



Biodiversität in Wäldern vor dem Hintergrund des Klimawandels

Projekt WiWaldI

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Abstract

Due to the given conditions, many forest communities suffer from mass reproduction of phyllophagous insects. The TU Dresden is investigating in eight pilot regions of different forest communities which woody and herbaceous plants are preferentially browsed by game and what effects this has on the natural insect habitats and their food webs. Intact regulation principles can become an important factor in integrated forest protection and a contribution to the optimization of ecosystem stability.

Ungulates selectively graze certain plant species and influence the development of forest communities by modifying competition between plants. Plant communities and individual plants are the basis for insect habitats and food webs, which are crucial for biodiversity in general, for ecosystem adaptability, which is particularly important in climate change, and for the natural regulation of potential damaging factors in particular. The subject of the subproject is first of all these food webs and their characteristics, which are dependent on wildlife influences. In a further step, the potentials of the food webs for the control, i.e. for the use of plant and insect biodiversity in the natural regulation of potential insect pests in the context of integrated forest protection will be derived.

Abb. 4: ZEBRevo by GeoSLA

Forschungsansätze zur Strategieentwicklung eines Gleichgewichts zwischen naturnaher Waldvegetation und Wildeinflüssen für reaktionsfähige artenreiche Wälder der Zukunft.

