

NASA TEST meeting
Sept 2019

Leadership Group

Goetz, Miller,
Griffith, Margolis,
Falkowski

Special thanks to
++ WG Leads ++

and all who
contributed results
about
“What we’re Learning”
from
Phase I projects



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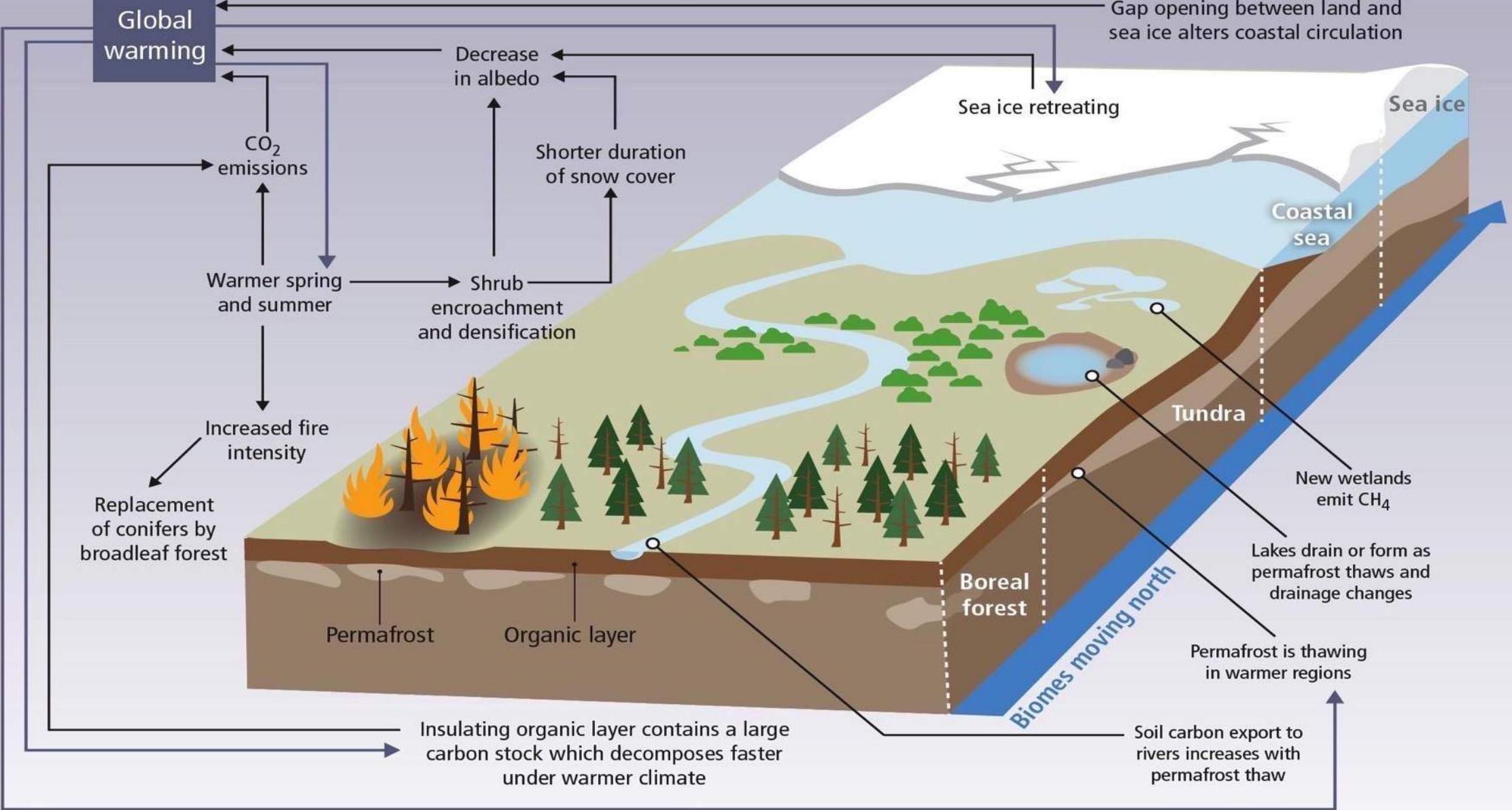
ABOVE is a large-scale NASA-led study of environmental change in Arctic & boreal regions and the implications for ecological systems and society



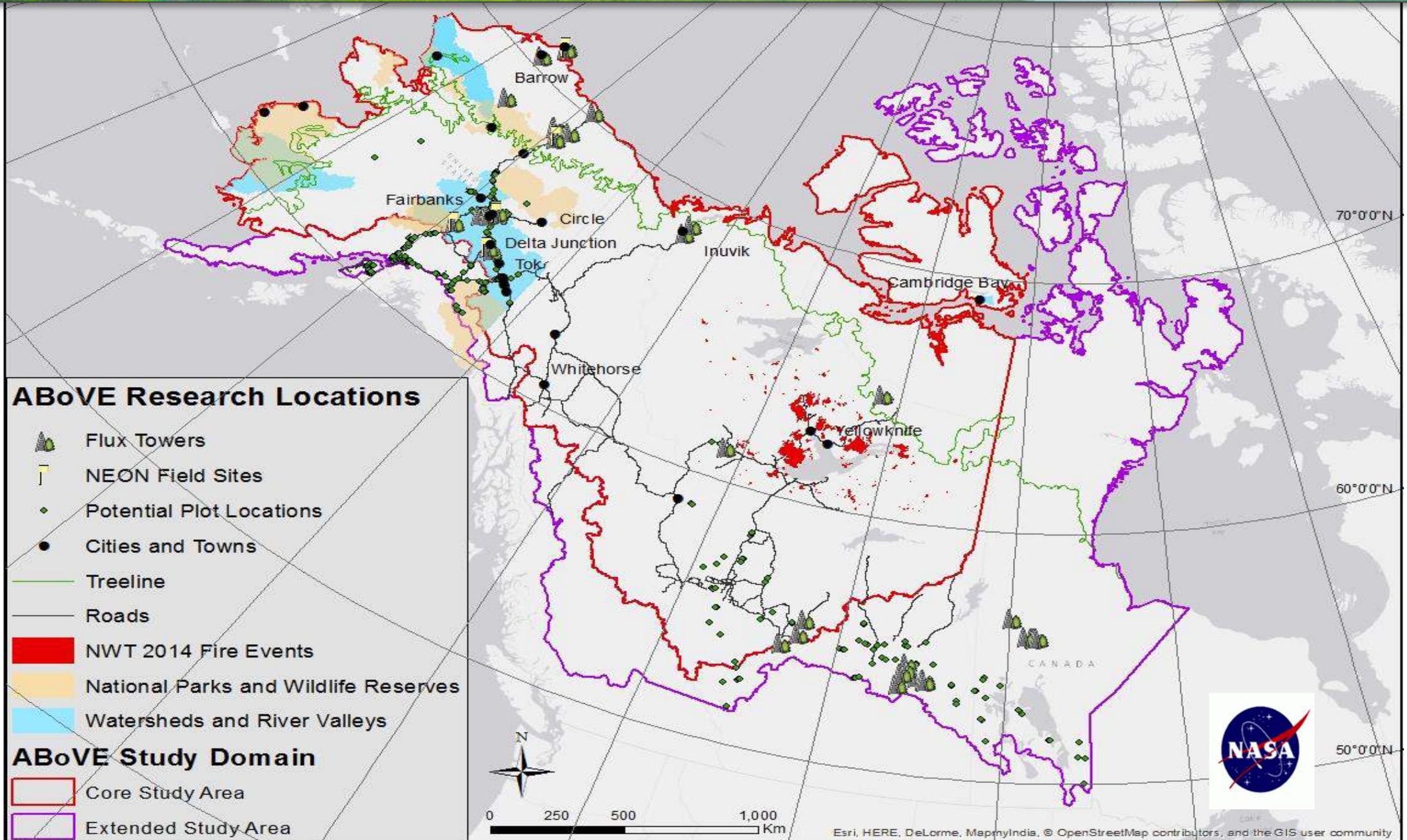
Our overarching Science Question is

How vulnerable or resilient are ecosystems and society to environmental change in the Arctic and boreal region of North America (over the next few decades)?

Motivation for ABoVE: Changes underway in Arctic & Boreal Biomes



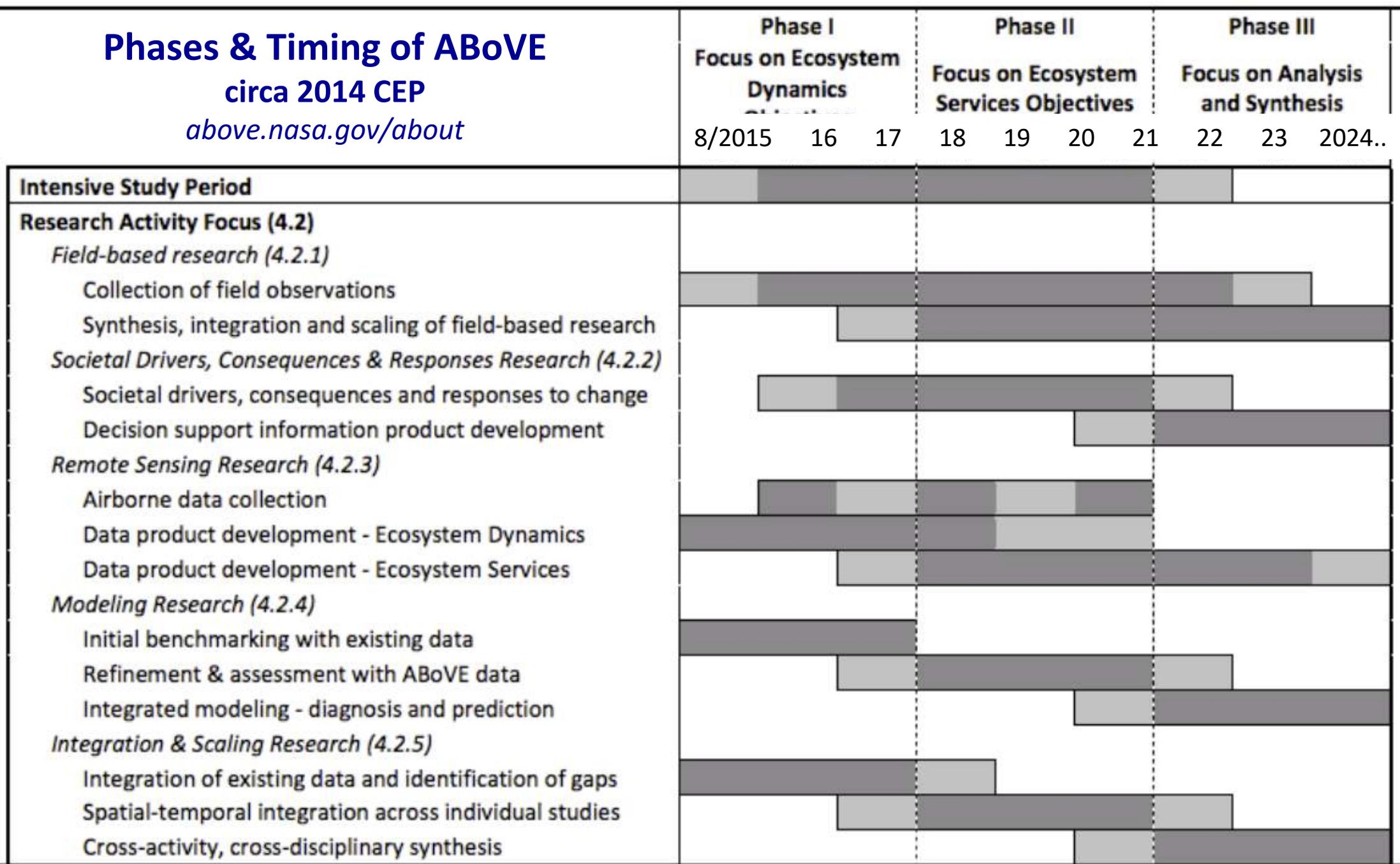
The ABoVE Scoping Study was initiated in 2008



Phases & Timing of ABoVE

circa 2014 CEP

above.nasa.gov/about



ABoVE Science Team

Currently 86 NASA funded projects

(66 ABoVE + 20 other NASA projects)

21 affiliated projects

(other agencies, incl Canadian)



As of this week..

90 Project Leads

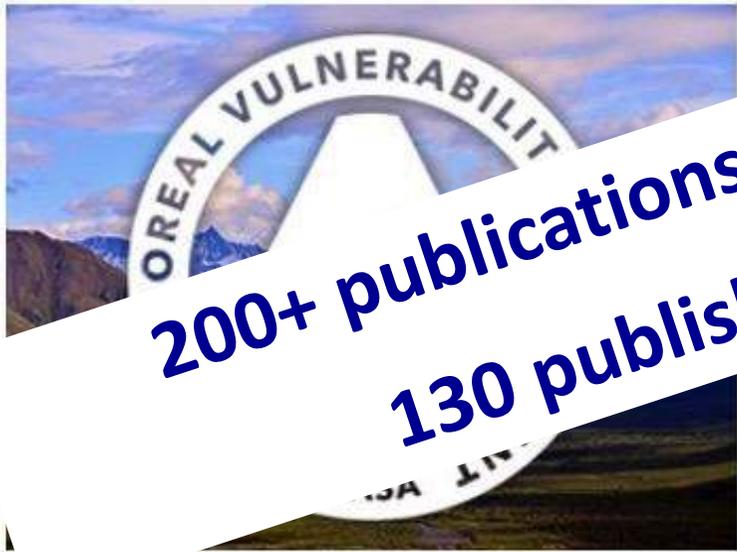
714 ST members

1317 “participants”

ASTM5, May 2019, La Jolla

Resiliency and Vulnerability of Arctic and Boreal Ecosystems to Environmental Change: Advances and Outcomes of ABoVE (Arctic Boreal Vulnerability Experiment)

Arctic



200+ publications reported by 107 projects
130 published data sets to date

<http://iopscience.iop.org/journal/1748-9326/page/ABoVE>

25 contributed papers thus far.
Several more in press / in review

University
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Harvard University
Joshua Fisher, NASA / Caltech Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Peter Griffith, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Mike Goulden, University of California at Irvine
John Kimball, University of Montana
Tatiana Loboda, University of Maryland
Michelle Mack, Northern Arizona University
Charles Miller, NASA / Caltech Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Sue Natali, Woods Hole Research Center
Christopher Neigh, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Brendan Rogers, Woods Hole Research Center
Merrit Turetsky, University of Guelph
Jennifer Watts, University of Montana



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Science Team

Airborne Planning

Meetings & Events

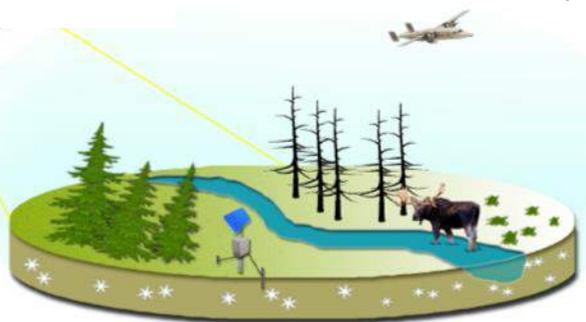
Working Groups are the Core of ABoVE Science Efforts

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ABoVE Working Groups

- ABoVE WG Telecon Email List: above_wg_telecon@cce.nasa.gov
- Join a WG: click "join" to send email with your name/affiliation to web support
- ABoVE Projects - Measurements - WG Members Summary Excel Report [>>](#)
- Ad Hoc Working Groups [>>](#)

Working Group >> description	Email List	Members	Join	Measurements of WG Projects (excel)
Hydrology & Permafrost >>	above_wg_hydrology@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel
Vegetation Dynamics >>	above_wg_vegdynamics@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel
Fire Disturbance >>	above_wg_fire@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel
Carbon Dynamics >>	above_wg_carbon@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel
Wildlife & Ecosystem Services >>	above_wg_wildlife@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel
Modeling Framework & Comparisons >>	above_wg_modeling@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Airborne Science >>	above_wg_airborne@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel



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Airborne Science >>	above_wg_airborne@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	excel
Airborne Ops	above_airborne_ops@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Core Variables & Standards >>	above_wg_corevar@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Geospatial Products & Standards >>	above_wg_geospatial@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Digital Elevation Models	above_wg_dem@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Collaborations and Engagement >>	above_wg_stakeholder@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Student and Citizen Science >>	above_wg_globe@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A
Communications >>	above_wg_comm@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join	N/A

Core WGs

Other standing WGs

Ad Hoc Working Groups

Working Group	Email List	Members	Join
GMAO Weather Email List	gmao_wx@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
Airborne Data	above_wg_airborne_data@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
CalVal Data Synthesis	above_wg_calval@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
Radar Aboveground Woody Biomass	above_wg_radar_biomass@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
Radar Active Layer-Deep Soil Moisture	above_wg_radar_alt@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
Radar Wetlands and Surface Soil Moisture	above_wg_radar_wetlands@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
Radarsat	above_wg_radarsat@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join
Spectral Imaging	above_wg_spectral@cce.nasa.gov	Members >>	join

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Phase 1 ABoVE WG Coordination & Synthesis Activities

Fire Disturbance:

Wildfire soil carbon combustion synthesis

Post-fire forest regrowth composition & trajectories (*with Veg Dynamics WG*)

Vegetation Dynamics:

Succession/recovery following disturbances (*with Fire WG*)

Forest greening/browning including role of climate & insects in forest decline

Tundra greening/browning including shrub expansion & densification

Carbon Dynamics:

Changes in seasonal amplitude of CO₂ concentrations

CH₄ data/knowledge gaps; Aquatic carbon fluxes

Partitioning net ecosystem exchange components

CO₂ flux syntheses / C Flux measurements in permafrost ecosystems (*with Hydrology/Permafrost WG & Permafrost C Network*)

Hydrology / Permafrost:

Active Layer Distribution - synthesize & assess active layer depths (*with SAR WGs*)

Freeze-thaw dynamics and timing (*with C Dynamics WG*)

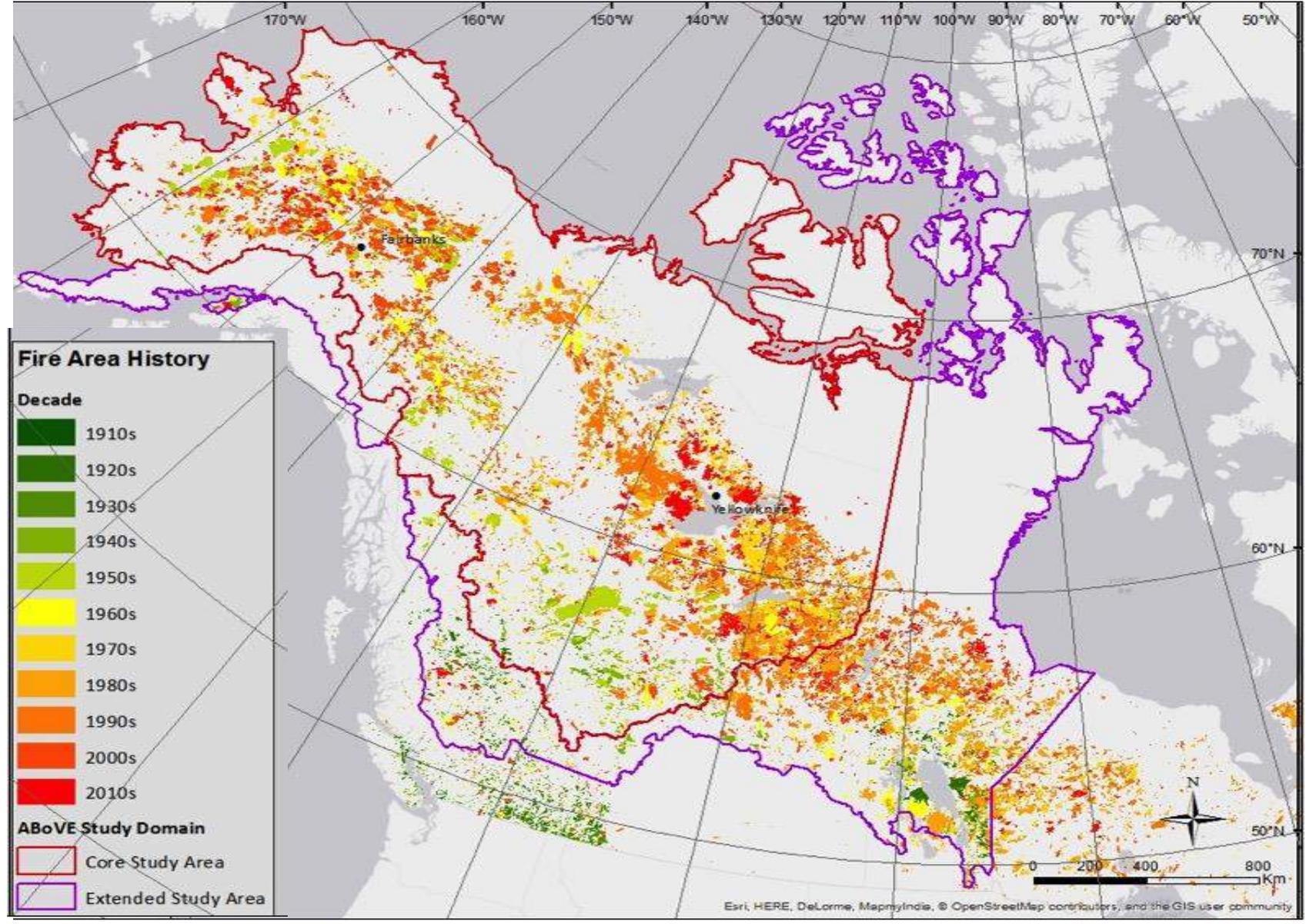
Lake trends – comparison of methods & long-term trends in lake area, and drivers

Snow properties – crosscutting synthesis activity *with Wildlife WG*





Fire Disturbance

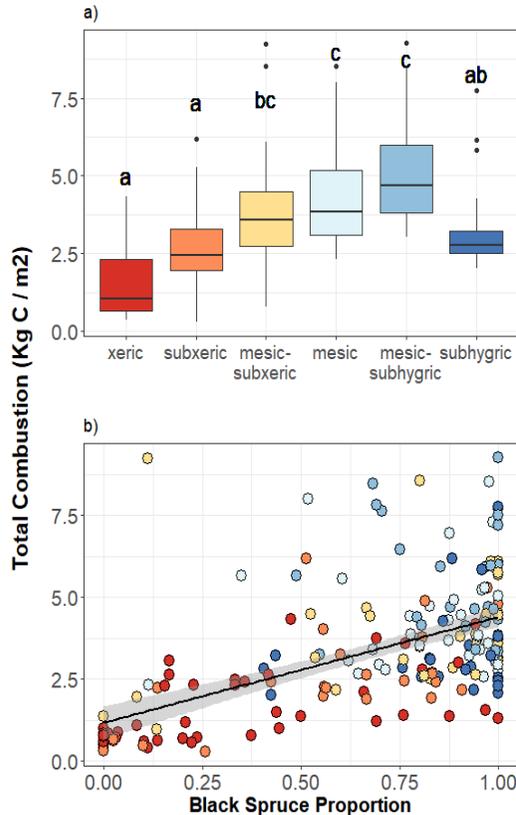


Cross-scale controls on carbon emissions from boreal mega-fires

Walker et al. 2018 GCB

Increasing fire severity and the loss of legacy carbon from forest and tundra ecosystems of northwestern North America

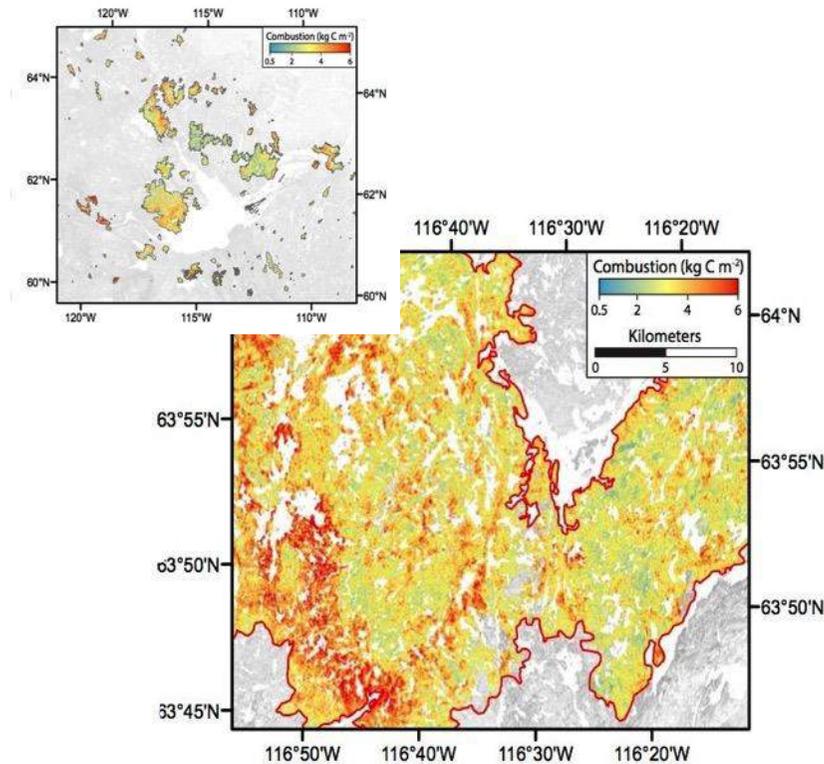
Field data



Combustion emissions increased with topographic wetness and increased with the proportion of black spruce

Full Model: moisture category, elevation, stand age, latitude, proportion of black spruce, and pre-fire tree biomass

Remote Sensing extrapolation



Full Model informed by field data: topographic wetness index, terrain ruggedness, dNBR, relative change in tree cover, percent black spruce, and percent sand in the top 15 cm of soil.

Total 2014 emissions from NWT mega-fires: 94.3 Tg C from 2.85 Mha burned area

Canadian Boreal forests store 10-47 Tg C yr⁻¹ in annual net ecosystem production (Pan et al. 2011, Bradshaw and Warkentin 2015).

The 2014 fire year in the Northwest Territories offset carbon uptake across all Canadian boreal forests.



Increasing wildfires threaten the historic carbon sink of boreal forest soils

Walker, et al. 2019 *Nature*

Science Question

Could the intensification of wildfire disturbance shift the carbon balance of boreal forests from a net C sink to a net C source across consecutive fires?

Analysis

Soil radiocarbon dating was used to assess carbon that escaped burning in previous fire years ('legacy carbon') combusted in the current fire year.

Findings

> Forests <60 years at the time of fire were able to shift into a new domain of C cycling, but older stands remained C sinks.

> Some 0.35 M ha of young forests shifted into a new domain of C cycling in the NWT of Canada, emitting 8.6 Tg C

Significance

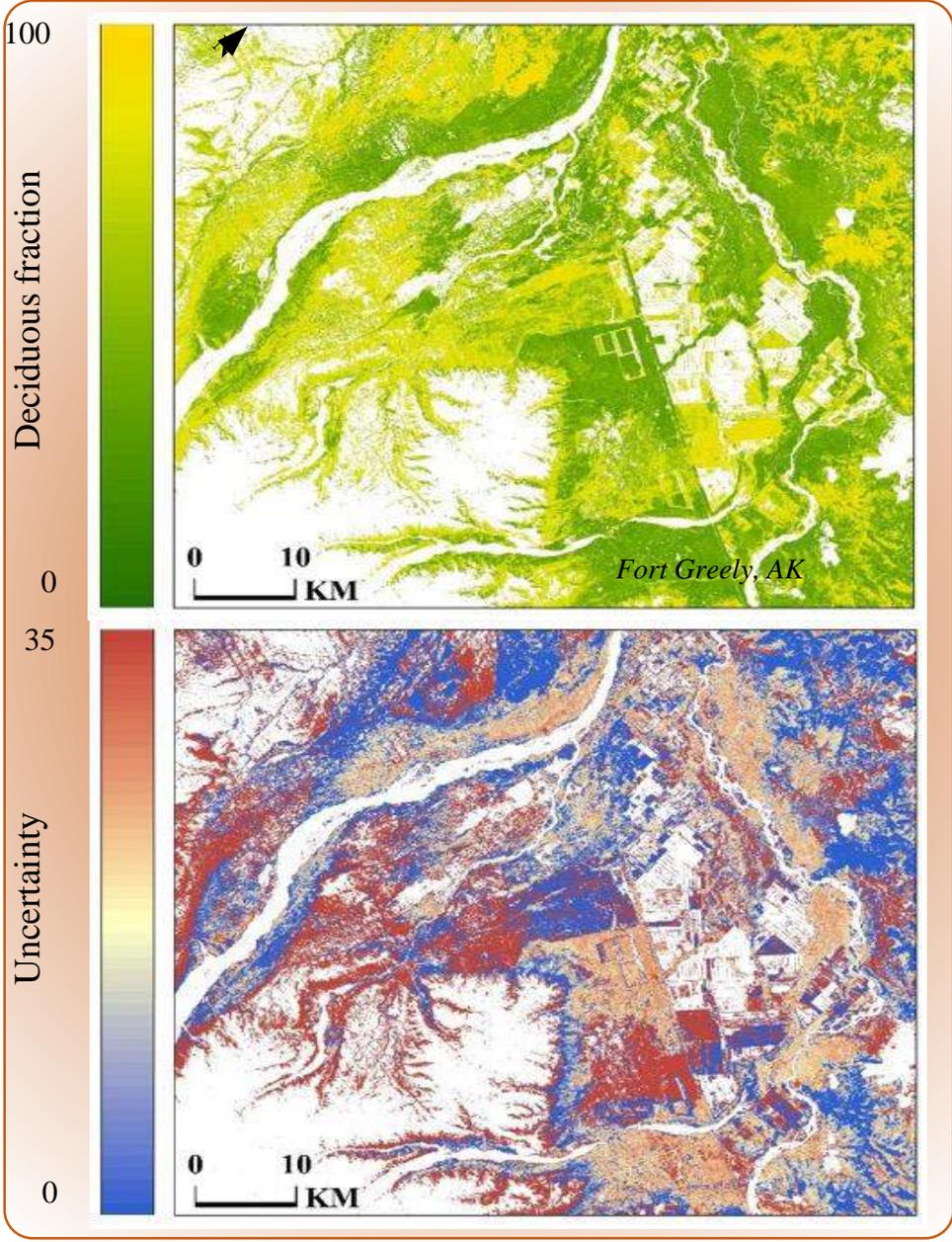
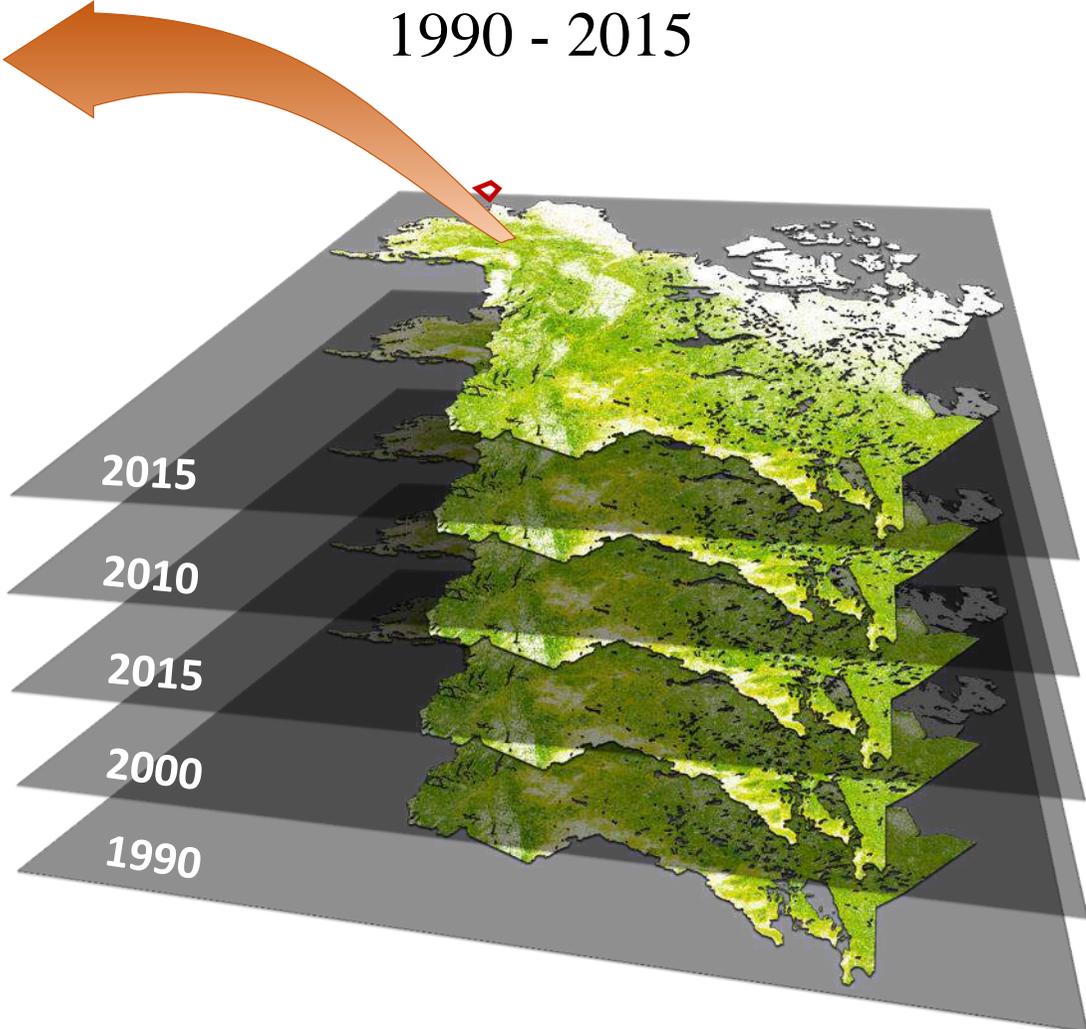
As both the total area burned and the frequency of boreal fires increased, areas of forest transitioning from net C uptake to net C release. The impacts of increasing fire frequency on forests cross the Arctic Circle need to be incorporated into models addressing boreal forests.

IARPC Terrestrial Ecosystems Collaboration Team Meeting
this Friday 2:00 ET



Vegetation Dynamics

Deciduous Fraction Maps 1990 - 2015



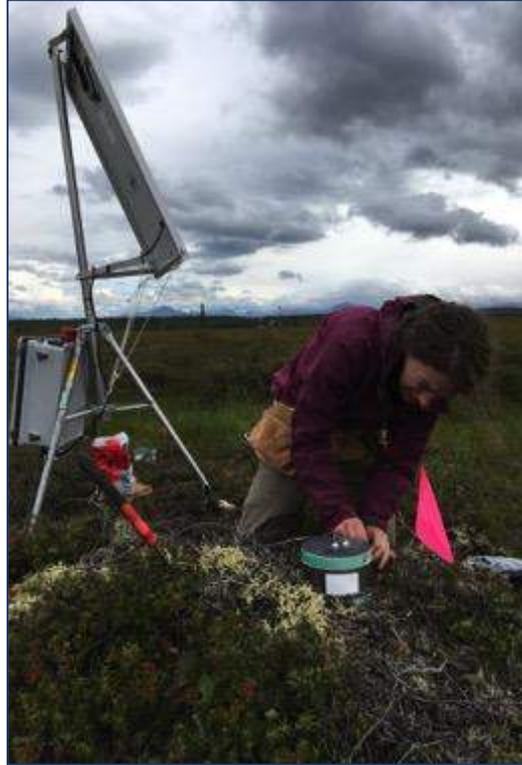
N = 5,000



Carbon Dynamics



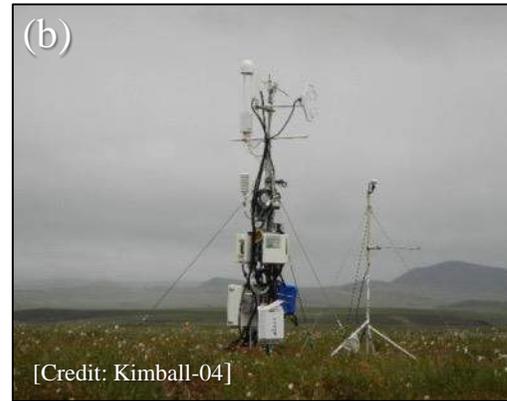
Lake chemistry monitoring system (Striegl)



Soil respiration, temp. and moisture system (Natali)



Lake CO₂ & CH₄ concentrations

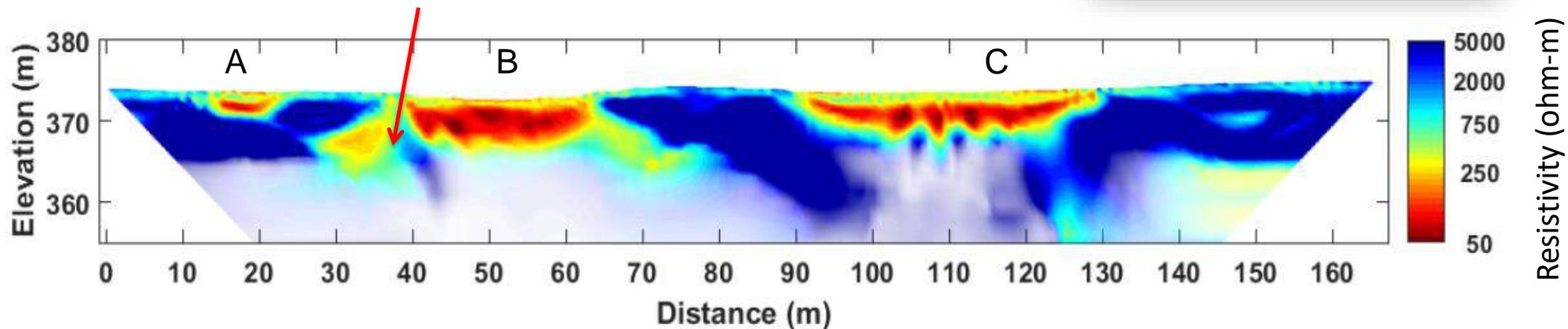


Student measures organic layer depth at Nome Creek (Natali)



Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

Thawed at depth, potentially leading to future thermokarst and coalescing bogs?



Minsley, Striegl et al. ABoVE ongoing active field measurements

2010

Near surface permafrost estimated to underlay 38% of Alaska

Alaska's 1 longer



This is what may be lost. ~170,000 km²

2050 Estimated to underlay 26% of Alaska



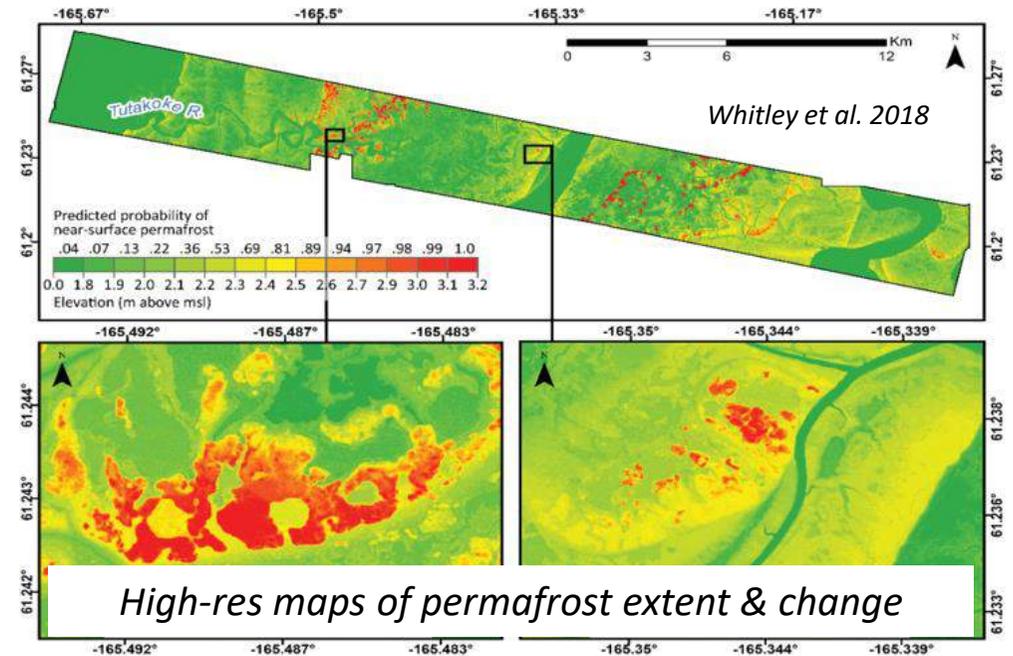
Pastick et al. (2015 RSE & 2017 Ecol. App.)

By 2050, much of this frozen ground, a storehouse of ancient carbon, could be gone.

Wildlife, Knowledge Co-production, Ecosystem Services



Thawing permafrost



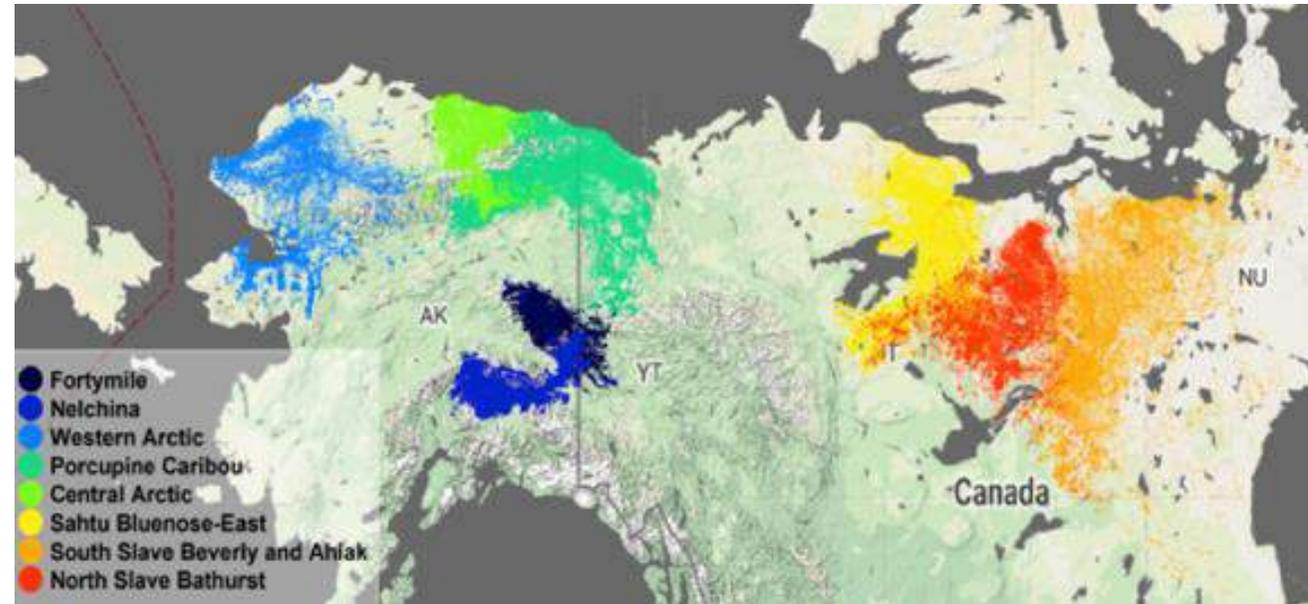
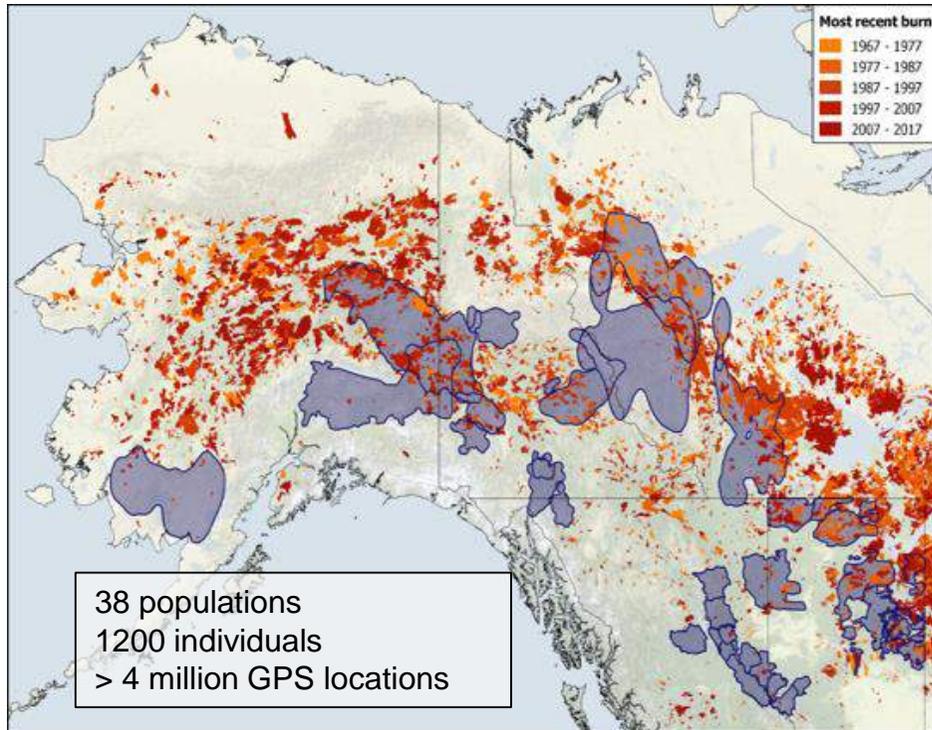
Socio-ecological implications of change: Yukon Delta, Alaska (Brinkman & Frost projects)

Effects of Interacting Disturbances on Caribou Habitat and Population Dynamics

Climatic Drivers of Arctic Barrenground Caribou Migration During Spring



Boelman et al. "Animals on the Move" project



(above) Modeling drivers of *Barrenground* herds using tracking data during Spring migration.

(left) *Woodland* herd ranges are impacted by fire and predator utilization of gas exploration cut lines

ABOVE is ultimately about coordinating & facilitating transdisciplinary science in a resiliency / vulnerability framework..



Vulnerability and Resilience Framework



CAUSES OF CHANGE

Many factors from the local, to regional, to global scales drive changes to ecosystems. Examples include: natural disturbances such as fires and insects; and increasing temperature and CO₂.



CHANGES TO ECOSYSTEMS

Ecosystem structure and function are impacted by drivers that are both external (e.g., climate, invasive species) and internal (e.g., fire, animal disease, mining, infrastructure).



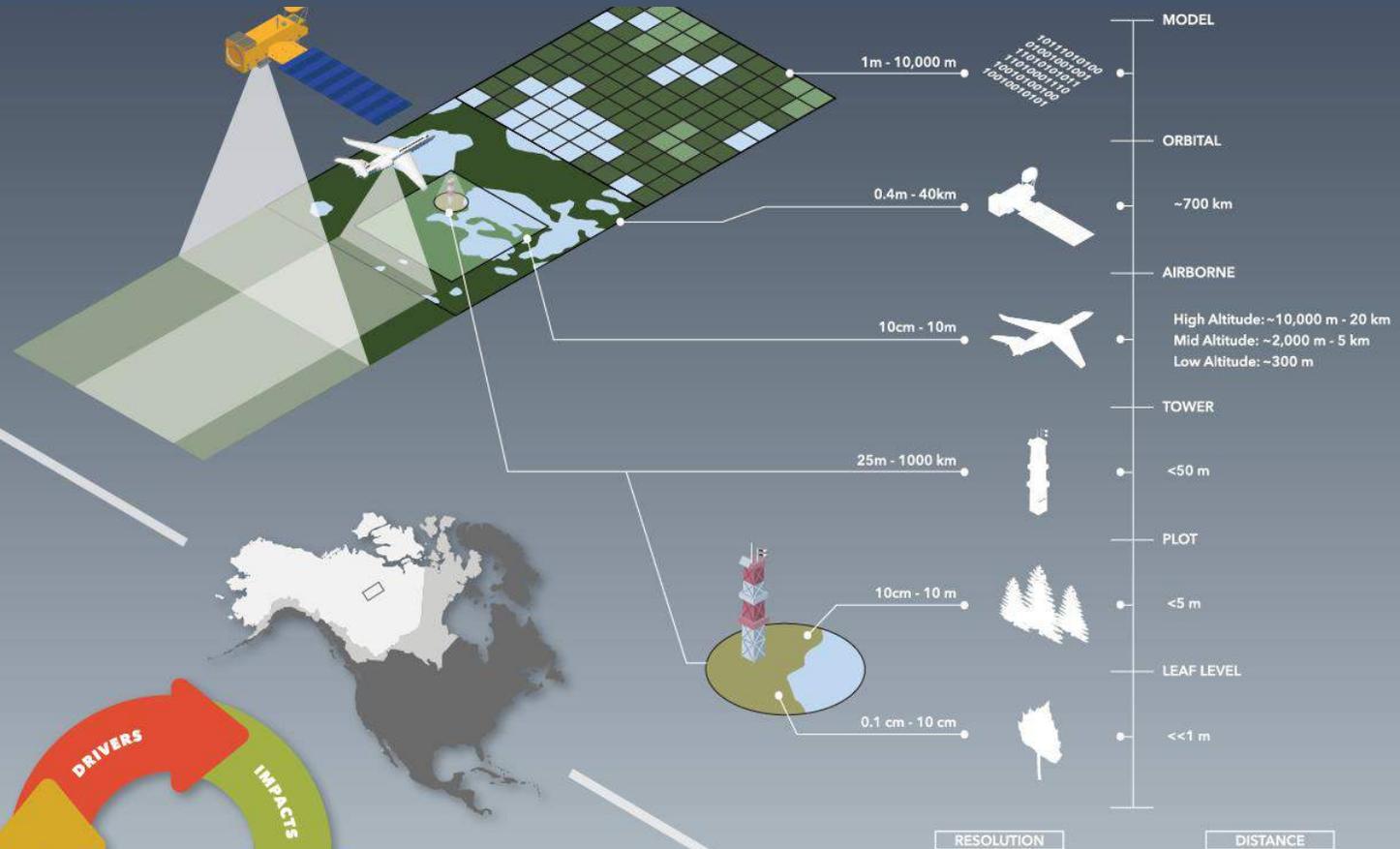
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Ecosystem services are the benefits and value that people derive from the environment that sustains us. Examples include: food and freshwater production and indigenous wildlife harvest.



SOCIAL SYSTEMS

People respond to these changes in many ways. Individuals and households may change their behavior, for example relying more heavily on store-bought food than subsistence hunting.



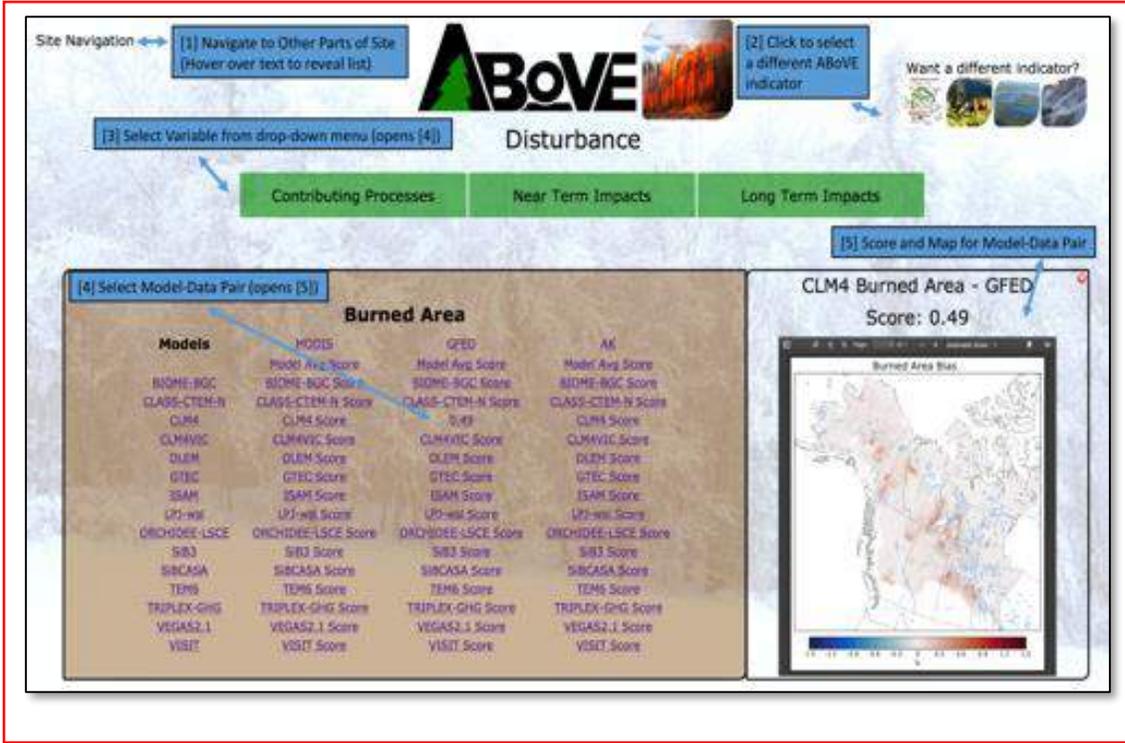
Scaling Observations from Leaf to Orbit



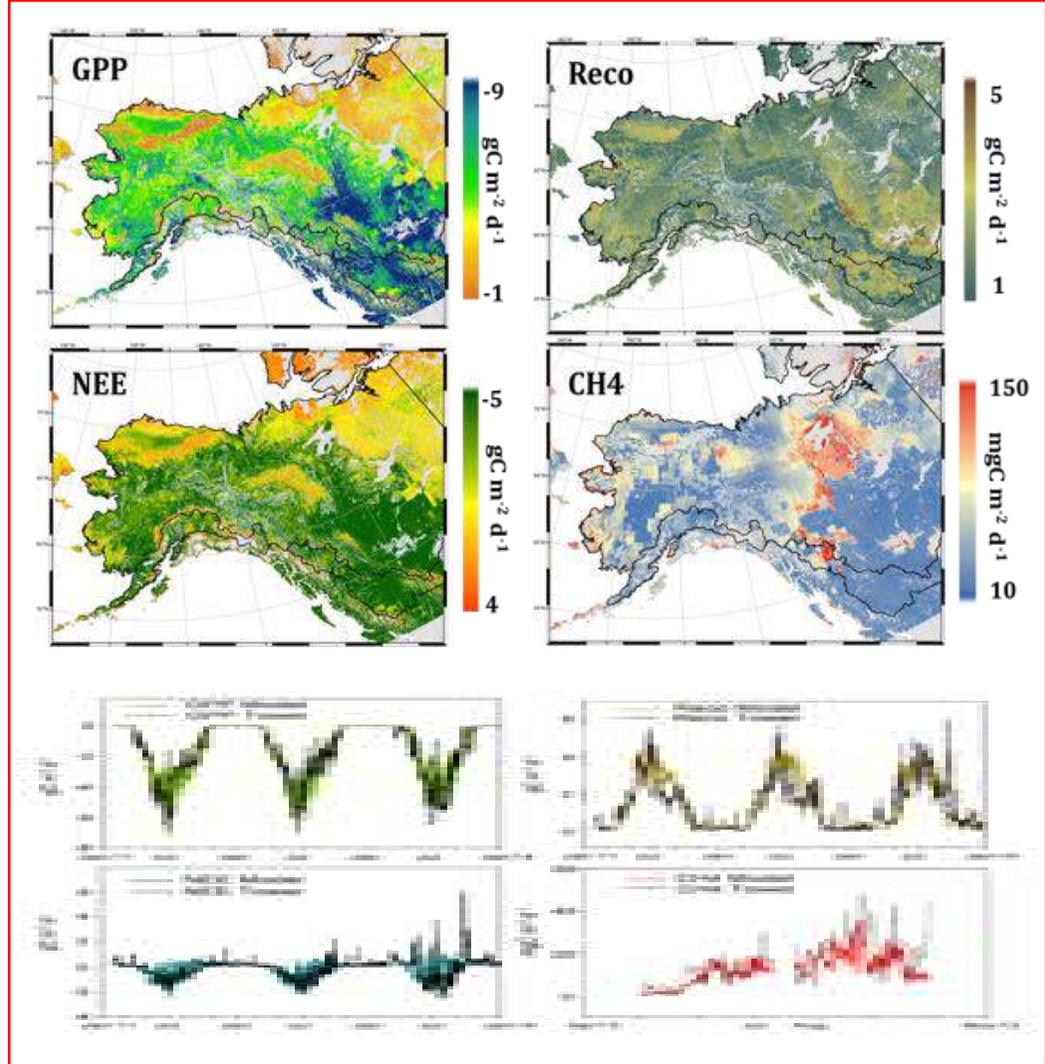
..and Capturing Vulnerability / Resiliency in Models



Model-Data Integration Framework



Model Development & Results

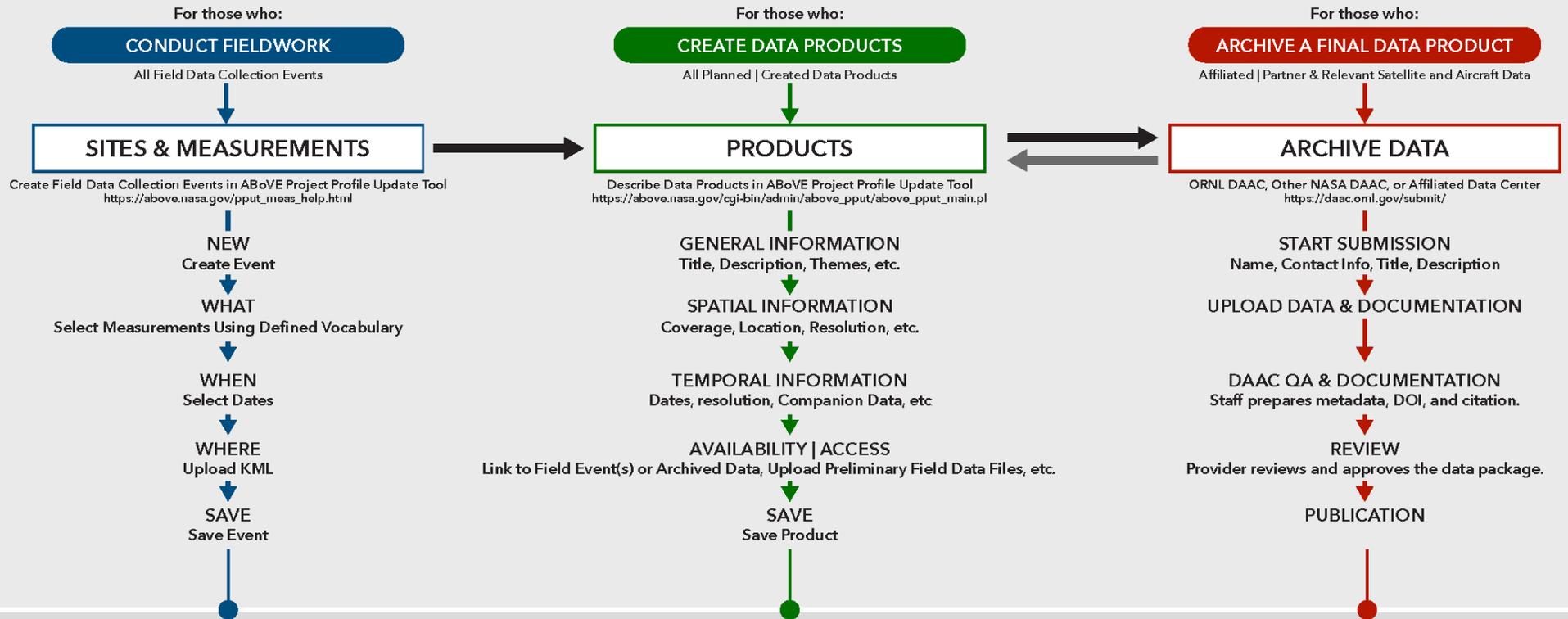


Fisher et al. 2018.

Missing pieces to modeling the Arctic-Boreal puzzle. *Environmental Research Letters*, ABOVE Focus Collection

PLANNING, DATA MANAGEMENT AND DISCOVERY WORKFLOW

INPUT



OUTPUT

