



What makes a forest stand more vulnerable to snow and wind damage?

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What makes a forest stand more vulnerable to snow and wind damage?

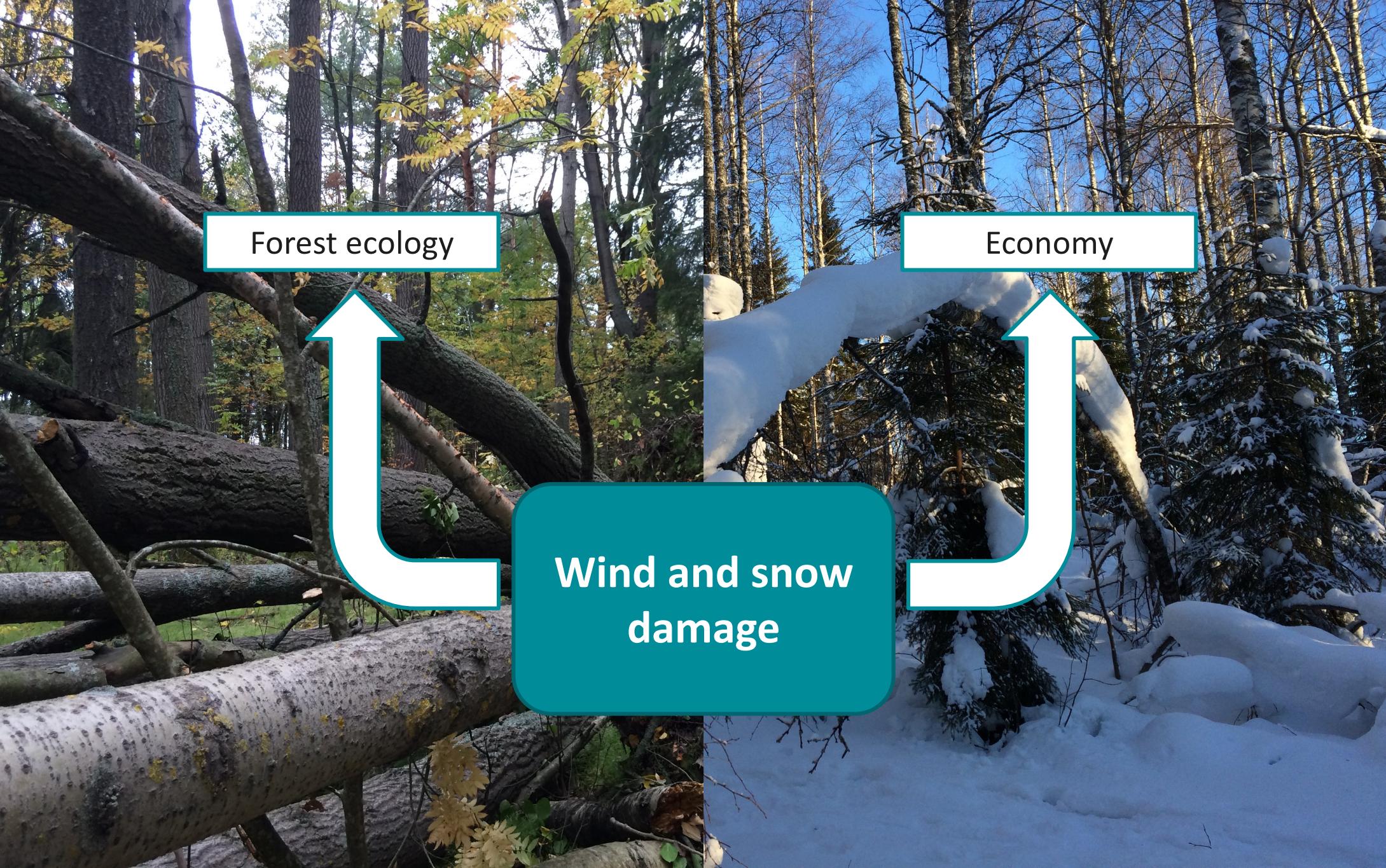
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Forest ecology

Economy

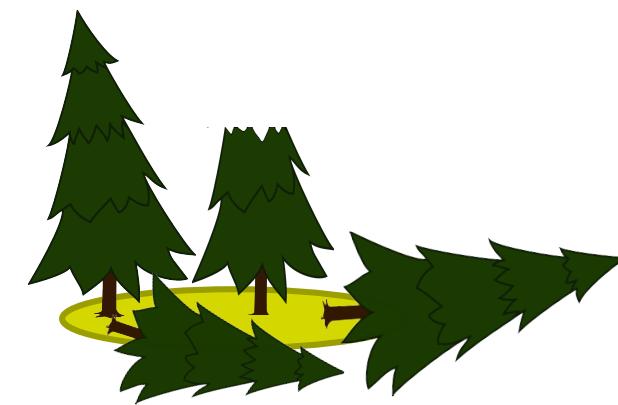
Wind and snow
damage

Step 1:

Damage occurrence



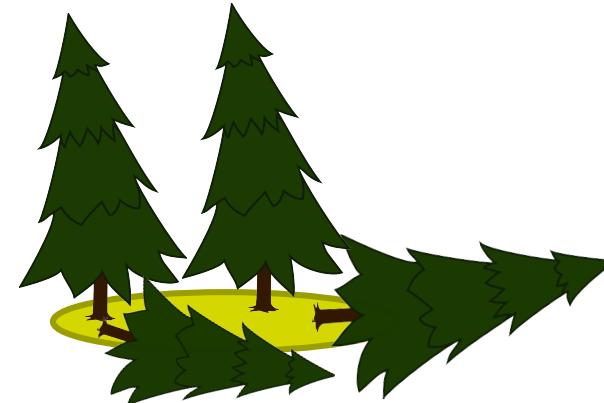
Undamaged



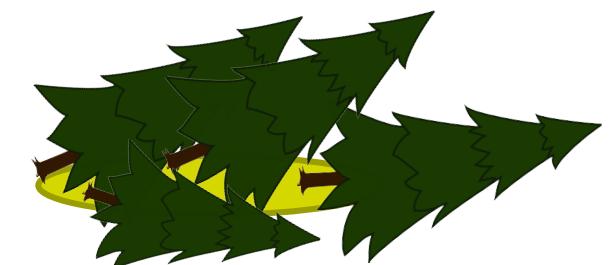
Damaged

Step 2:

Damage level

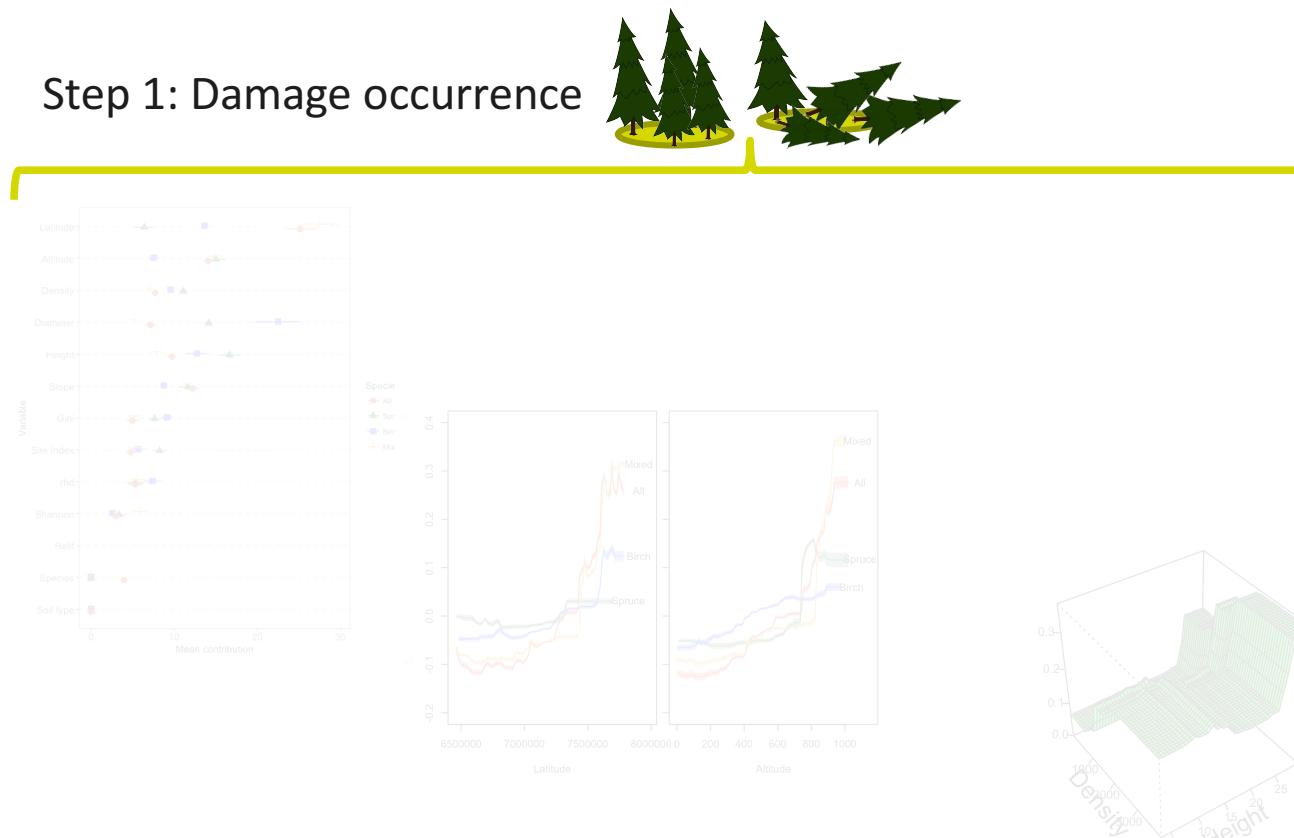


Lower damage level



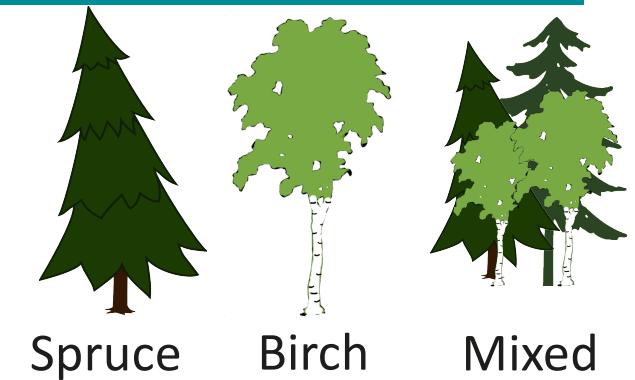
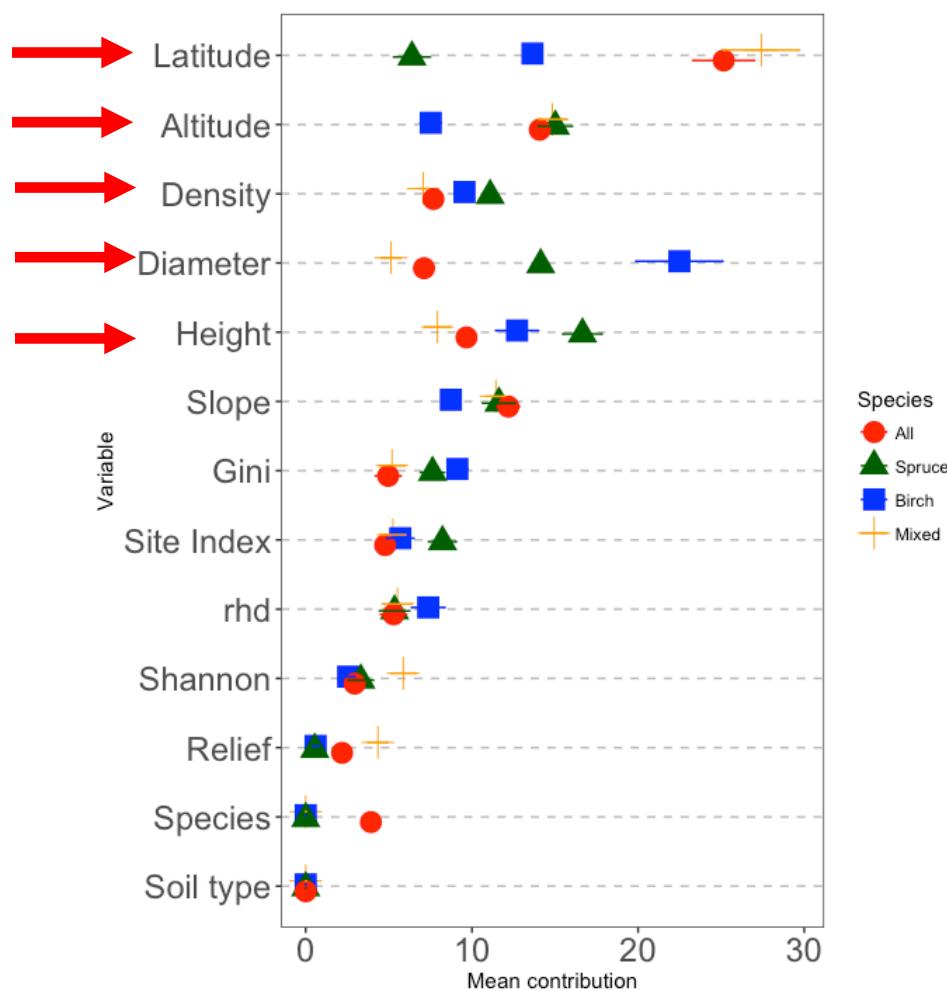
Higher damage level

Step 1: Damage occurrence

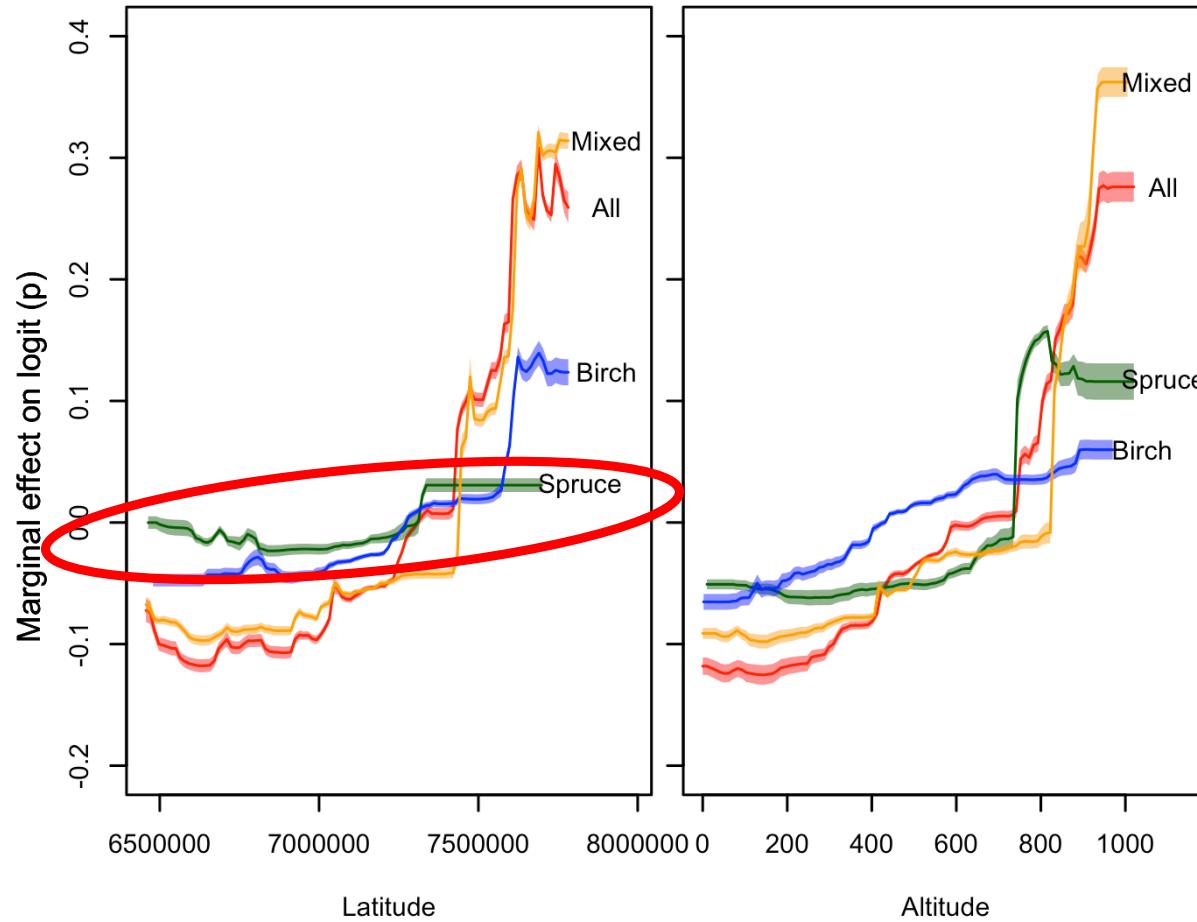




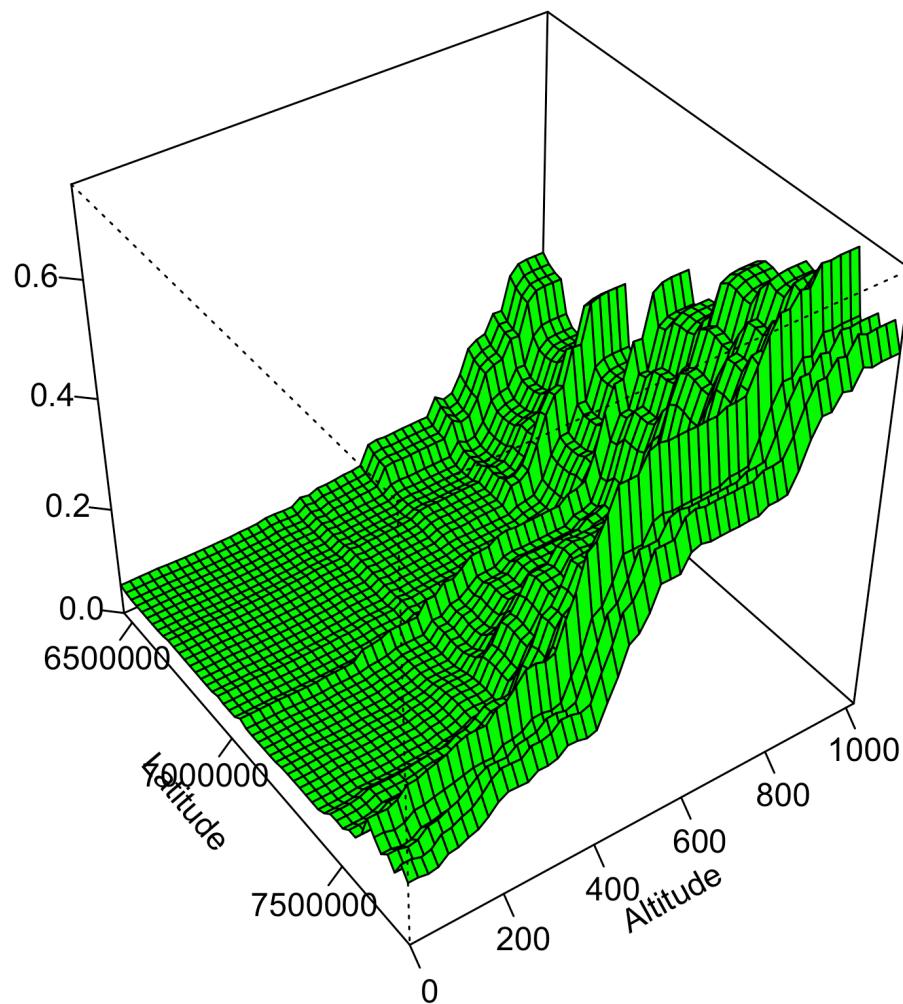
The main variables associated to damage occurrence are consistent across all the models



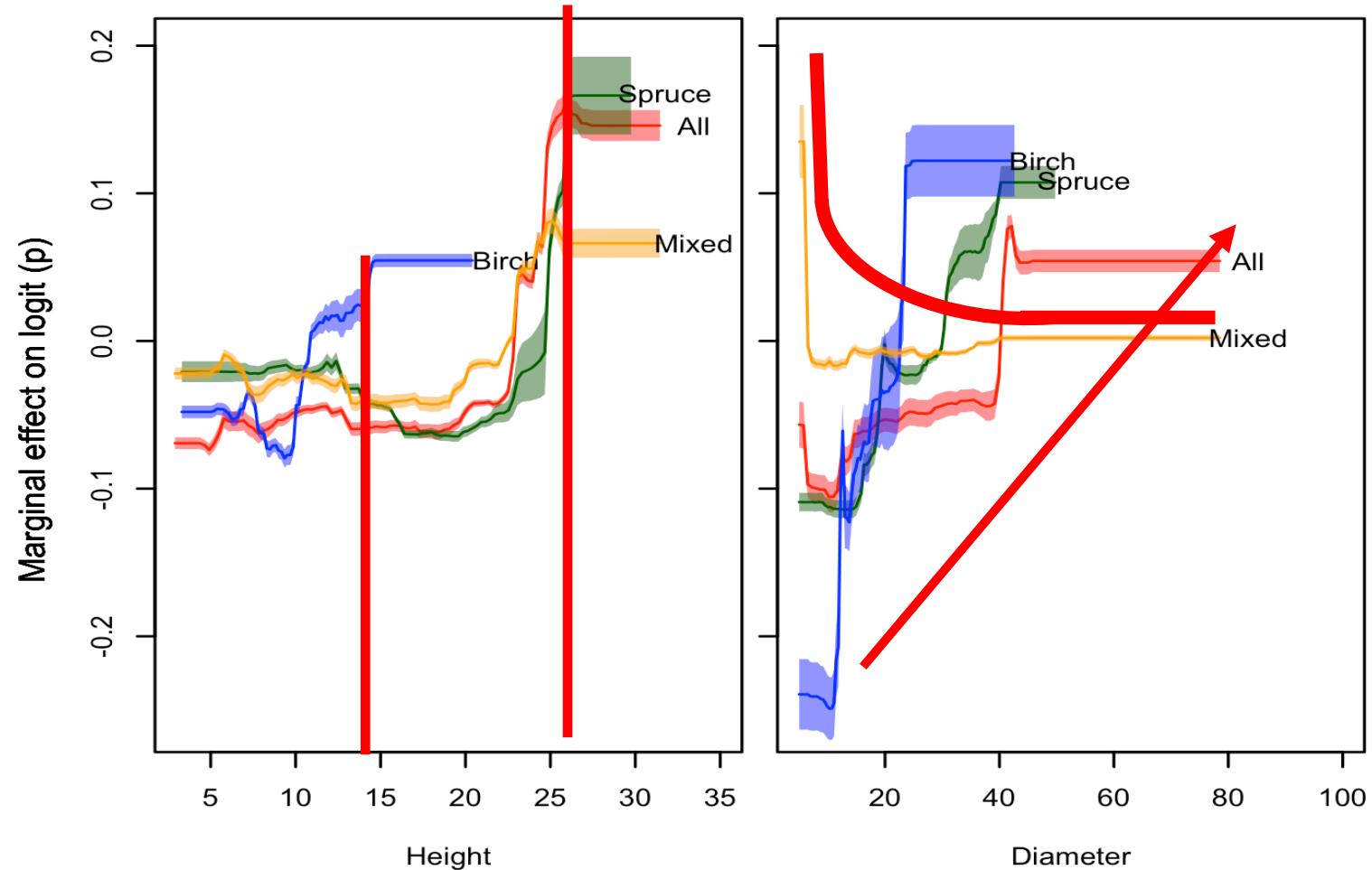
Altitude and latitude did not affect equally all the species



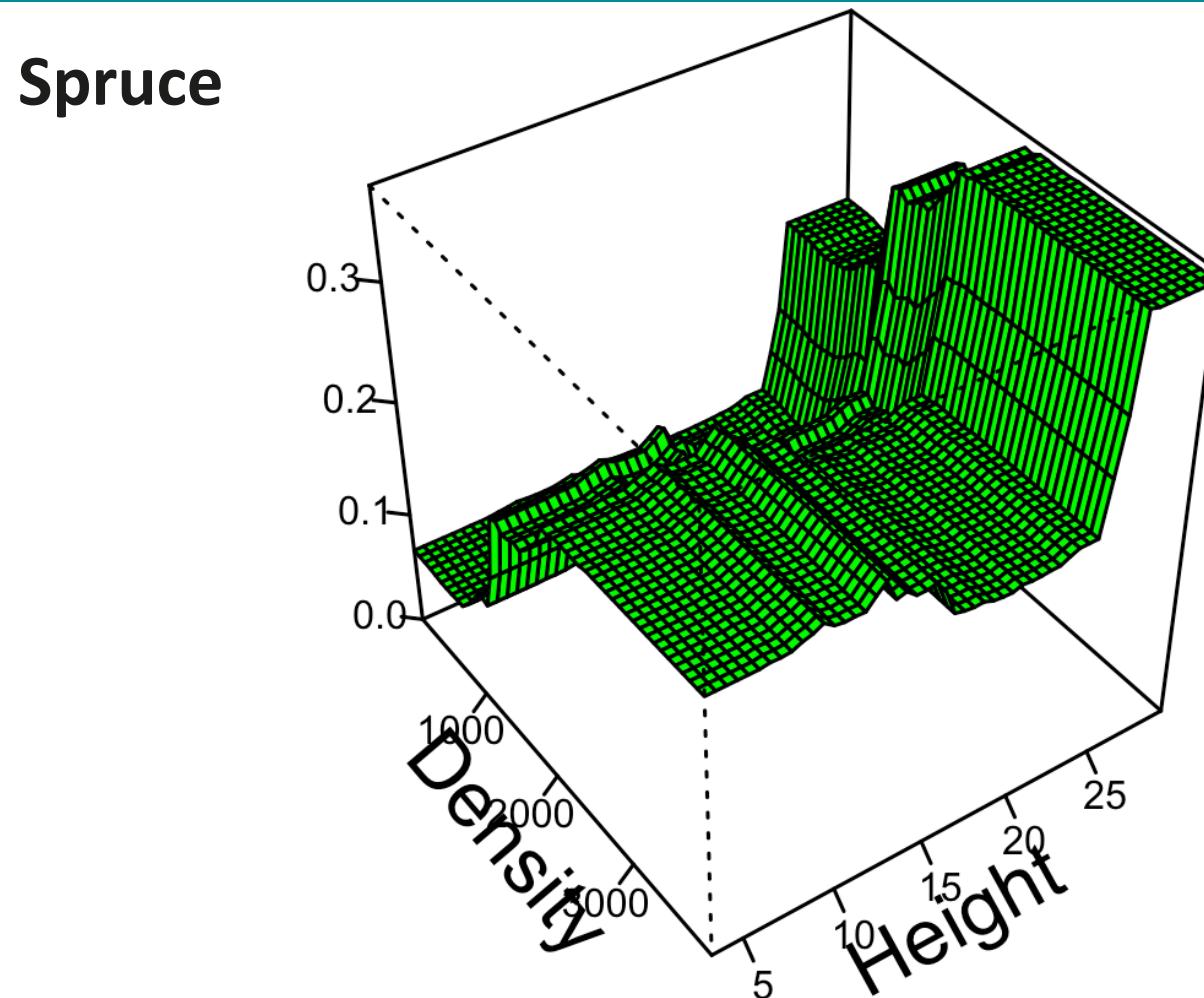
Latitude and altitude combined effect shows that an increase in altitude have more effect



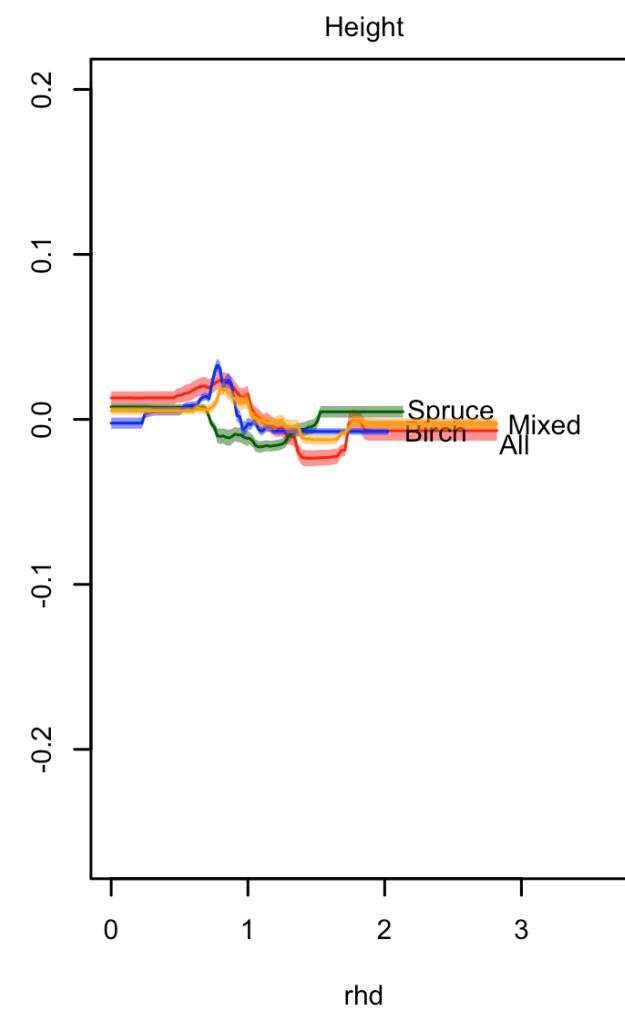
Height and diameter are the most important forest condition variables in all the occurrence models



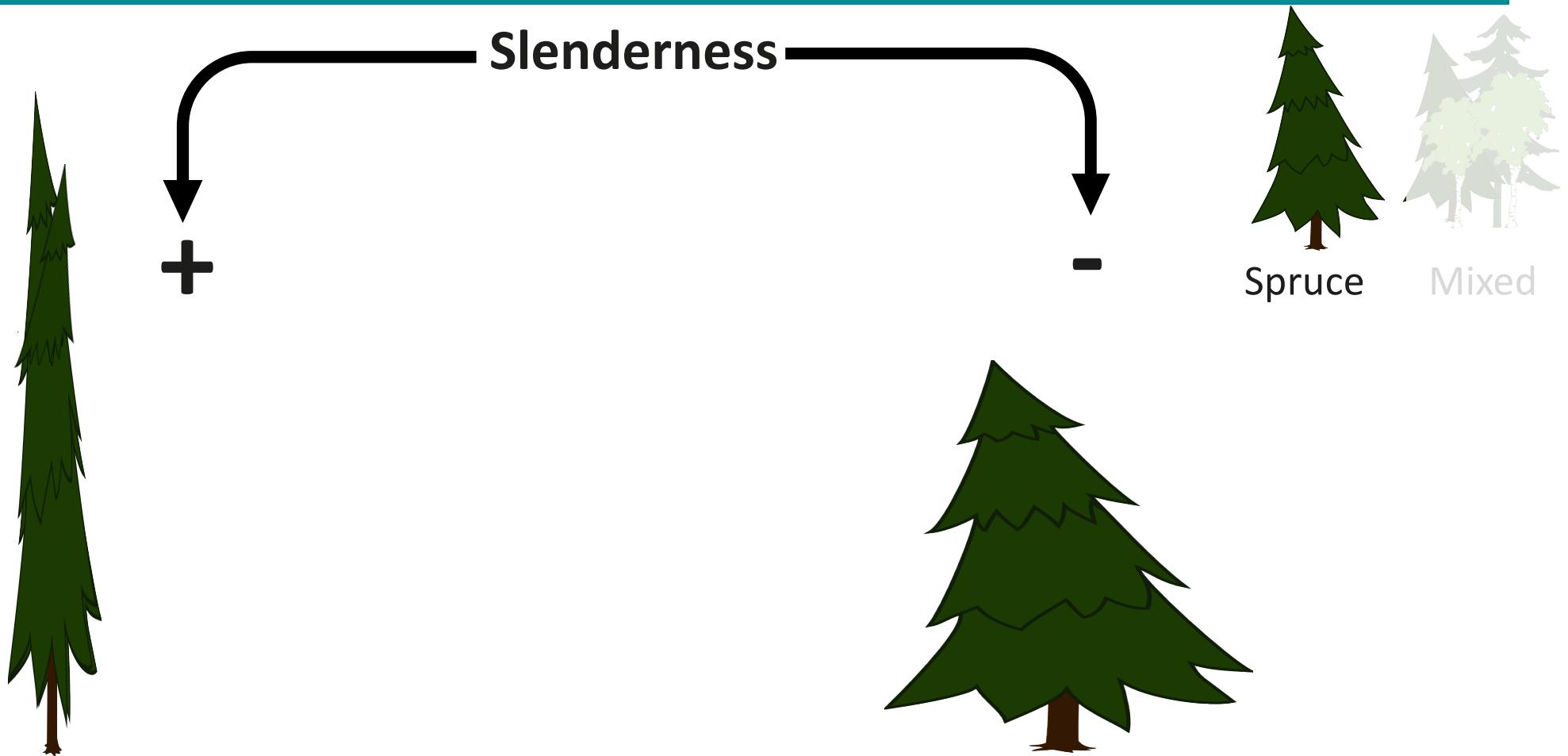
Height and diameter are the most important forest condition variables in all the occurrence models



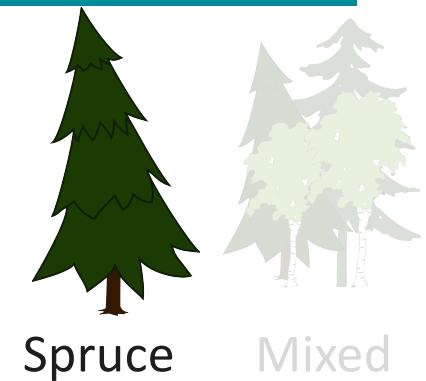
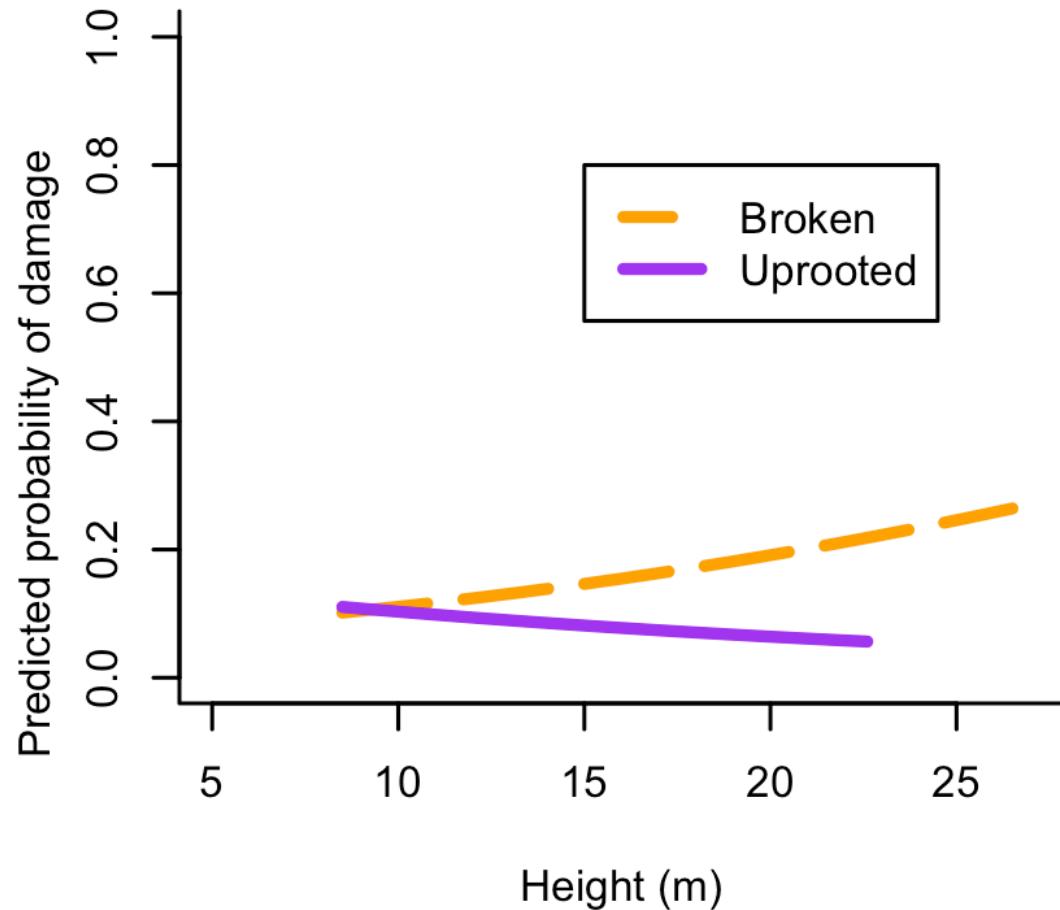
Slenderness



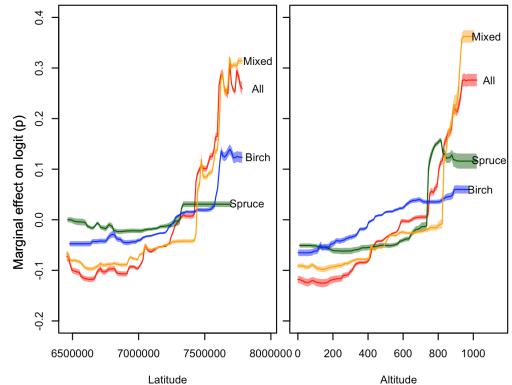
Slender trees are more prone to break than uproot



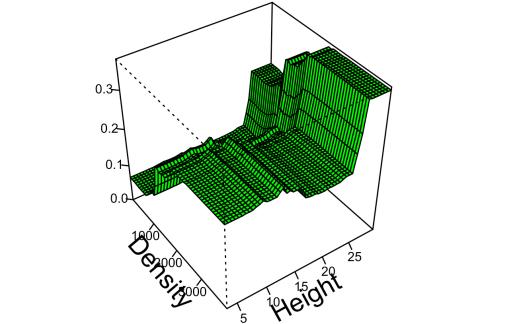
Increasing height is associated with increasing probability for a tree to be broken



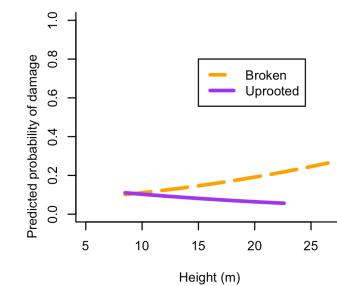
Altitude and latitude did not affect equally the probability of occurrence for all the species and their combined effect shows a higher effect on altitude.



Height and diameter are the most important forest condition variables in all the models predicting damage occurrence and the height relation with density is specially relevant on Spruce stands.



Increasing slender and tree height is associated with increasing probability for a tree to be broken in a damaged stand.



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