Forest Vulnerability

Project Brief

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Natural Resource Stewardship & Science
Climate Change Response Program

Climate, Trees, Pests, and Weeds: Change, Uncertainty, and Biotic Stressors at Canaveral National Seashore

Background

Climate change and nonnative tree pests and plants affect forest composition, structure, and function, and the coming decades will likely bring accelerating changes due to these multiple global change factors. We investigated potential forest change in response to climate, differences in projections of change among climate scenarios (uncertainty), and levels of nonnative biotic stressor (tree pests and invasive plants) at 121 national park units in the eastern U.S. (see Fisichelli et al. 2014 for the full article and the project brief for a synthesis). For Canaveral National Seashore, we provide here park-specific climate (Table 1) and tree habitat suitability projections (Table 2) for 2100 under two climate scenarios ("least change" and "major change"). These scenarios bracket a range of plausible future conditions based on greenhouse gas emissions and global climate model projections and facilitate assessment of uncertainty in future projections. We also report nonnative tree insects and diseases ("pests") with infestation areas that include the park (Table 3). Park-level nonnative vascular plant ("weeds") information is available from NPSpecies.

Adaptation to ongoing climate change requires revising existing strategies to meet traditional goals and will increasingly require revising goals and developing new strategies. Data presented here is intended to inform managers of potential future change (climate and forests) and exacerbating factors (nonnative species).

More Information

This project is part of ongoing work of the NPS Climate Change Response Program to support park adaptation to changing conditions (websites: for managers, for the public).

Source Publication

Fisichelli, N. A., S. R. Abella, M. P. Peters, and F. J. Krist Jr. 2014. Climate, trees, pests, and weeds: change, uncertainty, and biotic stressors in eastern U.S. national park forests. Forest Ecology and Management 327:31-39.

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Table 1. Baseline (1961-1990) and future (2070-2099) climates used in tree habitat suitability models for Canaveral National Seashore. Future projections for the two climate scenarios ("Least Change" and "Major Change") illustrate a plausible range of future conditions and are shown as departures from baseline values. The Least Change scenario includes a major decrease in future greenhouse gas emissions while the Major Change scenario is a continuation of historical increases in emissions. Climate data are averaged across a roughly 6200 mi^2 (16000 km^2) area centered on the park.

Climate Variable	Baseline (1961-1990)	Least Change (2070-2099)	Major Change (2070-2099)
mean annual temperature	21.4 °C (70.5 °F)	+1.4 °C (+2.6 °F)	+5.3 °C (+9.6 °F)
mean January temperature	14.4 °C (57.9 °F)	+1.2 °C (+2.1 °F)	+4.3 °C (+7.8 °F)
mean July temperature	27 °C (80.6 °F)	+1.9 °C (+3.5 °F)	+5.6 °C (+10.2 °F)
seasonality (July-January temp.)	12.6 °C (22.7 °F)	+0.7 °C (+1.3 °F)	+1.3 °C (+2.4 °F)
mean May-September temp.	26 °C (78.8 °F)	+1.6 °C (+2.9 °F)	+5.5 °C (+9.9 °F)
annual precipitation	1272 mm (50.1 in)	+11.5 %	+12.8 %
May-September precipitation	780 mm (30.7 in)	+17.6 %	+4.5 %

Table 2. Potential changes in habitat suitability (2100 compared with 1990) for tree species in Canaveral National Seashore. Species are grouped into decreasing, no change, increasing, mixed results, and new habitat groups based on change class designations for two future climate scenarios (the "least change" scenario represents strong cuts in greenhouse gas emissions and modest climatic changes and the "major change" scenario represents continued increasing greenhouse gas emissions and rapid warming). Change class designations are based on the ratio of future (2100) to baseline (1990) habitat suitability and baseline habitat values, e.g., for common species, large decrease is ≤ 0.5, small decrease is > 0.5 and ≤ 0.8, no change is > 0.8 and ≤ 1.2, small increase is > 1.2 and ≤ 2.0, and large increase is > 2.0. Note: table below uses finer change classes (n=8) than was used in the original article (n=3) to designate uncertainty in habitat projections. Habitat suitability models from the US Forest Service Climate Change Tree Atlas. Contact author for further details on change class definitions.

Decreases in Potential Habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Least Change	Major Change
Acer barbatum	Florida maple	large decrease	large decrease
Juniperus virginiana	eastern redcedar	large decrease	large decrease
Prunus serotina	black cherry	large decrease	large decrease

No Change in Potential Habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Least Change	Major Change
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	no change	no change
Gordonia lasianthus	loblolly-bay	no change	no change
Liquidambar styraciflua	sweetgum	no change	no change
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay	no change	no change
Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora	swamp tupelo	no change	no change
Persea borbonia	redbay	no change	no change
Pinus clausa	sand pine	no change	no change
Pinus taeda	loblolly pine	no change	no change
Taxodium distichum	baldcypress	no change	no change
Taxodium distichum var. nutans	pondcypress	no change	no change

Increases in Potential Habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Least Change	Major Change
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	large increase	small increase
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon	small increase	small increase
Pinus serotina	pond pine	small increase	small increase
Quercus incana	bluejack oak	large increase	large increase
Quercus laevis	turkey oak	small increase	small increase

Mixed Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Least Change	Major Change
Acer rubrum	red maple	no change	small decrease
Carya glabra	pignut hickory	small increase	no change
Fraxinus americana	white ash	no change	small decrease
Pinus elliottii	slash pine	no change	small increase
Pinus palustris	longleaf pine	small increase	no change
Quercus laurifolia	laurel oak	small increase	no change
Quercus nigra	water oak	small increase	no change
Quercus virginiana	live oak	small increase	no change

New Potential Habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Least Change	Major Change
Quercus stellata	post oak	new entry	new entry

Table 3. Nonnative tree insects and diseases ("tree pests") with infestation areas that include Canaveral National Seashore. Detection scale is the finest spatial scale at which infestation data were available for the park area. Data derived from the US Forest Service Alien Forest Pest Explorer (AFPE) Database.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Detection Scale
Aonidiella aurantii	California red scale	state
Blastopsylla occidentalis	eucalyptus psyllid	state
Carulaspis juniperi	juniper scale	state
Cryphonectria parasitica	chestnut blight	state
Cyrtepistomus castaneus	Asiatic oak weevil	state
Diaspidiotus perniciosus	San Jose scale	state
Eulecanium cerasorum	calico scale	state
Glycaspis brimblecombei	red gum lerp psyllid	state
Homadaula anisocentra	mimosa webworm	state
Icerya purchasi	cottony cushion scale	county
Kaliofenusa ulmi	elm leafminer	state
Lepidosaphes ulmi	oystershell scale	state
Maconellicoccus hirsutus	pink hibiscus mealybug	county
Ophiostoma novo-ulmi	Dutch elm disease	state
Otiorhynchus ovatus	strawberry root weevil	state
Phytophthora cinnamomi	littleleaf disease / phytophthora root rot	state
Pseudaonidia duplex	camphor scale	county
Raffaelea spp.	laurel wilt	county
Scolytus multistriatus	smaller European elm bark beetle	state
Xanthogaleruca luteola	elm leafbeetle	state