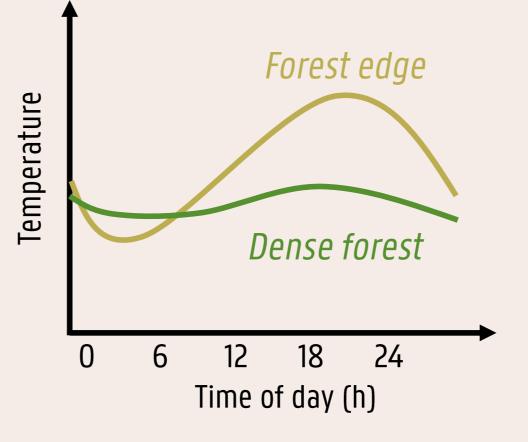


## THE IMPACT OF MACROCLIMATE, MANAGEMENT AND EDGE-TO-CORE GRADIENTS ON FOREST STRUCTURE

Camille Meeussen<sup>1</sup>, Sanne Govaert<sup>1</sup>, Pieter Vangansbeke<sup>1</sup>, Kim Calders<sup>2</sup>, Sruthi Moorthy<sup>2</sup>, Hans Verbeeck<sup>2</sup>, Kris Verheyen<sup>1</sup> & Pieter De Frenne<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Forest & Nature Lab, Ghent University, Belgium <sup>2</sup>CAVElab, Ghent University, Belgium

# Background information

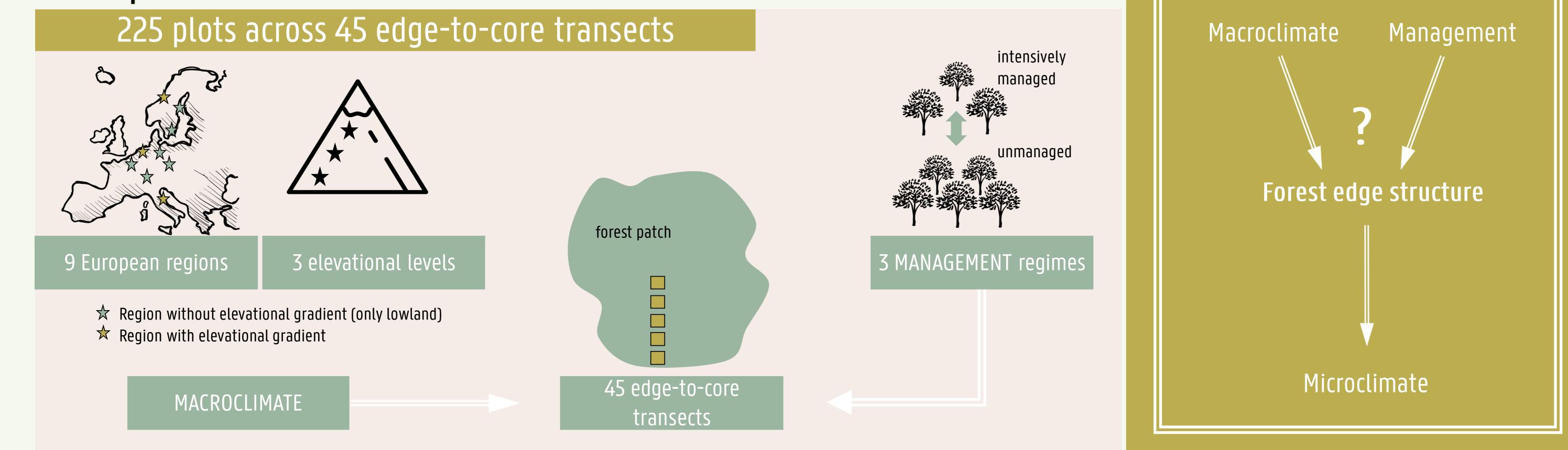
- **Forest edges** form a transition zone between forest interior and adjacent non-forest habitat.  $\bullet$ These transition zones (within 100 m of the forest edge) encompass approximately 20% of the remaining global forested area and are unique concerning functions, ecosystem services and structure.
- Forest edge **structure and composition** play a key role in establishing a typical forest microclimate (the whole set of climatic parameters assessed near the ground on a small spatial scale) which helps to buffer the effects of climate change on understorey communities. Though, **forest management** could disturb this process through the removal of structural elements.
- Before gaining insight into how edge structure shapes the microclimate we need to fully understand the variation and the drivers of forest edge structure.



Objectives

Understand how forest edge structure varies across Europe Study how structural differences modify the microclimate (future research)

### Set up

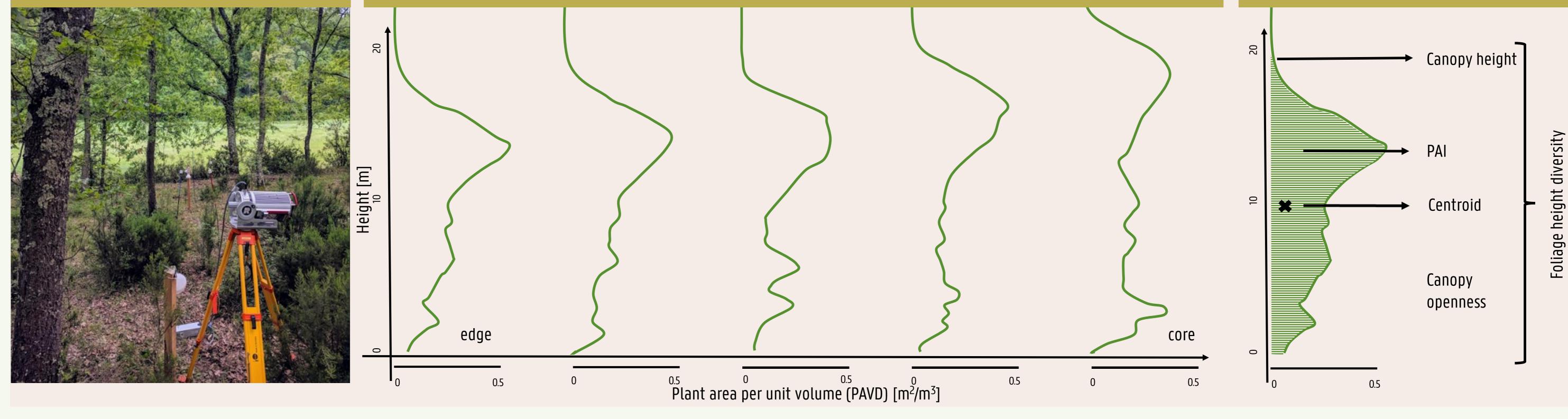


# Method

1. Collecting TLS data

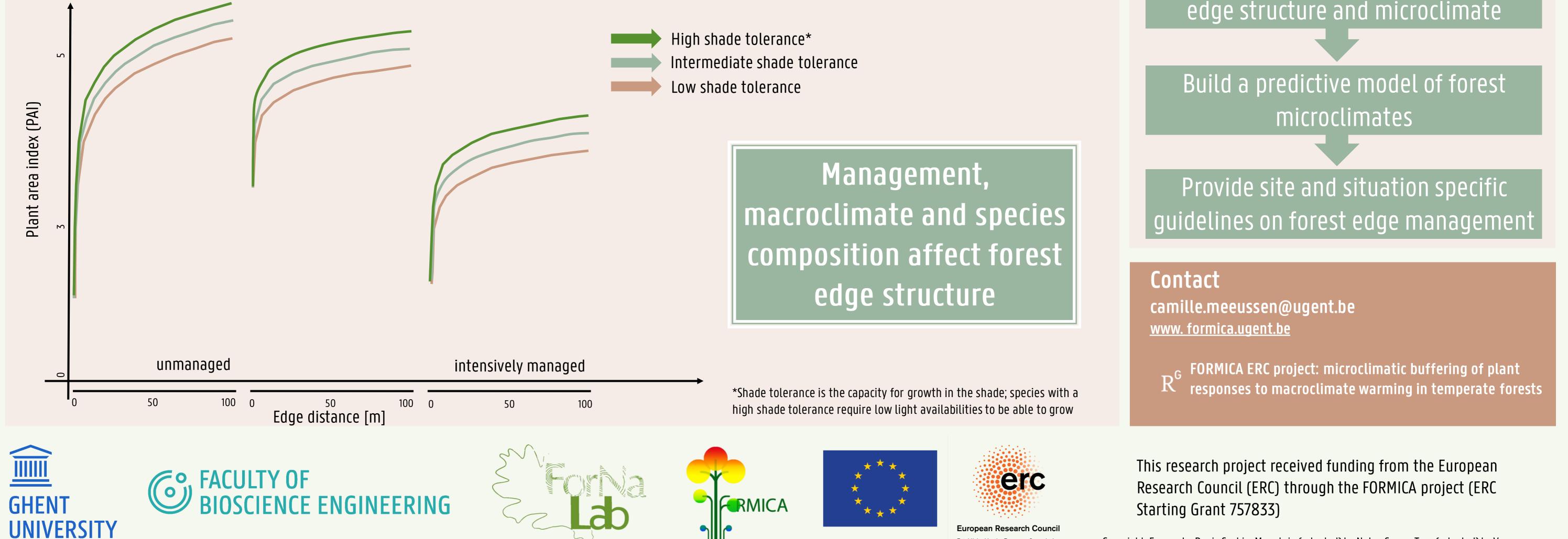
#### 2. Constructing vertical plant profiles

### 3. Extracting structural metrics



Results & General conclusion

Predicted values of PAI



Established by the European Commission

# Future research

Study the relationship between forest edge structure and microclimate

Copyright: Europe by Denis Sazhin, Mountain (adapted) by Nolan Soens, Tree (adapted) by Veremeya Following the poster design of Sanne Govaert