Dominant Tree Species For Increasing Ground Cover And

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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 ...

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 ... Castanopsis fargesii was the most dominant tree species in the old-growth forest and its IV was 2.44 times that of the second

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.

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.

Understory plants are an important element of forests, having a considerable influence on biodiversity, wildlife habitat, and ecosystem function. A recent bark beetle epidemic across western North American forests has caused unprecedented overstory tree mortality, creating new growing conditions that provide the opportunity for changes within the intact understory. I employed a repeated measures approach to describe these changes over a five-year period (2008–2013) following peak mountain pine beetle (Dendroctonus ponderosae ; MPB) activity across forests dominated by lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) in western Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP), Colorado. I quantified post-outbreak tree regeneration rates and the temporal changes in plant cover, diversity, dominance by lifeform, and community composition, then modelled these responses using forest structure and environmental variables to explore potential response mechanisms. To investigate species mobility, I qualified species in terms of their relative dispersal ability (long- versus short-distance) by comparing change in species presence (% of plots occupied) versus frequency when present (% of quadrats occupied). Overall, average species richness and diversity significantly increased over the study period, but total understory plant cover did not change. Graminoids generally displayed the most positive responses among lifeforms, significantly increasing in average cover, richness, and relative dominance. The rise in graminoid dominance was largely at the expense of shrubs. Although shrubs remained highly dominant across the landscape, they showed little ability to benefit from overstory mortality within the first five years following attack. Tree seedling density nearly doubled over the duration of the study, indicating a strong regeneration pulse. Among tree species, lodgepole pine had the highest seedling recruitment, demonstrating the ability to abundantly regenerate even in the absence of a forest floor disturbance. Most of the plant responses were negatively related to change in live tree basal area, suggesting that the understory generally responded positively to the immediate effects of tree death (i.e., the likely increases in available water and nutrients). However, a negative relationship between several of the understory response variables and tree sapling density provides evidence that tree saplings may strongly compete with understory plants for the newly available resources. More species appeared than disappeared across the study area. New species were comprised of both early- and late-successional species, suggesting relatively high microhabitat heterogeneity in these beetle-killed stands. While most species remained relatively rare, the number of highly rare species decreased, and the number of highly common species increased. This led to an increase in plant dominance and an increasing role of dominants in maintaining diversity. Non-native species doubled in occurrence across the study period and tended to spread upslope, towards the interior of the park through long-distance dispersal yet remained a very small component of the understory overall. Shifts in community composition were minimal, but a slight convergence of plant community groups suggested a trend towards community homogenization. Several species were able to take advantage of the new stand conditions and effectively disperse throughout the study area. An examination of these “highly mobile” species indicated that some were spreading locally over short distances via vegetative reproduction and others were expanding primarily upwards in elevation through long-distance dispersal. While many of these effective dispersers are an important source of food for wildlife — particularly large mammals in RMNP — most are also early-seral species that will likely decline in abundance with canopy closure. The initial vegetation changes reported here demonstrate that even relatively sparse and species-poor lodgepole pine forest understories may be altered in rather diverse ways following MPB-induced overstory mortality, depending on the unique ability of species to respond to increased resource availability. The recurrent sampling of these study sites, in concert with more trait-based analyses, will provide an accurate and meaningful assessment of understory dynamics through time, improving the conservation and management of vegetation in this highly valued natural area.

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.

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.

Tree Islands of the Everglades brings together for the first time experts in anthropology, ecology, geology, paleontology, wildlife, and landscape modelling to review the state of our understanding of the small, forested islands that are a feature of most large wetlands. Although tree islands can be found in wetlands around the world, only in the Florida Everglades have their unique and complex origins, structure, and functions been investigated. Although these biodiversity hotspots are important to the survival of many plants and animals in the Everglades, most of them have been lost since the 1940s as a result of poor water management. Consequently, the restoration of tree islands will be a key performance measure for the success of the ongoing Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. Tree Islands of the Everglades reviews the geologic origin of different kinds of tree islands and presents competing hypotheses about their subsequent development. It also describes their vegetation and factors controlling the composition of their vegetation, their fauna, their unique geochemistry, and their use by Native Americans. Throughout, the importance of recurring wet years (intensive flooding) and dry years (frequent fires) are emphasized for understanding changes in tree island flora and fauna. Although they have received very little attention tree islands in The Everglades and other comparable wetlands around the world are a key feature of these wetlands and understanding the status or health of tree islands is central to understanding their overall condition.This book will be of particular interest to ecologists, environmentalists, geologists and wildlife biologists with an interest in wetlands, especially wetland preservation and restoration.

S2Work carried out by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in West Virginia in the past 12 years provides useful information about the relationships between tree d.b.h. and butt-log grade. The upper logs are not included in the relationships. Being smaller and containing more knots, these upper logs are generally of lower grade than the butt logs. Thus the average grade of all material in the sawlog portion of the tree is generally lower than the average grade of the butt log. In the West Virginia data, species differences in d.b.h.-grade relationship are readily apparent. This inherent tendency for species to have different proportions of the various grades in logs of the same size is a familiar phenomenon to grade-conscious foresters who work with hardwoods. The results in this paper provide a quantitative evaluation of this tendency for six of the local species.S3.