



Strengths and Weaknesses of Universal Response Function Approaches for Support of Deployment Decisions

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Objective

- Use historic progeny tests and weather data to predict response to future climates



Background

Universal Response Function (URF)

$$Y_{ij} = f(\text{climate variables for test site } i \text{ and provenance } j)$$

- Accounts for both:
 - Environmental effects of *weather* at the site
 - future climate models can be used as input
 - Genetic effects due to selection under a common provenance *climate*

First developed in 2010 Wang *et al. Ecological Applications*, 20(1), 2010, pp. 153-163



Background

Universal Response Function (URF)

$$Y_{ij} = f(\text{climate variables for test site } i \text{ and provenance } j)$$

- What you measure matters!
- **Productivity or adaptation?**
 - Age (early/late)
 - Live tree variables (height, tree volume)
 - Planted tree variables (survival, BA, per area volume)
 - Disease (historic)



Slash Pine in Pearl River Co., MS





Background

Universal Response Function (URF)

$Y_{ij} = f(\text{climate variables for test site } i \text{ and provenance } j)$

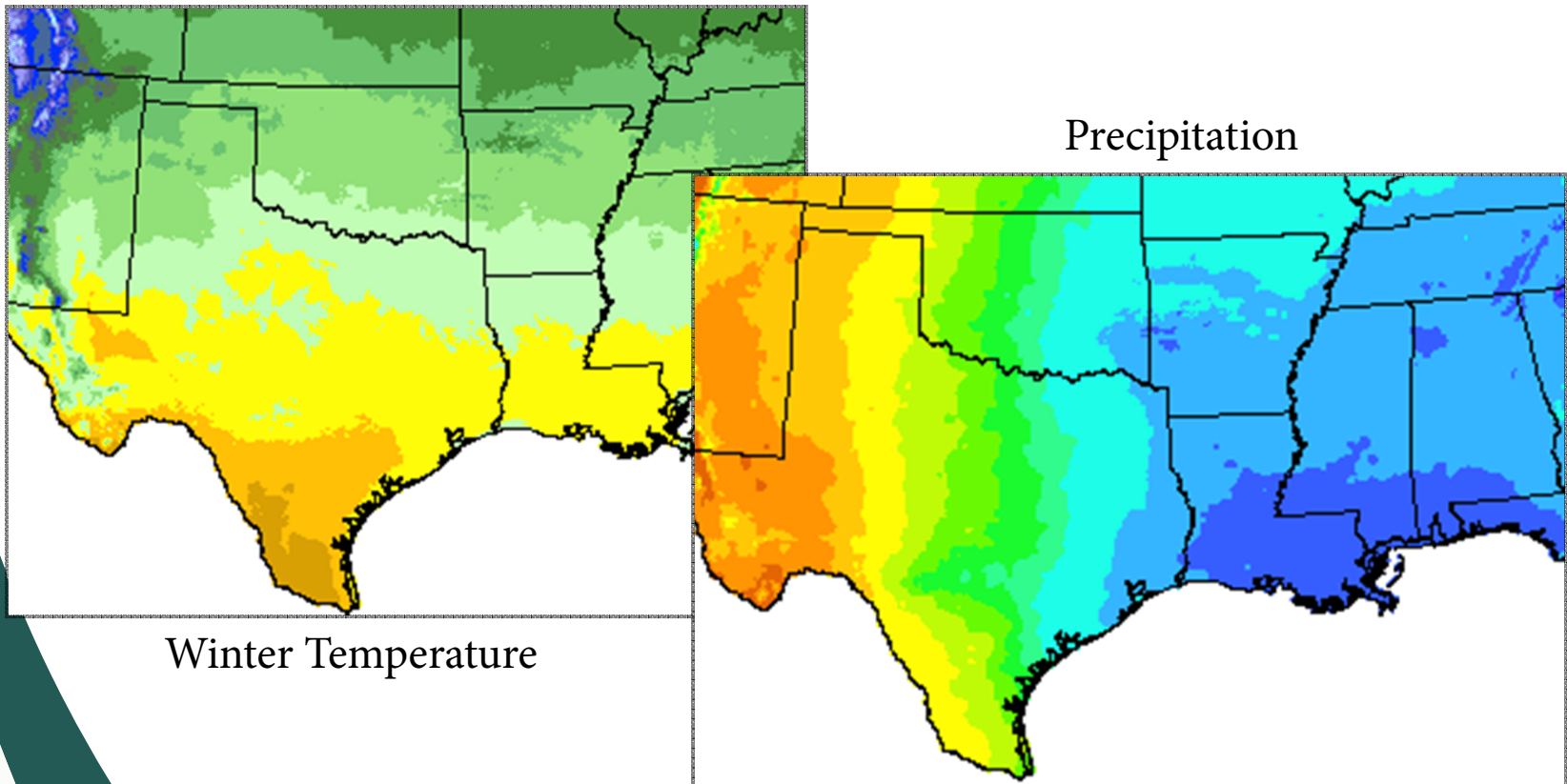
- Clinal
- Minimize colinearity
- Explanatory and **predictive** power



Background

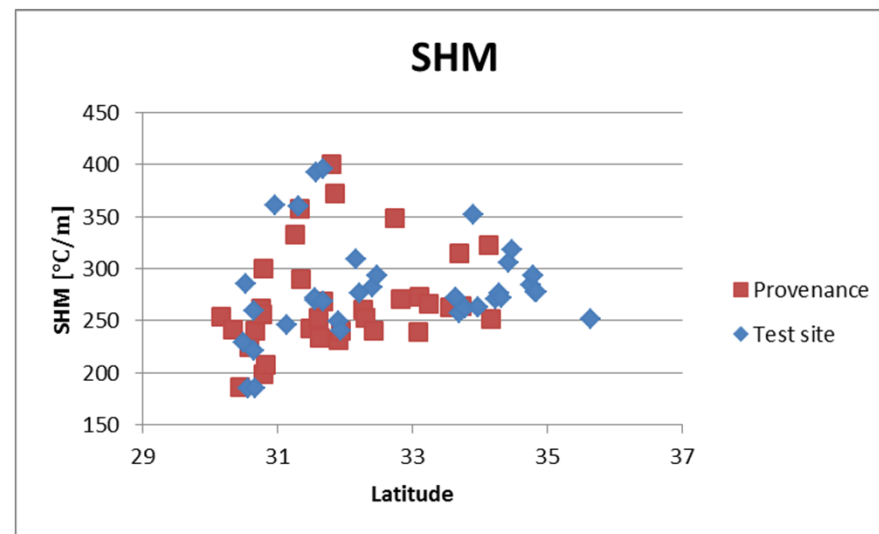
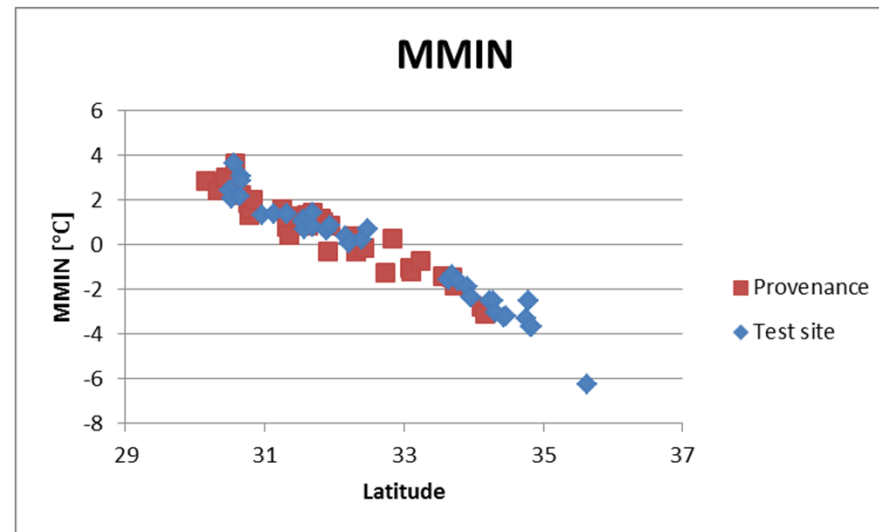
Universal Response Function (URF)

$$Y_{ij} = f(\text{climate variables for test site } i \text{ and provenance } j)$$





N-S transect



Pine Integrated Network: Education, Mitigation, and Adaptation project (PINEMAP) is a Coordinated Agricultural Project funded by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Award #2011-68002-30185

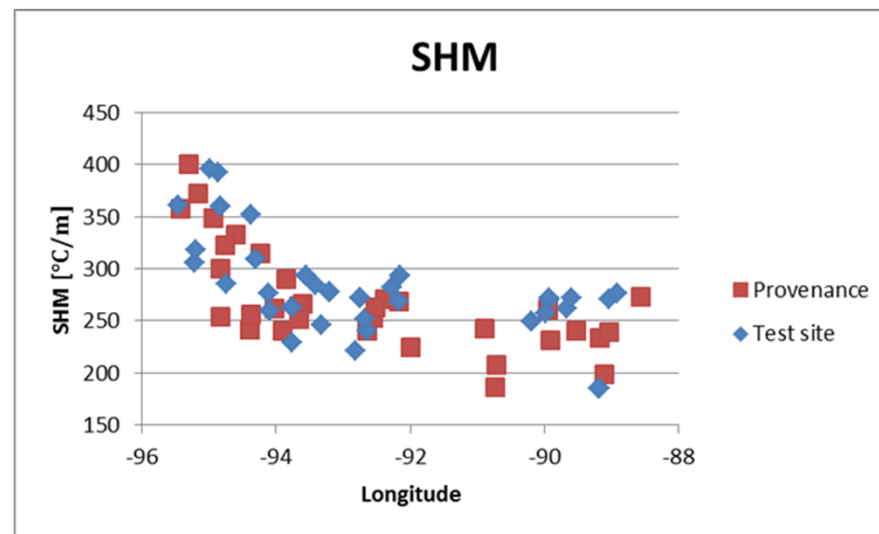
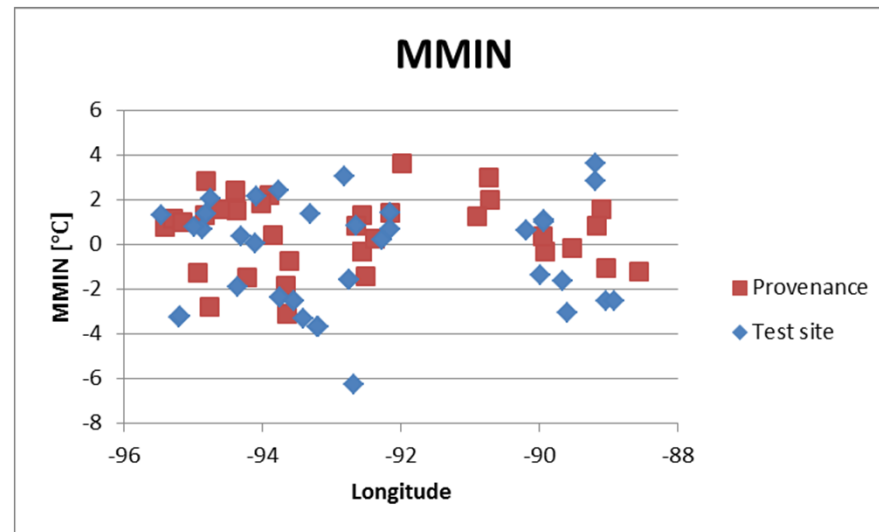


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W-E transect



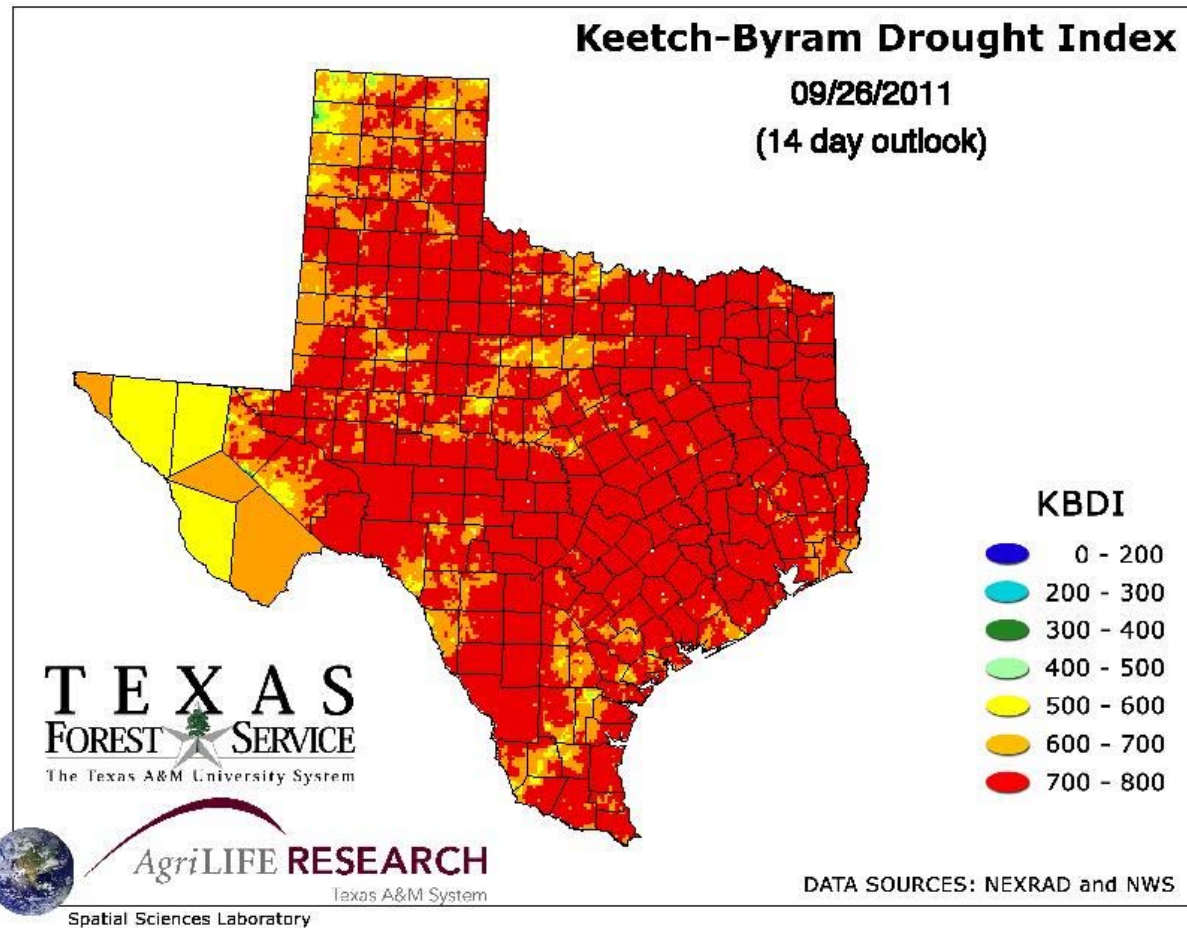
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Extreme events and tipping points!

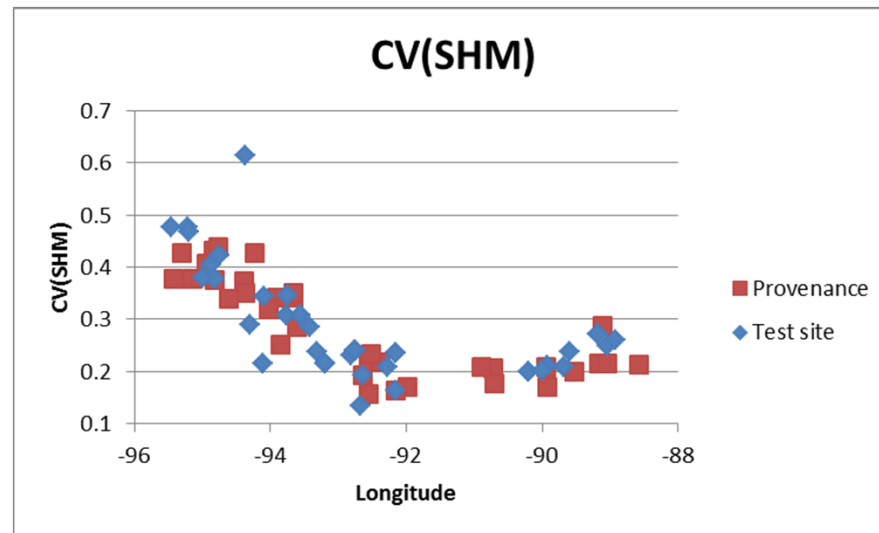
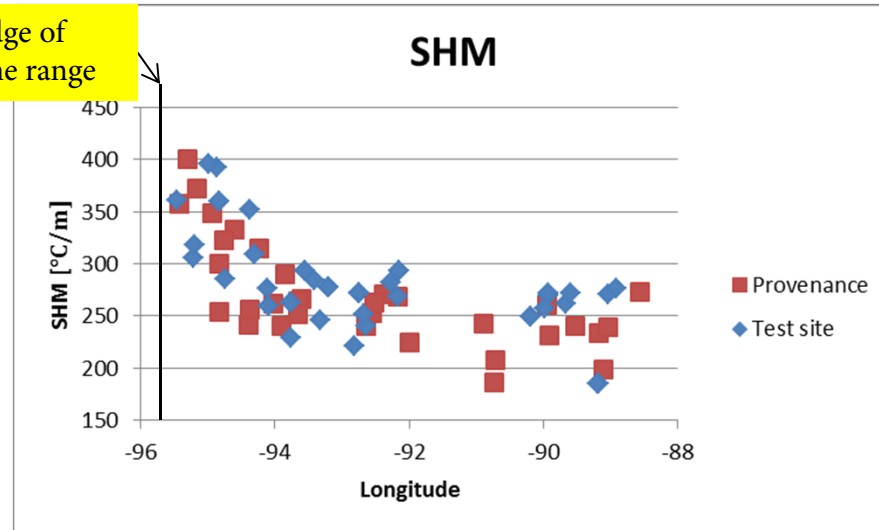




Results

W-E transect

Western edge of
loblolly pine range



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Background

Universal Response Function (URF)

$$Y_{ij} = f(\text{climate variables for } \mathbf{\text{test sites } i} \text{ and provenance } j)$$

- Tests established for other purposes
 - Range of conditions sampled limited to commercial forest sites
 - Low quality sites under represented
 - *Ignores site specific information on soils and silviculture*



Background

Universal Response Function (URF)

$$Y_{ij} = f(\text{climate variables for test sites } i \text{ and } \mathbf{\textit{provenance } j})$$

- Local adaptation in response to similar selection pressure - *Geographic proximity is a surrogate for genetic similarity*
- Tree to tree variation: random drift, gene flow, and colonization contribute to among and between-population variation



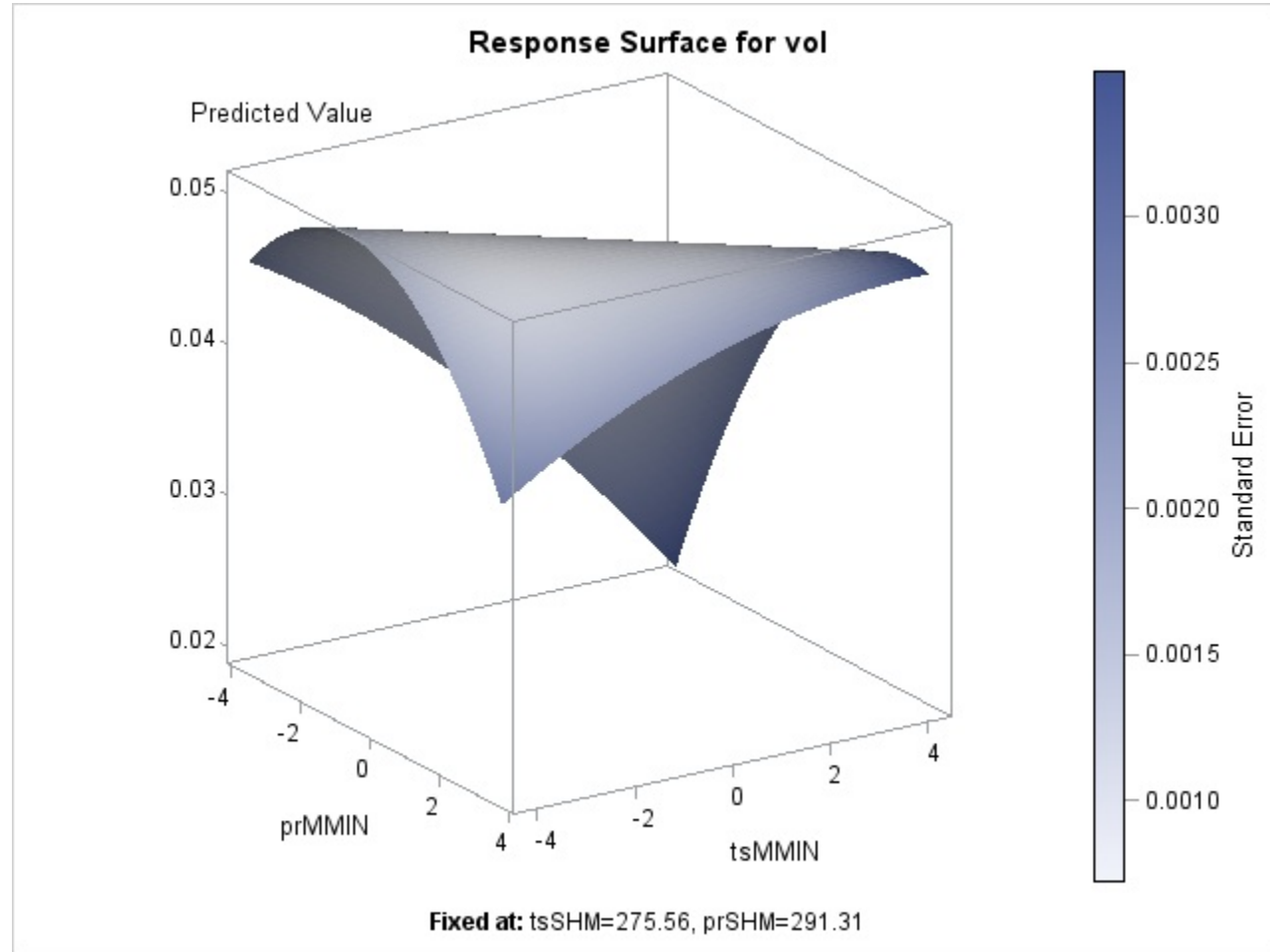
Common Themes

	TAMU/WGFTIP (15 yr Height and Volume)		NC State (8 yr Height)	U of F (15 yr Height)
	Series I	Series II	Plantation Selection Seed Source Study	Provenance progeny trials
Height (R ²)	0.46	0.42	0.68	0.52
Volume (R ²)	0.29	0.18		
<p>Common predictors: Winter temperatures and aridity Explanatory power is moderate. Predictability is weaker.</p>				



Results (*Series I* age 10) *Optimal transfer distances*

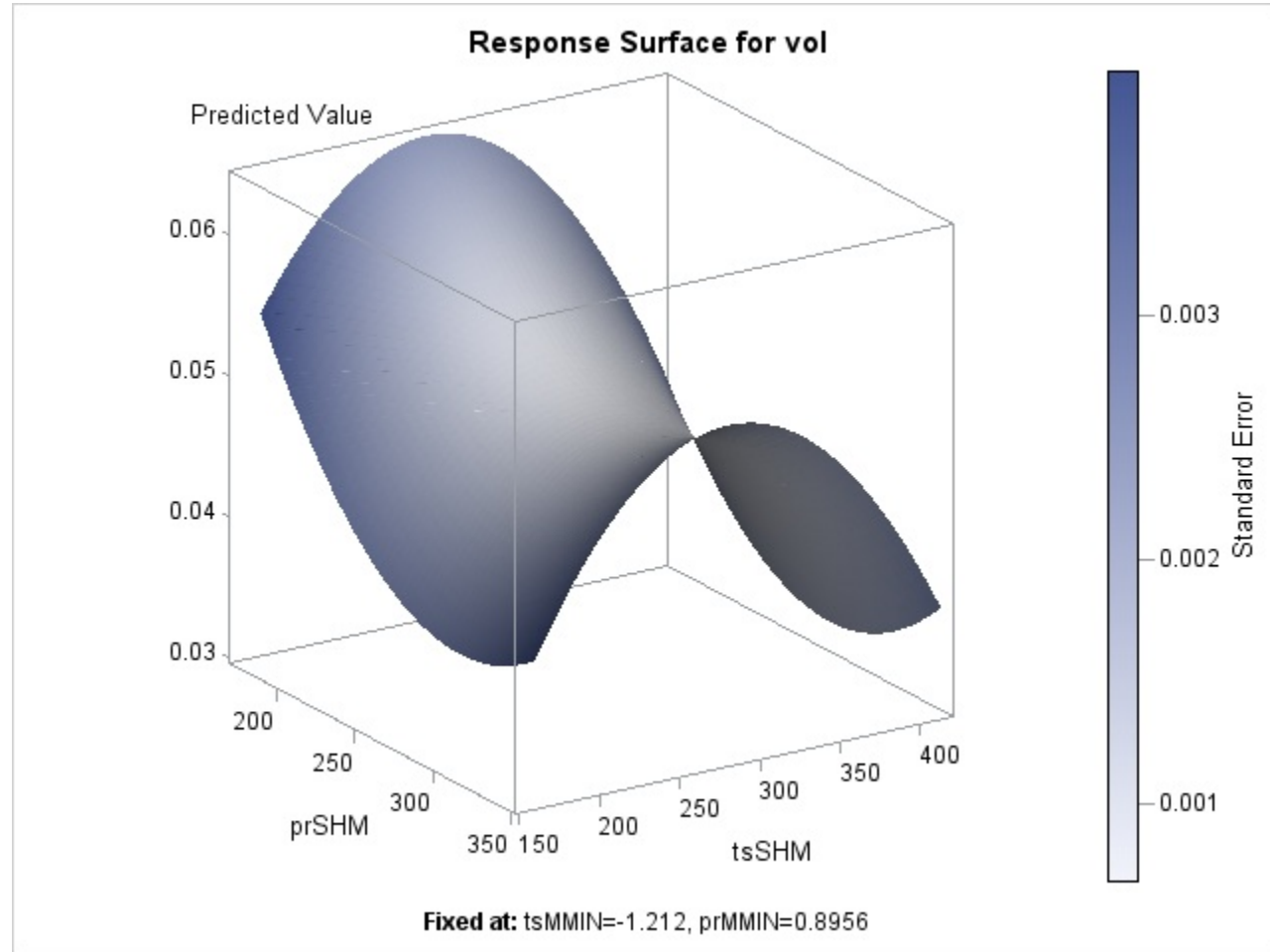
$R^2 = 0.25$





Results Series I

$R^2 = 0.25$



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Conclusions

- Within optimal transfer distances, additional gains in productivity and resilience can be obtained from:
 - Progeny Testing
 - Silviculture – Especially methods that focus on altering the aridity index through optimal site preparation, competition control, thinning, fertility and drainage
 - Interactions between targeted seedling deployment and site specific management practices were relatively unimportant when compared to main effects

Plant your best families on your best sites (within the transfer distance)!



Funding

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Thank you for your attention!



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