



Modeling the dynamics of microhabitats

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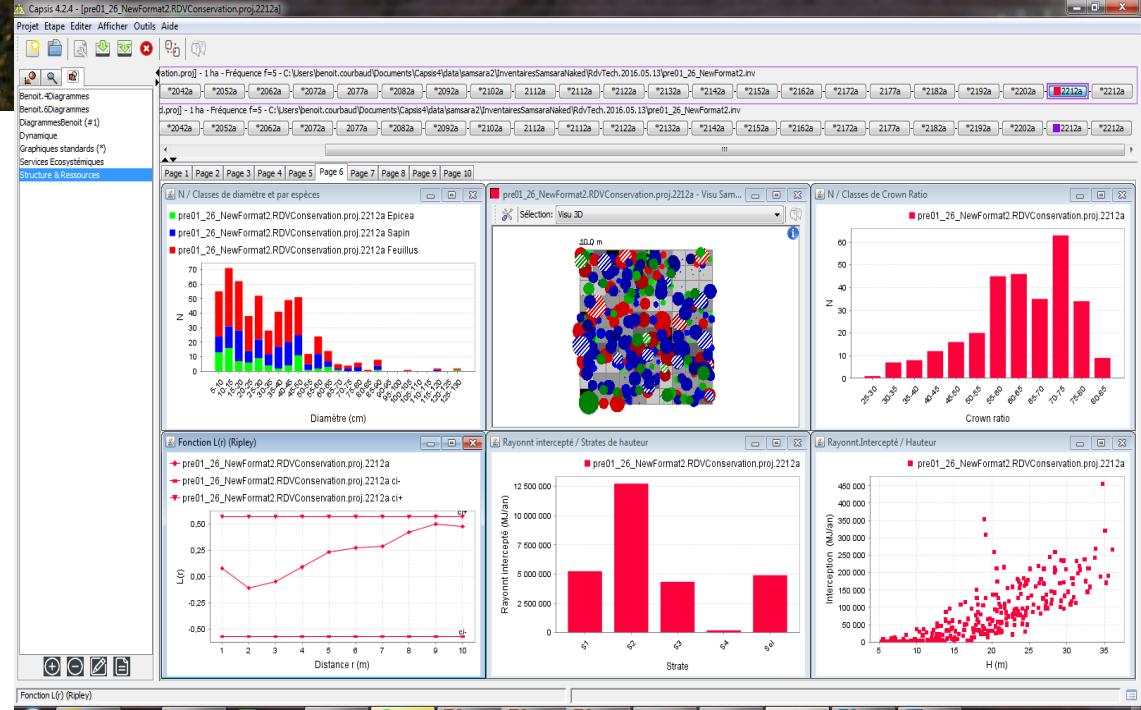
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Modeling the dynamics of microhabitats

Integrate+ Conference 2016

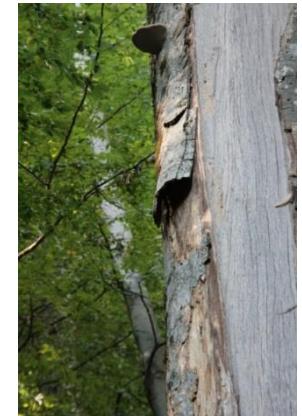
Benoit Courbaud
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François de Coligny



Questions

Sustainable forest biodiversity conservation requires
the maintenance of a permanent flux of TreMs

-> We need a balance
between TreM formation and TreM disappearance rates



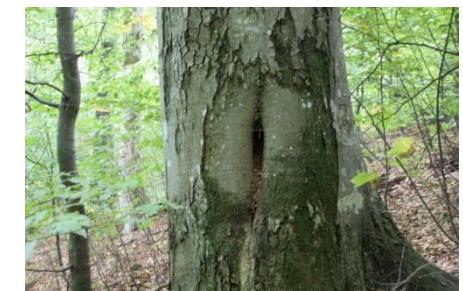
Available TreM data today are cross sectional :

Observations of TreMs on different trees at a single time
The rate of TreM formation is not measured directly



Can we estimate the probability of TreM formation on a tree ?

Can we integrate a TreM submodel
in a forest dynamics simulator ?



Indirect estimation methods are required:

We hypothesize a model for the probability of TreM formation

We calculate the probability of observing the data given the process model and estimate the parameters of the model

A harmonized data base of expert data in Europe:

~ 30 000 trees / 12 tree species / 106 sites / 8 types of TreMs



Presence/Absence of TreMs on trees

covariates: tree DBH / tree species / site



Estimating the probability of TreM formation on a tree

Survival analysis : indirect method to estimate the time of a discrete event

Transposition to our case:

D : random variable corresponding to the DBH at which the first TreM forms

F(d): Cumulated Distribution Function (CDF) of the random variable D.

Corresponds to the probability of presence of at least one TreM on a tree

$$F(d) = P(D \leq d)$$

h(d): Hazard rate function of the random variable D

Probability of formation of the first TreM on a tree that has no TreM yet

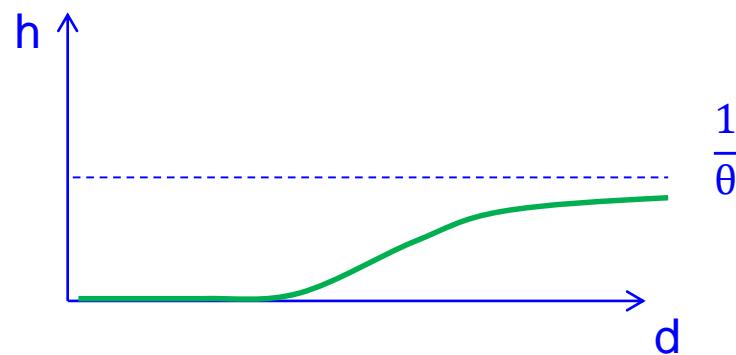
$$h(d)\partial d = P(D \in [d, d + \partial d[\mid D \geq d)$$

(Courbaud et al. Submitted)

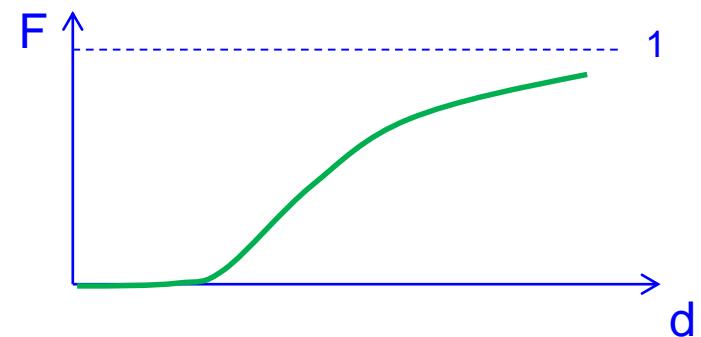
Estimating the probability of TreM formation on a tree

Gamma model : θ regulates the maximum hazard rate
 k regulates how the hazard rate changes with DBH

the process
proba of TreM formation
during a growth step



the result
proba of TreM presence
today



$$\theta_{i,j,s} = e^{\alpha_j + \beta_s + \varepsilon_i}$$

α_j : effect of tree species j

β_s : effect of site s

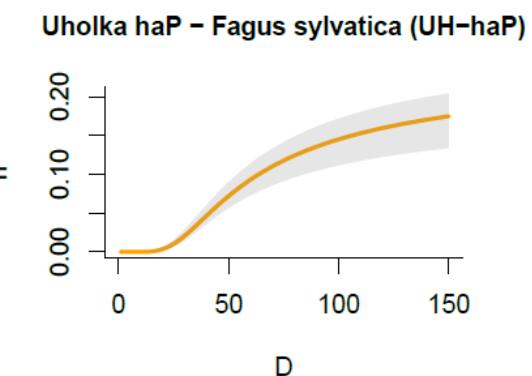
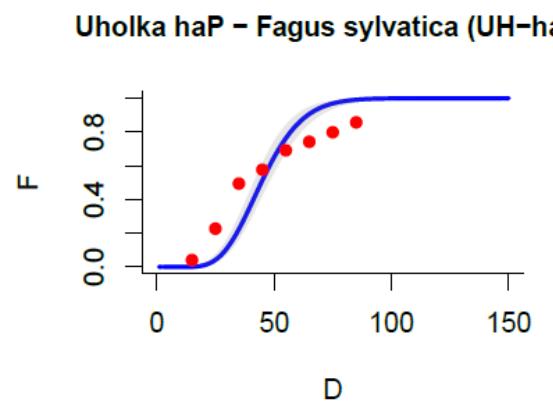
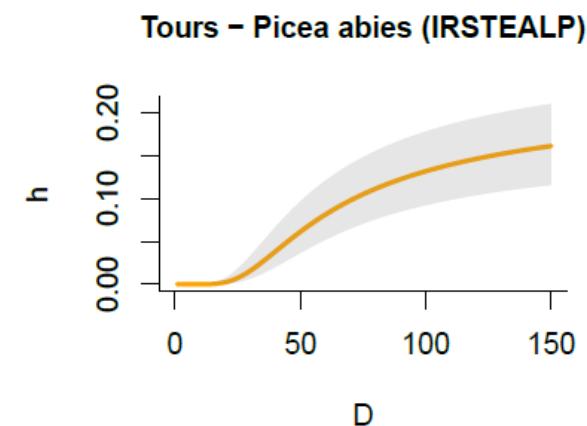
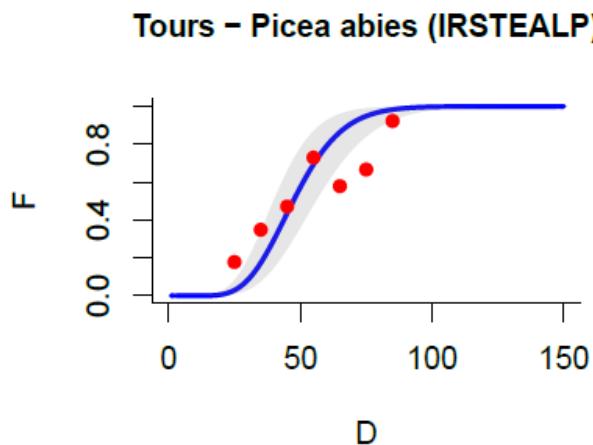
ε_i : random effect of tree i

First results

We calibrate
The function F
on presence data



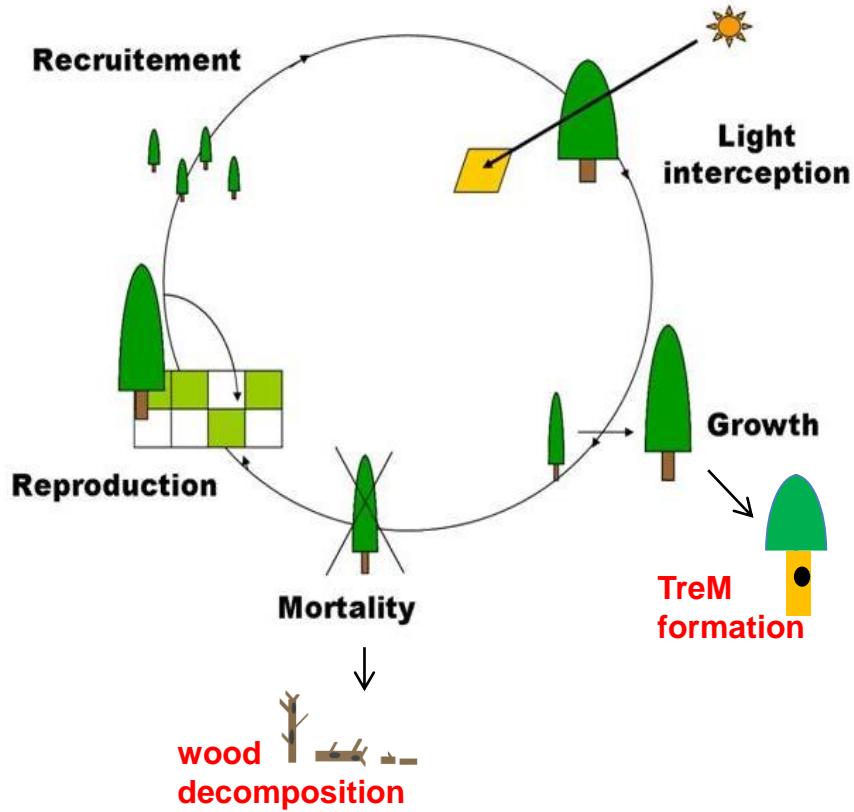
We deduce
The function h
describing the process



Integration in the simulator Samsara

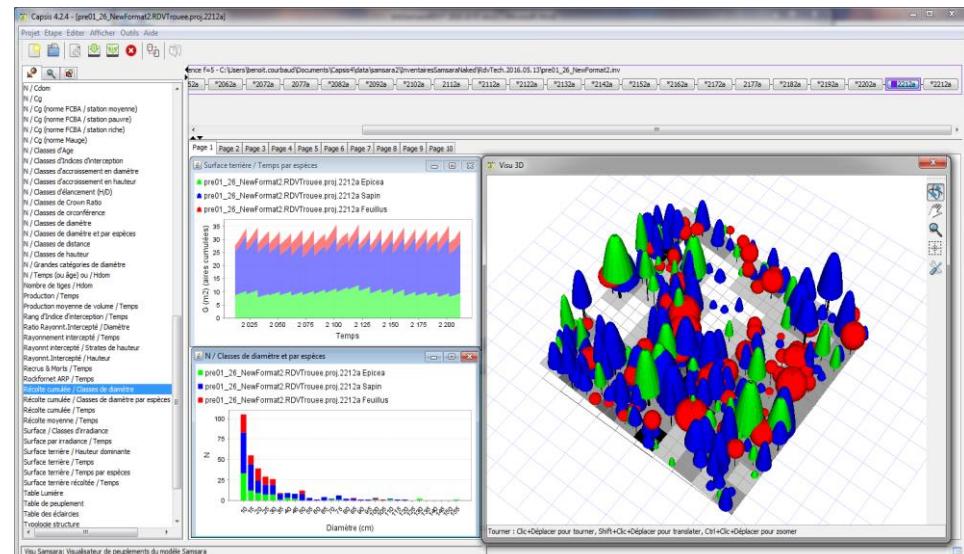
Samsara : an individual-based, spatially explicit simulation model

Courbaud et al., 2003
Courbaud et al. 2015

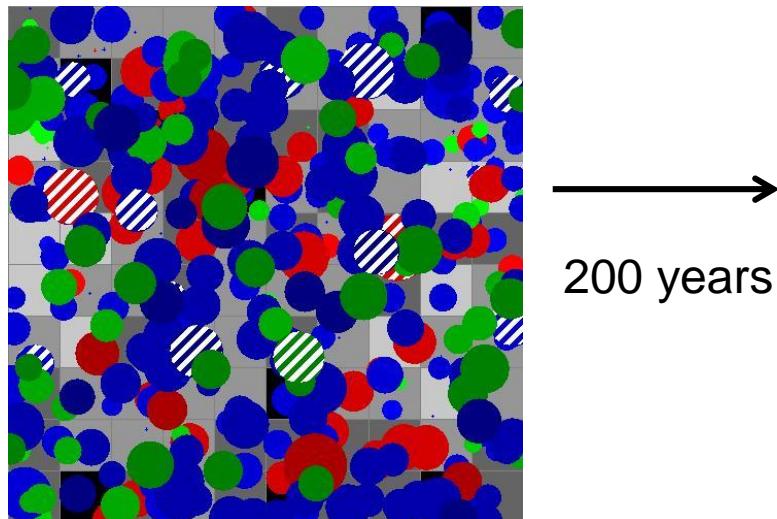


Coligny et al., 2003
Dufour-Kowalski et al. 2012

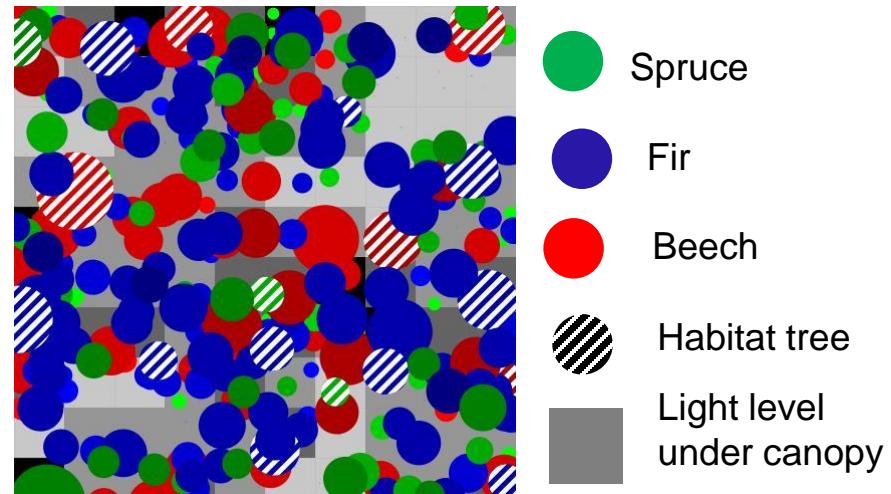
Development platform Capsis



Long term projection with Samsara

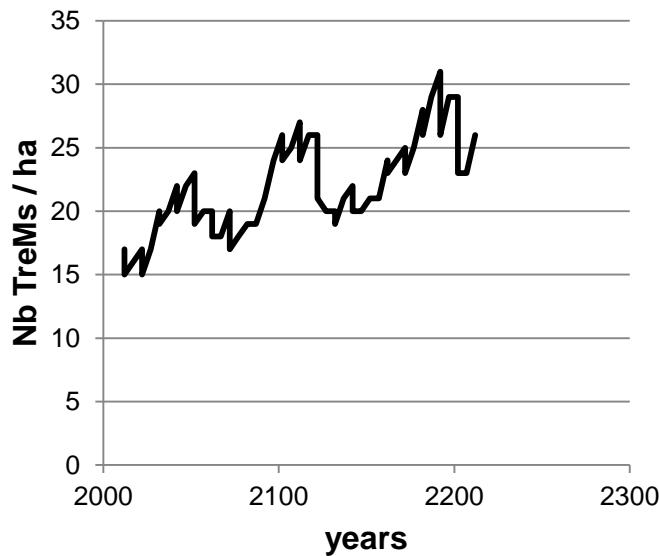


200 years

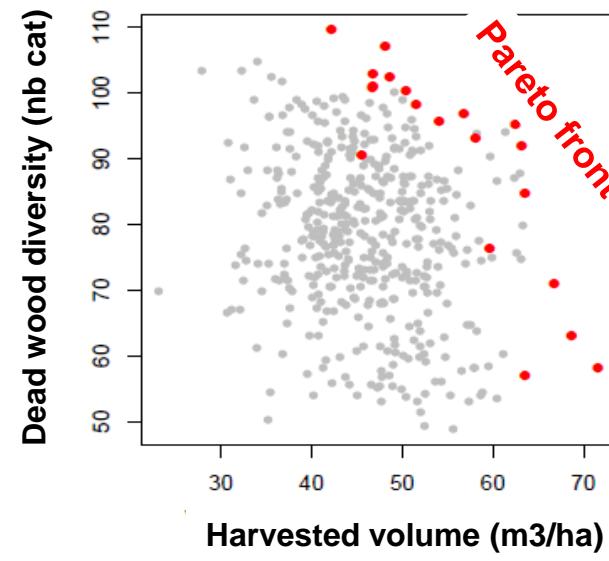


- Spruce
- Fir
- Beech
- Habitat tree
- Light level under canopy

Evolution of TreM density



Production-biodiversity trade-offs



Discussion

Collaborative approaches are key to

Powerfull data sets

Complex simulation tools

A range of relevant case studies and silviculture scenarios



A wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. On the left, a steep mountain face is covered in dense green coniferous forests, with patches of exposed light-colored rock. In the center and right, there are more mountain ridges, some with rocky ledges and others with green slopes. The sky is overcast with various shades of grey and white clouds.

Thank you for your attention

Collaborations:

Daniel Kraus, Thibault Lachat, Brigitte Commarmot, Yoan Paillet, Nicolas Debaive