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#### REINFFORCE project

May 2012











#### Introduction

#### Potential threats INDUCED BY CLIMATE CHANGE:

- **\*invasion** by new pests and pathogens that were not able to expand their home range under colder climatic context,
- ★increased risk of **outbreaks** by forest pests and pathogens in response to higher temperatures
- ★increased frequency of **biotic hazards** such as strong winds, severe droughts, fires ...
- **mis-adaptation** of local tree species due to a lack of genetic diversity and/or a temporal mismatch between the speed of climate changes and the rapidity of local adaptation processes (e.g. changes in phenology, growth - differentiation balance...)

 $\star$ Increase of wood harvesting for fuel, to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



#### Funding and duration

- Project funded by interreg 4B Atlantic area
- Coordinated by IEFC/EFIATLANTIC
- Duration 4 years (2009-2012), 4M€
- 4 technical packages
- Additional arboretums planned on extra funding
- Agreement on long term monitoring after project end



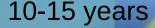
#### REINFFORCE INFRASTRUCTURES I : ARBORETUMS

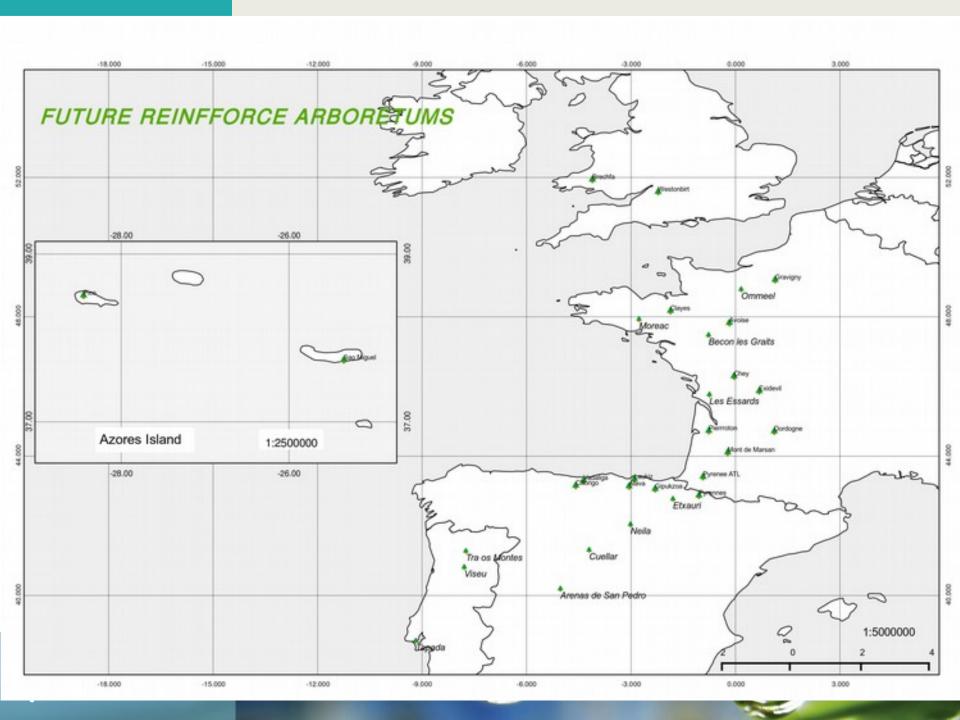


#### **Network of arboreta**

Aim: expose the same genetic material produced in the same conditions to various climate/soil context (each site is supposed homogenous)

- Each arboretum area is about 2 hectares and made of 2000 trees.
   Density between 1000 and 1111 trees/ha. No fixed pattern.
- 31 (+3) arboretums \* 30 species \* 3provenances \* 12 trees = 1080 mandatory in each arboretum + Site specific provenances (50-52\*12=624 trees)
- 4 species have 3 blocs(2\*4\*3provenances\*12trees=288) in each arboretum to assess site variability
- Selection of sites typical for forest management in the area
- Commitment by the partners for minimum set of data collection for







#### Tree species in the arboretums

- ◆Acer pseudoplatanus
- ◆Betula pendula
- ◆Castanea Sativa
- ◆Cedrus atlantica
- ◆Calocedrus decurrens
- ◆Cedrus libani
- ◆Cunninghamia lanceolata
- →Cupressus sempervirens
- ◆Ceratonia siliqua
- ◆Eucalyptus nitens,
- ◆E. gundal and E. globulus
- →Fagus orientalis
- ◆Larix decidua

- →Pinus brutia
- →Pinus elliottii
- ◆Pinus nigra subspecie laricio and subspecie salzmanii
- →Pinus peuce
- →Pinus pinaster
- →Pinus pinea
- →Pinus ponderosa
- →Pinus sylvestris
- →Pinus taeda
- ◆Pseudotsuga menzienesii

- ◆Quercus ilex and
- Q. rotundifolia
- ◆Quercus petraea
- ◆Quercus robur
- Quercus rubra and
- Q. shumardii
- ◆Quercus suber
- Robiniapseudoacacia
- Sequoiasempervirens
- ◆Thuja plicata





## REINFFORCE INFRASTRUCTURES II: demonstration sites



#### **Network of demonstration sites**

Aim: demonstrate meteorological context producing a damage and demonstrate efficiency of mitigation measures not commonly used

- Weather stations close by an exposed forest stand
- Damages assessment in case of extreme event
- Selection of exposed sites
- Possibility to compare various sylvicultural strategies for adaptations: Under-storey management, no thinning, permanent edges, deep soil preparation, water capacity improvement...

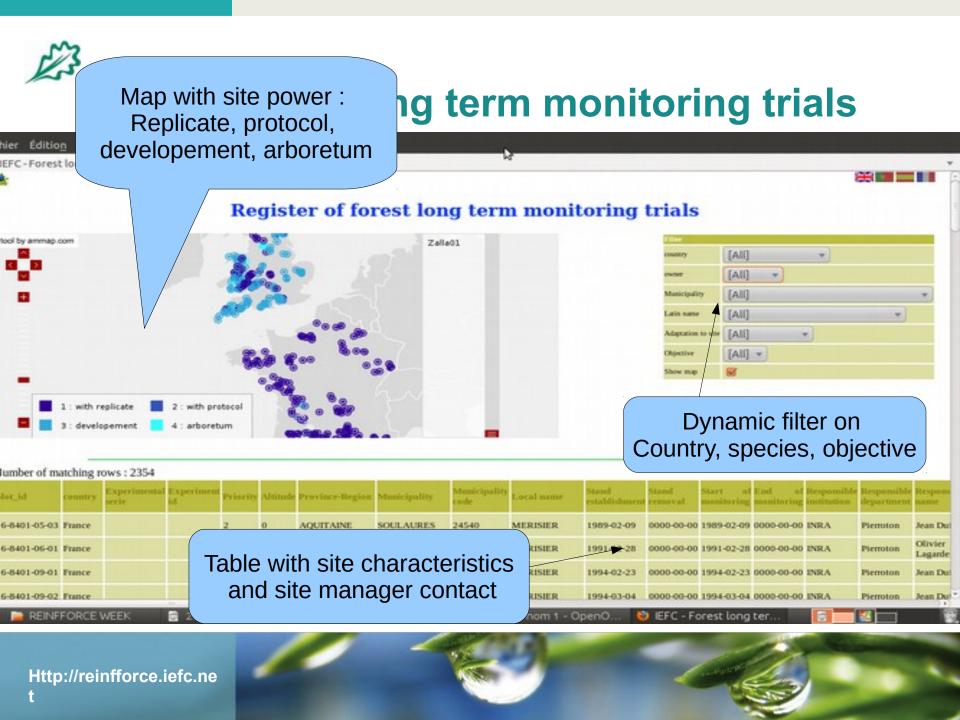


# REINFFORCE INFRASTRUCTURES III: DATABASES, PROTOCOLS AND REFERENCE TOOLS



### Database management and first monitoring

- Report on state of the art of regional actions on climate change and forest
- Report on selection process for REINFFORCE arboretum
- Adaptive capacity of 66 species analysed in bibliography
- Databases for European long term monitoring forest trials
- First measurements and protocols validation
- Tools for individual tree data collection and sharing between organisations





#### Status and actual (May 2012) challenges

- Publish online reports before summer
- Publish Adaptive capacity of 65 species analysed in bibliography before end of the year
- Publish online Databases for European long term monitoring forest trials In may
- Grow all th 100000 seedlings from 150 seeds lots and plant them in automn
- Set up tools for data collection and sharing between organisations