

Project Background

- -Fire exclusion & 19th century logging led to unnaturally dense forests
- -High density leads to mortality: increased competition, increased transfer pests & pathogens

How does stand density influence mortality risk?

Is this relationship variable over larger spatial scales and longer time series?



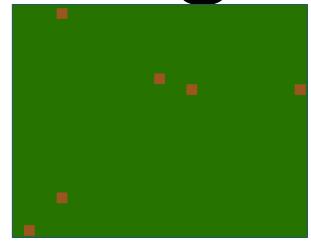
Remote Sensing

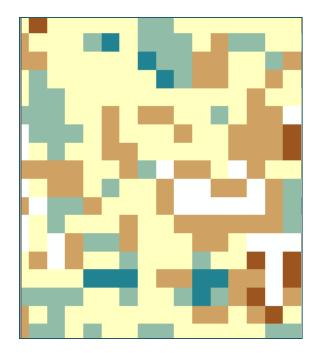


Mortality: Binary

Vegetation Indices

Stocking Level: Continuous



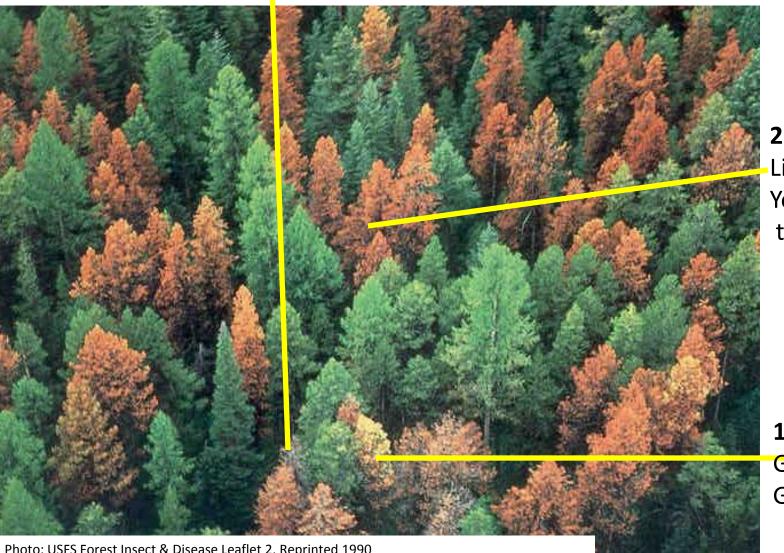


http://tahoe.usgs.gov/images/maps

Spectral Signature of Canopy Mortality

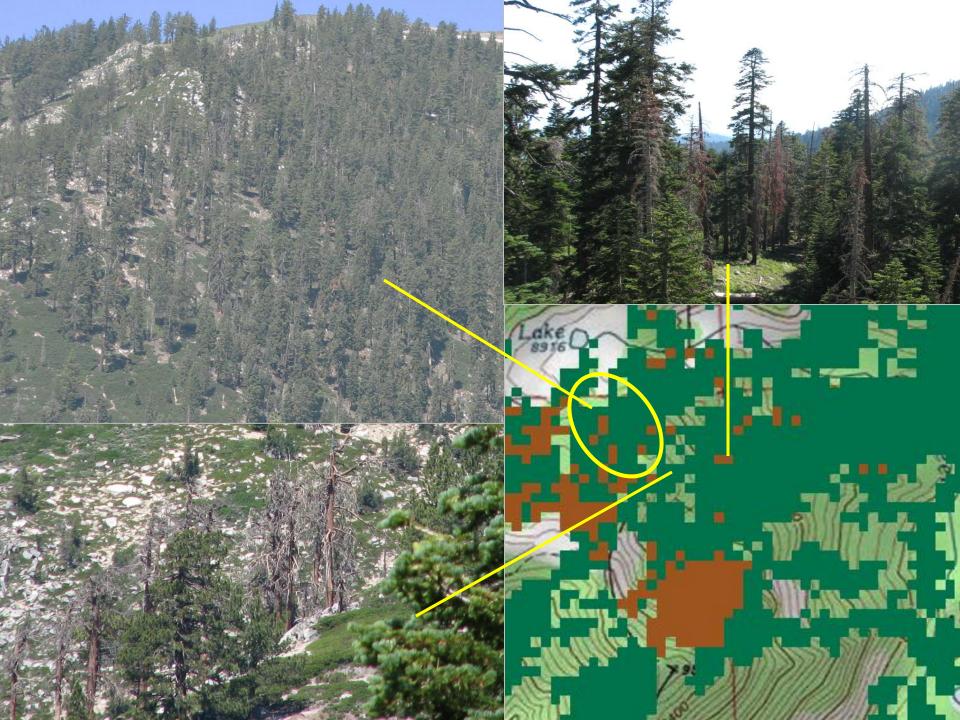
3. Gray Attack

Red to Needle Drop, exposing gray branches



2. Red Attack
Lime-Green/
Yellow
to Red

1. Green AttackGreen-Lime Green-Yellow



Defining Mortality

Different levels due to:

- -mortality/damage agent
- -outbreak v non-outbreak
- -spatial spread throughout 30m pixel

Spectral signatures we see are discrete steps in one mortality event.

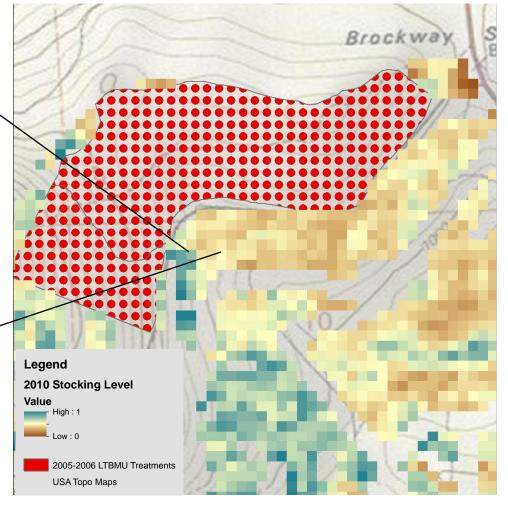
Did not use pixels showing canopy mortality events in previous four years.



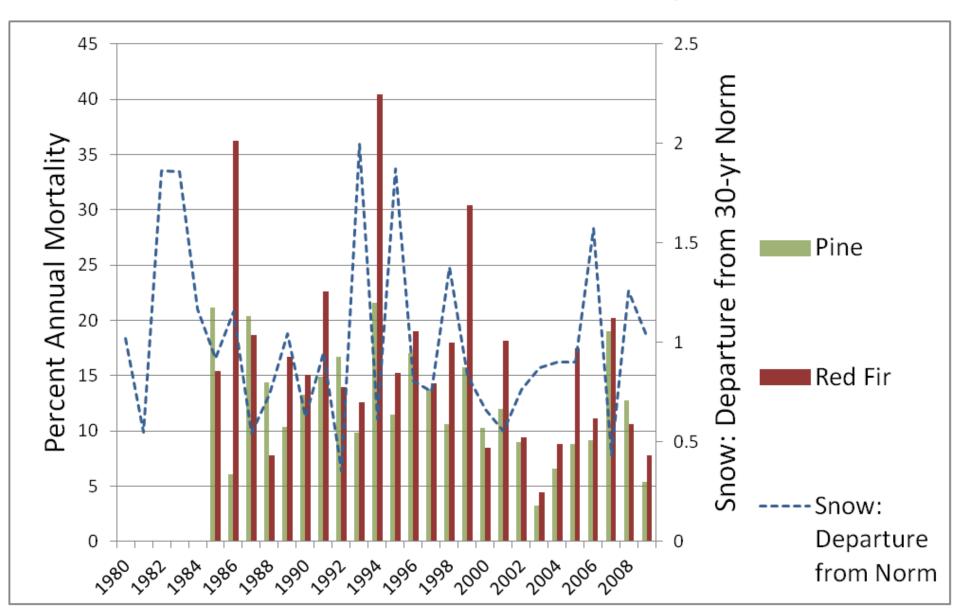
Stocking = .75

Stocking = .3

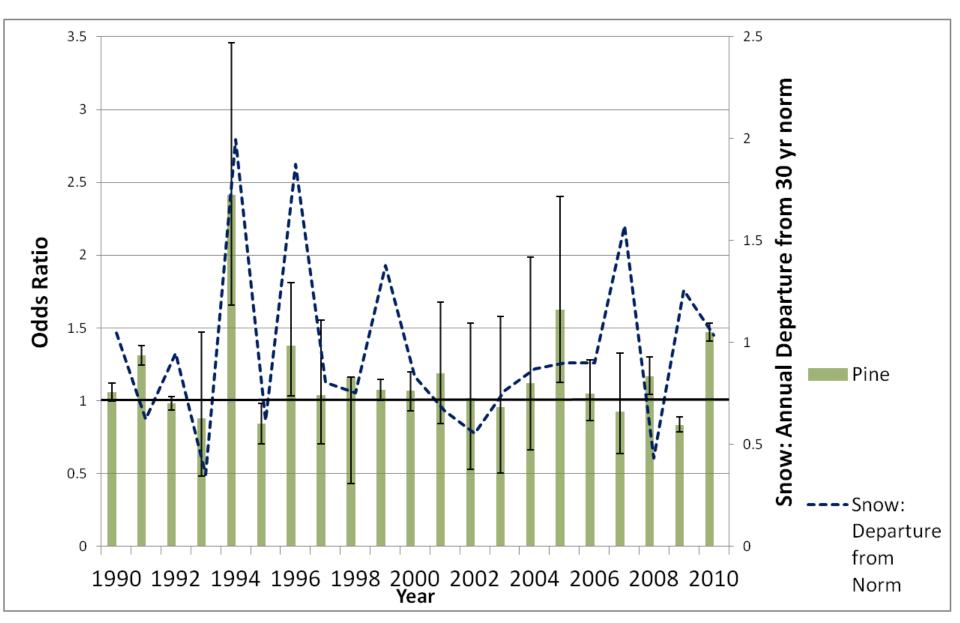
Stocking Level



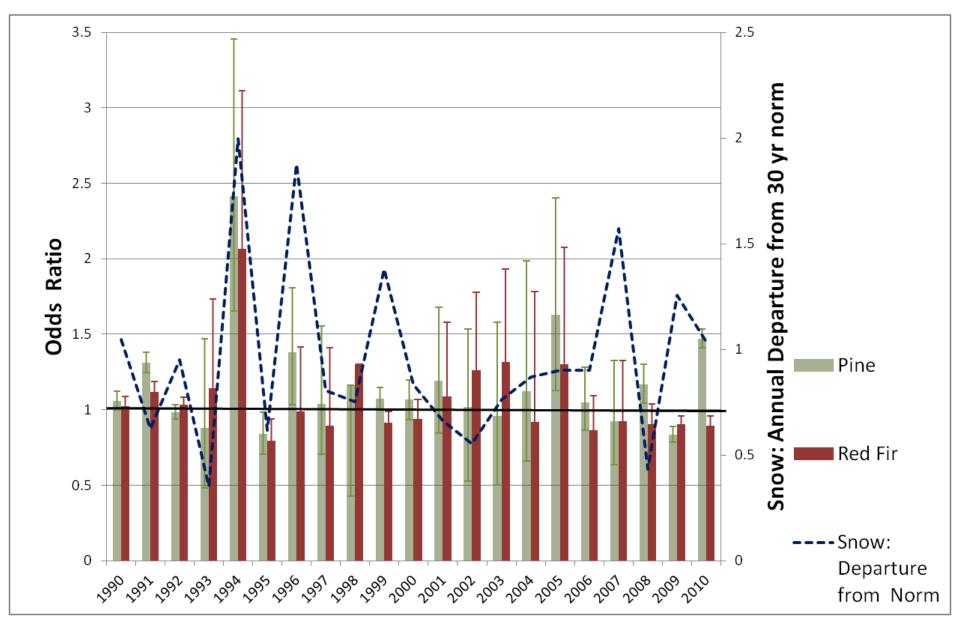
Climate & Tree Mortality Trends



Strength of Density Dependent Mortality



Strength of Density Dependent Mortality

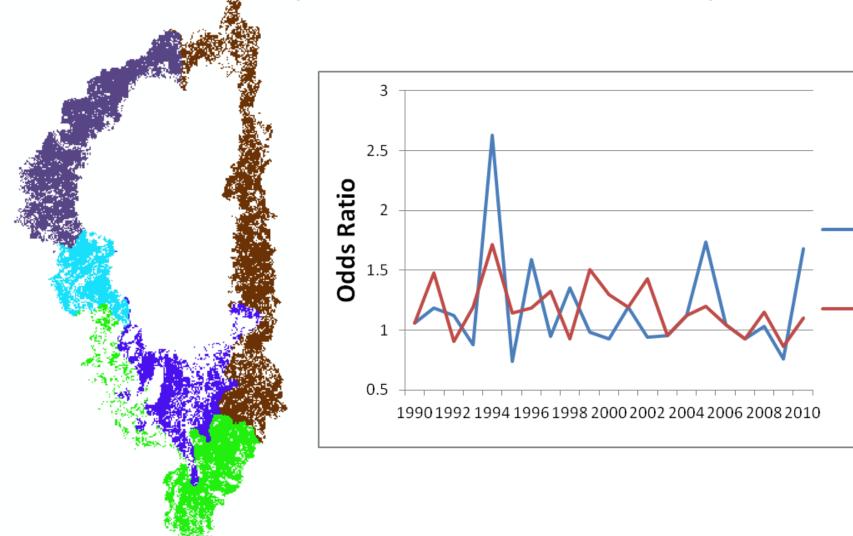


Finer-Scale Variation in Density Dependent Mortality

WestSide

EastSide Pines

Pines



How does stand density influence mortality risk?

On average, weakly increases risk of mortality

Is this relationship variable over larger spatial scales and longer time series?

Climate

Variable within and between drought periods

Forest Type

 Difference in magnitude between Pine and Red Fir

Role of Density Dependent Mortality •"Natural Thinning"

Controls on Mortality
•Bottom-up v. Top-down

