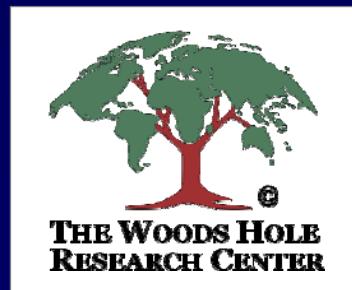
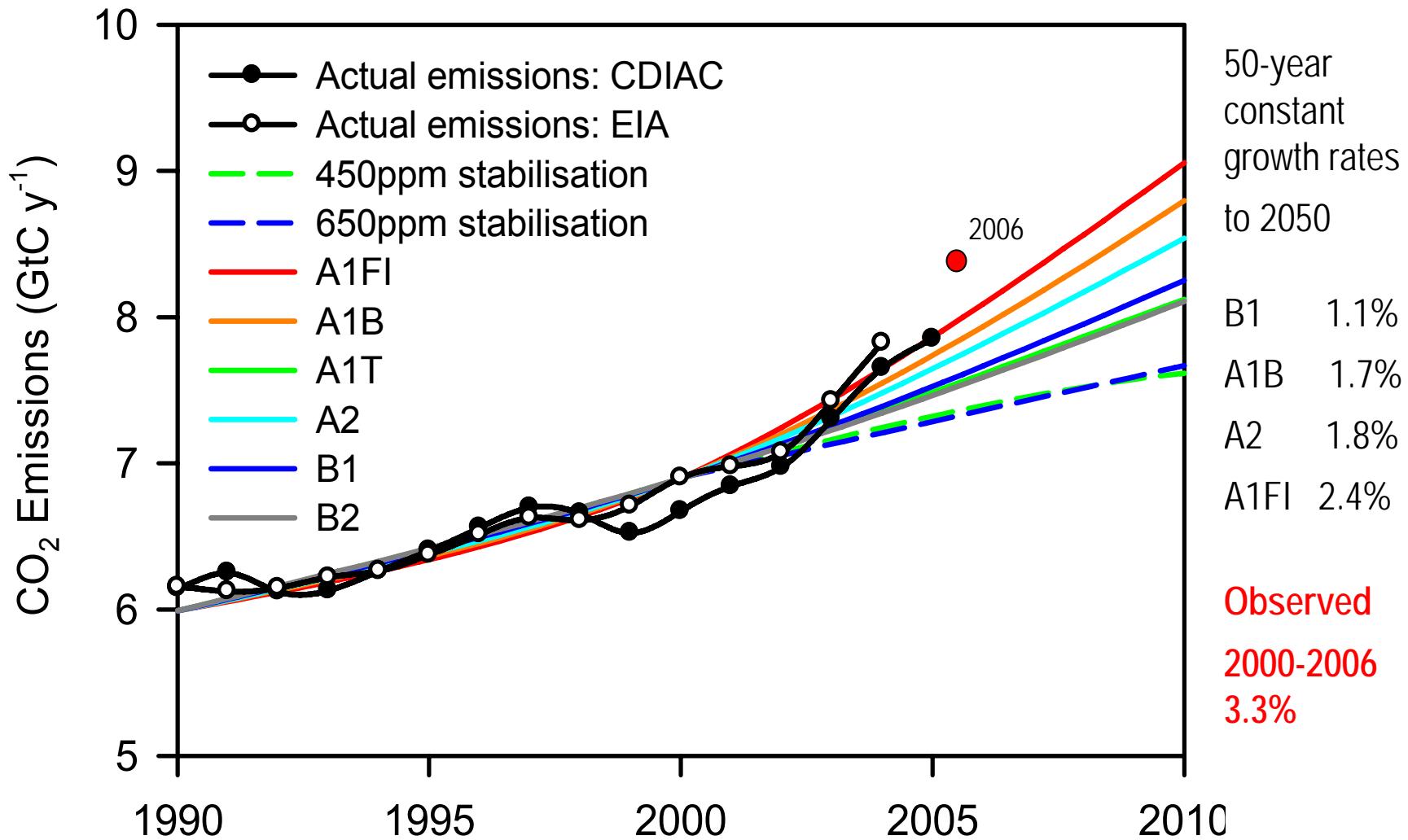


Recent Productivity & Disturbance Changes with High Latitude Climate Change

*Scott Goetz
& Colleagues*



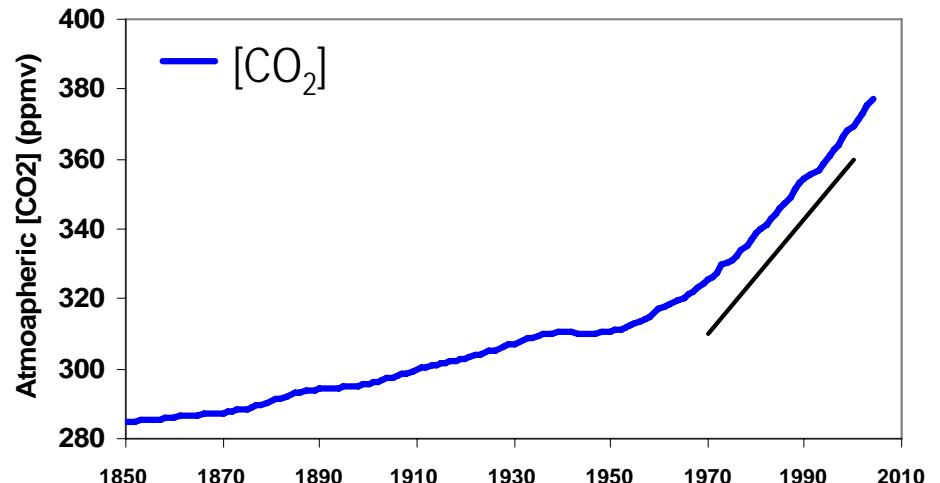
Trajectory of Global Fossil Fuel Emissions



Raupach et al. 2007, PNAS; Canadell et al. 2007, PNAS

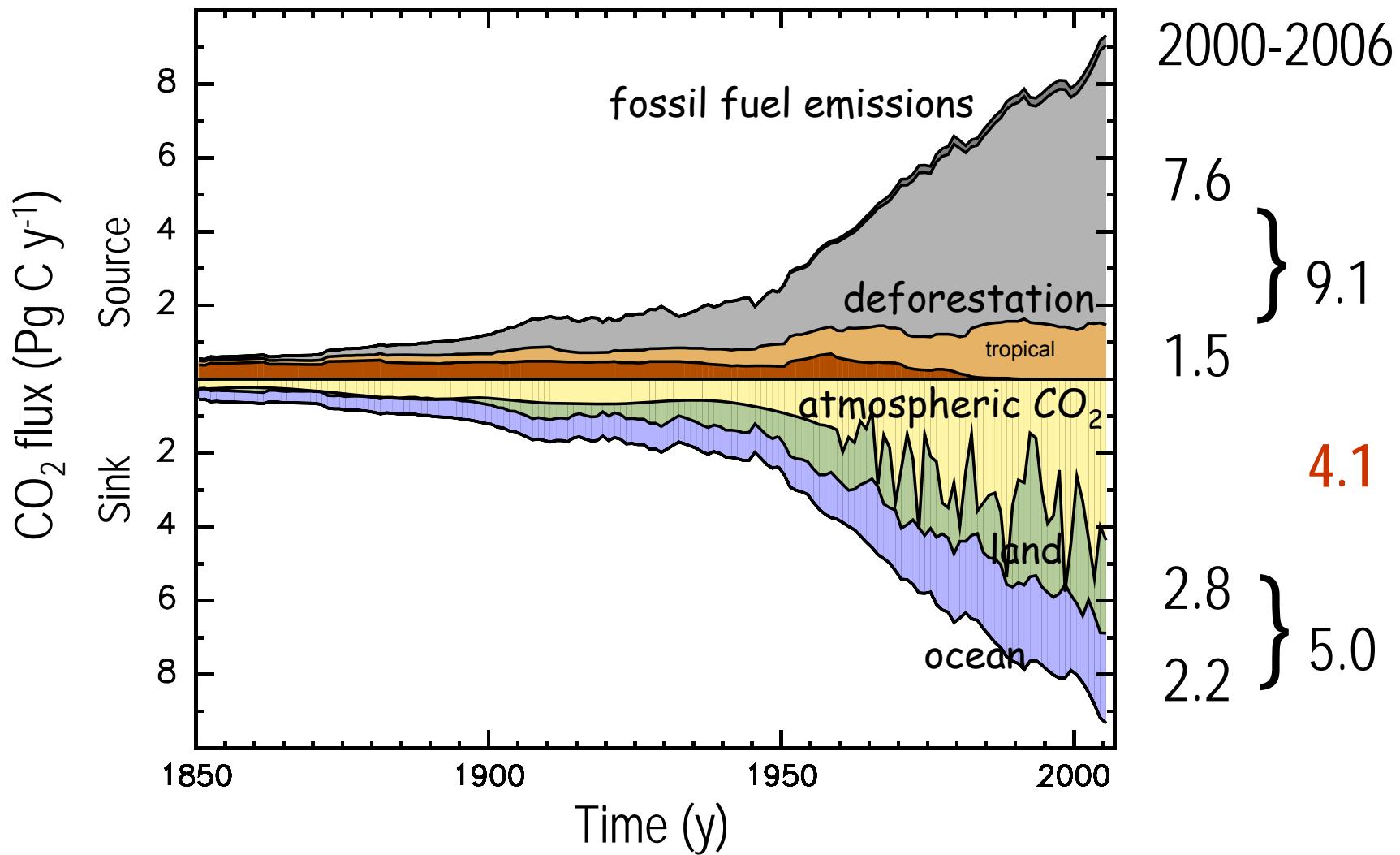
Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration

Year 2006
Atmospheric CO₂
concentration:
381 ppm
35% above pre-industrial

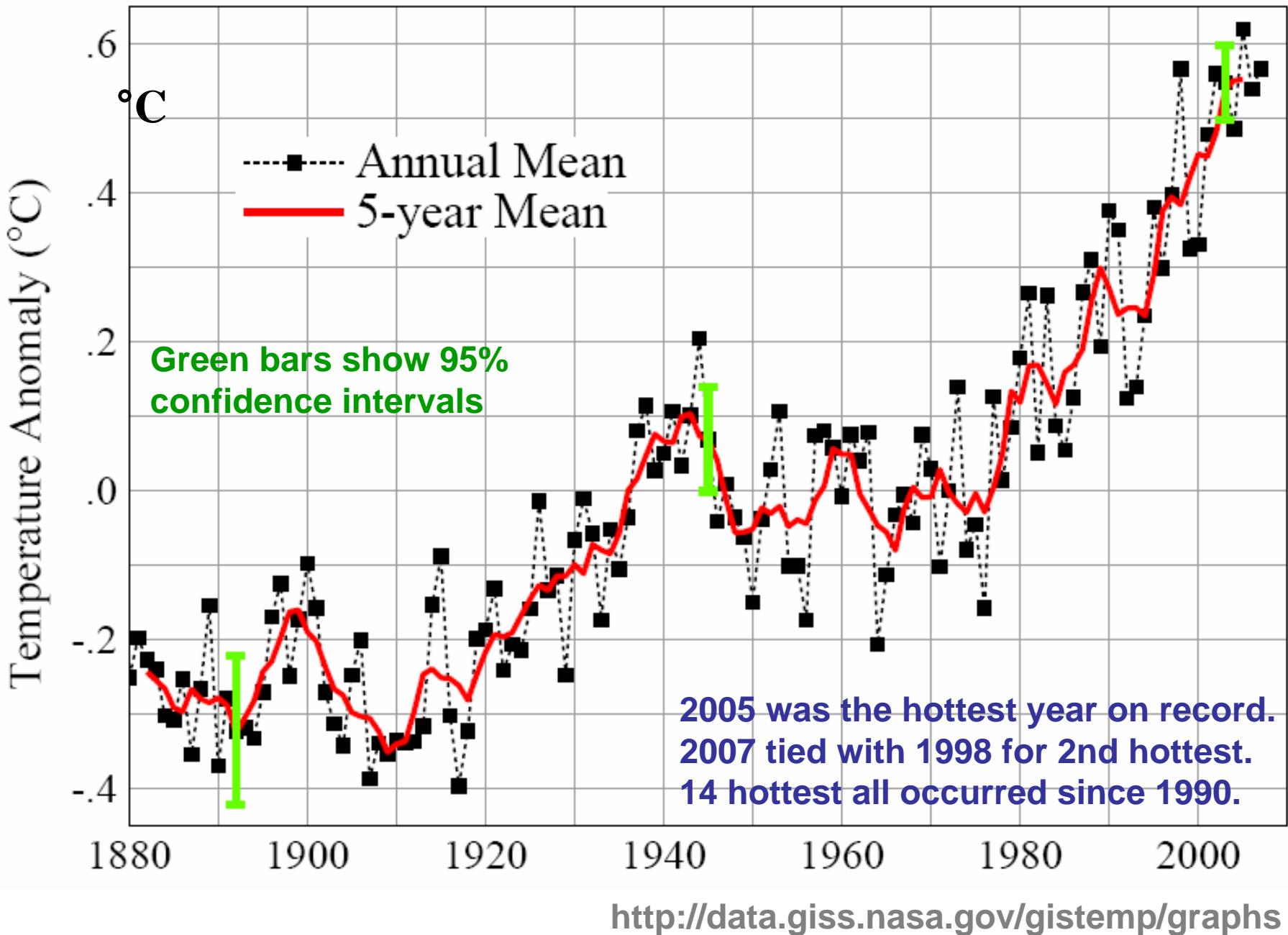


1970 – 1979: 1.3 ppm y ⁻¹
1980 – 1989: 1.6 ppm y ⁻¹
1990 – 1999: 1.5 ppm y ⁻¹
2000 - 2006: 1.9 ppm y ⁻¹

Dynamics of Global Carbon Budget (1850 - 2006)



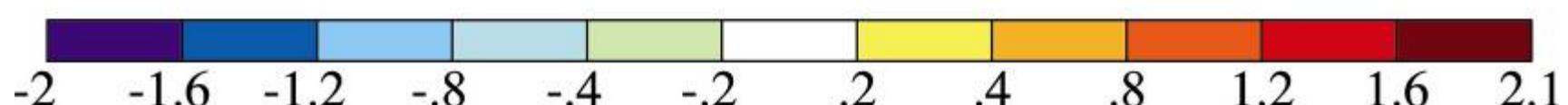
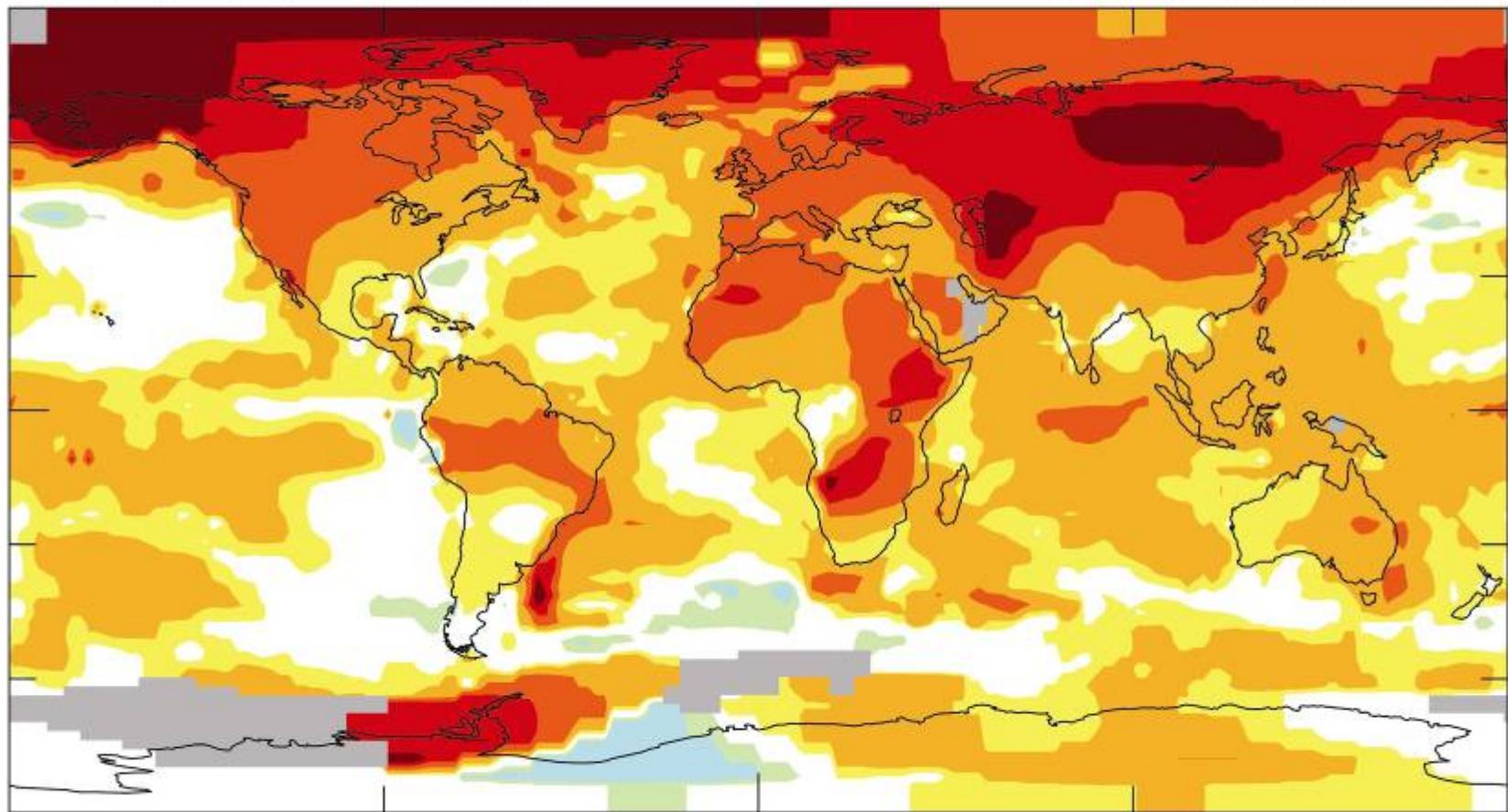
Global surface temperature since 1880



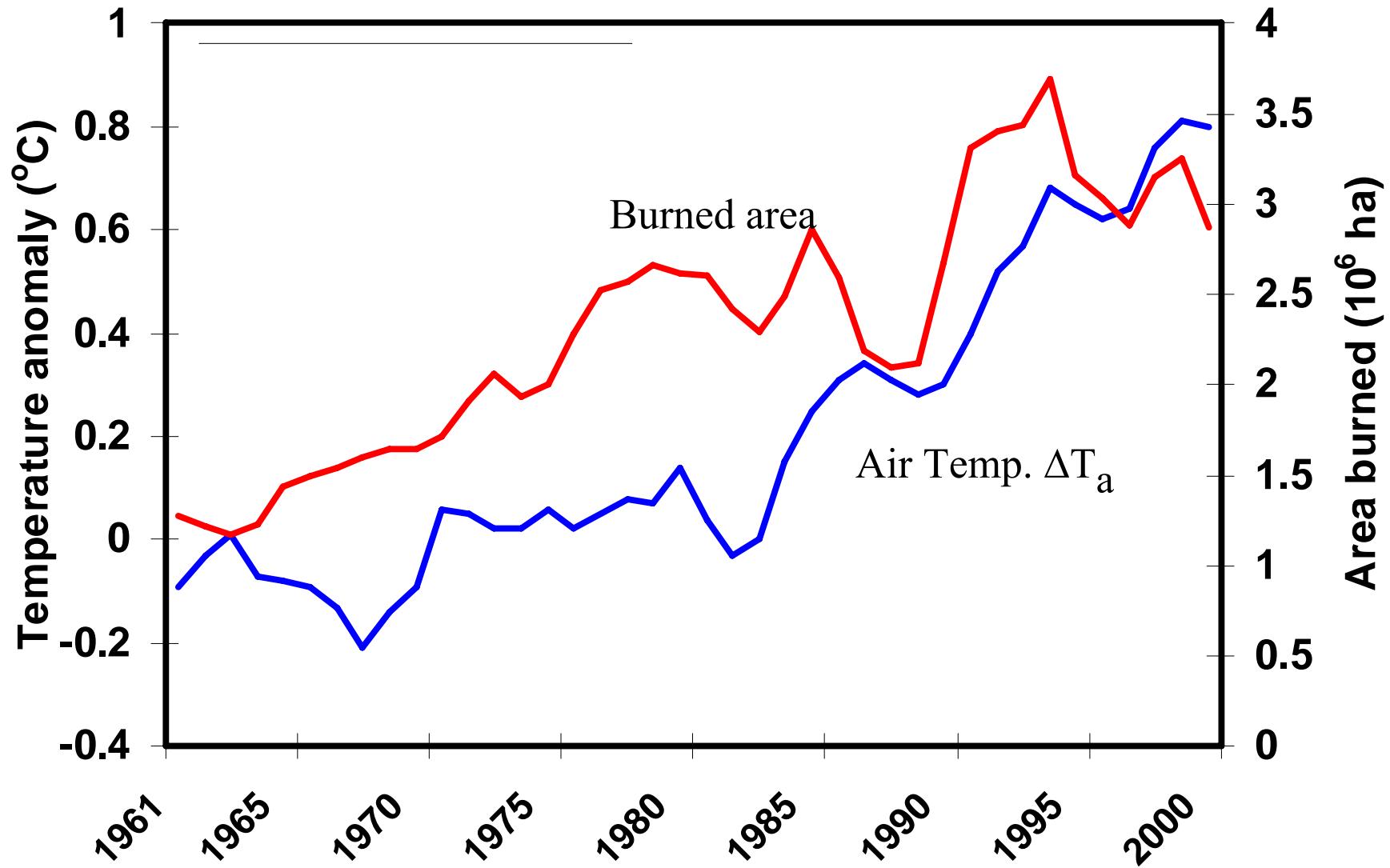
Average T in 2001-2005 versus 1951-80 base, °C

Base Period = 1951-1980

Global Mean = 0.53

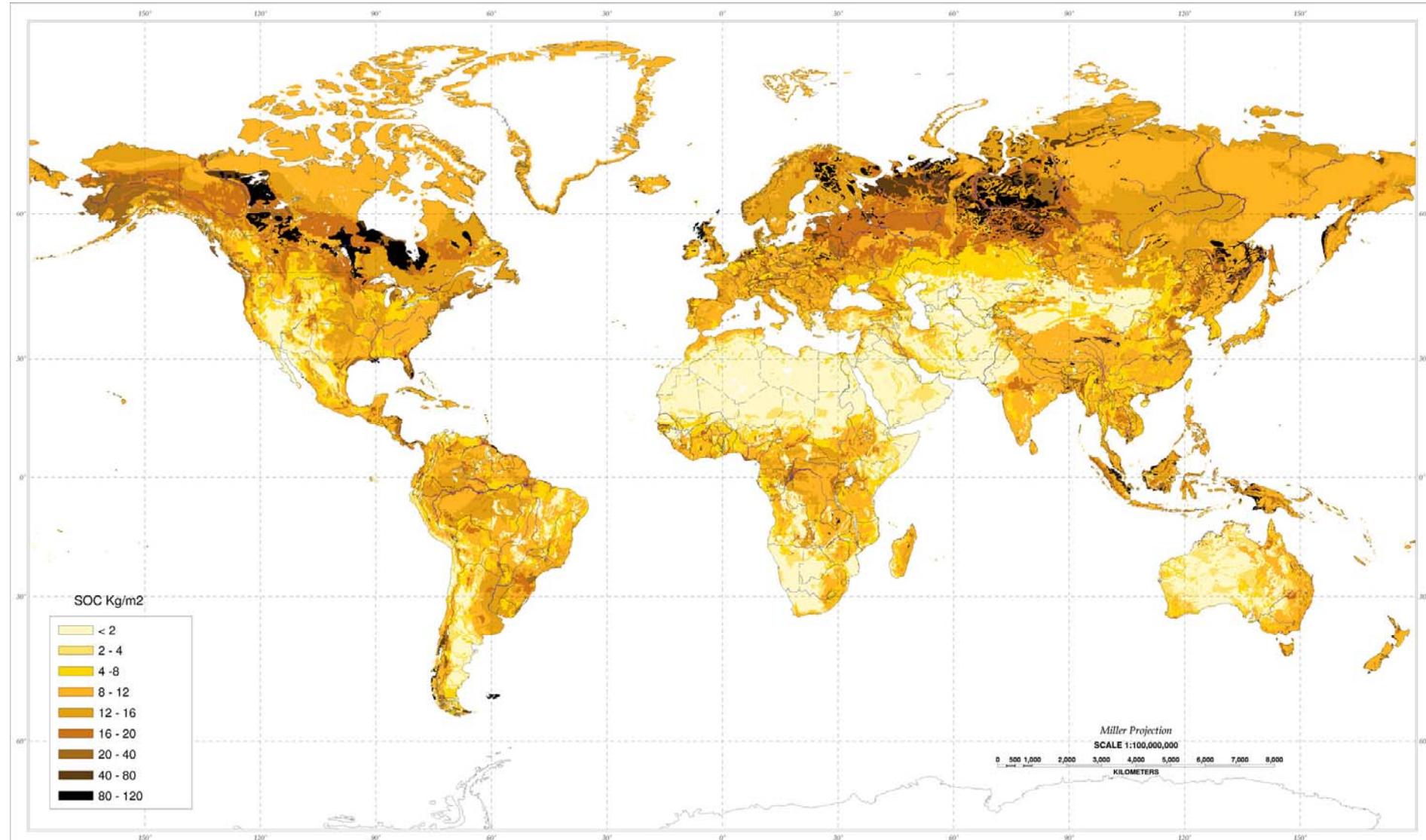


Temperature and Fire Trends in North American High Latitudes



Fires have become more frequent & extensive..

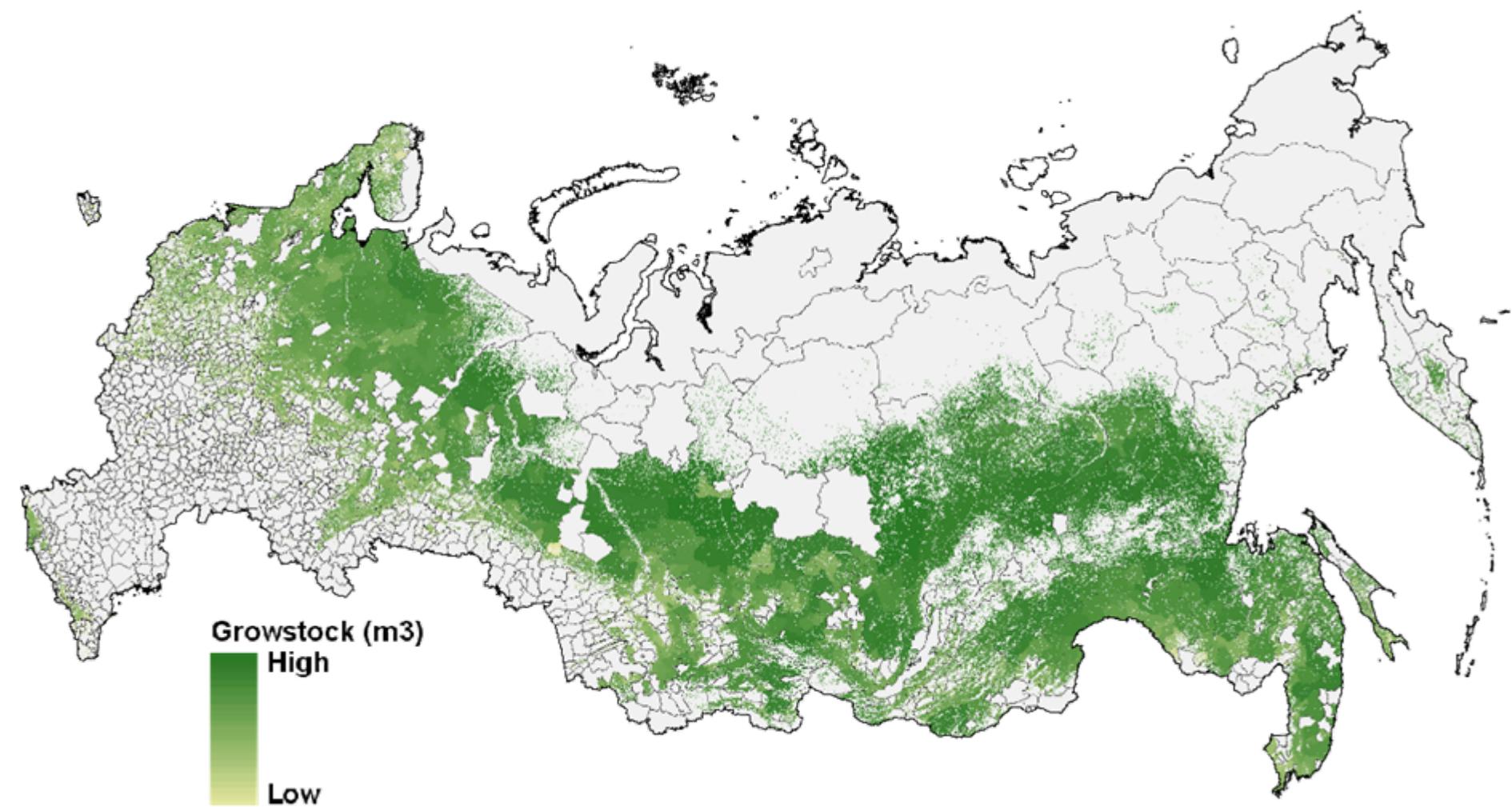
Soil Organic Carbon is Concentrated in High Latitudes



"The Carbon Bomb"

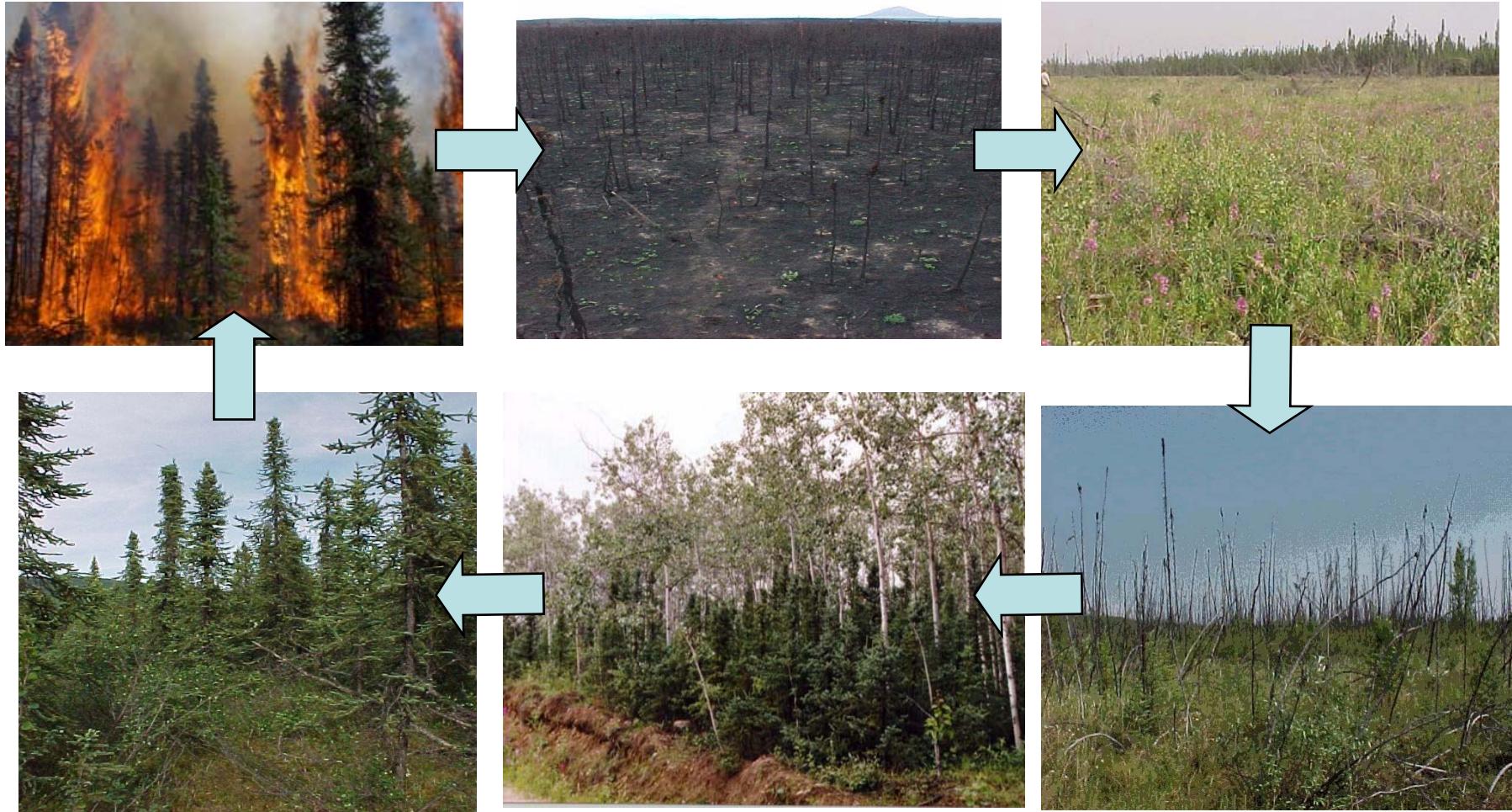
Source: USDA, graphic by Steve Allison (UCI)

Carbon Stock in Russian Forests



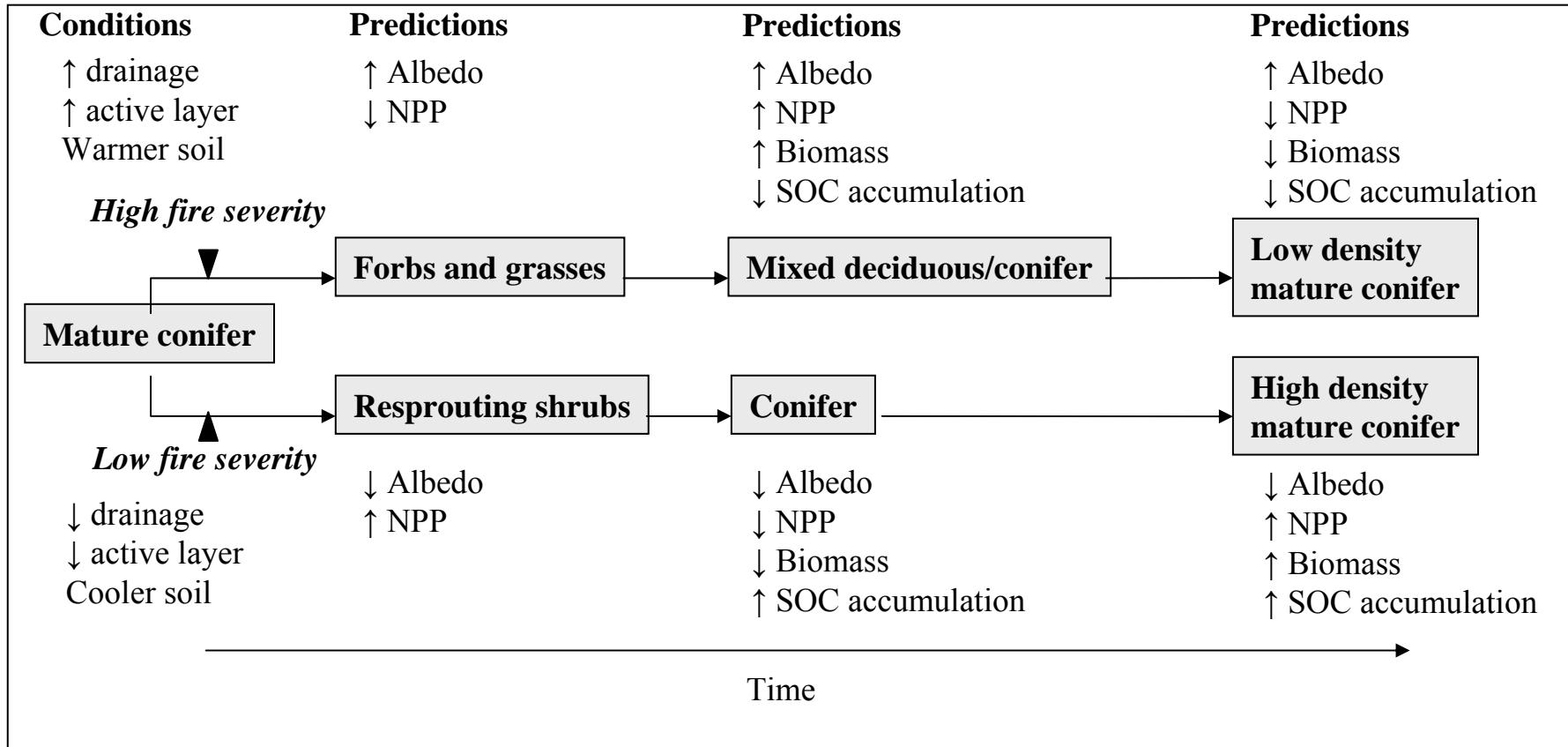
Houghton et al. (2007) ERL

Fire Disturbance in the Boreal Forest



photos: Jim Randerson

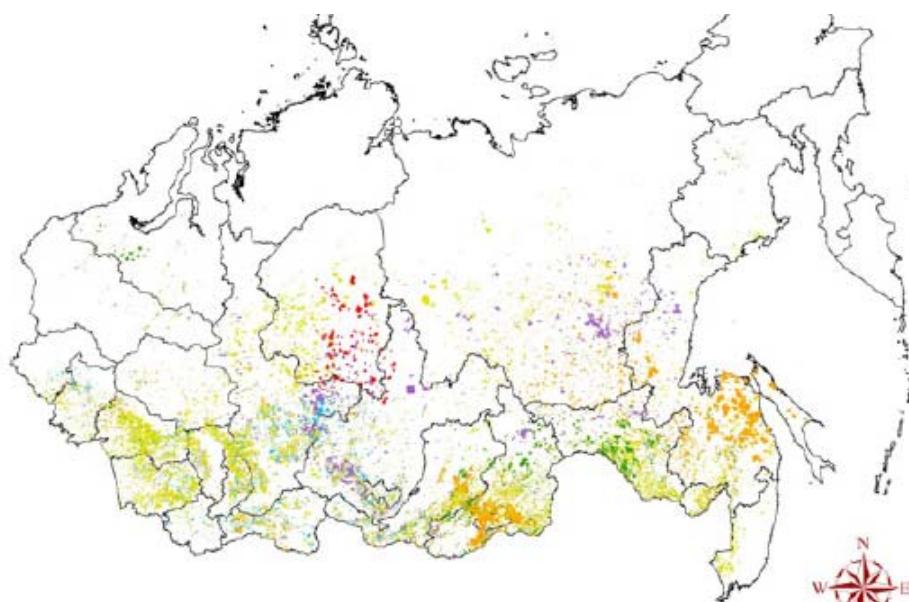
Fire Severity Implications for Trajectories of Regrowth Productivity & Albedo



Goetz et al. ERL 2007

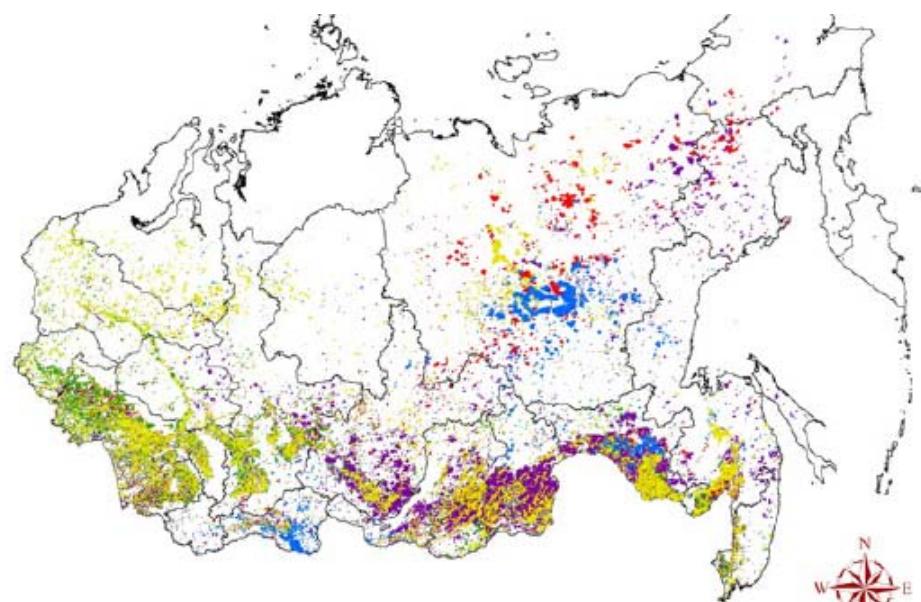
{Mack, Johnstone, Kasischke}

Fires & Burned Area Maps



0 425 850 1,700 2,550 3,400 Kilometers

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| [Green square] 2000 fires | [Purple square] 1996 fires |
| [Yellow square] 1999 fires | [Red square] 1995 fires |
| [Orange square] 1998 fires | [White square] Siberia |
| [Blue square] 1997 fires | |



0 425 850 1,700 2,550 3,400 Kilometers

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| [Yellow square] 2005 fires | [Blue square] 2002 fires |
| [Green square] 2004 fires | [Red square] 2001 fires |
| [Purple square] 2003 fires | [White square] Siberia |

Burned Area Maps

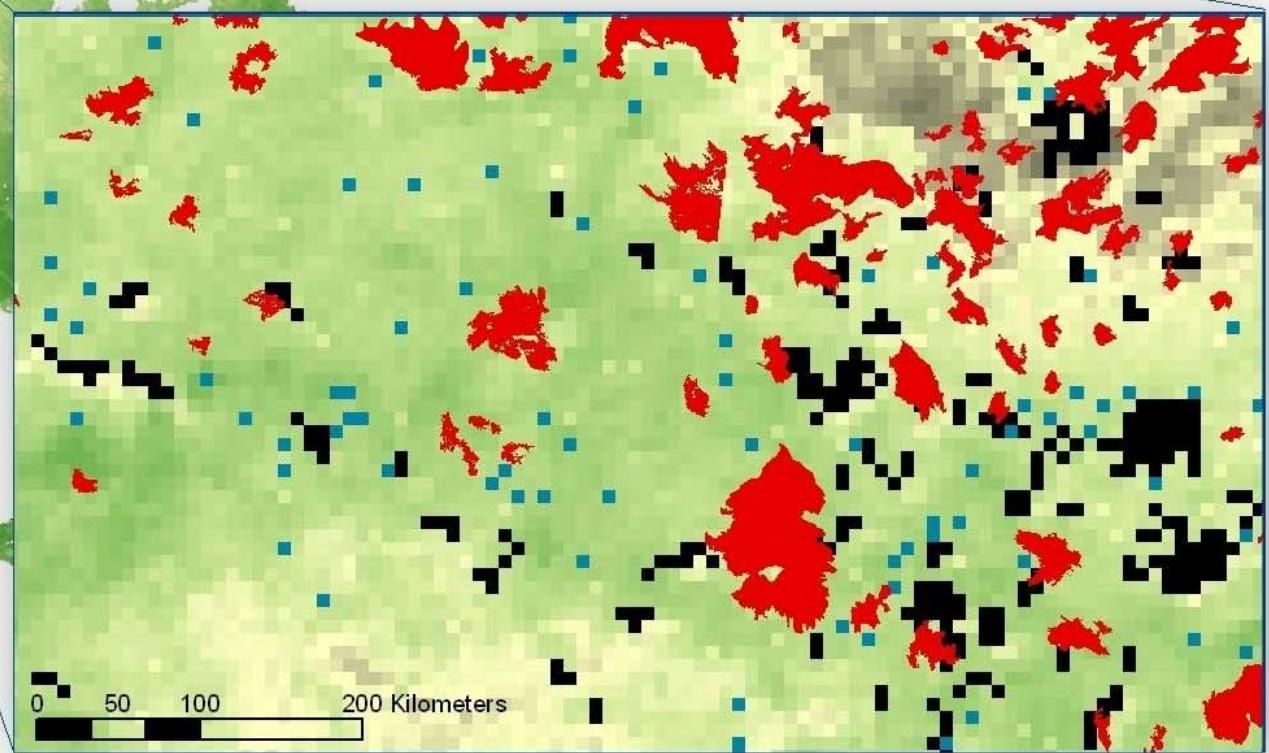


Vegetation index

Low : 0.00

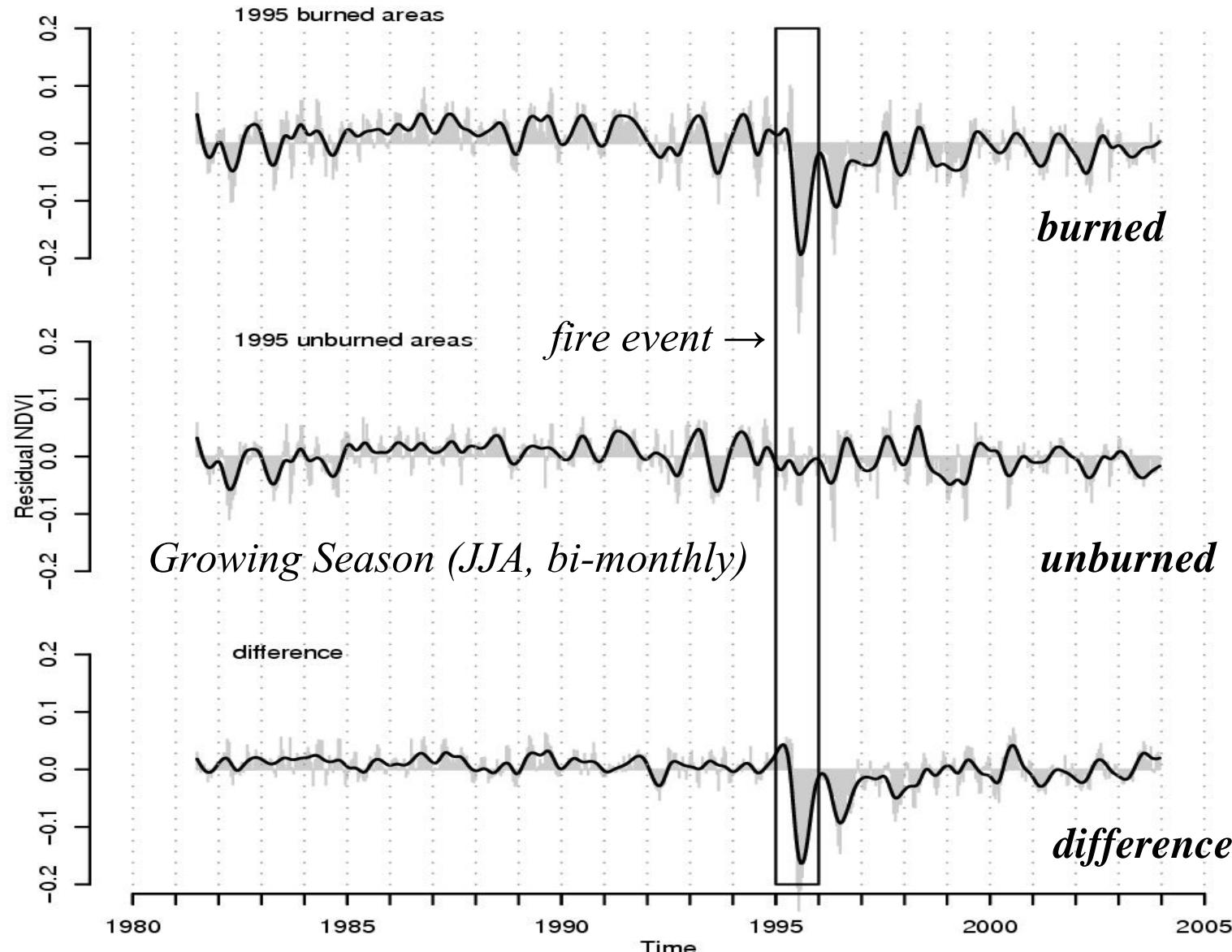
burned areas

unburned areas



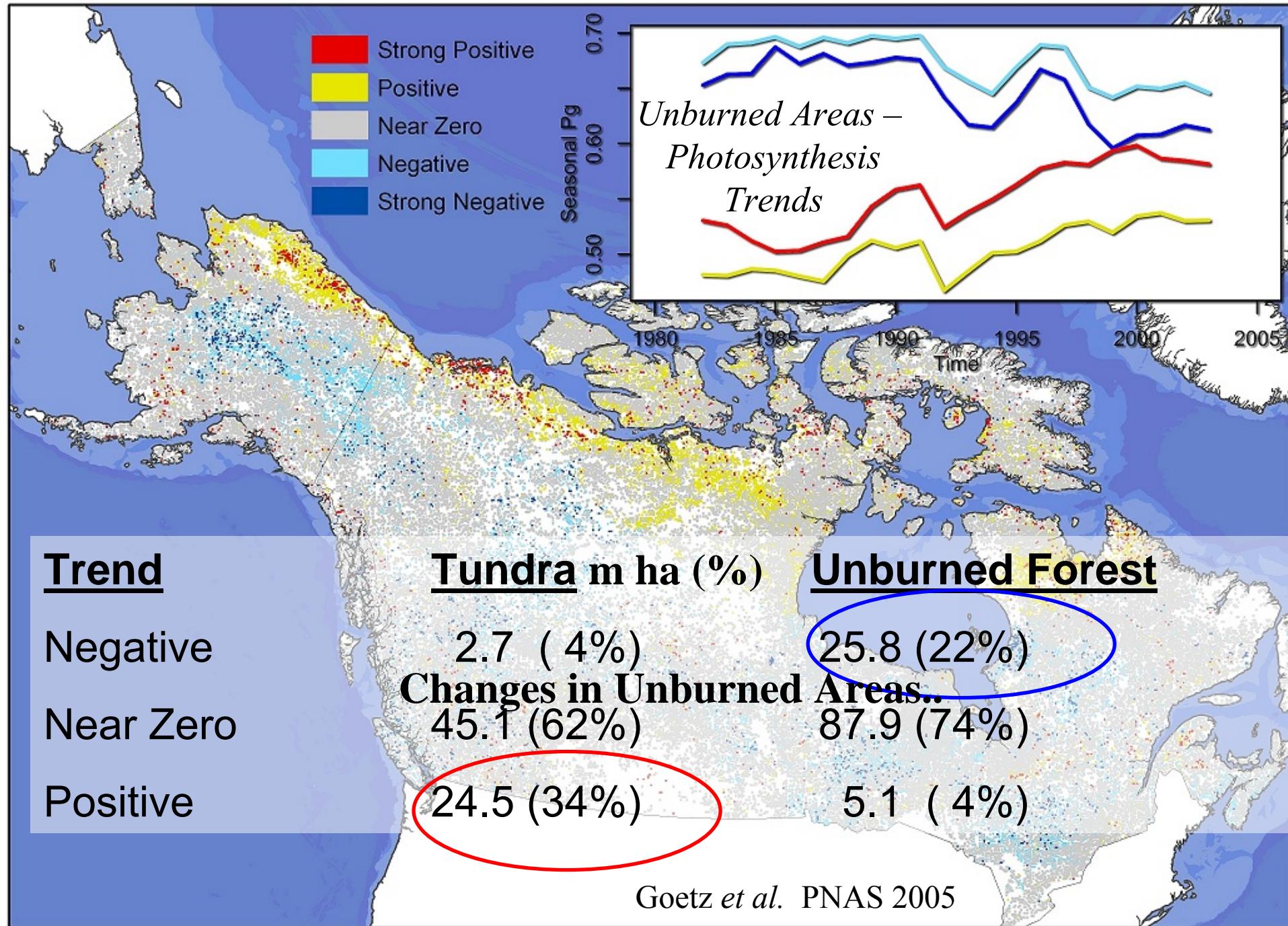
*Large Fire Database
(Brian Stocks, CFS)*

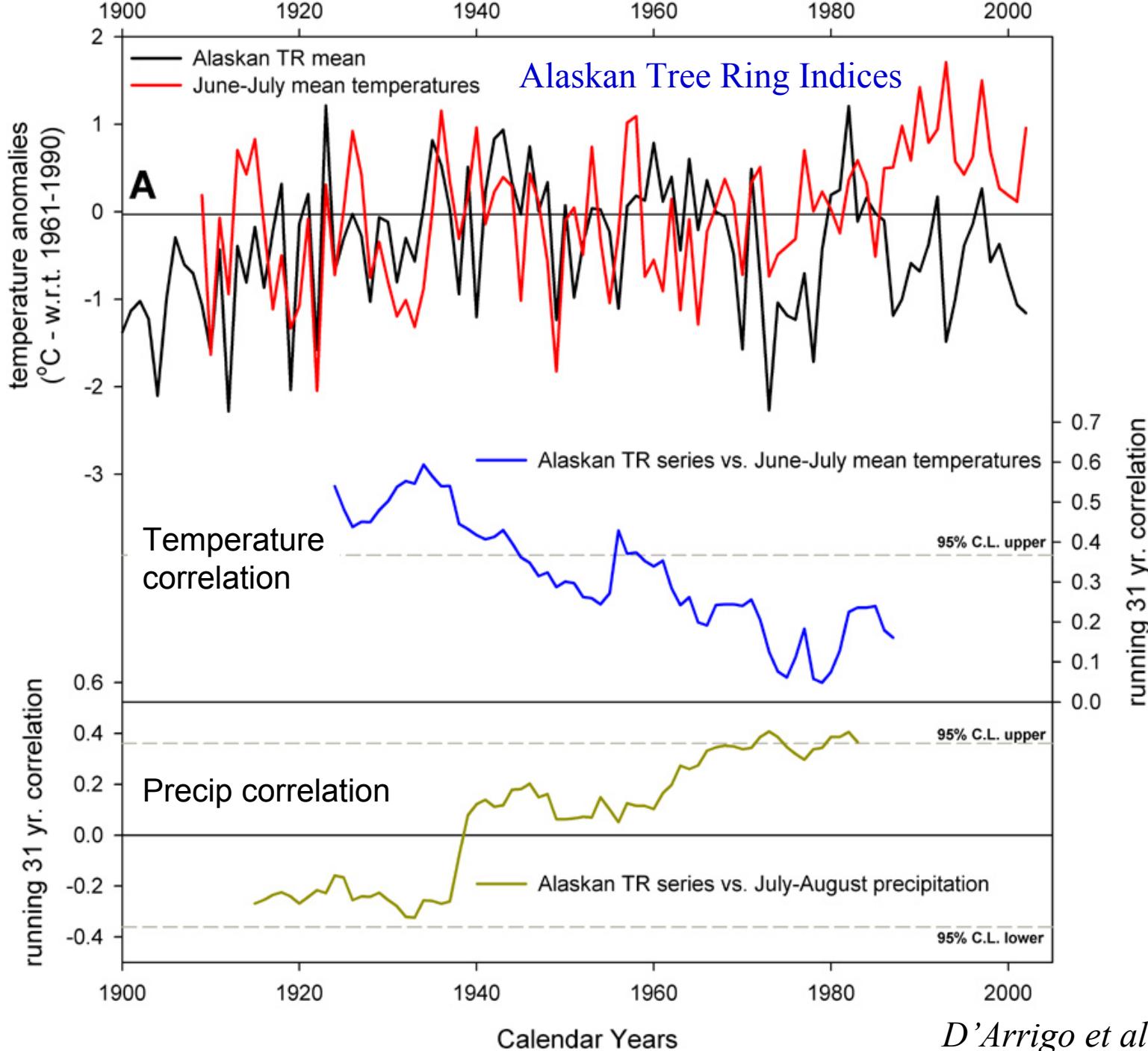
Satellite Monitoring of Forest Regrowth following Fire



Anomalies: Burned –vs– Unburned Areas

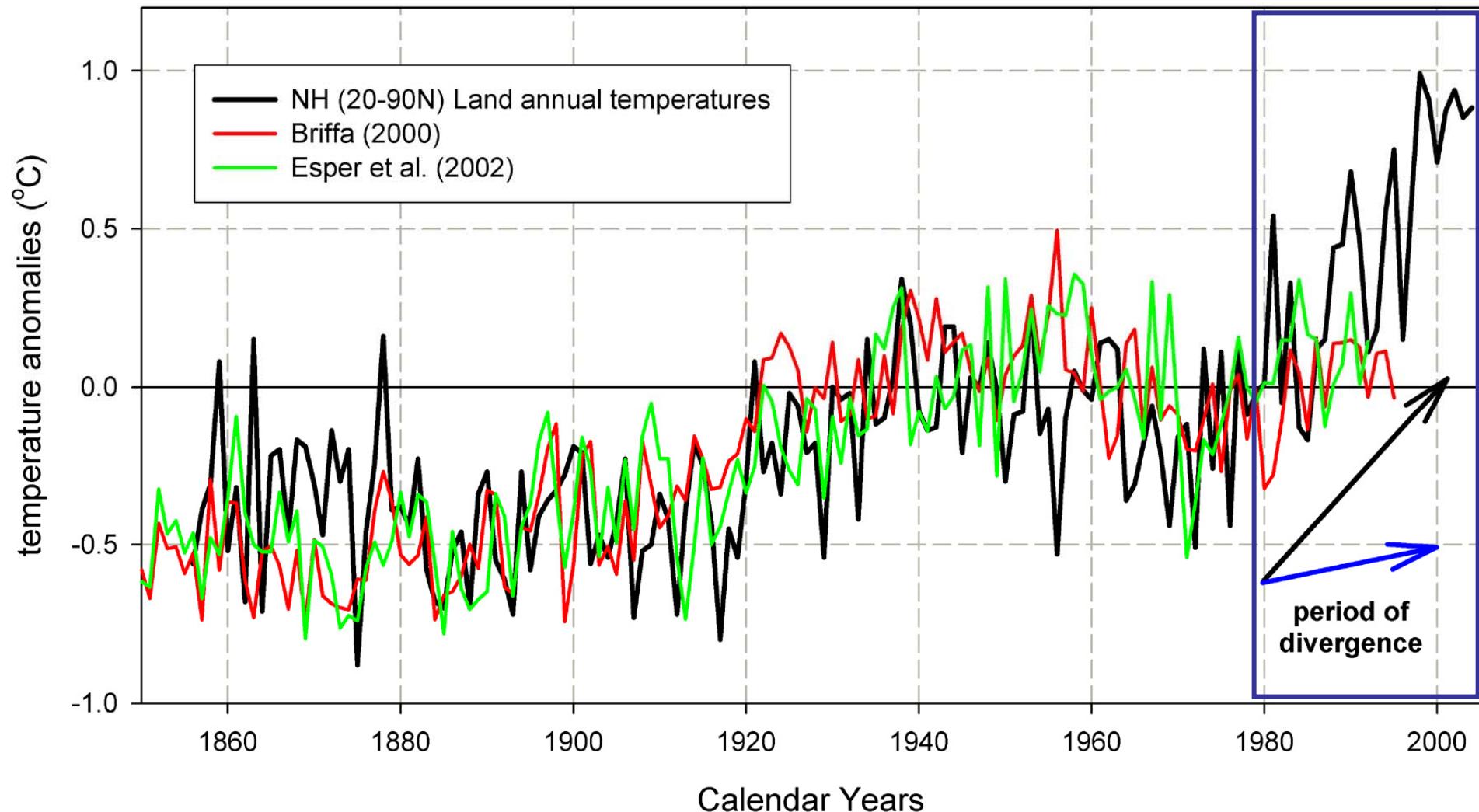
Goetz et al.
RSE 2006



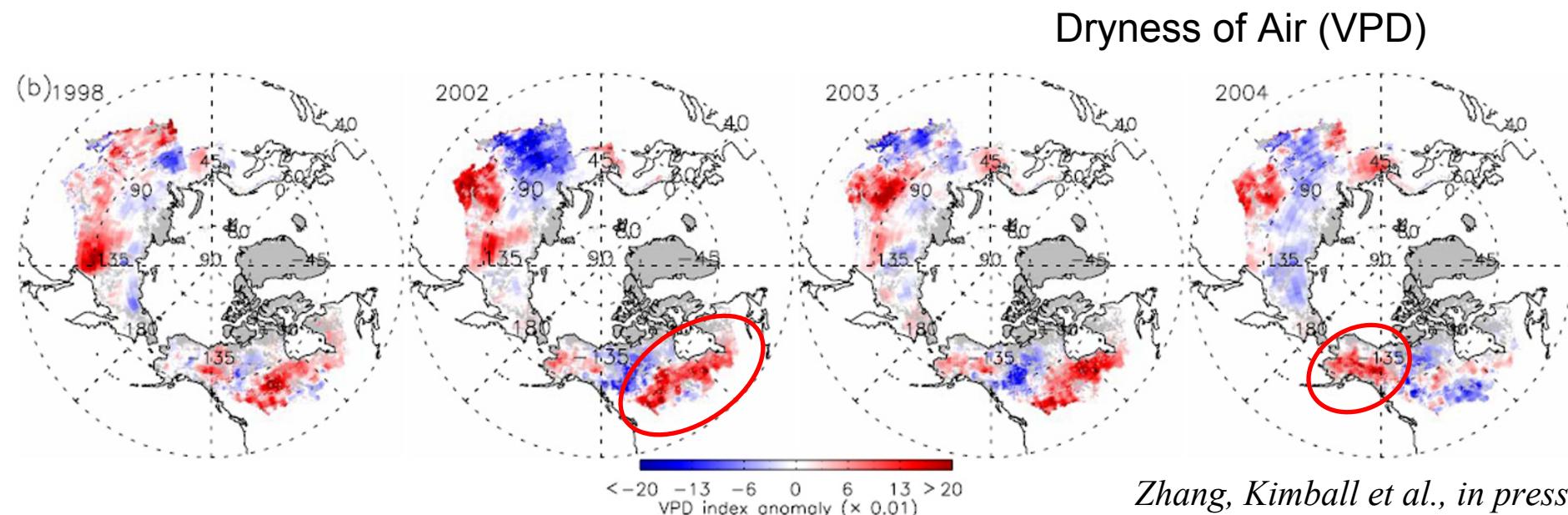
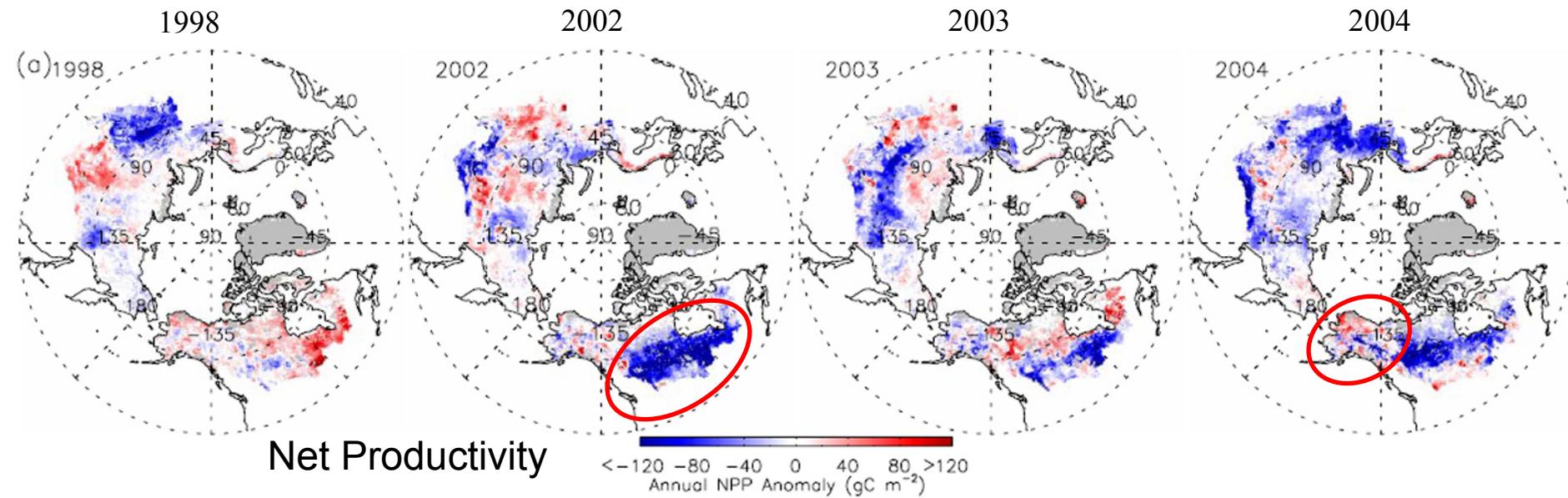


D'Arrigo et al. 2008

Extra-tropical Temperatures and Tree Ring Indices



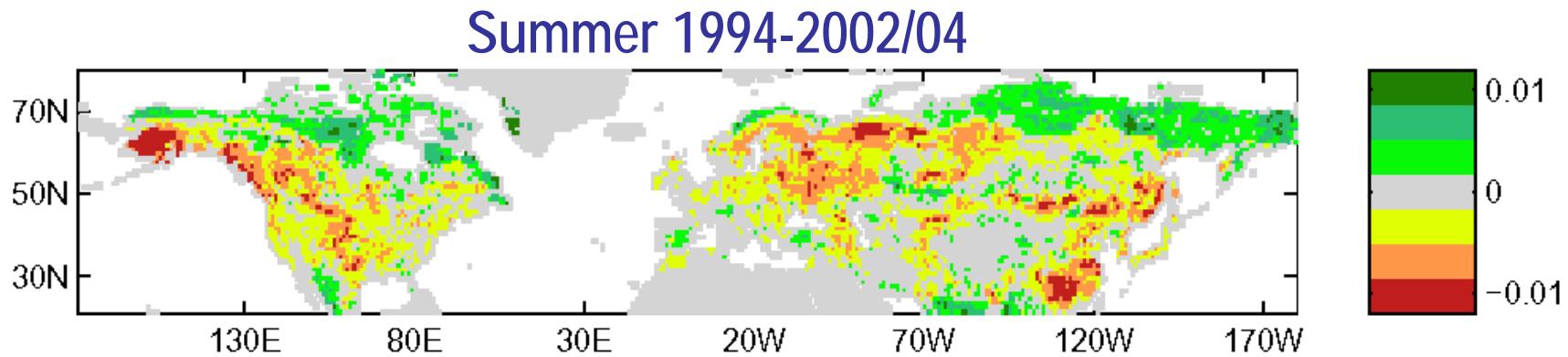
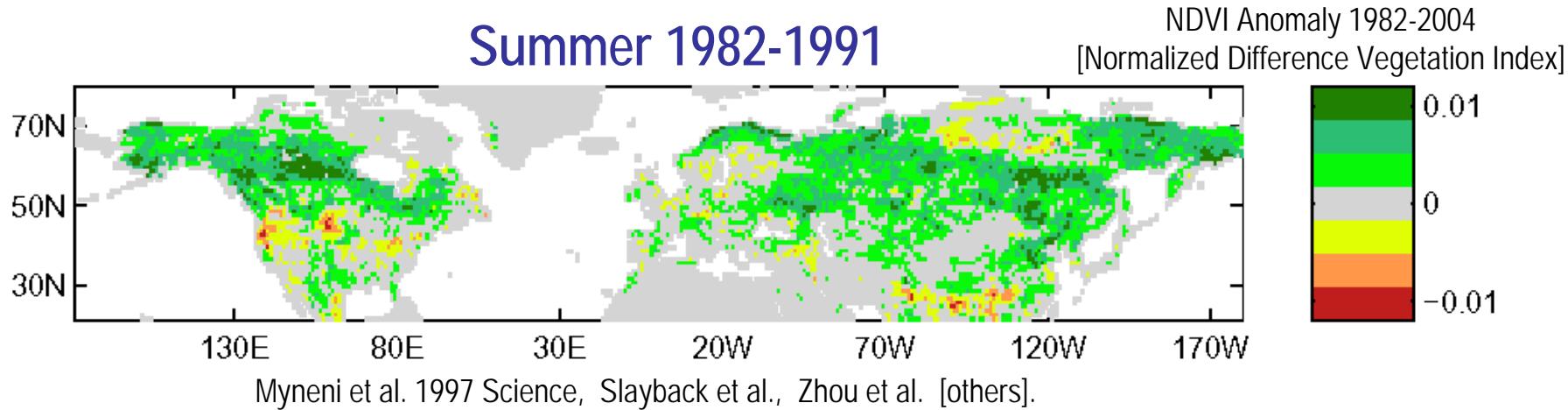
Links between High Latitude Productivity and “Drought”



Zhang, Kimball et al., in press
Bunn et al. Eos 2007

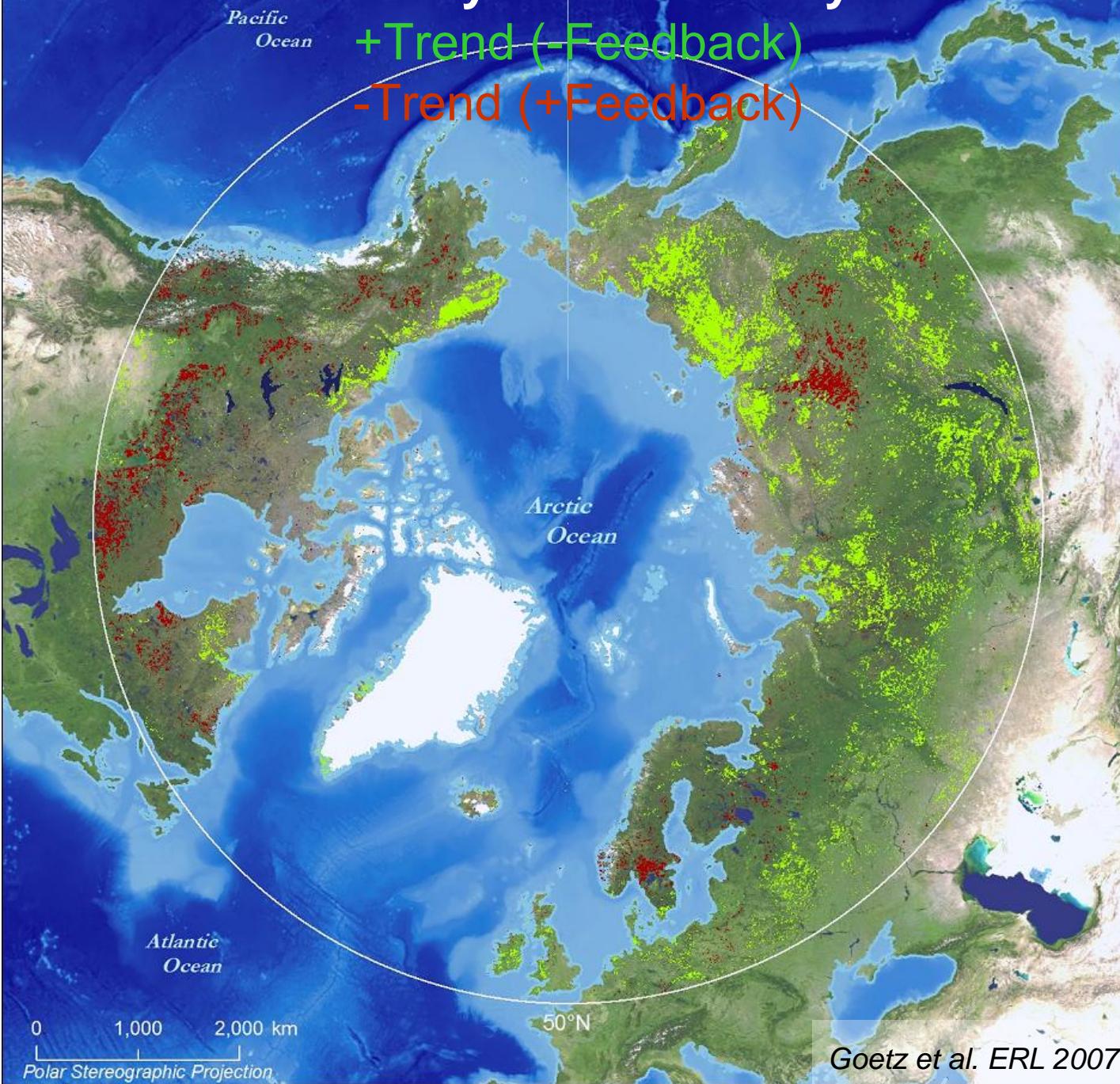
Weakening of Mid to High Latitude Carbon Sinks

Observed weakening of the growth rate of terrestrial carbon sinks in these regions.



Angert et al. 2005, PNAS; Buermann et al. 2007, PNAS; Ciais et al. 2005, Science; Bunn & Goetz 2006 Earth Int.

Trends In Photosynthetic Activity 1982-2005



Changes in Shrub Growth

North Slope of Alaska

1957



2007



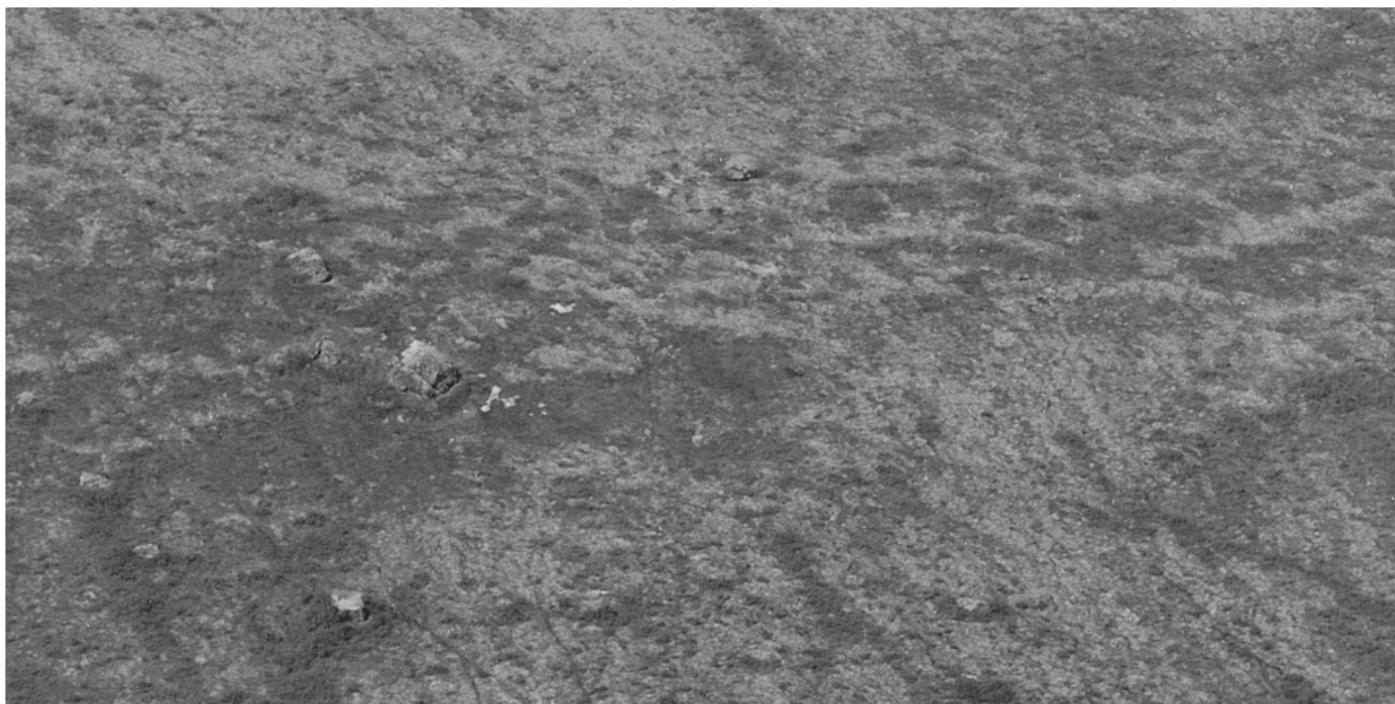
Photos courtesy of Ken Tape, UAF

GOL-OV-42-22

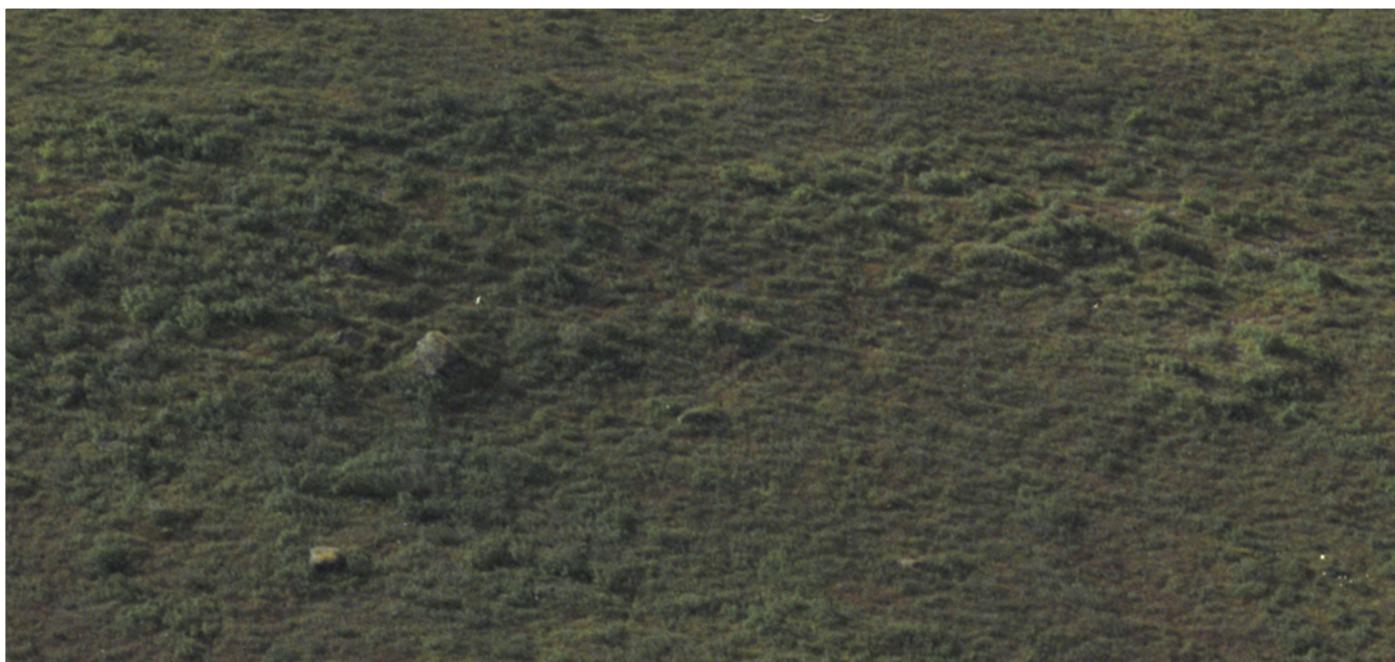
Shrubs increasing on valley slopes.



1957



2005



Anaktuvuk River Fire in Tundra, North Slope of Alaska 2007



~70 km long and ~13-20 km wide, total >1000 km²