

Towards adaptative decision-making tools in forest management: integrating control on regeneration in ForCEEPS.

Alice ROY

supervised by

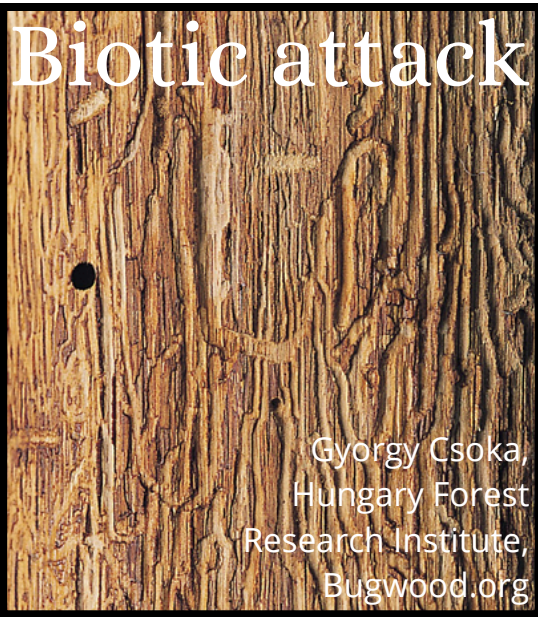
Marion Jourdan

Jean-Denis Mathias

Jean-Baptiste Pichancourt

Meriem Fournier

Context: Climate Change



European oak bark beetle
Scolytus intricatus

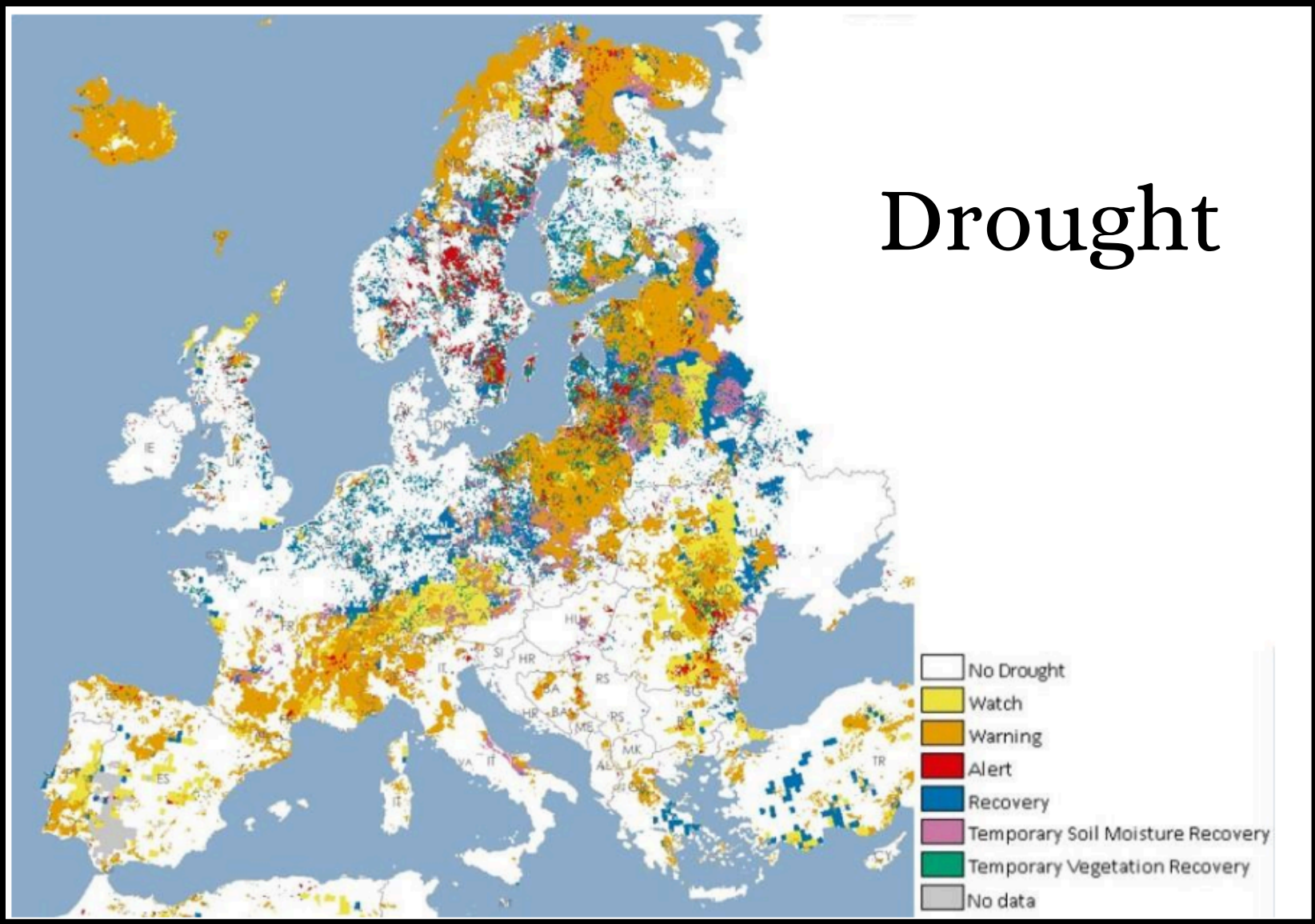


Figure 1: The Combined Drought Indicator (CDI), based on a combination of indicators of precipitation, soil moisture, and vegetation conditions, for mid-August 2023.

Heat

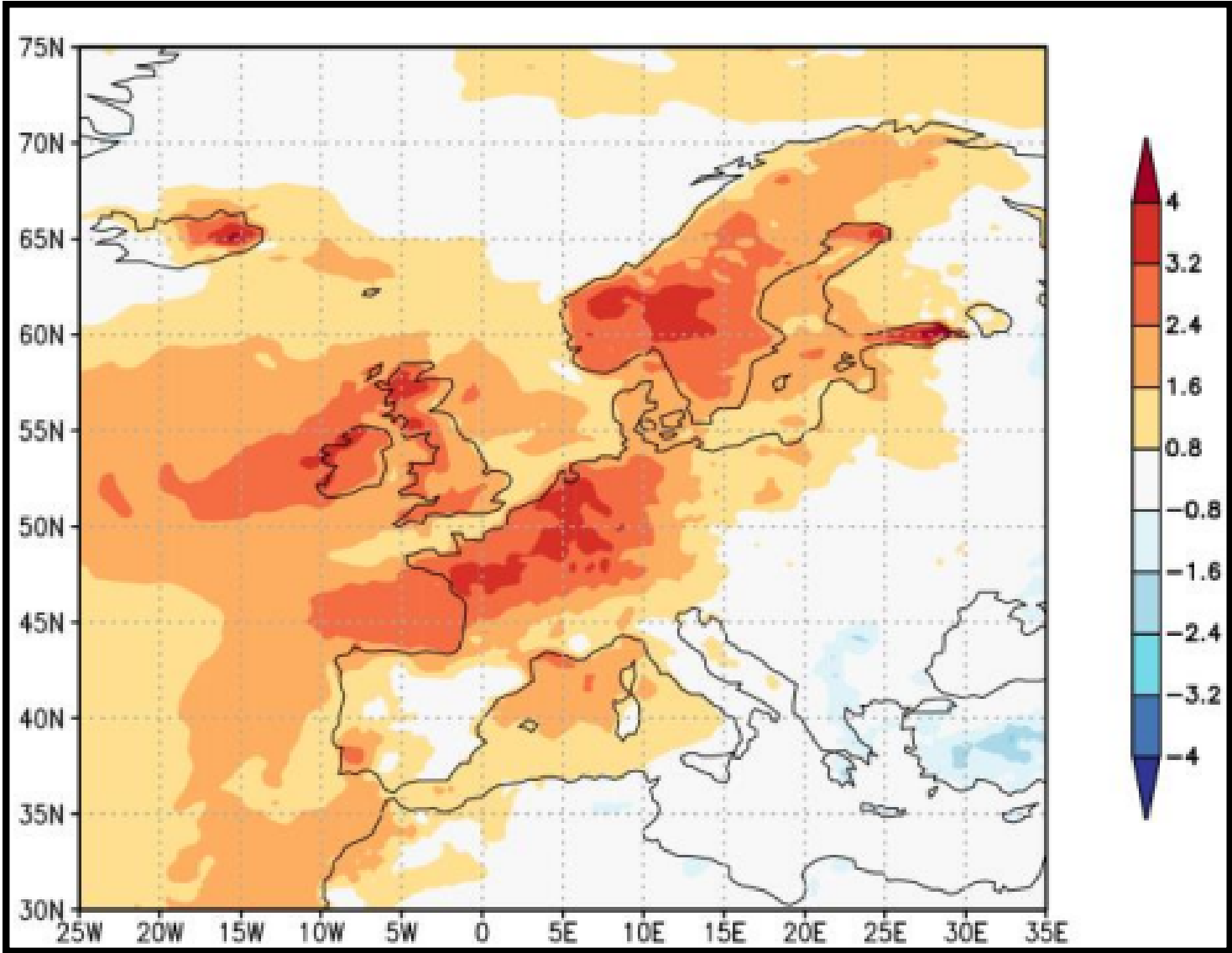


Figure 2: Average temperature anomaly (ERA5, baseline 1991-2020) computed for June 2023 Source: The KNMI Climate Explorer

Context: Climate Change

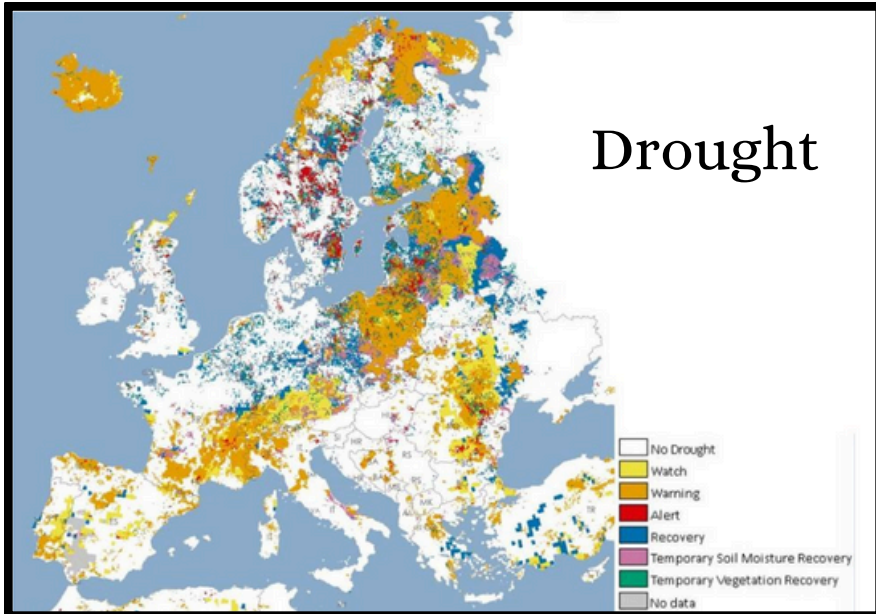
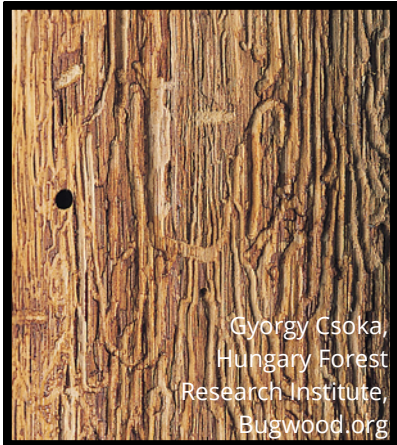


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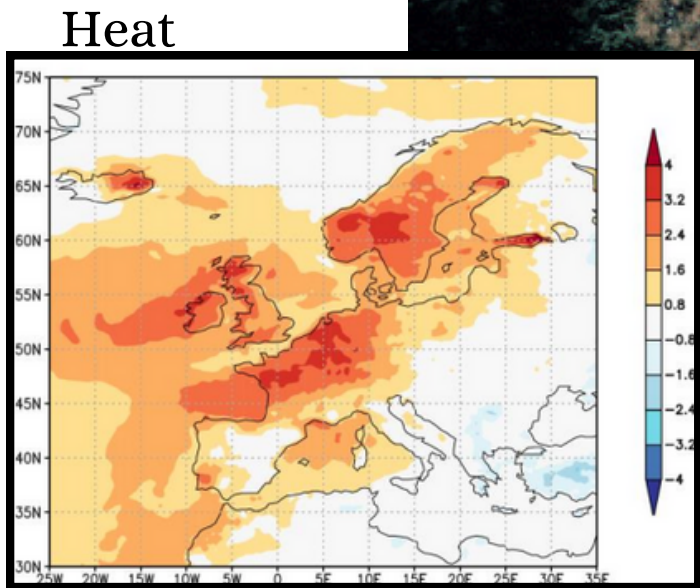
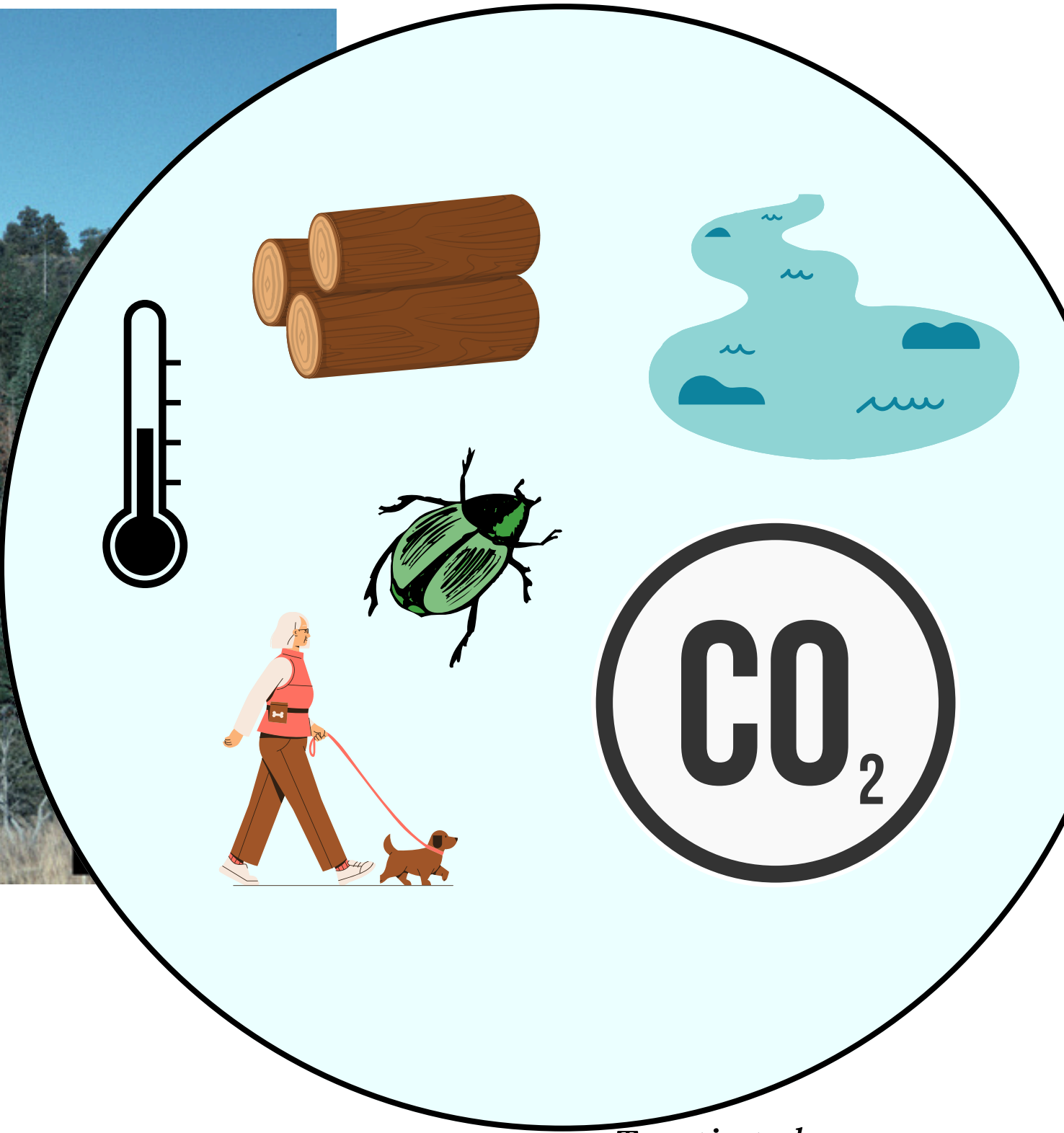


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Donald Owen, California Department of
Forestry and Fire Protection,
Bugwood.org



Forest's Ecosystem services



Context:
Climate Change

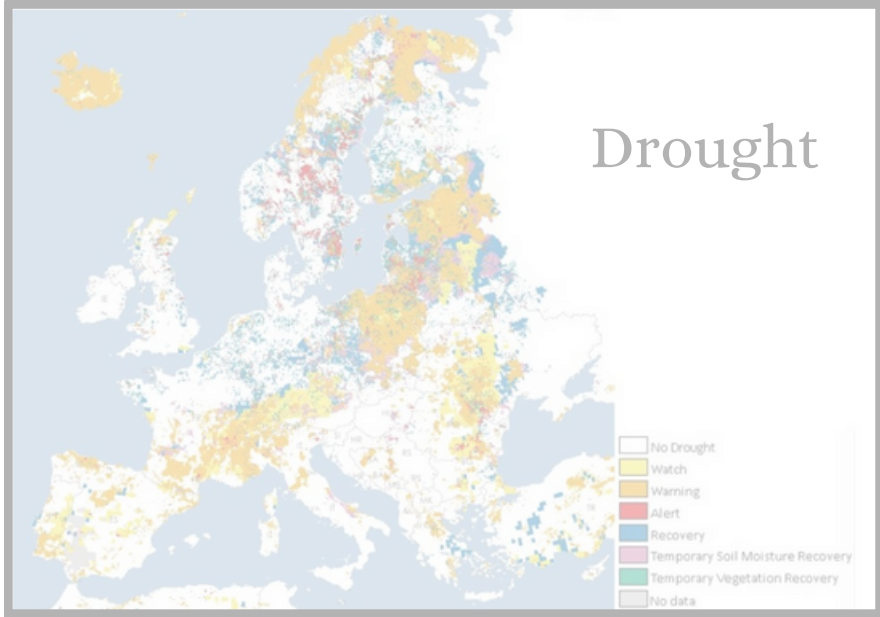


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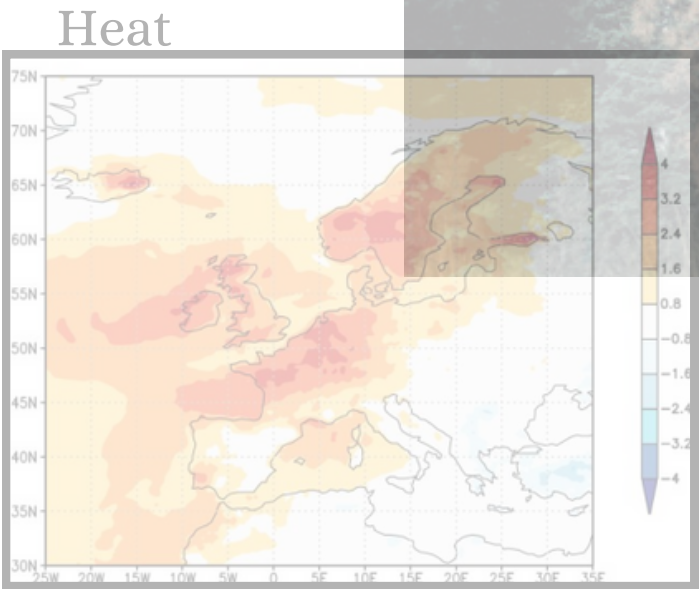
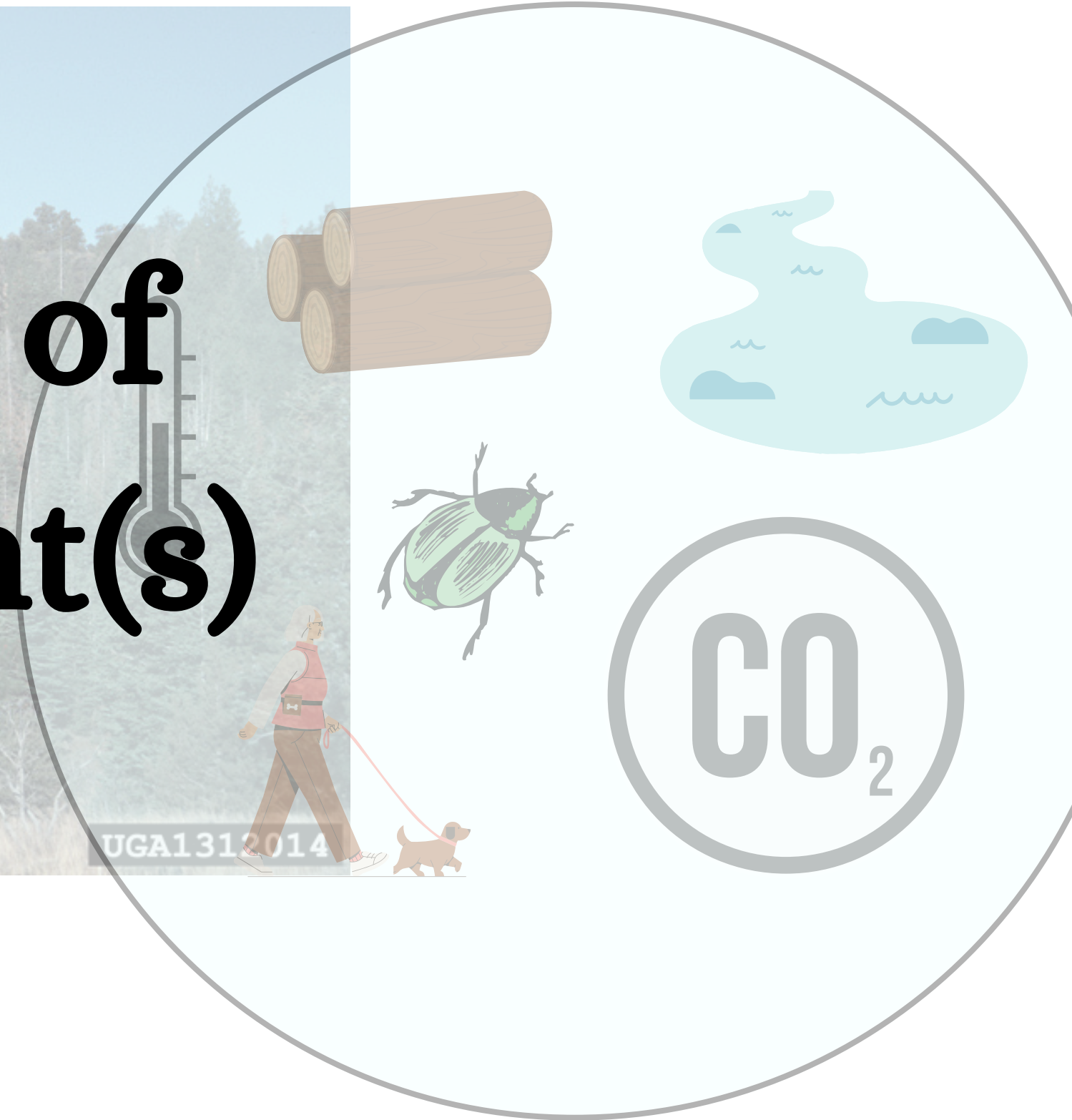


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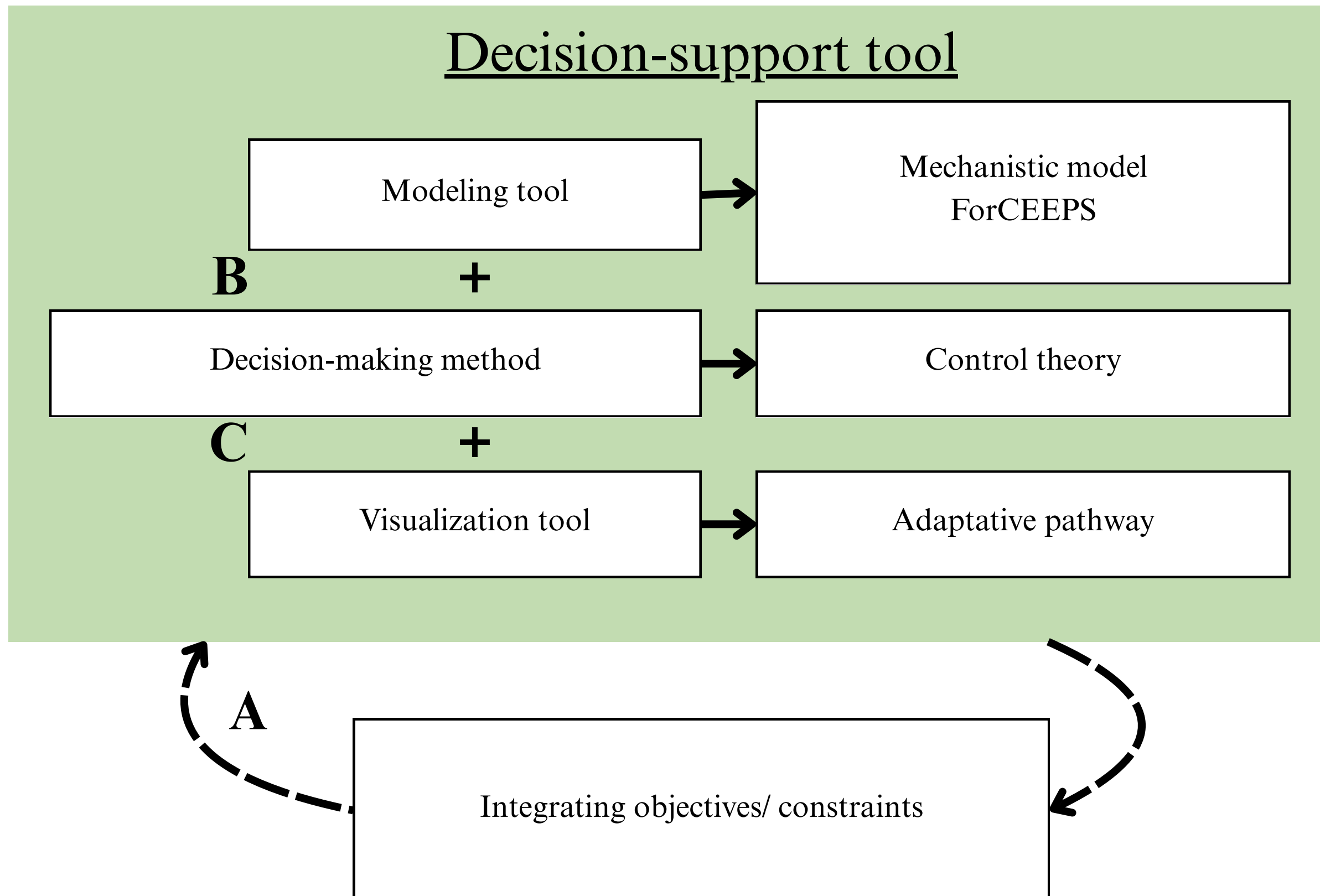
Forest's
Ecosystem services

What kind of
management(s)
?

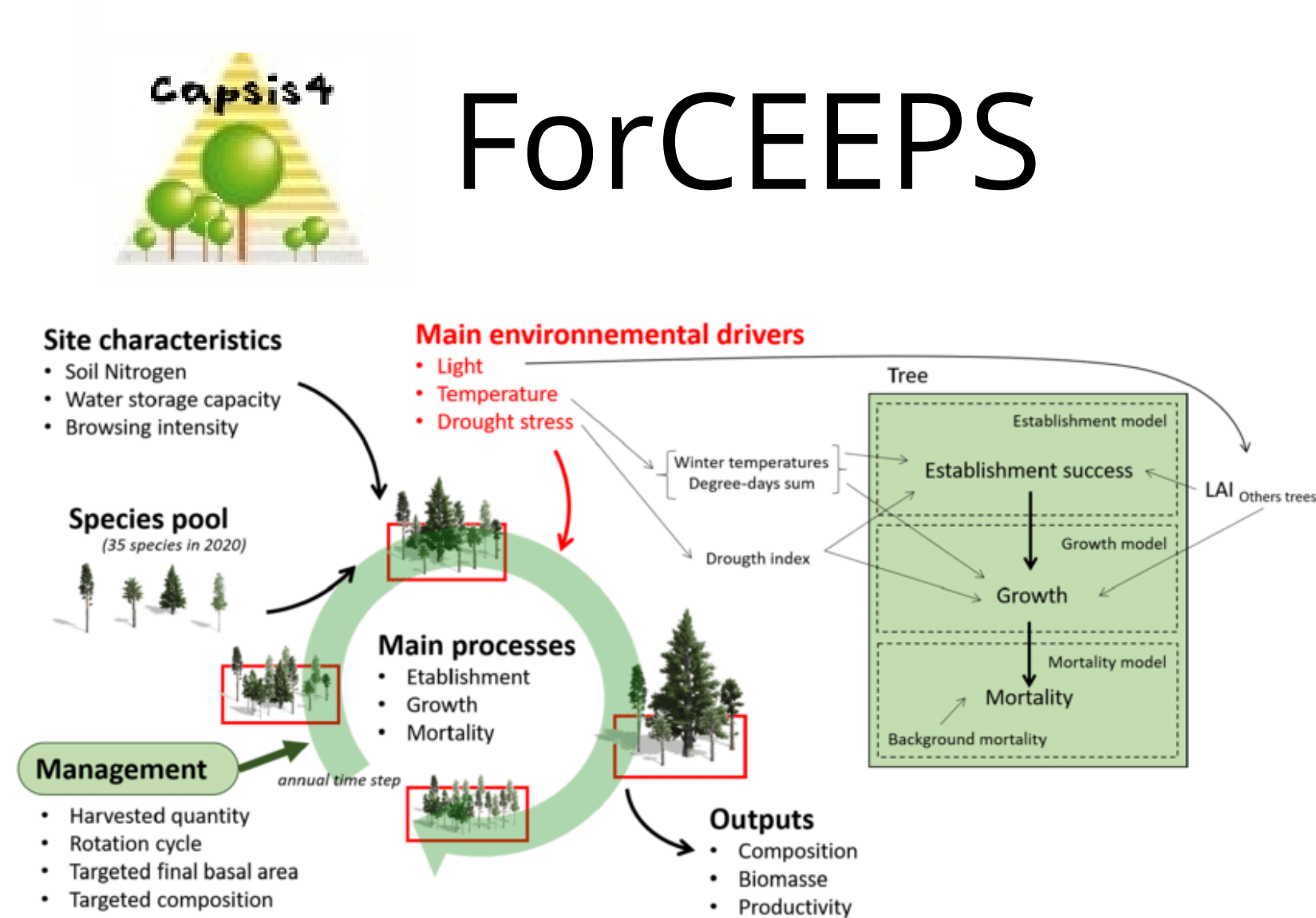


From regeneration to thinning, what sequences of silvicultural choices should be made to meet the needs of multi-objective managements?

Coupling **mechanistic models** with **control theory** in the context of adaptive decision-making in forest management.

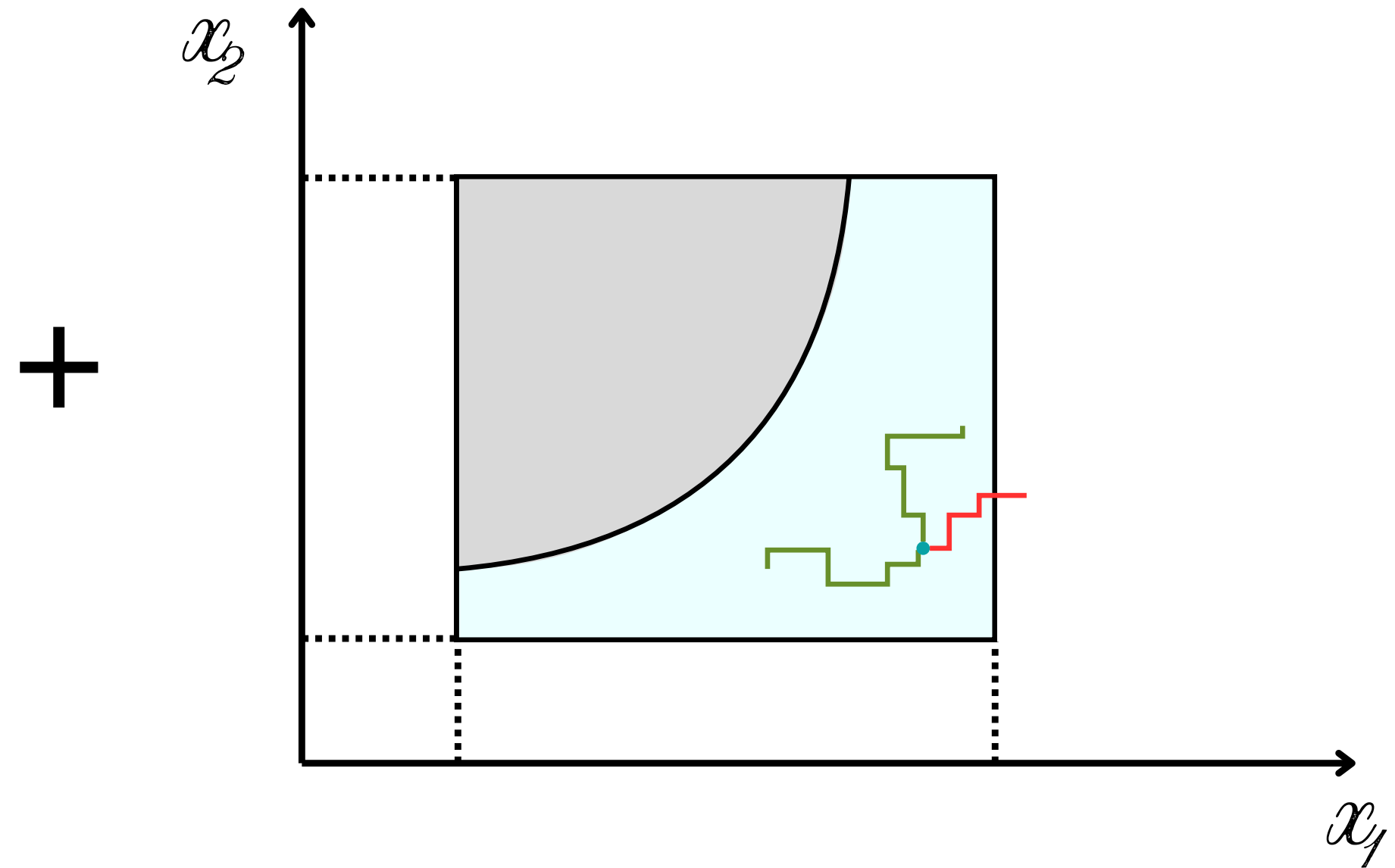


Coupling **mechanistic models** with **control theory** in the context of adaptive decision-making in forest management.



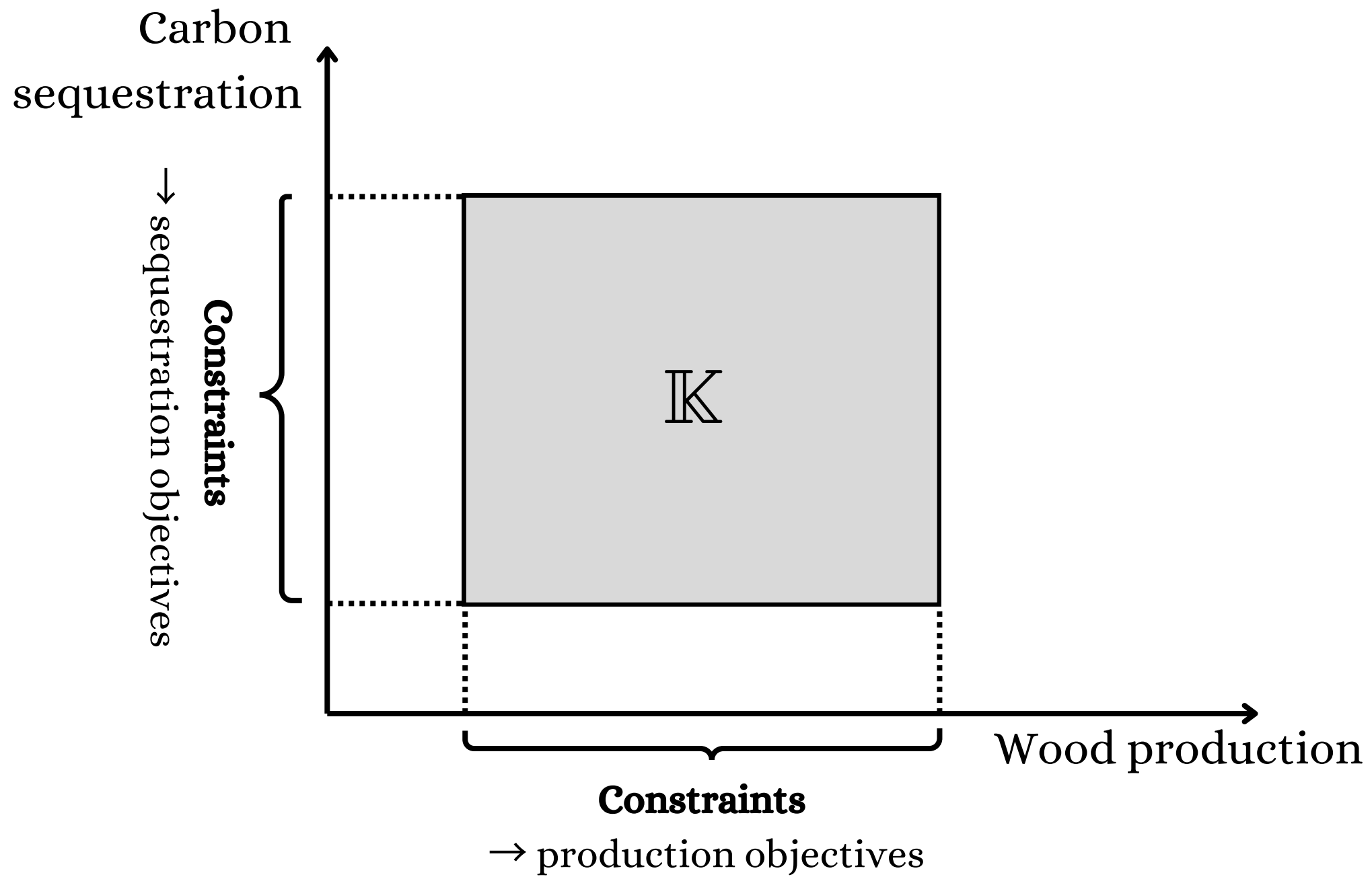
Simplified diagram of the ForCEEPS forest dynamics model. The cycle represented by the green arrow shows the forest dynamics that can be observed at patch level: recruitment, growth and mortality. The factors influencing these three stages are biotic (in blue) and abiotic (in red). The central diagram shows changes in stand biomass over time.

Morin *et al*, 2021 & Jourdan *et al.*, 2021

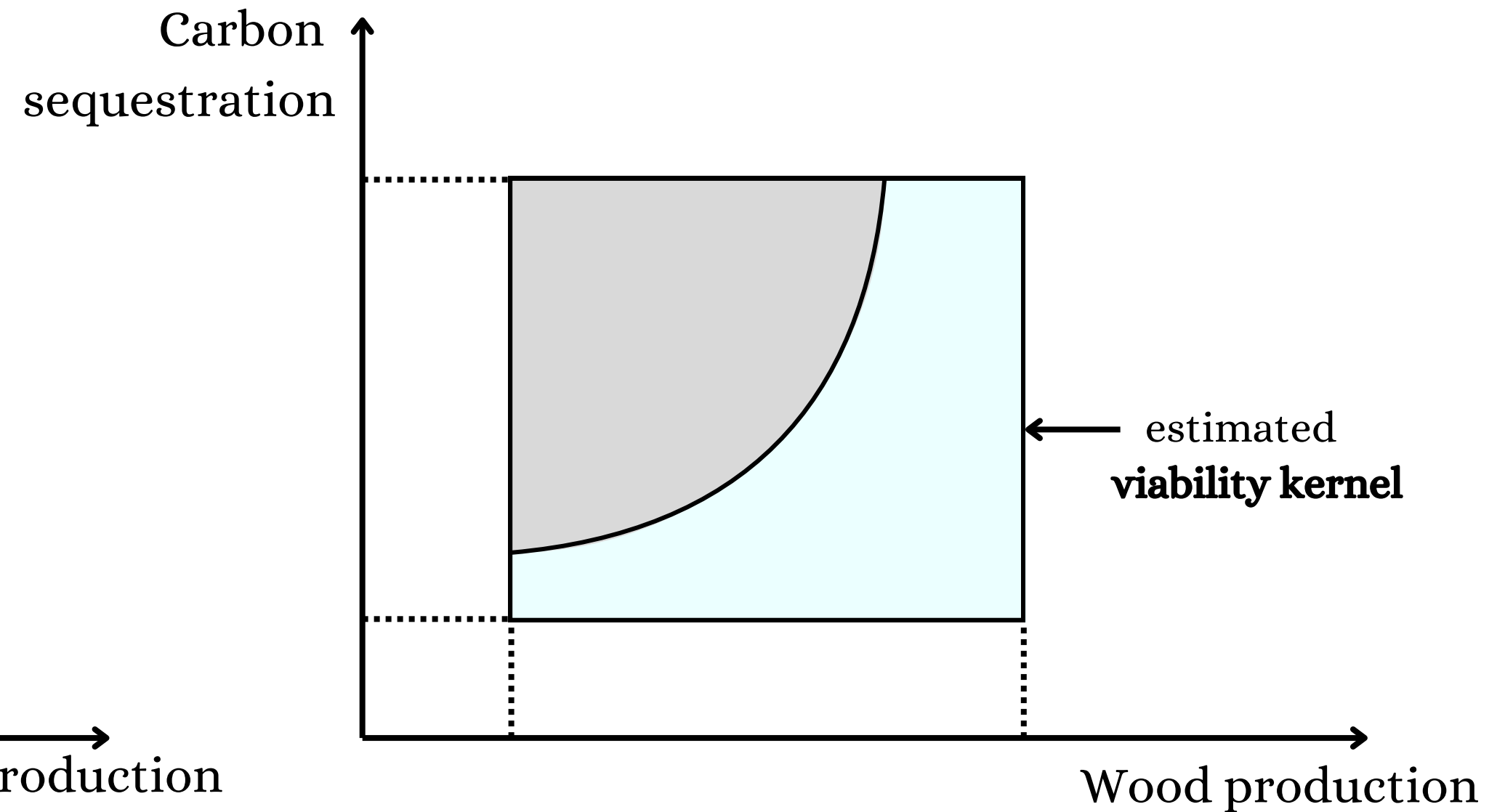
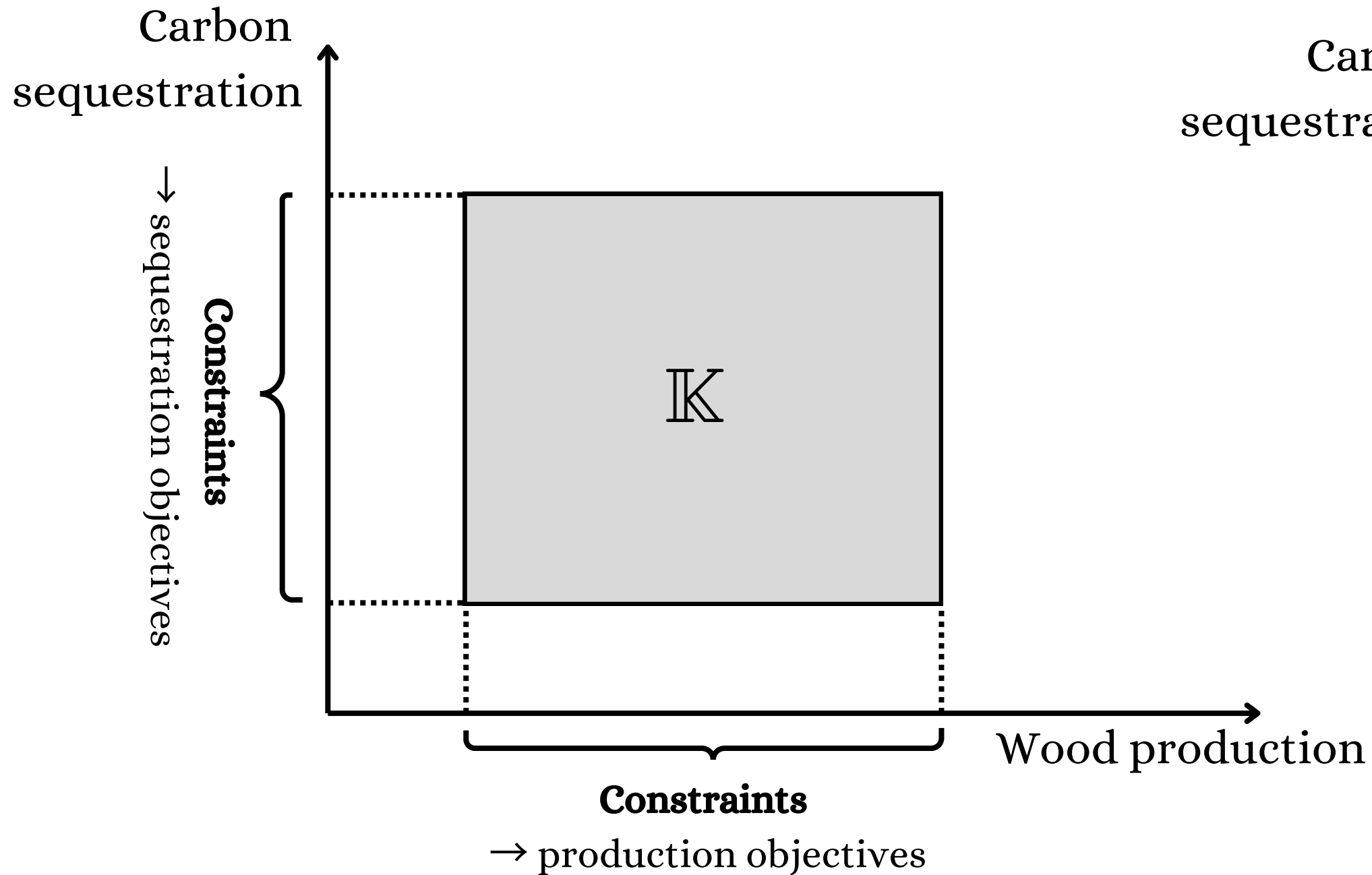


Mathias *et al*, 2015

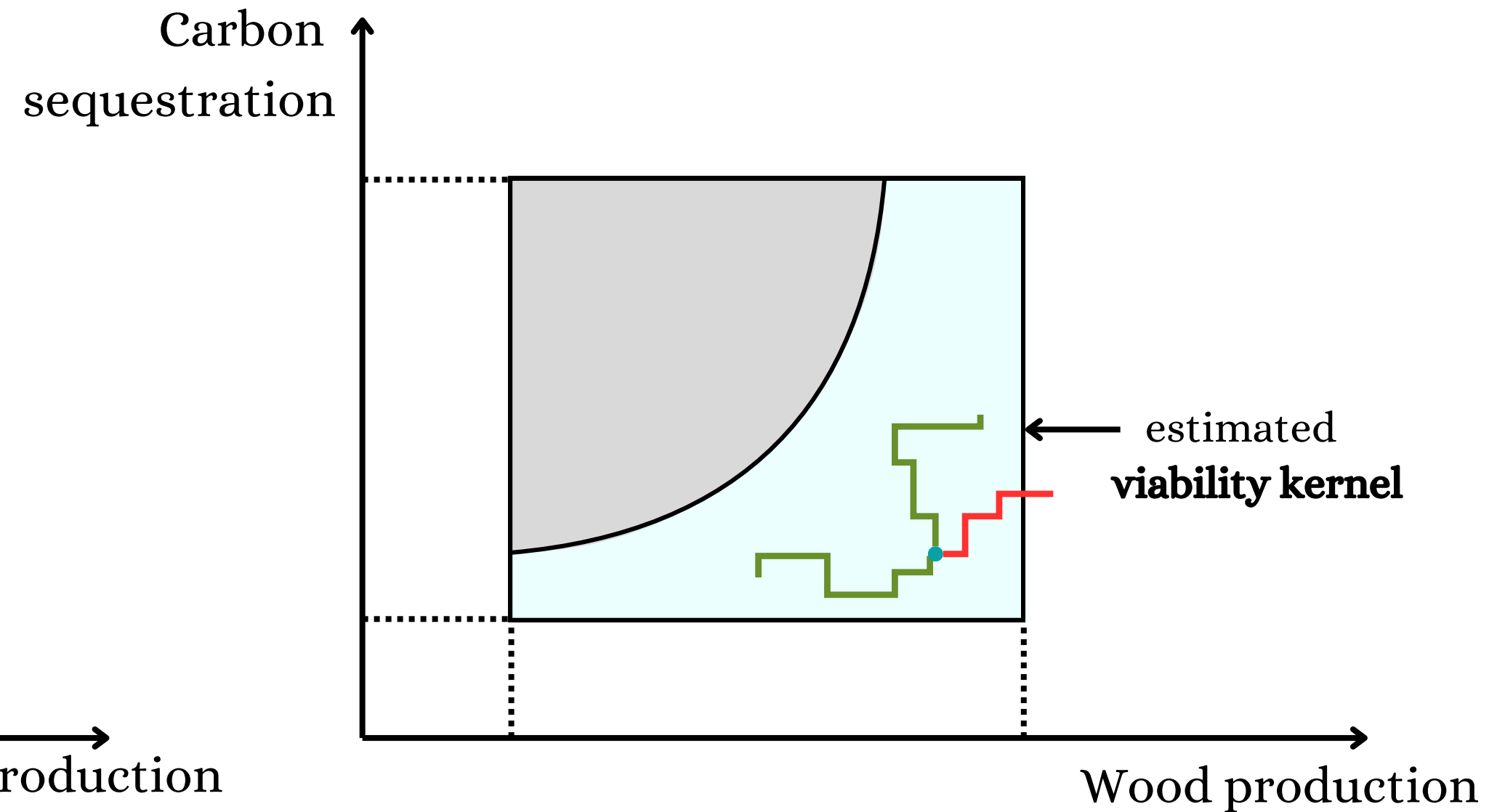
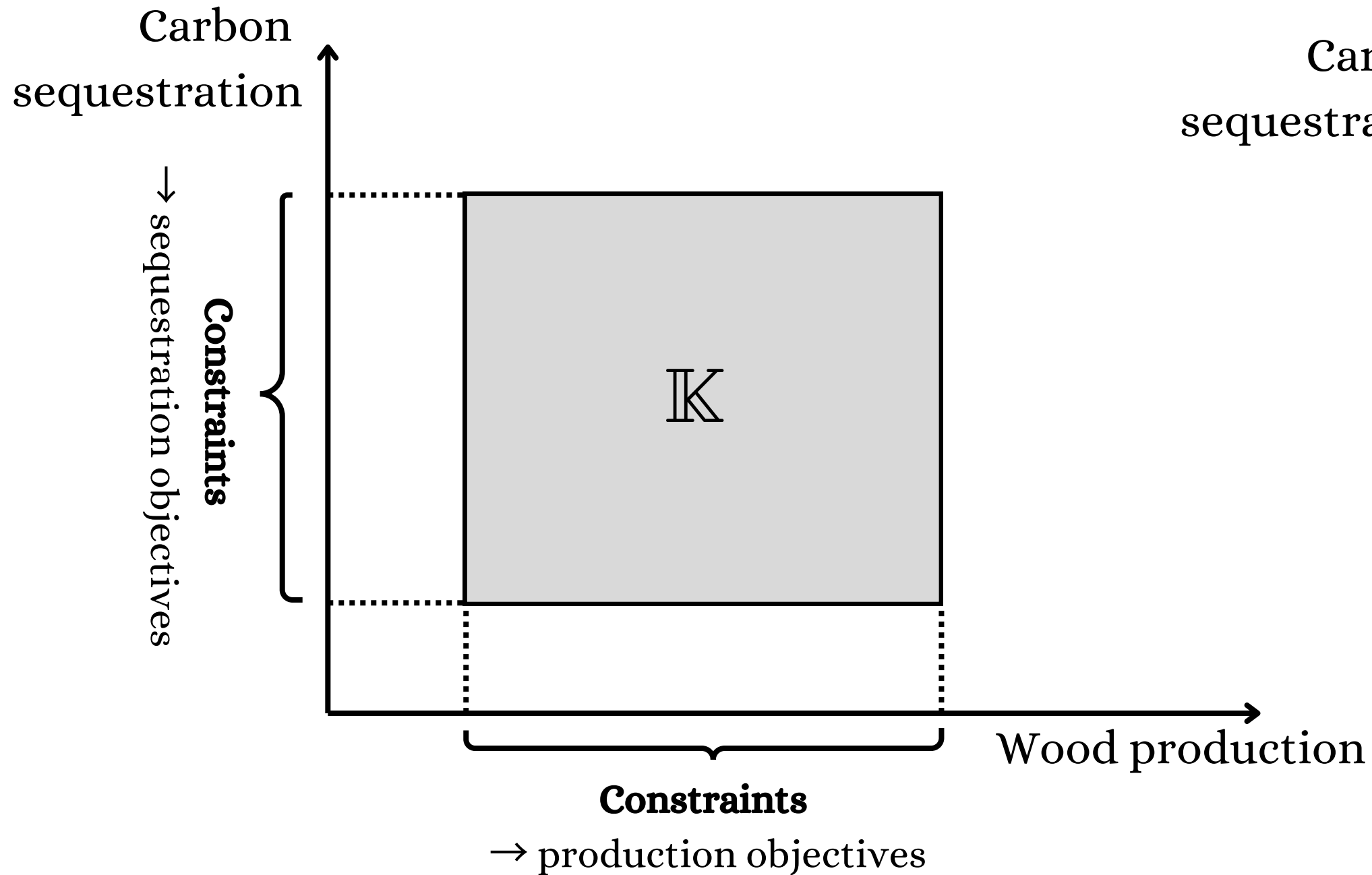
ForCEEPS + control / viability theory



ForCEEPS + control / viability theory

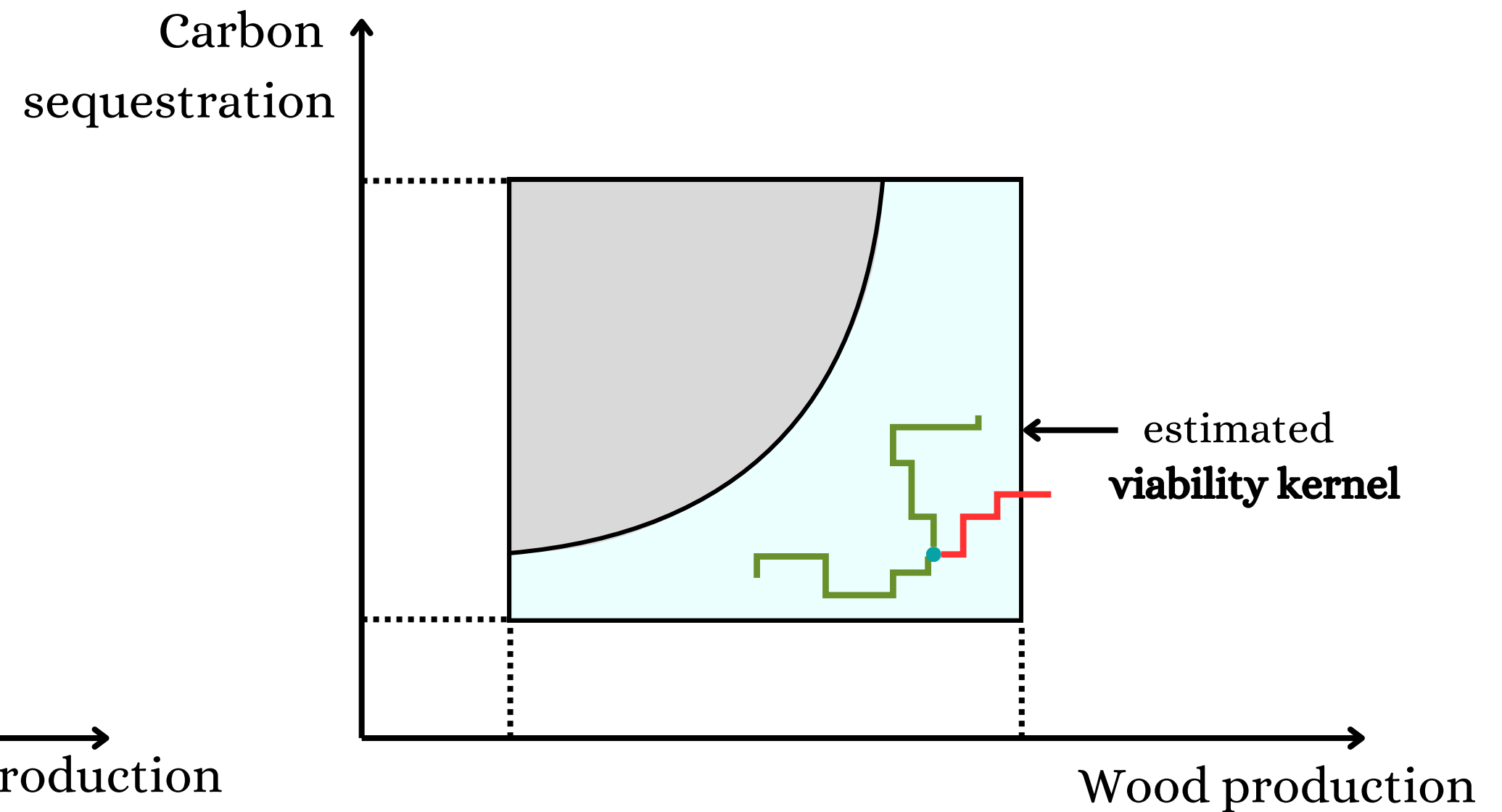
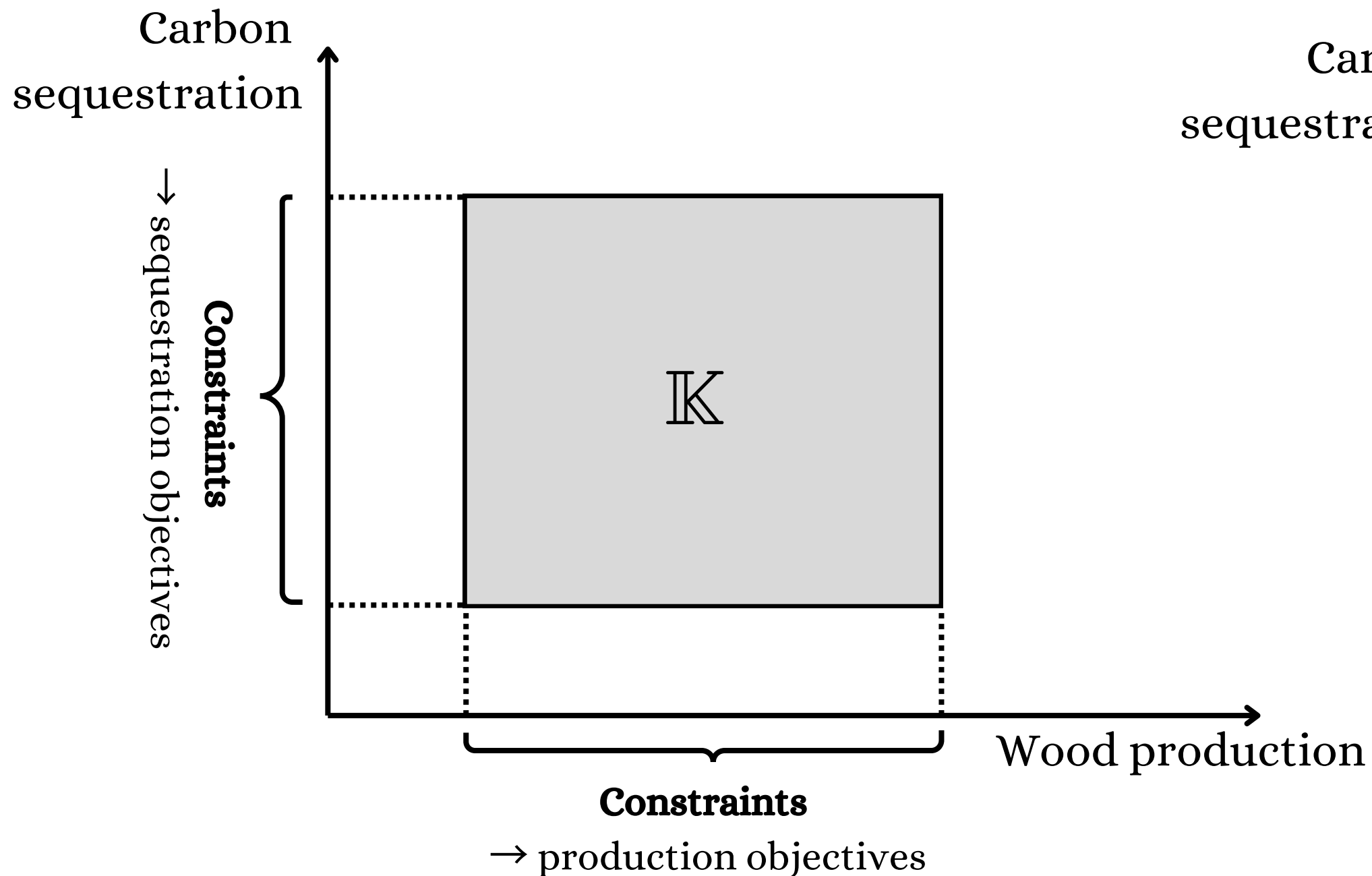


ForCEEPS + control / viability theory



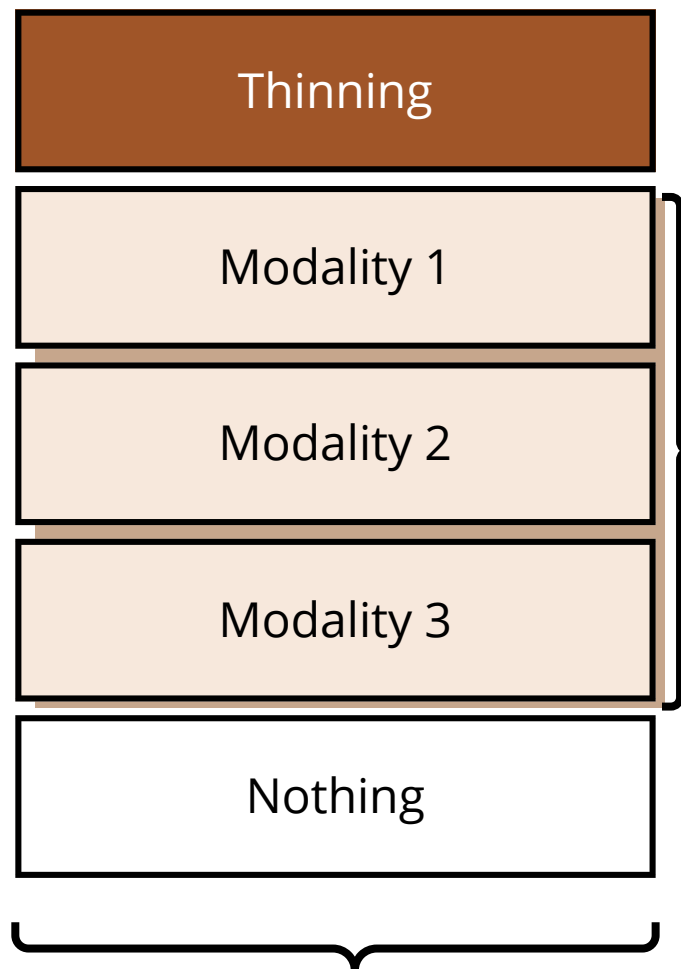
- State: dynamic
- Constraints: objectives
- Control: managements

ForCEEPS + control / viability theory



- State: dynamic
- Constraints: objectives
- **Control: managements**

Control: managements

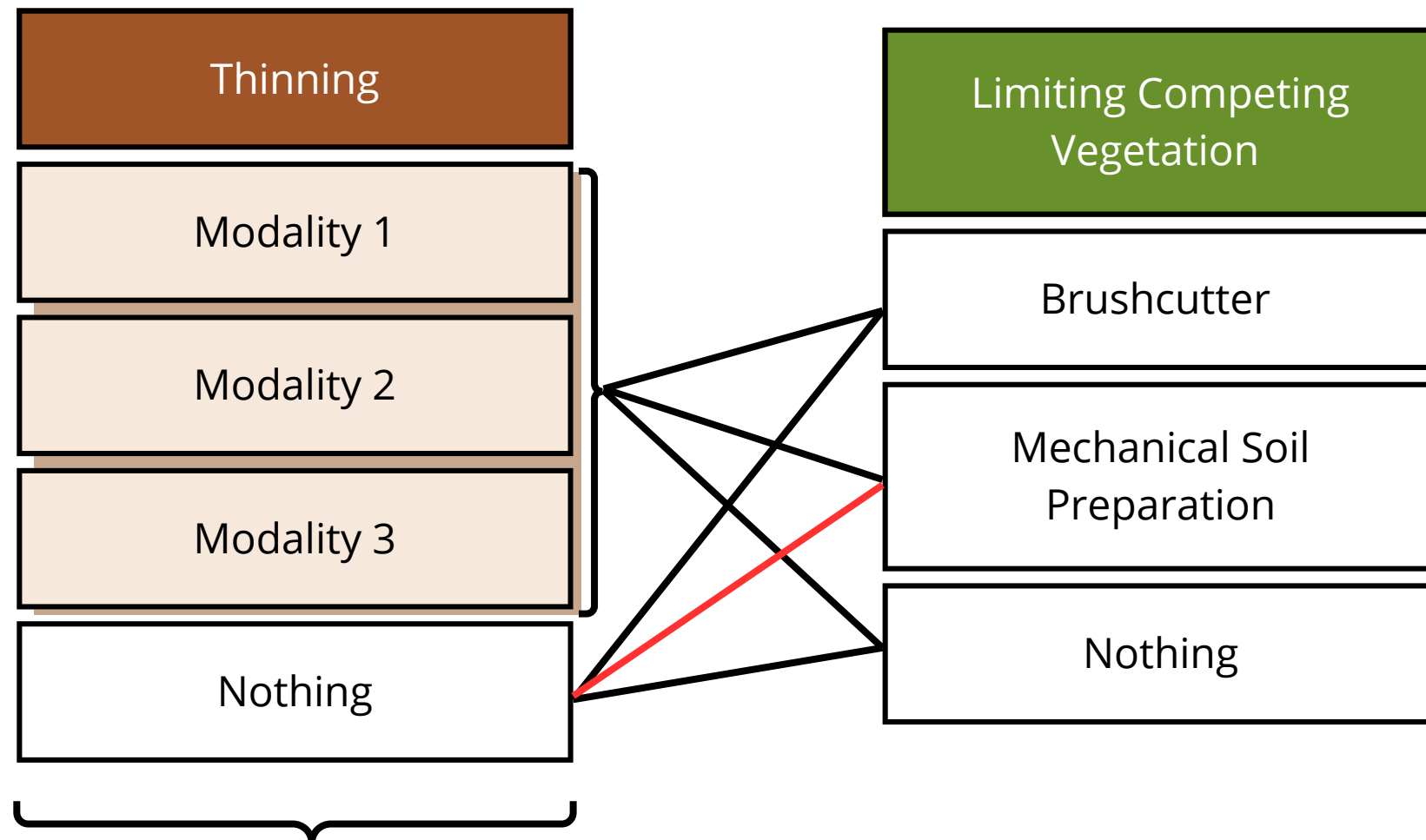


FOREM 2024: Marion Jourdan

→ When, How Much, Objective Composition, Type ?

— Impossible to combine
— Possible to combine

Control: managements

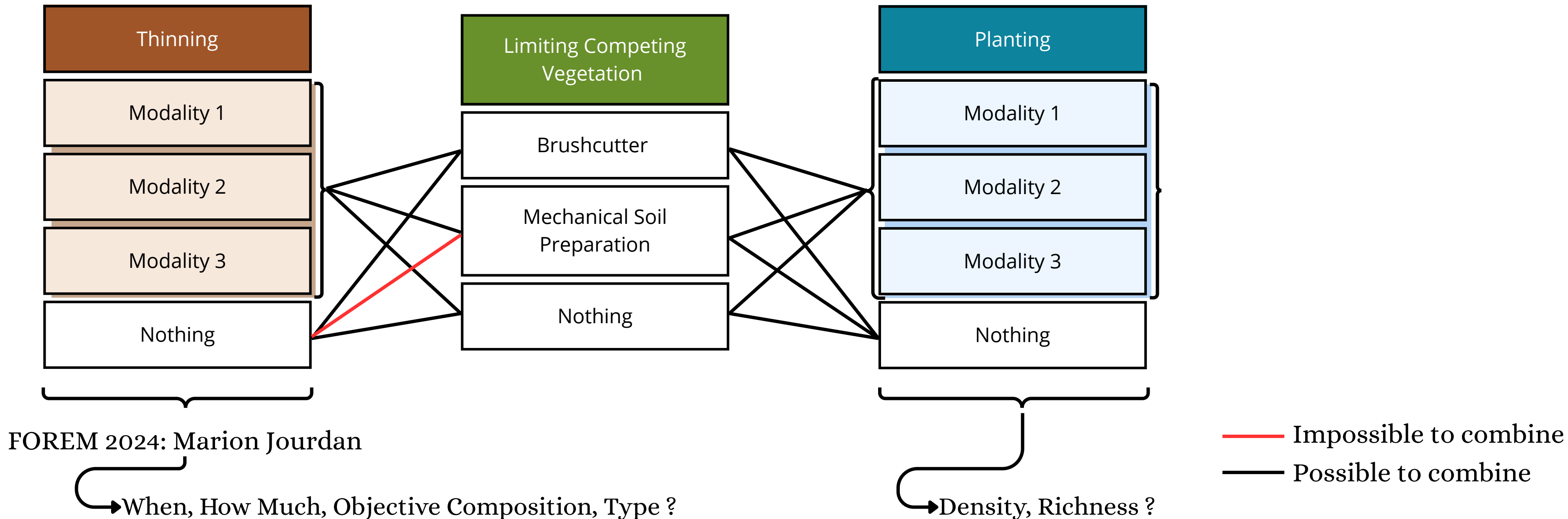


FOREM 2024: Marion Jourdan

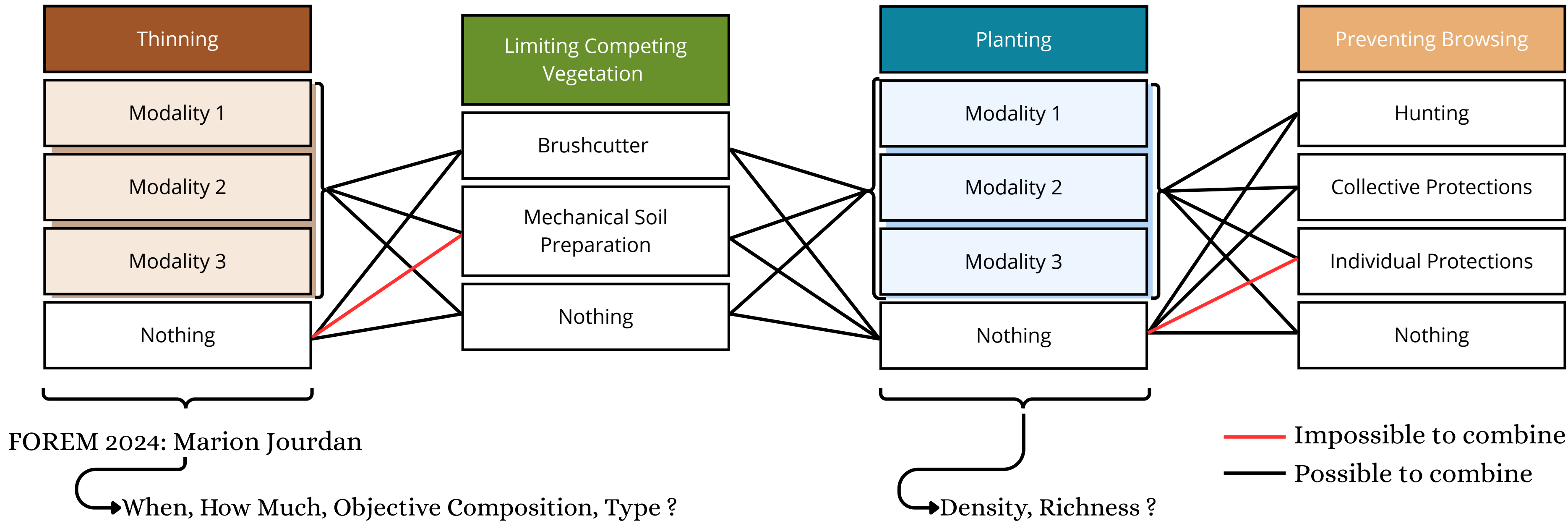
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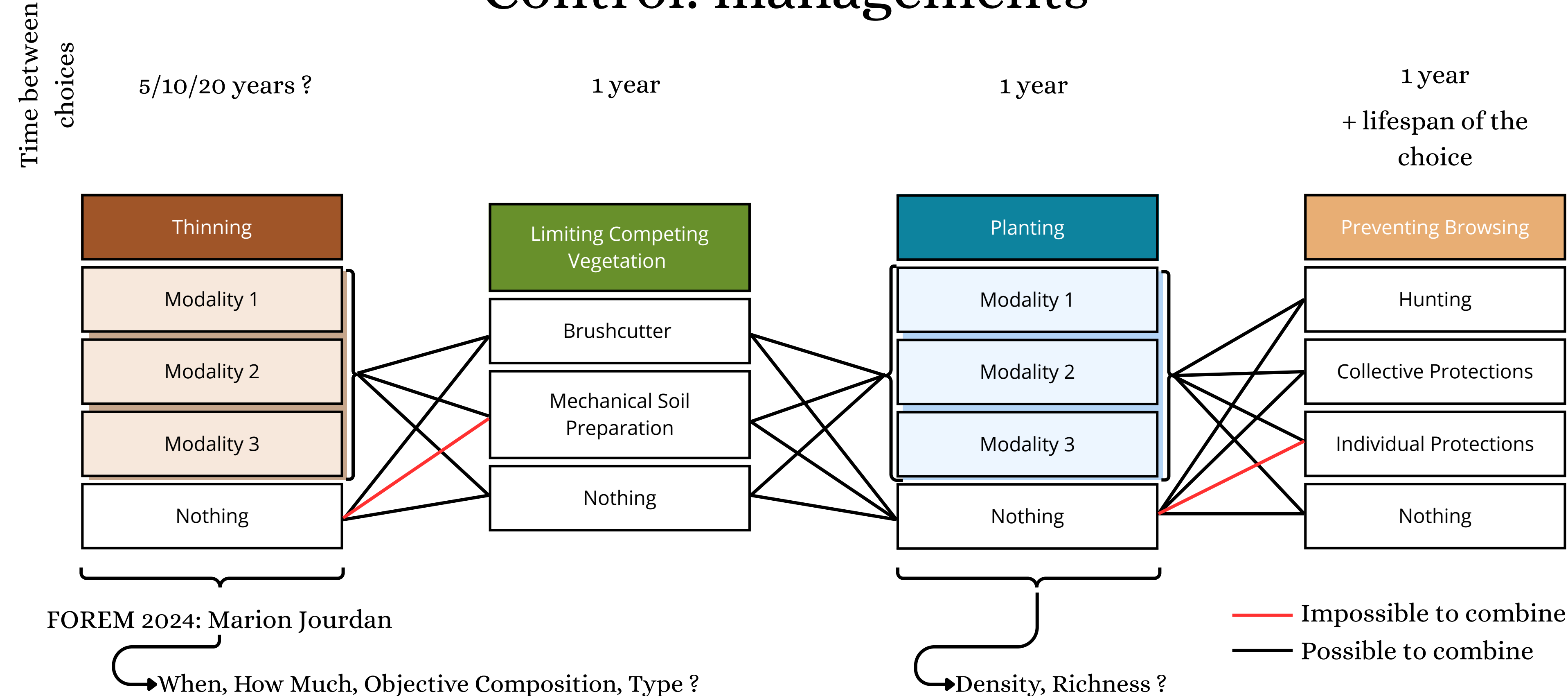
Control: managements



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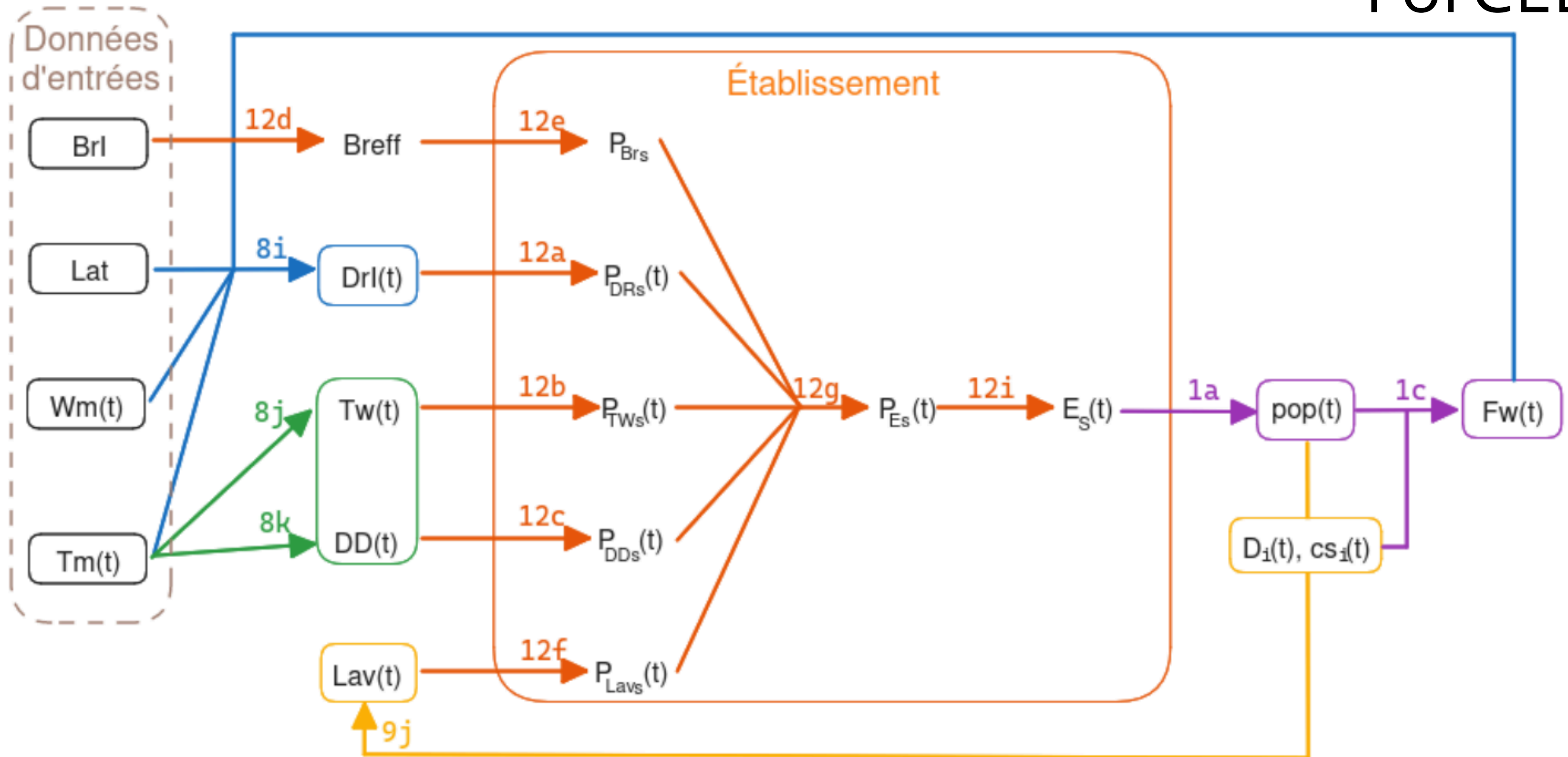


Control: managements

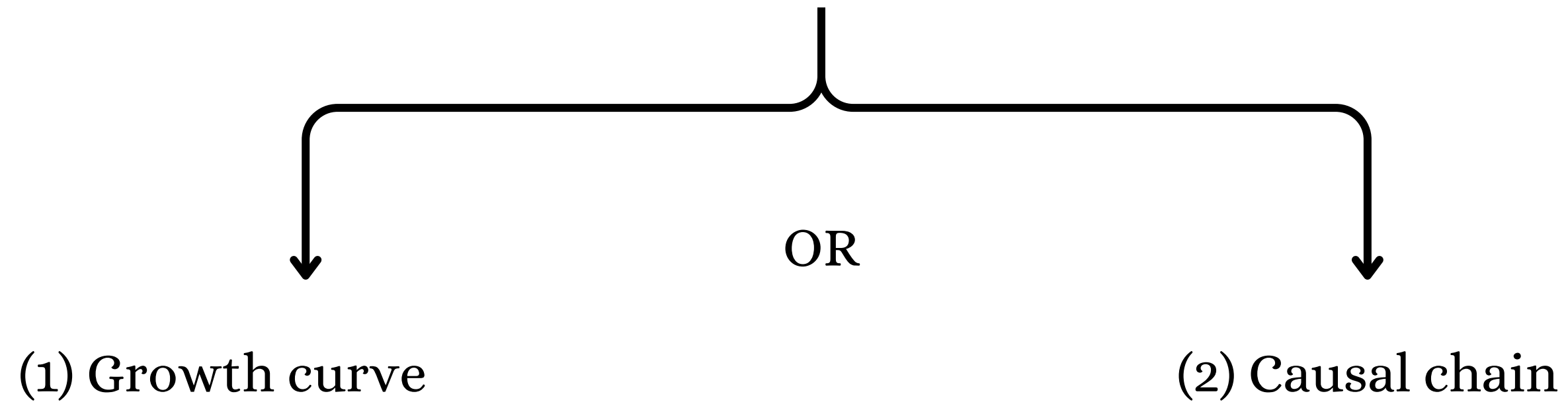


Dynamic of Regeneration

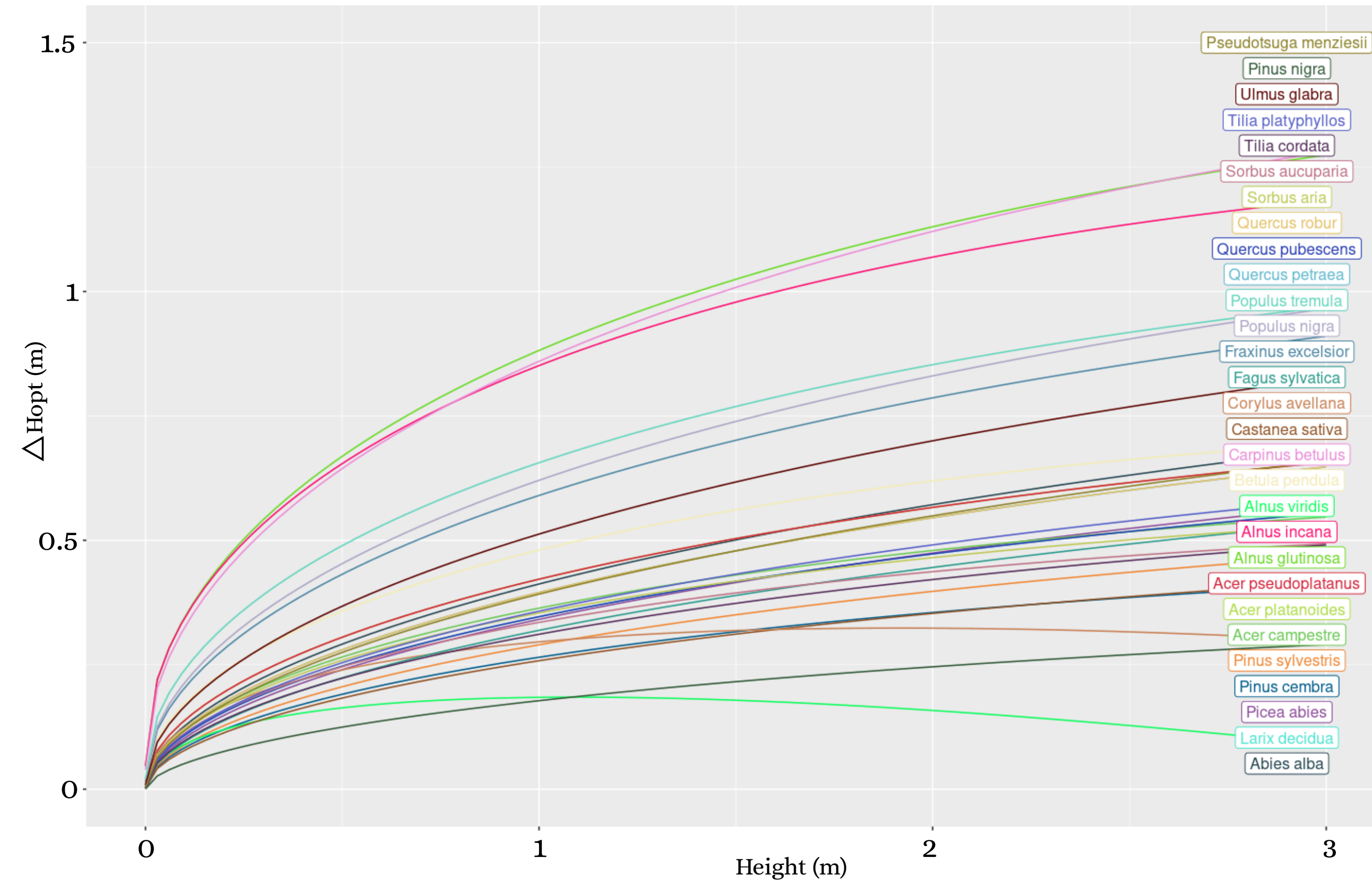
ForCEEPS



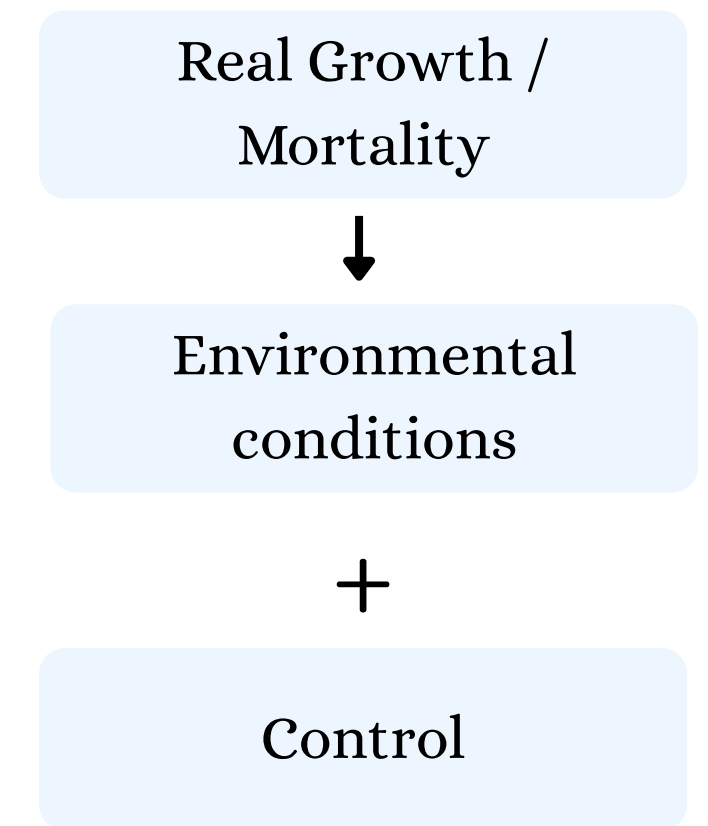
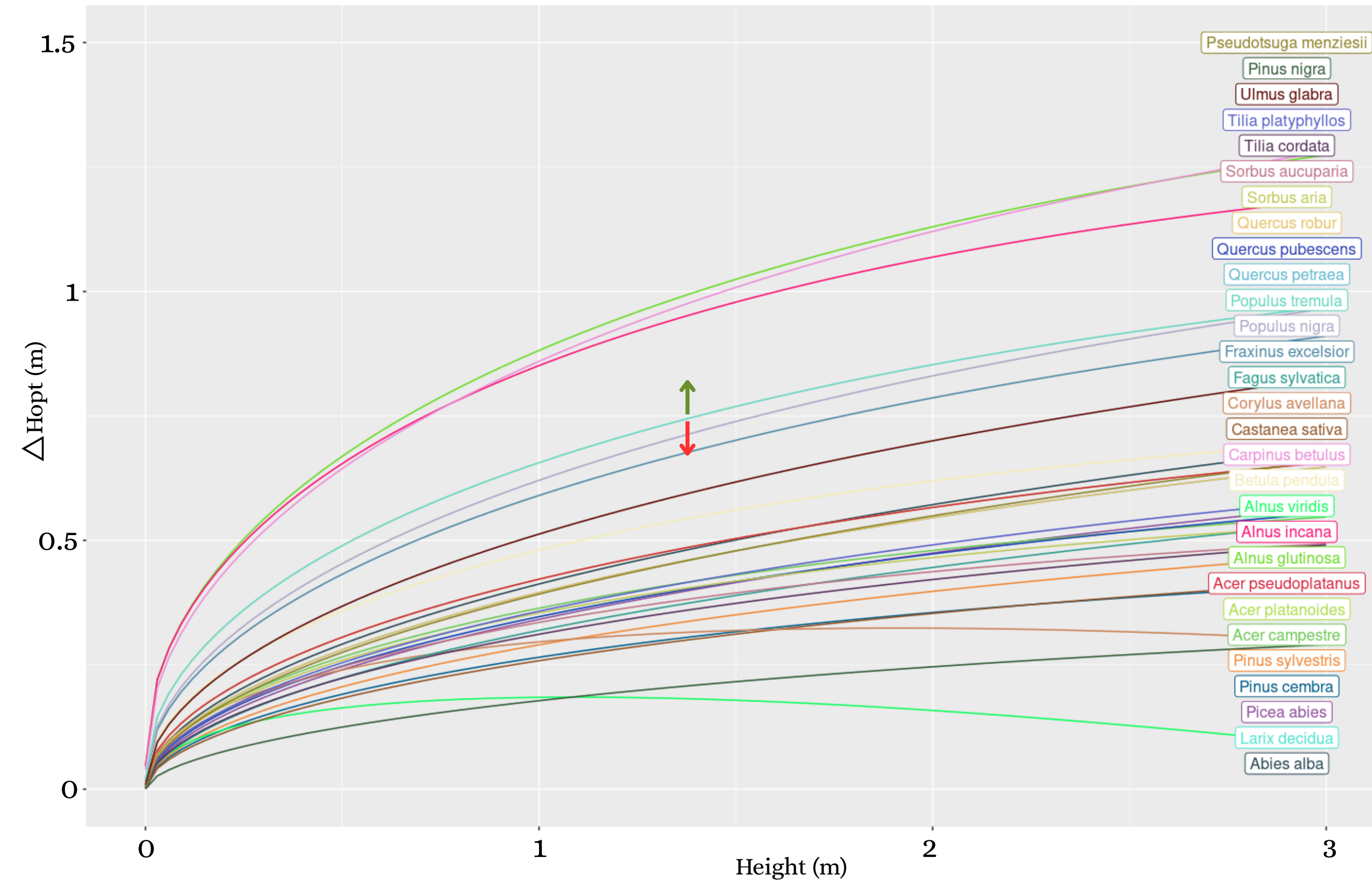
Changing the Dynamic of Regeneration to add Control in ForCEEPS



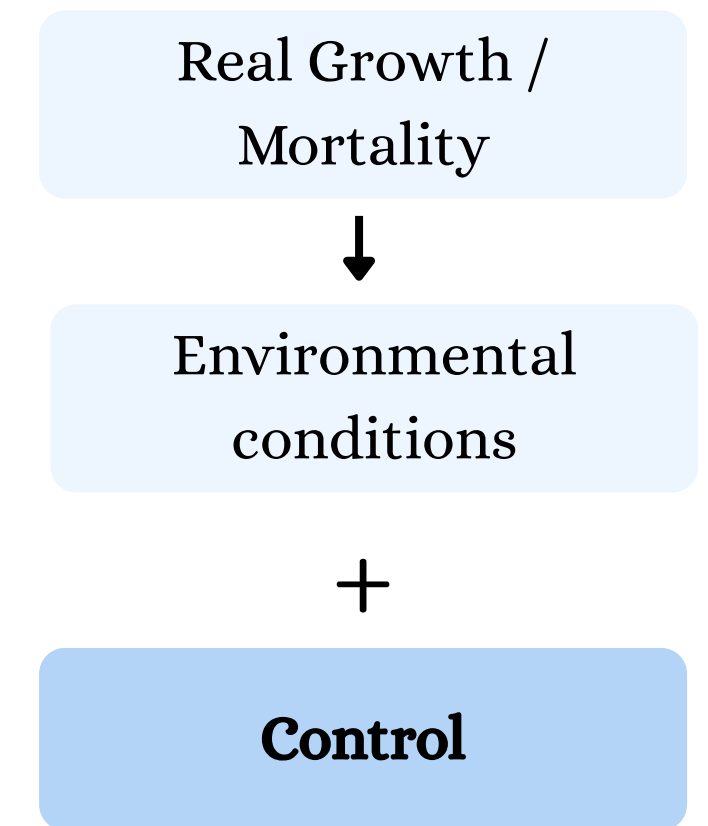
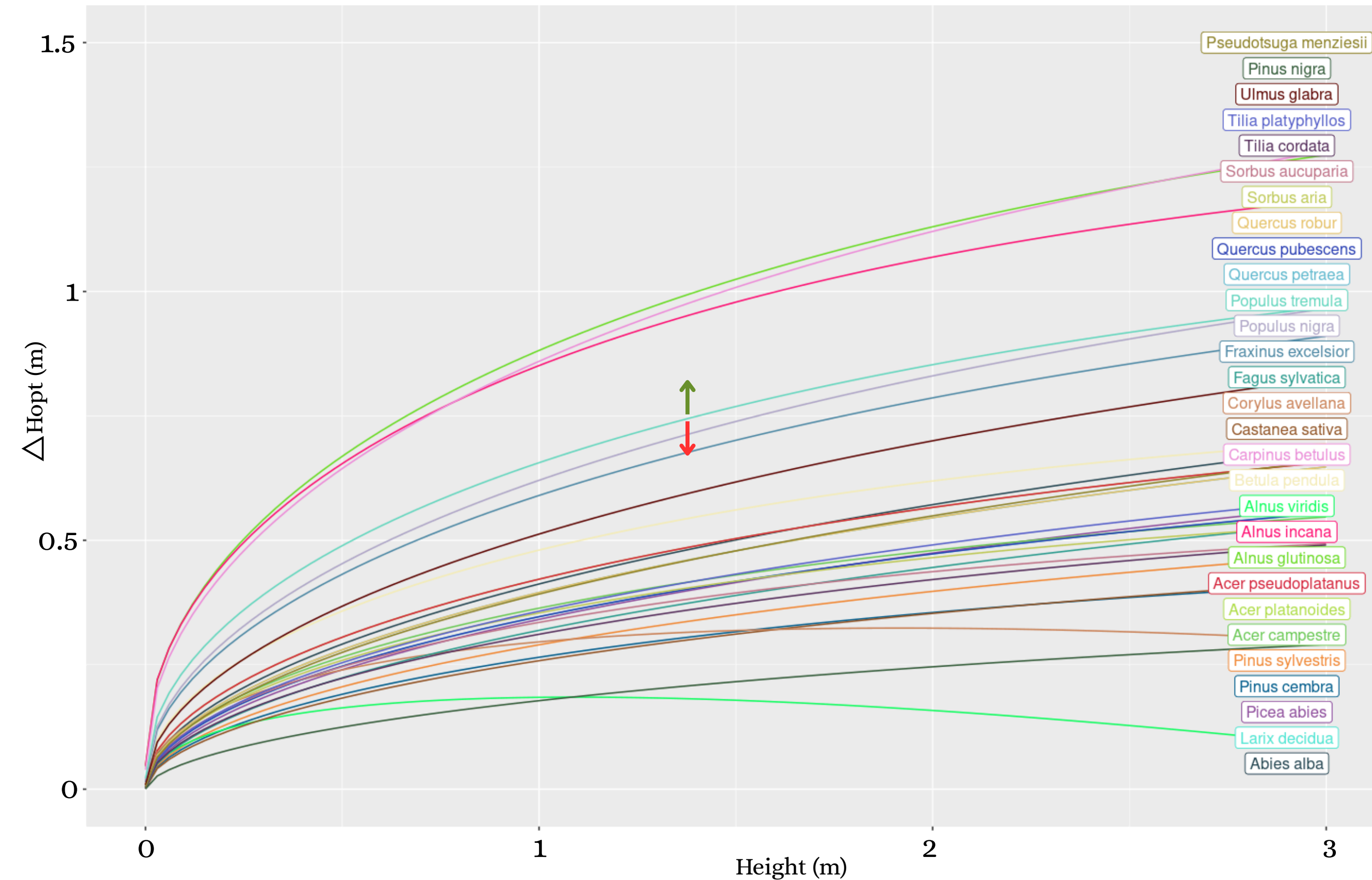
(1) Growth curve - iLand



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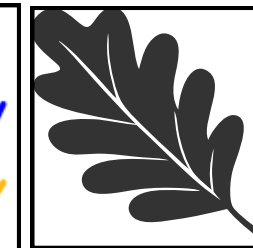


(1) Growth curve

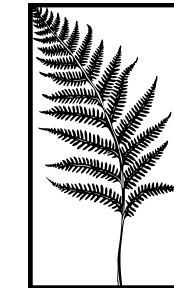
Competitive vegetation

Oak

Fern



+

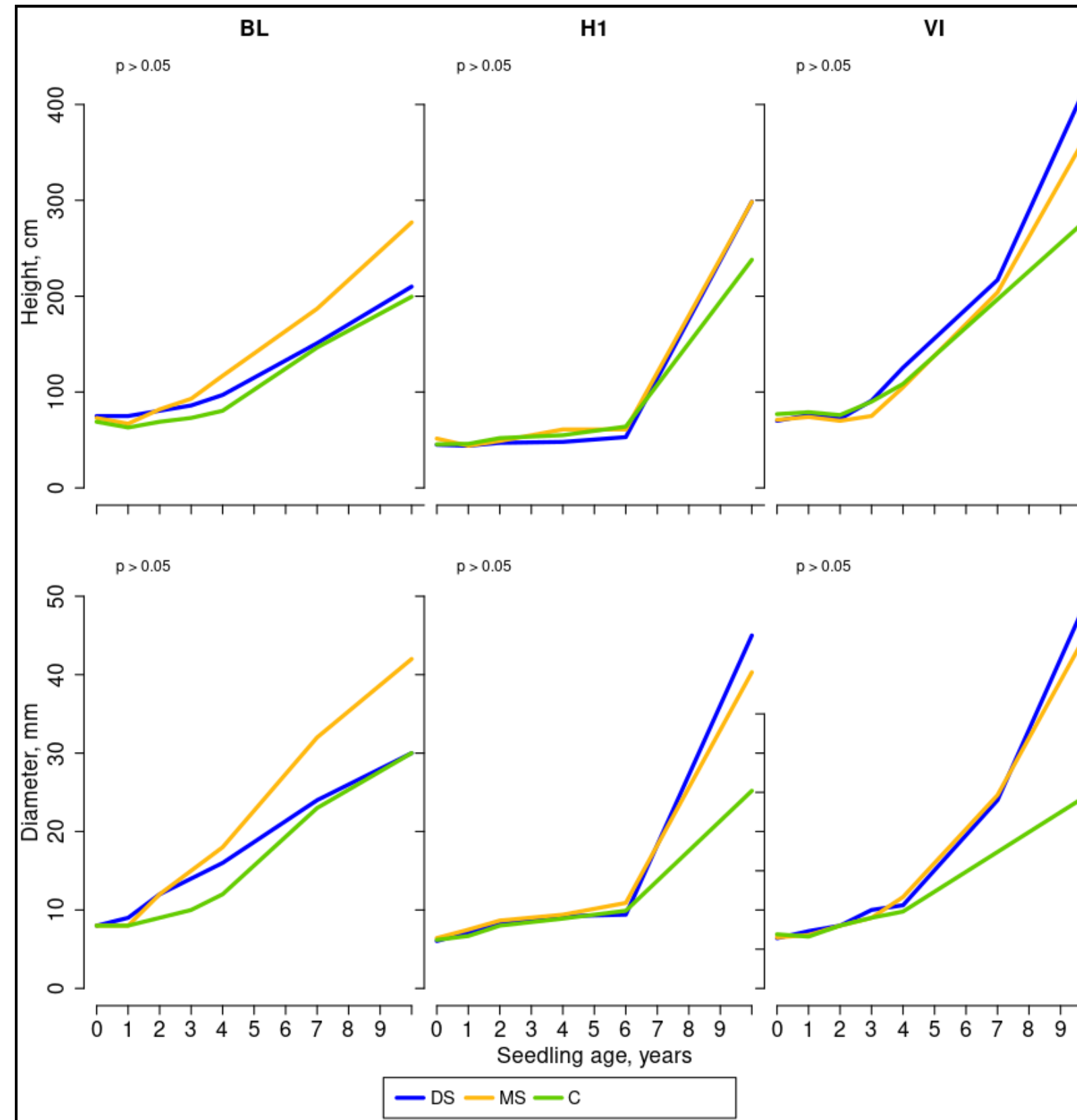


Limiting Competing
Vegetation

Brushcutter

Mechanical Soil
Preparation

Nothing



Data:

- **ALTER**
- FCBA
- ONF

From a personal communication

Noé Dumas

Catherine Collet

Thomas Cordonnier

Alain Berthelot

(1) Growth curve

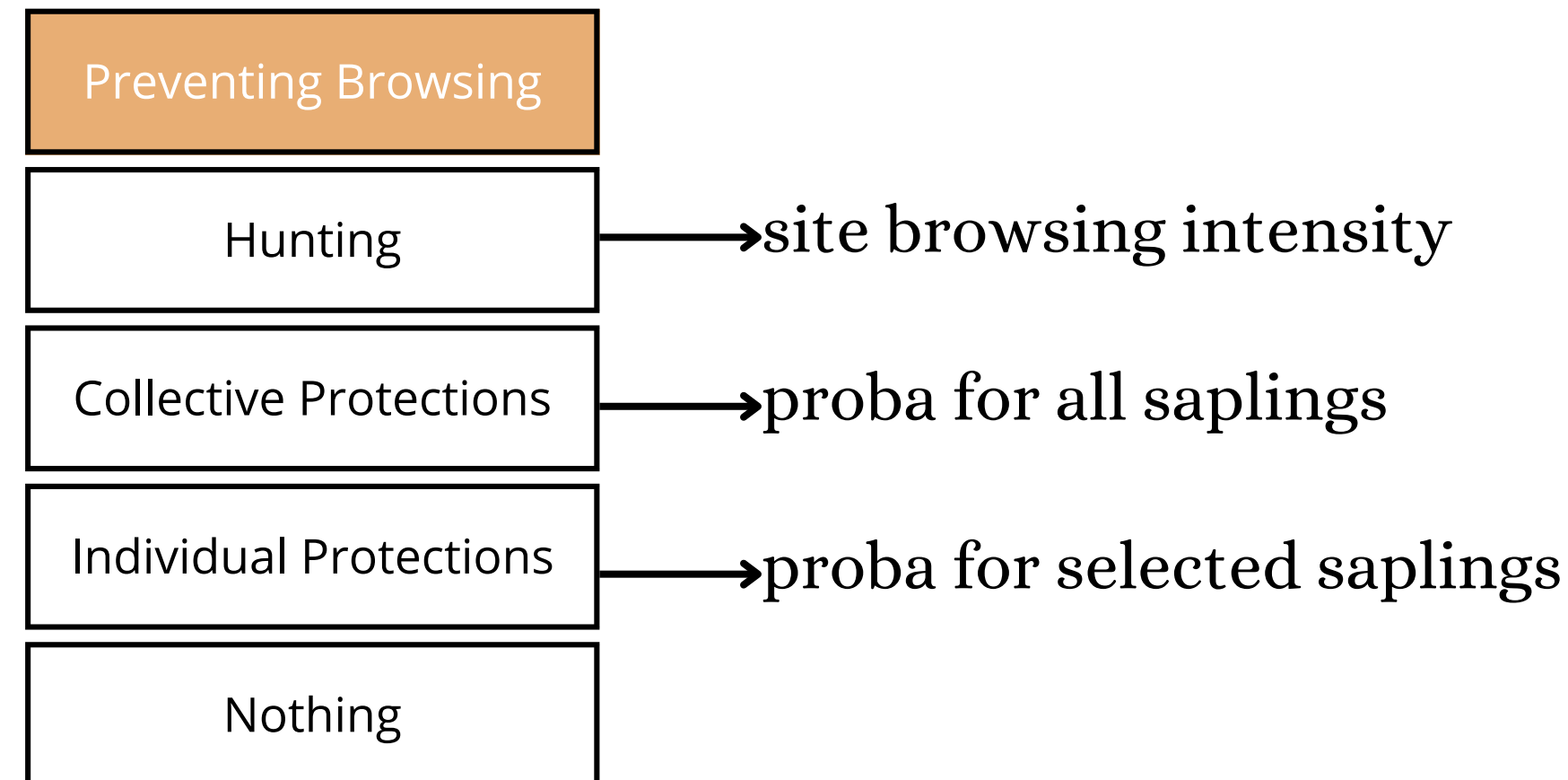
Browsing

Dynamic

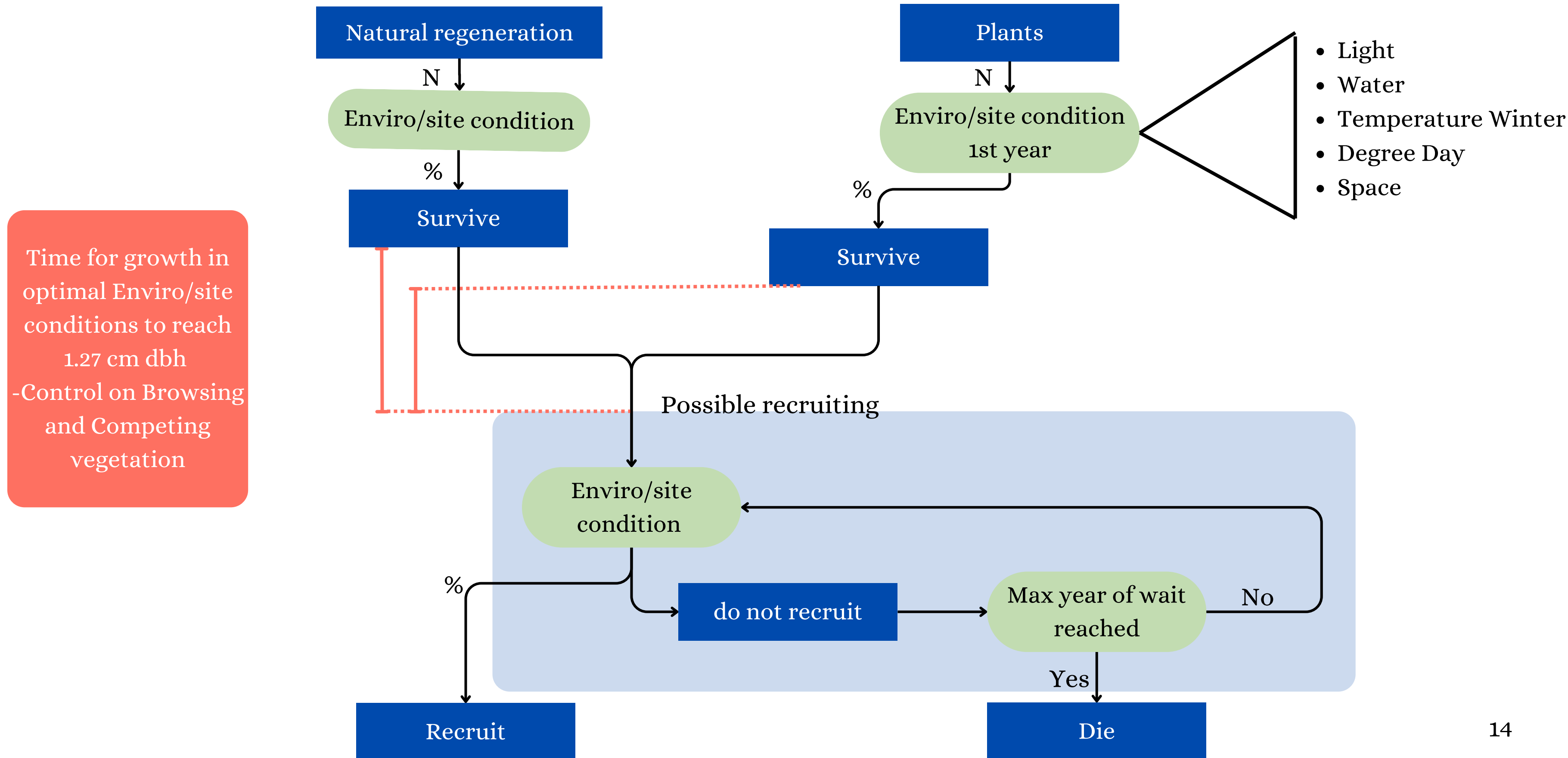
=> **Probability** per seedling depending on **site, species, ...**

- If eaten → no growth that year
- Mortality depending on growth
- Site browsing intensity can evolve with time

Control



(2) Causal chain



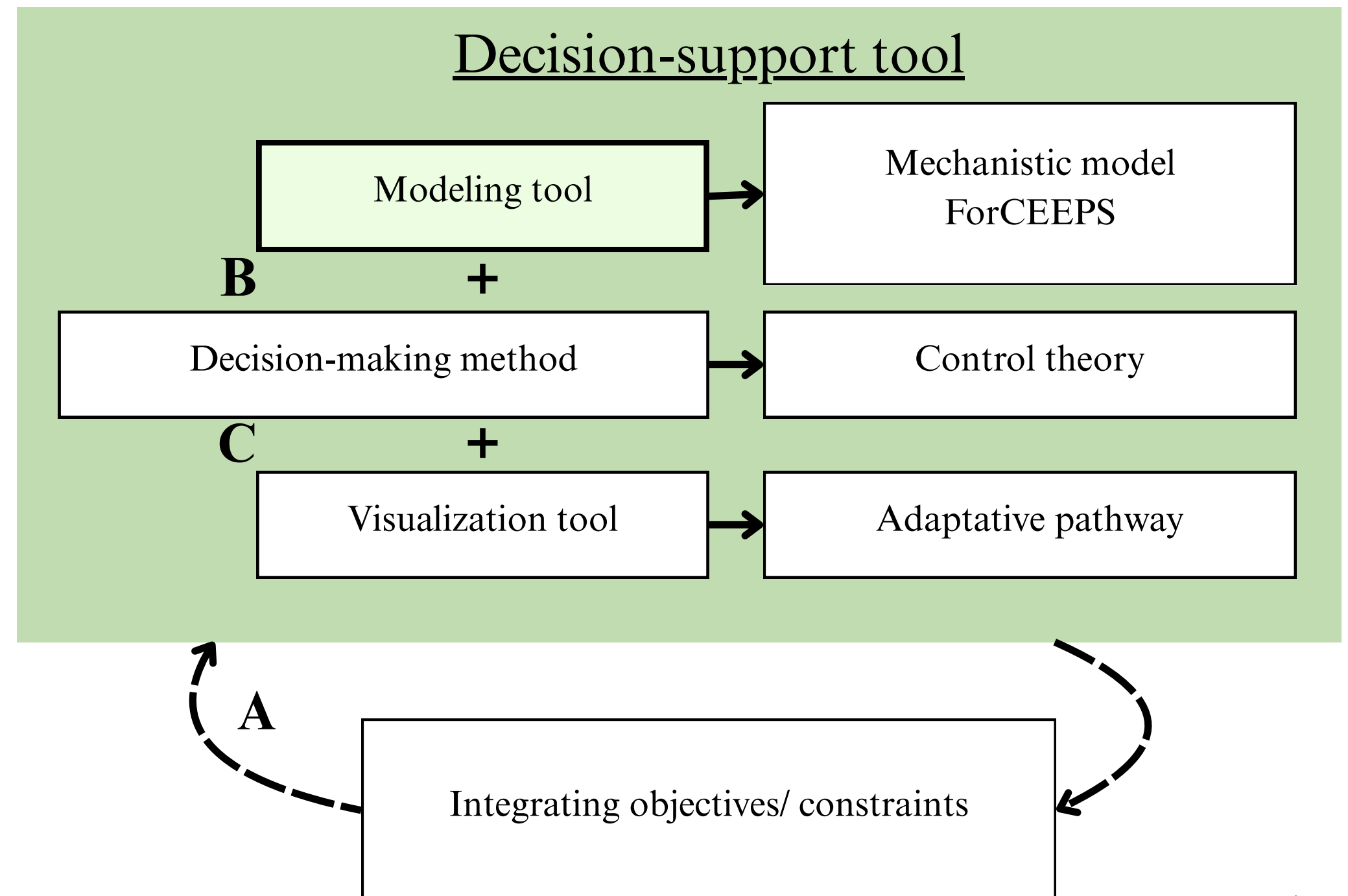
To conclude

- Regeneration in models

→ Need to improve the representation of the dynamics
→ Need to model adaptative management, including choices on regeneration



- Pivotal point of my PhD, focus on Dst



Thank you

Thanks to:

- Catherine Collet
- Noé Dumas
- Samuel Gillet
- François de Coligny
- Xavier Morin



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(1) Growth curve

Competitive vegetation

Data:

- ALTER
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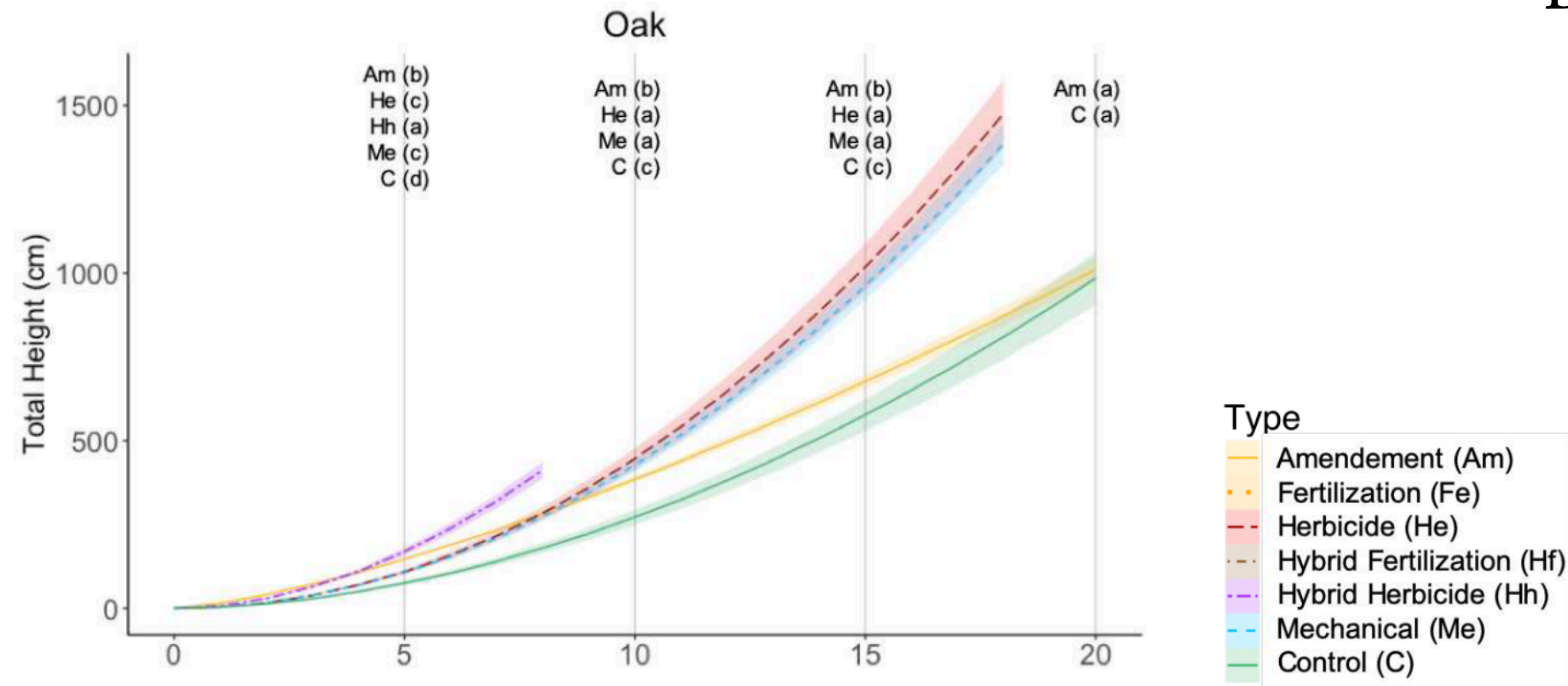


Figure 11. Hauteur totale du Chêne cultivés selon différentes méthodes de préparation du site : valeurs prédites et intervalles de confiance à 95%. Les valeurs moyennes des traitements ont été comparées à 5, 10, 15 et 20 ans à l'aide d'un test Monte-Carlo à intervalles de confiance à 95% : les valeurs moyennes suivies de la même lettre ne diffèrent pas significativement à la date du test. Les échelles X et Y diffèrent selon les graphiques.