

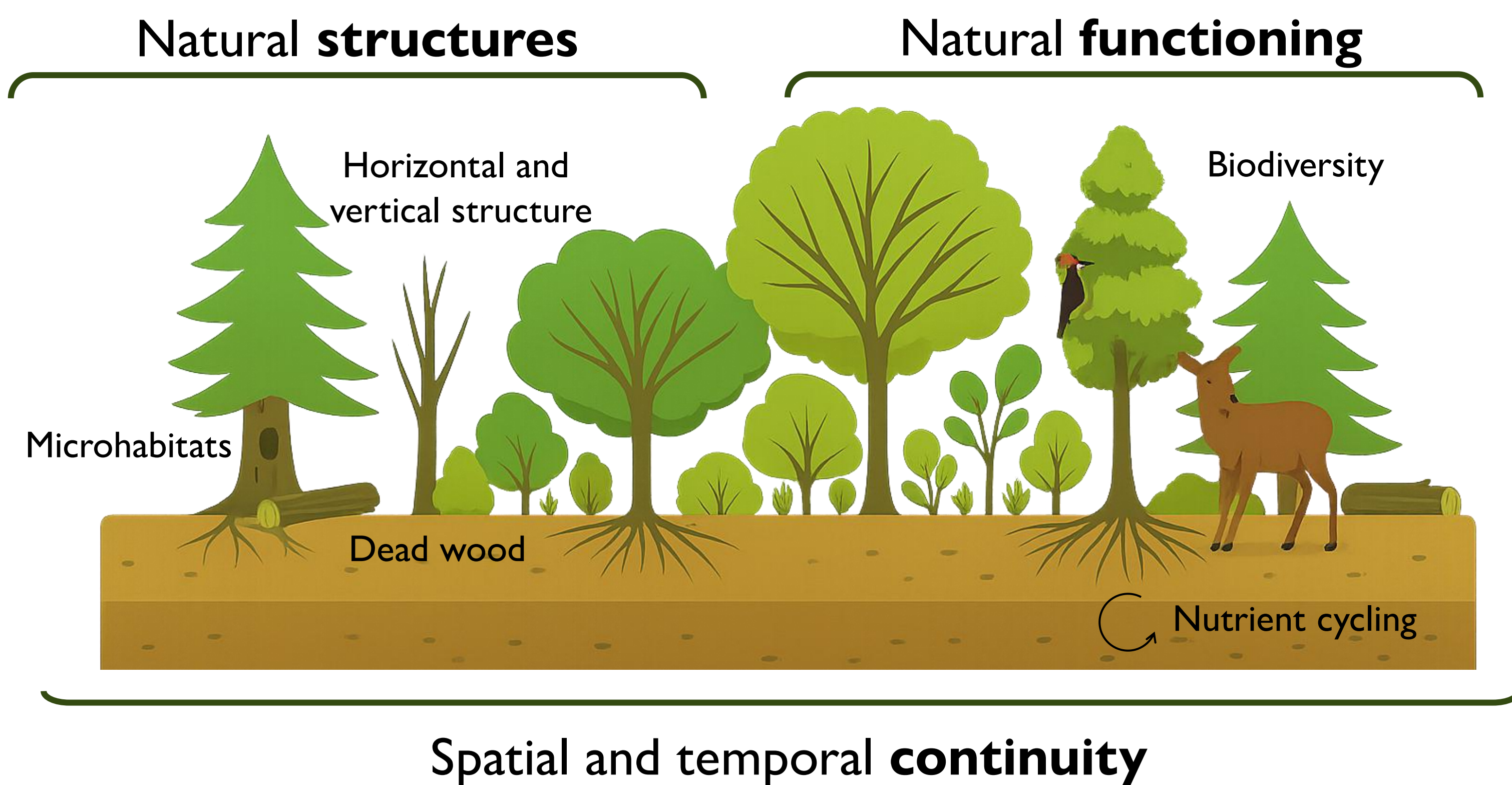
Forest naturalness evaluation through lichens

Fabien Dierckx¹, Yannick Agnan¹
¹ELI-E, Earth and Life Institute, UCLouvain, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Complex to quantify

Naturalness

Bioindication through lichens



Bioindication?

- Use of living organisms to monitor the environment
- Integrative
- Quick

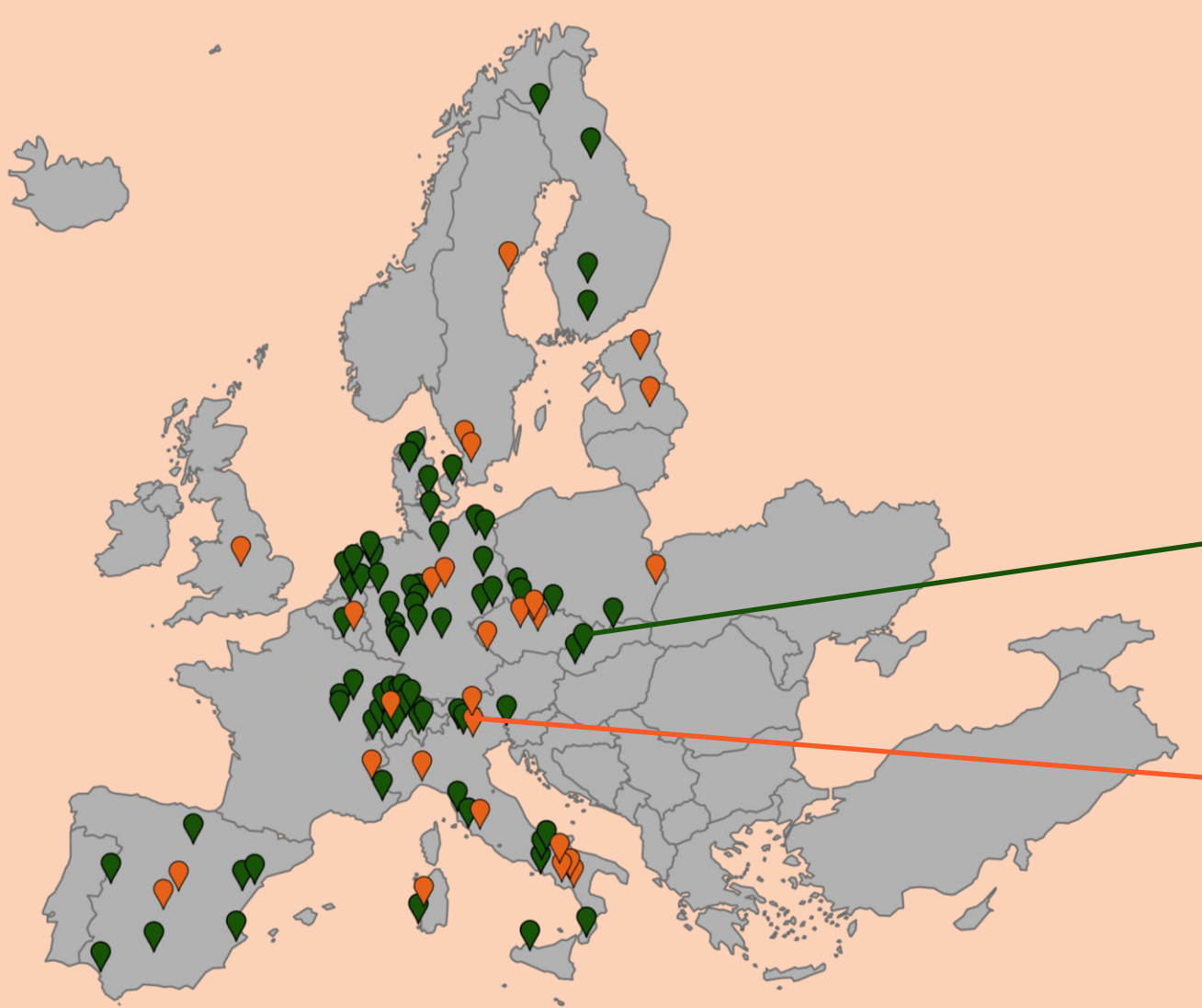
Why lichens?

- Sensitive to disturbances
- Representative of ecosystem
- Longevity and limited dispersal
- Easily observable

Naturalness diagnosis → Protection of quality areas
 → Restoration of damaged areas

1 Evaluation of stand-level influences through a meta-analysis

European lichen surveys



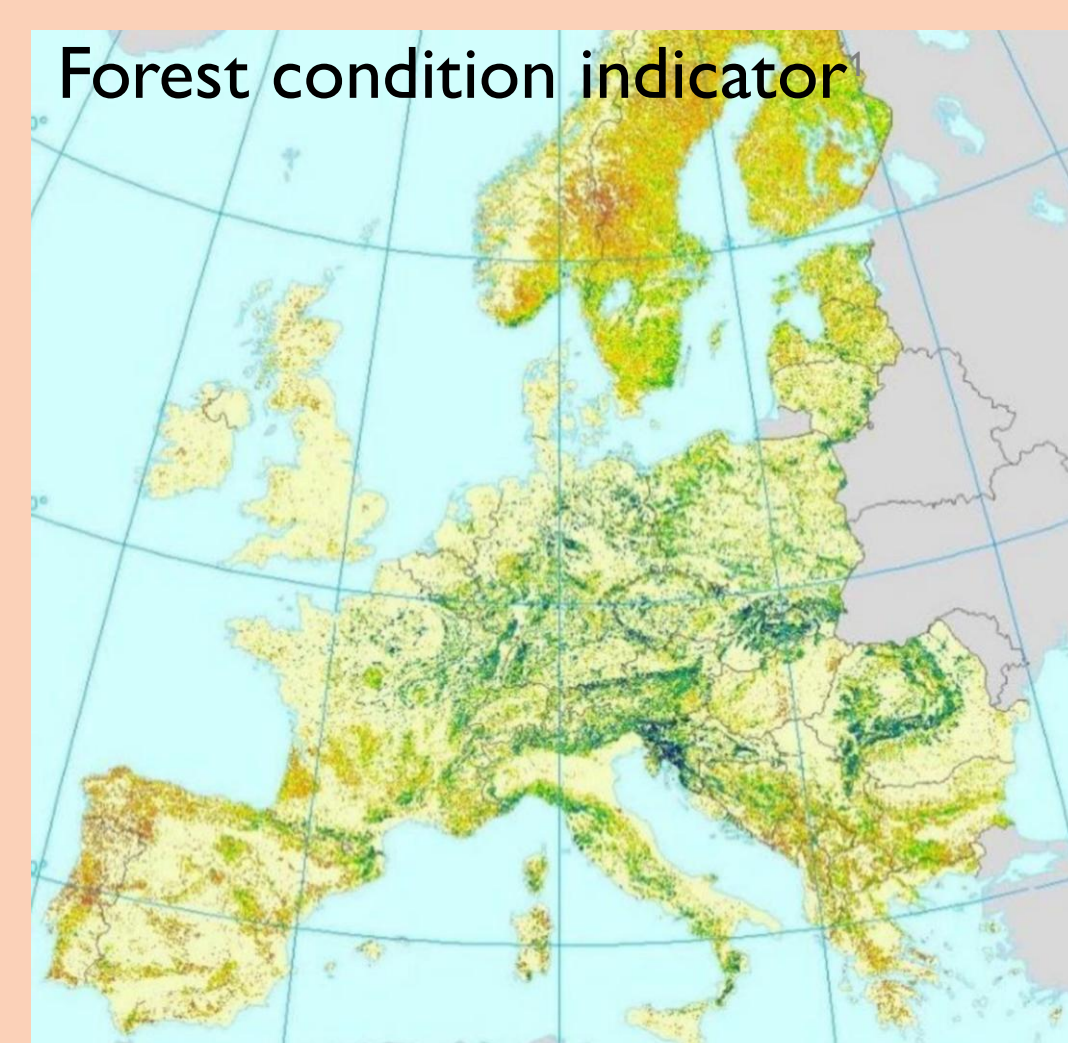
- Projects in collaboration
- Scientific & grey literature

Ancillary data

Stand-level

Forest management, forest condition, tree cover, climate, atmospheric pollution...

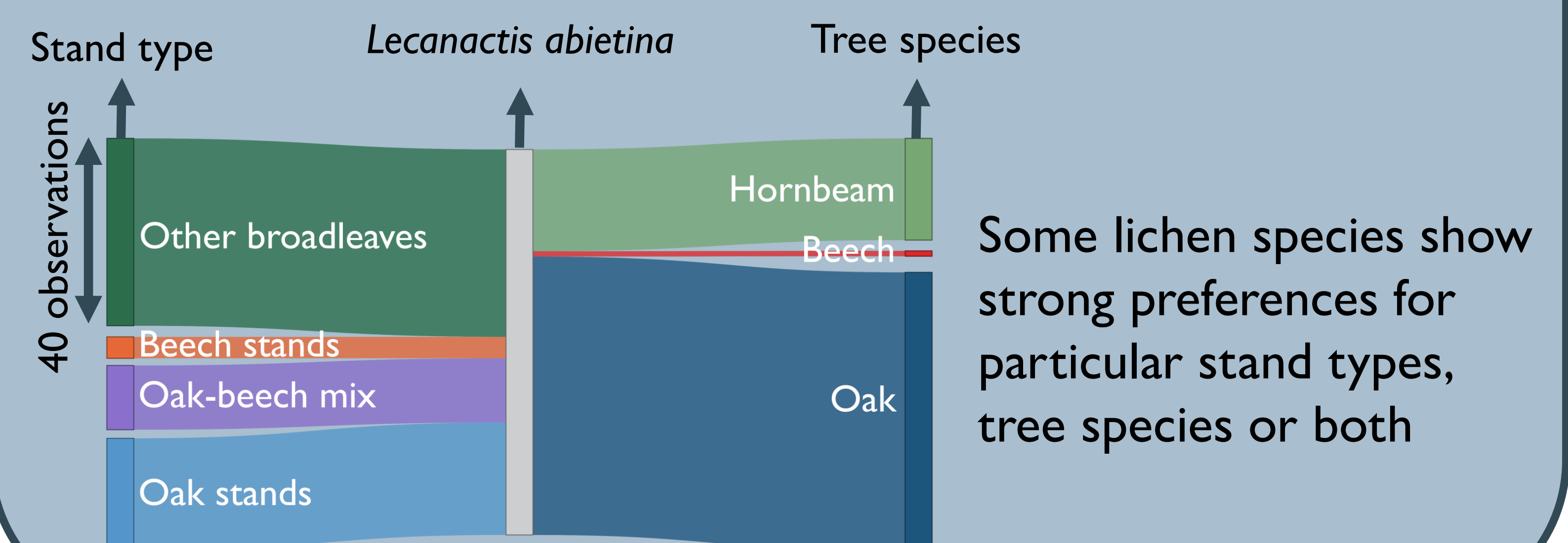
Lichen ecology



2 Evaluation of tree-level influences through additional surveys

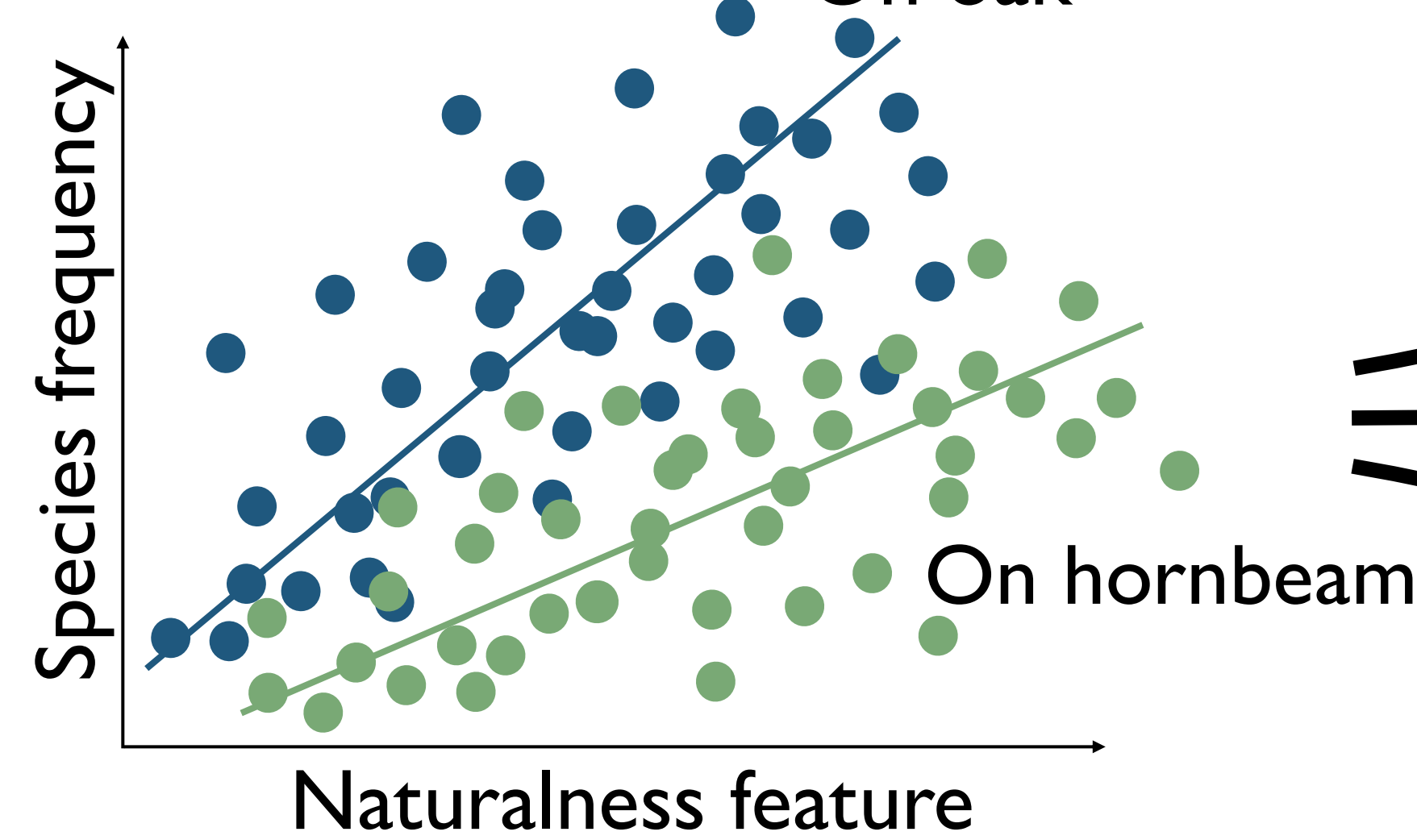
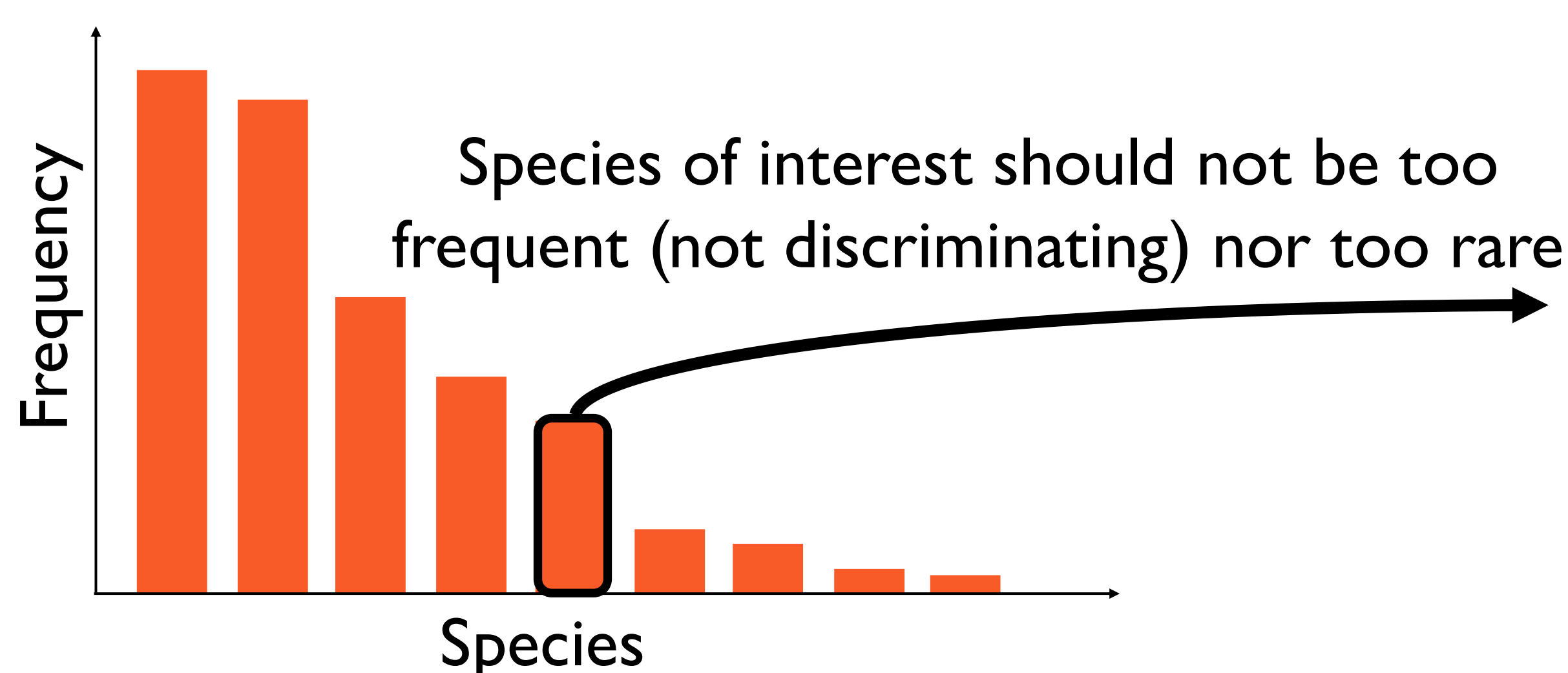
Survey on 120 sites in Wallonia with data on:

- Other epiphytes
- Microclimate
- Tree and bark characteristics



Potential indicator species for each naturalness feature

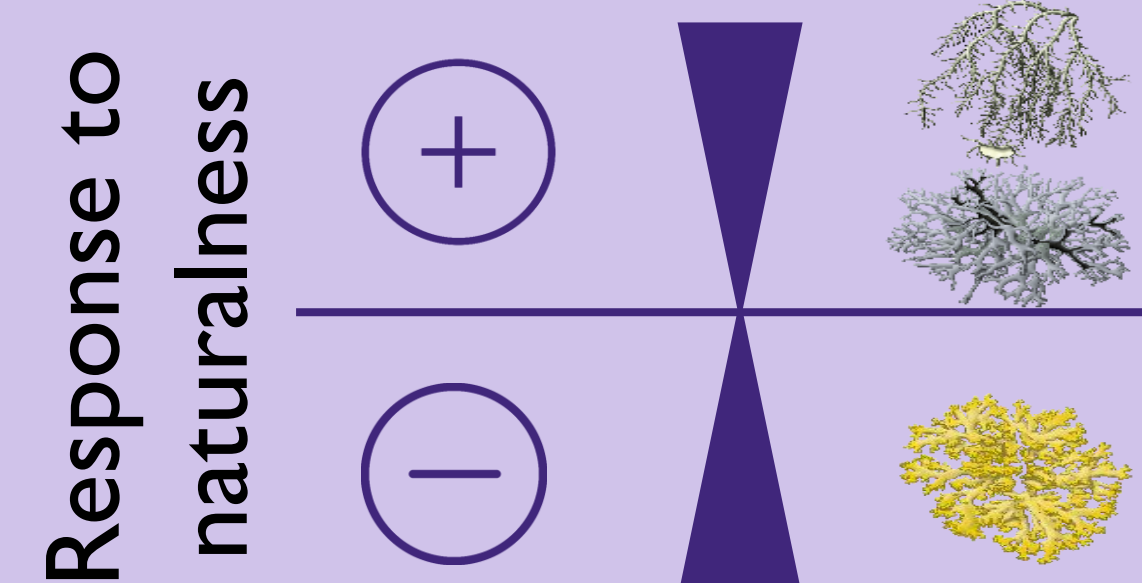
- For dead wood
- For spatial forest continuity
- For other naturalness features



3 Creation of naturalness indices

For each naturalness feature:

1. Validation of indicator species



2. Choice of score computation method

- Species with a positive response only
- Or
- Ratio of positive over negative response

Species frequencies

Combination of all features

3. Naturalness score



Monitoring tool for scientists



Simplified decision-making tool for foresters



References

¹Scherpenhuijzen, N., West, T. A. P., Debonne, N., Oostdijk, S., Adame, P., Astrup, R., & Verburg, P. H. (2025). Mapping forest management regimes in Europe. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 594, 122940. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2025.122940>