# Unraveling the risks to forests under climate change

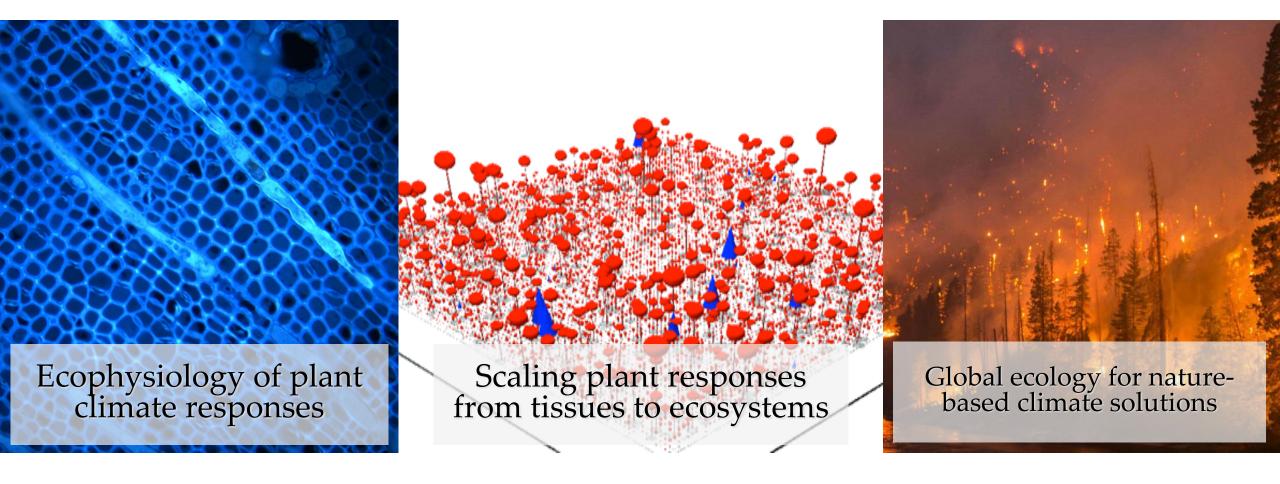
#### William Anderegg

School of Biological Sciences Wilkes Center for Climate Science and Policy University of Utah





# What we do:



#### What are Nature-based Climate Solutions for forests?



#### • A broad set of strategies

- Avoided forest conversion
- Reforestation/afforestation
- Improved forest management
- Improved plantations
- Agroforestry
- Often substantial co-benefits
  - Biodiversity & habitat
  - Ecosystem services (e.g. water quality, pollination, tourism)
- Enormous current interest from companies and governments

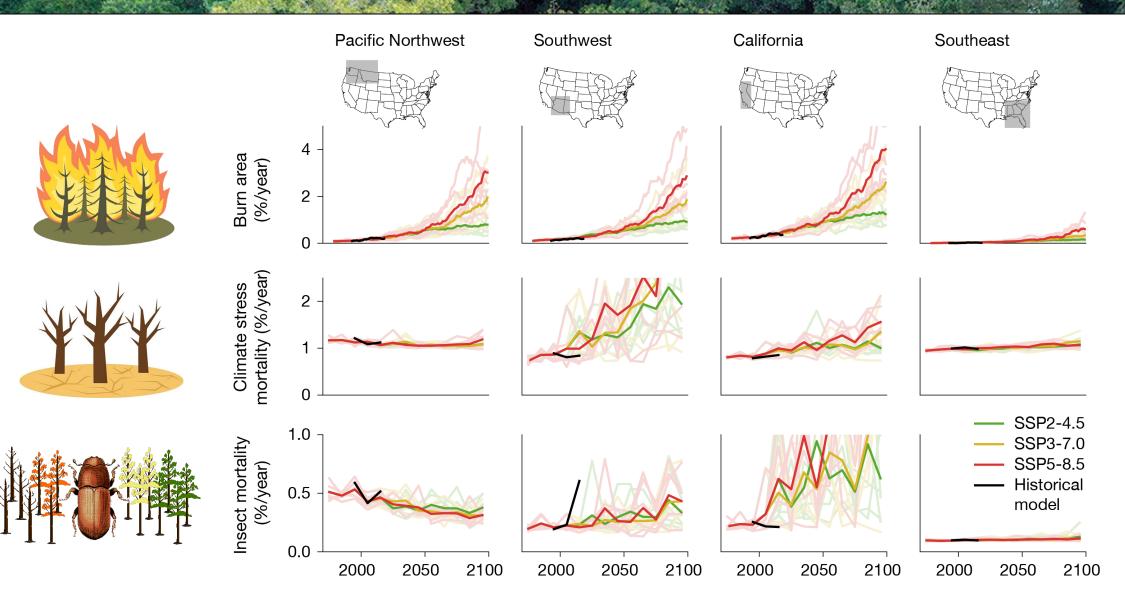
## How do we use forests' climate potential?

- Generally, forest climate solutions projects must:
- 1. Cool the climate on net
- 2. Lead to 'additional' carbon storage
- 3. Account for shifting activities
- 4. Address risks to durability

\*There are currently enormous problems in existing carbon offset protocols in each of these four areas – an important science and policy issue\*



### Future projected climate risks



Anderegg, Chegwidden et al., 2022, Ecology Letters

# Is the future of US forests C gain or loss?

## Large differences across current methods.

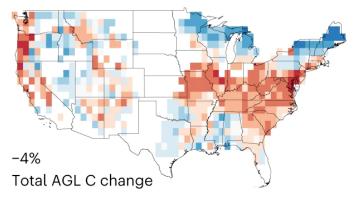
S

ESM ESM +45% Total AGL C change

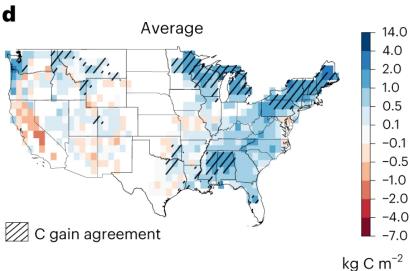
Climate niche model

а

С



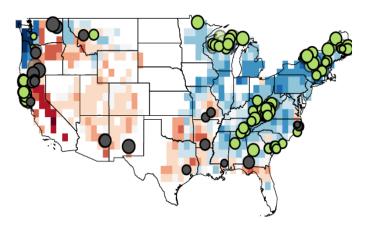
b Growth-mortality model

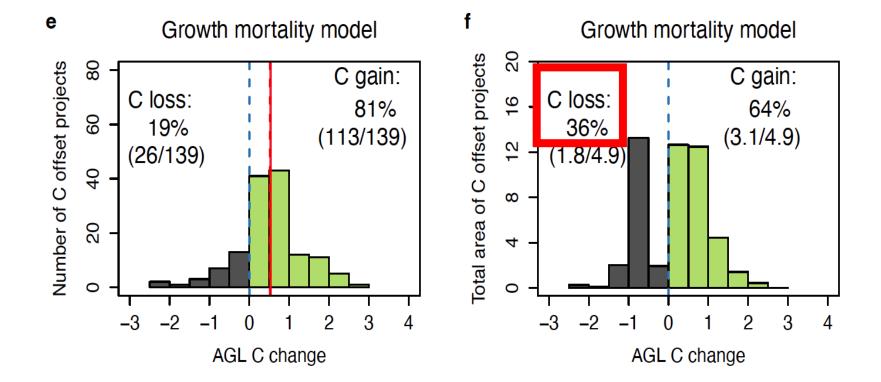


Wu et al., 2023 *Nature Geoscience* 

Current forest offset projects are at substantial risk of C losses even in SSP245

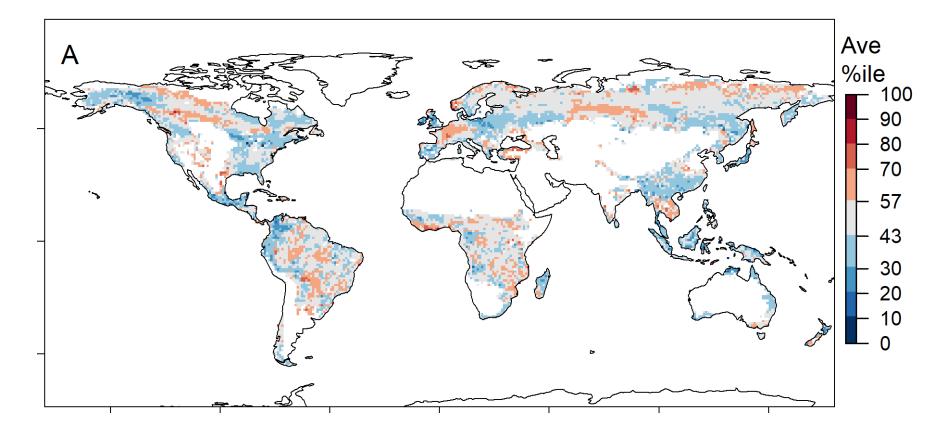
d Growth mortality model





Wu et al., 2023 Nature Geoscience

#### A global climate risk assessment of Earth's forests



Next step: We have leveraged satellite, ground plot, and ML methods to develop US and global reversal risk and buffer pool sizes needed for forest climate protocols/policies

# Concluding thoughts

- 1. Interdisciplinary funding from government agencies (e.g. NSF) and foundations has been instrumental to this work.
- 2. Critical role of 'blue sky thinking' funding for taking risks.
- 3. Carving out the time for deep thinking and creativity is a challenge but crucial.
- 4. Increasing compliance time and costs of research are key challenges.
- 5. Open science is absolutely critical large risk in climate/carbon space of much of models and data being developed in the private sector, limiting confidence, transparency, and accountability.







THE WILKES CENTER FOR CLIMATE SCIENCE & POLICY



**Collaborators:** Jordi Martinez-Vilalta, Maurizio Mencuccini, Rafael Poyatos, Shane Coffield, Anna Trugman, Grayson Badgley, Oriana Chegwidden, Jeremy Freeman, Danny Cullenward, Joseph Hamman, Scott Goetz, Jeffrey Hicke, Deborah Huntzinger, Robert Jackson, John Nickerson, Stephen Pacala, James Randerson, Mike Goulden, Tom Pugh, Rupert Seidl, Nuno Carvalhais



Grants: 1802880, 2003017, CAREER 2044937, Alan T. Waterman Award



Grants: 67012-28020 67019-27850 11046000-617 the David Lucile Pa FOUN

Packard Foundation Fellowship for Science & FOUNDATION Engineering

# An enormous thanks to: