

Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund (ENRTF) M.L. 2018 ENRTF Work Plan (Main Document)

Today's Date: December 15, 2017

Date of Next Status Update Report: January 31, 2019

Date of Work Plan Approval:

Project Completion Date: June 30, 2021

Does this submission include an amendment request? __no

PROJECT TITLE: Assessing the ecosystem services provided by lichens and mosses

Project Manager: Daniel Stanton

Organization: University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

College/Department/Division: College of Biological Sciences/Ecology, Evolution and Behavior

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Web Address: www.dstantonlab.com

Location: Statewide

Total Project Budget: \$213,000

Amount Spent: \$0 Balance: \$213,000

Legal Citation: M.L. 2018, Chp. xx, Sec. xx, Subd. xx

Appropriation Language:

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I. PROJECT STATEMENT:

Although usually small and unassuming, lichens and mosses are among some of the most impressive organisms in our landscape: they easily withstand freezing and drying. This tolerance comes primarily from two characteristics: (1) the ability to take up water rapidly, sometimes even from moist air and (2) the ability to derive most or all of their nutrition from dust, rain and air. These characteristics also illustrate how lichens and moss are likely to affect their surroundings: by holding moisture in the canopy of trees and by retaining minerals and pollutants. This project will combine surveys and experiments to provide an accurate assessment of what the effects of mosses and lichens are on pollutant and water retention in Minnesota, and how these effects are distributed across the state. For this we will draw on resources that make Minnesota one of the best states in the country for this work, including extensive background knowledge established by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, world-class historical collections at the University of Minnesota and skilled experts.

II. OVERALL PROJECT STATUS UPDATES:

First Update January 31, 2019

Second Update June 30, 2019

Third Update January 31, 2020

Fourth Update June 30, 2020

Fifth Update January 31, 2021

Final Update June 30, 2021

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES:

ACTIVITY 1: Pollution and nutrient retention by lichens and moss

Description: One of the notable characteristics of both lichens and mosses is their ability to derive most of their nutrition from the air and dust. This makes them particularly susceptible to accumulating pollutants, and the abundance and identities of lichens and mosses on trees have been used as low-cost indicators of airborne pollutants. But this property has a different relevance if the lichens and moss survive: they effectively become a filter selectively retaining airborne pollutants. The scale of this potential effect is unknown, and likely variesacross the state. This part of the project would fund a technician and 2 undergraduate students to collect common species of lichen and moss across the state, including estimates of their local abundance. Each summer at least 8 sites will be visited, with the aim of sampling representatives of all of the state's common forest types by the end of the project, as well as urban trees and apple orchards. During the fall and spring, these samples will be analyzed for common nutrients (e.g. nitrate and ammonia) and pollutants (e.g. sulfur, heavy metals) at the University of Minnesota. The results of the analysis will be combined with state vegetation maps to create maps of potential environmental filter effects of lichens and mosses, since the effects are likely to vary with climate and forest type. This data will be made publicly available through the Bell Museum of Natural History Online Atlas and contributed to national databases using lichens and bryophytes as low-cost indicators of airquality.

ENRTF BUDGET: \$99,000

Outcome	Completion Date
1. Survey of lichen and moss cover at representative sites across state	October 2020

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2. Analysis of lichen and moss samples for pollutant and nutrient content	April 2021
3. Mapping of environmental filter effects of lichens and mosses	June 2021

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ACTIVITY 2: Water retention by lichens and moss in tree canopies

Description: The water content of lichens and mosses varies frequently and dramatically, and many species are able to hold many times their weight in water (up to 20 times for some mosses!). This water can be taken up from rain, but also often dew, fog and even moist air. All this water in the canopy can make the canopies of trees considerably cooler and moister, butthe existing studies of the scale of this impact have so far been conducted in the Pacific Northwest and the tropics, and may be limited direct applicability to the Minnesota landscape. This part of the project would make use of the specimens and survey information collected in Activity I to measure the water-holding capacity of lichens and moss and calculate their potential tree-scale impact. The project will determine predictors of water-holding capacity and drying rates of common lichens and mosses of Minnesota. This information will be combined with the aforementioned abundance data to generate maps of potential hydrological effects of lichens and bryophytes in forests.

ENRTF BUDGET: \$55,000

Outcome	Completion Date
1. Measurements of water holding capacity of common lichens and mosses of MN	April 2021
2. Mapping of hydrological impacts of lichens and mosses	June 2021
3.	

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ACTIVITY 3: Experimental removal of lichens and moss in trees

Description: The final component of this project is the experimental removal of mosses and lichens to directly measure the resulting impact on trees. This is too time-consuming an effort to be carried out at all of the survey

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sites, but will provide more detailed measurements of the effects of lichens and mosses on trees, including the seasonal and year-to-year variation in their importance. This portion of the project would establish experiments at 4 sites across the state (Ely, Itasca, Cloquet and Anoka) representing a wide variety of Minnesota forestedlandscapes. We have conducted a pilot experiment in a black spruce bog at Marcell Experimental Forest near Grand Rapids in the spring of 2017, which will be maintained as well. The effects of removing lichens on tree microclimate (temperature, humidity, etc) will be measured with custom-made sensors developed at the U of MN and the effects on chemical composition measured with resin bags. Direct tests of the impacts of forest lichen and bryophytes will be conducted at four sites representing different forest types. The measured effects of lichens and bryophytes on microclimate and stem-flow chemistry will be written up and published in scientific journals, as

well as communicated to the general public in signage at the experimental sites.

ENRTF BUDGET: \$59,000

Outcome	Completion Date
1. Set up of lichen and moss removal experiments	April 2019
2. Measurement of effects on tree water and chemistry	June 2021
3.	

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IV. DISSEMINATION:

Description: Research findings will be disseminated to both general and academic audiences using a variety of platforms:

Scientific Publications: The proposed research is expected to generate several scientific research publications

Data Availability: The majority of the data generated by this project will be made freely available. Voucher specimens for all lichen and bryophyte samples will be deposited at the Bell Museum of Natural History Herbarium (MIN), which will include adding the records to the publicly accessible Bell Atlas (http://bellatlas.umn.edu). The maps of lichen and bryophyte impacts on forests will also be made freely available through the Bell Museum webpage. The FIA protocol survey data and the measurements of chemical composition of common lichens and bryophytes will be added to the National Lichens and Air Quality database (http://gis.nacse.org/lichenair/).

Public Outreach Activities:The findings from this project will be communicated to the general public through several venues in addition to simply making the data available. D. Stanton is a coordinator for "Market Science" outreach program at the University of Minnesota College of Biological Sciences, which helps scientists at the UMN bring their research to the public at farmer's markets and

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county fairs. We will develop a module fo	r the Market	Science form	at and present it at multiple venues in years		
county fairs. We will develop a module for the Market Science format, and present it at multiple venues in years 2 and 3 of the project. Additionally, we will develop outreach activities with Bell Museum of Natural History.					
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Final Update June 30, 2012					
V DDOJECT DUDOET CUMMANDY					
V. PROJECT BUDGET SUMMARY:					
A. Preliminary ENRTF Budget Overview:	See attached	budget sprea	dsheet		
Explanation of Capital Expenditures Grea	ater Than \$5,0	000 : NA			
Explanation of Use of Classified Staff: NA	4				
Total Number of Full-time Equivalents (F	TE) Directly F	unded with t	his ENRTF Appropriation:		
Enter Total Estimated Personnel Hours:			Divide by 2,080 = TOTAL FTE:		
6240 (junior scientist) + 1248 (undergradu	240 (junior scientist) + 1248 (undergraduates) = 7488 3.6				
Total Number of Full-time Equivalents (FTE) Estimated to Be Funded through Contracts with this ENRTF Appropriation:					
Enter Total Estimated Personnel Hours:	s: Divide by 2,080 = TOTAL FTE:				
B. Other Funds:					
SOURCE OF AND USE OF OTHER FUNDS	Amount Proposed	Amount Spent	Status and Timeframe		
Other Non-State \$ To Be Applied To Project During Project Period:					
	\$	\$	N/A		
Other State \$ To Be Applied To Project During Project Period:					
	\$	\$	N/A		
Past and Current ENRTF Appropriation:	I	I			

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\$

N/A

\$

Other Funding History:

Indirect costs associated with this	\$ 115,000	\$ 115,000	Secured July 1 2018 to June 30 2021
proposal			

VI. PROJECT PARTNERS:

A. Partners receiving ENRTF funding

Name	Title	Affiliation	Role

B. Partners NOT receiving ENRTF funding

Name	Title	Affiliation	Role
Otto Gockman		Midwest Natural	Assistance on specimen
		Resources	identification and
			mapping
Courtner Kerns		Itasca Community College	Advice on fieldwork
			planning, student
			recruitment and
			assistance on specimen
			identification
John Thayer		Minnesota Wildflowers	Assistance on specimen
			identification and
			mapping

VII. LONG-TERM- IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING:

The majority of the data generated by this project will be made freely available. Voucher specimens for all lichen and bryophyte samples will be deposited at the Bell Museum of Natural History Herbarium (MIN), which will include adding the records to the publicly accessible Bell Atlas (http://bellatlas.umn.edu). The maps of lichen and bryophyte

impacts on forests will also be made freely available through the Bell Museum webpage. The FIA protocol survey data and the measurements of chemical composition of common lichens and bryophytes will be added to the National Lichens and Air Quality database

(http://gis.nacse.org/lichenair/), which will enable re-sampling in the future to track changes through time.

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

- The project is for 3 years, will begin on 07/01/2018, and end on 06/30/2021.
- Periodic project status update reports will be submitted 01/31 and 06/30 of each year.
- A final report and associated products will be submitted between June 30 and August 15, 2021.

IX. SEE ADDITIONAL WORK PLAN COMPONENTS:

- A. Budget Spreadsheet attached
- B. Visual Component or Map attached
- C. Parcel List Spreadsheet NA
- D. Acquisition, Easements, and Restoration Requirements NA
- E. Research Addendum Separate attachment

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Attachment A:

Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund

M.L. 2018 Budget Spreadsheet

Project Title: Assessing the Ecosystem Services Provided by Lichens and Mosses

Legal Citation:

Project Manager: Daniel Stanton **Organization:** University of Minnesota

College/Department/Division: College of Biological Sciences/Ecology , Evolution and Behavior Department

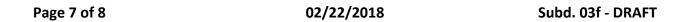
M.L. 2018 ENRTF Appropriation: \$213,000

Project Length and Completion Date: 3 years, June 30 2021

Date of Report: February 19, 2018

Date of Report. February 15, 2016		1	1
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST FUND BUDGET	BUDGET	AMOUNT SPENT	BALANCE
BUDGET ITEM			
Personnel (Wages and Benefits)			
Undergraduate student workers, 2 for each summer and academic semester, to	\$45,000	\$0	\$45,000
assist with collection and processing of samples. Salaries are calculated as \$1,500			
per academic semester and \$4,500 for summers. (100% Salary, 0% benefits) 20%			
FTE each year for 3 years			
A junior scientist will lead the fieldwork teams of undergraduate students, as well	\$138,000	\$0	\$138,000
as the sample processing and analyses. Salary is calculated as \$35,000 annually			
plus 27.2% benefits, with 3% inflation for subsequent years. (79% salary,			
21% benefits) 100% FTE each year for 3 years			
Equipment/Tools/Supplies	\$11,000	\$0	\$11,000
Custom-made sensors (~\$300 each) ~32 sensors			
Resin Bags \$1,400			
Travel expenses in Minnesota			
Mileage for travel to sampling sites	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000
Other			
Chemical analyses of moss and lichens from across the state. Analyses will	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000
measure carbon, nitrogen content and 27 ions including heavy metals at			
\$33/sample with 150 samples analyzed each year.			
COLUMN TOTAL	\$213,000	\$0	\$213,000

TRUST FUND

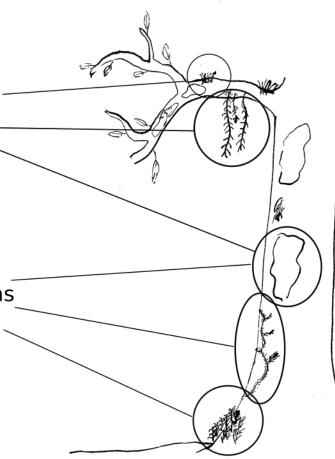


PROJECT TITLE: Assessing ecosystem services provided by lichens and mosses

Two important ways in which mosses and lichens may affect Minnesota forests:

Water holding: Mosses and lichens hold water, keeping canopies moist and reducing what reaches the ground

Pollutant/Nutrient retention: Mosses and lichens capture chemicals from dust and rain, changing what enters soil and groundwater



How can we study them?

Surveys:

-How much moss and lichen is there on trees in different part of MN? -What are the most common kinds?

Analyses:

-What is the average chemical content of the common species (e.g. nitrogen, heavy metals, etc)?

-How much water are the common species holding?

Experiments:

-If we remove most of the moss and lichens, how does the canopy microclimate change? What about the chemistry of run-off from the trunk?

Synthesis:

-What is the potential ecosystem service contribution of moss and lichens to different parts of MN?
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