

The Groenendaal Marteloscope

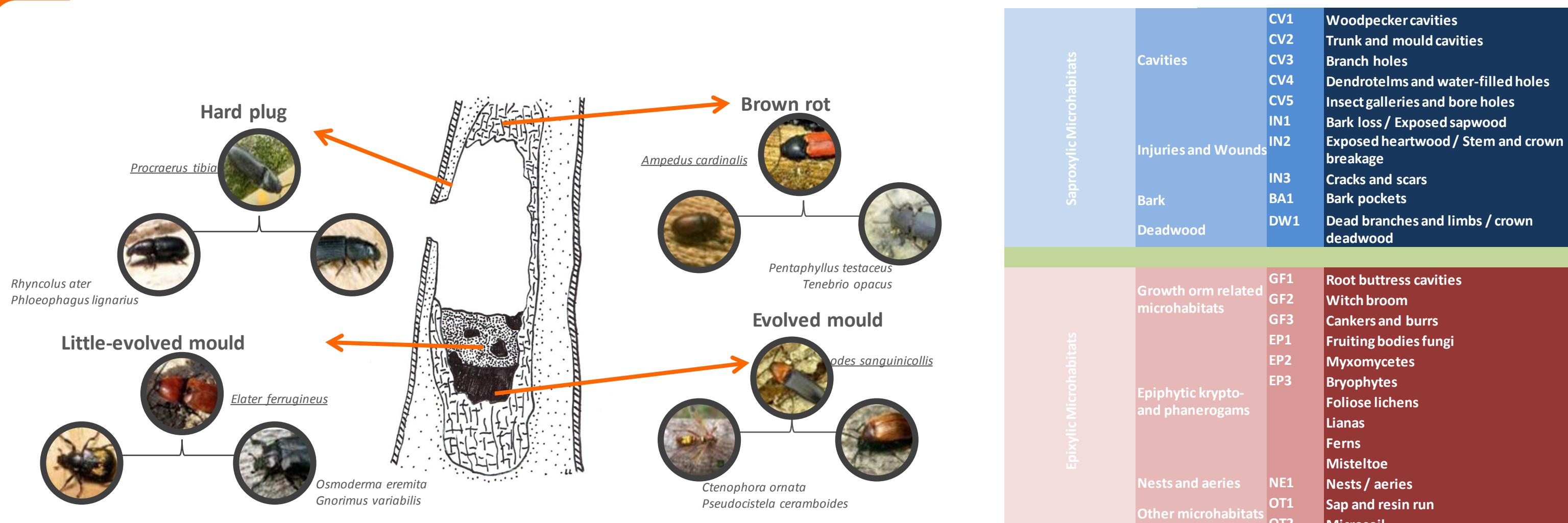
Marteloscopes and silvicultural training

One of the main tasks in forest management is to decide, where, when and what kind of forest interventions are applied. It is also important to note that the key factors influencing decisions practitioners make when applying specific silvicultural tools are their understanding of forest dynamics as well as their level of experience. In addition, the presence of a wide range of theoretical strategies and concepts in forestry usually results in differences when implementing certain silvicultural practices. This applies even when clear forest management guidelines are in place. Therefore it is important to ask how substantial are the consequences of different silvicultural approaches and to what extent do they affect forest biodiversity?

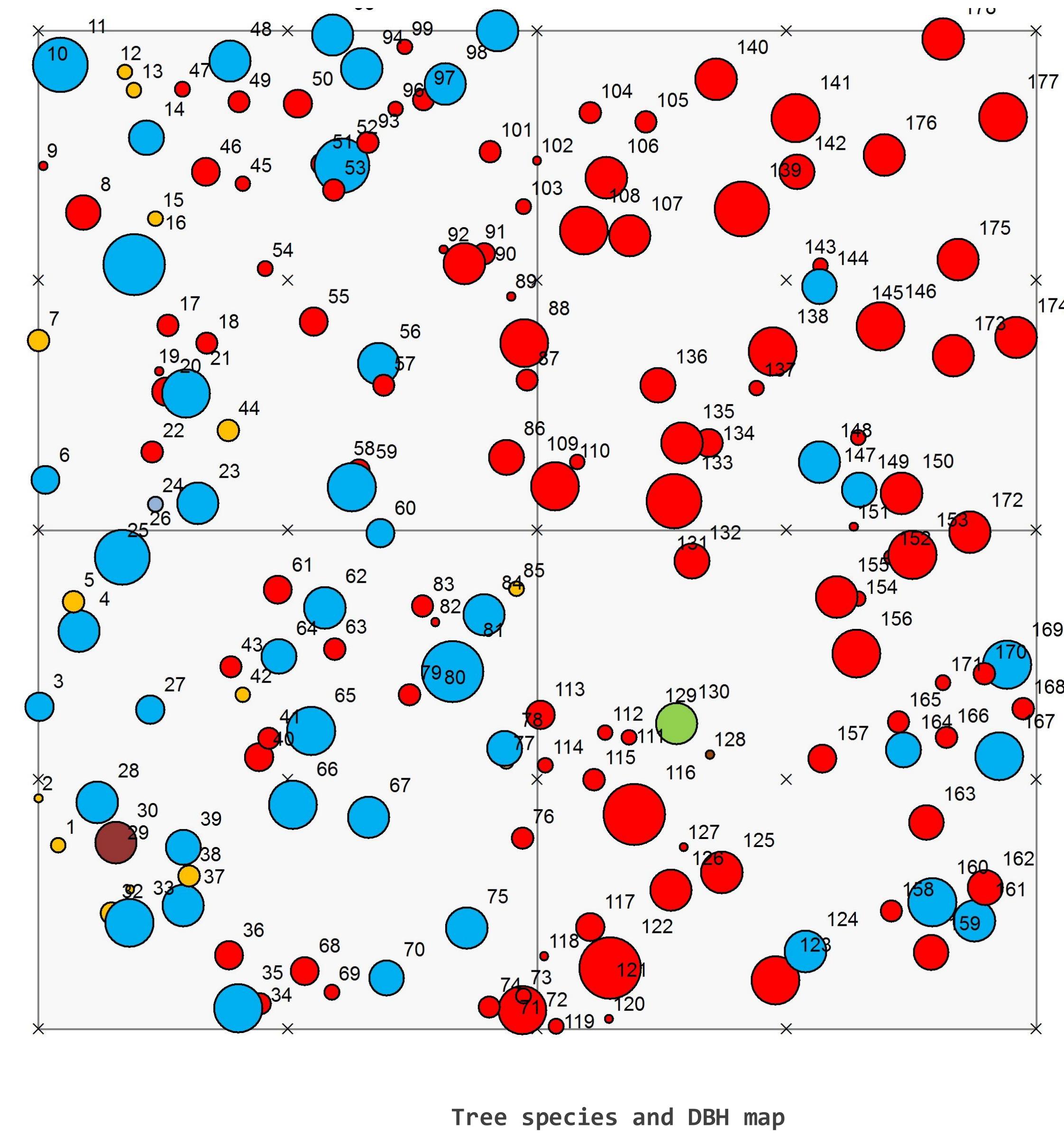
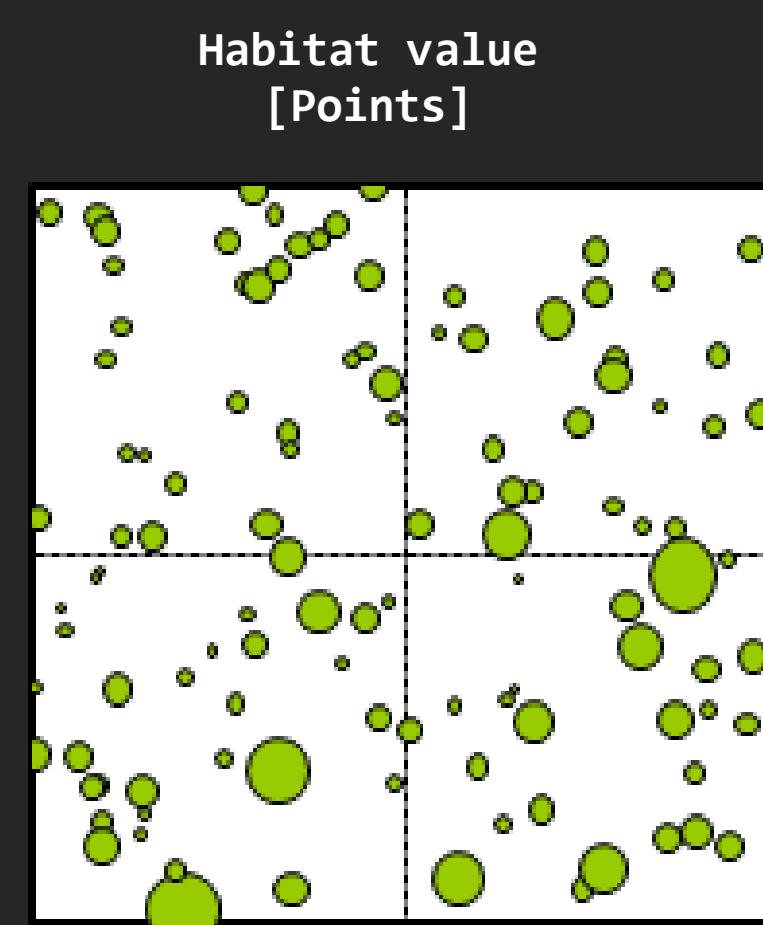
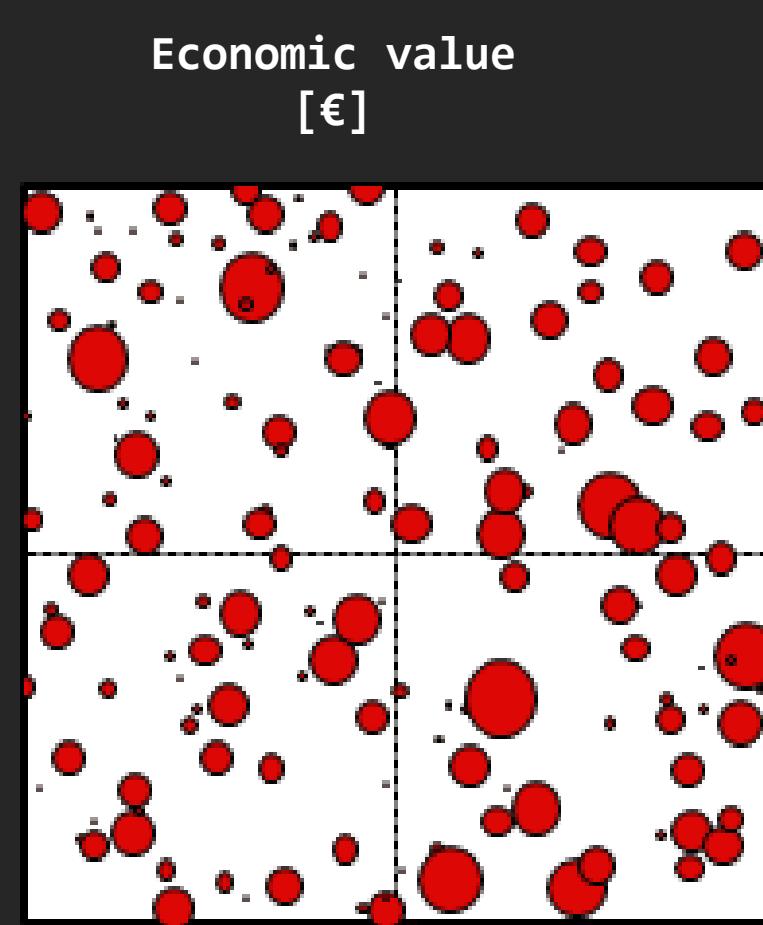
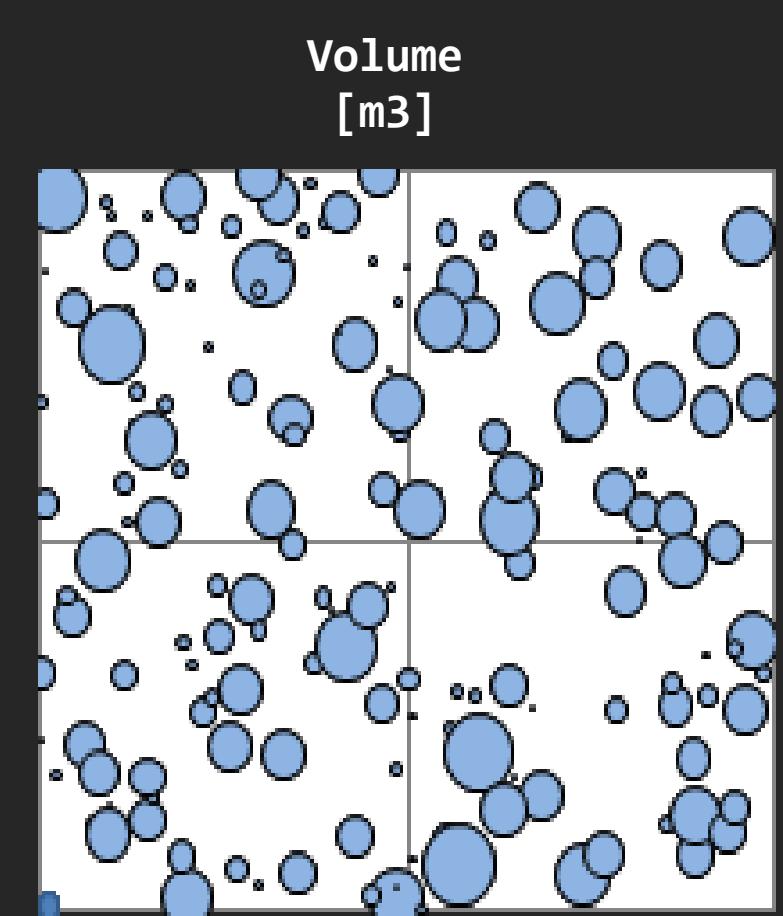
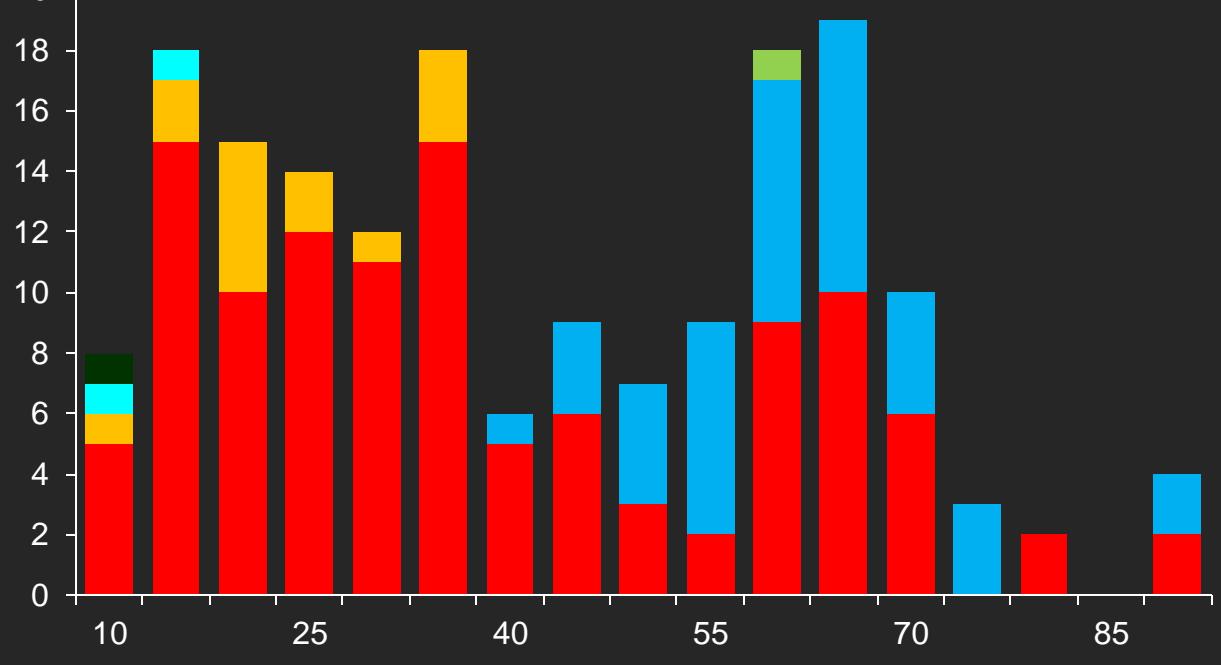
Experimental silviculture ("trial and error") will not provide answer to this question. Nonetheless simulating interventions applied by individual practitioners within the same stand is able to provide such insights.

This is exactly what Marteloscopes do: the term is derived from French and describes a more detailed examination of tree selection and their consequences. These intervention will be simulated in tree selection exercises.

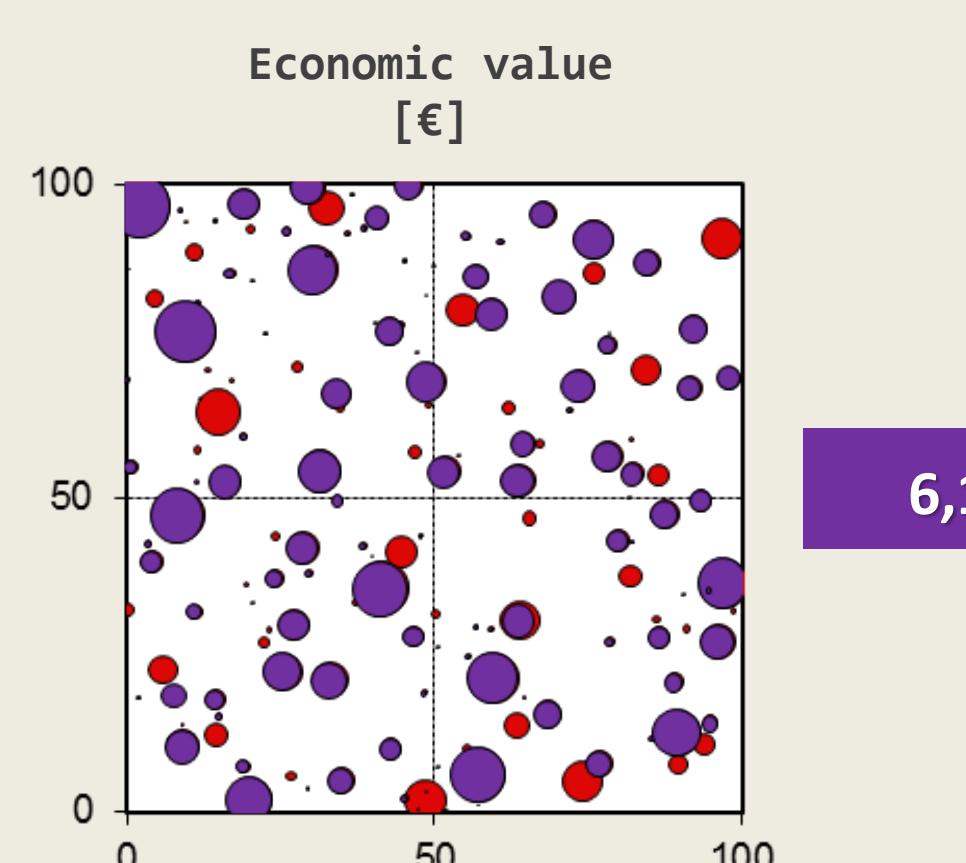
The ecological evaluation is based on tree microhabitats (TReMs)



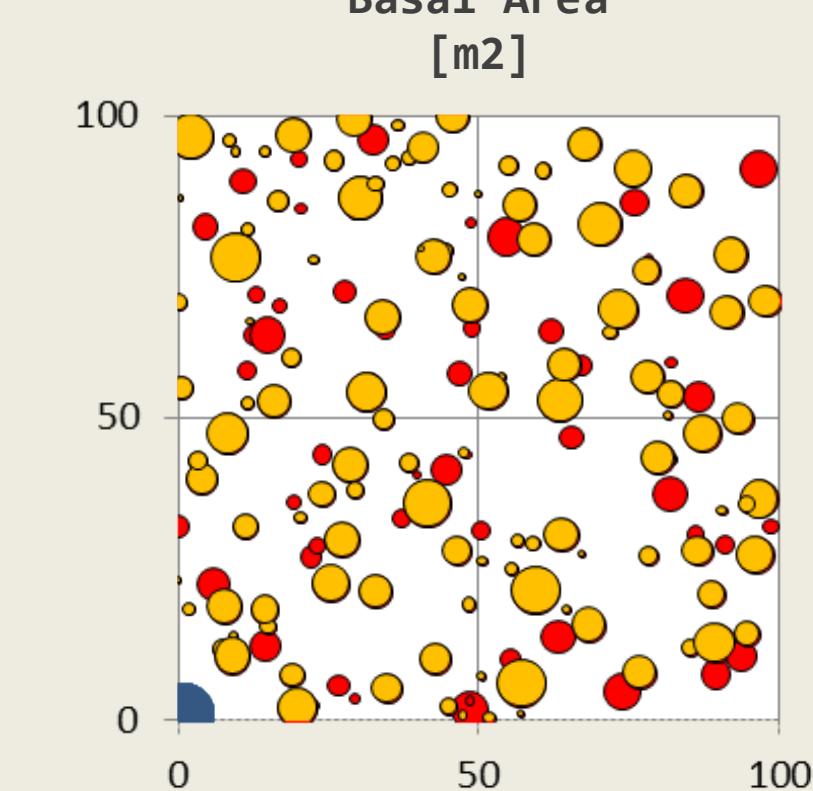
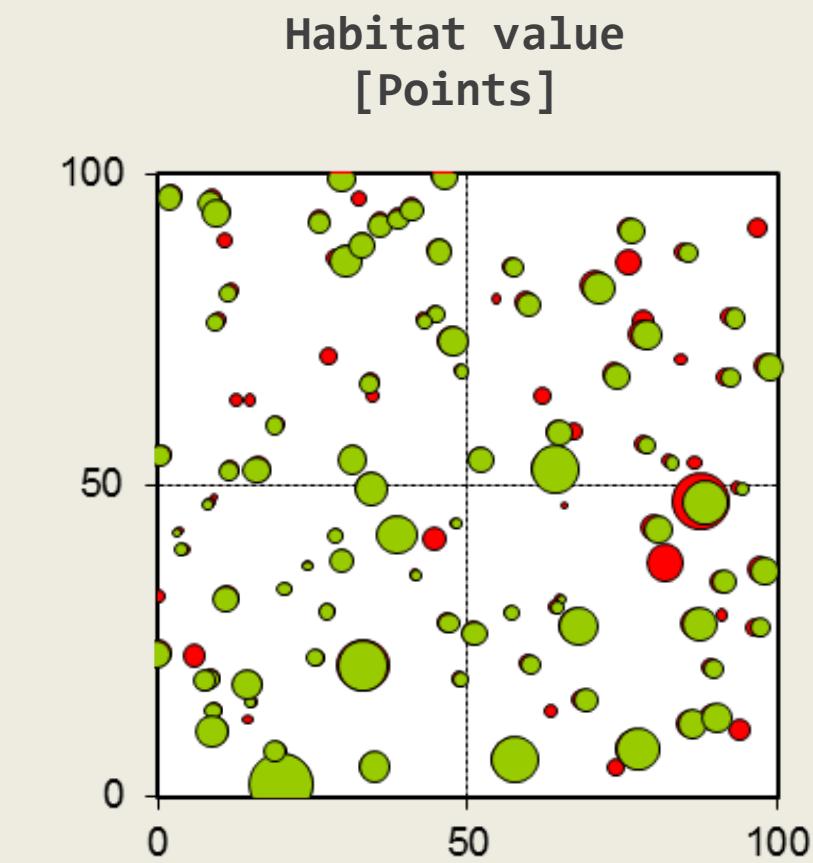
Stand characteristics



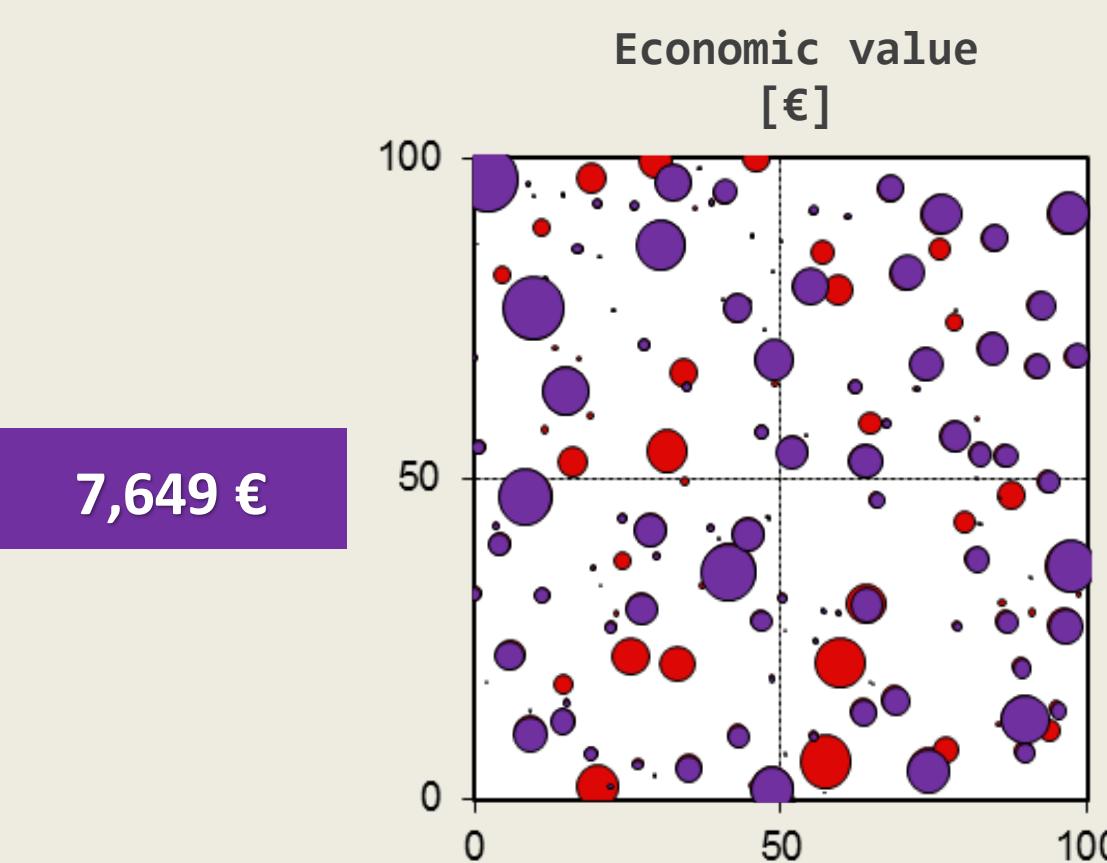
Interventions



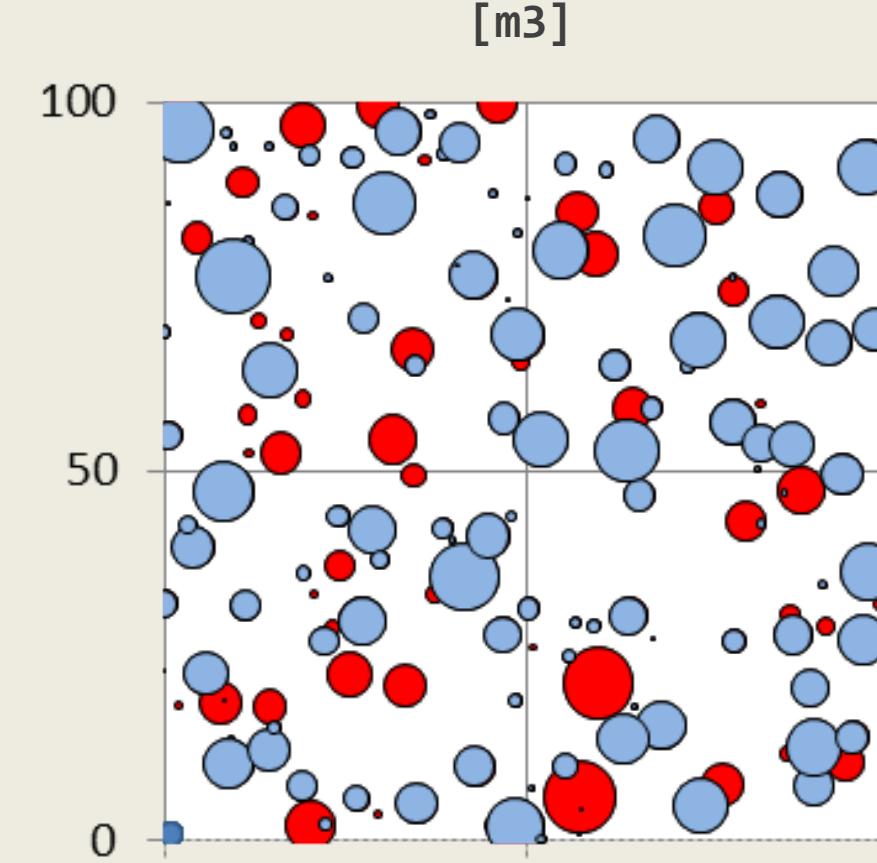
Scenario 1:



Removal 98.6 m³



Scenario 2:



Removal 116.2 m³