

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>author(s)</b>	Van Obberghen A
<b>year</b>	1971
<b>English title</b>	Study of the regeneration of sycamore in the Aelmoeseneie forest
<b>original title</b>	Onderzoek van de esdoornverjonging te Gontrode
<b>reference</b>	Msc thesis, Ghent University, Ghent
<b>pages</b>	61
<b>type</b>	dissertation (d2)
<b>ecosystem service</b>	provisioning – wood
<b>keywords</b>	regeneration, tree growth
<b>taxa</b>	
<b>project</b>	Msc thesis
<b>supervisor</b>	Van Miegroet M
<b>institution</b>	Laboratory of Forestry
<b>document</b>	hardcopy
<b>data</b>	

## MATERIALS & METHODS

<b>study area</b>	
<b>time period</b>	spring 1970 – June 1971
<b>goal</b>	Management proposal for sycamore, based on the study of the characteristics of the regeneration.
<b>set-up</b>	Three categories of canopy: thin, normal, dense
<b>data collection</b>	light availability above and below the regeneration (10:00, 12:00) stem density, mortality 5–10 individuals per layer: age, height, length of growth flushes, diameter at mid-height 5 individuals per layer: leaf area
<b>remarks</b>	No information on data collection or study plots

## RESULTS

High light conditions: short establishment phase, quick differentiation between different layers. Selection and management are easier and can start earlier; herb layer development will be suppressed.

Low-light conditions: long establishment phase, differentiation slow. Regeneration will grow slowly.