

# Tree roots, probability, and ecosystem services: transfer of experiences from the Alps



Vogel L. (1788-1846)





1876 – First forest law

1930



1933



1953



1983



1991 – Protection forests **law**,  
first subsidies

2005 – **Guidelines** for forest  
management, NaiS

2008 – SilvaProtectCH, national **map**  
of protection forests

1983

2010



# Different levels of hazard and risks analysis in CH

Increase in quality of data and methods

Hazards  
Ass.

Hazard assessment: **Scenarios with actual conditions**, including Eco-DRR.

1) Regional Hazards  
Maps

2) Hazards Maps

3) Hazards ass. For single  
objects

Impact  
analys.

Quantification of the effect of measures: **Scenarios without - Scenarios with**

4) Definition of protection forests (ideal)

5) Hazard assessment after measures / disturbances

Risk  
analys.

Vulnerability is included: only **scenarios with measures**

6) Prioritization of protection forests (different scales: national, regional,..)

CBA

**Risk without measures - Risks with measures**

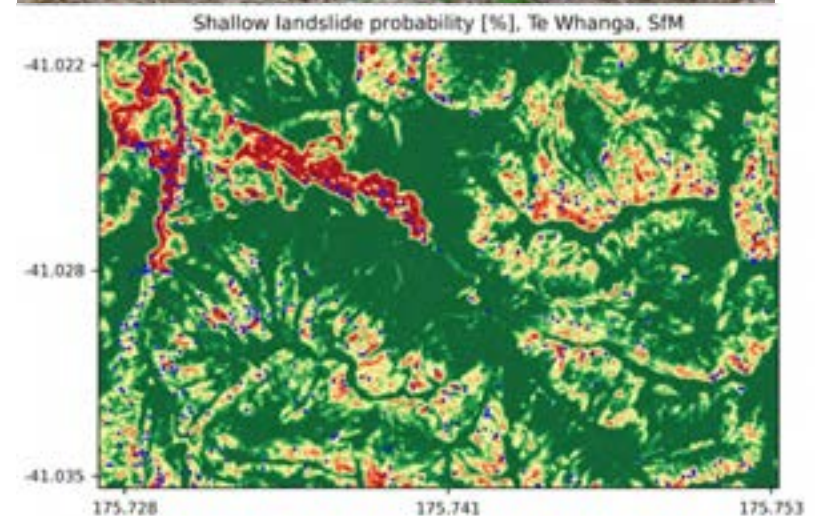
7) CBA

8) Prioritization of forests based on risk reduction

# STEC's Activities:

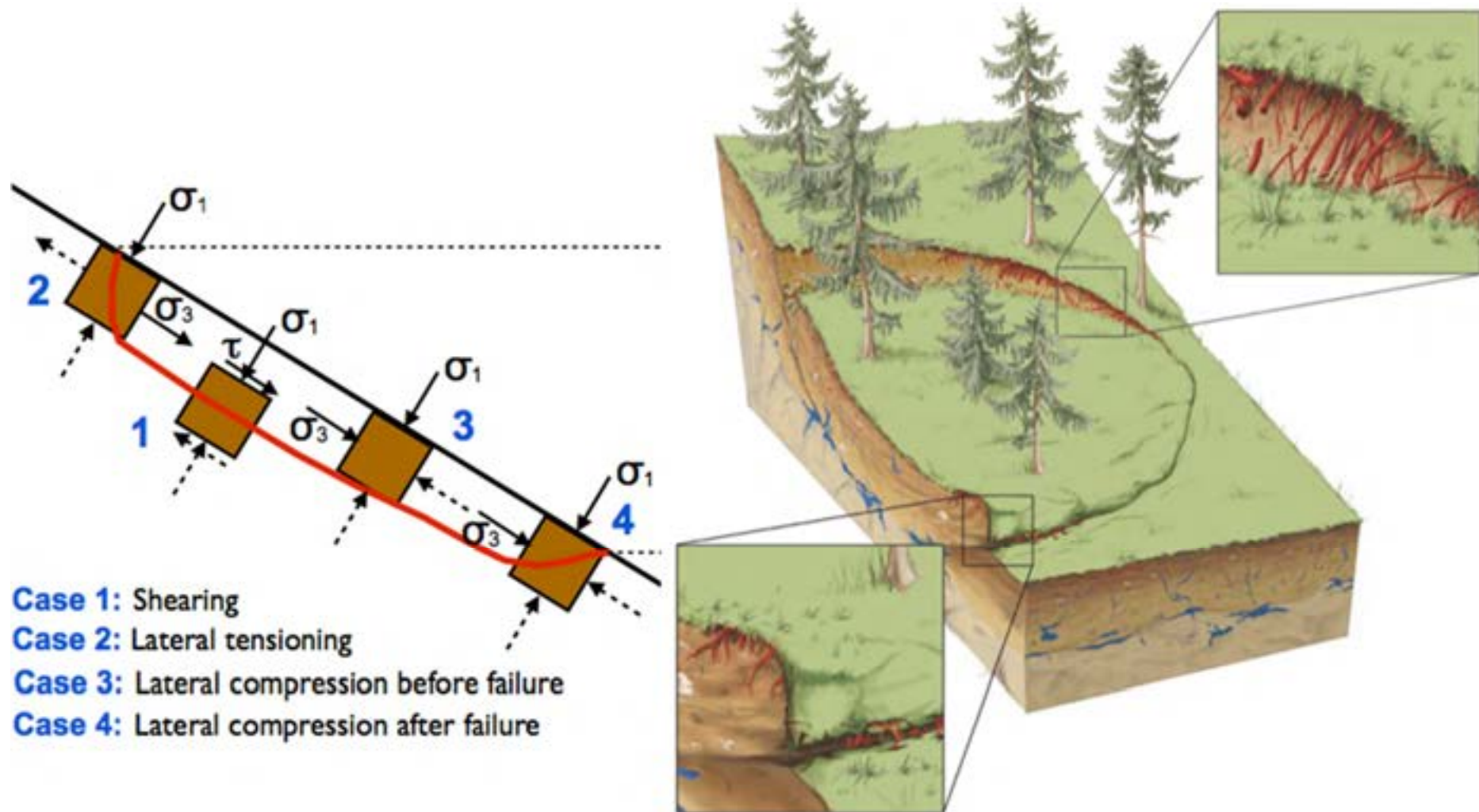
## How could the CH approach apply to NZ?

- **Upscaling of root reinforcement (Feiko + My):** Poplar (+Radiata)
- **Validation of slope stability and bank erosion models in NZ (Feiko):** Waikoukou and Te Whanga.
- **Impact analysis of bioengineering measures at catchment scale (Marceline + My + Feiko):** Te Whanga case study



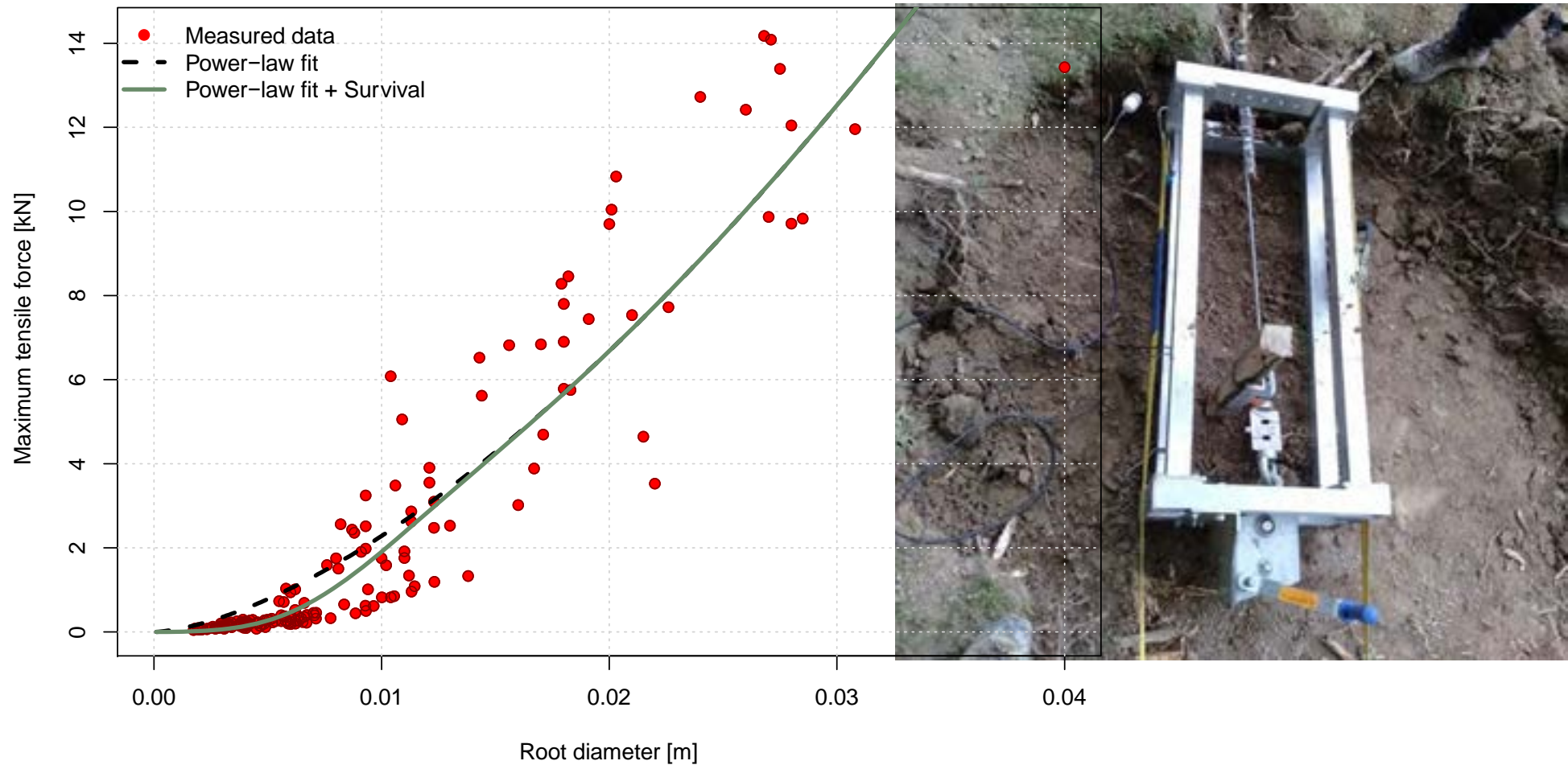


# Mechanisms of root reinforcement

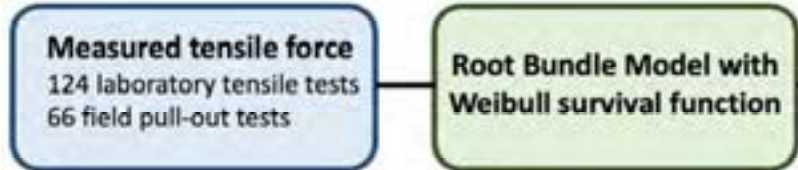




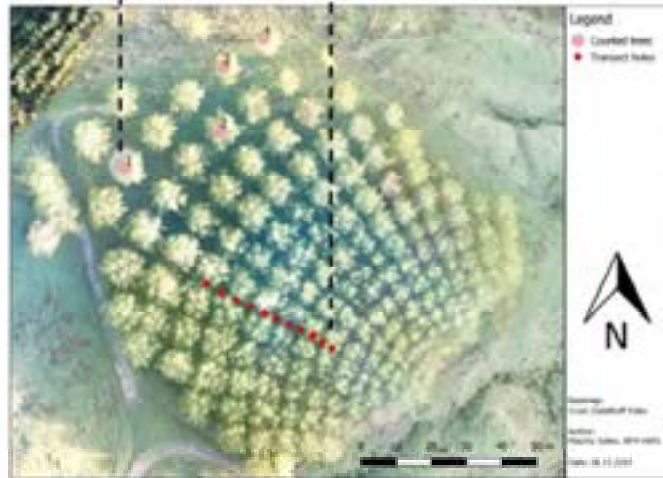
# Upscaling of root reinforcement: Root mechanical properties



# Upscaling of root reinforcement: Root distribution



**Measured root distribution**  
Root distribution in trenches at 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, and 4.5 m distances from the stem of 4 poplar trees located in the sparse zone.  
Root distribution in 11 transect holes located in a sparse to the dense zone.



# Upscaling of root reinforcement: Root distribution



Article

## Analysis of Poplar's (*Populus nigra* ita.) Root Systems for Quantifying Bio-Engineering Measures in New Zealand Pastoral Hill Country

Ha My Ngo <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Feiko Bernard van Zadelhoff <sup>2,3</sup>, Ivo Gasparini <sup>2</sup>, Julien Plaschy <sup>2</sup>, Gianluca Flepp <sup>2</sup>, Luuk Dorren <sup>2</sup>, Chris Phillips <sup>4</sup>, Filippo Giadrossich <sup>1</sup> and Massimiliano Schwarz <sup>2</sup>

Schwarz et al. *New Zealand Journal of Forestry Science* (2016) 46:4  
DOI 10.1186/s40490-016-0060-4

 New Zealand Journal of  
Forestry Science  
a SpringerOpen Journal

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

## Modelling of root reinforcement and erosion control by 'Veronese' poplar on pastoral hill country in New Zealand



M. Schwarz <sup>1,2\*</sup>, C. Phillips <sup>3</sup>, M. Marden <sup>4</sup>, I. R. McIvor <sup>5</sup>, G. B. Douglas <sup>6</sup> and A. Watson <sup>7</sup>

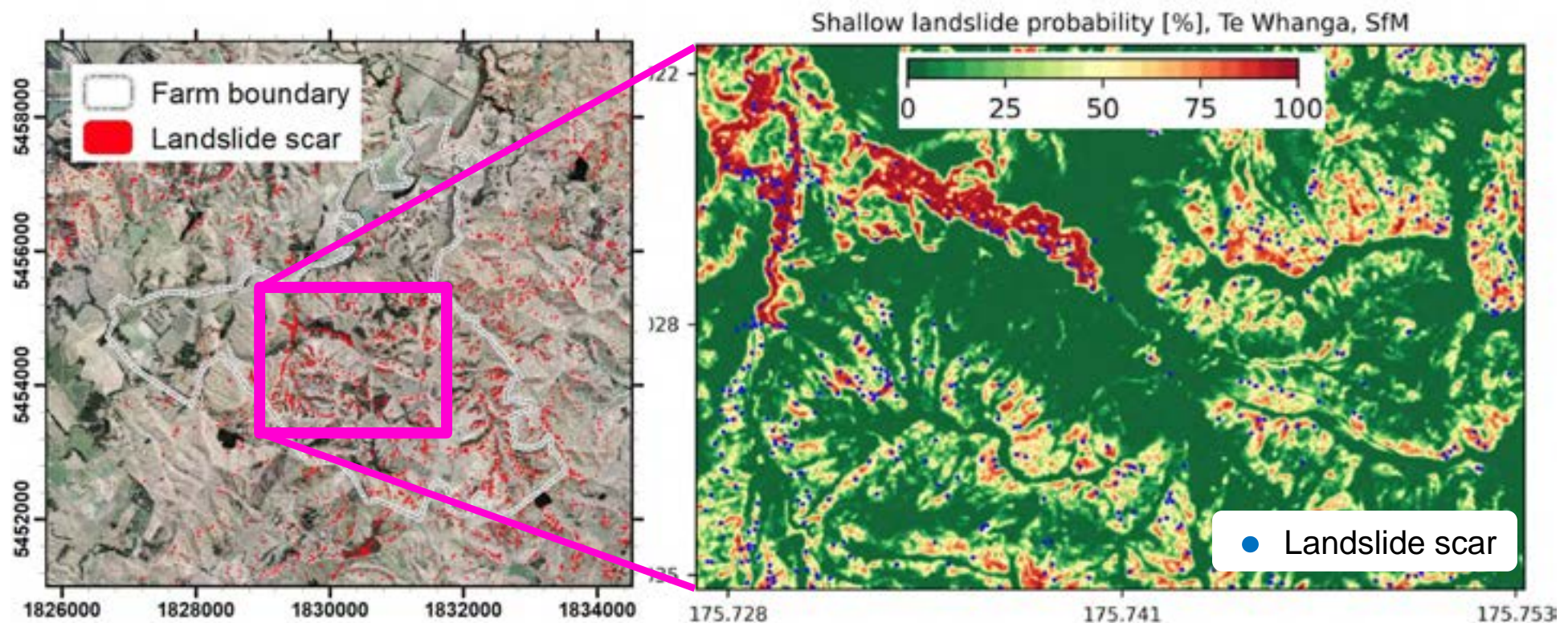
# Modelling of shallow landslides: Validation in NZ

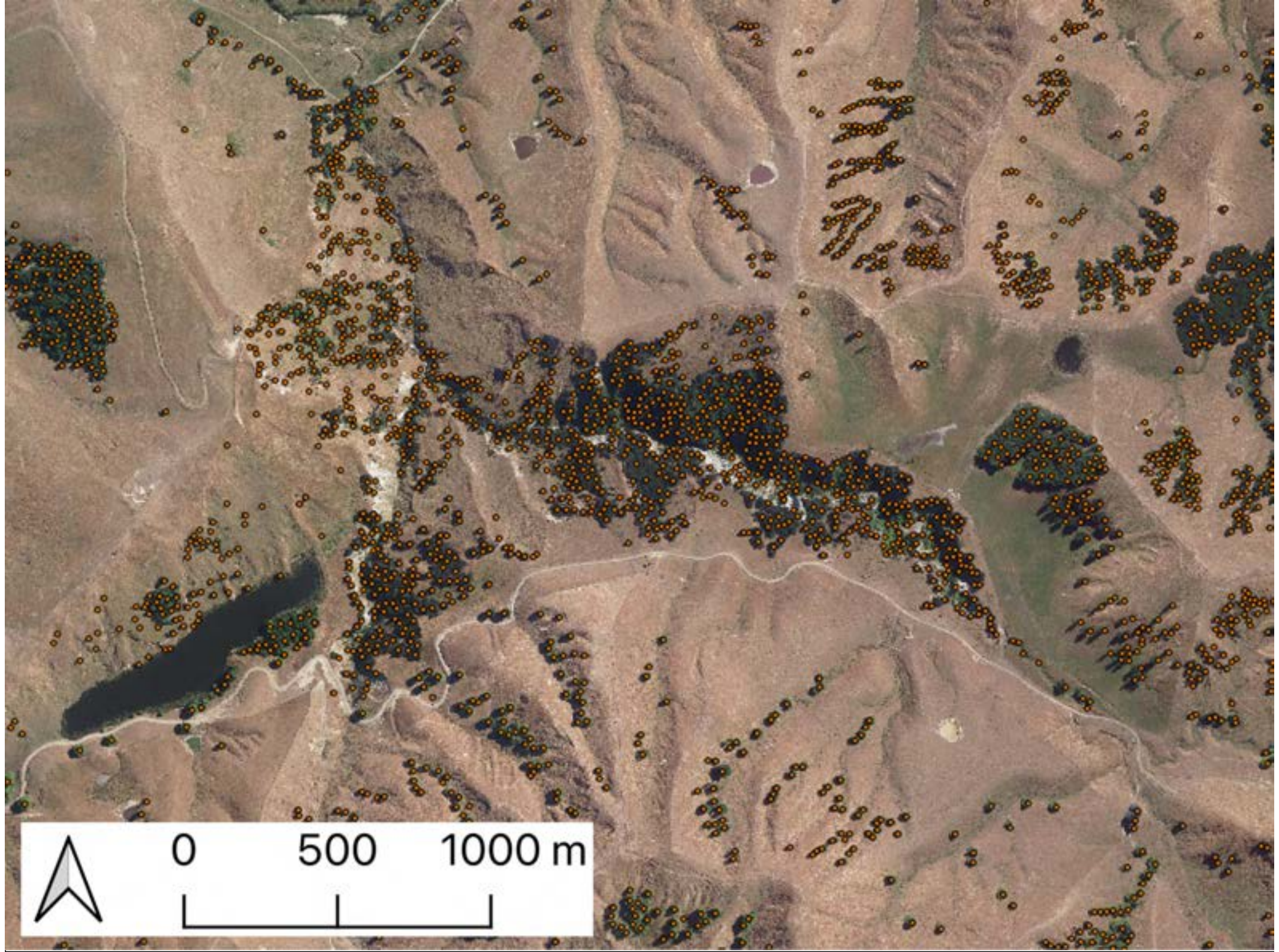
## Application and validation of SlideforMAP for assessing shallow landslide probability in New Zealand hill country

Feiko Bernard van Zadelhoff<sup>1,2</sup>, Bettina Schaepli<sup>2</sup>, Chris Phillips<sup>4</sup>, Massimiliano Schwarz<sup>1,3</sup>

Ecological engineering (Elsevier journal)

Submitted, under review, preprint DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.7615348



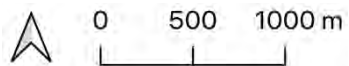
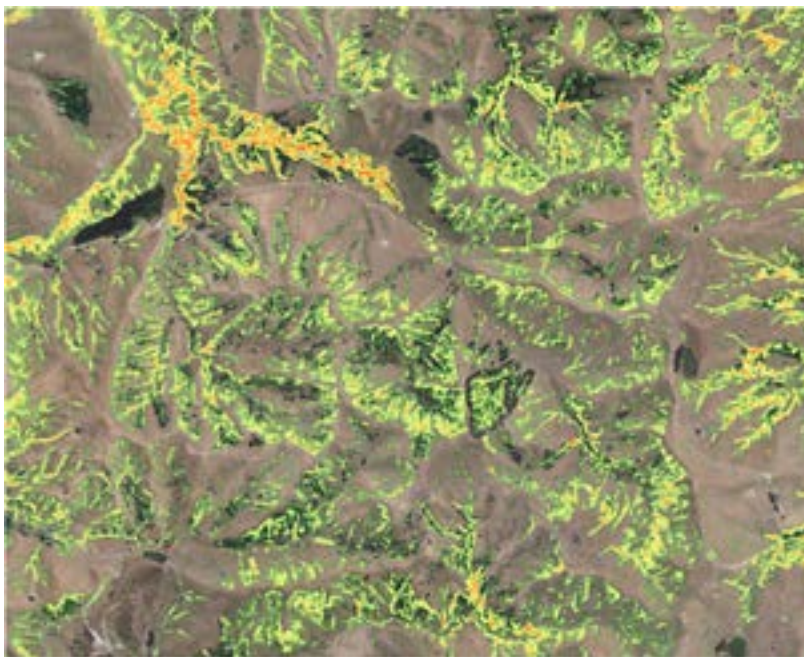




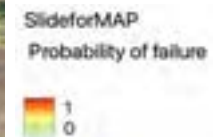
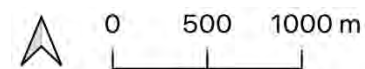
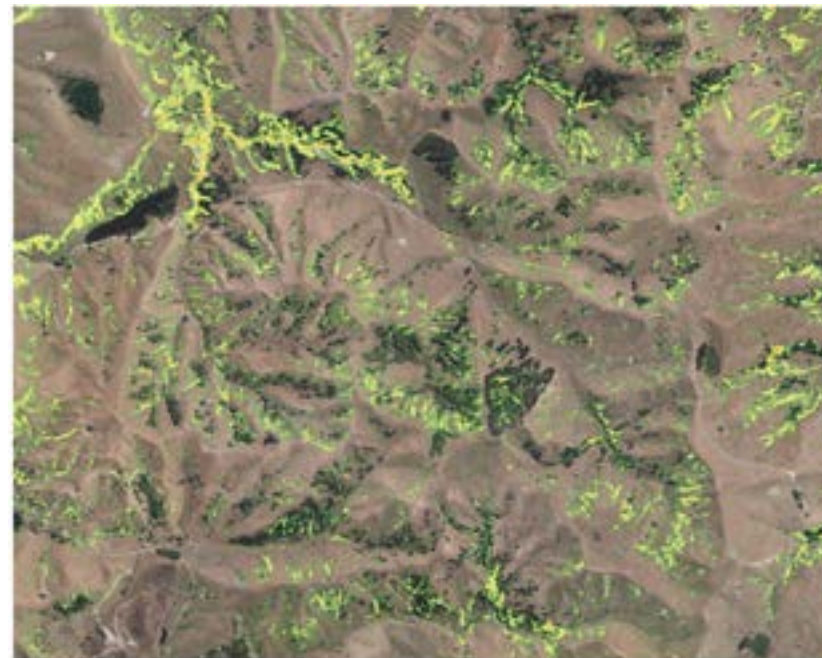
# Impact analysis of bioengineering measures: Te Whanga case study

- Example of simulation for a 250 y. return period

**Actual vegetation**

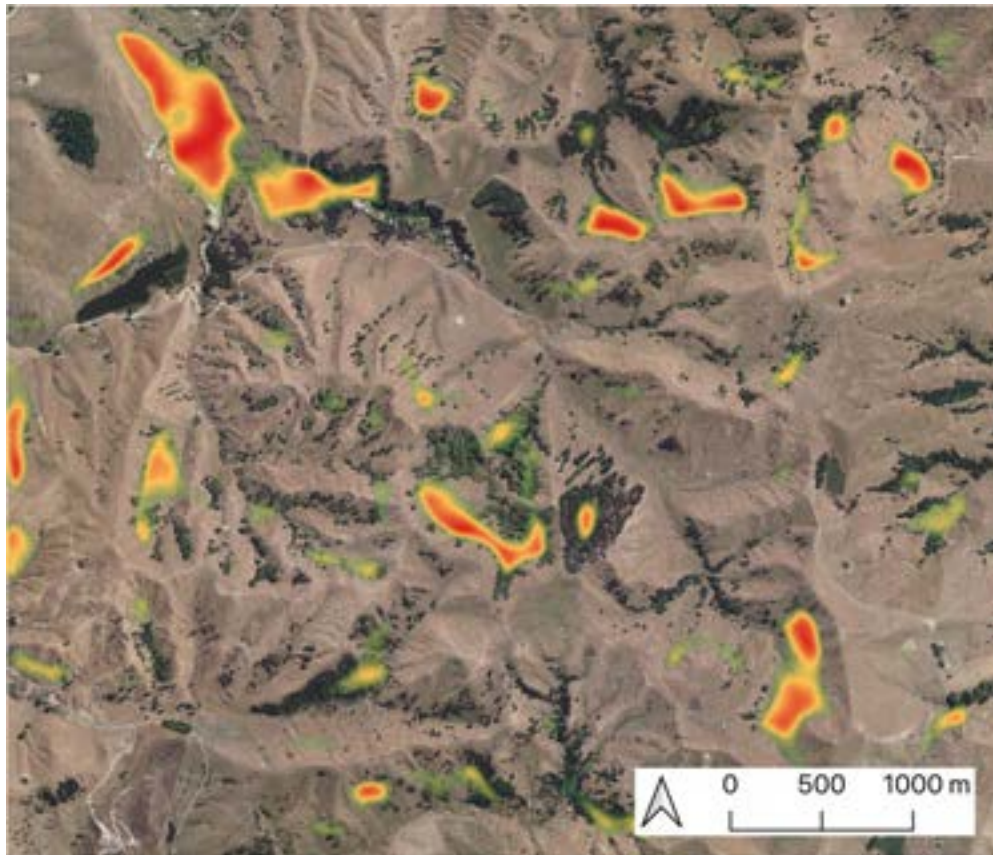


**Ideal vegetation**

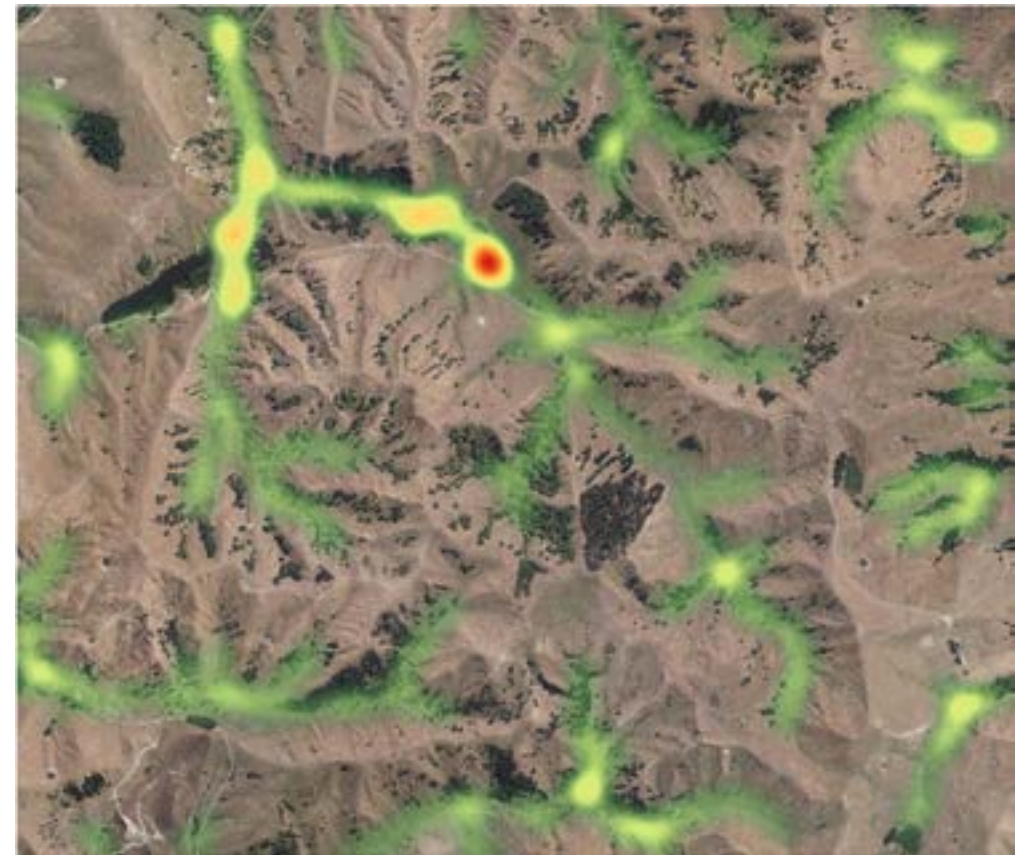


# Impact analysis of bioengineering measures: Te Whanga case study

## Shallow landslides



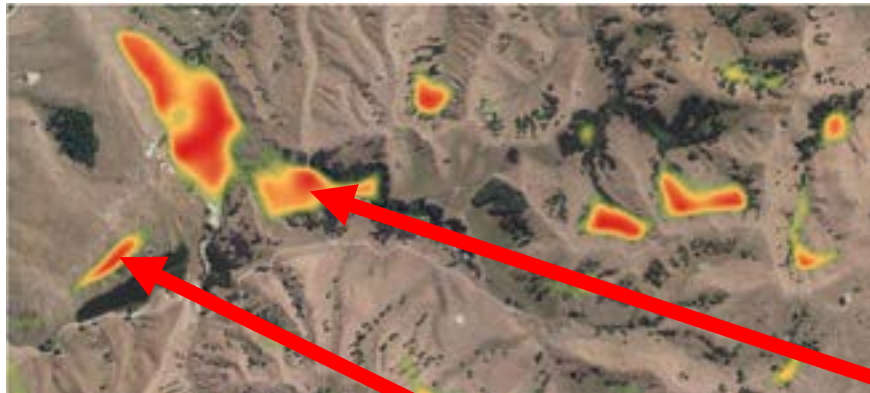
## Bank erosion





# Impact analysis of bioengineering measures: Te Whanga case study

## Shallow landslides

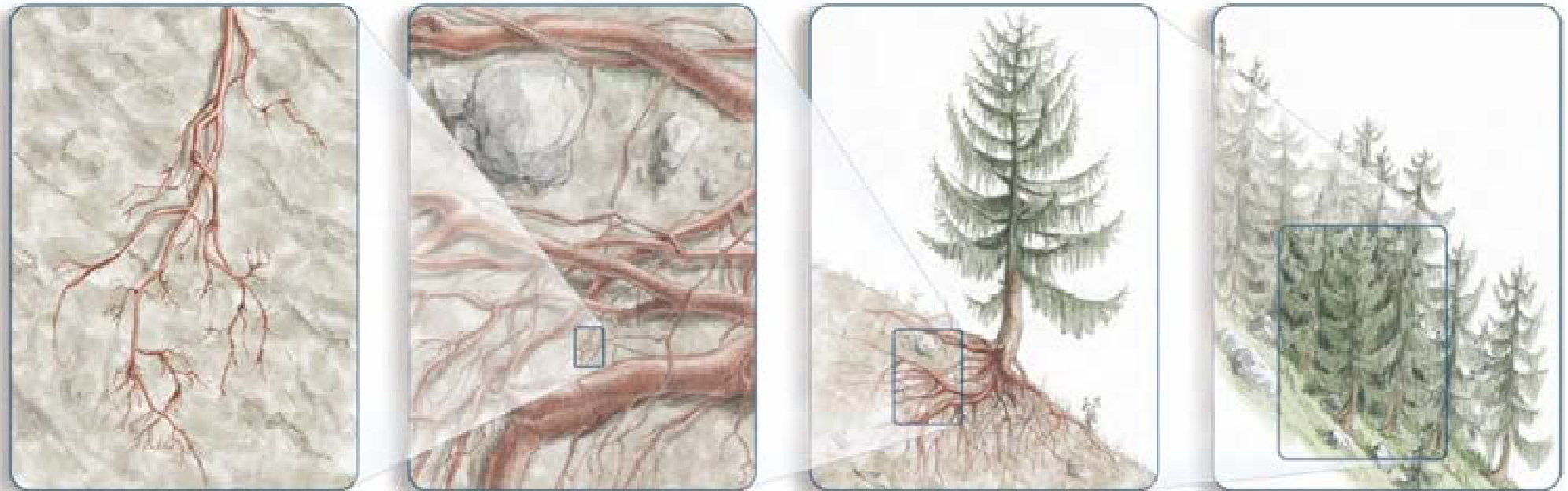




**Thanks for your attention.....**

# Upscaling of root reinforcement

Schwarz et al. (2010), ESPL



Root  
Bundle  
Model

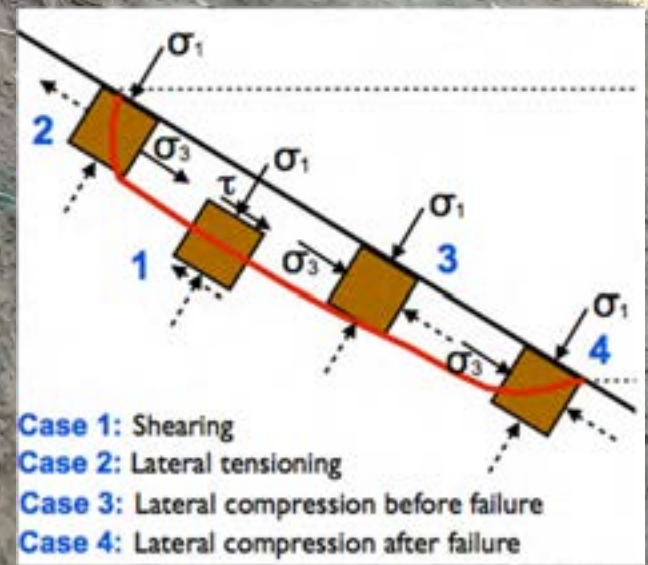
Root  
Distribution  
data

Forest stand  
structure

Where , when and how does this forest protect?



0.5 m

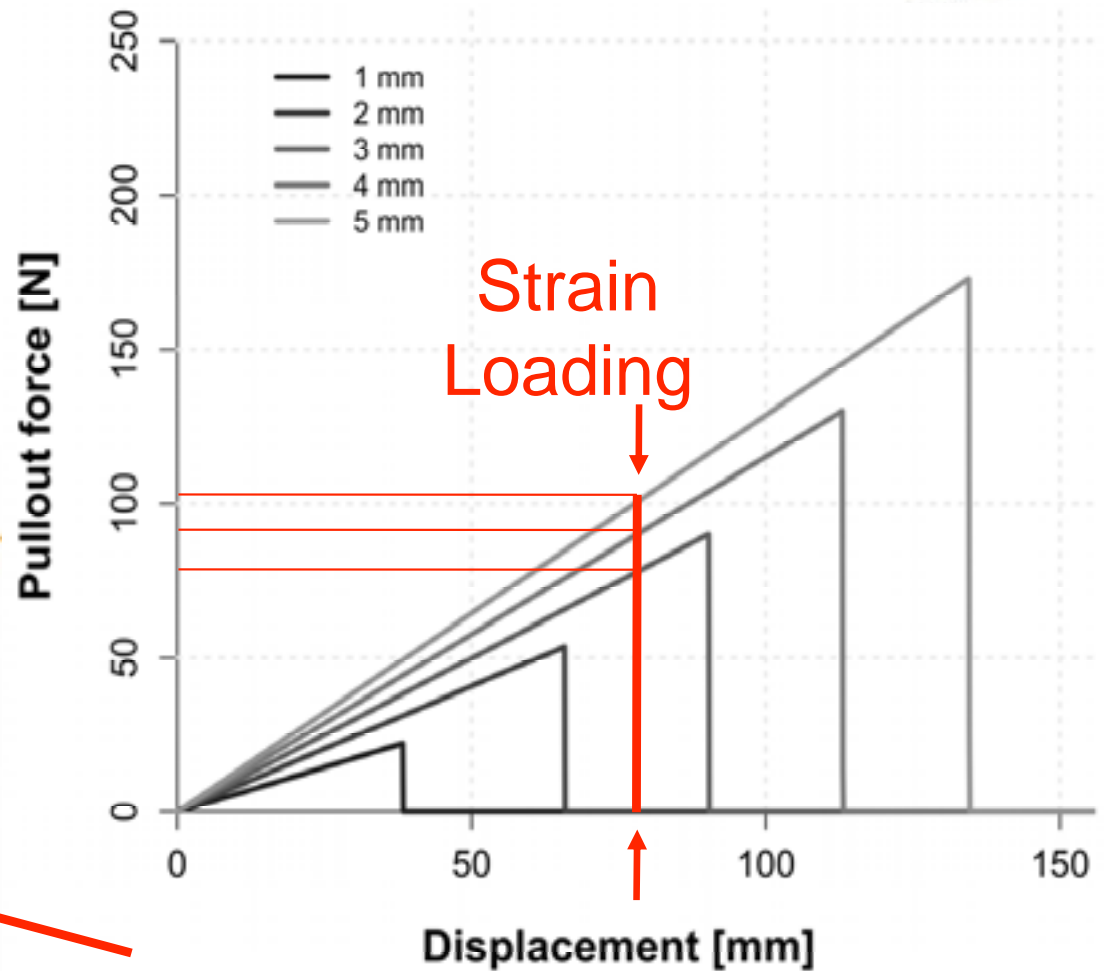
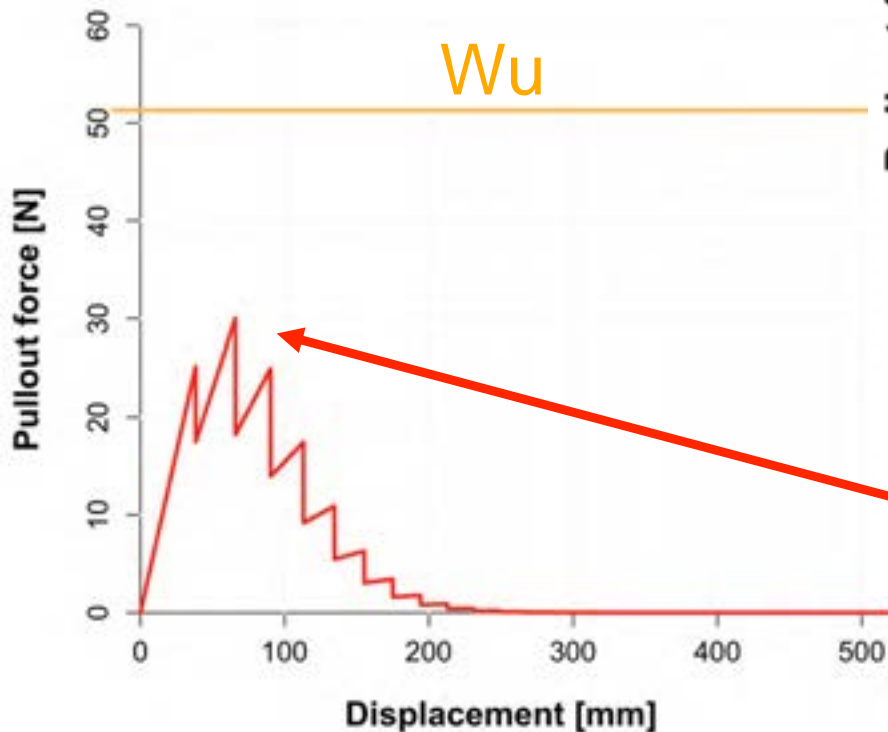


# Root reinforcement mechanisms



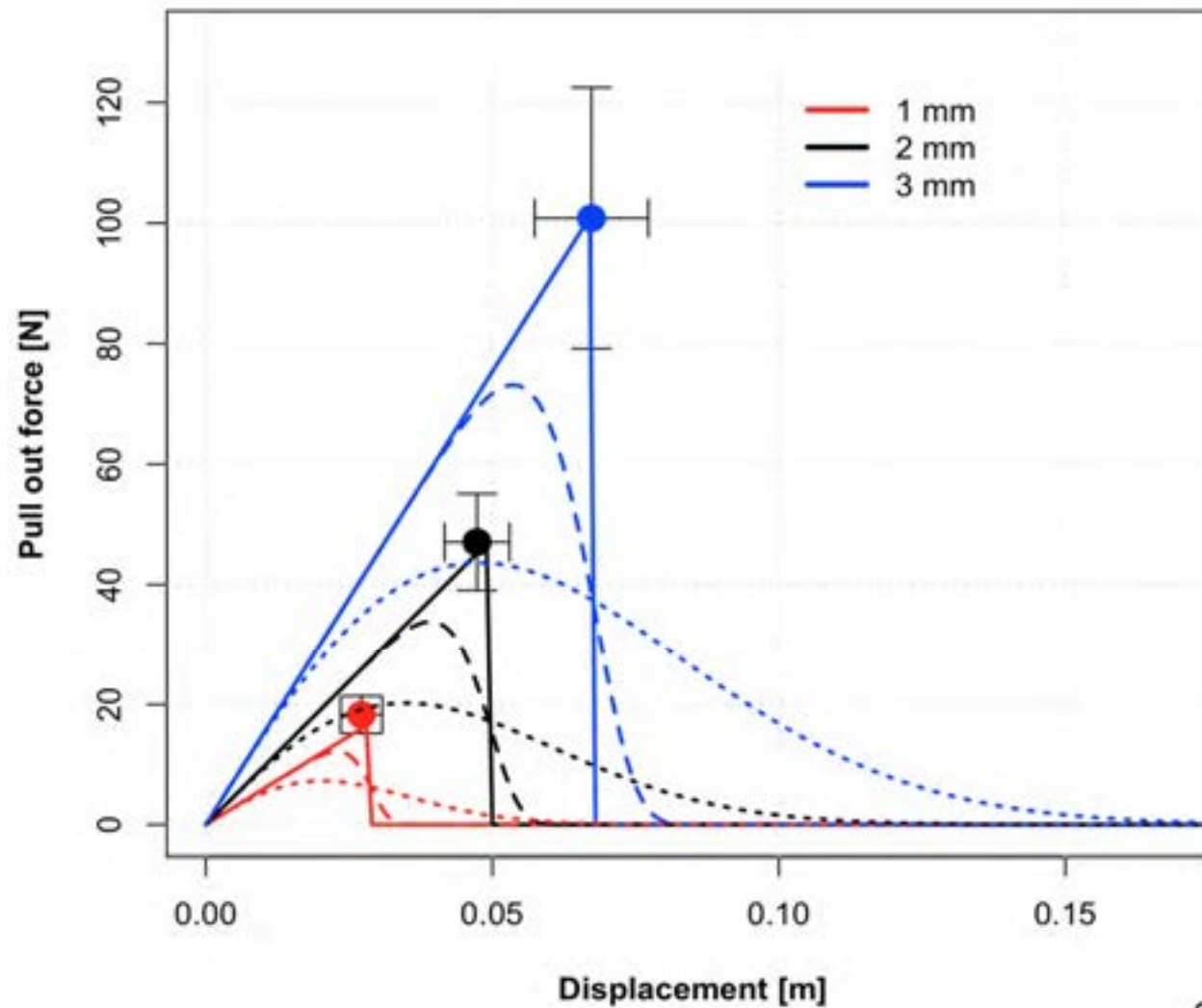
# The "Root Bundle Model - RBM":

Calculation of root reinforcement



Root Bundle Model  
(Schwarz et al., 2010, JGR)

# The "Root Bundle Model - RBMw": Calculation of root reinforcement

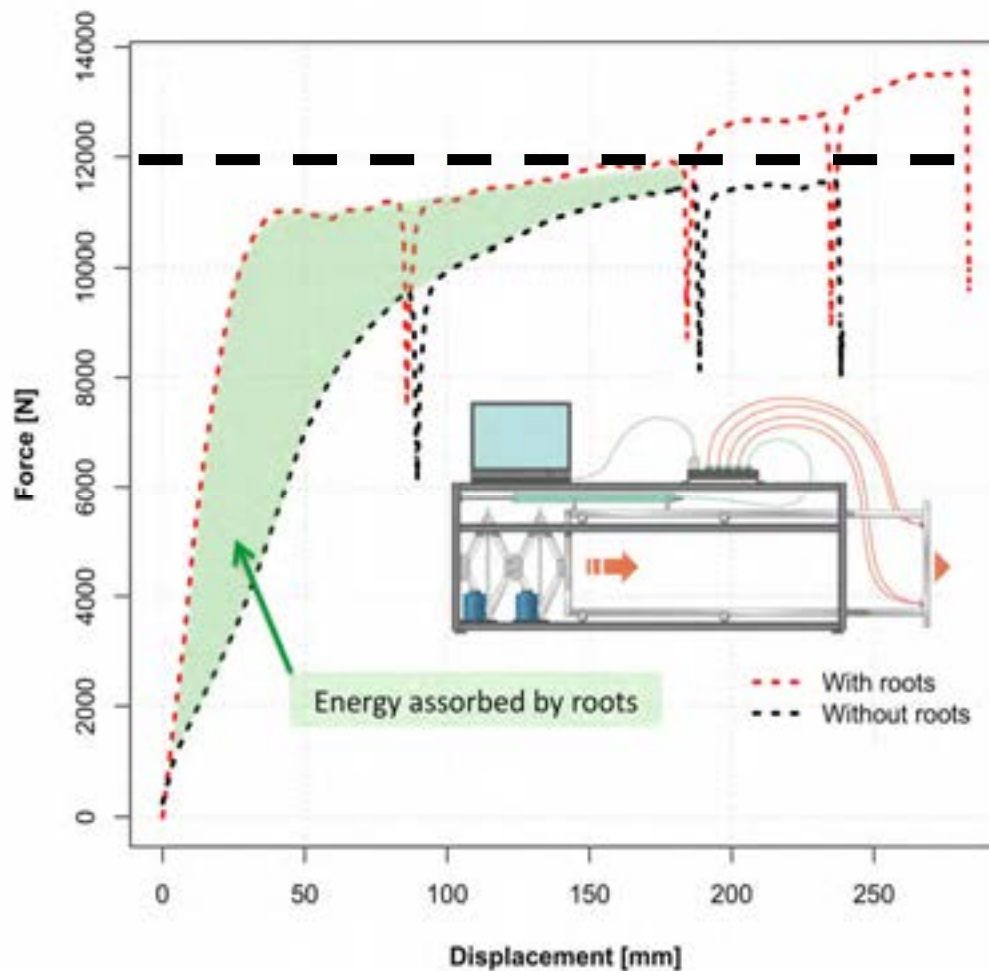


Schwarz et al., 2013, HESSD

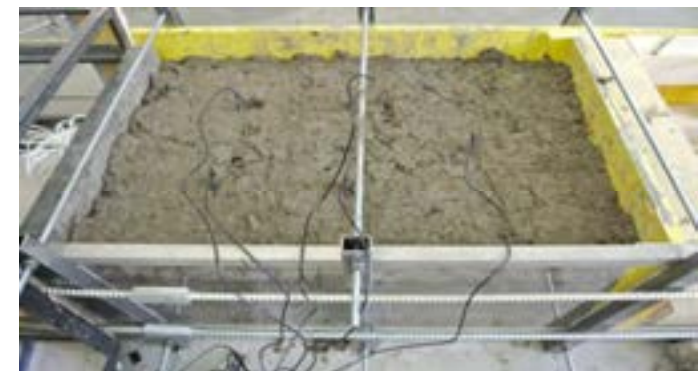


# The "Root Bundle Model - RBMw": Compression

Schwarz et al. (2015), JGR



*Detail of compressed rooted soil*



*Box used for the lab. experiments*



*Betula pendula*



*Ailanthus altissima* <sup>27</sup>



*Castanea sativa*

*Quercus pubescens*

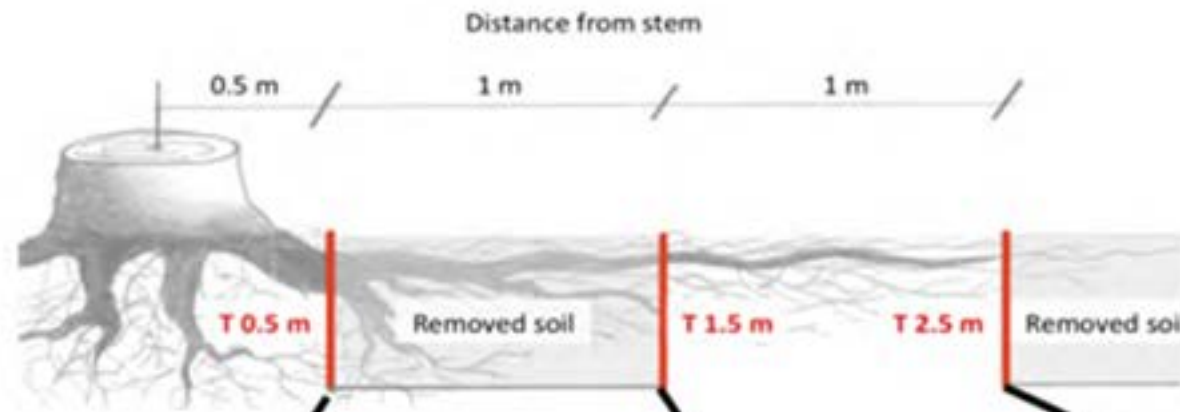


*Trachycarpus fortunei*

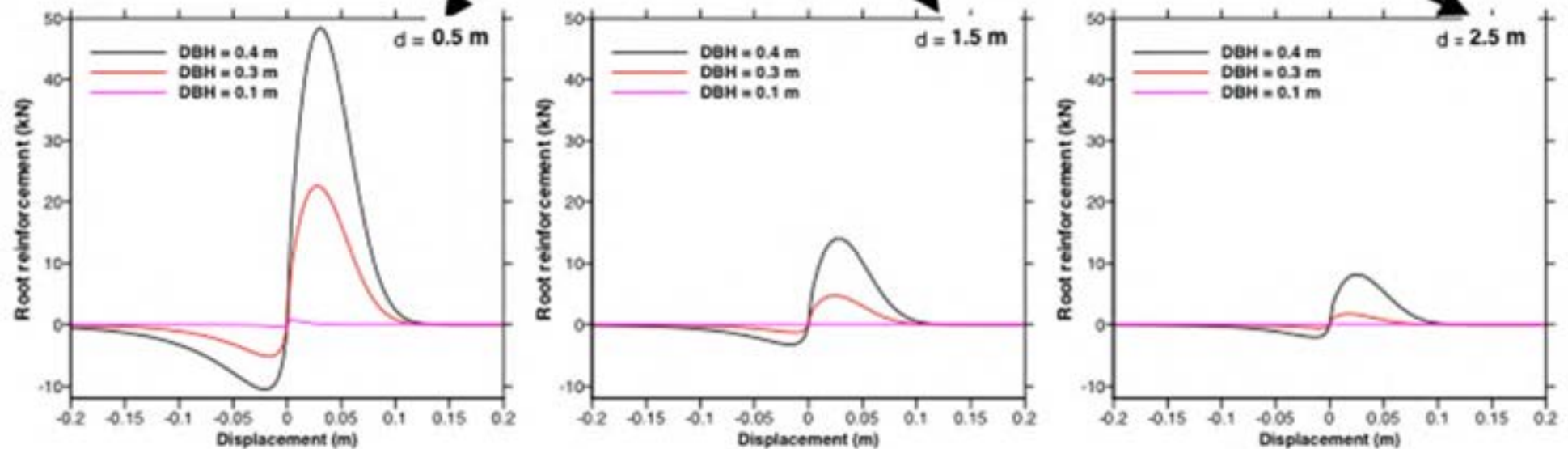


# Distribution of root reinforcement:

## Horizontal distribution of root reinforcement



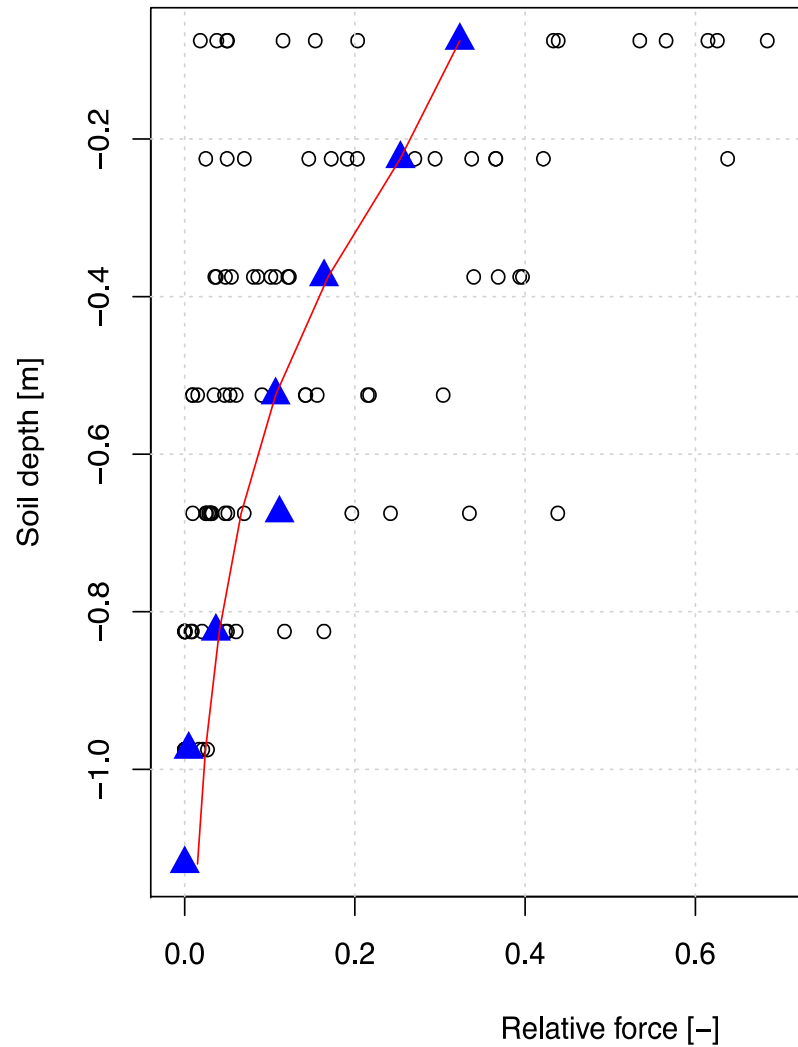
*Dazio et al., 2018,  
Forest Ecol. Manag.*



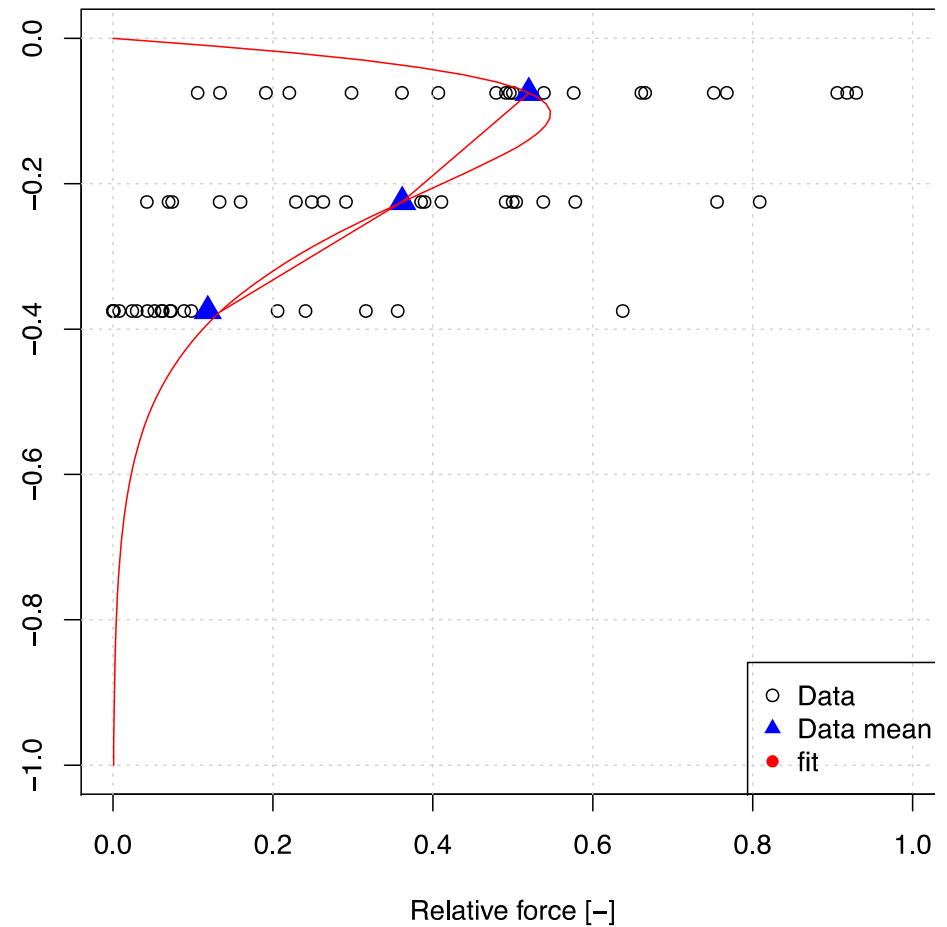
# Distribution of root reinforcement:

## vertical distribution of root reinforcement

### Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)

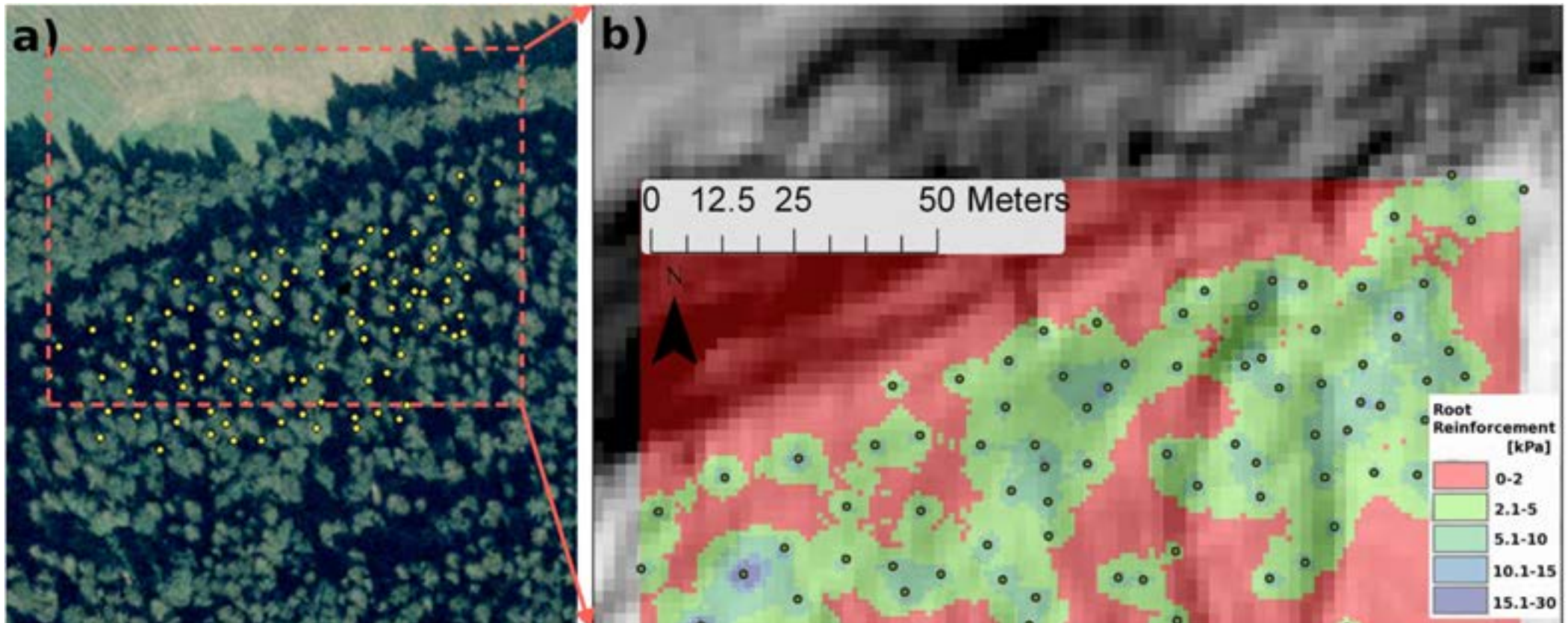


### Spruce (*Picea abies*)





# Spatial distribution of root reinforcement: as function of cover structure



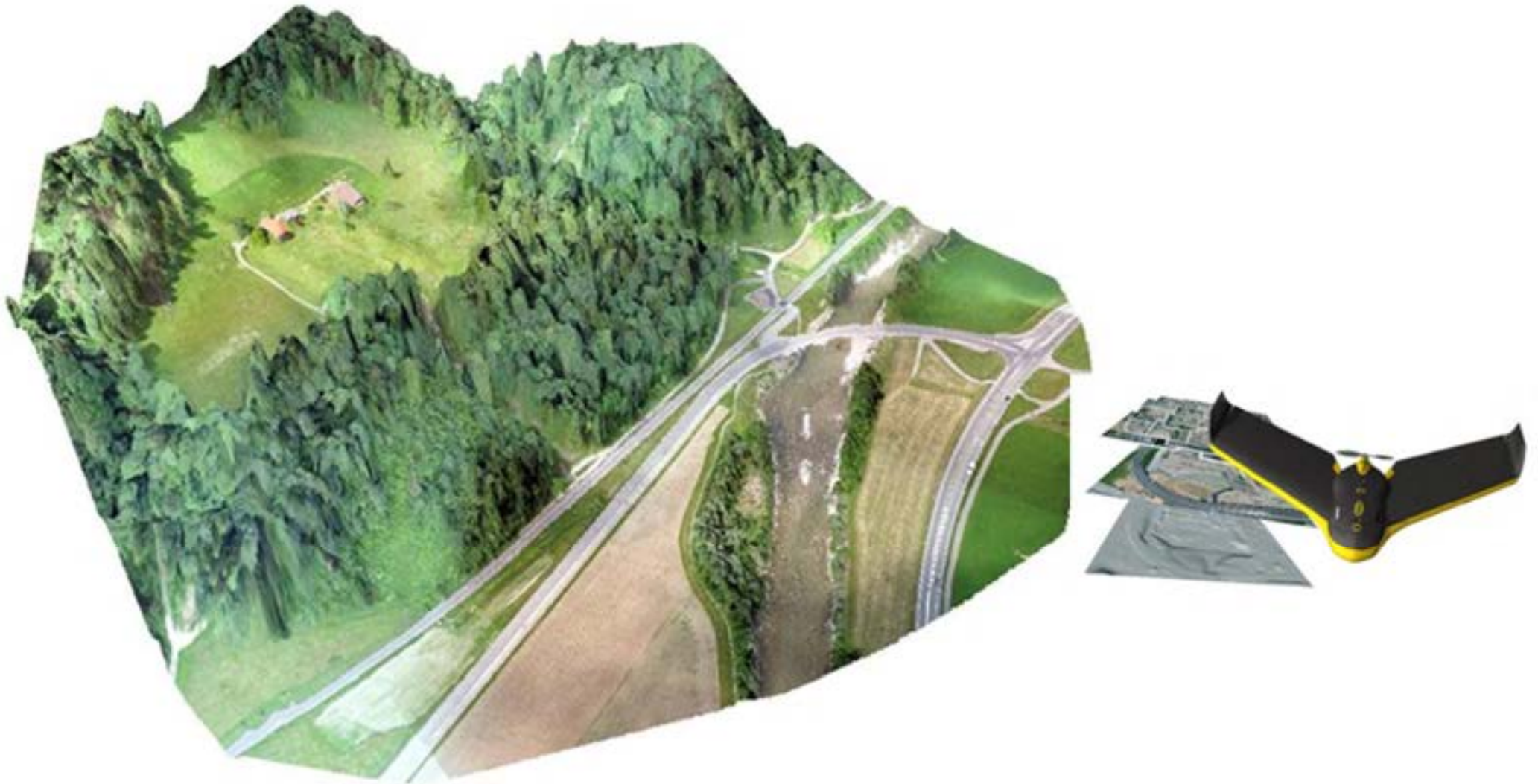
*Steinmösli, Emmental, CH*

*Schwarz et al., 2012, Geosciences*

# Example SOSlope: Protect-Bio

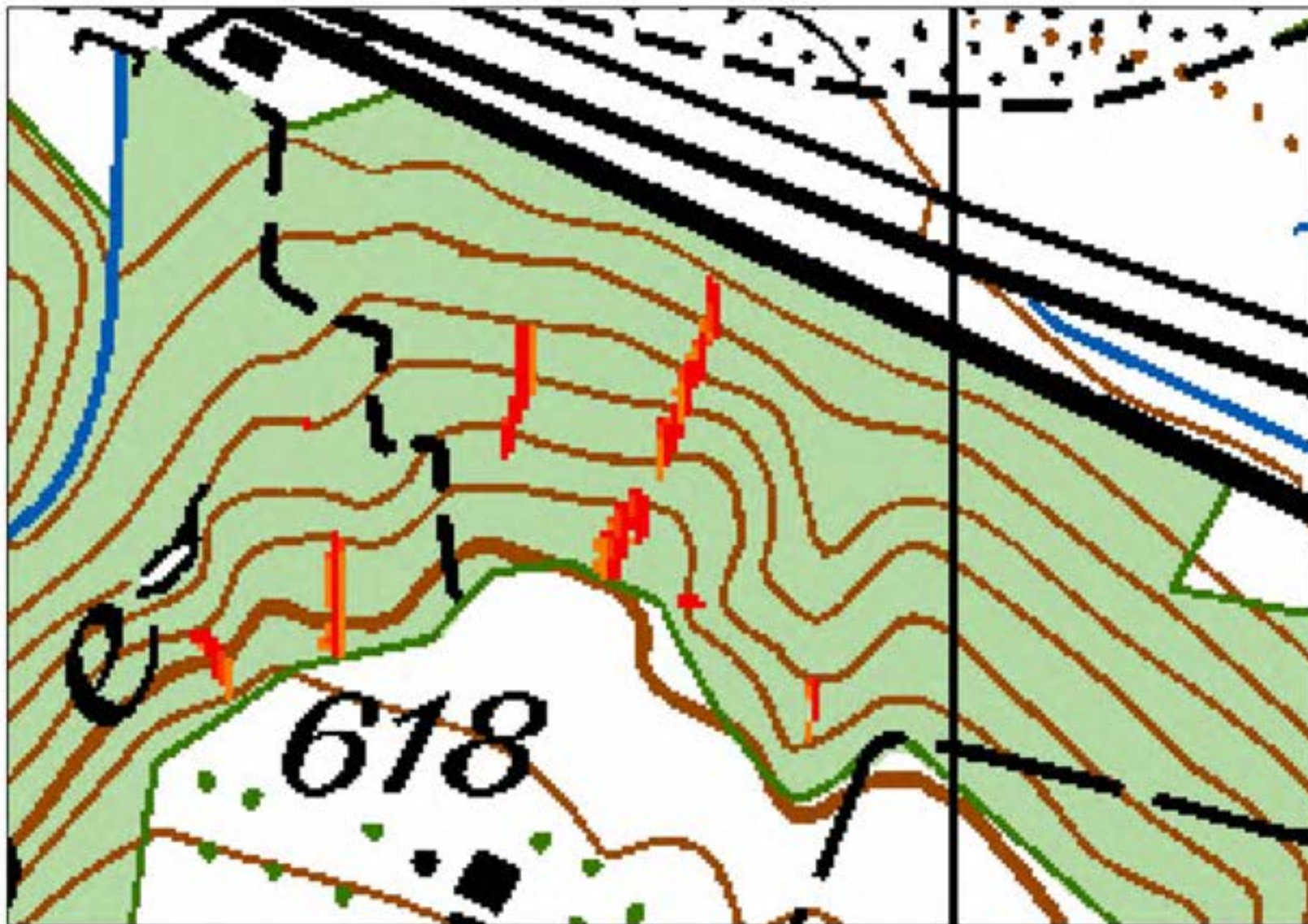


# Example SOSlope: Protect-Bio



# Example SOSlope: Protect-Bio

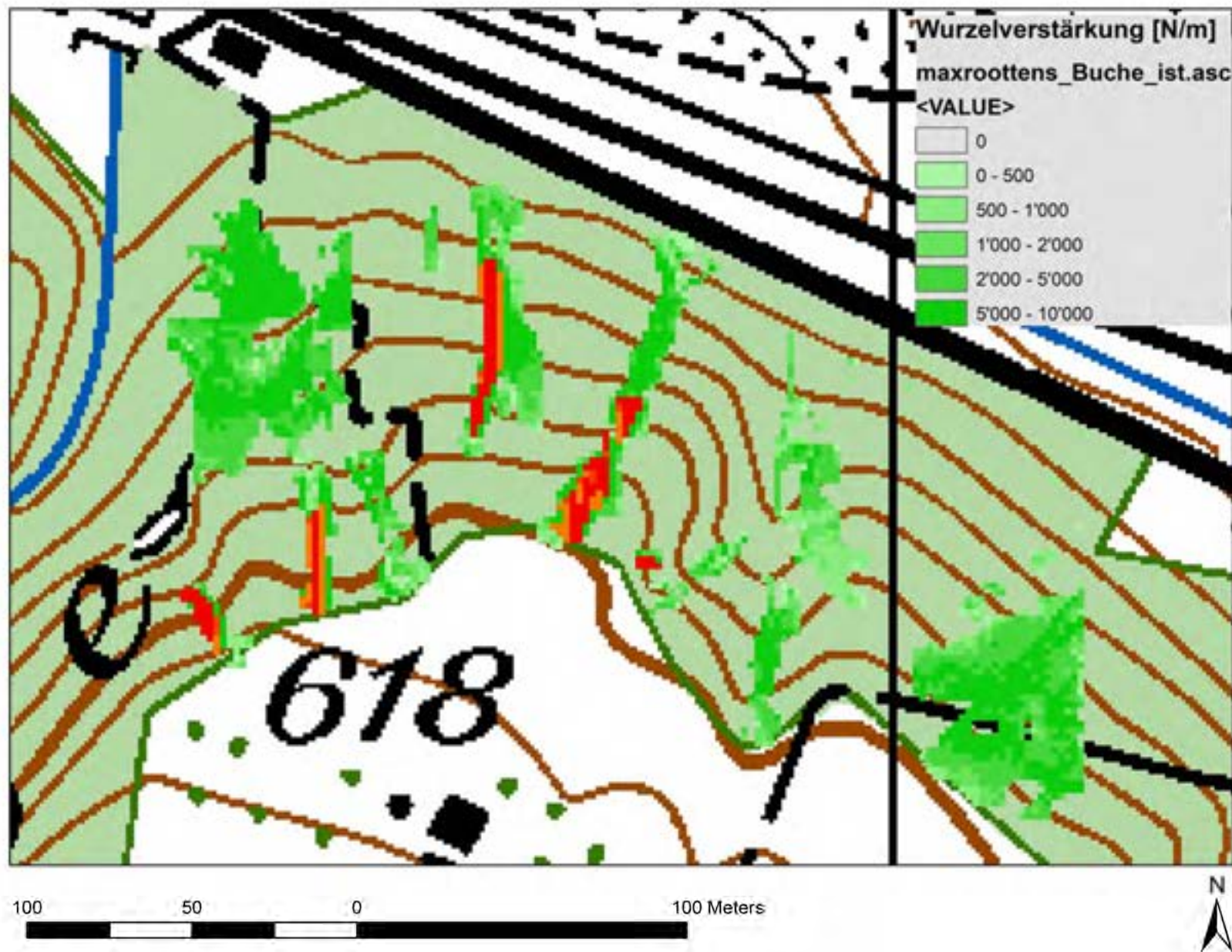
SOSlope, 100J, mit Wald, IST (Fichte)



100 50 0 100 Meters

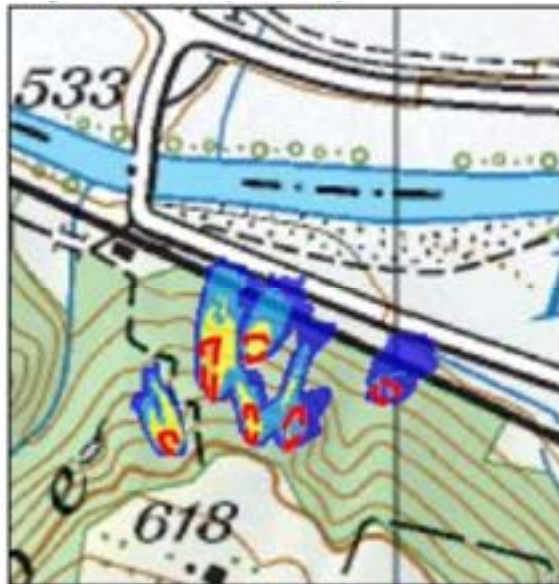


SOSlope, 100J, mit Wald, IST (Buche), aktivierte Wurzelverstärkung

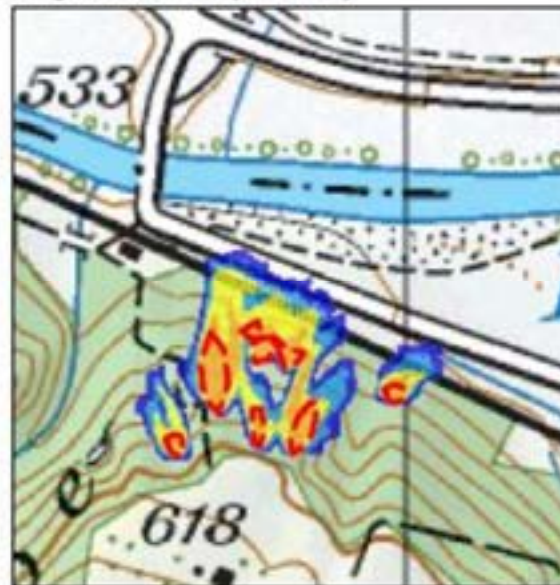


# Example SOSlope: Protect-Bio

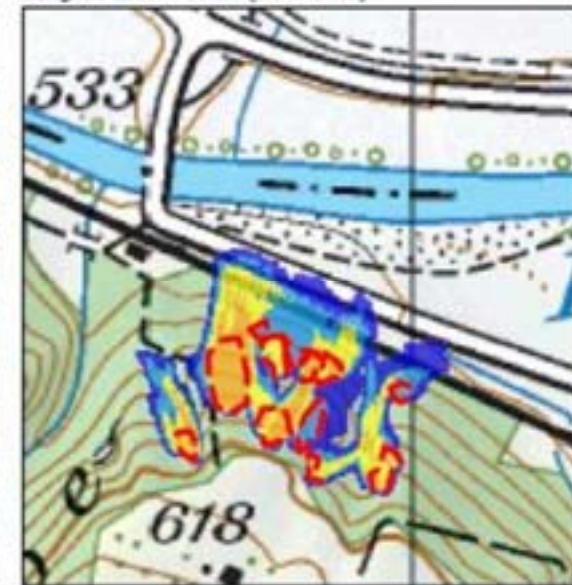
**Szenario 10 Y,  
without forest**



**Szenario 30 Y,  
without forest**



**Szenario 100 Y,  
without forest**



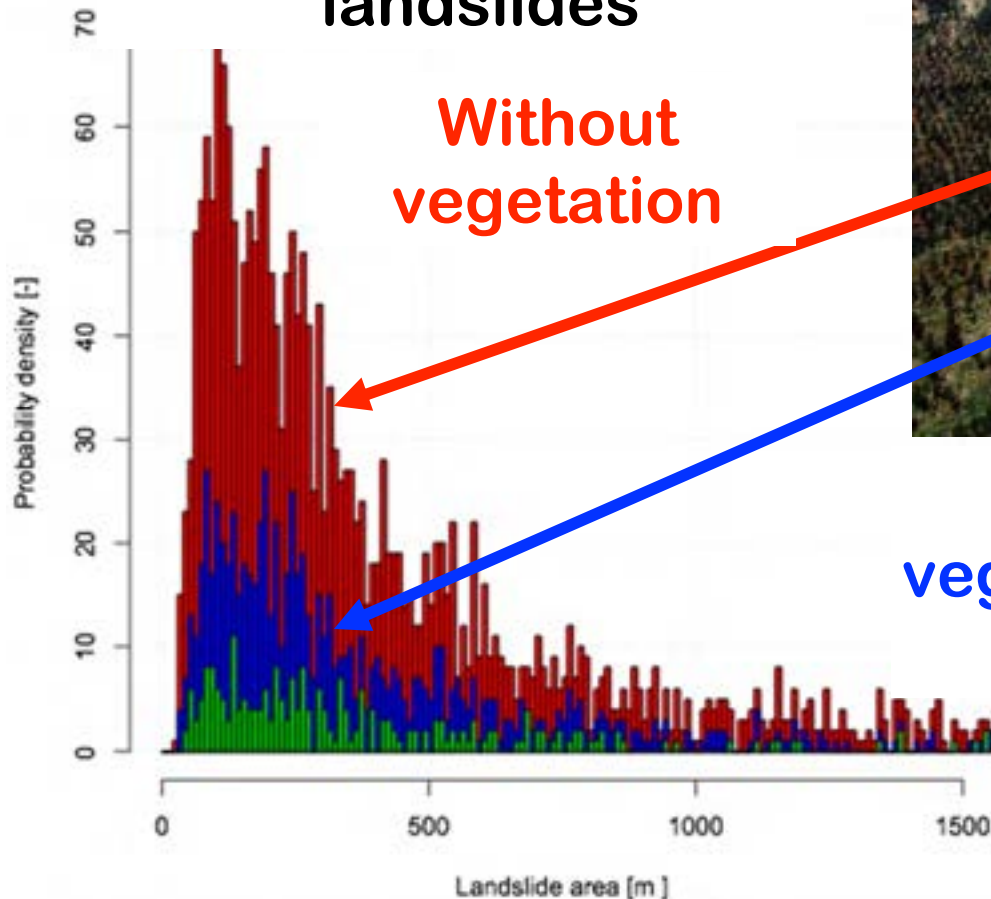
# Example SOSlope: Protect-Bio

Schwarz et al., 2019, BAFU-SBB

Langnauerwald	Without measures	With biological measures (fortest scenarios)	
	Without forest	Beech forest - minimal (NaiS)	Actual conditions
<b>Risk</b>	73'911 CHF/y	73'911 CHF/y	25'869 CHF/y
<b>Risik reduction</b>	-	0 CHF/y	48'042 CHF/y
<b>Cost/Benefit</b>	-	0	20.3

# Example SlideforMAP: Smart targeting of soil erosion control (NZ MBIE Project)

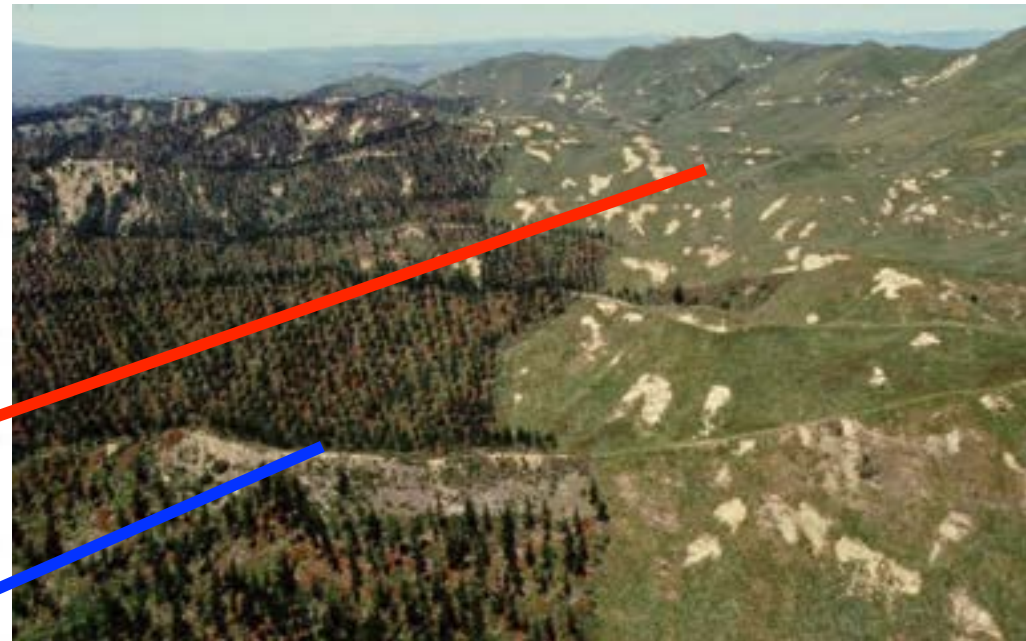
## Frequency-Magnitude distribution of shallow landslides



Without  
vegetation

With  
vegetation  
(6y)

With  
vegetation  
(16y)

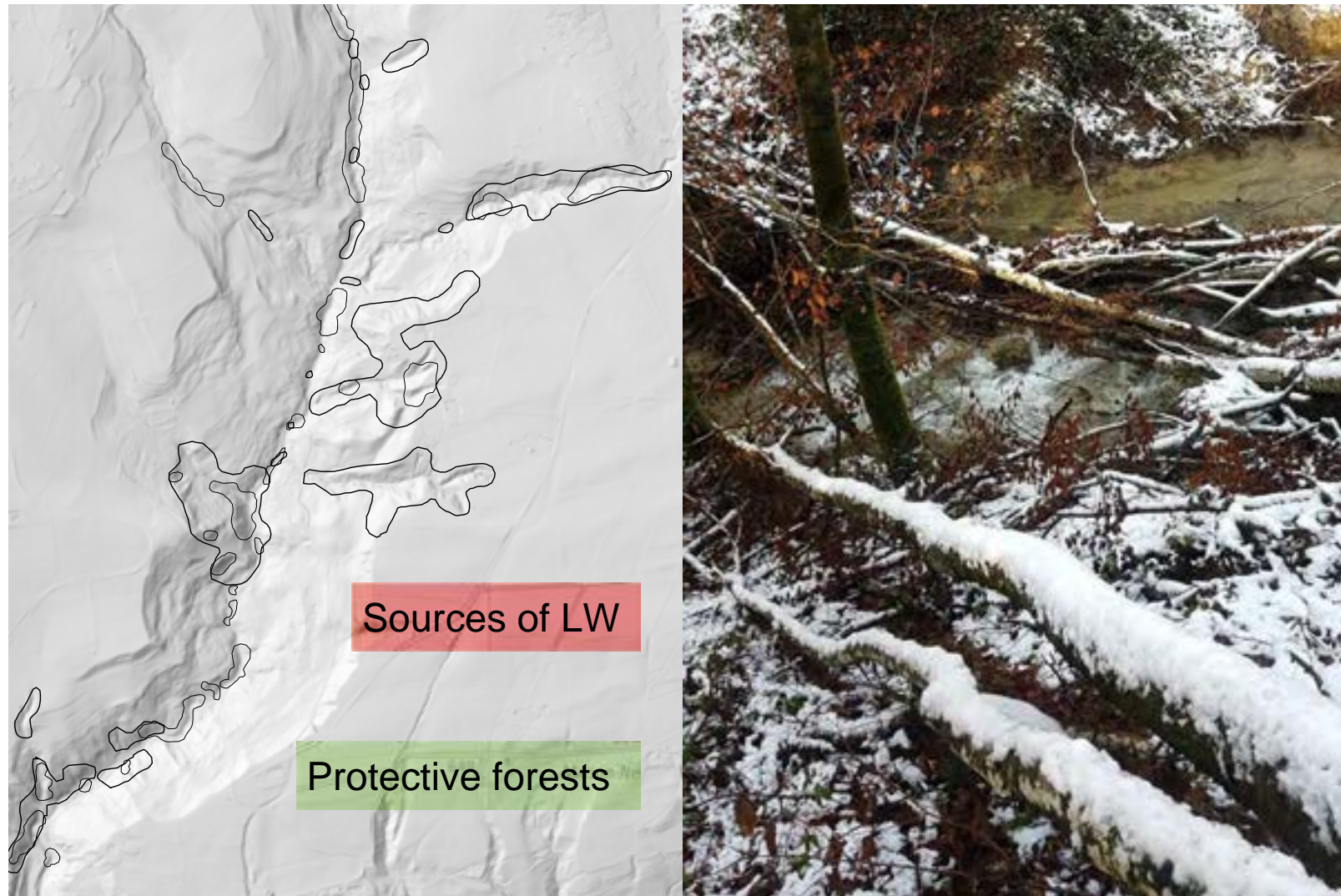




# Example SlideforMAP: Large Wood recruitment



# Example SlideforMAP: Large Wood recruitment







2011

# Introduction



2015

# Introduction

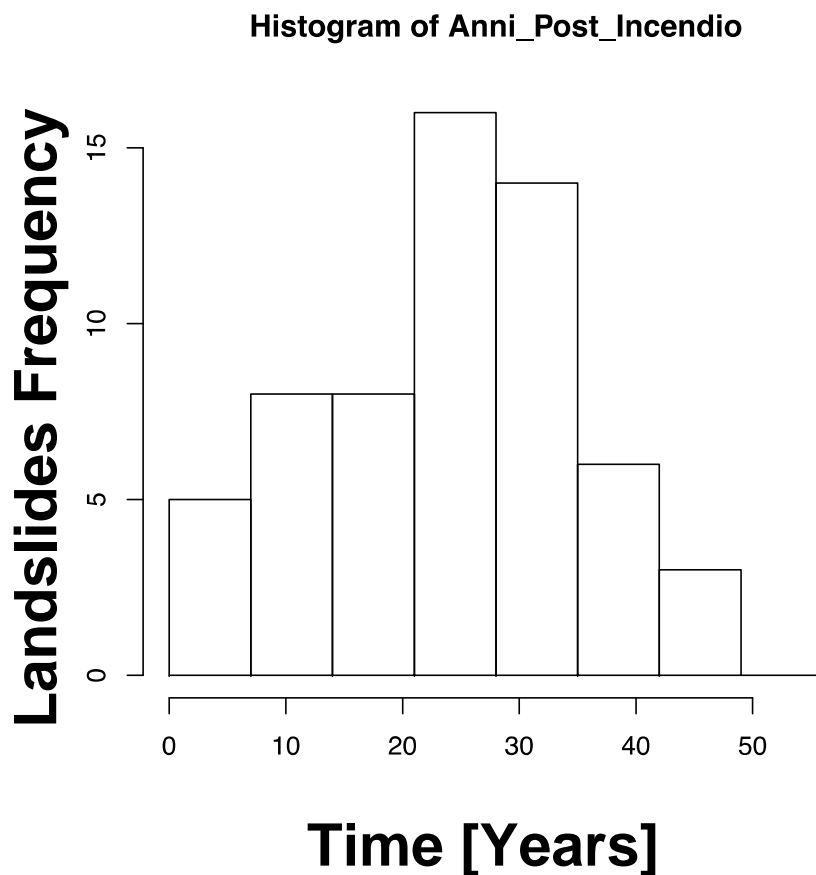
2018





# Temporal dynamic of root reinforcement

Of the 372 shallow landslides registered in the StorMe databank, 89 of those failed on burnt areas registered in the SwissFire databank. Only 60 of those landslides happened after the forest fires.

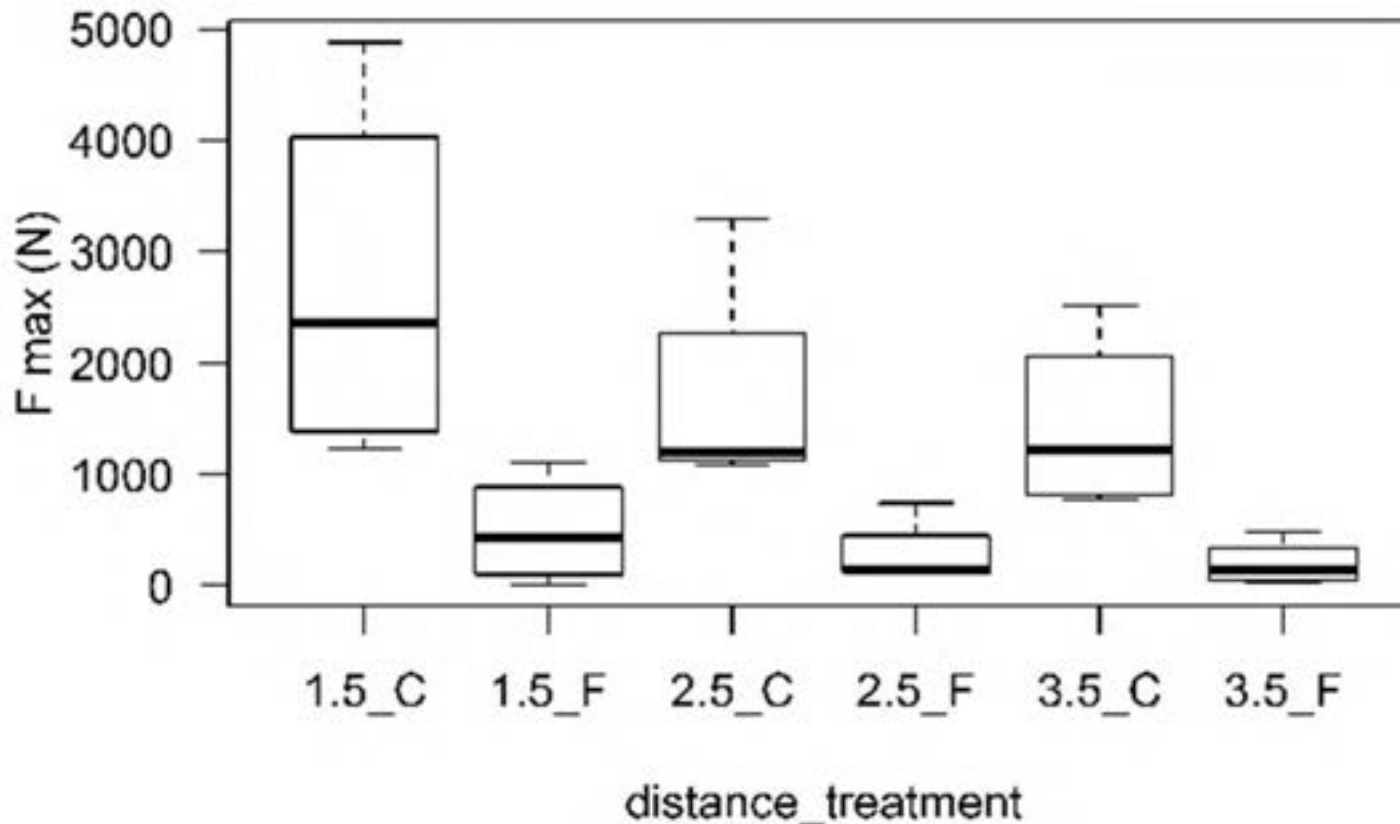




# Temporal dynamic of root reinforcement



Investigation of root reinforcement decay after a forest fire in a Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) protection forest



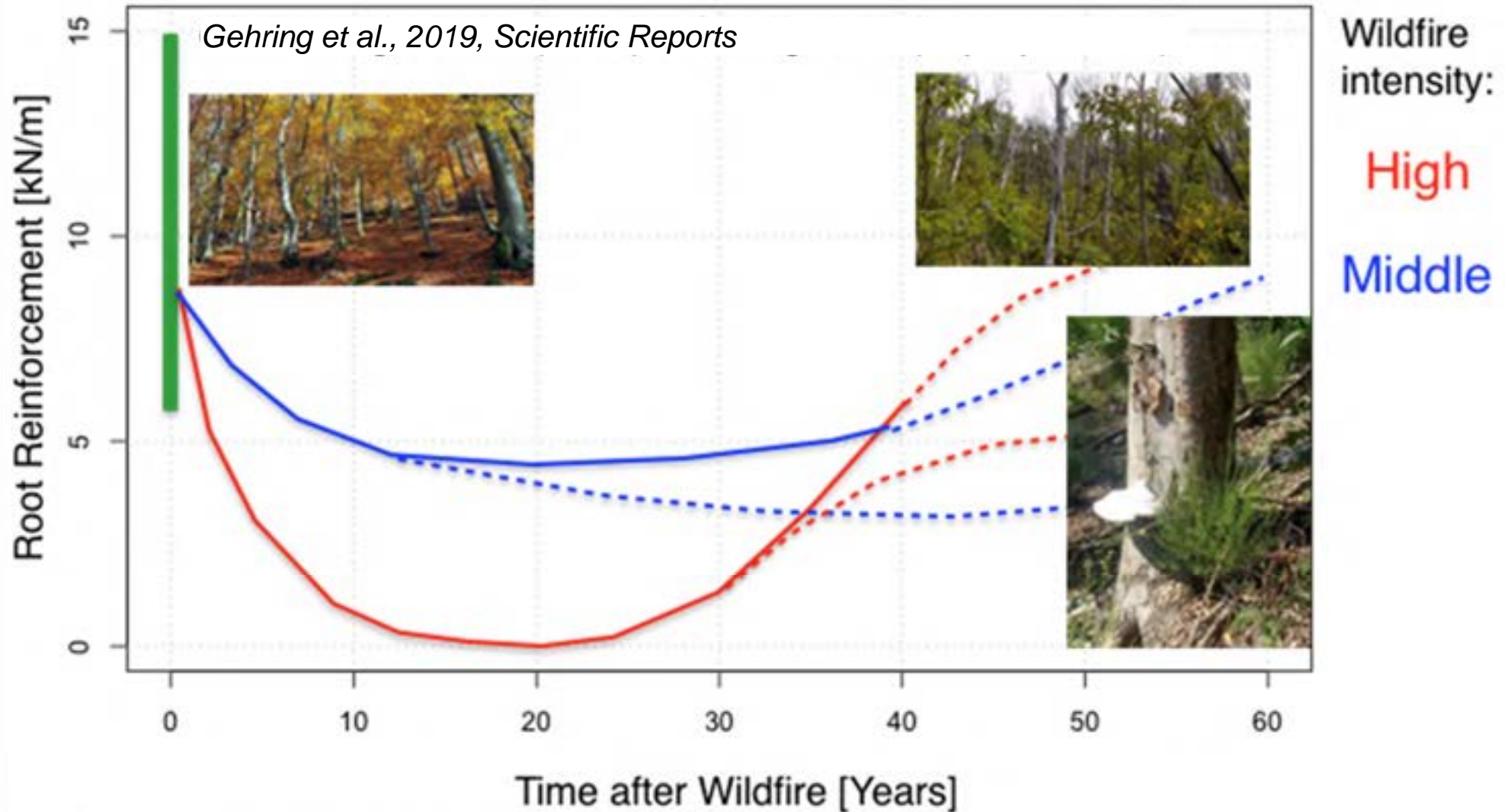
*Vergani et al., 2017,  
Forst. Ecol. Man.*

- **C = Control**
- **F = Fire**

**Distance in m**

# Temporal dynamic of root reinforcement

## - Case study for beech (*Fagus silvatica*)



# Temporal dynamic of root reinforcement

## - Case study for spruce (*Picea abies*)

