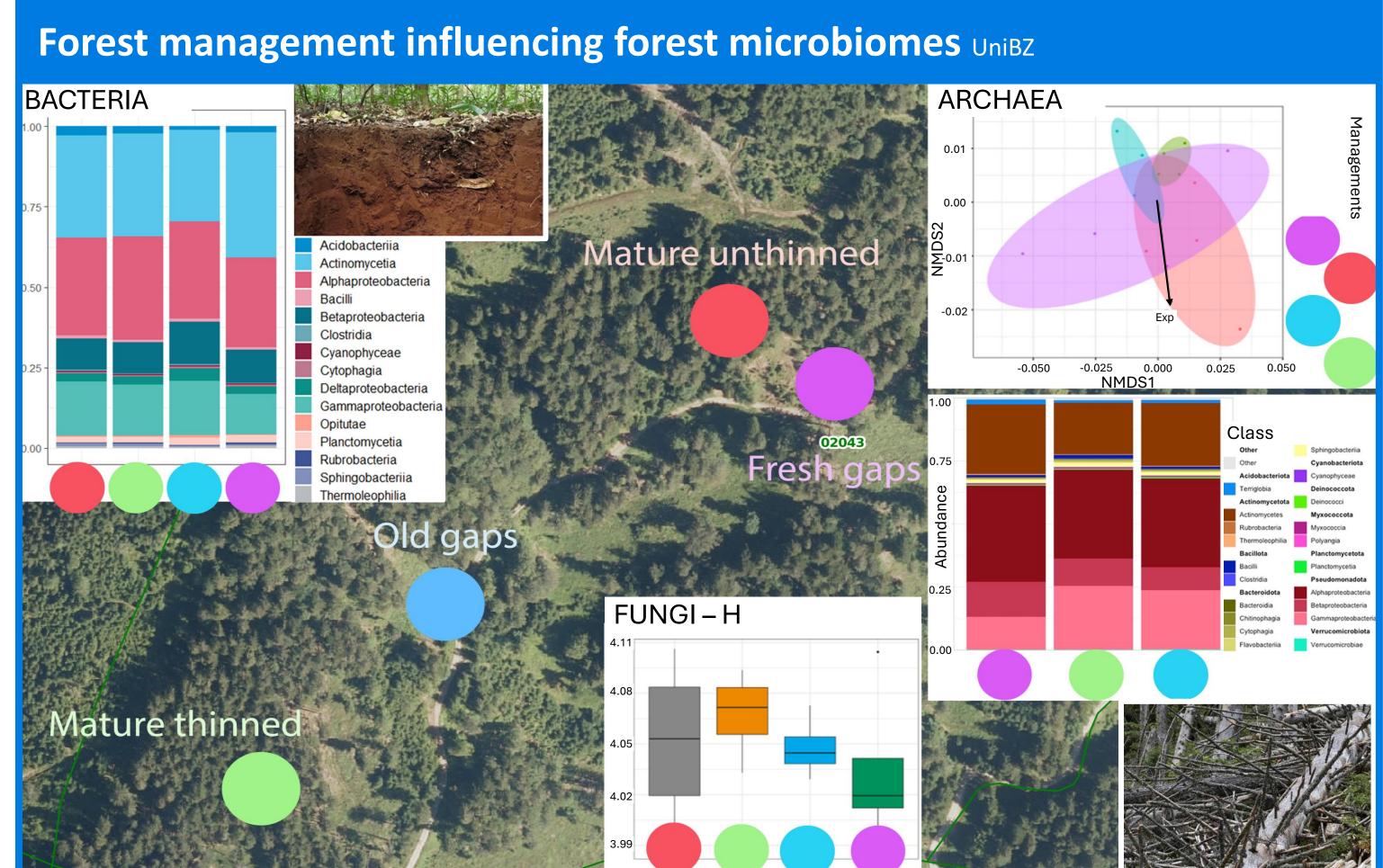


WP 2: Silviculture and Management of Alpine Forests

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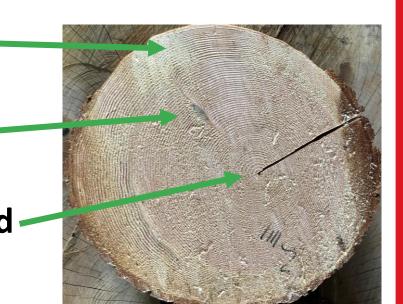
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Influence of growth locations on wood properties UL

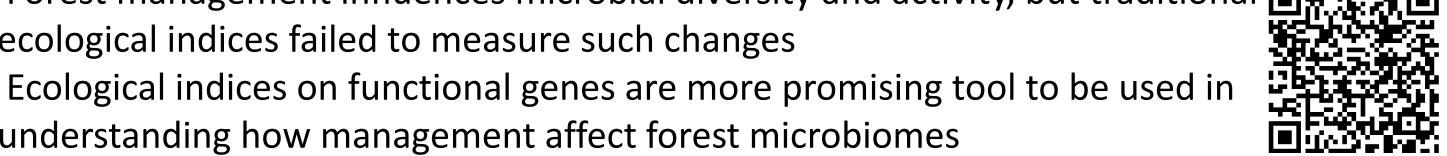


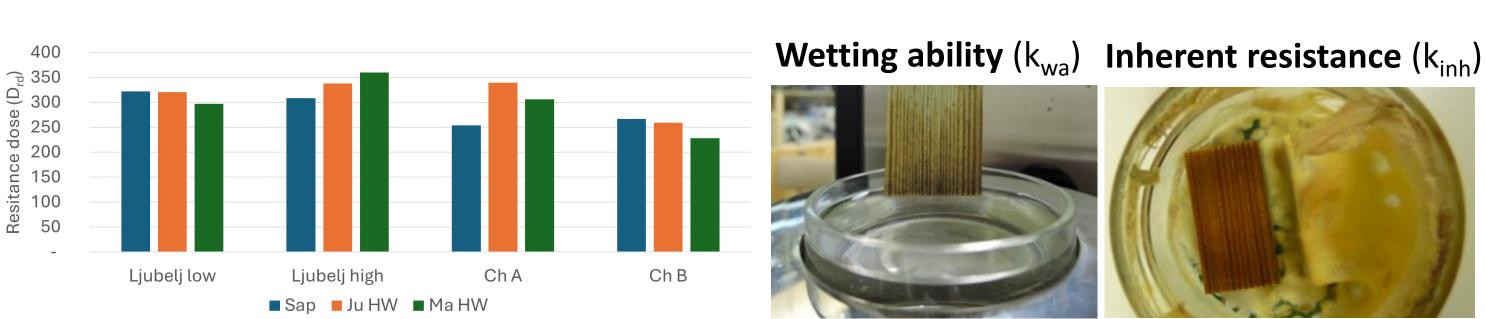
Sapwood (Sap) Adult heartwood -(MA HW) Juvenile heartwood -(Ju HW)



- Soil and deadwood microbiota has been investigated in 4 managed Slovenian forests
- Methods: full metagenome sequencing, gene quantification (qPCR), SEM microscopy
- Forest management influences microbial diversity and activity, but traditional ecological indices failed to measure such changes

understanding how management affect forest microbiomes

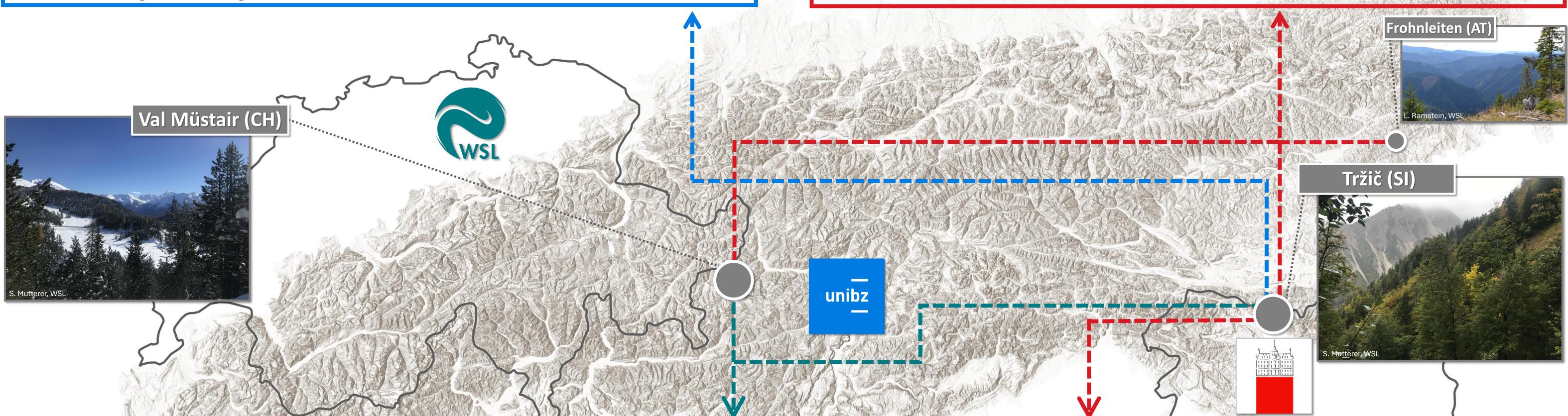




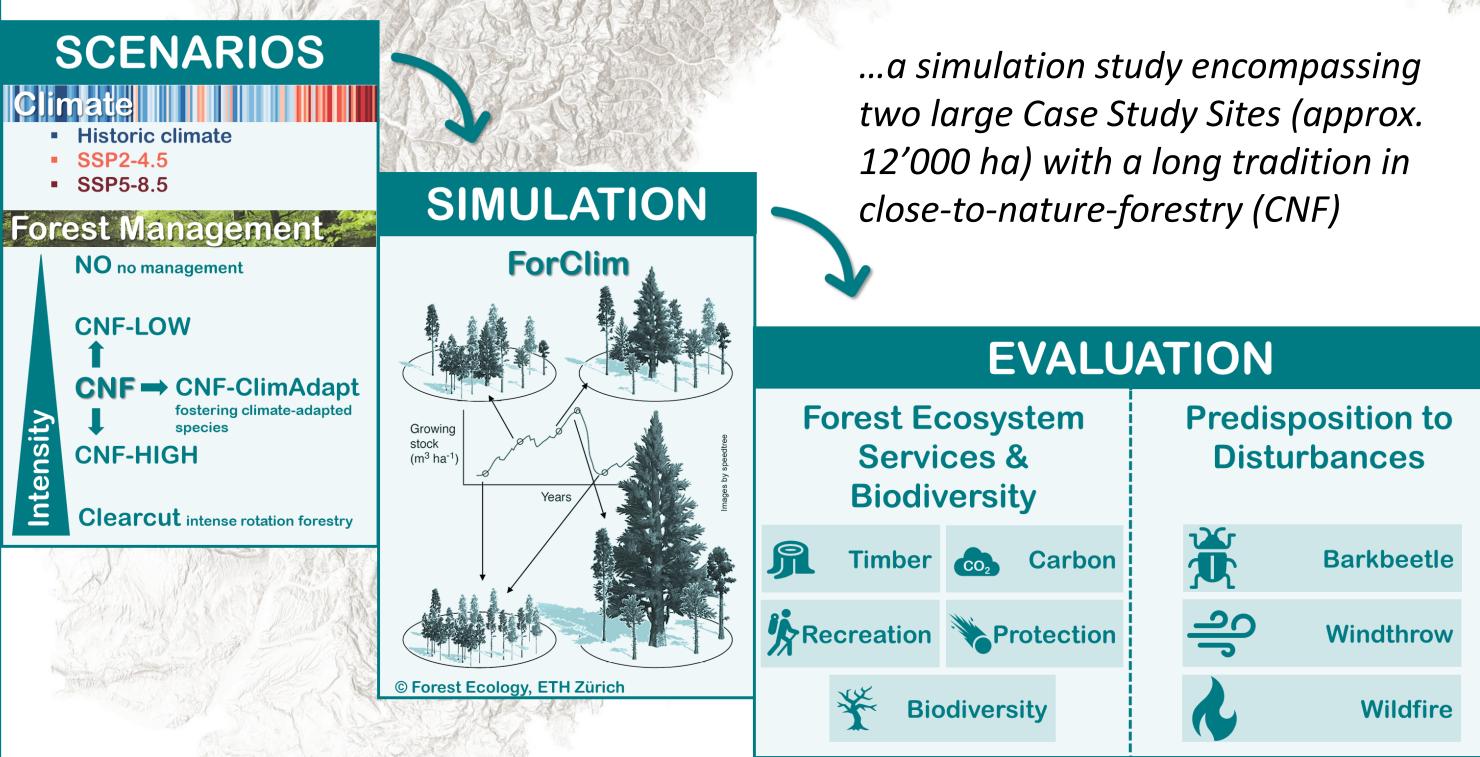
Resistance dose of Norway spruce tissues from different Slovenian and Swiss sites

- The effect of growing sites (Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia) and altitude on the decay resistance of wood was analysed.
- Among the sites, spruce from lower altitudes had a 5% lower relative service life than spruce from higher altitudes.
- Norway spruce from Slovenia proved to be more resistant to decay than spruce from Switzerland.



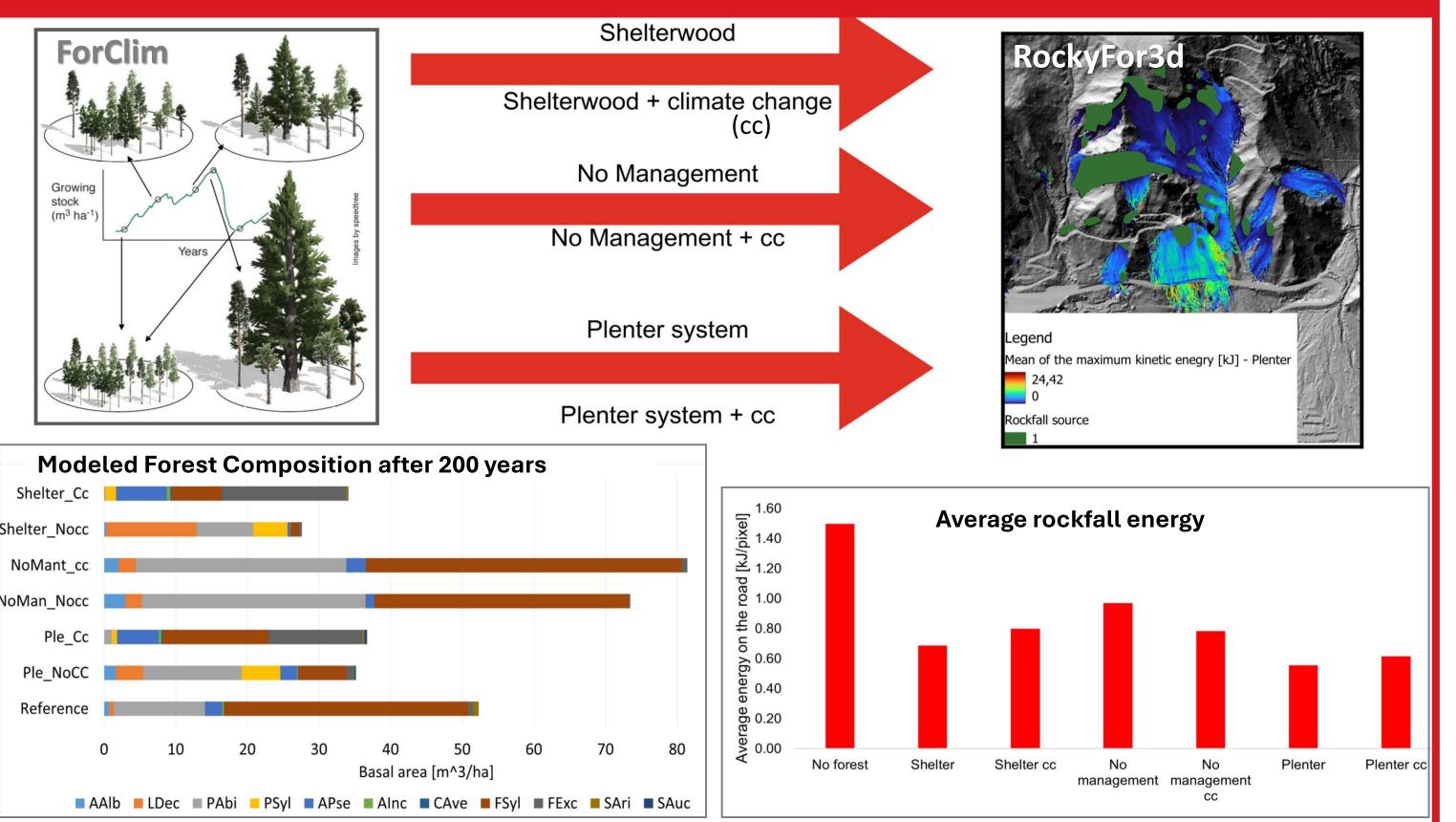


Decision support for climate-adapted management of Alpine Forests WSL, ULJ



	Services & Biodiversity			Disturban	
,	Timber	CO2	Carbon		Bark
			i		

Rockfall in protection forests: Silvicultural measures ULI, WSL



- Alternative climate change and CNF management scenarios were simulated across diverse biogeographic gradients
- CNF performs well in ensuring multiple forest ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Climate change requires adaptation of CNF by fostering climateadapted tree species
- High multifunctionality needs diversified management



- Field inventory data was used to model forest development under different management and climate scenarios (ForClim) at the Ljubelj pass
- Results from ForClim were used to model rockfall protection effects (RockyFor3d)
- The plentering system proved suitability to ensure protective function







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