

Disturbance in Forest Ecosystems

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Some generalizations:

- One slide per minute
- Simple background colors

Some tips for visual presentation:

Fonts should contrast
with the background
color!!!

(click on Format- then
slide layout or
background)

Avoid lengthy text

- The rates of mortality generally average around 1 - 2%.
- Disturbance does not alter this average, but it does create variation in the annual values
- Self-thinning, or density-dependent mortality, is temporarily decreased by disturbance (less inter-tree competition)
- Magnitude of these changes affected by *intensity* and *frequency* of disturbance

Or use animation:

- The rates of mortality generally average around 1 - 2%.
- Disturbance does not alter this average, just creates variation in the annual values
- Self-thinning, or density-dependent mortality, is temporarily decreased by disturbance

Use short bulleted pts:

- Affects of disturbance:
 - Change in composition
 - change in forest structure
- Agents of disturbance:
 - *abiotic* (fire, wind, ice)
 - *biotic* (insects, pathogens, herbivores)

Font Sizes

- Titles 54
- or 48
- Text 36
– or 32

Animation

- “Appear” is less distracting
- “Fly in” is more distracting

Images are always good!!!

- Low intensity, high frequency
- High intensity, low frequency



Source: www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado

Or scan in figures from your article

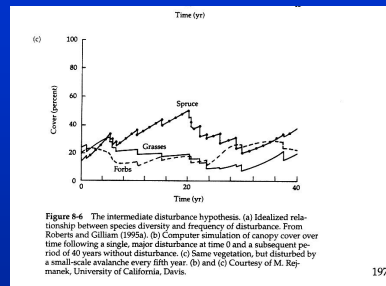
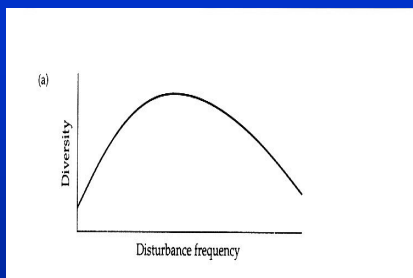


Figure 8-6 The intermediate disturbance hypothesis. (a) Idealized relationship between species diversity and frequency of disturbance. From Roberts and Gilliam (1990a). (b) Computer simulation of canopy cover over time following a single, major disturbance at time 0 and a subsequent period of 40 years without disturbance. (c) Same vegetation, but disturbed by a small-scale avalanche every 10th year. (b) and (c) Courtesy of M. Bjermanek, University of California, Davis.

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(Source: Barbour et al. 1999, Terrestrial Plant Ecology, 3rd Ed.)

Cite sources of any figures or images



(Source: Barbour et al. 1999, Terrestrial Plant Ecology, 3rd Ed. Benjamin/Cummings, New York, 649 p.)

Content

- Introduce the main topic
 - background material
 - problem and objectives of research
- Summarize the article
 - methods, results, conclusion
- Critique of article
 - conclusions supported by data, limitations
 - strengths of the study
 - recommendations for future research