Table 1: A qualitative summary of current evidence for the comparative susceptibility of different forest types to the major biophysical hazards.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Hazard / Forest | Temperate Forests | | Tropical Forests | | Mangrove Forests | |
| Stand Composition | **Mono-specific** | **Mixed Species** | **Mono-specific** | **Mixed Species** | **Mono-specific** | **Mixed Species** |
| Wind | ⇧⇧ | ⇧ | ⇧⇧ | ⇧ | ⇧⇧**a** | ⇧ |
| Fire | ⇧⇧ | ⇧ | ⬄ | ⬄ | ⇩⇩ | ⇩⇩ |
| Pests | ⇧⇧ | ⇧ | ⇧⇧ | ⇧ | ⇧ | ⇧ |
| Sea-level Rise | ⇩⇩ | ⇩⇩ | ⇩⇩ | ⇩⇩ | ⇧⇧ | ⇧ |

a: This high risk rating is particularly dependent on location. Mangroves in areas with low risk from extreme storms may be less susceptible than other forest types in that area. A mono-specific stand of a tree species particularly resistant to wind, due to root-system structure and ability to trap sediments, and/or wood elasticity might be less vulnerable than a mixed stand