How restrictions of forest management affect landscape level wind damage risk

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Abstract

The current forest management seeks to reconside timber harvesting while aim to improve forest diversity and halt biodiversity loss. Noveal approaches inclusing optimal forest management, increasing proportion of set-aside forest stand or novel management approaches such as continuous forest cover emerges. However, ongoing climate change will challenge stability of forest ecosystem, and test the resilience of stands shaped by management regimes under multiple climatic disruptions, such as windthrows. To understand how does the traditienal (rotation forestry) vs. novel forest managements techniques (continuous cover forest) alternate the risk of wind damage over the landscape under the increasing harvesting levels, we combined the forest growth simulator, optimal forest management and estimated landscape levels wind damage risks. Specifically, we

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ggarrange(p.stand, p.harvested, ncol = 1, nrow = 2,
          common.legend = TRUE, legend="bottom")
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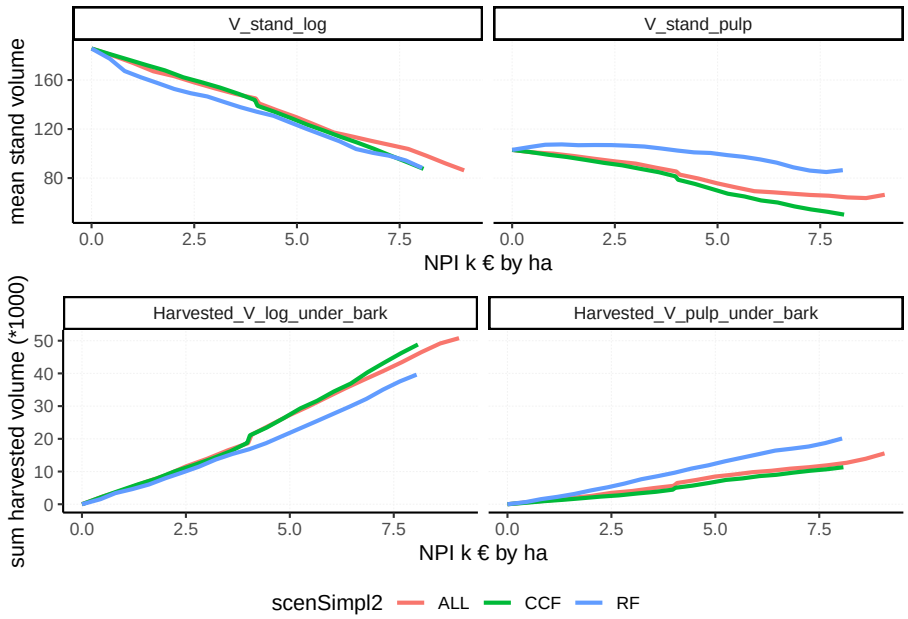

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Feynman, R., Vernon Jr., F., 1963. The theory of a general quantum system interacting with a linear dissipative system. Annals of Physics 24, 118–173. doi:10.1016/0003-4916(63)90068-X