



**Diversity of tree species growth
responses to canopy openings :**

A spatially explicit approach

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Diversity of tree species growth responses to logging gaps with regard to:

1. Distance to logging gaps
2. Area of logging gaps
3. Ontogenetic stages

Objectives

Paracou experimental plots (French Guiana)

Undisturbed forests

Logging
1986-1988

5 m² / ha – 10 trees

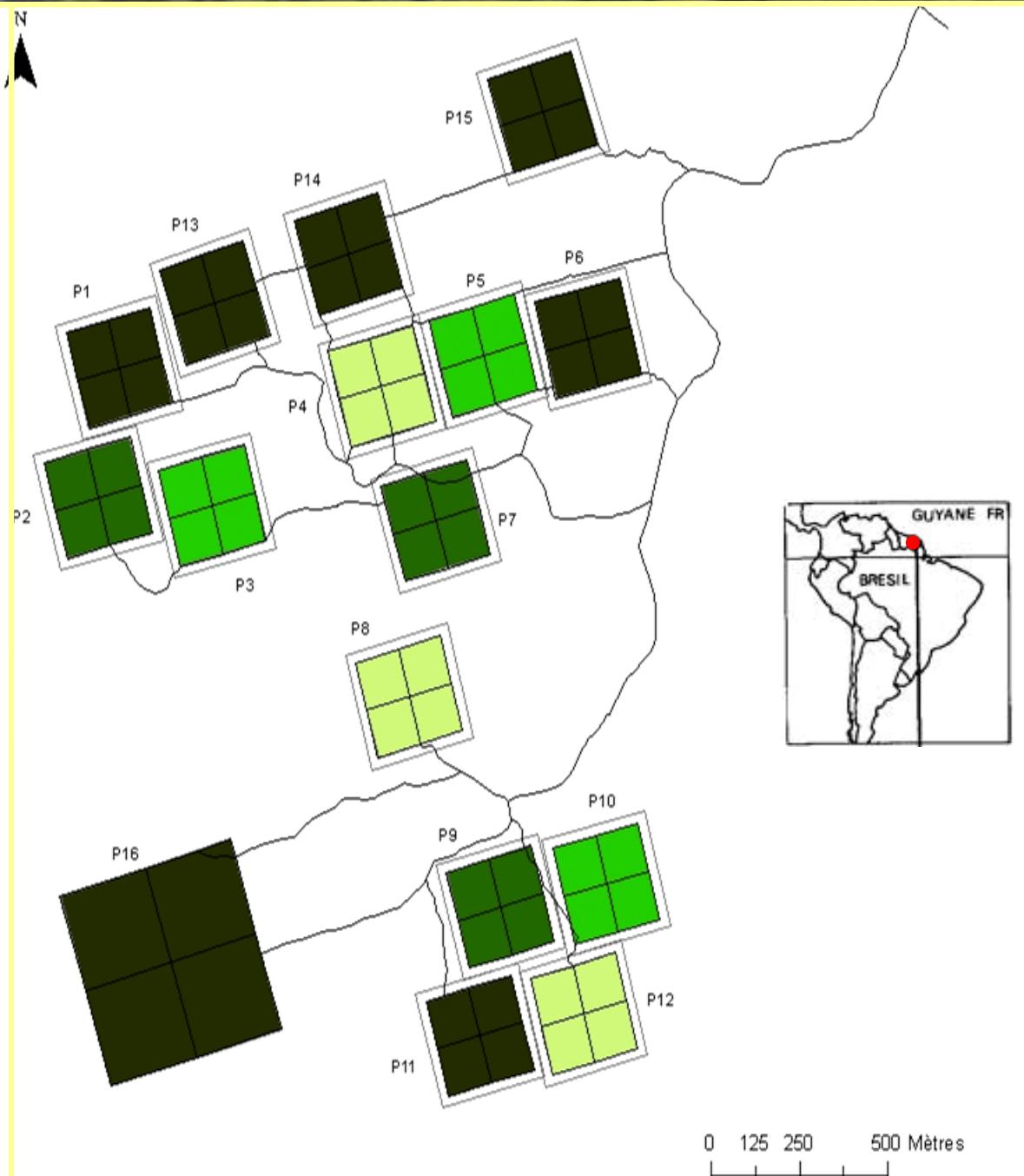
12 m² / ha – 40 trees

15 m² / ha – 45 trees

Methods

Results

Conclusions



Objectives

Methods

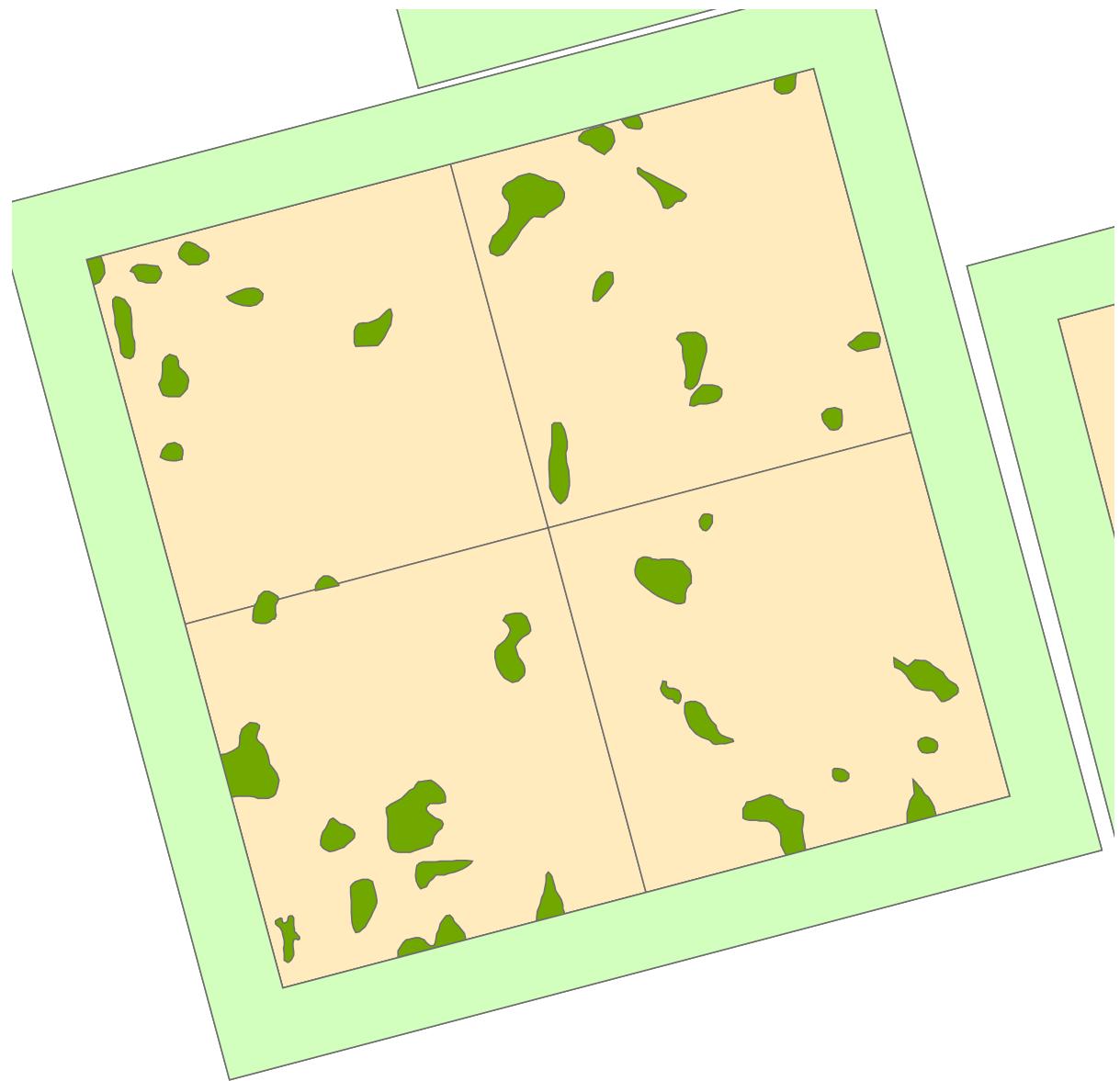
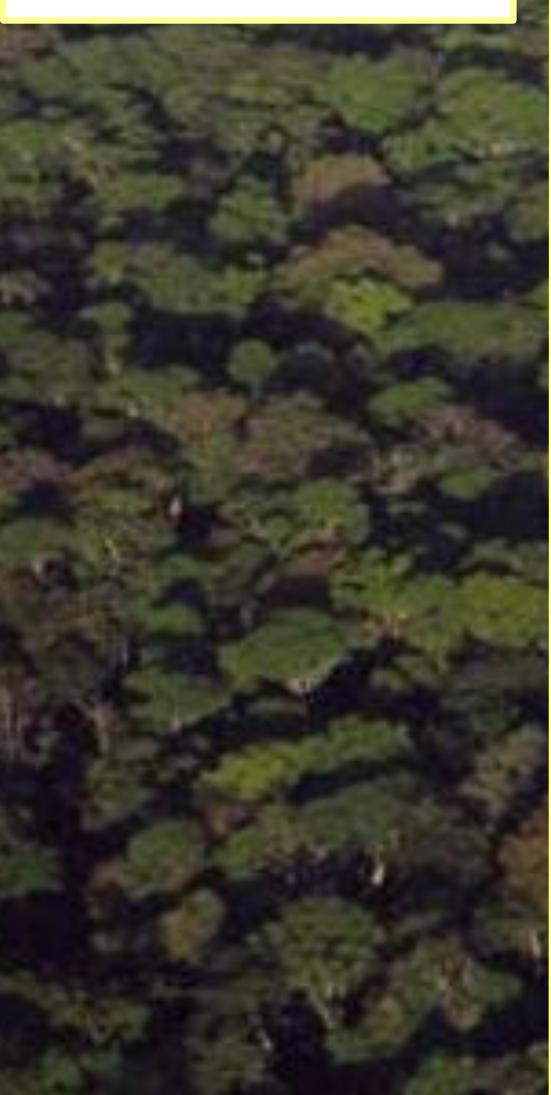
Results

Conclusions

Canopy gaps

4.14 ha

7.4% of Forest Area



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Canopy gaps

4.14 ha

7.4% of Forest Area

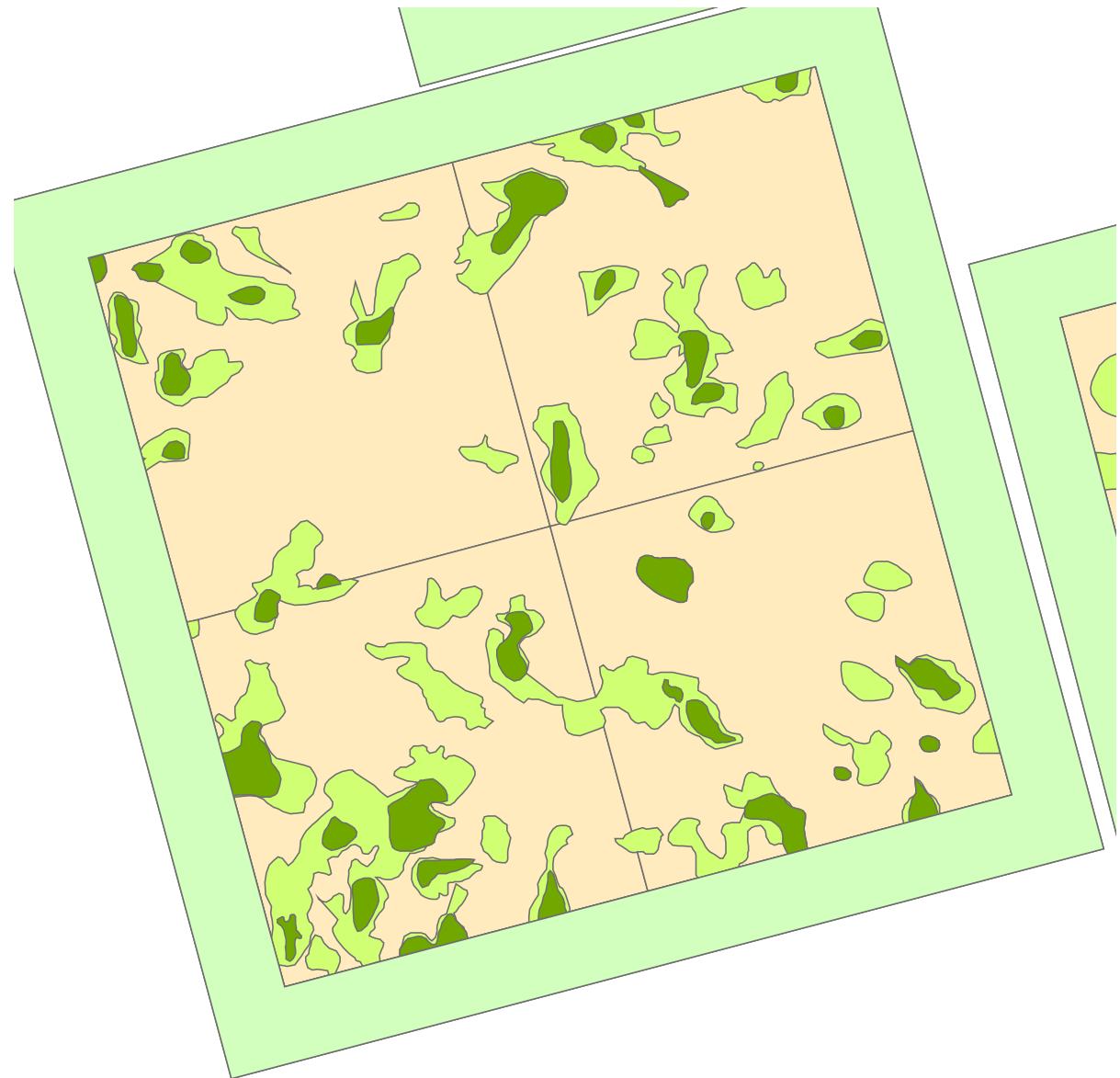
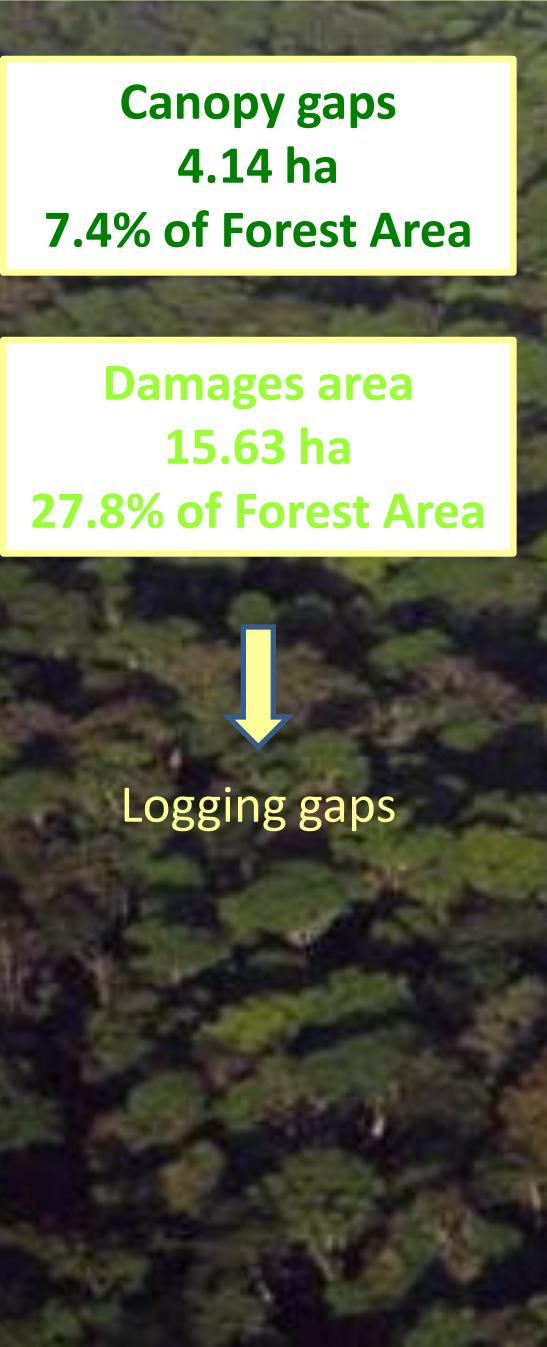
Damages area

15.63 ha

27.8% of Forest Area



Logging gaps



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Canopy gaps

4.14 ha

7.4% of Forest Area

Damages area

15.63 ha

27.8% of Forest Area

Skid Trails

7.39 ha

13.2% of Forest Area

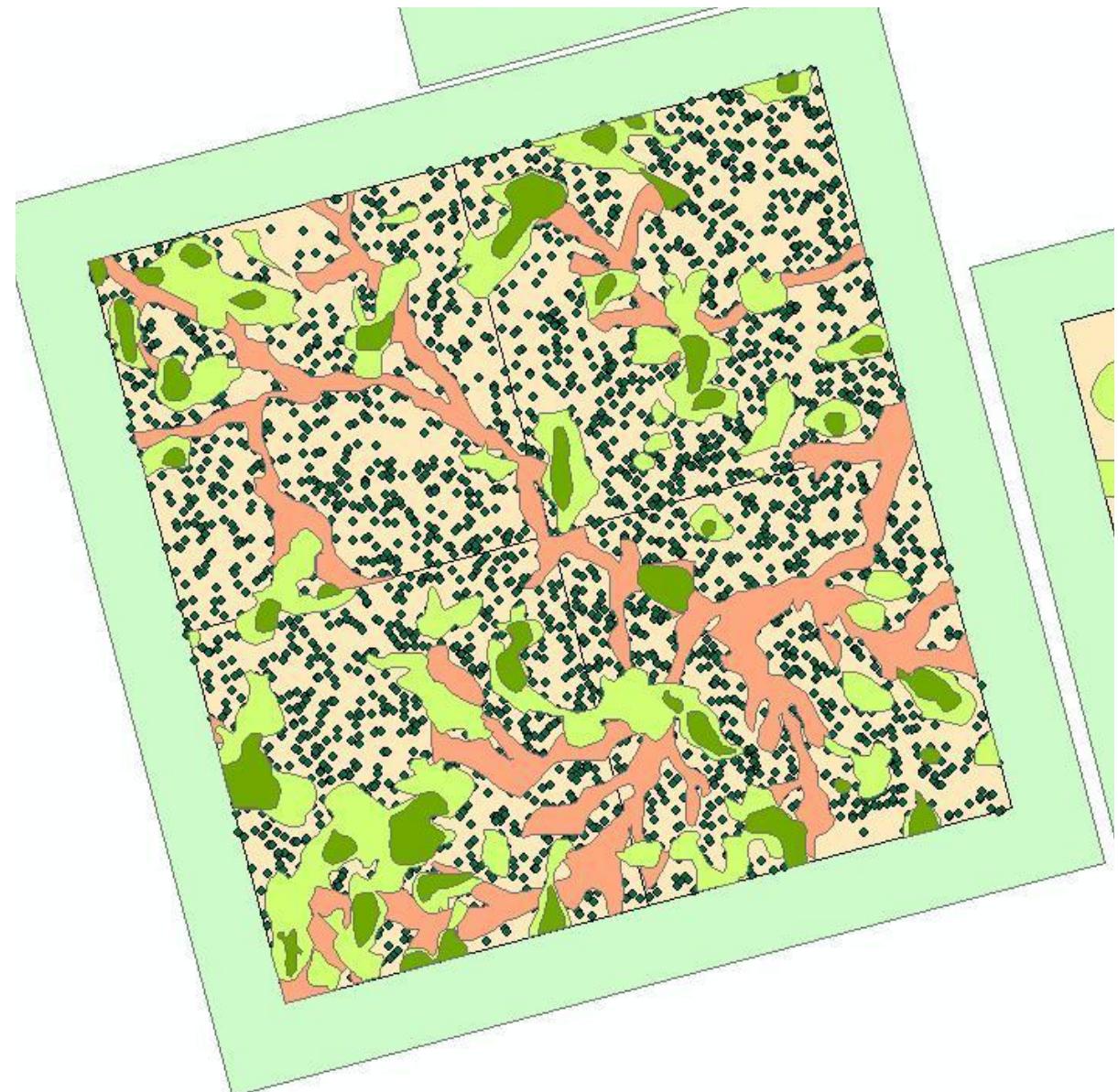
A 43 species (>30n)

7476 trees

14939 Trees

B undetermined + <30n

7463 trees



$$Iperturb_i = \sum_1^j e^{-\alpha Distance_{ij}} * Surface_j^\beta$$

(Hanski, 1994)

B undetermined + <30n
7463 trees

Parameterize Alpha & Beta

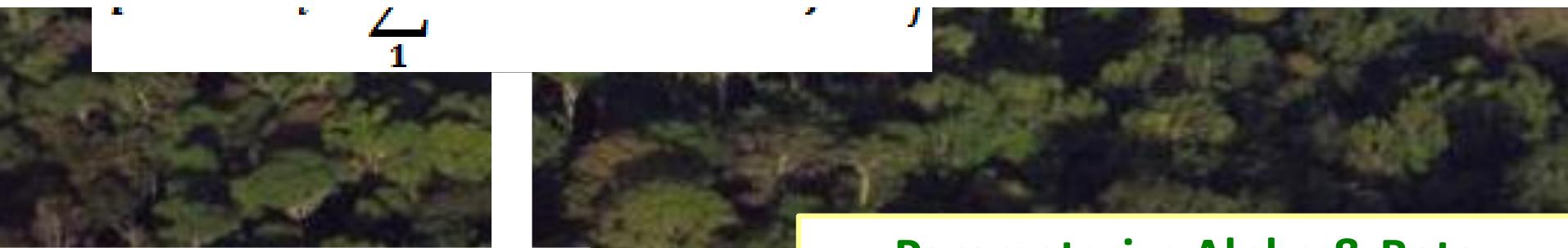
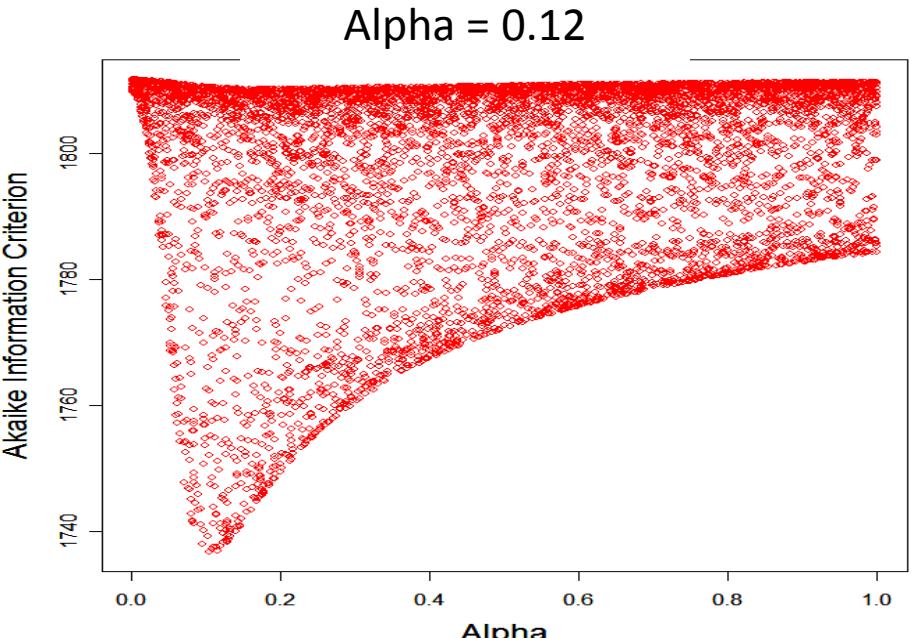
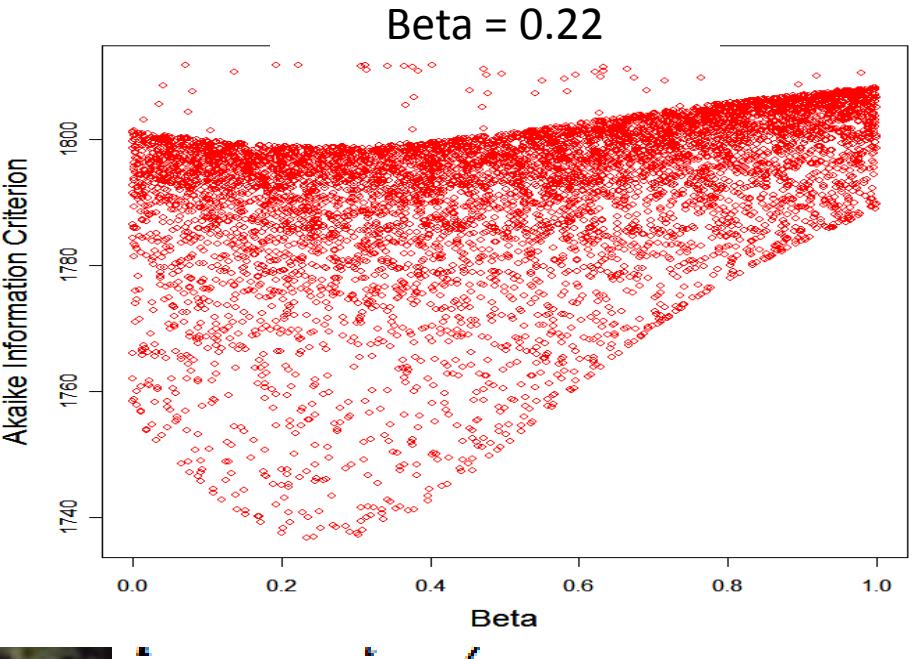
$$AGR_i = a * Iperturb_i + b + \varepsilon$$

Objectives

Methods

Results

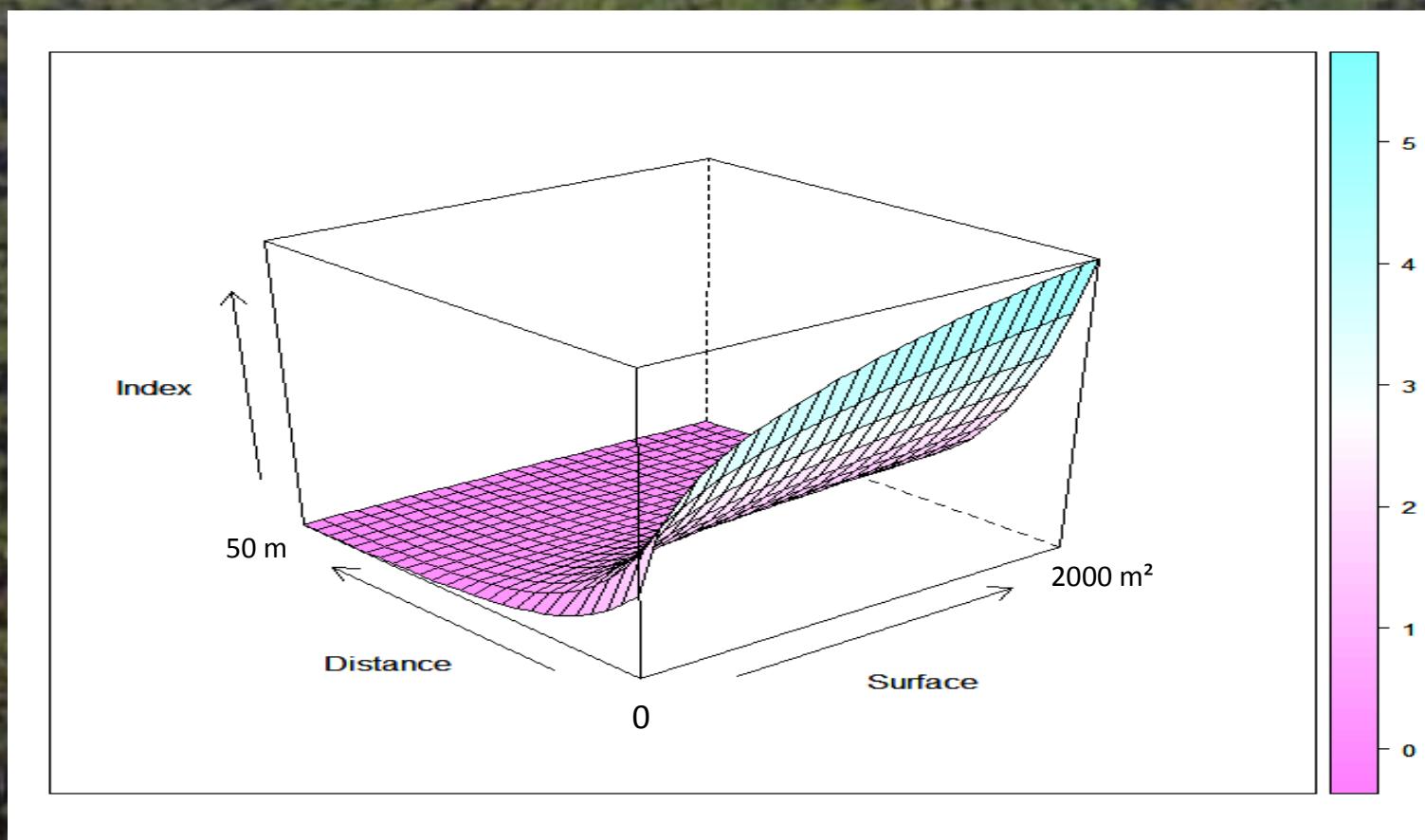
Conclusions



B undetermined + <30n
7463 trees

Parameterize Alpha & Beta

$$AGR_i = a * I_{perturb_i} + b + \varepsilon$$



B undetermined + <30n
7463 trees

Parameterize Alpha & Beta

$$AGR_i = a * I_{perturb_i} + b + \varepsilon$$

A 43 species (>30n)
7476 trees

Test Growth Species Responses

$$Iperturb_i = \sum_1^j e^{-\alpha Distance_{ij}} * Surface_j^\beta$$

(Hanski, 1994)

B undetermined + <30n
7463 trees

Parameterize Alpha & Beta

$$AGR_i = a * Iperturb_i + b + \varepsilon$$

$$AGR_i = I_{perturb} + Soil_i + RAP_i + I_{perturb} : RAP_i + \varepsilon$$

Soil= binary variable (terra firme, seasonnaly flooded habitat)

RAP = DBH / 95th percentile DBH in control plots

$$AGR_i = I_{Perturb_i} + S_{Dist_i} + RAP_i + I_{Perturb_i} + RAP_i + \varepsilon$$

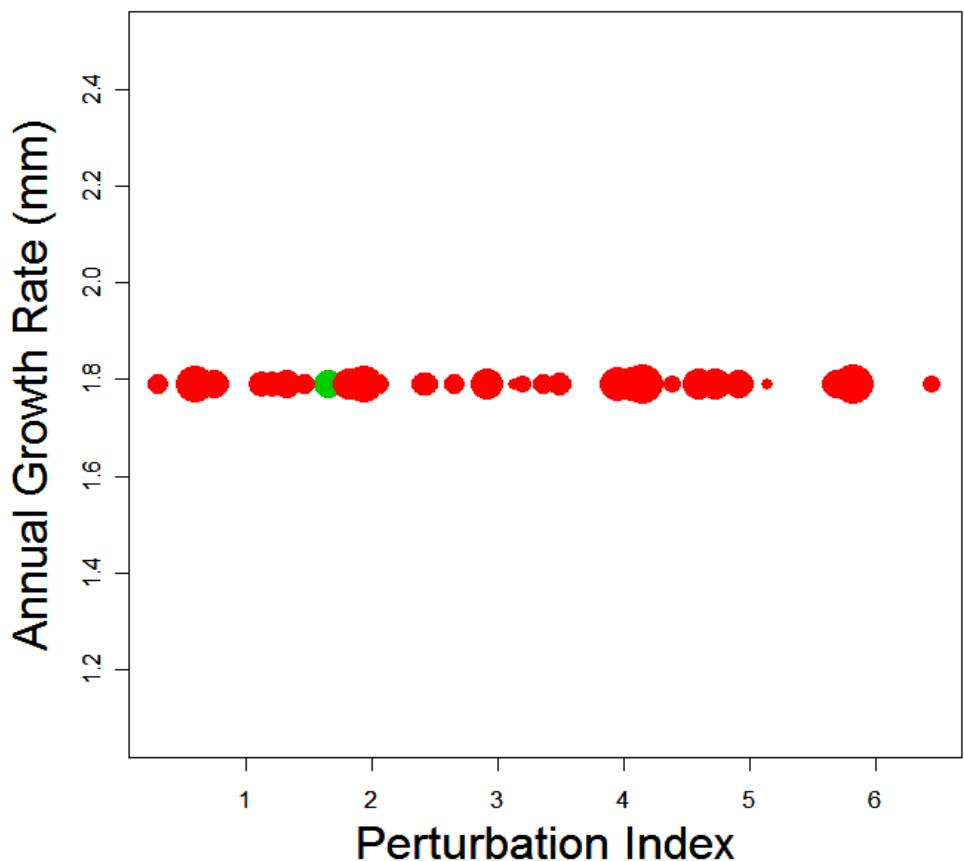
CELASTRACEAE
Gouania glabra

CHRYSOBALANACEAE
Licania densiflora

MYRISTICACEAE
Iryanthera hostmannii

SIMAROUBACEAE
Simaba cedron

CAESALPINIACEAE

Vouacapoua americana

$$AGR_i = I_{perturb_i} + S_{SH_i} + R_{AP_i} + I_{perturb_i} + R_{AP_i} + \varepsilon$$

BIGNONIACEAE *Jacaranda copaia*

BOMBACACEAE *Catostemma fragrans*

CAESALPINIACEAE *Eperua grandiflora*

CHRYSOBALANACEAE *Licania ovalifolia*

EUPHORBIACEAE *Hevea guianensis*

LECYTHIDACEAE *Couratari multiflora*

MELIACEAE *Carapa procera*

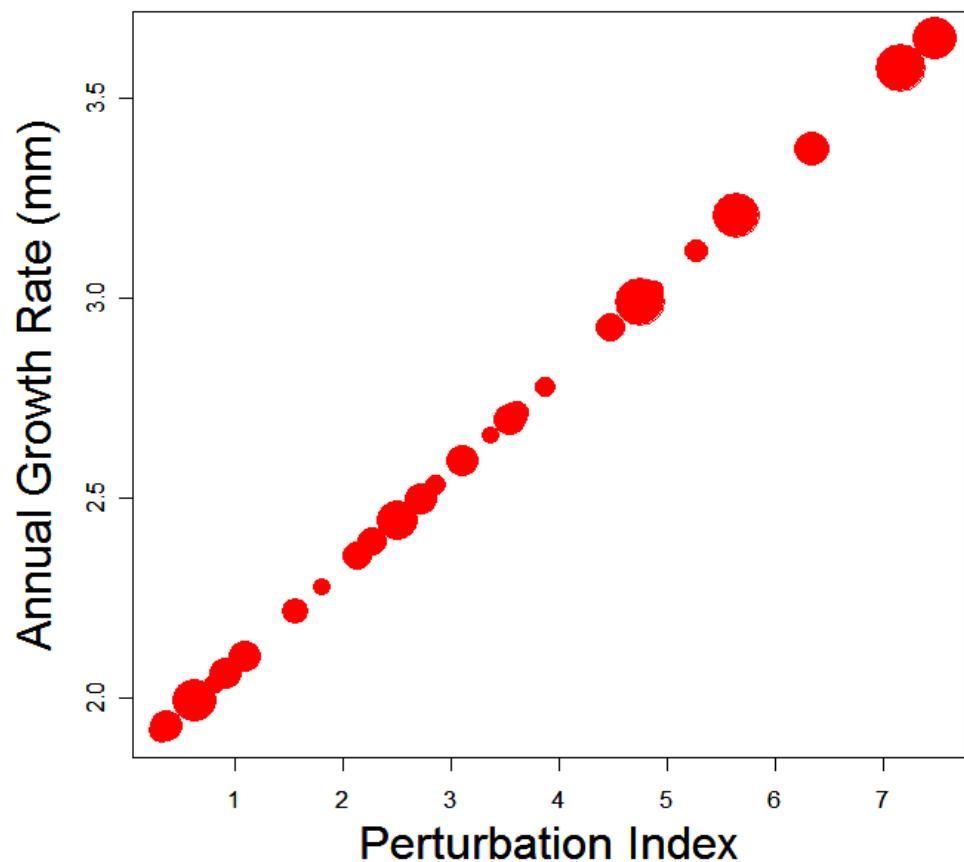
PAPILIONACEAE *Andira coriacea*

SAPOTACEAE *Manilkara bidentata*

STERCULIACEAE *Theobroma subincanum*

MELASTOMATACEAE

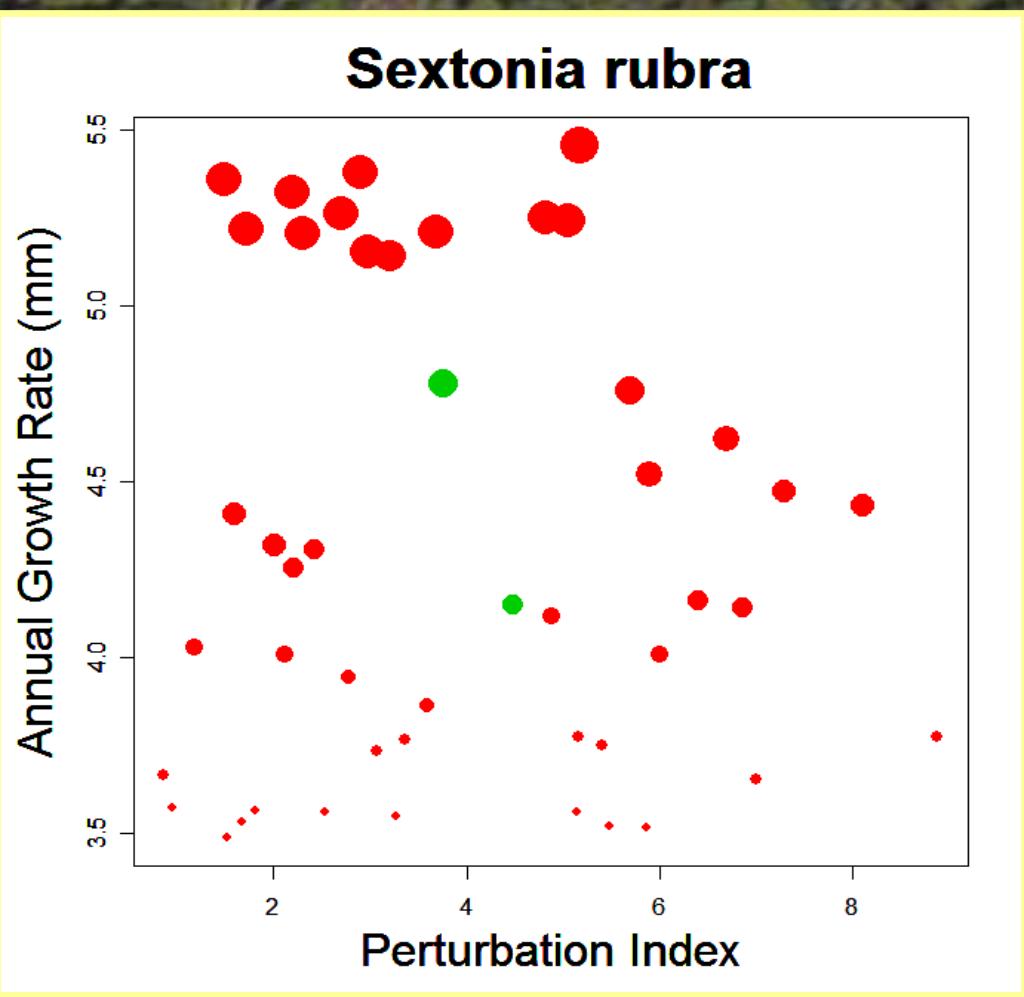
Mouriri crassifolia



$$AGR_i = I_{Perturb_i} + S_{Stl_i} + RAP_i + I_{Perturb_i} + RAP_i + \varepsilon$$

VOCHysiaceAE
Qualea rosea

LAURACEAE

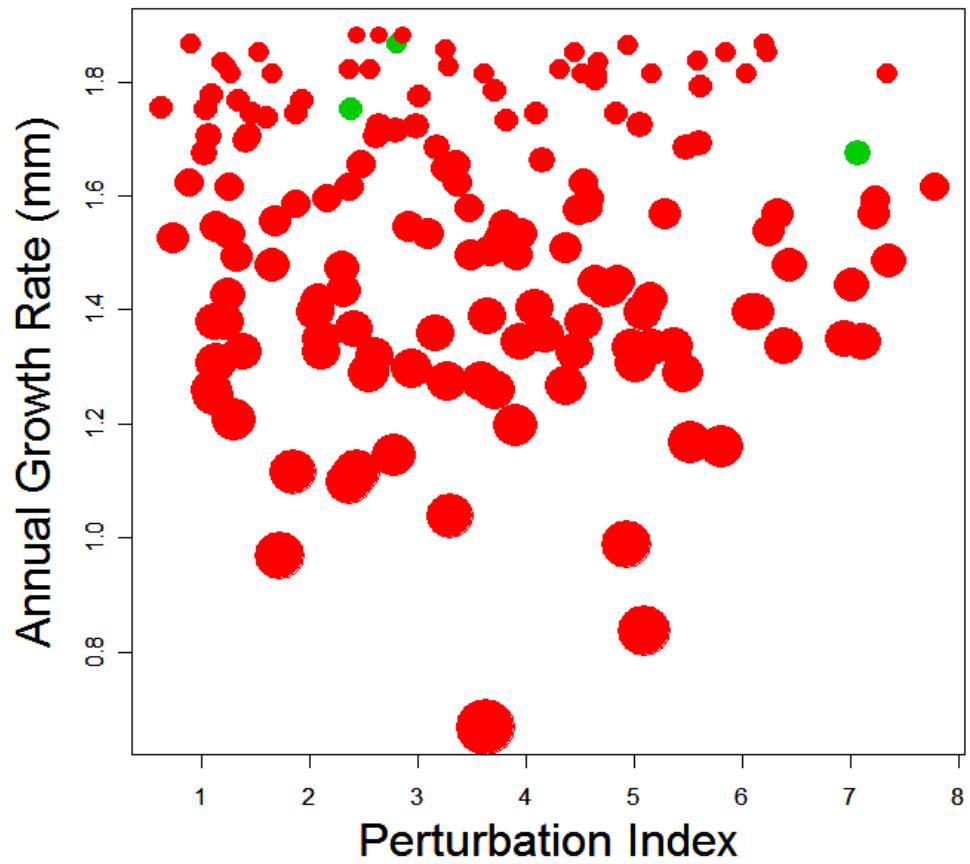


$$AGR_i = \cancel{Impact}_i + \cancel{Soil}_i + RAP_i \cancel{Impact}_i + \cancel{RAP}_i + \varepsilon$$

CAESALPINIACEAE
Recordoxylo speciosum
LECYTHIDACEAE
Gustavia hexapetala
MYRISTICACEAE
Iryanthera sagotiana

CHRYSOBALANACEAE

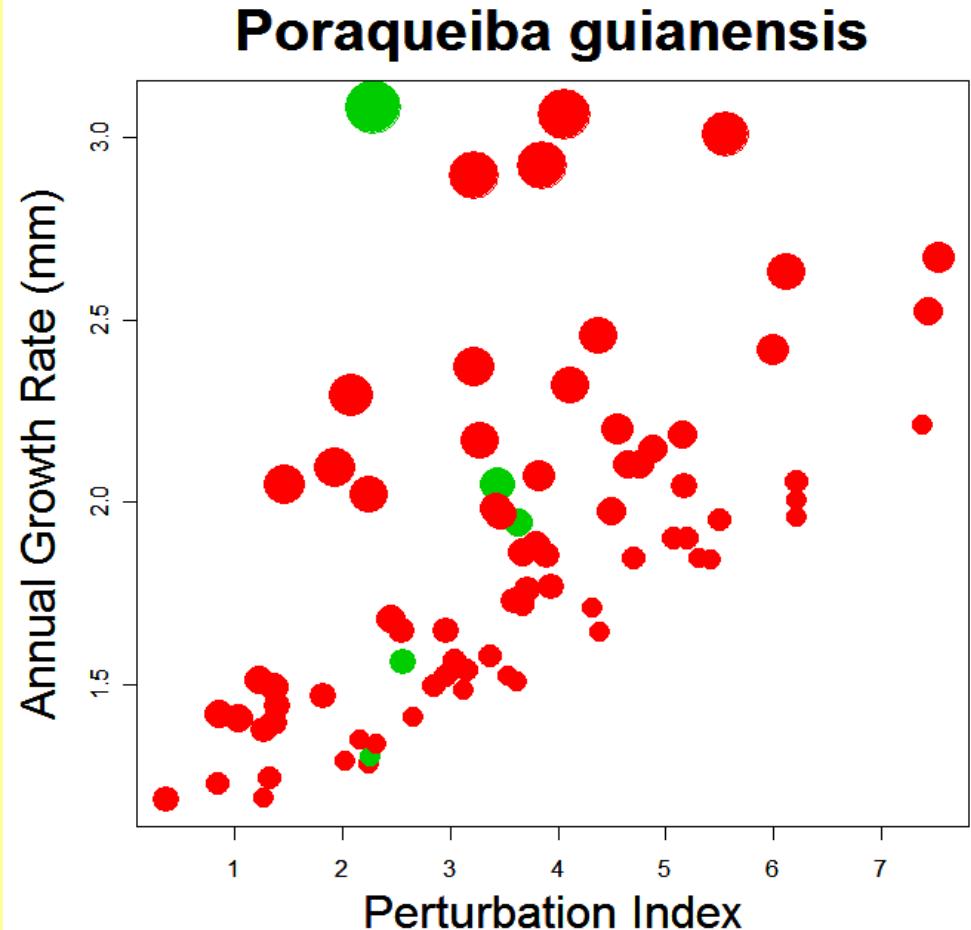
Licania canescens



$$AGR_i = I_{perturb} + \cancel{S_{eff}} + RAP_i + I_{perturb} + RAP_i + \varepsilon$$

CHYSOBALANACEAE
Licania heteromorpha

ICACINACEAE



$$AGR_i = I_{perturb_i} + \cancel{S_{eff_i}} + RAP_i + I_{perturb_i} + RAP_i + \varepsilon$$

CHRYSOBALANACEAE

Licania alba

Licania membranacea

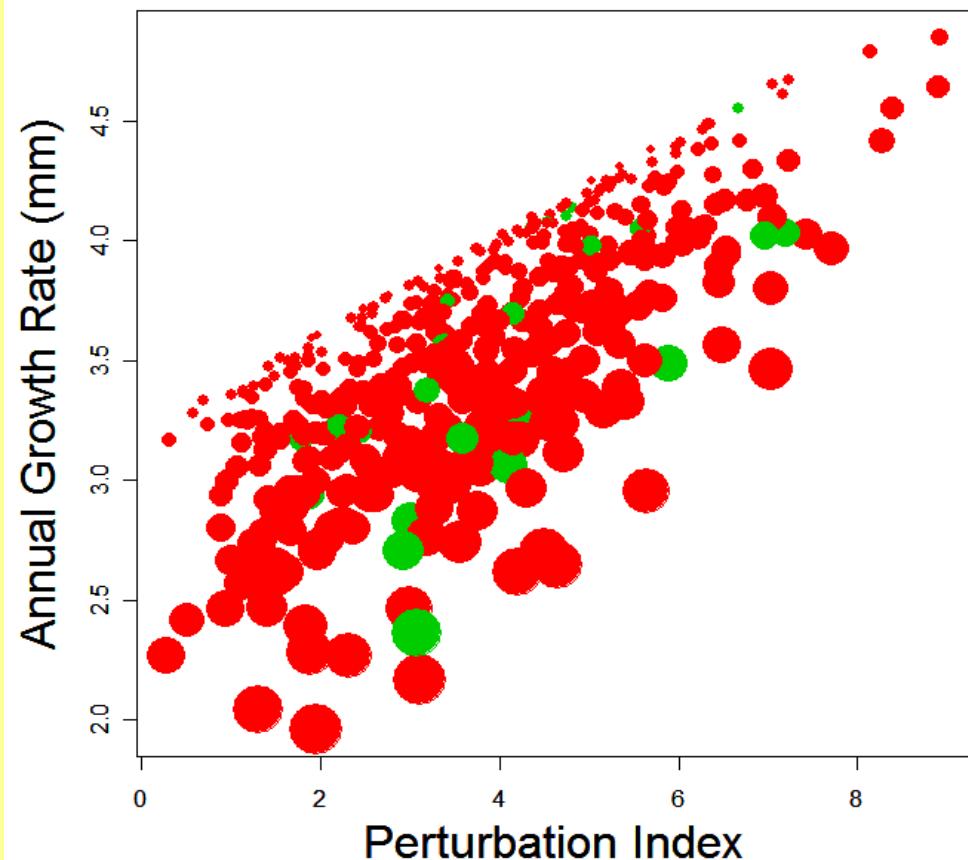
LECYTHIDACEAE

Eschweilera sagotiana

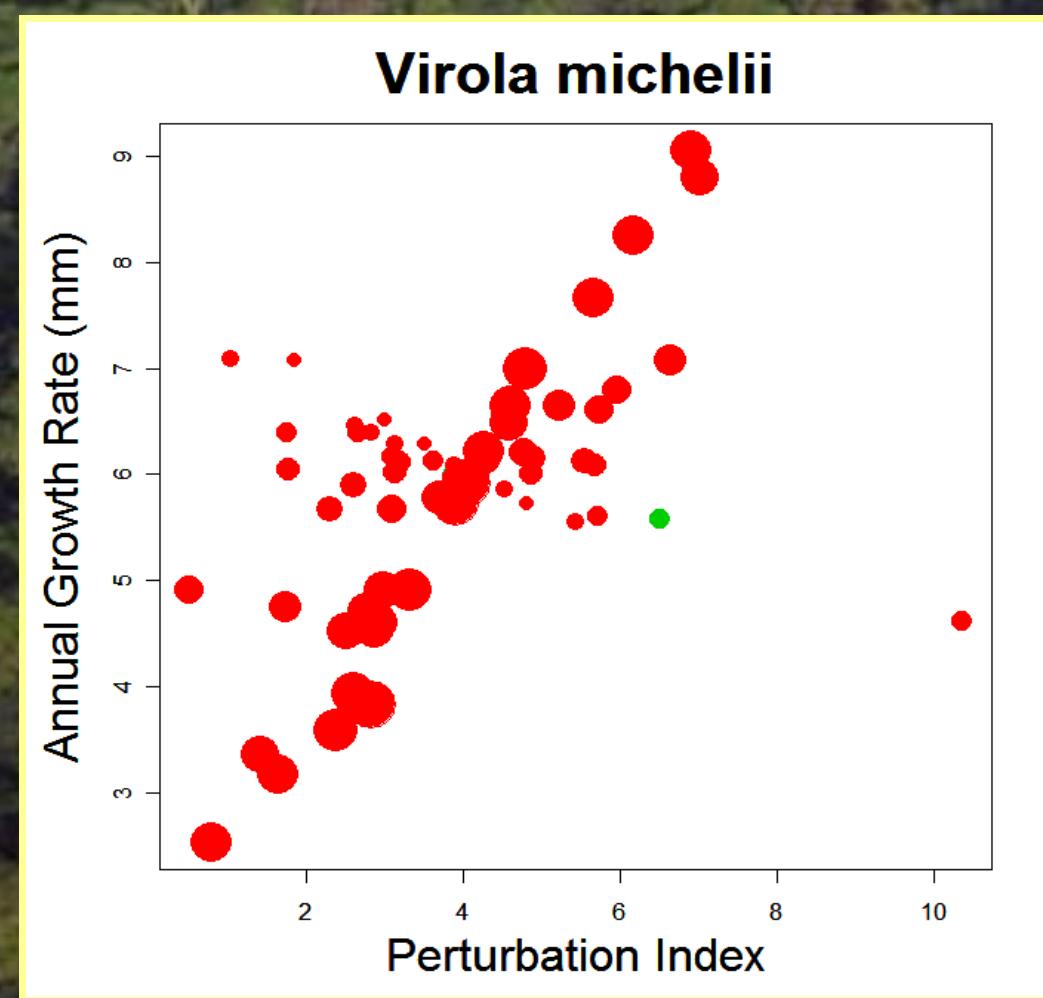
Lecythis persistens

CAESALPINIACEAE

Eperua falcata



$$AGR_i = \text{Iperturb}_i + \cancel{\text{Soil}_i} + RAP_i + \text{Iperturb}_i : RAP_i + \varepsilon$$



$$AGR_i = Iperturb_i + \cancel{Sust}_i + RAP_i + Iperturb_i : RAP_i + \varepsilon$$

ANNONACEAE

Oxandra asbeckii

CAESALPINIACEAE

*Bocoa prouacensis**Dicorynia guianensis*

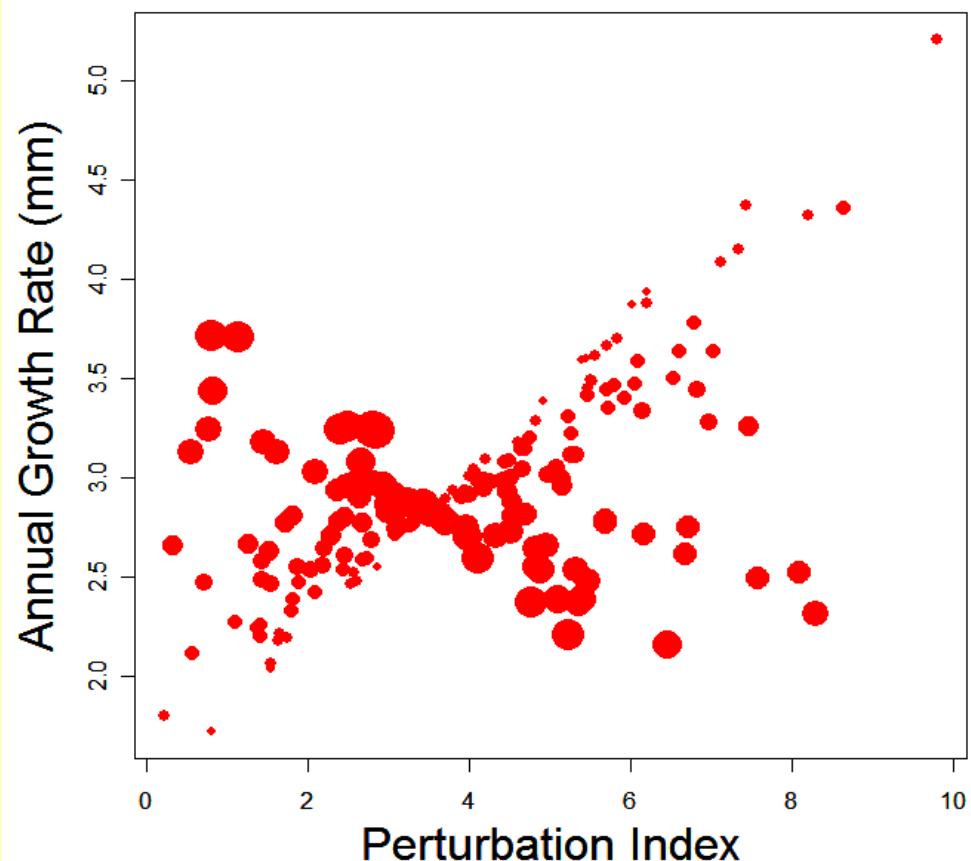
LECYTHIDACEAE

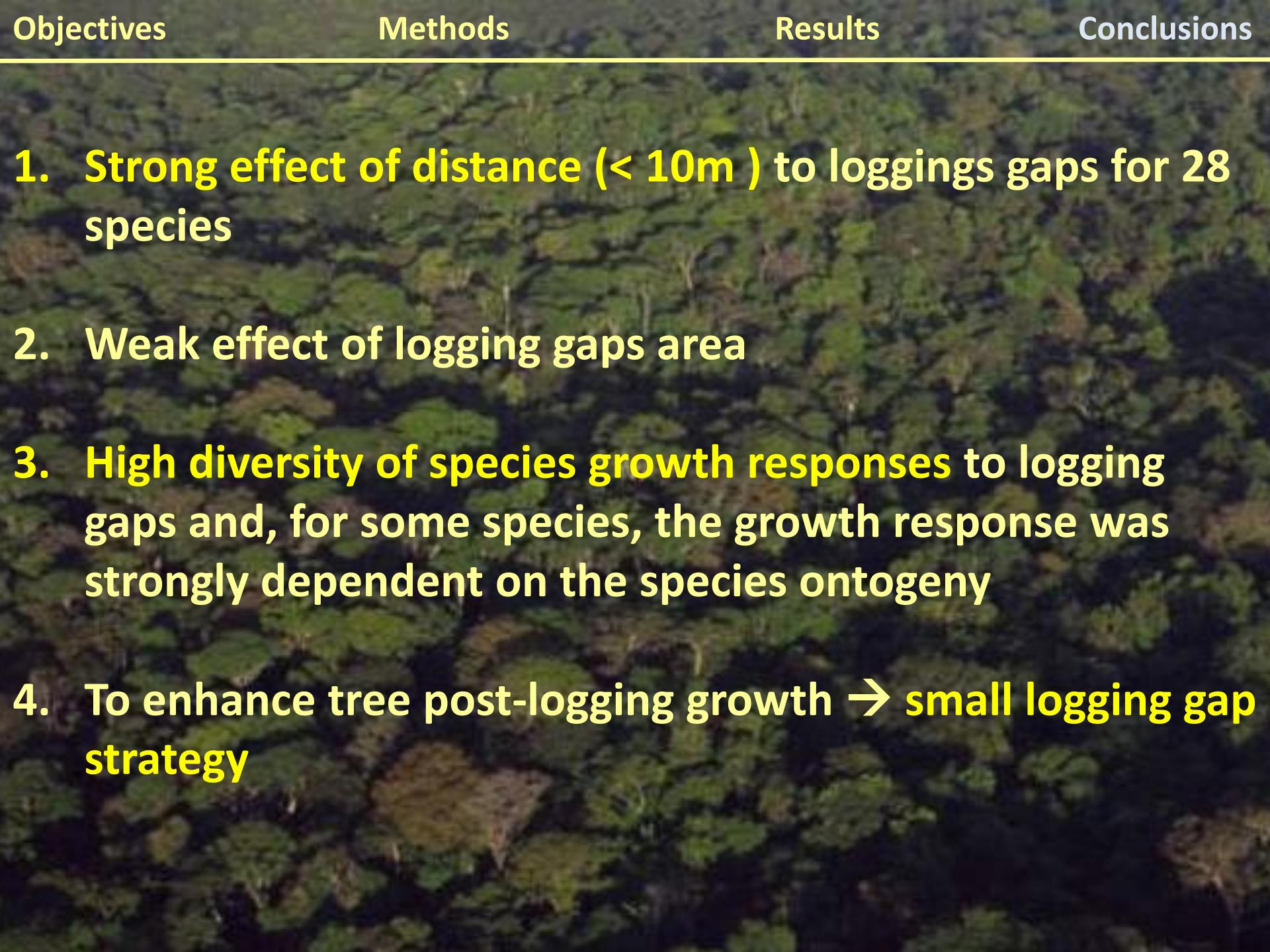
*Eschweilera coriacea**Eschweilera decolorans**Lecythis poiteaui*

LINACEAE

Hebeperatum humiriifolium

SAPOTACEAE

Pradosia cochlearia

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1. Strong effect of distance (< 10m) to loggings gaps for 28 species
 2. Weak effect of logging gaps area
 3. High diversity of species growth responses to logging gaps and, for some species, the growth response was strongly dependent on the species ontogeny
 4. To enhance tree post-logging growth → small logging gap strategy

Thank you for your attention

