



# What makes a forest stand more vulnerable to snow and wind damage?

**Olalla Díaz-Yáñez,**

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UNIVERSITY OF  
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**NIBIO**  
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Forest ecology

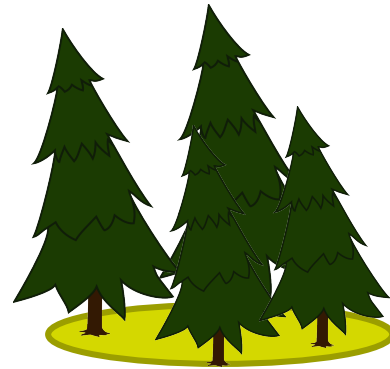
Economy

Wind and snow  
damage

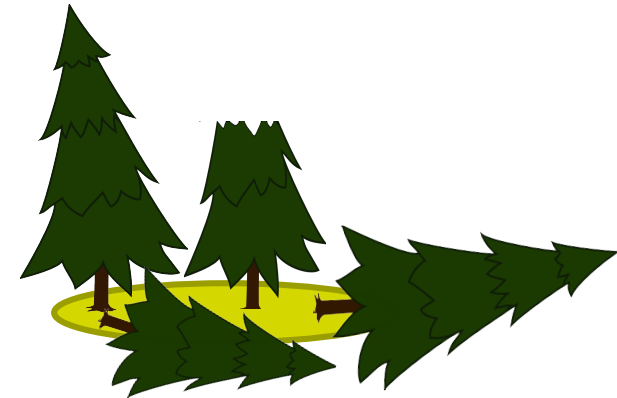


Step 1:

Damage occurrence



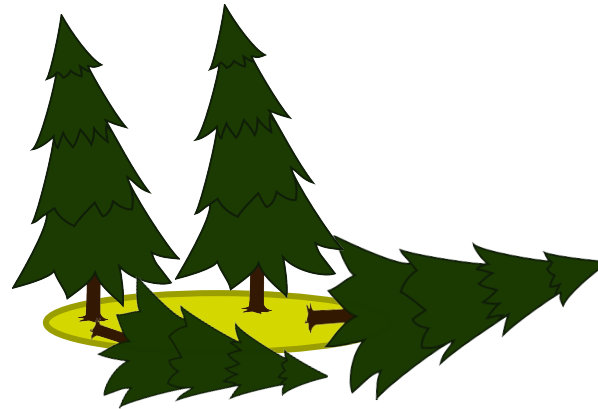
Undamaged



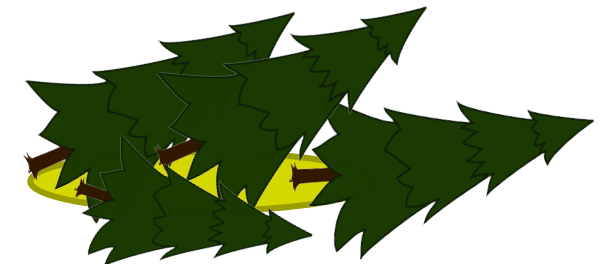
Damaged

Step 2:

Damage level



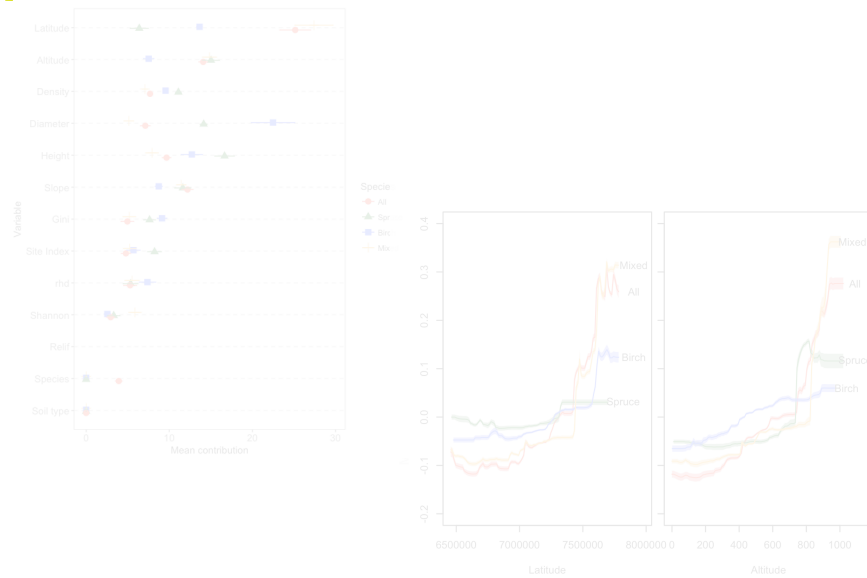
Lower damage level



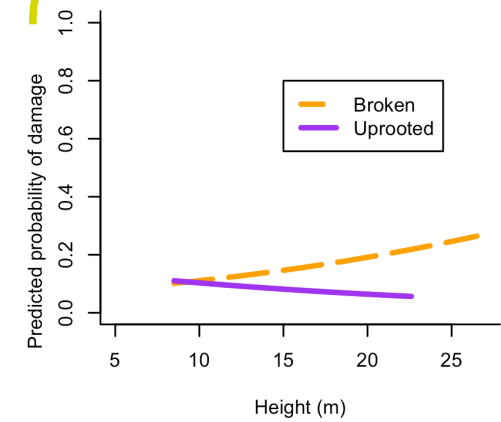
Higher damage level



## Step 1: Damage occurrence



## Step 2: Damage level

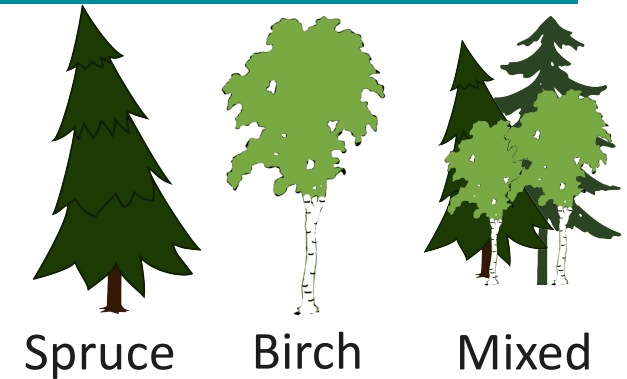
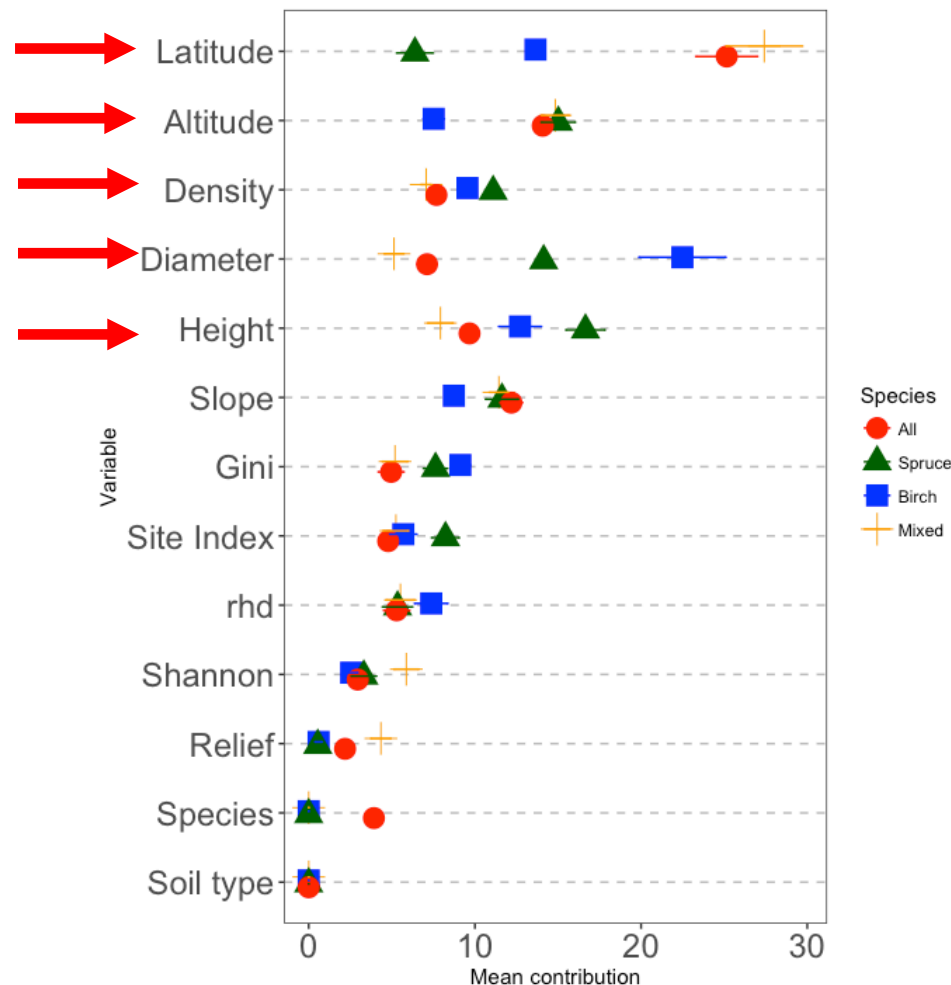








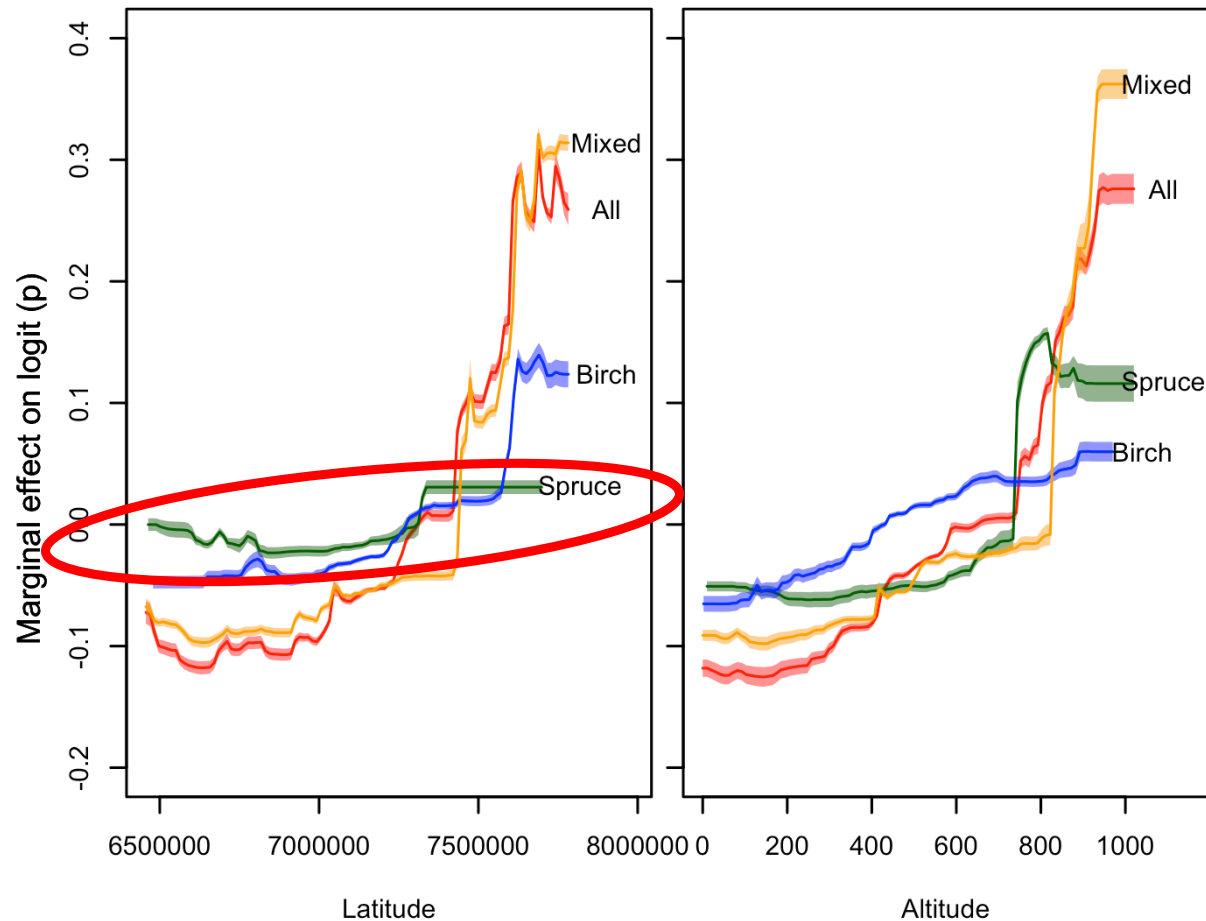
# The main variables associated to damage occurrence are consistent across all the models





# Altitude and latitude did not affect equally all the species

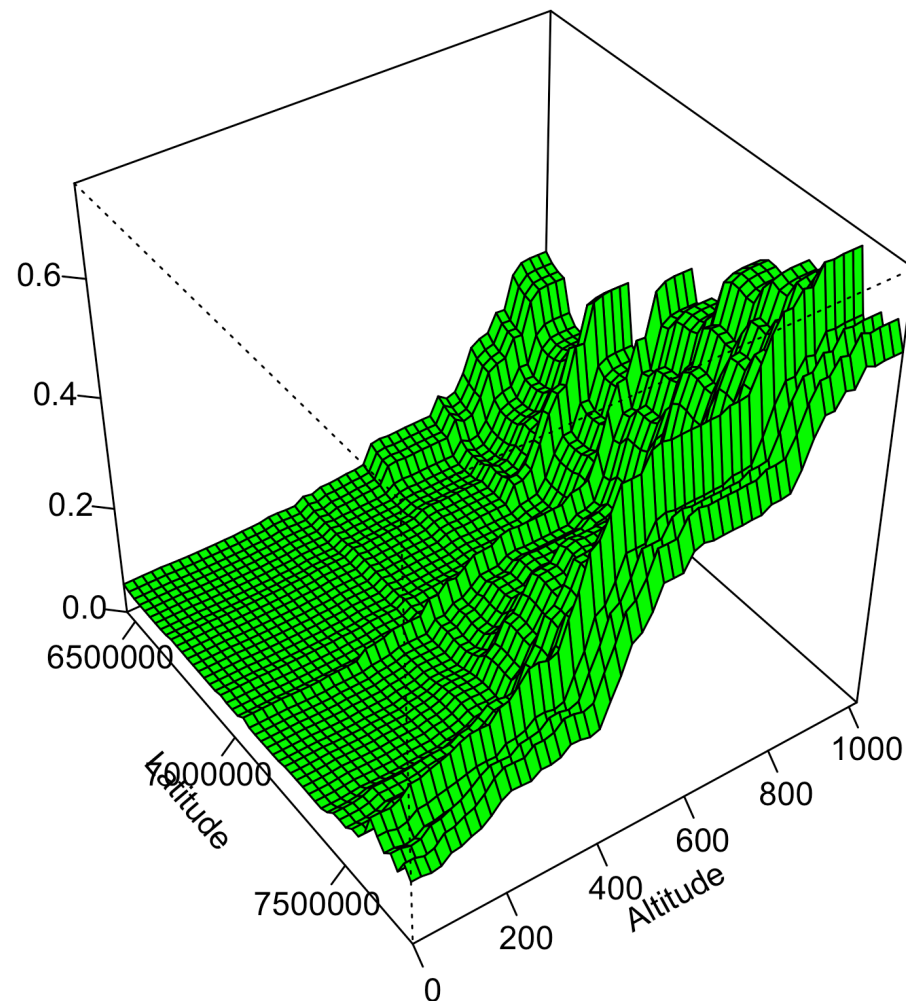
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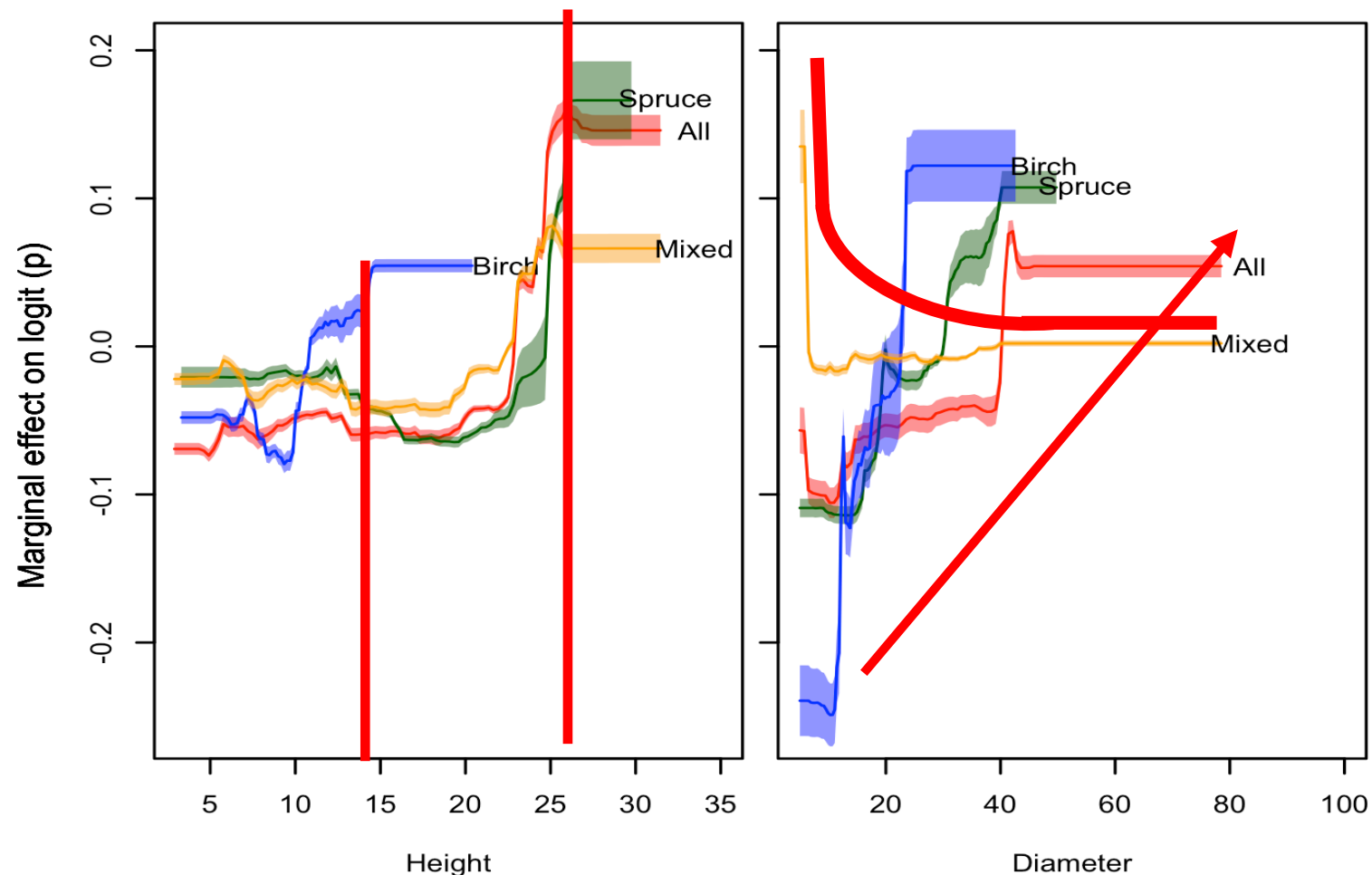


Latitude and altitude combined effect shows that an increase in altitude have more effect

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Height and diameter are the most important forest condition variables in all the occurrence models

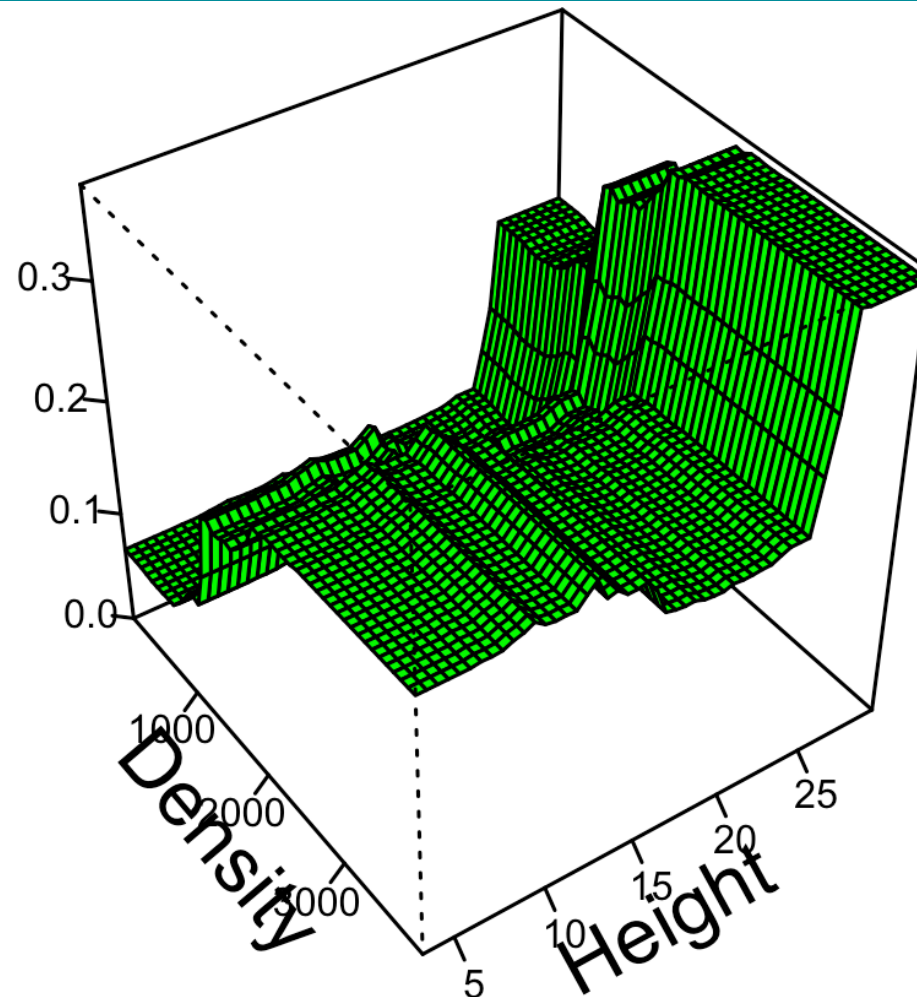




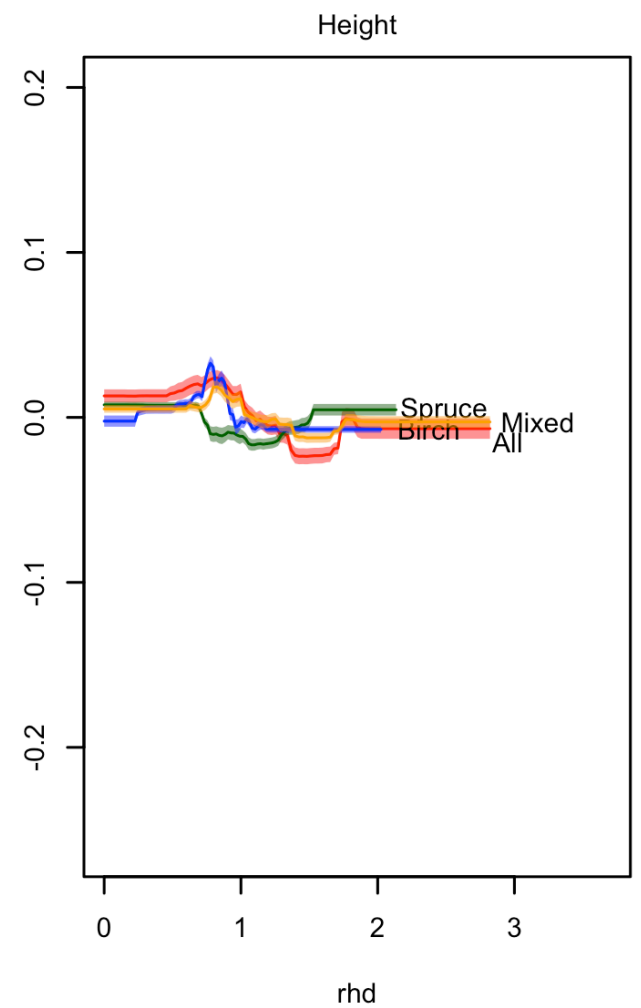
Height and diameter are the most important forest condition variables in all the occurrence models

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## Spruce



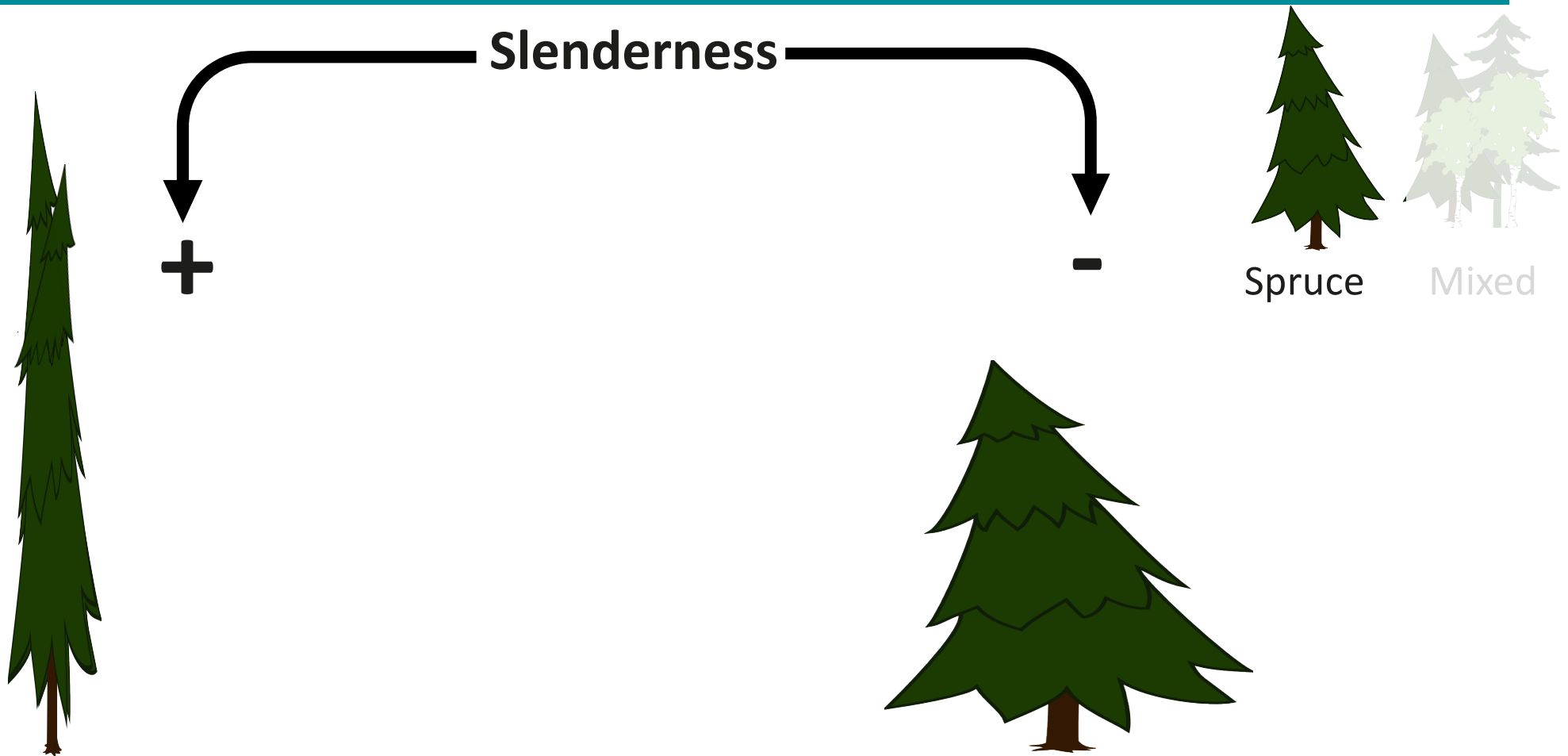
# Slenderness





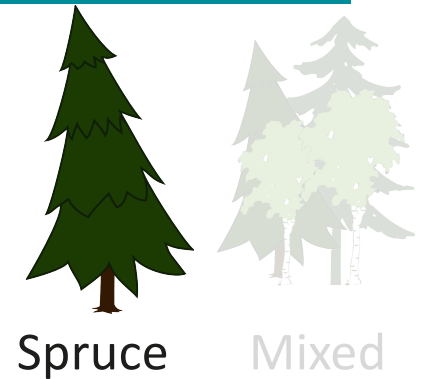
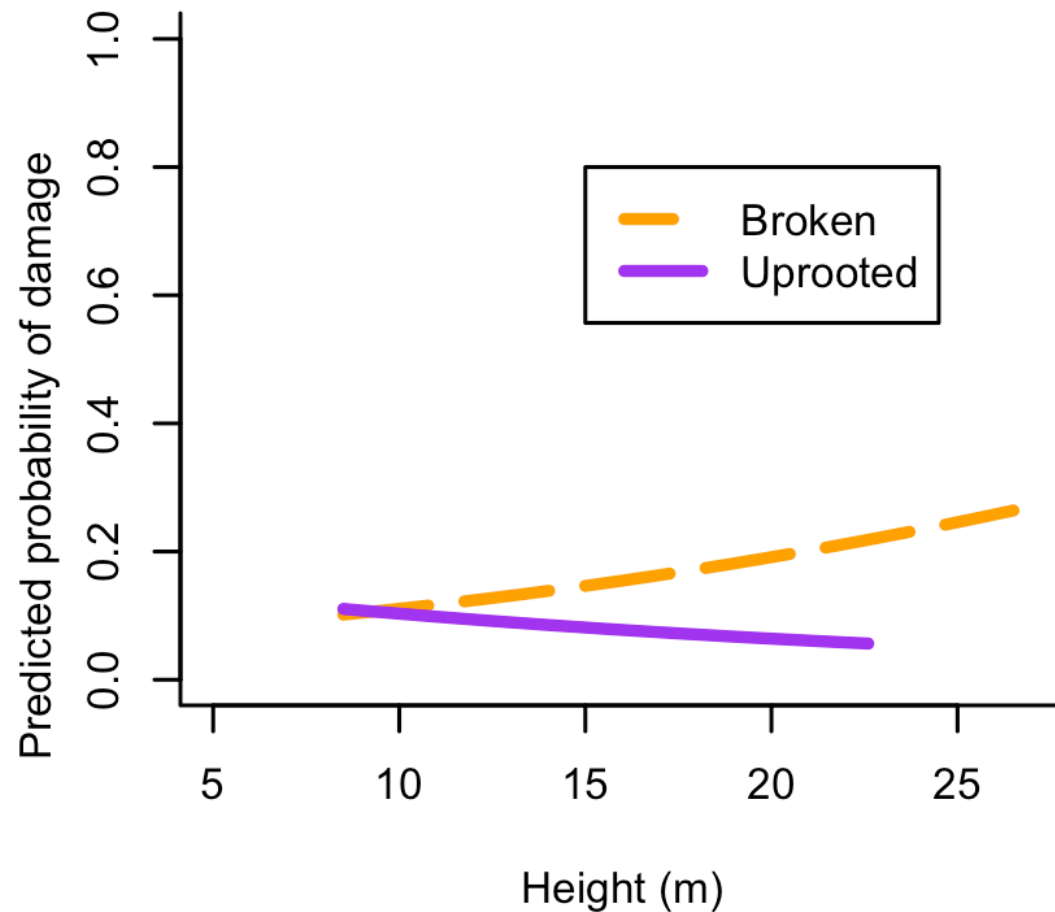
# Slender trees are more prone to break than uproot

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Increasing height is associated with increasing probability for a tree to be broken

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Altitude and latitude did not affect equally the probability of occurrence for all the species and their combined effect shows a higher effect on altitude.

Height and diameter are the most important forest condition variables in all the models predicting damage occurrence and the height relation with density is specially relevant on Spruce stands.

Increasing slender and tree height is associated with increasing probability for a tree to be broken in a damaged stand.

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