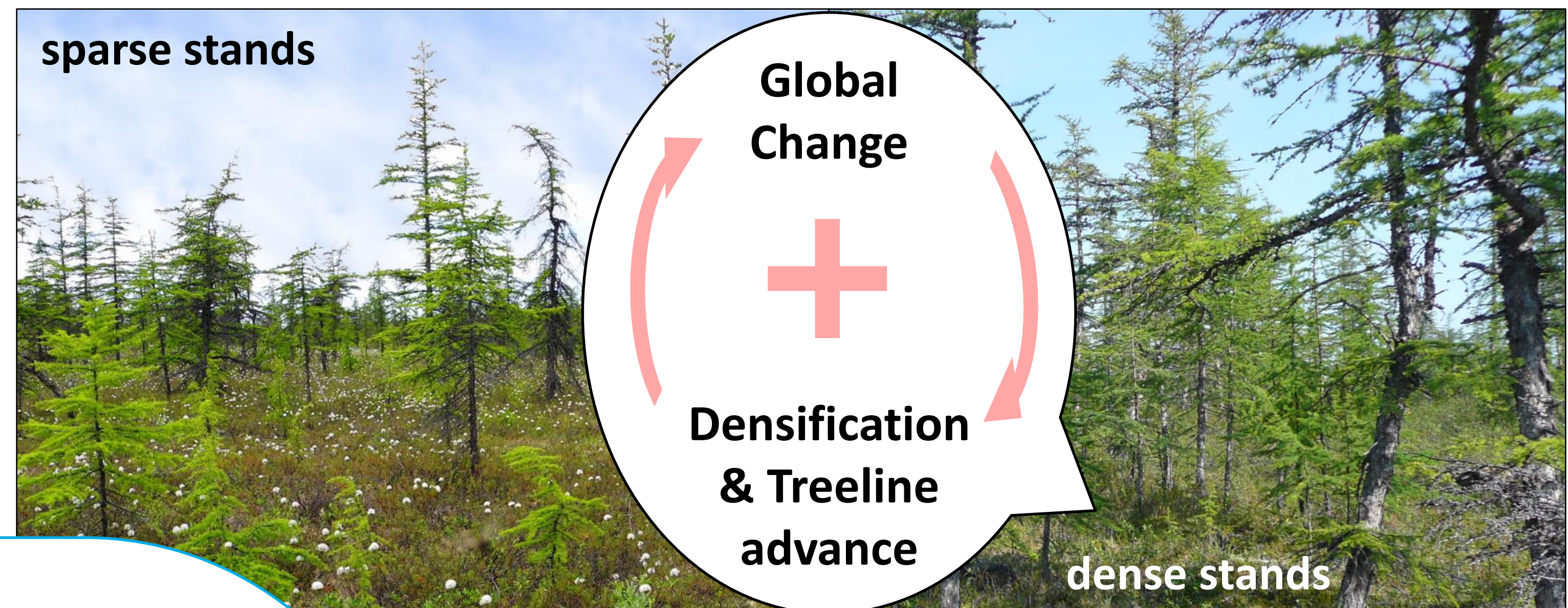




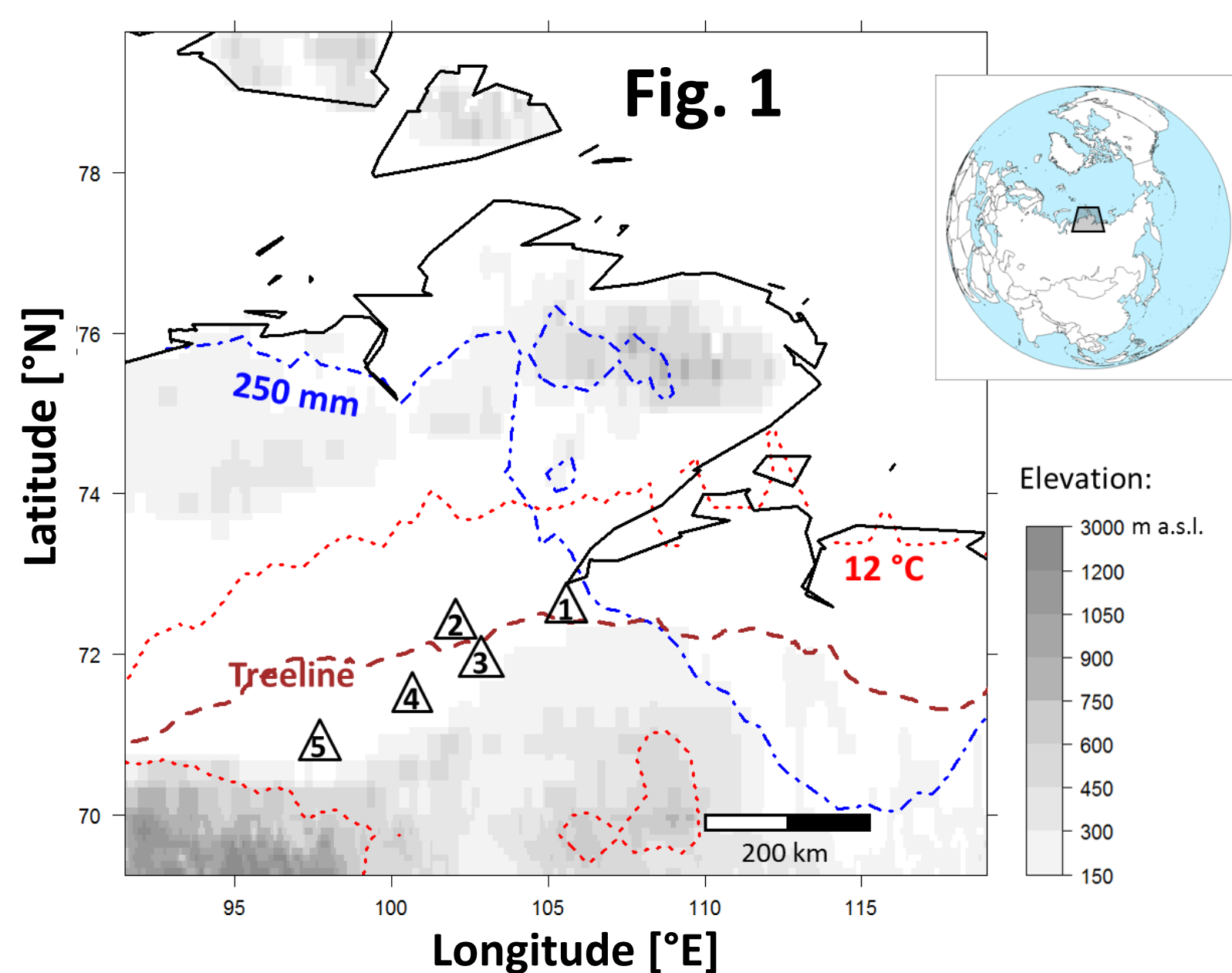
# Time-lagged response of siberian treeline forests revealed by individual-based modelling

## Why treeline research?

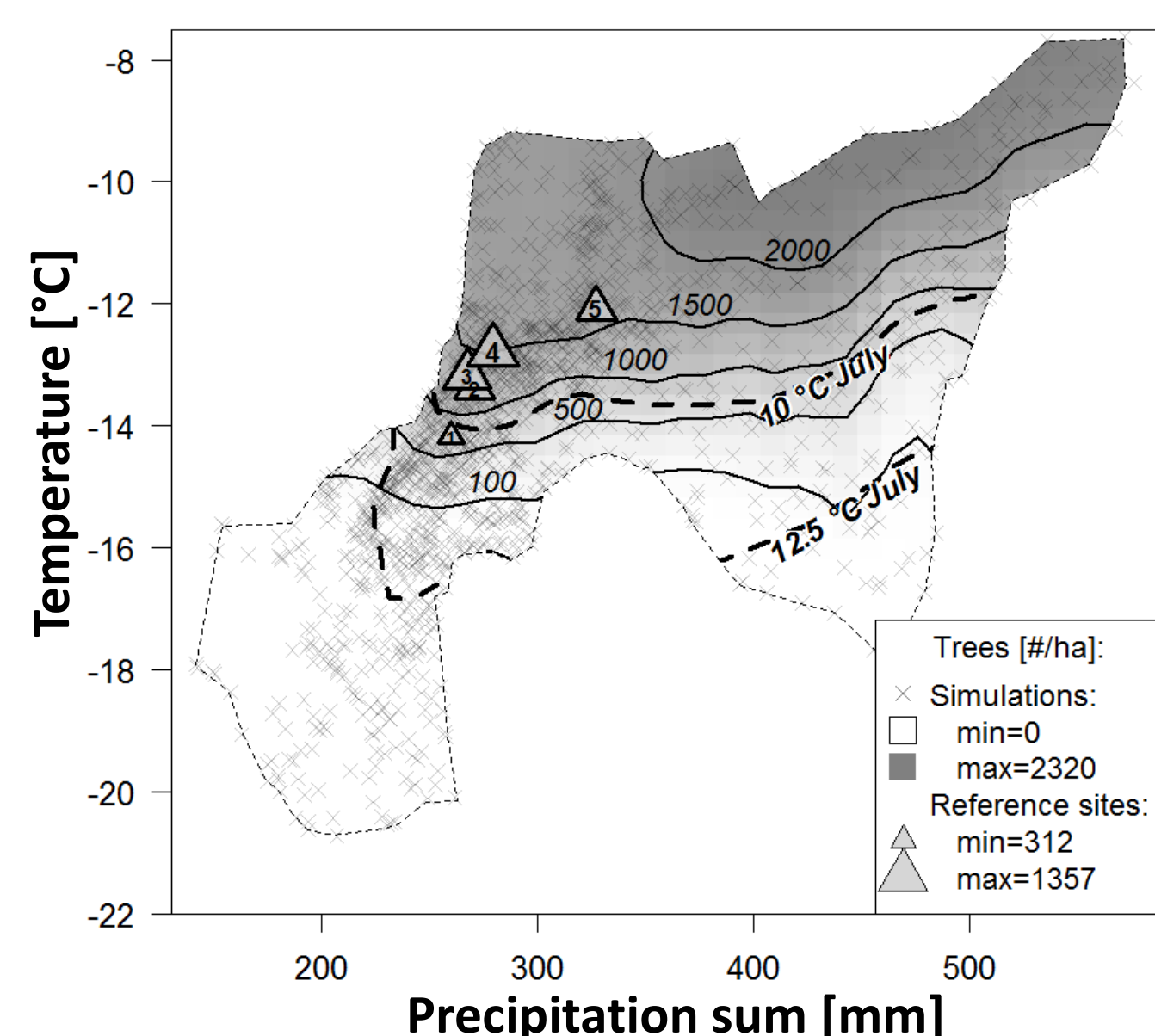
- **global change** forces arctic treelines towards dramatic changes
- warming leads to **densification** and to **northwards treeline advance** of tree stands
- triggered **albedo reduction** increase local temperatures which might **feedback globally**



## Regional-scale simulations



- **simulating tree stands with modern climate** at the Taymyr Peninsula (64–80° N, 92–119° E)



- a simulated **treeline area with open stands** formed between 10-12.5 °C July isotherm

## Questions

However, it remains **unclear**:

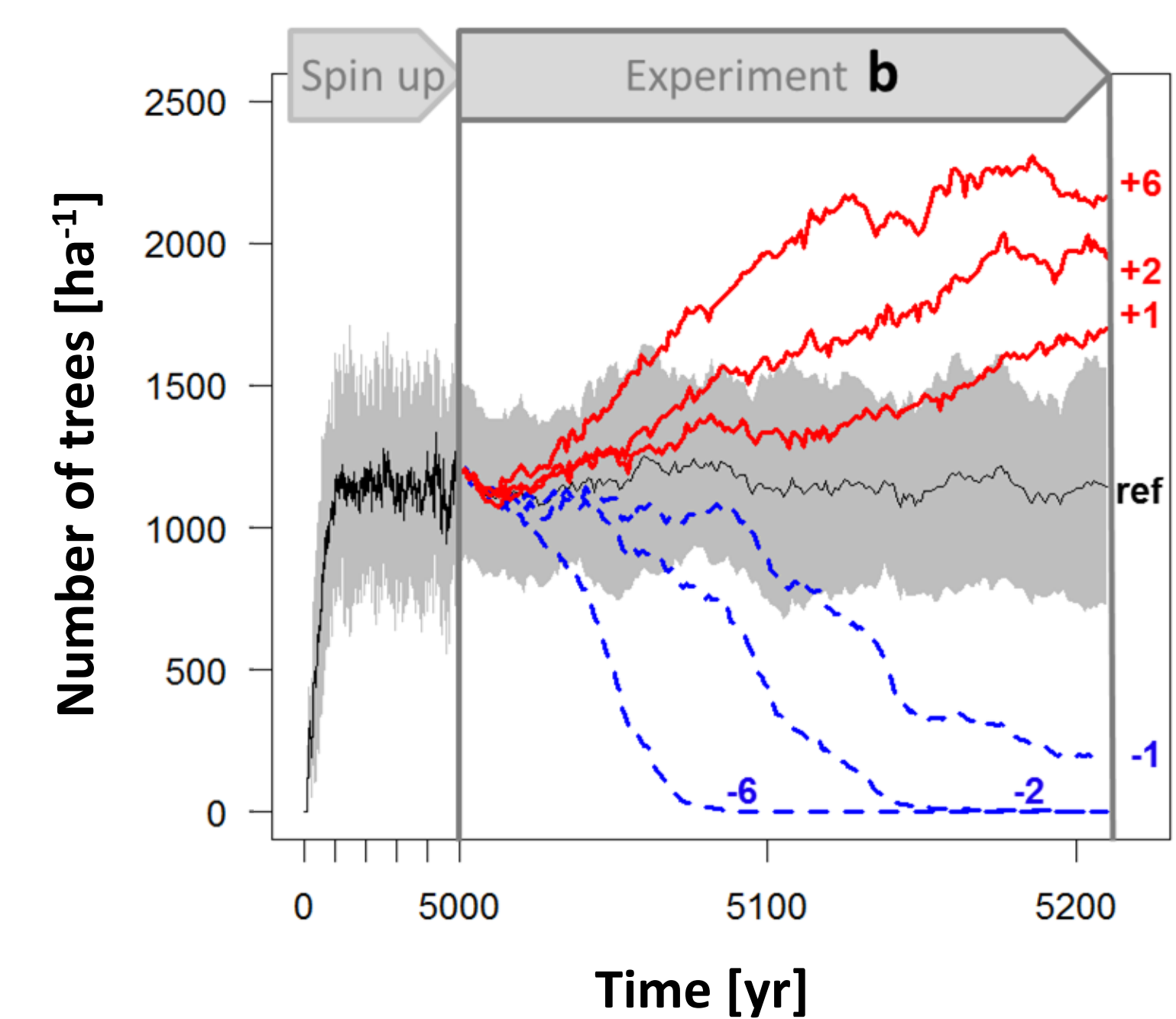
- how fast these changes have and will occur (**time-lag effects**)?
- which are the spatial patterns of treeline recruitment and spread (**migration patterns**)?

## Conclusions

- the newly-developed model **LAVESI** captures reliably the **dynamics of the Siberian latitudinal treeline**
- after a first establishment **open tree stands will rapidly densify and advance into former tundra areas with a time-lag of decades**

## Treeline responses to temperature change

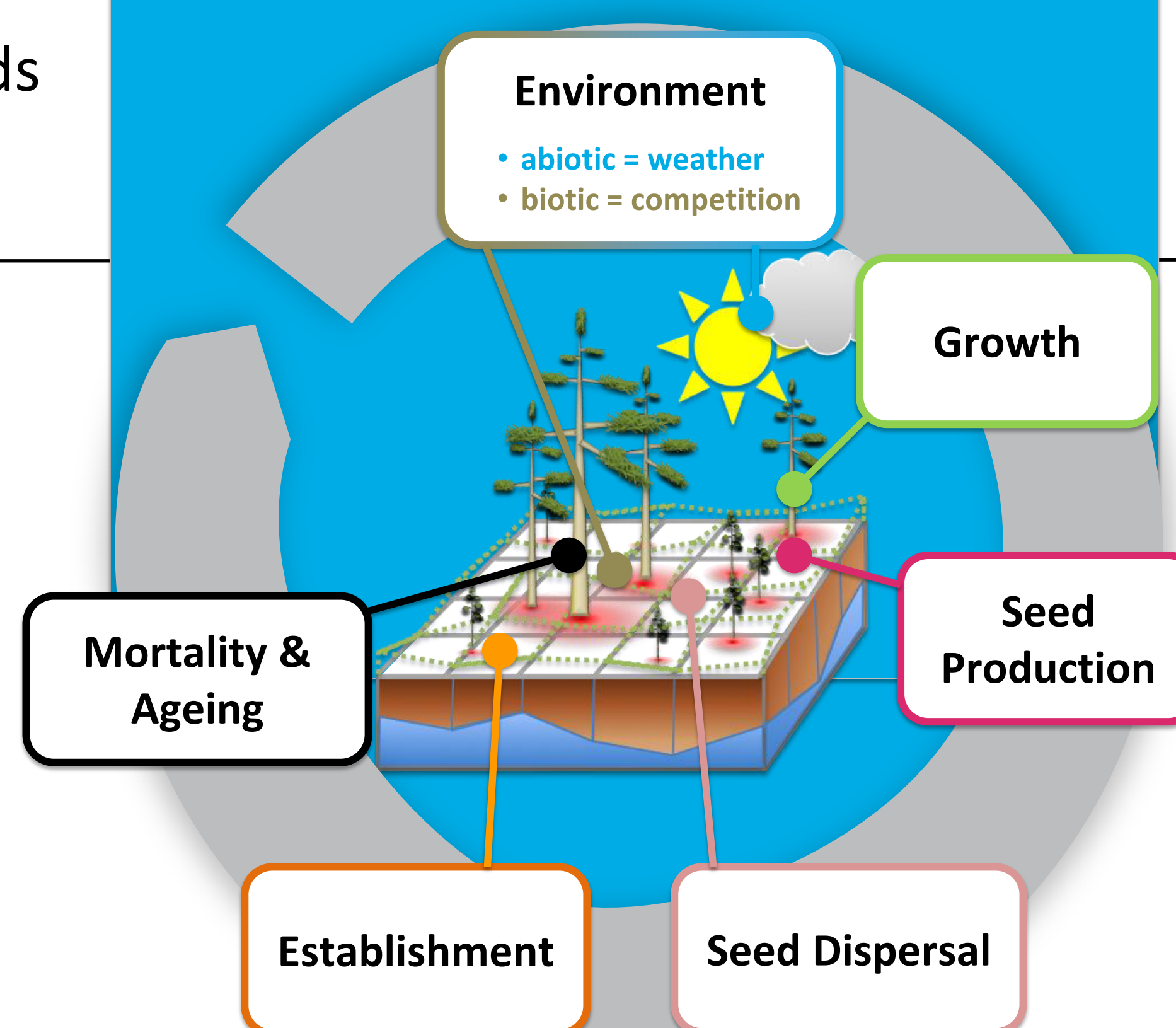
- **simulations** to test effect of up to 6 °C, **warmer and cooler climates** on treeline populations



- **warming** caused populations to **densify but with a time-lag of decades**
- **cooling** triggers **die-back of populations** stronger than equal warming

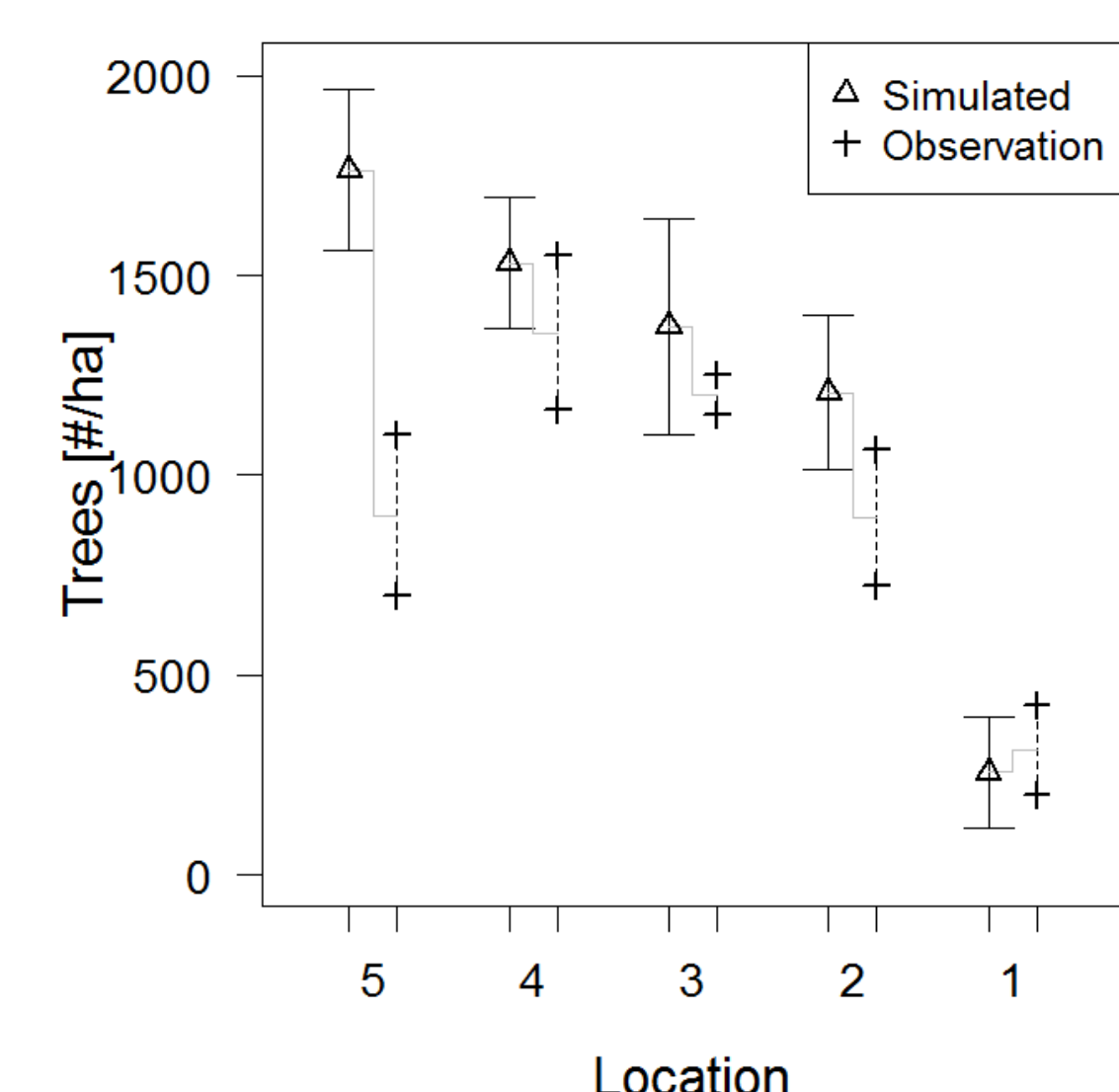
## Building the model - LAVESI - LARix VEgetation Simulator

- we **parameterized** the full life-cycle of larches to observed patterns at visited tree stands in northern Siberia (Fig. 1)
  - processes depend on **temperature, precipitation and competition**
  - **seed dispersal is spatially explicit**
  - **all individuals** from seeds to mature trees are **handled individually**



A simulated year in LAVESI

- **validation** to field observations



- simulated populations **generally match**, but **overestimated in warm areas**