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EIROPAS REĢIONĀLĀS ATTĪSTĪBAS FONDS
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Latvian perspective on forest adaptation to climate change

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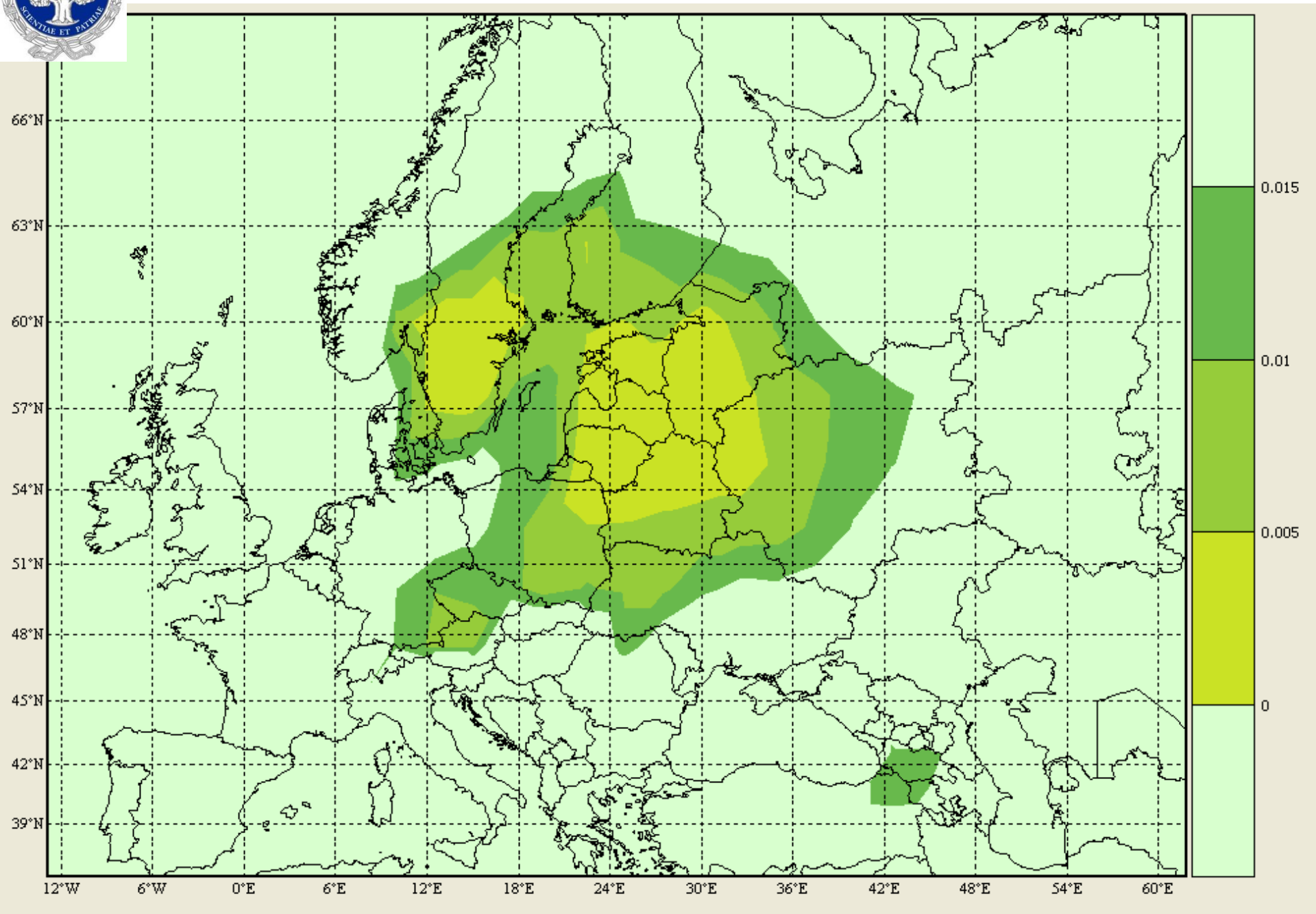
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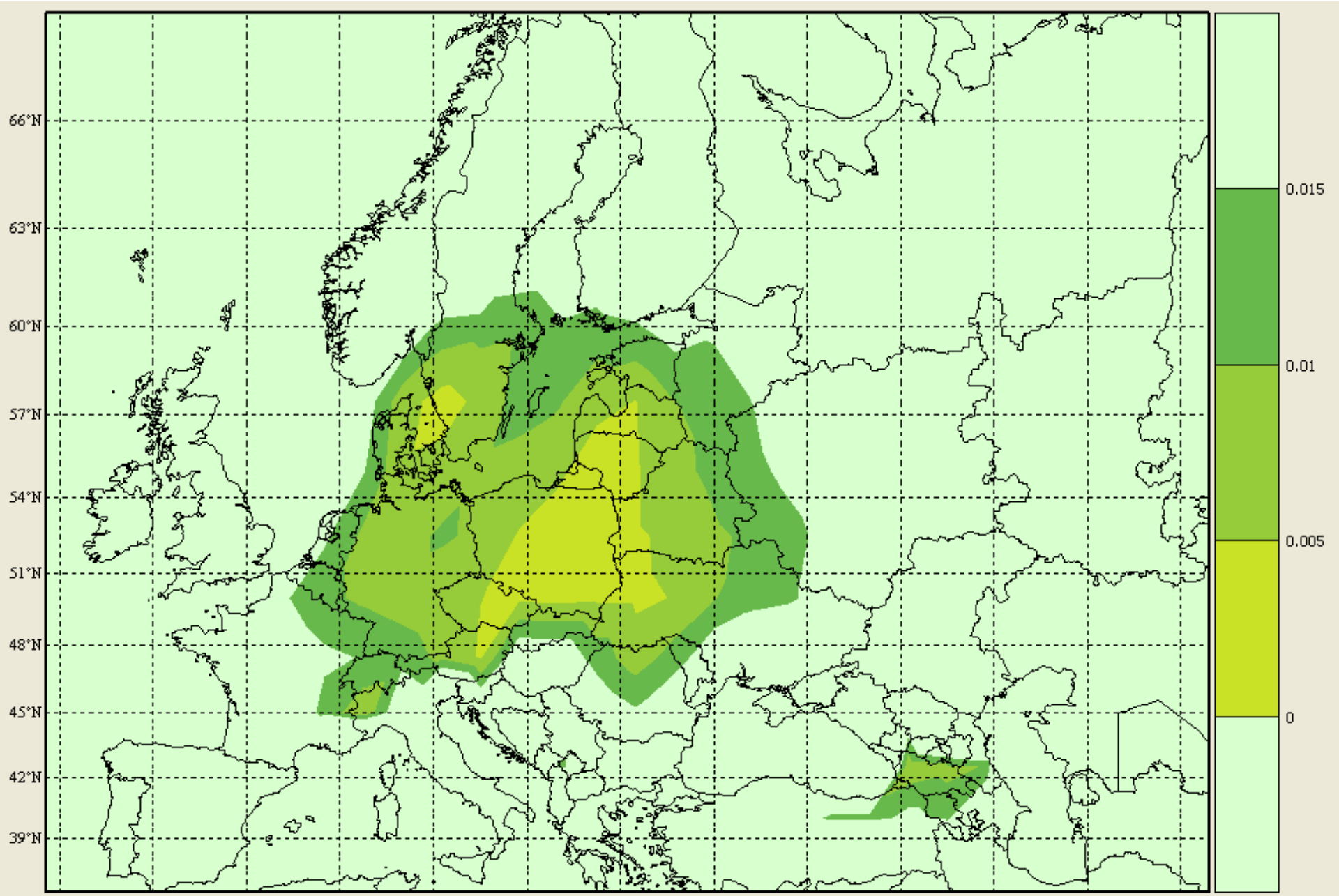
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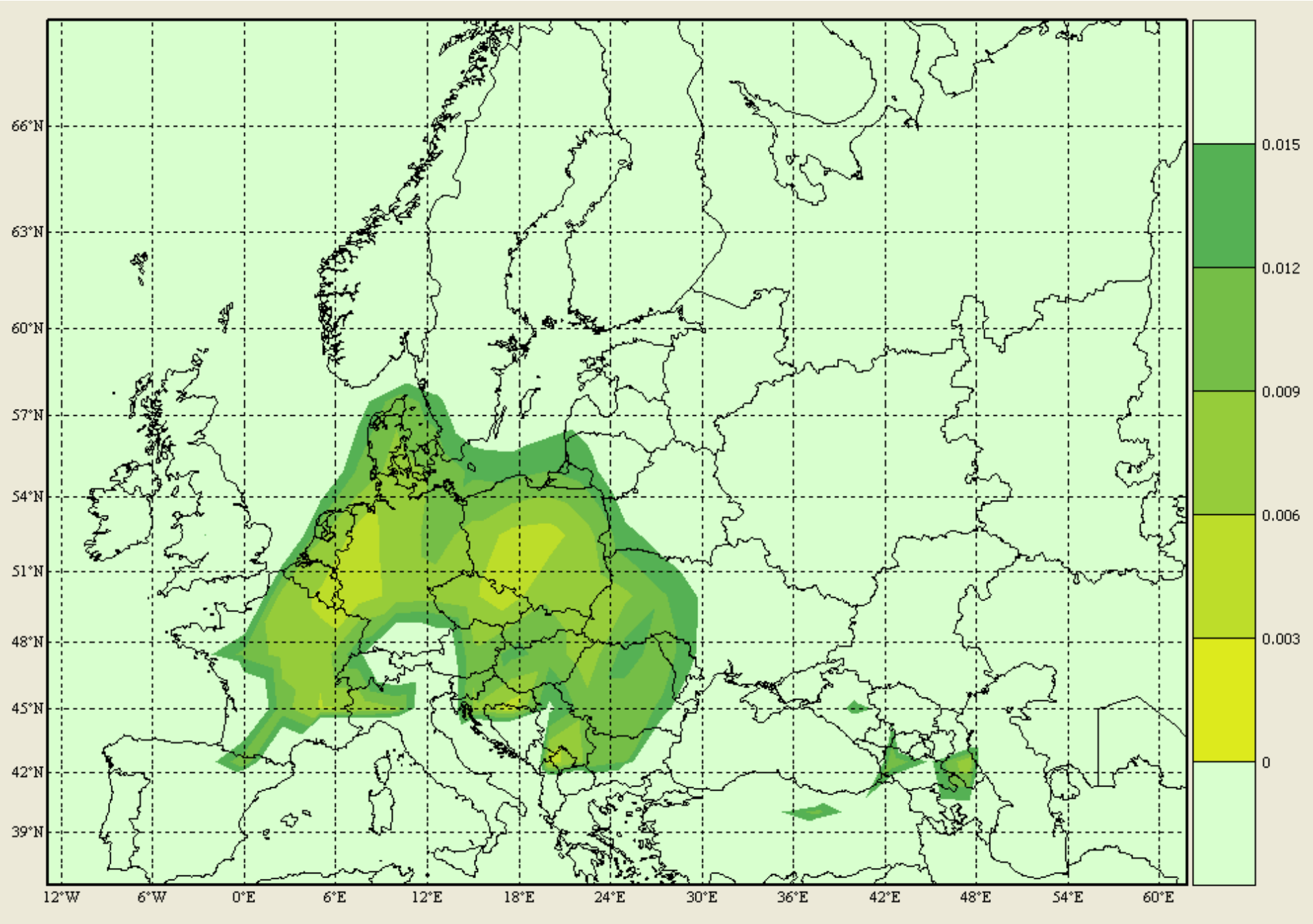
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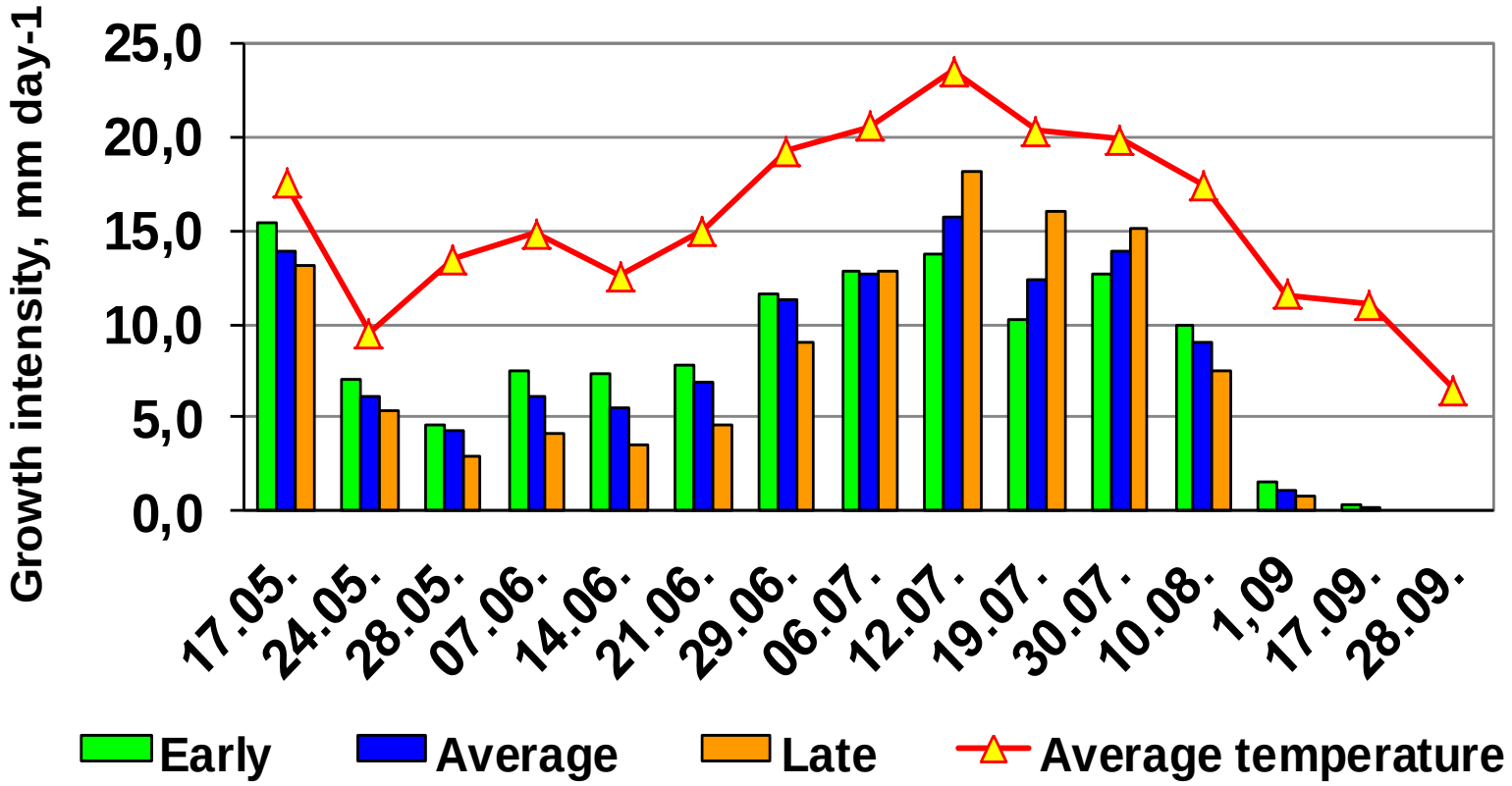
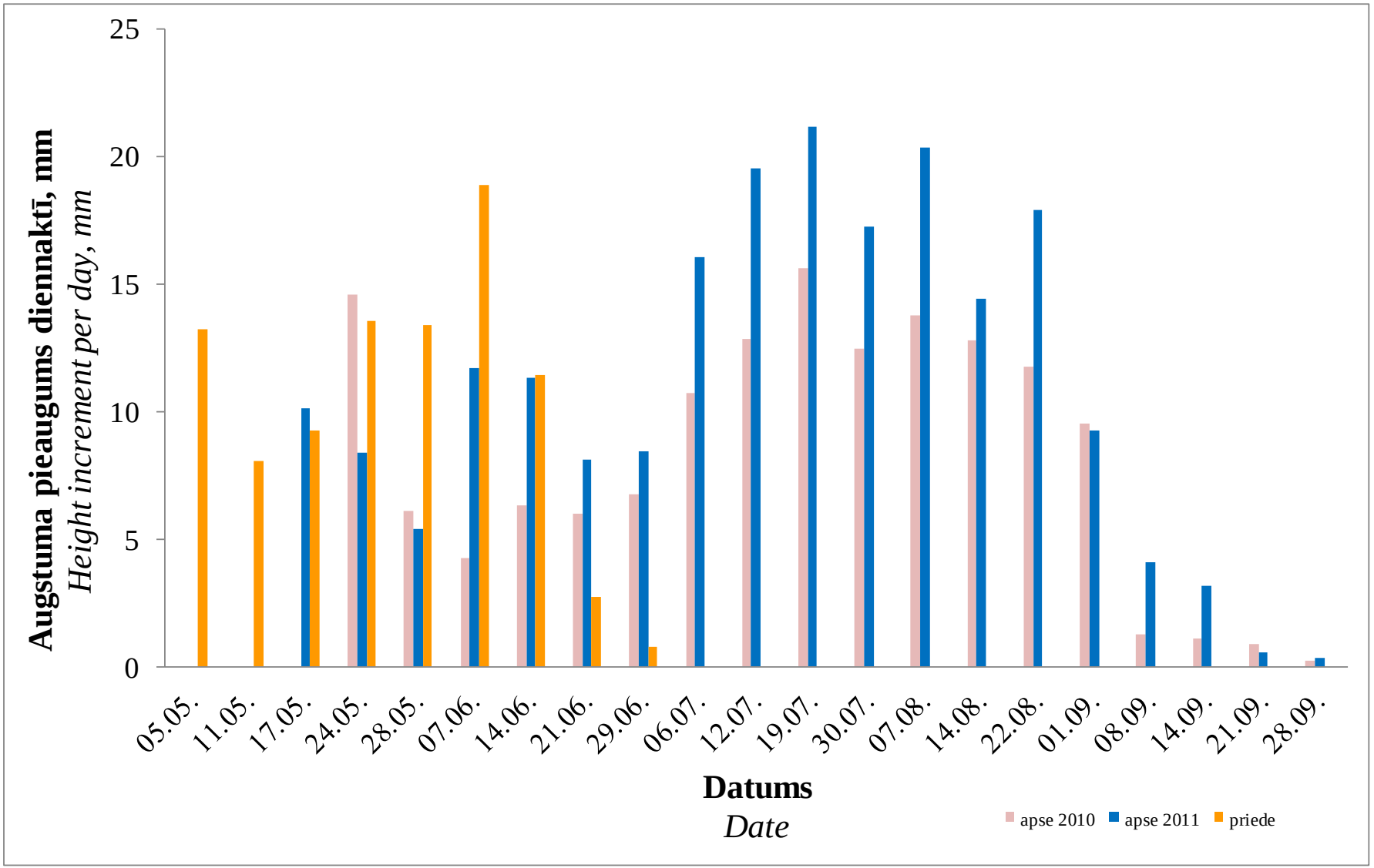
Growth intensity

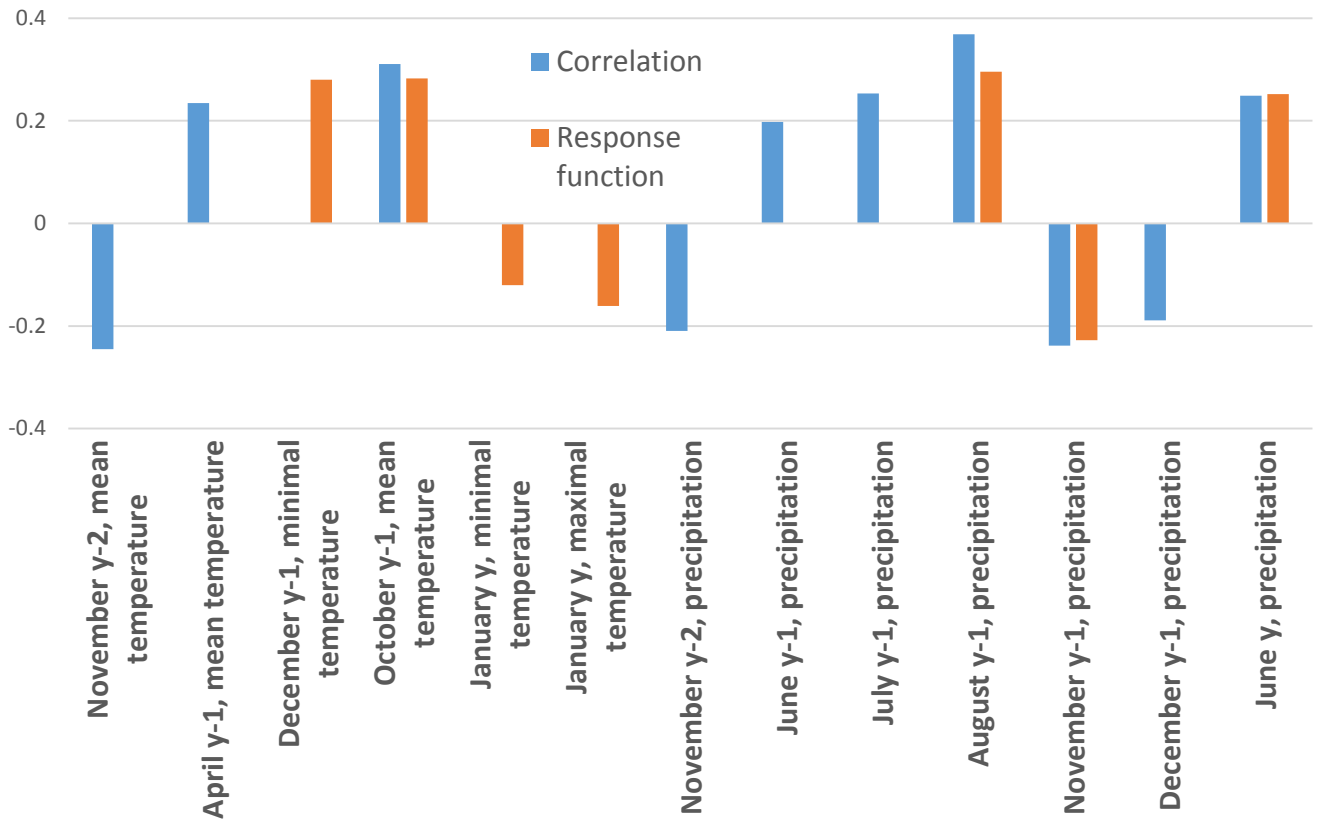


- Increased productivity
- Selection of early-flushing clones

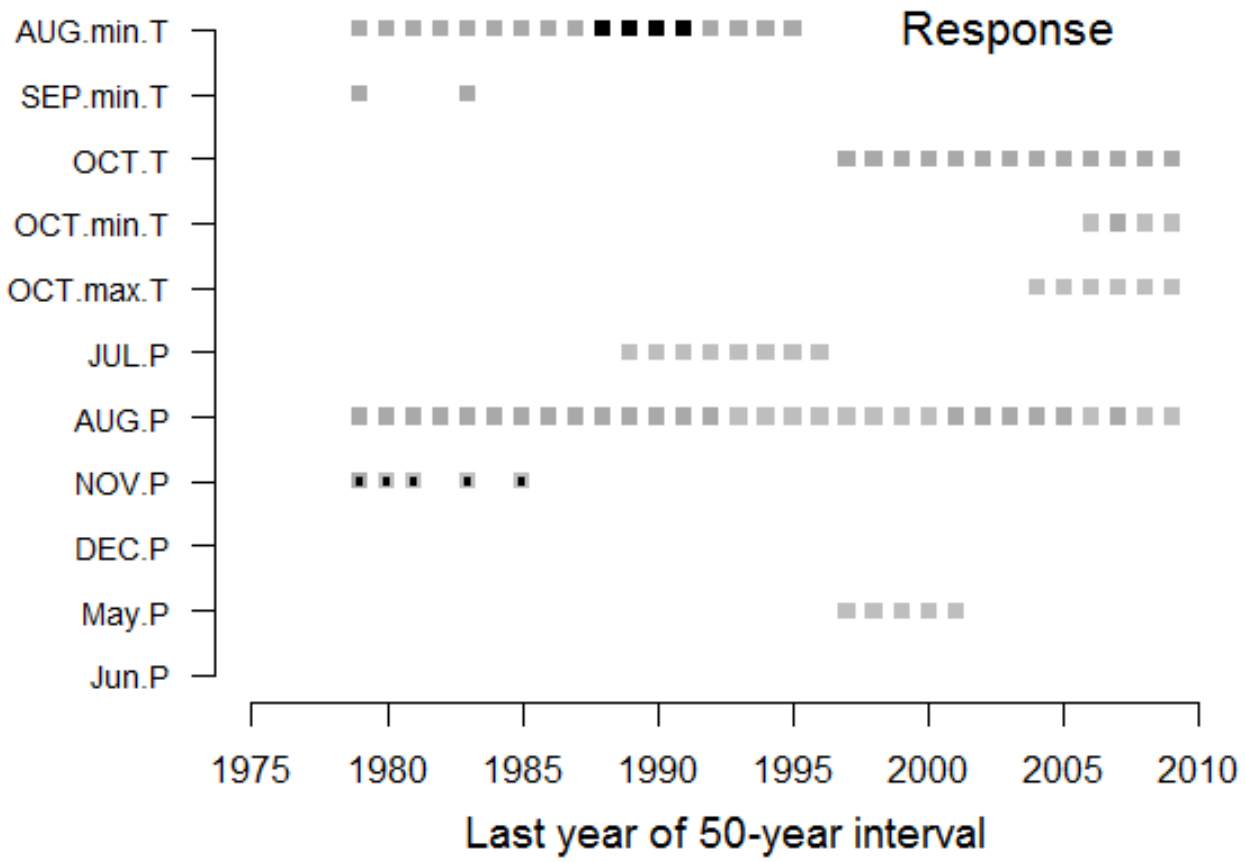
Growth intensity: differences between tree species



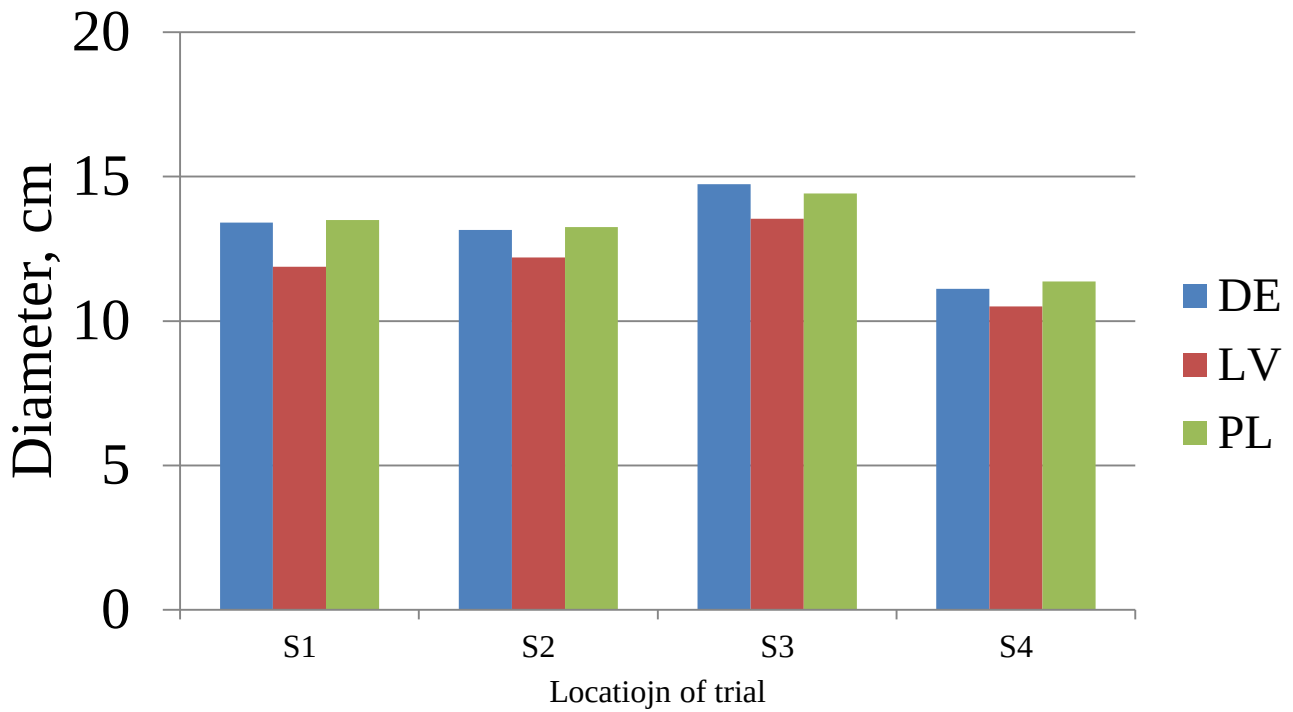
Annual height increment



Annual height increment: moving intervals

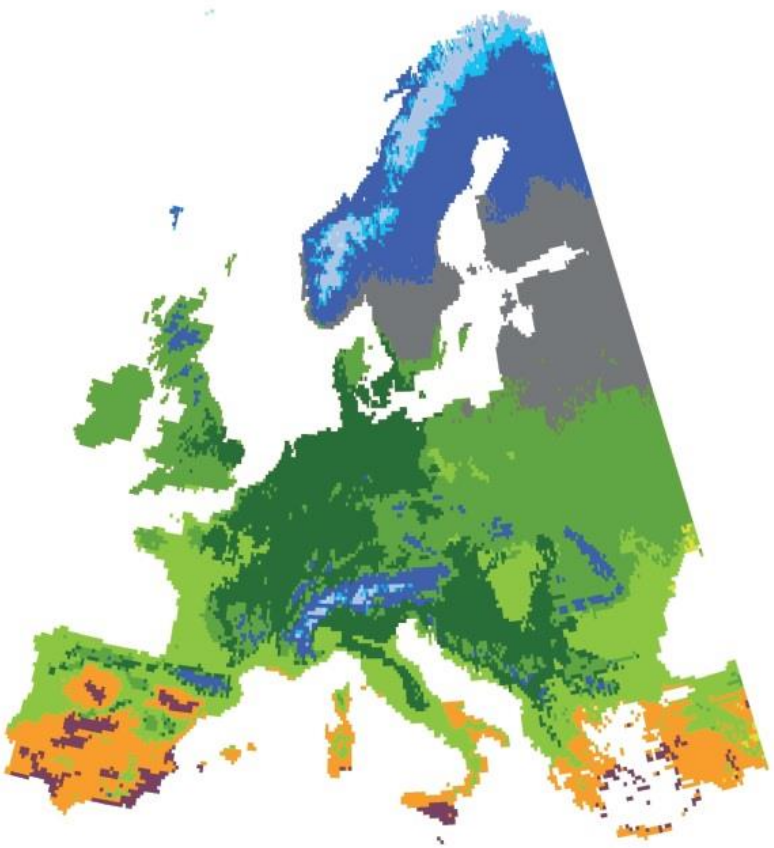


Increment:
direct comparison in provenance trials

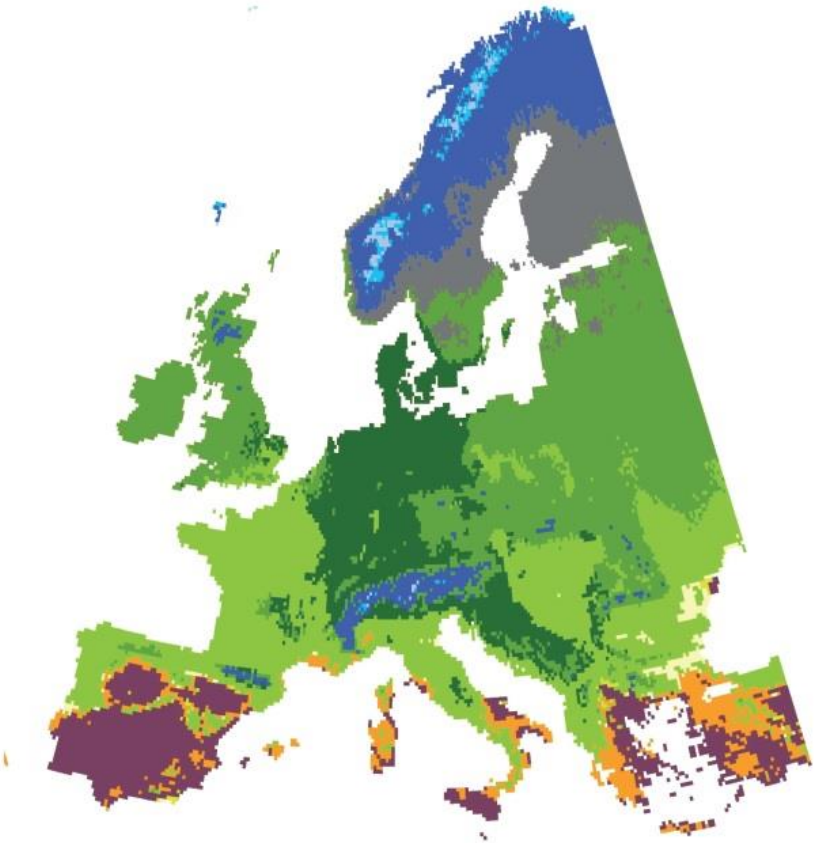


Predicted changes of vegetation zones

Present

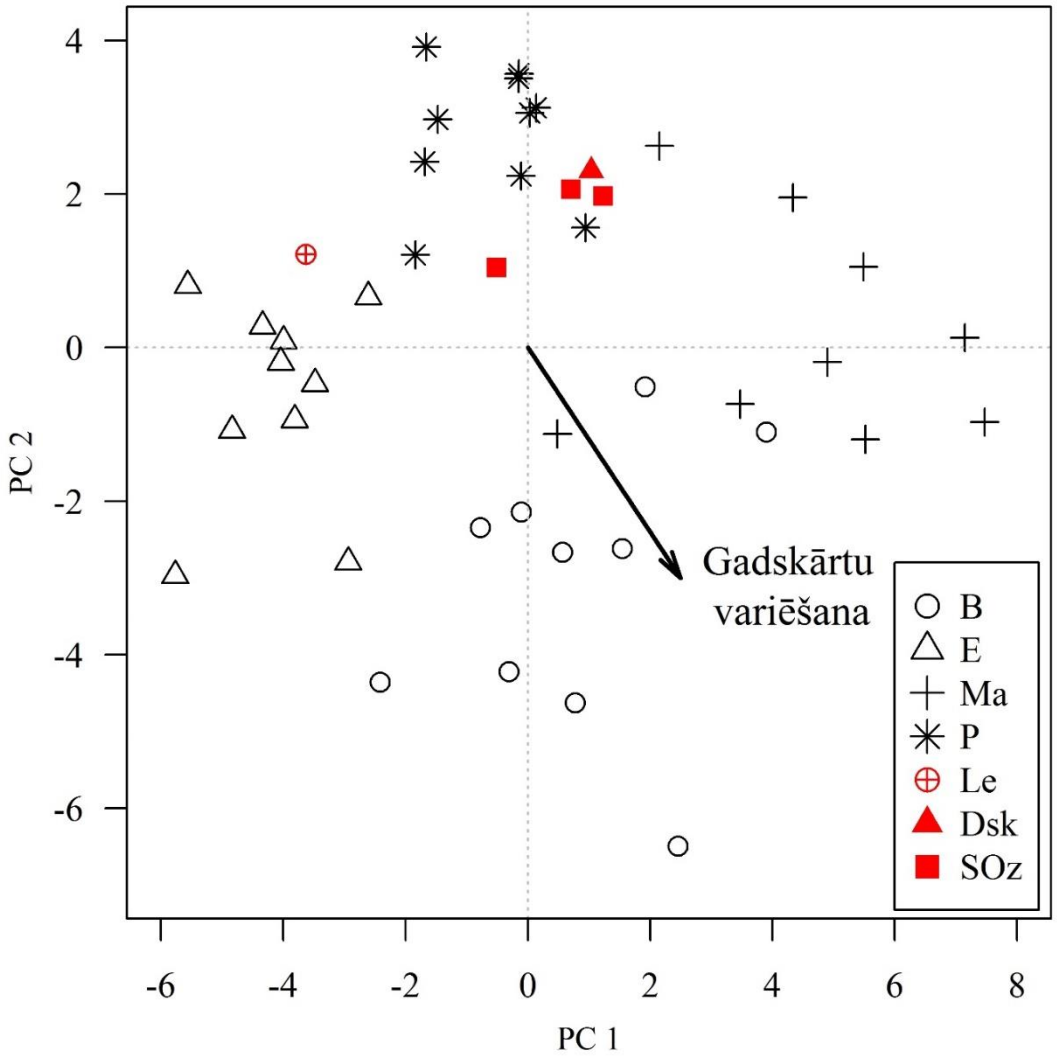


End of the century

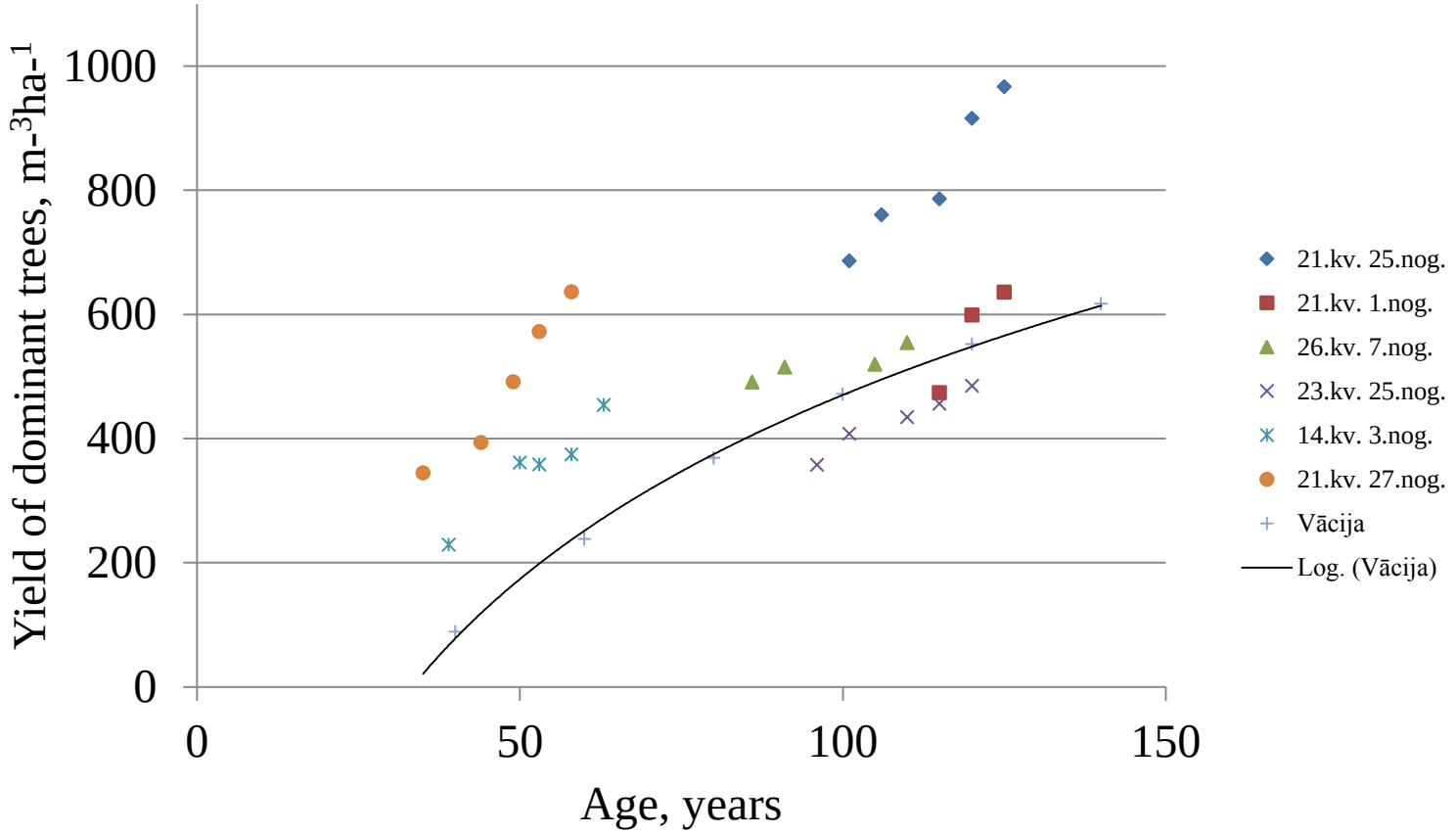


Hickler et al., 2012

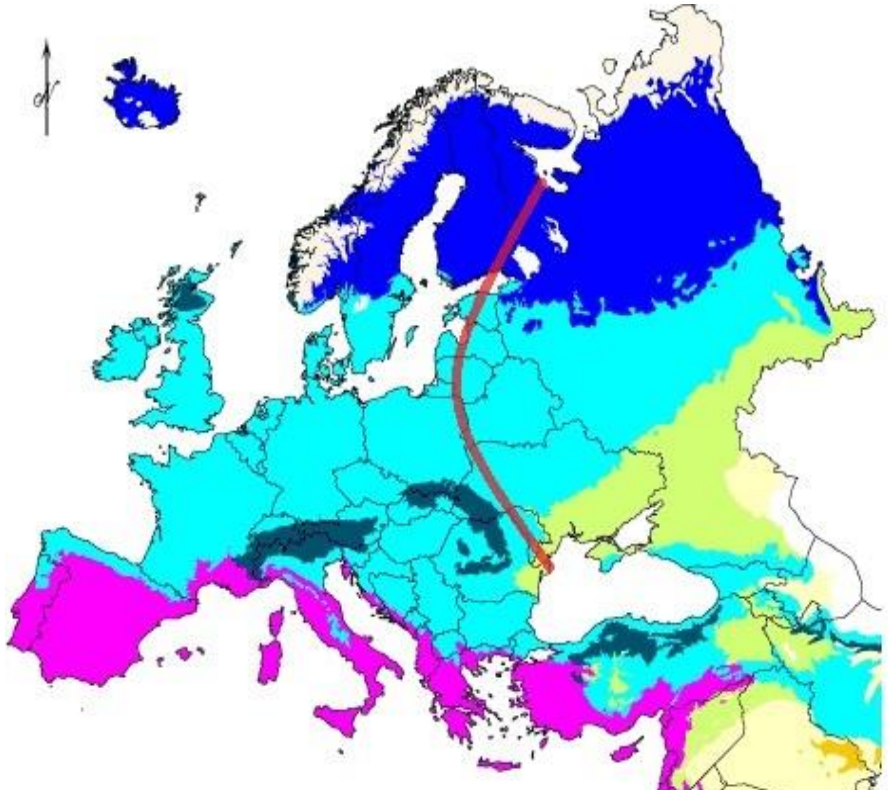
«Introduced» tree species: PCA of annual increment variation



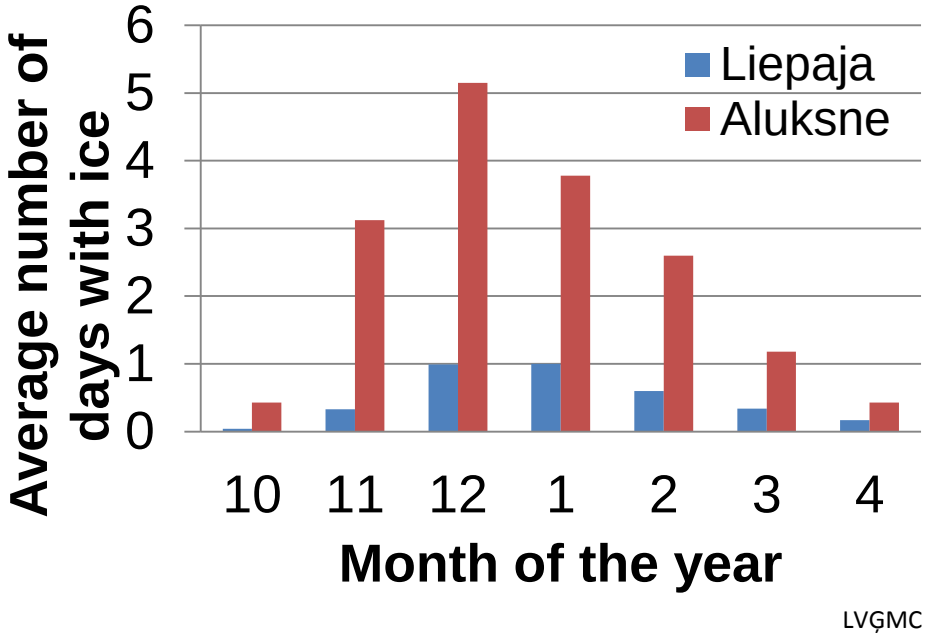
«Introduced» tree species: growth of *Fagus sylvatica*



Ice damages in forest

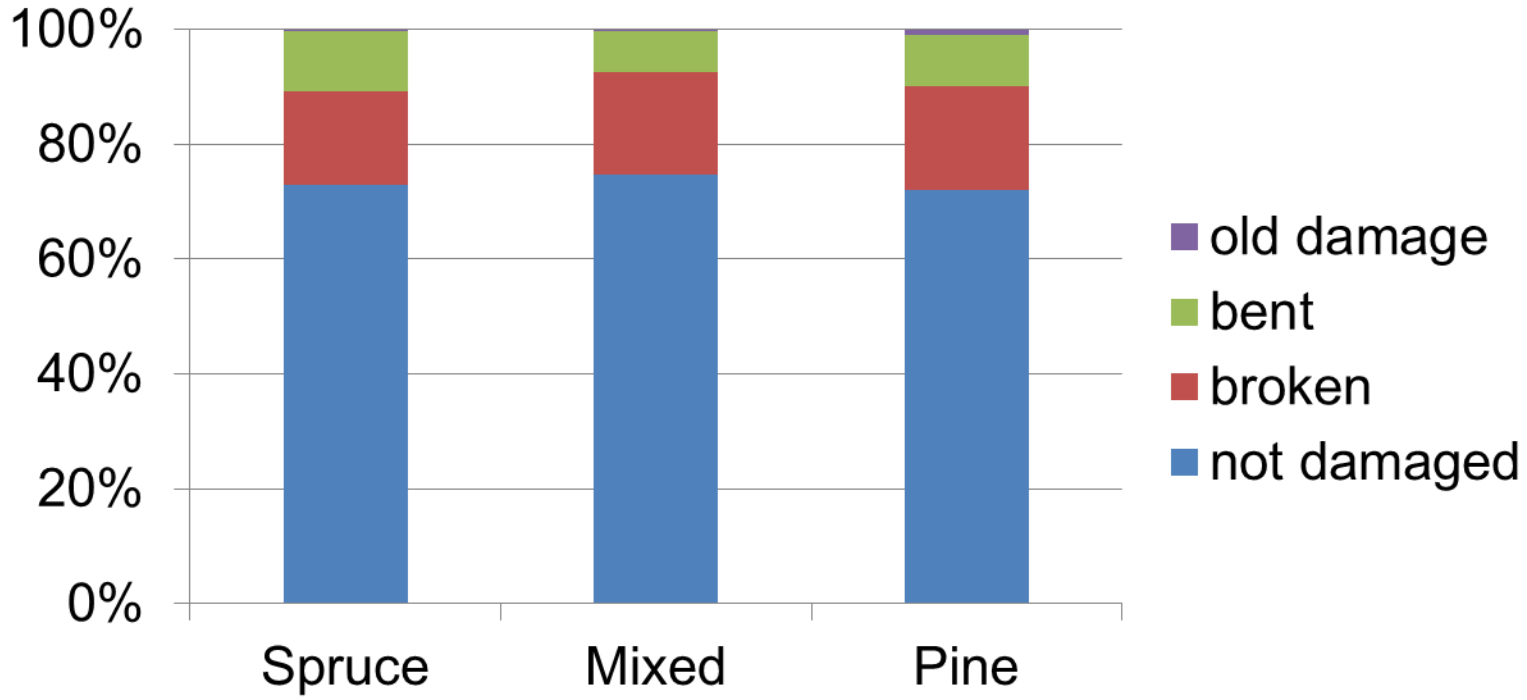


(Krauklis, 2006; http://chalk.richmond.edu)



There is no reason to believe, that frequency of ice events will decrease in future due to climatic changes

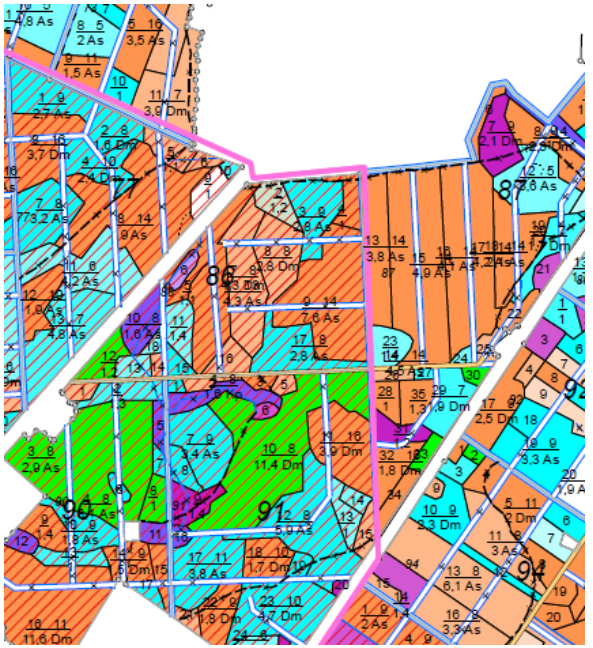
Ice damages in forest



Ice damages, independently from dominant tree species, were found for 27% of trees.

Recommendations

- Assessment of risks (regionally)
- Tree breeding
- Planting
- Increased number of tree species
- Mixture at **landscape** scale
- Shorter rotation



Thank You!

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