

Future transition to bark beetle outbreaks in Norway? – identifying climatic and landscape risk factors

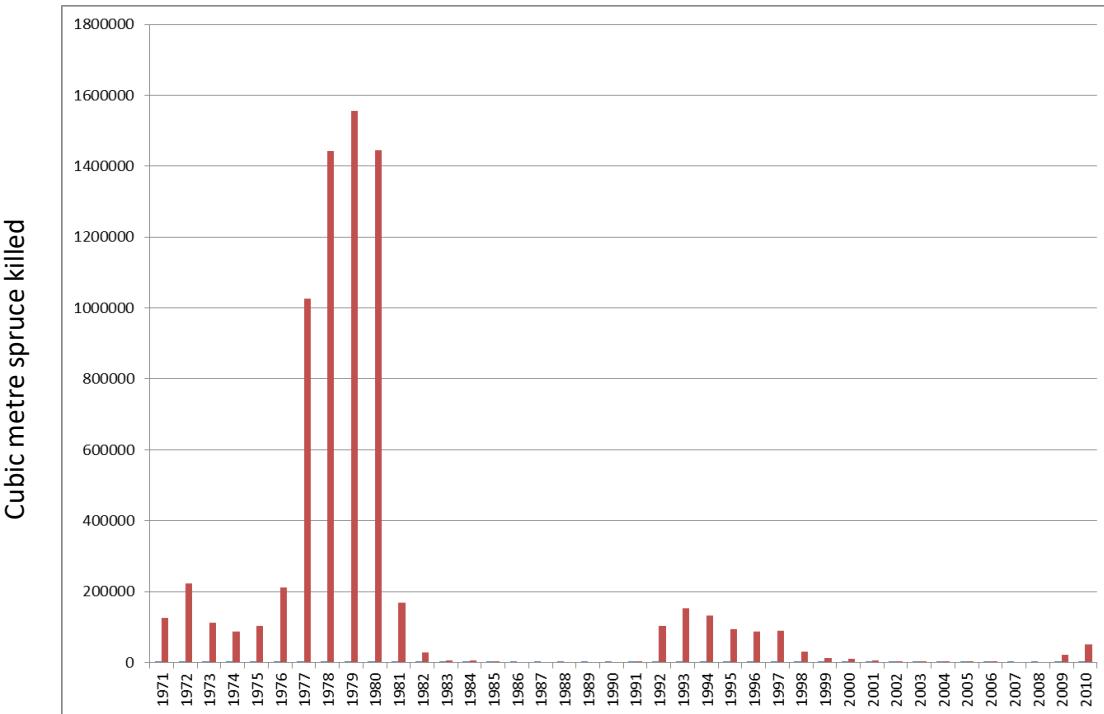
Jostein Gohli, Paal Krokene & Bjørn Økland



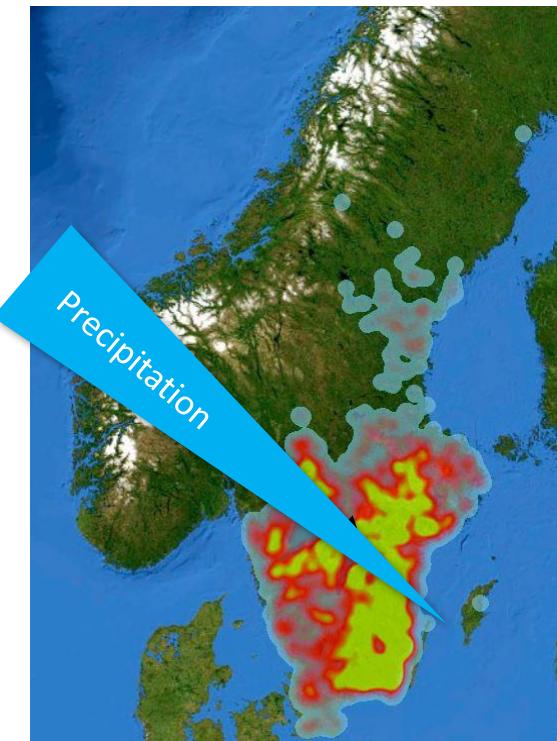
'The land of no bark beetle outbreaks'

- **Outbreak in 1970s**

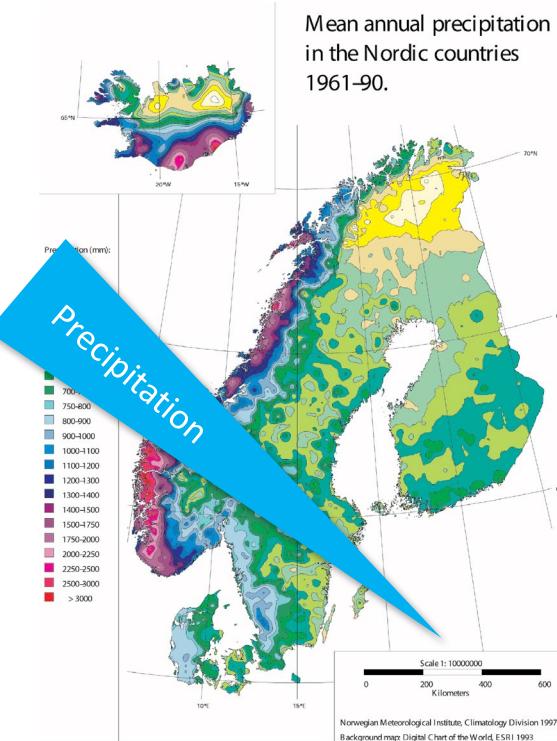
- Large storm 1969. Long-lasting drought 1974-1976
- 1971-1981: 6,5 mill. m³



Why no bark beetle outbreaks?



Bark beetle damage 2019

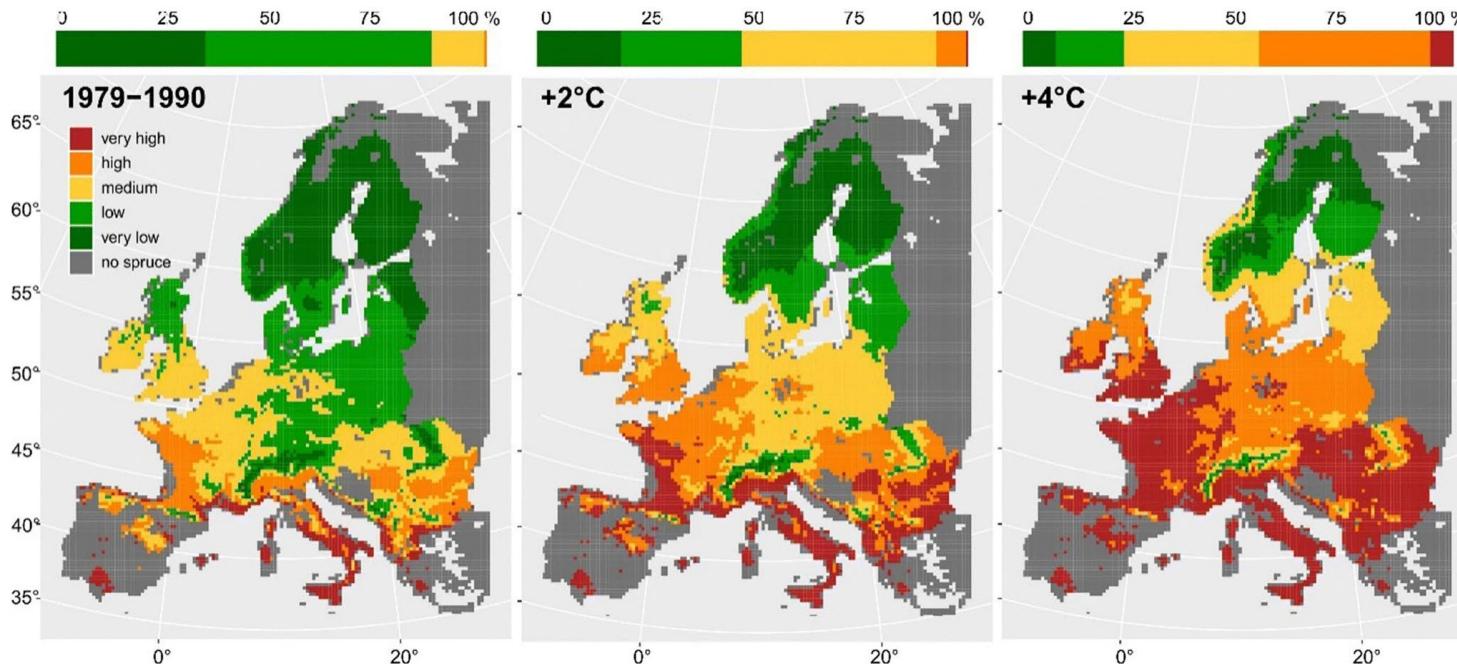


Average yearly precipitation

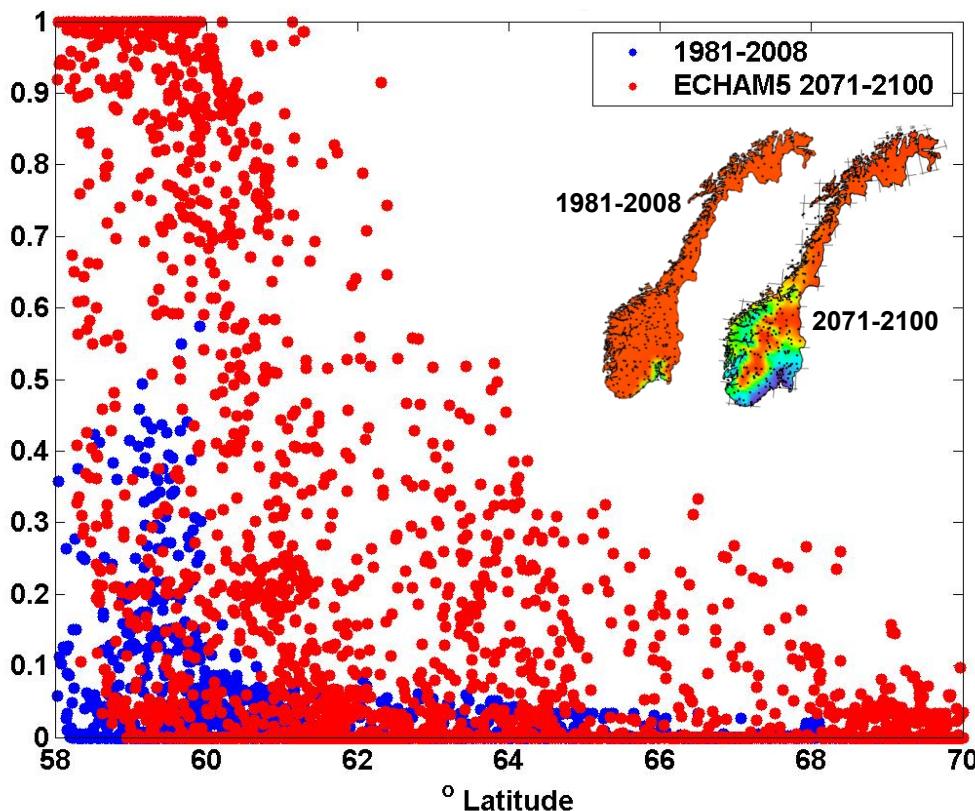
Future climate and Ips typographus

- Warmer and wetter
- More storms, drought, and heatwaves

Probability of a model Norway spruce stand being disturbed by bark beetles:



Probability of two beetle generations per year



Local BB populations – effects of landscape variables and climate

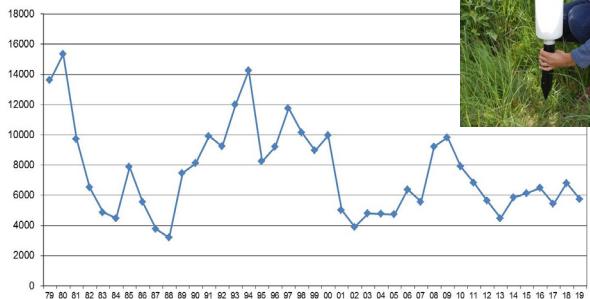
- What factors affect endemic BB population size?

- Landscape characteristics?
- Climate?
- Regional differences?

Ips typographus monitoring since 1979

Pheromone traps
~100 municipalities
~150 localities

Southern Norway



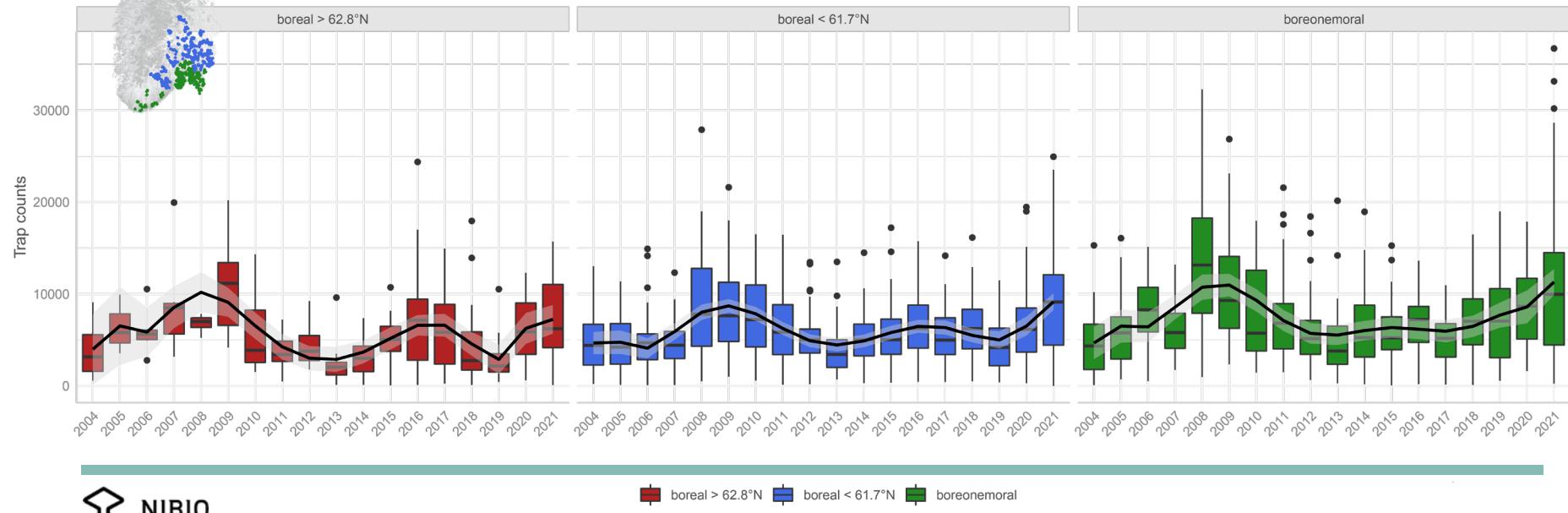
Proxy for local population size

Negative binomial regression model

Bark beetle population size



- Bark beetle monitoring – pheromone baited traps
 - 18 years, $N = 1754$
- Three vegetation/climatic zones



Predictors and data sources

Response variable: Bark beetle trap counts ($N = 1754$)

Landscape variables

- Productive volume spruce
- Sum new felling site border

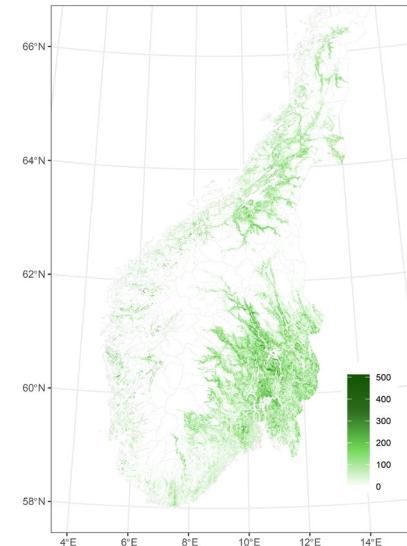


Climatic data (seasonal means)

- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Soil moisture
- Latitude
- Longitude
- Altitude

Forest resource map (NIBIO):

- LIDAR & Sentinel-2
- 16x16 meter grid
- Volume, dominant spp., age



Predictors and data sources

Response variable: Bark beetle trap counts ($N = 1754$)

Landscape variables

- Productive volume spruce
- Sum new felling site border



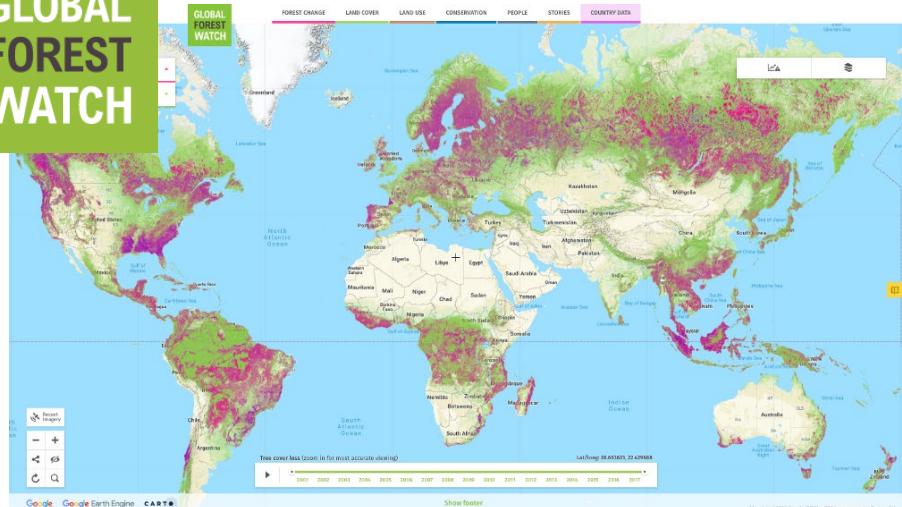
Climatic data (seasonal means)

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Global forest watch

Tree cover loss



Predictors and data sources

Response variable: Bark beetle trap counts ($N = 1754$)

Landscape variables

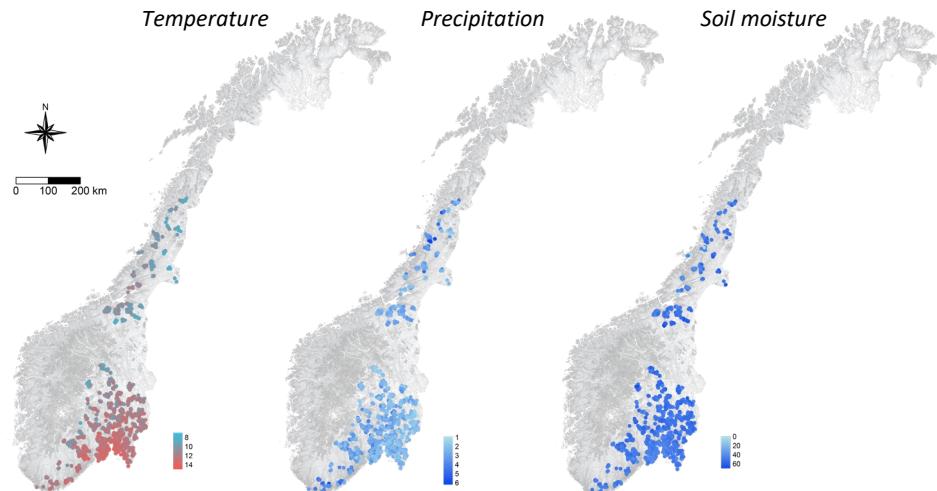
- Productive volume spruce
- Sum new felling site border



Climatic data (seasonal means)

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Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate
1x1 km grid interpolated from weather station data



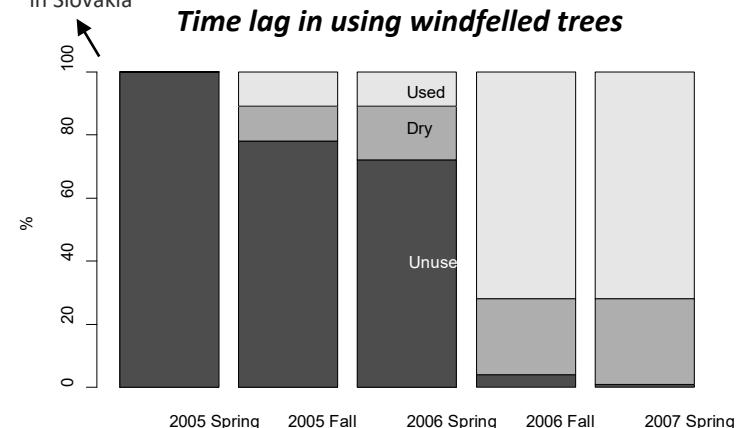
Time lag on predictors

Lag from disturbance to increase in BB population levels

- Clearcut borders important in cooler climates
- Weak/windfelled spruce: lag 1-5 years after logging



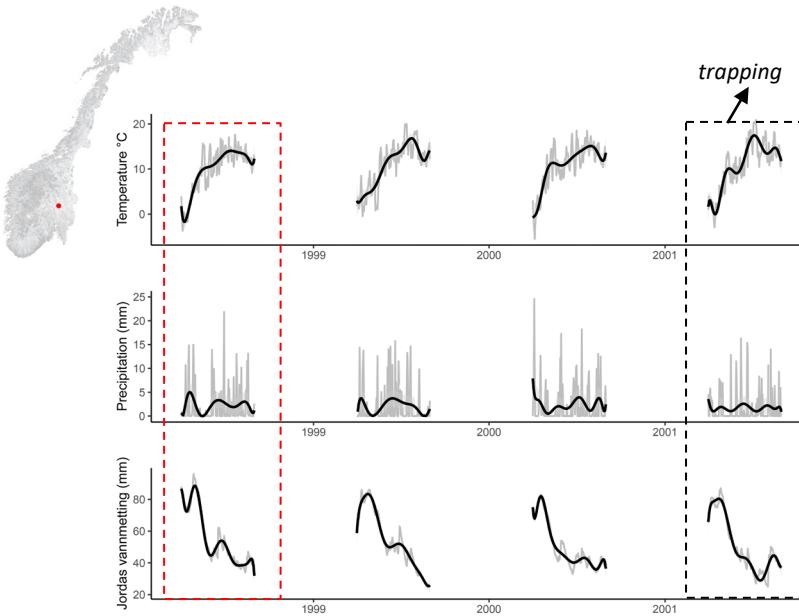
2004 windstorm
in Slovakia



Økland, B., Nikolov, C., Krokene, P., Vakula, J. 2016. Transition from windfall- to patch-driven outbreak dynamics of the spruce bark beetle *Ips typographus*. *Forest Ecology and Management* 363: 63–73.

Time lag on predictors

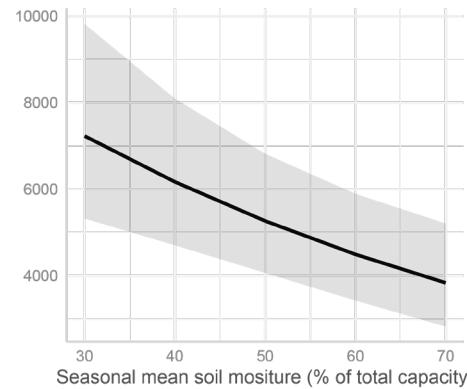
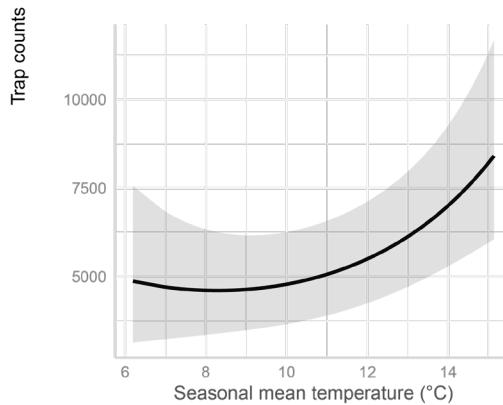
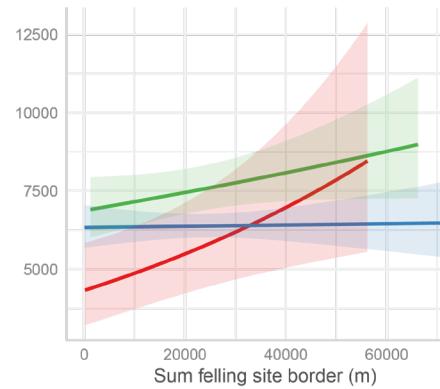
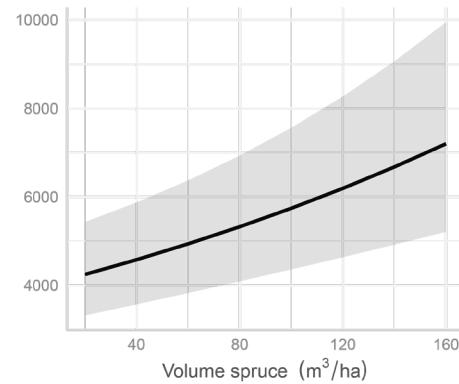
Time lag for climatic variables and sum felling site border:



Models with three year lag perform best

Predictor	Time lag (years)	P	ΔAIC
New felling site boarder	0	0.535	
	1	0.059	2.92
	2	0.099	2.11
	3	0.037	3.65
Seasonal temperature	0	<0.001	
	1	<0.001	-1.8
	2	<0.001	38.54
	3	<0.001	45.58
Seasonal precipitation	0	0.214	
	1	0.823	-1.46
	2	0.505	-1.09
	3	<0.001	16.13
Seasonal soil moisture	0	0.001	
	1	0.013	-4.23
	2	<0.001	27.35
	3	<0.001	79.61

Most parsimonious model



Conclusions

Under non-outbreak conditions, local population size is associated with:

- Productive volume spruce
- Sum felling site border (3 year lag)
- Temperature (3 year lag)
- Soil moisture (3 year lag)

Caveat:

Norwegian populations are under the outbreak threshold – during epidemic phase, other associations may apply

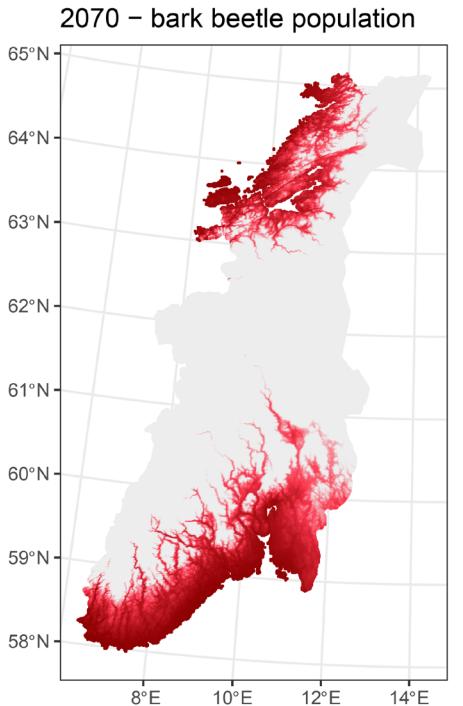
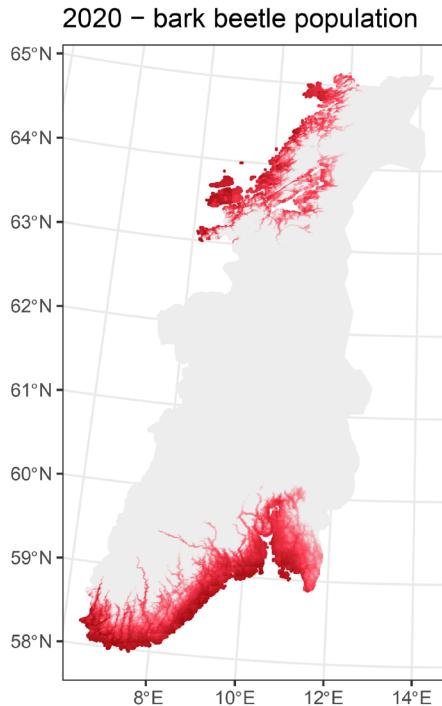
Landscape factors and climatic conditions may bring population levels above outbreak threshold



Aksel Granhus, NIBIO

Future perspective

Future bark beetle population size with projected climate data and forest resource maps





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Karsten Sund, NHM