

# Examination of stand, site and climate relationships with $r$ -value

## Outline

- What is an  $r$ -value?
- What are the key stand characteristics, site and climate factors influencing  $r$ -values?
- Can we predict  $r$ -values?
- Management implications

# Examination of stand, site and climate relationships with r-value

## What is an r-value?

Collected in May / June to assess population trends

$$r = \frac{\sum \text{larvae + pupae + adults}}{\text{entrance holes}}$$

Adapted from FIDS (1970s)



From:  
(Lux, 2008)

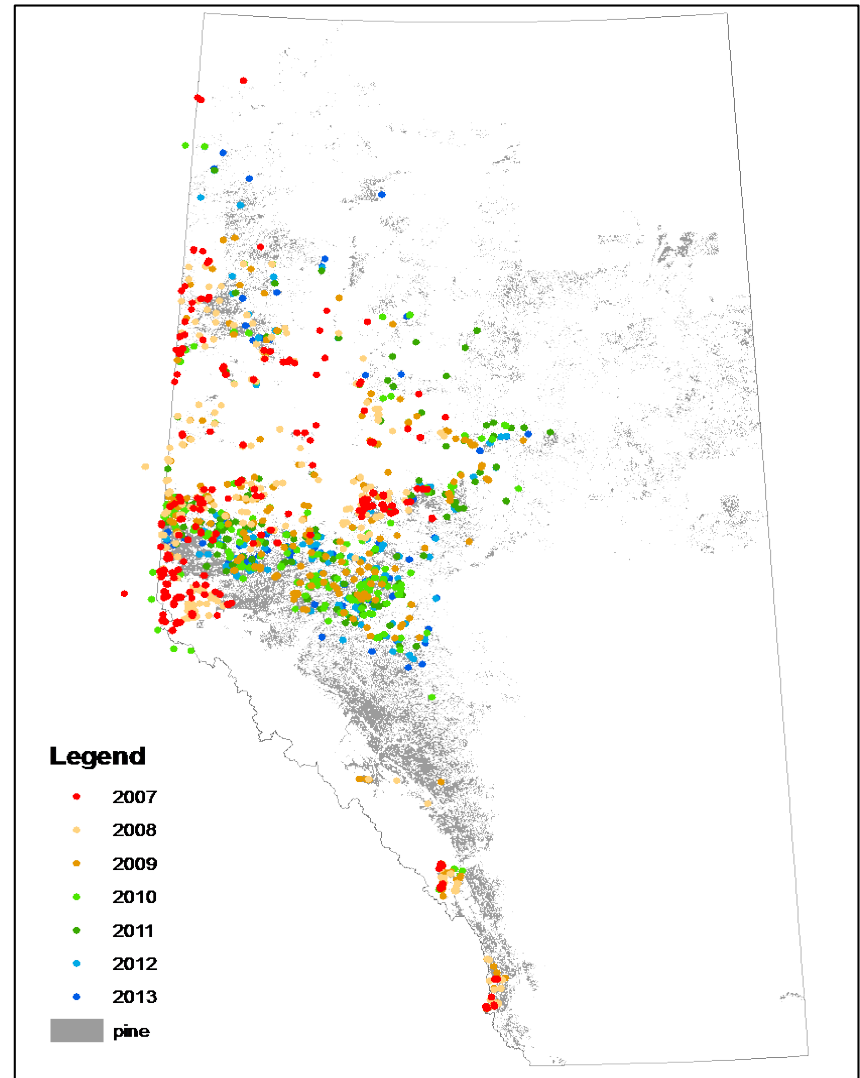
# Examination of stand, site and climate relationships with $r$ -value

**What are the key stand characteristics, site, and climate factors influencing  $r$ -values?**

- **Survey data from multiple years (2007-2015)**
- **Stand characteristics**: DBH, # of infested trees, height, age, % pine etc., SSI (data from field and inventory )
- **Site features**: Elevation, latitude, aspect
- **Climate data**: daily climate data from multiple climate stations (min temp, # of cold days, seasonal effects, ppt patterns)

# *r*-value data collected for multiple years

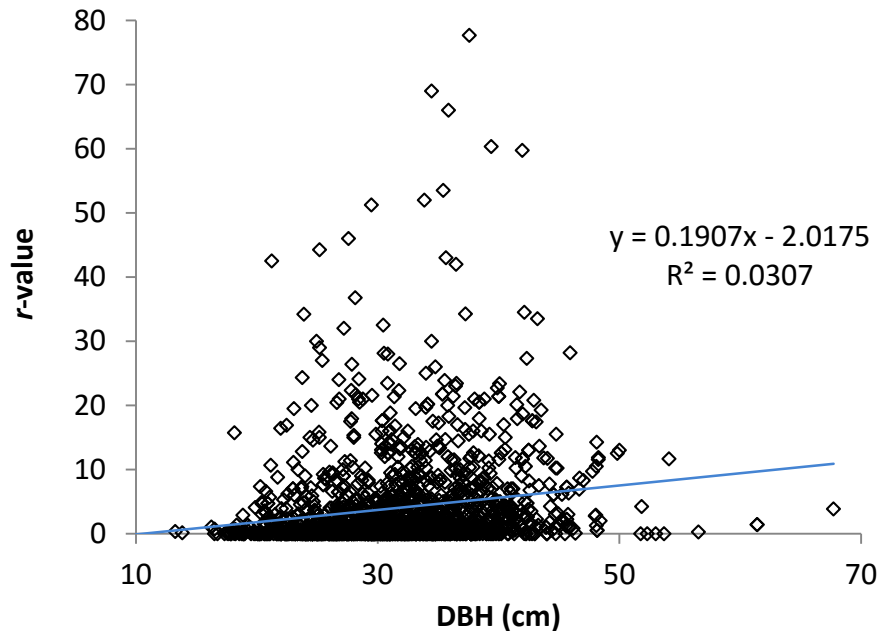
- *r*-surveys conducted 2007-2015
- Year represents beetle-year (year of adult beetle attack)
- Offspring emerge the following year



# Influence of stand characteristics on $r$ -value

## Sources of variability in $r$ -value?

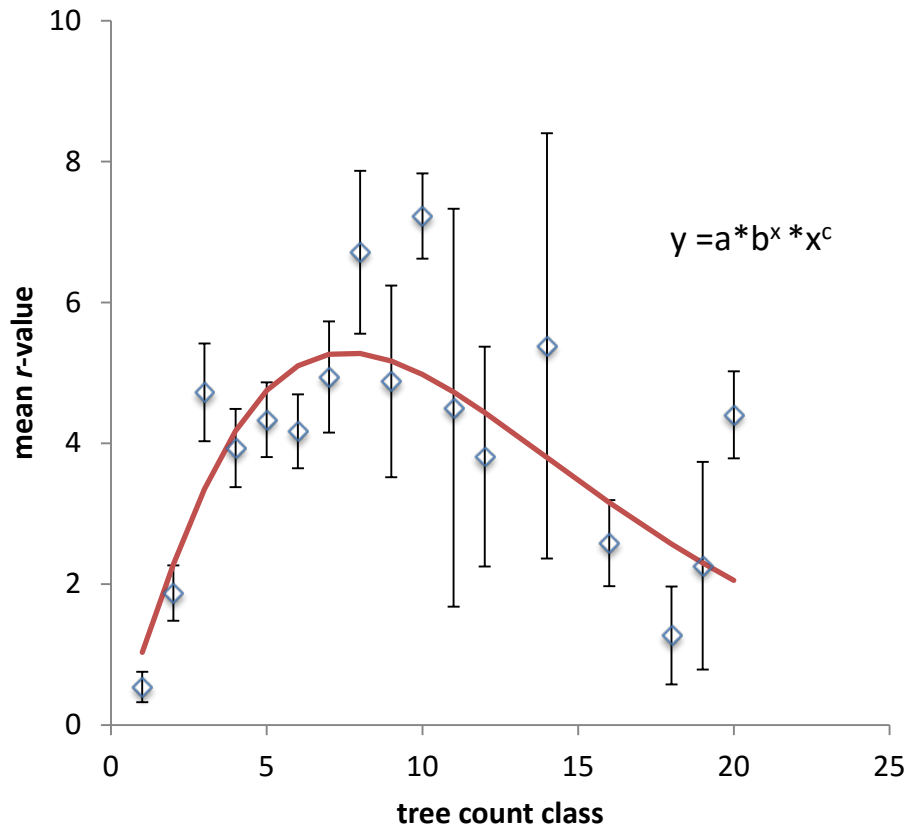
$r$ -value vs DBH all plots & all years



- Climate variation
- Site factors
- Beetle populations dynamics

# Influence of stand characteristics on $r$ -value

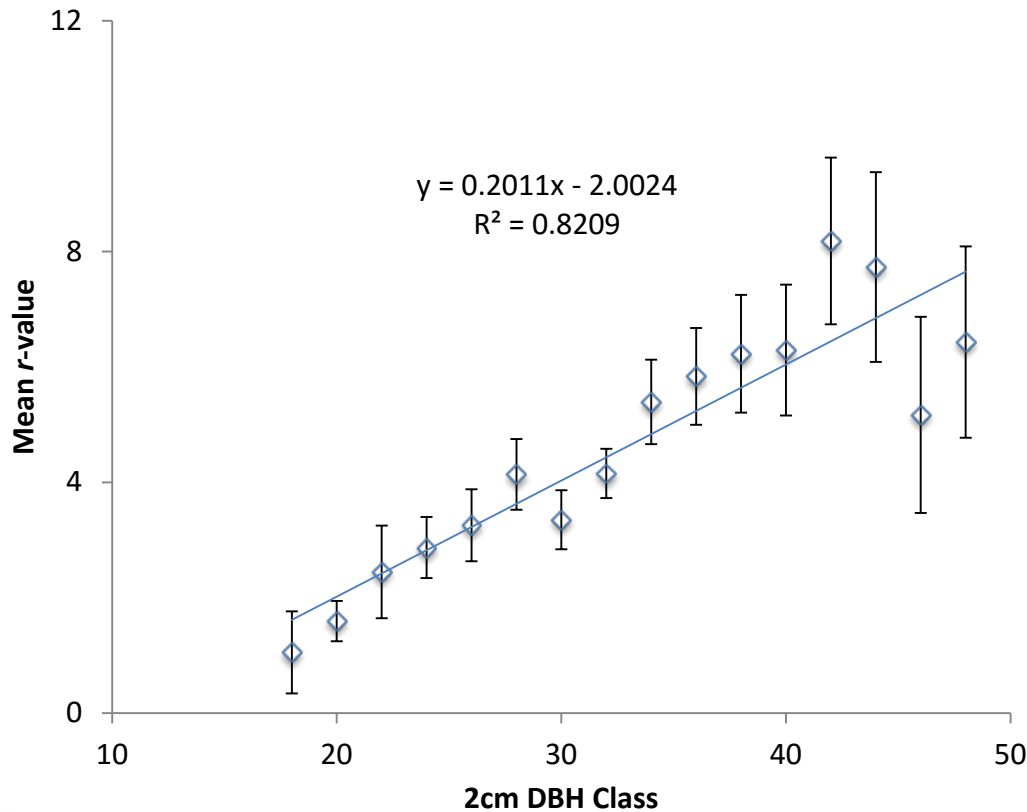
## Influence of attacking size of beetle population on $r$ -values



- # of infested trees (tree count) is an indicator of size of attacking population
- Excluded plots where tree count was  $< 3$  from further analyses

# Influence of stand characteristics on $r$ -value

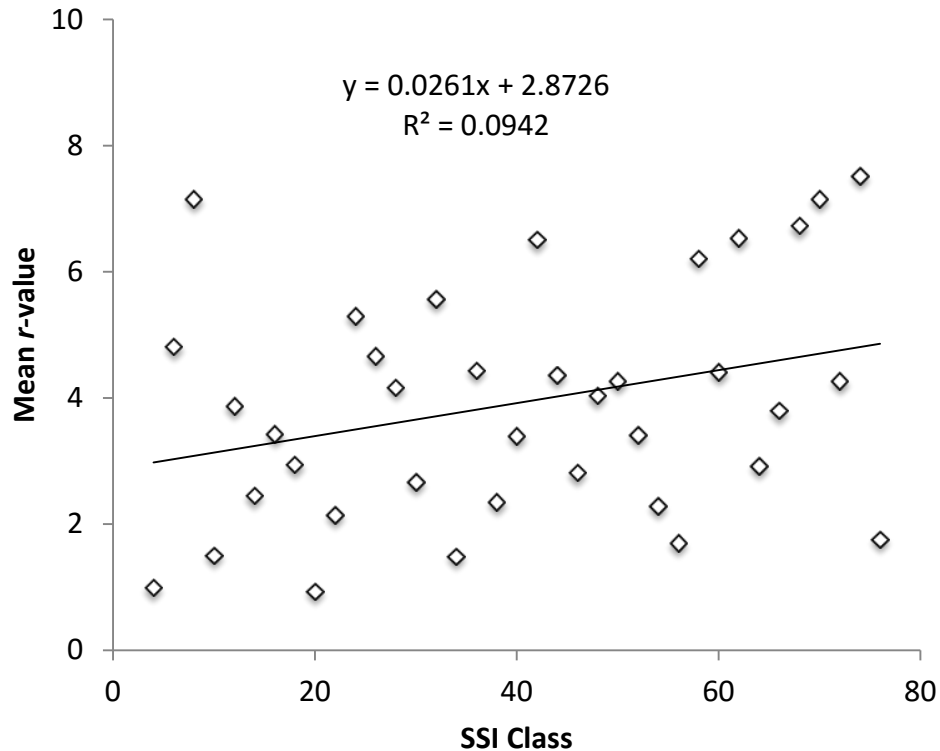
Mean DBH was the best predictor of  $r$ -value



- Binning data helps to clarify the relationship
- Must have >4 plots in DBH class to be included

# Influence of stand characteristics on $r$ -value

**Inventory derived SSI was not a good predictor of  $r$ -value**



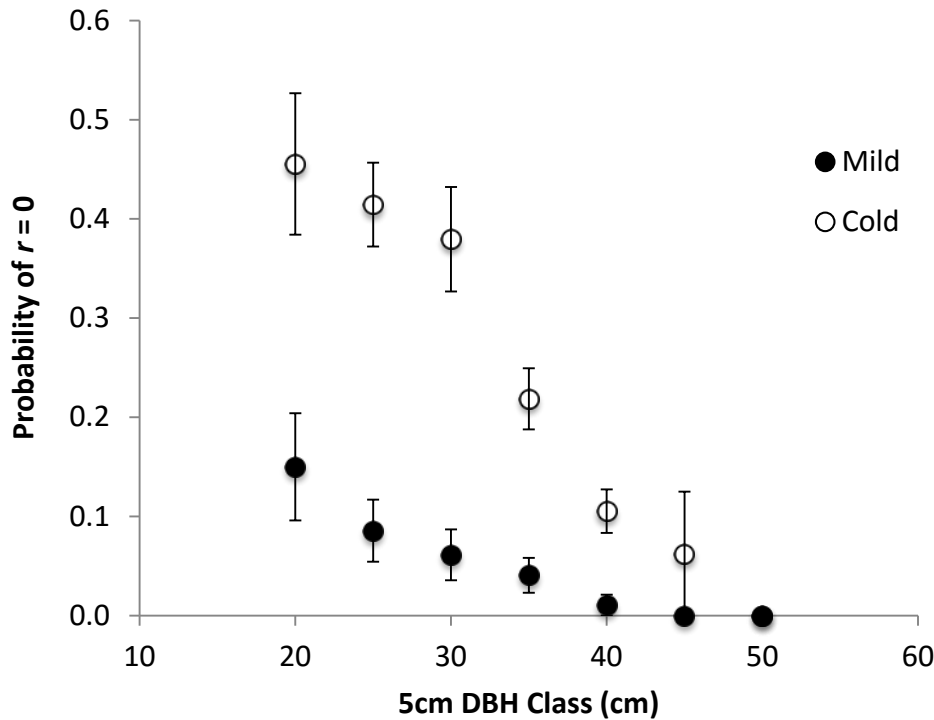
- **SSI = Stand Susceptibility Index developed by Shore and Safranyik (1992) for BC conditions**
- **None of the other stand characteristics were good predictors of  $r$ -value**



# Influence of stand characteristics on r-value

## Effect of DBH on $r$ -value is moderated by climate

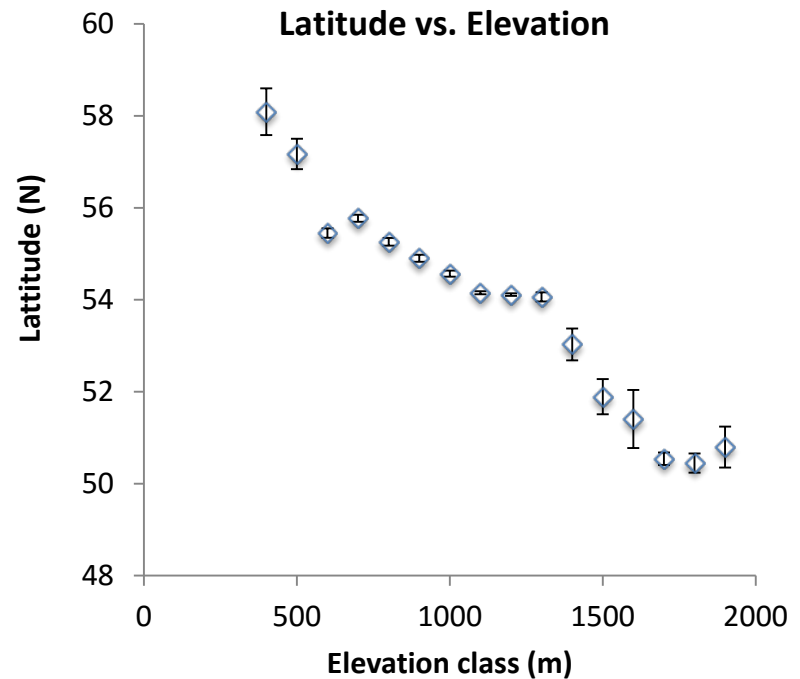
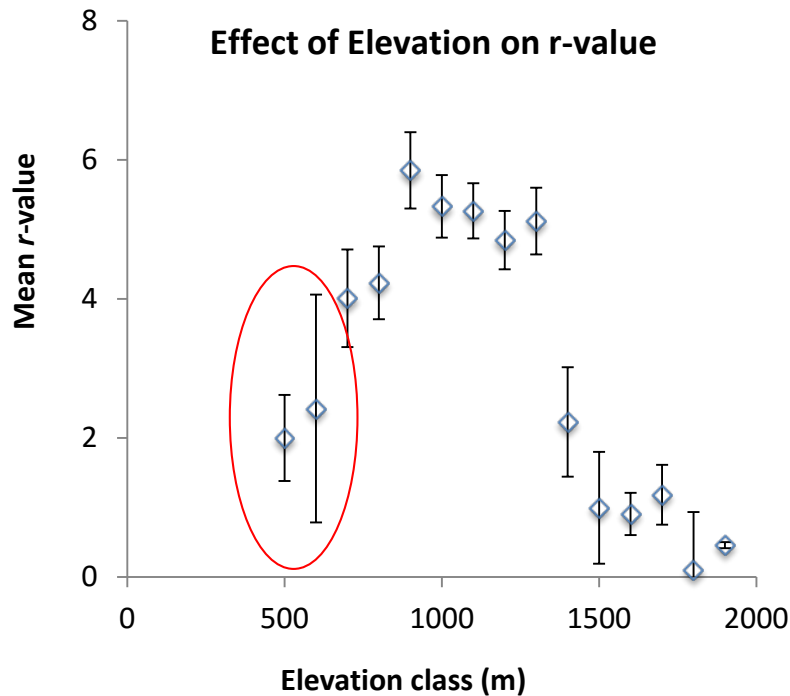
Effect of winter temperature on  $r$ -values



- Cold: min winter temp  $< -35$  °C
- Mild: min winter temp  $> -35$  °C

# Influence of site characteristics on $r$ -value

Both elevation and, to a lesser degree, latitude have an impact on  $r$ -values



# Influence of site characteristics on $r$ -value

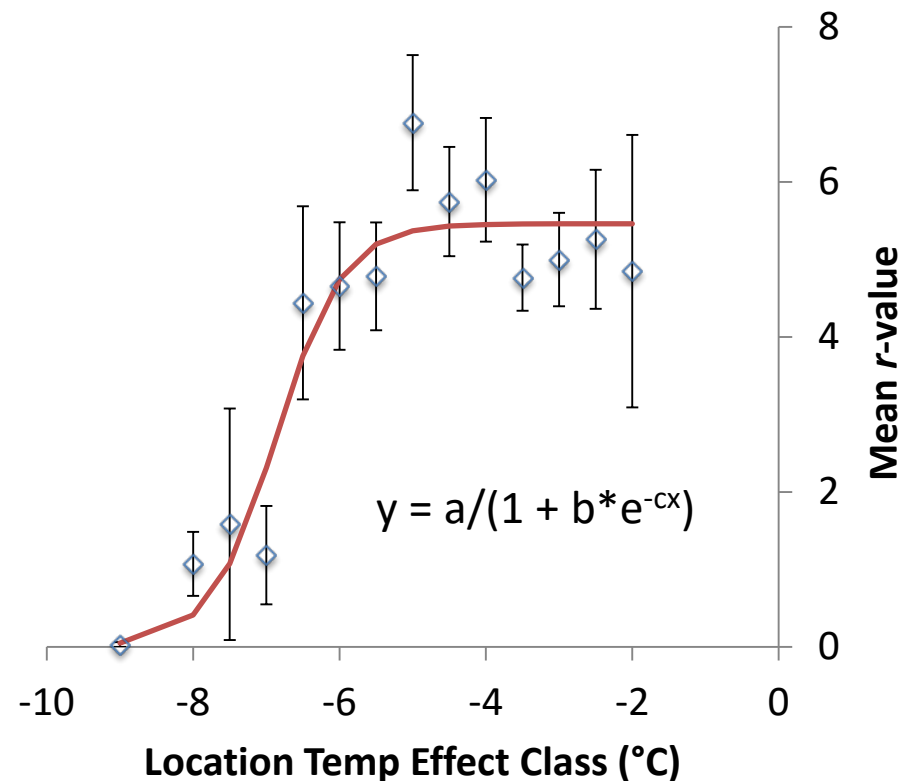
## Development of Location Temp Effect (LTE)

- Designed to capture the effect of elevation and latitude on  $r$ -value

-1 °C per 100m above 1000m elevation

-0.7 °C per degree latitude above 49.6° N

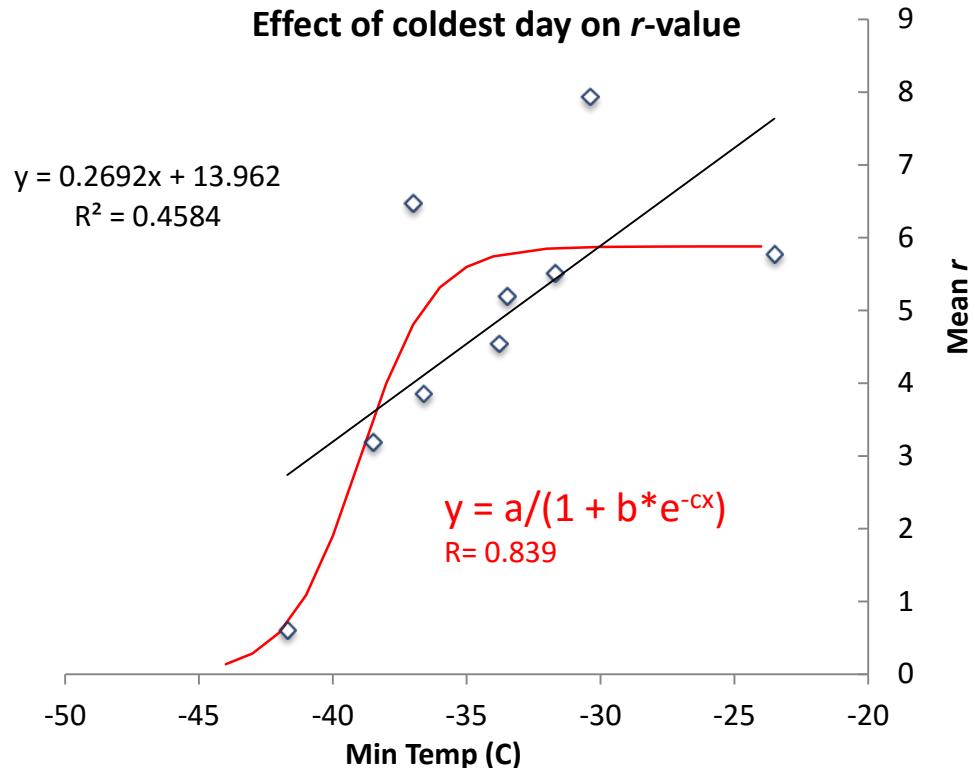
- Fit with logistic regression equation



# Influence of annual climate on *r*-value

## Analysis of annual climate variation on *r*-values

- Others have developed detailed models of MPB development in relation to climate (e.g. Régnière and Bentz, 2007)
- -37 °C represents a threshold for MPB winter mortality
- Only min winter temperature showed a good relationship with mean *r*-values



# Development of *r*-value model

## Multiple linear regression analysis

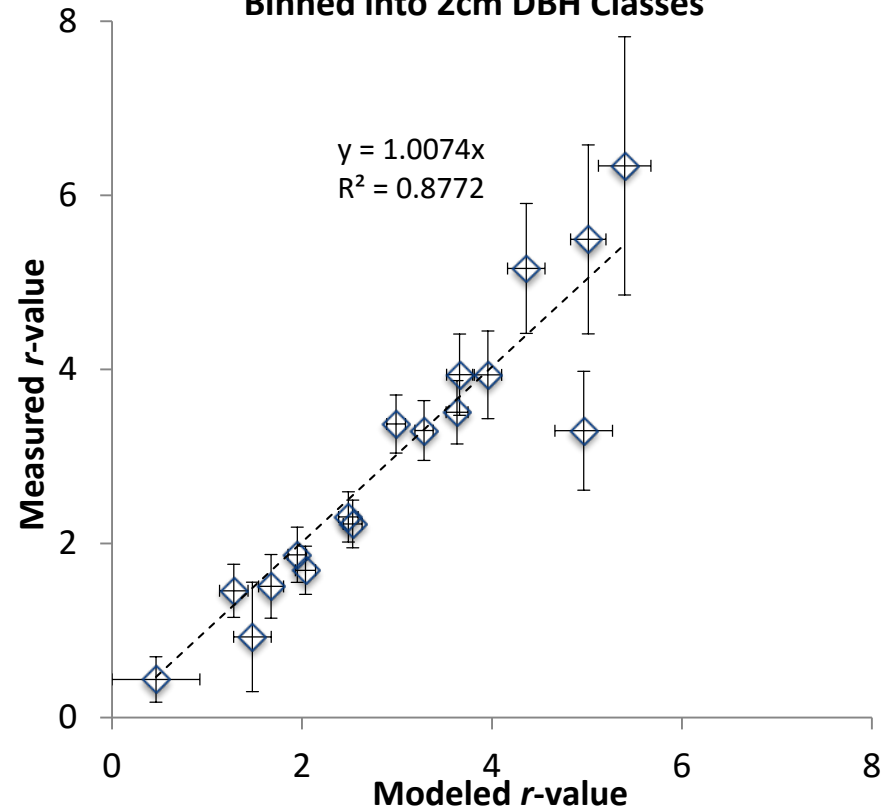
- Excluded *r*-values >20

### MLR Results

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	-6.785	0.655	-10.36	<.0001
Annual_ T_Min	0.511	0.053	9.66	<.0001
DBH	0.130	0.015	8.98	<.0001
Tree_count	0.535	0.076	7.05	<.0001
LTE	0.223	0.078	2.88	0.0041

- *r* model can be used to predict *r*-values over space and time
- DBH can be estimated as a function of inventory top height and stand age
- Min winter temp can be actual or projected
- Used in our spatial model: **MPB Spread**

### Predicted vs Measured *r*-value Binned into 2cm DBH Classes



# Examination of stand, site and climate relationships with $r$ -value

**Management Implications:**

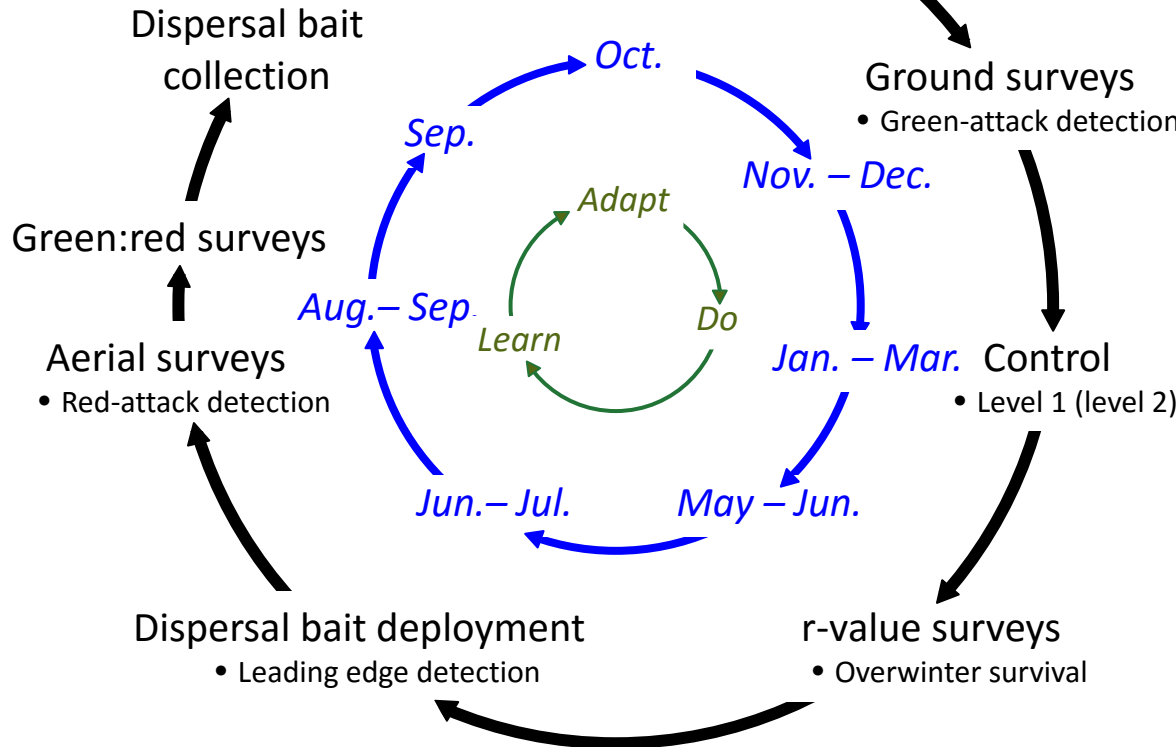
# MPB productivity ( $r$ ) model: relevance and integration

1

DSS/Risk assessment

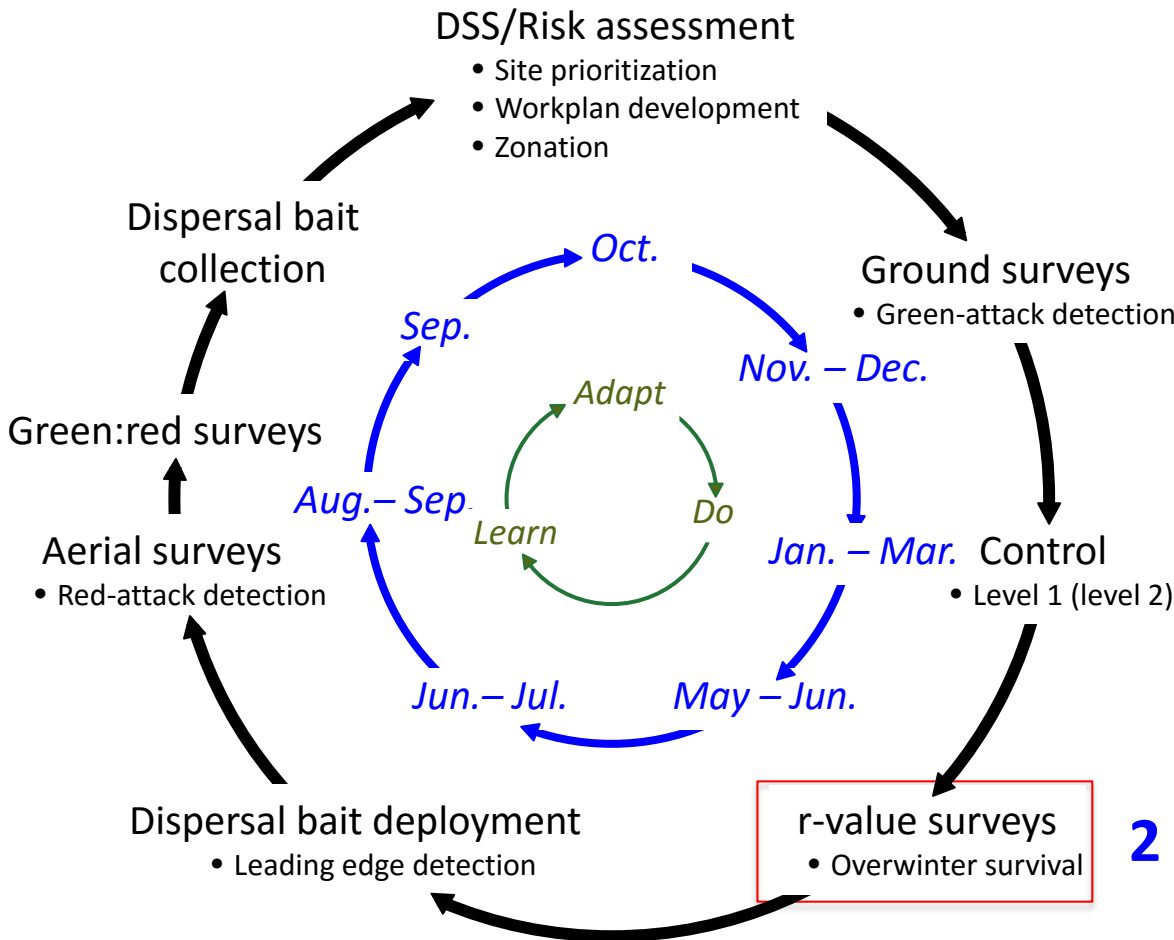
- Site prioritization
- Workplan development
- Zonation

1. Complement DSS (assume mild winter; combine with SSI, stand size, connectivity, etc.)



# MPB productivity ( $r$ ) model: relevance and integration

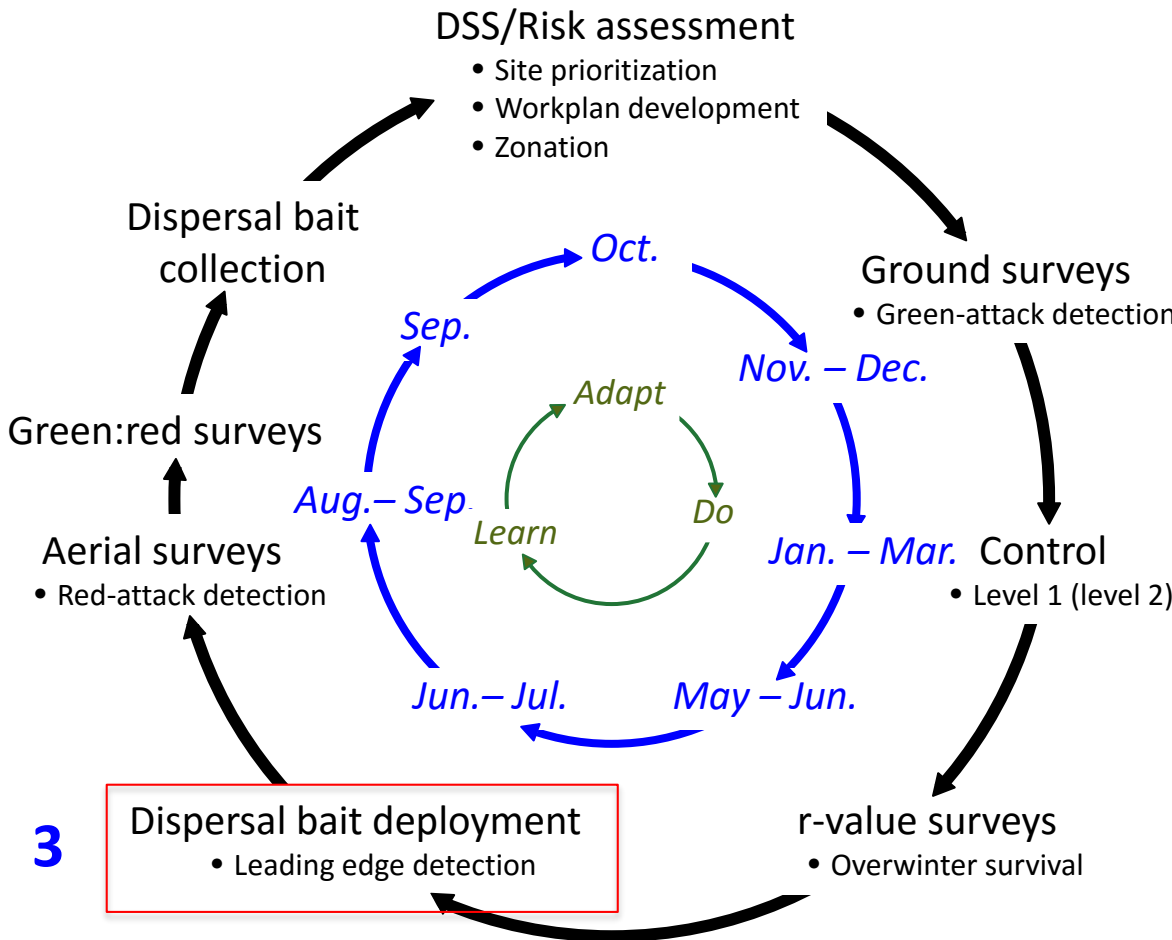
1. Complement DSS (assume mild winter; combine with SSI, stand size, connectivity, etc.)
2. Reduce/redirect  $r$ -value surveys





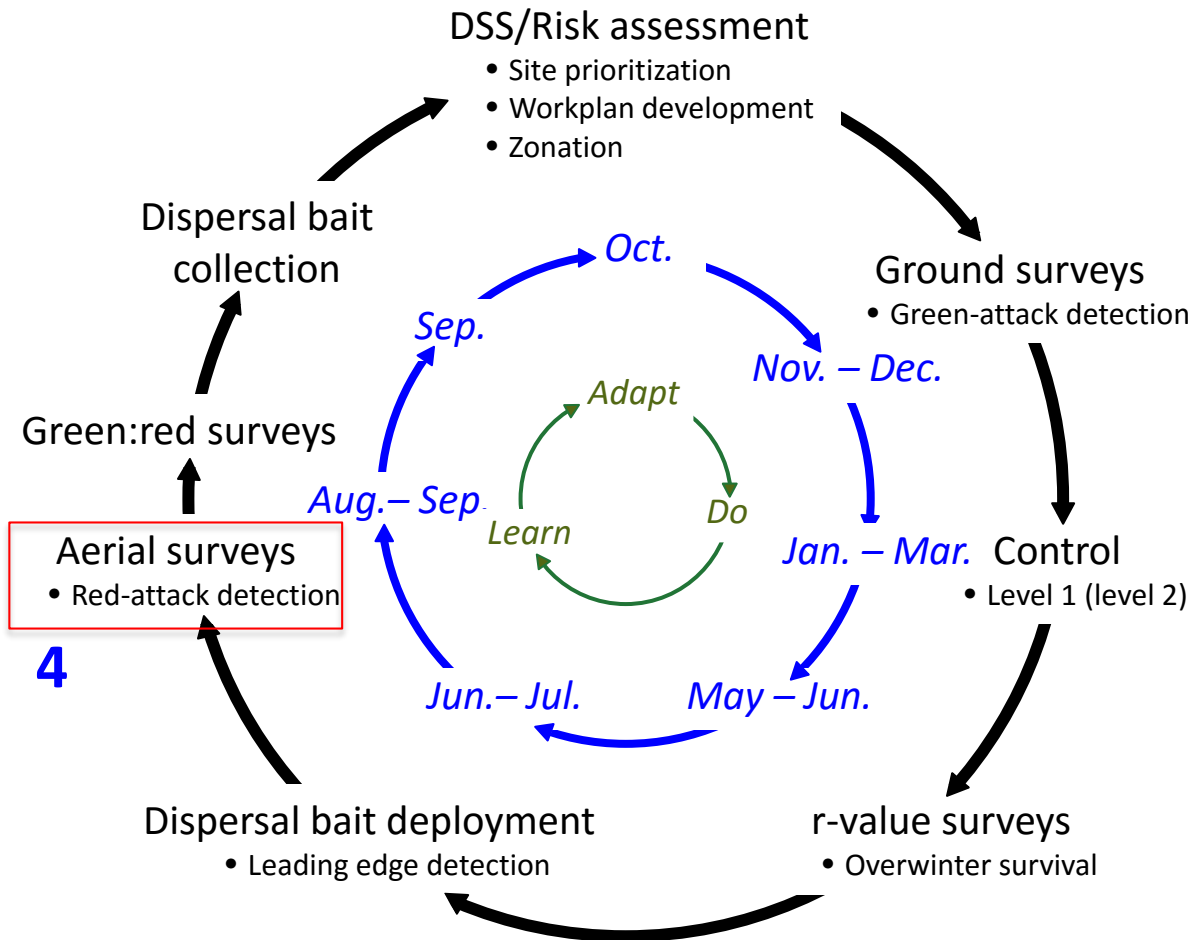
# MPB productivity ( $r$ ) model: relevance and integration

1. Complement DSS (assume mild winter; combine with SSI, stand size, connectivity, etc.)
2. Reduce/redirect  $r$ -value surveys
3. Inform dispersal bait deployment



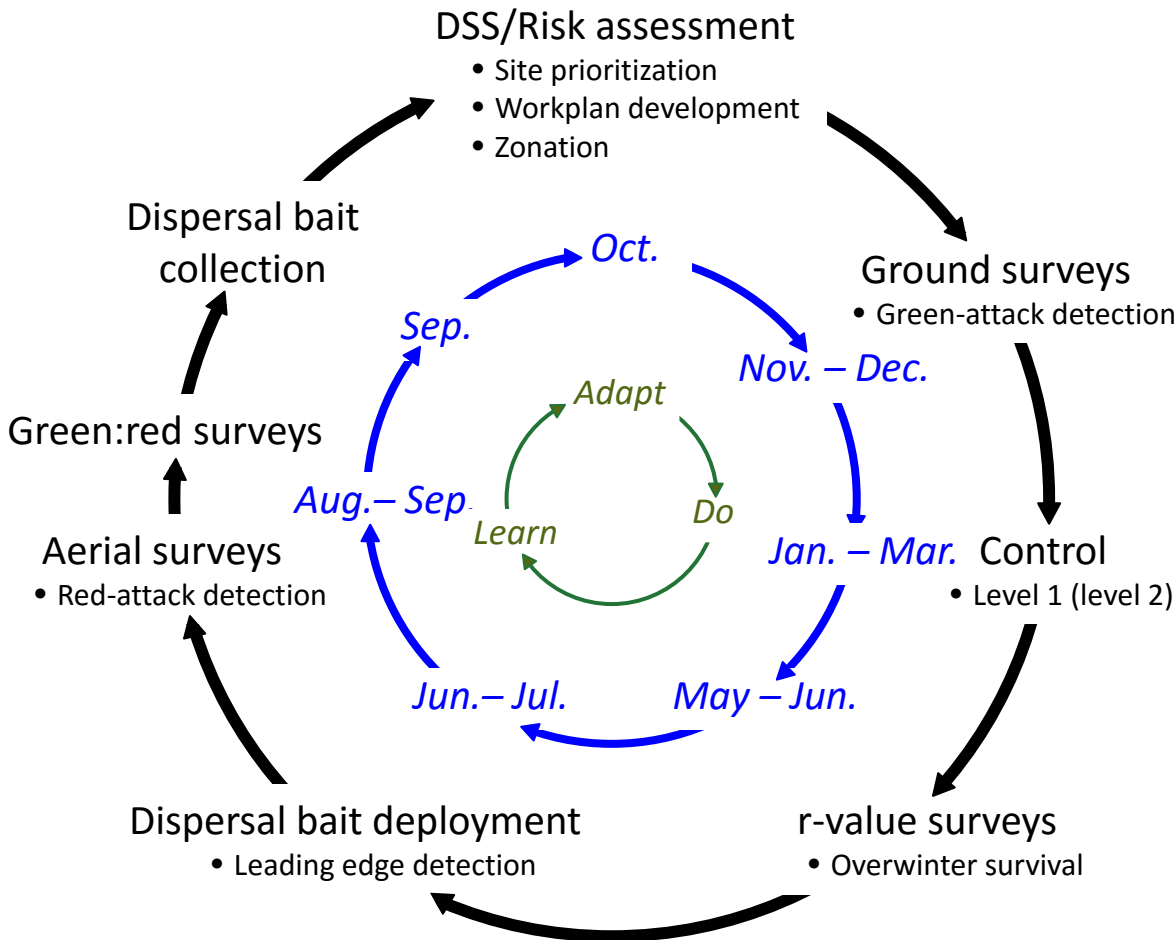
3

# MPB productivity ( $r$ ) model: relevance and integration



1. Complement DSS (assume mild winter; combine with SSI, stand size, connectivity, etc.)
2. Reduce/redirect  $r$ -value surveys
3. Inform dispersal bait deployment
4. Inform aerial survey priorities

# MPB productivity ( $r$ ) model: relevance and integration



1. Complement DSS (assume mild winter; combine with SSI, stand size, connectivity, etc.)
2. Reduce/redirect  $r$ -value surveys
3. Inform dispersal bait deployment
4. Inform aerial survey priorities
5. Inform Level 3 priorities

# *Discussion*

