



Forest and ecosystem service rehabilitation in the Anthropocene : lessons from contrasting Costa Rican landscapes

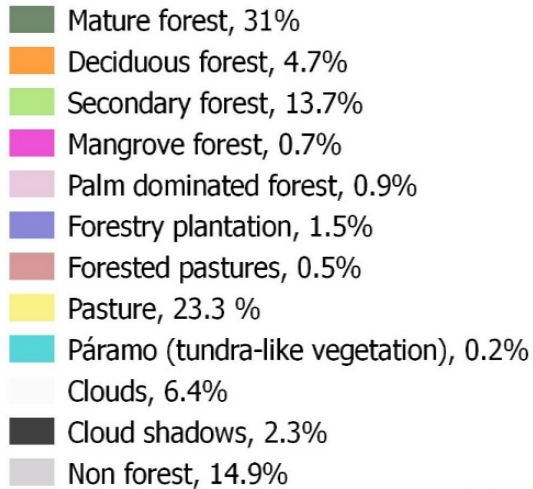
Bryan Finegan, June 2017

*FLR needs to be conceptualised as a long-term
undertaking, in order to yield sustainable outcomes*

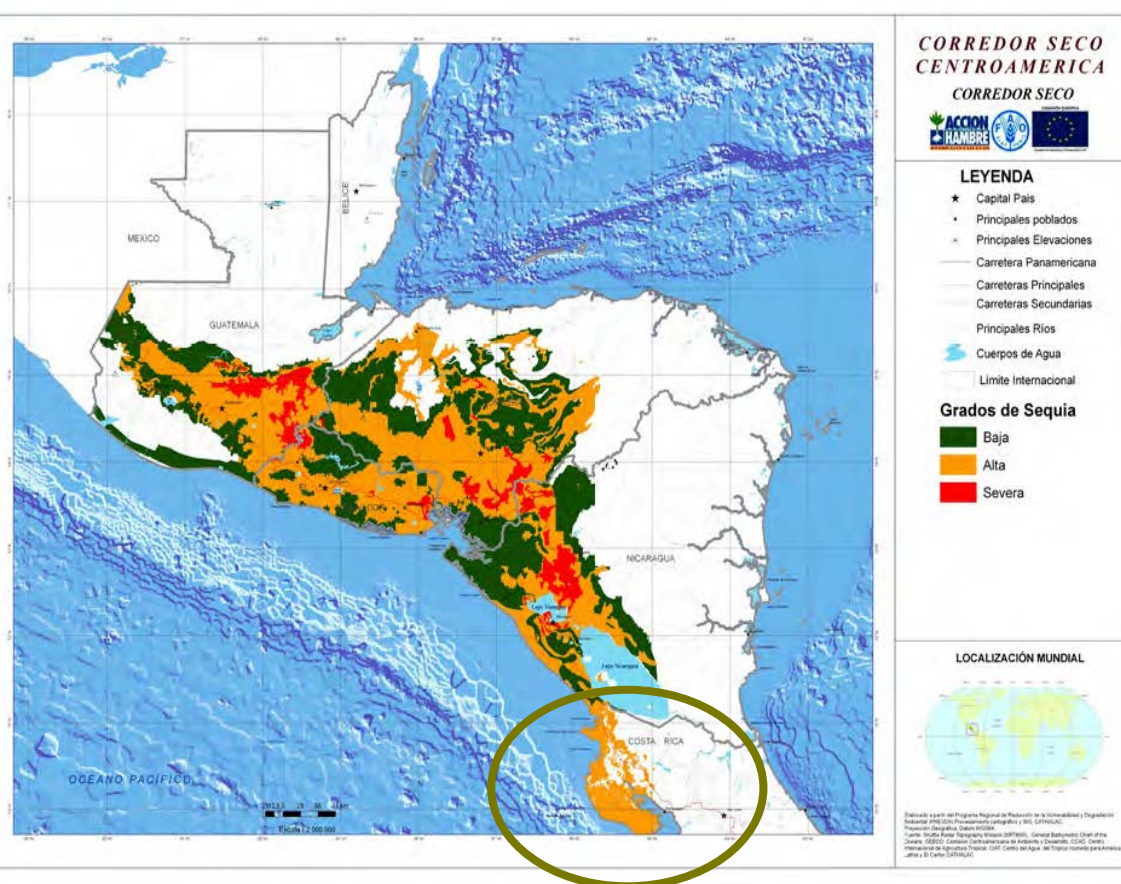
Costa Rica has
doubled its forest
cover to 52% since
1987 and plans to
rehabilitate productive
landscapes

1 million ha

Land cover types, National Forest Inventory



Thanks to Gilbert Canet Brenes
and the National Forestry Office



A seasonally dry landscape with high exposure to drought and fire

Central America's
Dry Corridor; FAO 2012

Elpais.cr

Incendio destruyó en un 75 % parque Diríá en Santa Cruz

Por **Henry Morales Navarro**, Vozdeguanacaste.com - 23 Abril, 2015 - EnNacionales



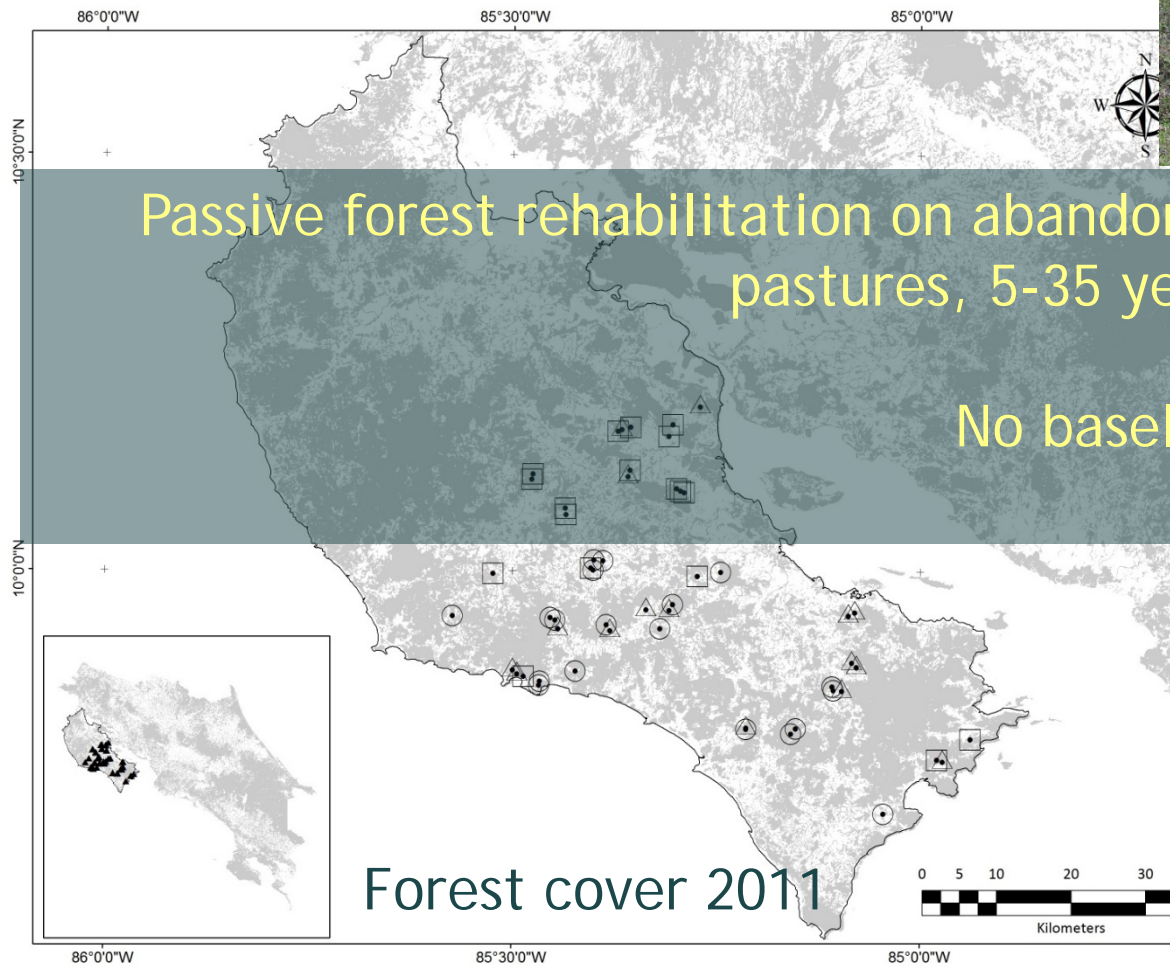
Arroyo-Mora *et al.*
2005



Passive forest rehabilitation on abandoned
pastures, 5-35 years

No baseline

Forest cover 2011



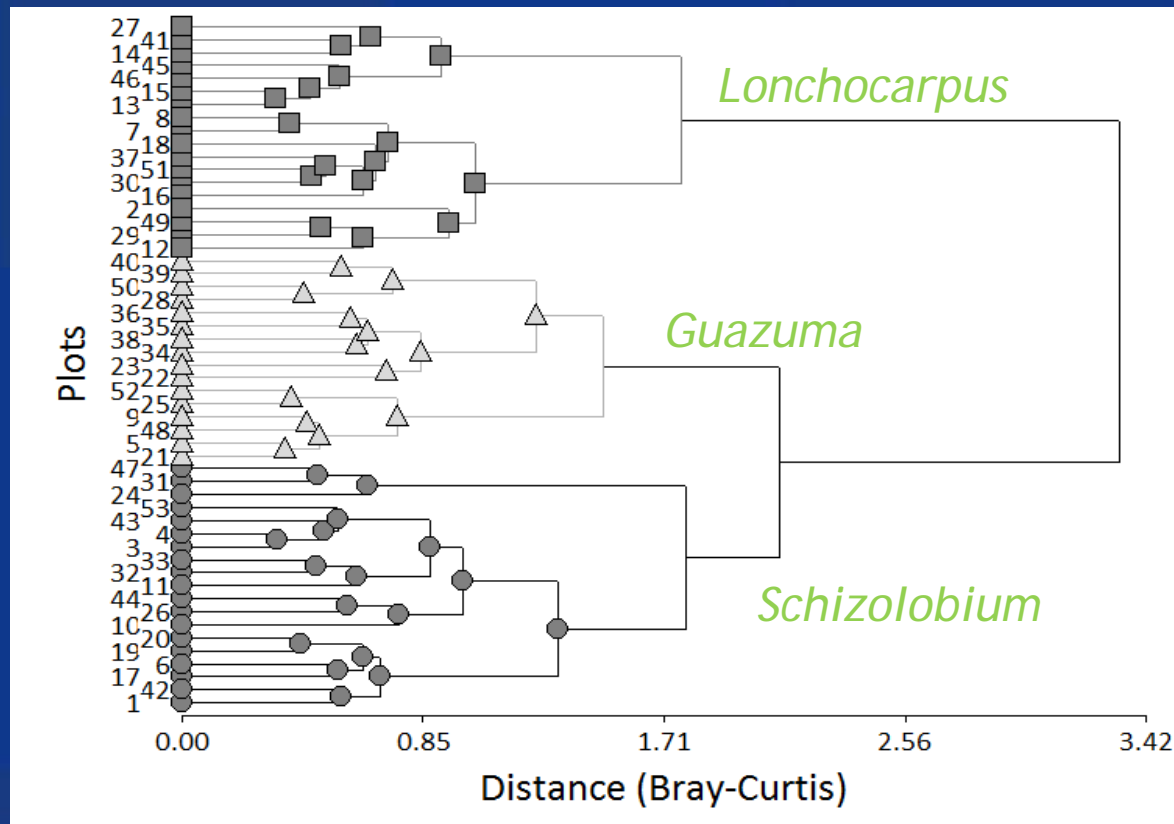
Compositional variation in no-analog rehabilitated forests



All stems ≥ 5 cm dbh in 53 plots of 0.12 ha



Vanessa Granda



low species diversity in no-analog rehabilitated forests

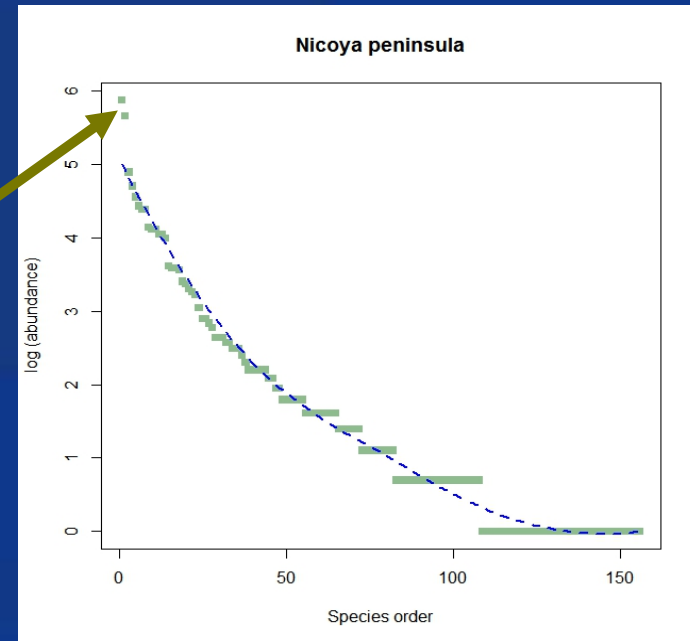
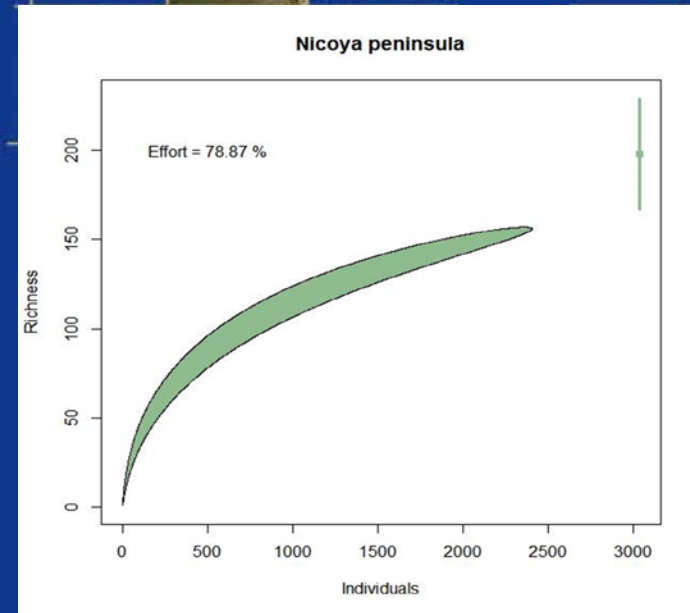
150 tree and palm species observed, ≥ 5 cm dbh

ca. 200 estimated



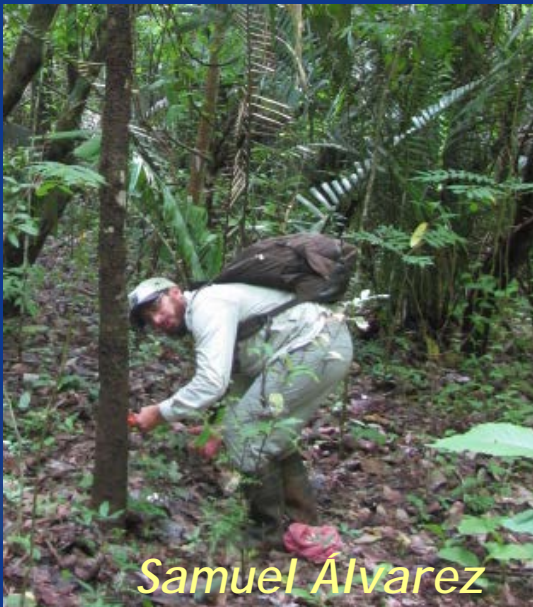
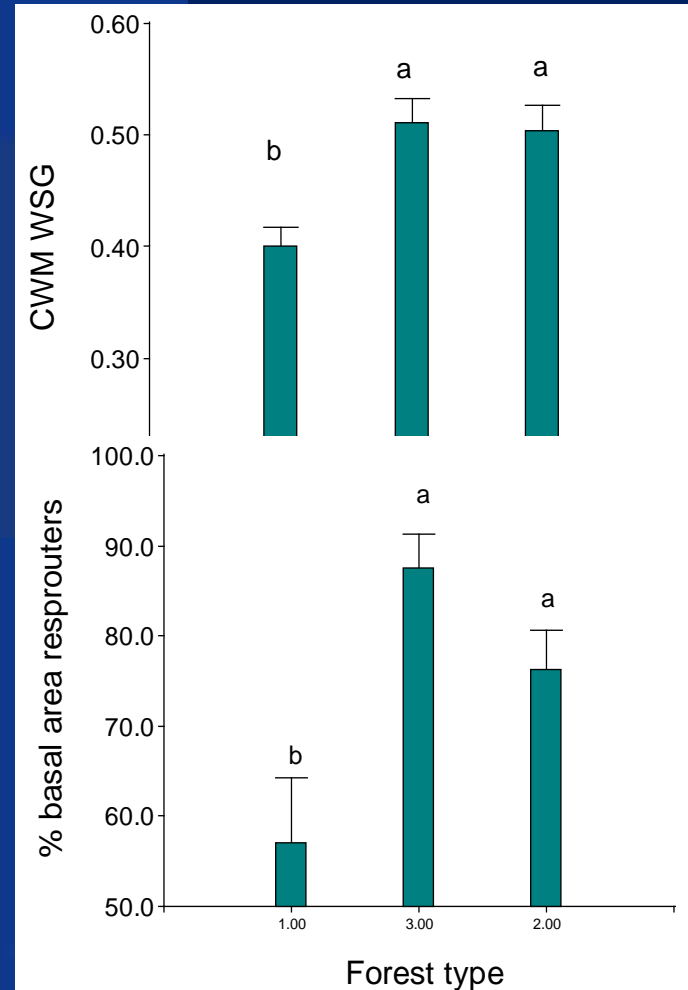
Guazuma ulmifolia
Cordia alliodora
Gmelina arborea

30% of stems



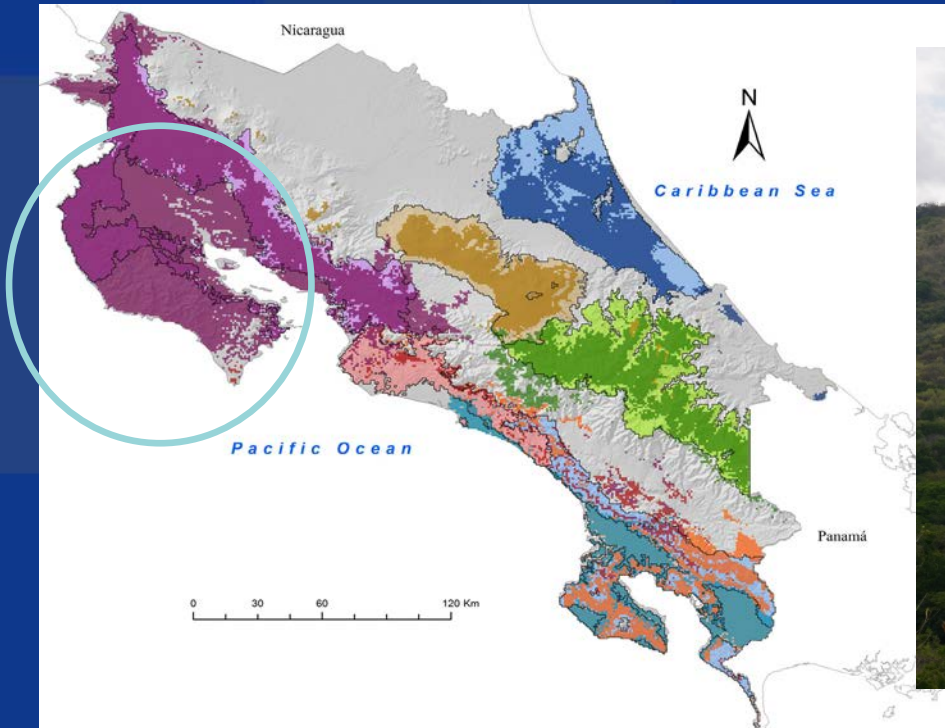
Forest functional properties linked to fire tolerance differ among forest types (Álvarez et al. in prep.)

WSG and resprouting (0/1) are strong correlates of local perception of fire tolerance (64 species measured for 17 functional traits)



Samuel Álvarez

This landscape is *likely* to be tropical dry forest (purple) by 2050 (19 GCMs, RCP 4.5)



FLR needs to be conceptualised as a long-term undertaking, in order to yield sustainable outcomes

Climatic Change
DOI 10.1007/s10584-016-1789-8



Mapping conservation priorities and connectivity pathways under climate change for tropical ecosystems

Emily Fung¹ • Pablo Imbach¹ • Lenin Corrales^{1,2} •
Sergio Vilchez³ • Nelson Zamora⁴ • Freddy Argotty¹ •
Lee Hannah⁵ • Zayra Ramos^{6,7}



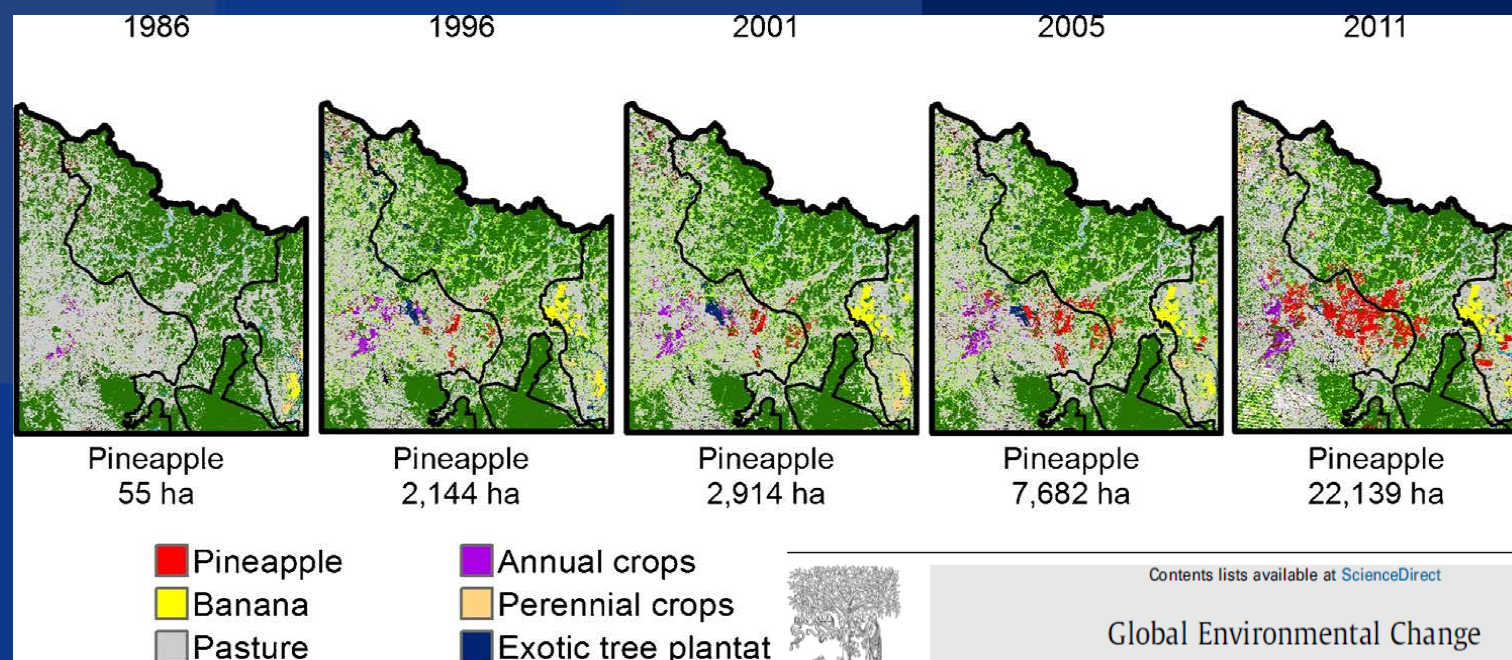
the need to rehabilitate forest currently
considered mature because of climate
change: San Juan La Selva Biological Corridor

Research

Consequences of Environmental Service Payments for Forest Retention and Recruitment in a Costa Rican Biological Corridor

Wayde C. Morse^{1,2}, Jessica L. Schedlbauer^{1,2}, Steven E. Sesnie^{1,2}, Bryan Finegan¹, Celia A. Harvey^{1,3}, Steven J. Hollenhorst², Kathleen L. Kavanagh², Dietmar Stoian¹, and J. D. Wulffhorst²

Baseline: relatively stable mature forest cover, agricultural intensification in the matrix



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Global Environmental Change

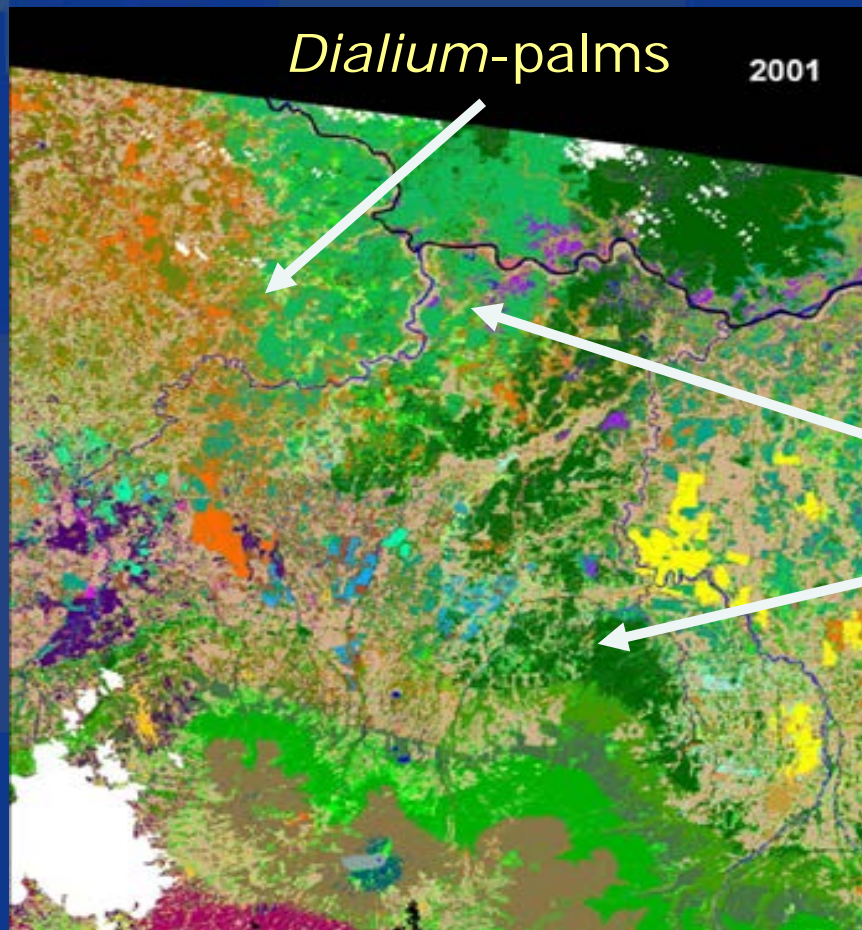
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/gloenvcha



Coupled social and ecological outcomes of agricultural intensification in Costa Rica and the future of biodiversity conservation in tropical agricultural regions

Irene Shaver^{a,c,*}, Adina Chain-Guadarrama^{b,c}, Katherine A. Cleary^{c,d}, Andre Sanfiorenzo^{a,c}, Ricardo J. Santiago-García^{a,c}, Bryan Finegan^g, Leontina Hormel^h, Nicole Sibelet^{ij}, Lee A. Vierling^b, Nilsa A. Bosque-Pérez^e, Fabrice DeClerck^f, Matthew E. Fagan^k, Lisette P. Waits^d





*Baseline: pre-Anthropocene
tropical wet forest composition
characterised and mapped*

Qualea-palms

*Pentaclethra-
palms*

International Journal of Remote Sensing
Vol. 31, No. 11, 10 June 2010, 2885–2909



Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

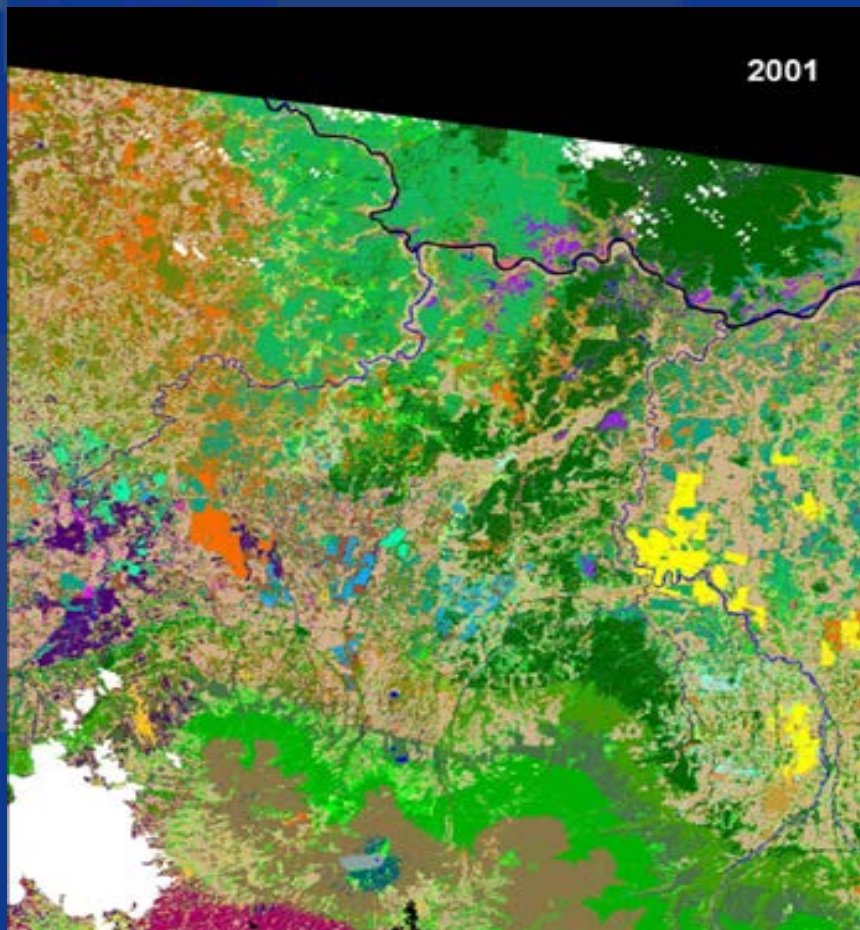
**The multispectral separability of Costa Rican rainforest types with
support vector machines and Random Forest decision trees**

STEVEN E. SESNIE*†‡, BRYAN FINEGAN‡, PAUL E. GESSLER†¶,
SIRPA THESSLER§, ZAYRA RAMOS BENDANA‡ and
ALISTAIR M. S. SMITH†¶

127 0.25 ha plots

trees >30 cm dbh,

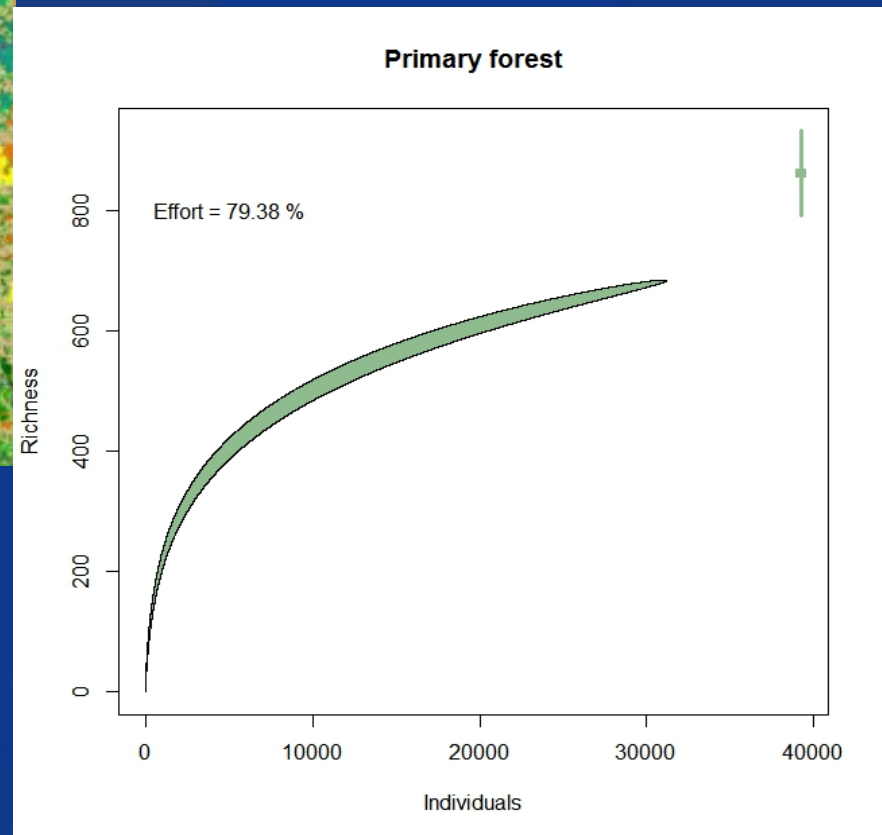
palms >10 cm dbh



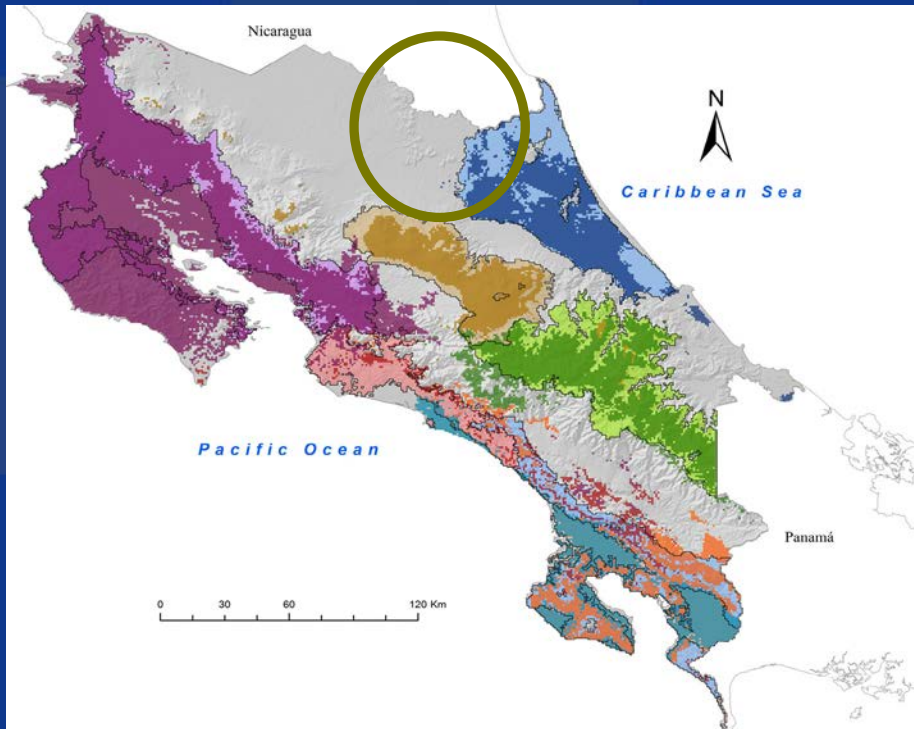
Baseline: species richness and diversity characterised at multiple scales

683 tree and palm species observed, ≥ 10 cm dbh

>800 estimated



2050: the future of this tropical wet forest is highly uncertain (19 GCMs, RCP 4.5)



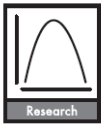
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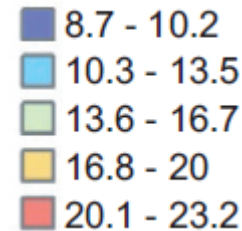


Baseline and potential response to climate change - forest canopy functional properties

Potential trajectories of old-growth Neotropical forest functional composition under climate change

Adina Chain-Guadarrama, Pablo Imbach, Sergio Vilchez-Mendoza, Lee A. Vierling and Bryan Finegan

CWM specific
leaf area
(mm² mg⁻¹)



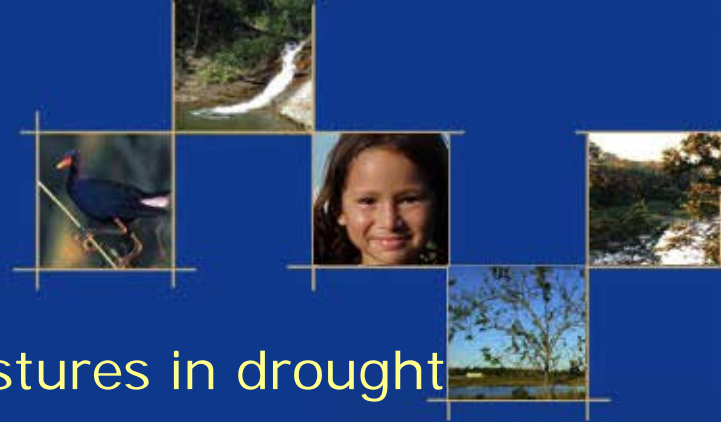
2050, 17 GCMs, RCP 8.5

127 0.25 ha plots

traits for 253 tree and palm species

GAMMs

Messages



- No-analog forests rehabilitated on pastures in drought affected areas are already a fact of life but their ecological sensitivity to climate change and fire require evaluation
- Fire ecology and proactive, not reactive, fire management of these broadleaved forests are now a pressing concern
- Tropical forests currently considered mature will have to be rehabilitated during the coming decades due to climate change
- Forest rehabilitation/restoration, adaptation and mitigation need to be considered holistically - synergies