

Identifying the tree species compositions that maximize ecosystem functioning in European forests

Lander Baeten¹  | Helge Bruelheide^{2,3} | Fons van der Plas^{4,5}  |
 Stephan Kambach^{2,3}  | Sophia Ratcliffe^{4,6} | Tommaso Jucker^{7,8} | Eric Allan⁹ |
 Evy Ampoorter¹  | Luc Barbaro¹⁰ | Cristina C. Bastias¹¹ | Jürgen Bauhus¹² |
 Raquel Benavides¹¹  | Damien Bonal¹³ | Olivier Bouriaud¹⁴ | Filippo Bussotti¹⁵ |
 Monique Carnol¹⁶ | Bastien Castagneyrol^{17,18} | Yohan Charbonnier¹⁹ | Ewa Chećko²⁰ |
 David A. Coomes⁷ | Jonas Dahlgren²¹ | Seid Muhie Dawud²² | Hans De Wandeler²³ |
 Timo Domisch²⁴ | Leena Finér²⁴ | Markus Fischer⁹ | Mariangela Fotelli²⁵ |
 Arthur Gessler²⁶ | Charlotte Grossiord²⁷  | Virginie Guyot^{17,18} |
 Stephan Hättenschwiler²⁸ | Hervé Jactel^{17,18} | Bogdan Jaroszewicz²⁹ |
 François-Xavier Joly²⁸  | Julia Koricheva³⁰  | Aleksi Lehtonen³¹ | Sandra Müller³² |
 Bart Muys²³ | Diem Nguyen^{33,34} | Martina Pollastrini¹⁵ | Kalliopi Radoglou³⁵ |
 Karsten Raulund-Rasmussen³⁶ | Paloma Ruiz-Benito³⁷ | Federico Selvi¹⁵ | Jan Stenlid³³ |
 Fernando Valladares¹¹ | Lars Vesterdal³⁶ | Kris Verheyen¹ | Christian Wirth^{3,4,38} |
 Miguel A. Zavala³⁷ | Michael Scherer-Lorenzen³²

Correspondence

Lander Baeten
 Email: lander.baeten@ugent.be

Funding information

Seventh Framework Programme, Grant/
 Award Number: 265171

Handling Editor: Akira Mori

Abstract

1. Forest ecosystem functioning generally benefits from higher tree species richness, but variation within richness levels is typically large. This is mostly due to the contrasting performances of communities with different compositions. Evidence-based understanding of composition effects on forest productivity, as well as on multiple other functions will enable forest managers to focus on the selection of species that maximize functioning, rather than on diversity per se.
2. We used a dataset of 30 ecosystem functions measured in stands with different species richness and composition in six European forest types. First, we quantified whether the compositions that maximize annual above-ground wood production (productivity) generally also fulfil the multiple other ecosystem functions (multifunctionality). Then, we quantified the species identity effects and strength of interspecific interactions to identify the “best” and “worst” species composition for multifunctionality. Finally, we evaluated the real-world frequency of occurrence of best and worst mixtures, using harmonized data from multiple national forest inventories.

3. The most productive tree species combinations also tended to express relatively high multifunctionality, although we found a relatively wide range of compositions with high- or low-average multifunctionality for the same level of productivity. Monocultures were distributed among the highest as well as the lowest performing compositions. The variation in functioning between compositions was generally driven by differences in the performance of the component species and, to a lesser extent, by particular interspecific interactions. Finally, we found that the most frequent species compositions in inventory data were monospecific stands and that the most common compositions showed below-average multifunctionality and productivity.
4. *Synthesis and applications.* Species identity and composition effects are essential to the development of high-performing production systems, for instance in forestry and agriculture. They therefore deserve great attention in the analysis and design of functional biodiversity studies if the aim is to inform ecosystem management. A management focus on tree productivity does not necessarily trade-off against other ecosystem functions; high productivity and multifunctionality can be combined with an informed selection of tree species and species combinations.

KEYWORDS

ecosystem multifunctionality, forest management, forestry, FunDivEUROPE, overyielding, productivity, species interactions, tree species mixtures

¹Department of Environment, Ghent University, Gontrode, Belgium; ²Institute of Biology/Geobotany and Botanical Garden, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany; ³German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; ⁴Department of Systematic Botany and Functional Biodiversity, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; ⁵Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre, Frankfurt, Germany; ⁶National Biodiversity Network Trust, Nottingham, UK; ⁷Forest Ecology and Conservation, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; ⁸CSIRO Land and Water, Floreat, Western Australia, Australia; ⁹Institute of Plant Sciences, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; ¹⁰Dynafor, INRA-INPT, Université de Toulouse, Auzeville, France; ¹¹MNCN-CSIC, Madrid, Spain; ¹²Chair of Silviculture, Faculty of Environment and Natural Resources, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; ¹³Univeristé de Lorraine, AgroParisTech, INRA, UMR Silva, Nancy, France; ¹⁴Faculty of Forestry, Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Suceava, Romania; ¹⁵Laboratory of Environmental and Applied Botany, Department of Agri-Food and Environmental Science (DISPAA), University of Firenze, Firenze, Italy; ¹⁶InBioS—Plant and Microbial Ecology, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium; ¹⁷INRA, UMR 1202 BIOGECO, Cestas, France; ¹⁸University Bordeaux, BIOGECO, UMR 1202, Pessac, France; ¹⁹LPO, le Bourg, Bourrou, France; ²⁰Department of Forestry and Forest Ecology, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland; ²¹Department of Forest Resource Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Umeå, Sweden; ²²Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Wollo University, Dessie, Ethiopia; ²³Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ²⁴Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Joensuu, Finland; ²⁵Forest Research Institute of Thessaloniki, Greek Agricultural Organization-Dimitra, Vassilika, Thessaloniki, Greece; ²⁶Research Unit Forest Dynamics, Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Birmensdorf, Switzerland; ²⁷Earth and Environmental Sciences Division, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico; ²⁸Centre of Evolutionary and Functional Ecology, CNRS—University of Montpellier—University Paul-Valéry Montpellier—EPHE, Montpellier, France; ²⁹Białowieża Geobotanical Station, Faculty of Biology, University of Warsaw, Białowieża, Poland; ³⁰School of Biological Sciences, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, UK; ³¹Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Helsinki, Finland; ³²Department of Geobotany, Faculty of Biology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; ³³Department of Forest Mycology and Plant Pathology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden; ³⁴Department of Organismal Biology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; ³⁵Department of Forestry and Management of the Environment and Natural Resources, Democritus University of Thrace (DUTH), Nea Orestiada, Greece; ³⁶Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg C, Denmark; ³⁷Grupo de Ecología y Restauración Forestal, Departamento de Ciencias de la Vida, Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid, Spain and ³⁸Max-Planck-Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena, Germany

1 | INTRODUCTION

During the last 25 years, a wealth of studies aimed to answer the question: does plant biodiversity matter for the functioning of ecosystems and for their potential to deliver services to humanity? In essence, these studies showed that changes in species diversity usually result in changes in multiple ecosystem processes, including those related to productivity, nutrient cycling, and stability,

as well as to trophic interactions and associated biodiversity (e.g., Isbell et al., 2017; Schulze & Mooney, 1993; Tilman, Isbell, & Cowles, 2014). These general patterns were mainly derived from comparisons of mean values of ecosystem functioning among different levels of species richness. However, within each level of richness, there is typically a high variation in functioning, mostly due to different species composition providing different levels of functioning. This compositional variation may have a similar or even greater impact

on ecosystem functioning compared with variation in diversity (Hector et al., 2011; Ratcliffe et al., 2017), but it is often overlooked or even considered to be unwanted noise. Species differ strongly in their functional effects, meaning that compositions containing different species provide different levels of function ("species identity effect"; Kirwan et al., 2009). In addition, functional effects of mixtures may differ from the expected effects of the individual species monocultures due to interspecific interactions ("species interaction effect"), which can be synergistic, neutral, or antagonistic depending on the particular species involved. If we can identify which identity and interaction effects provide highest function, then we could deliberately select certain species combinations that optimize one or multiple ecosystem functions (Storkey et al., 2015). In this context, biodiversity–ecosystem functioning research could help to develop high-performing production systems, for instance, in multifunctional low-input agriculture (Barot et al., 2017), in carbon plantings (Hulvey et al., 2013) and in the context of sustainable forest management (Mori, Lertzman, & Gustafsson, 2017).

By favouring different tree species through management (e.g., selective thinning), foresters have been following this approach for centuries. However, forestry has traditionally focused on wood production as the main management goal, rather than on the simultaneous provision of multiple ecosystem functions or services (ecosystem function or service "multifunctionality"; Manning et al., 2018). It is often assumed that a focus on wood production will, *quasi* automatically, fulfil all other functions as well. This reasoning even has its own name in German forestry (the "Kielwassertheorie" or "wake theory"; Rupf, 1961), where habitat, regulation, and recreation functions are assumed to be boosted in the "wake" of use functions, that is, wood production. Yet, this premise has been challenged by studies showing trade-offs between different functions or services. For example, a focus on tree biomass production was found to be detrimental for dead wood occurrence, bilberry production, and food for game in boreal and temperate production forests (Gamfeldt et al., 2013). In general, species effects on different functions are not well correlated, so that no "super-species" fulfils many functions at the same time and under all conditions (van der Plas et al., 2016). In sum, there is a need for evidence-based understanding of how different tree species compositions promote multiple ecosystem functions and services, including, but not restricted to, wood production. Such insights will help to bridge the gap between fundamental biodiversity–functioning theory and ecosystem management and could, for instance, better inform forest managers about which trees should be planted together in order to maximize forest multifunctionality within stands.

Research on biodiversity–ecosystem functioning relationships, as well as on tree species mixture effects in forestry (reviewed in Pretzsch, Forrester, & Bauhus, 2017), still often relies on single-site experiments or case studies, limiting our capacity for synthesis and generalization across spatial and temporal scales. The FunDivEUROPE exploratory platform was established as a network of research plots in six European forest types, selected to differ in tree species richness and different species compositions

(Baeten et al., 2013). The platform provided a common hypothesis-driven design in different geographical locations, used standardized methodology and measurement protocols and coordinated data acquisition and management. Using data on 30 ecosystem functions measured in this platform, we can perform an in-depth analysis of tree composition effects on forest ecosystem multifunctionality. We aim to (i) assess to what degree a management focus on tree productivity also boosts other ecosystem functions or whether there are trade-offs between production and other functions; (ii) quantify the individual species effects and strength of interactions among particular species and species groups to identify the "best" and "worst" species compositions for multifunctionality; and (iii) evaluate the frequency of occurrence of best and worst mixtures based on National Forest Inventories. We hypothesize that (i) tree productivity is not strongly positively related with ecosystem multifunctionality, refuting the wake theory; (ii) interspecific interactions can explain ecosystem functioning better than species identity effects alone, and that these interactions are species specific; and (iii) tree compositions supporting high ecosystem multifunctionality are rare in European forests due to the historical focus on production forests.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 | FunDivEUROPE exploratory platform design

The FunDivEUROPE exploratory platform is a coordinated network of 209 forest plots in six European regions, covering a gradient of different climates and forest types (see Supporting Information Appendix S1). It was established in 2011 to study the effect of tree diversity on ecosystem multifunctionality (<http://project.fundiveurope.eu/>). The field sites include boreal forests in Finland, hemi-boreal forests in Poland, beech forests in Germany, mountainous beech forests in Romania, thermophilous deciduous forests in Italy, and Mediterranean mixed forests in Spain. In each forest type, plots with locally dominant and economically important tree species were selected to cover a range in species richness from 1 to 3 in boreal (number of plots: 28), 1 to 4 in mountainous beech (28), beech (38), and Mediterranean mixed (36), and 1 to 5 in thermophilous deciduous (36) and hemi-boreal (43) (Supporting Information Table S1.1). Each richness level was replicated with different species compositions. Furthermore, the tree species had similar abundances in mixtures (high evenness), all species were represented in all species richness levels, and none of the species was present in every plot so that species identity and diversity effects could be separated. The study plots were located in mature forests stands and shared similar environmental conditions within forest types (e.g., geology, soil type, topography), so that covariation between these factors and species richness levels was minimized. Thus, the diversity gradient mainly resulted from historical management or stochastic events. More details about the study sites, the selection procedure, and plot-level information can be found in Baeten et al. (2013).

2.2 | Ecosystem property and function measurements

We used plot-level measurements of 30 ecosystem properties, functions, or service proxies, which for simplicity we refer to as “functions” or properties hereafter (Supporting Information Table S1.2). These include the set of 26 functions analysed in a previous study looking at the relative importance of composition vs. diversity effects (Ratcliffe et al., 2017). Four additional functions, representing diversity measurements of four taxonomic groups, were added to the dataset: bat, bird, earthworm, and understorey plant diversity. As a measure of tree productivity, we used the mean annual above-ground wood production estimated from wood cores (Jucker, Bouriaud, Avacaritei, & Coomes, 2014). To aid in the interpretation, the functions were a priori classified into six groups reflecting basic ecological processes (Supporting Information Table S1.2): nutrient and carbon cycling-related drivers (e.g., earthworm biomass, microbial biomass), nutrient cycling-related processes (e.g., litter decomposition, nitrogen resorption efficiency), primary production (including not only tree productivity, but also photosynthetic efficiency and tree biomass), regeneration (e.g., tree seedling regeneration, sapling growth), resistance to disturbance (e.g., resistance to drought, resistance to insect damage), and the value of the forest stands as habitat for other species (e.g., bat and bird diversity). A major strength of the FunDivEUROPE project was the general philosophy to measure all ecosystem functions in all plots, following the same protocol by the same observers across the six forest types. Measurements are thus directly comparable across plots and show high coverage; 24 functions were measured in at least 207 of the 209 plots. Details on the measurements of the various functions can be found in previous synthesis papers of the FunDivEUROPE project (e.g., van der Plas et al., 2016; Ratcliffe et al., 2017).

2.3 | National forest inventory data

Within the FunDivEUROPE project, we compiled harmonized forest plot data from the national forest inventories of Finland, Sweden, Germany, Belgium (Wallonia), and Spain (for details see Ratcliffe et al., 2016). These inventories included three forest types from the exploratory platform: boreal forest, beech (-dominated) forest, and Mediterranean mixed forest (which comprised Mediterranean coniferous, broadleaved evergreen, and thermophilous deciduous forest). Determination of the forest type was based on the EEA Technical Report 9 (Barbati, Corona, & Marchetti, 2017). In each inventory, we used the two most recent surveys and extracted basal area (BA, m²/ha) for all trees with a diameter at breast height of more than 10 cm. Plots with single measurements or any indication of harvest activities between surveys were omitted from the dataset. For each of the remaining plots, we calculated the proportional BA per tree species. Tree species names were harmonized following the Atlas Florae Europaeae. In order to identify the species composition of a plot, we adopted the following approach: only species with a BA exceeding 10% were considered and only

plots in which the summed proportion of all component species exceeded 90% were included. Plots that did not meet these criteria were discarded from the dataset. This approach is in agreement with the selection criteria of the FunDivEUROPE exploratory platform. Furthermore, we only retained the plots with compositions that could be assigned to one of the three forest types mentioned above. No distinction was made between planted and spontaneously regenerated stands. Our final dataset included 64.8% (boreal), 22.3% (beech), and 70.8% (Mediterranean mixed) of the available NFI plots.

2.4 | Data analyses

2.4.1 | Quantifying multifunctionality and its relationship with productivity across different species compositions

We quantified the multifunctionality of each tree species composition with a model-based approach. In each plot, we have a value for each of the 30 functions. These estimates were modelled together in a hierarchical meta-analytic model with group-level effects for plot identity (209 plots) and species composition (103 compositions). We considered species combinations occurring in multiple forest types as different compositions, because the same species combination may have different functioning when growing on different soils or in different climates and we wanted to account for the fact that the same composition may behave differently among forest types. In addition, compositions within the same forest type were related to each other because they were measured more closely together in time and space. However, only 8 out of 92 unique species compositions occurred in multiple forest types: six were represented in two forest types and monocultures of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Picea abies* were present in three and four types, respectively.

The estimated effects of composition from the hierarchical model were used here as measure of multifunctionality for a given tree species composition. The effect quantifies the degree to which the functioning of a particular composition deviates from the average, taking all functions into account. Positive and negative values express above-average and below-average functioning of that species combination, respectively. An alternative single threshold approach (Byrnes et al., 2014) provided a very similar measure of multifunctionality; so, we expect qualitatively similar results when using alternative measures (Supporting Information Figure S2.1). The model-based approach was preferred here because it directly quantifies the dependency of functioning on composition (without the need to derive a metric first) and allows us to extend the analyses to diversity-interaction models (see Section 2.4.2). A full model description is given in Supporting Information Appendix S2 and additional sensitivity analyses are provided in Supporting Information Appendix S4 (e.g., reducing the number of functions to calculate the multifunctionality measure, either randomly or by ecosystem function group).

We related the multifunctionality to the mean productivity of each composition with a linear regression model, to test whether selecting composition for high productivity also ensures high multifunctionality. In this analysis, we quantified the measure of multifunctionality after excluding productivity, that is, multifunctionality was calculated with 29 functions. This analysis was first performed on the full dataset and then for each forest type separately. Differences in productivity and multifunctionality between compositions with different species richness values (monoculture vs. mixed) or different leaf phenologies (pure evergreen, pure deciduous, or mixed) were tested with an analysis of variance.

2.4.2 | Diversity-interaction models

To identify the individual species and pairs of species that increased functioning, we used a diversity-interaction modelling framework (Kirwan et al., 2009). This tests how the abundance of individual tree species, and the interactions between them, affect ecosystem functioning. The approach uses a linear model of the form $f = ID + DE + BA + residual$, where f is the estimate of functioning in a plot, ID is the species identity effects, DE is the diversity effects, BA is the effect of variation in plot-level basal area (average centred to zero within forest types), and a residual is the error term. The species identity effects equal the average monoculture performances, weighted by the species' relative abundances. The diversity effects result from species interactions, which causes mixture functioning to differ from that expected from monoculture functioning. Kirwan et al. (2009) proposed alternative patterns of interactions based on different ecological assumptions, corresponding to different formulations of the diversity effects term. See Supporting Information Appendix S2 for a full model description and explanation of the alternative diversity terms.

We confronted five alternative models with the data. A first null model assumes that all species identity effects are equal (model 0), while a second assumes that monoculture functioning differs and only the relative abundances of the species influence functioning in mixtures (identity-effect model; model 1). Three additional models combine the identity effect with different diversity effects, corresponding to the alternative types of species interactions: a pairwise interactions effect (model 2), an additive species-specific contributions effect (model 3), or a functional-group effect (model 4). The importance of the different types of interactions was then explored by comparing the models differing in their ecological assumptions (Kirwan et al., 2009). We used AIC values and likelihood ratio tests to compare models. First, we fitted the alternative models for each ecosystem function and forest type separately. Second, we modelled the 30 functions together, using a similar meta-analytic model described above (*Quantifying multifunctionality*), replacing the composition effect with the identity and diversity effects of the diversity-interaction models. The values for each function were normalized before modelling.

2.4.3 | Relationship between multifunctionality and frequency of occurrence of tree species compositions

We calculated the frequency of occurrence of all tree species compositions for each of the three forest types (boreal, beech, and Mediterranean mixed forest) from the national forest inventory data. So, for each of the compositions of these three forest types studied in the exploratory platform, we have a measure of their frequency among all other compositions in the same forest type. We drew graphs ranking compositions by frequency, multifunctionality, and productivity to explore whether compositions supporting high ecosystem multifunctionality were rare in a given forest type. We are aware that the species combinations encountered in the exploratories may have different effects on multifunctionality in the different contexts (e.g., climates, soil types or stand development stages) encountered in the inventories (Ratcliffe et al., 2017). Nevertheless, our assessment provides an indication of whether compositions likely to promote high multifunctionality occur more often in the inventories than those with low multifunctionality.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Relationship between productivity and ecosystem multifunctionality

Across all plots, the multifunctionality (excluding productivity) of tree species compositions was positively related to their mean productivity (Figure 1; slope = 0.028, $p < 0.001$, $R^2 = 0.22$), although for a given level of productivity there was a considerable range in multifunctionality between compositions. Within the forest types, the productivity-multifunctionality relationship was significantly positive in three types (beech, thermophilous deciduous, and Mediterranean mixed) and positive but non-significant in the three others (Supporting Information Figure S3.1). Patterns at the level of individual ecosystem functions were consistent: in beech, thermophilous deciduous, and Mediterranean mixed forest, the most productive compositions also had above-average (within region) values of the majority of the other functions (>20 out of 29 functions), whereas less than half of the functions exceeded the average in the least productive compositions (Supporting Information Figures S3.2 and S3.3). Monocultures were not consistently different from mixtures: they were distributed among the highest as well as the lowest performing compositions, both in terms of productivity ($F = 0.62$, $p = 0.43$) and multifunctionality ($F = 2.19$, $p = 0.14$). Similarly, the leaf phenology (evergreen, deciduous, or mixed) was not important in explaining differences in productivity ($F = 1.83$, $p = 0.17$) or multifunctionality ($F = 1.09$, $p = 0.34$).

Sensitivity analyses showed that the tree productivity-multifunctionality relationship did not change when we classified all species combinations occurring in different forest types as the same, for example, rather than considering *Picea abies* monocultures as being four separate compositions because they occurred in four forest types, we regrouped them as a single composition (Supporting

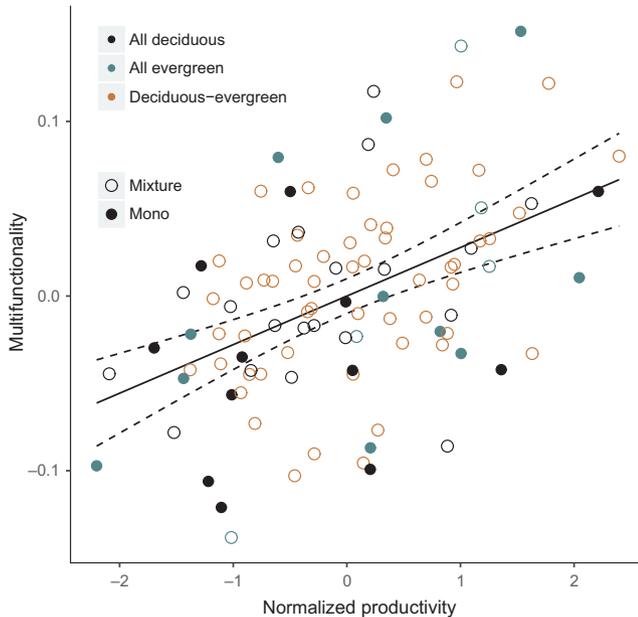


FIGURE 1 Relationship between the tree productivity and multifunctionality of different tree species compositions across six European forest types. Points show the performance of individual compositions ($N = 103$): filled points represent monocultures and colouring represents functional composition in terms of leaf phenology (only deciduous species, only evergreen species, or a mixture of both). The full line shows the fit of a linear model, with the dashed lines delimiting the 95% confidence interval. Productivity corresponds to the annual above-ground wood production and was normalized within forest types to allow for a cross-regional comparison; absolute mean productivity values are presented in Supporting Information Figure S3.1. The multifunctionality expresses the degree to which the functioning of a particular composition deviates from the average, taking all functions into account (positive values indicate above-average performance). For this analysis, the productivity was excluded from the multifunctionality measure

Information Figure S4.1). While the productivity–multifunctionality relationship remained the same if we randomly excluded functions from our multifunctionality measure (Supporting Information Figure S4.2), when we excluded particular ecosystem function groups then the strength of the relationship altered (Supporting Information Figure S4.3). For instance, excluding all functions supporting primary production weakened the productivity–multifunctionality relationship, however, it remained significantly positive.

3.2 | Identifying the best mixtures

Looking at individual functions, diversity–interaction models showed that pairwise species interactions often influenced functioning, positively as well as a negatively (Figure 2). Interactions indicate, for particular species pairs, whether growing the two species in a mixture increased or decreased functioning compared with growing them in separate monocultures. Ecosystem function groups did not show consistent patterns: production-related functions were more often found to benefit from mixing (26 positive vs. 11 negative interaction effects) and positive

interactions also outnumbered negative interactions in resistance- and regeneration-related functions (27 vs. 17 and 10 vs. 3, respectively). Interactions tended to be positive in thermophilous deciduous and Mediterranean mixed and negative in boreal forest. Results for the individual functions are shown in Supporting Information Figure S3.4.

When multifunctionality was modelled with all 30 functions together, including productivity, we often found tree species to have very different effects on functioning (identity-effects model; Supporting Information Figure S3.5). Furthermore, functioning levels generally also increased with plot-level basal area. We also looked at variation in functioning across forest types for the small number of composition present in multiple types. We found that *Picea abies* had higher functioning, compared with the average monoculture, in hemi-boreal and mountainous beech forest, but below-average functioning in boreal and beech forests (Supporting Information Figure S3.5). *Pinus sylvestris* had higher (Mediterranean mixed), lower (boreal), or average (hemi-boreal) monoculture performance. In contrast, monocultures of *Quercus robur/petraea* tended to have consistently lower multifunctionality than other monocultures, across forest types (hemi-boreal, beech, thermophilous deciduous).

Species interactions were important in explaining multifunctionality in all forest types except for mountainous beech (likelihood ratio tests of models with interaction effects vs. identity-effects models; $p < 0.05$). We found that mixing evergreen and deciduous species reduced functioning in boreal (functional group vs. identity model; $p = 0.029$) but increased functioning in hemi-boreal forest ($p = 0.025$). In boreal forests, the negative effect was mainly because of an antagonistic interaction between *Picea abies* and *Betula pendula* leading to lower multifunctionality than expected based on their monoculture functioning. In beech, thermophilous deciduous and Mediterranean mixed forest, there was no such functional group effect, as here the species interacted similarly with all others, illustrating that the main effect of mixing was the contrast between intra- and interspecific interactions (additive contributions vs. identity model; $p < 0.05$).

The list of top five compositions in each forest type in terms of their multifunctionality (Table 1), reflected this: only 6 out of the total 28 best compositions listed in Table 1 were monocultures. Some of the best compositions included up to four species and in some types none of the five best compositions were monocultures (hemi-boreal and thermophilous deciduous). Finally, the compositions with the highest multifunctionality were also not dominated by pure evergreen or deciduous compositions and 15 out of the 22 multispecies compositions were mixtures of deciduous and evergreen species. The species combinations with the highest multifunctionality were also among the most productive ones.

3.3 | Frequency of the best mixtures in forest inventory data

The species compositions studied in the exploratory platform were also well represented in the national forest inventories of the three

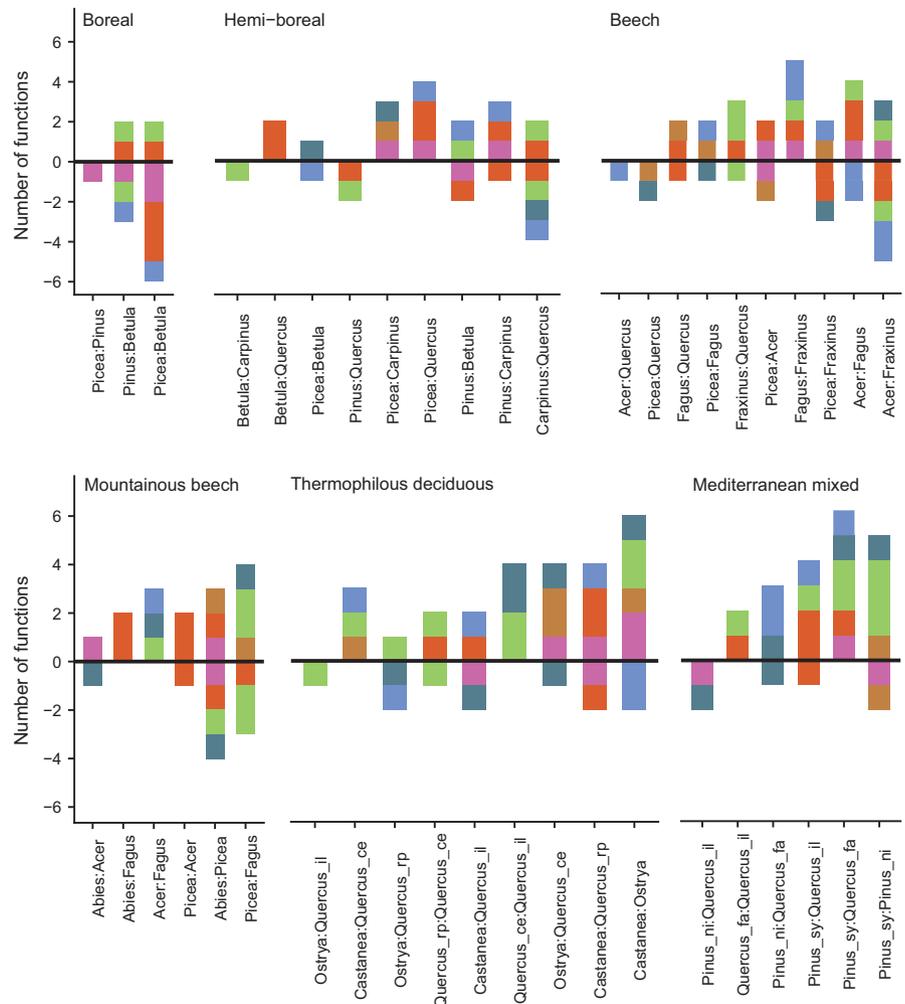
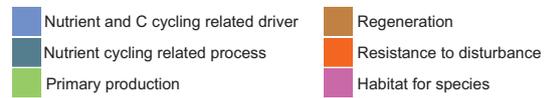


FIGURE 2 Synthesis of tree species interaction effects on ecosystem functioning (30 functions) in six European forest types. For each function, pairwise species interaction models were fitted to quantify the degree to which tree species interactions cause mixture performance to differ from that expected from the monoculture species performances. For each species pair, the graph shows the total number of positive (and negative) effects, indicating the number of times the species mixture is providing more (or less) functioning than the corresponding monocultures (only effects with $p < 0.1$ were counted). Functions were grouped into a priori classes to aid in the interpretation; see methods and Supporting Information Table S1.2. For results for single functions, see Supporting Information Figure S3.4. Note that the graph compares within tree species combinations (performance of mixtures vs. the monocultures of two particular species) and does not allow a direct comparison between compositions, because the species identity effects were not accounted for in this analysis. Full species names are given below Table 1

studied forest types (boreal, beech, and Mediterranean mixed forest) (Figure 3). In all three types, the most widely occurring tree species compositions were monospecific stands. Furthermore, the most frequent compositions had below-average multifunctionality scores, that is, below zero. Especially in beech forest, the compositions with above-average multifunctionality were rare (frequency $< 1\%$). We found essentially the same pattern when focussing on productivity rather than multifunctionality (Supporting Information Figure S3.6): the most productive compositions were not the most frequent ones.

4 | DISCUSSION

Despite the importance of species composition in explaining variation in ecosystem functioning (Hector et al., 2011; Ratcliffe et al., 2017), species identity effects are generally not the focus of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning studies, where they are instead treated as a nuisance variable to be accounted for. Here, we aimed

to unpack the variation in functioning between compositions and to understand which particular species or species pairs sustained the highest multifunctionality. Our findings show that it matters considerably which particular combinations are promoted within a given richness level. This is critical from an applied perspective, as forest managers are much more likely to focus on species selection (e.g., when replanting after a regeneration cut) rather than diversity per se.

4.1 | Managing for productivity can also promote multifunctionality

A fundamental management goal in forestry is to produce wood, and so, many studies looking at the functional importance of mixing tree species focused on tree productivity. There is evidence that tree species diversity increases the productivity of forests globally (Liang et al., 2016; Piotta, 2008). In closed canopy forests, this is primarily due to more efficient light use when species with contrasting canopy

TABLE 1 Top five species composition for each forest type, ranked according to decreasing multifunctionality (from the top down). Compositions with an asterisk were also identified among the best five in case ranking was done based on productivity only. Underlined species are evergreen trees. The number of different compositions studied in each type is given in brackets. In boreal forest, only seven compositions were studied, so that only three performed above average

Boreal (7)	Hemi-boreal (25)	Beech (18)	Mountainous beech (14)	Thermophilous deciduous (27)	Mediterranean mixed (12)
* <u><i>P. abies</i></u>	* <i>C. betulus</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u>	<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <i>F. excelsior</i>	<u><i>P. abies</i></u>	* <i>C. sativa</i> , <i>O. carpiniifolia</i> , <i>Q. cerris</i> , <u><i>Q. ilex</i></u>	* <u><i>P. nigra</i></u> , <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u>
<i>B. pendula</i>	<i>B. pendula</i> , <i>C. betulus</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u> , <i>Q. robur</i>	<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <i>F. excelsior</i> , <i>Q. petraea</i>	<u><i>A. alba</i></u> , <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u>	* <i>Q. cerris</i> , <u><i>Q. ilex</i></u>	* <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u> , <i>Q. faginea</i>
* <i>B. pendula</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u> , <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u>	* <u><i>P. abies</i></u> , <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u>	* <i>F. excelsior</i>	* <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u>	<i>O. carpiniifolia</i> , <i>Q. cerris</i> , <u><i>Q. ilex</i></u>	* <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u>
	* <i>C. betulus</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u> , <i>Q. robur</i>	* <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>F. excelsior</i> , <i>Q. petraea</i>	* <u><i>A. alba</i></u>	* <i>C. sativa</i> , <i>Q. cerris</i>	* <u><i>P. nigra</i></u> , <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u> , <i>Q. faginea</i>
	<i>B. pendula</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u> , <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u> , <i>Q. robur</i>	* <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i> , <i>F. excelsior</i> , <u><i>P. abies</i></u>	<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>F. sylvatica</i>	<i>C. sativa</i> , <i>O. carpiniifolia</i> , <u><i>Q. ilex</i></u> , <i>Q. petraea</i>	* <u><i>P. nigra</i></u> , <u><i>P. sylvestris</i></u> , <i>Q. faginea</i> , <u><i>Q. ilex</i></u>

Notes. Full species names. Coniferous species: *Abies alba*, *Picea abies*, *Pinus nigra*, *Pinus sylvestris*. Broadleaved species: *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Betula pendula*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Castanea sativa*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ostrya carpiniifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus cerris*, *Quercus faginea*, *Quercus ilex*.

traits co-occur (Fichtner et al., 2017; Pretzsch, 2014; Zhang, Chen, & Reich, 2012). These insights provide relevant information for making informed tree species choices in forestry but they do not indicate whether selecting species to maximize high productivity also benefits multiple other functions. While trade-offs between productivity and other functions have previously been reported in boreal forests (Gamfeldt et al., 2013), our study evaluated a greater number of functions across a broad range of forest types, and showed that the most productive tree species combinations also tend to provide relatively high multifunctionality. In the context of recent discussions about the sensitivity of multifunctionality measures to the number and identity of their component functions (e.g., Gamfeldt & Roger, 2017; Meyer et al., 2018), we showed that our findings were robust when randomly reducing the number of functions considered. Deleting particular groups of functions did change the strength of the relationship between productivity and multifunctionality, although it was always positive. Since previous analyses of our data showed few trade-offs between a range of multifunctionality measures reflecting alternative stakeholder objectives (sensu Allan et al., 2015; van der Plas et al., 2018), changing our multifunctionality measure to represent specific management scenario's is also unlikely to change the conclusions.

Ranking the species compositions within forest types, based on either productivity or multifunctionality, resulted in a similar set of best compositions (Table 1, Supporting Information Figure S3.1). A notable pattern to emerge from our analysis is that for four of the six forest types we identified at least one species that repeatedly occurred across the best compositions that characterize that particular forest type (hemi-boreal: *Picea abies*, beech: *Fraxinus excelsior*, thermophilous deciduous: *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus cerris*, and Mediterranean mixed: *Pinus sylvestris*) (Table 1). In beech forests,

the combination *F. excelsior*–*Acer pseudoplatanus* even appeared four times in this top five. At the same time, mixtures containing these particular species were not always the most productive ones. This information may already provide useful empirical evidence when deciding among several management options, such as the selection (or exclusion) of species when planting or regenerating new stands.

We do not propose to use tree productivity as an integrated measure of forest performance in a general way because for the same level of productivity we found a relatively wide range of compositions with high or low average performance across functions. For instance, in Mediterranean mixed forest, monocultures of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Pinus nigra* had nearly the same productivity, but varied strongly in multifunctionality. Furthermore, the most productive compositions had above-average values for many, but certainly not all functions (Supporting Information Figures S3.2 and S3.3). The relative importance of these existing trade-offs between individual ecosystem functions need to be evaluated based on socio-ecological perspectives, including the desired management goals and land-use schemes (Mori et al., 2017), and in this respect, our data can help inform these decisions. Thus, our results should not be used as a general confirmation of the “wake theory” that all forest functions are automatically fulfilled by a focus on timber production only. Rather, we conclude that a management focus on productivity does not necessarily trade-off against other ecosystem functions and high productivity and multifunctionality can be combined with an informed selection of tree species combinations.

4.2 | The identity of co-occurring tree species matters

We found that the variation in functioning between compositions was generally driven by identify effects and, to a lesser extent, by

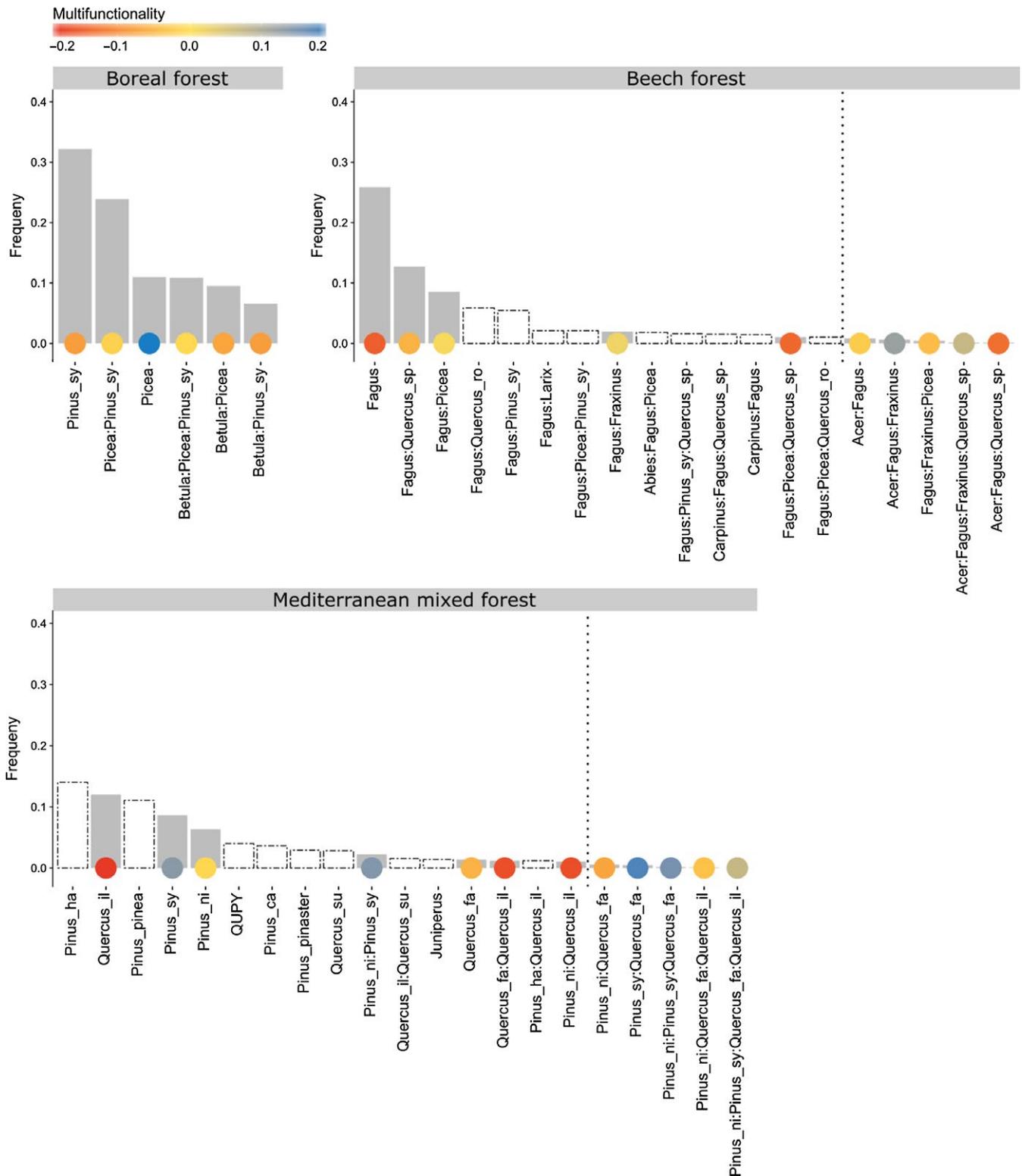


FIGURE 3 Frequency of occurrence of particular tree species compositions in national forest inventory data for boreal forests, beech forest, and Mediterranean mixed forests. Grey bars indicate the compositions that were also studied in the corresponding forest types in the FunDivEUROPE exploratory platform; the white bars represent compositions that were not included in the exploratory platform. The coloured circles indicate the degree of multifunctionality of the compositions based on the estimates in the exploratory platform (so only for grey bars). This multifunctionality expresses the degree to which the functioning of a particular composition deviates from the average, taking all 30 functions into account (positive values indicate above-average performance). The dotted lines indicate a threshold frequency of 0.01 below which rare combinations of tree species are not shown, unless they were studied in the exploratory platform

particular interspecific interactions. In trying to explain what makes up a high-performing species combination, we looked at differences between pure deciduous, pure evergreen, and mixed deciduous–evergreen mixtures. While heterogeneity of canopy traits related to light capture and use, including leaf phenology, is often found to increase productivity (Jucker, Bouriaud, Avacaritei, Dănilă, et al., 2014; Lu, Mohren, den Ouden, Goudiaby, & Sterck, 2016; Zhang, Chen, & Taylor, 2015), mixing species from these broad functional groups did not always increase multifunctionality. Many of the ecosystem properties included here are not directly related to light availability (e.g., nutrient cycling related drivers or processes; Rothe & Binkley, 2001) and our findings show that the mechanisms responsible for overyielding of mixtures (for an overview, see Forrester & Bauhus, 2016), do not necessarily increase other functions. More generally, while studies on identity effects have mostly looked at community-weighted means of traits as a way of generalizing results (Ratcliffe et al., 2016), such an approach is not the best choice when searching for high-performing tree species compositions because we lack theory linking traits to multifunctionality. In addition, many species interactions are not related to commonly measured traits (such as pathogens or herbivory), and it would be difficult to translate trait-based identity effects into concrete management decisions with real species.

Our study was designed using a pool of regionally abundant and economically important tree species (Baeten et al., 2013) and therefore provides comprehensive data on multifunctionality values in many relevant species combinations. A next step would be to explore when and where specific combinations of interest provide maximum multifunctionality, so that managers can make informed decisions as to which combinations of species to favour on their land. This requires determining the variation in multifunctionality for particular species compositions across different environments (e.g., climates, soil types) and trying to explain the principal environmental drivers of this variation. Another comprehensive analysis in our study plots showed that tree diversity effects on various ecosystem functions are highly context dependent: stronger diversity effects on multifunctionality were found in forest types in drier climates, with longer growing seasons, and more functionally diverse tree species pools (Ratcliffe et al., 2017). A similar analysis of the context dependency of species composition effects is not straightforward because compositions are not easily replicated in very different environments and forest types, unlike diversity gradients that can be replicated with very different species pools. Focusing on productivity, Pretzsch et al. (2010, 2013) already showed that specific two-species combinations (oak–beech, spruce–beech) change from overyielding, due to facilitation, to underyielding, driven by competitive interference, along a gradient from poor to rich soils across central Europe. Focusing on multiple other functions, here we showed that for the subset of species that occurred in multiple types their identity effects on multifunctionality tended to vary considerably. The presence of *Picea abies* and *Pinus sylvestris*, for instance, increased or decreased mixture performance, depending on the forest type.

This calls for a new generation of forestry-oriented scientific experiments or silvicultural trials tailored to study species identity and composition effects in different environments (e.g., Paquette et al., 2018), especially focusing on the drivers of the context dependency in diversity effects (water availability, growing season length; Ratcliffe et al., 2017). Compositions can be not only replicated within forest types under different soil conditions and levels of water supply, but also across different forest types to cover regional-scale gradients such as climate (see Bruelheide et al., 2014 for a diversity-oriented example). Of course, the geographic scope of a multisite experiment will not be global and should stay within the current or predicted distributional range of the species involved (e.g., Verheyen et al., 2013), as studying functioning well outside the species range is probably not relevant for foresters. Setting up practical trials obviously requires the involvement of foresters, policy makers, resource managers, and conservationists. They can use our identification of the best species combinations as a good starting point to carefully select compositions from the large pool of available species.

4.3 | Low multifunctionality of the most common species compositions

By ranking tree species compositions of three forest types according to how often they occurred in inventory data, we showed that the most frequent compositions were monospecific stands and that the most frequent species combinations mostly showed below-average performance in terms of multifunctionality and productivity based on the exploratory platform data. Several mixtures with high performance were very rare in the national inventories or even absent from our selection. We should acknowledge, however, that the inventory data span much larger environmental gradients than the exploratory platform and that the same mixture may perform differently under different environmental conditions. Compositions showing poor performance in the exploratory platform may thus perform better in different climatic or soil conditions. While this may limit the generality of any conclusions regarding specific mixtures, the under-representation of numerous above-average performing mixtures in today's forests and the high proportion of monocultures is a clear indication that the potential of mixing different tree species in forest stands has not yet have been fully realized in Europe.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ideas developed for this study came from a FunDivEUROPE synthesis workshop held on 20–23 February 2017 in Freiburg, Germany. The FunDivEUROPE project received funding from the European Union's Seventh Programme (FP7/2007–2013) under grant agreement No. 265171. We thank the following organizations and people for access to the Forest Inventory data: MAGRAMA (Spain), the Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut (Germany), Hugues Lecomte from the Walloon Forest Inventory (Wallonia), the Natural Resources Institute Finland LUKE (Finland), and the Swedish University of

Agricultural Sciences (Sweden). Two anonymous reviewers helped to improve an earlier draft of this publication.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

L.B., H.B., F.V.D.P., and M.S.L. conceived the ideas and analysed the data; L.B. led the writing of the manuscript, together with H.B., F.V.D.P., S.K., S.R., T.J., and M.S.L. All authors collected the data, contributed critically to the drafts, and gave final approval for publication.

DATA ACCESSIBILITY

Data of the ecosystem property and function measurements are available via Figshare <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5368846.v1> (Ratcliffe et al., 2017).

ORCID

Lander Baeten  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4262-9221>

Fons Plas  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4680-543X>

Stephan Kambach  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3585-5837>

Evy Ampoorter  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7676-0290>

Raquel Benavides  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2328-5371>

Charlotte Grossiord  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9113-3671>

François-Xavier Joly  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4453-865X>

Julia Koricheva  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9033-0171>

REFERENCES

- Allan, E., Manning, P., Alt, F., Binkenstein, J., Blaser, S., Blüthgen, N., ... Fischer, M. (2015). Land use intensification alters ecosystem multifunctionality via loss of biodiversity and changes to functional composition. *Ecology Letters*, 18(8), 834–843. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12469>
- Baeten, L., Verheyen, K., Wirth, C., Bruelheide, H., Bussotti, F., Finér, L., ... Scherer-Lorenzen, M. (2013). A novel comparative research platform designed to determine the functional significance of tree species diversity in European forests. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics*, 15(5), 281–291. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2013.07.002>
- Barbati, A., Corona, P., & Marchetti, M. (2017). European forest types: Categories and types for sustainable forest management reporting and policy, European Environment Agency, Technical Report No9/2006, 111 pp.
- Barot, S., Allard, V., Cantarel, A., Enjalbert, J., Gauffreteau, A., Goldringer, I., ... Porcher, E. (2017). Designing mixtures of varieties for multifunctional agriculture with the help of ecology. A review. *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, 37(2), 13. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13593-017-0418-x>
- Bruelheide, H., Nadrowski, K., Assmann, T., Bauhus, J., Both, S., Buscot, F., ... Schmid, B. (2014). Designing forest biodiversity experiments: General considerations illustrated by a new large experiment in subtropical China. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 5(1), 74–89. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12126>
- Byrnes, J. E. K., Gamfeldt, L., Isbell, F., Lefcheck, J. S., Griffin, J. N., Hector, A., ... Duffy, J. E. (2014). Investigating the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem multifunctionality: Challenges and solutions. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 5, 111–124. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12143>
- Fichtner, A., Härdtle, W., Li, Y., Bruelheide, H., Kunz, M., & von Oheimb, G. (2017). From competition to facilitation: How tree species respond to neighbourhood diversity. *Ecology Letters*, 20(7), 892–900. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12786>
- Forrester, D. I., & Bauhus, J. (2016). A review of processes behind diversity–Productivity relationships in forests. *Current Forestry Reports*, 2(1), 45–61. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40725-016-0031-2>
- Gamfeldt, L., & Roger, F. (2017). Revisiting the biodiversity–ecosystem multifunctionality relationship. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 1(7), 0168. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0168>
- Gamfeldt, L., Snäll, T., Bagchi, R., Jonsson, M., Gustafsson, L., Kjellander, P., ... Bengtsson, J. (2013). Higher levels of multiple ecosystem services are found in forests with more tree species. *Nature Communications*, 4, 1340. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms2328>
- Hector, A., Bell, T., Hautier, Y., Isbell, F., Kéry, M., Reich, P. B., ... Schmid, B. (2011). BUGS in the analysis of biodiversity experiments: Species richness and composition are of similar importance for grassland productivity. *PLoS ONE*, 6(3), e17434. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0017434>
- Hulvey, K. B., Hobbs, R. J., Standish, R. J., Lindenmayer, D. B., Lach, L., & Perring, M. P. (2013). Benefits of tree mixes in carbon plantings. *Nature Climate Change*, 3(10), 869. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate1862>
- Isbell, F., Gonzalez, A., Loreau, M., Cowles, J., Díaz, S., Hector, A., ... Larigauderie, A. (2017). Linking the influence and dependence of people on biodiversity across scales. *Nature*, 546, 65–72. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature22899>
- Jucker, T., Bouriaud, O., Avacaritei, D., & Coomes, D. A. (2014). Stabilizing effects of diversity on aboveground wood production in forest ecosystems: Linking patterns and processes. *Ecology Letters*, 17(12), 1560–1569. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12382>
- Jucker, T., Bouriaud, O., Avacaritei, D., Dănilă, I., Duduman, G., Valladares, F., & Coomes, D. A. (2014). Competition for light and water play contrasting roles in driving diversity–productivity relationships in Iberian forests. *Journal of Ecology*, 102(5), 1202–1213. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.12276>
- Kirwan, L., Connolly, J., Finn, J., Brophy, C., Lüscher, A., Nyfeler, D., & Sebastia, M.-T. (2009). Diversity–interaction modeling: Estimating contributions of species identities and interactions to ecosystem function. *Ecology*, 90(8), 2032–2038. <https://doi.org/10.1890/08-1684.1>
- Liang, J., Crowther, T. W., Picard, N., Wiser, S., Zhou, M., Alberti, G., ... Reich, P. B. (2016). Positive biodiversity–productivity relationship predominant in global forests. *Science*, 354(6309), aaf8957. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf8957>
- Lu, H., Mohren, G. M. J., den Ouden, J., Goudiaby, V., & Sterck, F. J. (2016). Overyielding of temperate mixed forests occurs in evergreen–deciduous but not in deciduous–deciduous species mixtures over time in the Netherlands. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 376(September), 321–332. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2016.06.032>
- Manning, P., Plas, F., Soliveres, S., Allan, E., Maestre, F. T., Mace, G., ... Fischer, M. (2018). Redefining ecosystem multifunctionality. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 2(3), 427. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0461-7>
- Meyer, S. T., Ptačnik, R., Hillebrand, H., Bessler, H., Buchmann, N., Ebeling, A., ... Klein, A. M. (2018). Biodiversity–multifunctionality relationships depend on identity and number of measured functions. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 2(1), 44. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0391-4>
- Mori, A. S., Lertzman, K. P., & Gustafsson, L. (2017). Biodiversity and ecosystem services in forest ecosystems: A research agenda for applied forest ecology. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 54(1), 12–27. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.12669>

- Paquette, A., Hector, A., Castagneyrol, B., Vanhellefont, M., Koricheva, J., Scherer-Lorenzen, M., & Verheyen, K. (2018). A million and more trees for science. *Nature ecology & evolution*, 2(5), 763. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-018-0544-0>
- Piotto, D. (2008). A meta-analysis comparing tree growth in monocultures and mixed plantations. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 255, 781–786. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2007.09.065>
- Pretzsch, H. (2014). Canopy space filling and tree crown morphology in mixed-species stands compared with monocultures. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 327, 251–264. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2014.04.027>
- Pretzsch, H., Bielak, K., Block, J., Bruchwald, A., Dieler, J., Ehrhart, H. P., ... Zingg, A. (2013). Productivity of mixed versus pure stands of oak (*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. and *Quercus robur* L.) and European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) along an ecological gradient. *European Journal of Forest Research*, 132(2), 263–280. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10342-012-0673-y>
- Pretzsch, H., Block, J., Dieler, J., Dong, P. H., Kohnle, U., Nagel, J., ... Zingg, A. (2010). Comparison between the productivity of pure and mixed stands of Norway spruce and European beech along an ecological gradient. *Annals of Forest Science*, 67(7), 712. <https://doi.org/10.1051/forest/2010037>
- Pretzsch, H., Forrester, D. I., & Bauhus, J. (2017). *Mixed-species forests*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer.
- Ratcliffe, S., Liebergesell, M., Ruiz-Benito, P., Madrigal González, J., Muñoz Castañeda, J. M., Kändler, G., ... Wirth, C. (2016). Modes of functional biodiversity control on tree productivity across the European continent. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 25, 251–262. <https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.12406>
- Ratcliffe, S., Wirth, C., Jucker, T., van der Plas, F., Scherer-Lorenzen, M., Verheyen, K., ... Baeten, L. (2017). Biodiversity and ecosystem functioning relations in European forests depend on environmental context. *Ecology Letters*, 20(11), 1414–1426. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12849>
- Rothe, A., & Binkley, D. (2001). Nutritional interactions in mixed species forests: A synthesis. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 31(11), 1855–1870. <https://doi.org/10.1139/x01-120>
- Rupf, H. (1961). Wald und Mensch im Geschehen der Gegenwart. *Allgemeine Forstzeitschrift. Der Wald*, 16, 545–546.
- Schulze, E.-D., & Mooney, H. A. (1993). *Biodiversity and ecosystem function*. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-58001-7>
- Storkey, J., Ring, T. D., Baddeley, J., Collins, R., Roderick, S., Jones, H., & Watson, C. (2015). Engineering a plant community to deliver multiple ecosystem services. *Ecological Applications*, 25(4), 1034–1043. <https://doi.org/10.1890/14-1605.1>
- Tilman, D., Isbell, F., & Cowles, J. M. (2014). Biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 45(1), 471–493. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-ecolsys-120213-091917>
- van der Plas, F., Manning, P., Allan, E., Scherer-Lorenzen, M., Verheyen, K., Wirth, C., ... Fischer, M. (2016). Jack-of-all-trades effects drive biodiversity-ecosystem multifunctionality relationships in European forests. *Nature Communications*, 7, 11109. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms11109>
- van der Plas, F., Ratcliffe, S., Ruiz-Benito, P., Scherer-Lorenzen, M., Verheyen, K., Wirth, C., ... Allan, E. (2018). Continental mapping of forest ecosystem functions reveals a high but unrealised potential for forest multifunctionality. *Ecology Letters*, 21(1), 31–42. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12868>
- Verheyen, K., Ceunen, K., Ampoorter, E., Baeten, L., Bosman, B., Branquart, E., ... Ponette, Q. (2013). Assessment of the functional role of tree diversity: The multi-site FORBIO experiment. *Plant Ecology and Evolution*, 146(1), 26–35. <https://doi.org/10.5091/plecevo>
- Zhang, Y., Chen, H. Y. H., & Reich, P. B. (2012). Forest productivity increases with evenness, species richness and trait variation: A global meta-analysis. *Journal of Ecology*, 100(3), 742–749. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2745.2011.01944.x>
- Zhang, Y., Chen, H. Y. H., & Taylor, A. R. (2015). Aboveground biomass of understorey vegetation has a negligible or negative association with overstorey tree species diversity in natural forests. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 25, 141–150.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

How to cite this article: Baeten L, Bruelheide H, van der Plas F, et al. Identifying the tree species compositions that maximize ecosystem functioning in European forests. *J Appl Ecol*. 2019;56:733–744. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13308>