



NH EPSCoR Interactions Among Climate, Land Use, Ecosystem Services, and Society William H. McDowell, UNH NH EPSCoR Team























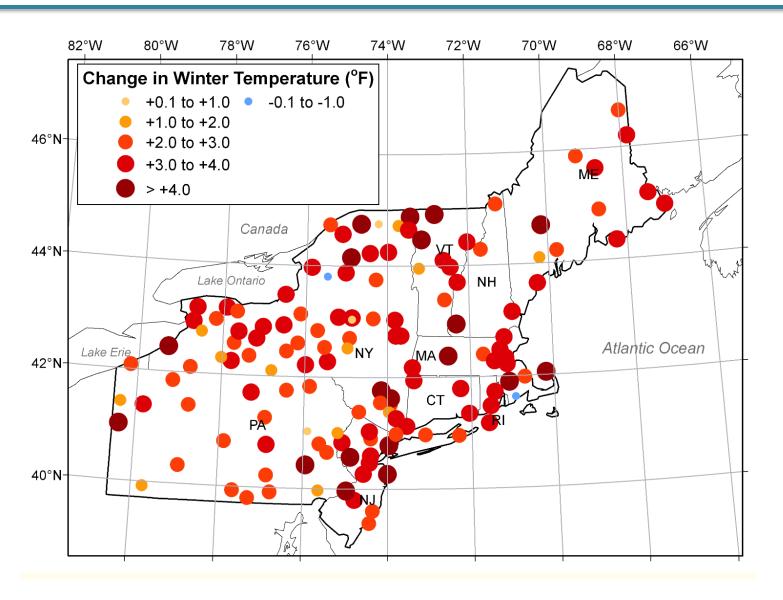




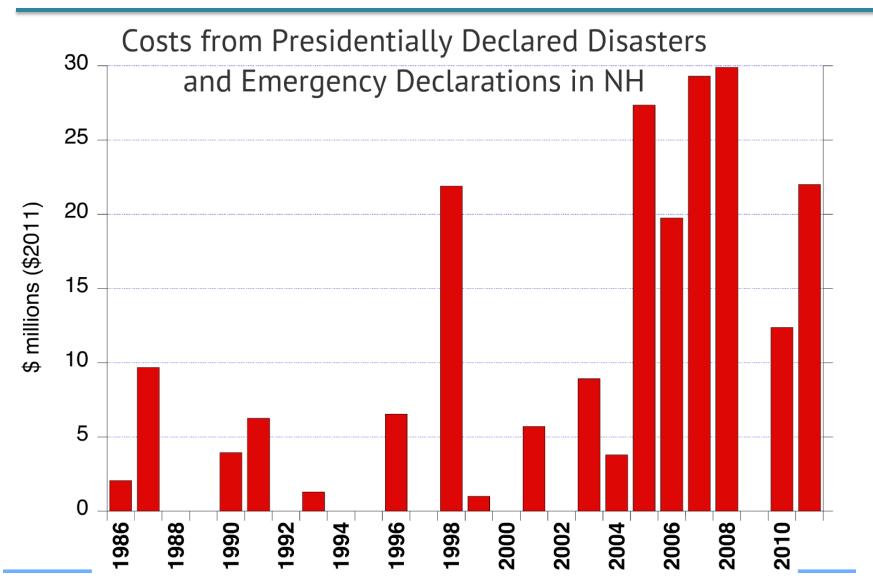




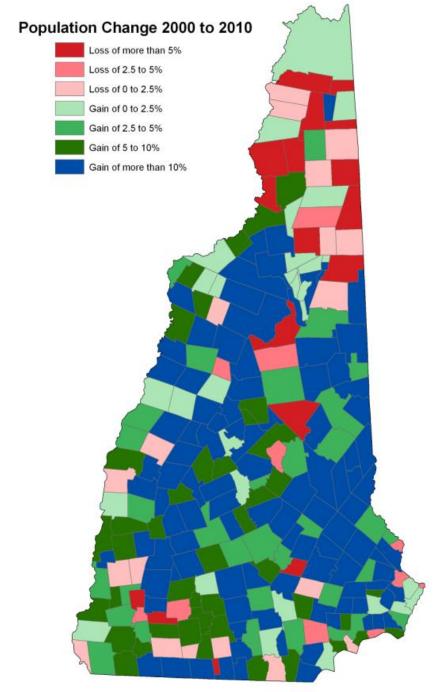














Source: 2010 Census Analysis: K.M. Johnson, Carsey Institute, UNH



Project Goals - EPSCoR

- 1. To better understand complex interactions among climate, land use, ecosystem function and society. (Research Goal)
- 2. To build capacity for competitive research in interdisciplinary ecosystem-related natural and social sciences. (Educational Infrastructure Goal)
- To strengthen and diversify the STEM workforce pipeline in NH. (STEM Pipeline Goal)
- 4. To strengthen management and policy decision capacity in New Hampshire regarding ecosystems and their services to, and interactions with, society. (Decision Capacity Goal)



Relationship Between Project Objectives





Research Program

Goal: To better understand complex interactions among climate, land use, ecosystem function, and society

Research Question: How do changing climate and human land use affect the ability of New Hampshire landscapes to provide essential aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem services to the state and region across multiple scales?



Ecosystem Services Studied

Provisioning Services

- Water supply
- Wood (timber, fiber, fuel)

Regulating Services

- Climate (carbon storage, albedo)
- Water regulation
- Water purification and waste treatment

Cultural Services

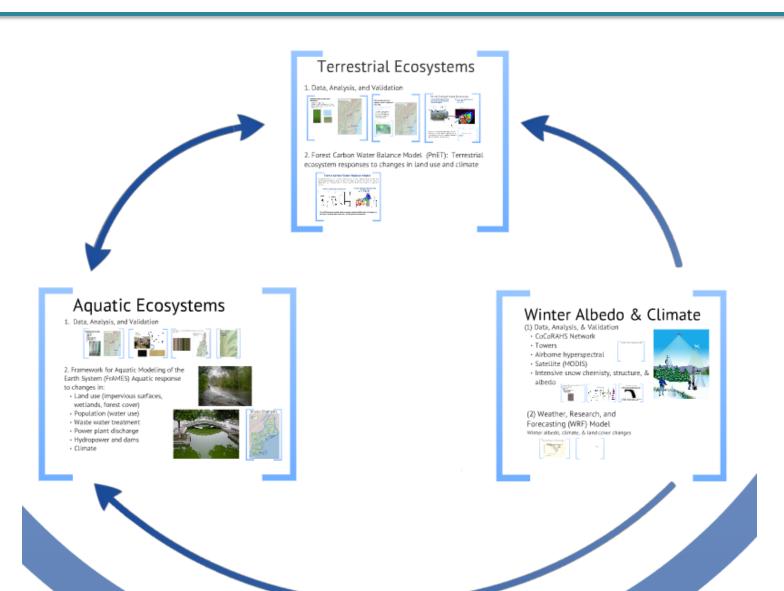
Recreation

Supporting Services

- Soil formation
- Photosynthesis
- Nutrient cycling



Research Foci – Ecosystem Function





Ecosystem function→ **Ecosystem Services**

Data and Information

Headwater intensive sensor network

Distributed sensor networks

(LoVoTECS, CoCoRAHS)

Airborne hyperspectral

NH resident perceptions

via surveys & interviews

Evaluation

Additional data & info

leveraged sites

met, discharge, census, etc.

satellite

Models and Analysis

FRAMES, PnET, WRF

Land use/demographics

Ecosystem valuation

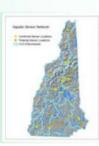
Stakeholder engagement

NH resident perceptions

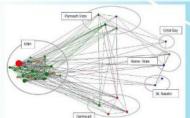
Land use and climate scenarios















Headwater Soil Sensor Network

Headwater Intensive Sensor Sites Soil Sensors:

- Continuous soil CO2 flux
- Continuous soil T & moisture (0, 10, 30 cm)
- Manual sampling for C & N pools across soil profile (0 to ~ 50 cm)

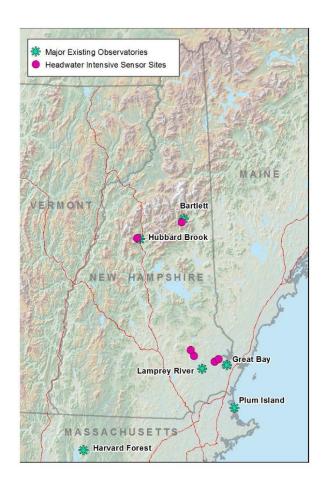








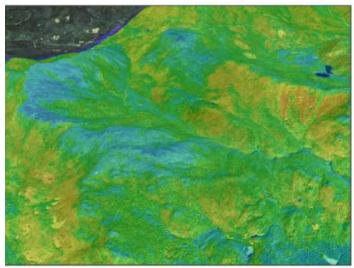




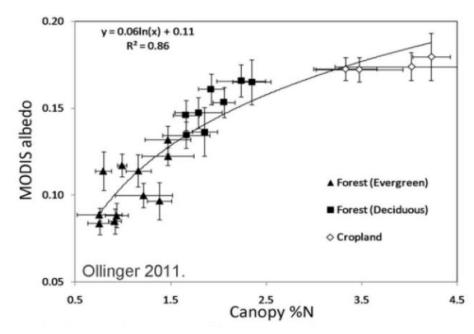


Scaling from Plot to Landscape





Collect hyperspectral imagery from ground and airborne sampling of different land uses, to obtain canopy N, albedo, and model productivity



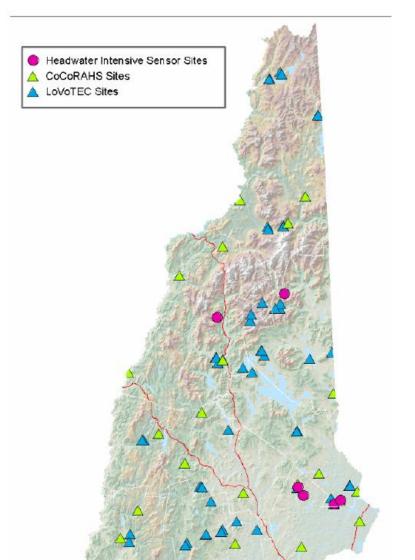


Aquatic Regional Sensor Network

Lotic Volunteer Temperature, Electric Conductivity, and Stage Sensing

(LoVoTECS)







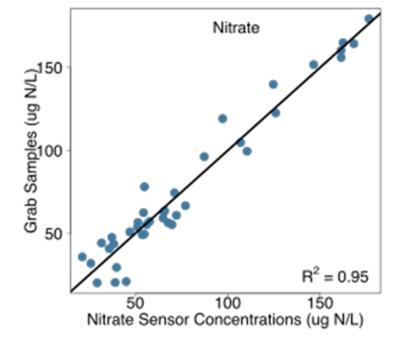
Aquatic sensors co-located with Soil Sensor Network

Headwater Intensive Sensor Sites Aquatic Sensors (15 min intervals):

- Stage/Discharge
- Temperature
- Conductivity
- Nitrate
- Dissolved Organic Carbon
- · Turbidity and Chlorophyll
- Dissolved oxygen
- pH







Sensor validation is critical

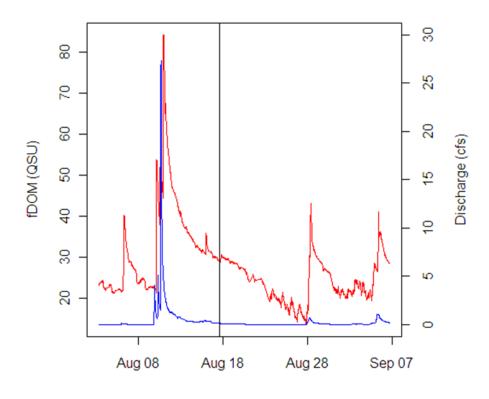


Lamprey Sites

- 1. Main stem at Wiswall Dam (EPSCoR with USGS/UNH SeaGrant)
- 2. Headwaters:
 - a. Saddleback steep forested
 - b. Dowst-Cate wetland forested
 - c. Wednesday Hill Brook suburban forested
 - d. Burley Demeritt agricultural



Novel data sets to document interactions between climatic conditions and water quality



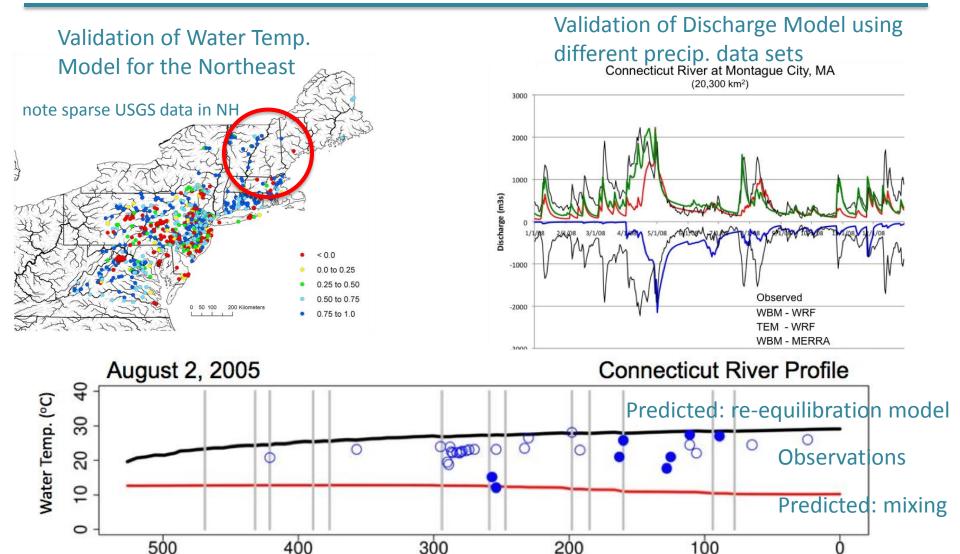
Dissolved organic matter

Stream discharge



Headwaters

Scaling from Landscape to Region: FRAMES Flow and Water Temperature Model



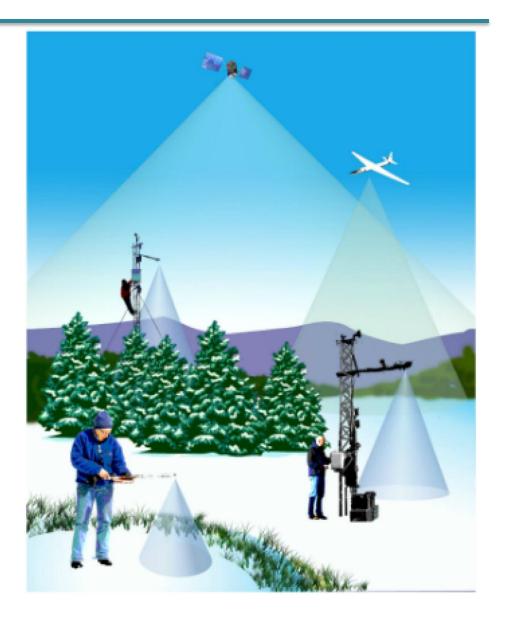
Distance to River Mouth (km)

Mouth

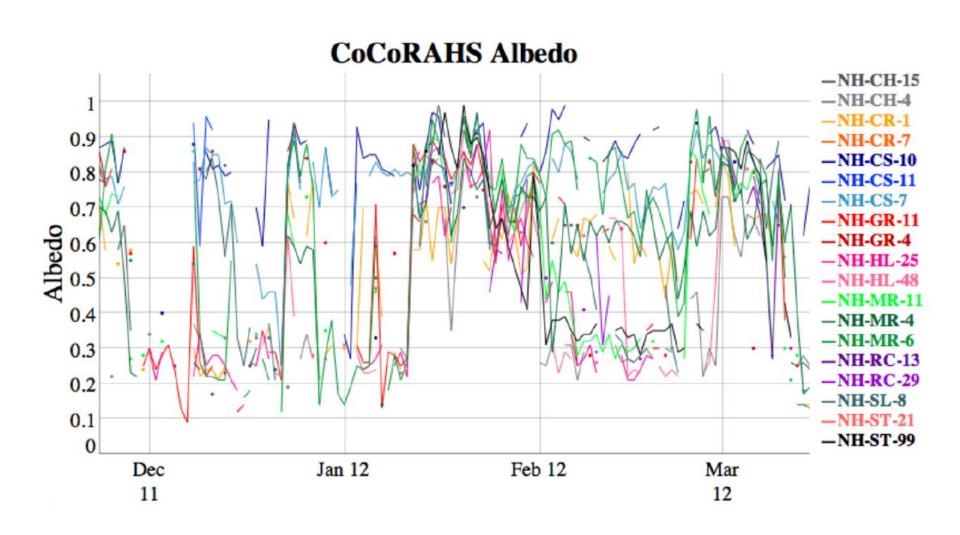


Winter albedo and climate modeling

- CoCoRAHS Network
- Towers
- Airborne hyperspectral
- Satellite (MODIS)
- Snow chemistry, structure, albedo



Observer network results





Valuation of Ecosystem

Services



Economic

- · climate regulation
- · fiber
- fuel

Non-economic

- · aesthetic
- spiritual
- recreational

Forest Ecosystem Services

- Imagosas tinter and carbos starage levells in a causied ecological ecologi

Extendible model to value changes in various abledo.

Compare the net social breefity of late native harvesting regimes (place can harvest, partial harvest, and one-harvesting) at the sound level.

evel. Apply the model as size regional-co-state-scale to evaluate trade and land one remarks:

e Study: White Mountain National Forest

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Case Study: White Mountain National For

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data and model outputs that quantify ecosystem function and changes over time

Aquatic

Economic

STUDIED

- Water storage
- · Flood prevention
- Nutrient cycling
- Recreation

Non-Economic

Trade-offs (examples)

- · Biofuel provision water quality
- · Carbon storage Surface albedo
- Agriculture development soil carbon water quality and quantity



Acknowledgments

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