The forests of the Algonquin-to-Adirondacks corridor provide important habitat and connectivity across the St. Lawrence River. Forest growth in surrounding forests in eastern North America have been changing in recent decades. Studies have found that the start and end of the growing season have shifted in large areas of forests, and that annual growth of important tree species such as Sugar Maple has declined. Changes have been attributed to changes in air temperature and precipitation, and the effects of acid deposition. Are the forests of the Algonquin-to-Adirondacks also changing?

This seminar will discuss research on recent forest growth in the Algonquin-to-Adirondacks region. Dendrochronology and satellite remote sensing were used to answer two questions: 1) are there forest growth trends in this region? and 2) is climate driving growth of these forests? Our results indicate that the growth of the forests in A2A has changed, but that climate change may not be to blame.

Thursday, January 17, 2019
2:30pm-4:00pm
Biosciences 1120