PROTECT FUTURE-ADAPTED REGENERATION FROM HERBIVORY

OBJECTIVE

Ensure adequate regeneration of tree species in order to maintain forest or woodland conditions.

DESCRIPTION

Tending regeneration by protecting seedlings or saplings from herbivory, removing competition, or otherwise reducing damage to seedlings and saplings helps to promote the transition to desired future conditions and functions. Approaches: bud caps, or fencing to prevent browsing on species that are expected to be well adapted to future conditions; using tree tops from forest harvest or plantings of unpalatable tree species as locations for “hiding” desirable species from herbivores to reduce browse pressure; preventing and removing undesired species, including invasive non-native or aggressive native species, in order to reduce competition for moisture, nutrients, and light; restricting recreation or management activities that may have the potential to damage regeneration; partnering with state wildlife agencies to monitor herbivore populations or reduce populations to appropriate levels.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Shaping the ways in which communities adapt, protecting seedlings or saplings of existing or newly migrated species.

RESULT INDICATORS

Number of seedlings or saplings preserved.

INVOLVED ACTORS

Natural manager, scientist, farmer.

EXPECTED TIMELINE FOR ACTION

- Short term (1-4 years)

BEST PRACTICES

- Massachusetts – USA
- Brazil
- North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand

CRITICALITIES

Introduction of new species.

SCOPE OF THE ACTION

- Adaptation

TYPE OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Green

SECTOR OF ACTION

- Agriculture / Forests / Land use
- Biodiversity / Conservation of ecosystems
- Public health
- Tourism and leisure
- Other

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Change or loss of biodiversity
- Drought
- Extreme precipitation
- Extreme temperatures
- Salinization and acidification of water
- Strong winds
- Other

IMPLEMENTATION SCALE

- Region / Country

SOURCE

https://adaptationworkbook.org/niacs-strategies/forest