

Natural regeneration after wind disturbance



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Preface

I would like to thank my supervisors Emma Hölmstrom and Floortje Vodde for their help and guidance during this master thesis. Also, I would like to thank Estonian University of Life Science for providing me with part of the data.

Abstract

Wind is one of the most common natural disturbances in boreal forests, creating gaps in the forest, which are important for natural regeneration- creating suitable light, space and nutrient availability. Common regeneration practice after a wind throw is soil scarification and planting but in forest set-asides it is not applicable in Estonia. These areas are left to naturally regenerate. In this study an in-depth spatial pattern research was made in Halliku plot 3 to investigate the effect of dead wood on regeneration. If microsite type affects species establishment was investigated using data from Eisma and Halliku and finally the relationship between regeneration density and gap size was investigated in three storm areas in Estonia: Halliku (4 plots), Tudu (4 plots) and Eisma (4 plots).

The results showed that deadwood affected regeneration - it showed clustered pattern, and the spatial distribution of regeneration was significantly different from normal distribution. Furthermore this study's results showed statistically significant effect of microsite on species establishment. Microsite and species had a significant effect on seedlings density per m². The analyse between gap size showed no statistically significant effect on regeneration density.

Further studies with increased study areas and continuous data collection are needed to investigate gap size influence on regeneration density.

Keywords: storm, gap, microsite, deadwood, RipleyK, regeneration, wind disturbance

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1. Introduction

Climate change

We are living in the midst of man-made climate change, which is considered to be one of the biggest challenges now and in the coming decades, affecting many different areas of life and making us rethink our ways. Many agreements and protocols are signed to fight climate change like Kyoto Protocol (16 February 2005) and Paris Agreement (4 November 2016). Their purpose is to have structured efforts to legally take action against climate change and improve countries' ability to deal with climate change together. Countries, who signed the Paris agreement committed themselves to limit emissions to keep the global warming below 2 degrees, but to do so immediate measures must be taken. One of the outcomes of climate change will be increasing frequency of storms and strong winds, which will cause destruction everywhere (Trenberth 2011). Furthermore causing financial harm to different areas and industries that people are dependent on and which provide them with food and income.

Storm and forest damage

Wind is one of the most common natural disturbances in boreal forests but also in temperate forest Ulanova (2000), Schlyter *et al.* (2006) allowing the forest to renew itself and increase diversity. The increasing frequency and severity of the storms affect the stability of the forest industry. A good example is storm Gudrun, which hit the Baltic Sea region in January 2005, causing damage in Denmark, Sweden and Estonia. The Swedish forest industry suffered greatly from the storm, as more than 75,000,000 cubic metres of wood was felled, overflowing the industry with wood and therefore lowering the wood prices (Skogsstyrelsen 2006). Depending on the size of the gap, nutrients, microsite, dead wood, distance to and existence of seed tree species, regeneration composition and density may vary greatly. In forest gaps occur in the canopy due to death of one tree or multiple trees Brokaw (1982); Zhu *et al.* (2014). That definition thus also includes gaps made by storms. Gaps are important for natural regeneration-creating suitable light, space and nutrient availability. Larger gaps have shown higher densities in seedlings (Bolton *et al.* 2011). Researchers have found that important factors for regeneration establishment have been microsite, different species have shown preference to different microsites (Huth *et al.* 2006) and research showed higher occurrence of pine seedlings on disturbed microsites than expected (Kuuluvainen *et al.* 2003). Dead wood benefits the regeneration most in more advanced decaying stages, when it is increasing soil nutrient

availability and has proved an important seedbed to trees (Lambert *et al.* 2016; Mori *et al.* 2004). Furthermore, deadwood has found to be an important factor against browsing, providing a physical barrier (Rammig *et al.* 2007). An important factor for regeneration is also the presence of seed trees, in case of bigger gaps the establishment of regeneration may be uneven.

Regeneration

The severity of a storm is unpredictable: it depends on the characteristics of the storm and the area that it hits. The damage can vary from tree level to large scale areas and therefore the post-disturbance steps can vary from no management to large scale salvage logging and reestablishment of the area. Many issues must be considered when leaving forest to regenerate naturally after a storm. The first decision to be made is if the area must be cleared or not. In Northern-Europe common practice is to harvest trees in a damaged area and regenerate it with suitable tree species, mainly by planting. The main reasons for salvage logging can be owners desire to have some income from the area or decrease the possibility of insect outbreak due to deadwood (Helms, 1998). Furthermore, important reason is tradition-forest owners want to keep their forest clean and beautiful.

As an example, the Estonian State Forest Management Centre regenerated in 2017 a total of 9571.7 hectares of land, of which a total 7140.5 hectares were planted, 310.7 hectares were sowed and on 2120.5 hectares the State Forest Management Centre contributed to natural regeneration (Keskkonnaagentuur 2017). Mocalov *et al.* (2002) found in their research that recruitment is lower in old-growth forests after the storm damaged areas were left uncleared. Secondly, since light availability will increase after wind-throw and therefore provide suitable light conditions for pioneer species, more severe wind-throw will increase the percentage of pioneer species, but studies have shown that the pioneer species are more dominant only during the first stages of re-establishment of regeneration (Vodde *et al.* 2010; Tsvetanov *et al.* 2018).

Storm damage will also create many different patterns and conditions favouring some species and hindering others. Regeneration patterns after storm disturbance can vary due to many factors: tree species, dead wood, soil properties. Some researchers have shown significant change in regeneration after a storm disturbance (Xi *et al.* 2008) but some found the pattern random (Allen *et al.* 2012). In Estonia few articles have been published about regeneration after storm damage (Metslaid *et al.* 2005; Vodde *et al.* 2010; Vodde *et al.* 2015). The reason could be the shortage of study areas: storm damaged areas are usually immediately harvested to avoid possible insect outbreak and/or forest owners wish to regenerate it as soon as possible.

1.2 The aim of this study

Research questions in general on storm gaps and natural regeneration:

In forest set-asides areas, such as national parks or key habitats, the traditional regeneration practice with soil scarification and planting, is not applicable in Estonia. When an unexpected disturbance occurs, the reforestation is solely done by natural regeneration. In this study the natural regeneration after storm gaps was investigated. The aim of this study is to investigate the disturbance severity influence on upcoming regeneration and whether light incidence after storm affects regeneration establishment. In a forest set-aside area nothing is cleaned or salvage logged so the dead wood is left in the storm damaged area, in this study we want to know if dead wood has an effect on upcoming regeneration. Furthermore, after the storm forest floor intact ground is disturbed and different microsites like mounds, pits and logs are present. The study attempts to evaluate whether different microsites have any effect on species establishment. This study was separated into two parts: an in-depth small scale spatial pattern research based on Halliku plot 3 and a larger scale research that compares 3 different study sites.

The hypotheses of my work were:

1. The occurrence of deadwood of low decay level affected regeneration establishment negatively.
2. Microsite type affects species establishment
3. There is a correlation between regeneration density and gap size

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Study sites



Fig 1. Study sites Eisma, Tudu and Halliku

The earliest storm used in this research occurred on former Tudu state forest district in Eastern Estonia ($59^{\circ}11' N$, $26^{\circ}52' E$). One year after the area was hit by a storm in 2001, ten study plots were established in Suigu nature reserve, which has been unmanaged since its establishment in 1976 (Table 1). The storm damaged forest in three different former state forest districts: Tudu, Oandu and Paasvere. Approximately $15\,000\text{ m}^3$ was harvested due to either heavily damaged or wind-felled trees and therefore removed (Paide 2011). The *Filipendula* and *Myrtillus* forest site types are most commonly represented in the area, what indicates gley and podzolic soils (Lõhmus 2004). Before the storm the dominant tree species in the area was spruce (*Picea abies*) mixed with European aspen (*Populus tremula*), black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), and silver birch (*Betula pendula*).

The next big storm occurred almost one year later in July 2002 and covered two former state forest districts Halliku and Paasvere in Eastern Estonia (area of state forest affected ~ 4570 ha), which now are part of an enlarged forest district Jõgevamaa ('Tormimurrus käib töö ööpäevaringselt' 2002). Eight study plots were established in former Halliku forest District (58°43' N, 26°55' E). Agreements were made after the storm to preserve several areas from salvage logging and some sites were already under protection as woodland key habitats. Tudu like Halliku is mainly represented by Filipendula and Myrtillus forest site types mainly dominated by spruce before the storm.

The most recent storm which damaged an area used in this research occurred in August 2011. Study plots were established in the vicinity of Eisma village (59°33'N, 26°17'E) in North-Estonia. Two plots were located on private land and two on state forest land, agreements were made to preserve these areas for science. The area is situated on gley and podzolic soils, Myrtillus, Oxalis-Myrtillus and Filipendula forest site types are represented mainly in the area (Lõhmus 2004). The area was dominated mainly by Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Norway spruce, black alder, silver birch, European aspen and common alder (*Alnus incana*) were also present in the area.

The gap sizes affecting the established plots ranged between <10000 to 50000 m² (Table 1). The land use surrounding the plots varied, in some areas the surrounding land was forest, but in other areas surroundings were heavily salvage logged. Creating increased light availability and decreasing seed sources to the area. Table 2 introduces what tests on which sites and plots are investigated in this research. The first part of this study concentrates on Halliku plot 3 and the second part on all tree storm damaged areas.

Table 1. Established study sites and plots with additional information about, gap size affecting the established plots, distance to seed trees and nearby situation

Study site	Storm year	Plot number	Gap size categories,m²	Distance to seed trees, m	Nearby situation
Halliku	2002	3	10000-30000	0-10 m	forest
Halliku	2002	4	10000-30000	0-10 m	forest
Halliku	2002	6	10000-30000	10-20 m	forest
Halliku	2002	8	10000-30000	10-20 m	forest
Tudu	2001	1	>50000	20-50m	forest
Tudu	2001	5	10000-30000	20-50	forest
Tudu	2001	7	10000-30000	0-10m	forest
Tudu	2001	9	10000-30000	20-50m	forest
Eisma	2011	1	0-10000	10- 20 m	salvage logged around/scattered trees
Eisma	2011	2	0-10000	10- 20 m	salvage logged around/scattered trees
Eisma	2011	3	>50000	0- 10 m	salvage logged around/forest nearby
Eisma	2011	4	>50000	0- 10 m	salvage logged around/forest nearby

Table 2. Research analysis method based on data and hypotheses used

Research hypothesis	Area	Plot	Analysis method
1. The occurrence of deadwood affected regeneration establishment negatively	Halliku	3	Ripley K function, Kolmogorov–Smirnov test Anova (Type II test)
2. Microsite type affects species establishment	Halliku Eisma	3,4,6,8 1,2,3,4	Anova (Type II test)
4. There is a correlation between regeneration density and gap size	Halliku Eisma Tudu	3,4,6,8 1,2,3,4 1,5,7,9	Anova (Type I test) TukeyC

2.2 Field inventory

Eisma, Tudu and Halliku field inventory

Four types of study plots were established in Tudu and Halliku in 2002, 2003, respectively: heavily damaged (all trees fallen; 4 plots), moderately damaged (approximately half of the trees storm-felled; 5 plots), harvested (trees storm-felled and salvage logged; 5 plots) and control (undamaged stands; 4 plots) (Ilisson et al. 2005). In 2011 four plots in Eisma were added to the research: three heavily damaged and one moderately damaged.

All the plots were 20×40 m and established randomly along transects. For monitoring regeneration on intact ground ten 1 × 1 m squares were placed on every 4 meters along the 40 m plot middle line. If logs or pit-and-mounds occurred, squares were moved to the opposite side of the middle line to avoid them. In 2005 to increase the area of intact ground, on which regeneration is monitored, 2 × 2 m squares were also established in the corners of the plot. The species, height, physical damage, mortality, microsite substrate and position were collected

from living regeneration. In all three storm damaged research areas a total of 12 plots (7 heavily damaged and 5 moderately damaged) are currently active and being measured. All measurements were repeated annually during summer 2004 to 2018 in heavily and moderately damaged plots, except for the years 2008 and 2011. Since 2013 all regeneration is measured in four 5x5m sub-plots which also include intact vegetated ground. Control plots were inventoried in 2004 and 2009, the inventory stopped due to tree falling. Harvested plots have been inventoried irregularly from 2004 to 2007 and in 2009. Field work was carried out by staff of Silviculture and Forest Ecology chair of Estonian University of Life sciences.

Halliku plot 3

Data for spatial analyses of regeneration was collected between June and August 2018 in Halliku district, Jõgeva County, Estonia, 16 years after the storm (Fig 2). A 20 × 40 m already established plot was used to collect data, the plot was divided to smaller subplots (Fig 2). During the field inventory, measurements of heights and tree positions were collected from trees higher than 1 m. Trees higher than 1.3 m were calipered at 1.3 m height to register diameter at breast height (dbh). All trees originating from the same root were considered as one tree with multiple stems and heights were only measured from the highest stem, but all stems higher than 1 m were calipered. All height measurements were taken with Vertex III, diameter at breast height was measured with caliper rule and all the information was collected into a tablet.

Height, species and location were registered of trees outside the plot in four zones.

Zone 1: 0-1m all trees with height > 2 m

Zone 2: 1-3m all trees with height > 4 m

Zone 3: 3-5m all trees with height > 8m

Zone 4: >5m all trees > 12 m, Distance < Tree Height

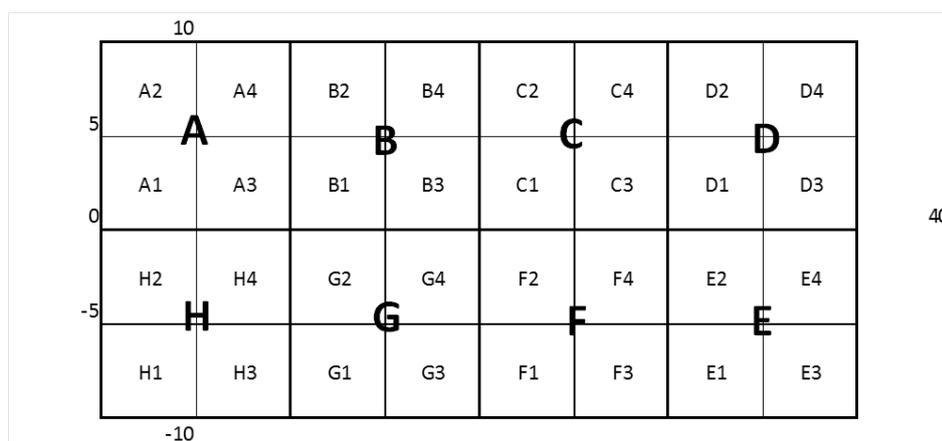


Fig 2. The experimental plot design

2.3 Data analyses

The occurrence of deadwood affected regeneration establishment negatively

For the statistical analysis of spatial point patterns in Halliku plot 3, The *spatstat* (Baddeley *et al.* 2015) package was used in R-Studio (Foundation 2019). To get an accurate estimate of the DBH for multi-stemmed trees and use it for analyses, DBH is calculated with the following equation:

$$DBH = (dbh1^2 + dbh2^2 + \dots dbhi^2)^{0.5}$$

DBH-estimated total diameter at breast for multi-stemmed trees, cm

dbh1, dbh2... – diameter at breast height of stem 1, stem 2... stem *i*, cm

Halliku plot 3 was visualized based on coordinates of all trees snags, stumps and lying wood creating a life true figure of the situation in the plot (Fig 3).

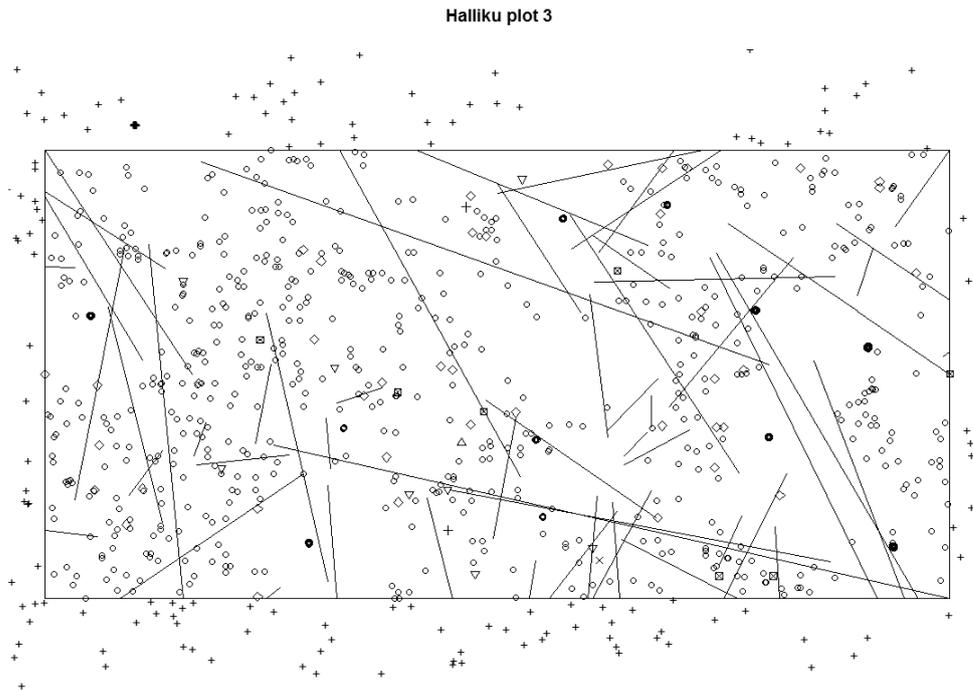


Fig 3. Visualisation of tree species distribution in Halliku plot 3. Open circles represent regeneration, diamonds snags/stumps, plus symbols regeneration outside the plot and lines lying dead wood

Height and diameter labelled point patterns were created to get better visual estimation on size distribution.

Ripley K function

Ripley's $K(r)$ function (Ripley 1977, 1979) was used to analyse spatial patterning of regeneration after a storm damage. The function helps to assess spatial structure at different distance intervals, it detects clustering at smaller distances and exclusion at longer distances (Fajardo *et al.* 2006). The function counts number of neighbouring regeneration for each seedling in given distance. The number of observed neighbouring regeneration is compared to a number of randomly distributed regeneration and if it is greater, then the observed distribution is clustered, whereas if it is less than the observed distribution is dispersed.

The $K(r)$ is formally defined as follows:

$$K(r) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n * N_{p_i}(r) / \alpha$$

N – Number of trees

r – Distance, m

α – Area, m²

p_i – the location of the selected seedling

The Ripley's K function was transformed into the function $L(r)$ to better visualize the results.

The $L(r)$ is formally defined as follows:

$$L(r) = \sqrt{\frac{K(r)}{\pi}}$$

$K(r)$ – Ripley $K(r)$ function

r – Distance, m

The K -function $L(r)$ was generated from $K(r)$ then used to analyse the significance in spatial patterning, correcting edge effects with isotropic correction. The 95% confidence envelope was formed by Monte Carlo permutations.

Regeneration is mapped using their X , Y coordinates from the 0, 0 point of the study design middle line (Fig 2). If observed values are higher than zero line then the distribution is aggregated. The function was used on all seedlings and birch and black alder seedlings separately.

Kolmogorov–Smirnov test

Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to test hypothesis number 1, if dead wood affects the emergence of regeneration negatively (Berman 1986). For testing, distance maps were created of lying dead wood and stumps/snags with the R package *spatstat* (Baddeley *et al.* 2015) (Fig 8) and then tested with regeneration. The test compares observed and predicted distributions of the values of a spatial covariate, meaning that if the observed distribution, in this case the seedlings, is following normal distribution or dead wood is presence is affecting the normal distribution.

If the p-value ≤ 0.05 then the result shows strong evidence that variables don't follow normal distribution.

$$D_n = \sum_t |\hat{F}_1(t) - \hat{F}_2(t)|$$

F_1 – The cumulative Distribution Function of the hypothesized distribution

F_2 – The empirical distribution function of observed data

t – Observed data

Microsite type affects species establishment

Microsites were classified into three categories: pit, mound and intact ground. Pits occurred after a tree was wind-felled, where the root system and attached soil were dislocated. Mounds are formed of the upright standing root system after a tree is wind-felled. Intact ground was defined as undisturbed soil with intact field vegetation and no bare mineral soil.

In-depth example of the species distribution and possible reason behind their location was made based on Halliku plot 3 data. To increase the credibility of the Anova (Type II test) in this

analyse the most recent data from study sites from Halliku (3, 4, 6, 8) and Eisma (1, 2, 3, 4) was used to analyse if microsite type affects species establishment. The area for every pit, mound and intact ground area was calculated for study sites Eisma and Halliku. The eventual effect on regeneration density of microsite was tested with an Anova (Type II test), the test was done to analyse the four most prevalent species seedling per microsite area; - birch, black alder, rowan and Norway spruce.

There is a correlation between regeneration density and gap size

Orthophotos from 2005, 2007, 2011, and 2019 were used to estimate the gap size created by the wind in Tudu, Halliku and Eisma (Maa-amet 2019). Measurements were taken using Estonian Land Board Geoportal and put into four categories to have a better estimate of the size of the damage.

Gap size categories:

0-10000 m²

10000 m²-30000 m²

30000 m² -50000 m²

50000 m²<

From the centre of every study plot measurements were taken to the closest seed trees (canopy tree) to estimate the possibility of seed dispersal. Distances were also put into four categories; 0-10 m, 10-20 m, 20-50 m and more than 50 m from seed tree to plot centre (Appendix 1)

Tree densities of each active plot were calculated for Halliku, Tudu and Eisma to analyse the sapling density and the gap size. Microsite is important substrate for tree seedlings and amount of different regeneration vary in different microsities. To get the most accurate density, calculations were made to compare densities based on mound, pit and intact ground area separately and based on variance and Standard deviation (SD) of seedling/m² the most accurate density per ha was chosen to test the correlation between density and gap size. Furthermore seedling density and gap size correlation was analysed using Anova (Type I test) and TukeyC to see which gap size is significantly different from each other.

3. Results

General results

Average total densities per plot in Eisma were 23718 ha⁻¹ (plot 1) 17716 ha⁻¹ (plot 2) 7599 ha⁻¹ (plot 3) 1333 ha⁻¹ (plot 4). The most common species in Eisma study plots were rowan, birch and spruce. The average total densities per plot were in Tudu were 3800 ha⁻¹ (plot 1) 16702 ha⁻¹ (plot 5) 7364 ha⁻¹ (plot 7) 13262 ha⁻¹ (plot 9). The most common species in Tudu study plots were also rowan, birch and spruce.

Findings from the detailed inventory in Halliku, plot 3. Based on detailed inventory the total density in Halliku plot 3 was 12962 ha⁻¹ and the following species found where Black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) (2612,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), grey alder (*Alnus incana*) (175 seedlings ha⁻¹), maple (*Acer platanoides*) (37,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), birch (*Betula pendula*) (2962,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) (337,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*) (900 seedlings ha⁻¹), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) (900 seedlings ha⁻¹), fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*) (12,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), spruce (*Picea abies*) (2150 seedlings ha⁻¹), aspen (*Populus tremula*) (12,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), oak (*Quercus robur*) (12,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), willow (*Salix spp.*) (212,5 seedlings ha⁻¹), rowan (*Sorbus accuparia*) (2300 seedlings ha⁻¹), elm (*Ulmus glabra*) (287,5 seedlings ha⁻¹).

Visualization based on tree diameter was done to see the diameter distribution in plot 3 (Fig 4). Bigger proportion of trees were smaller than 20 cm at breast height, a few bigger trees standing before the wind disturbance had bigger diameters.

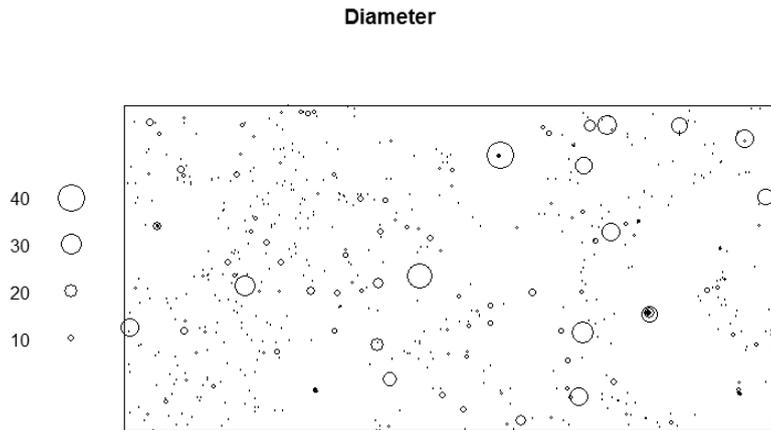


Fig 4. Visualisation of tree diameter (in cm) in Halliku plot 3

Visualization based on tree height was also done to see height distribution in plot 3 (Fig 5). Bigger proportion of trees were smaller than 15 meters and like previous graph, the higher trees standing in the plot are before wind disturbance.

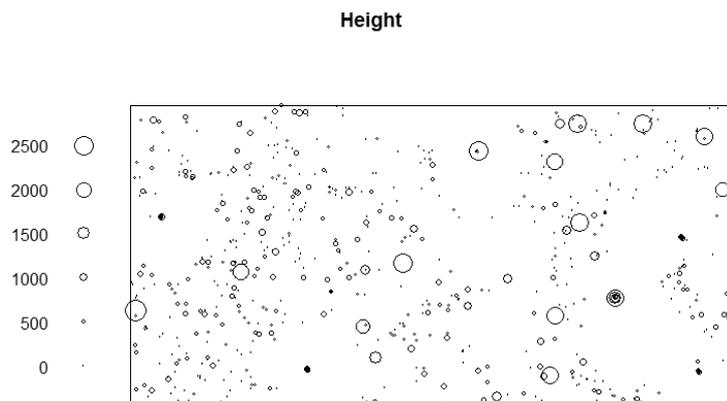


Fig 5. Visualisation of height (in cm) in Halliku plot 3

The occurrence of deadwood affected regeneration establishment negatively

Regeneration showed a clustered pattern, where the spatial distribution of regeneration was significantly different from a normal distribution (Fig 6).

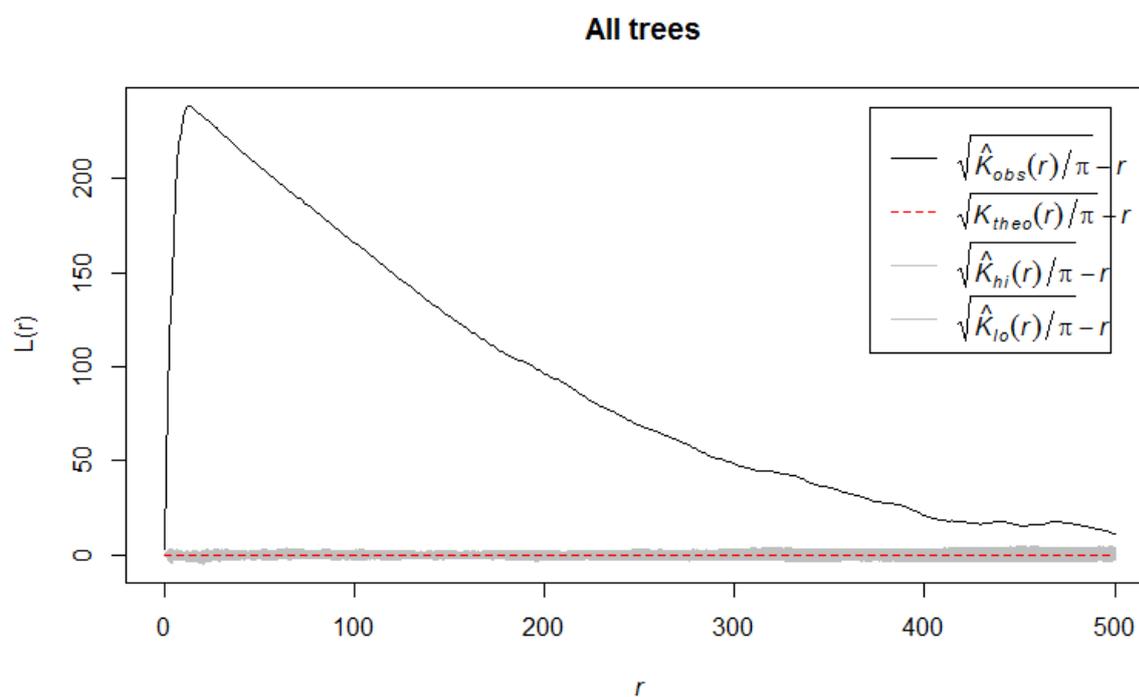


Fig 6. Regeneration pattern in Halliku plot 3, where r shows the distance from regeneration (in cm)

Supporting graphs were made of birch and black alder which were most represented among in the plot. The function for them also confirms, that there is clustering inside the plot (Fig 7).

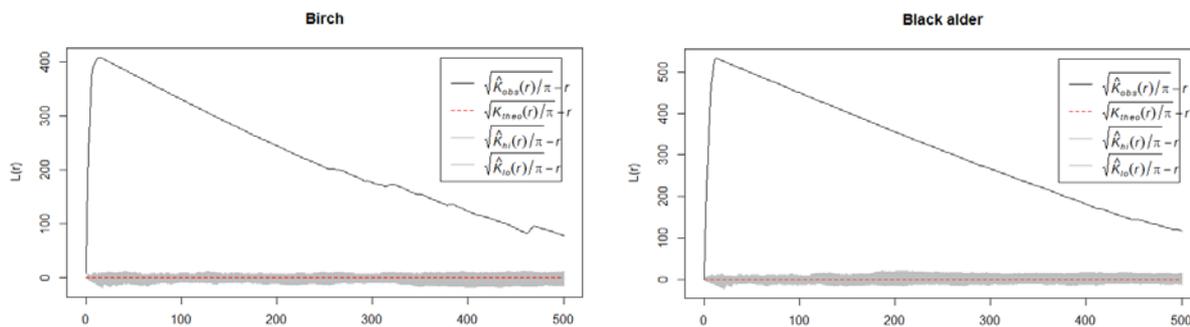


Fig 7. Regeneration pattern of birch and black alder in Halliku plot 3, where r shows the distance from regeneration (in cm)

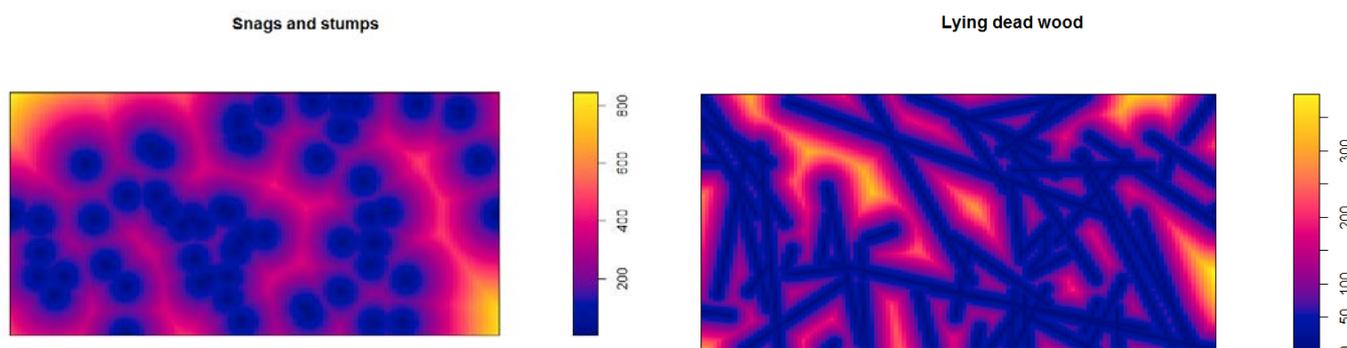


Fig 8. Distance maps (in cm) of lying dead wood and stumps/snags

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test showed strong evidence that regeneration does not follow normal distribution. Visually, while looking at the graphs, even the shape of the CWD is visible, so that there is a strong indication that deadwood affects the establishment of regeneration, at least physically by its presence, at this, still, relatively early stage since disturbance. The p-value for the analyses with lying dead wood was $2.458e-06$ and the p-value for the analyses of snags and stumps was $2.2e-16$.

Microsite type affects species establishment

The visualization of tree location by species shows that Norway spruce and rowan are distributed the most evenly on the Halliku plot 3, although rowan shows clustering in one spot (Fig 9). Other species seem to be randomly distributed or were too little to make a clear assumption.

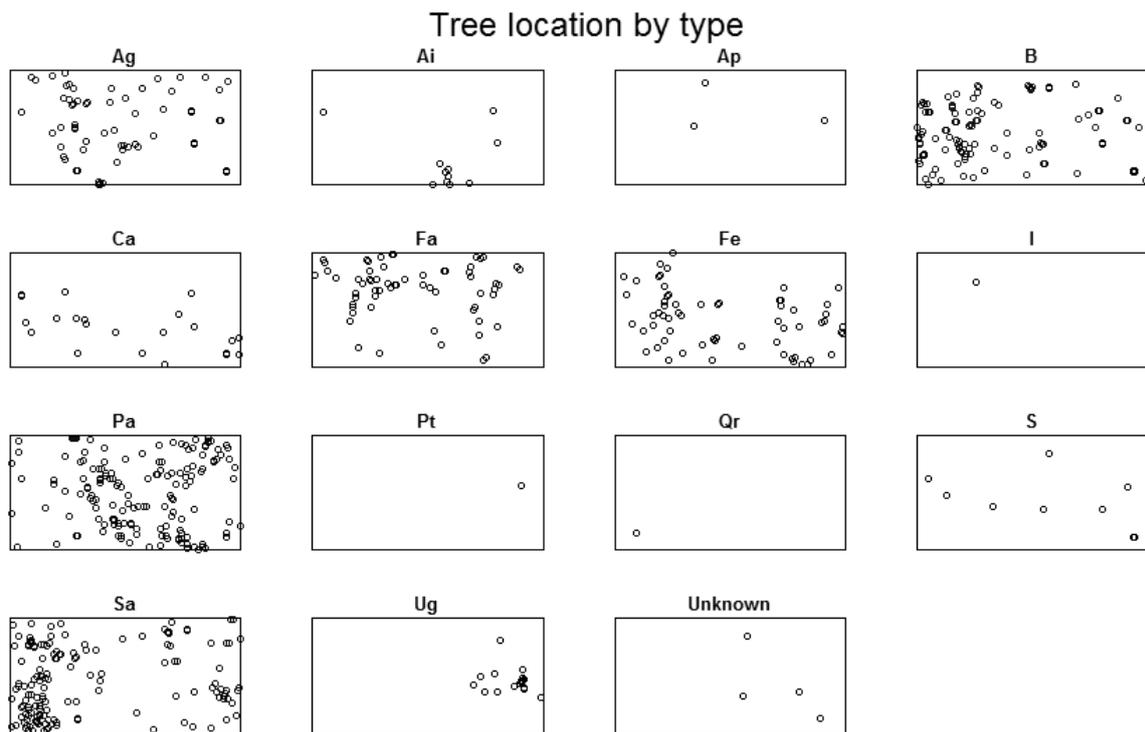


Fig 9. Tree location by species in Halliku plot 3, where Ag is black alder, Ai- grey alder, Ap- Norway maple, B- birch, Ca- hazel, Fa- buckthorn, Fe- ash, I- fly honeysuckle, Pa- spruce, Pt- aspen, Qr- oak, S- willow, Sa- rowan. Ug- elm

The dominant microsite in plot 3 was intact ground, which was 82% of the total plot area. Pits covered 12% and mounds and logs both respectively 3% each (Table 3).

Table 3. Estimated area and percentage of each microsite in Halliku plot 3.

	Area, m²	Percentage, %
Pits	96.00	12.00
Mounds	23.87	3.00
Logs	20.87	3.00
Intact ground	659.48	82.00
Total area	800.00	100.00

The frequency of species occurrence with microsites indicated a possible correlation of black alder with pits and spruce with intact ground in Halliku plot 3 (Table 4).

Table 4. Species per microsite in Halliku plot 3

	Pit	Intact ground	Log	Mound
Fly honeysuckle	0	1	0	0
Black alder	172	95	11	8
Grey alder	4	23	1	0
Maple	0	2	1	0
Birch	35	128	74	37
Hazel	3	28	2	2
Buckthorn	7	68	2	2
Ash	3	77	0	0
Spruce	2	239	3	5
Aspen	0	0	0	1
Oak	0	2	0	0
Willow	9	6	1	3
Rowan	0	194	6	10
Elm	1	24	0	0
Unknown	0	6	0	0
Grand Total	236	893	98	68

The Anova (Type II test) confirmed that microsite type affects species establishment. The model used seedlings/m²~microsite+species showed significance between seedlings/m²

species and microsite (mounds, pits, intact ground) in Halliku plot 3, 4, 6, 8 and Eisma plots 1, 2, 3, 4.

There is a correlation between regeneration density and gap size

Table 5 shows densities calculated for each storm area per plot and per microsite. In all but three cases seedlings/m² based on intact ground showed the smallest variance and standard deviation. Seedling/m² in mounds had significantly bigger variance than pits and intact ground showing what an extreme substrate it is for seedlings. Therefore density to test the correlation between gap size and seedling density was chosen based on variance and SD.

Table 5. Average, variance and standard deviation of seedlings/m² and density per hectare for all active plots in Eisma, Halliku and Tudu

District	Plot. Number	Microsite	Total seedlings #	Sampled area %	Total area %	Average seedling/m ²	Variance	Stdev	Density per ha
Eisma	Plot 1	Mound	134	4,66	4,99	3,78	8,71	2,95	37750,22
Eisma		Pit	92	5,09	7,36	2,24	2,14	2,24	22426,49
Eisma		Intact	193	10,25	87,65	2,37	0,42	2,37	23718,66
Eisma	Plot 2	Mound	72	4,01	5,82	2,98	10,41	3,23	29847,23
Eisma		Pit	136	8,11	9,18	1,80	2,53	1,59	18032,53
Eisma		Intact	22	11,31	85,00	1,77	0,61	0,78	17716,03
Eisma	Plot 3	Mound	87	1,27	2,52	6,98	17,44	4,18	69771,61
Eisma		Pit	35	8,11	14,59	1,69	6,58	2,57	16899,98
Eisma		Intact	55	8,97	82,89	0,76	0,29	0,54	7599,56
Eisma	Plot 4	Mound	19	0,46	1,05	10,17	110,59	10,52	101653,48
Eisma		Pit	48	4,83	9,42	1,52	1,52	1,52	15234,77
Eisma		Intact	10	9,38	89,53	0,13	0,00	0,04	1333,33
Halliku	Plot 3	Mound	57	1,94	2,97275	5,50	56,05	7,49	55011,69
Halliku		Pit	214	11,28	11,98	2,67	8,02	2,83	26703,85
Halliku		Intact	117	11,18	85,04	1,33	0,01	0,10	13333,33
Halliku	Plot 4	Mound	36	1,75	1,75	2,75	2,75	2,75	27455,87
Halliku		Pit	19	3,82	5,26	0,63	0,03	0,18	6288,95
Halliku		Intact	143	11,49	93,00	1,57	0,34	0,58	15688,36
Halliku	Plot 6	Mound	14	1,24	2,32	1,28	0,45	0,67	12807,59
Halliku		Pit	32	6,60	7,50	0,65	0,90	0,95	6451,00
Halliku		Intact	62	12,24	90,19	0,62	0,01	0,07	6200,00
Halliku	Plot 8	Mound	43	2,60	3,21	3,01	17,45	4,18	30087,01
Halliku		Pit	55	9,65	10,39	0,63	0,40	0,63	6330,47
Halliku		Intact	65	12,24	86,40	0,67	0,02	0,14	6651,85

Tudu	Plot 1	Mound	37	4,28	7,22	1,31	1,23	1,11	13108,97
Tudu		Pit	43	12,04	14,05	0,52	0,11	0,33	5205,37
Tudu		Intact	38	12,50	78,74	0,38	0,03	0,18	3800
Tudu	Plot 5	Mound	54	5,07	8,89	1,47	1,01	1,01	14730,40
Tudu		Pit	164	17,25	21,09	1,58	2,91	1,71	15788,13
Tudu		Intact	90	7,75	70,03	1,67	0,54	0,54	16702,79
Tudu	Plot 7	Mound	75	2,69	1,73	8,86	63,07	7,94	88636,28
Tudu		Pit	48	8,79	4,65	0,74	0,12	0,35	7364,03
Tudu		Intact	95	12,30	93,62	0,96	0,27	0,52	9598,95
Tudu	Plot 9	Mound	102	5,31	5,48	26,54	6352,30	79,70	265353,77
Tudu		Pit	65	21,19	8,00	10,60	310,94	17,63	105954,59
Tudu		Intact	105	10,59	86,52	1,33	1,92	1,39	13262,57

In the model used to analyse gap size and density data, the independent value of gap size showed not to be important. Gap size had no statistically significant effect on regeneration density ($p = 0.93$). Furthermore the same model showed that there is no significant difference between gap sizes.

4. Discussion

The occurrence of deadwood affected regeneration establishment negatively

The regeneration showed clustered pattern and the spatial distribution of regeneration was significantly different from a normal distribution. While looking at the results we could conclude that there is a strong indication that deadwood affects the establishment of regeneration, at least physically by its presence, at this, still, relatively early stage since disturbance. Research made in eastern-Finland found that seedlings clustered strongly in wind disturbed gap, specifically in disturbed microsites like mounds and pits (Kuuluvainen 1998). Similar result has been showed in (Harmon *et al.* 1989) study, where they found that mechanical fragmentation of deadwood may result in high seedling mortality. Also Orman *et al.* (2016) found in their study that deadwood diameter had negative effect on regeneration densities, Bace *et al.* (2012) concluded that bigger diameters of deadwood can increase the competition between regeneration, which results in lower densities. In storm damaged areas that are not salvage-logged, amounts of deadwood are higher than in average forest and therefore the competition in regeneration is increased and that can be reason of the clustering.

However, many articles show that deadwood starts affecting regeneration positively in more advanced stages of decay. Zielonka (2006) showed that the highest regeneration establishment on deadwood occurs 30-60 years after tree death. In a forest managers point a view, this can be used to leave more deadwood into the forest to improve the regeneration (Muller and Butler, 2010). Therefore the situation in our study site may also change in couple of decades. Furthermore dead wood provides habitat to many different species and thus it is an important substrate for biodiversity (Jonsson *et al.* 2005) and habitat for many different species (Harmon *et al.* 1986). Another example is a publication by (Bruelheide 2010) where they conclude that after wind throw resources like light (gaps) and dead wood (nutrients, stable but empty place to establish on) are often decoupled: they are not available at the same time, unless a new gap is formed by the time the dead wood is sufficiently decayed and thus 'ready'.

Microsite type affects species establishment

The results of this study show a statistically significant effect of microsite on species establishment. The model used in this study showed significance between seedling density per m² and microsite (mounds, pits, intact ground) and Species, indicating that disturbed microsites are important to seedling establishment. Vodde *et al.* (2010) found in their study that microsite has an effect on species establishment, birch seedlings preferred spruce pits and mounds as a substrate and spruce seedlings preferred spruce pits and aspen mounds. The significance of microsites created by windthrow disturbance to spruce seedlings was also found in Kuuluvainen (1998) study, where spruce was found predominantly in mounds and pits but also in logs.

There is a correlation between regeneration density and gap size

The final hypothesis of my work was to find out if gap size has an effect on regeneration density. The results of this study showed no statistically significant effect of gap size on regeneration density. Furthermore gaps between 0-10000 m², 10000-30000 m² and >50000m² showed no statistical difference between each other. One reason could be the lack of variability in the data-set (12 stands affected by storm gaps) due to not having bigger amount suitable study sites available. But Bolton *et al.* (2011) found in their study that seedling and sapling densities increased in bigger gap size classes. However, their study had 46 gaps sized from 0–0.02 to >0.04 ha, compared to 12 gaps presented in this study (1 to >5 ha gaps).

In conclusion, this study showed that after wind disturbance many factors influence the upcoming regeneration in the damaged area. Microsite and deadwood had a significant effect on regeneration establishment. Further studies with bigger data-sets are needed to determine the influence of gap size on regeneration establishment.

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APPENDIX 1 Gap size and seedling density in every district

District	Plot nr	Size of the gap, m ²	Gap gategories	Distance to seedtrees,m	Nearby situation	Density.ha
Halliku	3	23778.88	10000-30000	0-10 m	forest	1333.33
Halliku	4	1975.25	0-10000	0-10 m	forest	6288.95
Halliku	6	13346.97	10000-30000	10-20 m	forest	6200
Halliku	8	11076.16	10000-30000	10-20 m	forest	6651.85
Tudu	1	69932.71	>50000	20-50m	forest	3800
Tudu	5	19809.81	10000-30000	20-50	forest	16702.79
Tudu	7	21072.38	10000-30000	0-10m	forest	7364.03
Tudu	9	40353.3	10000-30000	20-50m	forest	13262.57
Eisma	1	8848.73	0-10000	10- 20 m	salvage logged around/scattared trees	23718.66
Eisma	2	8848.73	0-10000	10- 20 m	salvage logged around/scattared trees	17716.03
Eisma	3	54522.12	>50000	0- 10 m	salvage logged around/forest nearby	7599.56
Eisma	4	54522.12	>50000	0- 10 m	salvage logged around/forest nearby	1333.33