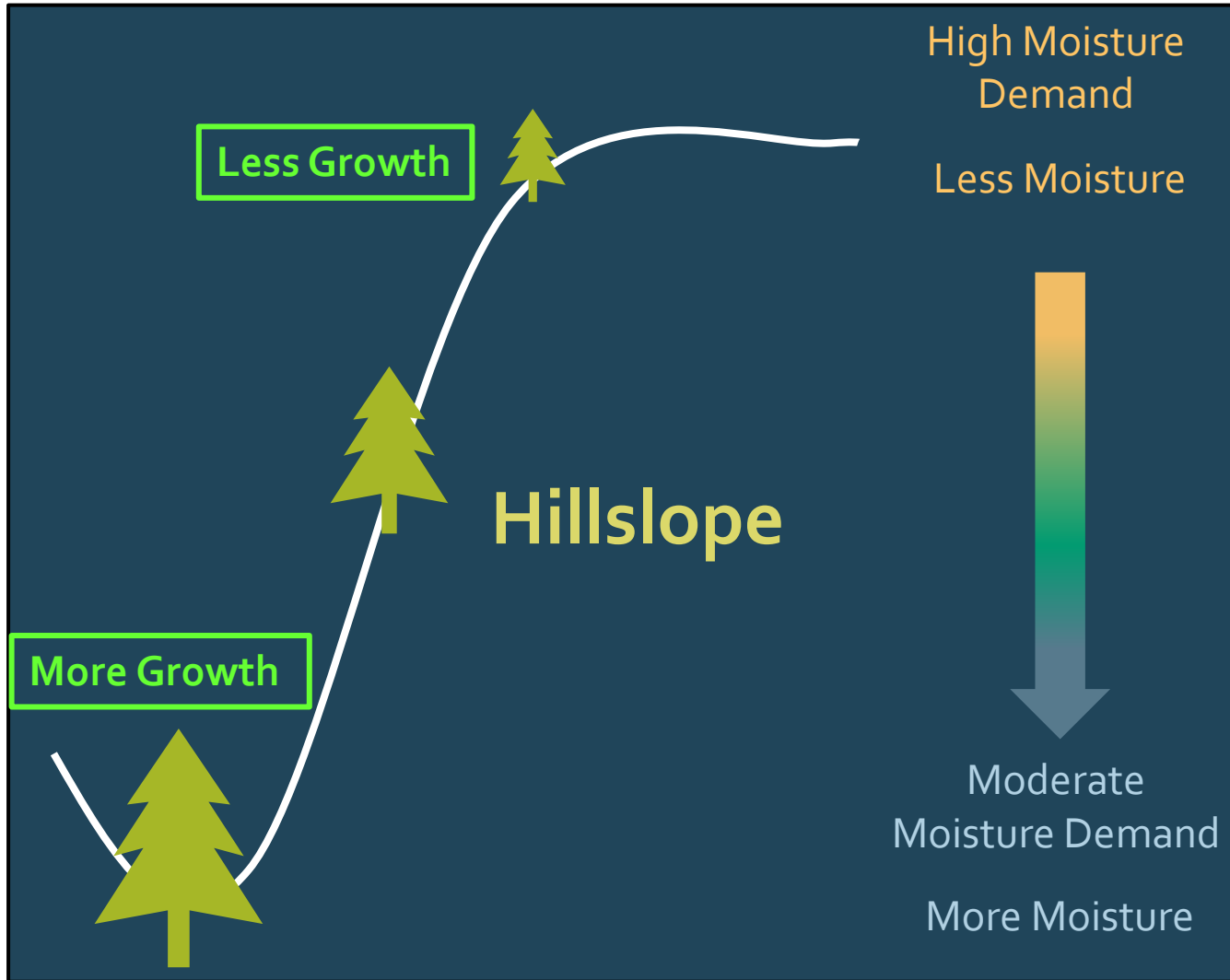
Remember...



Smith et al. (2012)

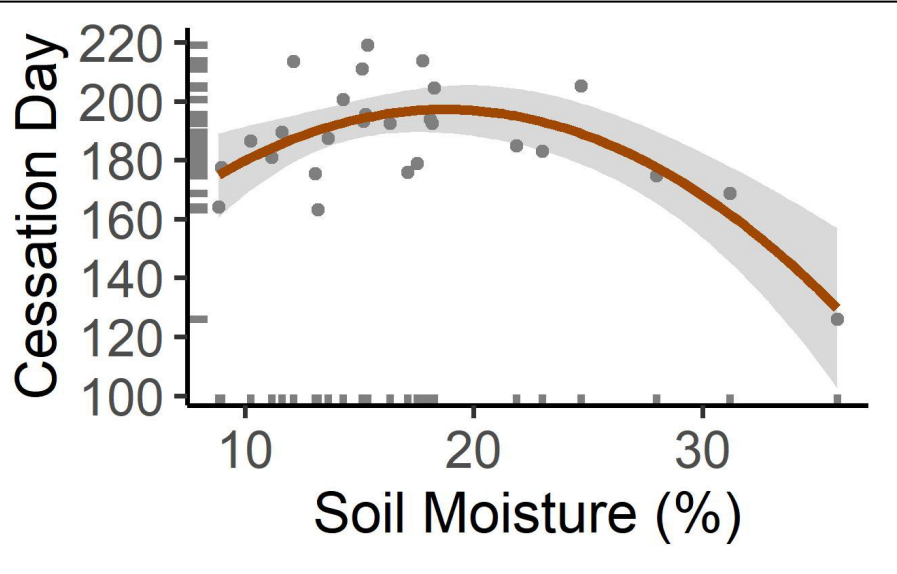
- Ecosystem productivity is driven by patterns of water and energy.
- **Small-scale patterns in the landscape follow this same rationale!**

Conclusions



- Gradients in local microclimate drive both cumulative and seasonal limitations of Douglas-fir growth.

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- Gradients in local microclimate drive both cumulative and seasonal limitations of Douglas-fir growth.
- **Too much soil moisture is limiting!**

Conclusions



- Gradients in local microclimate drive both cumulative and seasonal limitations of Douglas-fir growth.
- Too much soil moisture is limiting!
- **Quantifying microclimatic patterns across complex landscapes can help us predict forest growth responses under a changing climate.**

Thanks

- Advisors: Kelsey Jencso and Zachary Hoylman
- Irene Evers' Competitive Undergraduate Research Scholarship
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