INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING CONTRIBUTED TALK OR POSTER ABSTRACTS: Climate, Ecosystems and Resources in Eastern California (CEREC) 2008 Science Symposium, November 5-8, 2008 in Bishop, CA Conference website: www.wmrs.edu/projects/CEREC/

Deadline for abstracts: September 20, 2008
Follow format below and send abstracts by email to: cerec-abstracts@ucsd.edu

We invite all participants to submit abstracts for oral or poster presentations that are relevant to the east-central California region, and address the CEREC themes.

Indicate your preference for talk or poster. As the number of oral slots (15-20-minutes each) is limited, the program committee will select oral presentations from those who indicate that preference. As there likely will not be enough time, however, for all who wish to give talks, the remaining can be given as posters, if desired.

Posters will be displayed the duration of the symposium. On the evening of November 5 there will be a dedicated session for discussion with poster authors.

By **September 20, 2008,** submit abstracts electronically as an MS Word document. Follow the example format below, limiting word count to ~ 300, using Arial script with font size 10. Send electronically to Daniel Pritchett at: cerec-abstracts@ucsd.edu .

We will print abstracts in the symposium program and also post them on the CEREC website prior to the meeting. After the conference, we will post PDF copies of contributed and invited talks and posters of all authors who wish to submit their presentations. For questions about abstracts, Daniel Pritchett at: cerec-abstracts@ucsd.edu or call 760-873-4344 x28

EXAMPLE ABSTRACT FORMAT:

PREFERENCE: Poster or Talk [indicate one]

RESPONSES OF HIGH-ELEVATION SIERRAN AND GREAT BASIN PINES TO LATE HOLOCENE DECADAL- AND CENTURY-SCALE CLIMATE VARIABILITY

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We present results from a series of ongoing studies of high-elevation pine ecosystems in the eastern Sierra Nevada and western Great Basin ranges that demonstrate forest response to past climate changes at decadal- and century scales. Using standard tree-ring and ecological analysis methods, we document 20th century growth responses in krummholz Pinus albicaulis at treeline and invasion of meadows and formerly persistent snowfields by P. albicaulis, P. contorta, and P. monticola that correlate with climate. Responses range from progressive trends throughout the century to episodic and reversible responses that appear triggered by threshold conditions. These responses correlate complexly with decadal trends in minimum temperature, PDO indices, and precipitation. Century- to millennial-scale growth variability of P. flexilis forests over the past 3500 years correlates with major temperature and precipitation patterns derived from various proxies. Repeating extirpation and recolonization events at the watershed scale in P. flexilis correlate with neoglacial, medieval, little ice age, and 20th century periods, with periods of extirpation during extended droughts. Implications of climate variability to vegetation dynamics have not been integrated into conservation analysis and planning, and as a result, misdiagnoses of ecological condition and misapplication of management treatments have occurred.