

## GENERAL INFORMATION

author(s)	Lust N
year	1972
English title	The potential for regaining growth in suppressed ash seedlings
original title	La capacité de récupération de frênes supprimés
reference	Sylva Gandavensis 33
pages	1–17
type	article (a3)
ecosystem service	supporting – forest dynamics
keywords	regeneration
taxa	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
project	PhD Lust
supervisor	Van Miegroet M
institution	Ghent University, Laboratory of Forestry
document	hardcopy, pdf
data	

## MATERIALS & METHODS

study area	3b
time period	1969, 1970
goal	Are suppressed ash seedlings (mean age 18 years, mean height 30 cm) able to regain growth in favourable conditions?
set-up	Aelmoeseneie forest vs. Virelles <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- seedlings from Virelles (4 height classes) vs seedlings from a nursery (3 age-height classes)</li><li>- autumn planting, autumn planting + removal aboveground biomass in spring, autumn planting + removal aboveground biomass in autumn (= root planting)</li></ul>
data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Resprouting capacity (1969)</li><li>- Yearly height growth (1969, 1970)</li></ul>
remarks	

## RESULTS

- Virelles: no resprouting. Resprouting after spring cutting (65 %) is better than after autumn cutting (40 %). Virelles seedlings resprouted better (61 %) than nursery seedlings (41 %). The resprouting capacity increases with height and age. Seedlings < 30 cm might not be able to regain growth, even in favourable conditions.
- Virelles: little height growth, transplanting did not affect height growth of Virelles seedlings, height growth of transplanted nursery seedlings was higher than for Virelles seedlings, the low light availability slowed down the growth of the nursery seedlings in the second year. Planting nursery seedlings under a closed canopy should be avoided.
- Gontrode: growth was much higher in 1970 than in 1969 (transplant crisis), growth is higher for the nursery plants (mainly in 1969), (tall) Virelles seedlings show a stronger growth reaction on cutting.
- Natural regeneration of ash, even when suppressed, can regain growth after thinning or exploitation of the canopy trees.