

Modelling spatial and temporal variation of bark beetle damages on Scots pine mountain forests: site and management influence.



Sonia ROIG¹, Alfredo BRAVO-FERNÁNDEZ¹, Aitor GASTON¹,
Cristina LÓPEZ-PÉREZ¹, Miguel CABRERA²,
Marta PARDOS^{3,4} and Miren del RÍO^{3,4}

¹ ECOGESFOR, Research Group on Ecology and Sustainable Forest Management. Technical University of Madrid (Spain), ² ARANZADA G.F., ³Centre of Forest Research-INIA (Spain)

INTRODUCTION

Bark beetles in Mediterranean mountains pinewoods: one of the **major forests biotic disturbances**.

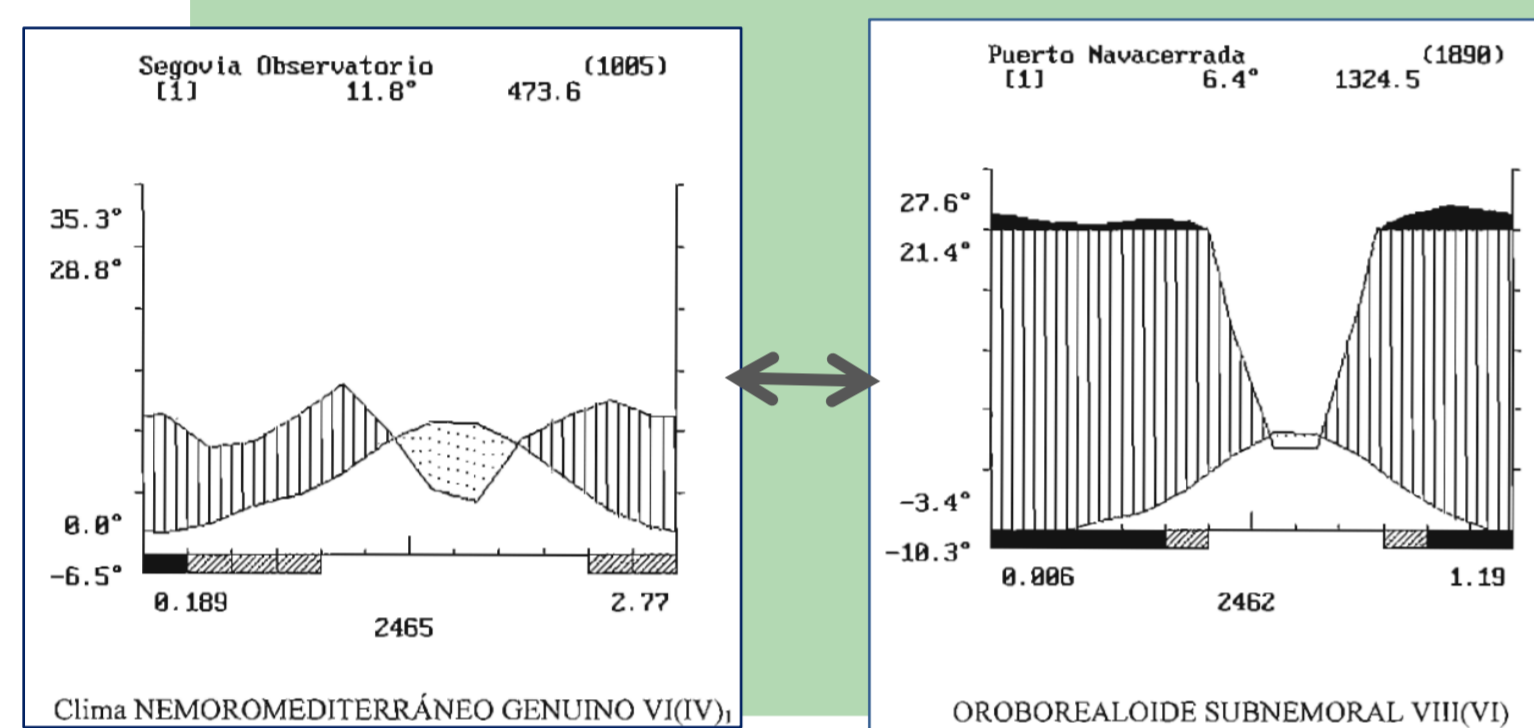
- Economic losses
- Ecological imbalances that can alter ecosystems services and forest management decisions



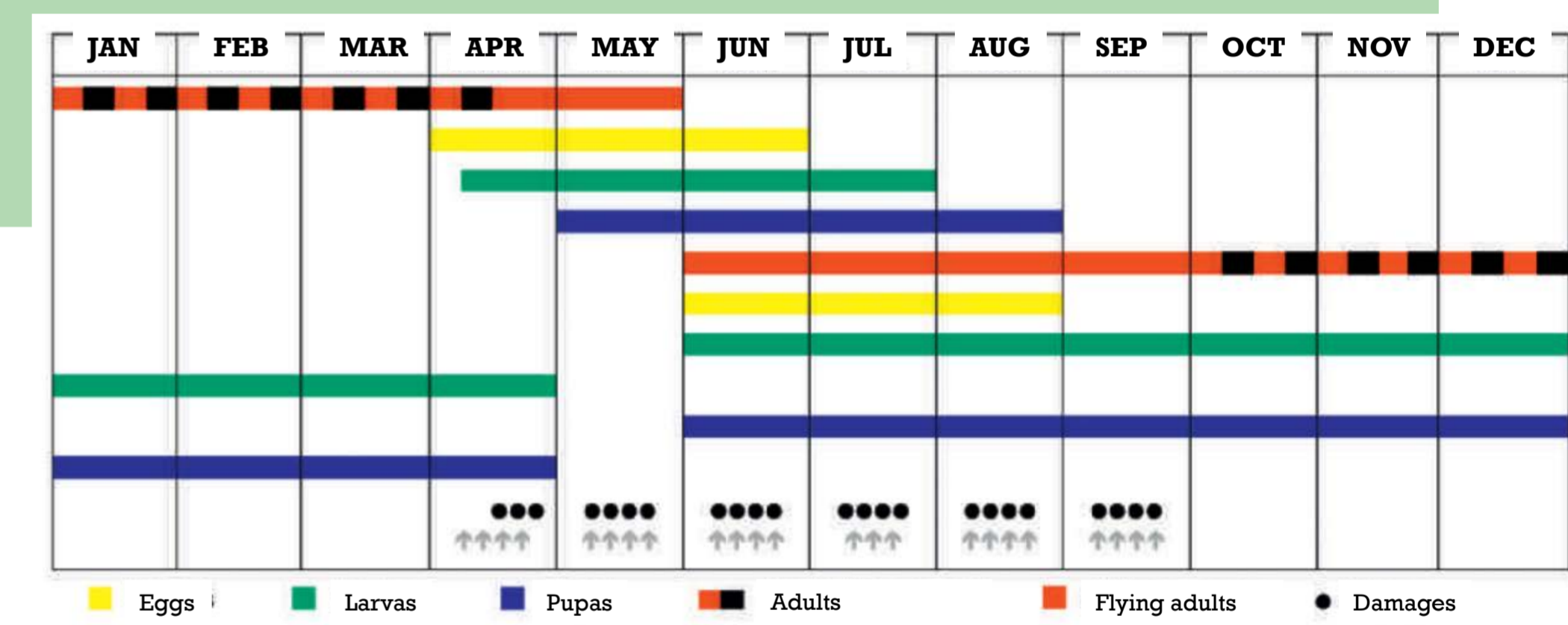
OBJECTIVE

How do ecological and silvicultural factors affect bark beetle infestation?

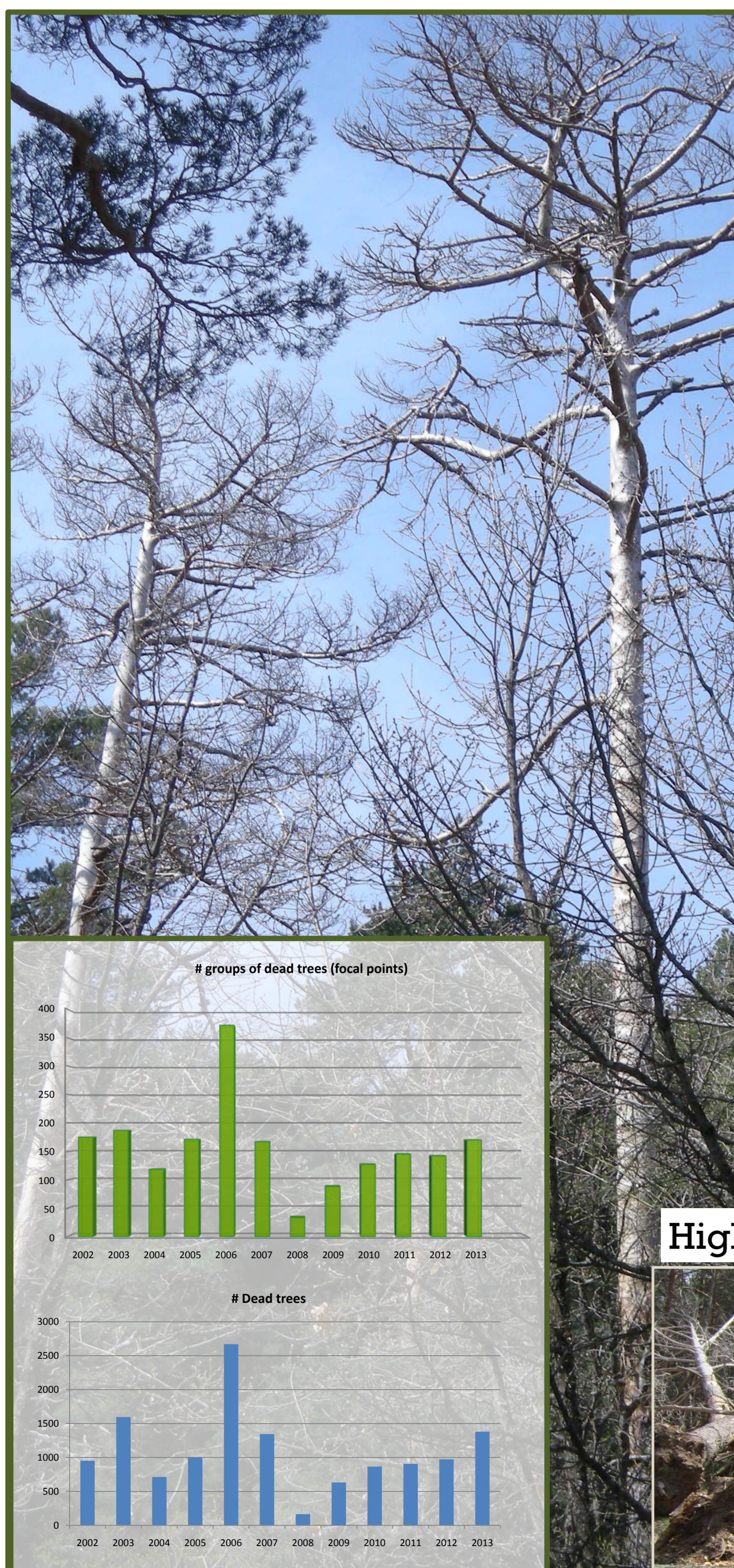
MATERIAL AND METHODS



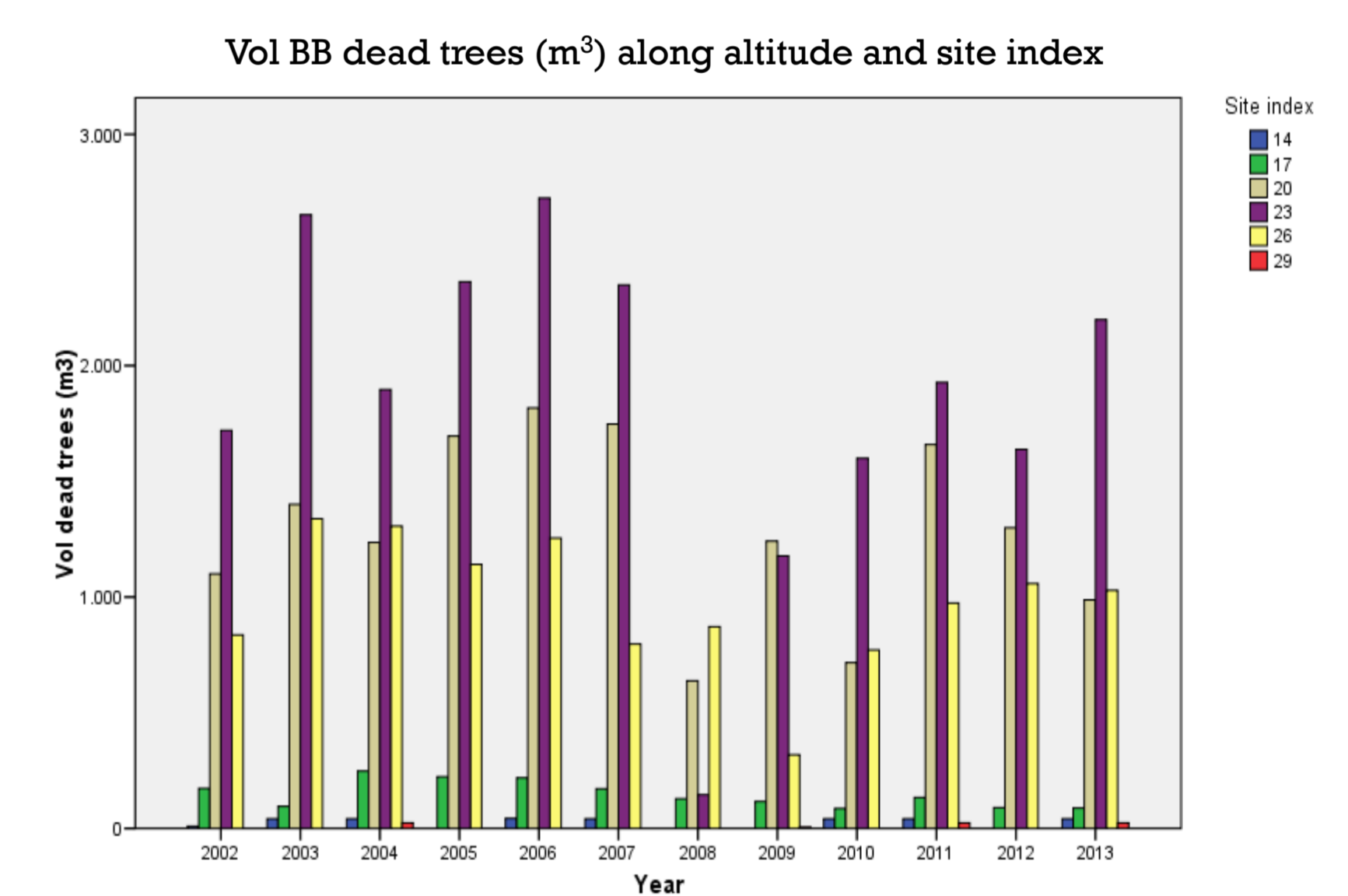
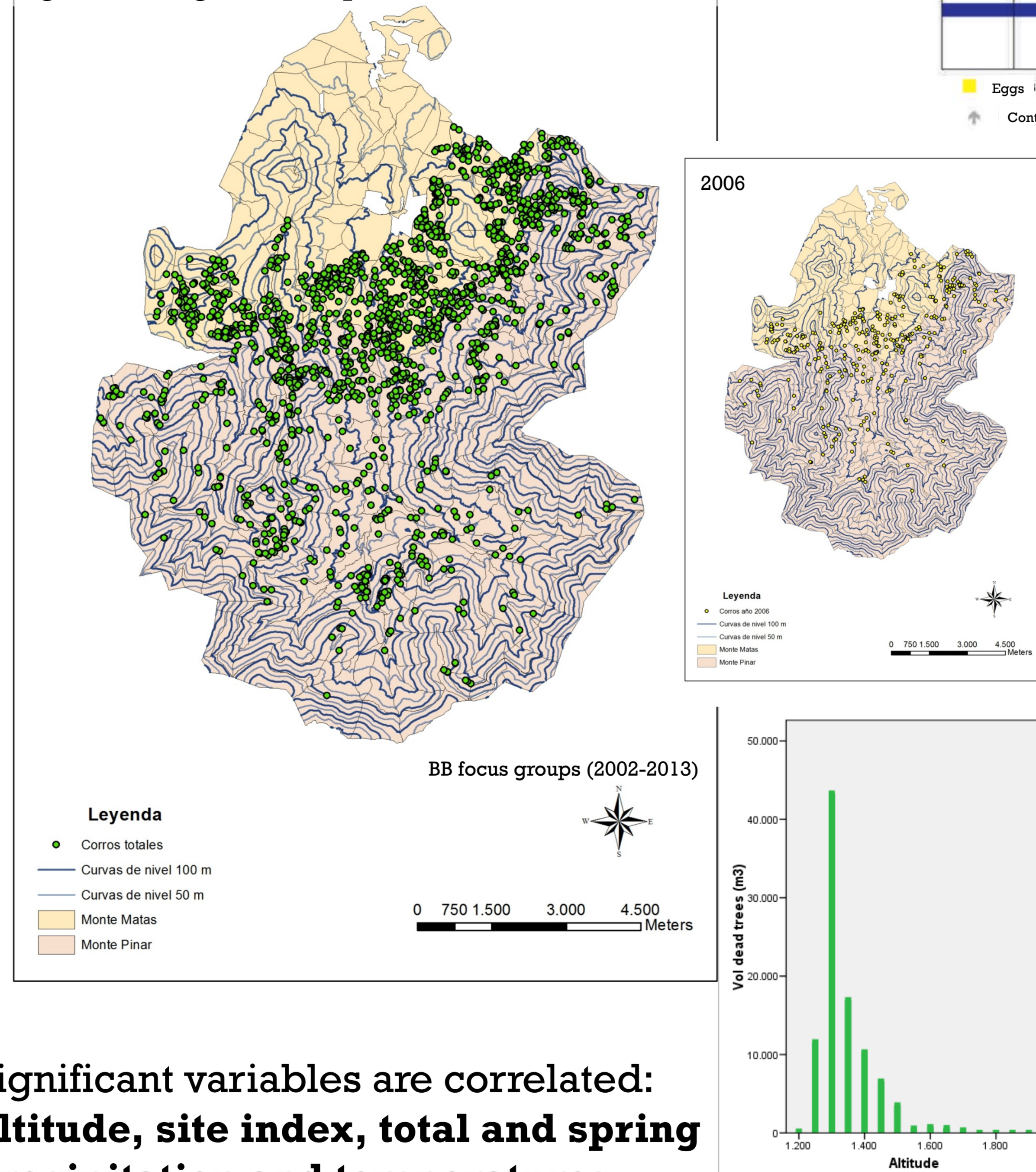
Valsain Forest (10,668 ha), northern slope of Central System (Spain), 1000 -1900 m
GPS location of focal groups of dead trees and bark beetle infestation.
Ecological characteristics and Fellings data of the forest. Scots pine pure and oak mixed stands.
12 years of monitoring (2002-2013)
Manage. plan + Manage. units description and history



RESULTS



Focal groups of bark beetle dead trees in 12 years show the same location trend for 2006, the year with largest damages in the period.

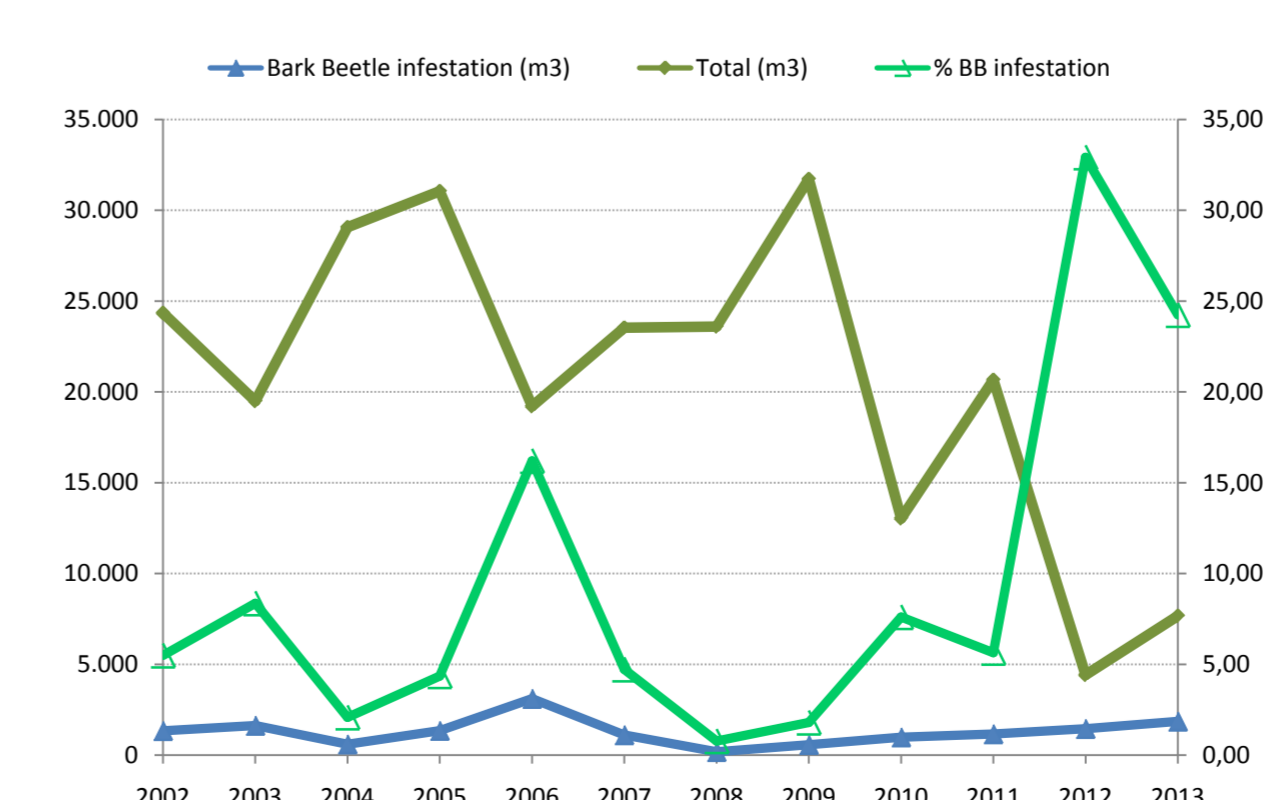


Largest volumes of dead trees by bark beetles infestation at:

1300-1450 m range of altitude
Site index of 20 and 23 m
2006 year (minimum at 2008), inversely proportional to spring precipitation

Significant variables are correlated:
altitude, site index, total and spring precipitation and temperatures.

High annual felling rates are not associated to high BB damages



CONCLUSION

At the case of study, associated to a continuous and careful management during decades, bark beetle damages are more related to ecological variables than to management variables.

