Karadeniz Technical University

2nd Year Specialization Area:

"Ecosystem based multi-use forest management planning"

Prof. Dr. Ertuğrul BİLGİLİ

KTU: Karadeniz Technical University
Trabzon, TURKEY

Turkey is in the First 10 in the World in Receiving International Students to Higher Education

As of 2018 data published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), it became the 10th country in the world with the highest number of international students in higher education with 125,138 students.

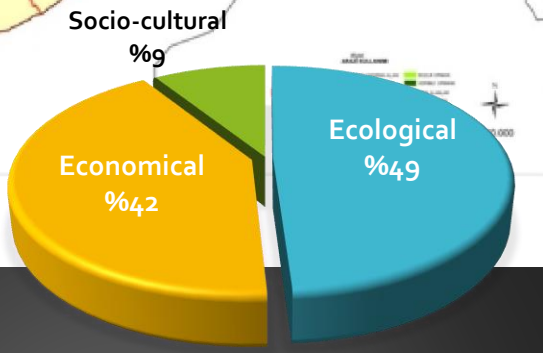
According to UNESCO 2018 data, 987,314 out of 5,571,402 international students in the world study at higher education institutions in America. America was followed by England with 452,079 students and Australia with 444,514 students, respectively.

According to UNESCO's 2018 data, the top 10 countries in the world that attract the most international students are as follows:

1. USA	987,314
2. England	452,079
3. Australia	444,514
4. Germany	311,738
5. Russia	262,416
6. France	229,623
7. Canada	224,548
8. Japan	182,748
9. China	178,271
10. Turkey	125,138

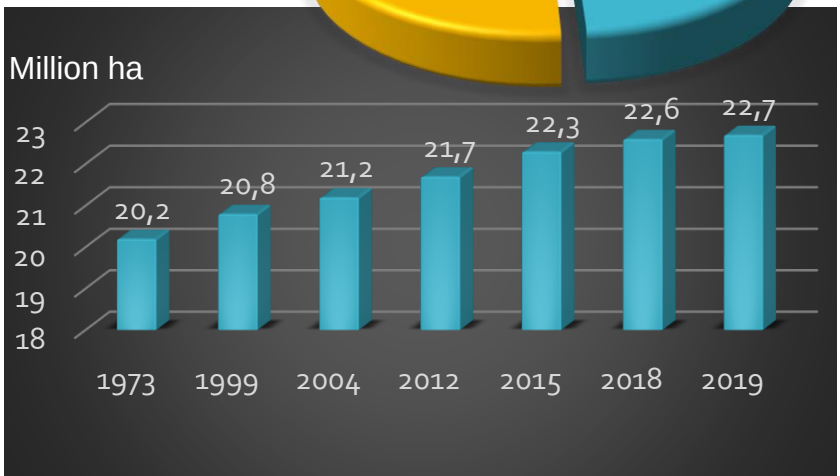
State ownership allows us researching in all forest lands!

General Directorate of Forestry manages the forest



State owned 99.9%

- Area: 77.8 million hectares
- Population: 84 million (2021)
- Forest Cover: 22.9 million hectares (covering 29.4 % as of 2021)
- Largest 20th Economy as of 2021 estimates (with its $794.530 billion GDP)



Karadeniz Technical University

The first university in Turkey established outside metropol 1955, 4th across the country. (207 Universities)

12 faculties

32,233 students (2021)

128,829 alumni (2021)

1,453 foreign students from 93 different countries (2021)

Karadeniz Technical University

Faculty of Forestry

- One of the leading faculties (12) in Turkey, has 4 departments:
- Forest Engineering - Forest Resources
- Forest Industrial Engineering
- Landscape Management
- Wild Life Management

Department of Forest Resources

- 8 sub department (Forest management, forest protection, silviculture, forest botany…)
- 16 Prof., 9 Assoc. Prof., 4 Asst. Prof., 16 Res. Asst. (45 academic staff)
- Nearly 80 students register each year
- Management practicum in different ecosystems
- Research forest (6,000 ha)
- 8 Labs: soil, silviculture, genetic, herbarium, entomology, dendrometry, computer, forest management,
- High research interest and capacities in forest management
- Pioneers the use of GIS in forestry and forest management
- High profile in applied fire management and biodiversity in Medditerrenean region

EUR-ACE system

Accredited with ANEA-ACE Label

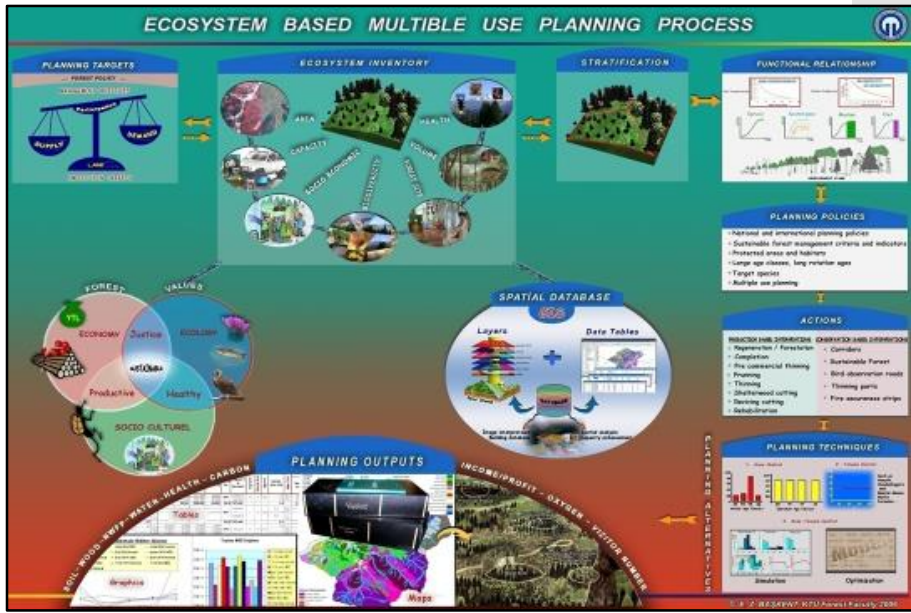
The Focus…

Specialization area

“Ecosystem based multi-use forest management planning”

Contents

- Integration of economic, ecologic and socio-cultural values into multiuse forest management planning
- Using and developing tools to understand forest dynamics
- Geo-Information science, remote sensing applications in forest management planning
- Biodiversity integration
- Fire management



Forest Values

Management goals

Conservation targets

Economical values

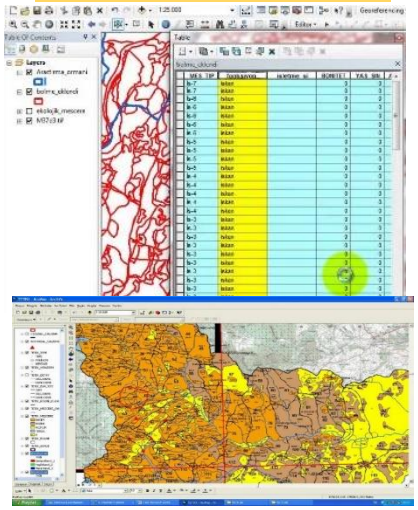
Sustainability

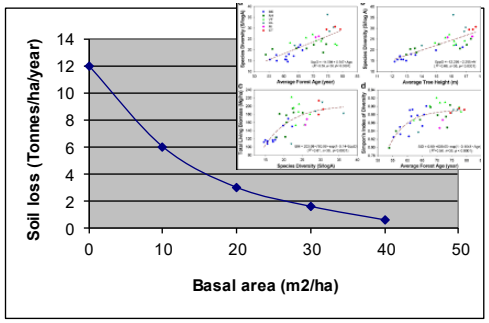
Ecological Values

Cultural values

Forest Ecosystem Inventory

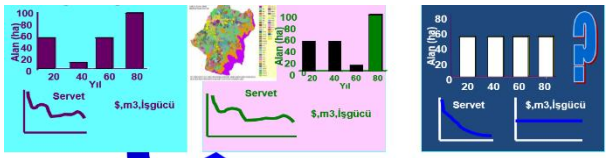
Spatial Database

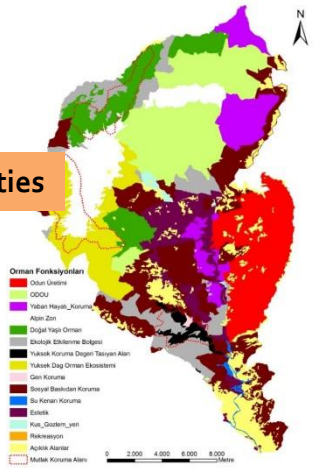




$$\ln SL = 2.553079 - 0.0650 \times BA$$

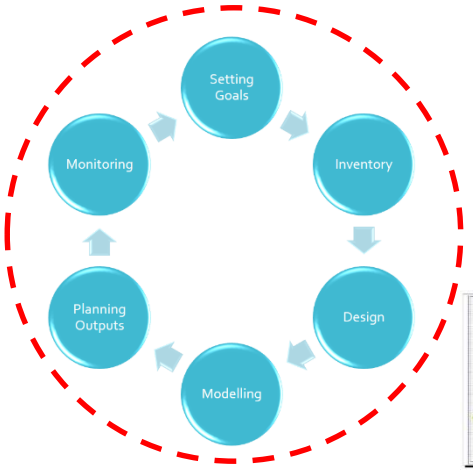
Stratification





Planning Actions/activities

- Planting
- Rehabilitation
- Thinning
- Enclosure with barbed wire, etc.



Determining alternative planning strategies

MODEL (Plan decisions)

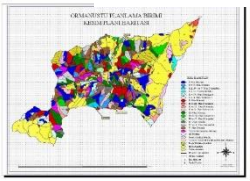
- Linear Programming
- Genetic algorithm
- Simulation, etc.

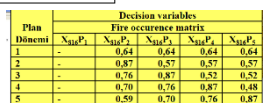
Outputs

Implementation

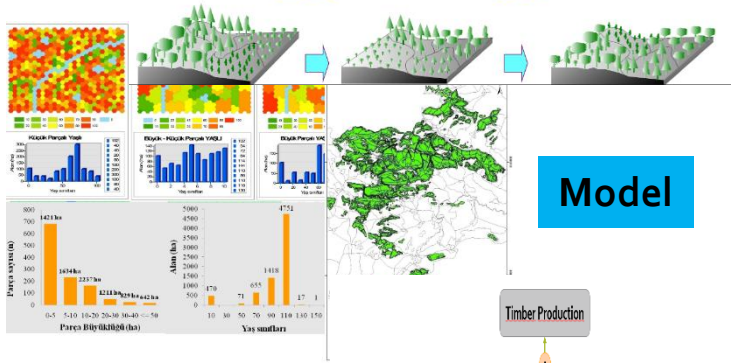
Monitoring

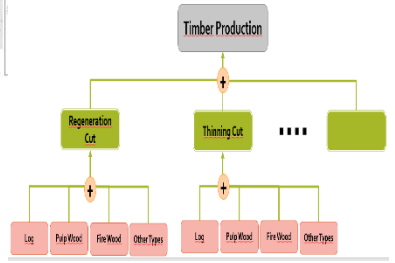
Control



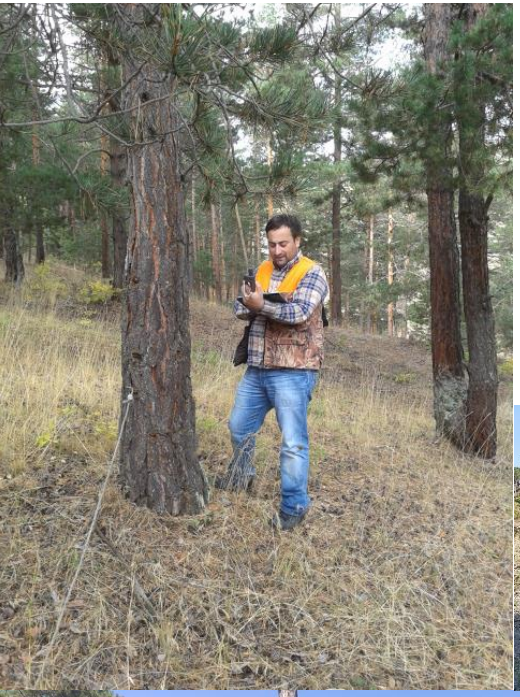


Model





Assoc. Prof. Uzay KARAHALİL



Forest Management Planning

Protected Area Management

Remote Sensing

GIS

Operations Research

- Carbon Measurement

Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. Uzay Karahalil
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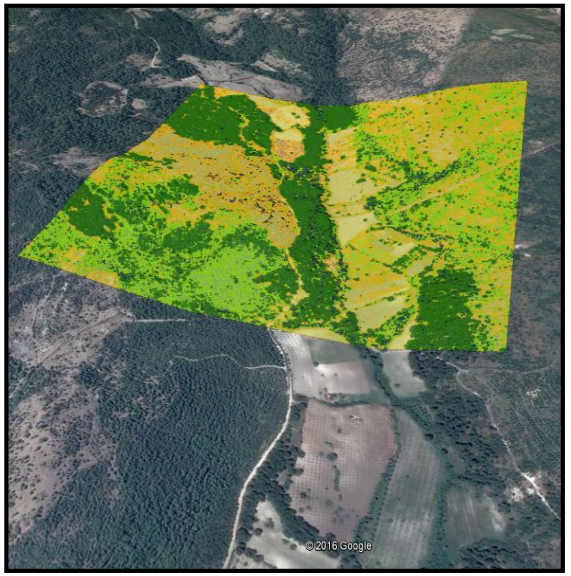
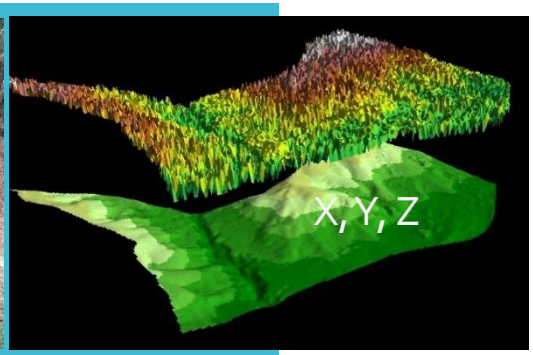
Using Satellites Images in Forest Ecosystems

Contents

- General information about natural resource satellites, LANDSAT/Sentinel
- Resolution, definition of bands, combining bands and opening images.
- Mosaicing, rectifying and cutting images
- Image enhancement techniques, unsupervised/supervised classification
- Case study: Supervised classification of Köprülü Canyon National Park



Estimating Stand Parameters Using Images and LIDAR Data



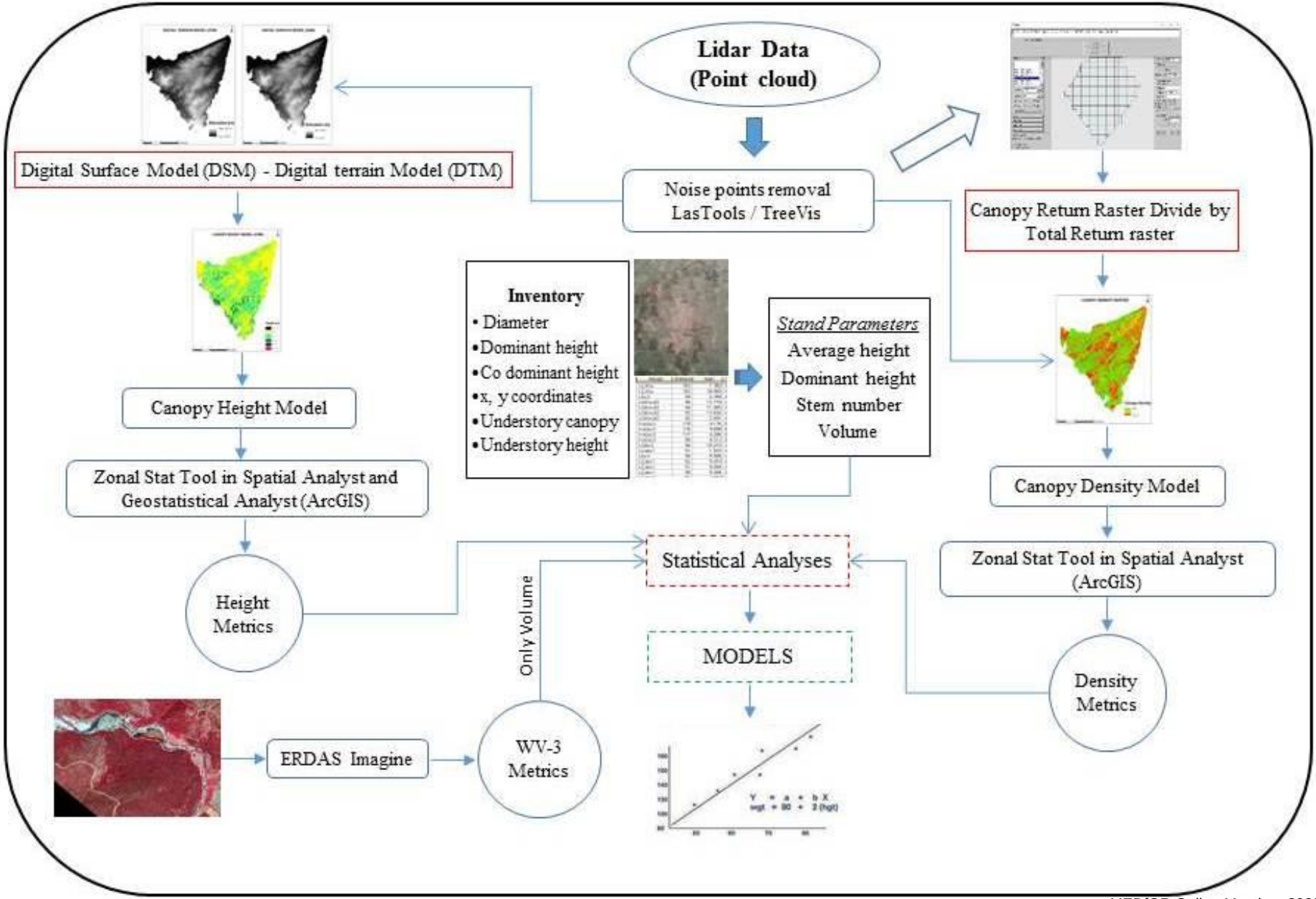
Kennedy KANJA
(Zambia)

Inventory

S.P No	Area m^2	No. of Trees	Trees per ha	Dominant Height (m)	Av. Height m	Total Volume (m^3)	Volume per Ha	Shrub C.C %	Shrub Height (m)
2	600	19	317	10.8	8.7	2.215	36.9	10	1.7
6	400	17	425	15.7	13.3	4.158	103.9	30	1
7	400	32	800	15.2	13.4	8.377	209.4	35	1.5
9	800	20	250	21.6	13.8	7.194	89.9	80	2
10	400	13	325	20.2	17.3	10.207	255.1	25	1.6-1.7
11	400	18	450	24.6	20.	10.077	251.9	40	1.3-1.4
13	800	6	75	14.4	9.92	1.531	19.1	10	3.5-4
16	600	12	200	15.4	12.7	5.509	91.8	100	3.5-4
21	800	8	100	31.1	25	12.888	161.1	5	0.7-0.8
23	600	13	217	20.1	16.1	13.15	219.1	0	0
24	600	10	167	20.2	15.4	16.872	281.2	65	1.6-1.7
25	800	26	325	28.5	21.5	10.193	127.4	40	1.7
26	800	14	175	18.4	15.3	8.803	110.0	10	1.3-1.4
27	400	14	350	16.1	12.2	6.621	165.5	30	1.5
28	400	31	775	15.2	11.9	5.965	149.1	35	1.5-1.6
29	400	40	1000	11.1	8.9	3.301	82.5	10	3
30	400	27	675	15.2	12.3	7.878	196.9	80	2.5-3
31	400	17	425	16.4	14.6	6.047	151.2	15	1
32	400	18	450	14.9	12	3.952	98.8	90	4-4.5
33	600	35	583	14.6	8.5	5.405	90.1	10	1.3
35	600	12	200	27.9	23.6	11.626	193.7	5	1.8-1.9
36	800	13	163	24	21.5	15.675	195.9	30	2.5-3
37	600	18	300	19.5	14.3	10.147	169.1	40	1.7
39	400	19	475	15.8	14.5	3.858	96.4	10	4-4.5
40	600	9	150	14	11.3	2.347	39.1	100	3.5-4

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Tree height (m)	13.7	6.4	25.0
Dominant height (m)	17.0	8.7	31.1
Tree density (N/ha)	372	75	1750
Volume (m^3/ha)	130.8	10.1	260.1
Crown closure of shrubs(%)	39.2	0	100
Height of shrubs (m)	2.0	0	4.5

Methods


Lidar Data
(Point cloud)
Noise points removal
LasTools / TreeVis
Digital Surface Model (DSM) - Digital terrain Model (DTM)
Canopy Return Raster Divide by
Total Return raster
Canopy Height Model
Inventory
• Diameter
•Dominant height
•Co dominant height
•x, y coordinates
•Understory canopy
•Understory height
Stand Parameters
Average height
Dominant height
Stem number
Volume
Zonal Stat Tool in Spatial Analyst and
Geostatistical Analyst (ArcGIS)
Canopy Density Model
Zonal Stat Tool in Spatial Analyst
(ArcGIS)
Statistical Analyses
Height
Metrics
Only Volume
MODELS
Density
Metrics
ERDAS Imagine
WV-3
Metrics

Results

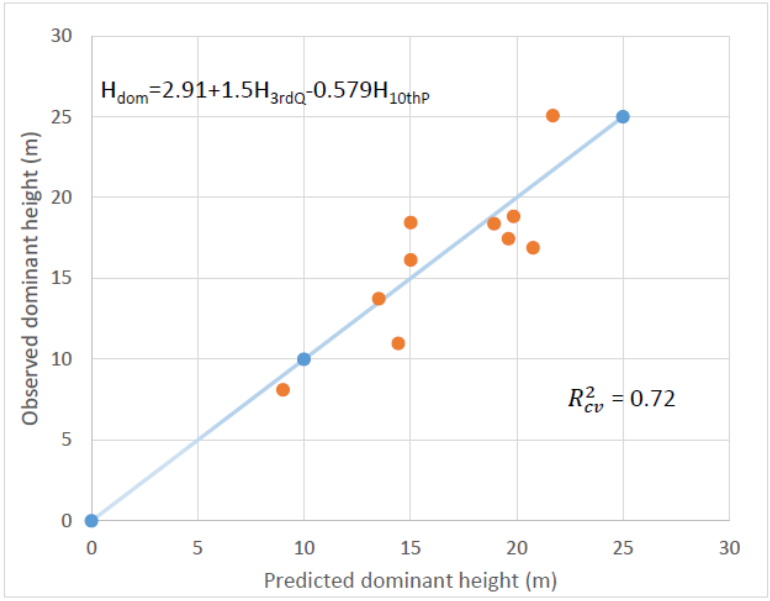
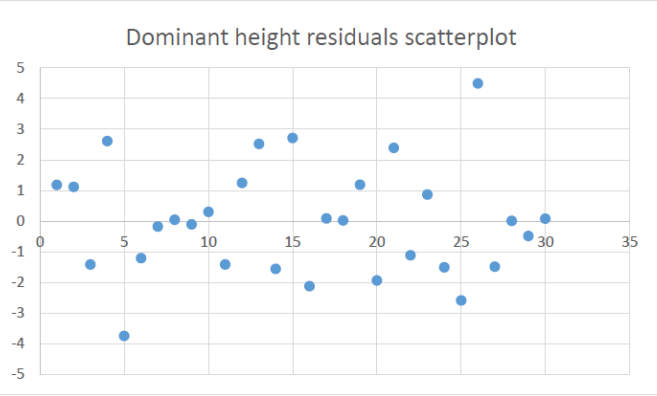


Table 7. Dominant height regression model output

Regression Statistics					
Multiple R	0.918				
R Square	0.843				
Adjusted R Square	0.831				
Standard Error	1.881				
Observations	30				
ANOVA					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	2	512.591	256.295	72.420	0.000
Residual	27	95.554	3.539		
Total	29	608.145			
	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*	
Intercept	2.909	1.114	2.612	0.015	
3rd Q	1.500	0.178	8.448	0.000	
10th P	-0.579	0.262	-2.207	0.036	



Only LiDAR

	V(m3/ha)	N(adet/ha)	hq(m)	$h_{üst}$(m)
Düzeltilmiş R^2	0,66	0,73	0,83	0,83
Hata	40,4	119	1,80	1,88

LiDAR+WV_3

	V(m3/ha)
Düzeltilmiş R^2	0,70
Hata	32,3

Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. Uzay Karahalil
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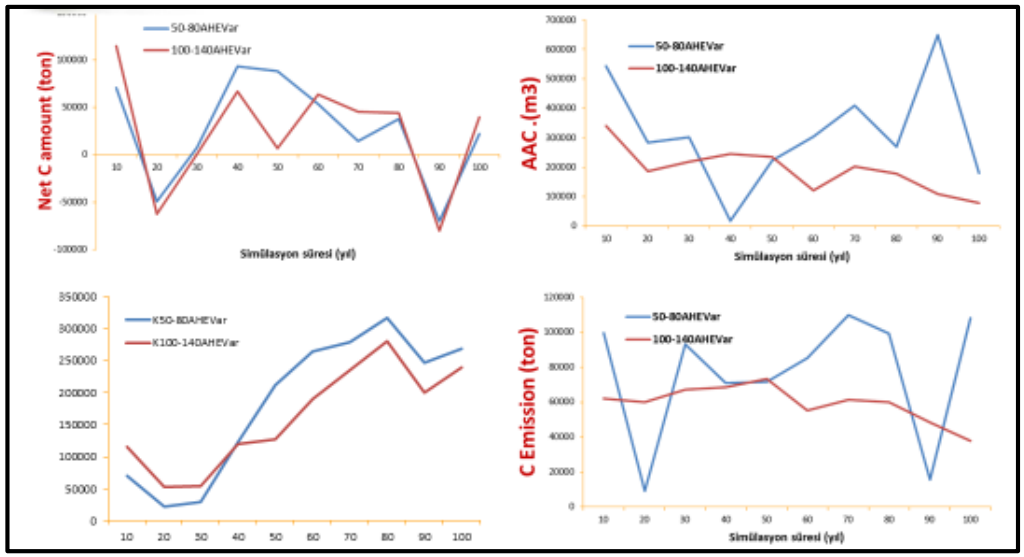
Multi-objective Planning (Forest Dynamics & Modelling)

ContentsForest values and multiobjective programming problems

- Multiobjective formulations (Focusing on Goal Programming)
- Model buildings for few case study areas
- Project work: development and presentations of sample For Mgtm models
- Understanding the cause-effect relationships



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Multi-objective Planning (Forest Dynamics and Modelling)

Contents

- General principles of forest dynamics; the relationships of tree, stand, habitat, ecosystem and forests
- Natural disturbances and management actions/treatments to be applied to forests
- Description of compositional and configuration of forest ecosystems
- Monitoring the spatio-temporal changes of forest ecosystems
- The effects of changes in spatial structure of forests and their relationships to forest management objectives
- Modelling forest management problems with linear programming
- Development of plan alternatives, model outputs, assessment of forest dynamics with performance indicators and comparison of various planning alternatives

Prof. Ertugrul Bilgili

Lecturer: Prof. Ertugrul Bilgili
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- Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, Canada.
- MScF, University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, Canada

Research fields

- Forest protection
- Forest fires
- Fire behavior
- Fire risk&danger assessment
- Fire ecology
- Statistics / single tree Growth&Yield modeling
- Fire management

Lecturer: Prof. Ertugrul Bilgili
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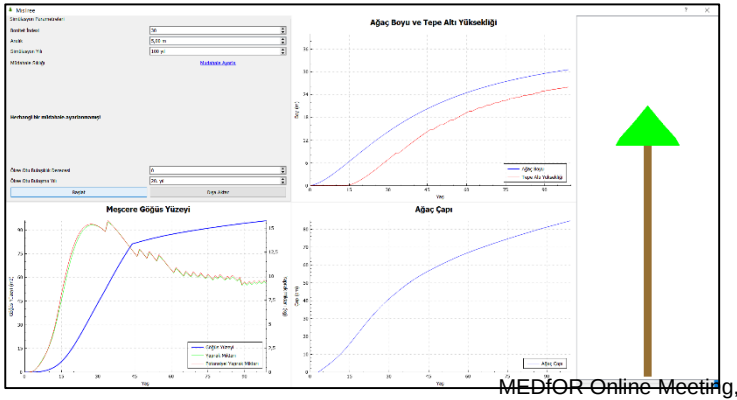
Ecological Modelling

Objectives of the Course

- To acquaint students with the ecological modelling concept, modeling approaches and implications.

Contents of the Course

- Concept of ecological modelling, modelling approaches, model applications in forestry, model development, model development principles, bounding, parsimony, flow chart, sensitivity analysis, and verification in modelling.



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Ecological Modelling

Learning Outcomes

- Report on the concept of ecological modeling in forest ecosystems.
- Discuss modeling approaches and identify the key differences between them.
- List the model development principles, define modeling terminology.
- Develop a flow chart of a dynamic process and develop a simple dynamic model to simulate it.
- Conduct sensitivity analyses and validate the models using independent data.
- Report and present model results.

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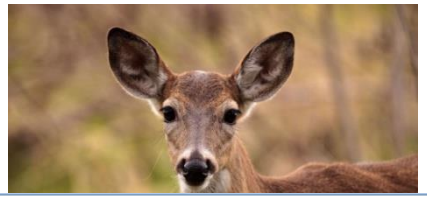
Ecological Modelling

Sample Student Project

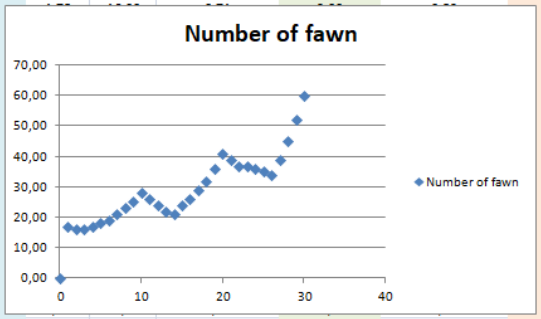
Development of a dynamic model for a deer population.

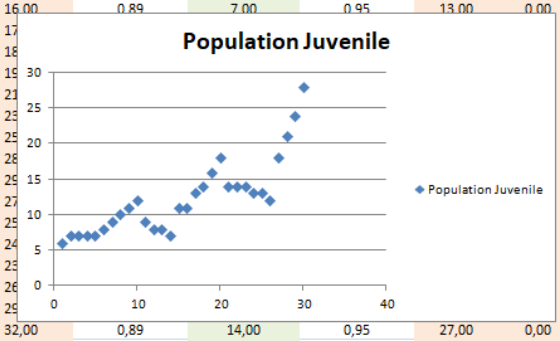


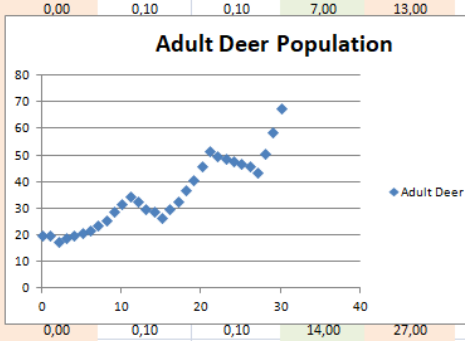
B2 | Adult Deer Population

The effect of habitat quality on deer population dynamics

Year	Adult Deer Population	Habitat Quality	Birth rate, %	Number of fawn	Survival rate through summer Juvenile, %	Summer Juvenile Population	Survival rate through summer Adult, %	Summer Adult Population	Survival rate through winter Juvenile, %	Winter Juvenile Populaton	Survival rate through winter Adult, %	Winter Adult Population	Rate of Predation Juvenile, %	Rate of Predation Adult, %	Rate of Hunting Juvenile, %	Rate of Hunting Adult, %	Population Juvenile	Population Adult
0	20	4	94,00	0,00	30,00		15,00		15,00		95,00		*10,00*	5,00	10,00	10,00		
1	20,00	4	1,78	17,00	0,71	10,00	0,89	16,00	0,89	6,00	0,95	12,00	0,10	0,05	0,10	0,10	6,00	12,00
2	18,00	4	1,78	16,00	0,71	9,00	0,89	15,00	0,89	7,00	0,95	12,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	7,00	12,00
3	19,00	4																
4	20,00	4																
5	21,00	4																
6	22,00	4																
7	24,00	4																
8	26,00	4																
9	29,00	4																
10	32,00	4																
11	35,00	3																
12	33,00	3																
13	30,00	3																
14	29,00	3																
15	27,00	4																
16	30,00	4																
17	33,00	4																
18	37,00	4	1,78	32,00	0,71	19,00	0,89	32,00	0,89	14,00	0,95	27,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	14,00	27,00
19	41,00	4	1,78	36,00	0,71	21,00	0,89	36,00	0,89	16,00	0,95	30,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	16,00	30,00
20	46,00	4	1,78	41,00	0,71	24,00	0,89	40,00	0,89	18,00	0,95	34,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	18,00	34,00
21	52,00	3	1,51	39,00	0,62	20,00	0,84	43,00	0,84	14,00	0,95	36,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	14,00	36,00
22	50,00	3	1,51	37,00	0,62	19,00	0,84	42,00	0,84	14,00	0,95	35,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	14,00	35,00
23	49,00	3	1,51	37,00	0,62	19,00	0,84	41,00	0,84	14,00	0,95	34,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	14,00	34,00
24	48,00	3	1,51	36,00	0,62	18,00	0,84	40,00	0,84	13,00	0,95	34,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	13,00	34,00
25	47,00	3	1,51	35,00	0,62	18,00	0,84	39,00	0,84	13,00	0,95	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	13,00	33,00
26	46,00	3	1,51	34,00	0,62	17,00	0,84	38,00	0,84	12,00	0,95	32,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	12,00	32,00
27	44,00	4	1,78	39,00	0,71	23,00	0,89	39,00	0,89	18,00	0,95	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	18,00	33,00
28	51,00	4	1,78	45,00	0,71	27,00	0,89	45,00	0,89	21,00	0,95	38,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	21,00	38,00
29	59,00	4	1,78	52,00	0,71	31,00	0,89	52,00	0,89	24,00	0,95	44,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	24,00	44,00
30	68,00	4	1,78	60,00	0,71	36,00	0,89	60,00	0,89	28,00	0,95	51,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,10	28,00	51,00







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Protecting Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems

Objectives of the Course

- To enable students to understand the importance and role of biodiversity in the protection of forest resources.

Contents of the Course

- Concepts of ecosystem and biodiversity, the structure and functions of different forest ecosystems, principle components of biodiversity, indicator, keystone, and flag species, habitats and biodiversity, patch Dynamics.

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Protecting Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems

Learning Outcomes

- Define biodiversity and explain its importance.
- Explain the structure and functions of different forest ecosystems.
- Relate biodiversity to the well being of ecosystems.
- Define indicator, keystone and flagship species and relate them to the protection, maintenance and survival of ecosystem components.
- Explain the role of patch dynamics in the protection of biodiversity.
- Evaluate and discuss the threats to biodiversity.
- Calculate indexes of biodiversity (richness, evenness).
- Report and present the findings before an audience.

Lecturer: Prof. Ertugrul Bilgili
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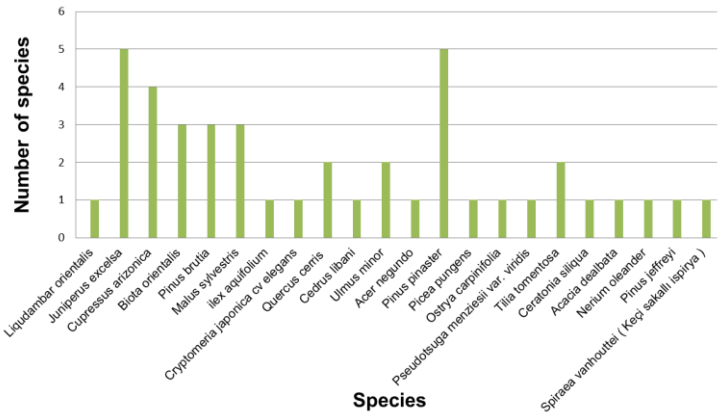
Protecting Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems

Student Project Sample

- Measurements of Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems – Tree Species diversity

Field work

Plot # 1



Plot # 2

Sampling Area	Shannon Index	Simpson Index
First	2,89	0,93
Second	2,12	0,86
Normal Range	1,5 - 3,5	0-1,0

Prof. Salih TERZİOĞLU

Lecturer: Prof. Salih Terzioglu
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Research fields

- Forest Botany
- Plant species
- Plant biodiversity
- Non Wood Plant Products
- Biodiversity conservation

Lecturer: Prof. Salih Terzioglu
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Principles of Identifying Vascular Plants

Objectives of the Course

- This course aims to provide graduate student how they identify the vascular plant taxa and the prepareing the identification keys.

Contents of the Course

- Vegetative and generative organs of Vascular plants (Spermotophyta (Gymnospermae, Angiospermae) and Pteridophyta)
- Preparing identification keys and their usage in identifying plant taxa.
- Plant association and plant sociology
- Biodiversity and its components
- Vegetation classification by: Braun-Blanquet, IUCN, EUNİS, Natura2000
- Floristic list, characteristic species, habitats, minimal areas
- Integration of biodiversity (flora) into forest management plans
- Case study: Field work

Lecturer: Prof. Salih Terzioglu
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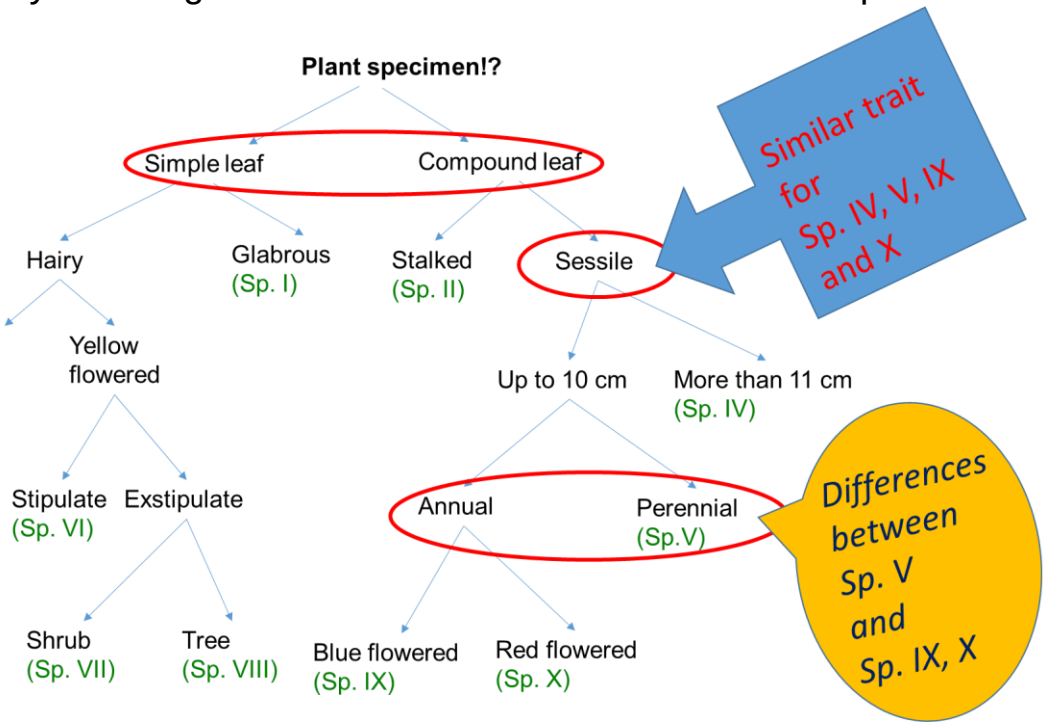
Principles of Identifying Vascular Plants

Learning Outcomes

- Understand different vegetative and generative organs of vascular plant taxa.
- Use different plant identification keys (Multi-access, dichotomous etc.)
- Identify the families of vascular plants.
- Identify the living and/or herbarium materials of vascular plants.

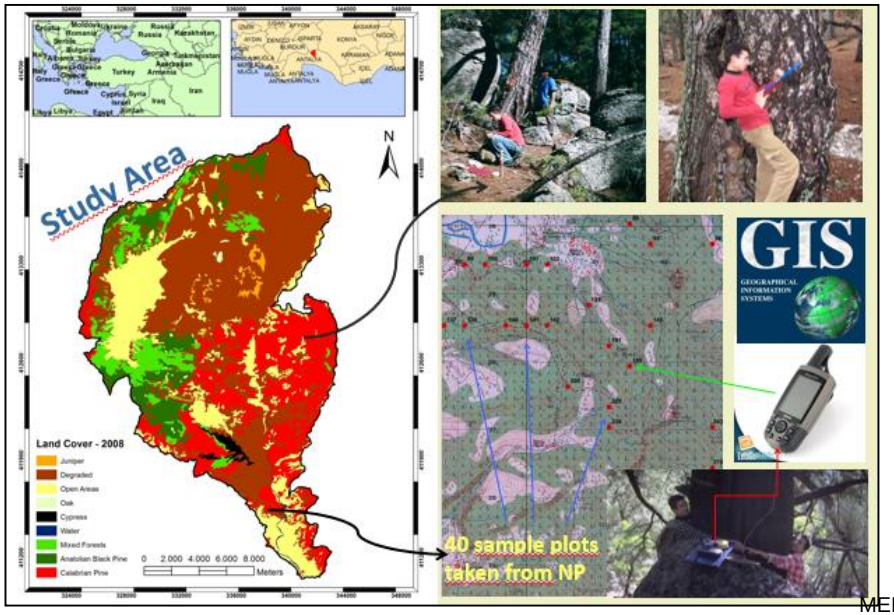


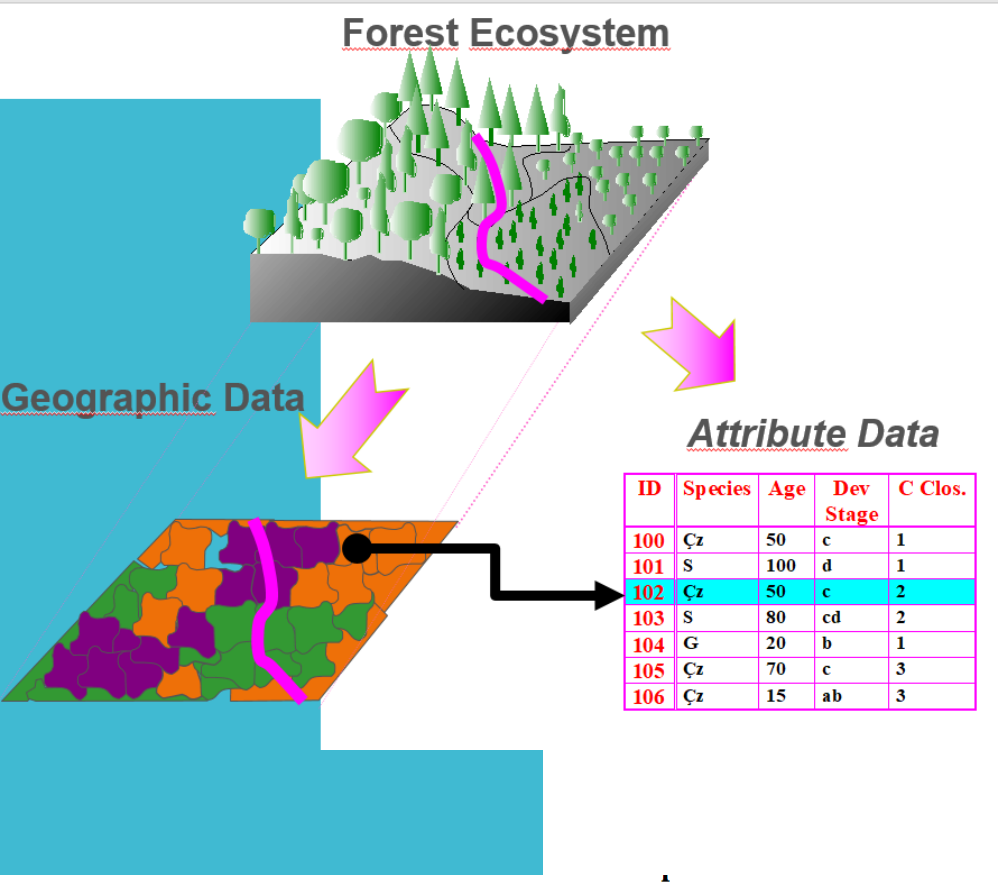
Lecturer: Asst. Prof. Derya MUMCU KÜÇÜKER
h-index 6
i10-index 5

Concepts and Principles of GIS in Forestry

Contents

- GIS, components and applications in forest management
- Data-information, database management systems, spatial data, topology, vector and raster data models, and data quality.
- GIS functions of data input, reclassification, overlay, neighbourhood analysis and data display as applied to Mediterranean forests.
- A practicum: five assignments in spatial database creation (cover type map) and spatial analysis of forest resources. ArcGIS





ID	Species	Age	Dev Stage	C Clos.
100	Çz	50	c	1
101	S	100	d	1
102	Çz	50	c	2
103	S	80	cd	2
104	G	20	b	1
105	Çz	70	c	3
106	Çz	15	ab	3

1970 • Paper based stand type map

2015 • Digitized stand type map

Investigating the Transition Ratio of Changes in Selected Land Use/Land Cover Classes for Modelling

Results and Discussion

Another PU (Çaykara) Close to Case Study Area Transition Ratios (%)

1971 Land Cover Type	2010 Land Cover Type: Open A,	Spruce	F + SP	Beech	C+A+O	Mixed	Degrad,
Open Areas	86,2	1,9	0,0	0,4	1,0	5,9	4,7
Spruce	11,9	55,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	21,6	11,0
Fir + Scots Pine	11,9	15,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	62,9	9,6
Beech	4,5	6,1	0,0	6,5	2,9	71,5	8,4
Chestnut + Alder + Oak	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mixed	9,0	15,4	0,1	4,3	2,1	59,4	9,6
Degraded	22,0	9,1	0,2	1,7	6,6	43,9	16,5

Remained the same as in the previous period

lasses

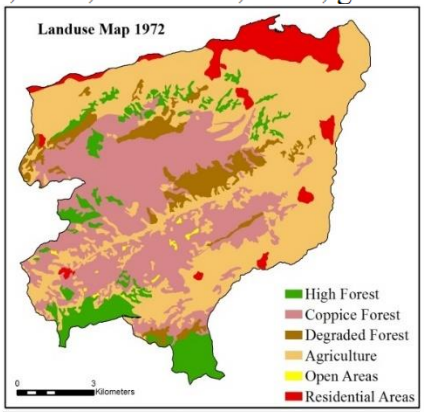
Open lands, agriculture residential area, mine, warehouse, roads, grave

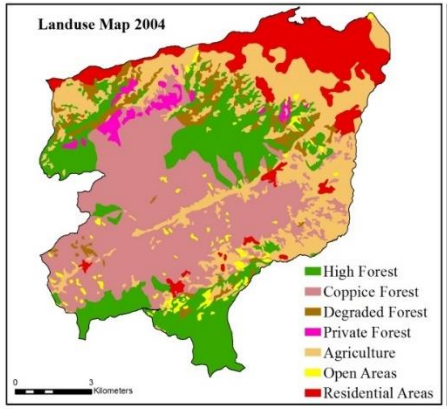
est — It includes mixed productive (crown c

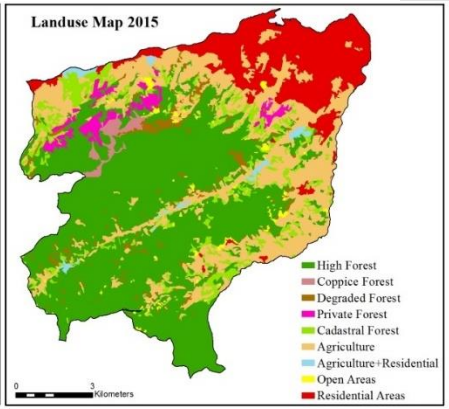
Forest — Forest which has been degraded or fai

Fagus orientalis

Castanea sativa







Other researchers…

Staff	Area of Expertise
Prof. Mahmut EROĞLU	Pest management
Prof. Hakkı YAVUZ	Growth and yield
Prof. Cantürk GÜMÜŞ	Forest Policy
Prof. Z. Cemal ÖZKAN	Dendrology
Prof. M. Fehmi TÜRKER	Forest economics
Prof. Ali Ömer ÜÇLER	Tree Improvement
Prof. İbrahim TURNA	Forest Renewal
Prof. Devlet TOKSOY	Forest economics
Prof. Bedri SERDAR	Wood Anatomy
Prof. Nuray MISIR	Growth and yield
Prof. Murat YILMAZ	Forest Ecology
Prof. Ömer KARA	Watershed Mngmt
Prof. Selçuk GÜMÜŞ	Transportation

Staff	Area of Expertise
Asoc.Prof. Sez.HACISALİHOĞLU	Watershed Mngemt
Asoc.Prof. Erhan ÇALIŞKAN	Transportation
Asoc.Prof. Dr. Zafer YÜCESAN	Silviculture
Ast.Prof. Dr. Arslan OKATAN	Range management
Ast.Prof. Dr. Sefa AKBULUT	Plant science
Ast.Prof. Dr. Saliha ÜNVER OKAN	Transportation
Ast.Prof. Dr. Oğuz KURDOĞLU	Social forestry
Ast.Prof. Dr. Mahmut BAYRAMOĞLU	Forest economics
Ast.Prof. Dr. Ercan OKTAN	Silviculture

Draft Thesis Topics -I

- Land use changes and their implications to forest management planning
- Estimating some forest parameters using remote sensing
- Integration of soil conservation/water production into forest management plans
- Integration of carbon sequestration into forest management planning
- Evaluation of forest dynamics under various management strategies in preparing forest management plans
- The effects of various rotation periods on the performance of forest ecosystems
- Integration of climate change into forest management plans

Draft Thesis Topics -II

- Preparing a spatially feasible forest management plans with GIS
- Management planning of industrial plantation with fast growing trees
- Integration of fire management into forest management plans
- Integrating plant diversity into forest management plans
- ……..

Research activities

Ongoing projects…

- TÜBİTAK project Determining Carbon sequestration for pure and mixed Cremian Pine stands
- Erasmus+ Project: Developing Protocol for Carbon Storage Studies
- H2020: ALTERFOR; Alternative FMM, 21 Partners, 17 countries, 13 cases
- KTU Research Projects (KTU) Determing carbon storage for managed and protected Calabrian Pine stands
- GDF-AFD-ONFI-KTU Exploring the Adaptation Potential of Marmara Forests to Climate Change
- CEM-TUBITAK-KTU National Land Cover / Use Classification and Monitoring System (UASIS)

Our Graduate Students

- Juan MENACOSTA (MSc), Spain (Finished, 2016)-MEDFOR
- Kennedy KANJA (MSc), Zambia (Finished, 2016)
- Sidra Ijaz KHAN (MSc), Pakistan (Finished, 2017)-MEDFOR
- Sauti RAYMOND (MSc), Rwanda (Finished, 2019)
- Elharith HAGR (MSc), Sudan (Finished, 2019)
- Fosso CONSTANTIN (PhD), Cameroon
- Moussa MBHOU (PhD), Cameroon
- Sauti RAYMOND (PhD), Rwanda

113 Exploring Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Gölcük Planning Unit (43 Years) & Implications of International Convention

Sidra Khan, Karadeniz Technical University-Medfor

IV. Türkiye İklim Değişikliği Kongresi – TİKDEK'2017 5-7 Temmuz 2017, İstanbul
IV. Turkey Climate Change Congress - TCLCC'2017 5-7 July 2017, Istanbul, Turkey

INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: DRIVEN FACTORS AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Fosso Lionel Constantin[1], Uzay Karahalil[2]

Karadeniz Technical University Faculty of Forestry
Department of Forest Engineering
61080 TRABZON

folionelc@yahoo.fr ; uzay@ktu.edu.tr

Last Semester - (2019 Fall)

- Julia KACHANOVA (Russia)
- Angham DAIYOUB (Syria)
- Takele MULETA (Ethiophia)

Why KTU of Turkey?

- Different landscape, ecosystems and culture to experience
- Qualified academics and good infrastructure
- Cozy campus life with different fields of research
- Easy access and convenient place to live
- University has ECTS label, diploma supplement and accreditation
- Awarded with MÜDEK/ABET/EUR-ACE accreditation certificate
- Affordable (cheap) and beautiful to travel around

Asst. Prof. Uzay KARAHALİL: uzay@ktu.edu.tr

Erasmus team to help you…

KARADENİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ERASMUS+ OFFICE

E-mail: ofinaf@ktu.edu.tr

Working Hours: 08:00 - 12:00 / 13:00 - 17:00

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Thanks…