



Effects of thinning on floristic diversity

Effetti dei diradamenti sulla biodiversità vegetale

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**NUOVI APPROCCI PER LA GESTIONE
SOSTENIBILE DEL PINO NERO:
*biodiversità e mitigazione***

MARTEDÌ 14 MAGGIO 2019 | 9.30 - 16.30
Firenze, Sala Giordano - Palazzo Medici-Riccardi

Which variations in ecological conditions?

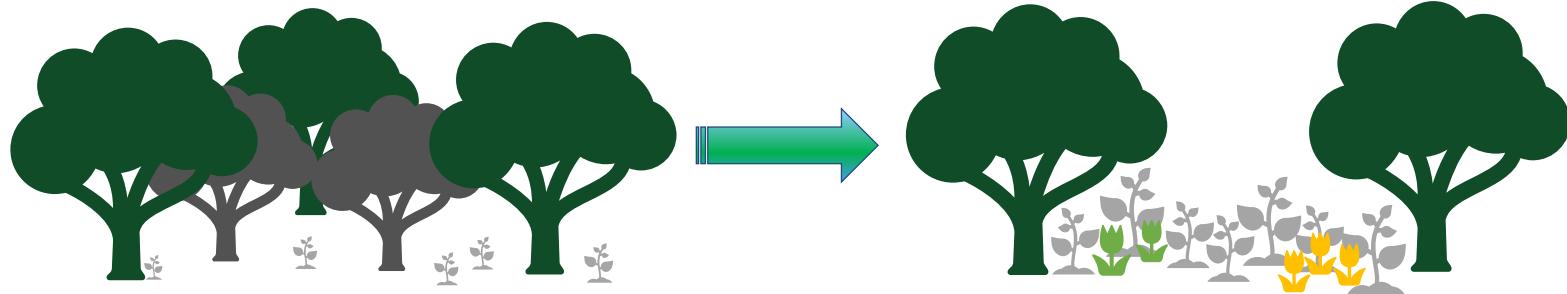
Firstly there are variations in:

- ✓ Solar radiation ☀
- ✓ Moisture 🌧
- ✓ Temperature 🌡



Later there are variations in:

- ✓ Specific composition of the vegetation in the herbaceous layer



Monitoring calendar

- ✓ A3: Biodiversity monitoring before treatment



May – June 2015



May – July 2016



May – July 2017



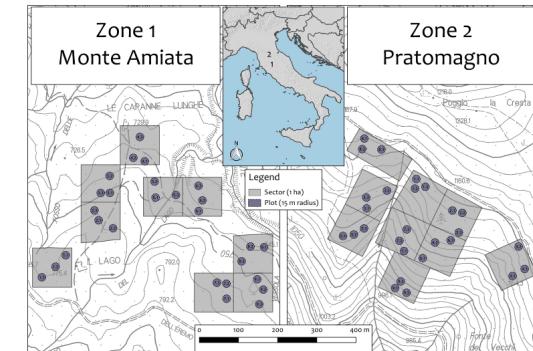
May – July 2018

Monitoring

- ✓ Two areas: Amiata Val d'Orcia and Pratomagno
- ✓ 27 circular fixed area sampling plots (10 m radius)
- ✓ 9 sampling plots each forest treatment
- ✓ Visual estimation of the total canopy
- ✓ Visual estimation of the herbaceous, shrubs and trees layers
- ✓ Identification of all the species in the plots
- ✓ Visual estimation of abundance and dominance of each species



Phytosociological
method



Range scale:

1: 1-5	
2: 6-25	+: <1
3: 26-50	r: rare
4: 51-75	
5: 76-100	

Vegetation

The vegetation of the two pine forests is not comparable for two reasons:

- ✓ Different ecological and physical site conditions
- ✓ Different use of soil at the moment of reforestation (wooded pastures and arable lands in Amiata and natural ridge environment in Pratomagno)



Amiata



Pratomagno

Amiata

Abies alba
Acer campestre
Acer opalus
Acer pseudoplatanus
Alnus cordata
Alnus glutinosa
Crataegus monogyna
Fraxinus ornus
Juniperus communis
Malus communis
Ostrya carpinifolia
Pinus nigra
Pinus sylvestris
Prunus avium
Pseudosuga menziesii
Pyrus piraster
Quercus cerris
Quercus pubescens
Rosa sp.
Salix caprea
Sorbus torminalis
Ulmus campestre

Trees and Shrubs

Pratomagno

Abies alba
Acer opalus
Acer pseudoplatanus
Cedrus deodara
Crataegus monogyna
Fagus sylvatica
Fraxinus ornus
Juniperus communis
Ostrya carpinifolia
Pinus nigra
Pseudosuga menziesii
Pyrus piraster
Quercus cerris
Rosa sp.
Sorbus torminalis
Ulmus campestre



Amiata – Herbaceous vegetation

Brachypodium rupestre (Host) R. et S.

Carex flacca Schereber

Dactylis glomerata L.

Buglossoides purpurocaerulea (L.) Johnston

Equisetum sp.

Bromus erectus Huds.

Clematis vitalba L.

Briza media L.

Vicia sparsiflora Ten. *Ochroleuca* Ten.

Lonicera sp.

Daucus carota L.

Potentilla recta L.

Trifolium pratense L.

Clinopodium vulgare L.

Tussilago farfara L.



Pratomagno – Herbaceous vegetation

Brachypodium rupestre (Host) R. et S.

Viola reichenbachiana Jordan ex Boreau

Rubus canescens D.C.

Poa nemoralis L.

Murbekiella zanonii (Ball) Rothm.

Digitalis micrantha Roth

Crepis leontodontoides All.

Veronica officinalis L.

Dactylis glomerata L.

Clinopodium sp.

Bromus erectus Huds.

Cruciata glabra (L.) Ehrend.

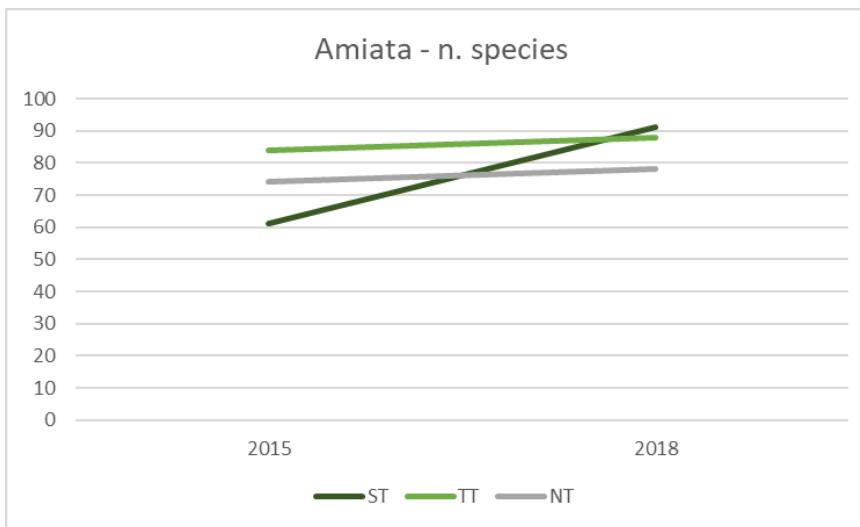
Galium mollugo (L.)

Galium lucidum All.

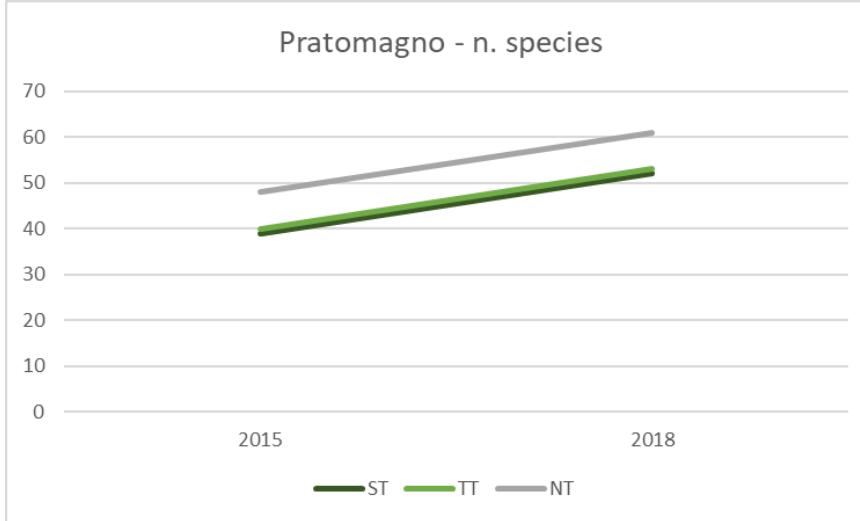
Silene sp.



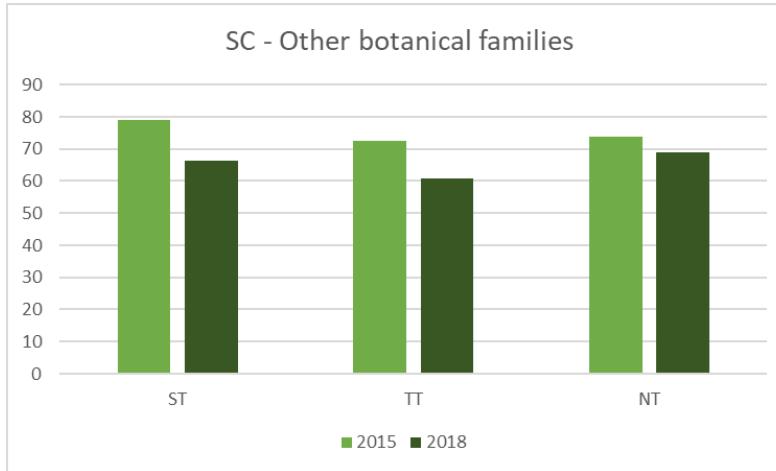
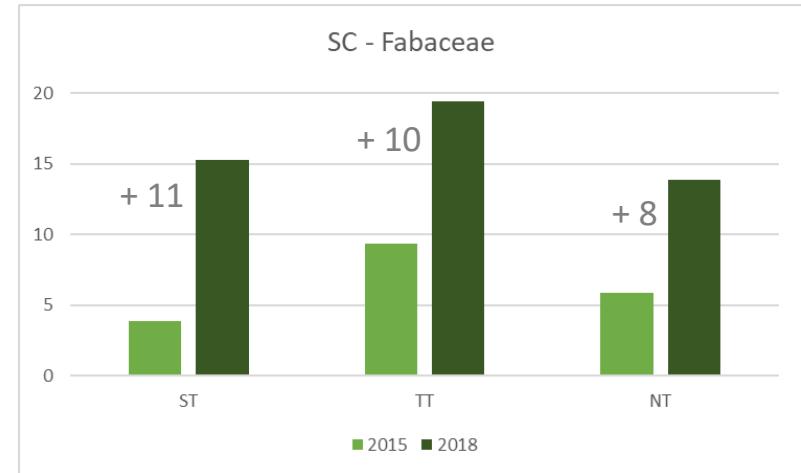
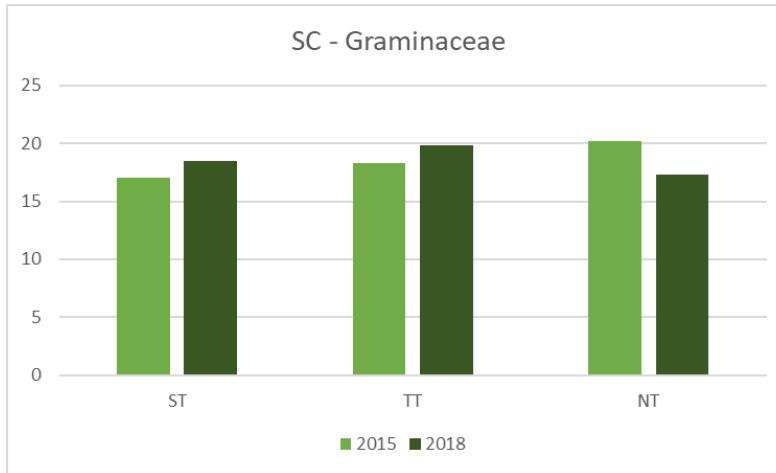
Results: number of species



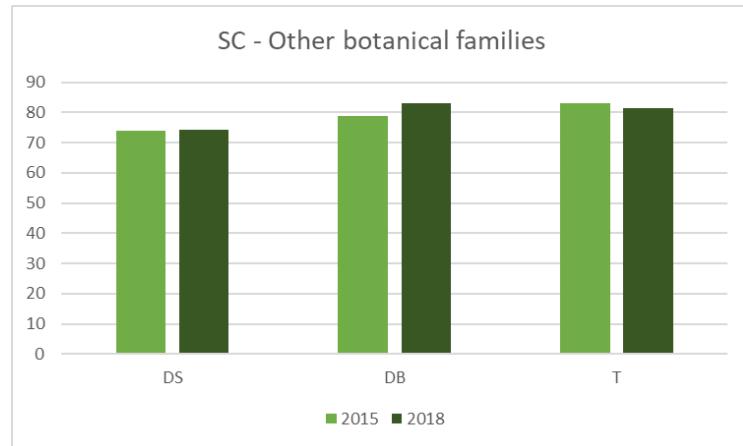
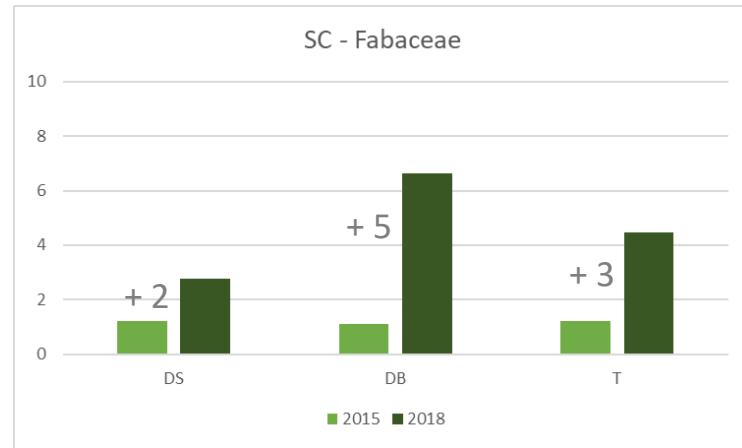
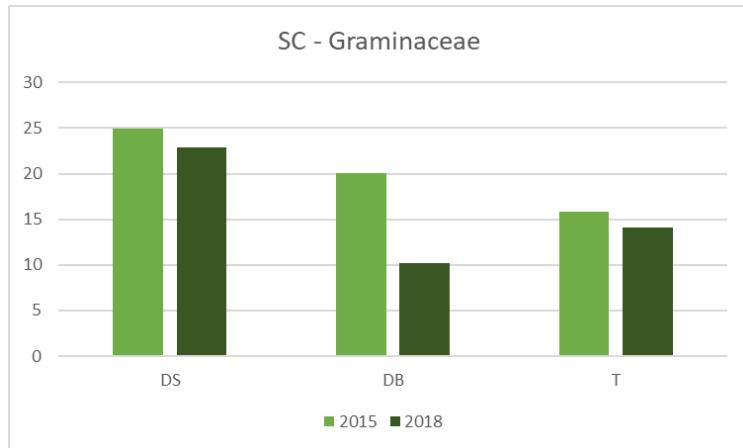
During the 4 years of the project
224 species have been detected



Amiata - SC botanical families



Pratomagno - SC botanical families



Annual species

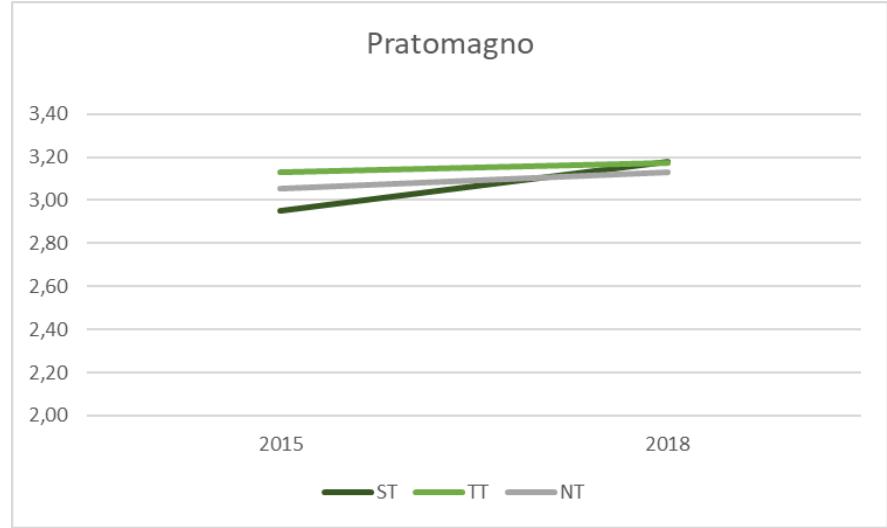
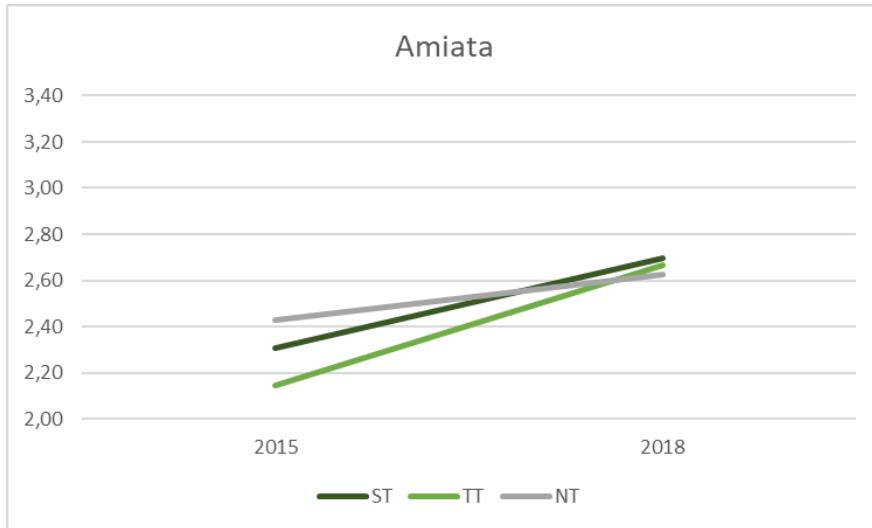


No significant variations in the number of annual species

Variation in the number of annual species 2015 vs 2018

Treatment	Amiata	Pratomagno
ST	+8	+1
TT	-1	+2
NT	+3	+3

Shannon Index (H')



Shannon Index (H') increase 2015 vs 2018

Treatment	Amiata	Pratomagno
ST	+0,39	+0,23
TT	+0,52	+0,04
NT	+0,20	+0,07

Shannon Index increases more in the thinned plots than in the non thinned

A new species in Pratomagno

Atti Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali

Angiolini C., Cannucci S., Bianchett E.

Aphanes microcarpa (Boiss. & Reut.) Rothm. (Rosaceae)



Plot 2.2 Selective thinning

Giugno 2017, Monte Lori, Pratomagno
(Arezzo), 1144 m s.l.m.

Comunità annuali xeriche.

Specie di nuova segnalazione per la
provincia di Arezzo.

Final considerations

- ✓ Data analysis for the first 3 years of survey shows no significant differences between silvicultural treatments
- ✓ In Amiata there were variations in the floristic composition with a higher increase in the number of species in the thinned plots than in the non thinned; in Pratomagno variations are the same in all the treatments
- ✓ The legumes have increased in number and CS in the years after thinning
- ✓ The dry climate trend seems to have negatively affected the presence of herbaceous vegetation
- ✓ An observation period of only 3 years seems not to be sufficient



Thank you for your attention