

Supplement of Biogeosciences Discuss., 12, 20283–20321, 2015  
<http://www.biogeosciences-discuss.net/12/20283/2015/>  
doi:10.5194/bgd-12-20283-2015-supplement  
© Author(s) 2015. CC Attribution 3.0 License.



*Supplement of*

## **Carbon sequestration in managed temperate coniferous forests under climate change**

**C. C. Dymond et al.**

*Correspondence to:* C. C. Dymond ([caren.dymond@gov.bc.ca](mailto:caren.dymond@gov.bc.ca))

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC-BY 3.0 licence.

Supplementary to Dymond et al Pine Creek climate change modelling.

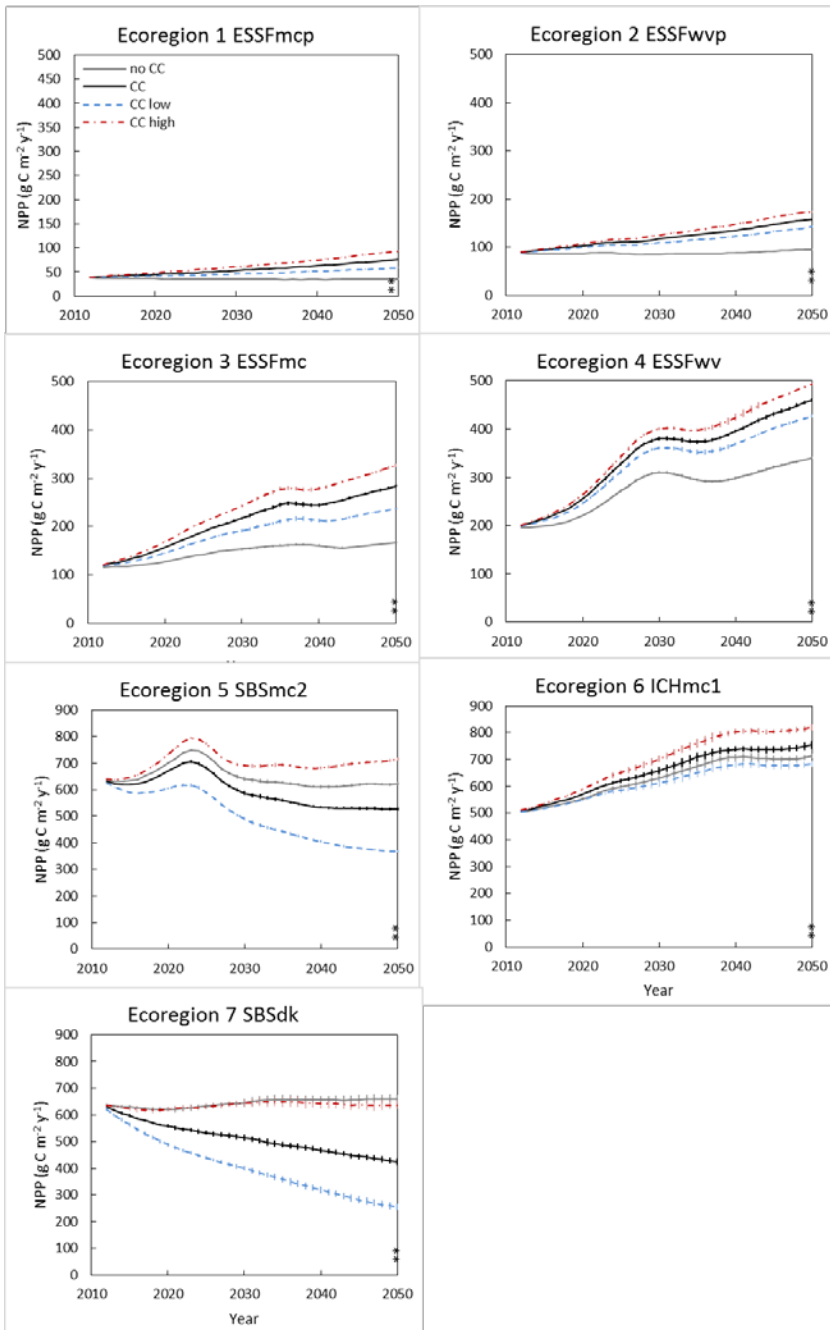


Figure S1 Climate change projections of the NPP (average  $\pm$  SD) rates for each ecoregion. Asterisk notes t-tests that were significantly different between the no change scenario and average productivity scenario (\*\*  $P < 0.01$ ) in 2050. Note, y-axes vary.

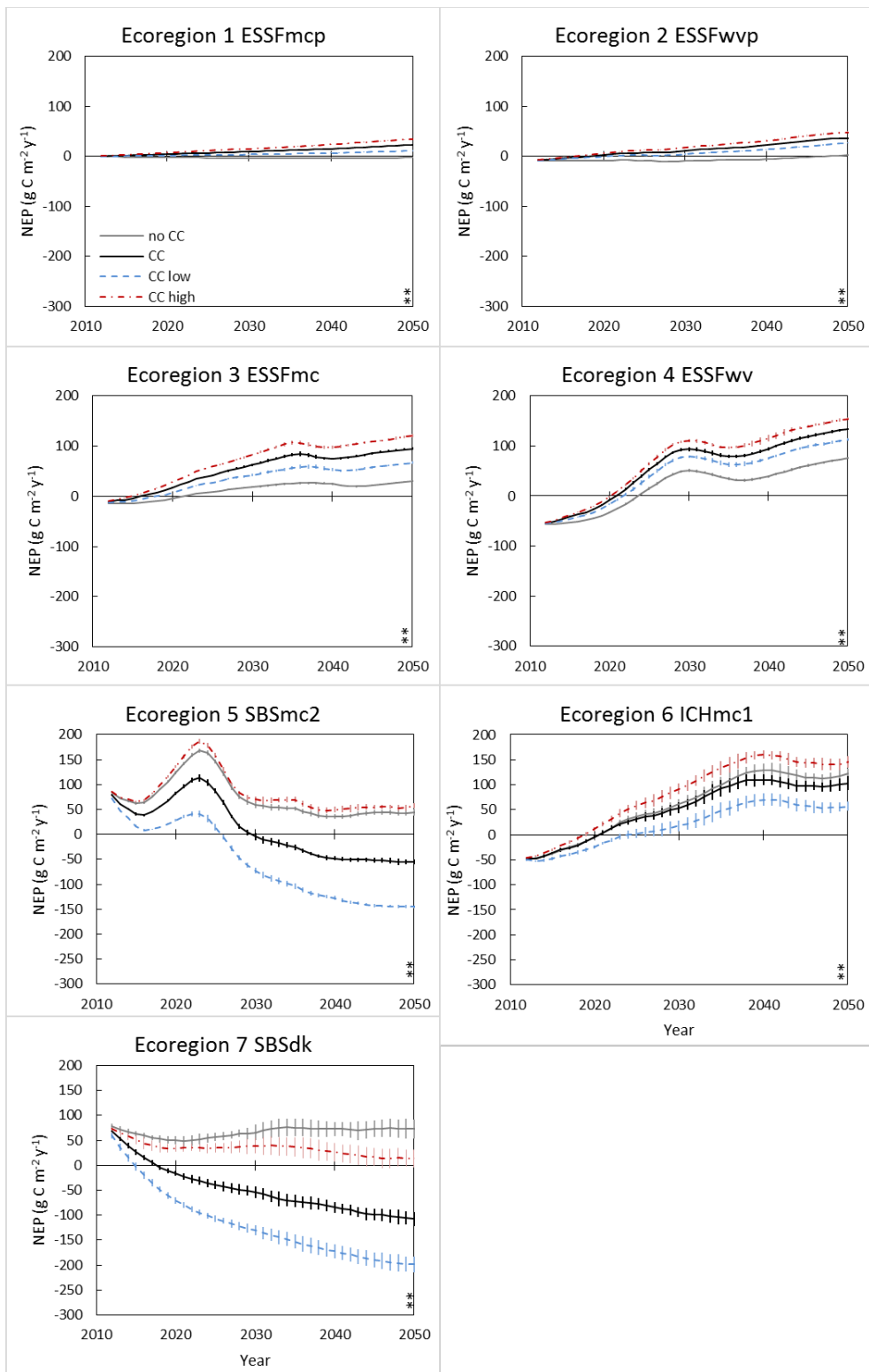


Figure 2 Climate change impact projections on the NEP (average  $\pm$  SD) rates for each ecoregion. Asterisk notes t-tests that were significantly different between the no change scenario and climate change average productivity (\*\*  $P < 0.01$ ) in 2050. Note, y-axes vary.

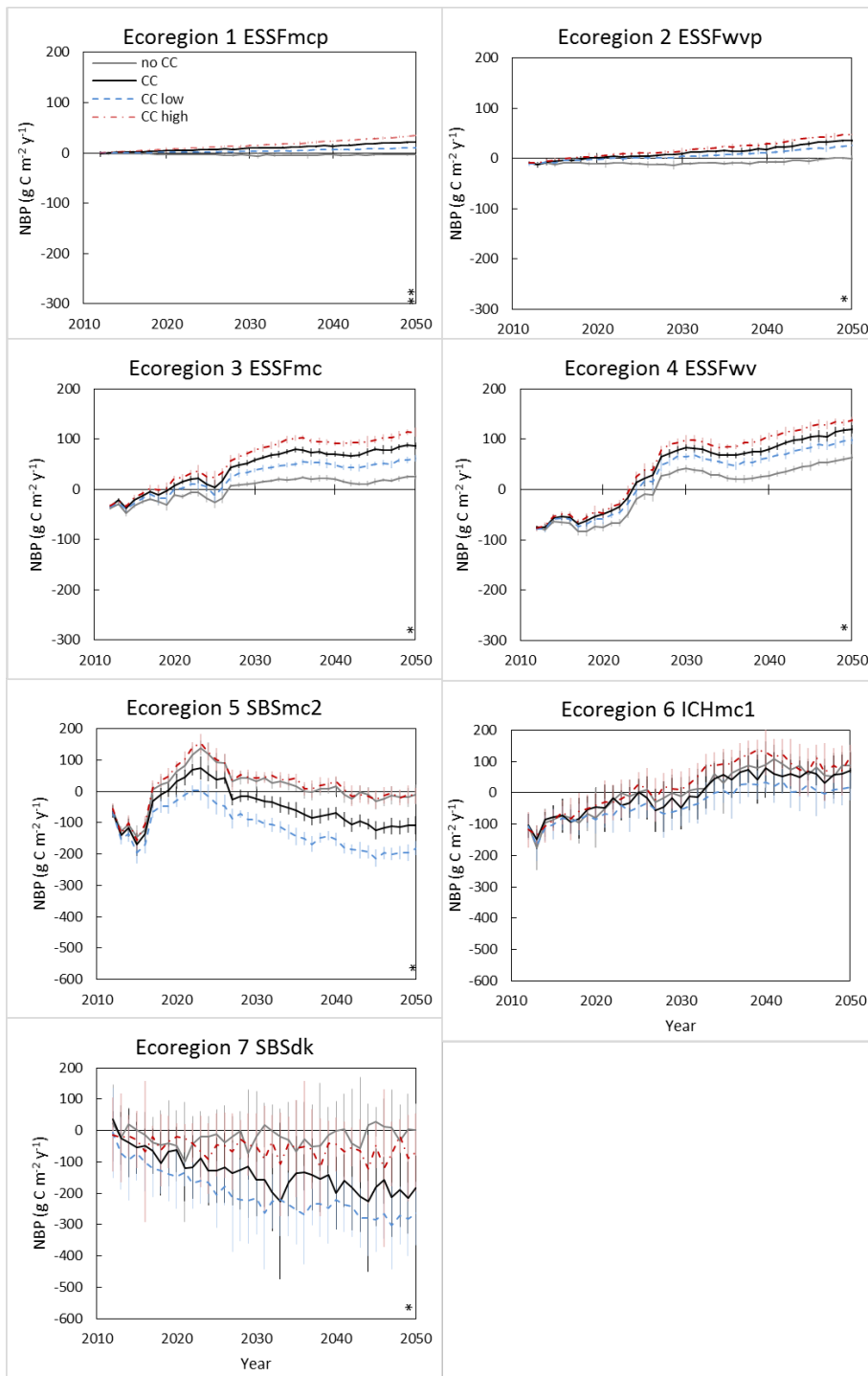


Figure 3 Climate change impact projections on the NBP (average  $\pm$  SD) rates for each ecoregion. Asterisk notes t-tests that were significantly different between the no change scenario and climate change average productivity (\*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*  $P < 0.05$ ) in 2050. Note, y-axes vary.

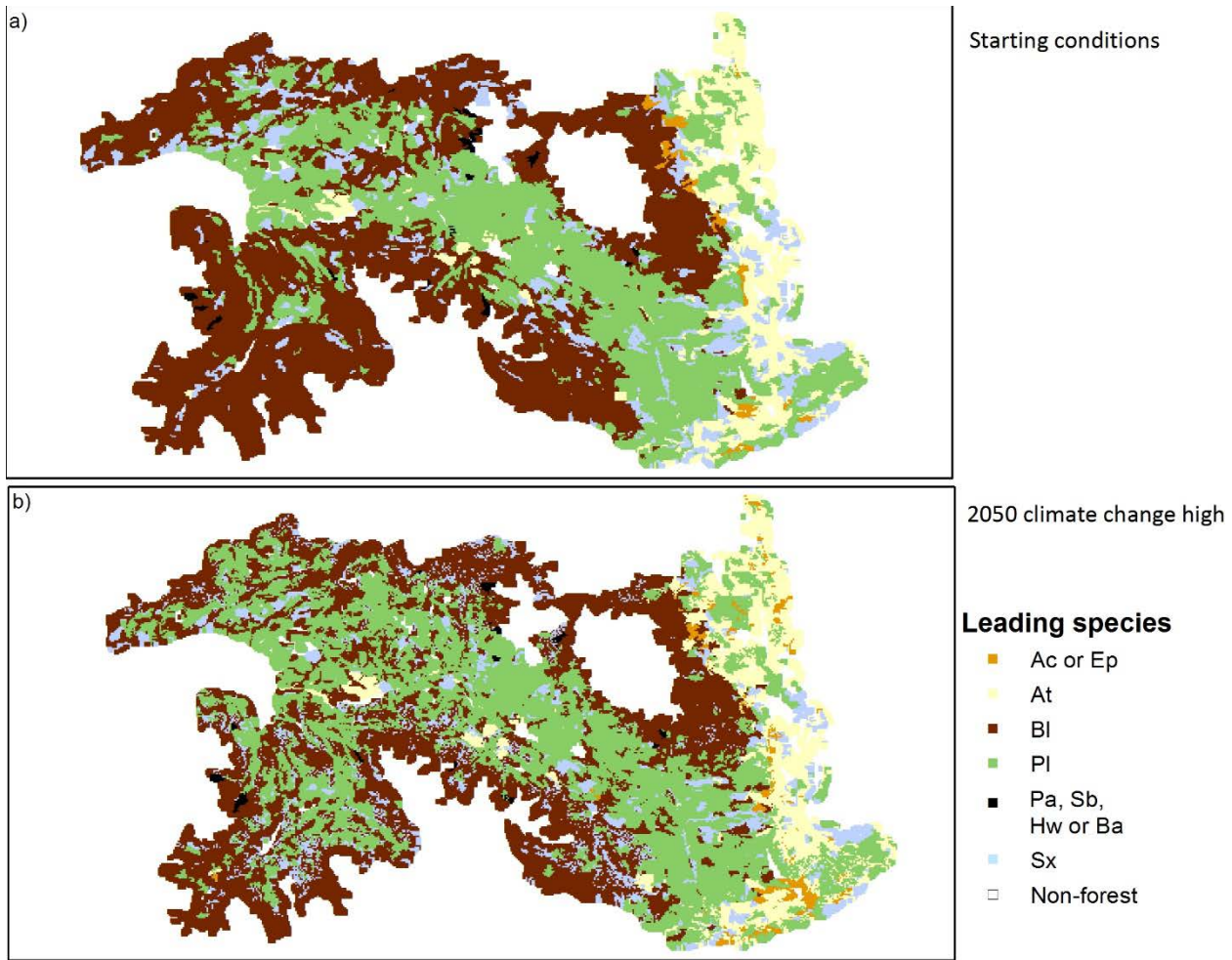


Figure 4 Leading species distribution with starting conditions or in 2050 under the high productivity scenario.