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 Future Monitoring and Research Needs for Forest Ecosystems
 Guest Editor: Marcus Schaub (WSL, Birmensdorf, CH)

Future monitoring and research needs for forest ecosystems in a changing environment: an introduction

Schaub M

In order to identify future monitoring and research needs, a COST Strategic workshop on the role of "Forest ecosystems in a changing environment" assembled nearly 180 scientists from 30 countries in Istanbul on 11-13 March 2008. The workshop specifically tackled the fields of climate change and forests, ozone, atmospheric deposition and critical loads, biodiversity, as well as quality assurance in forest monitoring.

Keywords: Climate change, Ozone, Atmospheric depositions, Critical loads

Over the last 50 years, humans have changed the Earth's ecosystems more rapidly and extensively than in any comparable period of time in human history (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). The global annual average nitrogen deposition over land is expected to increase by a factor of about 2.5, leading to an increased eutrophication and acidification. For present-day conditions, Lamarque et al. (2005) suggest that the deposition over land ranges between 25 and 40 Tg(N)/year. Over forests, the deposition is expected to increase globally from 10 Tg(N)/year to 20 Tg(N)/year by 2100. Tropospheric ozone (O₃) is a global air pollution problem and an important greenhouse gas. Although not a new issue, ground level O₃ remains one of the most pervasive of the global air pollutants with impacts on human health, food production and the environment. Between the late 19th century and 1980, concentrations of background O₃ in the Northern Hemisphere mid-latitudes doubled to about 30-35 ppb and have since increased by a further 5 ppb to 35-40 ppb. Future O₃ concentrations strongly depend on global emissions and

global warming. However, even if emissions are reduced and background O₃ declines, it is expected that there will be an increase in the frequency of high pollution days due to the changes in weather expected under future climate change. In Europe there is likely to be an increase in the frequency of summer droughts, heat-wave events, and associated high O₃ episodes (Royal Society 2008). Global greenhouse gas emissions have grown since pre-industrial times with an increase of 70% between 1970 and 2004. Depending on the model and scenarios used, projected global average surface warming is expected to increase by 0.6 to 4.0°C at 2090-2099 relative to 1980-1999. However, northern Hemisphere temperatures during the second half of the 20th century were *very likely* higher than during any other 50-year period in the last 500 years and *likely* the highest in at least the past 1300 years (IPCC 2007).

These factors, indicating a rapidly changing environment, are threatening and damaging forest ecosystems. Increasing concentrations of tropospheric O₃ may reduce the photosynthetic capacity of trees resulting in a reduced growth rate and carbon allocation (Novak et al. 2007). The increase in deposition of nitrogen to forest soils is threatening the integrity and functioning of forest ecosystems. Predicted changes in average temperature and precipitation will strongly affect ecological conditions of forests and their plant communities. In addition, extreme weather events like storms, high temperatures, and long lasting droughts are predicted to occur more often in the future, putting forests at risk.

The issue of air pollution, climate change

and forest health problems is characterized by multi-causality with different strengths of association. The linkages between air pollutant exposures and plant ecosystem responses have complex inter relationships as their impacts depend on the environmental pollutants and conditions being considered while influenced by factors such as genetic constitution, age, nutrition and adaptation (Schaub & Paoletti 2007). The impacts on forest ecosystems have been traditionally treated separately for air pollution and climate change. However, the combined effects may significantly differ from a sum of their parts. Simultaneous addressing of the air pollution and climate change effects on forests is an opportunity for capturing synergies in future monitoring and research (Bytnerowicz et al. 2007).

In order to identify future monitoring and research needs, a COST Strategic workshop on the role of "Forest ecosystems in a changing environment" assembled nearly 180 scientists from 30 countries in Istanbul from 11-13 March 2008. In plenary and parallel sessions, the workshop specifically tackled the fields of climate change and forests, ozone, atmospheric deposition and critical loads, biodiversity, as well as quality assurance in forest monitoring.

A part of the presentations during these sessions has been included in this special issue of *iForest - Biogeosciences and Forestry* and summarizes key studies on potential and actual impacts of air pollution and climate change on forests. The themes are centered around the following topics of global importance: linking critical thresholds and loads (Augustin 2009, Wuyts et al. 2009) to forest condition, tree reactions to air pollution and climate change (Beck 2009, Serafinaviciute & Stakenas 2009), assessment of biodiversity (Feest & Spanos 2009, Granke et al. 2009), long-term monitoring of deposition and integrated effects (Lorenz & Granke 2009, Lundin 2009), modelling carbon budgets, deposition loads and ozone fluxes (Jochheim et al. 2009, Staelens et al. 2009, Tuovinen 2009), monitoring policy and instruments (Johannessen 2009, Requardt et al. 2009, Logan et al. 2009), and quality assurance and control activities for ecological monitoring (Sase et al. 2009).

There is evidence that forest ecosystems will be exposed to even more rapid changes of environmental conditions in the future. The combined effects of global warming and air pollution are complex and may differ from a sum of separate effects. In order to measure these, and to assess the environmental risk and its consequences on the ecosystem functioning such as carbon sink and protection of soil and water, a well-established and continuous forest long-term monitoring is crucial.

In the early 1980's, large scale forest de-

✉ Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Zürcherstrasse 111, CH-8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland

@ Marcus Schaub (marcus.schaub@wsl.ch)

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cline and deterioration led to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP, Geneva 1979) which was crucial for launching forest monitoring within the frame work of the International Co-operative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution on Forests. Today, increasing awareness of the rapidly changing environment should lead to more integrated and intensified monitoring and research efforts enabling reliable quantification of risk assessment of global change and air pollution.

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