

The project tests the following tree species both within their current distribution ranges and at sites expected to be suitable under future climate conditions. For each species, seeds were collected from multiple provenances:

Silver fir (*Abies alba*)
Sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
European Larch (*Larix decidua*)
Norway spruce (*Picea abies*)
Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*)
Small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*)
Italian maple (*Acer opalus*)
Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)
Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*)
Turkish hazel (*Corylus colurna*)
Walnut (*Juglans regia*)
Cherry tree (*Prunus avium*)
Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*)
Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*)
Wildservice tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)



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www.testpflanzungen.ch



Swiss common garden network of future tree species

Network for
practice & research

A joint initiative by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), 20 cantons, 56 forest owners and forestry enterprises, and the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL)



The practical question is:

Can tree species already be established today at sites where the climate is expected to be suitable by the end of the century?

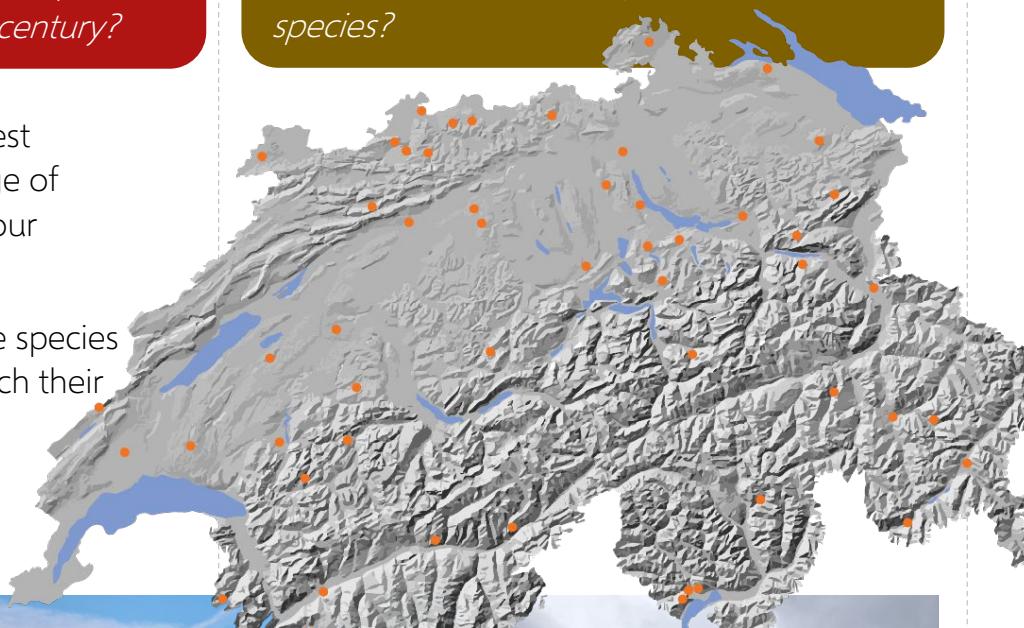
The scientific question is:

Which environmental factors determine the survival, vitality, and growth of tree species?

To address these questions, we test 18 tree species under a wide range of environmental conditions within our network of 56 sites (right).

Our aim is to identify where these species perform best and where they reach their ecological limits.

Data are collected over a period of 30–50 years on....



Sessile oak at the Samedan site, Photo: KS



...survival and vitality of trees

...tree growth

...environmental conditions

Wild service tree at the Zurich site, Photo: KS

Larch trees at the Uznach site, Photo: KS

Climate station at the Bulle site, Photo: MW

More than 55,000 trees were planted between 2020 and 2023.

From 2025 onwards, initial recommendations on the successful and unsuccessful establishment of tree species will be available, along with results on survival and damages. The first publication on juvenile growth is expected from 2028.

In the longer term, we aim to recommend tree species for Swiss forest sites that are most likely to thrive under future climate conditions.