

# Emerging climate risks and vulnerability of EU forests

*Alessandro Cescatti*

*Giovanni Forzieri, Marco Girarello, Guido Ceccherini, Ramdane Alkama, Agata Elia, Samuele Capobianco, Matteo Piccardi, Mark Pickering, Luca Caporaso*

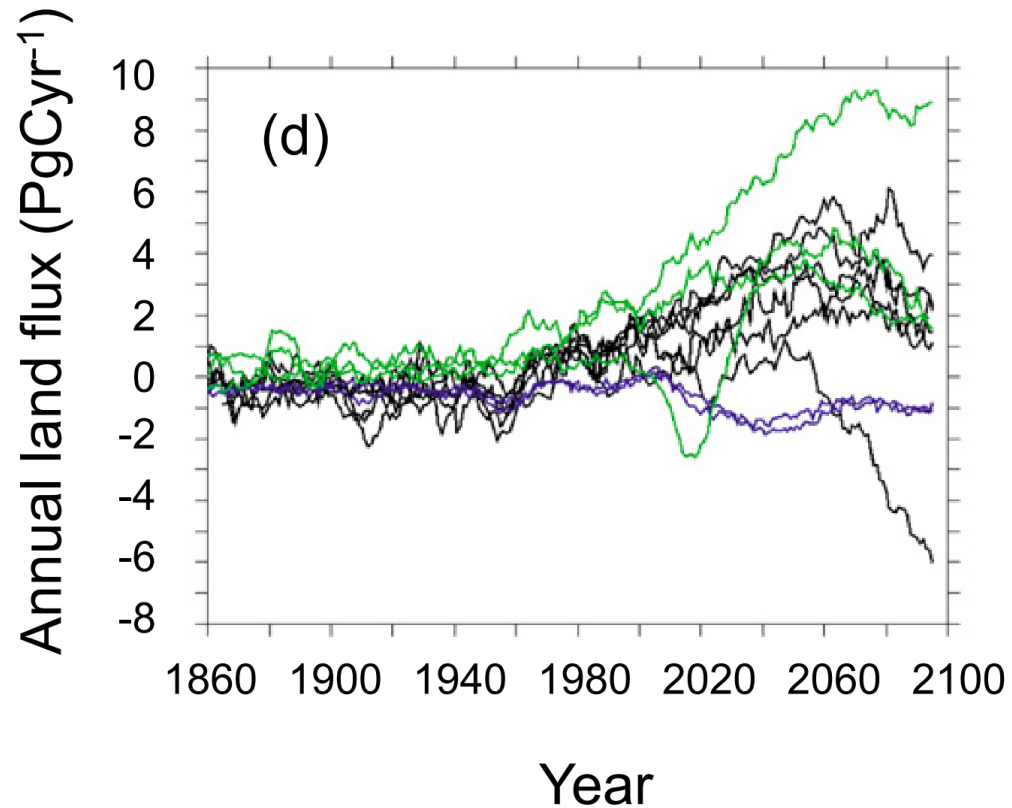
Joint Research Centre

*11, May 2022*



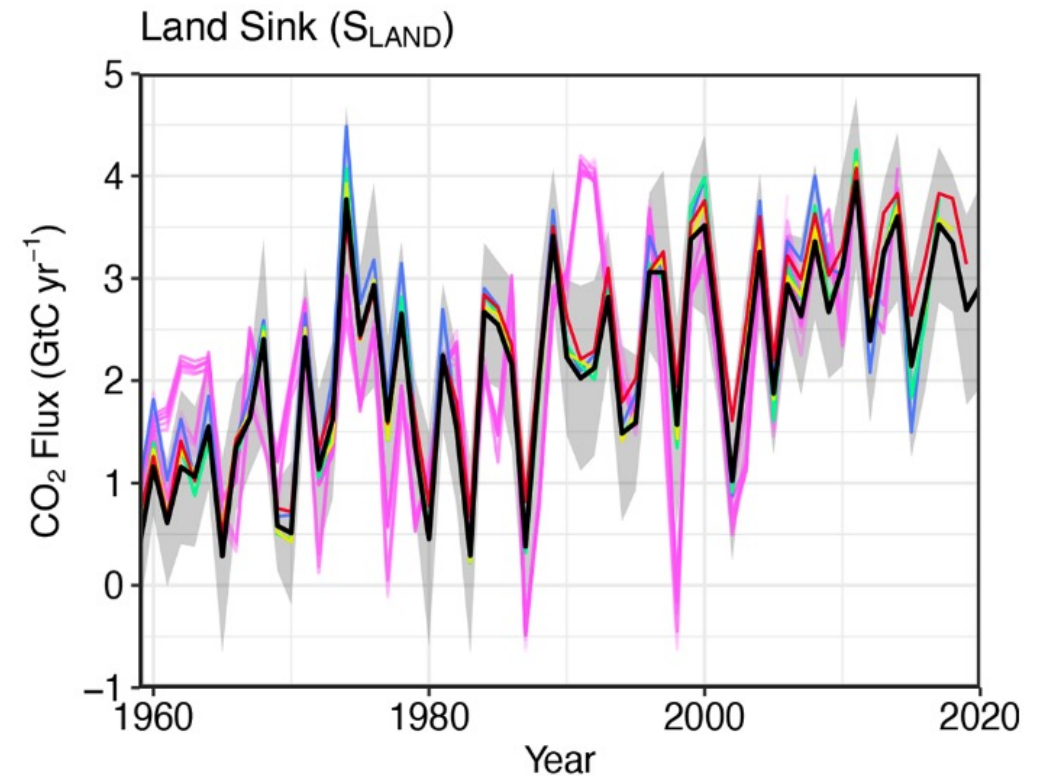
# The uncertain trajectory of the terrestrial C sink

CMIP5



Friedlingstein et al., 2014

GCP 2021



Friedlingstein et al., 2022, ESSD

# What is driving the saturation of the land sink?

Decline in photosynthesis related to weakening CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effects?

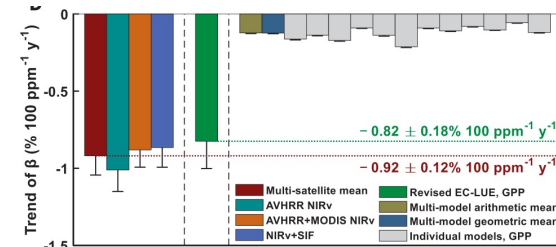
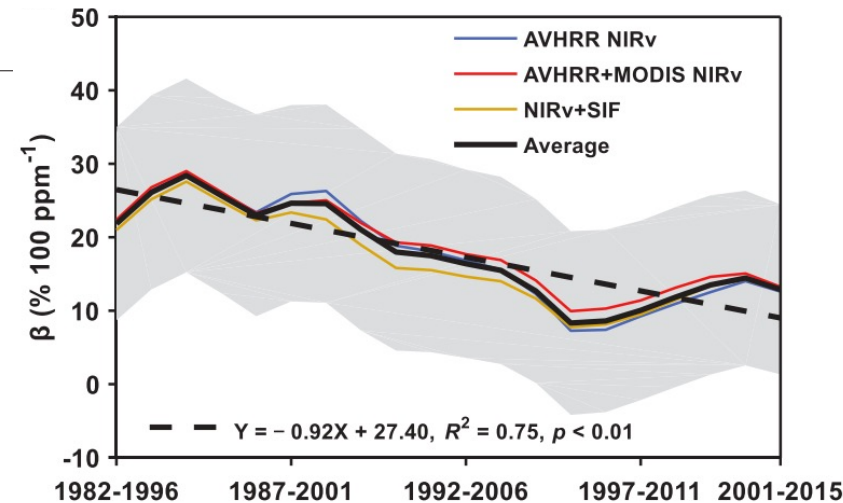
## RESEARCH

### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

## Recent global decline of CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effects on vegetation photosynthesis

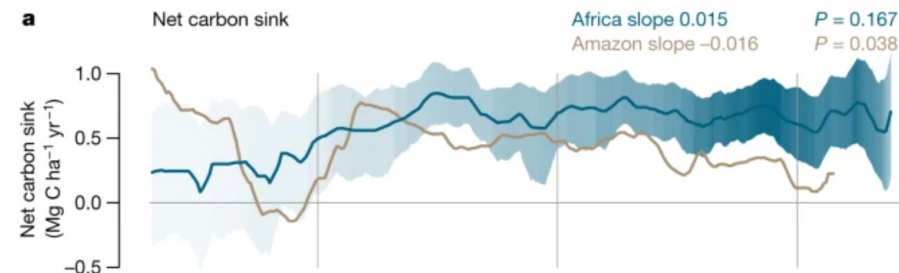
Songhan Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yongguang Zhang<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Weimin Ju<sup>1,2</sup>, Jing M. Chen<sup>1,4</sup>, Philippe Ciais<sup>5</sup>, Alessandro Cescatti<sup>6</sup>, Jordi Sardans<sup>7,8</sup>, Ivan A. Janssens<sup>9</sup>, Mousong Wu<sup>1,2</sup>, Joseph A. Berry<sup>10</sup>,



Or increasing in disturbance/mortality/respiration?

Long term decline of the C sink in amazon linked to increase in tree mortality

Fig. 1: Long-term carbon dynamics of structurally intact old-growth tropical forests in Africa and Amazonia.

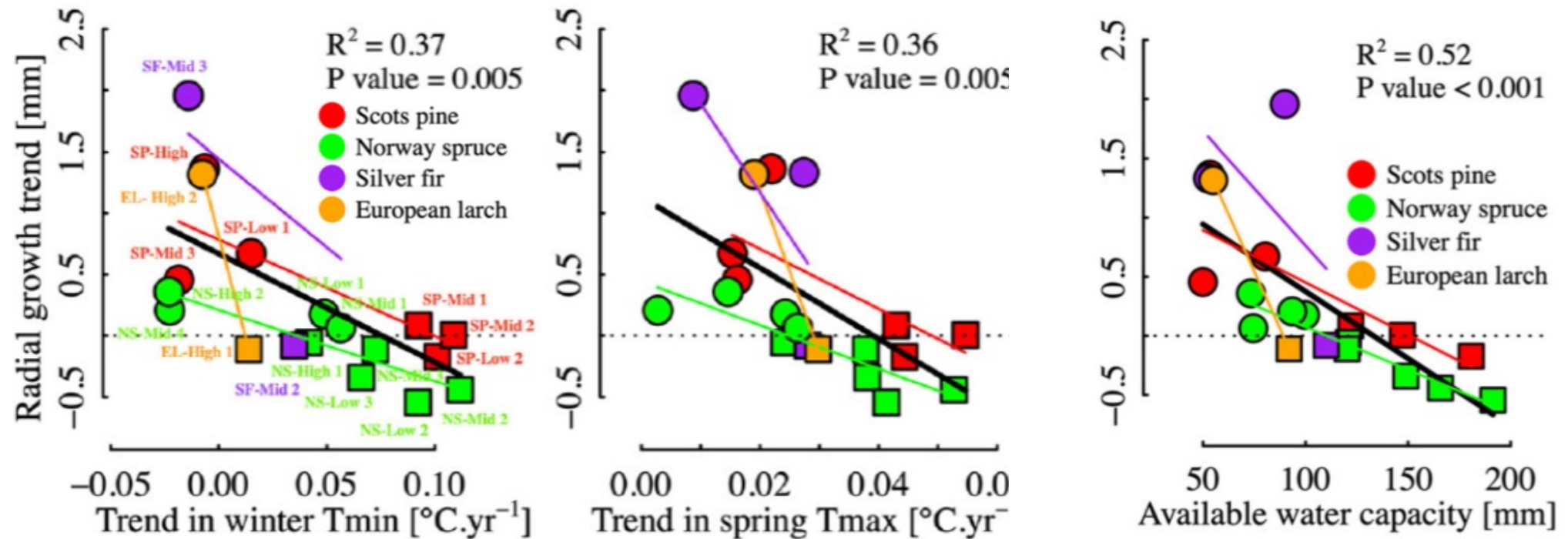


Or both?



# Emerging signals from National Forest Inventories

France and Austria: Negative impact of winter and spring warming on the tree growth rate



# Tree ring networks

780,000 ring width measurements

5800 trees

324 sampling sites

declining trend of beech growth rate in  
the last decades

communications  
biology

ARTICLE

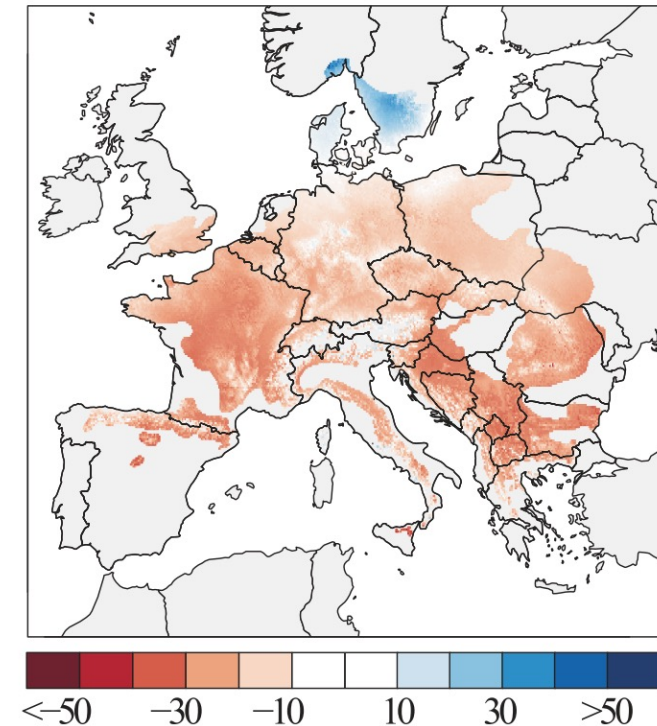
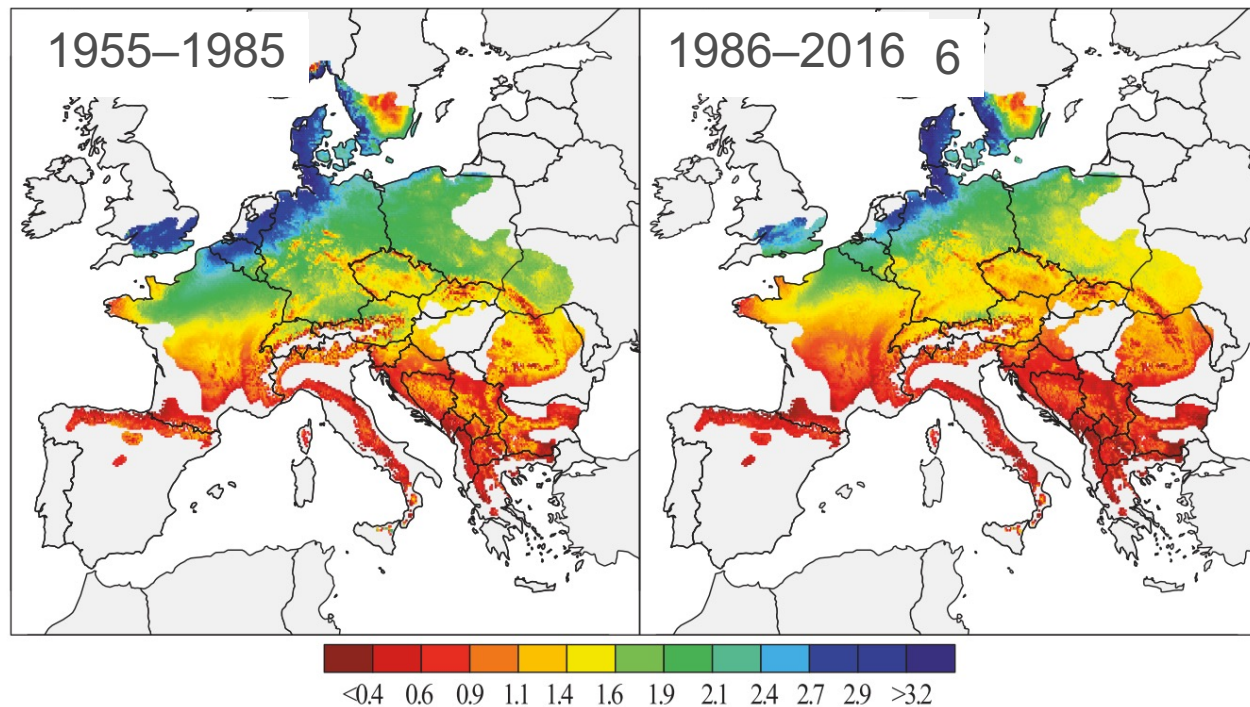
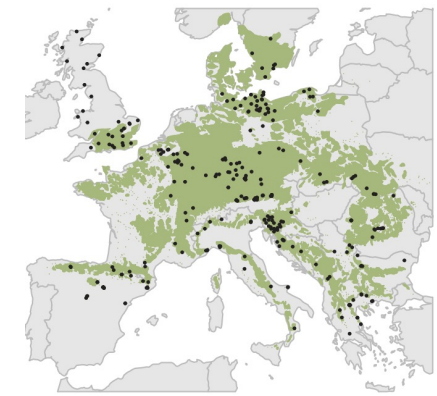
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-022-03107-3>

OPEN


Climate-change-driven growth decline of European  
beech forests

Edurne Martinez del Castillo<sup>1✉</sup>, Christian S. Zang<sup>2</sup>, Allan Buras<sup>3</sup>, Andrew Hacket-Pain<sup>4</sup>, Jan Esper<sup>1,5</sup>,  
Roberto Serrano-Notivol<sup>6</sup>, Claudia Hartl<sup>7</sup>, Robert Weigel<sup>8</sup>, Stefan Klesse<sup>9</sup>, Victor Resco de Dios<sup>10,11</sup>

Check for updates



European forest beech forests: growth rate in basal area

Relative change in growth rate 

# Observation-driven modelling of forest vulnerability

## Disturbance databases

Forest fires  
EFFIS  
(~15000)



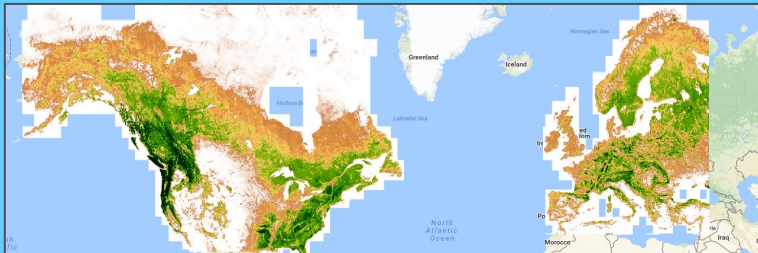
Insect outbreaks  
IDS-USDA  
(~42000)



Windthrows  
FORWIND  
(~80000)



## Biomass dynamics

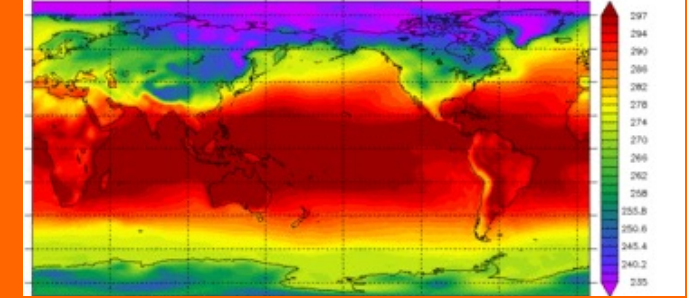


Vulnerability functions  
**Random forest regression**

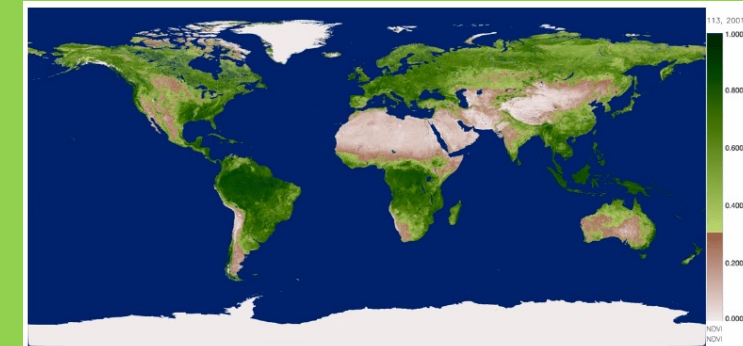
Relative  
biomass loss

$$BL_{rel} = V_{i,j}(C_1, \dots, C_H, S_1, \dots, S_K)$$

## Climate indicators

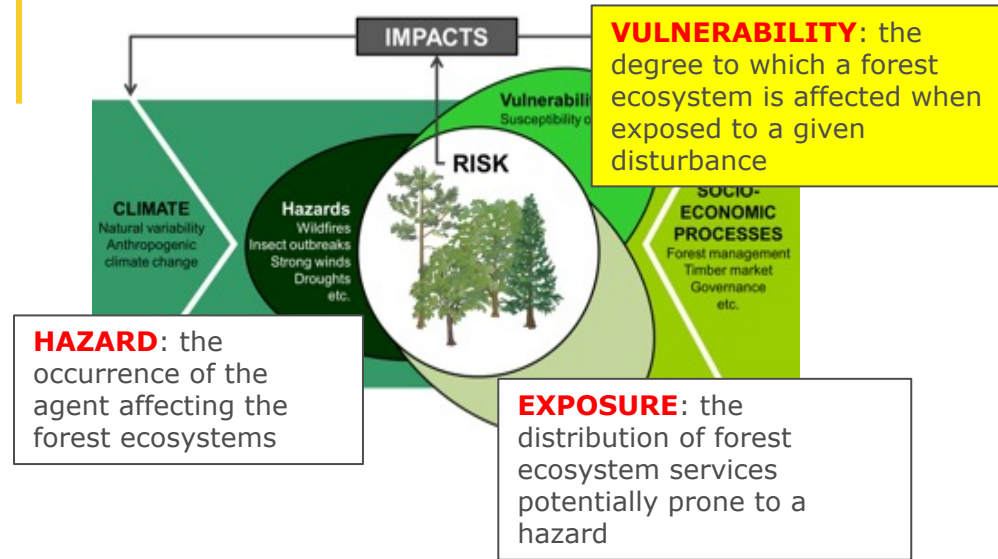


## Forest and landscape indicators





# Trends in climate risks for EU forests



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### Emergent vulnerability to climate-driven disturbances in European forests

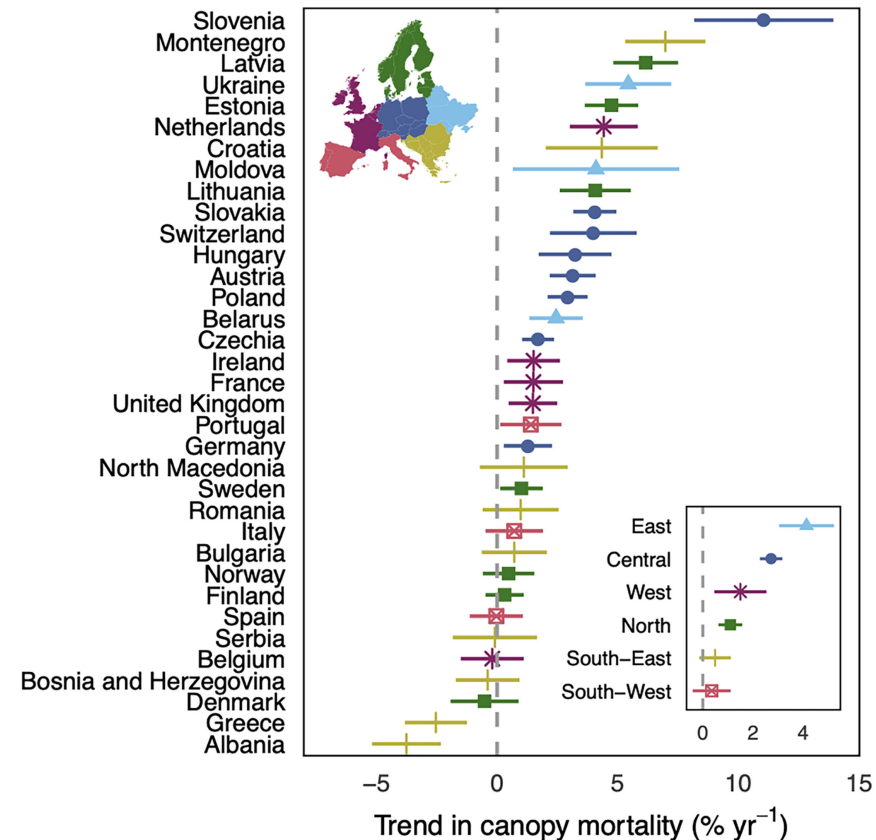
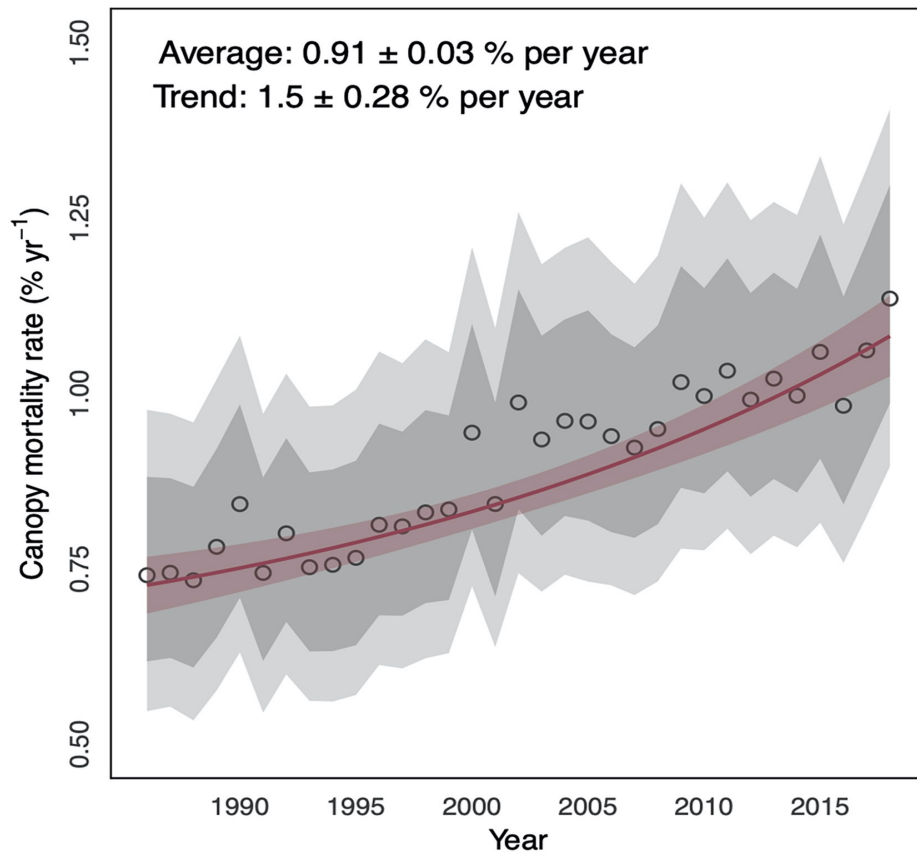
Giovanni Forzieri , Marco Girardello, Guido Ceccherini, Jonathan Spinoni, Luc Feyen, Henrik Hartmann, Pieter S. A. Beck, Gustau Camps-Valls, Gherardo Chirici, Achille Mauri & Alessandro Cescatti

*Nature Communications* 12, Article number: 1081 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

12k Accesses | 19 Citations | 248 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

# Increasing trend in EU forest canopy mortality

Sharp increasing trend in canopy mortality from 1985 to 2018 in Europe

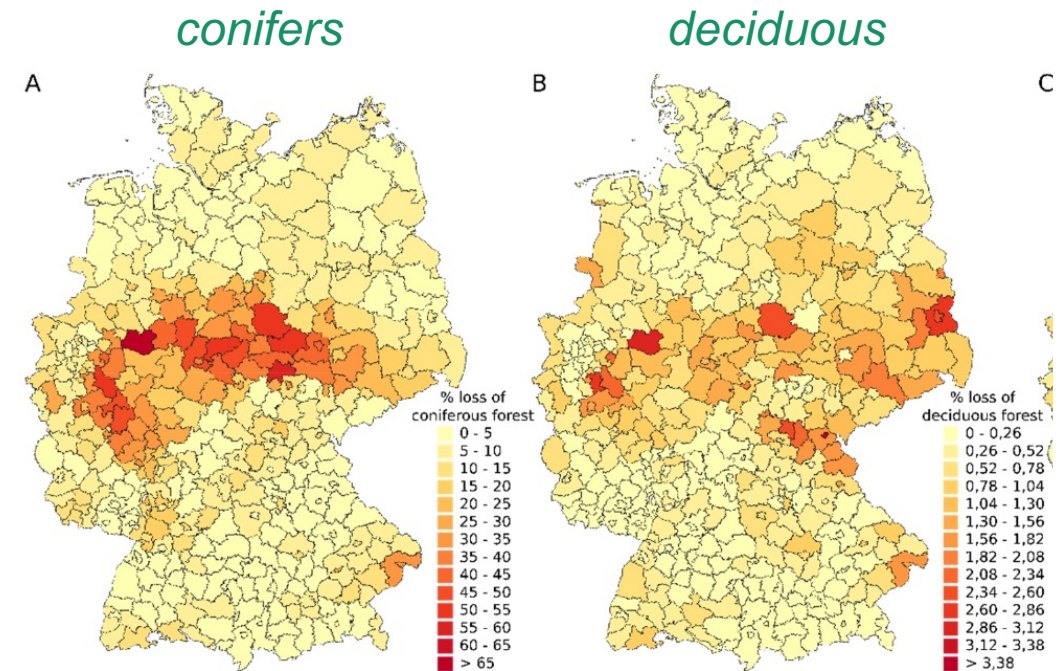




# Bark beetle outbreaks in central EU



Tree cover loss of 501,000 ha for Germany since 2018  
@check % of forest area of Germany



Thonfeld F. et al. 2021 Remote sensing

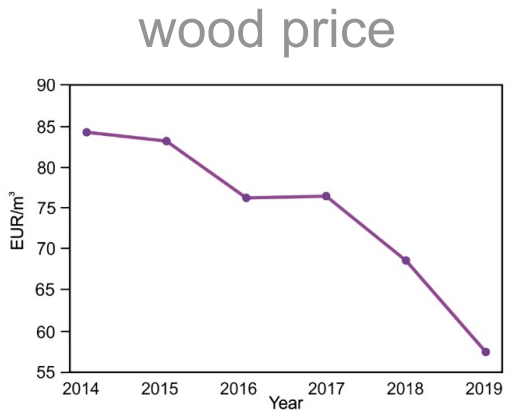
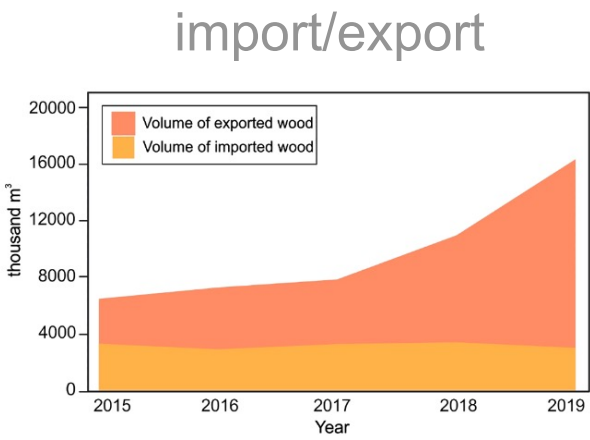
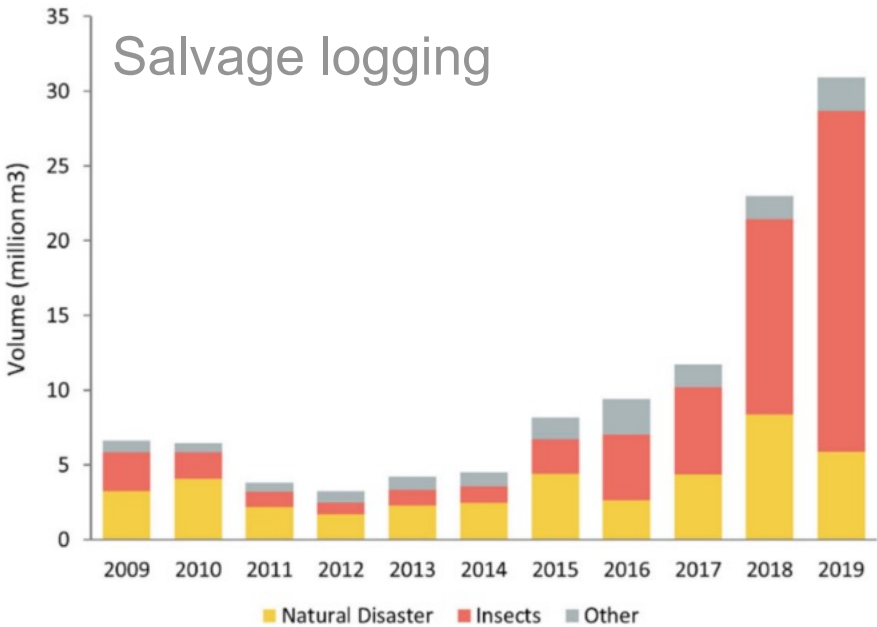
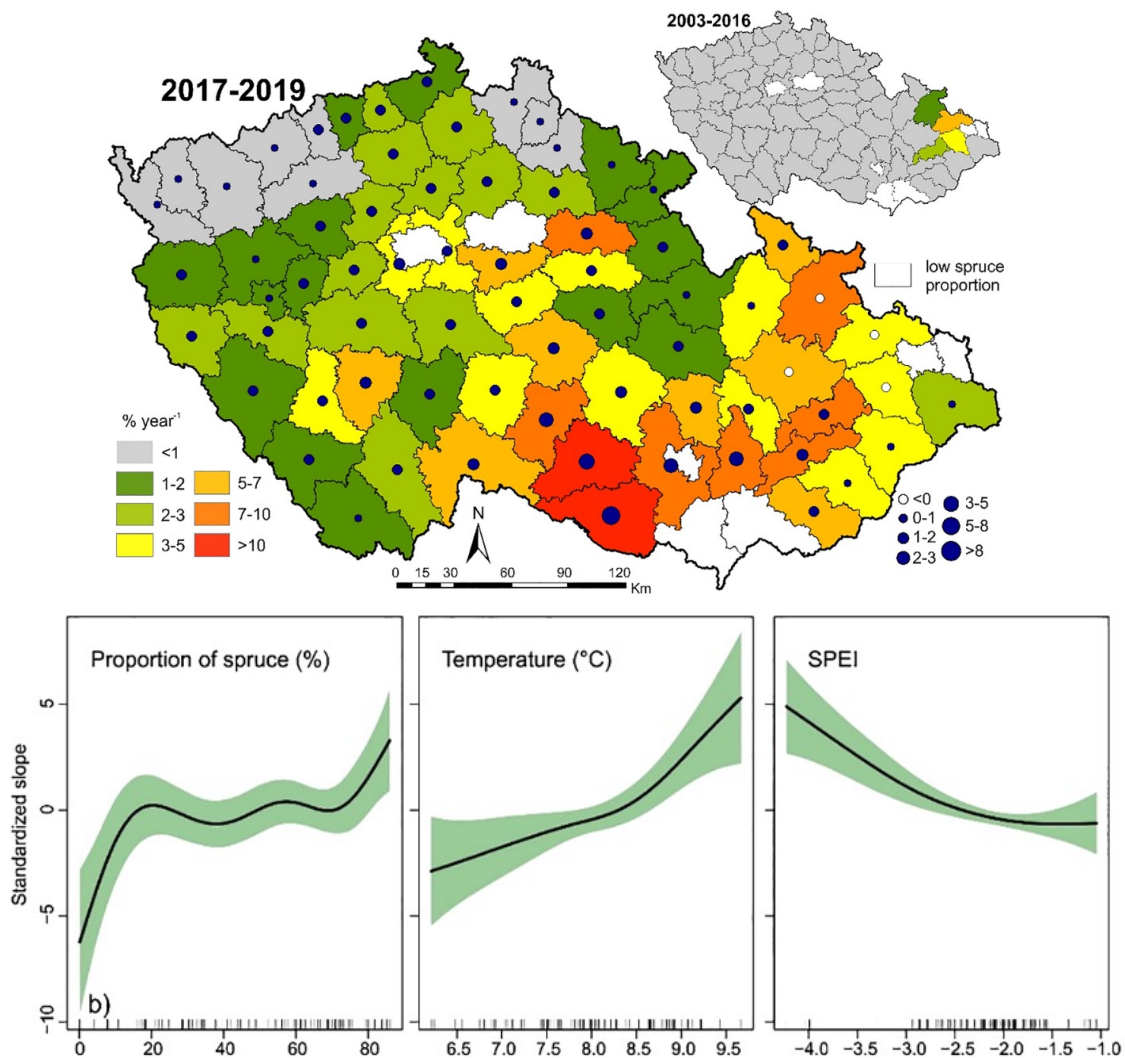
# Devastating outbreak of bark beetles in the Czech Republic: Drivers, impacts, and management implications

T. Hlásny<sup>a,\*</sup>, S. Zimová<sup>a</sup>, K. Merganičová<sup>a</sup>, P. Štěpánek<sup>b</sup>, R. Modlinger<sup>a</sup>, M. Turčáni<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech Republic

<sup>b</sup> Global Change Research Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

Forest Ecology and Mana



# The way forward

- Advanced the monitoring of forest disturbances

EU observatory on deforestation and forest degradation

- Develop tools to support forest adaptation policies

foster model-data fusion for policy support

- Improve the representation of disturbance and mortality in vegetation models

enhance cooperation with modelling community





## Environment

[Home](#) > [Strategy](#) > [Forest strategy](#)

### New EU forest strategy for 2030

To improve the quantity and quality of EU forests

Support better  
availability and quality  
of information on  
forests and supply  
chains

- Establish an EU Observatory on Deforestation and Forest Degradation to monitor changes in the world's forest cover and give public bodies, consumers and businesses better access to data about supply chains
- Explore strengthened use of the Copernicus satellite system for forest monitoring.



...on the basis of improved **Copernicus products**, other **remote-sensing data** and **ground-based monitoring**, strengthen the existing **monitoring of climate effects** and other **natural or human-induced disturbances** on forests...

# Assessment of natural hazards on EU forests

- European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)
- Collection of spatial data on natural disturbances (WindFor, DEFID2)

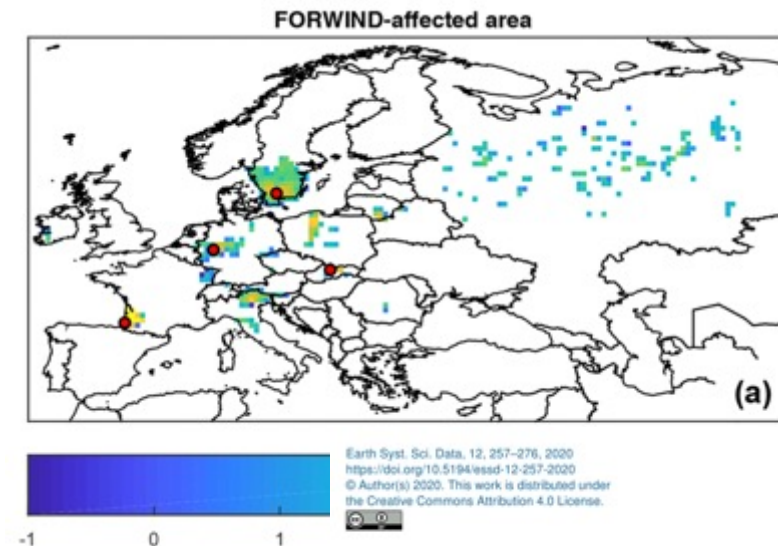


## Welcome to EFFIS

The European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS) supports the services in charge of the protection of forests against fires in the EU and neighbor countries and provides the European Commission services and the European Parliament with updated and reliable information on wildland fires in Europe. Since 1998, EFFIS is supported by a network of experts from the countries in what is called the

### New feature

Make your specific requests of data by the new [Data Request Form](#)



A spatially explicit database of wind disturbances in European forests over the period 2000–2018

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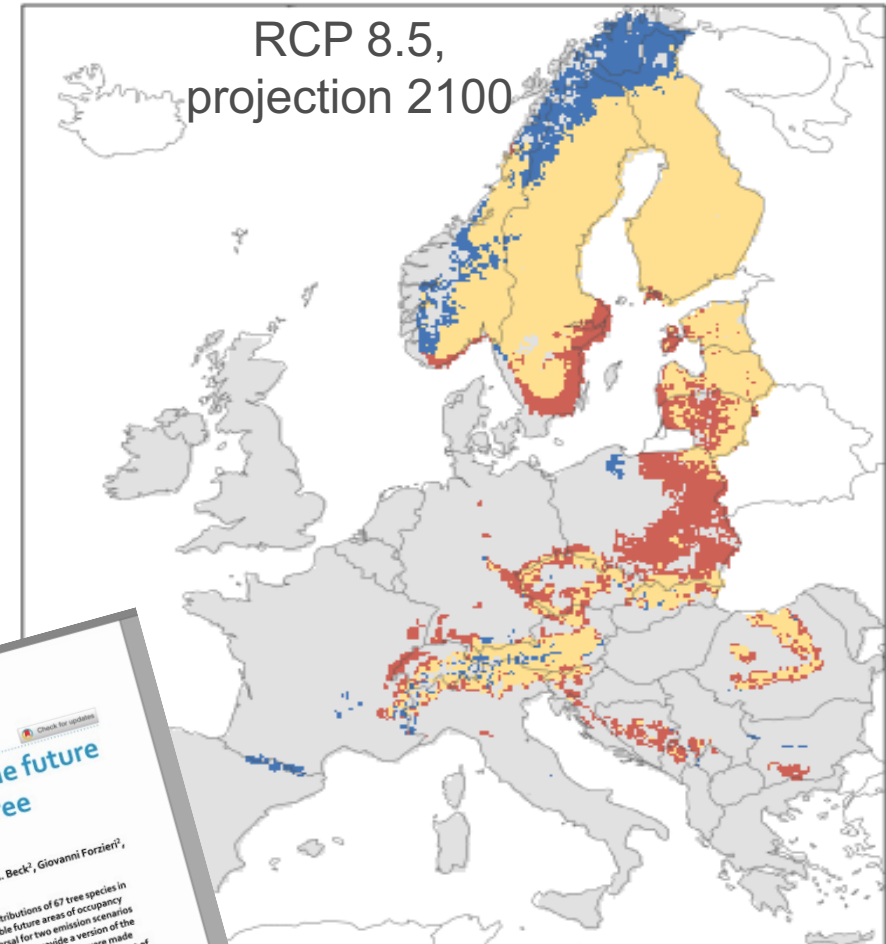
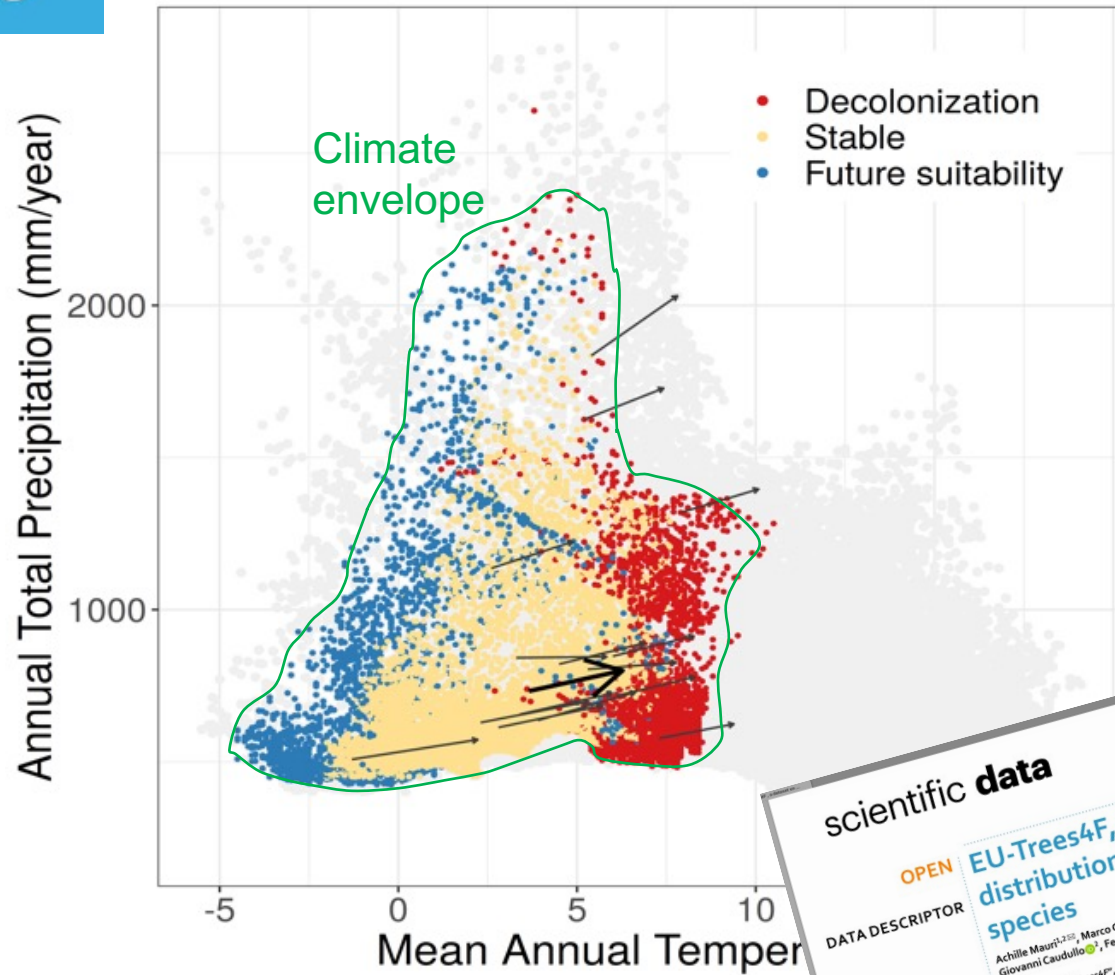
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# Example for *Picea abies* – Norway spruce



scientific data

OPEN

EU-Trees4F, a dataset on the future distribution of European tree species

DATA DESCRIPTOR

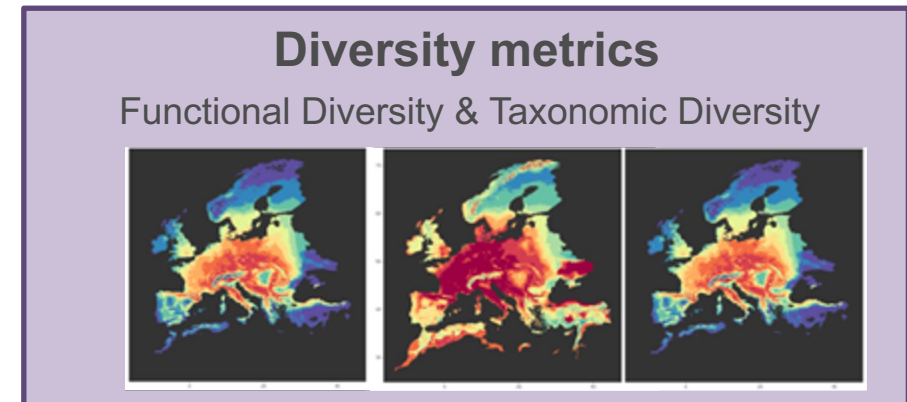
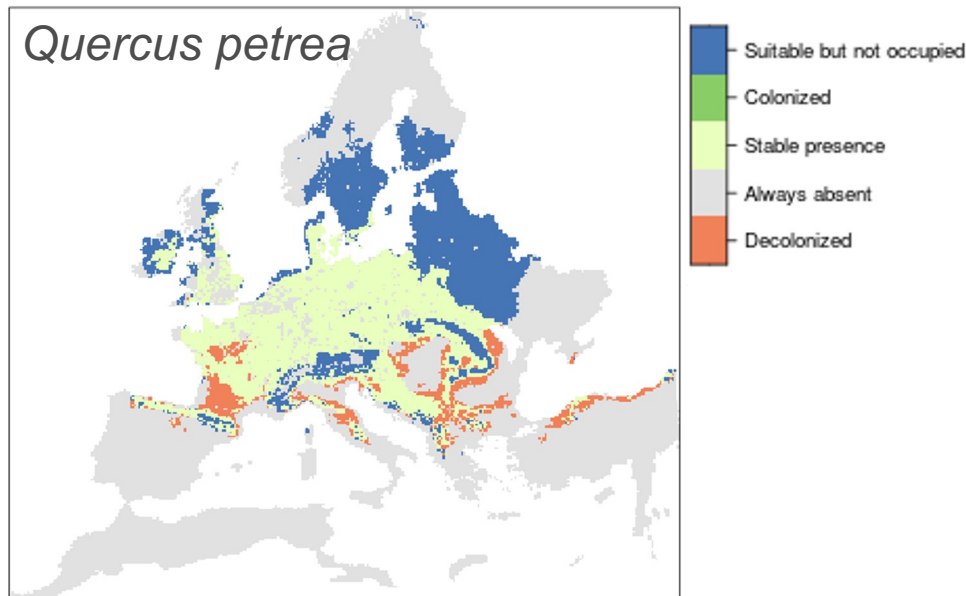
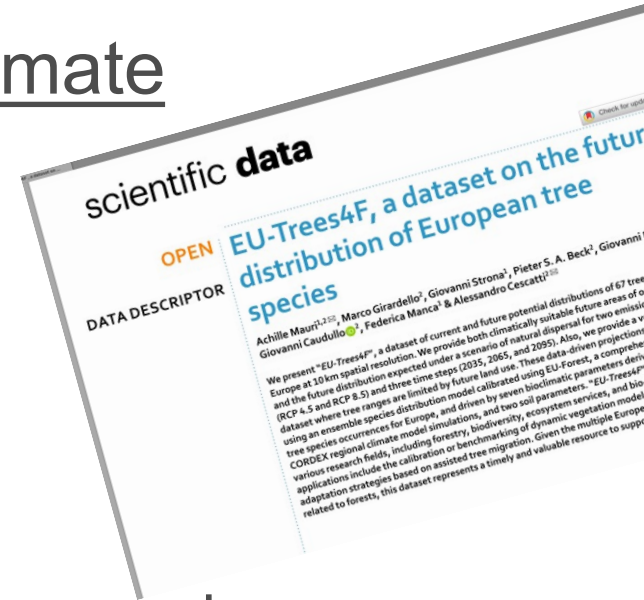
Achille Mauri<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Marco Girardello<sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Strona<sup>1</sup>, Pieter S. A. Beck<sup>2</sup>, Giovanni Forzieri<sup>2</sup>, Giovanni Caudullo<sup>1</sup>, Federica Manca<sup>1</sup> & Alessandro Cescatti<sup>1,2,3</sup>

We present "EU-Trees4F", a dataset of current and future potential distributions of 67 tree species in Europe at 10 km spatial resolution. We provide both climatically suitable future areas of occupancy and the future distribution expected under a scenario of natural dispersal for two emission scenarios (RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5) and three time steps (2035, 2065, and 2095). Also, we provide a version of the dataset where tree ranges are limited by future land use. These data-driven projections were made using an ensemble species distribution model calibrated using EU-Forest, a comprehensive dataset of tree species occurrences for Europe, and driven by seven bioclimatic parameters derived from EURO-CORDEX regional climate model simulations, and two soil parameters. "EU-Trees4F" can benefit various research fields, including forestry, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and bio-economy. Possible applications include the calibration or benchmarking of dynamic vegetation models, or informing forest adaptation strategies based on assisted tree migration. Given the multiple European policy initiatives related to forests, this dataset represents a timely and valuable resource to support policymaking.

As trees have a long lifespan and low dispersal ability, we need to consider which tree species and where they may thrive decades from now if we want to prevent/reduce the future loss of forest services

# Predicting forest tree species distribution in a future climate

- EU-Trees4F  
Analysis of tree species distribution in the current and future climate
  - Distribution of 80 EU forest tree species
  - 2 climate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5)
  - Distribution from present time to 2100
- Assessment of diversity losses and impacts on ecosystem services



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