

Analysis of vegetation on avalanche slopes in the central part of the Giant Mts.

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Avalanches

slab avalanche



dry snow avalanche



Avalanches create new sites for plant species establishment.



Velká Studniční jáma ,
12.3.2002. Photo V. Spusta

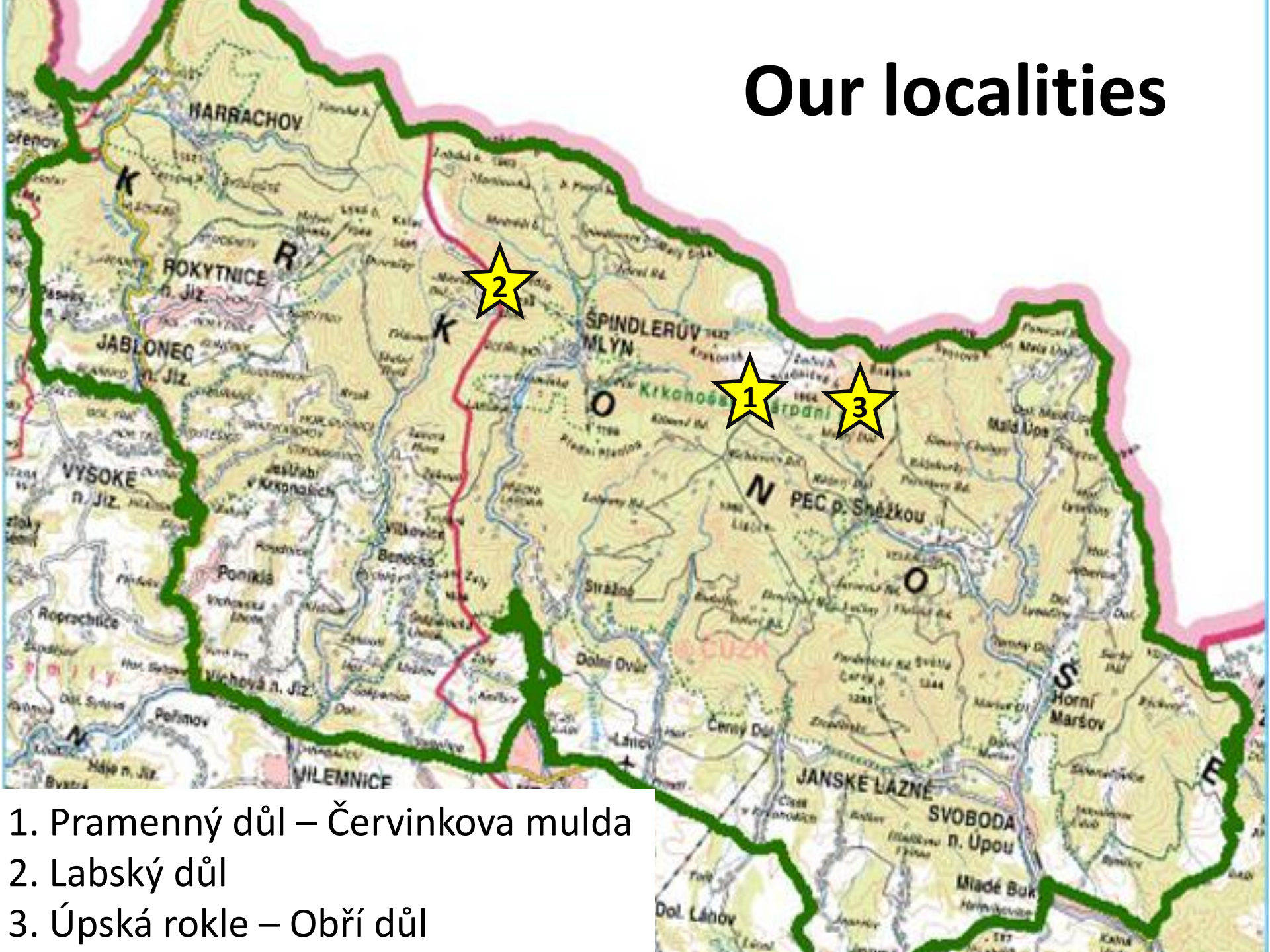


Studniční stěna, Úpská jáma. Photo M. Tůma



Photo M. Kociánová , 13.3. 2002

Our localities



1. Pramenný důl – Červinkova mulda
2. Labský důl
3. Úpská rokle – Obří důl



906,8

1283,8

Cervenkov kleč

Červenková mohyla

Zadní Planina 1422,7

Výrovka

kleč

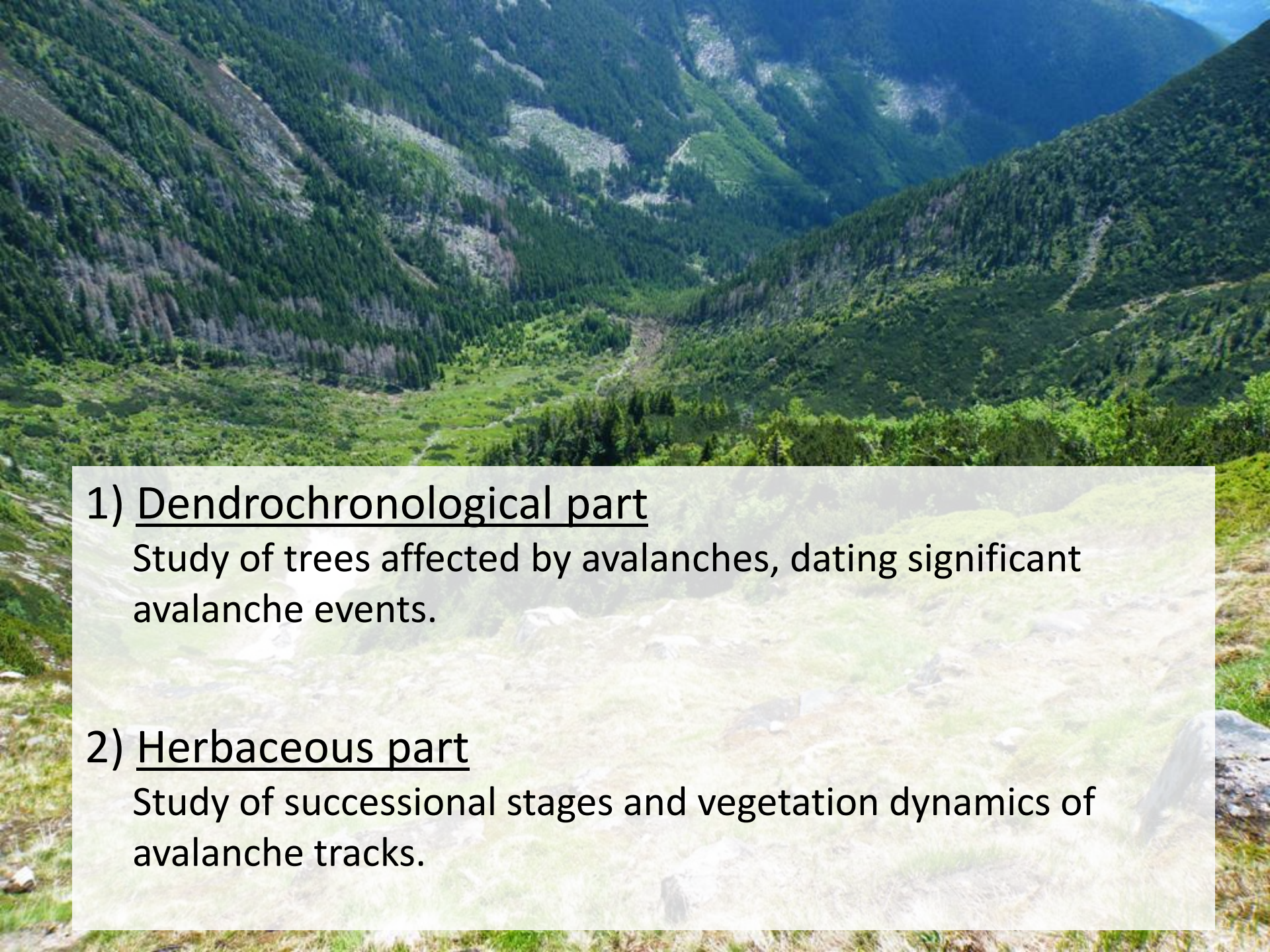
W

K





ná
ca
29
30 15
Schr. Pod Sněžka
Sněžka
býv. Obří bd.
28
15
1602,3
Sněžka
Bílá Labe
Horská jáma
Krakonošova zahrádka
Rudník
Rudná rokle
Čertův hřeben
Čertova rokle
Dolní
Kovárna



1) Dendrochronological part

Study of trees affected by avalanches, dating significant avalanche events.

2) Herbaceous part

Study of successional stages and vegetation dynamics of avalanche tracks.

A photograph of two people in a forest. On the left, a person wearing a white pom-pom hat and a blue jacket is smiling and looking at a small object held in their hands. On the right, a person wearing a grey beanie and a dark hoodie is also smiling and looking at the object. They appear to be examining a sample together. The background is a dense forest of evergreen trees.

DENDROCHRONOLOGY

Veronika Langová

Aims of study

- Study species *Picea abies*
- Dendrochronological methods (tree ring analysis) in combination with available climatic data
- To evaluate age structure and changes in radial growth of trees
- To create control growth curve for individuals not disturbed by avalanche
- To find out the effects of avalanche fall on trees along the whole avalanche track
- To find out a difference in wood structure of individuals regularly disturbed by avalanche

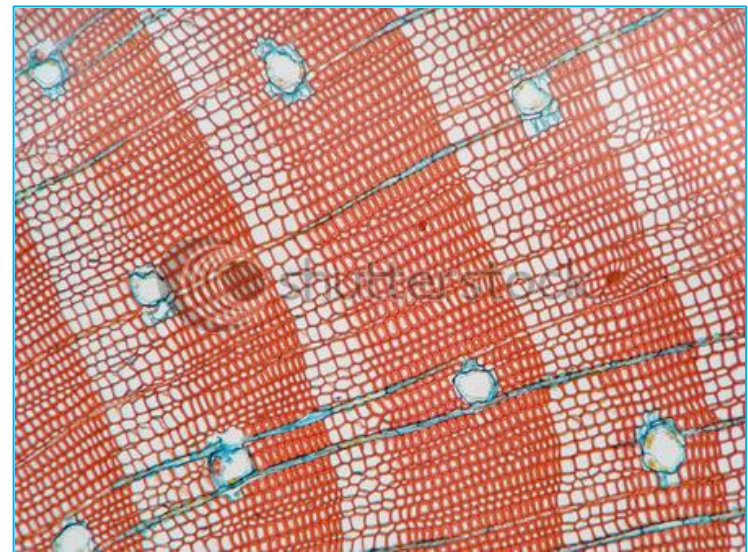
Methods

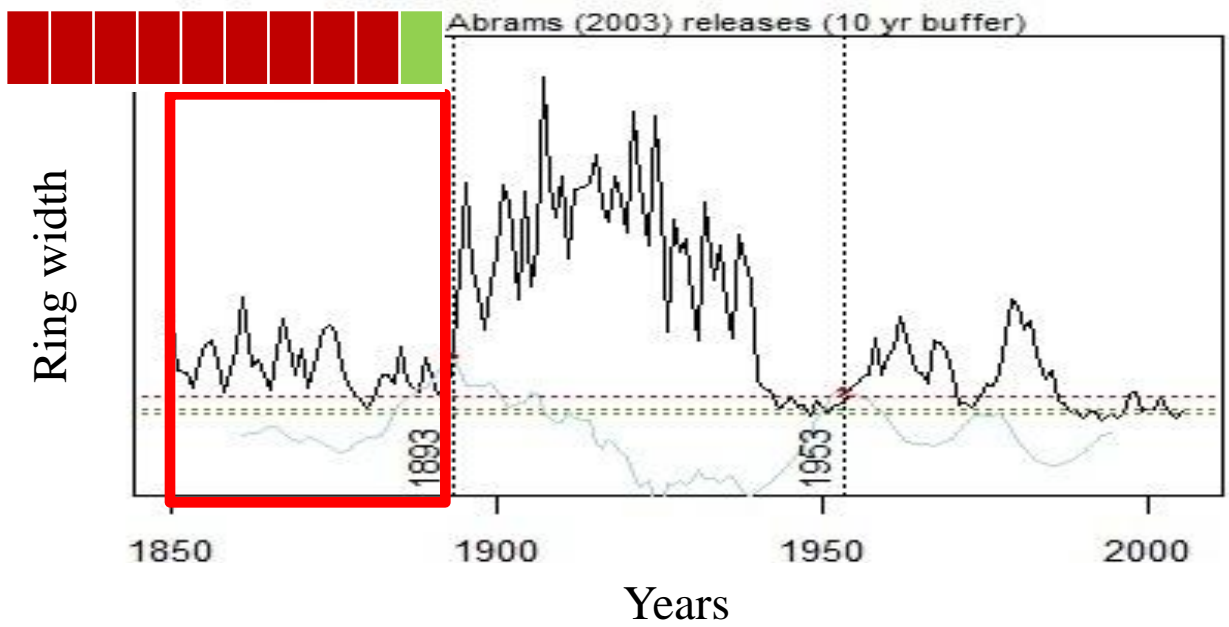
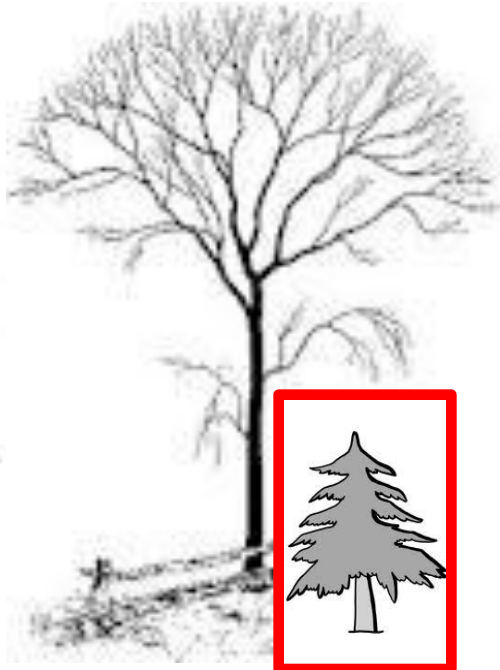
- Collecting tree core samples of *Picea abies*
- Measurements of tree height and DBH
- Analysis of samples by standard dendrochronological methods

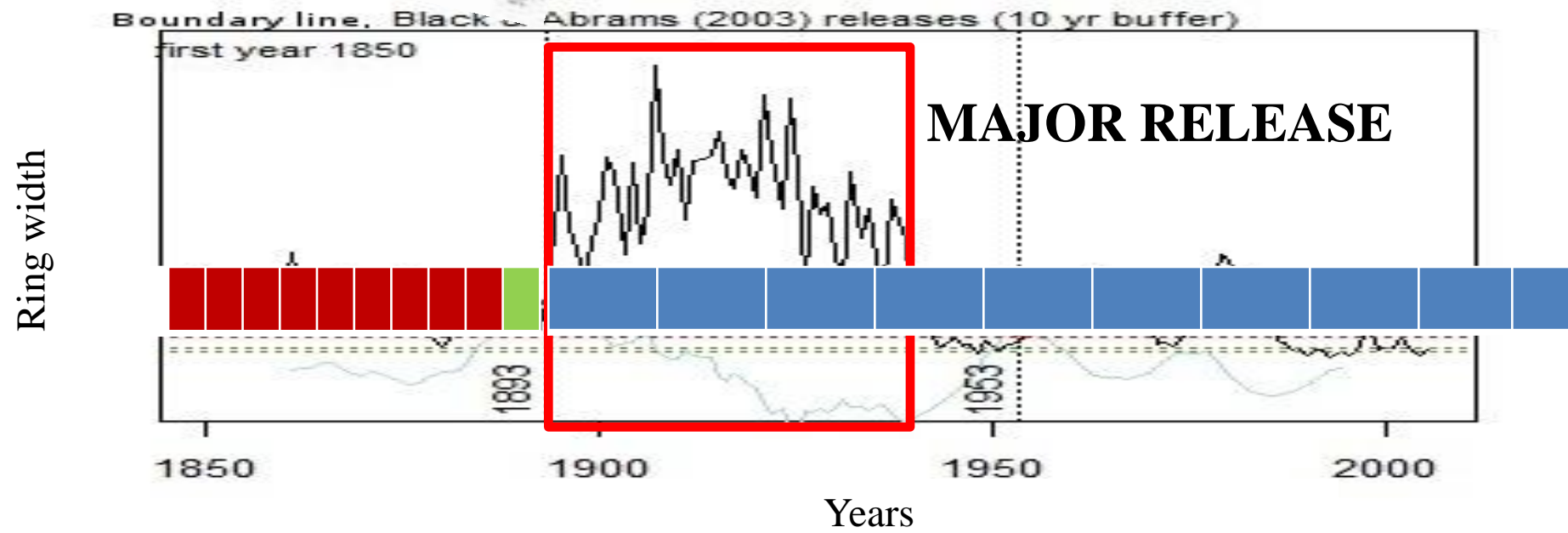
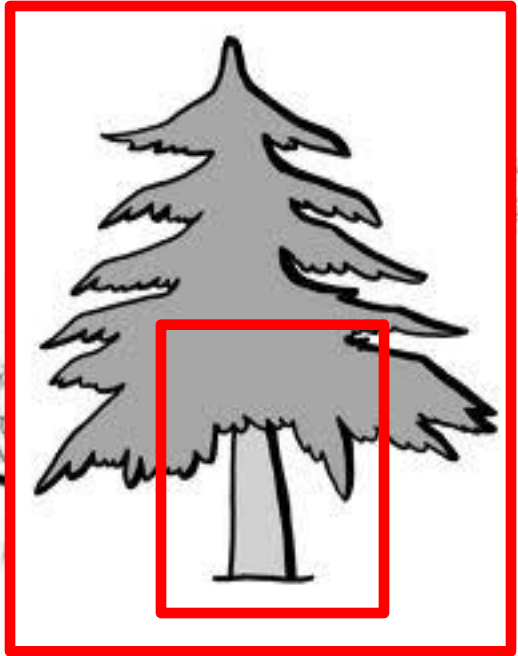
Sample collecting

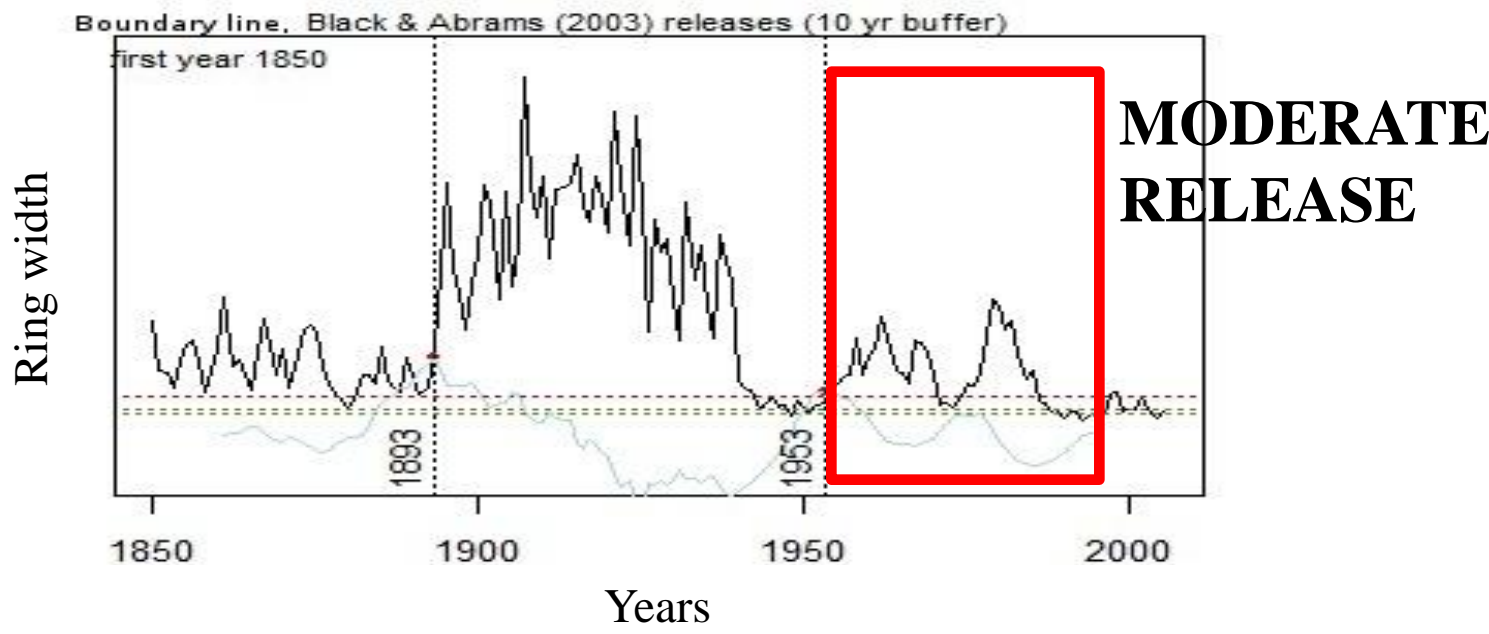
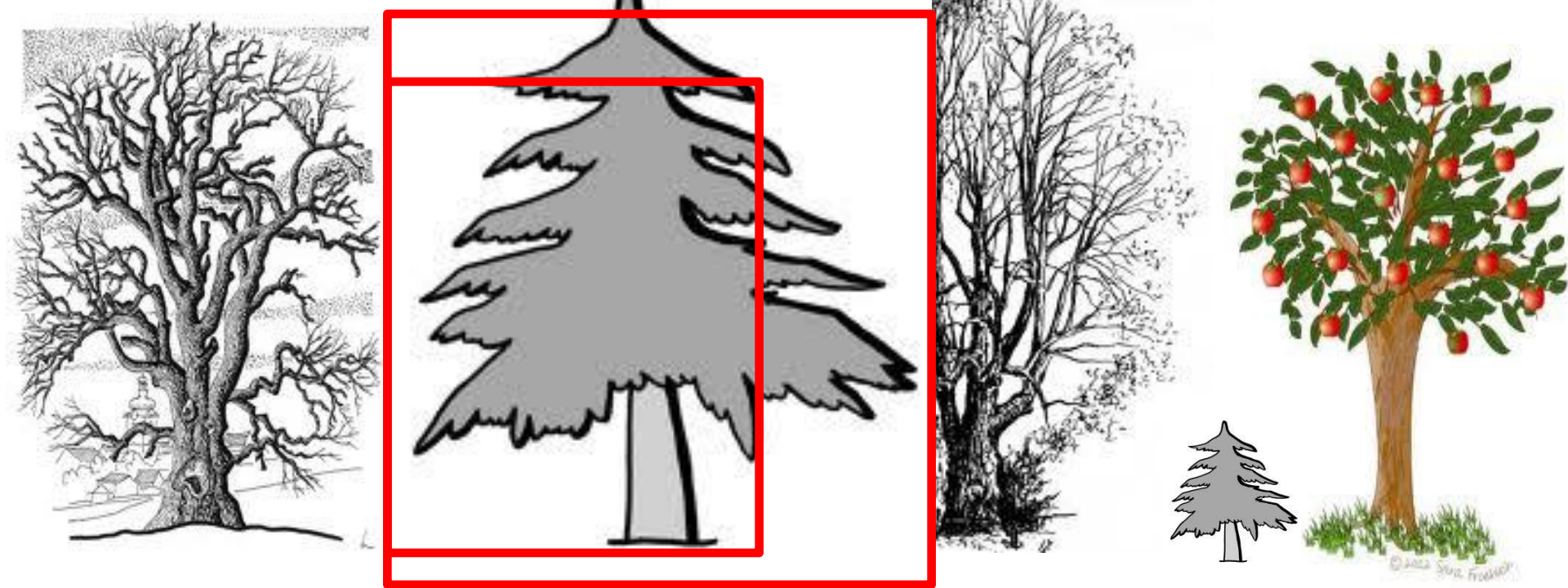


Changes in a tree ring growth





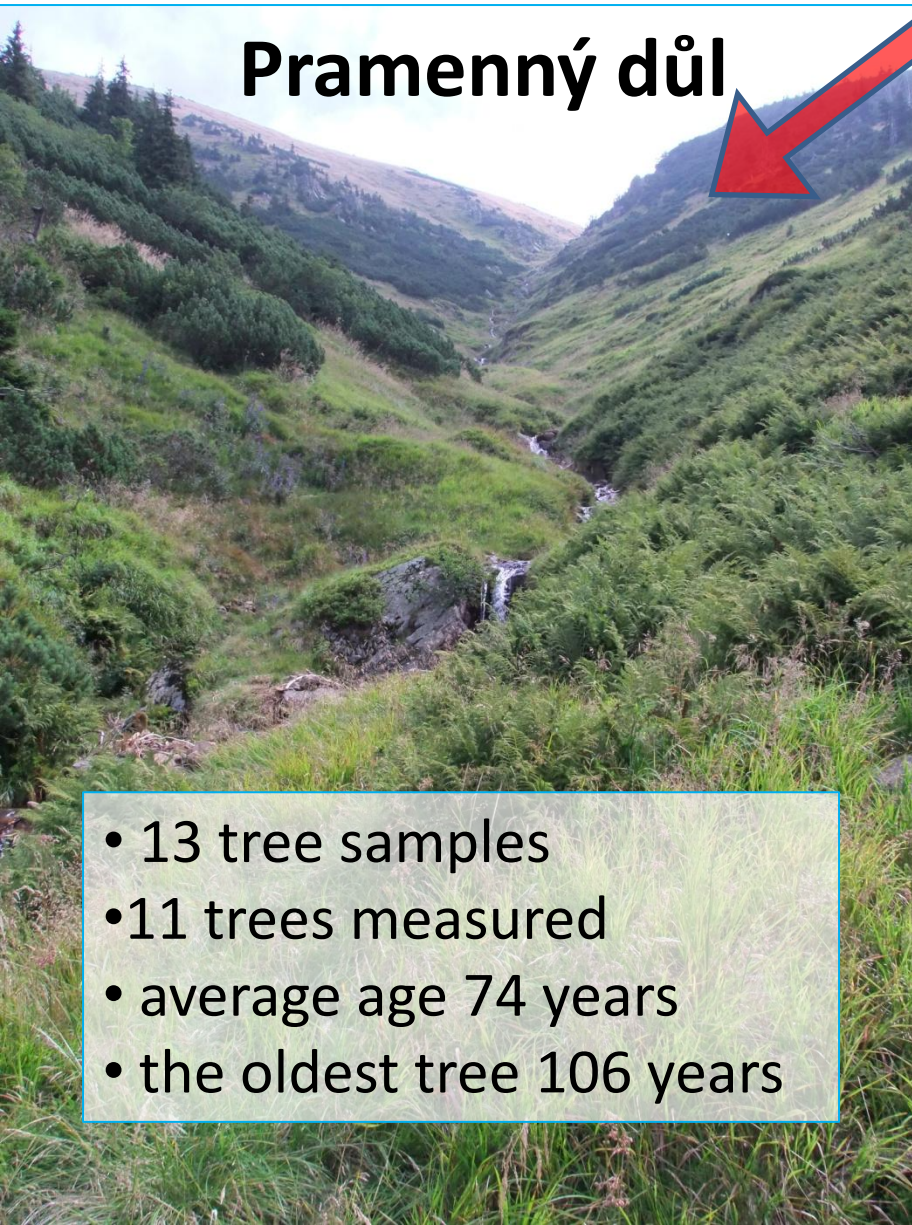




Localities

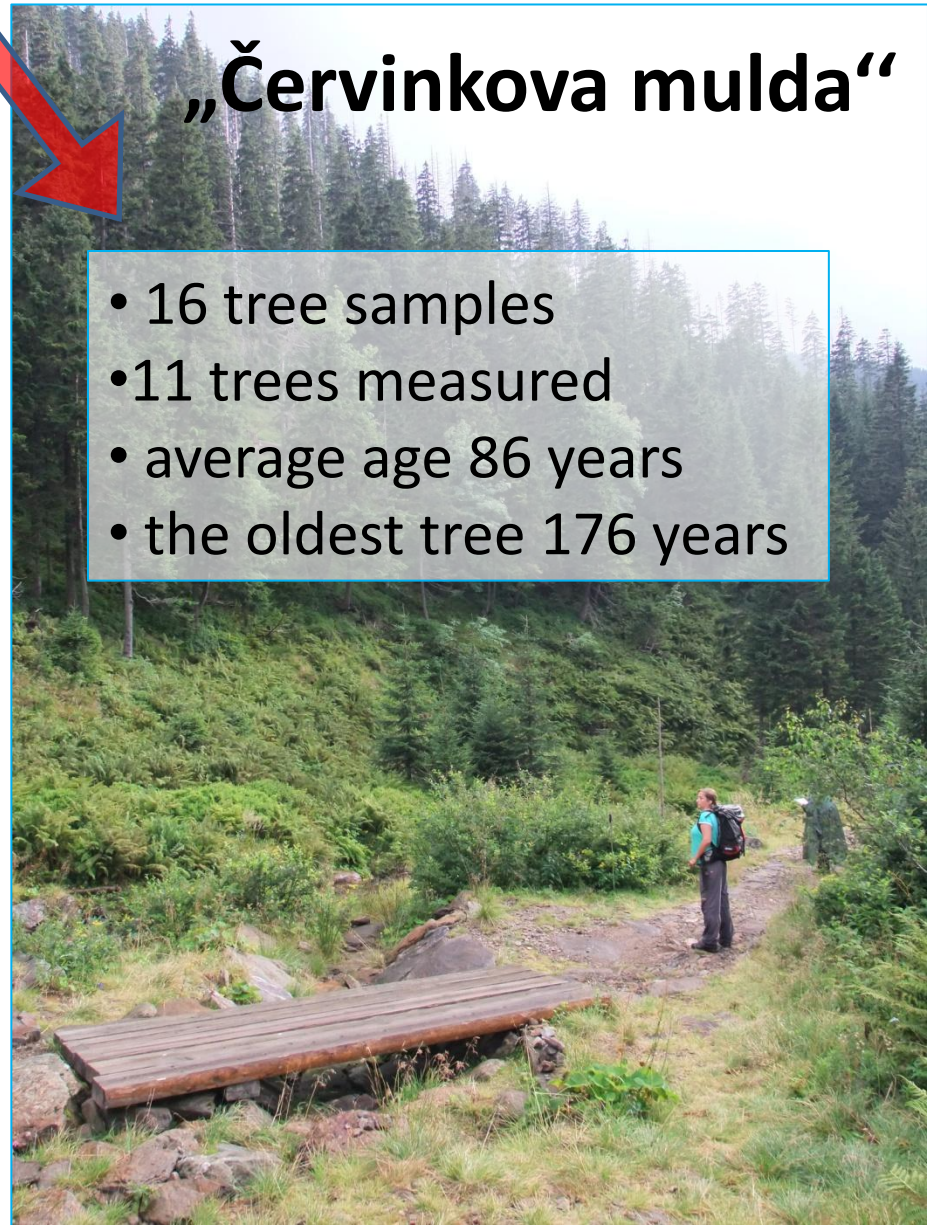
Dlouhý důl

Pramenný důl



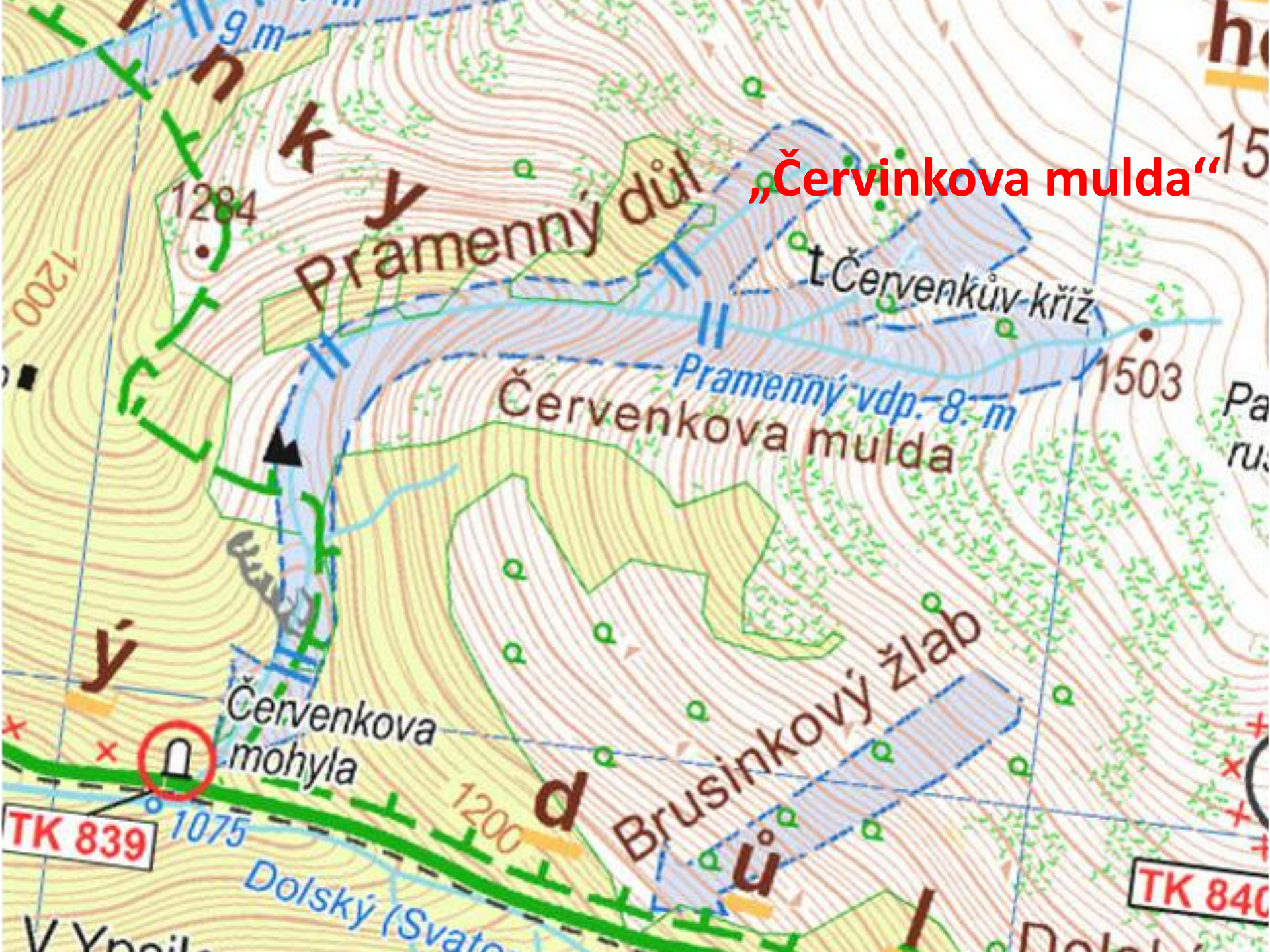
- 13 tree samples
- 11 trees measured
- average age 74 years
- the oldest tree 106 years

„Červinkova mulda“



- 16 tree samples
- 11 trees measured
- average age 86 years
- the oldest tree 176 years

„Červinkova mulda“



1284

Pramenný důl

Červenkův kříž

1503

Pramenný vdp. 8 m
Červenkova mulda

Červenková mohyla

Brusinkový žlab

TK 839

TK 840

Dolský (Svato)

Results

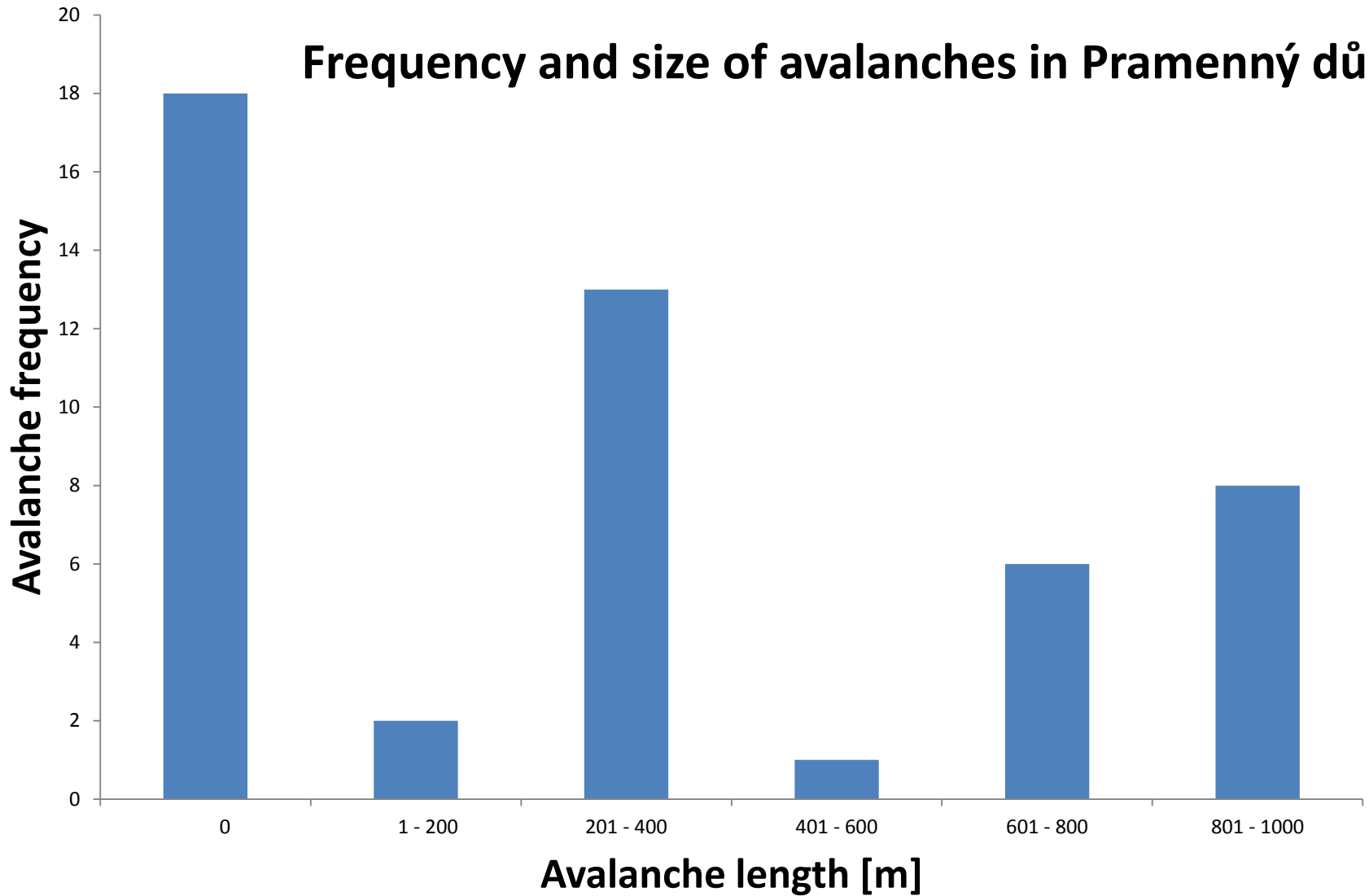
Picea abies samples

- Samples from 5 avalanche tracks
- Total number of analysed tree rings: 8 713

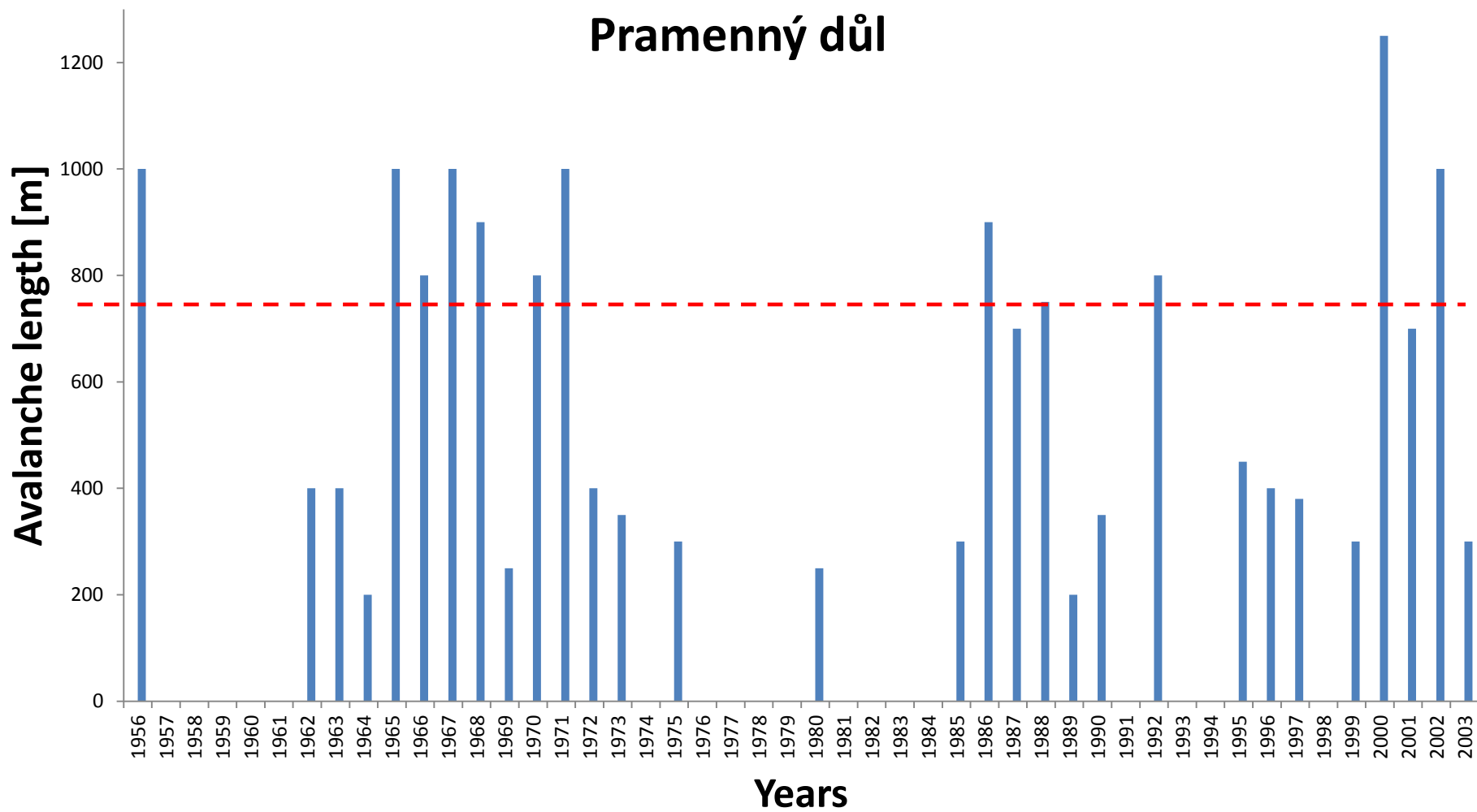
Wow wow wow!!!



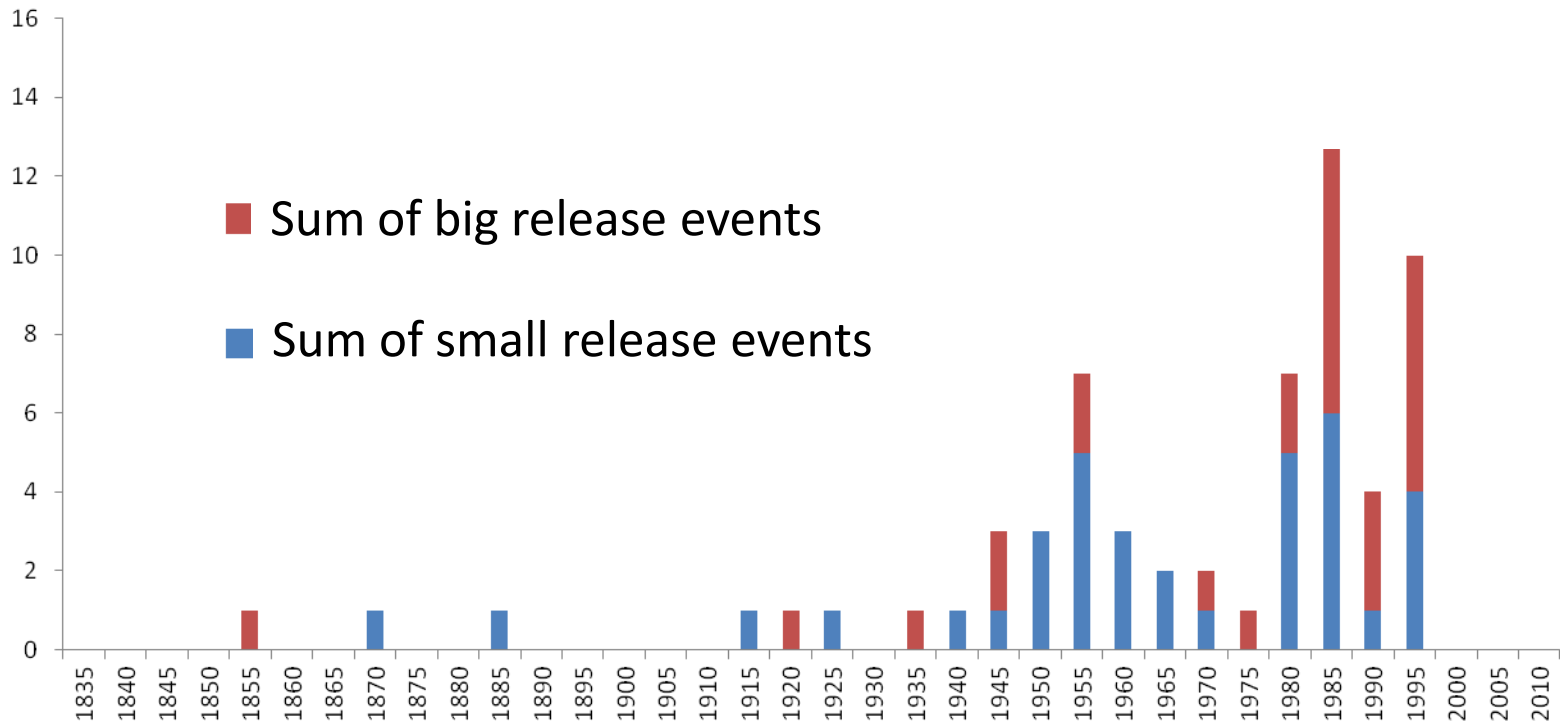
Frequency and size of avalanches in Pramenný důl



Pramenný důl



Number of „release“ in 5-year intervals in Dlouhý důl, avalanche track in Pramenný důl

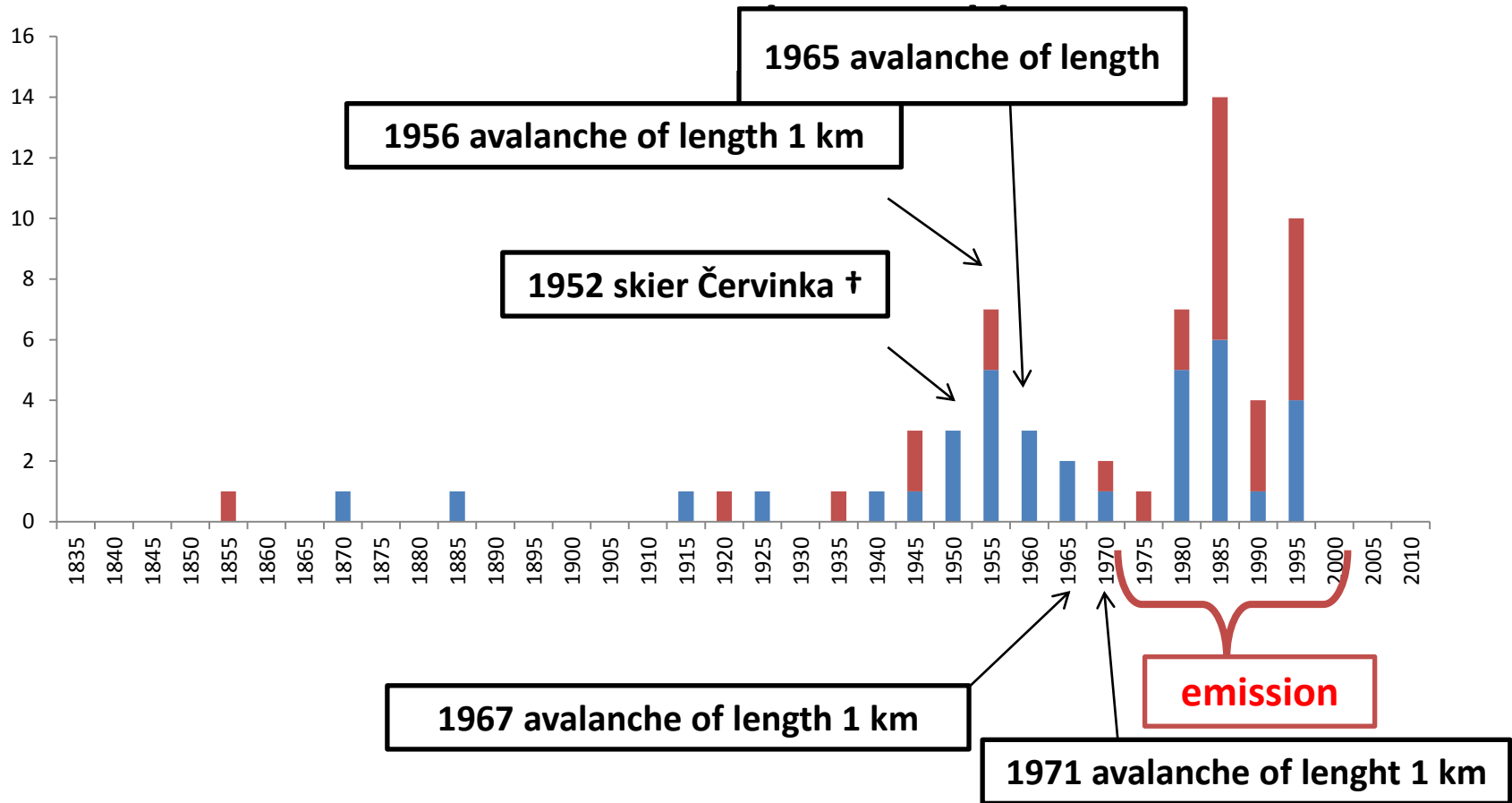


No. of measured trees – 22

Average age – 86 years

The oldest tree – 176 years

No. of release events in 5-year intervals in Dlouhý důl, avalanche track Pramenný důl





Herbaceous vegetation

Alena Vítová

In years 2011 - 2013

- establishment of permanent plots 1 x 1 m
- monitoring of vegetation dynamics





Foto J. Kopáčová, 12.10.2006

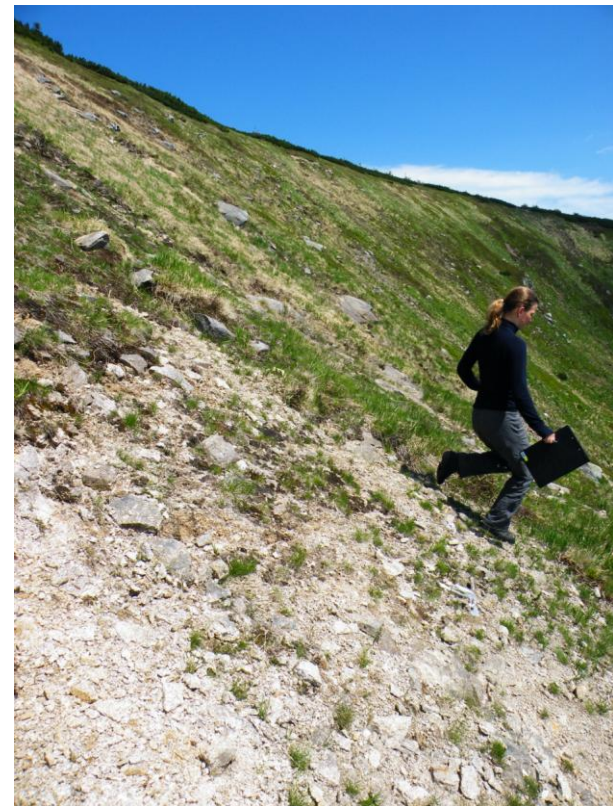
Pramenný důl

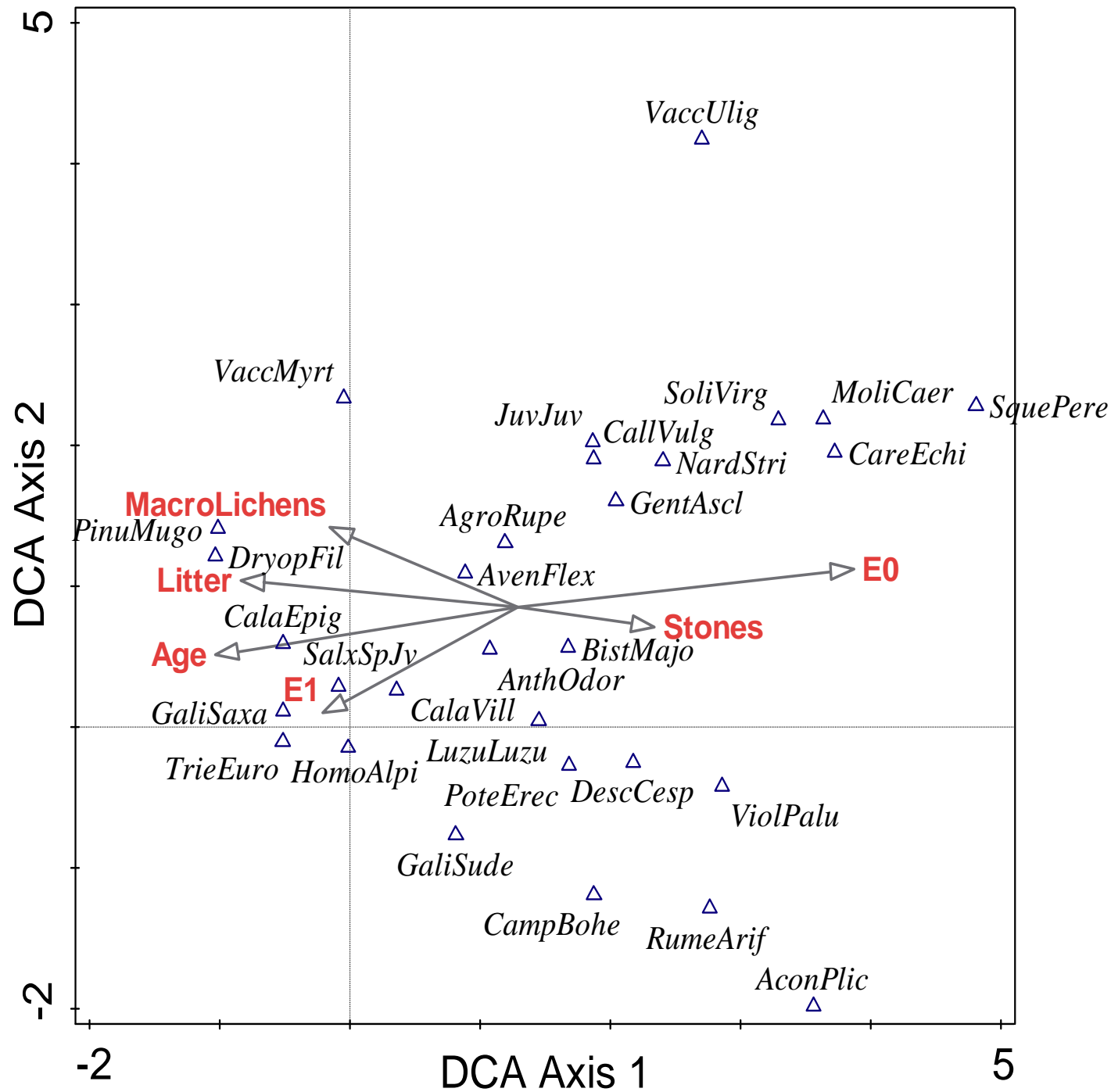
- based on Míla Kociánová research
- 1992 – full-depth avalanche (with vegetation segregation)
- the last avalanche 1997 (slab avalanche)

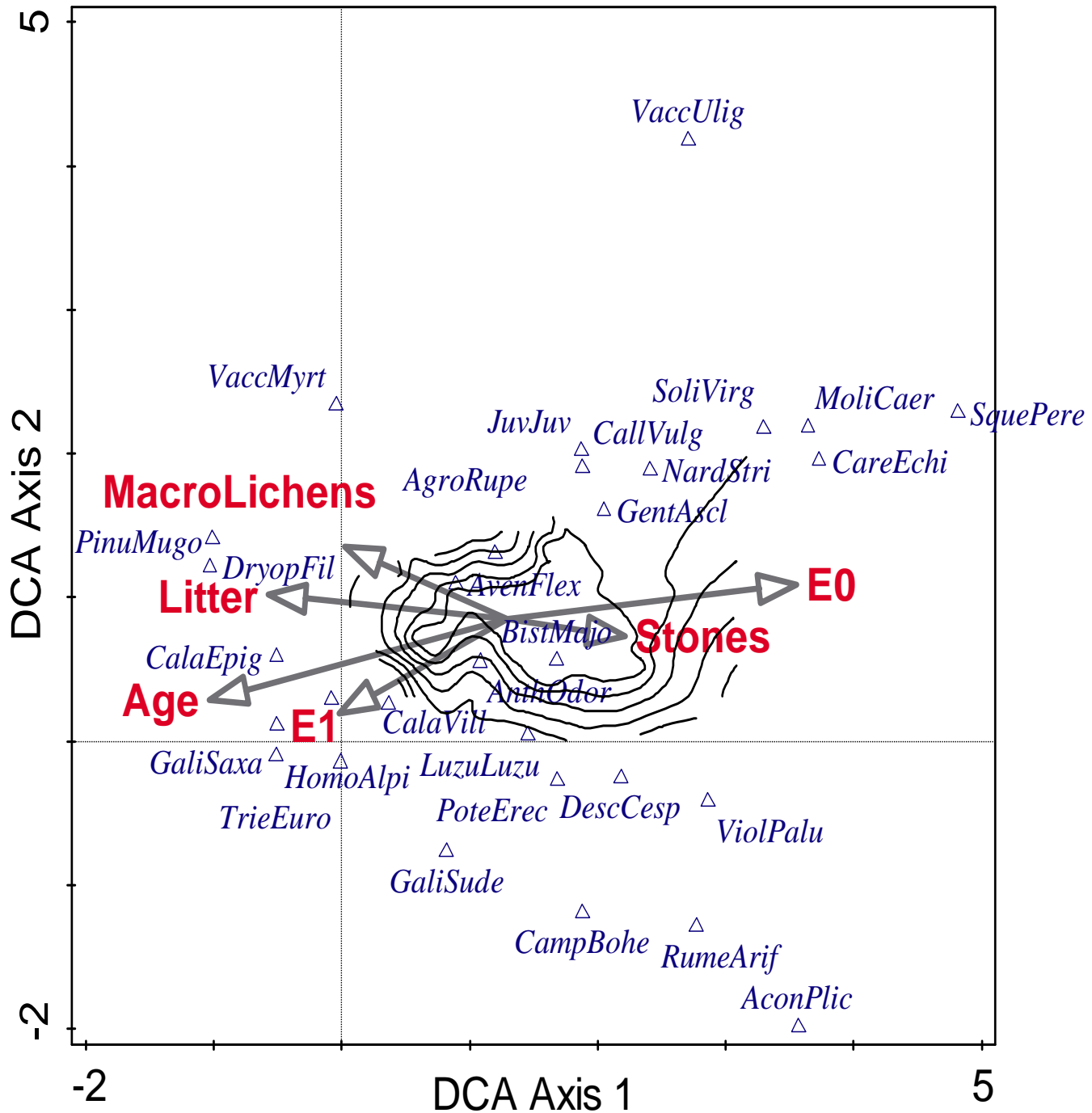


Úpská rokle

- based on Míla Kociánová research
- the most avalanches in KRNAP (in 1961/2 – 1997/8 59 falls)
- 1993 – mixed type of avalanche (without snow cover)
- avalanche falls in 1998, 2002 and 2010







Thanks for your attention!

