

Sierra Nevada Tree Mortality Data Network Workshop

March 14th 2019

Structure and composition of natural regeneration across a latitudinal and tree mortality gradient

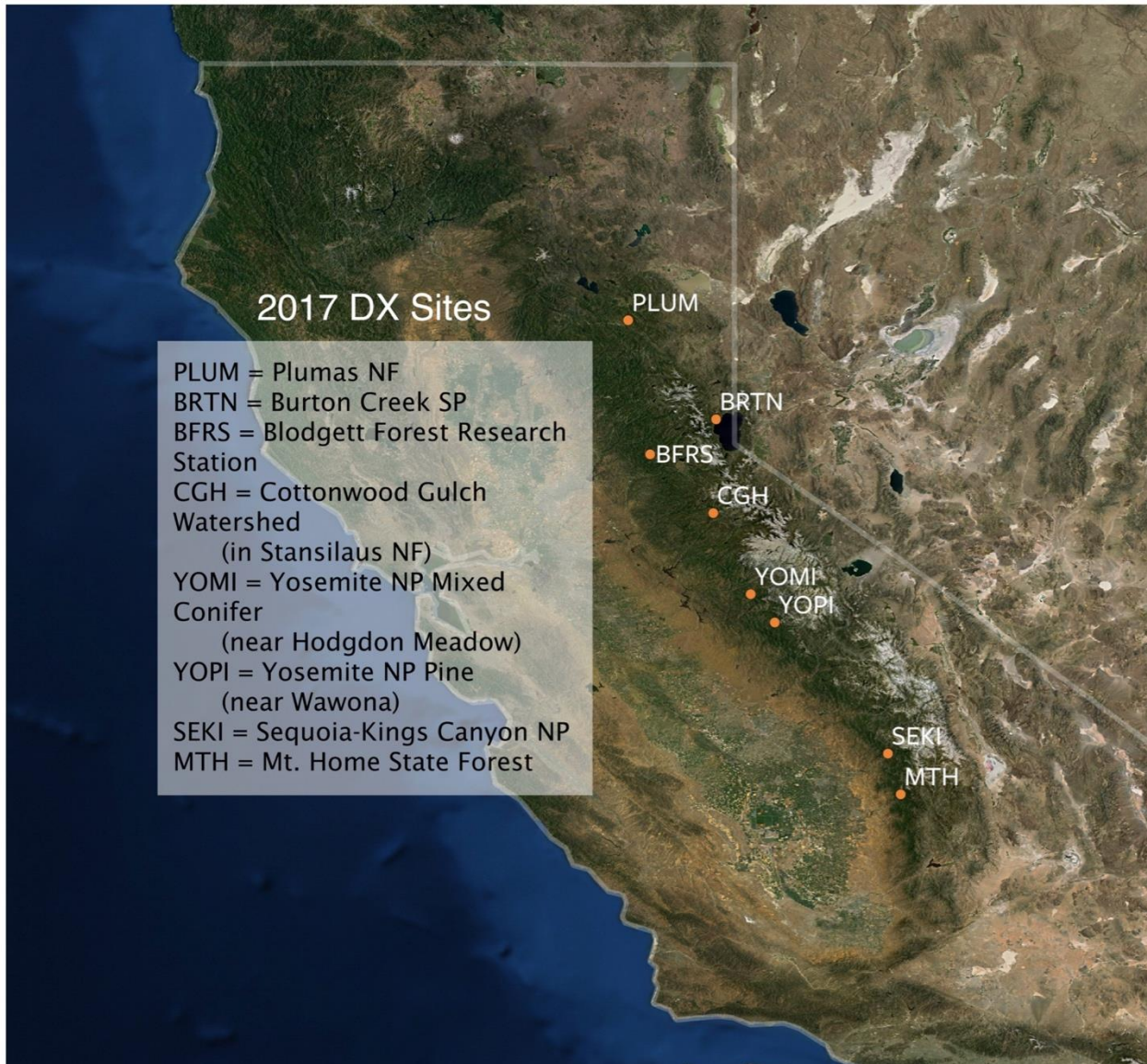
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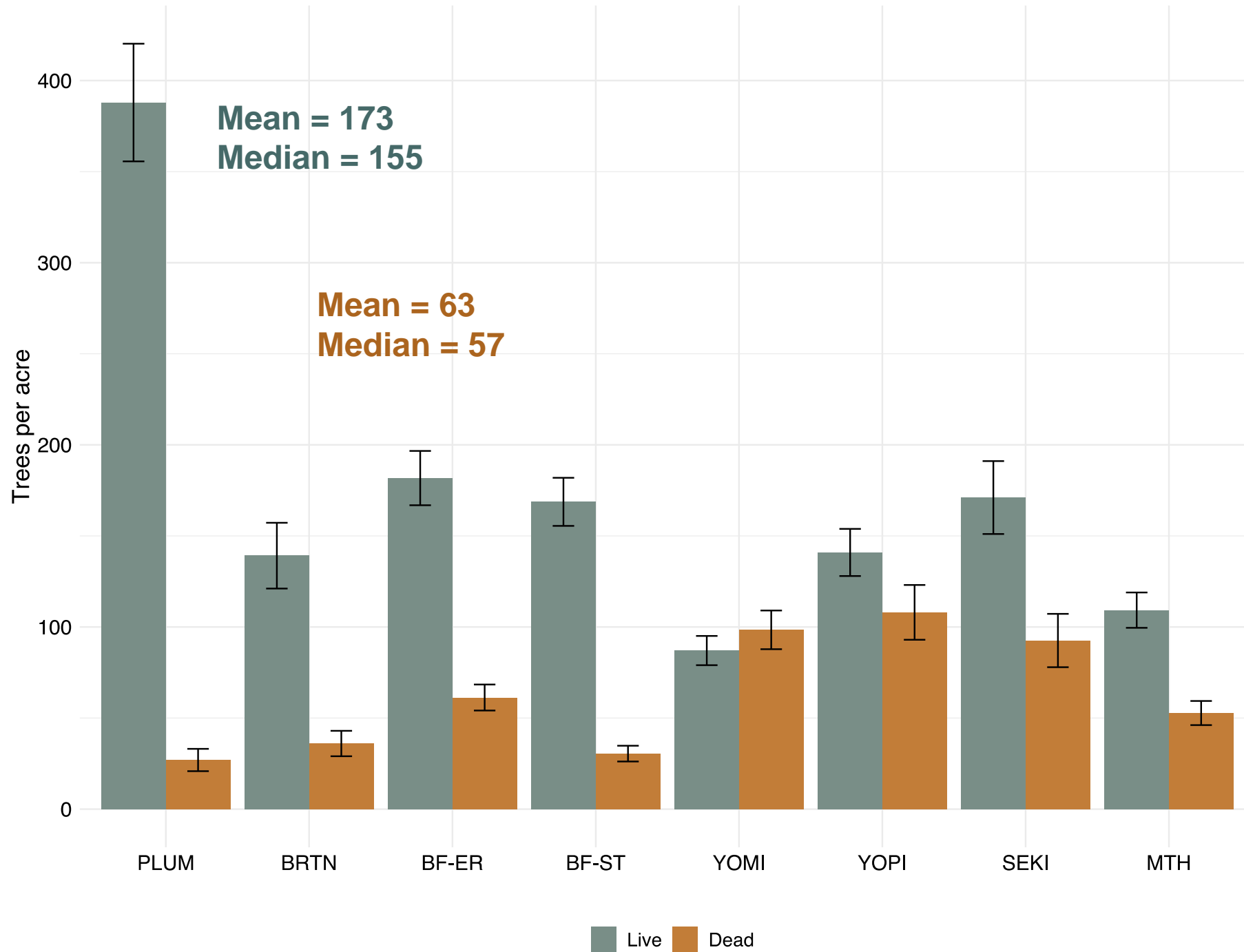


Drought Mortality Network



- CalFire
- National Park Service
- US Forest Service - Pacific Southwest Research Station
- US Forest Service - Region 5
- United States Geological Survey
- University of California ANR
- University of California Berkeley
- University of California Davis
- University of Washington





Sampling

- Sampled three transects per plot with total area of 645.8 square feet
- Seedlings < 4.5 ft tall
 - Small (germinant to 1-year old)
 - Medium (< 1.6 ft)
 - Large (>1.6 ft < 4.5 ft)
- Saplings \geq 4.5 ft tall and < 4 inches diameter
 - Free growing • Intermediate • Suppressed



Abbreviations

ABCO

White fir

Abies concolor

CADE

Incense cedar

Calocedrus decurrens

PILA

Sugar pine

Pinus lambertiana

PIPO

Ponderosa pine

Pinus ponderosa

PSME

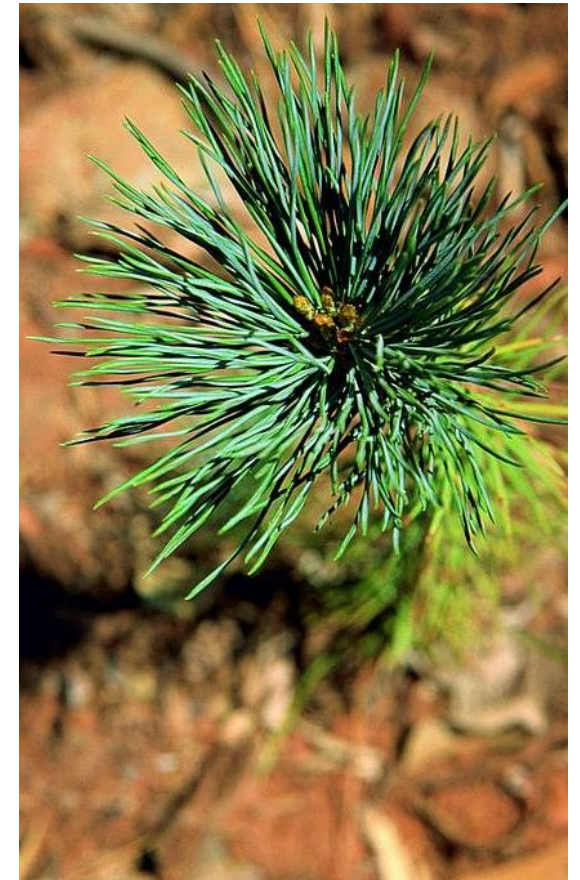
Douglas-fir

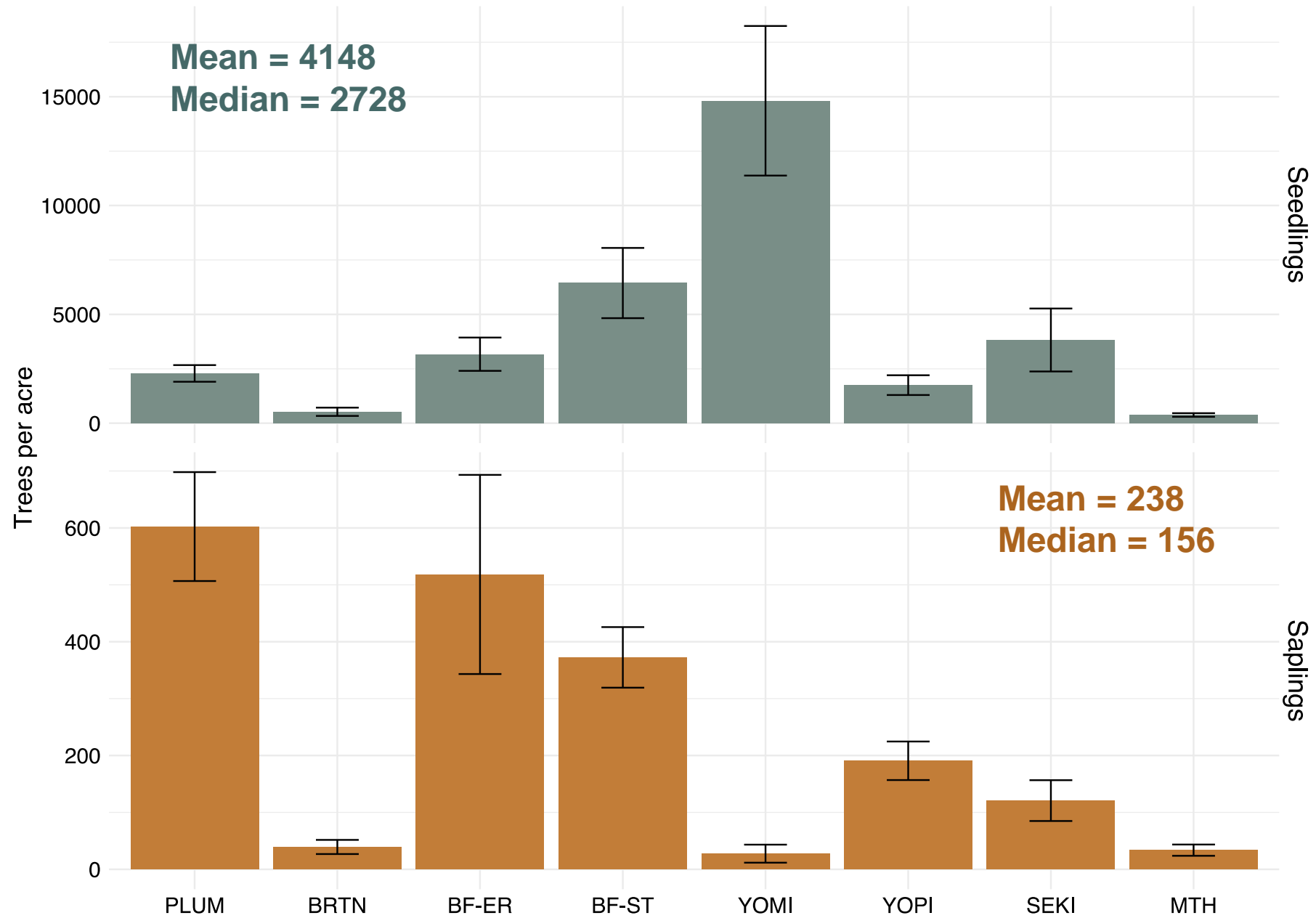
Pseudotsuga menziesii

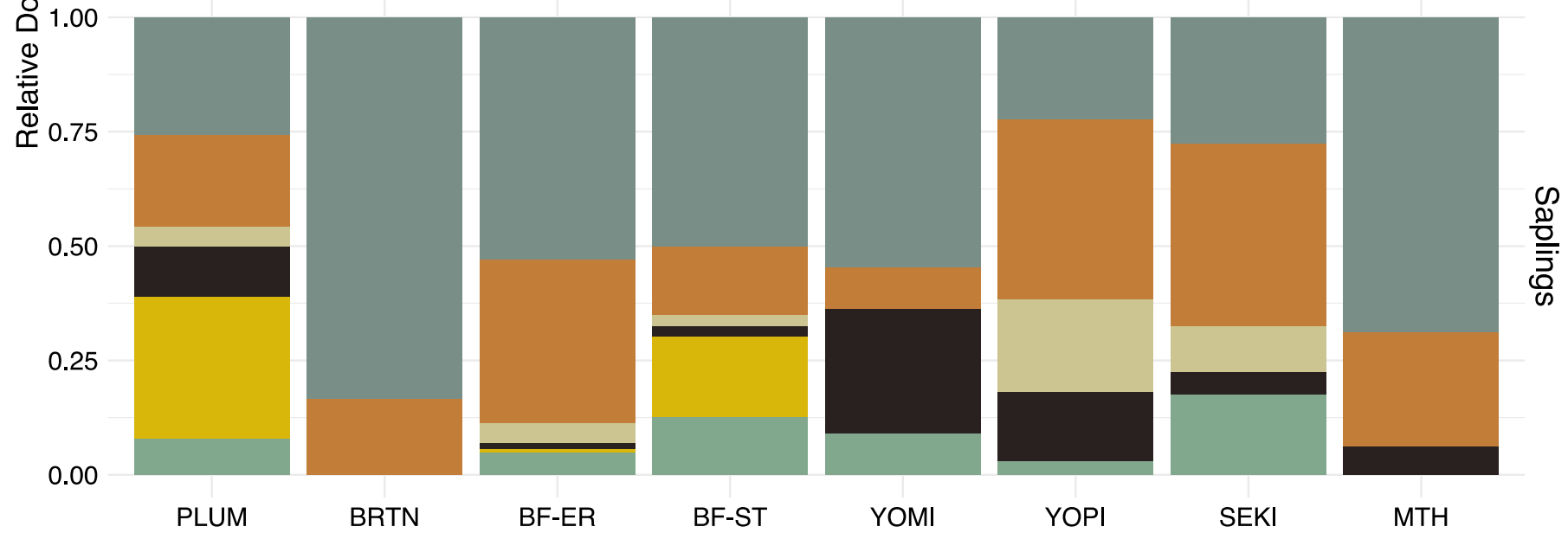
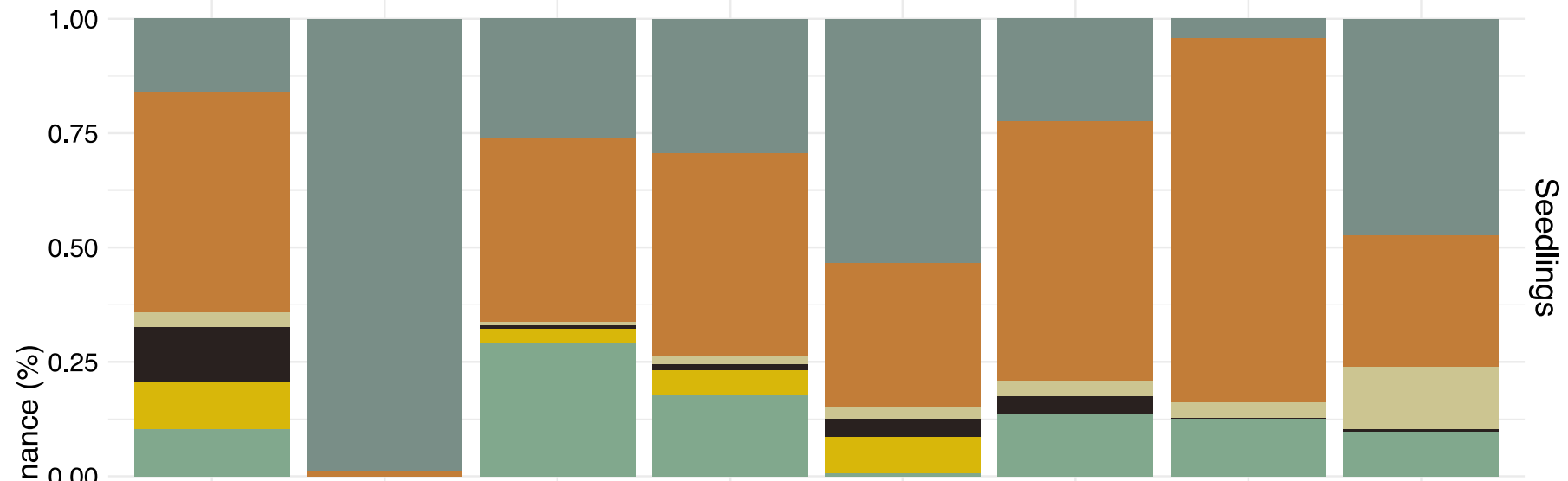
QUKE

Black oak

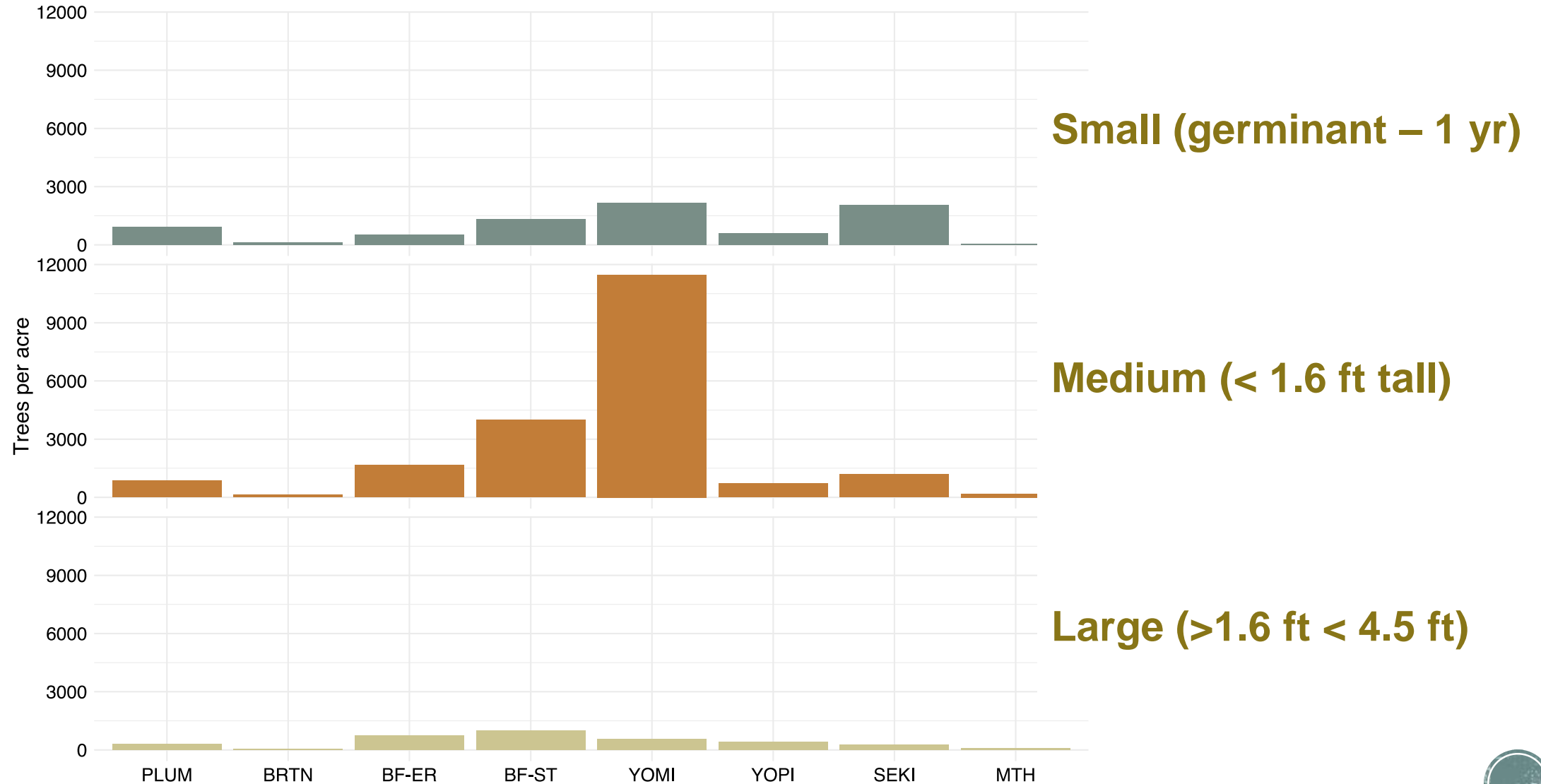
Quercus kelloggii



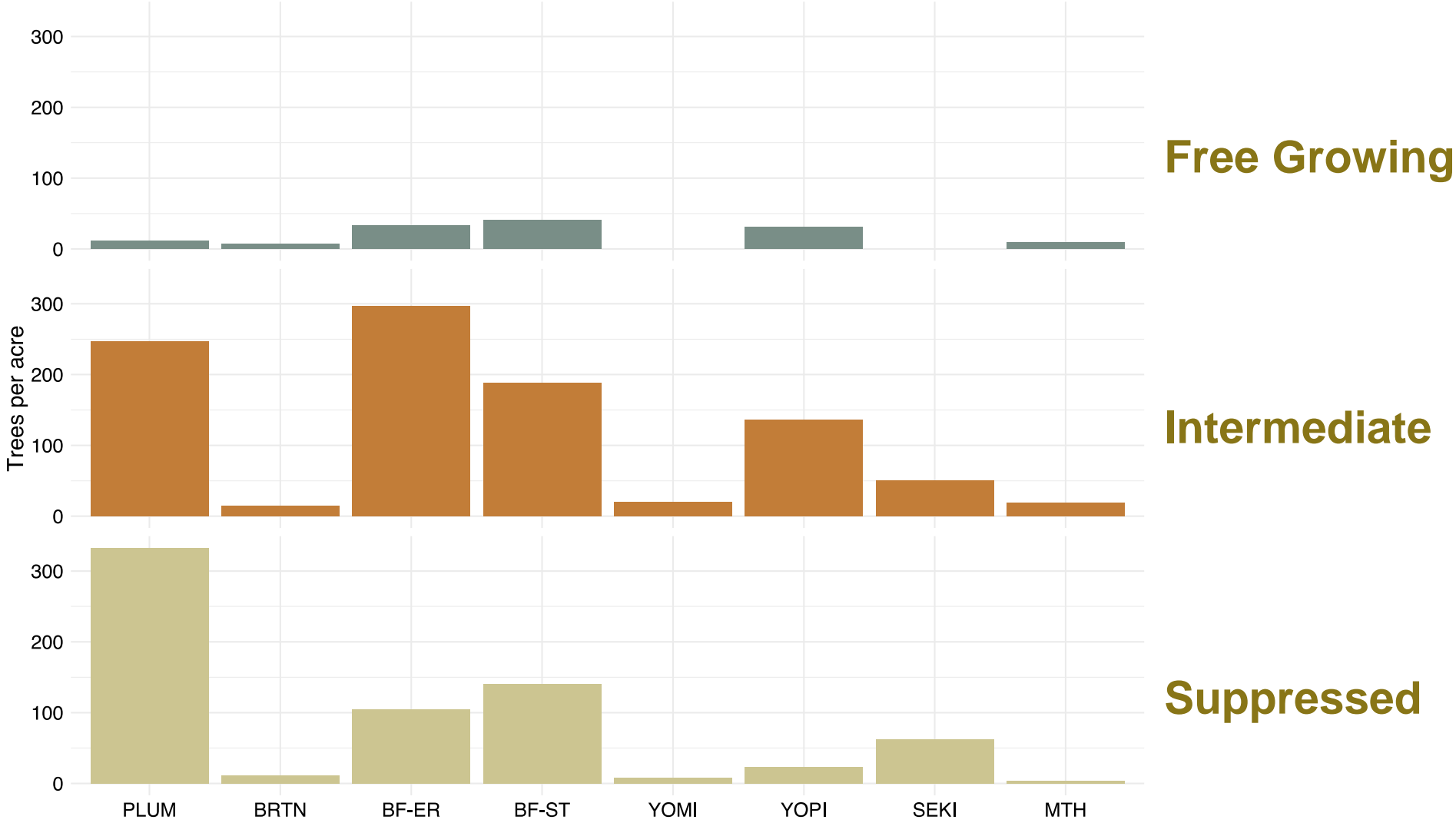




Seedlings by Size



Saplings by Growth Condition



Key Points

- Clearly a strong north to south gradient in tree mortality
- Clearly not a strong north to south gradient in density of seedlings and saplings >> management history!
- In both seedling and sapling categories shade tolerant species have greater abundance
- Due to high canopy closure majority of saplings classified as suppressed or intermediate >> what happens as canopy opens due to tree fall?



