Interpreting wind damage - How management impacts standing timber at risk of wind felling

Supplementary Material

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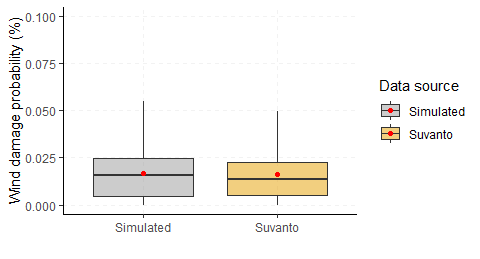
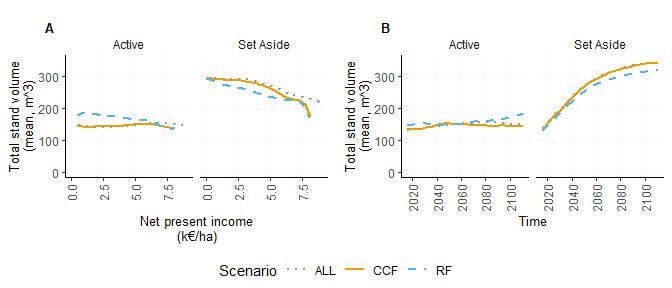
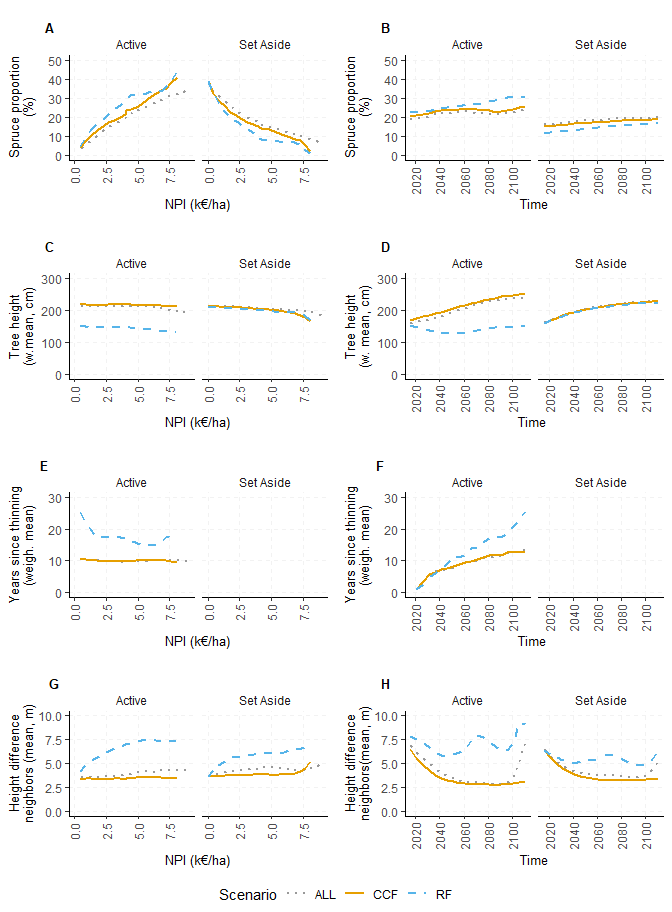


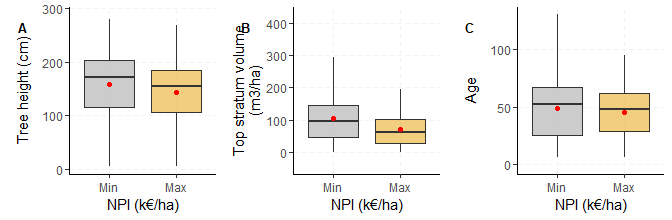
Figure S 1:



Mean total stand timber volume (m3/ha) for landscapes under RF, CCF and ALL scenarios over harvest intensity gradient (NPI, net present income, left column) and over time (right column) for actively managed stands and set asides.



4 Dynamic wind damage risk predictors spruce proportion (%), tree height and years since thinning (count) averaged over harvest intensity gradient (NPI = Net present income) and time for RF, CCFs and ALL scenarios for actively managed stands and for set asides.



Boxplots of the initial stands conditions if set aside at the minimal (min) and maximal (max) harvest intensity gradient (NPI) at the beginning of simulation period (2016) for A: tree height (cm), B: top stratum volume (m3/ha) and C: age (years).