## Kuijper, D.P.J., Jedrzejewska, B., Brzeziecki, B., Churski, M., Jedrzejewski, W. & Żybura, H. (2010): Fluctuating ungulate density shapes tree recruitment in natural stands of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, Poland. Journal of Veg. Science 21: 1082-1098.

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Short reference: Kuijper et al. (2010)

First author: Kuijper, Dries P. J.

Year: 2010

Abstract

Fluctuating ungulate density shapes tree recruitment in natural stands of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, Poland

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Abstract:

Question: What are the main driving factors in 70 years of natural dynamics in tree recruitment in the Białowieża National Park?

Location: Białowieża National Park, Poland, is one of the least disturbed temperate, lowland forest systems in Europe.

Methods: We tested whether fluctuations in large herbivore populations, changes in climate and openness of the forest explained compositional dynamics. Tree recruitment (to size class DBH>5 cm) was measured on permanent transects (in total, 14.9 ha) six times between 1936-2002. These data were related to existing data on ungulate density, climatic parameters and estimates of forest openness collected during the same period.

Results: Total recruitment of all tree species combined was negatively correlated with total ungulate density and red deer density. The variation in response between species was related to the preferences of herbivores; the more preferred forage species (especially Carpinus betulus) were positively and the less preferred species negatively related to herbivore density. Total tree recruitment rates were not related to climatic parameters and openness of the forest. Only Alnus glutinosa recruitment was significantly related to climatic parameters, and Ulmus glabra related to forest openness, but there were no predictable patterns in recruitment among species in relation to these factors.

Conclusions: The present study indicated that changes in large herbivore density have played an important role in driving patterns in tree recruitment and species composition during the last 70 years in Białowieża National Park. In contrast to other studies, increasing herbivore numbers were associated with higher recruitment of preferred and browsing-tolerant species. Periodical crashes in ungulate numbers, whether human-induced or caused by natural factors, may offer windows of opportunity for regeneration of a range of tree species and facilitate more diverse and dynamic forest development.

## Notes

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Tartalom: Introduction Methods Description of study site Measuring recruitment of trees Long-term changes in ungulate populations Selection of tree species by browsing ungulates Meteorological data and tree species response to climate Statistical analyses and hypotheses testing Results Patterns of tree recruitment rate Tree recruitment rates in relation to ungulate density, climate and forest openness Tree recruitment rates in relation to ranking of species Discussion Herbivory as a driving factor Positive feedback of ungulate browsing? Climate changes and forest openness had less influence on tree recruitment Other possible driving factors

Conclusion Acknowledgements References Supporting information

Browsing impact; European bison; Red deer; Roe deer; Temperate deciduous forest; Topdown effects; mouse

Publisher: International Association for Vegetation Science
Journal: Journal of Vegetation Science
Location: ER Archívum (2010/P-013)
Type: tudományos folyóiratcikk
Katalógusba vette: Gulyás Györgyi
Katalógusbavétel időpontja: Fri, 11/19/2010 - 12:00