# Forest Ecosystem Services and Climate Change: the role of Digitalization

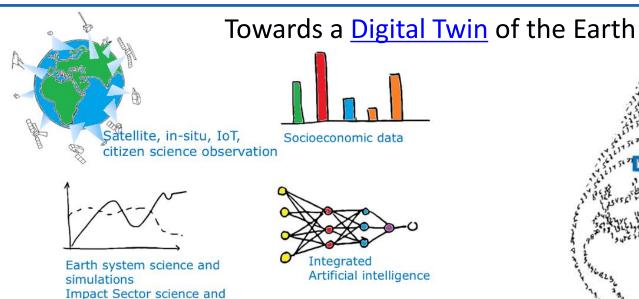
Monia Santini, Foundation CMCC

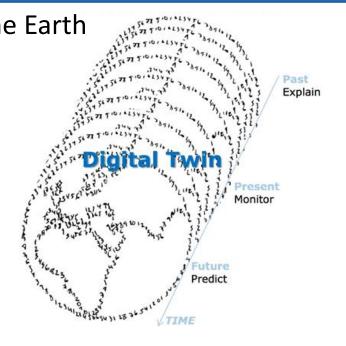
DESIRA project 2<sup>nd</sup> webinar «Boosting sustainable digitalization in agriculture, forestry and rural areas by 2040»

June 30<sup>th</sup> 2021



# Programme Destination Earth (DestinE; 2021-2030)





Modified from

simulations

http://www.classic.grss-ieee.org/earthvision2020/july\_stuff/webpage/keynotes/Loekken.pdf

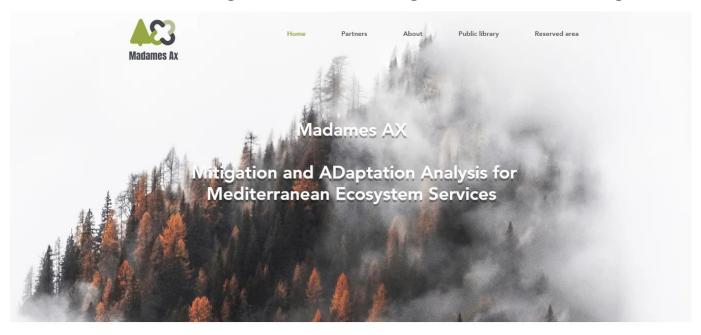


"Here, the challenge will be to design a digital twin that allows users to intervene, extract information and influence the system trajectory across time and space, as done albeit often unwittingly — in the real world." Bauer et al., 2021 Nature Climate Change



# Merging data and models to predict FES

Application scenario of key digital technologies (<u>DESIRA Paper</u>): forest management, monitoring and decision making





What does "Ecosystem service" means?



How to measure ecosystem services?



How to exchange ecosystem services?

CONSORZIO AGRO-FORESTALE DEI COMUNELLI DI FERRIERE

https://www.madames-ax.info/



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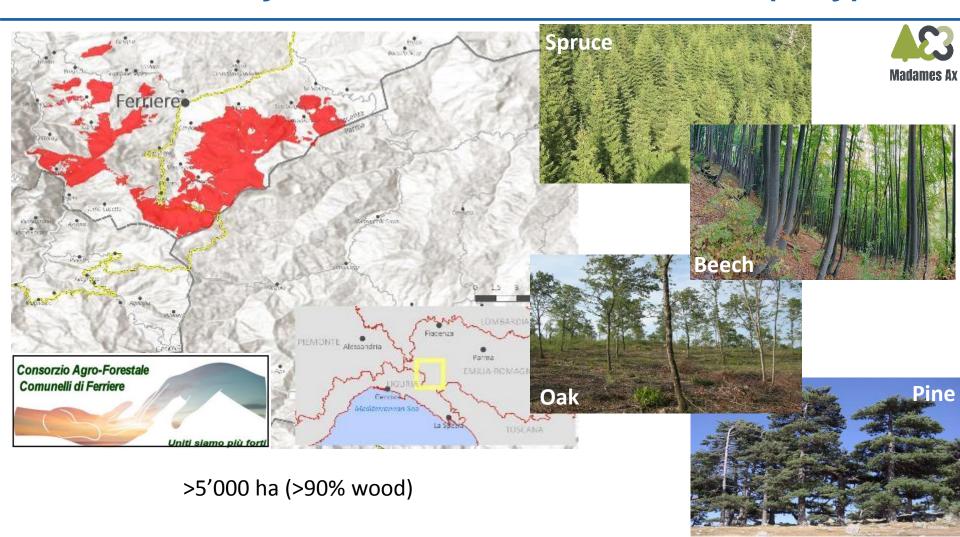








# The study site: Comunelli di Ferriere (Italy)



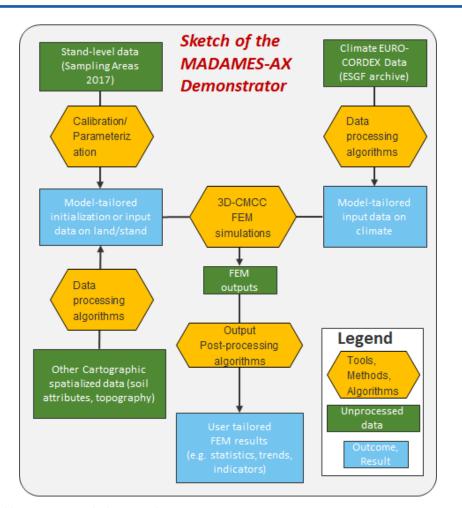




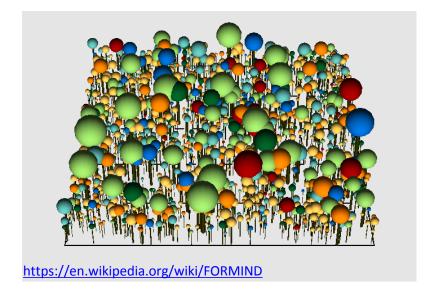




#### The model framework







https://www.cmcc.it/it/models/3d-cmcc-fem-three-dimension-forest-ecosystem-model



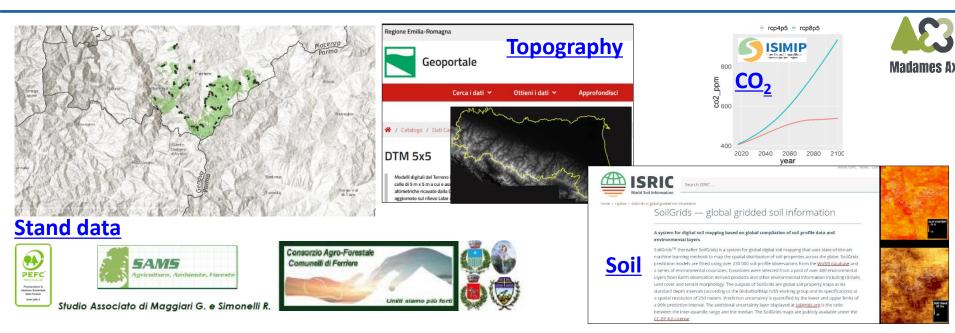


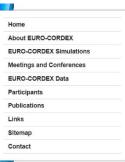






### The input databases





# Coordinated Downscaling Experiment - European Domain EURO-CORDEX Climate

EURO-CORDEX - Coordinated Downscaling Experiment - European Domain



EURO-CORDEX is the European branch of the international CORDEX initiative, which is a program sponsored by the World Climate Research Program (WRCP) to organize an internationally coordinated framework to produce improved regional climate change projections for all land regions world-wide. The CORDEX-results will serve as input for climate change impact and adaptation studies within the timeline of the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and beyond.

Global model	Radiative forcing	Regional model	n. of bias correction methods
CNRM-CM5	rcp4.5 rcp8.5	CCLM4-8-17	1
	rcp4.5 rcp8.5	RCA4	1
EC-EARTH	rcp4.5 rcp8.5	RACMO22E	2
MPI-ESM-LR	rcp4.5 rcp8.5	CCLM4-8-17	2
	rcp4.5 rcp8.5	REMO2009	1
	rcp4.5 rcp8.5	RCA4	1





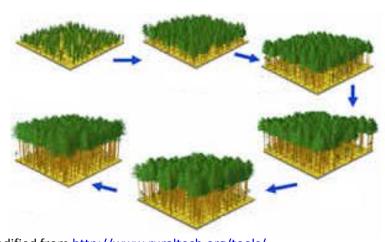






#### Simulations and FES indicators





Modified from http://www.ruraltech.org/tools/

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Total 1600 simulations from 2017 to 2100:

50 sampling areas\*

8 model chains

2 GHG concentration scenarios (RCPs)

2 management (on/off: frequency & intensity of cuts)

\*Spruce (1), Beech (41), Pine (7), Oak (1)

Results aggregated into 3 periods:

**Present Time (PT)**: from 2017 to 2037 (2027) Near Future (NF): from 2040 to 2060 (2050) **Far Future (FF)**: from 2080 to 2100 (2090)

Carbon Use Efficiency = 
$$\frac{NPP}{GPP}$$

$$Water\ Use\ Efficiency = \frac{NPP}{Canopy\ Transp.}$$

FERRIERE









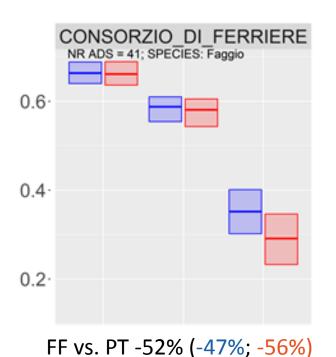


## Loss in Carbon Use Efficiency due to CC

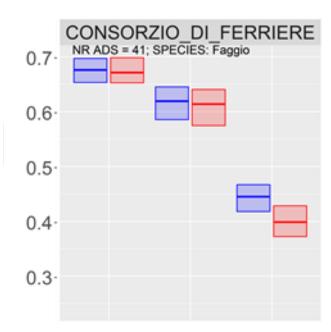
rcp45 rcp85



#### Without management



#### With management



FF vs. PT -37% (-34%; -40%)



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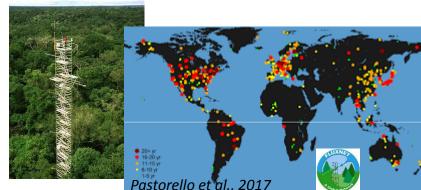


# The key role of monitoring

Measurements are crucial for initialization, parameters' calibration and evaluation of models

- Carbon/water/energy fluxes (e.g. ICOS, FLUXNET)



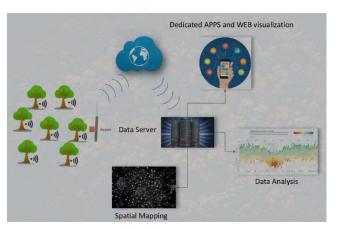


Ecophysiological monitoring (e.g. TreeTalker network)



Piegaro (Umbria, Italy) – TRACE project







# **Key elements supporting Digitalization**

Synergistic use of multi-source monitoring data and modelling approaches

Investments in HPC/data infrastructure

Use of indicators to generate user-tailored information



# Thank you for your attention and thanks to the MADAMES-AX team

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