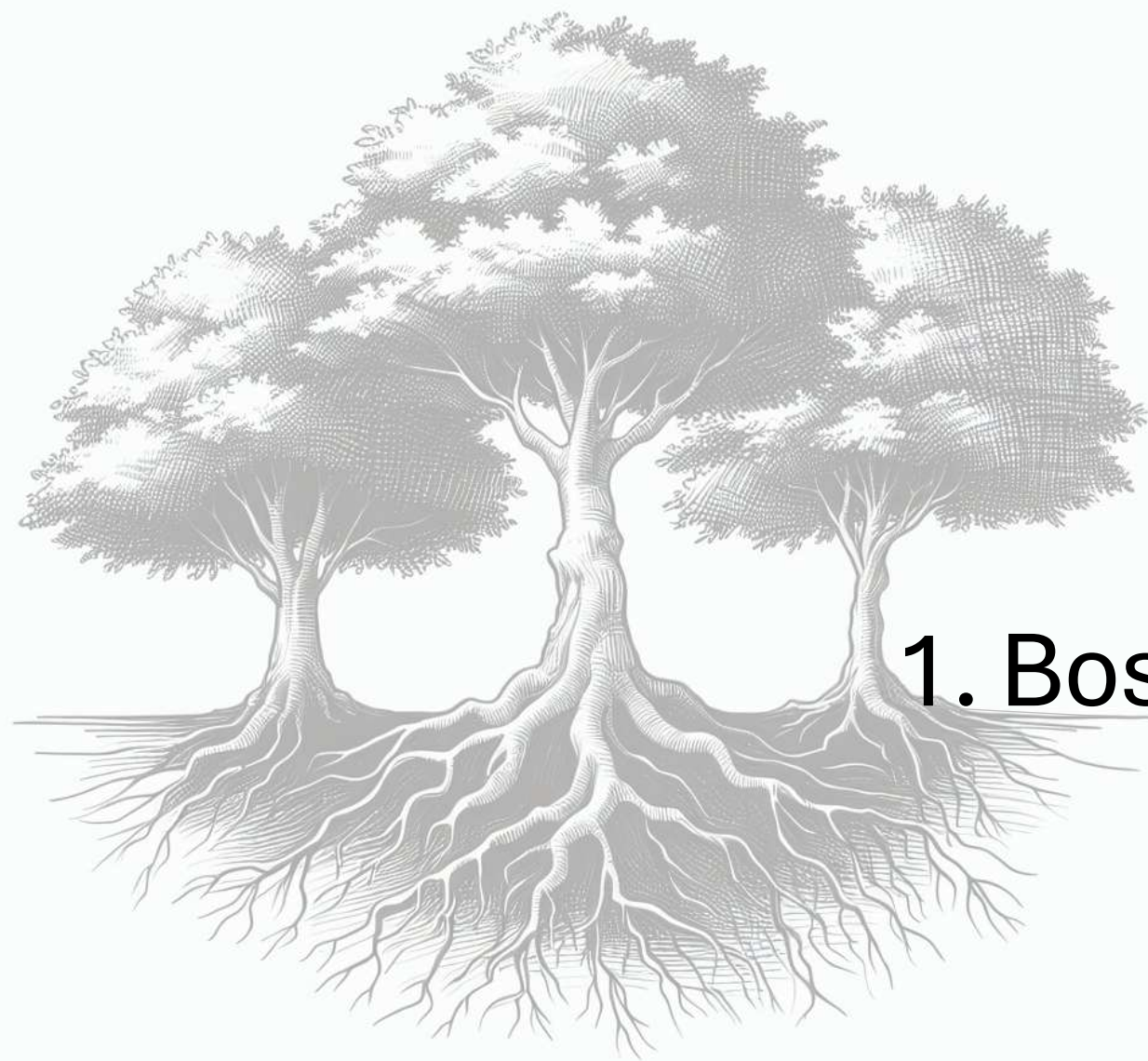


A detailed illustration of a forest floor. In the background, three trees of varying heights and leaf densities stand on a soil surface. The soil is depicted with numerous small particles and several larger soil organisms, including earthworms and centipedes, shown in various orientations. The entire scene is rendered in a light, monochromatic style, likely a woodcut or engraving.

# Diepgeworteld: bodemkoolstof en –leven als indicatoren voor bodemgezondheid in het Europees bos

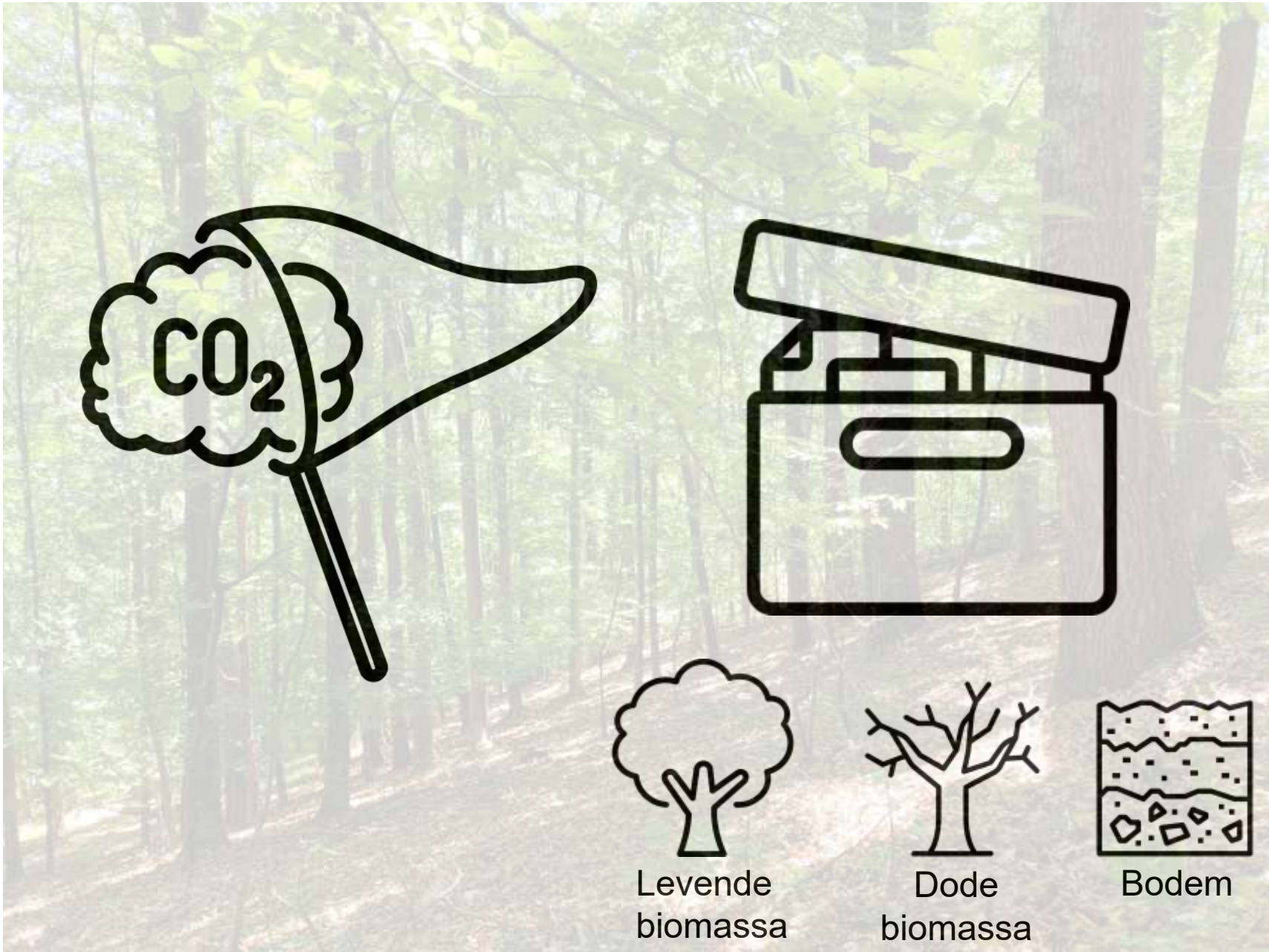
Insights uit SUPERB

Treza Cordaro  
26/06/2025



# 1. Bossen en bodemgezondheid





Levende  
biomassa



Dode  
biomassa

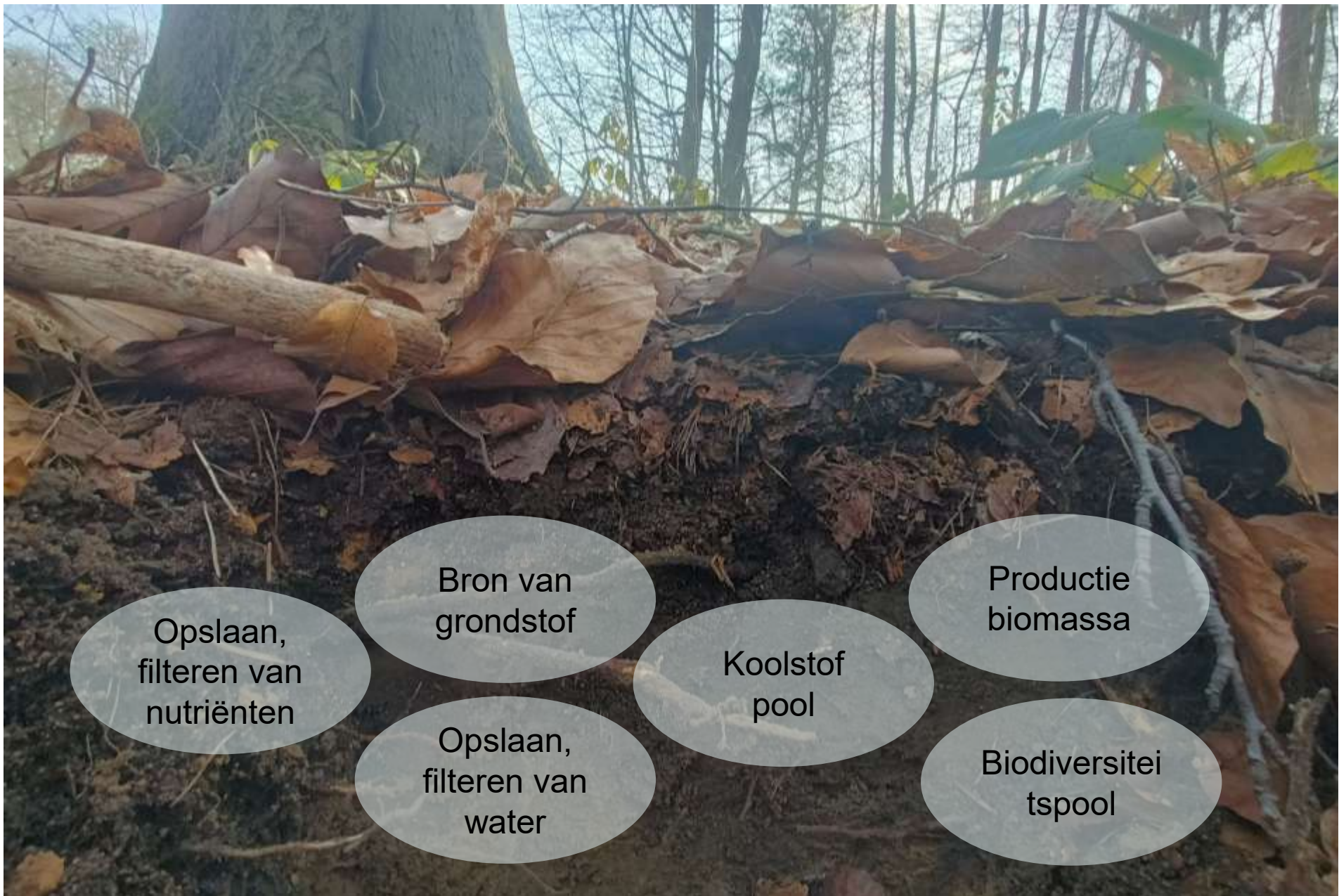


Bodem



Vc





Opslaan,  
filteren van  
nutriënten

Bron van  
grondstof

Productie  
biomassa

Opslaan,  
filteren van  
water

Koolstof  
pool

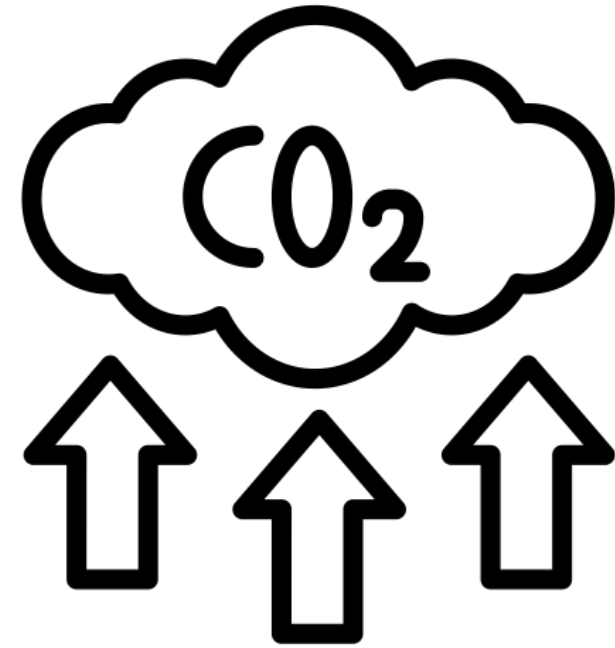
Biodiversitei  
tspool

Soil health is defined as ‘the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans’

(U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012)



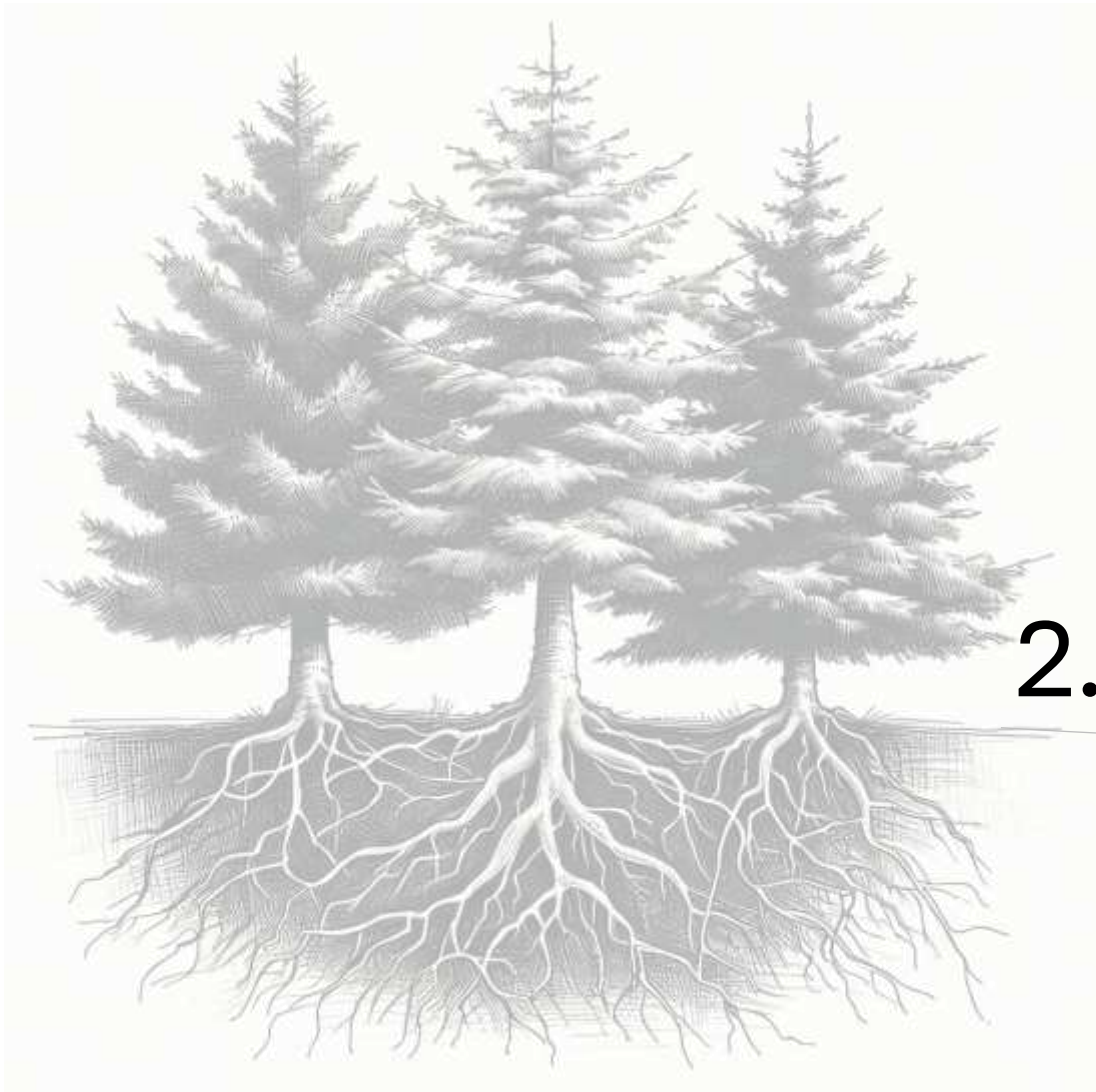
Bosareaal degradeert wereldwijd



Van koolstof put naar koolstof bron



**Bos- en bodemherstel zijn nauw met elkaar verbonden**



2.



**SUPERB**

Upscaling Forest Restoration



# SUPERB

Upscaling Forest Restoration



Climate resilience

**Healthy forests**

Local to continental impact  
**European collaboration**

Policy support

Future-proof forests

Soil health

Carbon storage

From damage to recovery

Nature-based solutions

**SUPERB**

Best practices  
Scalable solutions

Monitoring and learning

Community engagement

Demonstration sites

Ecosystem services

Forest restoration

Biodiversity

Sustainable forestry

Innovation in restoration



12 demonstratie regio's

Diverse degradatie  
problemen

Zweden

Schotland

Denemarken

Nederland Duitsland

Tsjechië

Frankrijk

Spanje

Italië

Roemenië

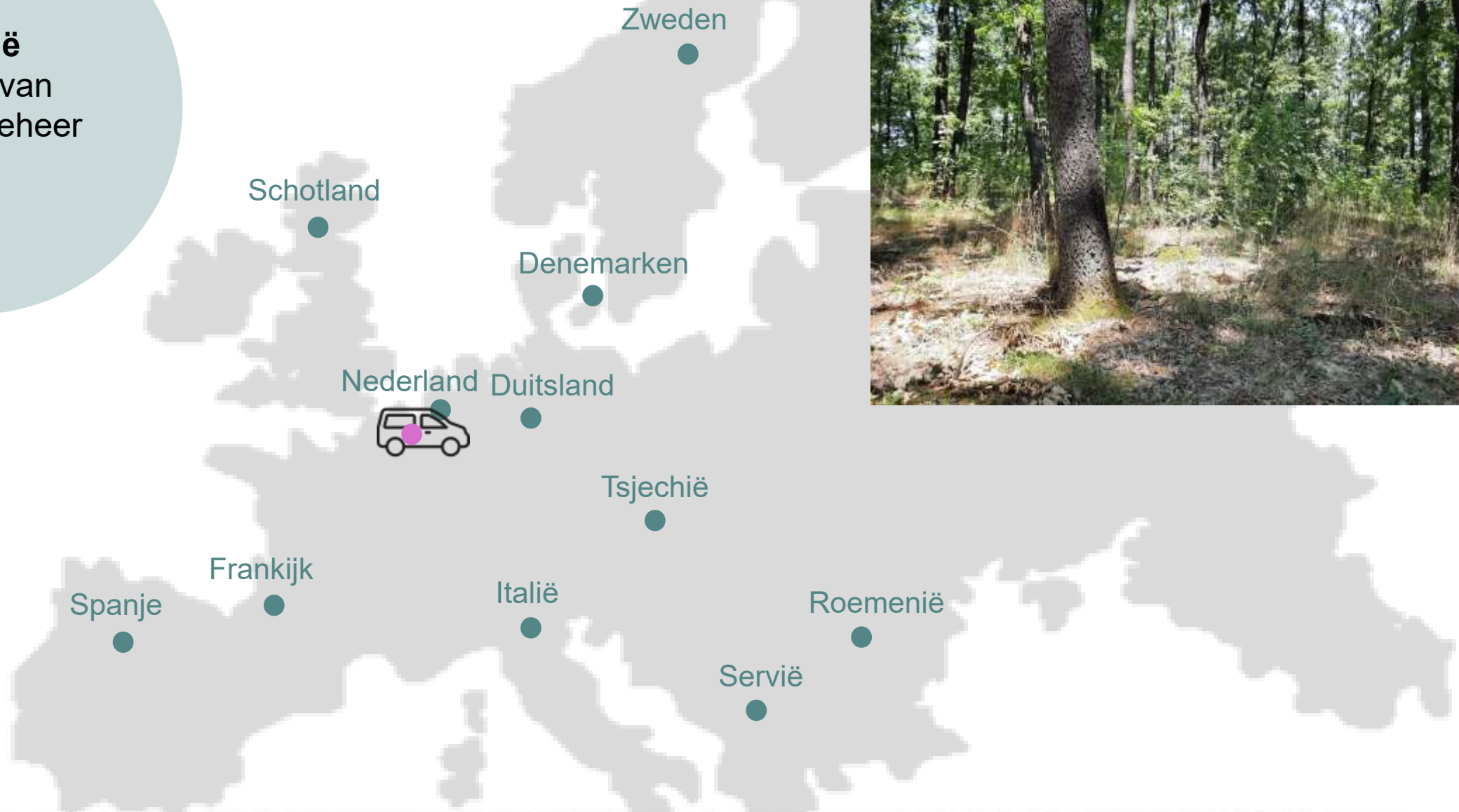
Servië

## Tsjechië

Schorskever en droogte  
in spar monoculturen



**Servië**  
Verlies van  
hakhoutbeheer



**Zweden**  
Kaalkap en vervanging  
door  
monocultuurplantages



**Roemenië**  
Kaalkap en verdwijnen  
van oude bossen



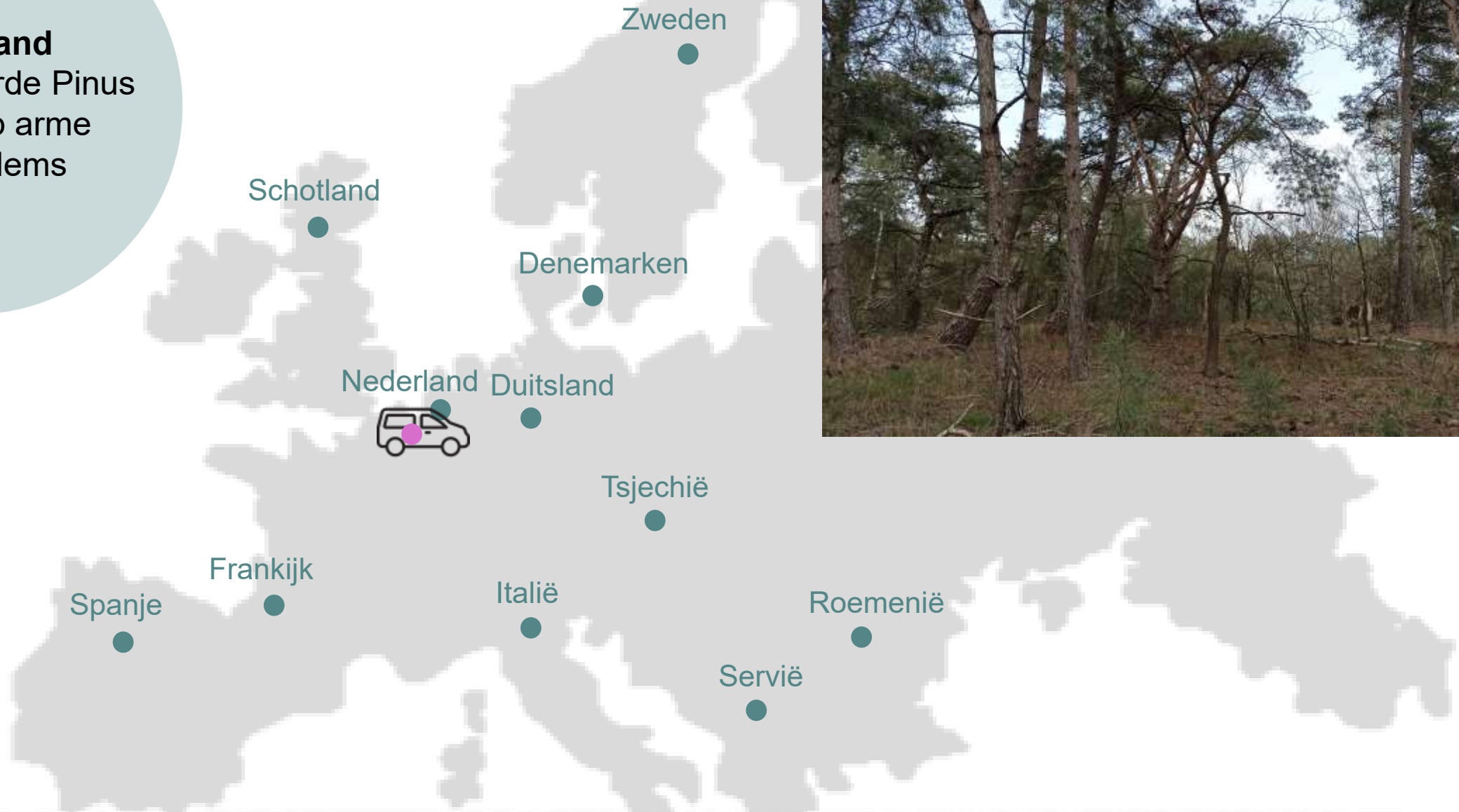
**Spanje**  
Struikgewas,  
bosbranden en  
agrarisch landschap



**Frankrijk**  
Pinus monoculturen en  
intensief management



**Nederland**  
Gedegradeerde Pinus  
bossen op arme  
zandbodems



**Italië**  
Gefragmenteerde  
bossen in agrarisch  
landschap



**Schotland**  
Spar monoculturen op  
natte bodems



**Denemarken**  
Gefragmenteerde  
bossen en intensief  
management



**Duitsland**  
Schorskever en  
droogte in spar  
monoculturen



Bosbranden



Picea monoculturen



Verlies hakhoutbeheer



Kaalkap



Gefragmenteerde bossen



Pinus monoculturen

## Our restoration actions include:



Afforestation



Reforestation



Promoting natural regeneration



Underplanting



Protecting regeneration



Wildlife management



Removing invasive species



Inserting rare species



Adapting tree species composition to climate change



Enhancing forest connectivity



Landscape diversification



Habitat restoration for specific species



Enhancing structural diversity



Protection of veteran trees/ old-growth patches



Maintaining tree microhabitats



Increasing deadwood



Soil vitalisation



Hydrology restoration



Forest education



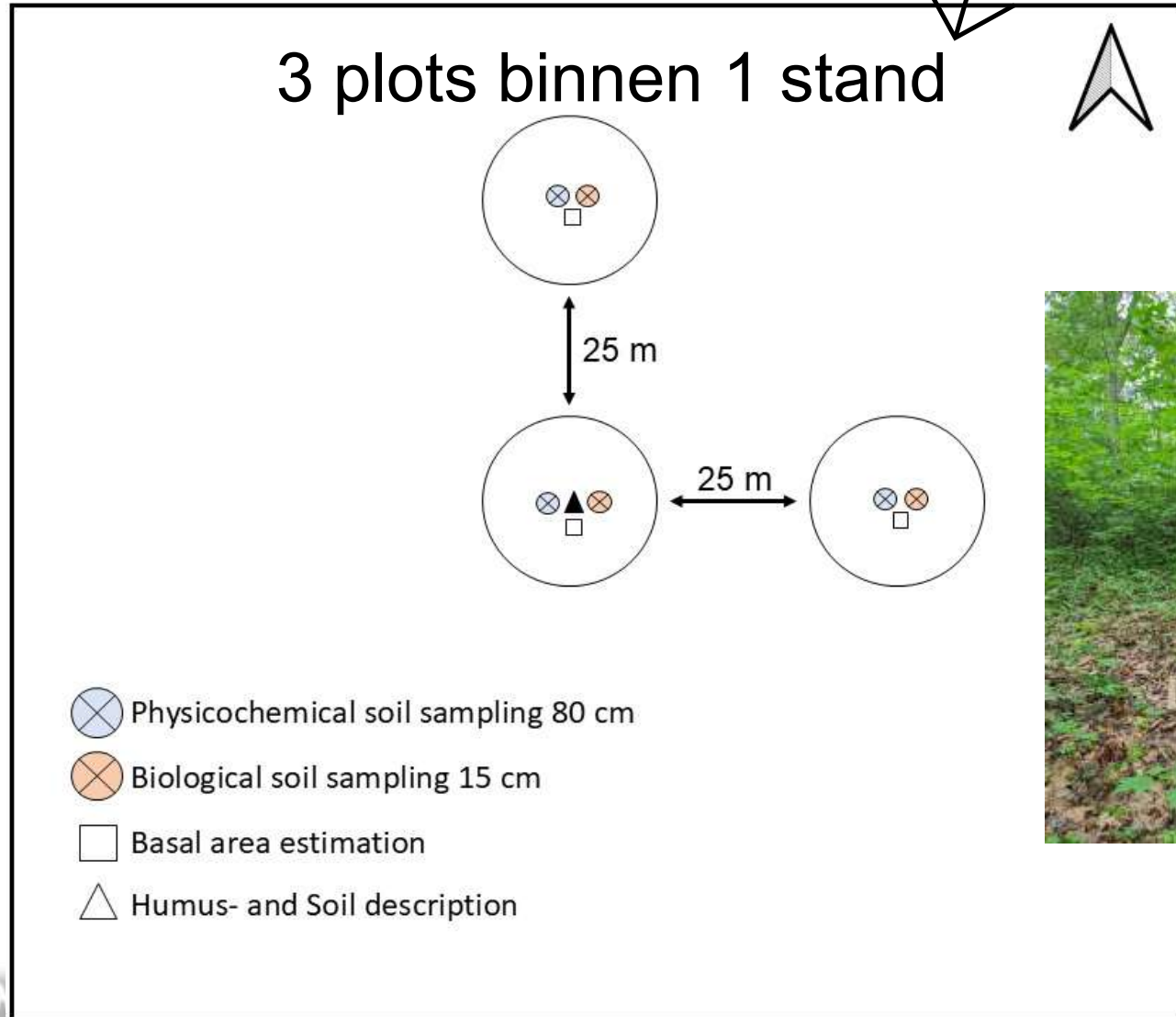
Stakeholder engagement



Advanced monitoring



18 of 36 stands (bossen)



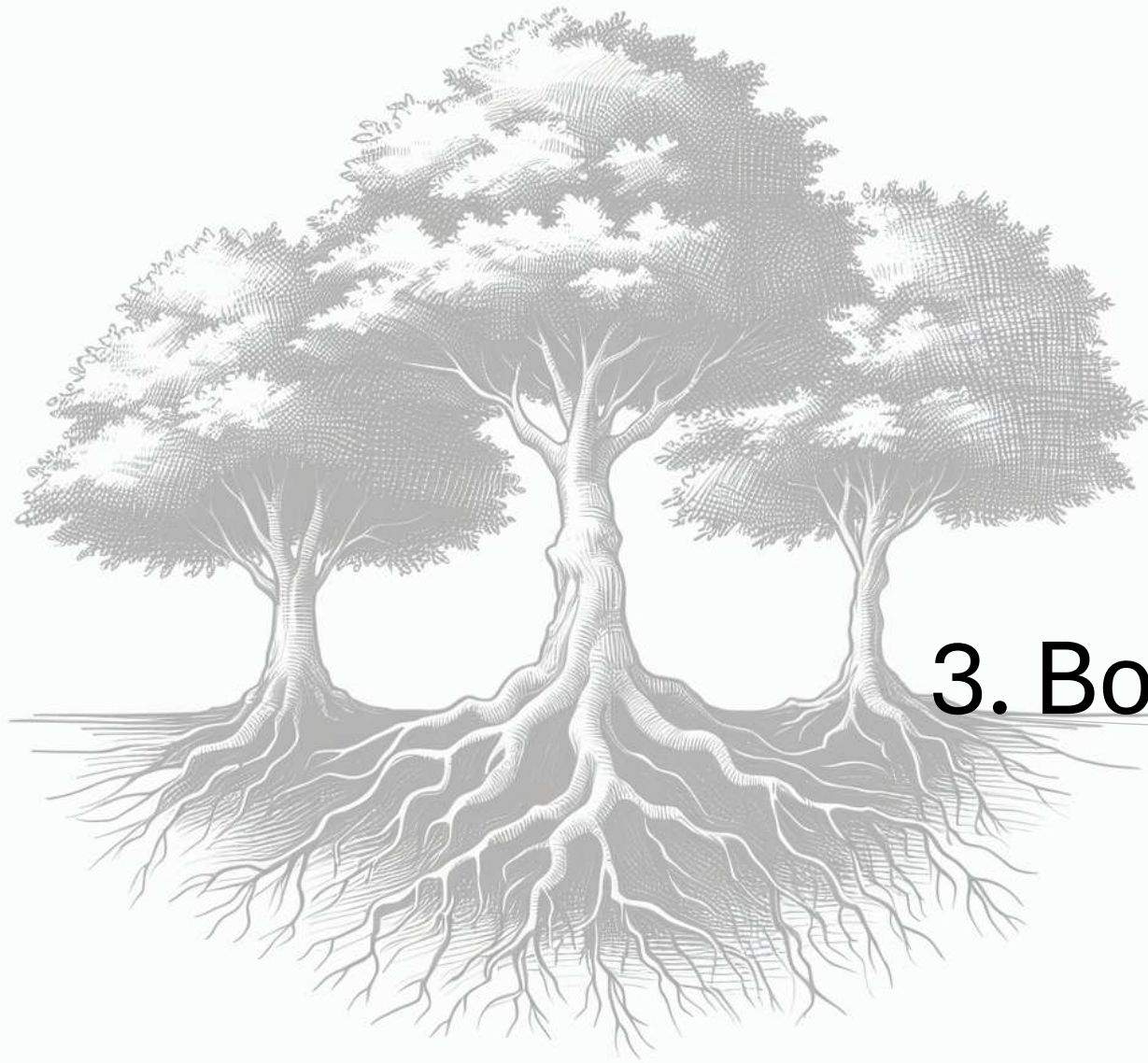
## Organische laag



## Minerale bodem



C, N, pH, bulkdichtheid, textuur, microbiële biomassa, potentiële microbiële activiteit, biomassa fijne wortels



### 3. Bodemkoolstof

Cordaro et al. (2025) in preparation.

**Soil carbon responses to forest restoration trajectories:** lessons learned from four regions facing **spruce forest dieback.**







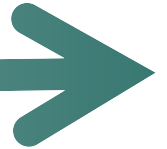
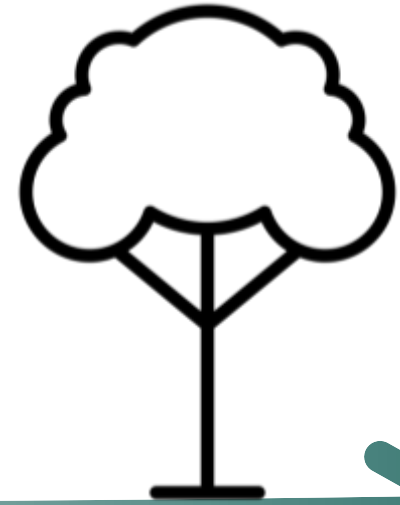
HELP, ik ben niet resistent



Bosherstel is nodig!



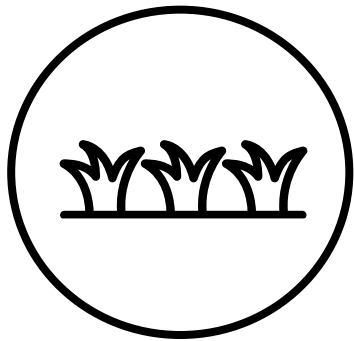
**Bosherstel**



**Bodemgezondheid**

# Wat is het effect van bostype?

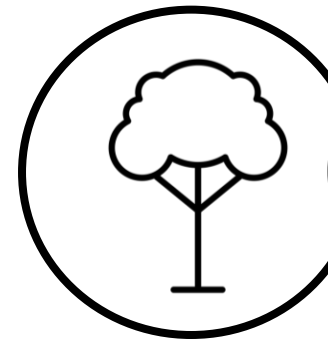
Kaalkap



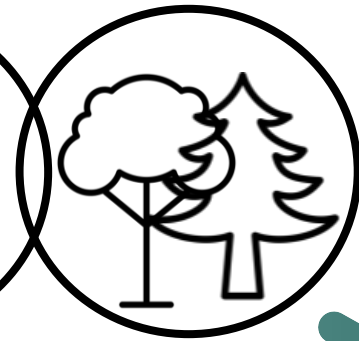
Conifeer



Loof



Gemengd



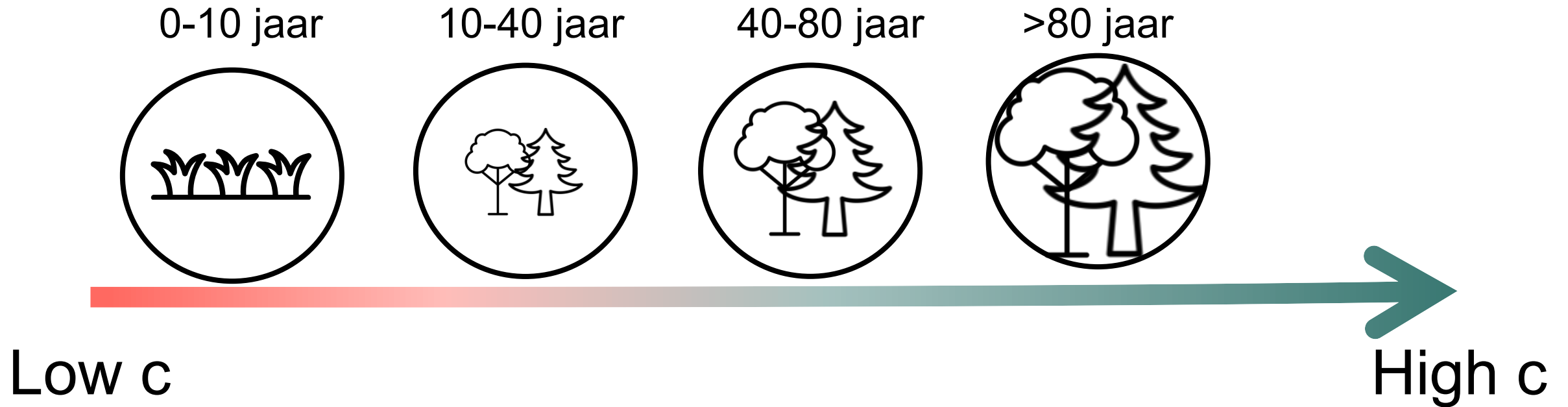
Low c

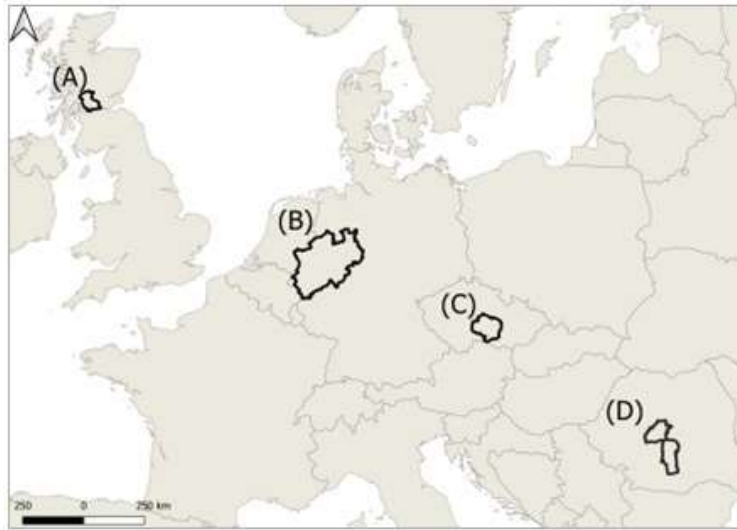
High c

High c

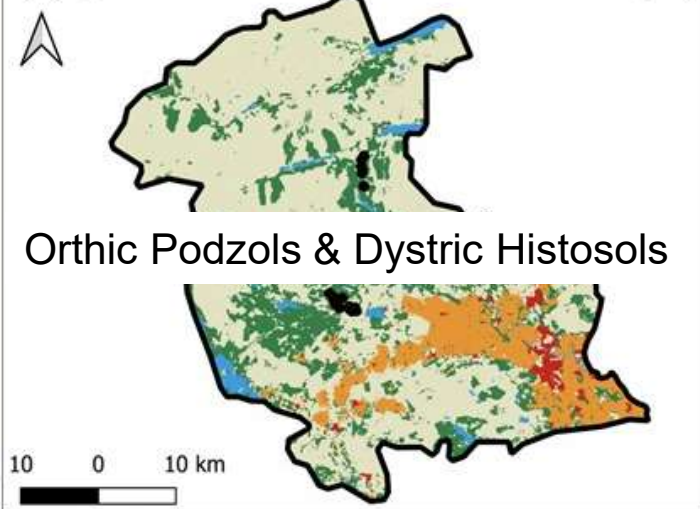
Low c

# Wat is het effect van bosleeftijd na bosherstel?

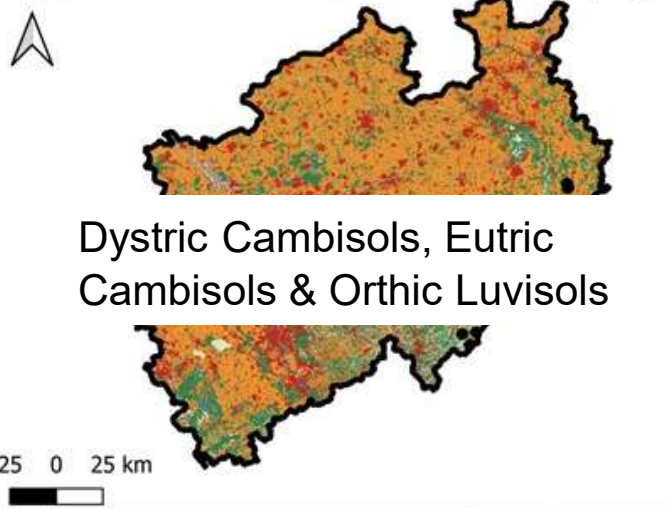




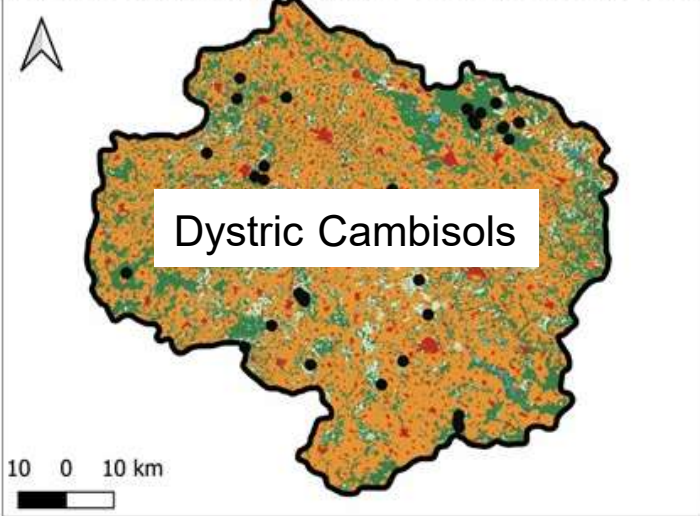
(A) Queen Elizabeth Forest Park - Scotland (SC)



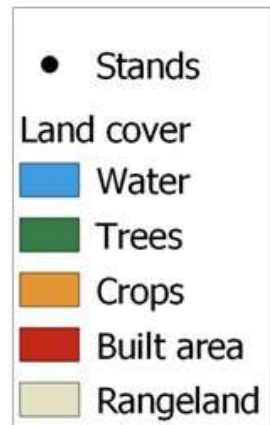
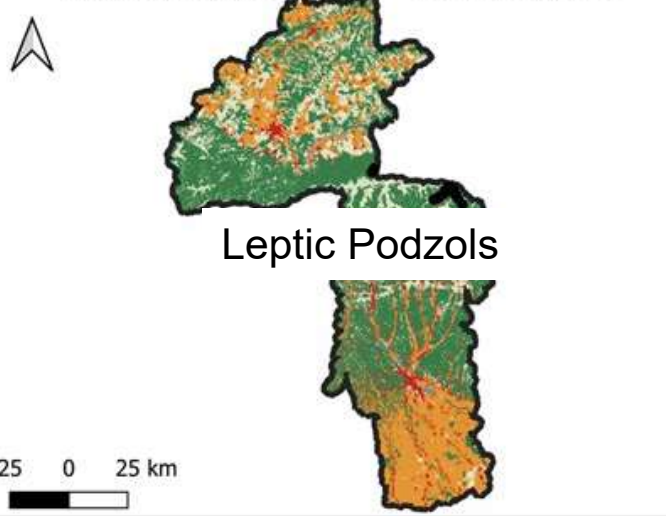
(B) North Rhine Westphalia - Germany (DE)



(C) Vysocina North Moravia - Czech Republic (CZ)



(D) Făgăraș Mountains - Romania (RO)



# Kaalkap: 0-10 jaar

n=17 stands



**10-40 jaar**


n=14 stands 

n=1 stand 


n=19 stands 



# 40-80 jaar


n=5 stands 



n=10 stands 




>80 jaar

n=21 stands 



n=7 stands 



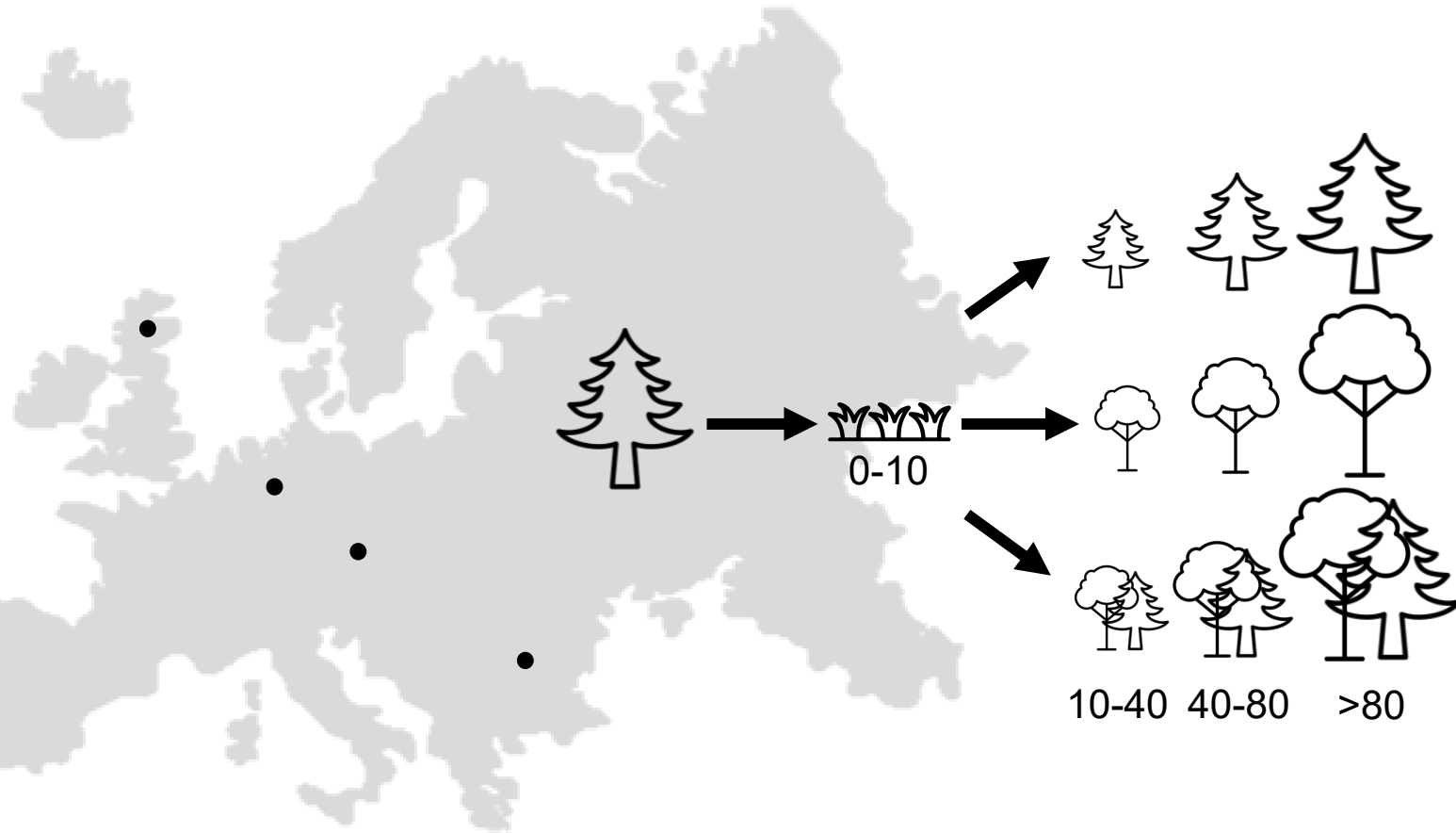
n=11 stands 



4 regio's

4 bosleeftijden

3 bostypes



Herplanten met spar

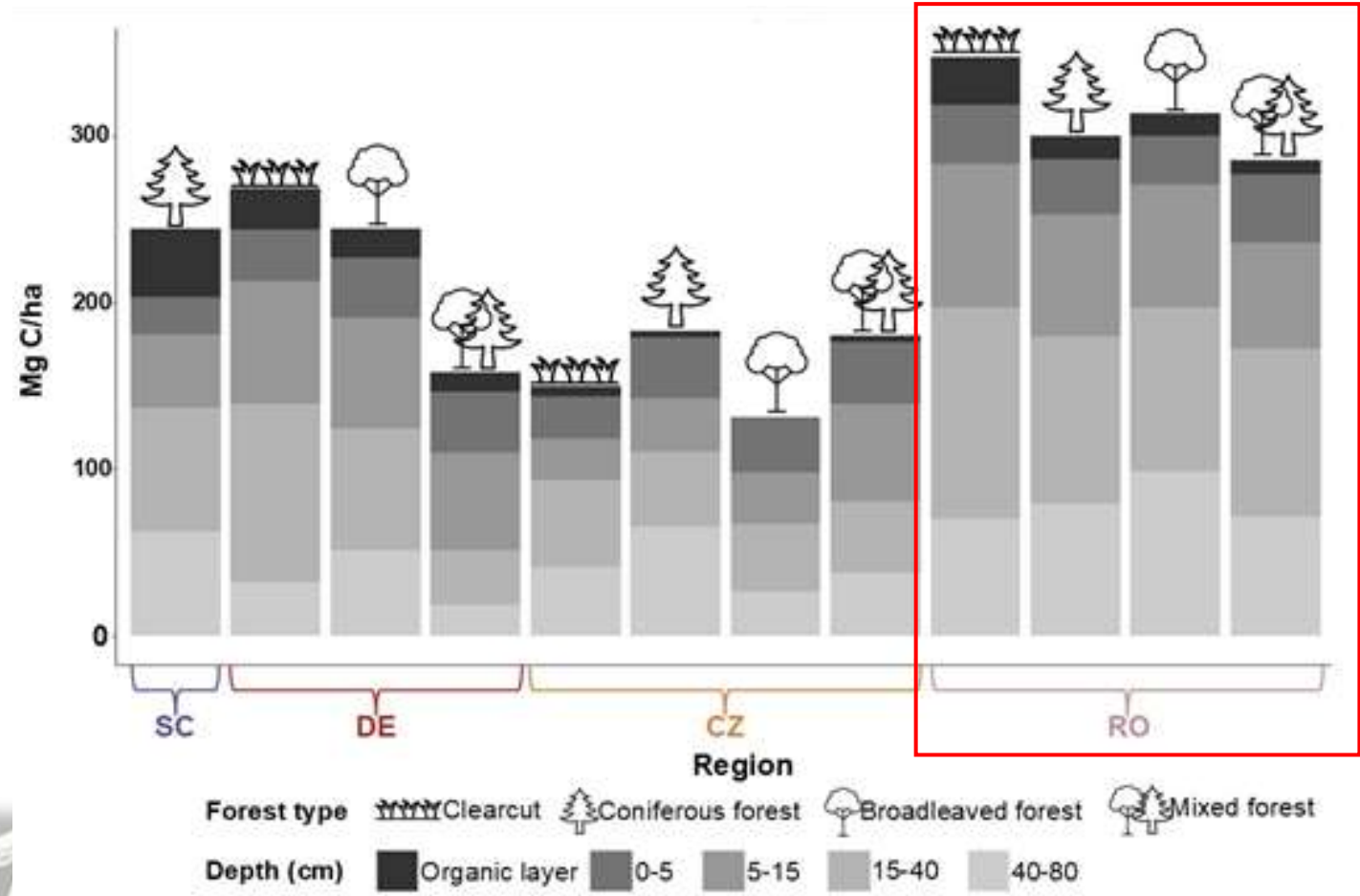
Omvormen naar loofbos

Omvormen naar gemengd bos



# Wat hebben we geleerd?

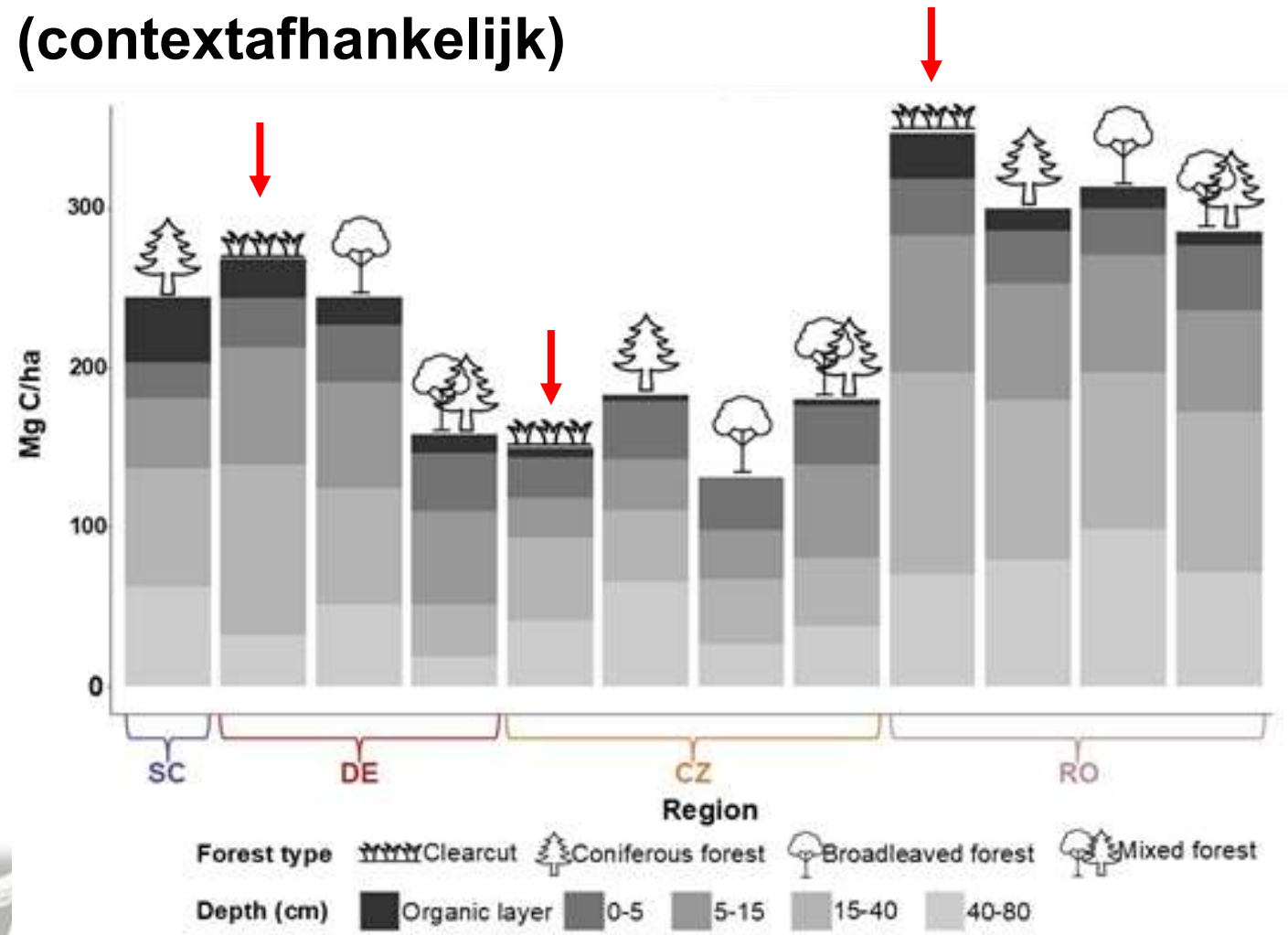
- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - **Locatie (contextafhankelijk)**





# Wat hebben we geleerd?

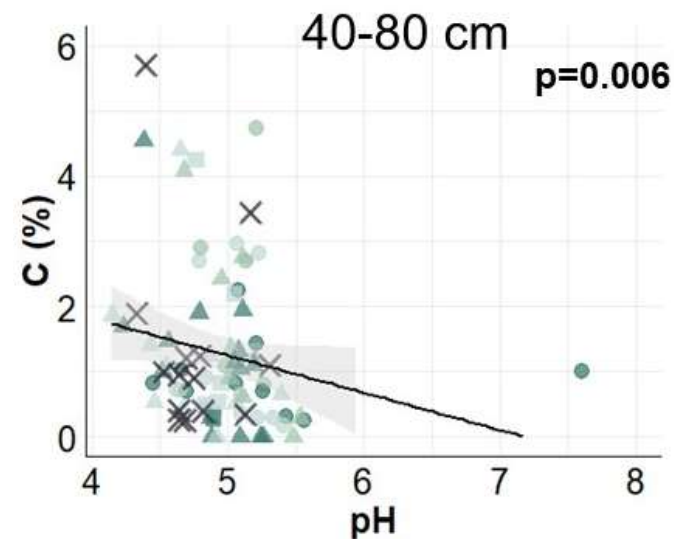
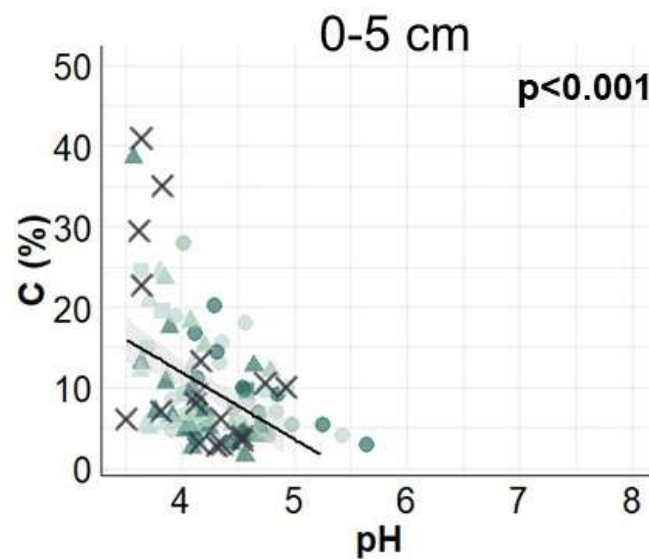
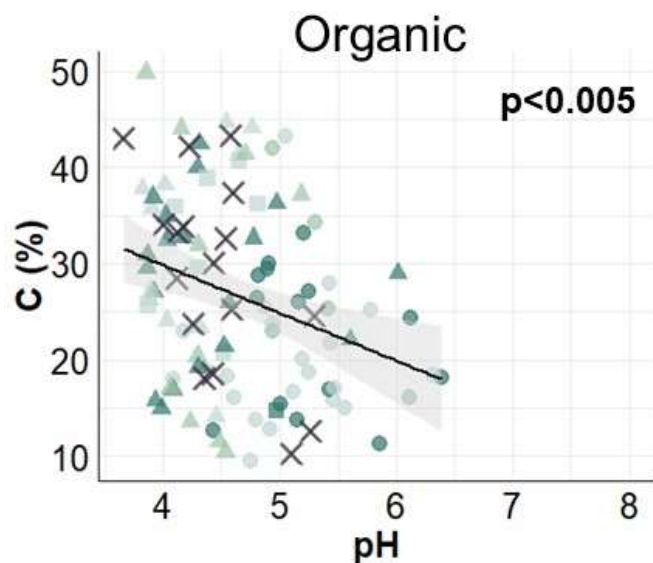
- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - **Locatie (contextafhankelijk)**





# Wat hebben we geleerd?

- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - Locatie (contextafhankelijk)
  - **pH**



## Bostype

- × Clearing
- Broadleaved
- Mixed
- ▲ Coniferous

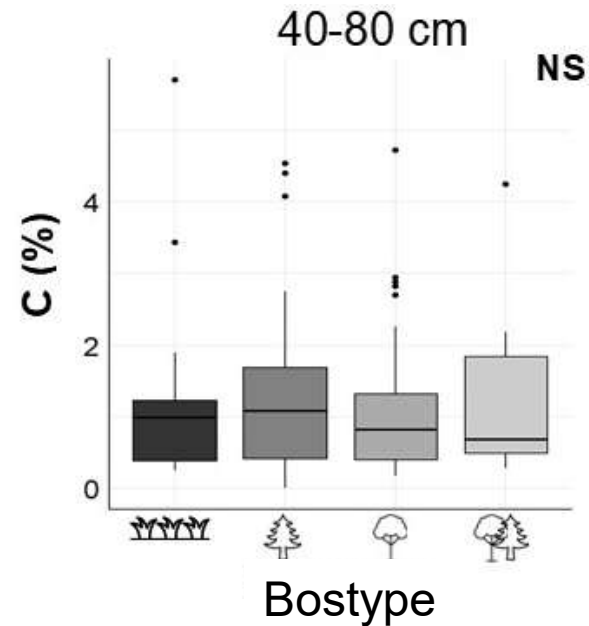
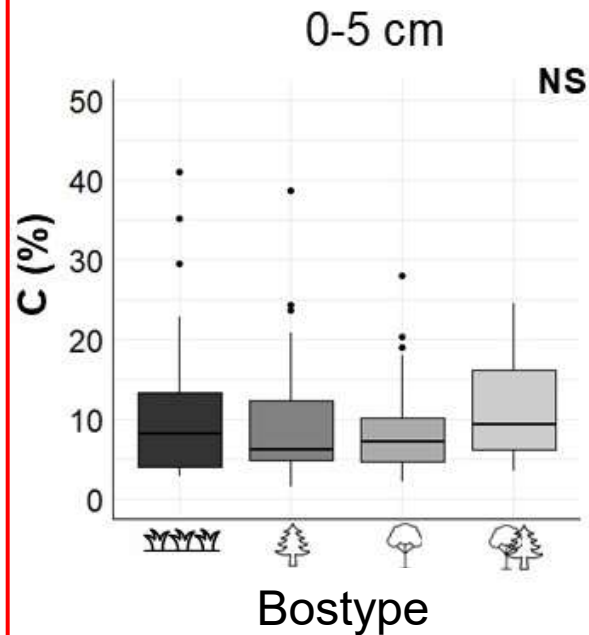
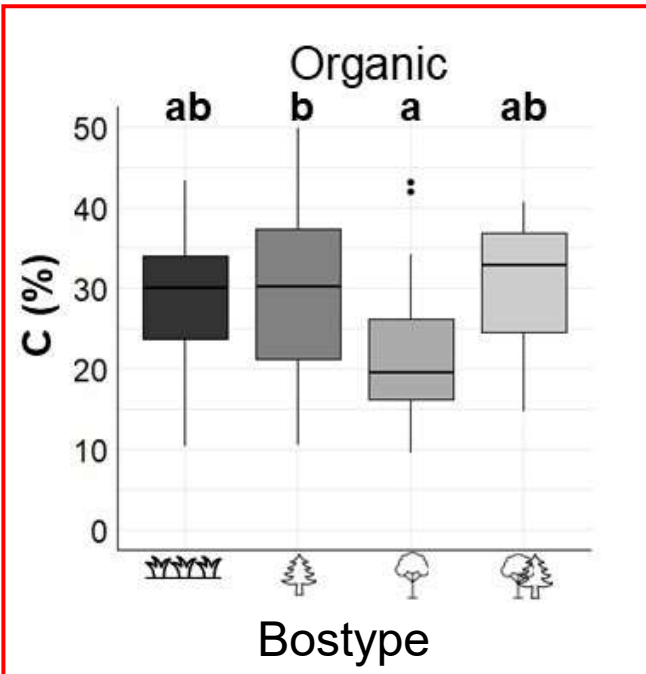
## Bosleeftijd

- 0-10
- 10-40
- 40-80
- >80

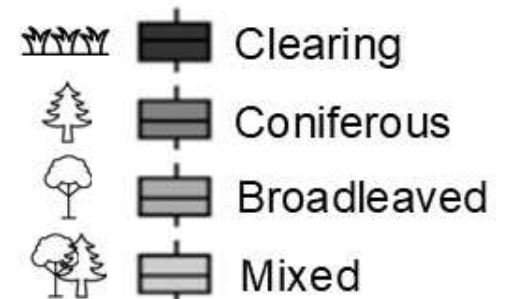


# Wat hebben we geleerd?

- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - Locatie (contextafhankelijk)
  - pH
  - **Boomsoort**



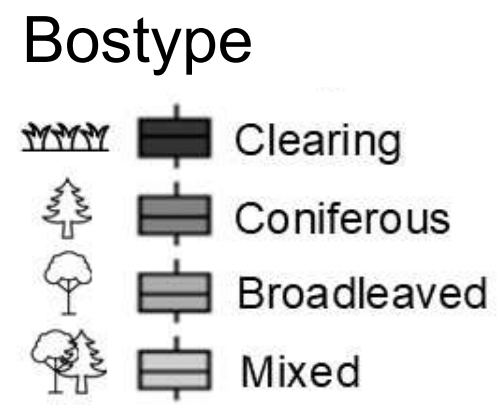
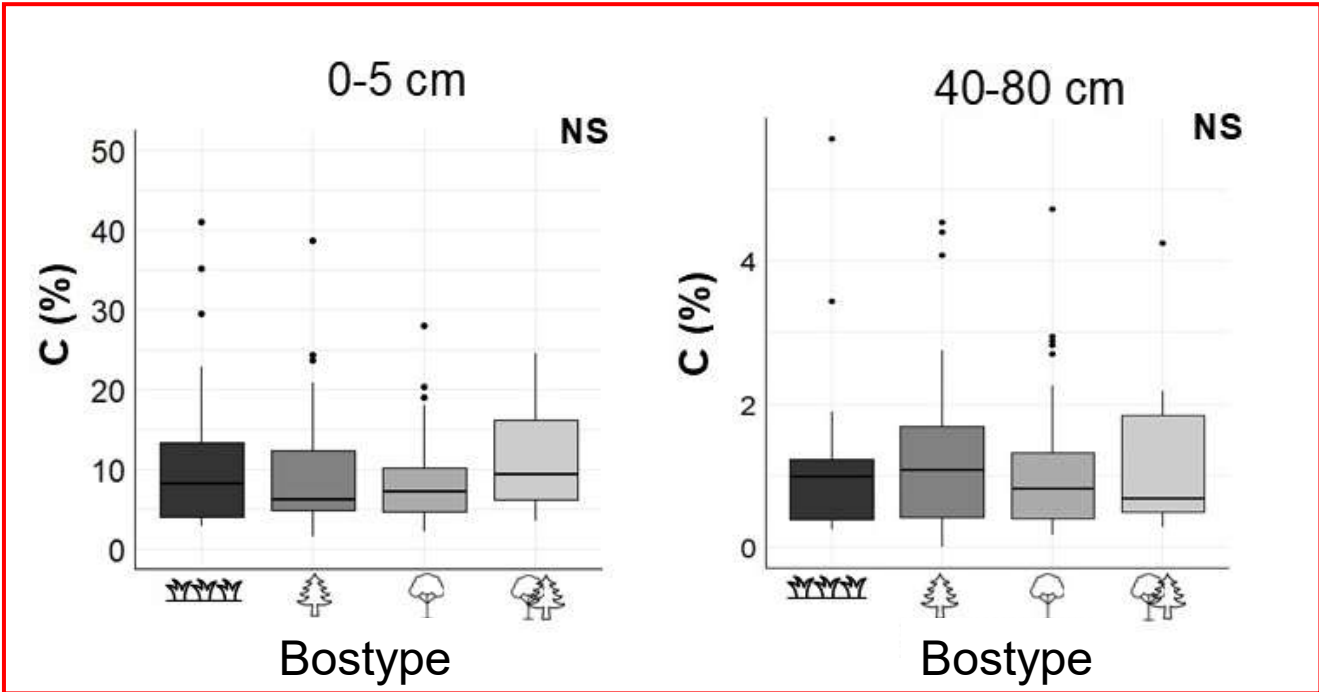
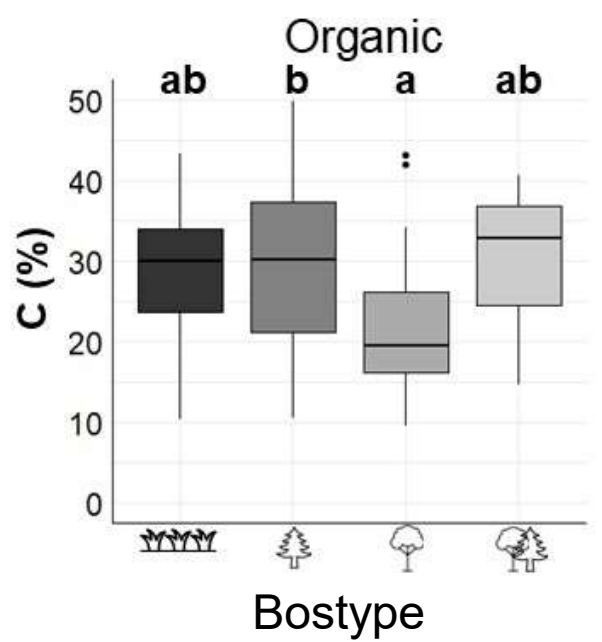
## Bostype





# Wat hebben we geleerd?

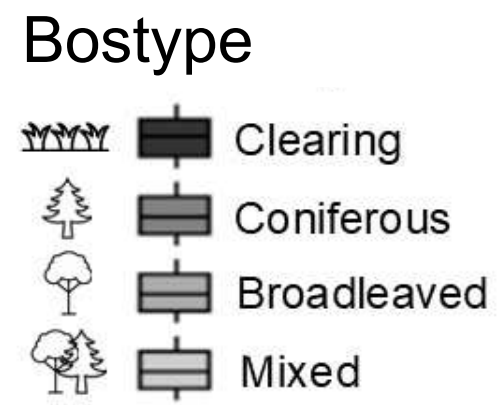
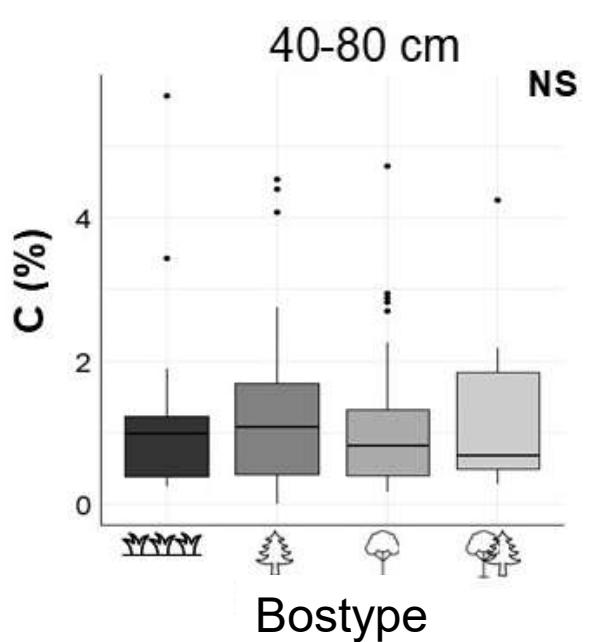
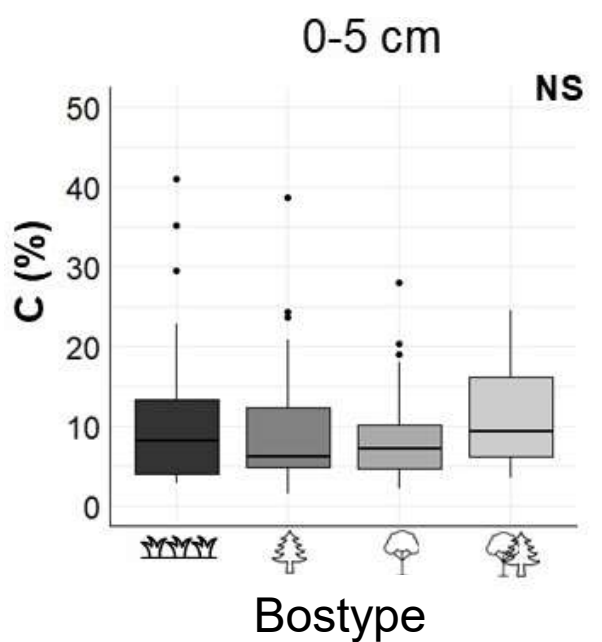
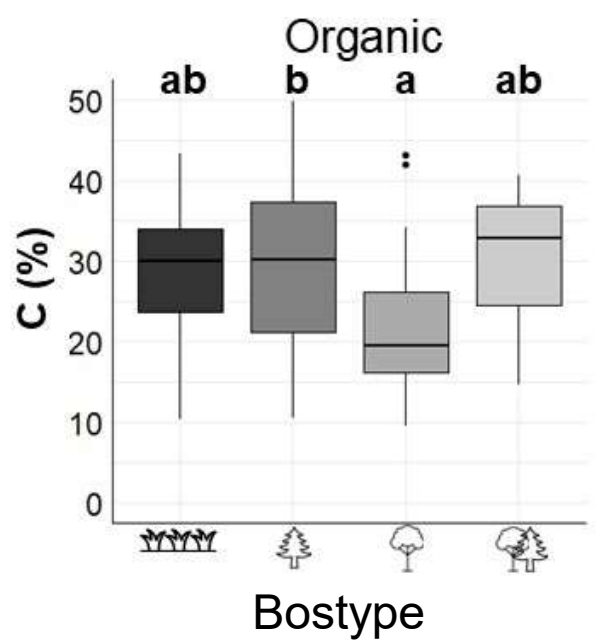
- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - Locatie (contextafhankelijk)
  - pH
  - **Boomsoort**





# Wat hebben we geleerd?

- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - Locatie (contextafhankelijk)
  - pH
  - **Boomsoort**





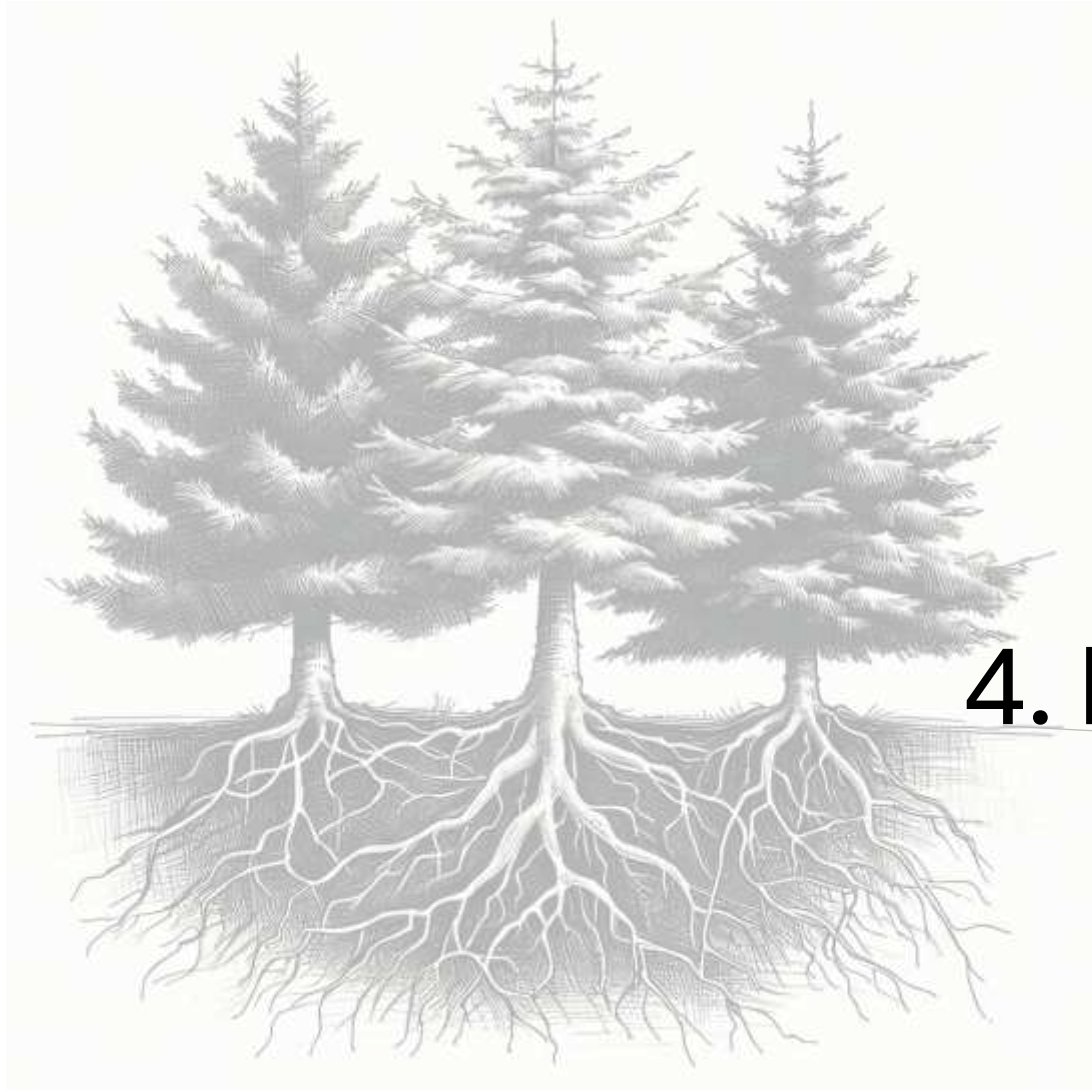
# Wat hebben we geleerd?

- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - Locatie (contextafhankelijk)
  - pH
  - **Boomsoort**
    - Gemengde bossen kunnen voordelen combineren



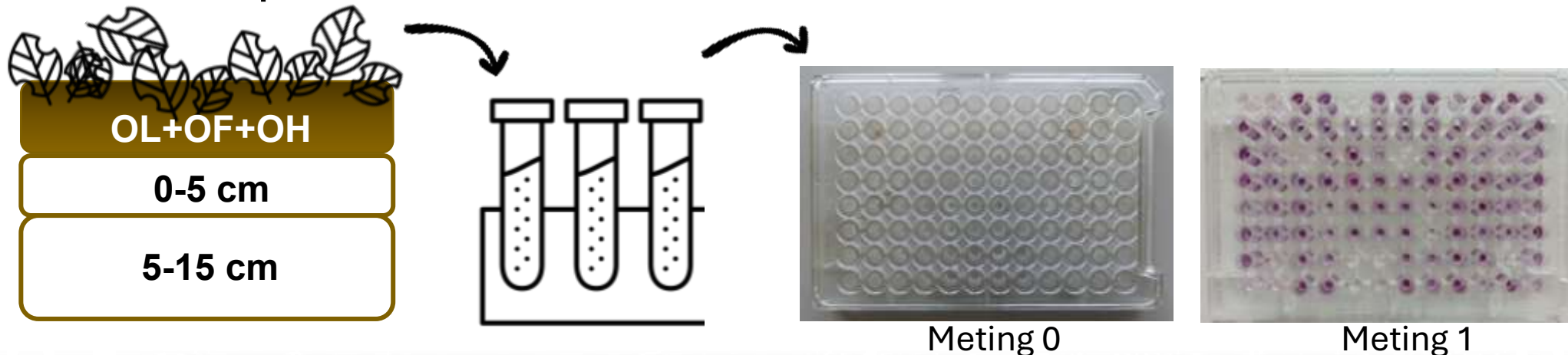
# Wat hebben we geleerd?

- Belangrijkste voorspeller van bodemkoolstof
  - Locatie (contextafhankelijk)
  - pH
  - Boomsoort
    - Gemengde bossen kunnen voordelen combineren
- **Geen effect van leeftijd**
- Hoge vs. stabiele koolstof stocks?

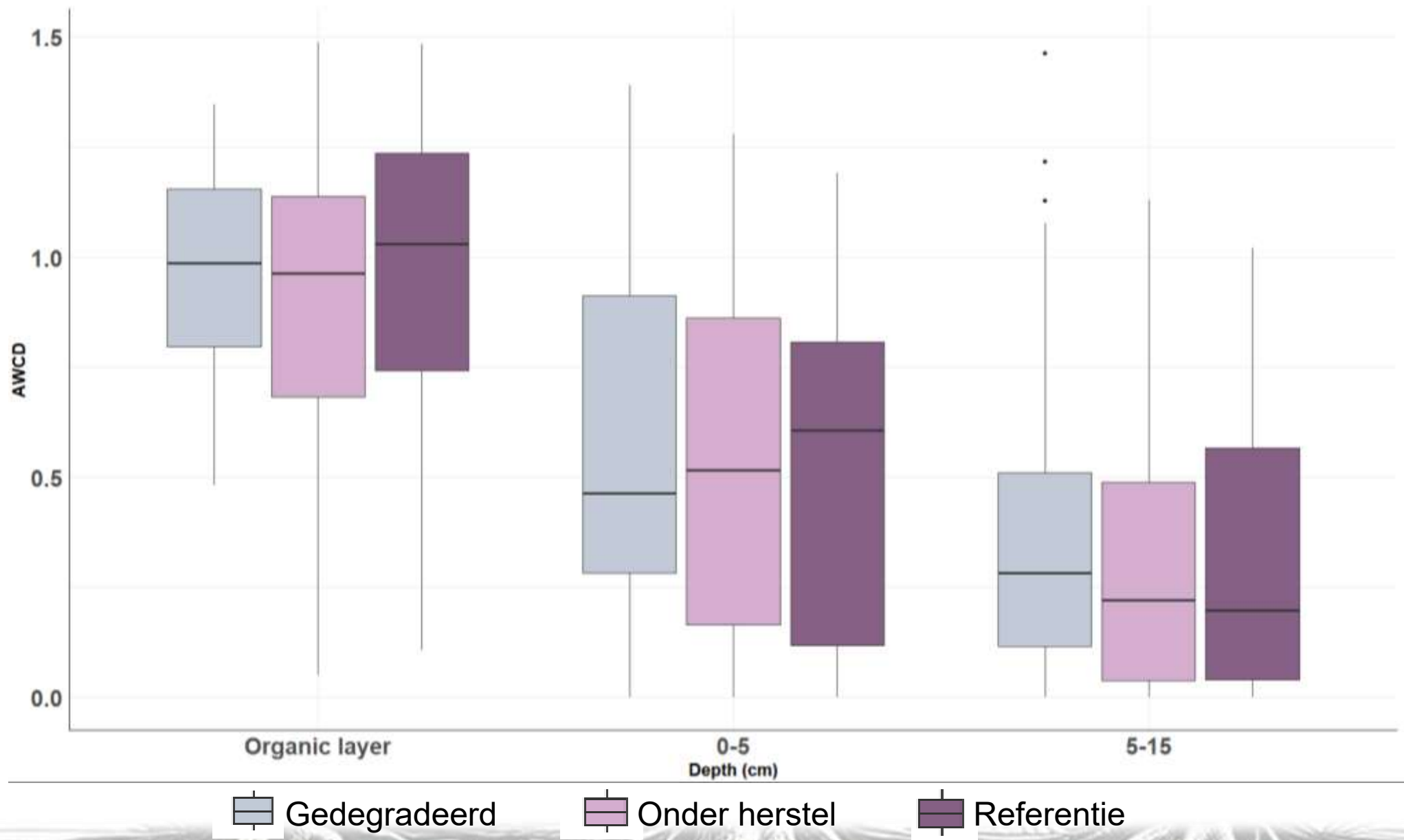


## 4. Bodemactiviteit

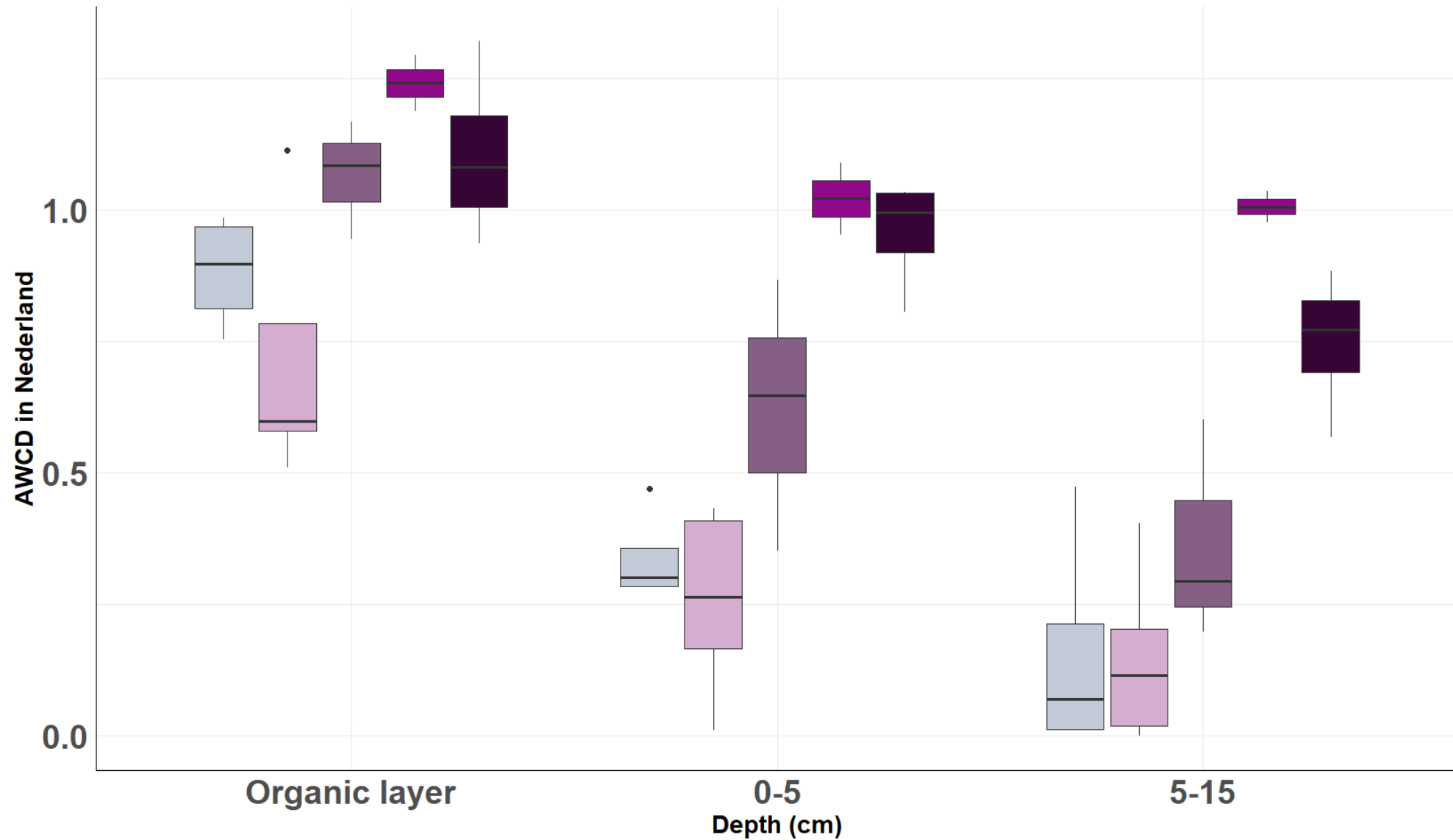
- **Functie micro-organismen**
  - Afbraak van organisch materiaal
  - Nutriëntenkringloop
  - Vorming van bodemstructuur
  - Algehele bodemvruchtbaarheid
- Gevoelig aan veranderingen in omgeving
- Bovenste deel van de bodem
- SUPERB: potentiële microbiële activiteit



# Effect van bosherstel op de Average Well Colour Development in **Europese bossen**



# Effect van bosherstel op de Average Well Colour Development in **Nederland**



Verzuurd dennenbestand

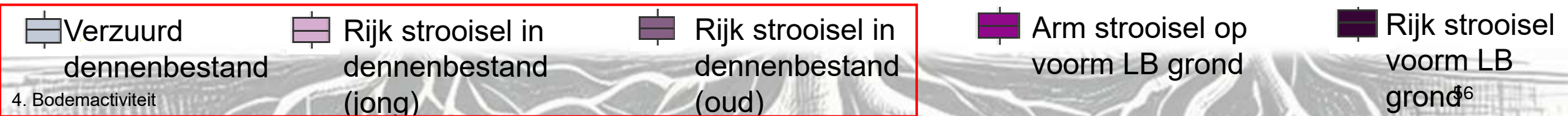
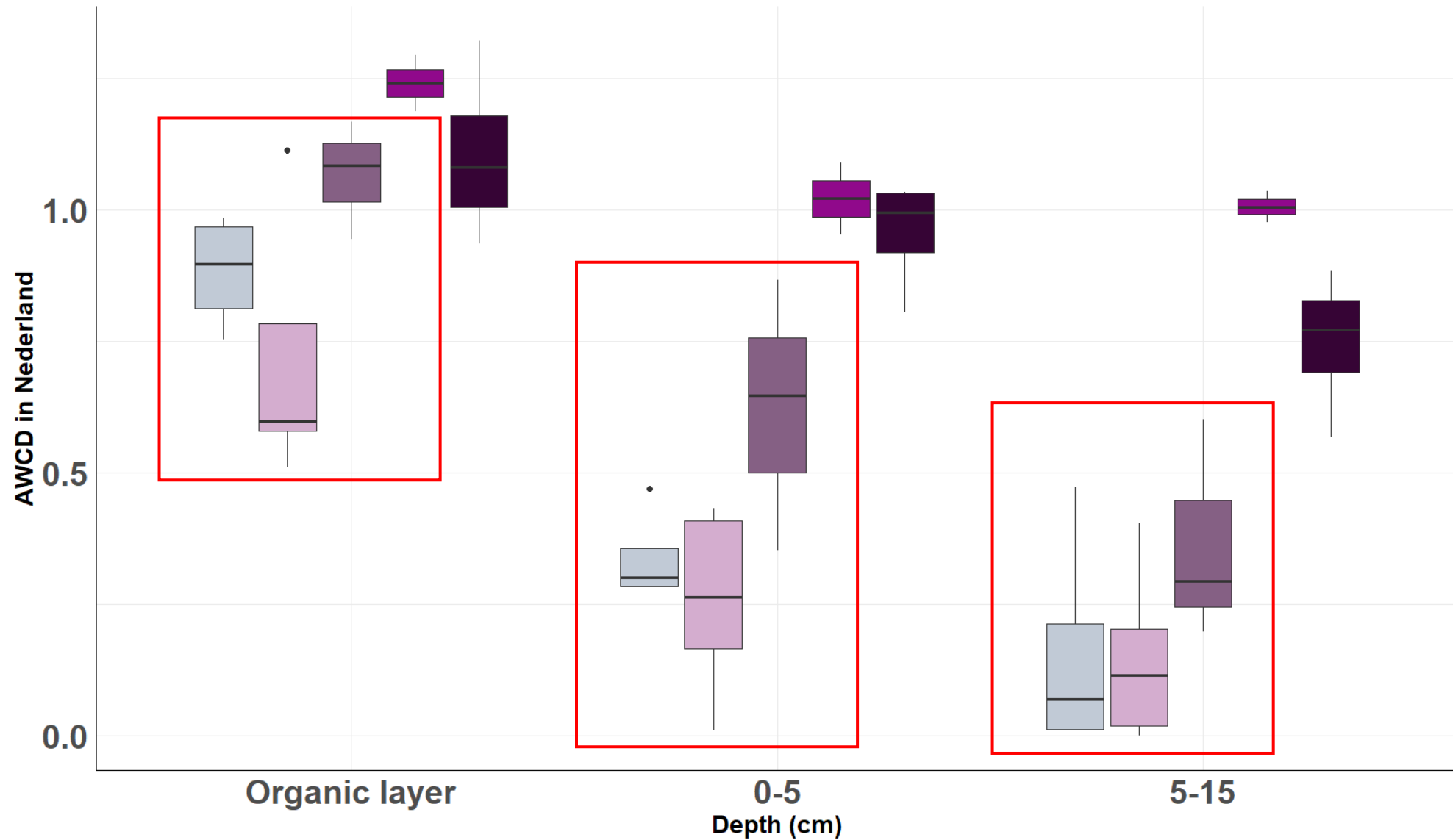
Rijk strooisel in dennenbestand (jong)

Rijk strooisel in dennenbestand (oud)

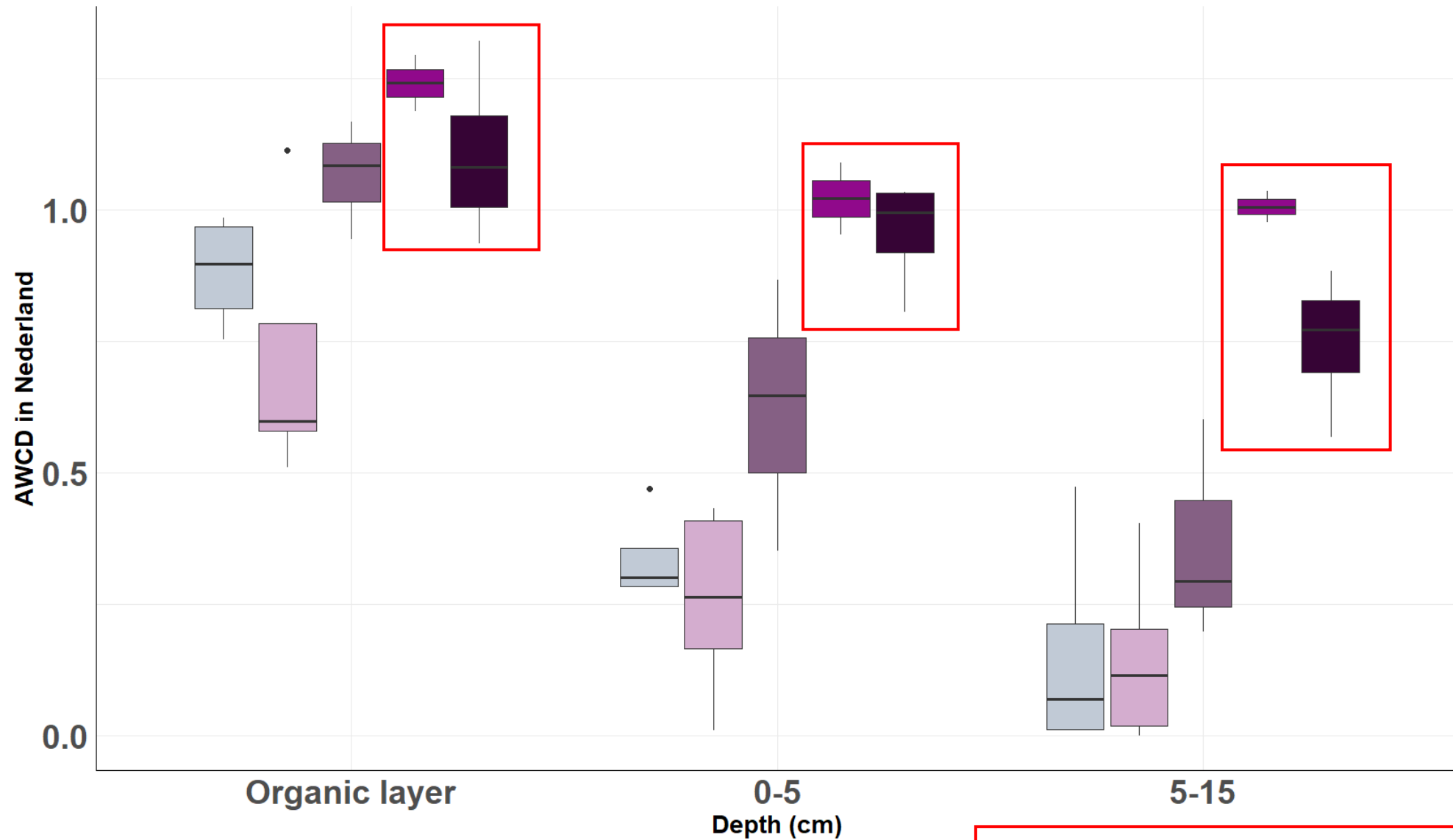
Arm strooisel op voorm LBgrond

Rijk strooisel voorm LBgrond

# Effect van bosherstel op de Average Well Colour Development in **Nederland**



# Effect van bosherstel op de Average Well Colour Development in **Nederland**



Verzuurd dennenbestand

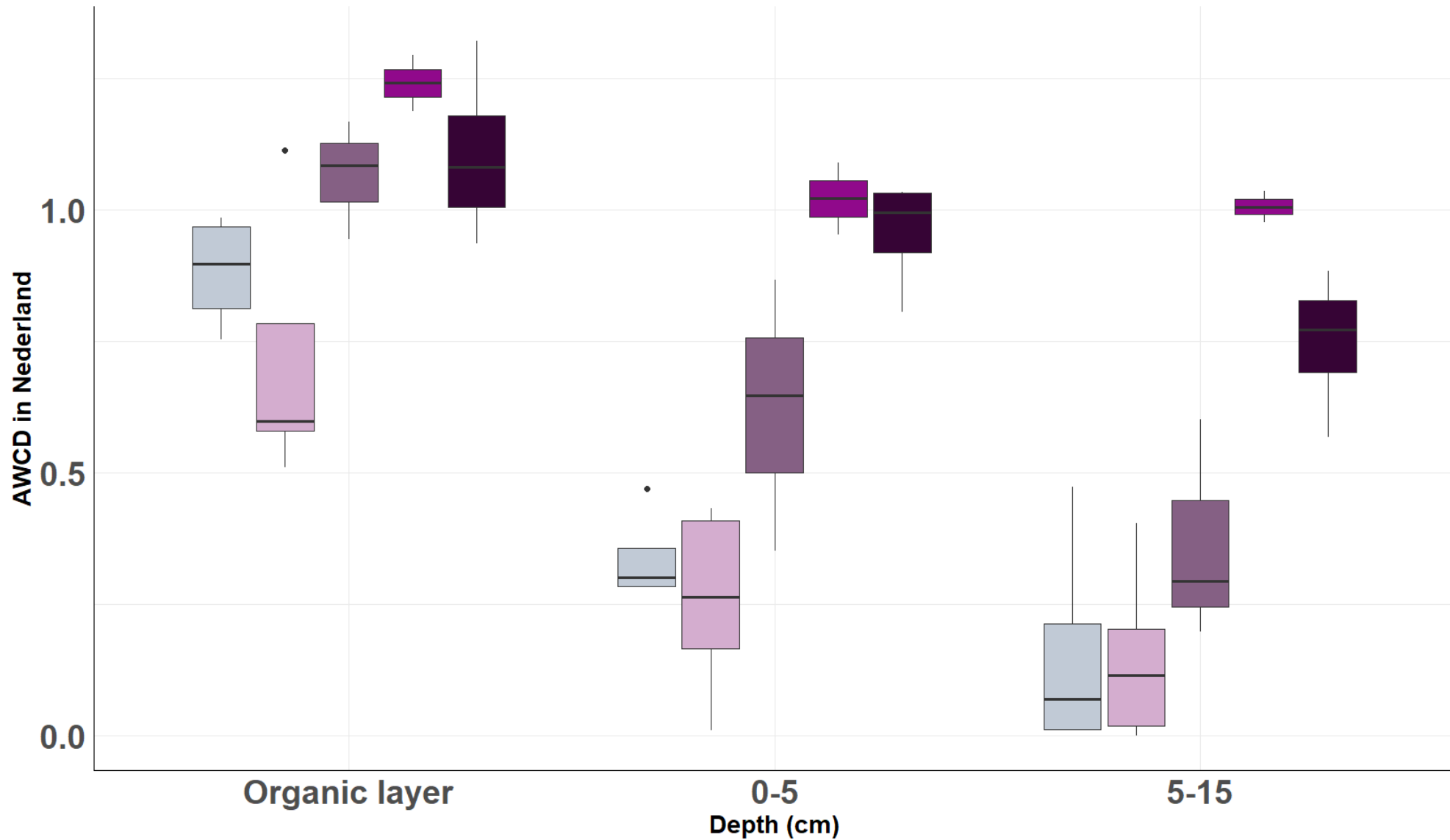
Rijk strooisel in dennenbestand (jong)

Rijk strooisel in dennenbestand (oud)

Arm strooisel op voorm LB grond

Rijk strooisel voorm LB grond

# Effect van bosherstel op de Average Well Colour Development in **Nederland**



4. Bodemactiviteit

Verzuurd dennenbestand    Rijk strooisel in dennenbestand (jong)    Rijk strooisel in dennenbestand (oud)    Arm strooisel op voorm LB grond    Rijk strooisel voorm LB grond



pH

6.0

5.5

5.0

4.5

4.0

pH

Organic layer

0-5

5-15

Diepte (cm)

Verzuurd  
dennenbestand

Rijk strooisel in  
dennenbestand  
(jong)

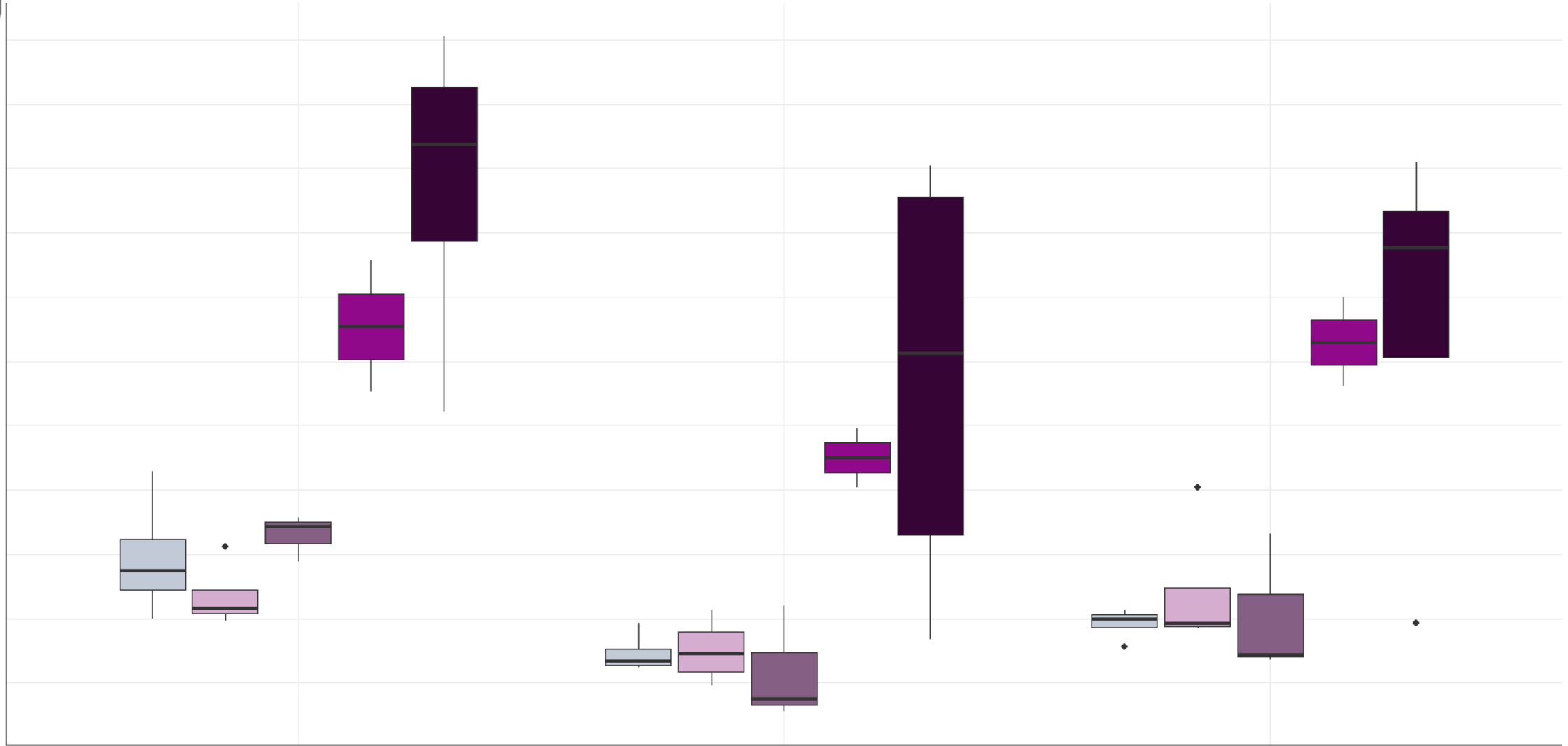
Rijk strooisel in  
dennenbestand  
(oud)

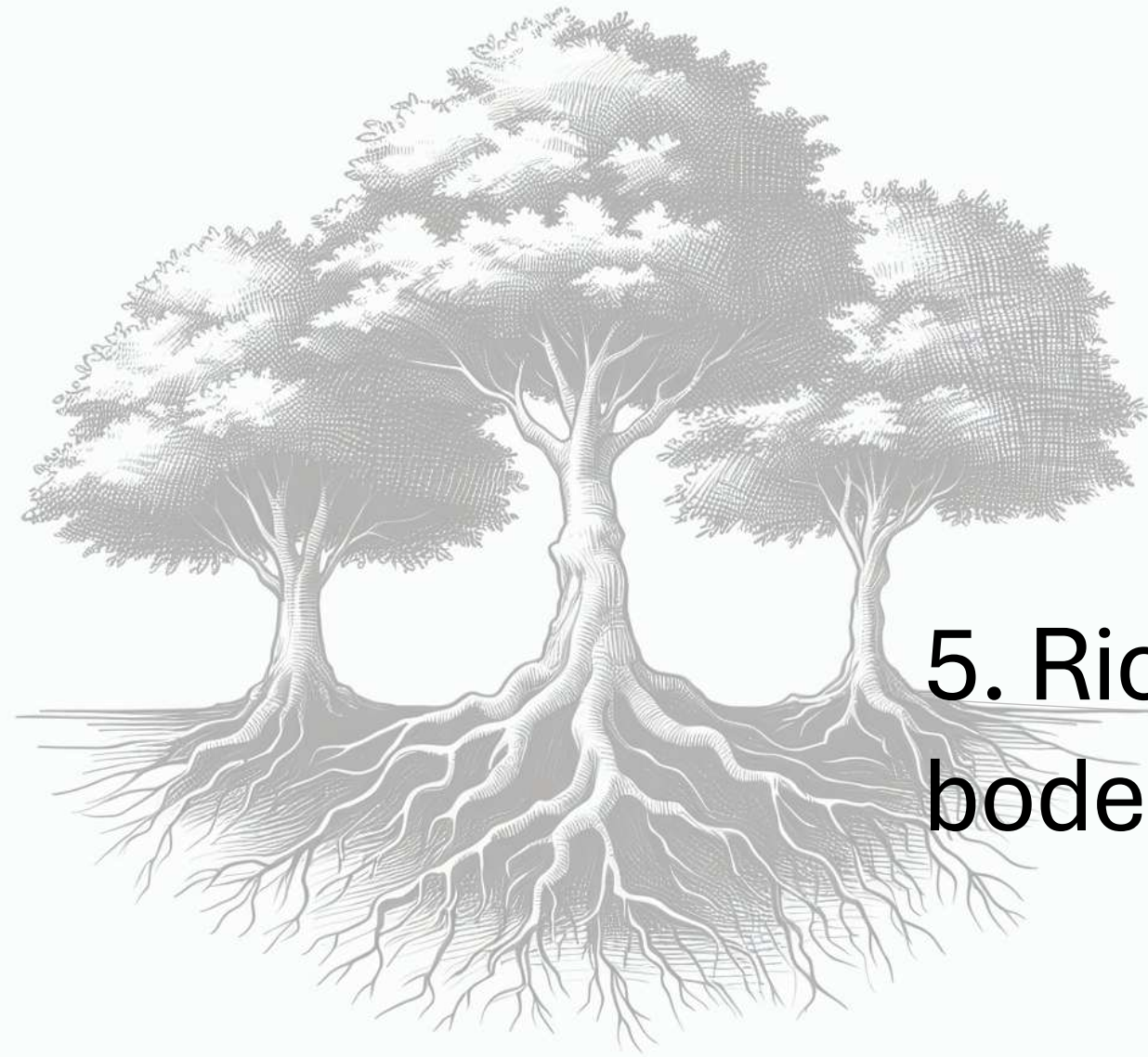
Arm strooisel op  
voorm LB grond

Rijk strooisel  
voorm LB  
grond

4. Bodemactiviteit

49





## 5. Richtlijnen voor bos-en bodemherstel

Hoe bosherstel meten en evalueren?

One-size-fits-all aanpak is niet mogelijk

## D6.4 Soil Restoration and Monitoring Guidelines

Guidelines for the integration of soil health in forest restoration: insights from SUPERB

What to restore?

How to restore?

How to monitor?

# What to restore

- Fysische, chemische en biologische parameters
- Scalable indicatoren

	Physical	Chemical	Biological
<b>Scalable indicator</b>	<b>Bulk density</b>	<b>Carbon</b>	<b>Metabolic activity</b>
	Aggregate stability	<b>Nitrogen</b>	
		<b>pH</b>	
		<b>EC</b>	
<b>Nice-to-have</b>	Water holding capacity	<b>CEC</b>	<b>Catabolic microbial activity and diversity</b>
	Water infiltration rate	Specific nutrient status (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , P, K, base cations)	<b>Biomass fine roots</b>

# How to restore

Forest restoration techniques	Physical soil properties						Chemical soil properties						Biological soil properties						
	Bulk density		Water holding capacity		Water infiltration rate		pH		C		N		Functional catabolic		Metabolic activity		Biomass fine roots		
	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	Effect on short-term	Effect on long-term	
<b>Afforestation/reforestation techniques</b>																			
Natural regeneration	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Seeding	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Planting with broadleaved and coniferous species	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Planting with broadleaved species	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Underplanting	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Enrichment planting	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Assisted migration	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
*Site preparation: tilling/ploughing	↓	↓	/	/	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
*Site preparation: mulching	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
*Site preparation: heavy machinery	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	/	/	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
<b>Forest regeneration techniques</b>																			
Re-introduction of key species	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
*Rich litter species	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

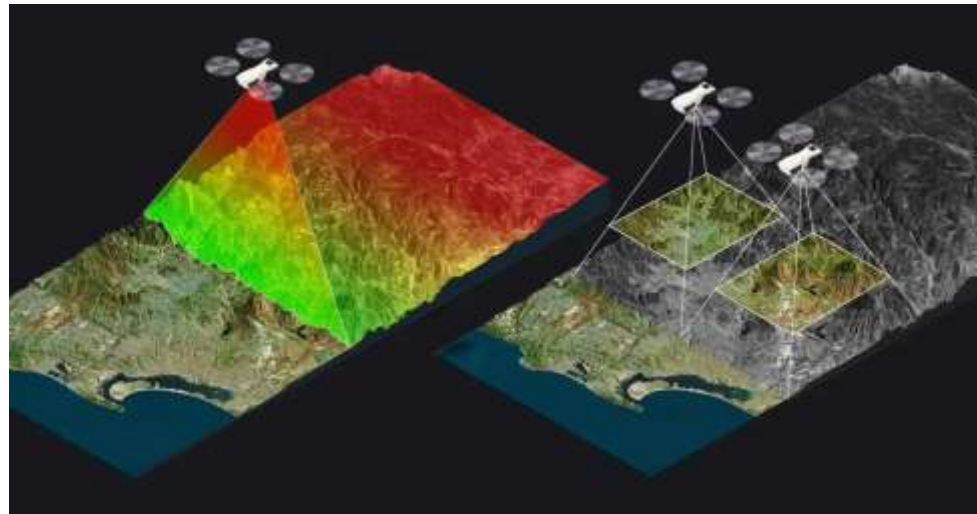
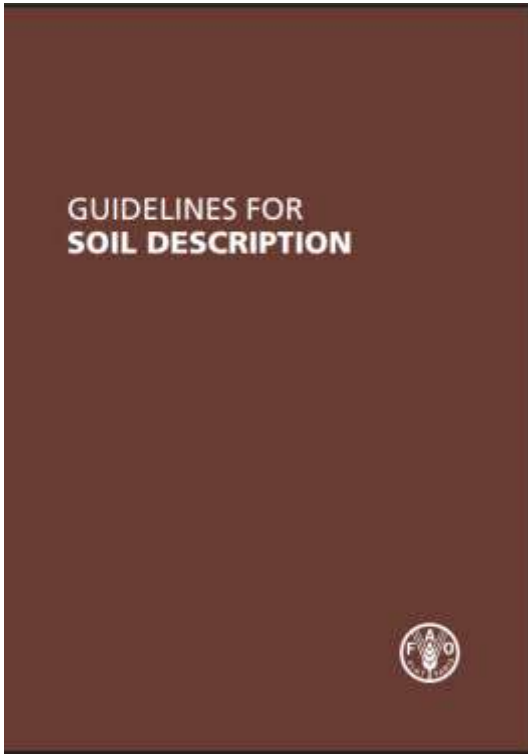


# How to restore

- Richtlijnen zijn
  - Een **inschatting** van management-effecten op bodem
- Belangrijke kanttekening bij het interpreteren
  - Historisch landgebruik
  - Wijze waarop herstelmaatregelen worden uitgevoerd

# How to monitor

- Baseline vaststellen
  - Bodemcapaciteit (capability) in kaart brengen

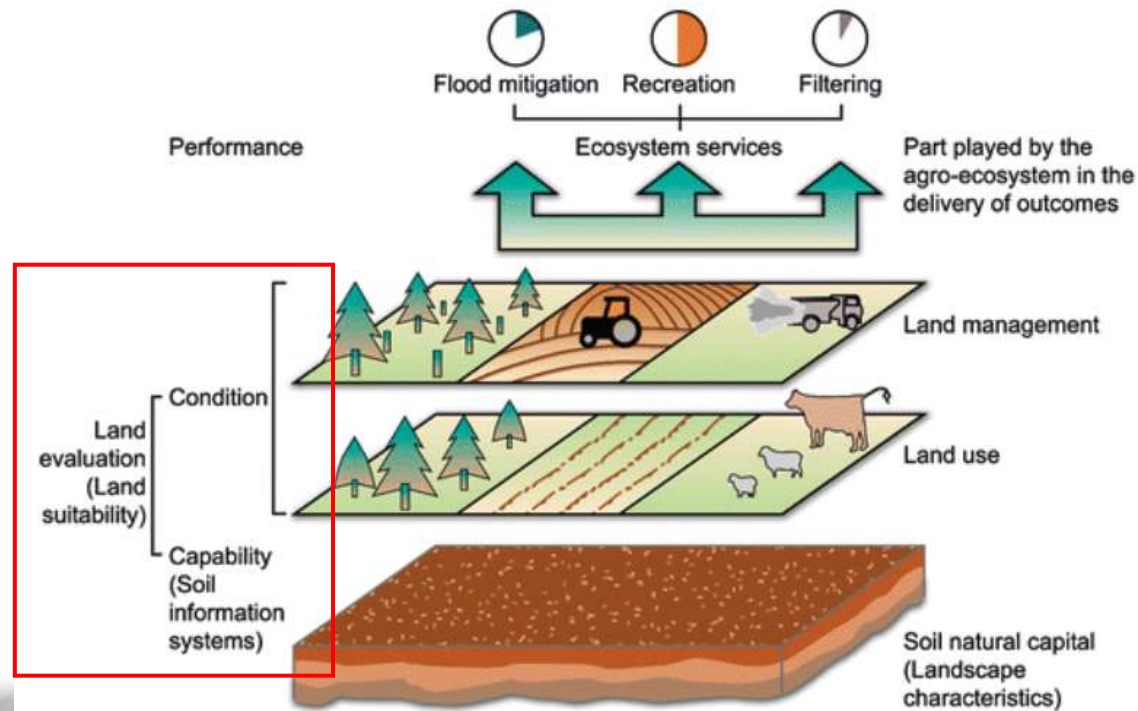


QGIS



# How to monitor

- Baseline vaststellen
  - Bodemcapaciteit (capability) in kaart brengen
  - Bodemconditie (condition) monitoren



# How to monitor

- Baseline vaststellen
  - Bodemcapaciteit (capability) in kaart brengen
  - Bodemconditie (condition) monitoren
  - Degradatie problemen in kaart brengen
  - Heldere hersteldoelen vooropstellen
- Monitoren vóór en na bosherstel
  - Scalable indicatoren

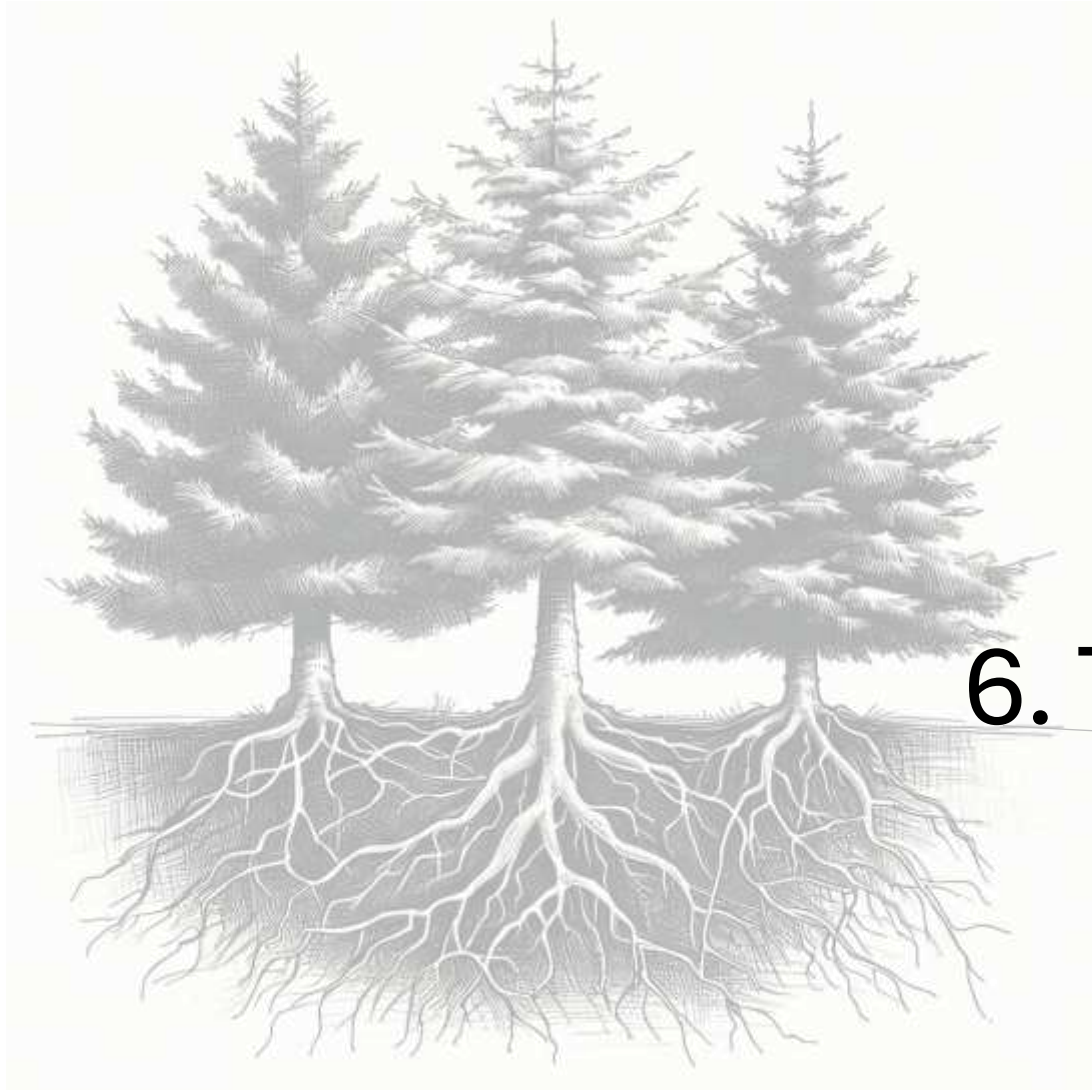
# How to monitor

	Carbon (%)	Nitrogen (%)	pH	Bulk density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )				
<b>Soil property</b>	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Physical				
<b>Importance</b>	Soil organic matter	Plant growth	Nutrient availability, microbial communities and decomposition rate	It reflects soil compaction, influencing multiple soil functions				
<b>Sampling before every intervention?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
<b>Sampling after every intervention?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
<b>Long-term sampling frequency</b>	Every 10 years	Every 10 years	Every 10 years	Every 5 years	Every 5 years	Every 5 years	Every 5 years	
<b>Sampling depths</b>	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm
<b>Sampling time (3 augerings per site) *</b>	~1 hour					~30 minutes		
<b>Sampling method</b>	<a href="#">Sampling for soil carbon stocks</a>	<a href="#">Sampling for soil carbon stocks</a>	<a href="#">Sampling for soil carbon stocks</a>	<a href="#">Manual on methods for harmonized sampling, assessment, monitoring and analysis</a>	<a href="#">Sampling for soil carbon stocks</a>	<a href="#">Sampling for microorganisms</a>	<a href="#">Sampling for microorganisms</a>	
<b>Analysed depths</b>	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm 15-40 cm 40-80 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm	OL+OF+OH 0-5 cm 5-15 cm	0-5 cm



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## 6. Take-home message

- Bos en bodem zijn 1 geheel
- Boshherstel is
  - Contextafhankelijk
  - Een traag proces
- Do's:
  - Bodemproductiviteit kennen
  - Degradatie problemen kennen
  - Hersteldoelen vooropstellen
  - Gebruik scalable indicatoren



Tsjechië



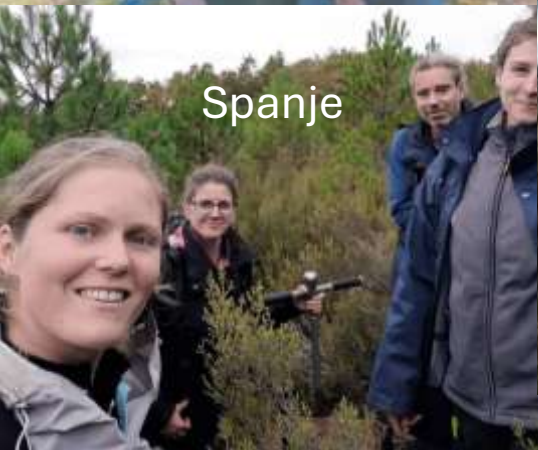
Zweden



Duitsland



Frankrijk



Spanje



Nederland



Schotland



Roemenië



Italië



Denemarken



Servië

Bedankt!