

Introduction

Mountain Forests

Protection function

Runoff

Sediment transport

Natural hazards reduction

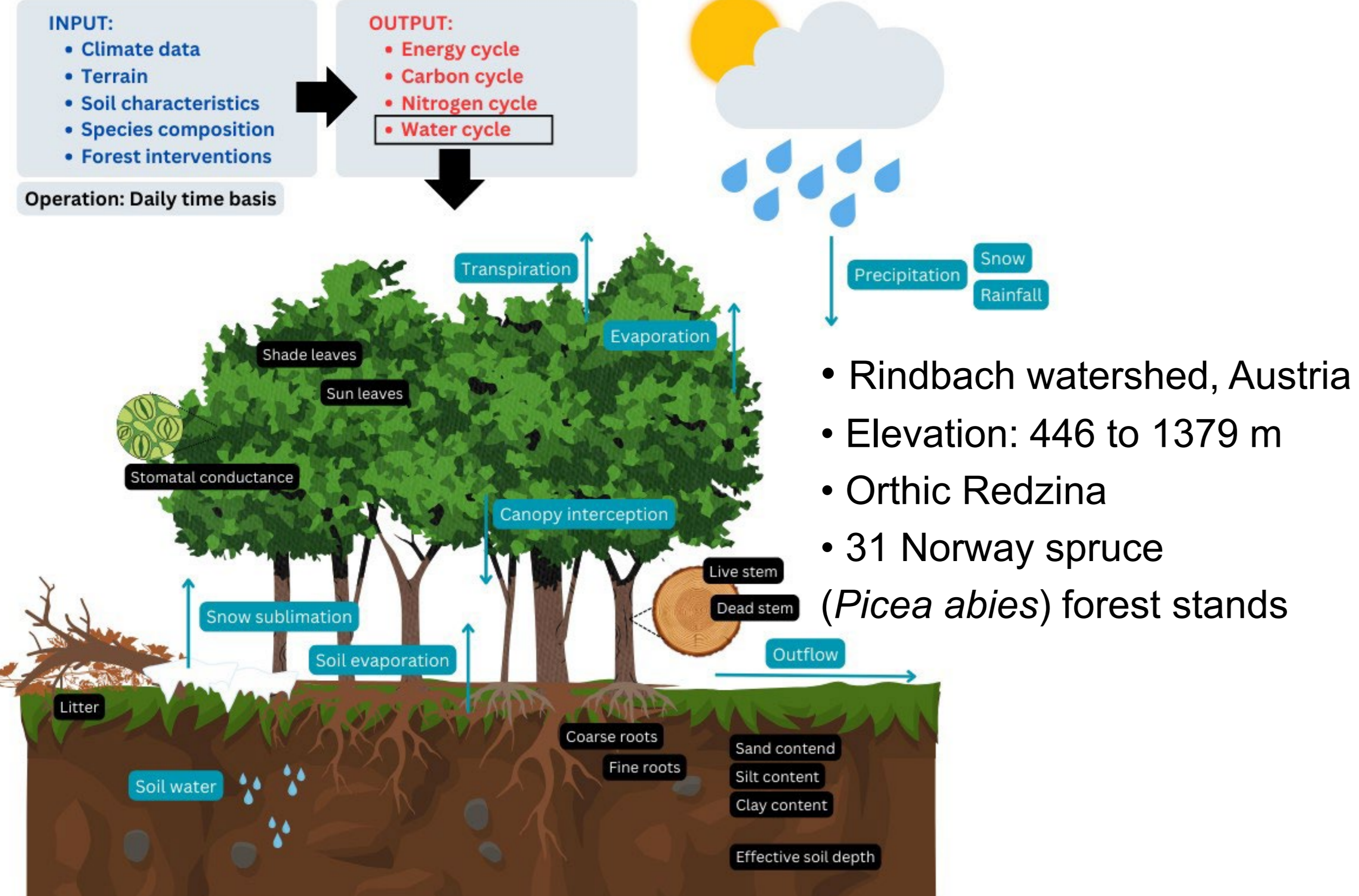
Research Goals

Address the protection function of mountain forests by assessing the interactions among the forest structure and the water dynamics.

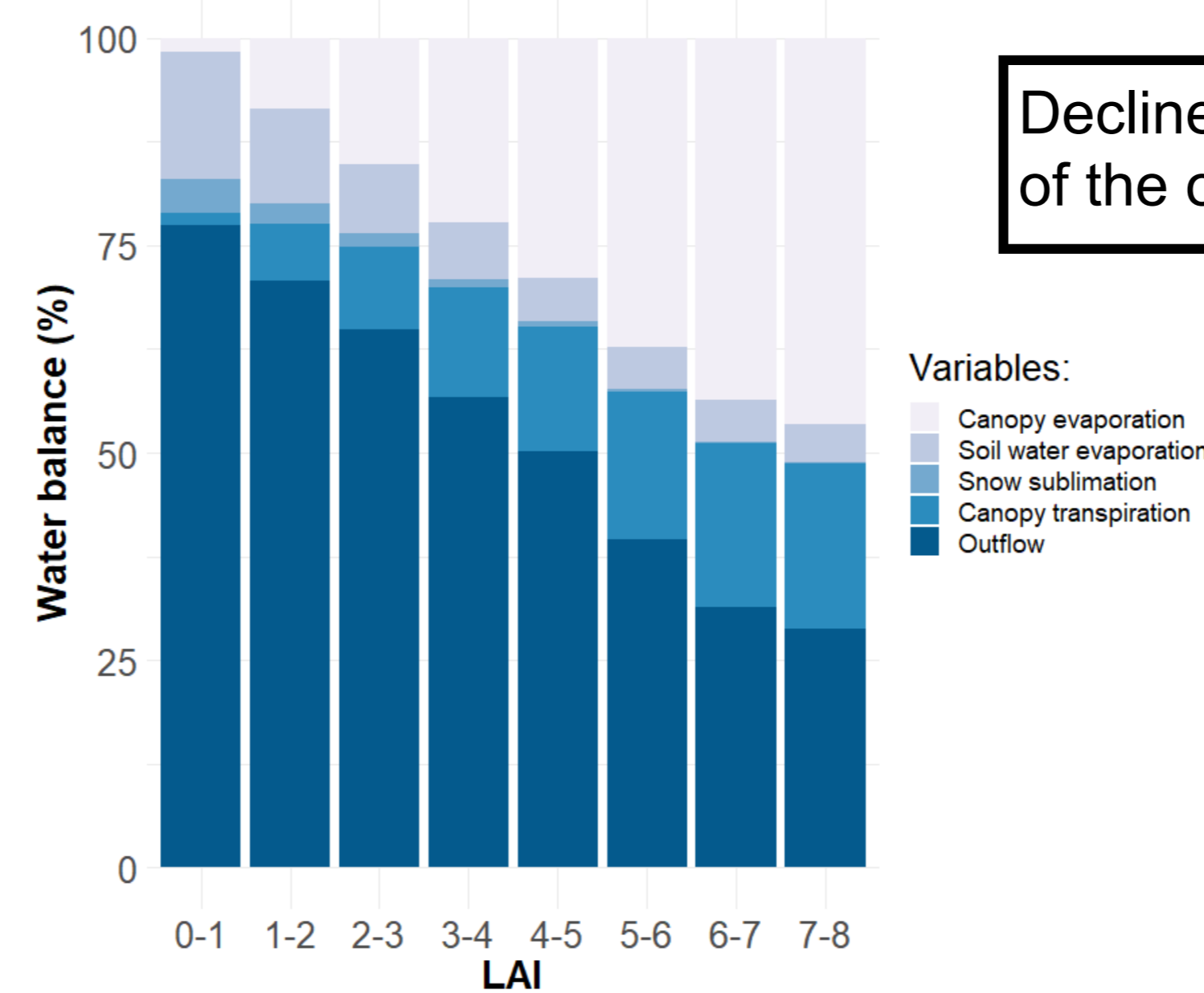
We are specifically interested in the forest's ability to reduce the outflow during a 10-day rainfall period according to the leaf area index (LAI) of the forested areas.

Methods

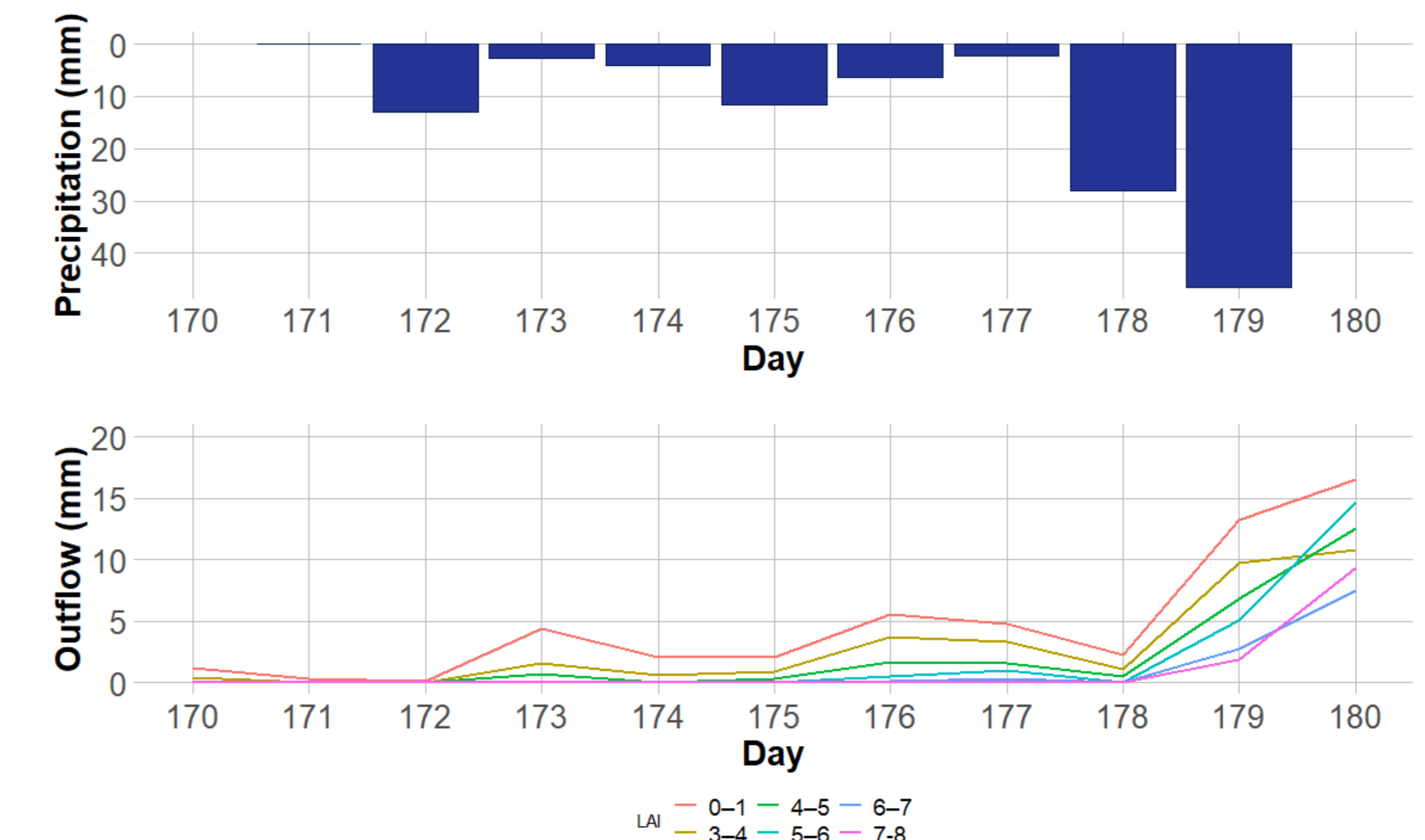
Conceptualization model Biome-BGC



Results and Conclusions



Relative proportion of the average annual water balance parameters simulated for the forest stands in Rindbach covering the period of 1960 to 2022 (de Bastos and Hasenauer, 2024).



Daily rainfall and outflow during the 10-day rainfall event grouped according to the leaf area index (LAI)

Norway spruce forests with an LAI $\geq 7 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^2$ resulted in 4 to 5 times lower outflow compared to forest stands with an LAI $< 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^2$ (e.g. 51.3 versus 11.1 mm, within 10 days).

This emphasizes the importance of forest vegetation coverage in reducing runoff, avoiding flooding, mudslides, and sediment transport, and improving the protection function of mountain forests.



References:

- de Bastos, F., & Hasenauer, H. (2024). The Water Dynamics of Norway Spruce Stands Growing in Two Alpine Catchments in Austria. *Forests*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/f15010035>
- Pietsch, S. A., Hasenauer, H., & Thornton, P. E. (2005). BGC-model parameters for tree species growing in central European forests. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 211(3), 264–295. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2005.02.046>

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