

Contribution of functional ecology to forest management

Hans Pretzsch Chair for Forest Growth and Yield Science Technical University of Munich

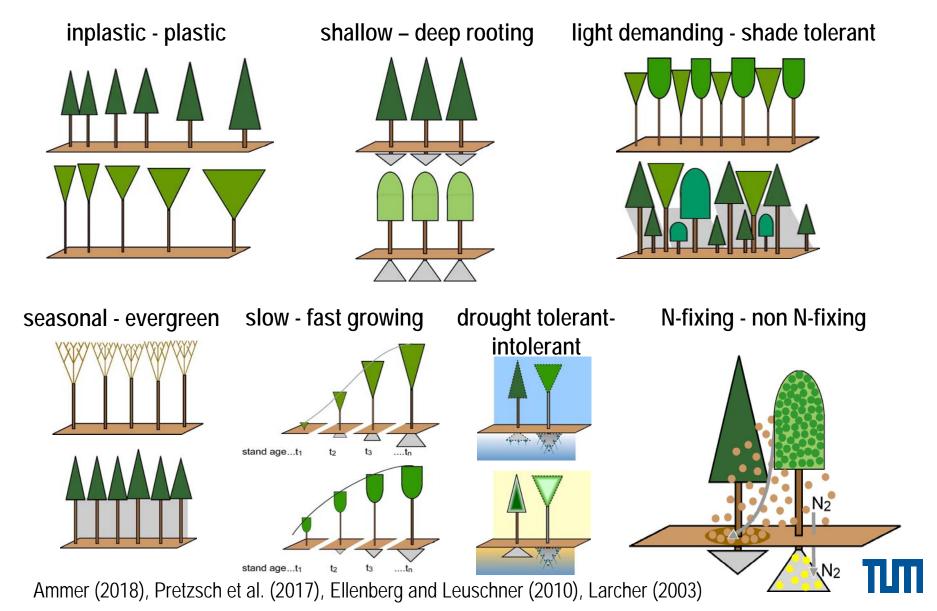
http://waldwachstum.wzw.tum.de/index.php?id=presentations

Functional Ecology conference 2018, 10-13.12.2018, Nancy, France





Waldwachstumskunde Systemanalyse Structural and functional characteristics of tree species





Contribution of functional ecology to forest management

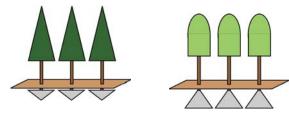
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- 1 Functional characteristics considered by forest management
- 2 Functional characteristics and mixing effects
- 3 From understanding to silvicultural design and guidelines

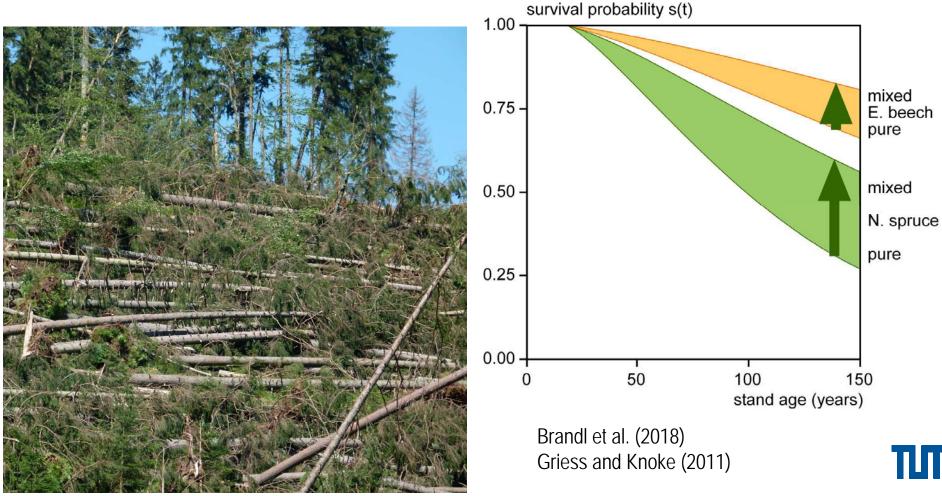
Next steps

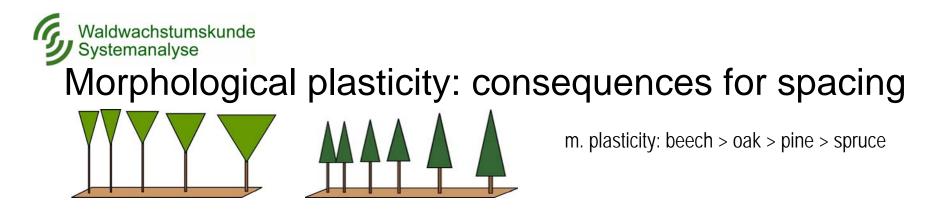


Waldwachstumskunde Systemanalyse Rooting depth: Selection of species with wind stability



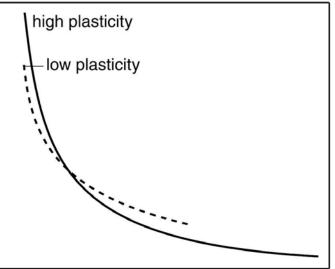
wind stability: oak > beech > pine > spruce







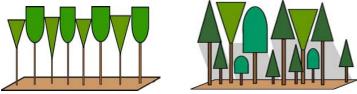
tree number (ha-1)



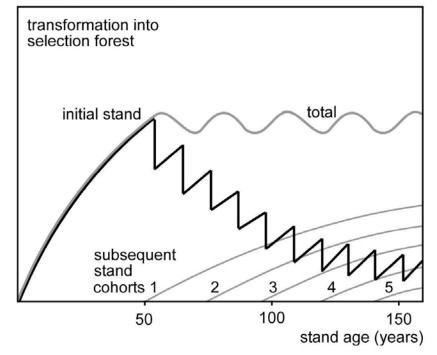
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{mean tree height (m)} \\ \text{initial density: s. oak (20,000 ha^{-1}) >} \\ \text{E. be. > S. pi > N. sp > D-fir (1,000 ha^{-1}) \\ \text{crop trees: s. oak (60 ha^{-1}) vs.} \\ \text{N. sp. (400 ha^{-1})} \end{array}$



Shade tolerance, advanced planting, under-planting



standing stock (m³ ha⁻¹)



shade tolerance: E.beech > fir > N. spruce > oak > pine

Pretzsch et al. (2018)

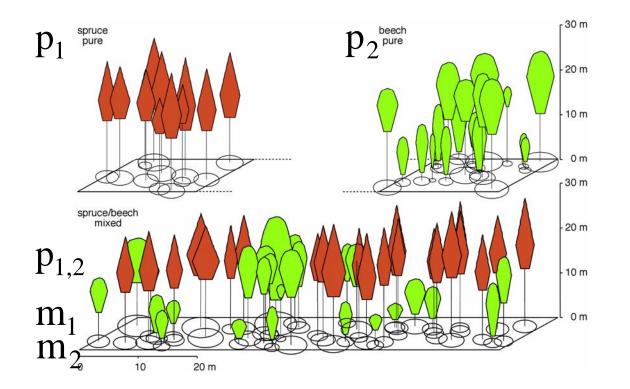


Summary 1:

- structural and functional tree characteristics are deeply engraved in forest practitioners' experience
- since centuries species selection, spacing, thinning advanced planting etc. are based on s-f characteristics
- focus on mono-specific stands



Experimental setup for scrutiny of mixing effects Zwiesel 111/3,4,5 Bavarian Forest



relative productivity = $p_{1,2}/(p_1 \times m_1 + p_2 \times m_2)$

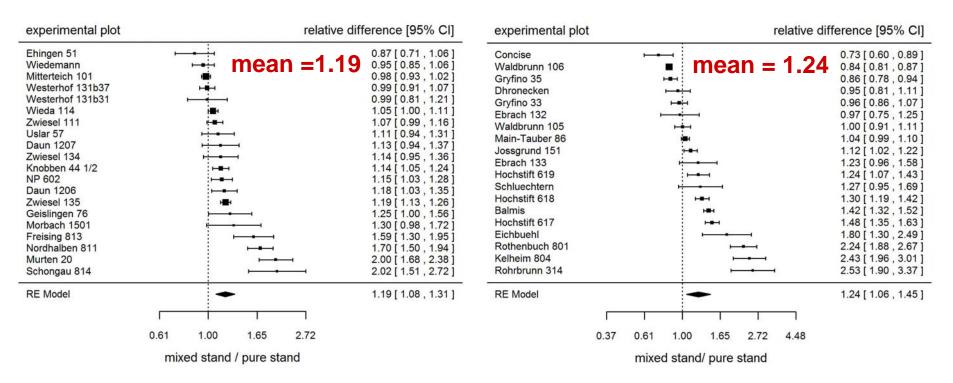




Meta-analysis on overyielding of mixed stands of Norway spruce/European beech and s oak and E. beech on long-term experiments

spruce-beech

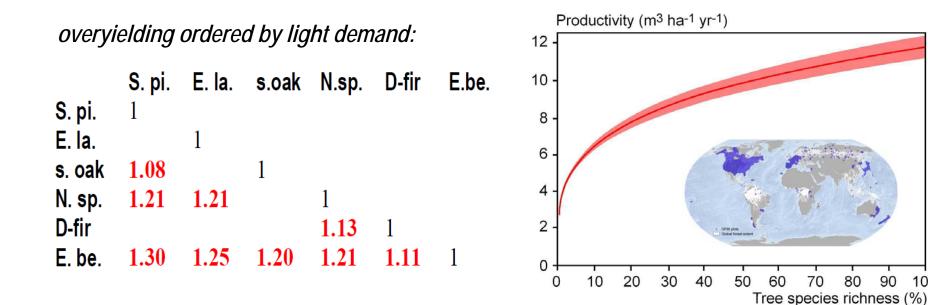
oak-beech



Pretzsch, Forrester and Bauhus (2017)

ТЛ

Waldwachstumskunde Systemanalyse Mixing effects on productivity of forests in Central Europe and worldwide



Pretzsch (2016) Ertragstafel-Korrekturfaktoren für Umwelt- und Mischunsgeffekte, AFZ Der Wald, 14/2016: 47-50

Liang, J. et al. (2016) Positive Biodiversity-Productivity Relationship Predominant in Global Forests, Science, 354 (6309), aaf8957



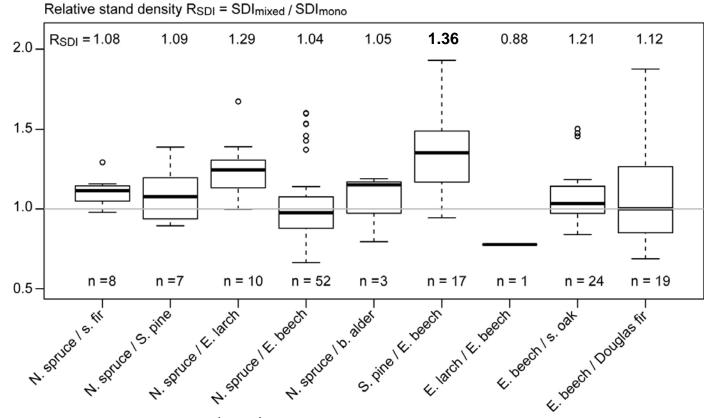
80

90

100



Stand density (SDI) of mixed-species stands versus monocultures on long-term experiments in Central Europe

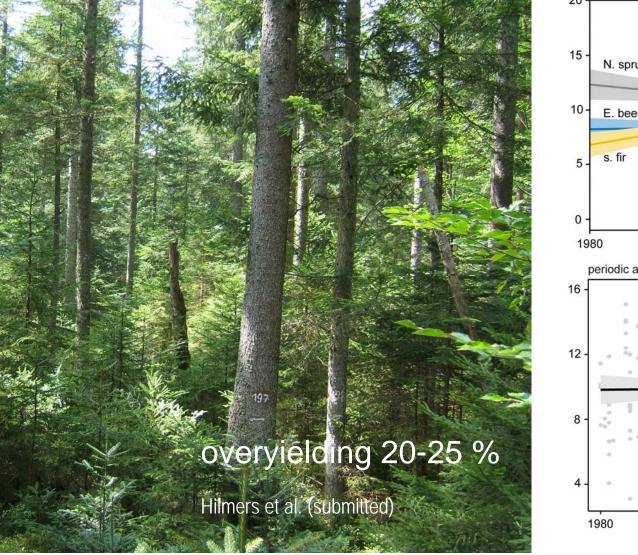


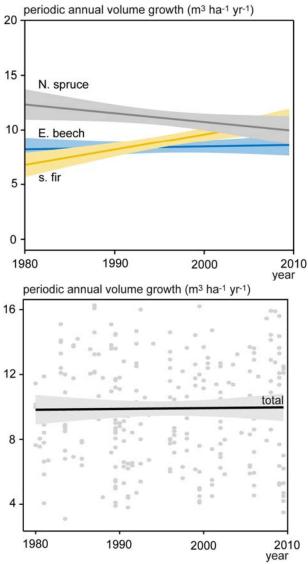
Pretzsch, H., Biber, P. (2016) Tree species mixing can increase maximum stand density. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, DOI: 10.1139/cjfr-2015-0413





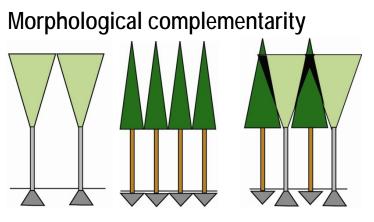
Overyielding and growth stability of the n=105 CLIMO study # 1 spruce-fir-beech stands

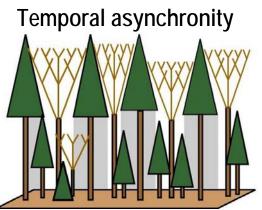


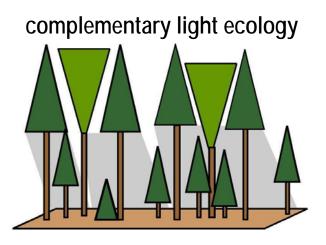




Beneficial combinations of s-f characteristics above ground





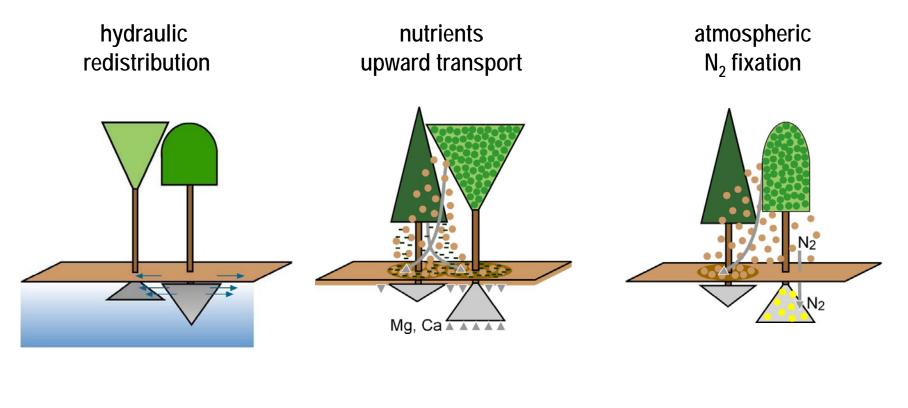


Ammer Ch (2018) Diversity and forest productivity in a changing climate, New Phytologist Pretzsch, H, Forrster, D, Bauhus, J (2017) Mixed-species Forests, Springer, Berlin, 653 p





Beneficial combinations of s-f characteristics below ground



e.g. Prieto et al. 2012

e.g. Rothe, Binkley (2001)

e..g. Forrester et al. 2007, 2007



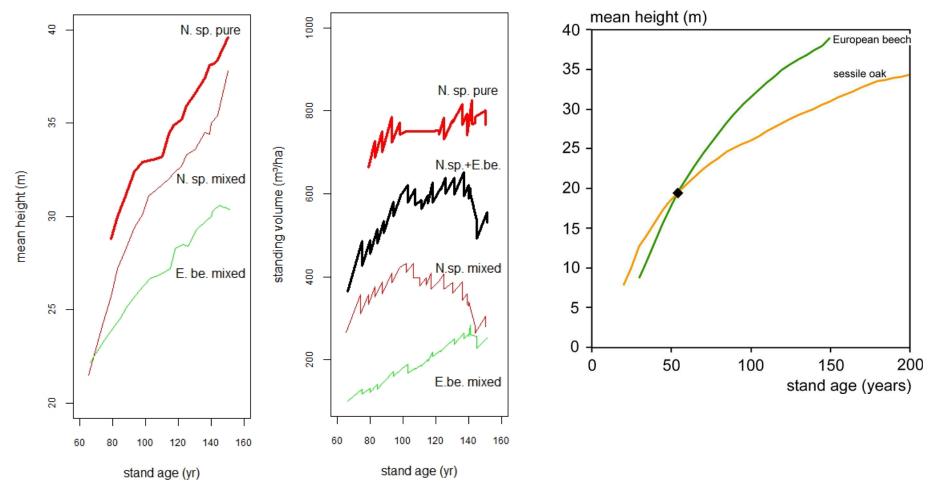


Summary 2:

- Mixed stands can increase and stabilize productivity
- this results from beneficial combinations of structural and functional characteristics
- understanding the species interactions is required to design resource efficient mixtures



Problematic mixtures: N. spruce and E. beech Oderhaus/Harz and E. beech s. oak/Steigerwald

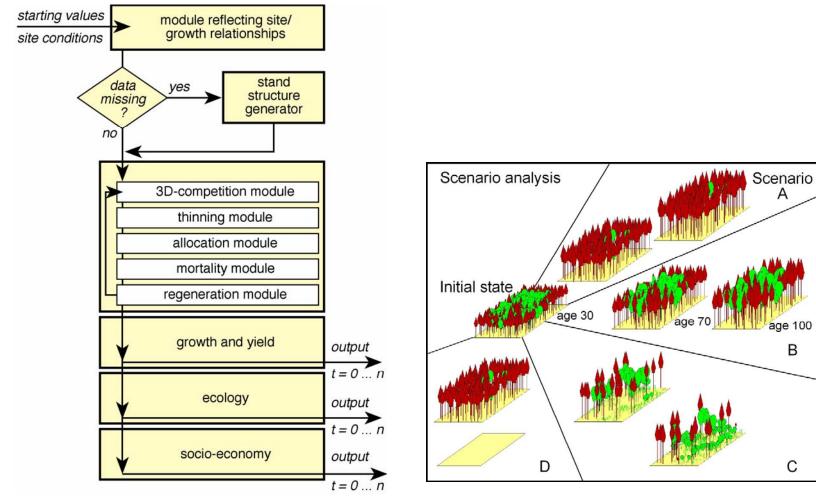


Lüpke v. B. and Spellmann, H (1997), Pretzsch and Zenner (2017) Pretzsch (2018)





Models for the design of mixed stands: SILVA as example of a spatially explicit individual tree model

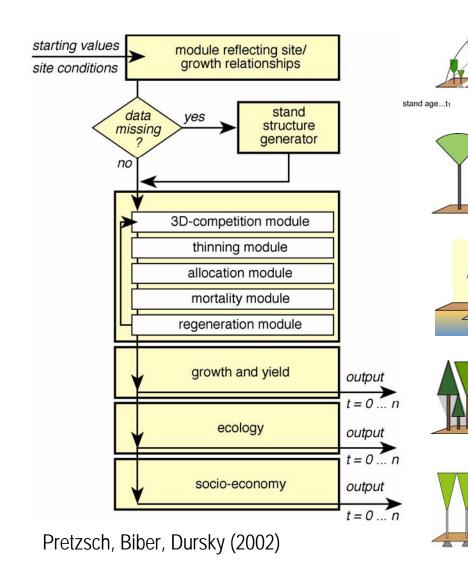


Pretzsch, Biber, Dursky (2002)





Consideration of mixing effects in models

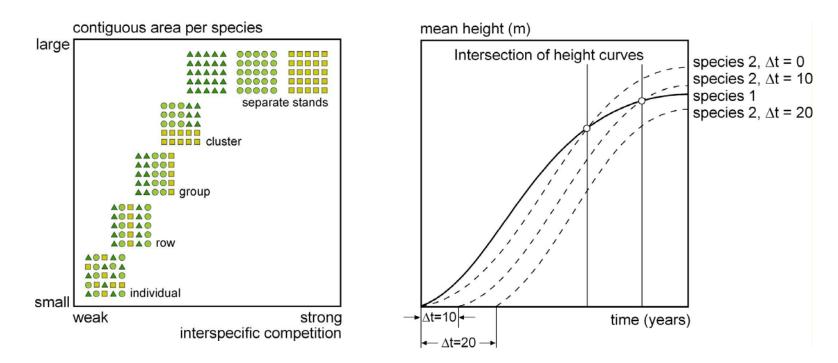


- species- and site-specific growth velocity
- crown shape
- stem shape
- wood density
- wood quality
- potential growth
- growth under competition
- growth under facilitation
- growth under drought
- shade tolerance
- packing density
- mortality
- yield level





Integration of mixing regulation algorithms in models, e.g. for spatial or temporal separation

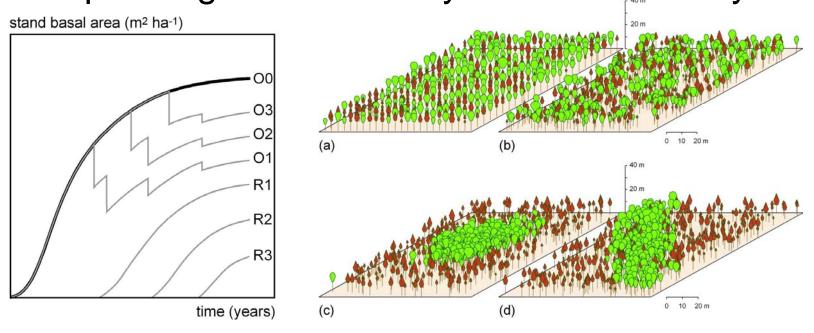


Pretzsch H, Forrester D, Bauhus J (2017) Mixed-species forests. Ecology and Management, Springer, Berlin, 653 p





Integration of mixing regulation algorithms in models, e. g. for initiating the regeneration depending on the density of the overstorey

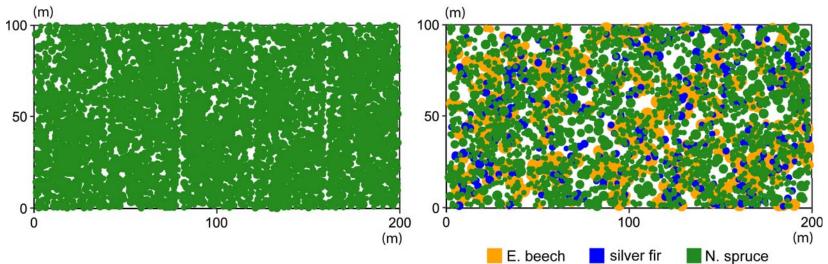


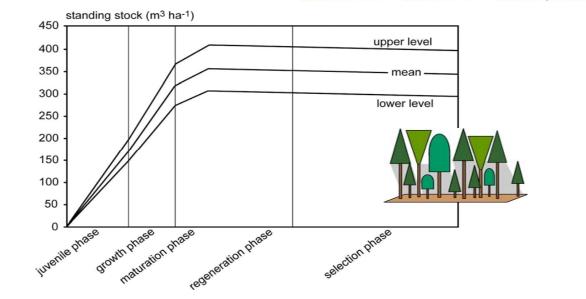
Pretzsch H, Forrester D, Bauhus J (2017) Mixed-species forests. Ecology and Management, Springer, Berlin, 653 p





Scenario analyses and guidelines for transformation of mountain monocultures to close-to-nature stands

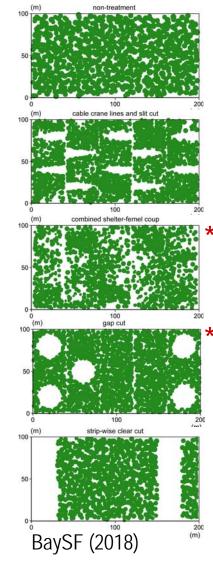


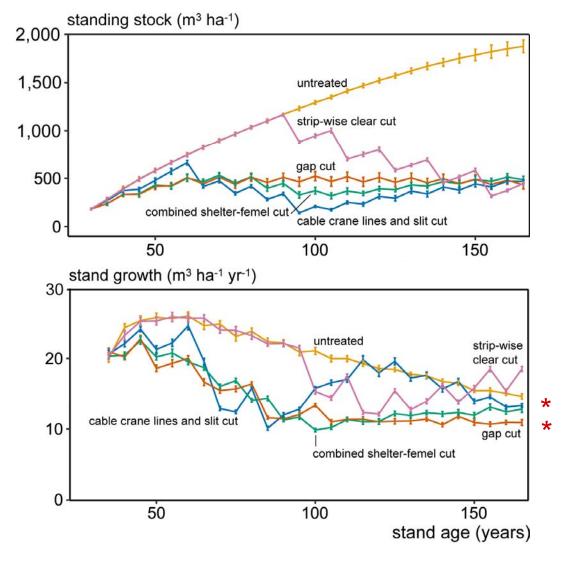


BaySF (2018)



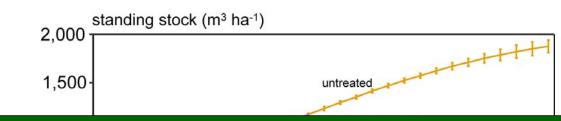
Scenario analyses and guidelines for transformation of mountain monocultures to close-to-nature stands

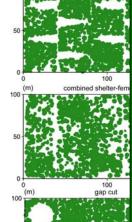






Scenario analyses and guidelines for transformation of mountain monocultures to close-to-nature stands

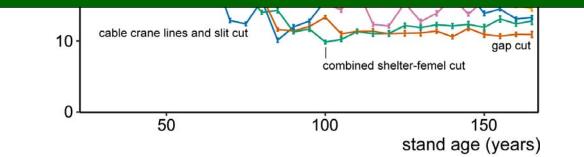




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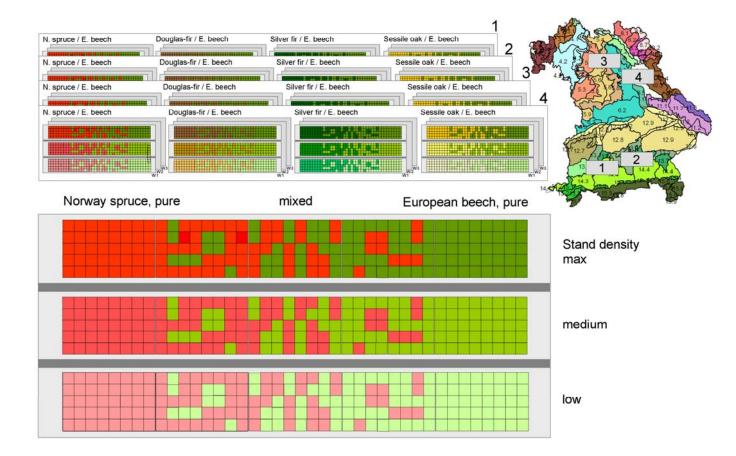
Summary 3:

- models should reflect the effects of mixing on structure, growth, mortality etc.
- they should comprise algorithms for silvicultural regulation
- silvicultural guidelines and prognoses bring the mixed stand idea onto the ground

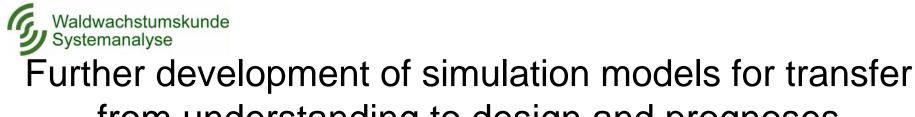




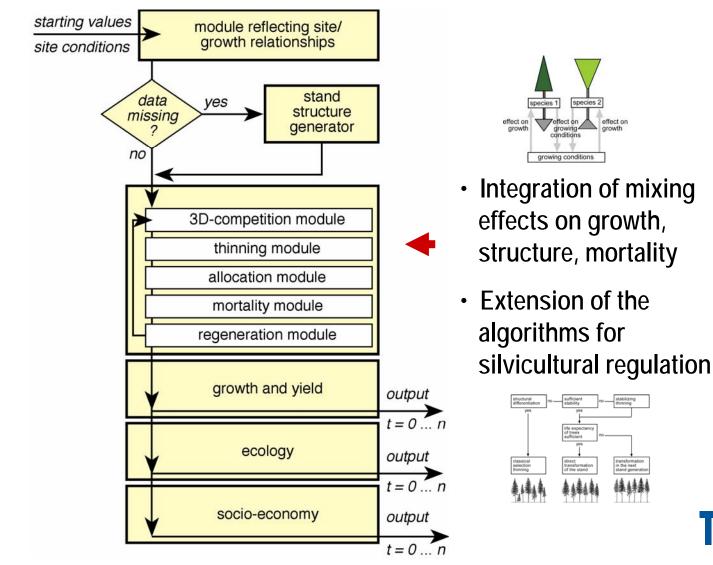
Long-term experiments for data acquisition, model parameterization, teaching and training





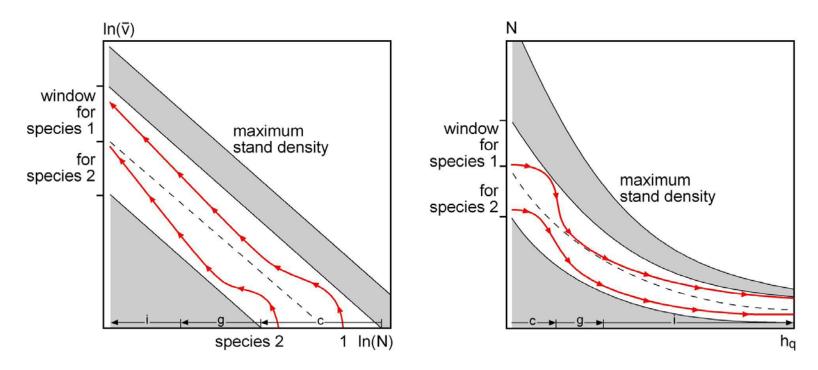


from understanding to design and prognoses





Development of simple guidelines for the silvicultural regulation of mixed-species stands





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http://waldwachstum.wzw.tum.de/index.php?id=presentations