

Forest regeneration and biodiversity at the forest-steppe border of the Altay and Khangay Mountains under contrasting developments of livestock numbers in Kazakhstan and Mongolia

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For reasons of comparability, all studies are carried out in forests of Siberian larch (*Larix sibirica*) of the Altay-Khangay-Sayan ecoregion. With the help of tree-ring analyses, forest regeneration before and after the onset of the political and economic transformation process is studied at the forest-steppe borderlines of either country. Furthermore, plots varying in the distance to the forest line and in the mean of annual precipitation are included in the sampling design and examined both for forest regeneration and (with selected groups of organisms) for biodiversity. In addition, local gradients of goat densities and their effects on forest regeneration and biodiversity are studied. Connected to this work, tree-ring analysis is implemented as tool for teaching and research at Pavlodar State University, Kazakhstan. Since central Asia is subject to particularly severe late 20th century warming, tree-ring data are also used to detect regional climate trends and to assess the significance of climate for forest regeneration. Climate warming is included in the study, as changes caused by the transformation process cannot be correctly identified without knowing the climate influence.

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