If tree species are to maintain their range or population size as climate changes, they must either disperse to and establish in areas that are becoming climatic suitable, adapt to conditions that were historically less suitable, or both. Ecological and evolutionary responses are limited by similar constraints, and have the potential to interact with one another. In this talk, Dr. Emily Moran will describe past work investigating the dispersal ability and potential for evolutionary responses in trees and other long-lived plants, and her current projects focusing on how inter- and intra-specific responses of Sierra Nevada pines to changes in temperature and aridity may affect forest dynamics and management best-practices in the future.

**Bio:** Emily Moran has been an assistant professor at UC Merced since 2014. She earned a PhD in biology at Duke University in 2010, and was a postdoctoral fellow at the National Center for Mathematical and Biological Synthesis (NIMBioS) and ETH Zurich.