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Impacts of increasing wildfire severity on long-term carbon dynamics of Alaskan boreal forests Pau D'arco Bark, An Immune Enhancing Herbal Antibiotic

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with a view to knowing the tree types that can be given priority when increasing tree cover. Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the dominant tree species which can be used to increase groundcover and their distribution in Bondo and Siaya sub-counties, Siaya County.

Dominant Tree Species for Increasing Ground Cover and ...

Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the dominant tree species which can be used to increase groundcover and their distribution in Bondo and Siaya sub-counties, Siaya County. This study employed a cross-sectional survey research design. Reliability of 0.710 was realized when pilot tested.

Dominant tree species for increasing ground cover and ...

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Dominant Tree Species For Increasing Ground Cover And

Model validations showed that multi‐stemming and tree size enhanced the survival of large and small trees, respectively. For the most dominant species, multi‐stemming had a consistently positive effect on survival irrespective of diameter classes. Abiotic factors and conspecific density had little effect on tree survival.

Multi‐stemming and size enhance survival of dominant tree ...

The most accurate results are obtained in forest stands with pine as a dominant tree species and in dry forest growth cond itions. Comparison w ith trees growing in terrain depressions and outside...

(PDF) Estimation of dominant tree height in forest stands ...

Degressive increase of stand productivity with increasing tree species richness in schematical representation. Table 1 summarizes the overyielding of common two-species assemblages in Central Europe and underlines that the mixing effects are not only scientifically evident but also practically relevant.

Tree species mixing can increase stand productivity - NordGen

The effect of tree species diversity on understory vegetation can be studied (i) by the effect of the dominant tree species (which occupied more than 70–80% of total cover or basal area) and (ii) by the effect of tree species richness, mixing degree or global composition. We deal with both approaches below. 3.1.

Influence of tree species on understory vegetation ...

These maps depict the distribution of 12 tree species across the state of New York. The maps show where these trees do not occur (gray), occasionally occur (pale green), are a minor component (medium green), are a major component (dark green), or are the dominant species (black) in the forest, as determined by that species' total basal area.

Nationwide Datasets of Tree Species Distributions Created ...

P. kerrii is the most abundant tree species in the Xishuangbanna tropical seasonal rainforest, accounting for over 20% of the total individuals within the community. Other dominant tree species at the site are Parashorea chinensis H. Wang (Dipterocarpaceae) and Garcinia cowa Roxburgh (Clusiaceae) (Lan et al., 2008). 2.2.

Strong intraspecific trait variation in a tropical ...

The majority of dominant and codominant trees are Douglas-fir, while the intermediate and suppressed trees are primarily shade tolerant western hemlock. Therefore, healthy trees in the small diameter classes (6-10 inches) may survive over time, even though they are surrounded by large trees.

5.2 Crown Classes – Forest Measurements

Of these 16,000 tree species, scientists unexpectedly discovered that only 227 species, or 1.4 percent of all the types of trees in Amazonia, made up half of the nearly 400 billion total trees ...

A Few Tree Species Dominate Amazon Rain Forest ¦ Live Science

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Ceccon E, Huante P, Campo J. 2003. Effects of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilization on the survival and recruitment of seedlings of dominant tree species in two abandoned tropical dry forests in Yucatán, Mexico. Forest Ecology and Management, 182: 387–402. CrossRef Google Scholar

What determines the number of dominant species in forests ...

Article Spatial Association and Diversity of Dominant Tree Species in Tropical Rainforest, Vietnam Hong Hai Nguyen 1, Yousef Erfanifard 2, Van Dien Pham 1, Xuan Truong Le 1, The Doi Bui 1 and Ion Catalin Petritan 3,* 1 Faculty of Silviculture, Vietnam National University of Forestry, 02433840 Hanoi, Vietnam; hainh@vfu.edu.vn (H.H.N.); phamvandien100@gmail.com (V.D.P.); Truongfuv@gmail.com (X.T ...

Spatial Association and Diversity of Dominant Tree Species ...

Intra- and Inter-species Relationship of Dominant Species. Regardless of species, trees of different sizes were strongly aggregated at almost all distances (Fig 4). However, the aggregation decreased as the tree size increased. In the case of Acer, the aggregated pattern of small trees shifted to random when the medium trees were examined.

Mechanism Underlying the Spatial Pattern Formation of ...

trees have smaller DBH and lower canopy than dominant trees. To avoid age effects, we selected dominant and suppressed trees of similar age after establishing tree age by taking tree- ring cores at DBH. Dominant and suppressed trees had a mean DBH of 64.6 ± 13.6 cm and 38.4 ± 2.9 cm, and a mean height of

Differences in xylogenesis between dominant and suppressed ...

Invasive species are a major threat to biodiversity when dominant within their newly established habitat. The globally distributed Argentine ant Linepithema humile has been reported to break the trade-off between interference and exploitative competition, achieve high population densities, and overpower nests of many endemic ant species. We have used the sensitivity of the Argentine ant to the ...

Disruption of Foraging by a Dominant Invasive Species to ...

When appropriate tree species for the site are grown on good soils in a managed forest, they may increase their diameter 3 to 4 inches in 10 years. While difficult to generalize, a tree in Pennsylvania's hardwood forests reaches biological maximum when diameter growth of dominant and codominant trees slows dramatically.

This book systematically discusses the vegetation dynamics in northern China since the LGM, with a focus on three dominant tree species (Pinus, Quercus and Betula). By integrating methods of palaeoecology, phylogeography and species distribution model, it reconstructs the glacial refugia in northern China, demonstrating that the species were located further north than previously assumed during the LGM. The postglacial dynamics of forest distribution included not only long-distance north-south migration but also local spread from LGM micro-refugia in northern China. On the regional scale, the book shows the altitudinal migration pattern of the three dominant tree genera and the role of topographical factors in the migration of the forest-steppe border. On the catchment scale, it analyzes Huangqihai Lake, located in the forest-steppe ecotone in northern China, to indentify the local forest dynamics response to the Holocene climatic change. It shows that local forests have various modes of response to the climate drying, including shrubland expansion, savannification and replacement of steppe. In brief, these studies at different space-time scales illustrate the effects of climate, topography and other factors on forest migration.

Quantitative land remote sensing has recently advanced dramatically, particularly in China. It has been largely driven by vast governmental investment, the availability of a huge amount of Chinese satellite data, geospatial information requirements for addressing pressing environmental issues and other societal benefits. Many individuals have also fostered and made great contributions to its development, and Prof. Xiaowen Li was one of these leading figures. This book is published in memory of Prof. Li. The papers collected in this book cover topics from surface reflectance simulation, inversion algorithm and estimation of variables, to applications in optical, thermal, Lidar and microwave remote sensing. The wide range of variables include directional reflectance, chlorophyll fluorescence, aerosol optical depth, incident solar radiation, albedo, surface temperature, upward longwave radiation, leaf area index, fractional vegetation cover, forest biomass, precipitation, evapotranspiration, freeze/thaw snow cover, vegetation productivity, phenology and biodiversity indicators. They clearly reflect the current level of research in this area. This book constitutes an excellent reference suitable for upper-level undergraduate students, graduate students and professionals in remote sensing.

Yellow pine and mixed-conifer (YPMC) forests in California are subject to multiple anthropogenic pressures, including fire suppression and climate change. Although YPMC forests historically experienced a high-frequency, low-severity fire regime, fire suppression has resulted in increased fuel loads and has therefore increased the severity of the fires that do occur. Some of the historically dominant tree species in YPMC forests, particularly pines (Pinus spp.), establish primarily following wildfire. However, the increasing extent of severely-burned areas with few nearby seed sources for conifer regeneration has resulted in poor post-fire tree recruitment across large areas. Climate change has the potential to further substantially alter post-fire regeneration patterns. When post-fire tree regeneration is poor, managers often plant tree seedlings in order to speed forest recovery. However, little is known about (a) how natural post-fire tree regeneration patterns may change as climate changes and (b) how appropriate seed sources for post-fire tree seedling plantings should be selected. Further, despite the fact that most studies of climate change impacts rely on modeled climate variables when examining the relationship between climate and vegetation, there has been little critical evaluation of several important climate variables that are increasingly used in ecological analyses. I address these knowledge gaps in this dissertation. In Chapter 1, I evaluate some central assumptions that are made when modeling climatic water balance variables including actual evapotranspiration (AET) and climatic water deficit (CWD). I find that the assumptions can substantially affect both the absolute and relative values of modeled AET and CWD across landscapes—as well as the inferences drawn from ecological analyses that apply the variables—despite the fact that there is no practical means for avoiding the need to make assumptions. Representing the hydrological climate using simple precipitation variables may introduce less bias than using AET and CWD. In Chapter 2, I use recent interannual variation in precipitation to evaluate the sensitivity of post-fire tree recruitment to changes in precipitation patterns. I find that while post-fire recruitment of some conifer species is reduced—and recruitment of shrubs increased—under post-fire drought, the response of post-fire tree seedling species composition to weather variation is constrained by the species composition of the surrounding unburned forest. Forest tree community composition thus may not rapidly shift as climate changes. Finally, in Chapter 3, I test the application of assisted gene flow—the managed relocation of genotypes within the species ’ range—in large-scale post-fire restoration plantings. I find that in the short term, under anomalously hot and dry conditions, trees grown from seed collected at elevations below the planting site generally perform as well as, if not significantly better than, trees grown from seed collected near the planting site. However, challenges specific to large-scale restoration projects—in particular, the use of seed collections that are not geographically precise—can complicate selection of appropriate provenances and lead to unexpected results. Overall, the work in this dissertation contributes to increased potential to understand and predict the natural response of forest ecosystems to climate change and to update management practices in response to changes in climate.

The threats posed by air pollution and climate change have resulted in considerable public debate about forest condition and growth during the past two decades. Despite the massive input ofresearch resources, no clear answers have been found to these global questions. Although there have been substantial advances in our knowledge of the effects of air pollutants on the forests, many of the questions associated with forest condition are still open. Monitoring of forest condition at the national level started in Finland in 1985 in accordance with the methodology drawn up by the International Co-operative Programme on Assessments and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests, UN/ECE). Since then, research into forest condition and vitality has been one of the key areas in the research carried out by the Finnish Forest Research Institute. Three basic questions formed the starting point for the multidisciplinary, Forest Condition Research Programme: What changes are taking place in our forests? Why does forest condition vary, and why do trees appear to be suffering? How can forest condition be maintained through appropriate forest management? This report covers forest condition and changes in environmental factors on the of the latest findings, publications and expertise of researchers participated in basis the Forest Condition Research Programme. In addition to researchers from the Finnish Forest Research Institute, a large number of scientists from domestic and foreign universities and research institutes also made a considerable contribution to the research programme.

This book gives basic facts about litter decomposition studies, which are of guidance for scientists who start studies. Since the publication of the third edition, there has been quite a development not only in the field of litter decomposition but also in supporting branches of science, which are important for fruitful work on and understanding of decomposition of plant litter and sequestration of carbon. A consequence is that ‘ old established truths ’ are becoming outdated. New knowledge in the fields of phytochemistry and microbial ecology has given a new baseline for discussing the concepts ‘ litter decomposition ’ and ‘ carbon sequestration ’. We can also see a rich literature on litter decomposition studies using roots and wood as substrates. These have given new insights in factors that regulate the decomposition rate and as regards roots their contribution to sequestered carbon in humus. Additional facts on the role of temperature vs the litters ’ chemical composition may in part change our view on effects of climate change. Further information on applications of the new analytical technique (13C-NMR) for determining organic-chemical compounds has allowed us to develop these parts. Focus is laid on needle litter of Scots pine as a model substrate as this species has been considerably more studied than other litter species. Also the boreal/northern temperate coniferous forest has in part been given this role. Still, new information may allow us to develop information about litter from further tree species.

At a meeting of dendrochronologists an American colleague described the effects of volcanic eruptions on annual ring formation in bristlecone pines. I knew very little about either volcanoes or American pines! At the same meeting European scientists spoke on the dendrochronological dating of lakeshore settlements and the effects of larch bud moth attack on trees in the Alps. It is possible that American participants were not in a position to fully appreciate these papers either. In other words, dendrochronology is an extremely interdisciplinary science; its facets range from modern statistics on wood anatomy to the history of art. It is difficult even for dendrochronol ogists to keep in touch with the whole spectrum, and even more difficult for the layman to obtain an overall view of the many methods and fields of application. In recent times specialisation has begun to hinder communication be tween the various sectors. Archaeologists, for instance, set up their own dendrochronological laboratories and construct independent chronologies to serve their particular interests. The scientific institutions which previously carried out such work are now turning more and more to strongly statistically or biologically-oriented questions. The full wealth of information contained in tree rings, however, will be revealed only when dendrochronologists make a concerted effort to relate the findings of the different fields. In spite of inevitable specialisation, it is necessary that the expert concern himself with the work of his colleagues.

This volume provides an overview of recent advances in forest ecology on a variety of topics, including species diversity and the factors that control species diversity, environmental factors controlling distribution of forests, impacts of disturbances on forests (fires, drought, hurricane), reproduction ecology of both trees and understory species, and spatial organization of forests. Previously published in Plant Ecology, Volume 201, No.1, 2009.