



Integrate+



# The Groenendaal Marteloscope

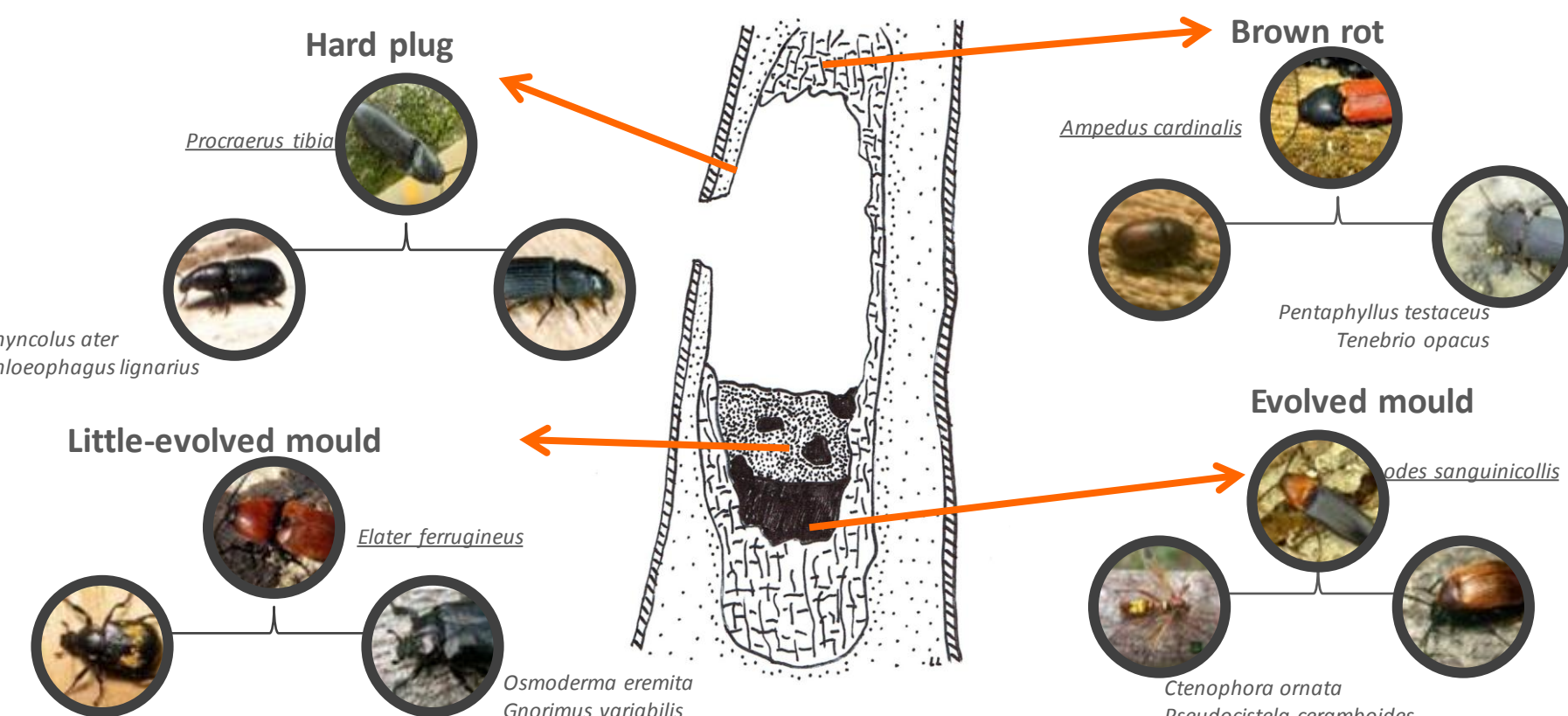
## Marteloscopes and silvicultural training

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.

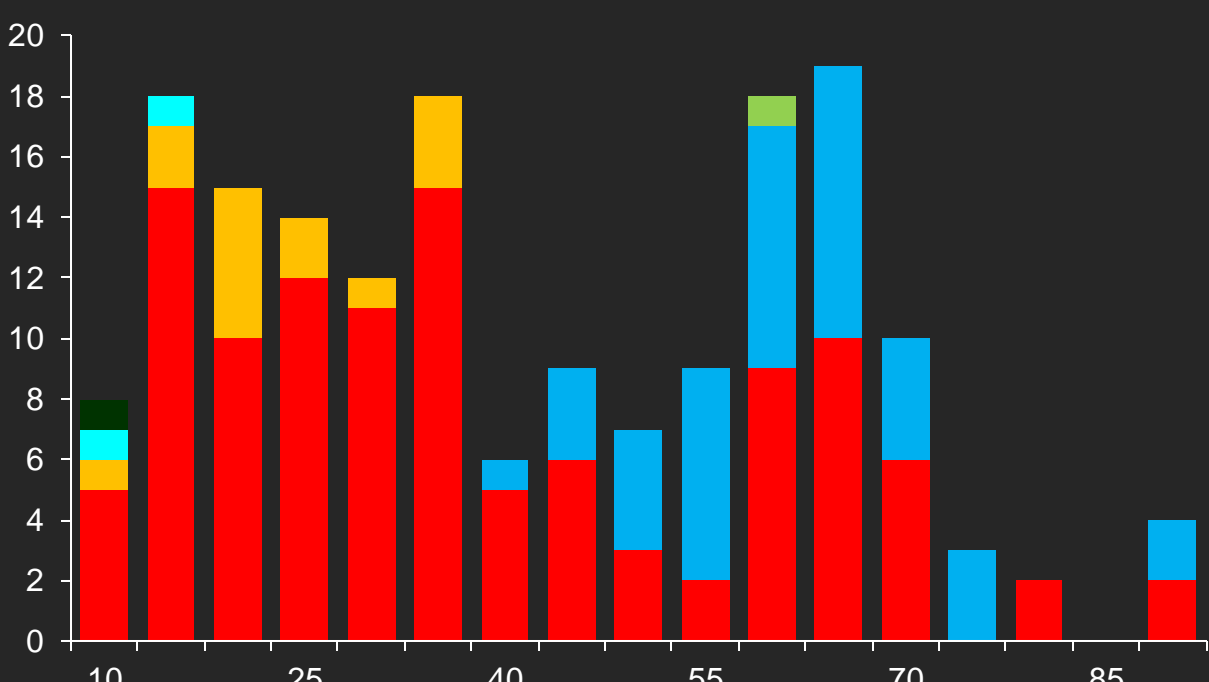
This is exactly what Marteloscopes do: the term is derived from French and describes a more detailed examination of tree selection and their consequences. These intervention will be simulated in tree selection exercises.

## The ecological evaluation is based on tree microhabitats (TReMs)



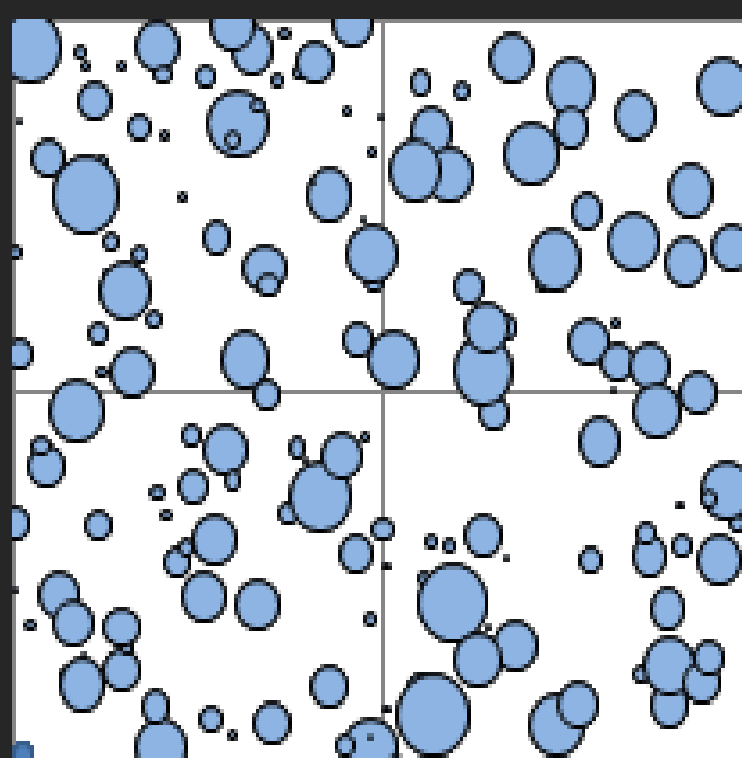
Supra-specific Microhabitats	Cavities	CV1	Woodpecker cavities
Supra-specific Microhabitats	Trunk and mould cavities	CV2	Trunk and mould cavities
	Branch holes	CV3	Branch holes
	Dendrotelms and water-filled holes	CV4	Dendrotelms and water-filled holes
	Insect galleries and bore holes	CV5	Insect galleries and bore holes
	Bark loss / Exposed sapwood	IN1	Bark loss / Exposed sapwood
	Exposed heartwood / Stem and crown breakage	IN2	Exposed heartwood / Stem and crown breakage
	Cracks and scars	IN3	Cracks and scars
	Bark pockets	BA1	Bark pockets
	Dead branches and limbs / crown deadwood	DW1	Dead branches and limbs / crown deadwood
	Deadwood		
Extra-specific Microhabitats			
Extra-specific Microhabitats	Growth form related microhabitats	GF1	Root buttress cavities
	Witch broom	GF2	Witch broom
	Cankers and burrs	GF3	Cankers and burrs
	Fruiting bodies fungi	EP1	Fruiting bodies fungi
	Mycorrhizae	EP2	Mycorrhizae
	Bryophytes	EP3	Bryophytes
	Foliose lichens		Foliose lichens
	Liars		Liars
	Ferns		Ferns
	Mistletoe		Mistletoe
Nests and aeries	NE1	Nests / aeries	
Sap and resin run	OT1	Sap and resin run	
Other microhabitats	OT2	Microsoil	

## Stand characteristics

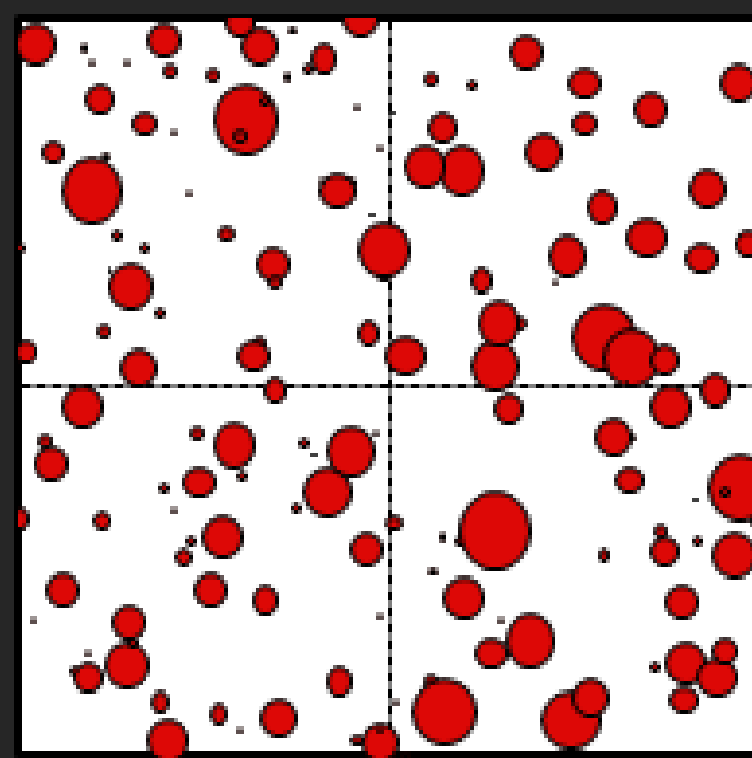


N/ha [ ] 178  
 BA/ha [m<sup>2</sup>] 31.43  
 V/ha [m<sup>3</sup>] 388.2  
 Habitat value [Points] 4524  
 Economic value [€] 27509.0

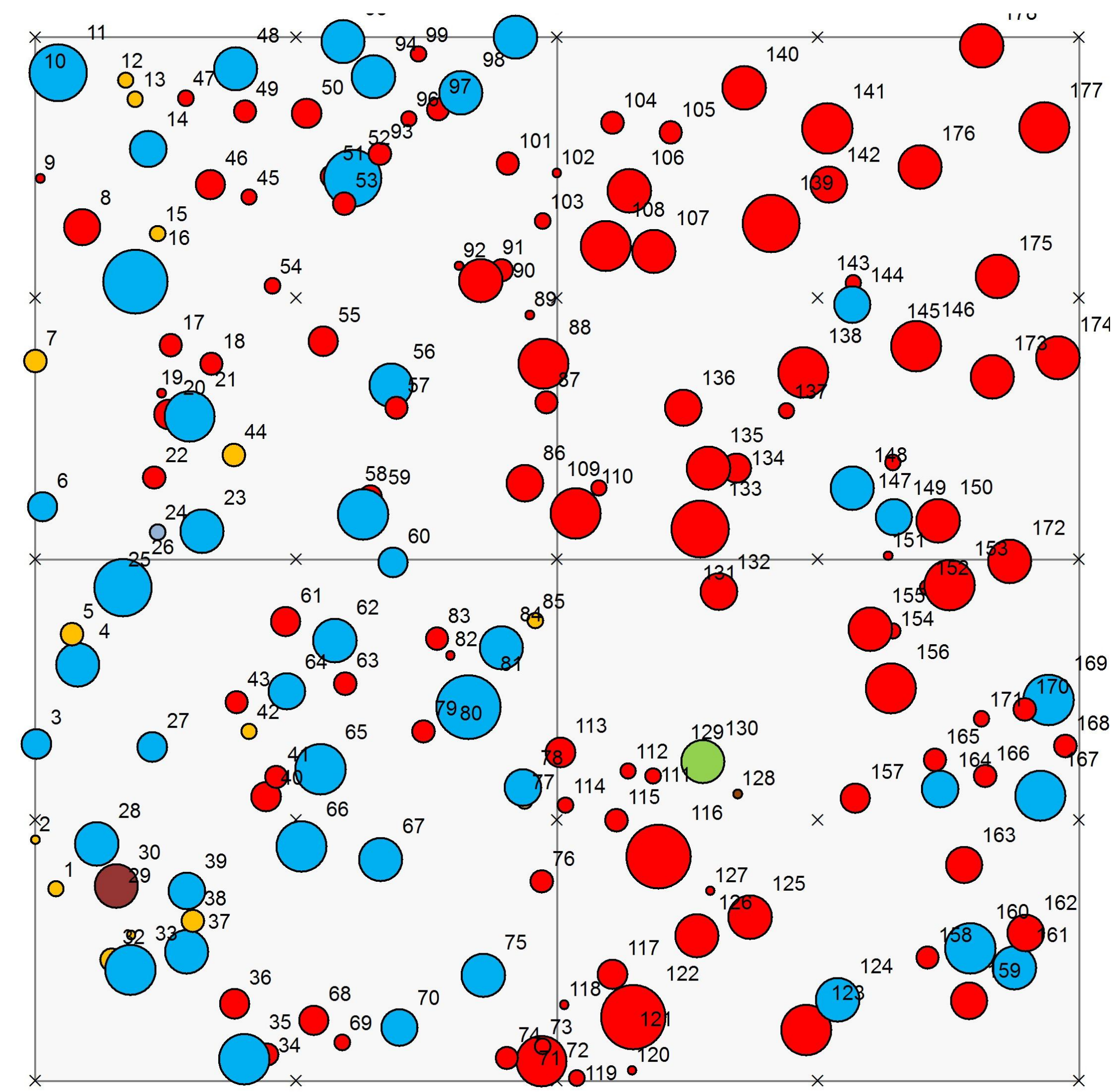
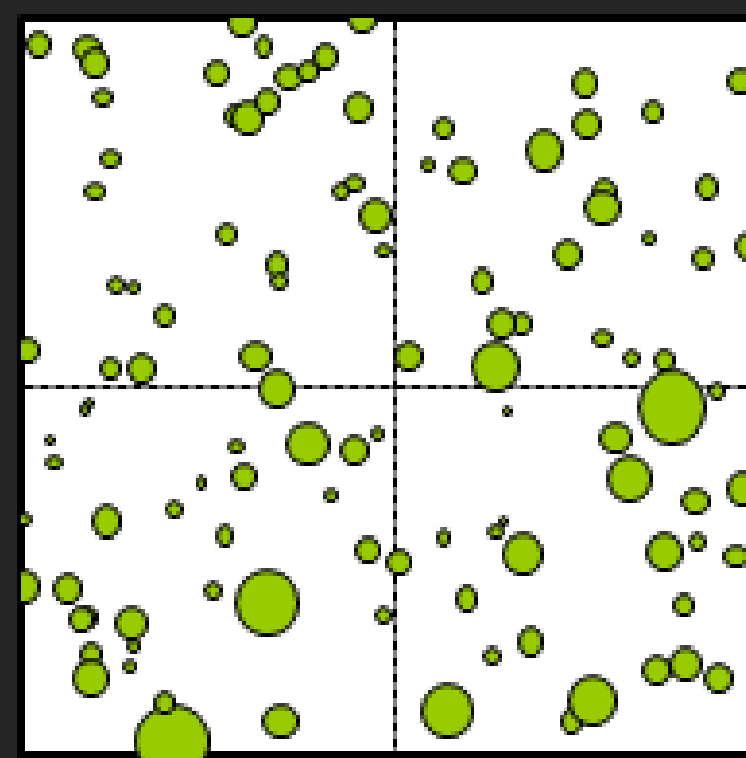
Volume [m<sup>3</sup>]



Economic value [€]

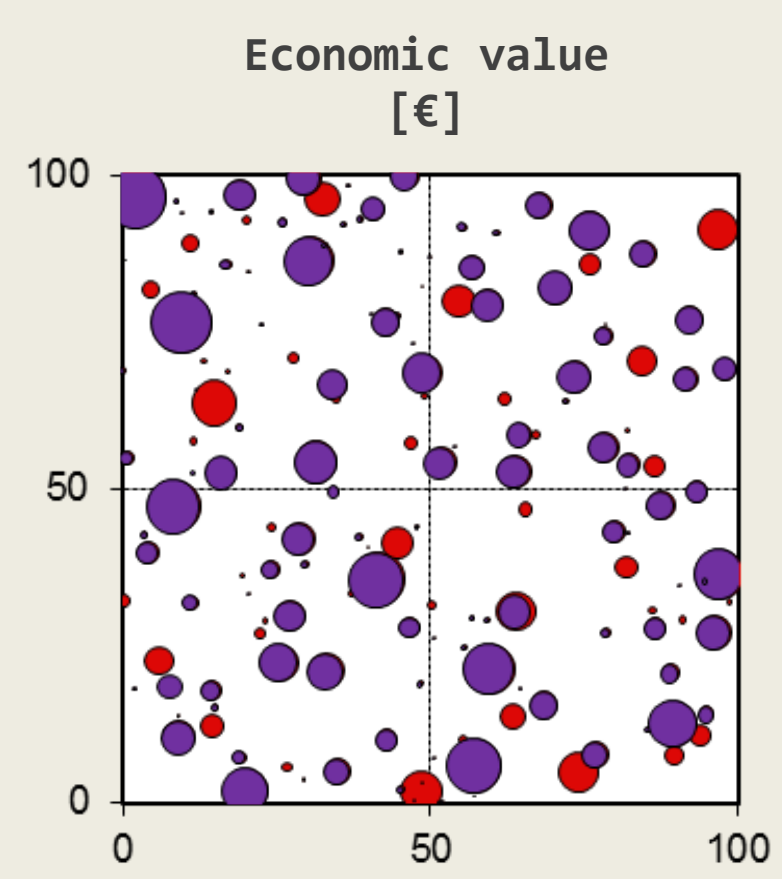


Habitat value [Points]



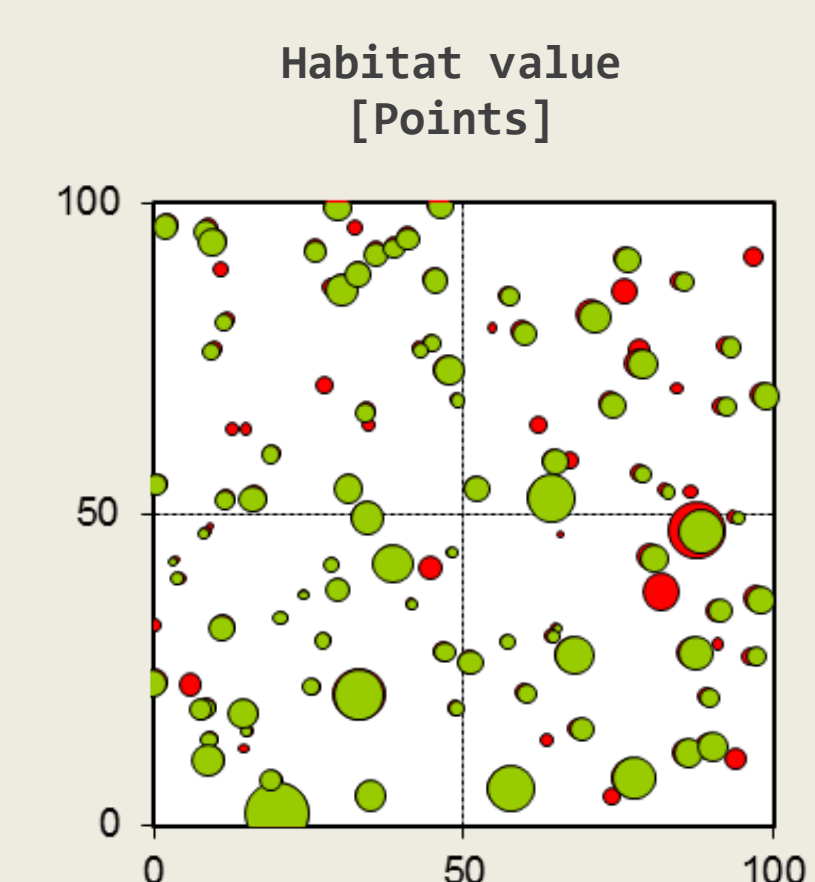
Tree species and DBH map

## Interventions

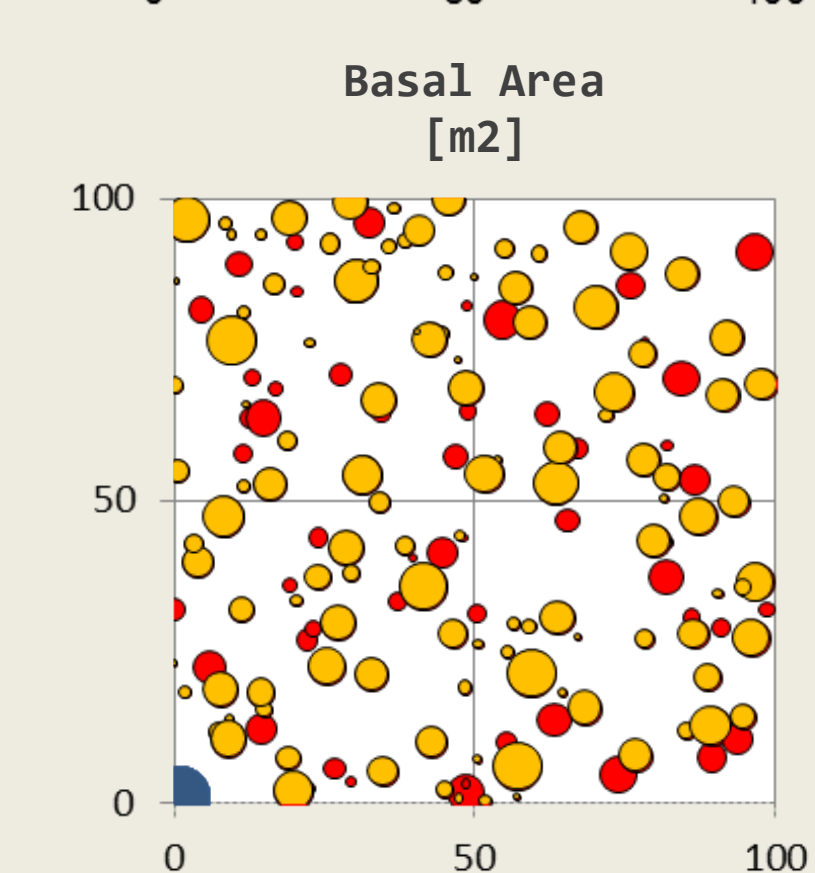


6,116 €

Scenario 1:



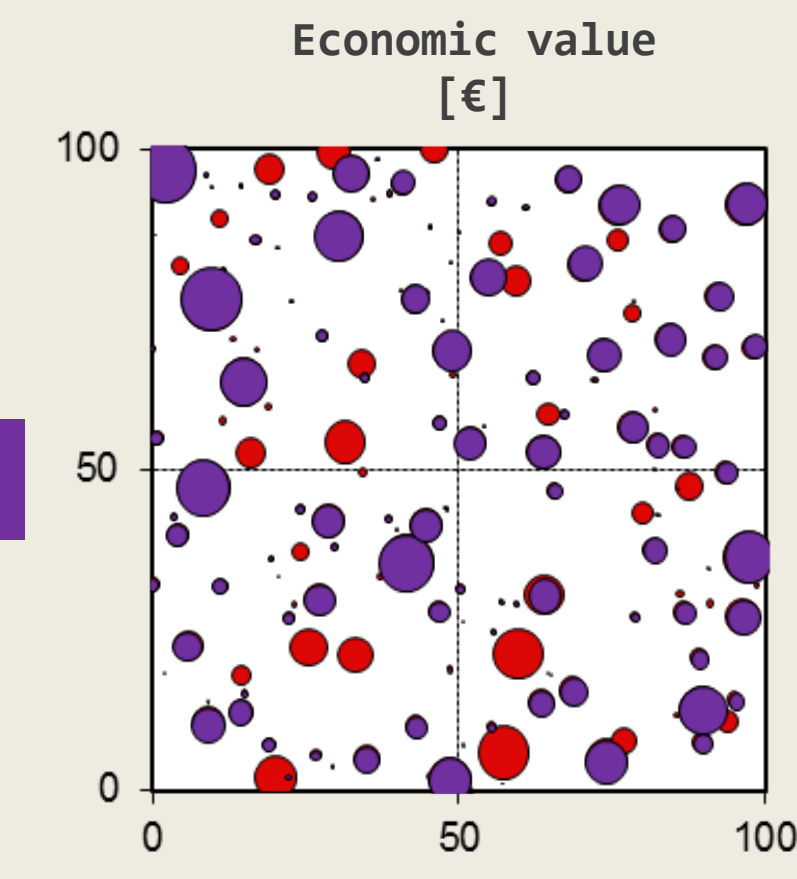
3630



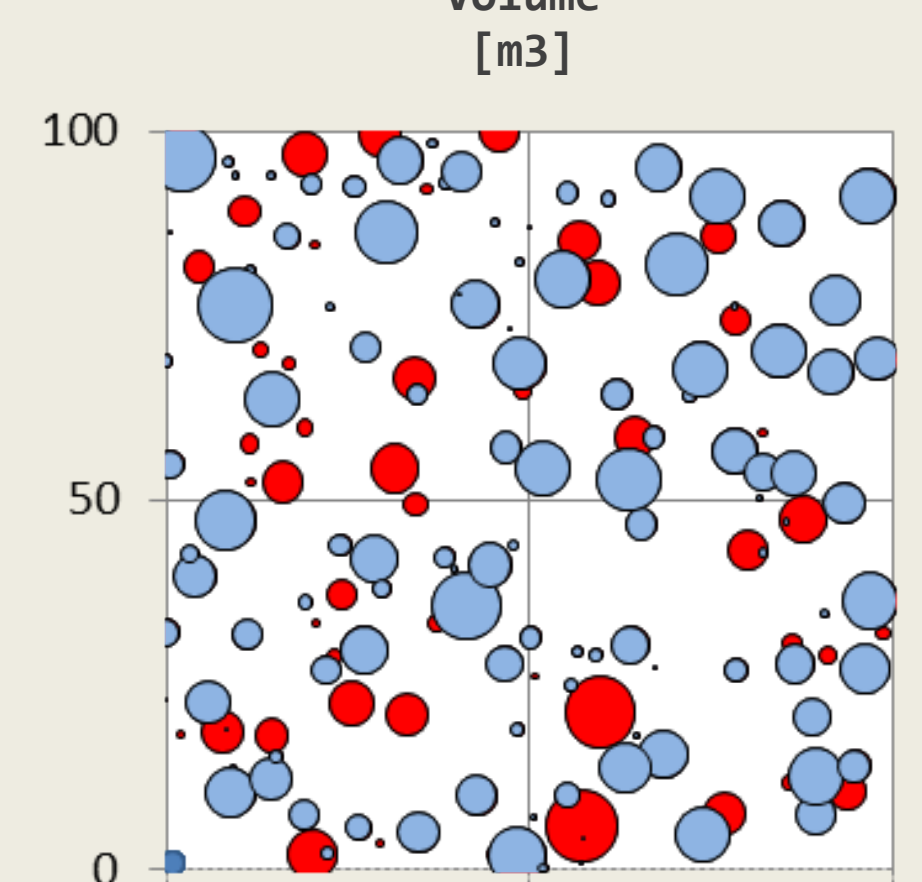
22.6 m<sup>2</sup>

Removal 98.6 m<sup>3</sup>

Scenario 2:

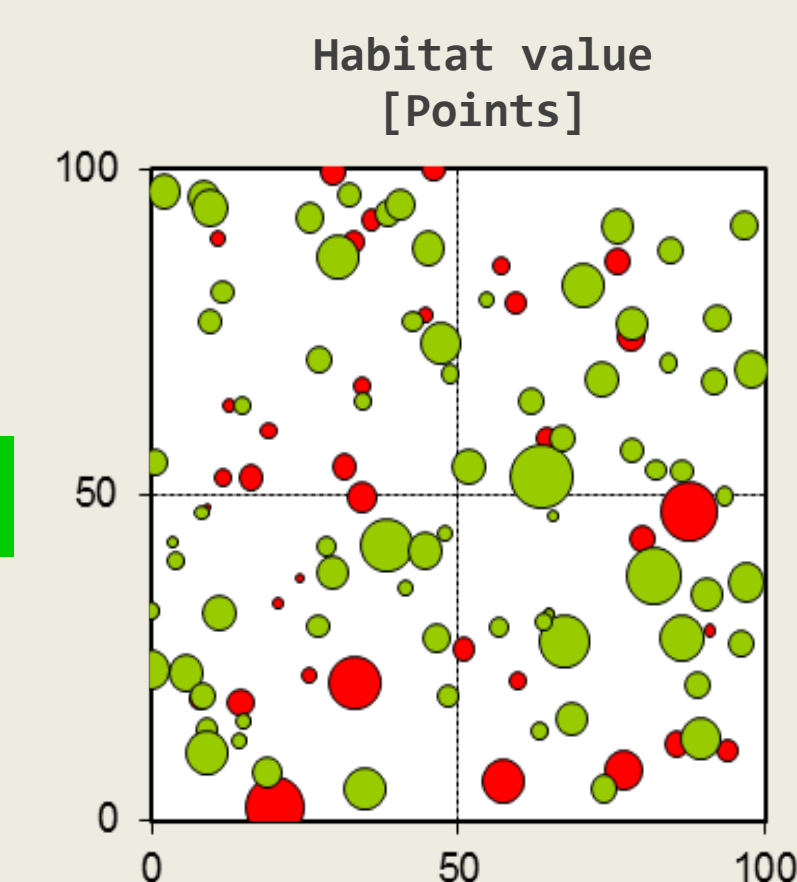


7,649 €

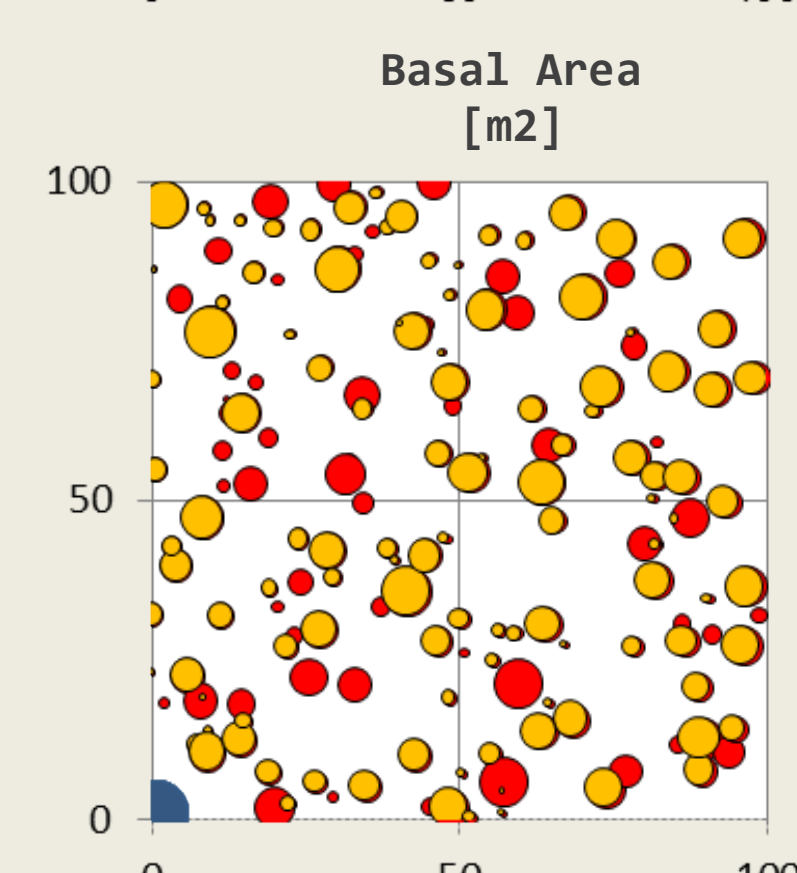


2485

Removal 116.2 m<sup>3</sup>



2485



21.8 m<sup>2</sup>