

- Non serotinous (Lanner 1998)
- Release of seeds late winter/early spring (Skordilis & Thanos 1997)
- (few closed in summer) Cones open at 70-120°C (Aleppo pine 200-400°C) (Habrouk et al 1999)
- Seeds sensitive to moderate temperatures (Escudero et al 1999)
- Usually show low post-fire regeneration (Retana et al 2002)
- Since the 1990s 25% black pine forest lost in Catalonia

Pinus nigra subsp salzmannii





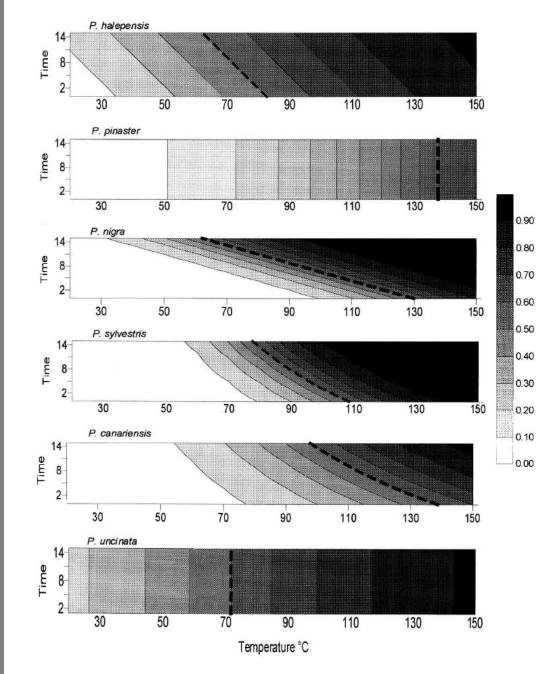
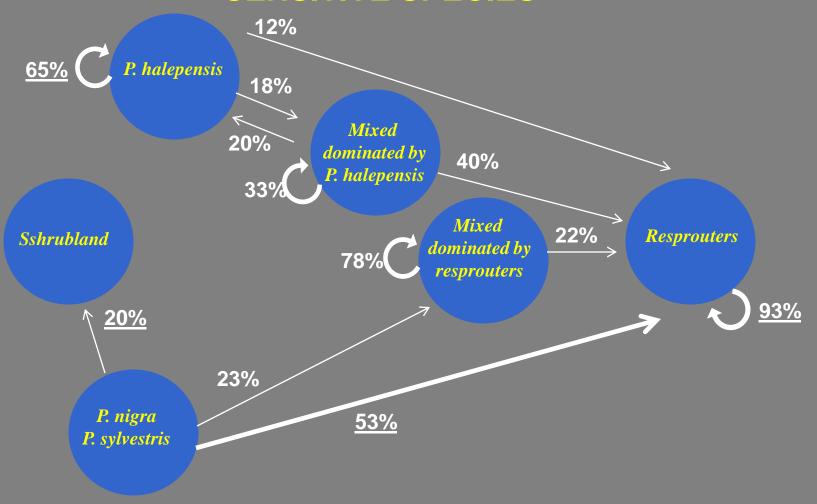


Figure 2. Contour maps of the probability of germination in temperature by exposure time space. Selected models are shown in bold in *table 1*. X-axis is the temperature and y-axis is the exposure time during the fire intensity treatments. The isoline of 0.5 probability is in bold, seeds submitted to treatments located to the right of this line have no chance of germination.

Escudero et al 1999

EXCEPTIONS TO AUTOSUCCESSION... SENSITIVE SPECIES



The number over arrows indicate the percentage of plots that change from one community to another after fire

From: Rodrigo et al. 1999



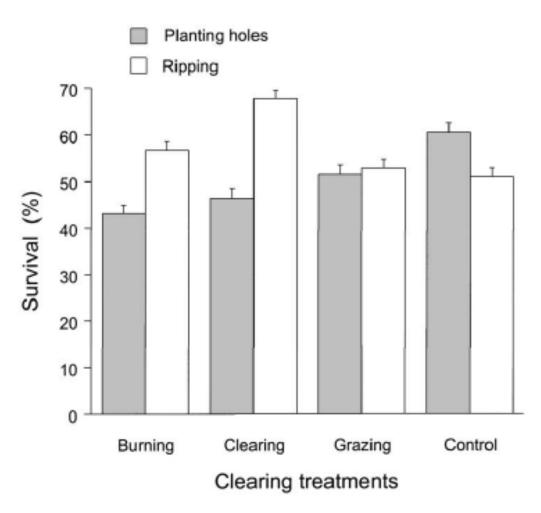
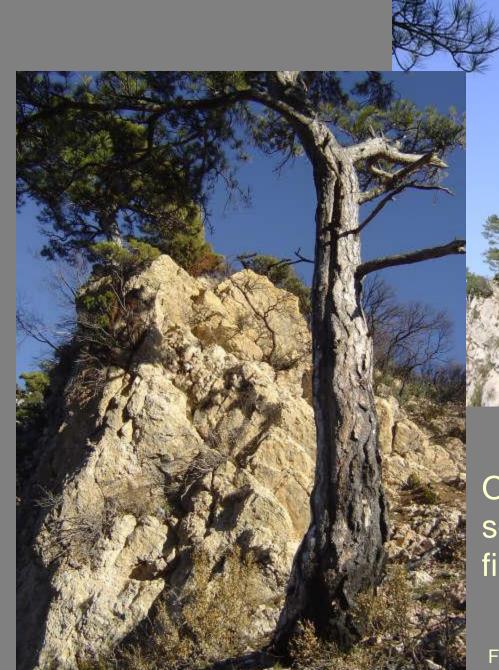


Fig. 4. Variations in seedling survival in plots where vegetation had been eliminated by the different treatments according to the soil preparation methodology used. Vertical bars extend over +1S.E. of the mean.







Gerri de la Sal, Lleida

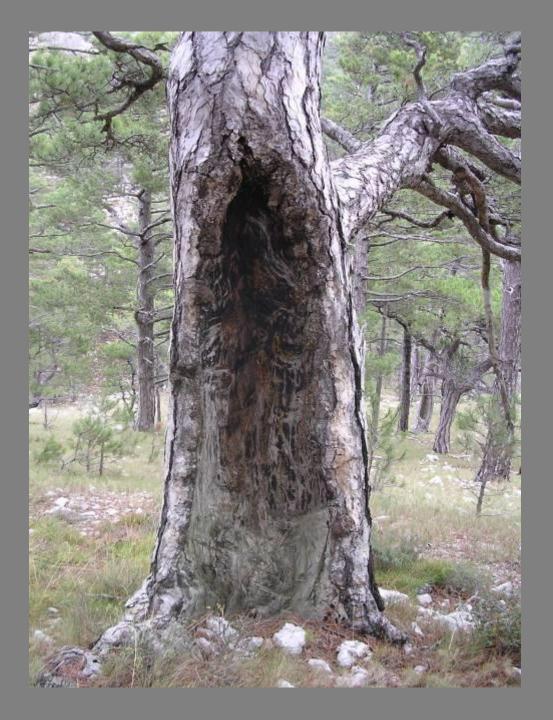
Old trees surviving in cliffs, rocky soils, open woodlands, surface fires

Foto: Dídac Díaz, Coll de Nargó, Lleida

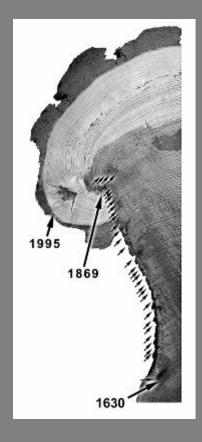


Turmell site after the large fire in 2001





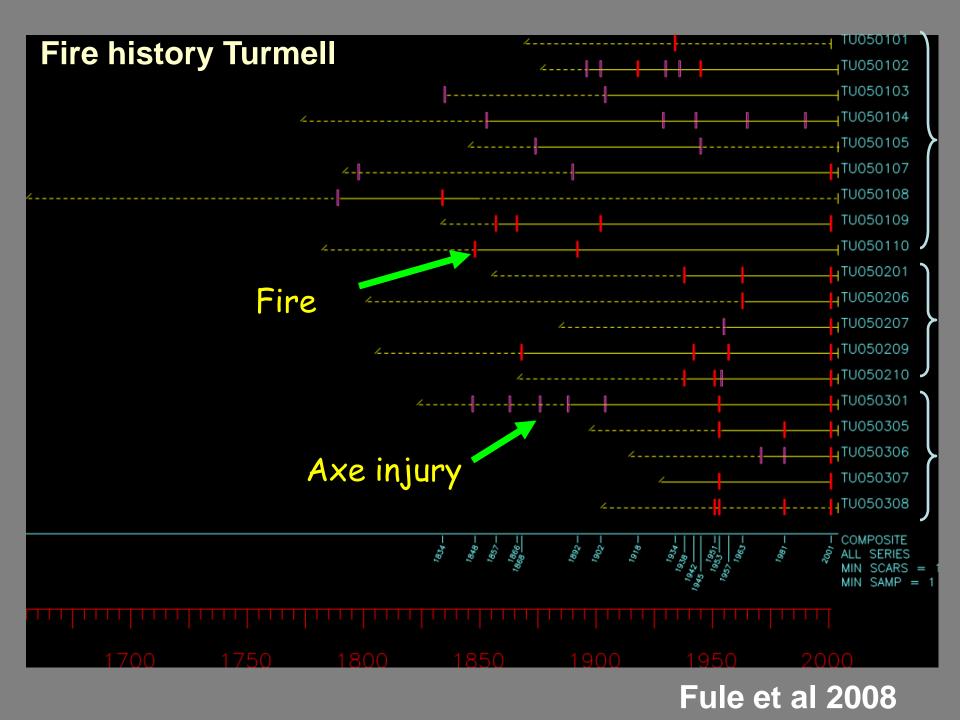
Fire scars





Tree rings allow for dating and establishing the season of fire





Pinus nigra in Turmell vs average data in Catalonia

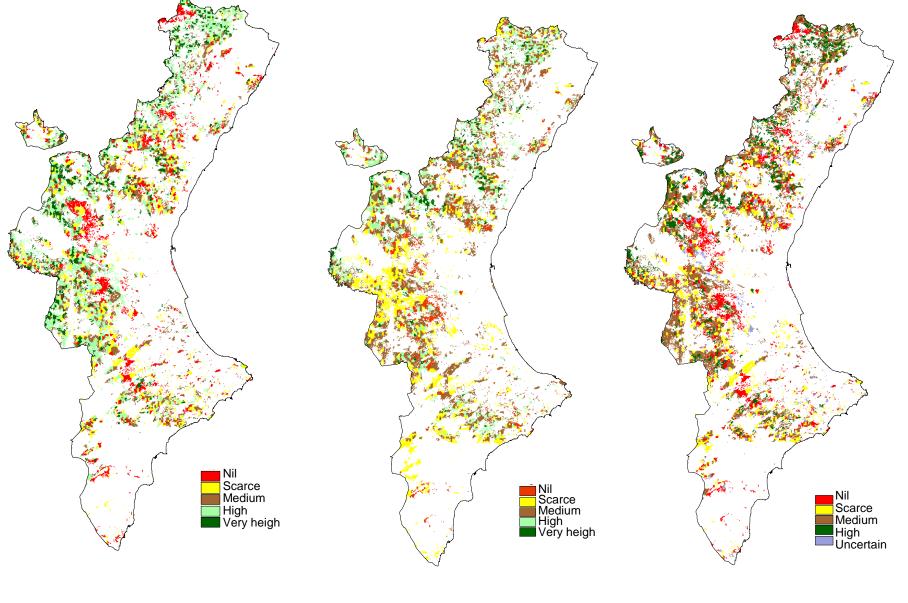
		Turmell	Catalonia
Density	trees. ha ⁻¹	483	690
Basal area	m ² ha ⁻¹	27.1	11.7
Mean dbh	cm	26.7	14.7
Biomass	Mg ha ⁻¹	110.0	39.1
Mean tree age	years	144	53
Maximum tree age	years	362	215

* Forrest Inventory Catalonia, CREAF

STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES TO PRESERVE AND RESTORE BLACK PINE FOREST

(under dry climate & shallow soils)





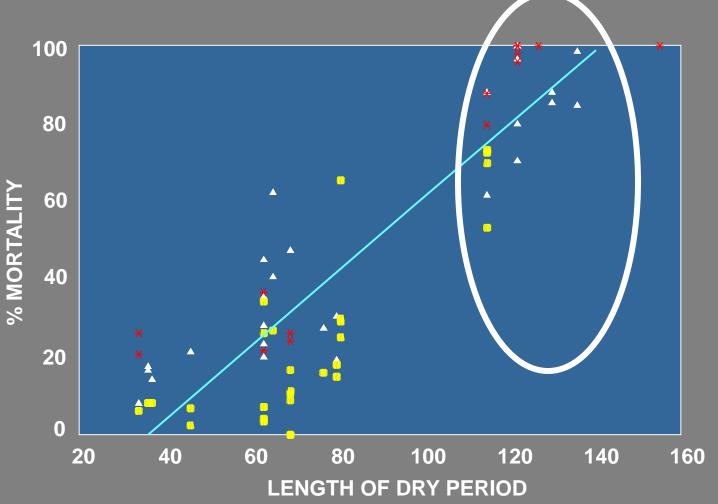
PRESENT REGENERATION

&

POTENTIAL ⇒ REGENERATION REGENERATION CAPACITY



FACTORS OF PLANTATION SUCCESS: FIRST YEAR DROUGHT



Pinus halepensis ▲ Quercus ilex ssp. ballota ★ Quercus coccifera



OPTIONS TO IMPROVE PLANTATION SUCCESS

- Species diversification, ecotypes, genotypes, manipulating species plasticity
- Micro-habitat conditioners
- Soil preparation and amendment (threshold limit for most woody species in our drylands: 40 cm soil depth)

In order to:

- ✓ Overcome transplanting shock
- ✓ Survive dry spells
- ✓ Grow during wet spells



SEEDLING QUALITY







Water manipulation of growing medium: <u>addition of</u> hydrogel and clay in the substrate

The aim is to increase water holding capacity of the growing medium: to provide more available water to seedling after outplanting.

Hydrogels

Clays

Nº	Substrate types	Label	Mixture (%)	Particle size
1	Control-ESPAFIBRAC-7	CE	-	-
2	Pine bark	PineB	25	М
3	Hydrogel-RP400F	HF-20	20	F
4	Hydrogel-RP400F	HF-40	40	F
5	Hydrogel-BURES	HB-20	20	F
6	Hydrogel-BURES	HB-40	40	F
7	Atapulgite 4/20 (clay)	AAG-10	10	С
8	Atapulgite 20/70 (clay)	AAF-10	10	F
9	Atapulgite 20/70 (clay)	AAF-20	20	F
10	Sepiolite 4/35 (clay)	ASG-10	10	С
11	Sepiolite 4/35 (clay)	ASG-20	20	С



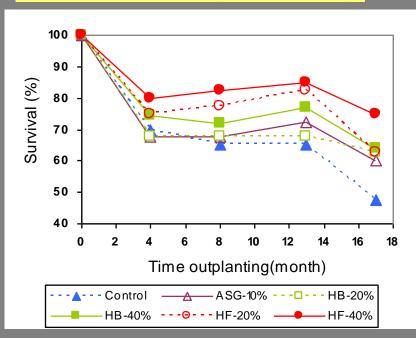
HYDROGELS

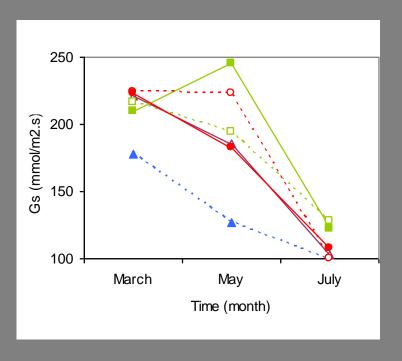




Water manipulation of growing medium: <u>addition of hydrogel and clay in the substrate</u>

Field: survival & gas exchange





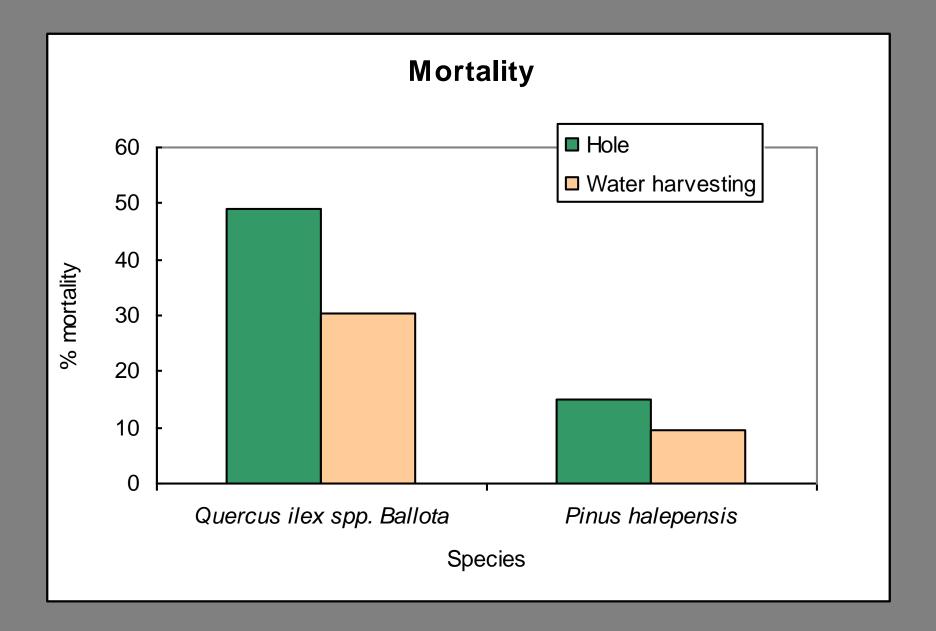
- ✓ Addition of hydrogels improved survival and gas exchange in the field, mainly with HF-40.
- ✓ No differences in growth.





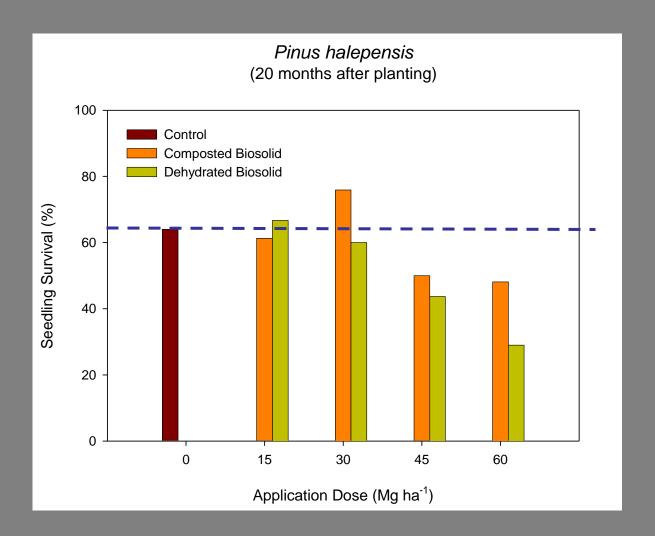
Mechanical hole with backhoe Spider

water harvesting





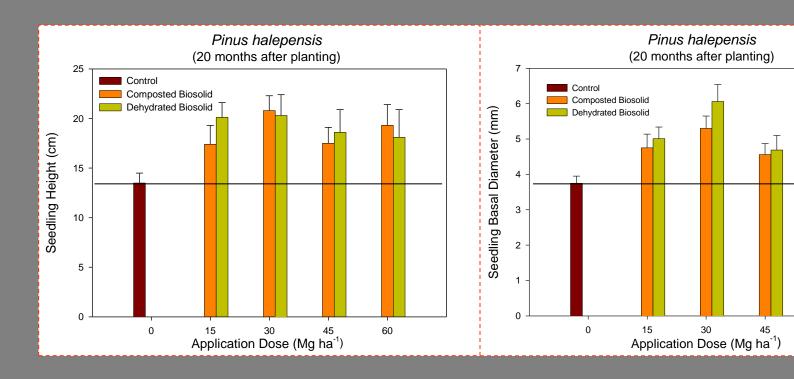
Soil amendments: Biosolids



Valdecantos et al. sumitted



Soil amendments: Biosolids



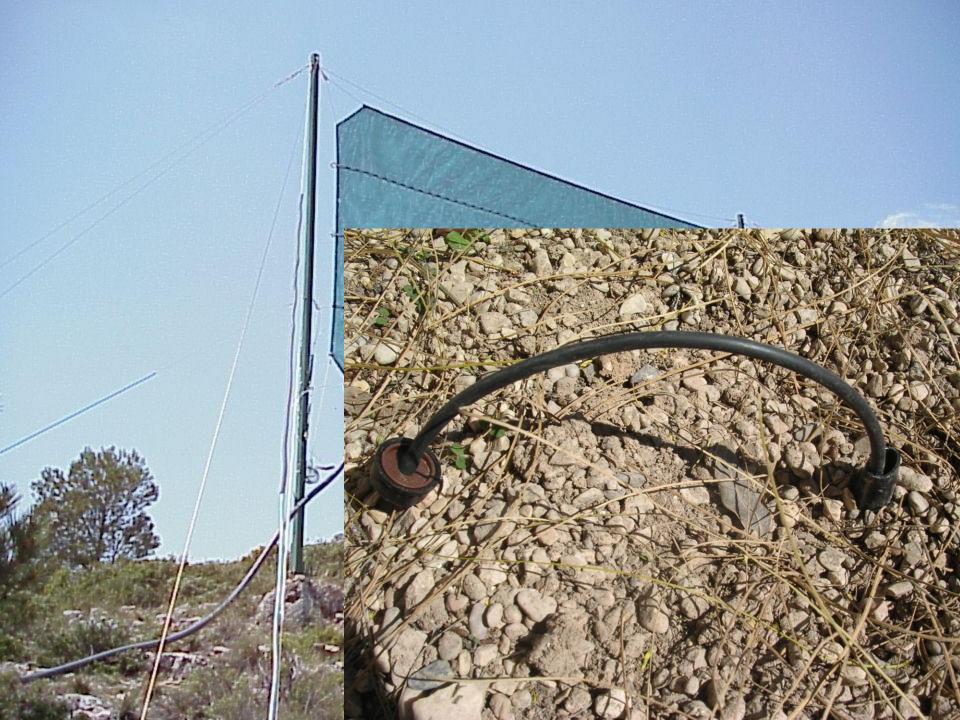
Valdecantos et al. sumitted



60

Fog harvesting







COMPATIBILIZING OBJECTIVES ...

e.g. fire prevention & (truffle) production



