

Bosmicroklimaat & Bosstructuur

Pieter Vangansbeke & Pieter De Frenne

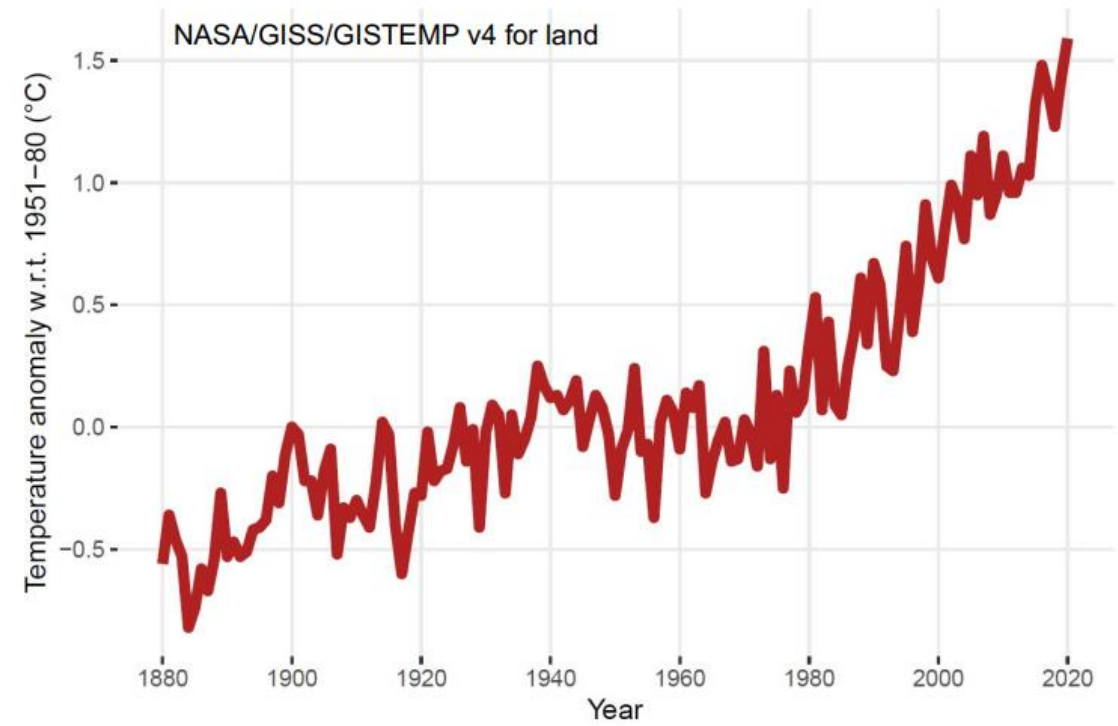
Voorstelling

- ▶ Pieter Vangansbeke
 - Bio-ingenieur Bos- en Natuurbeheer Universiteit Gent
 - Doctoraat over bosbeheer in dennenopstanden op zandgrond
 - Postdoc Formica project: microklimaat, bosbeheer en -ecologie
 - Sinds 1 februari: onderzoeker bosbeheer en klimaat bij INBO

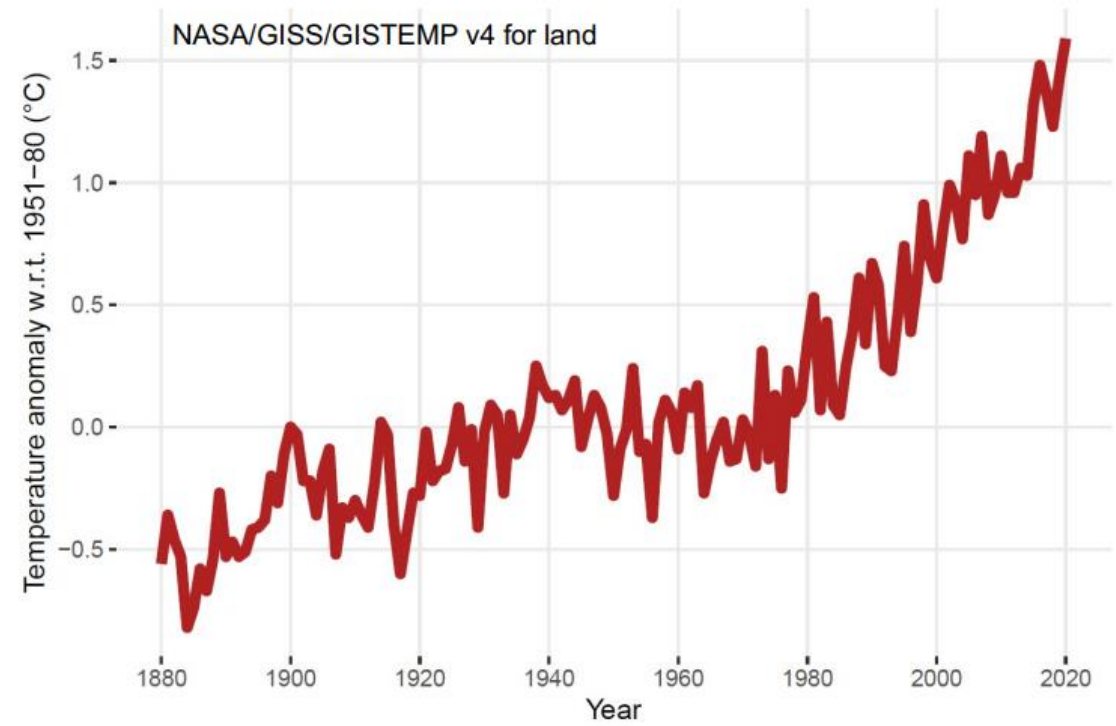
- ▶ Prof. Pieter De Frenne
 - Forest & Nature Lab, Universiteit Gent
 - Onderzoeksprojecten rond boscologie, klimaatverandering, droogte, ...



Klimaatverandering



Macroklimaatverandering



Vlaanderen
is wetenschap



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Weerstations veronderstellen geen bos



Alle bos =
grasland

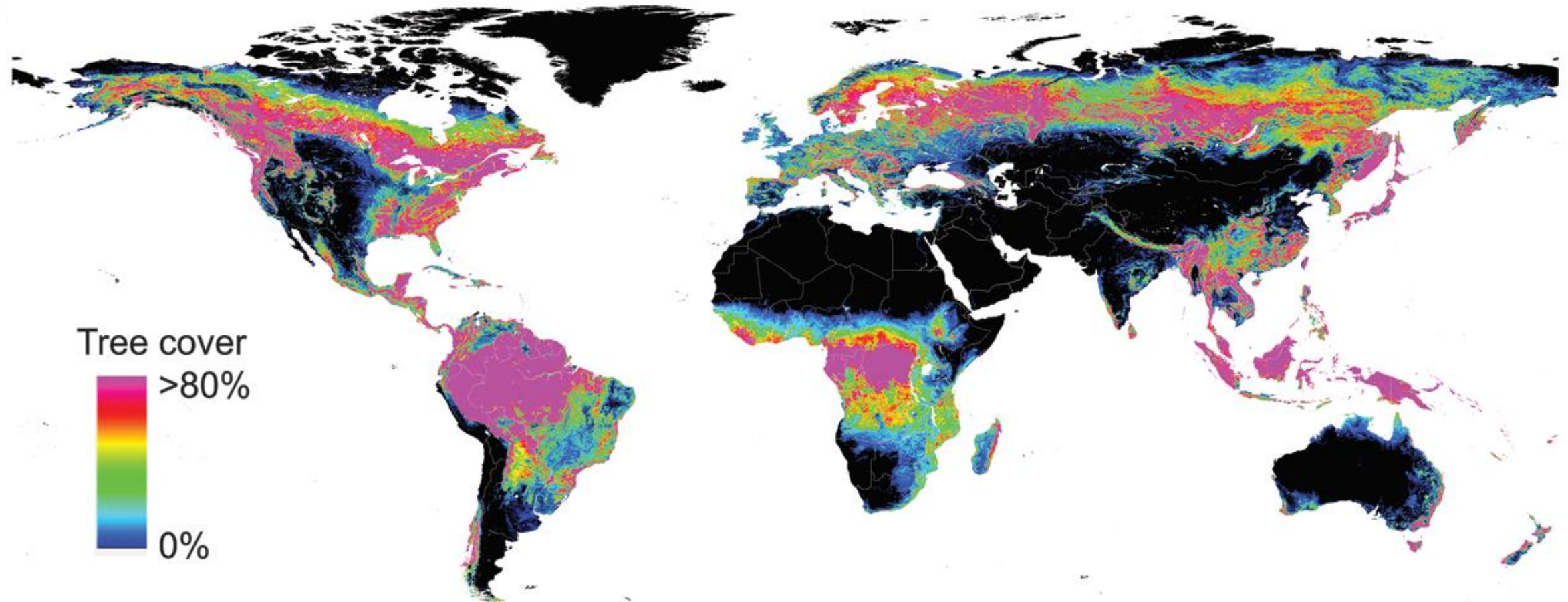


Vlaanderen
is wetenschap



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Bosbedekking in de wereld



Tree cover
>80%
0%

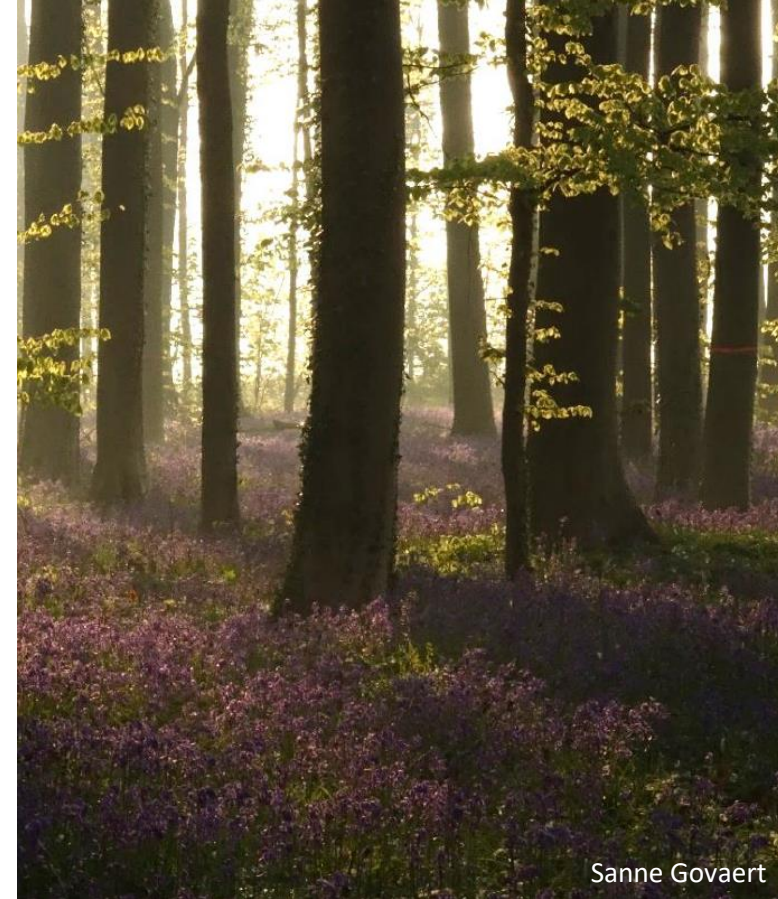
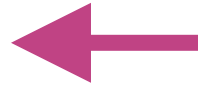
31 % van de landoppervlakte = bos

Microklimaat



Sanne Govaert

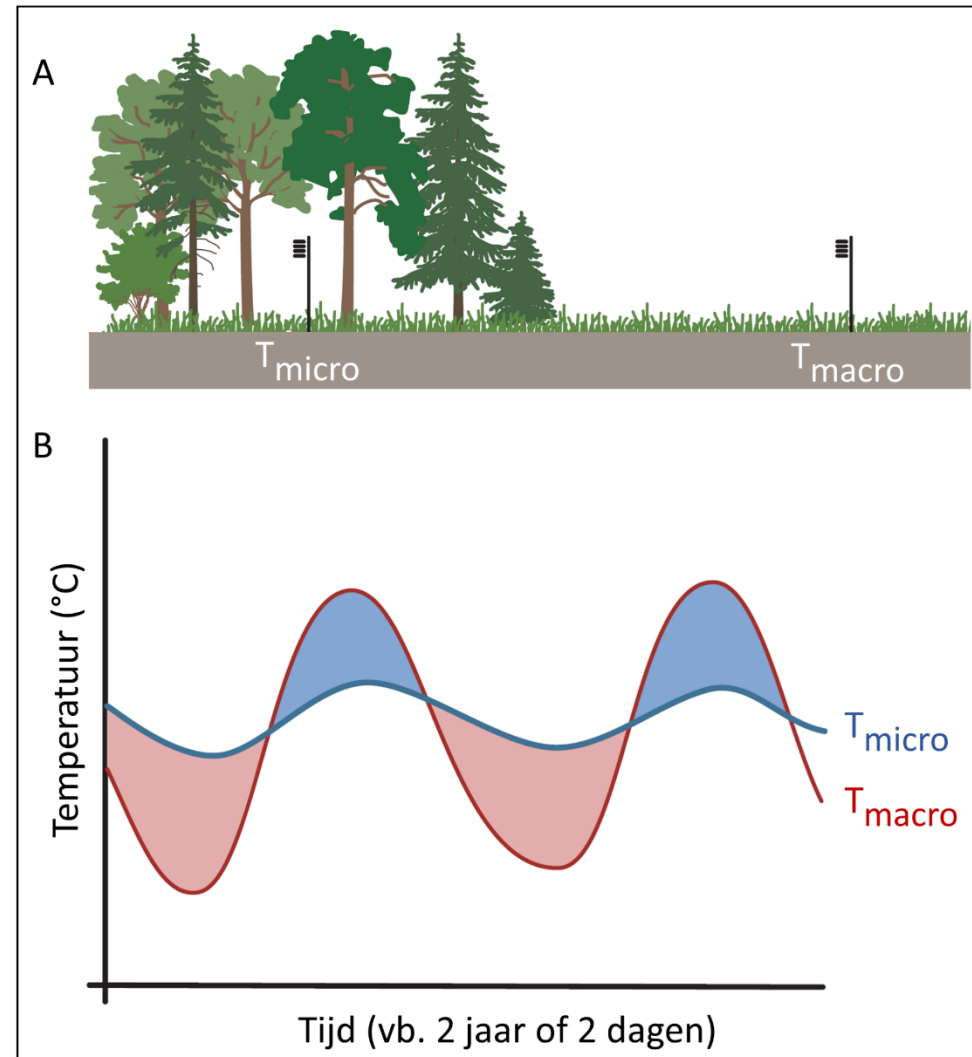
Microklimaat



Sanne Govaert

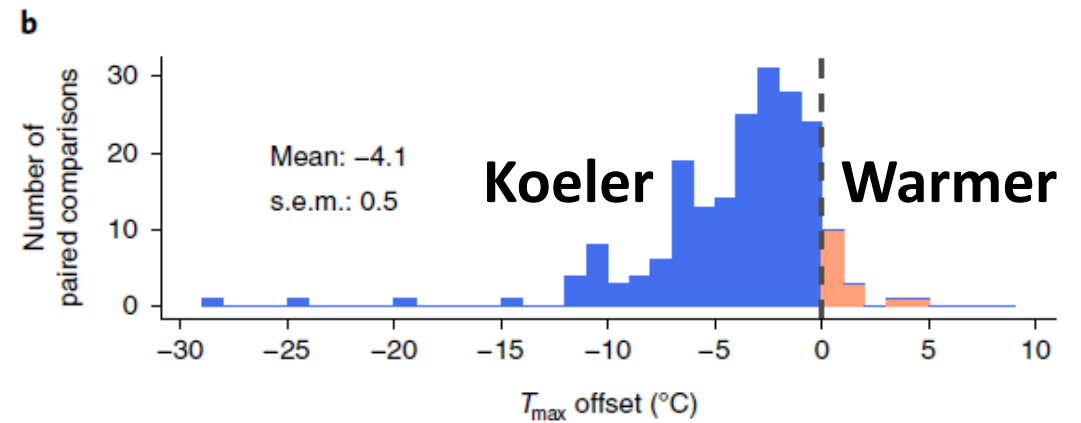
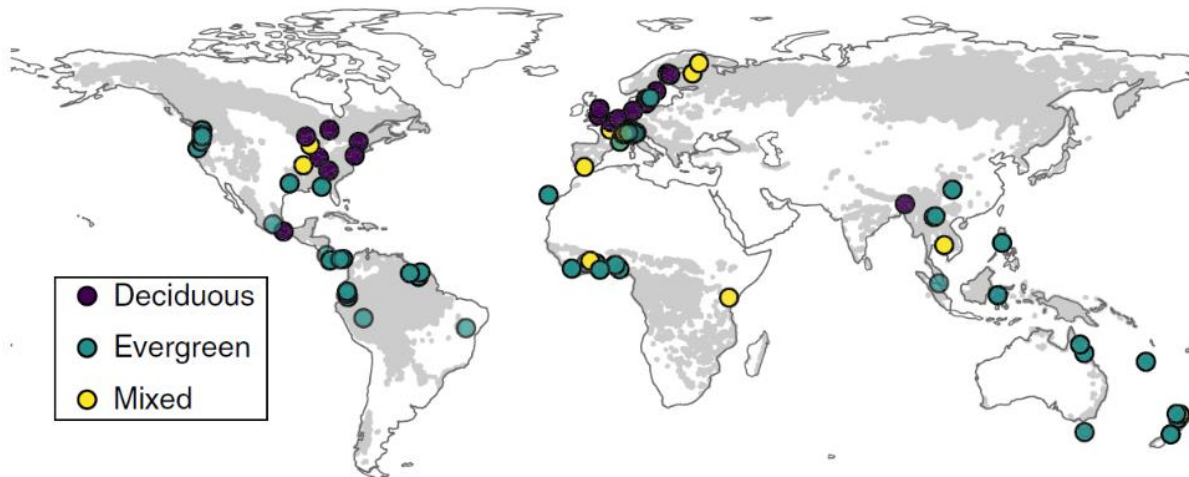
gepaard

Microklimaatbuffering



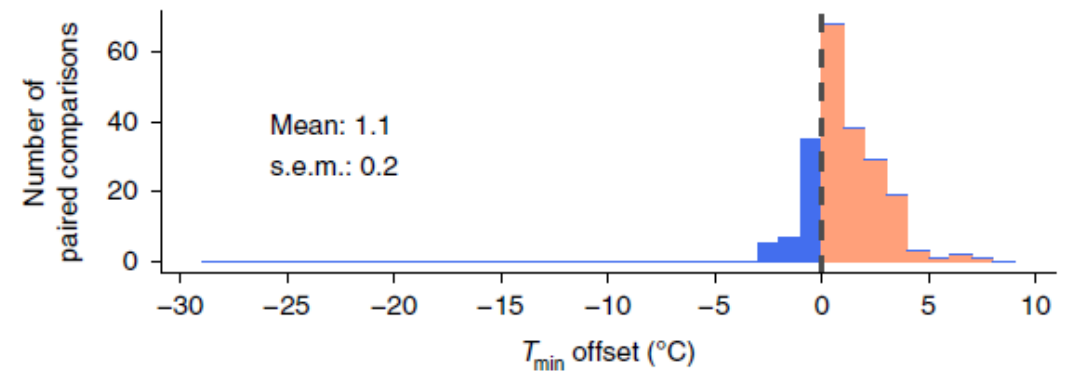
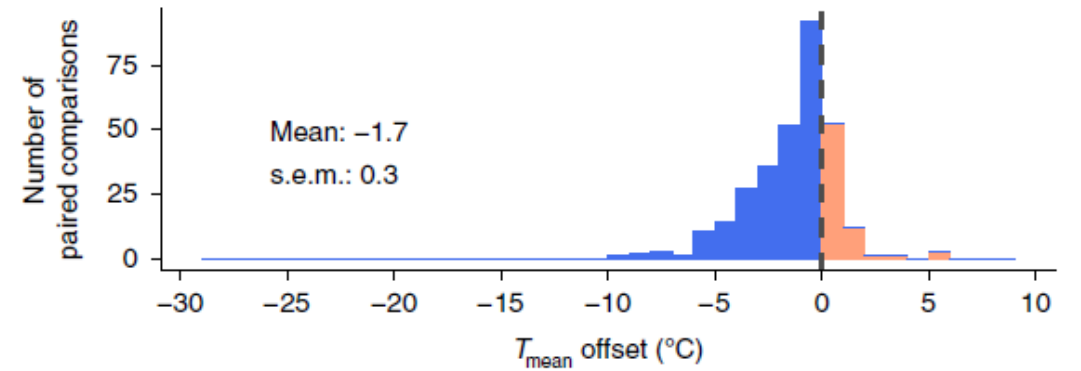
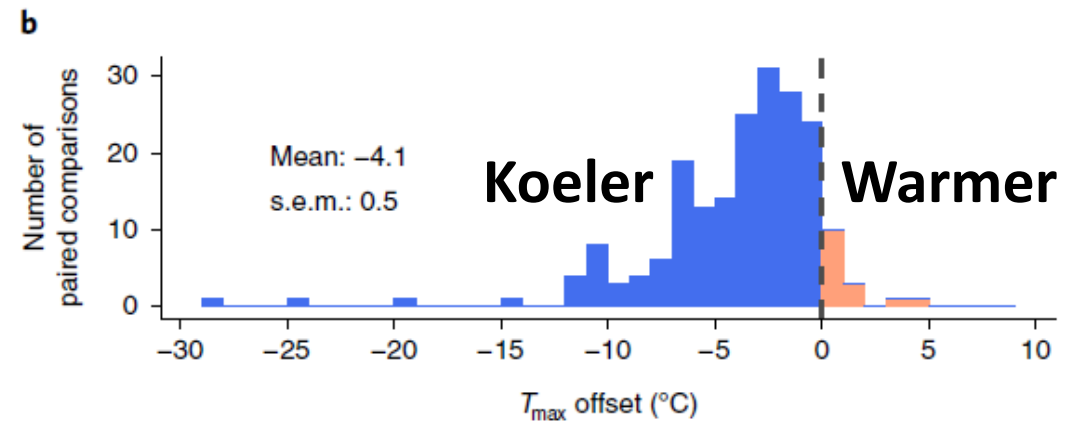
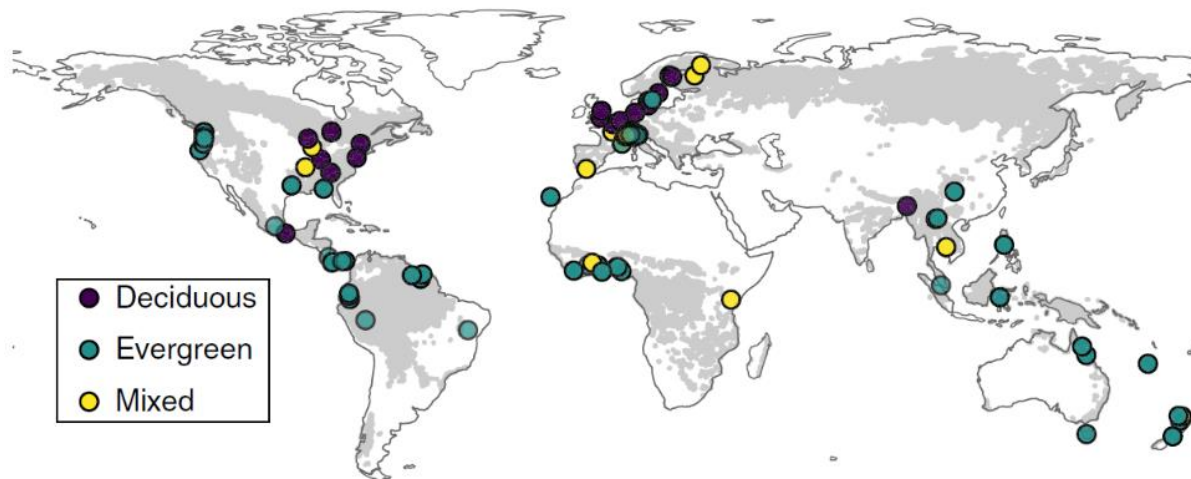
Microklimaatbuffering

714 gepaarde
temperatuurseries

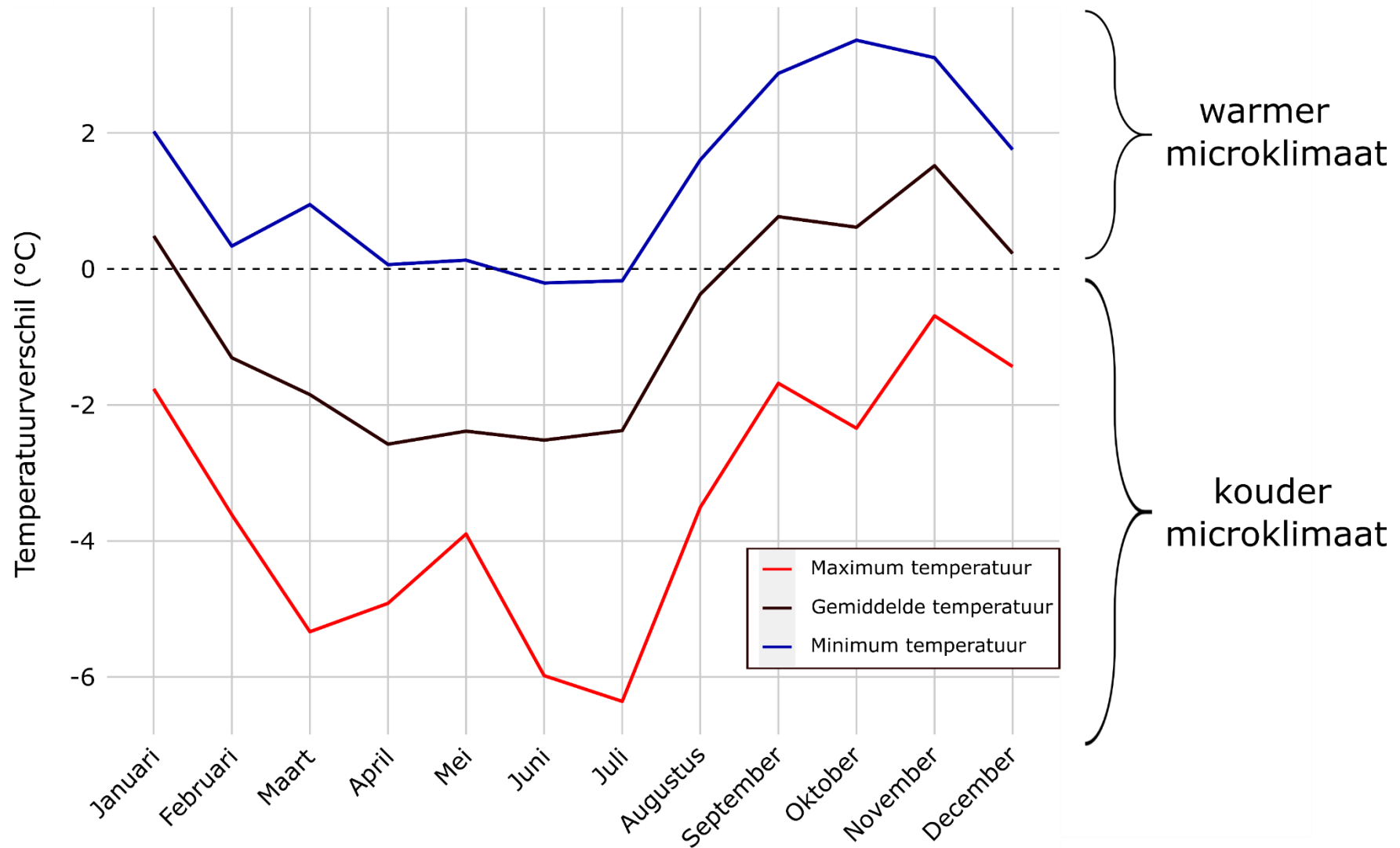


Microklimaatbuffering

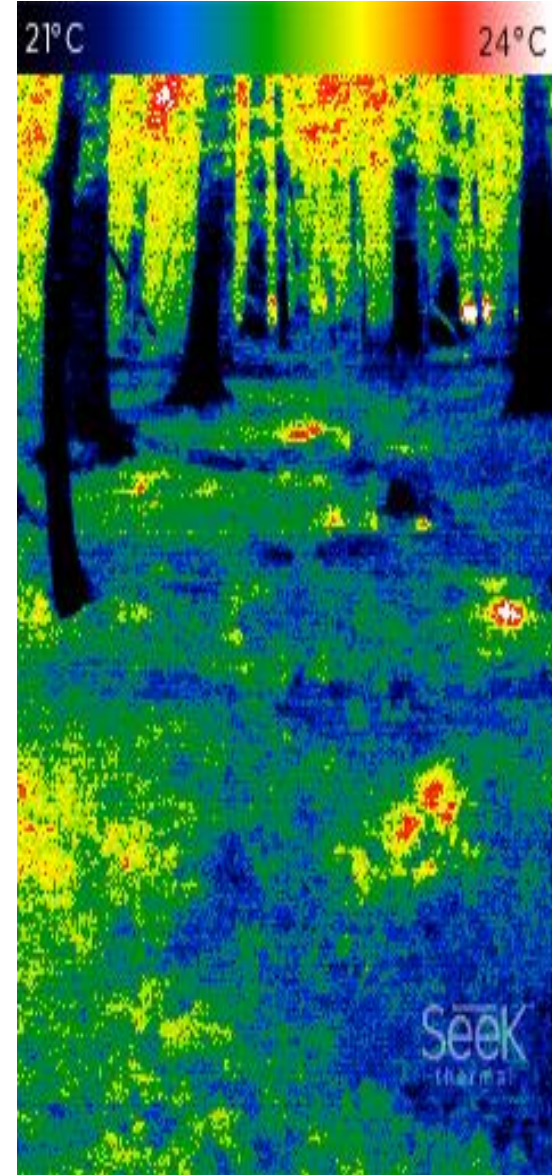
714 gepaarde
temperatuurseries



Microklimaatbuffering in Vlaamse bossen



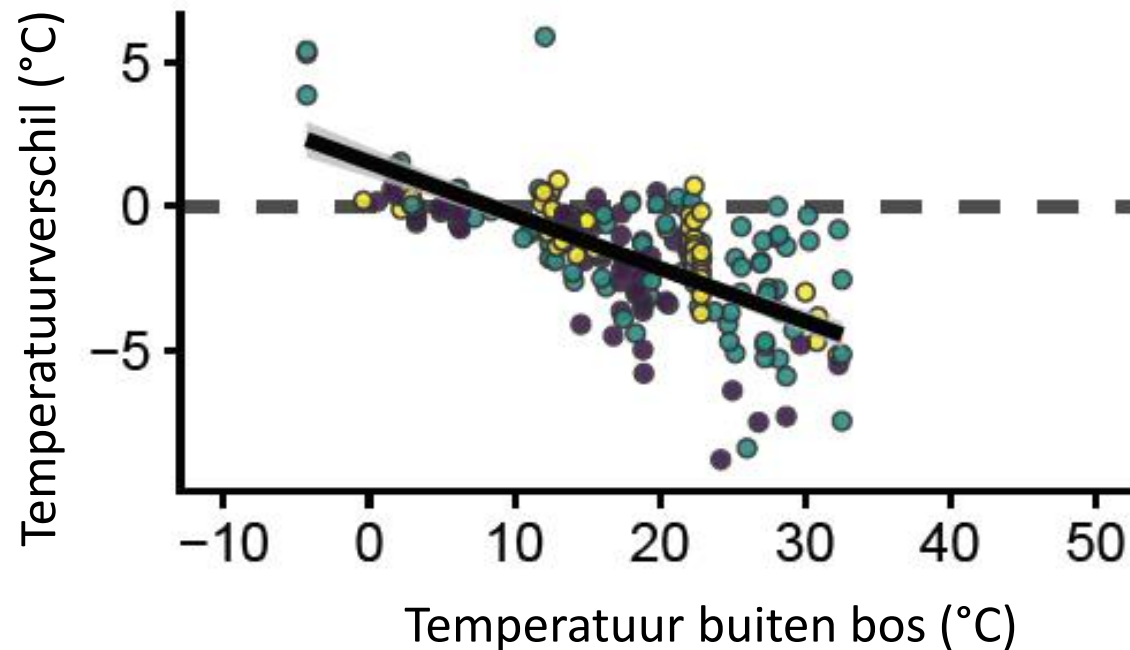
Variatie in microklimaat



Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

Macroklimaat

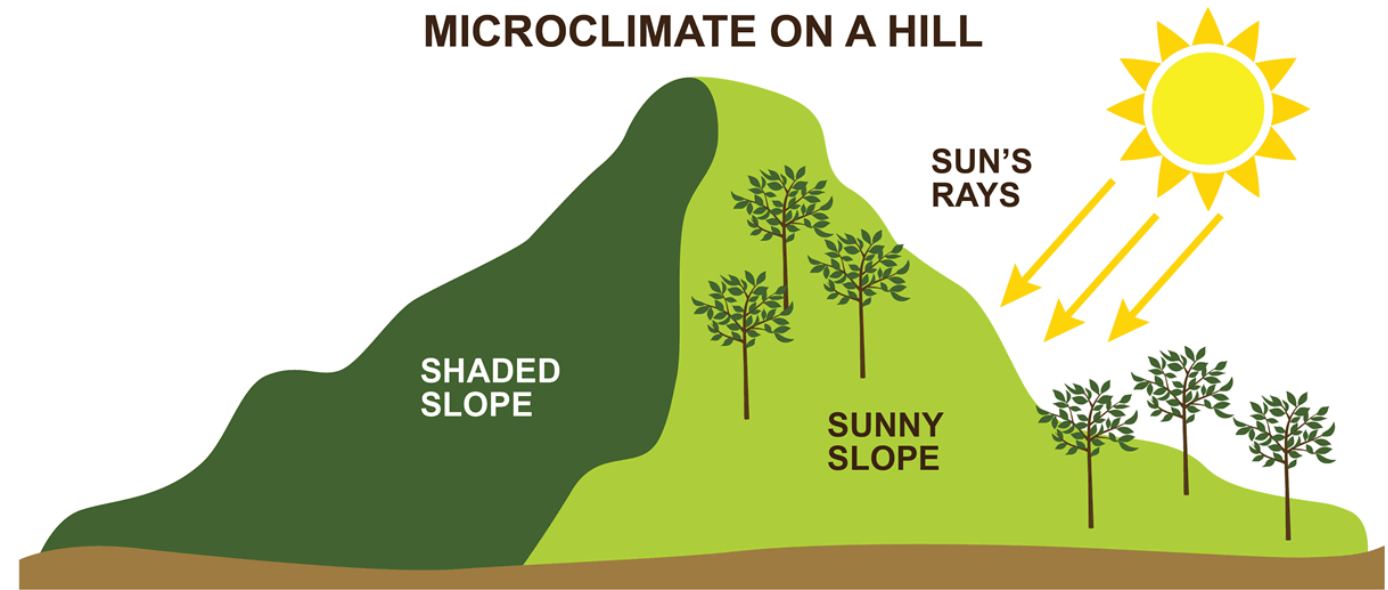
- Gestuurd door breedtegraad en hoogte boven zeeniveau
- Warmer = meer buffering



Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

Landschapsschaal

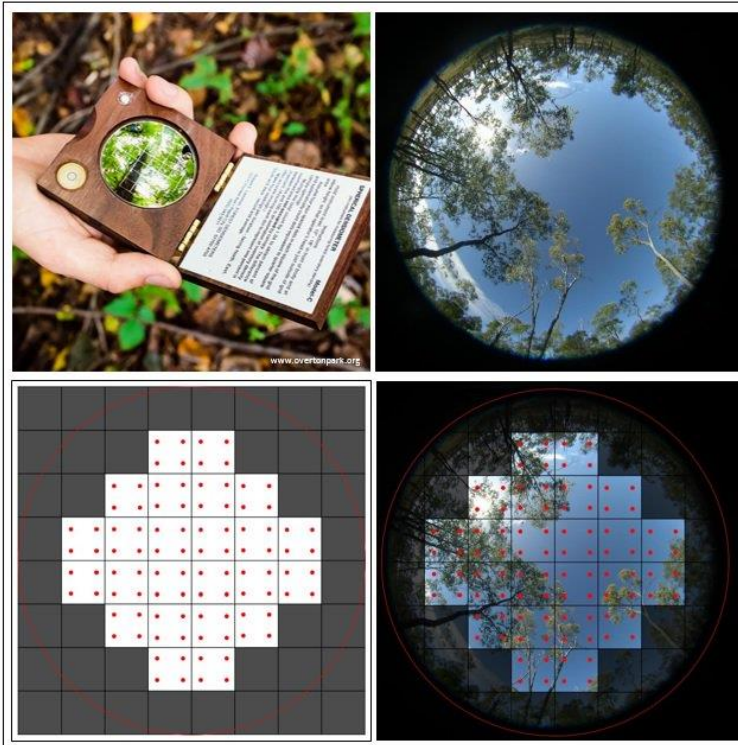
- Topografie
- Afstand tot aan de kust



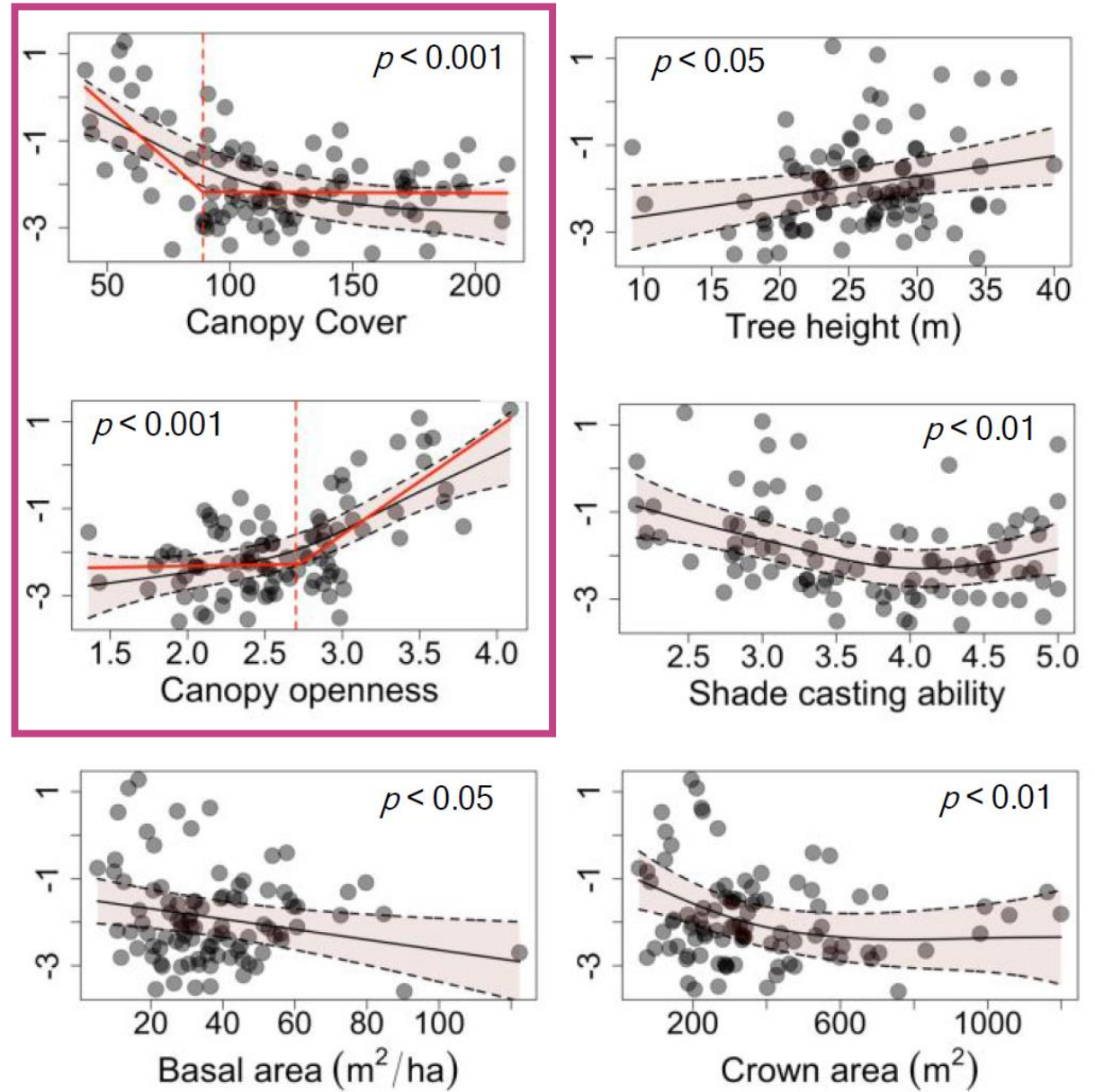
Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

Bosstructuur!

→ ~ Bedekkingsgraad van het kronendak



Verskil in maximumtemperatuur in de zomer (°C)

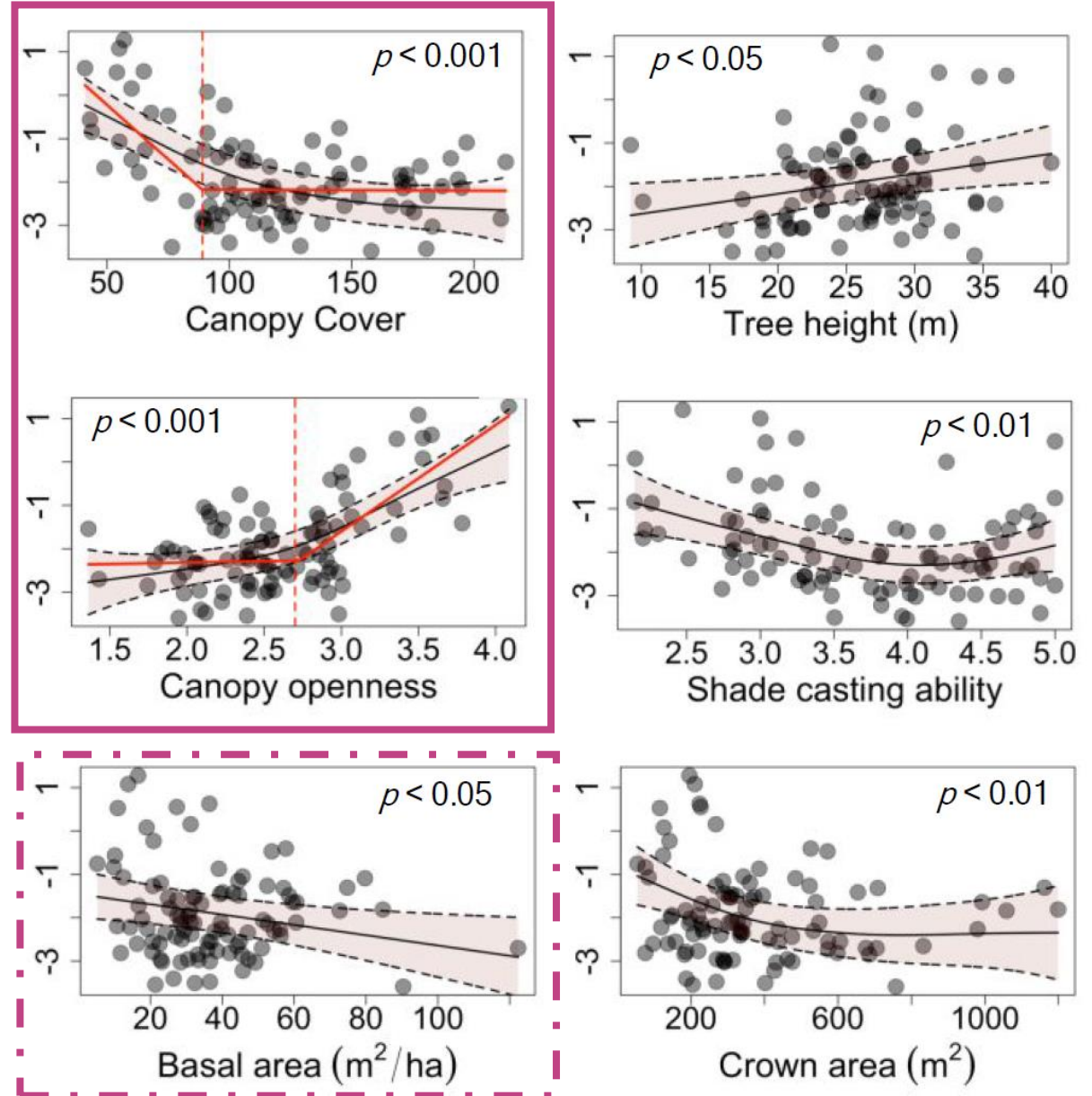


Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

Bosstructuur!

→ ~ Bedekkingsgraad van het kronendak
+ ~ Grondvlak

Verskil in maximumtemperatuur in de zomer (°C)



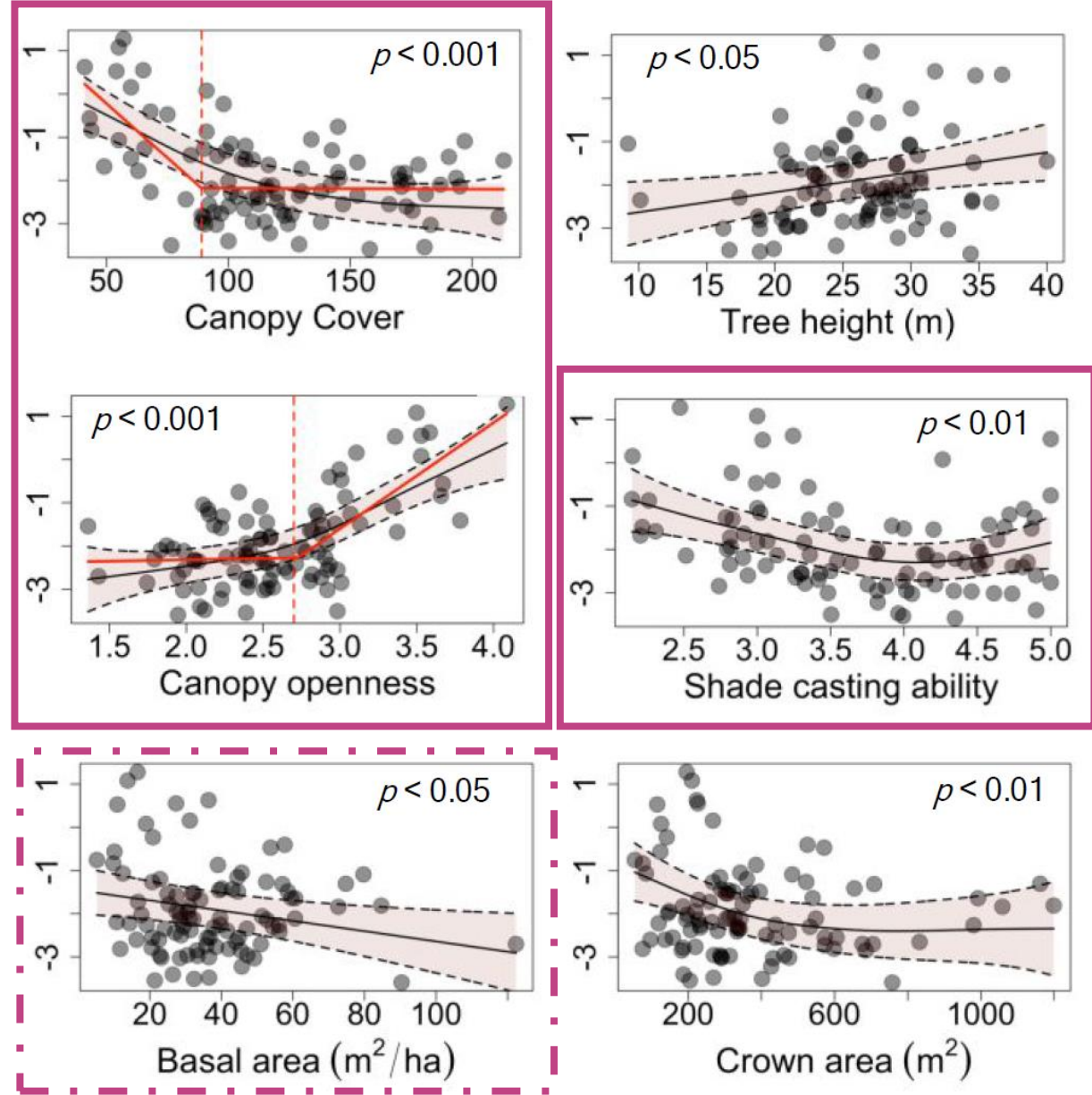
Zellweger et al. (2019) *Global Ecol. Biogeogr.*

Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

Bosstructuur!

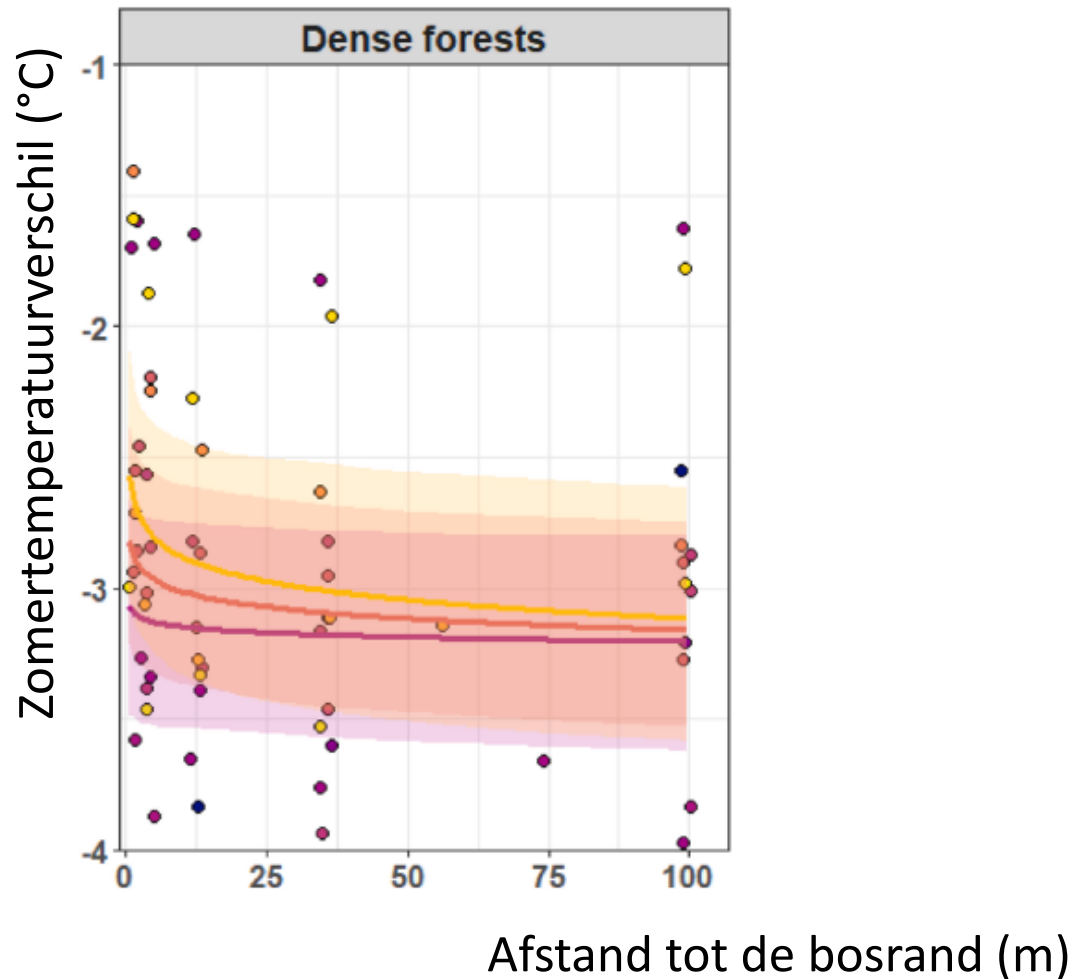
- ~ Bedekkingsgraad van het kronendak
+ ~ Grondvlak
- Schaduwwerpend vermogen van boomsoort

Verskil in maximumtemperatuur in de zomer (°C)



Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

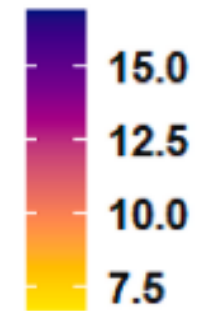
Afstand tot de bosrand!



225 weerstations in bos van
Noorwegen tot Italië
www.formica.ugent.be



Gemiddelde jaarlijkse
temperatuur(°C)
(macroklimaat).

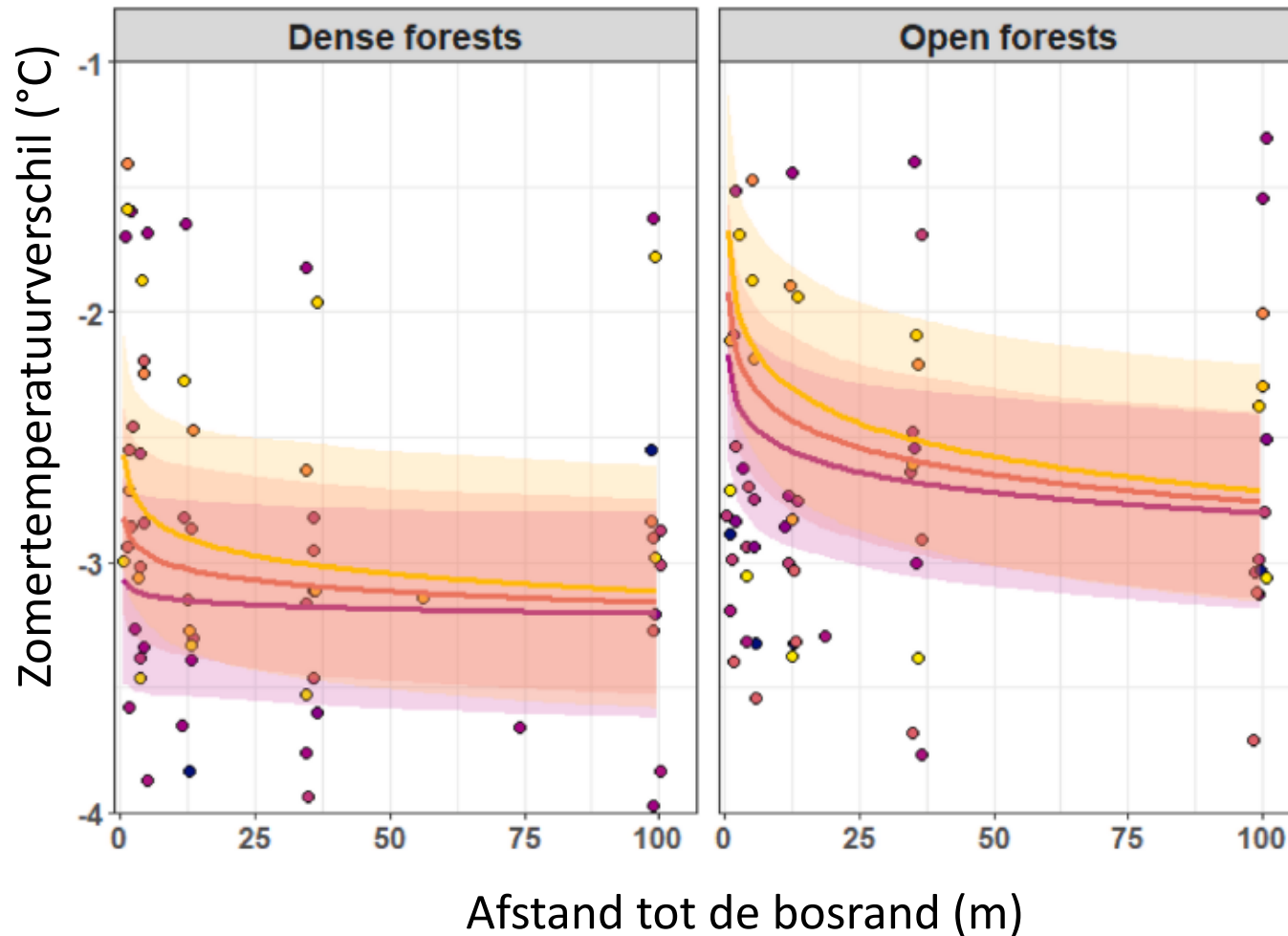


Oorzaken van variatie in bosmicroklimaat

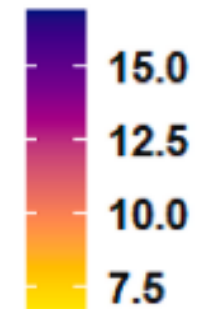
Afstand tot de bosrand!

225 weerstations in bos van
Noorwegen tot Italië

www.formica.ugent.be



Gemiddelde jaarlijkse
temperatuur(°C)
(macroklimaat).



Variatie in microklimaat in Europa

Winter (januari)



Zomer (juli)



25 × 25 m resolutie

No Forest

-8.5°C

10.8°C



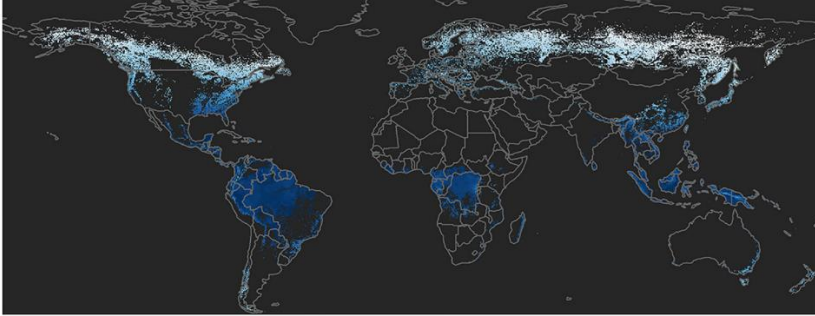
Vlaanderen
is wetenschap



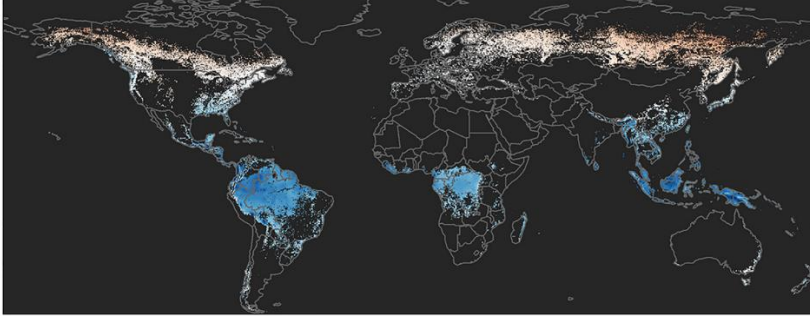
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Microklimaat in de toekomst

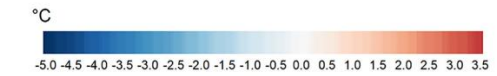
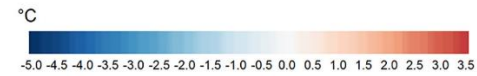
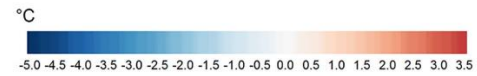
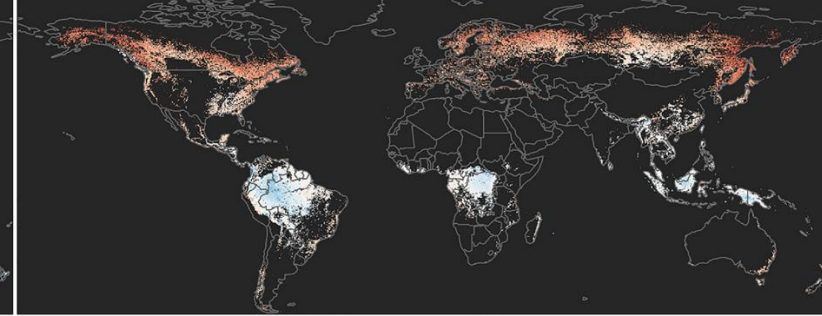
(A) Tmax offset (1970-2000)



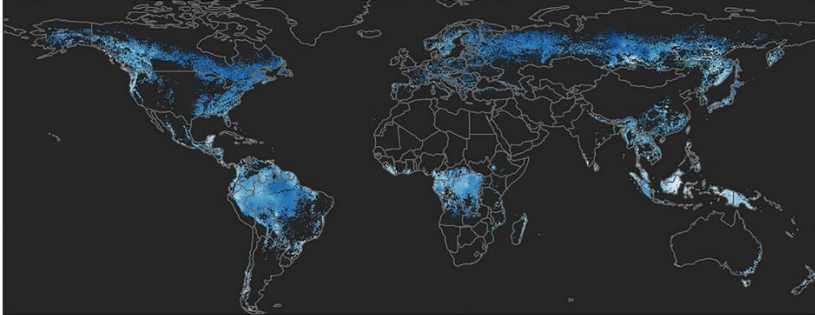
(B) Tmean offset (1970-2000)



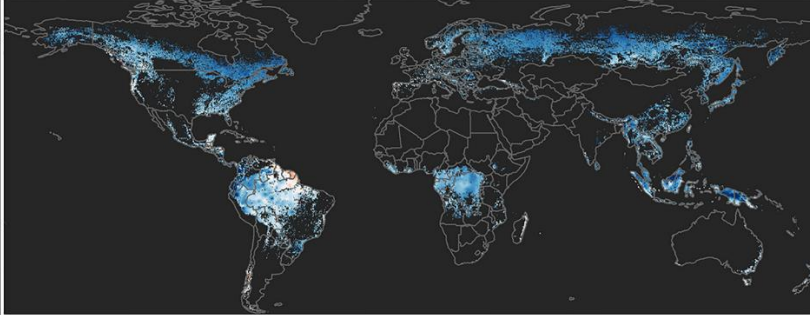
(C) Tmin offset (1970-2000)



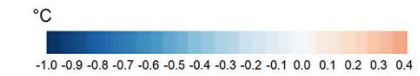
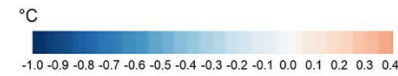
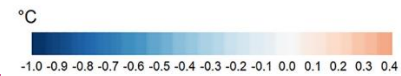
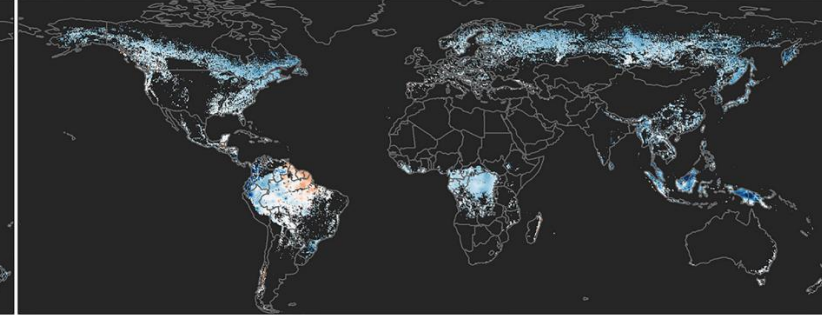
(D) Tmax offset difference by 2060-2080 (RCP 8.5)



(E) Tmean offset difference by 2060-2080 (RCP 8.5)



(F) Tmin offset difference by 2060-2080 (RCP 8.5)

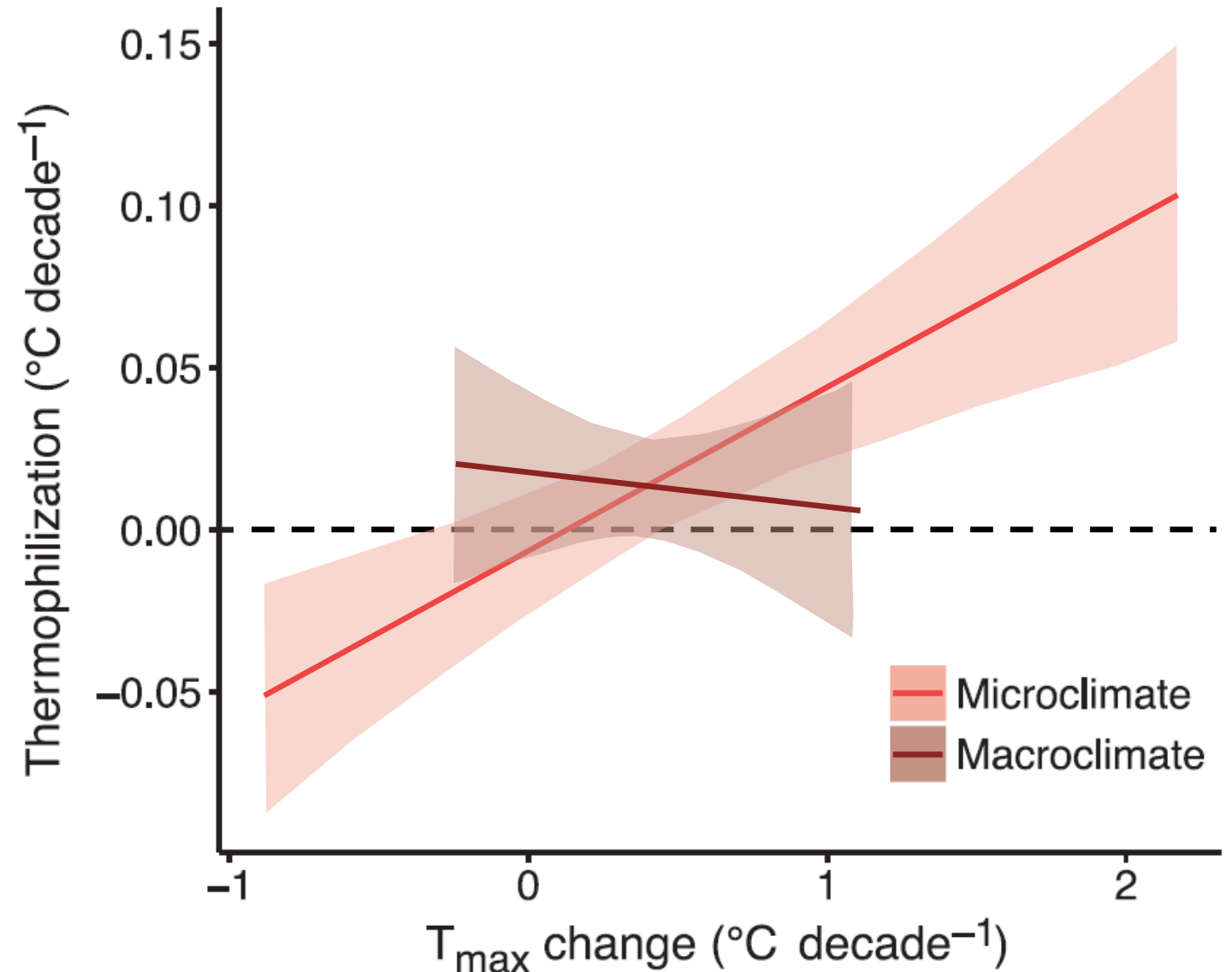
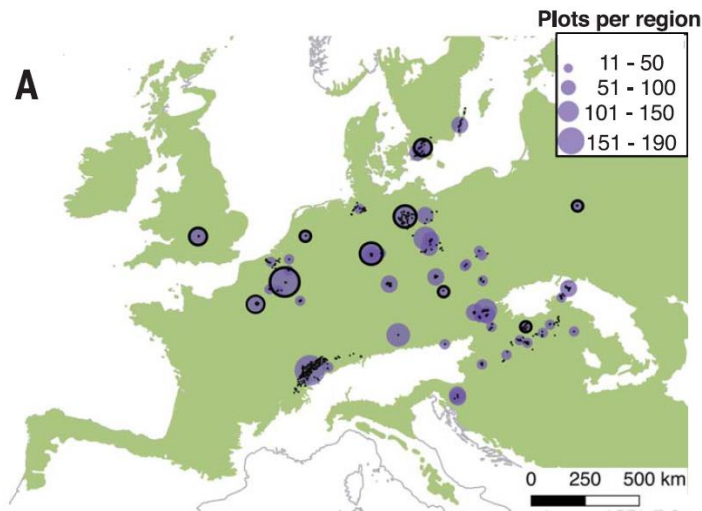


T_{max} offset zal stijgen met 0.27°C (RCP2.6) & 0.60°C (RCP8.5)

ALS: geen verandering in structuur en waterbeschikbaarheid

Belang van microklimaat: bosplanten

forestREplot database
(www.forestREplot.ugent.be)
~3000 heropnames in Europa



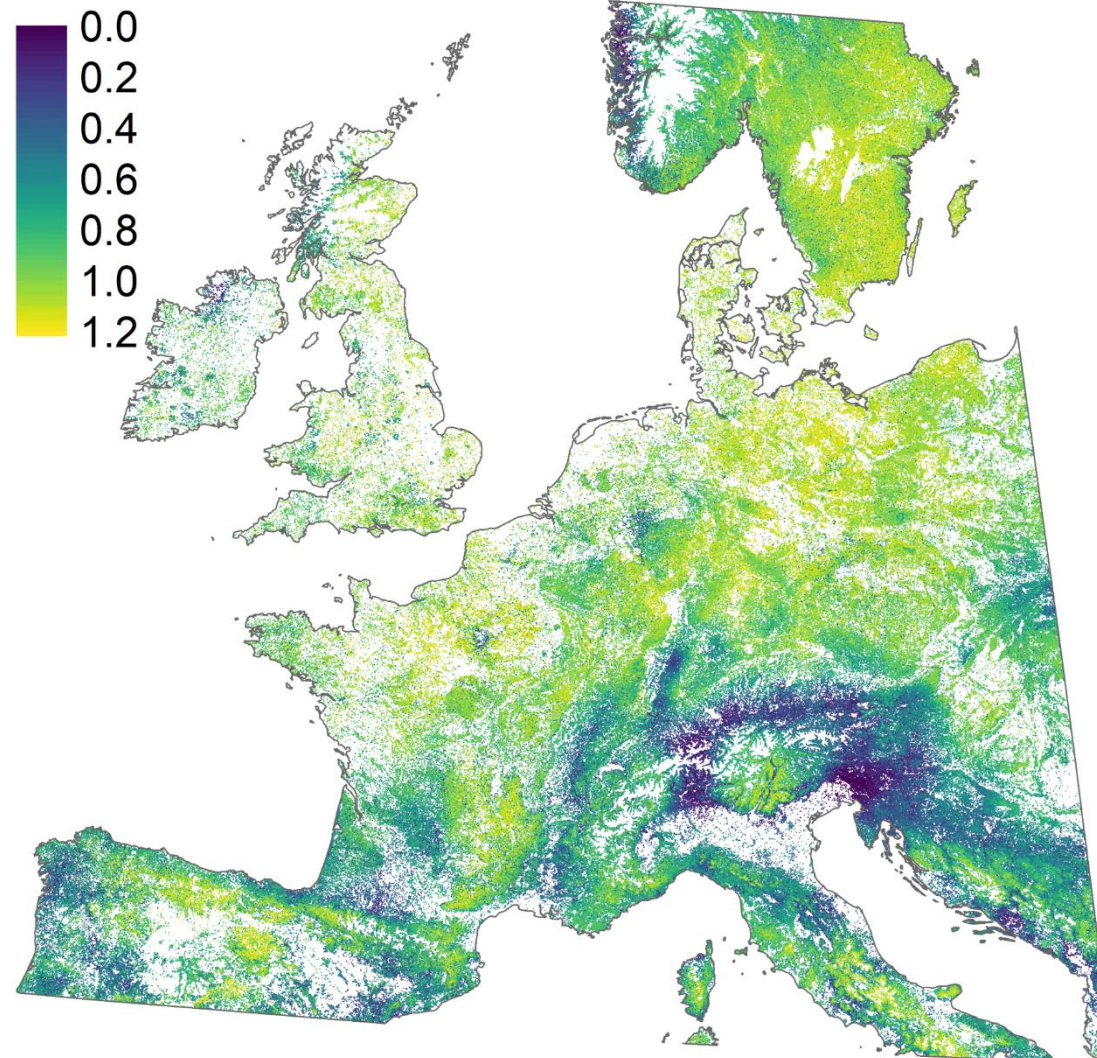
Belang van microklimaat: vb. bosanemoon

Bosanemoon



Populatie-
groeisnelheid

Europese schaal



Sanczuk *et al.* (2023) *Nature Clim Change*

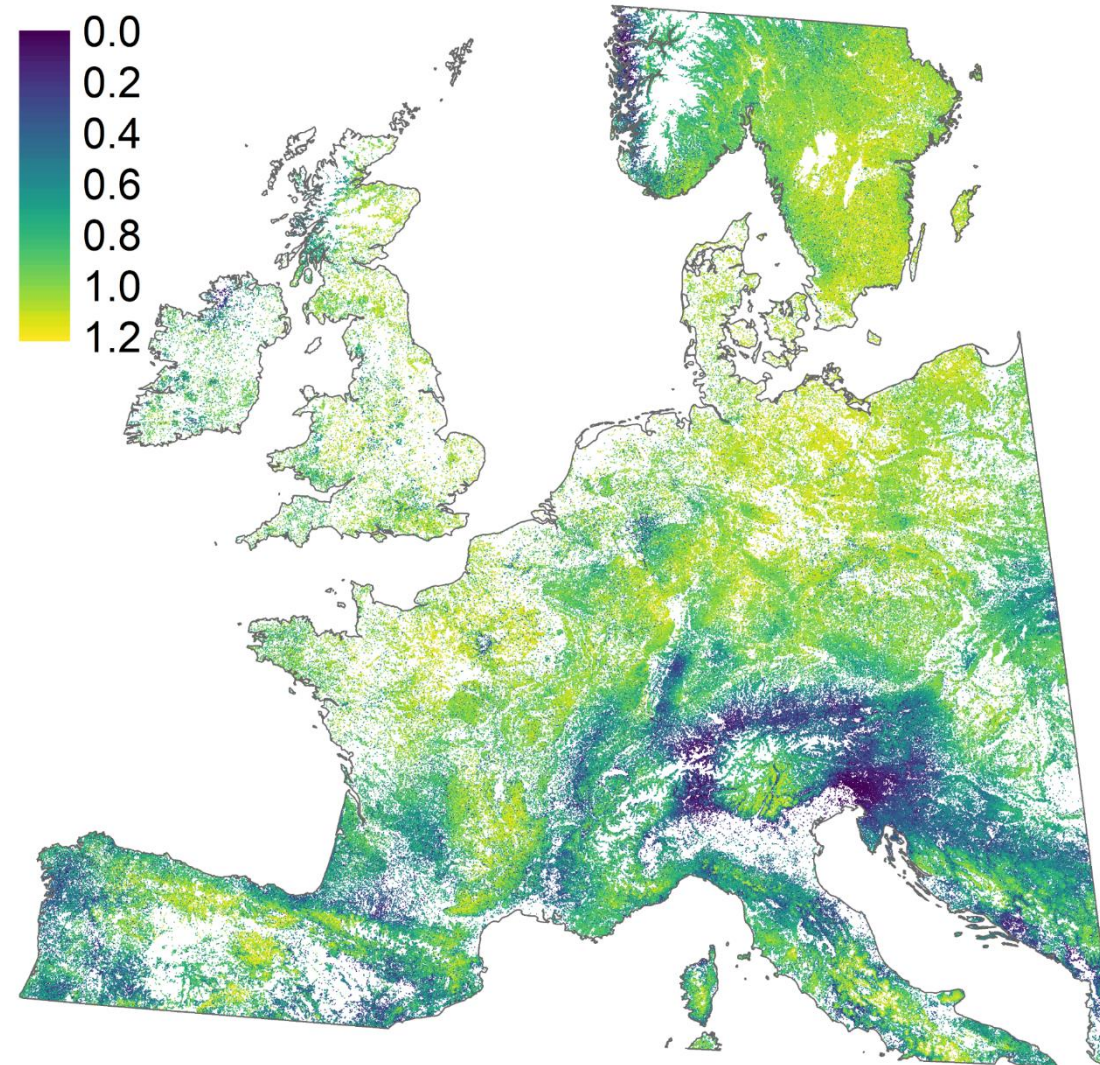
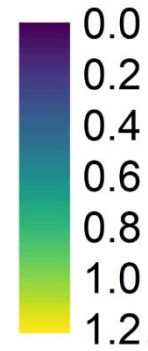
Belang van microklimaat: vb. bosanemoon

Bosanemoon

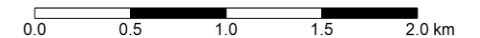
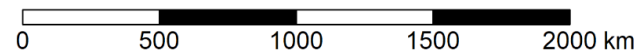
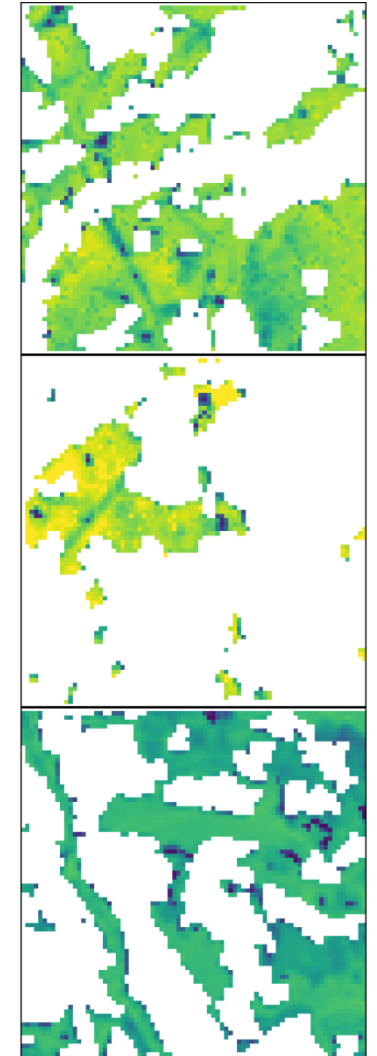


Populatie-
groeisnelheid

Europese schaal



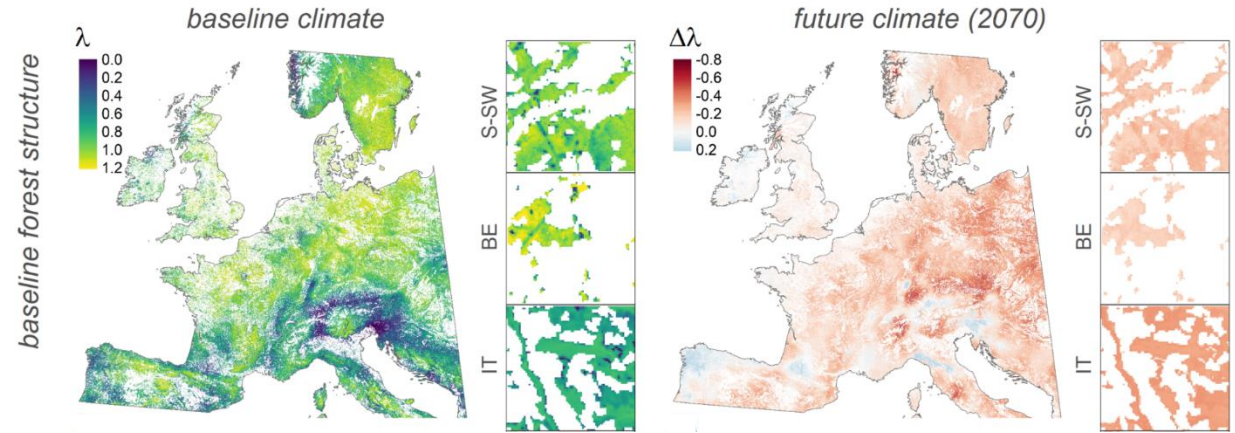
Hoge resolutie



Belang van microklimaat: vb. bosanemoon

Bosanemoon

*Populatie-
groeisnelheid*



Belang van microklimaat: vb. bosanemoon

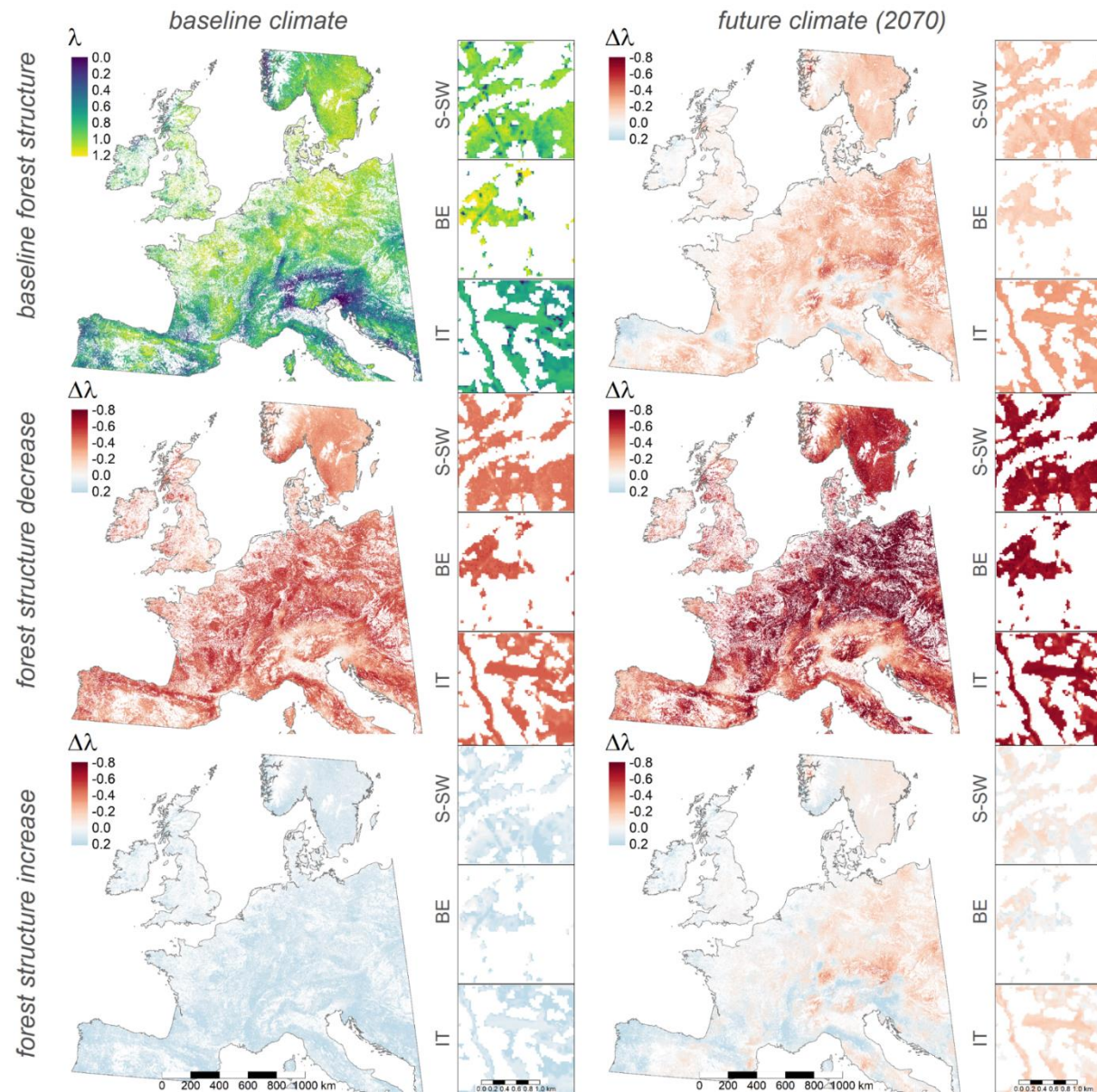
Bosanemoon

Populatie-
groeisnelheid

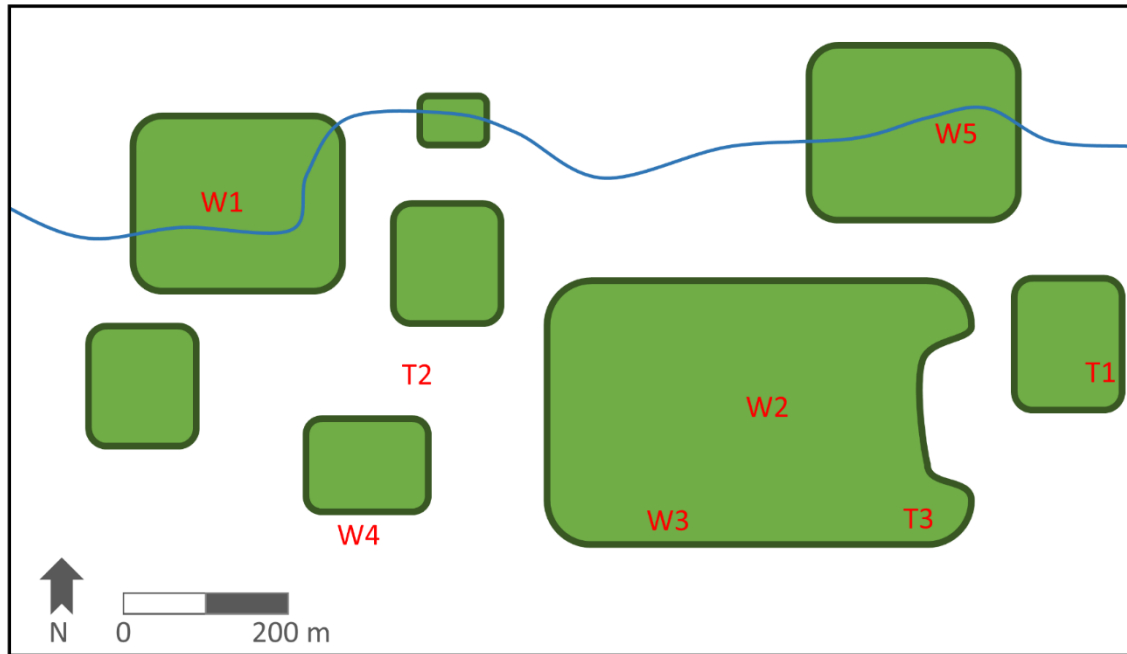


“Bosdichtheid”
– 50%

“Bosdichtheid”
+ 50%



Microklimaat: implicaties voor beheer

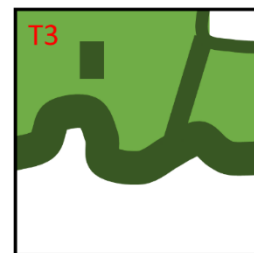
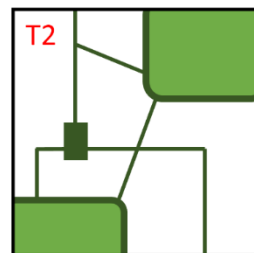
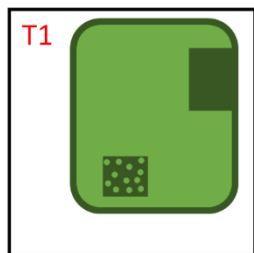
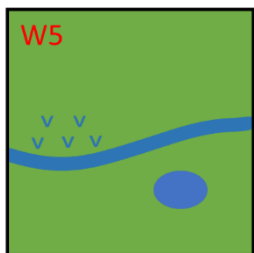
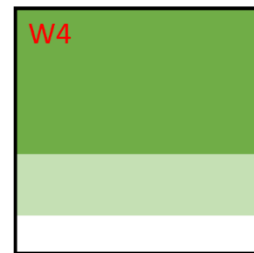
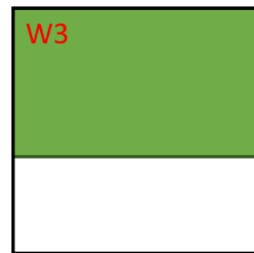
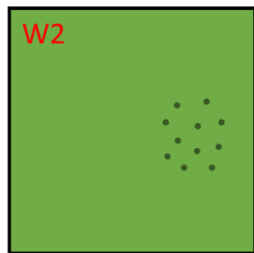
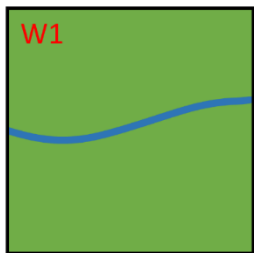


Weerstand → impact minimaliseren

- W1: Nulbeheer in coldspots
- W2: Oogst op boom(groep)niveau
- W3: Bosrand gesloten houden
- W4: Bosuitbreiding aan zuidrand
- W5: Versterk hydrologisch netwerk

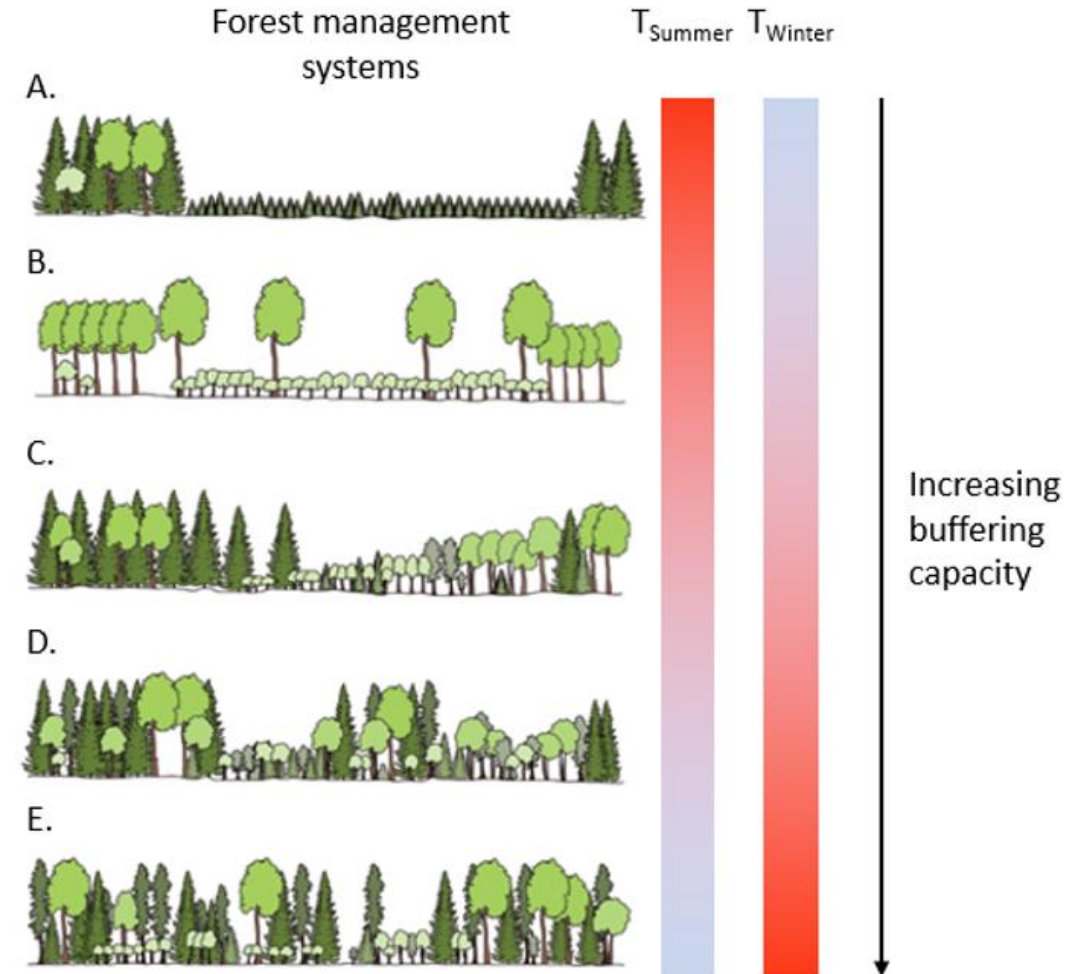
Transformatie → sneller aanpassen

- T1: Oogst in grotere groepen (maar <1 à 2 boomhoogtes)
- T2: Verbind bosfragmenten
- T3: Open, lichtrijke bosranden in periferie

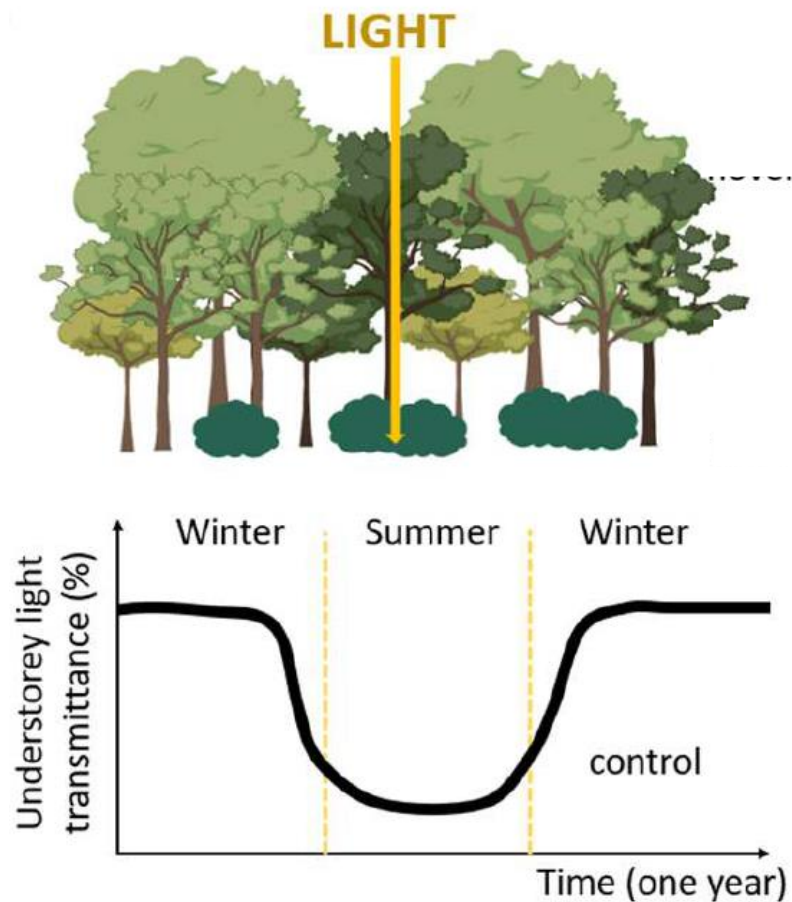


Conclusies

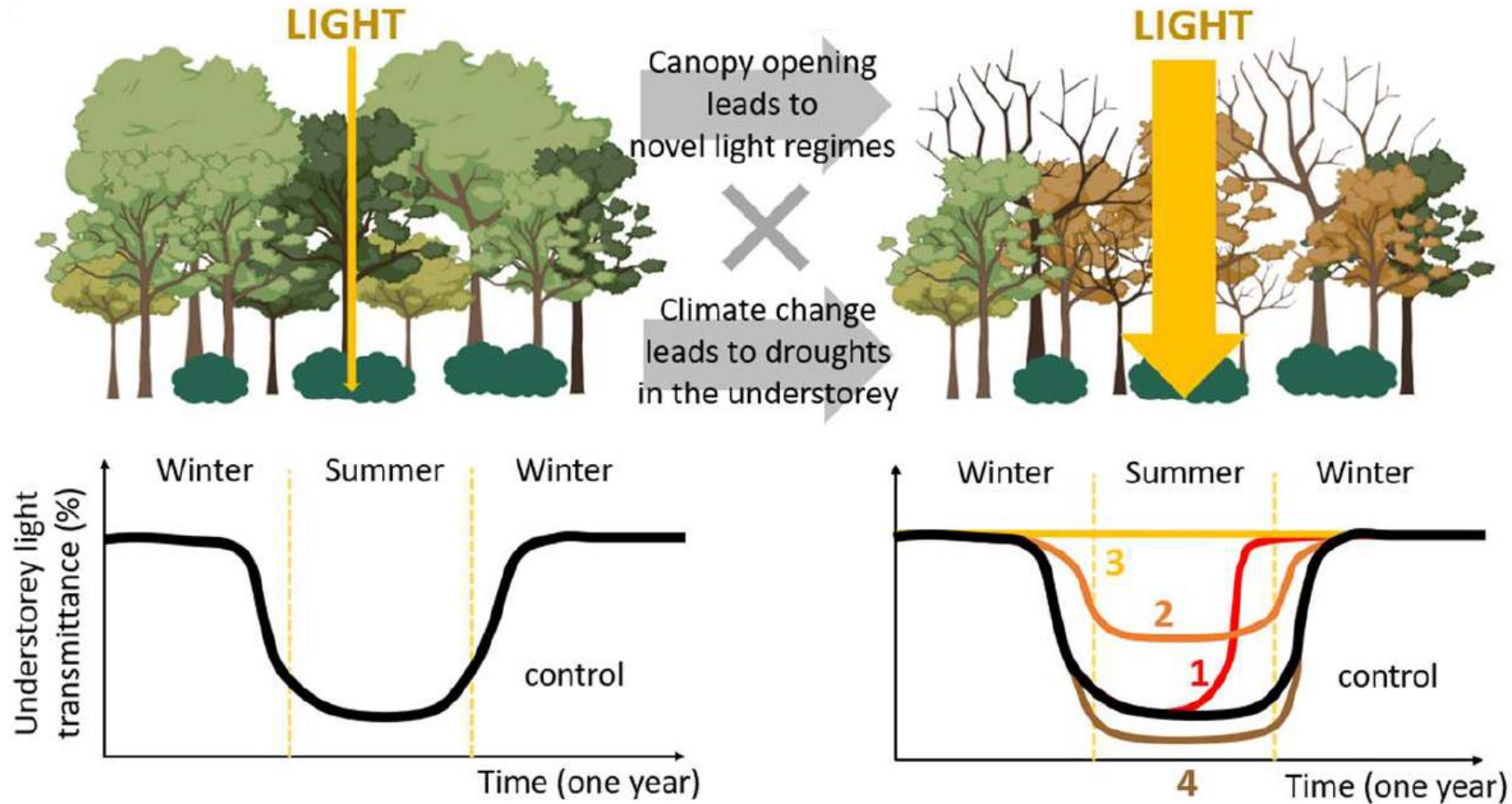
- ▶ Microklimaat ≠ macroklimaat
- ▶ Bosbeheerder kan microklimaat sturen
 - Kroonsluiting
 - Boomsoortenkeuze
 - Randen gesloten houden
- ▶ Behoud of versterk coldspots en zorg voor variatie van microklimaten op landschapschaal



Nieuw onderzoeksproject: licht en droogte



Nieuw onderzoeksproject: licht en droogte



Interessante documenten

<https://www.ecopedia.be/pagina/klimaatadaptief-beheer-bossen>



INSTITUUT
NATUUR- EN
BOSONDERZOEK



Klimaatadaptief Natuurbeheer

Het boslandschap

Sanne Van Den Berge, Isaac Lievevrouw, Marijke Thoonen, Maud Raman, Toon Spanhove, Pieter De Frenne, Kris Verheyen

Rapport in opdracht van Agentschap Natuur en Bos (ANB)

Bedankt voor uw aandacht!

www.fornalab.ugent.be
<https://formica.ugent.be/>
<https://canopychange.ugent.be/>
<https://www.vlaanderen.be/inbo/>



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Pieter.defrenne@ugent.be