

The Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania

The Official Arboretum of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

www.morrisarboretum.org



Jason Lubar

Associate Director of Urban Forestry



Climate Change is Inevitable



25 million years ago

Climate Change is Inevitable



© W.P. Armstrong 2003

25 million years ago

100 million years ago

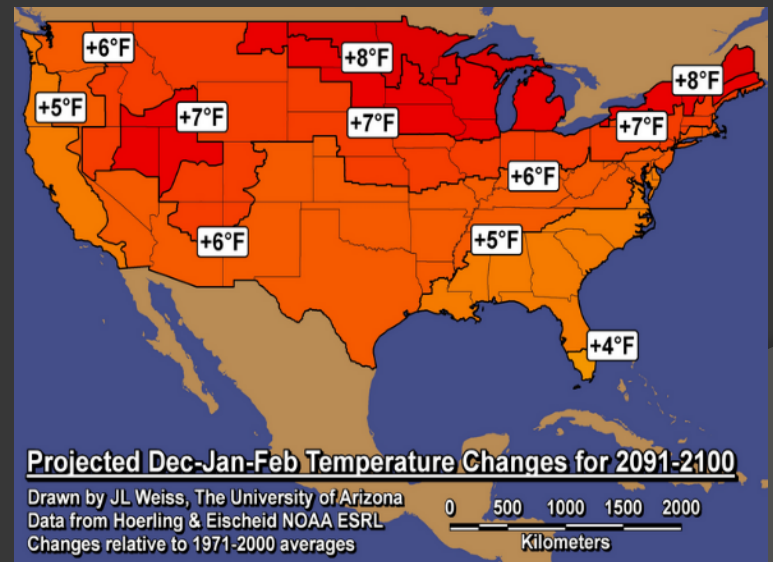
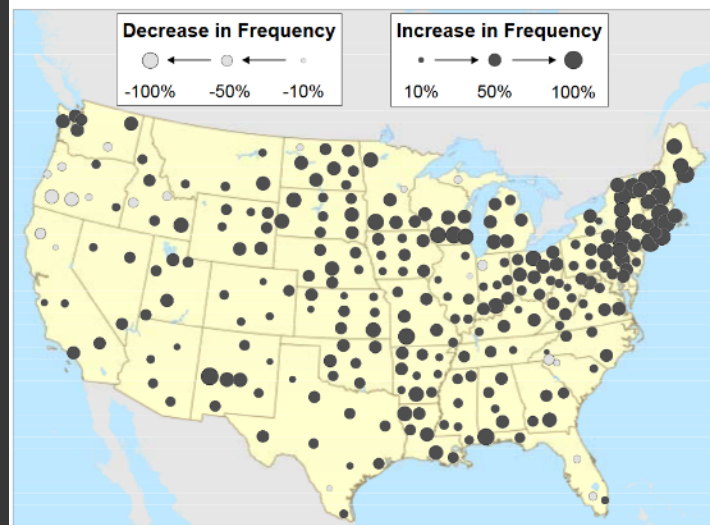


Climate Change is Inevitable

Progress is Optional

We don't know Nature's intent - but -
The weather seems to be getting more severe
Extreme in cities - hotter - drier

Figure ES-1: Extreme Downpours Have Become More Frequent Across Much of the United States



From: When It Rains, It Pours: Global Warming and the Increase in Extreme Precipitation from 1948 to 2011

Southern red oak

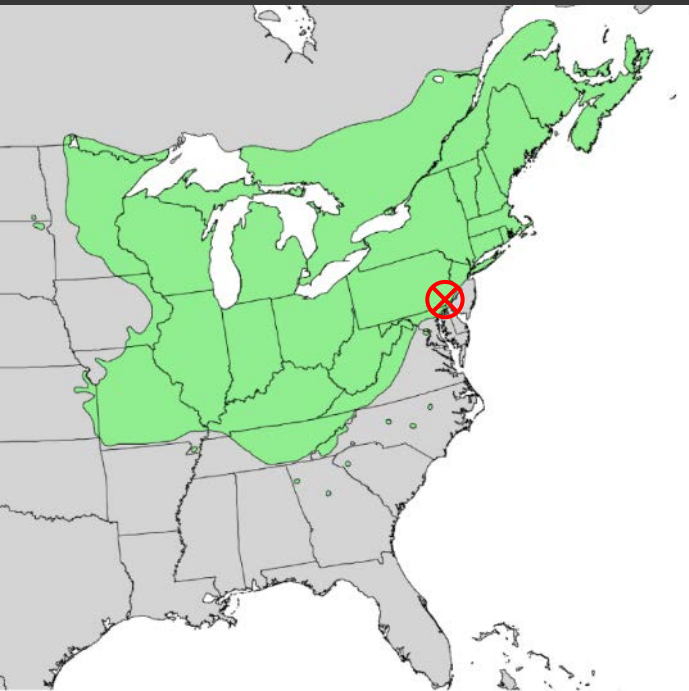


(Tree) Diversity is necessary for resiliency

Where to start?

Identify most at risk; e.g. sugar maple, dogwood, hemlock, ash, red oak group

Plant species & range



Sugar maple range

Arboreta and Colleges Campuses (many of which are now registered as Arboreta), can play an important role...

Testing – research - germplasm reservoir- collection expeditions, etc.

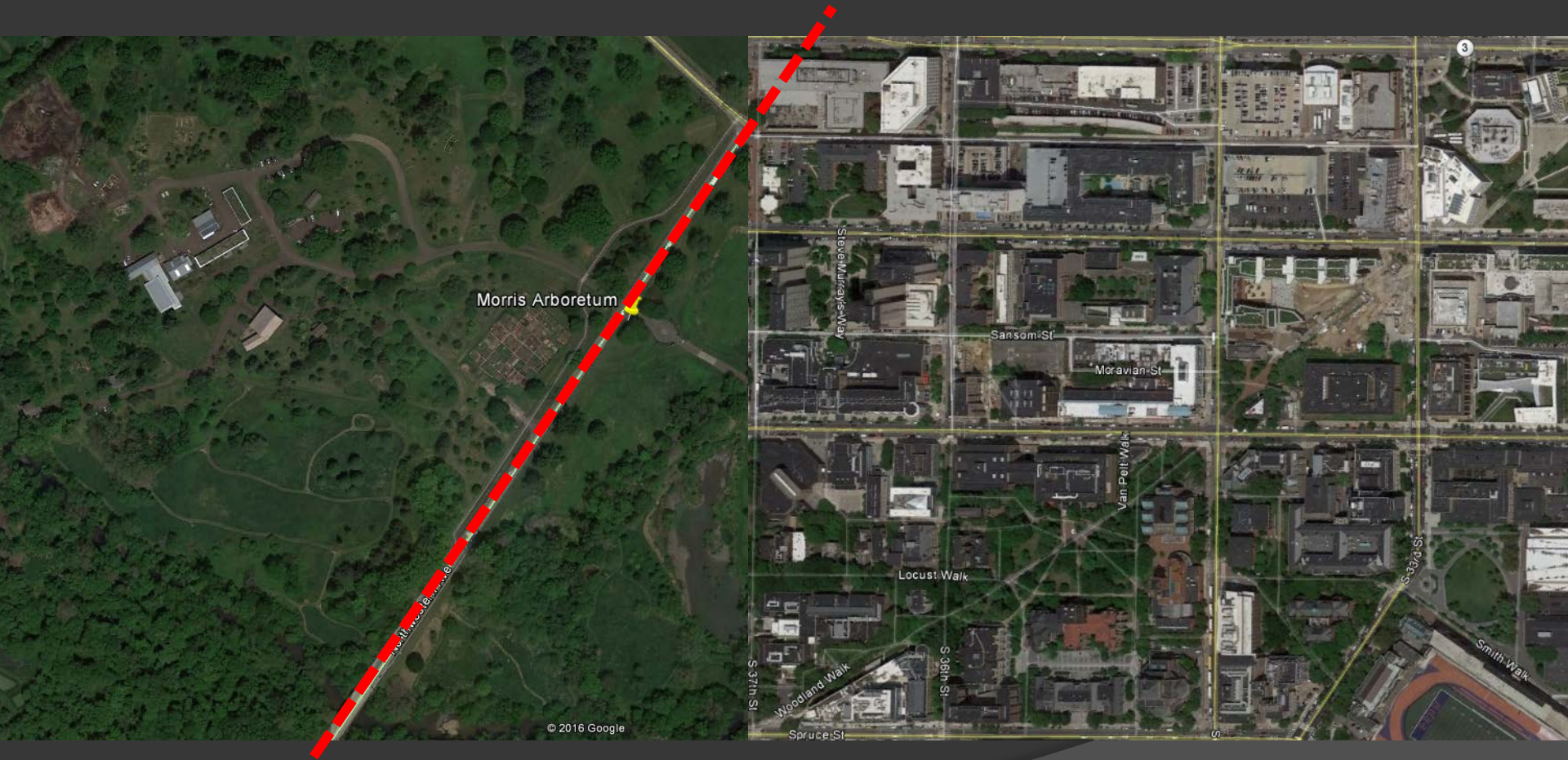


Arboreta and Colleges Campuses (many of which are now registered as Arboreta), can play an important role...

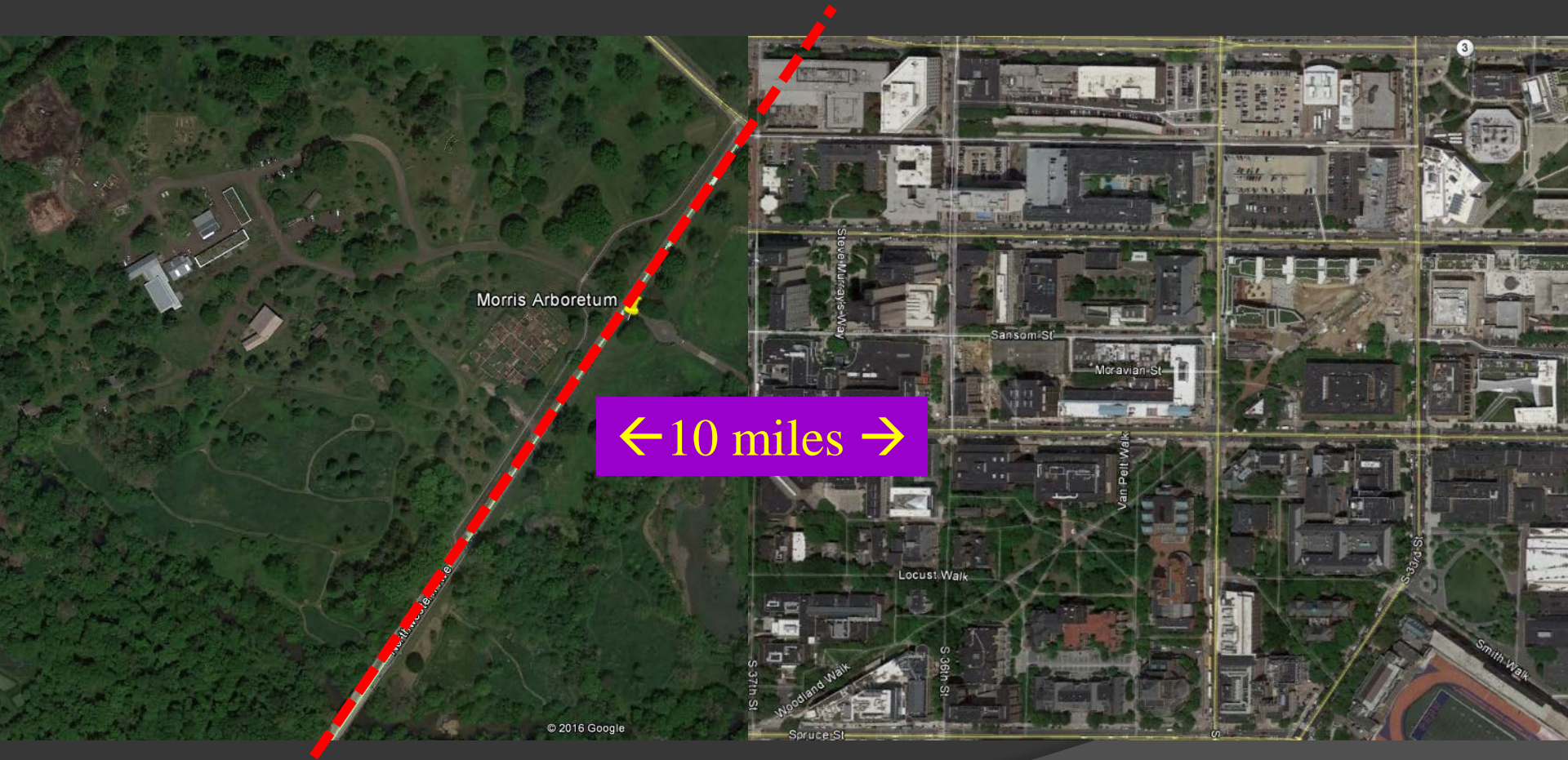
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Gather seeds from sources from hot, dry regions, around the globe – Chinese hemlock, chestnut at Independence Hall, collect ash from China...



... look in the range and anticipate, e.g. baldcypress, blackgum, live oaks

...Involve plant breeders and nursery folks, use phenotypic plasticity to develop broadly adaptable cvs. (more stomata, leaf thickness, etc.)

Goal: World wide - work deliberately in unison

One vehicle: The global network of public gardens and arboreta

The Global Trees Campaign (GTC): joint initiative between Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) to conserve the world's threatened tree species.

The North American Plant Collections Consortium (NAPCC): network of botanical gardens and arboreta coordinating a continent-wide effort to preserve threatened plant germplasm

Continue research –genetic engineering, resiliency



Caveats.....

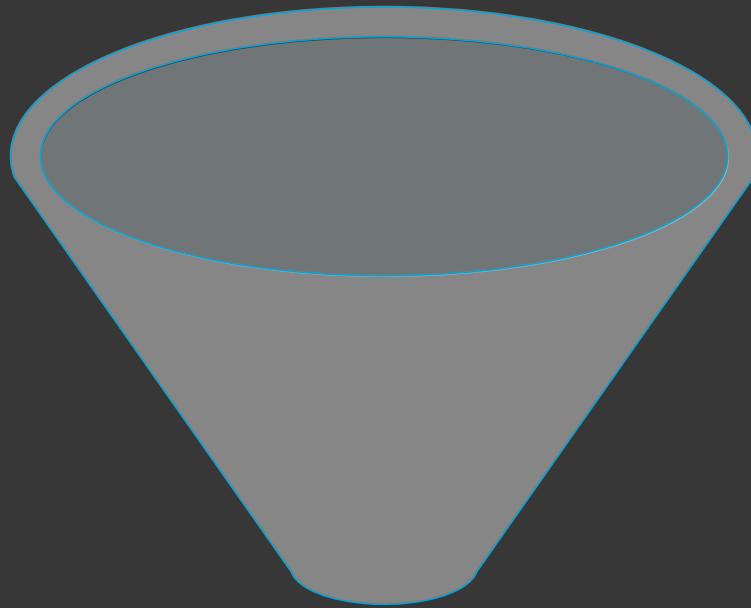
climate

research

funding

exploration

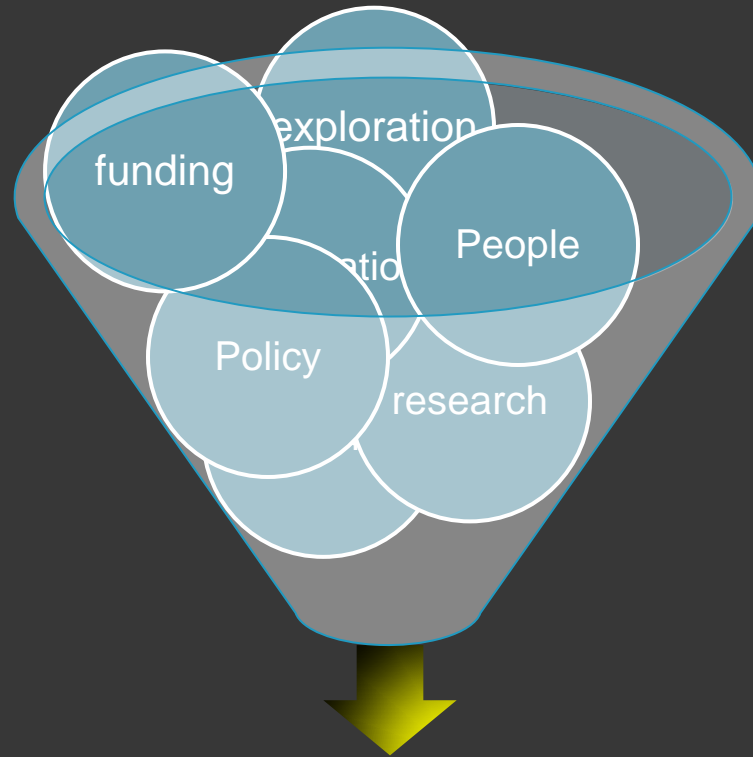
testing



People

Policy

conservation



Resilient Ecosystem

The Future ??

*Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.*

-Robert Frost



The Future ??

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The Future ??

New genetically engineered American chestnut will help restore the decimated, iconic tree

January 19, 2016 3:46am EST

Transgenic American chestnuts could soon take root. Claire Dunn, CC BY-ND

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Print

American chestnut trees were once among the most majestic hardwood trees in the eastern deciduous forests, many reaching 80 to 120 feet in height and eight feet or more in diameter.

The “then boundless chestnut woods” Thoreau wrote about in Walden once grew throughout the Appalachian mountains. They provided habitat and a mast crop for wildlife, a nutritious nut crop for humans and a source of valuable timber. Because of their rapid growth rate and rot-resistant wood, they also have significant [potential for carbon sequestration](#), important in these days of climate change.

The species has a sad story to tell. Of the estimated four billion American chestnut trees that once grew from Maine to Georgia, [only a remnant survive today](#).



Historic picture of a large American chestnut tree

Author



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Disclosure statement

William Powell is a non-paid consultant to The American Chestnut Foundation. Current external funding includes The American Chestnut Foundation (National and NY Chapter), USDA NIFA Biotechnology Risk Assessment Grant (BRAG), 10,000 Chestnut Challenge Crowd Funding Campaign, New York State Legislature Grant, Mississippi Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Camp Fire Club of America and public donations. Additional past funders are listed on our chestnut website pages: <http://www.esf.edu/chestnut/> Dr. Powell is also a member of The American Chestnut Foundation, the Arbor Day Foundation, the American Phytopathological Society, the American Society for Microbiology, and the International Society for Horticultural Science.

The Future ??

New genetically engineered American chestnut will help restore the decimated, iconic tree

January 19, 2016 3:46am EST

Transgenic American chestnuts could soon take root. Claire Dunn, CC BY-ND

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251
10k
141

American chestnut trees were once among the most majestic hardwood trees in the eastern deciduous forests, many reaching 80 to 100 feet tall with a trunk diameter of 3 to 4 feet.

The “then boundless chestnut woods” that once covered the Appalachian mountains in Walden once grew throughout the Appalachian mountains. They provided habitat and food for wildlife, a nutritious nut crop for humans and animals, and valuable timber. Because of their rapid growth and rot-resistant wood, they also have significant [carbon sequestration](#), important in this time of climate change.

The species has a sad story to tell. Of the 1 billion American chestnut trees that once grew from New York to Georgia, [only a remnant survive today](#).

Author



Environmental and
of New York College
Forestry

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Current external
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The “then boundless chestnut woods” that once grew throughout the Appalachian region in Walden once grew throughout the Appalachian region.

Green City, Clean Waters



WRT Philly's bold plan for urban landscape restoration envisions peeling back the hard surfaces and creating a 'giant sponge'



Plan for and Plant for the Future!

