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A socio-ecological framework for the analysis of forest edges dynamics and their consequences on ecosystems services in temperate landscapes.

> Marc Deconchat, Audrey Alignier, Annie Ouin, Emilie Andrieu, Antoine Brin, Luc Barbaro, Hervé Jactel



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Forest edges: many facets of a very common landscape component

- Forest edges are very common in many temperate landscapes
- « Edge effect »: what does it mean?
- Forester/farmer interactions ?



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# 2 adjacent vegetation structures ....different patterns

Forest / non-forest discontinuity
Different types of forests
Many possible non-forest habitats

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- Water bodies
- Human infrastructures
- Pastures
- Crops



# **Dynamics**

- Natural dynamic of forest is expansion
   Old odges can disappear into the
- Old edges can disappear into the forest behind new edge
- Or, new edge can appear by clearing part of the forest
- Edges have an age
- Private ownership of land induces stability of edges











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## 2 rates of disturbance

- Forest edges has to be reset regularly
- Disturbance of vegetation limits tree expansion
- Higher rate of disturbance in nonforest habitat than in forest









# 2 interacting managers



Forester / farmer with their own objectives
Edges are a consequence of their practices



 Farming is the main origin of forest edges in temperate landscapes



Sourdril et al, 2012; Du Bus et al., 2006; Andrieu et al., 2011







# An object of a management

- Edges are consequence of management
  But they are also managed themselves
  - To control tree dynamics
  - To exploit their resources
- Generally managed by/for farmers
- Importance of secondary features associated to forest edges: ditches, paths, stone walls, fences



Du Bus et al., 2006; Ouin et al., 2015

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## Physical and biological gradients

- Combination of several physical, chemical and biological gradients
   Edge = zone of gradient
- Measures of edge effect
- What is a "strong edge effect"?
  - Short depth + high magnitude
- or
  - Long depth + low magnitude



Alignier & Deconchat, 2011, 2013

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### Interfaces between habitats

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- Edges influence fluxes of matter, energy, information
- Edges as filters
- Consequences for the adjacent habitats



Roume et al., 2011a

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## Forest edges: key role in ecosystem services

- Some fluxes support ecosystem services (or dys-services)
- Modifications of edges may enhance or degrade ecosystem services

Density of overwintering carabids (m<sup>-2</sup>)



Arrignon et al., 2007; Roume et al, 2011b

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Forest edges as a spatially-defined socioecological system



## Discussions

### FOREST EDGES ARE VERY DIVERSE

- Many factors influence edge characteristics  $oldsymbol{O}$
- What are the most important?  $\odot$
- Which one can we modify?  $\odot$

#### EDGE EFFECT AT PATCH LEVEL

• Edge effects at fragment scale are not the same as local edge effect





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