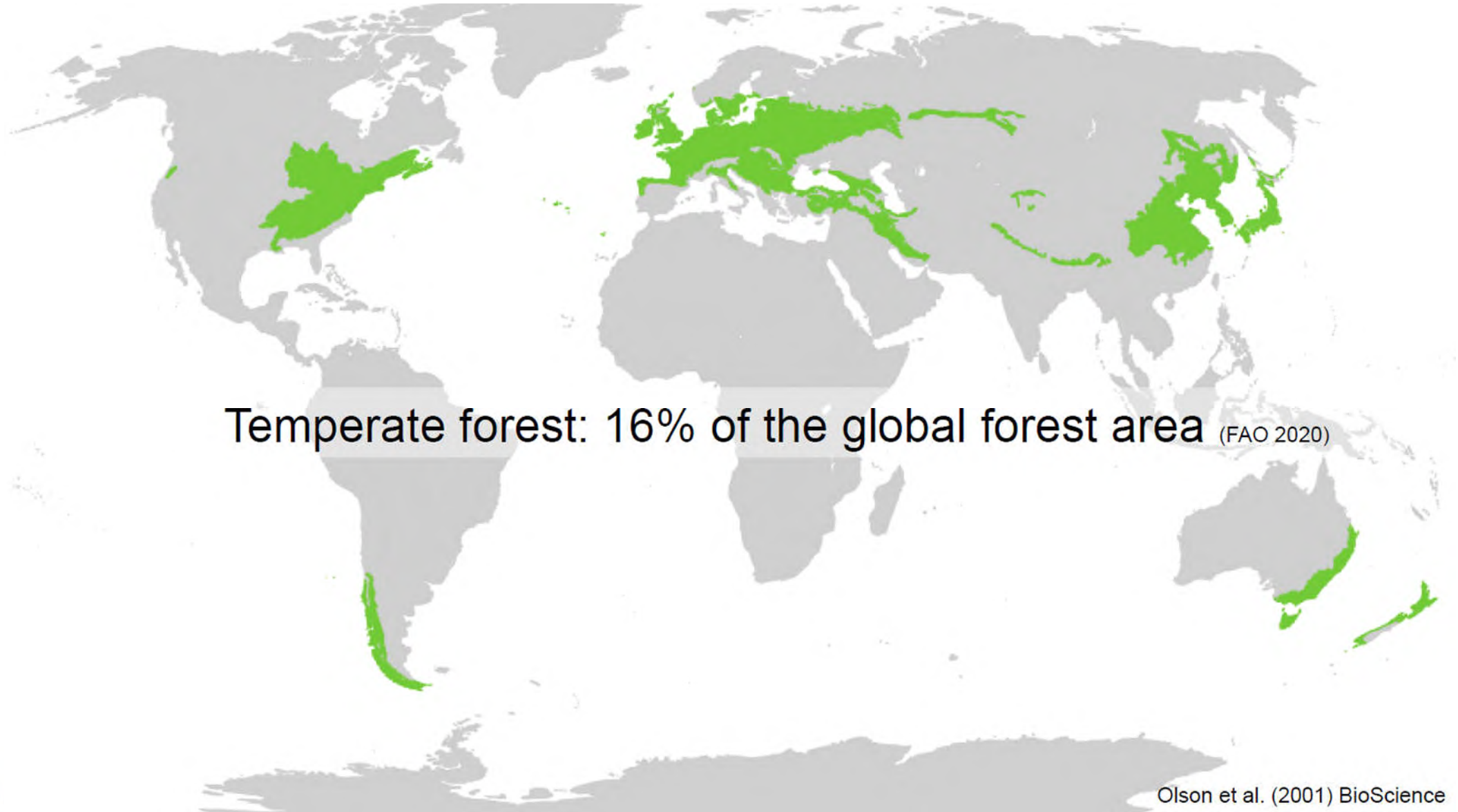


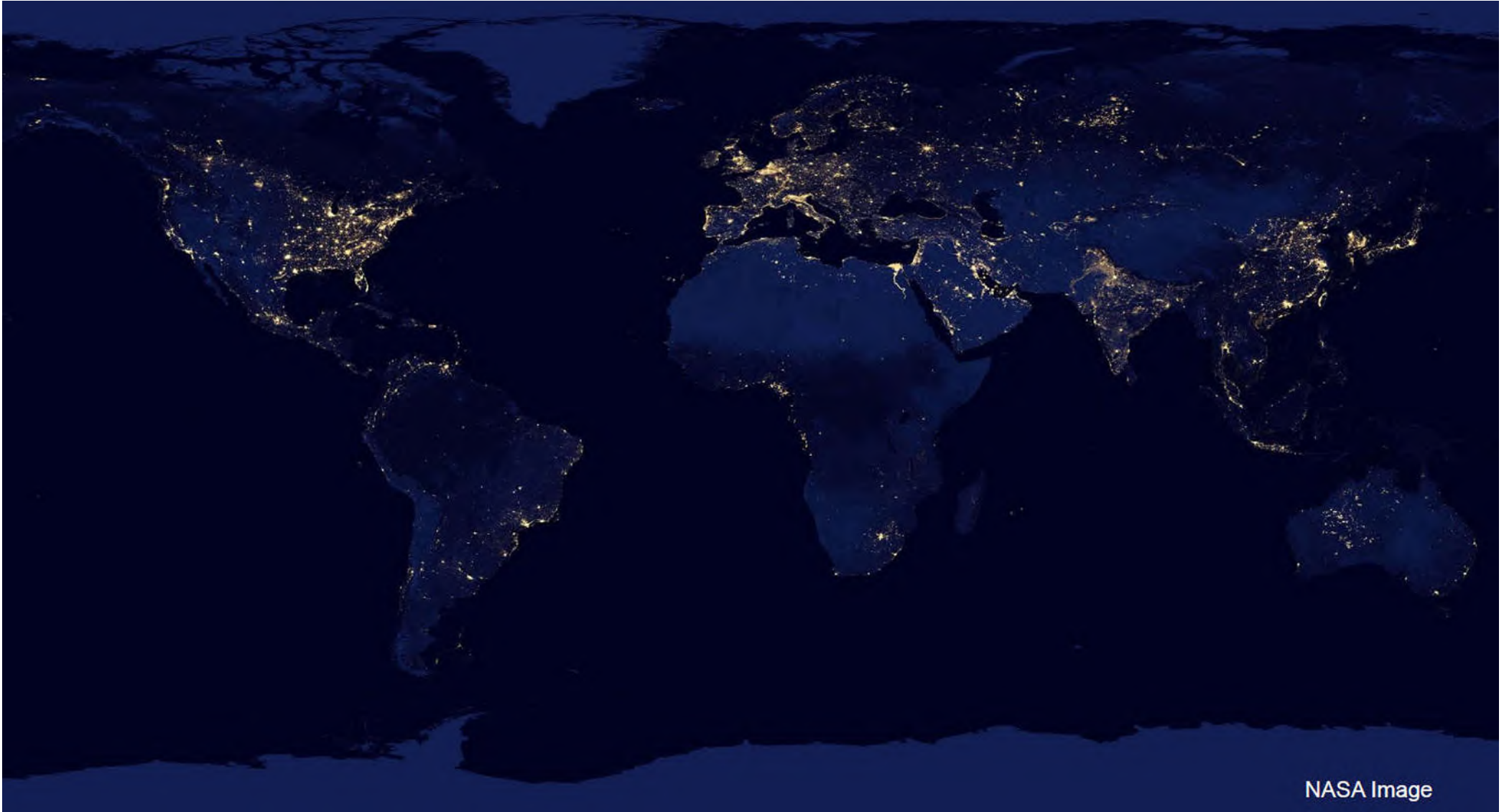
FORESTRELOT: A DATABASE OF FOREST HERB LAYER RESURVEY PLOTS

Pieter De Frenne, Lander Baeten, Kris Verheyen, Markus Bernhardt-Römermann, Radim Hedl & Don Waller

FOCUS ON TEMPERATE FORESTS



FOCUS ON TEMPERATE FORESTS



FOREST BIODIVERSITY AND GLOBAL CHANGE

Trends in direct drivers of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in the last 20 years. (Europe and Central Asia)



	Land use change				Climate change				Invasive alien species				Pollution				Extraction			
	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA
Temperate and boreal forests	↕	↕	↕	↕	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘	→	→	↗
Mediterranean forests	↗	↗	•	•	↗	↗	•	•	↗	↗	•	•	↗	↗	•	•	↗	↗	•	•
Cold grasslands	↘	↘	↘	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Temperate and boreal grasslands	↕	↕	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Mediterranean grasslands and scrubs	↕	↕	•	•	↗	↗	•	•	↗	↗	•	•	↗	↗	•	•	↕	↕	•	•
Drylands and deserts	↗	•	↕	↕	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↕	↗
Wetlands, peatlands, mires and bogs	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Urban and semi-urban systems	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Cultivated areas	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	•	•	•	•
Inland freshwaters	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Deep marine waters	→	→	→	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•	↗	↗	↗	•
Coastal marine waters	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗



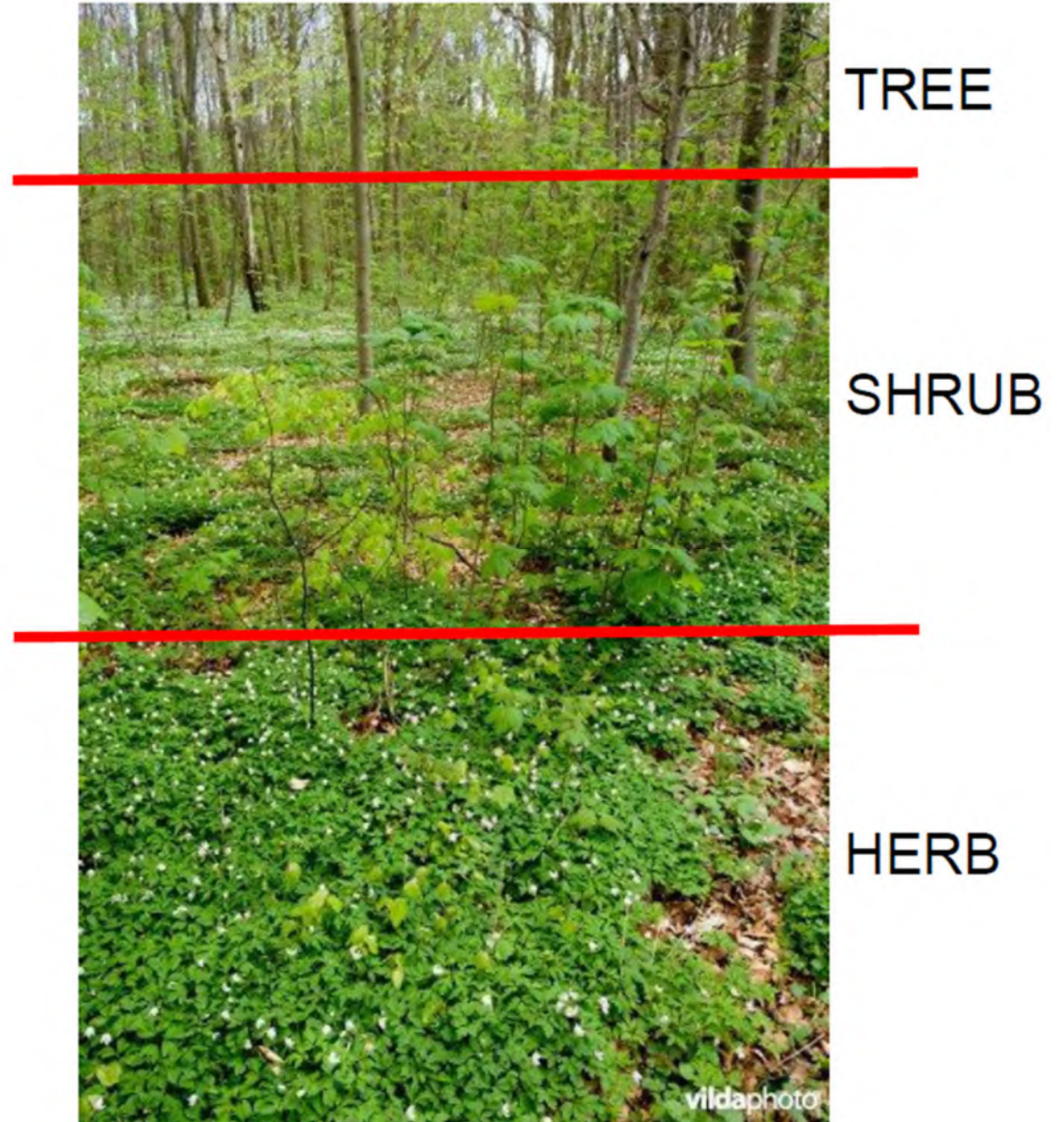
IPBES 2018

THE HERB LAYER

Trees > 7 m

Trees and shrubs 1 – 7 m

Vascular plants < 1 m
(incl. trees and shrubs)



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HERB LAYER

> 80 % vascular plant diversity

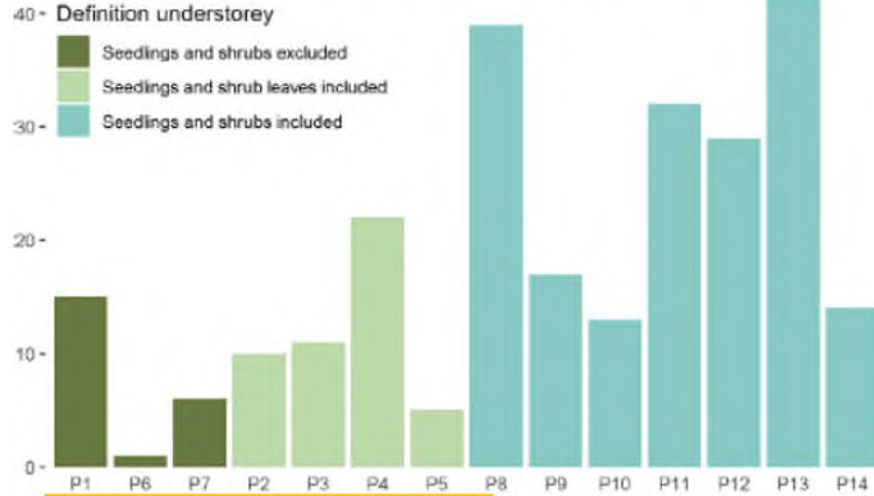
(Gilliam et al. 2014)



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HERB LAYER

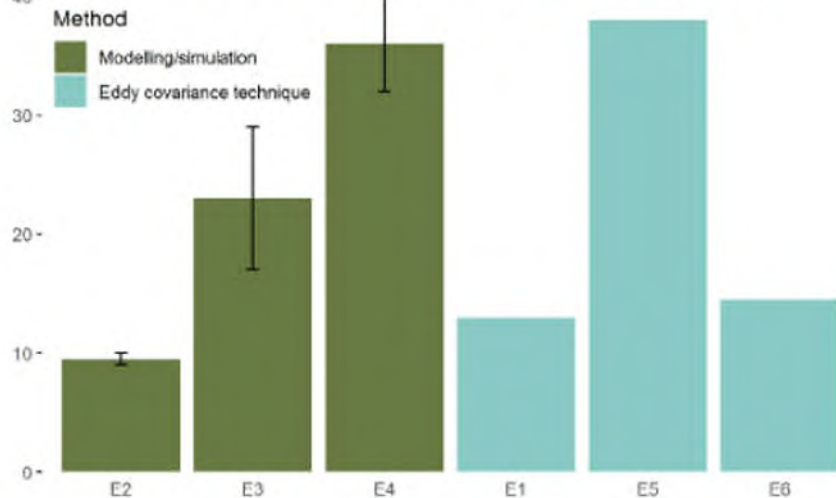
Productivity

Relative contribution of the understorey to total forest productivity (%)



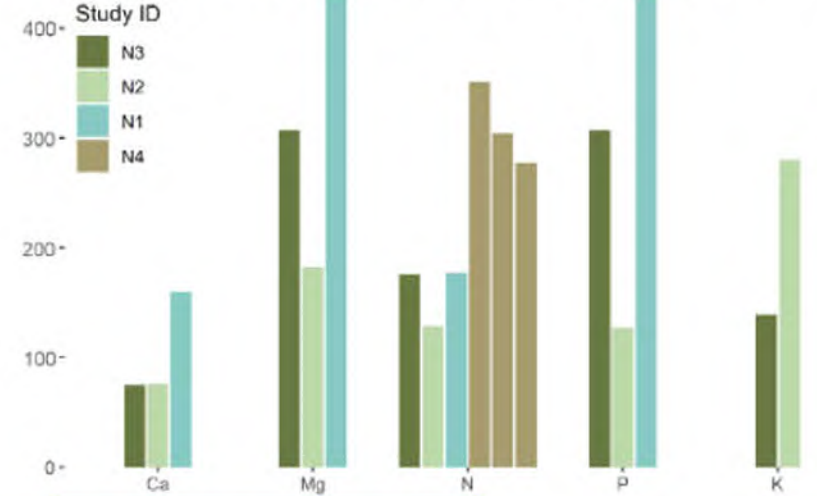
Evapotranspiration

Relative contribution of the understorey to total forest evapotranspiration (%)



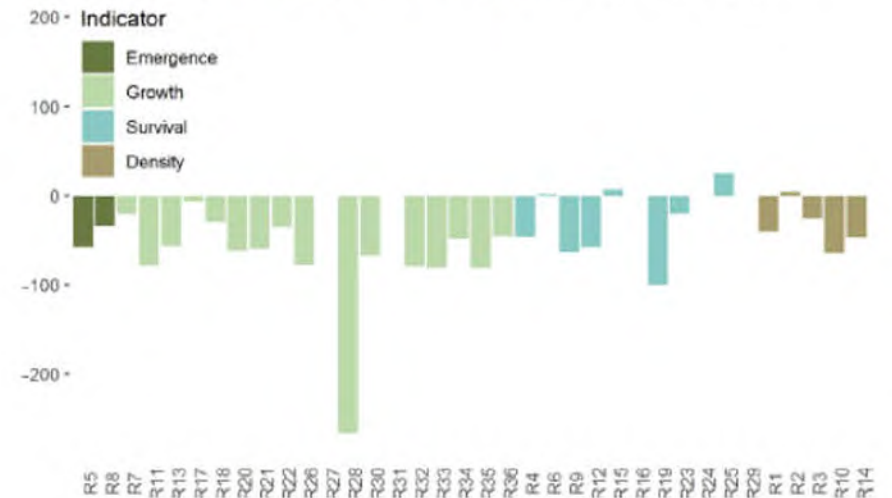
Nutrient cycling

Understorey nutrient concentration relative to that in overstorey leaves (%)

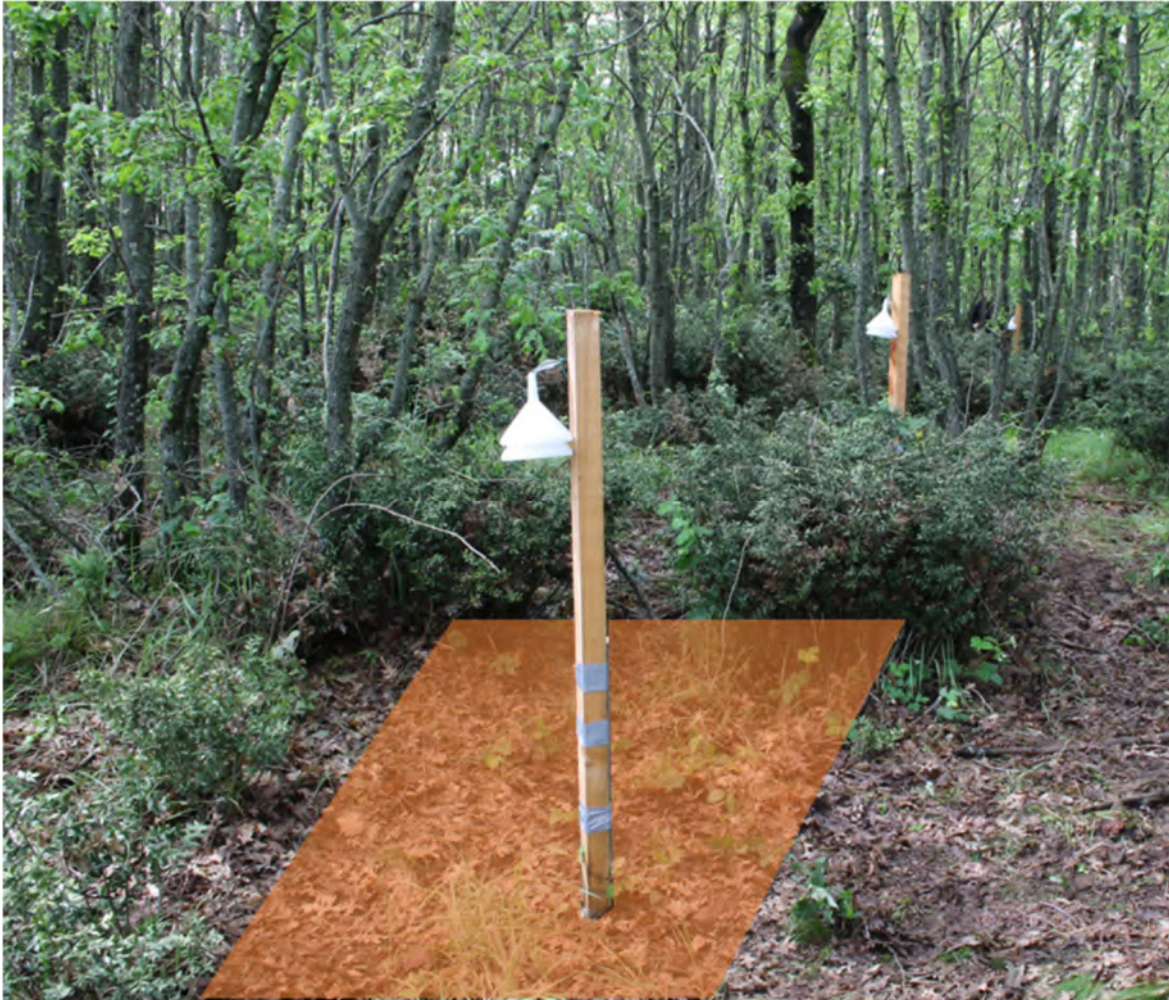


Tree regeneration

Relative change in tree regeneration due to understorey presence (%)



RESURVEYS



Station A. *A. Principatus* *Chamaecitrus*

Equipment notes

	Month Data			Season		C.C.	Month Data
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Apr	Nov		
1. <i>Malus domestica</i>							
- <i>Evlaia macrocarpa</i>							
- <i>Panicum capillare</i>	+	+	+	30	40	20	50%
- <i>Asa. pseudoplatanus</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	112
- <i>Urtica dioica</i>	+	+	+	10	20	10	115
- <i>Prunus avium</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	118
- <i>Corylus avellana</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	120
- <i>Urtica dioica</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	125
2. <i>Evlaia macrocarpa</i>							
- <i>Quercus pedunculata</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	128
- <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	130
- <i>Betula pubescens</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	135
- <i>Abies balsamea</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	140
- <i>Picea abies</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	145
- <i>Conium maculatum</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	150
- <i>Quercus robur</i>	+	+	+	10	15	10	155



...BUT ALSO TREE & SHRUB DATA

Trees > 7 m

Trees and shrubs 1 – 7 m

Vascular plants < 1 m
(incl. trees and shrubs)



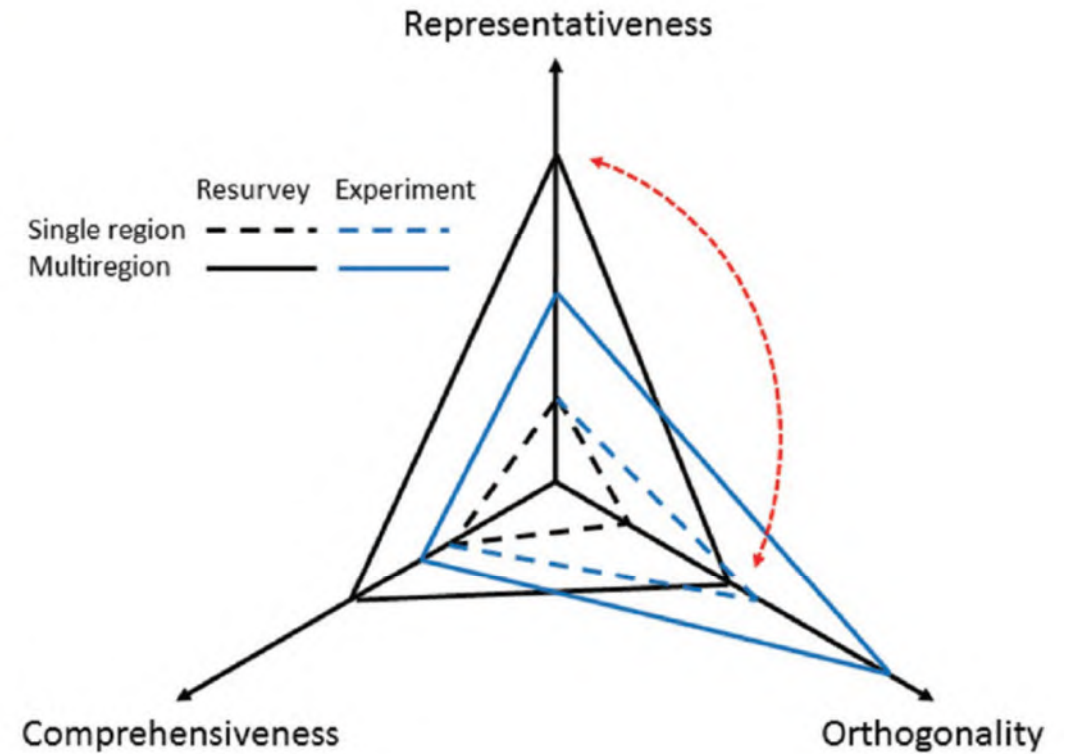
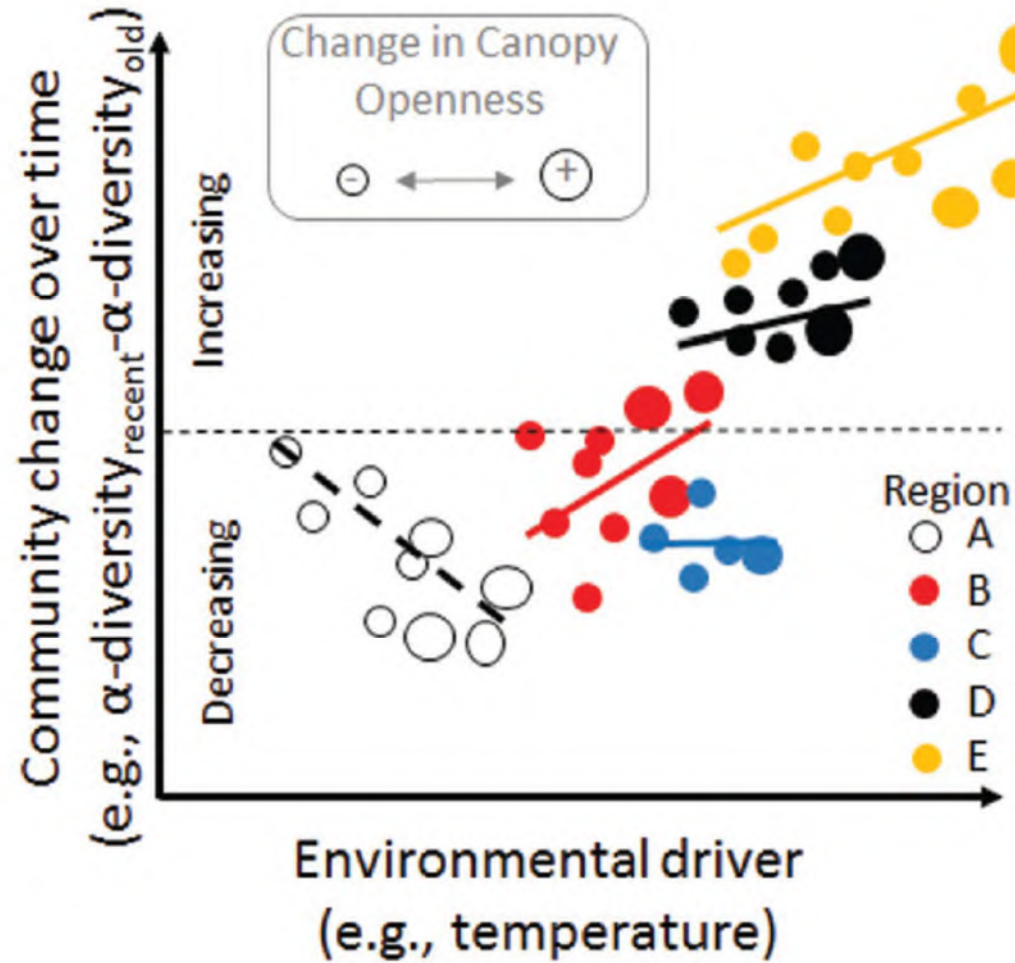
TREE

SHRUB



HERB

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESURVEYS



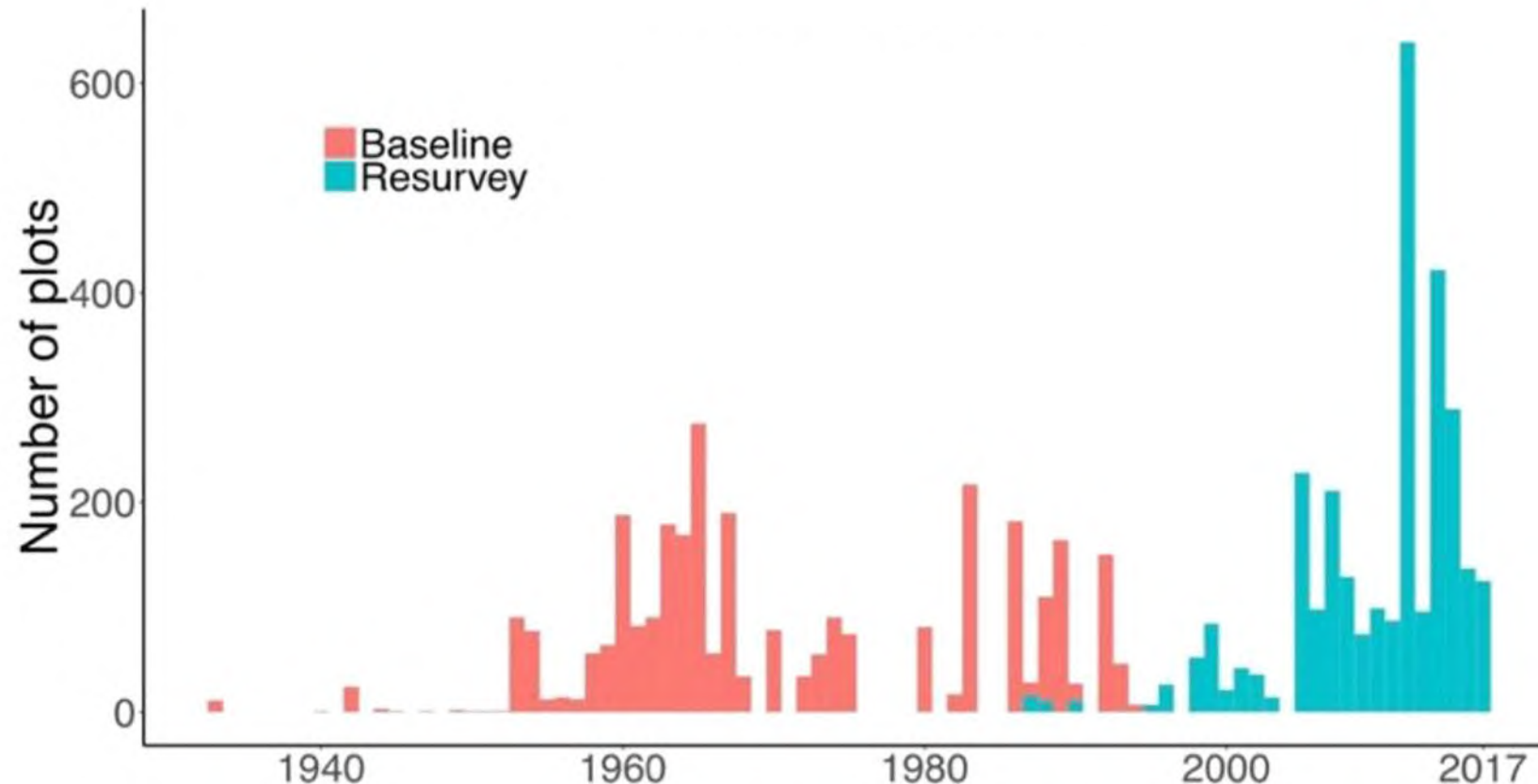
CURRENT STATUS OF FORESTREPLOT

– 5577 plots (of which 523 from NA & 5054 from EUR)



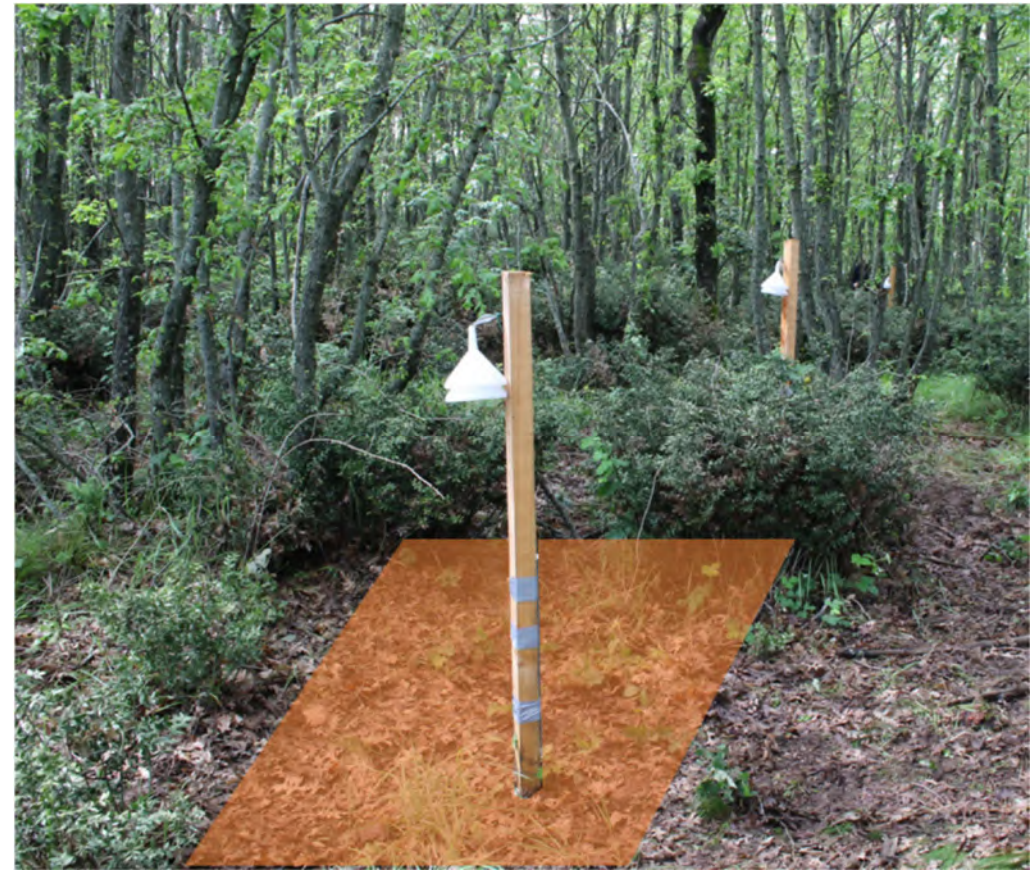
CURRENT STATUS OF FORESTREPLOTT

- Baseline survey ~1960s (1933-2002)
- Resurvey ~2010s (1987-2023)
- Median time interval ~40 years



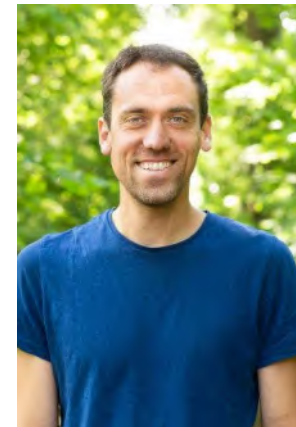
CURRENT STATUS OF FORESTREPLOT

- Elevations 5 – 1277 m
- Plot size mostly 100 – 400 m²
- Permanent and semi-permanent
- Mostly ancient forest
- Often part of Natura2000



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Don Waller (Wisconsin-Madison)
- Markus Bernhardt-Römermann (Jena)
- Radim Hedl (Brno)
- Lander Baeten (Ghent)
- Kris Verheyen (Ghent)
- Pieter De Frenne (Ghent)



SUITABLE DATA?

forestREplot

HOME

ABOUT

DATASET OVERVIEW

PUBLICATIONS

CONTACT US

www.forestREplot.ugent.be

Welcome to the forestREplot-website

A DATABASE OF FOREST HERB LAYER RESURVEY PLOTS

forestREplot is a database of forest herb layer resurvey plots, spread across the temperate zones of the globe.

The database is used to quantify changes in herb layer composition and forest functioning, and to assess the effects of global environmental changes such as nitrogen deposition and climate change.

[READ MORE](#)



forestREplot aims to assess shifts in forest plant communities around the globe. To be included in the forestREplot database, data need to fulfil the following criteria:

- Plots are located in temperate forest worldwide (see map above)
- Plots are located in forest locations with a known land-use history (i.e. ancient or recent forest)
- Plots are located in [semi-natural](#) and [natural](#) forests according to the FAO definitions (e.g. exclude fertilized, heavily managed plantations)
- Number of plots and time span: about 20 plots per dataset and about 20 years between the oldest and most recent survey are the minimum requirements
- Plot size varies between 1 m² and 1000 m²
- Plots should not be pseudoreplicates, i.e. distributed over a sufficiently large area
- GPS coordinates of each plot are available
- Records of all vascular plant species (presence/absence or cover/abundance) are available for each plot, at least for the herb layer, but preferably also for the shrub and tree layers
- Between the two surveys, no human-induced conversion to stand types no longer in line with the natural or semi-natural forest criteria has taken place (e.g. clearcutting and replanting with conifers on a site naturally dominated by broadleaves)

[DATA OVERVIEW](#)

[DATA CONTENT AND POLICY](#)

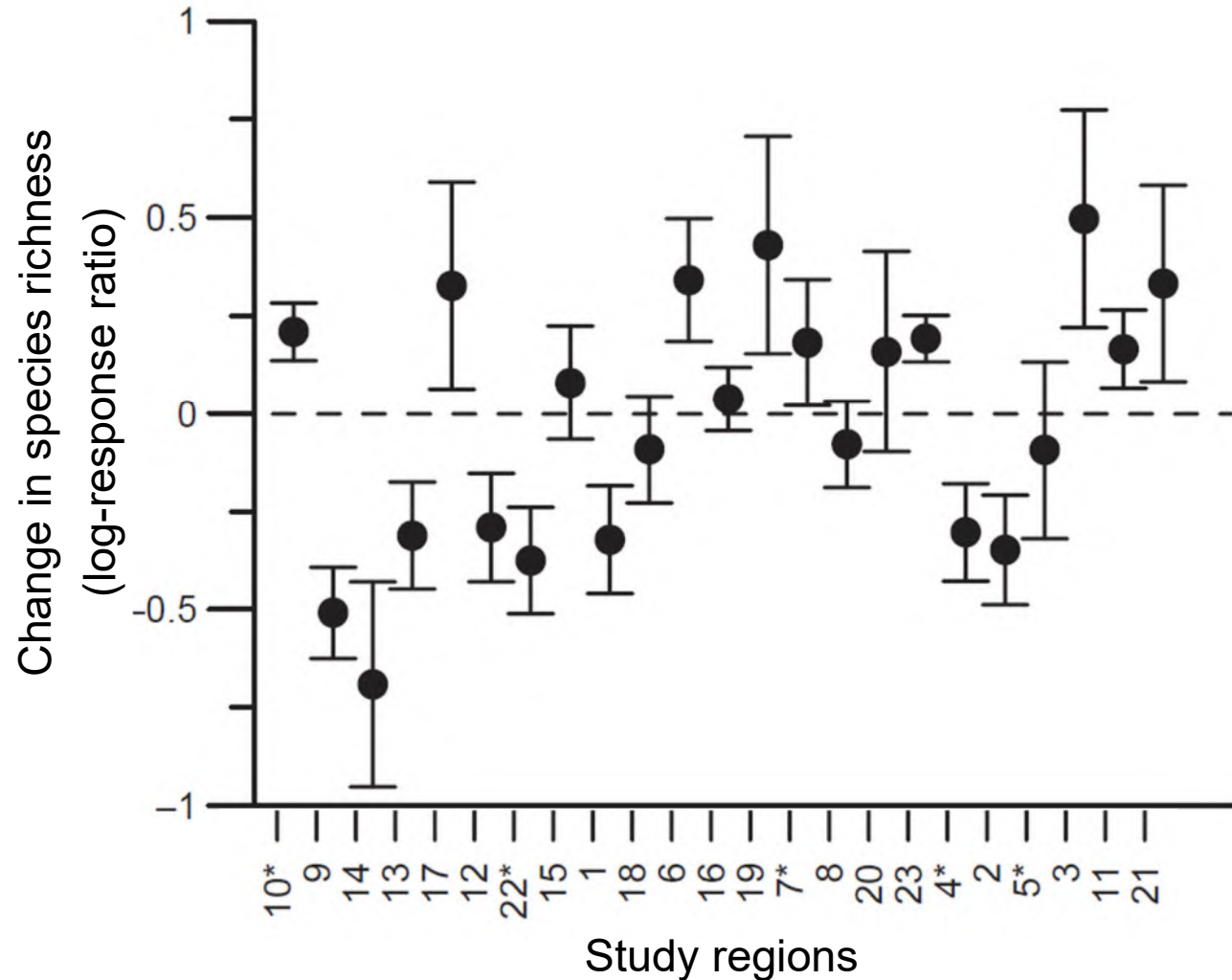
[MOST COMMON SPECIES](#)

We welcome paper proposals using the forestREplot database. If you interested to start a study under the conditions explained in the Data content and policy-document and Paper proposals-document, please fill in this template and email this to the [management committee](#).

[TEMPLATE PAPER PROPOSAL](#)

MAIN FINDINGS: SPECIES RICHNESS

- No directional change in species richness



MAIN FINDINGS: SPECIES RICHNESS

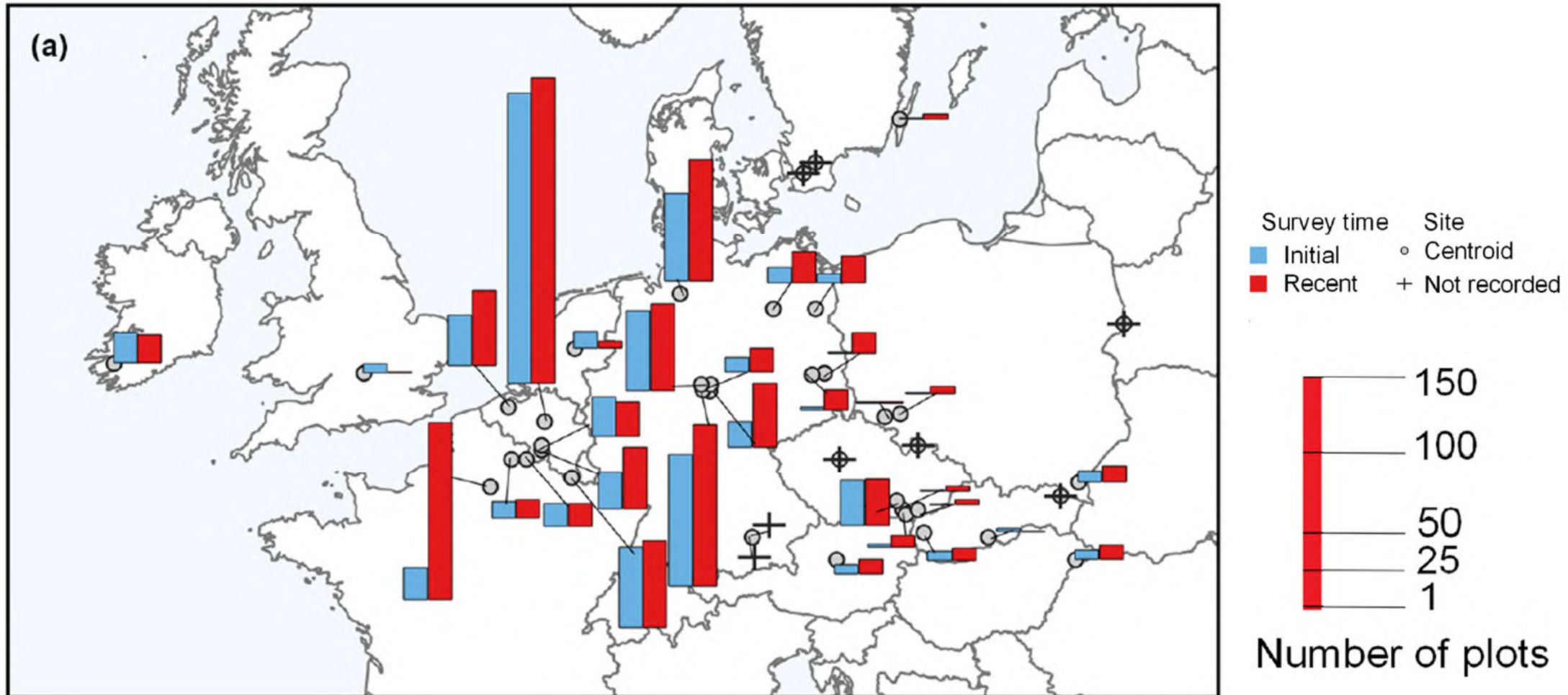
- Follow-up study with more regions (low N-dep.)

	Estimate	SE	t-value	p-value
Species richness (overall p-value <0.001, $\tau^2 = 0.04$, $r^2 = 0.488$)				
Intercept [decreasing game density]	0.278	0.09	3.02	0.006
Game density	-0.217	0.05	-4.43	0.000
Changes in game density [stable]	-0.281	0.12	-2.33	0.029
Changes in game density [increase]	-0.316	0.11	-2.75	0.012
Accumulated N-deposition at baseline survey	-0.157	0.04	-3.86	0.001
Changes in mean annual temperature	-0.074	0.04	-1.83	0.081
Shannon diversity (overall p-value = 0.001, $\tau^2 = 0.09$, $r^2 = 0.436$)				
Intercept [decreasing game density]	0.331	0.13	2.49	0.020
Game density	-0.302	0.07	-4.36	0.000
Changes in game density [stable]	-0.372	0.17	-2.15	0.042
Changes in game density [increase]	-0.373	0.16	-2.29	0.031
Accumulated N-deposition at baseline survey	-0.191	0.06	-3.28	0.003
Evenness (overall p-value = 0.048, $\tau^2 = 0.04$, $r^2 = 0.080$)				
Intercept	-0.004	0.03	-0.12	0.904
Accumulated N-deposition at baseline survey	-0.070	0.03	-2.05	0.048

Shifting baselines (larger changes in low N dep. regions)

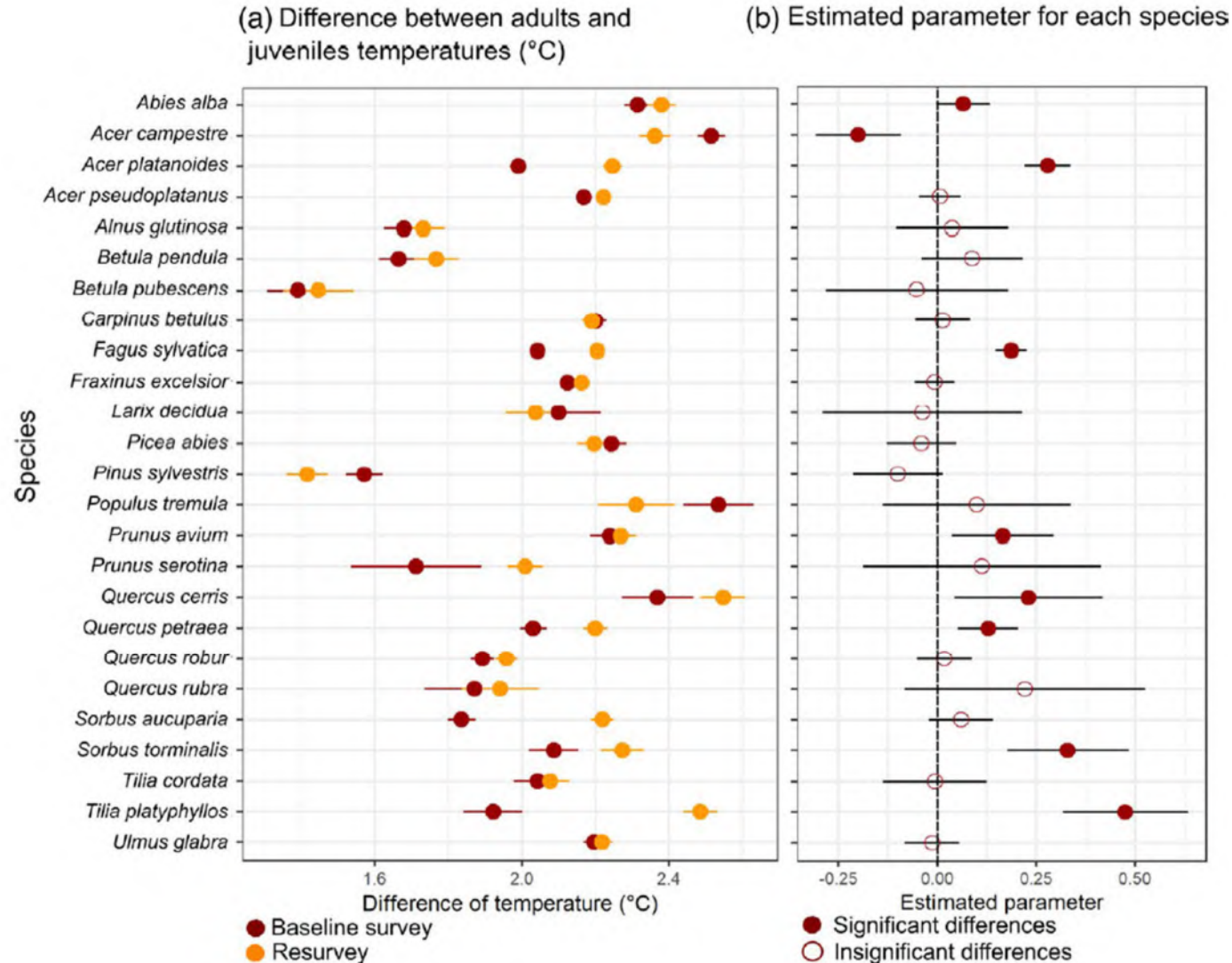
MAIN FINDINGS: SPECIFIC SPECIES GROUPS

– Lianification



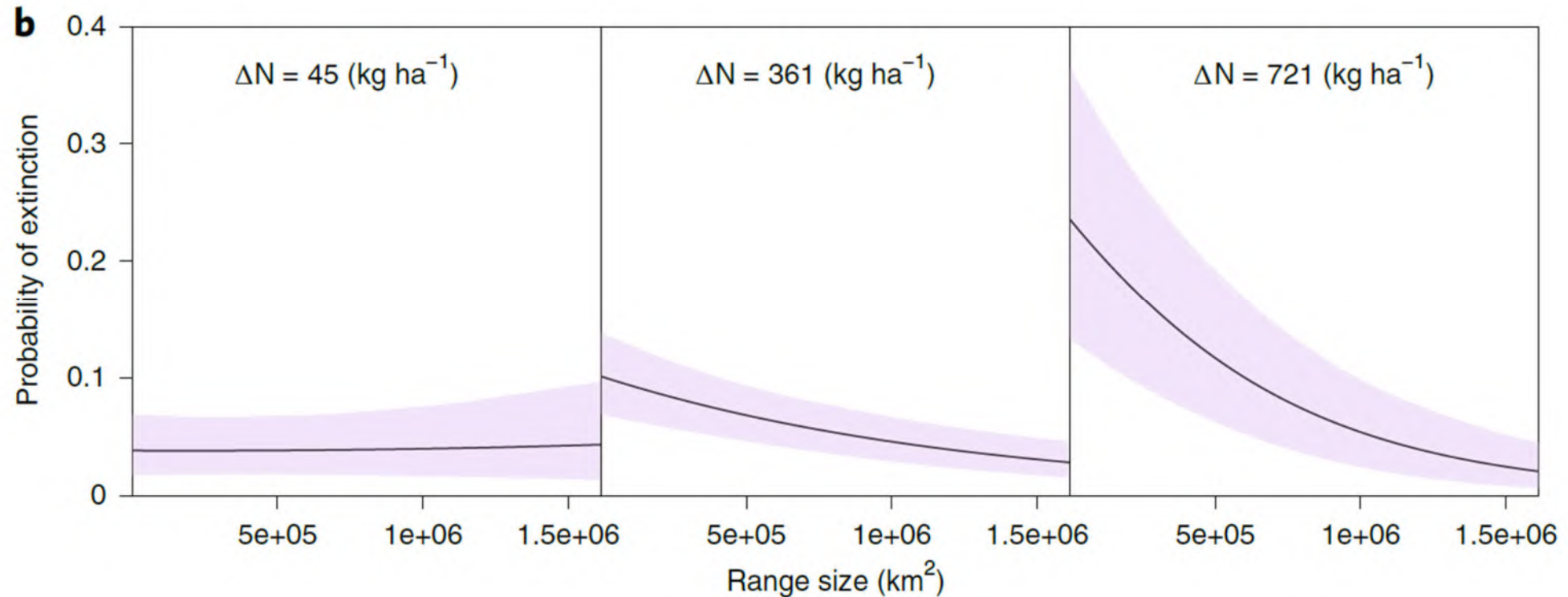
MAIN FINDINGS: SPECIFIC SPECIES GROUPS

– Temperatures juveniles vs adults in tree layer decouple



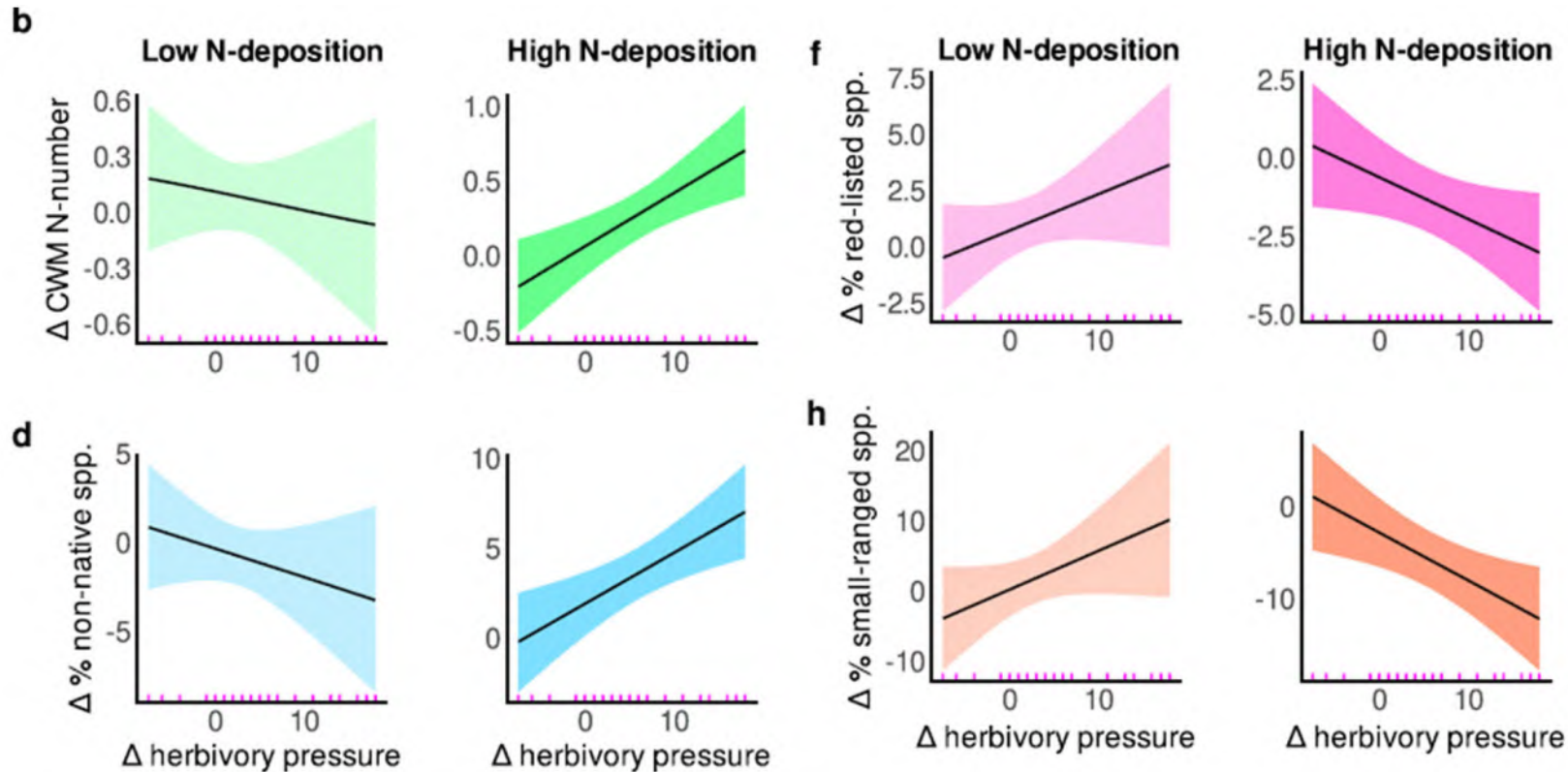
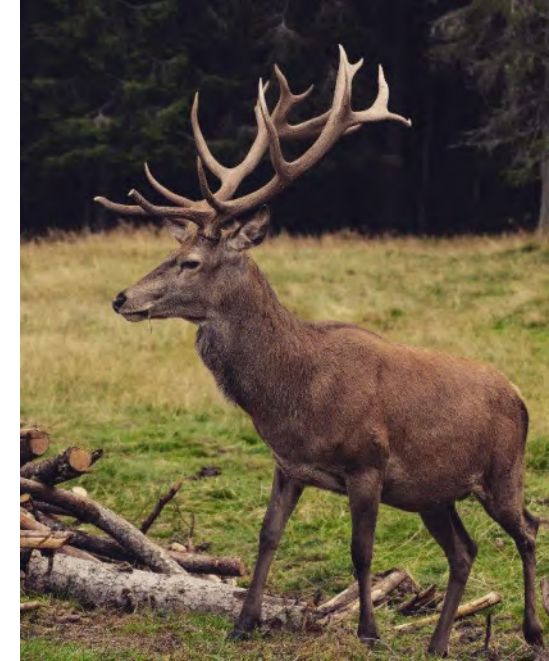
MAIN FINDINGS: COMPOSITION

- N. dep: More large-ranged species with high nitrogen demand



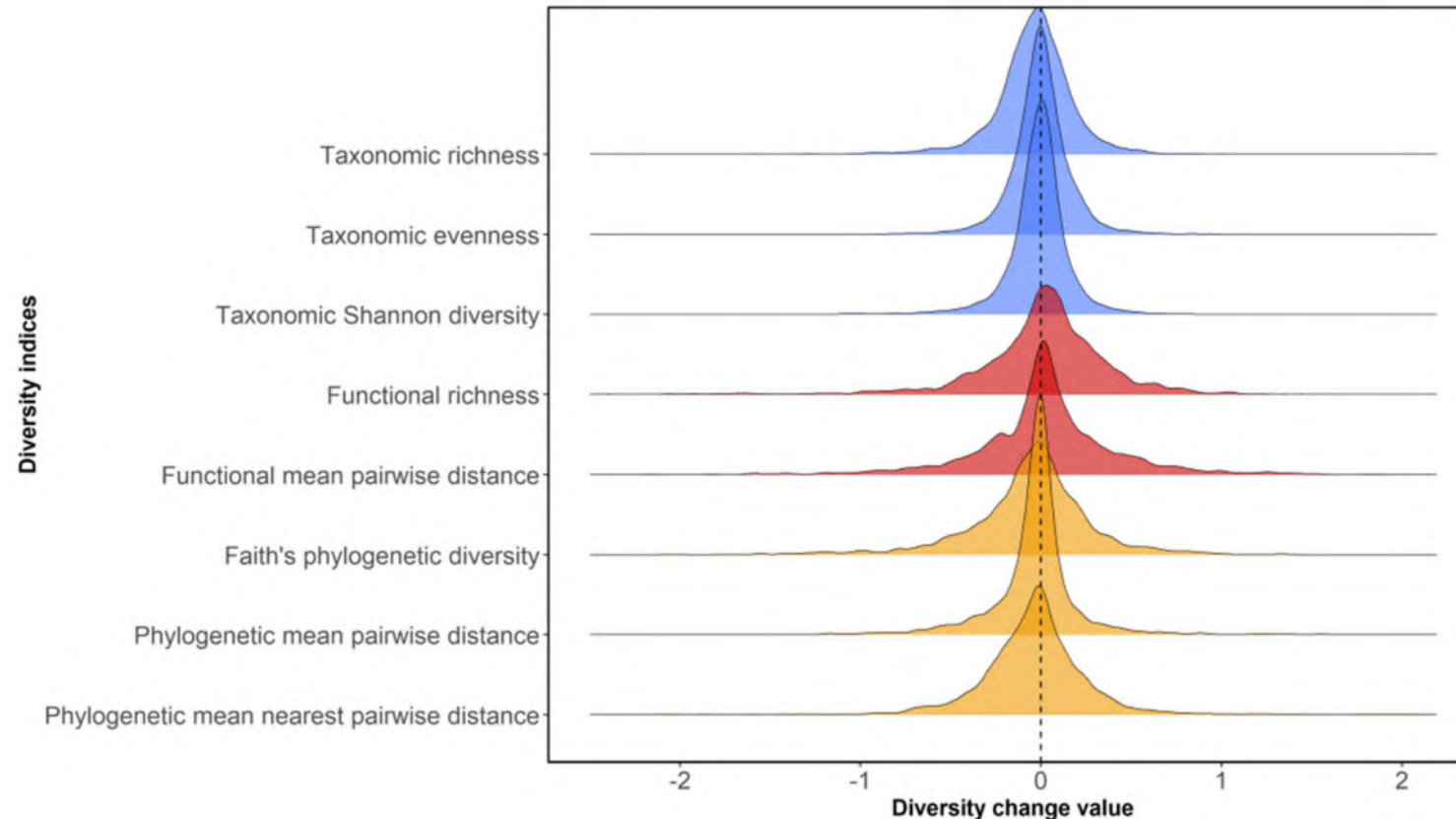
MAIN FINDINGS: COMPOSITION

- More herbivory in high N dep. regions: species loss



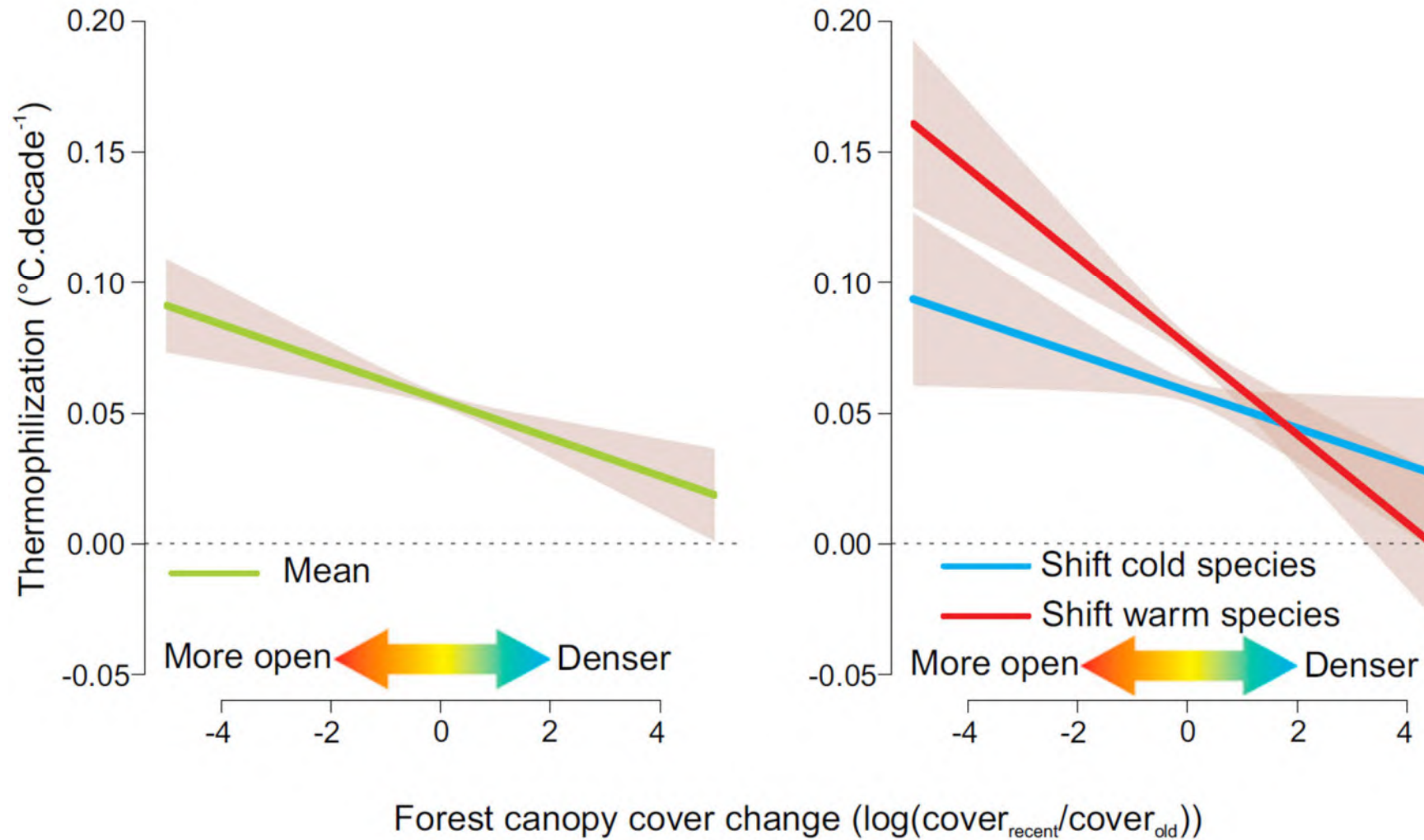
MAIN FINDINGS: COMPOSITION

- Functional & phylogenetic diversity change also centred on zero



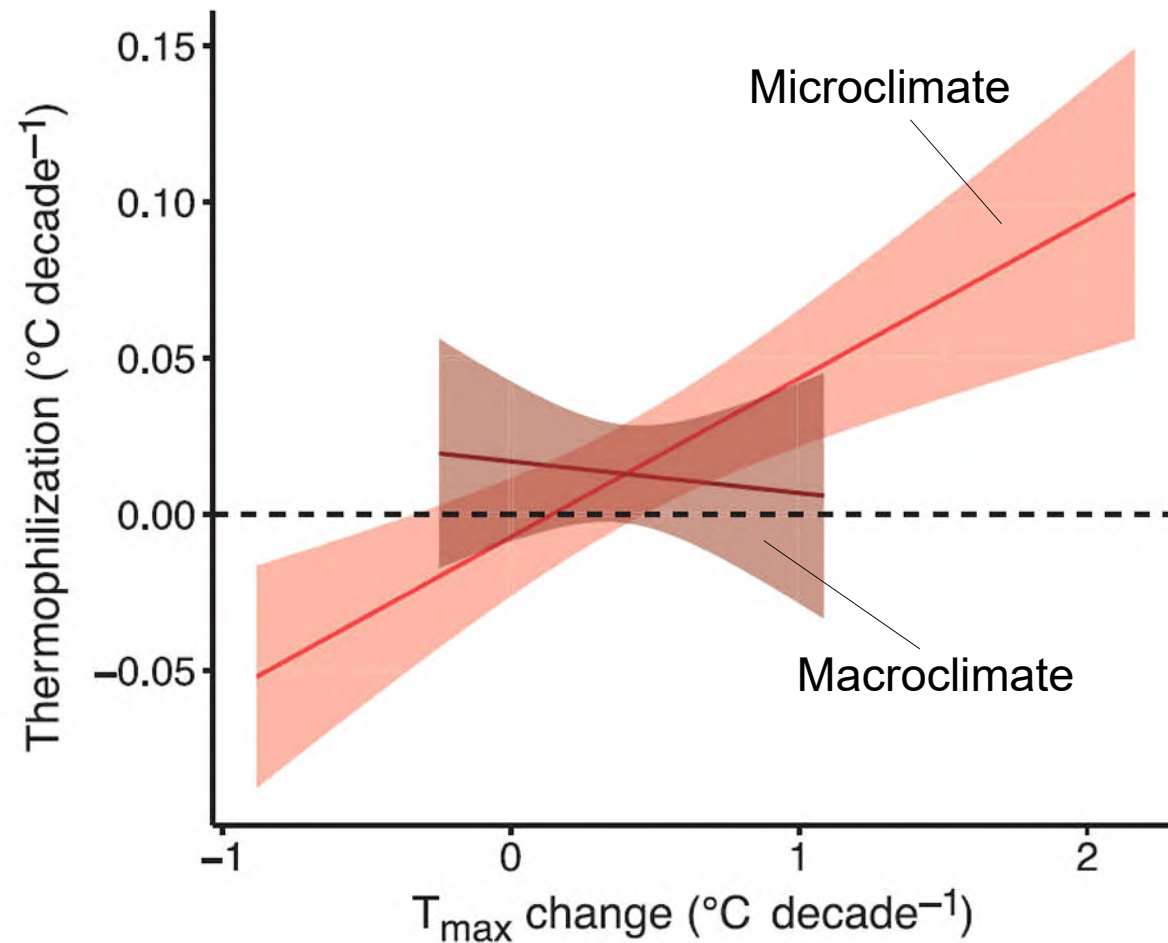
MAIN FINDINGS: THERMOPHILIZATION

- More thermophilization in forests that became more open over time



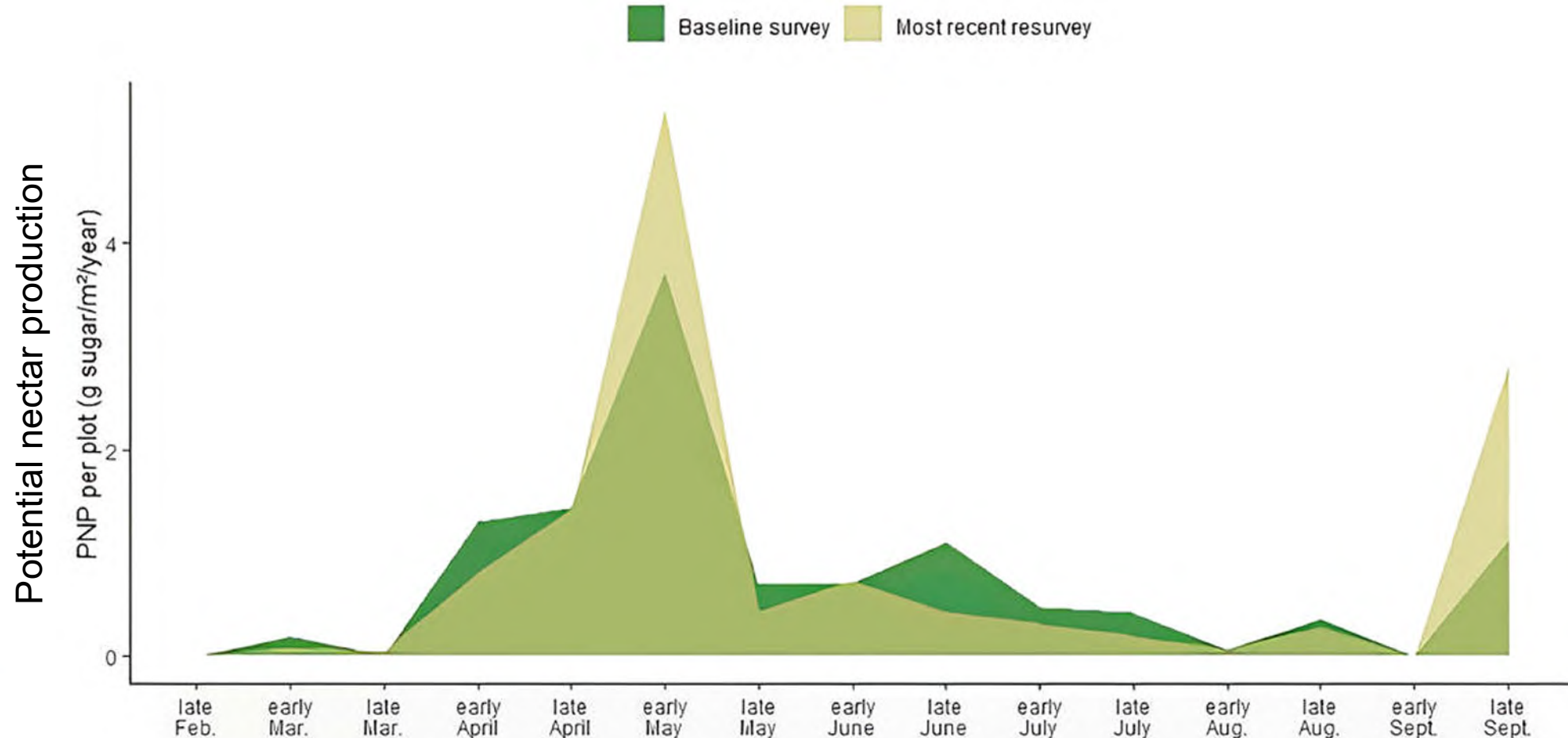
MAIN FINDINGS: THERMOPHILIZATION

- ...due to microclimate buffering



MAIN FINDINGS: POLLINATORS

- Potential nectar production declined by 24%



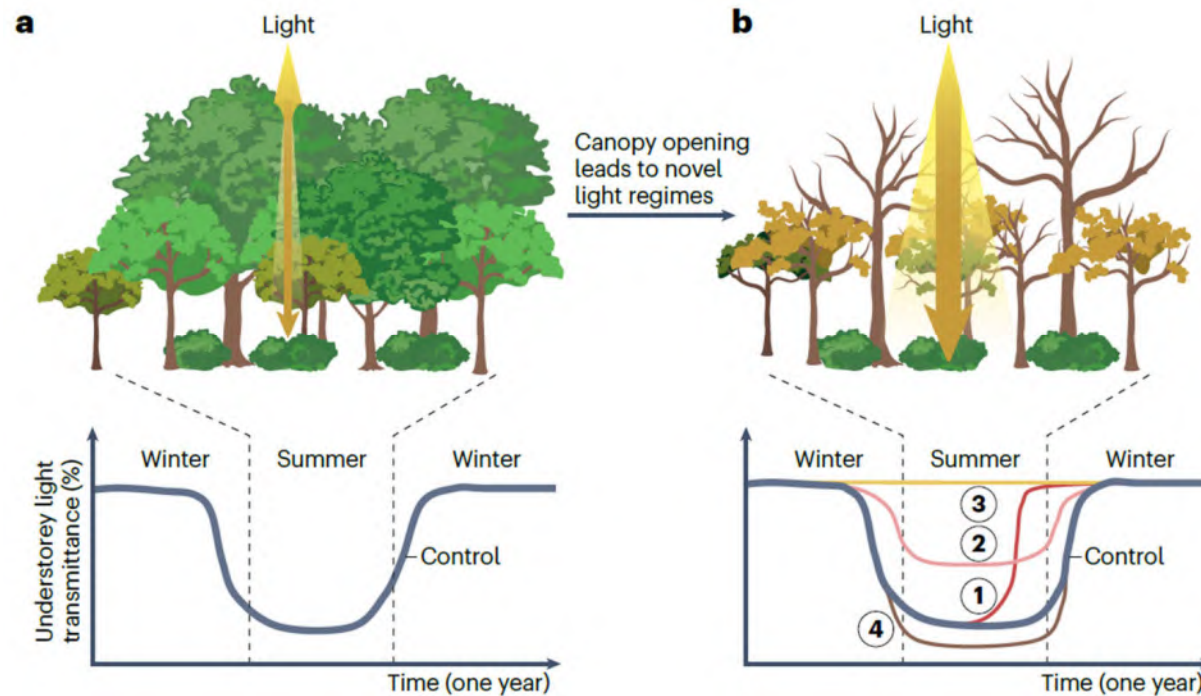
POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR POLLINATORS

- + Canopy opening (light)
- + Litter quality
- +/- more flowering?
- Potential nectar production
- Phylogenetic diversity



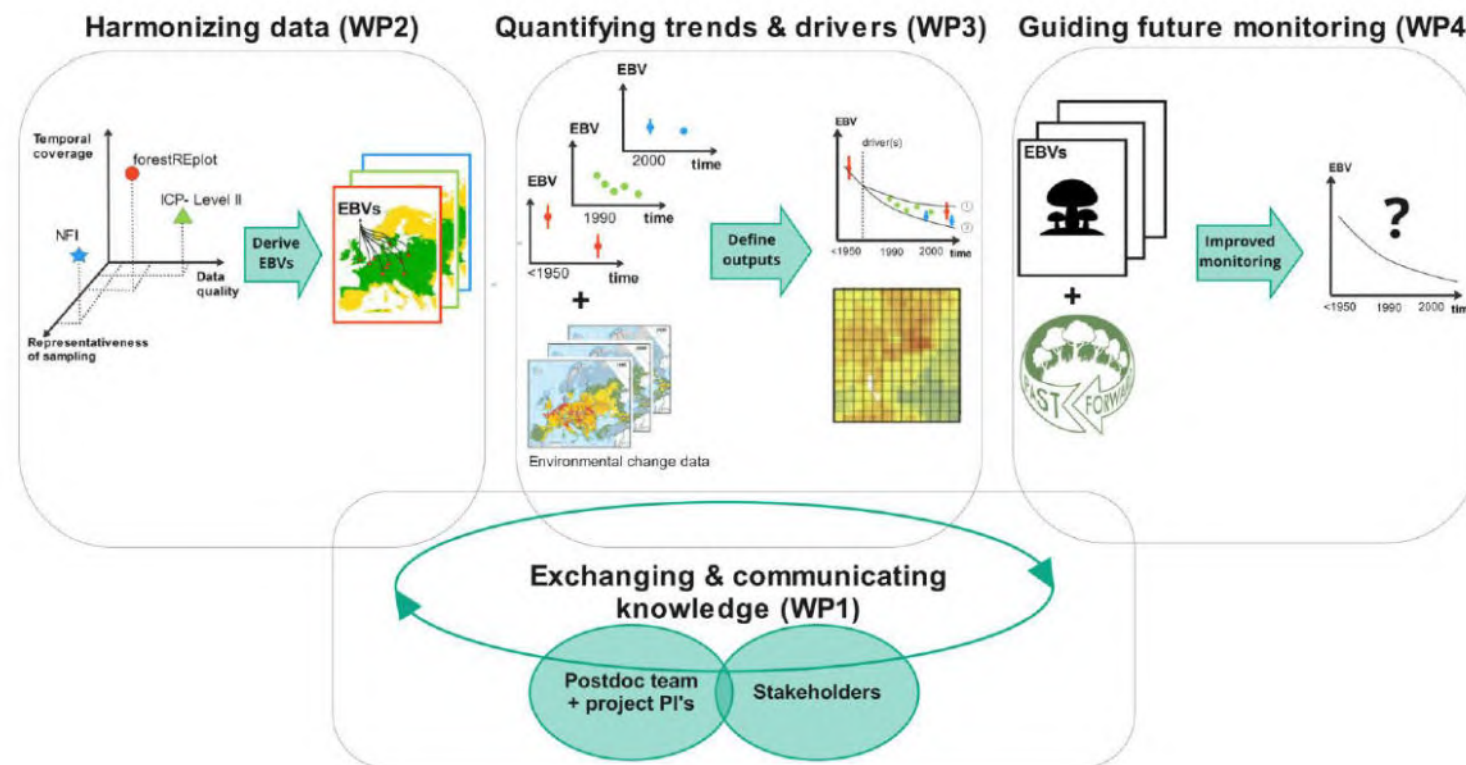
THE WAY FORWARD

- Fill regional gaps
- Forest disturbances & novel light regimes



THE WAY FORWARD

- Fill regional gaps
- Forest disturbances & novel light regimes
- Inform policy → essential biodiversity variables



THANK YOU!

Kris Verheyen; Lander Baeten; Martin Hermy; Hans Van Calster; Jörg Brunet; Ove Eriksson; Monika Wulf; Radim Hédli; Keith Kirby; Thomas Becker; Petr Petrik; Gian-Reto Walther; Guillaume Decocq; Patrick Hommel; George Peterken; Markus Bernhardt-Römermann; Miles Newman; Fraser Mitchell; Wolfgang Schmidt; Thomas Dirnböck; Tibor Standovár; Thilo Heinken; Frantisek Malis; Martin Kopecký; Ondřej Vild; Markéta Chudomelová; Bogdan Jaroszewicz; Jonathan Lenoir; Balázs Teleki; Fride Høistad Schei; Tomasz Durak; Kamila Reczyńska; Krzysztof Świerkosz; Tobias Naaf; Martin Diekmann; dr. Thomas A. Nagel; Déborah Closset-Kopp; Remigiusz Pielech; Peter Horchler; Anna Orczewska; Jan Šebesta; Kamila Reczyńska; Krzysztof Świerkosz; Antoine Becker-Scarpitta; Koenraad Van Meerbeek; Michael Jenkins; Frank Gilliam; Donald M. Waller; Kerry Woods; Mark Vellend; Daijiang Li; Donald Waller

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