What variables make a young forest stand more vulnerable to ungulate browsing occurrence?

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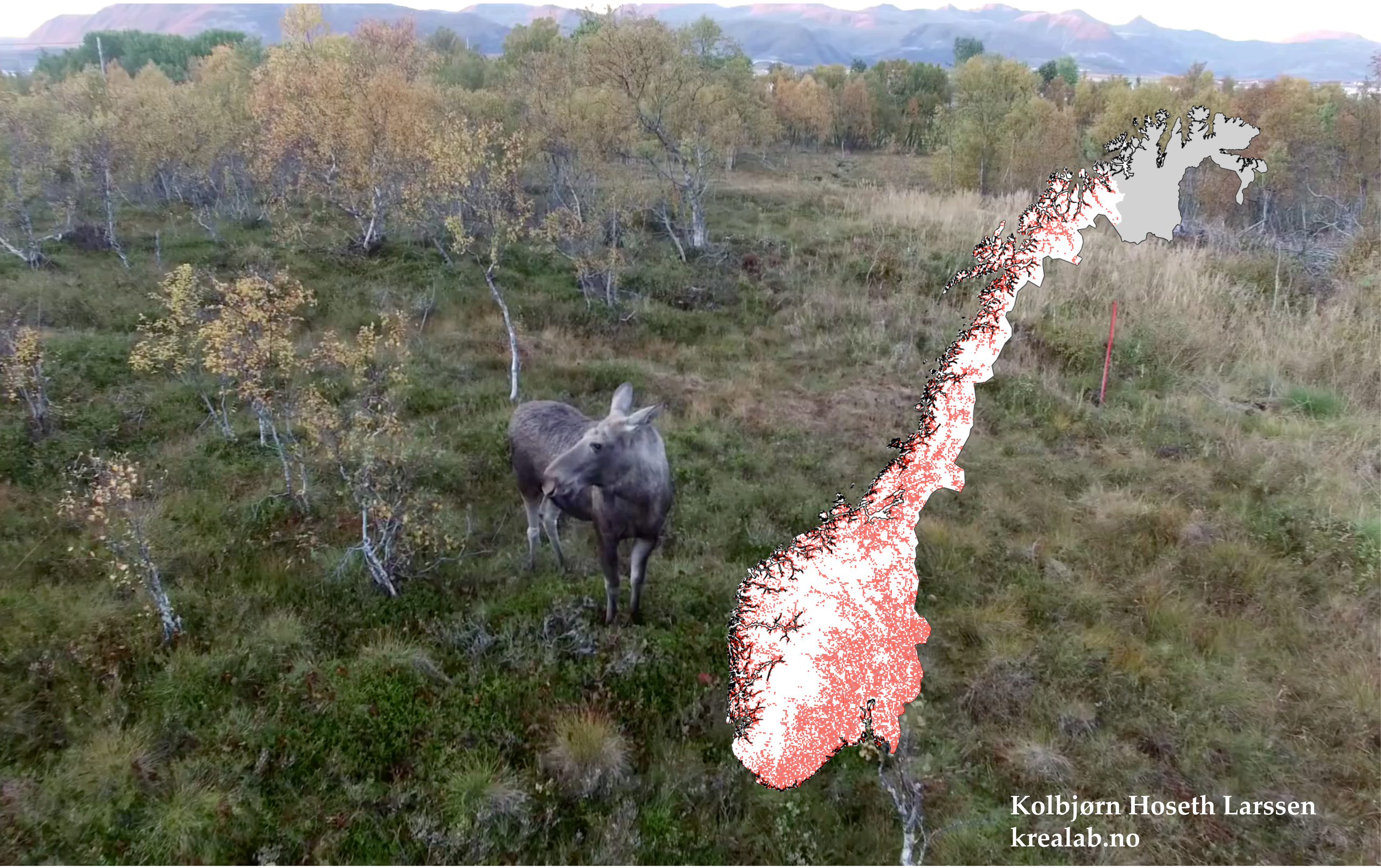

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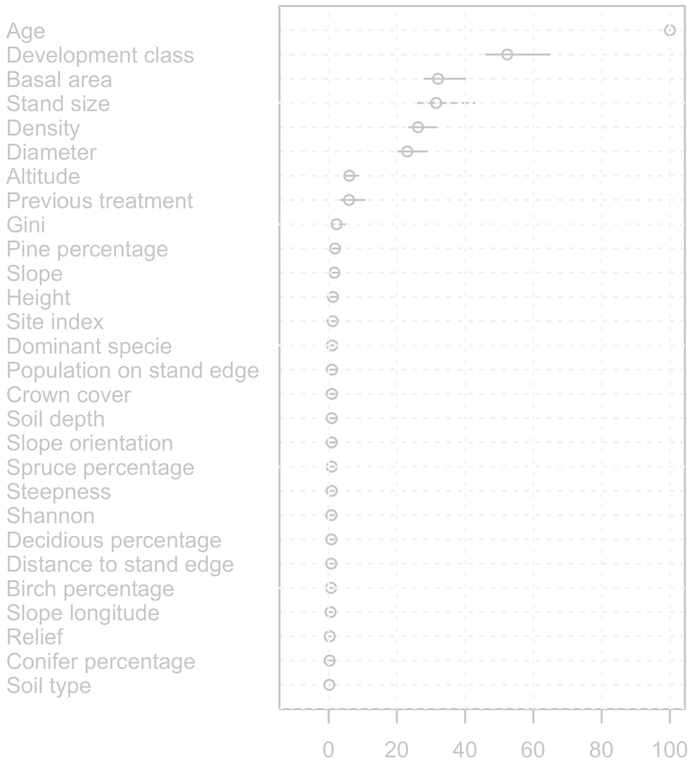
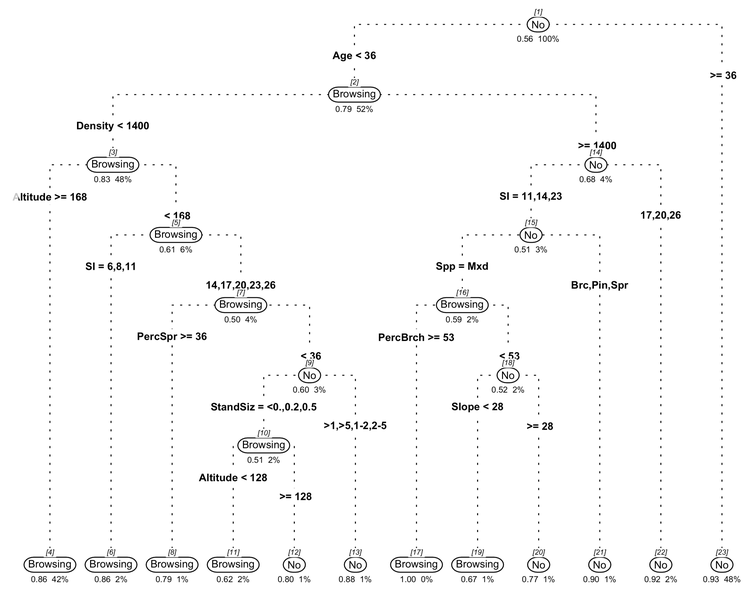
Variables



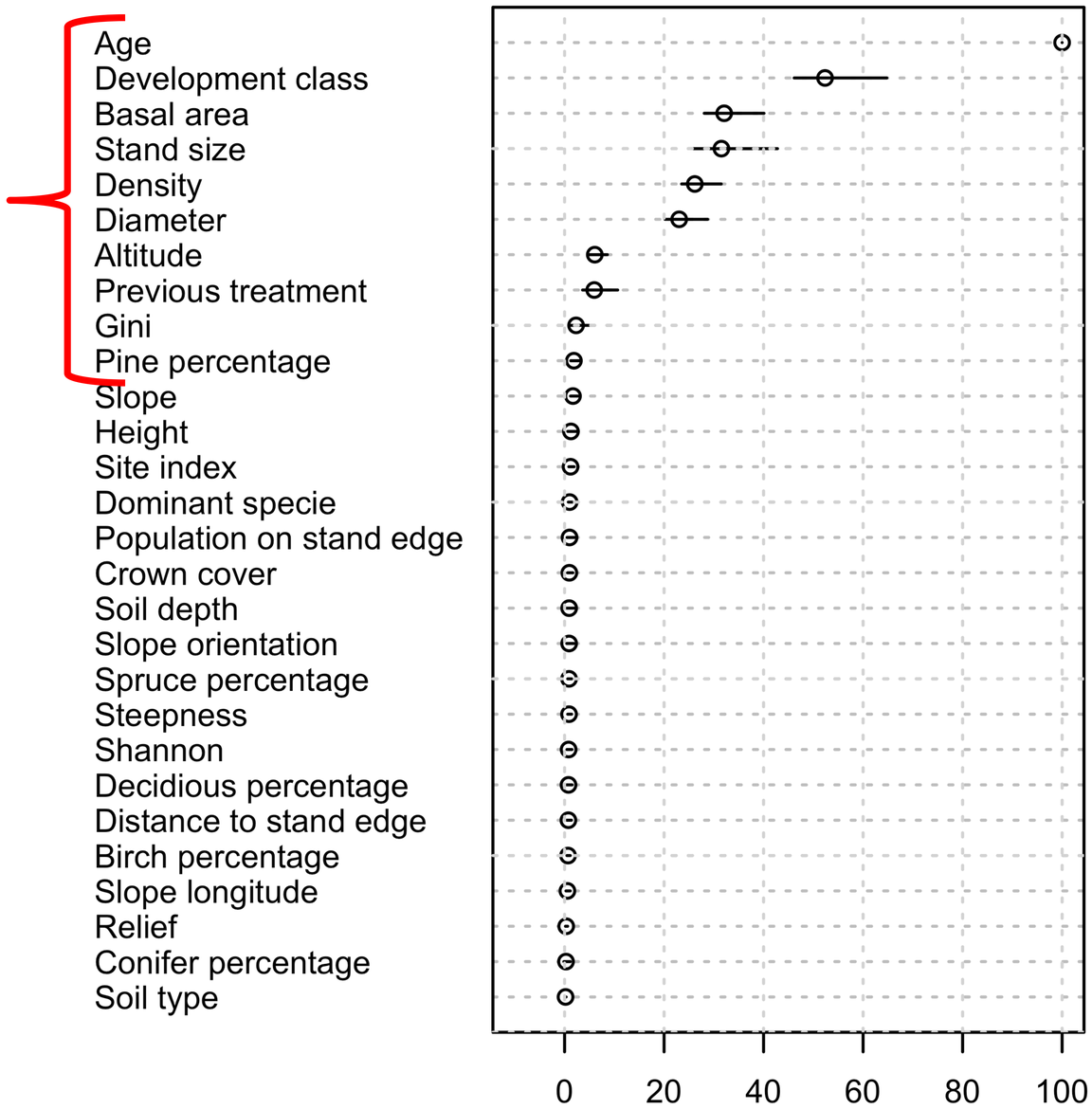
Effect

+ -

Model



Variables describing composition, site or management are helpful to evaluate vulnerability to browsing damage



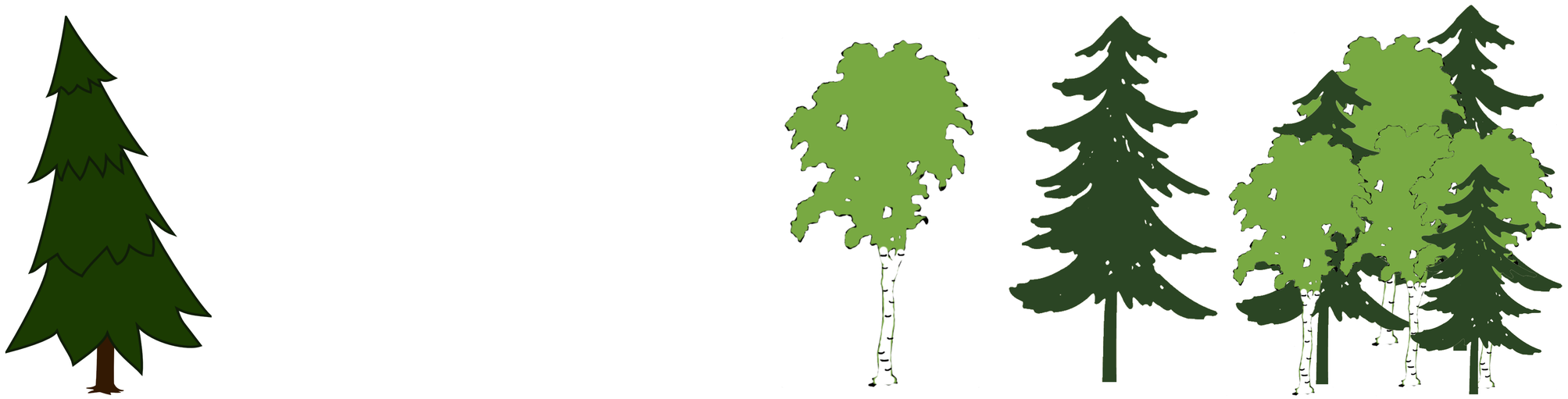
High tree density decreases the probability of browsing damage occurrence

High density

Low density

<1400 trees ha $^{-1}$

Birch, pine and mixed dominated stands are more favorable to browsing than spruce



Stand size did not indicate a clear predictive effect

>1 ha, 1-2 ha, 2-5 ha, >5 ha

Large stands

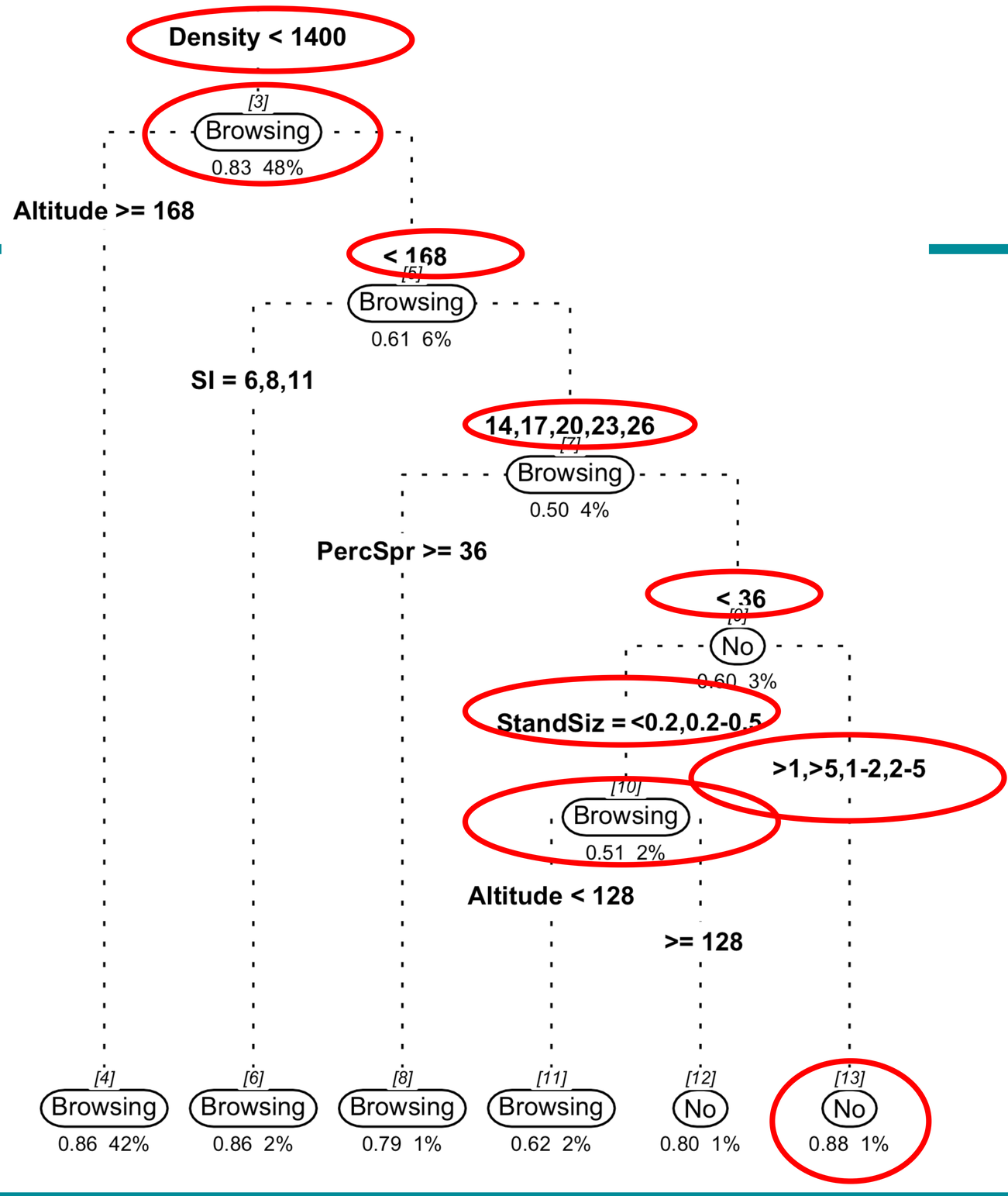
<0.2 ha, 0.2-0.5 ha, 0.5-1 ha

Small stands

Previous treatments applied on the stand influence the probability of browsing damage

thinnings

Predictive model



What to consider when taking management decisions?

Low stand densities increases the probability of browsing damage occurrence

Birch, Pine and mixed dominated stands are more favorable to browsing

Stand size also affects the probability of browsing damage occurrence

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