



Langzeitmonitoring zu den Auswirkungen anthropogener und natürlicher Stressoren auf europäische Waldökosysteme im Rahmen der Genfer Luftreinhaltekonvention

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Genfer Luftreinhaltekonvention

Übereinkommen über weiträumige grenzüberschreitende Luftverunreinigung

- völkerrechtlicher Vertrag zur Luftreinhaltung
- geschlossen am 13.11. 1979 in Genf, seit 13. Mai 1983 in Kraft
- überwacht von der UNECE
- unterzeichnet von 51 Staaten



Genfer Luftreinhaltekonvention

Übereinkommen über weiträumige grenzüberschreitende Luftverunreinigung

- **Ziele der Konvention:**

Begrenzung, Verringerung und Vermeidung der Luftverschmutzung

- **8 Protokolle zur Erreichung der Ziele wurden erarbeitet:**

- Verringerung der Emissionen von Ozon, Schwefel, FCKW, Stickoxiden, Schwermetallen, POPs, VOC
- Verringerung von Versauerung und Eutrophierung

UNECE Air Convention



- **ICP Forests (1985)**
- ICP Integrated Monitoring
- ICP Modelling and Mapping
- ICP Materials
- ICP Vegetation
- ICP Waters
- Task Force on Health
- Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling

- etabliert im Jahr 1985 mit klaren politischem Auftrag
- gegenwärtig 42 Mitgliedsstaaten



1. regelmäßige Bereitstellung von Informationen zu **zeitlichen Veränderungen des Zustandes europäischer Wälder** in Verbindung mit anthropogenen und natürlichen Stressfaktoren

2. **verbessertes Prozessverständnis** über die Reaktionen von Waldökosystemen auf Stressfaktoren (insbesondere Luftverschmutzung und Klima)

Level I: Großräumig angelegte transnationale Erhebung des Waldzustands

- Kronenzustand (jährlich)
- Arten von Baumschäden (jährlich)
- Blattspiegelanalysen (10-15 Jahre)
- Bodenchemie (10-15 Jahre)

16 x 16 km Raster oder nationales NFI Raster

z.Zt. etwa 6000 aktive Plots

Level II: Waldökosystemmonitoring

Standard plots

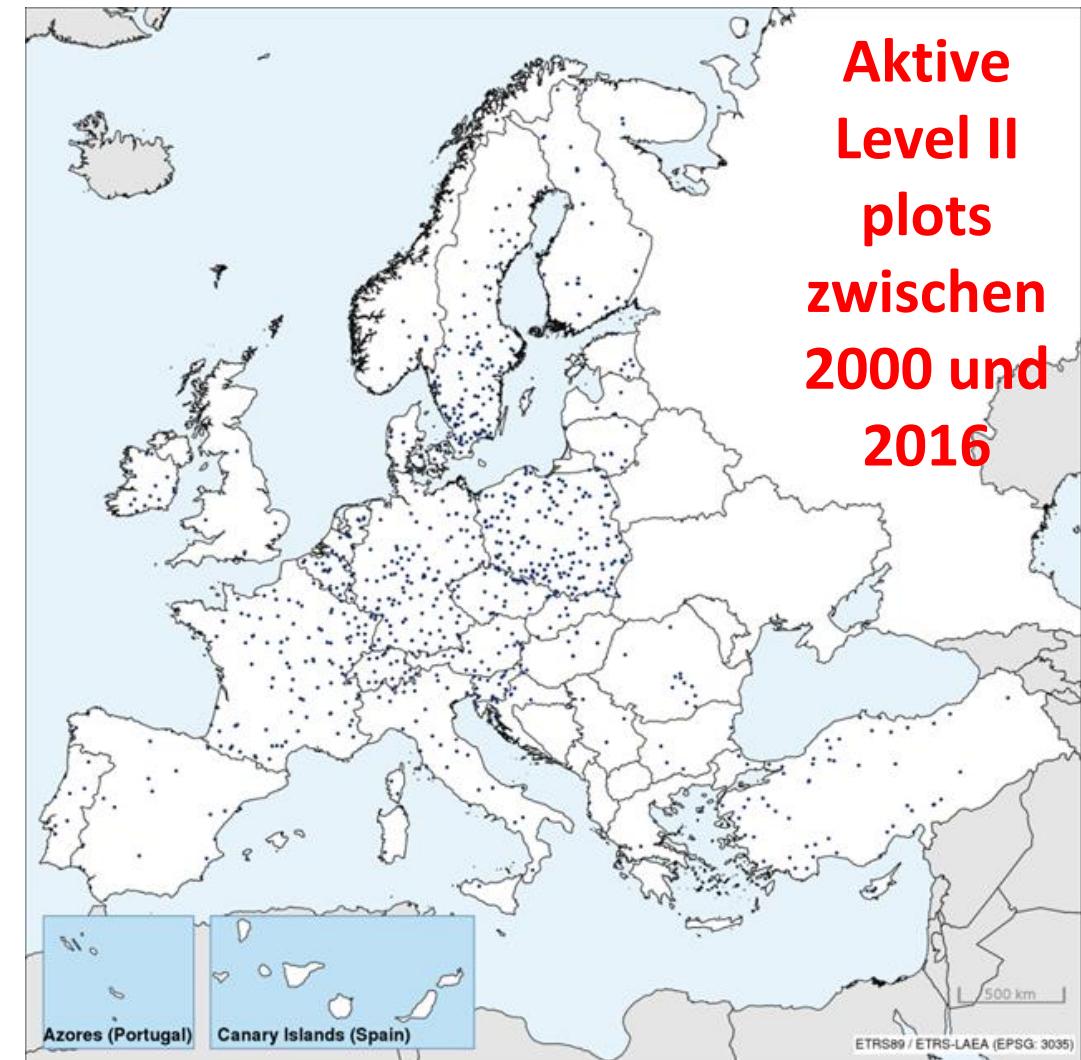
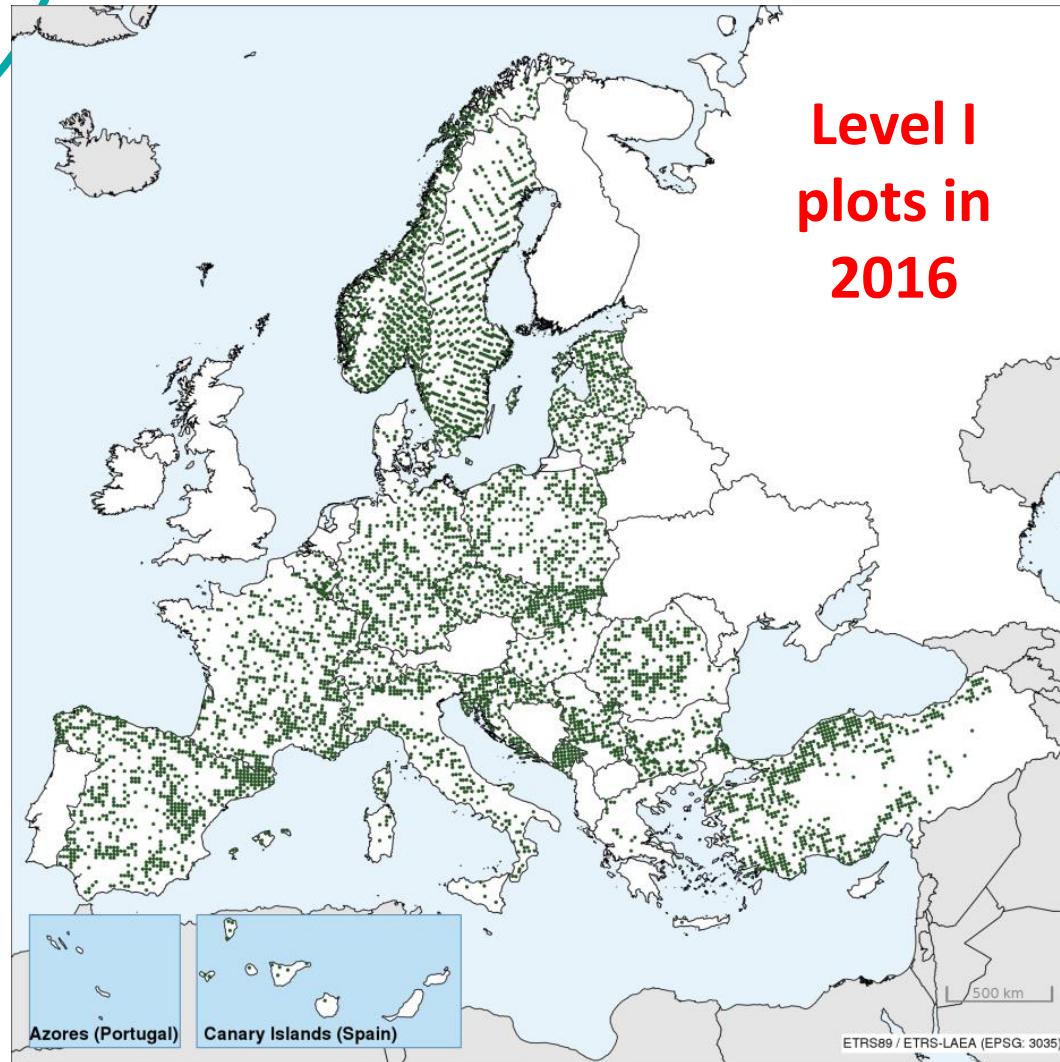
- Kronenzustand (jährlich)
- Deposition (kont.)
- Blattspiegelanalyse (alle 2 Jahre)
- Bodenchemie (alle 10 Jahre)
- Meteorologie (kont.)
- Baumwachstum (alle 5 Jahre)
- Kraut- und Strauchsicht (alle 5 Jahre)

Core plots (mit zusätzlichen Erhebungen)

- Luftqualität (kont.)
- Streufall (kont.)
- Ozonbedingte Schäden (kont.)
- Phänologie (Jahresverlauf)
- Bodenlösungschemie (kont.)
- Bodenwasser (kont.)
- Baumwachstum (jährlich)

ICP Forests

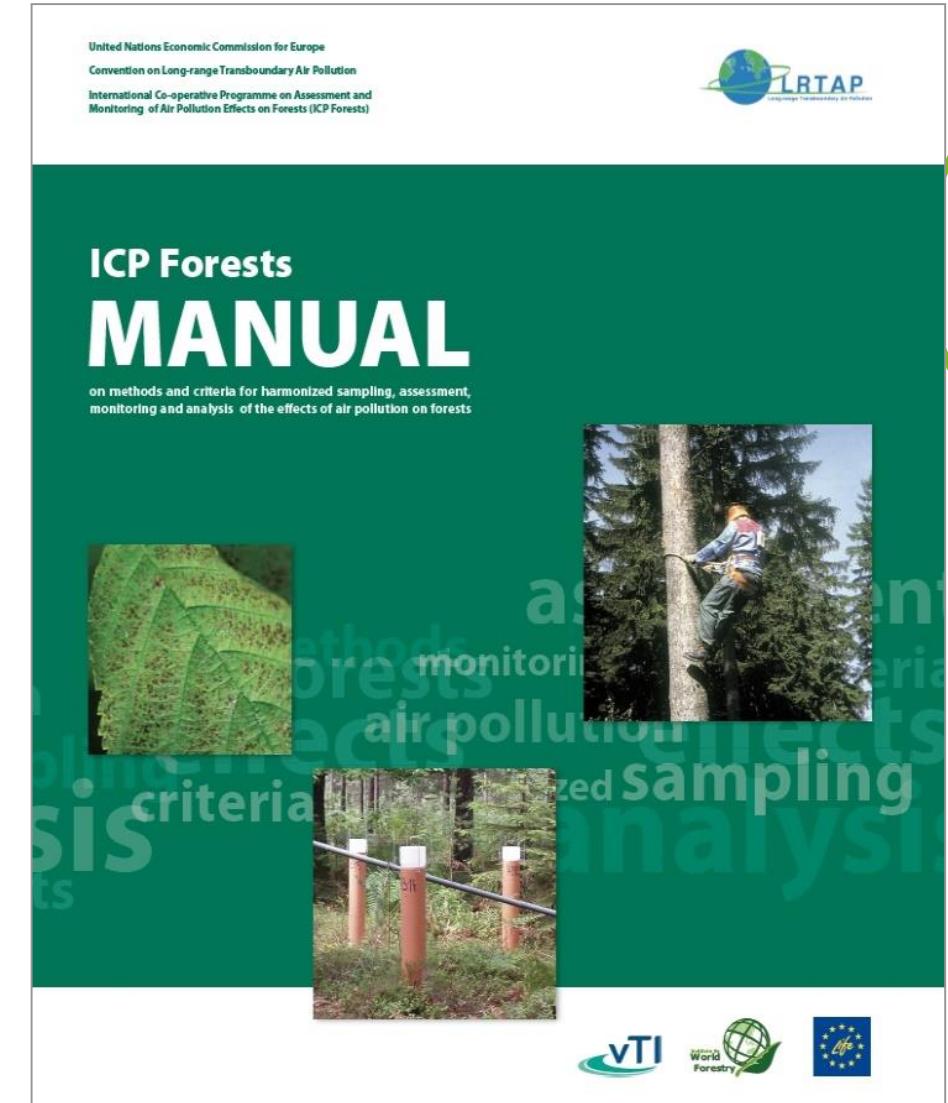
Räumliche Verteilung von Level I und Level II plots



Harmonisierung von Messaufbau, Beprobung, Feld- und Labormessung, Datenauswertung

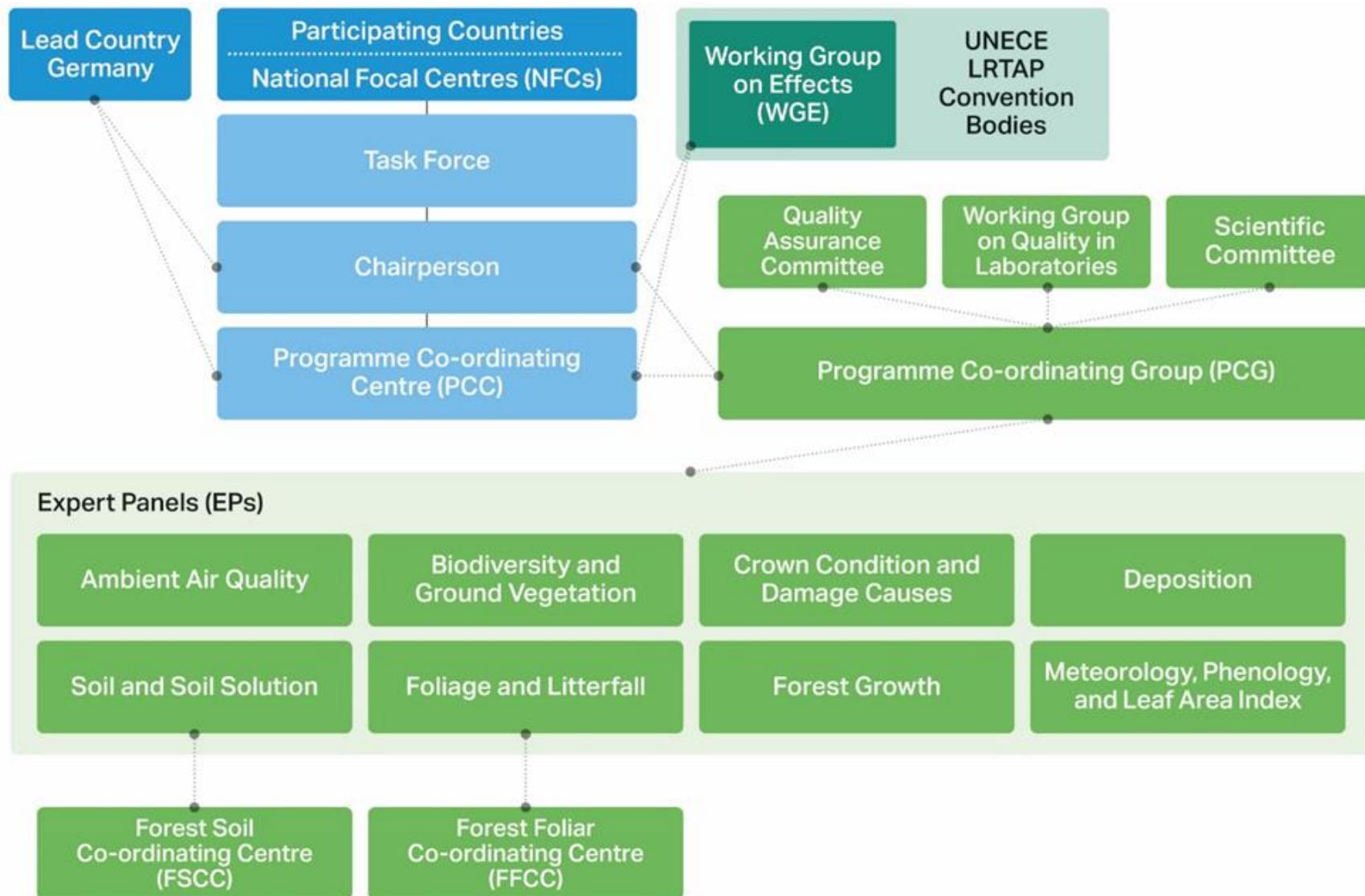
- Europaweite Standardisierung der Datenerhebung und -auswertung
- im 5-Jahresrythmus überarbeitet
- Mitgliedsstaaten müssen Manualänderungen zustimmen

<http://icp-forests.net/page/icp-forests-manual>



ICP Forests

Struktur und Governance



1. Manual

- Prüfung von Methoden
- Empfehlungen zur Methodenwahl
- Manualüberarbeitung

2. Sicherstellung der Datenqualität

- Kurse zur Methodenanwendung
- Laborringversuche
- Datenvielfältigung

- **PostgreSQL Datenbanksystem**
 - gehostet am Thünen-Institut für Waldökosysteme in Eberswalde
- **Webportal**
 - erlaubt Lieferung und Download der Daten <http://icp-forests.org/data>
- **Prüfroutinen**
 - Im Zuge der Datenlieferungen werden diese nach bestimmten Kriterien automatisch geprüft
- **Online Dokumentation**
 - beschreibt Inhalt und Struktur der Datenbank

<http://icp-forests.org/documentation>

Application Form for the Provision of Data from the UNECE ICP Forests
PCC Collaborative Database

The undersigned requests Level I and Level II data from the following UNECE ICP Forests programme(s) (please tick):

Visual Assessment of Crown Condition

 Level I C1 Level II CC

Soil Solid Phase

 Level I S1
 Level II SO

Soil Solution

 Level II SS

Needles and Leaves (Foliage)

 Level I F1 Level II FO

Growth and Yield

 Level II GR

Deposition

 Level II DP / DH

Leaf Area Index (LAI)

 Level II LA

Litterfall

 Level II LF

Meteorological Measurements

 Level II MM

Assessment of Ground Vegetation / Biodiversity

 Level I BD (BioSoil/BioDiv) Level II GV

Ground Vegetation Biomass

 Level II GB

Phenological Observations

 Level II PH

Tree Vitality

 Level II TV

Monitoring of Air Quality

 Level II AQICP Forests
Datenverfügbarkeit

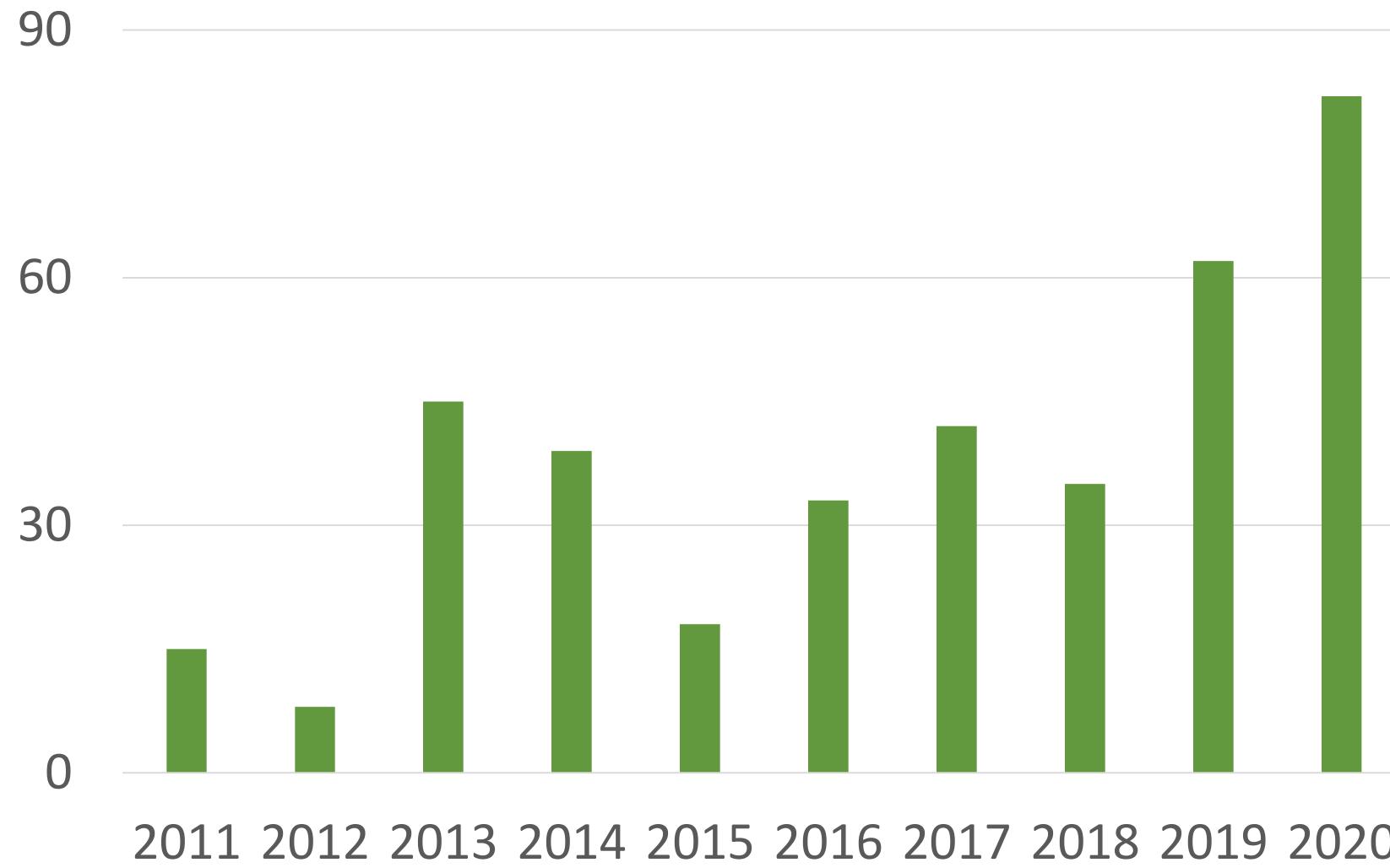
- Datennutzungsantrag gemäß ICP Forests Data Policy

<http://icp-forests.net/page/data-requests>

- Datenantrag an PCC senden
- PCC bittet alle Datenlieferanten um Erlaubnis
- PCC versendet csv files
- etwa 200 Anträge seit 2014

ICP Forests

Peer-reviewed Veröffentlichungen



ICP Forests

Berichterstattung

Forest Condition in Europe
The 2021 Assessment

ICP Forests Technical Report under the UNECE Convention
on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Air Convention)

LRTAP
WGE
THÜNEN

United Nations ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2021/11-ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2021/4

Economic and Social Council Distr. General
10 August 2021
English only

Economic Commission for Europe
Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range
Transboundary Air Pollution
Steering Body to the Cooperative Programme for
Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range
Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe
Working Group on Effects
Seventh joint session
Geneva, 13–16 September 2021
Item 10 (c) (ii) of the provisional agenda
Progress in activities in 2021 and further development of effects-oriented activities:
air pollution effects on materials; the environment and crops; air pollution effects on forests

Effects of air pollution on forests
Progress report by the Programme Coordinating Centre of the
International Cooperative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring
of Air Pollution Effects on Forests

Summary
The present report by the Programme Coordinating Centre of the International Cooperative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests) describes the outcomes of activities carried out since the previous report (ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2020/11-ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2020/4) and presents the outcomes of the thirty-seventh meeting of the ICP Forests Task Force (Birmensdorf, Switzerland (hybrid), 10 and 11 June 2021). The activities were carried out and the report prepared in accordance with the 2020–2021 workplan for the implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (ECE/EB.AIR/14/Add.2, table 1, item 1.I.1.11) and in accordance with the revised mandate for the International Cooperative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (Executive Body decision 2019/16).
Based on the analysis of 290 ICP Forests level II and Swedish Throughfall Monitoring Network plots across Europe in 2019, regional patterns in throughfall deposition were identified. High values of nitrate deposition were mainly found in Central and Western Europe (eastern Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland), while for ammonium they were also found in northern Italy and Poland. It is generally considered that negative effects of nitrogen deposition (i.e. the sum of nitrate and ammonium deposition) on forests become evident when inorganic nitrogen deposition is higher than a specific threshold, known as the critical load. The critical load^a for deciduous forests is 10–20 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ and 5–15 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ for coniferous forests. The 2019 throughfall inorganic nitrogen (N) deposition measurements indicate that critical loads are currently exceeded at many forest sites in Europe; N deposition higher than 10 kg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ were mainly measured in

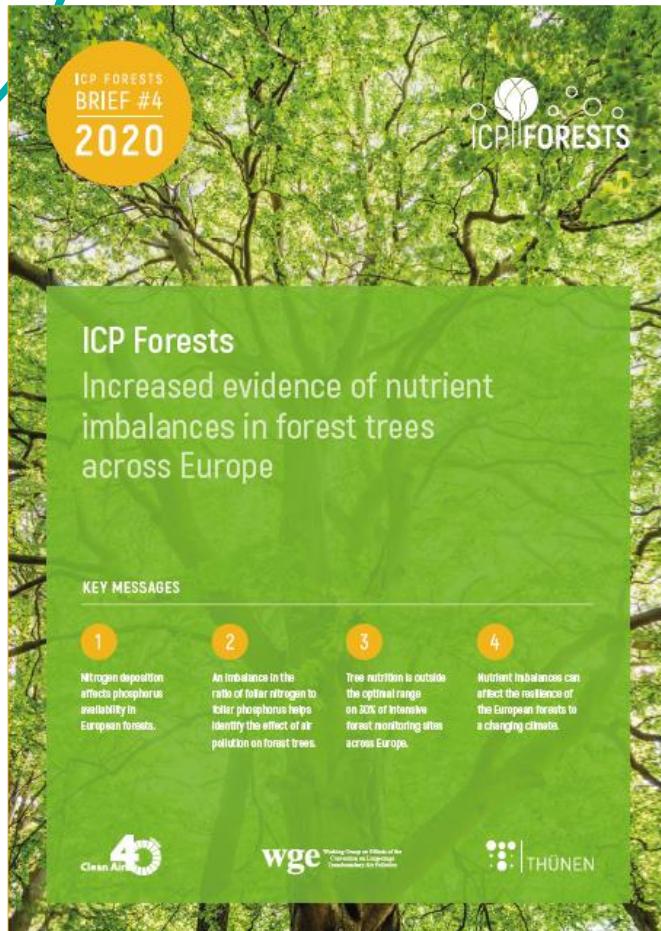
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Ziele

- Sensibilisierung für waldbezogene Umweltthemen
- Interessengruppen und Akteure über die wichtigsten Ergebnisse des ICP-Forest-Monitoringprogramms informieren
- Diskussionen über die Auswirkungen von Luftverschmutzung auf die Funktionen und Leistungen von Waldökosystemen stimulieren

ICP Forests Briefs

Wissenschaftskommunikation

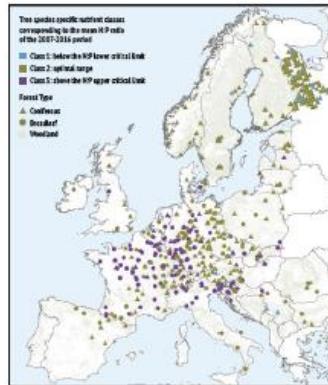


Current status

Foliar N:P ratios in broadleaf forests across Europe for the period 2007–2016 varied between 10.3 and 34.1, with an overall average of 20.2. Ratios at more than half the study sites (56%) were above the critical limit for optimal nutrition. For all sites, this is due to both high foliar N and low foliar P concentrations.

Foliar N:P ratios were lower in coniferous forests, ranging from 5.3 to 20.9, with an average of 9.6. Ratios at over 80% of the study sites were within the optimal nutrition range. A few sites with low N:P ratios, indicating limited availability of N, are mostly in northern Europe or in mountain areas. In contrast, sites with high N:P ratios, indicating low availability of P relative to N, occur all over Europe.

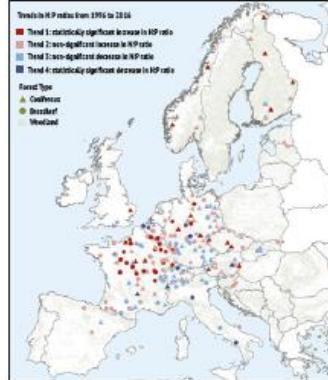
In Mean foliar N:P ratios for the period 2007–2016, parts assessed against the critical limit for optimal nutrition for coniferous trees [Scots pine, Norway spruce] and broadleaf trees [European beech, temperate oaks] at ICP Forests Level II intensive monitoring sites across Europe.



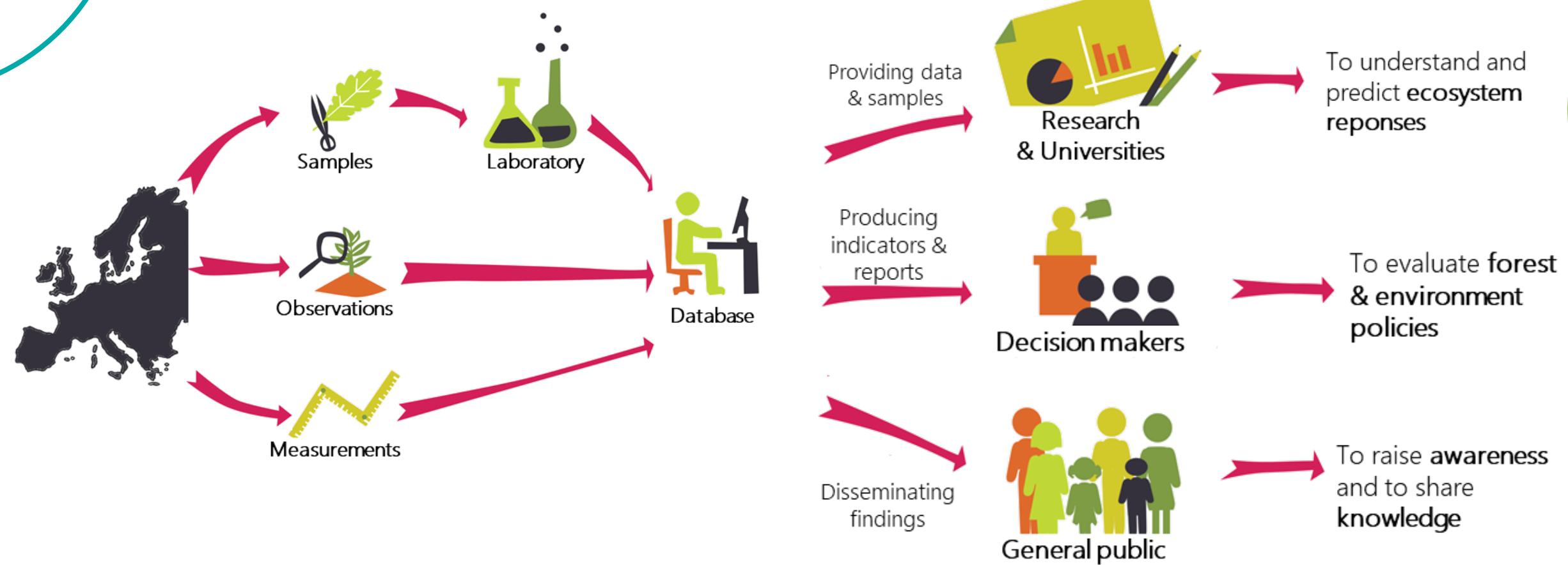
Recent trends

Overall, both foliar N and foliar P concentrations have decreased significantly at ICP Forests monitoring sites over the past two decades for both broadleaf and coniferous trees. The rate of decrease in foliar N is more than double that for foliar P, resulting in a shift towards higher N:P ratios. Although certain sites show a trend towards lower N:P ratios, the number of sites with N:P ratios above corresponding, species-specific limit values have increased for both broadleaf and coniferous forests, showing an increasing imbalance in tree nutrition across Europe.

Trends in N:P ratios from 1996 to 2016
■ Trend 1: statistically significant increase in N:P ratio
■ Trend 2: no significant increase in N:P ratio
■ Trend 3: no significant decrease in N:P ratio
■ Trend 4: statistically significant decrease in N:P ratio



Zusammenfassung





**Vielen Dank für Ihre
Aufmerksamkeit**

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