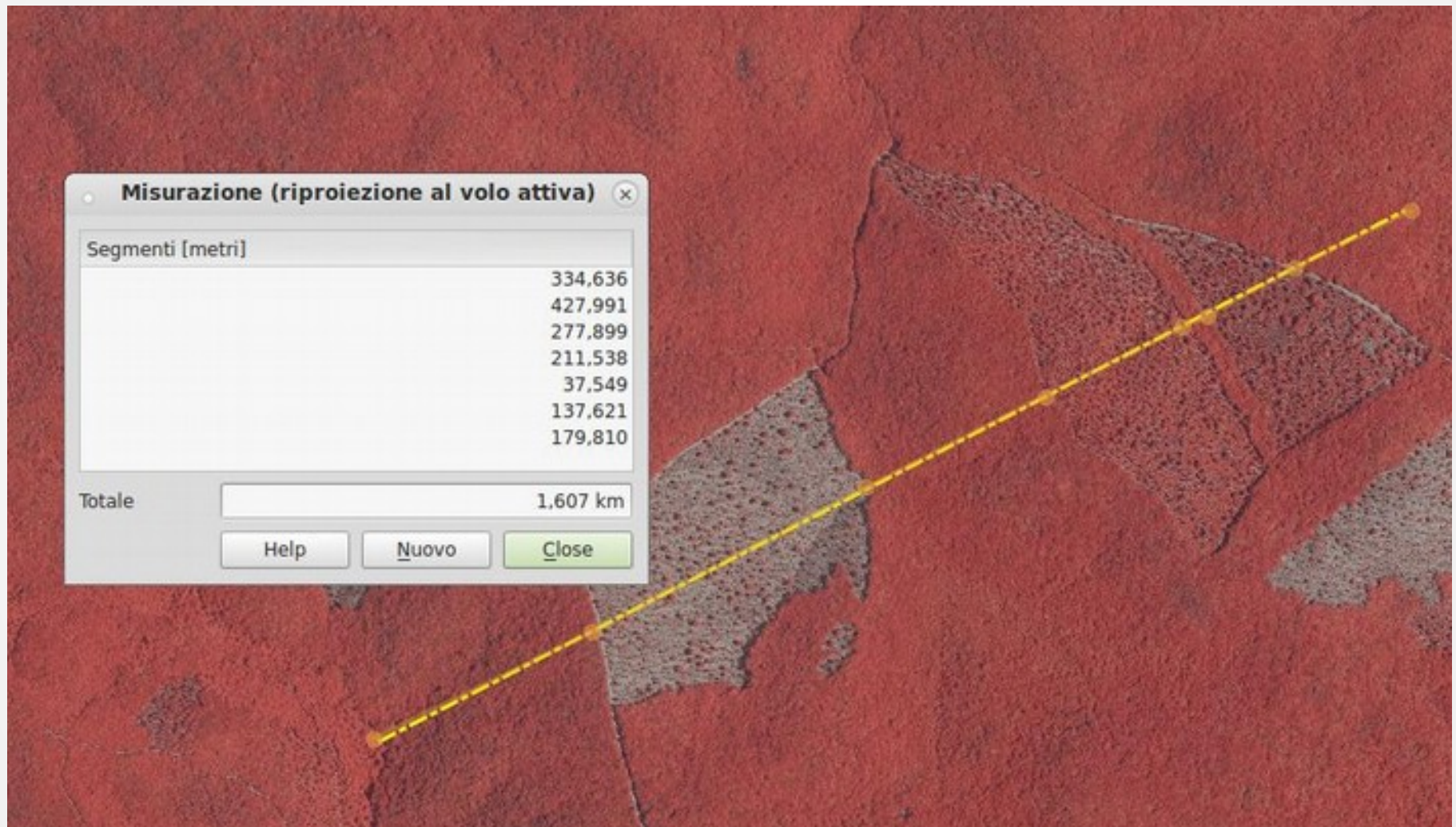
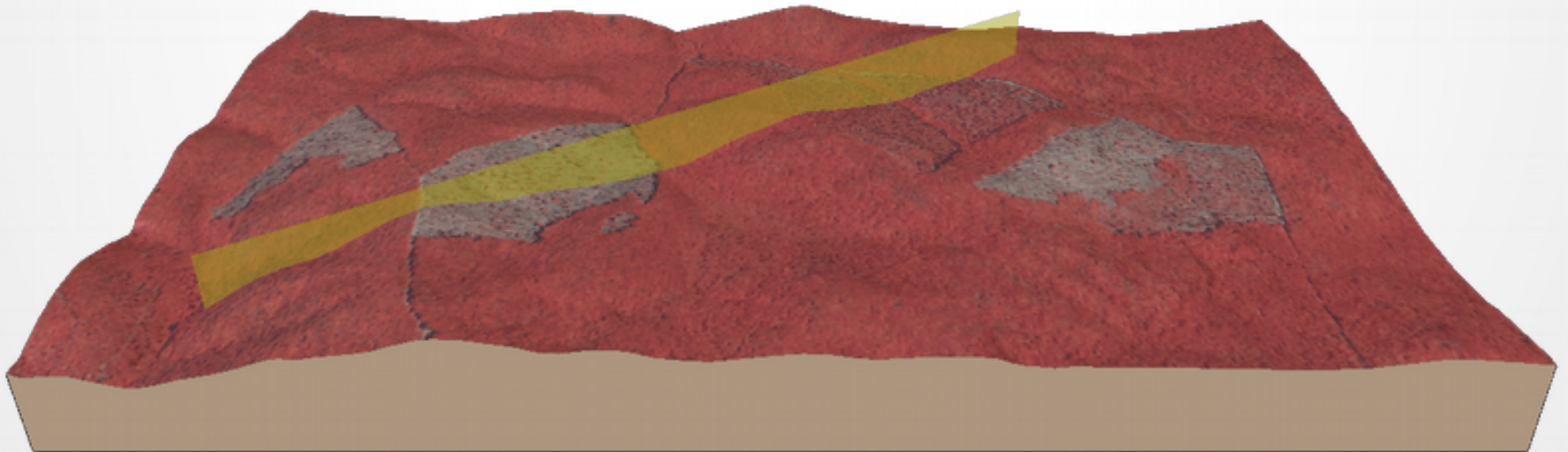
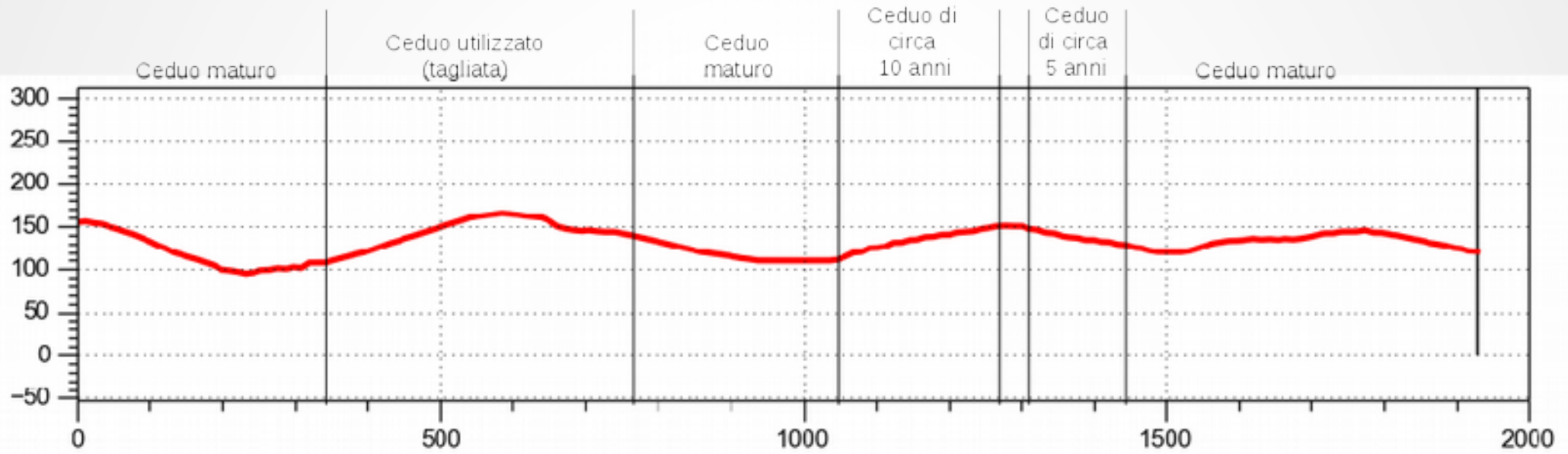


Sezioni del bosco

Individuazione in sezione delle modalità di governo e trattamento di un soprassuolo forestale.



Sezione interpretativa



Misura della distanza e calcolo della densità per ettaro delle matricine.

Misurazione (riproiezione al volo attiva) [X]

Segmenti [metri]

14,853

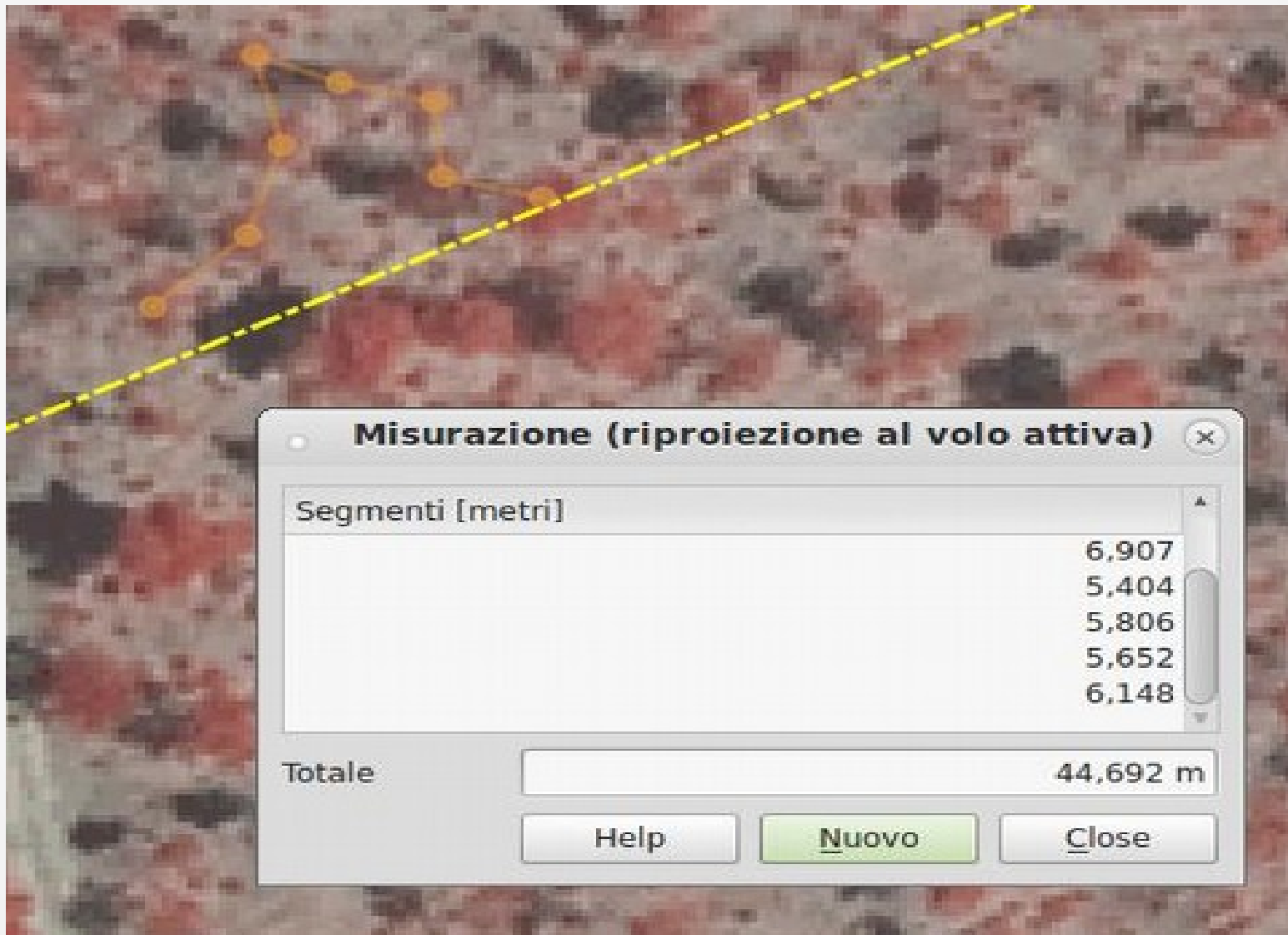
Totale 14,853 m

Help Nuovo Close

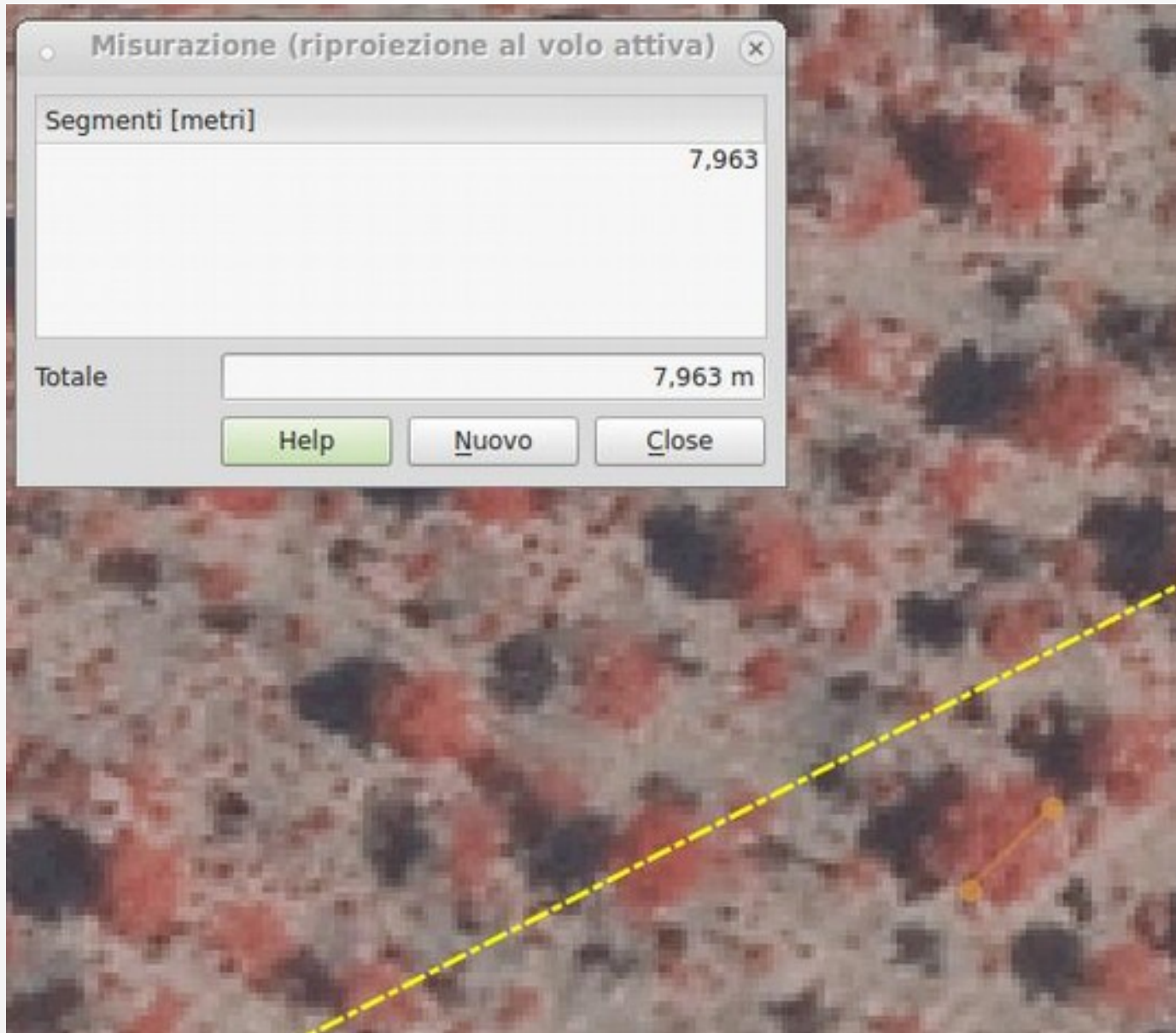
The background image shows a satellite view of a field with a yellow dashed line and three red circles connected by black lines, representing a measurement path.

$$Dens_{matr} = \sqrt{Dist_{matr} / 10000}$$

Misura della distanza media e calcolo della densità per ettaro delle ceppaie.



Misurazione del diametro della chioma delle matricine delle diverse età.



Stima della altezza del soprassuolo.

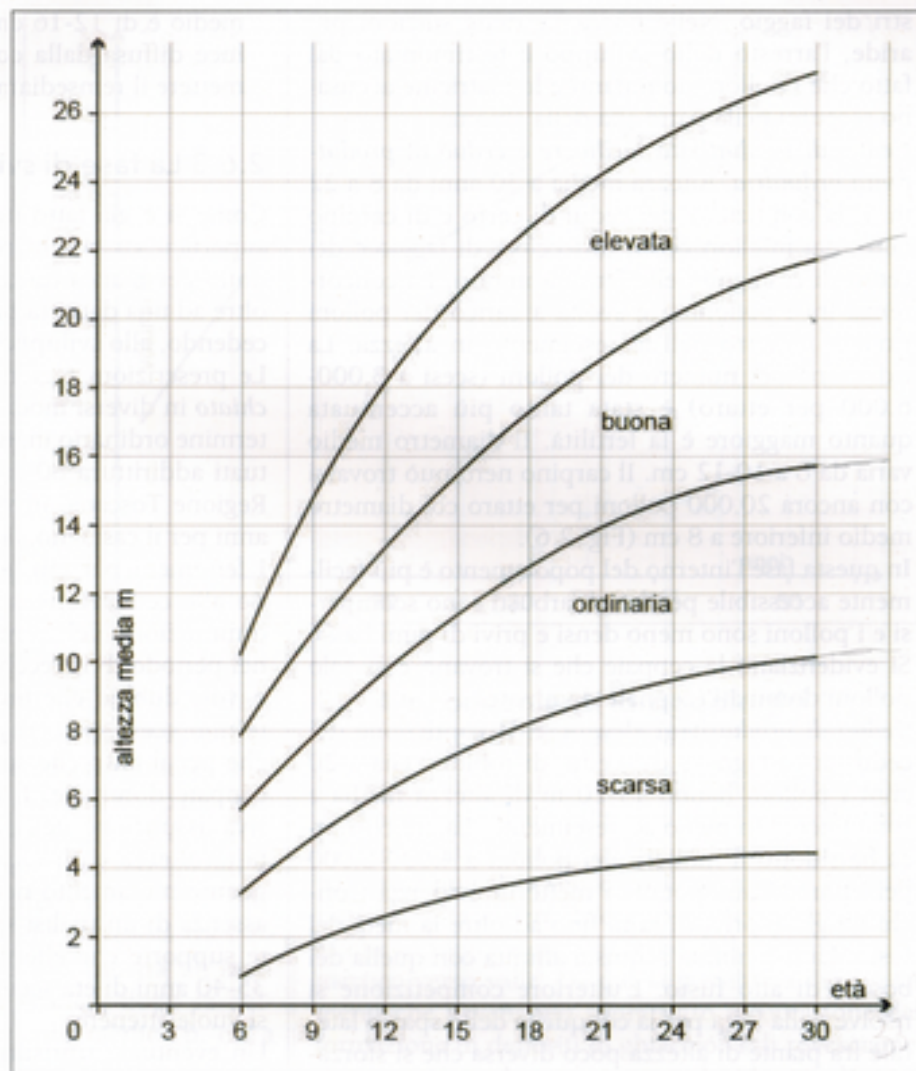


Fig. 2.7 - Sviluppo dell'altezza media per quattro livelli di produttività dei cedui.

Elaborazione del transetto

PRIMA DEL TAGLIO

MATRICINE

3T

2T

3T

2T



POLLONI/CEPPAIA = 4-6

MATRICINE/h₂ = 60-70

CEPPAIE/h₂ = 300-400

DISTANZA ≈ 12 m

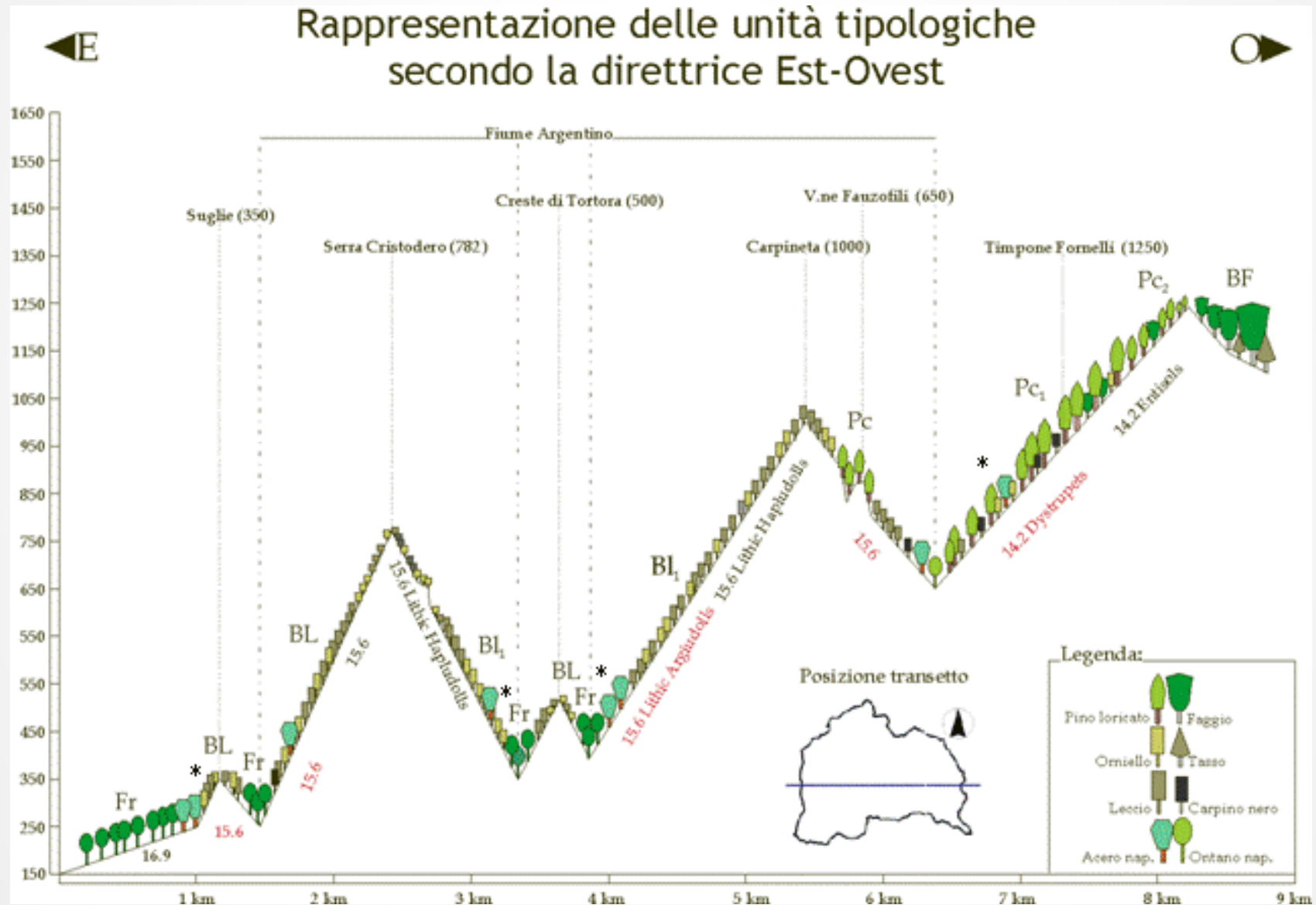
ANNI ≈ 20

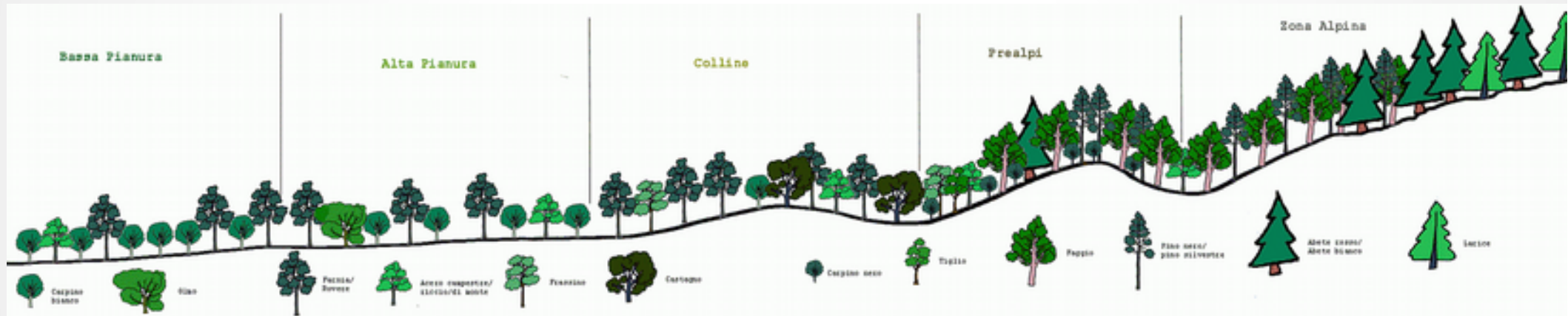
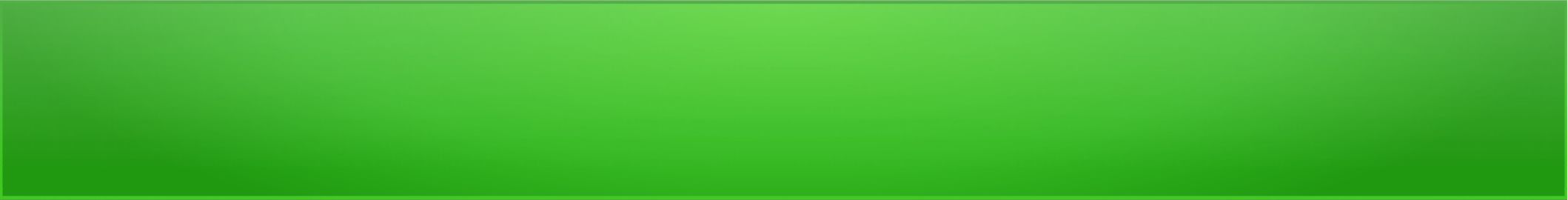
DIAMETRO CHIOMA ≈ 5-8 m



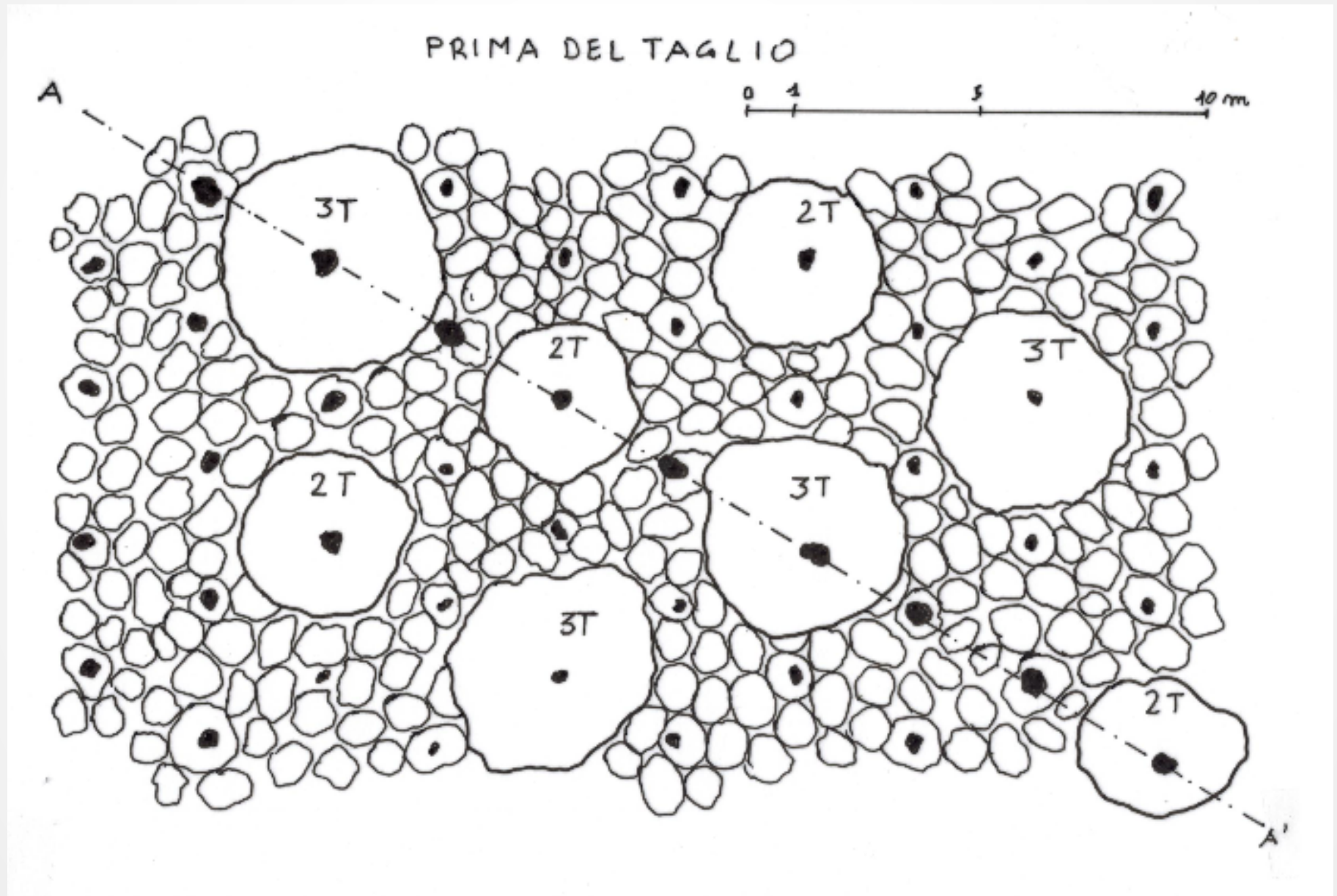
≈ 5-6 m

Il rilievo della vegetazione forestale il transetto





Ricostruzione della planimetria



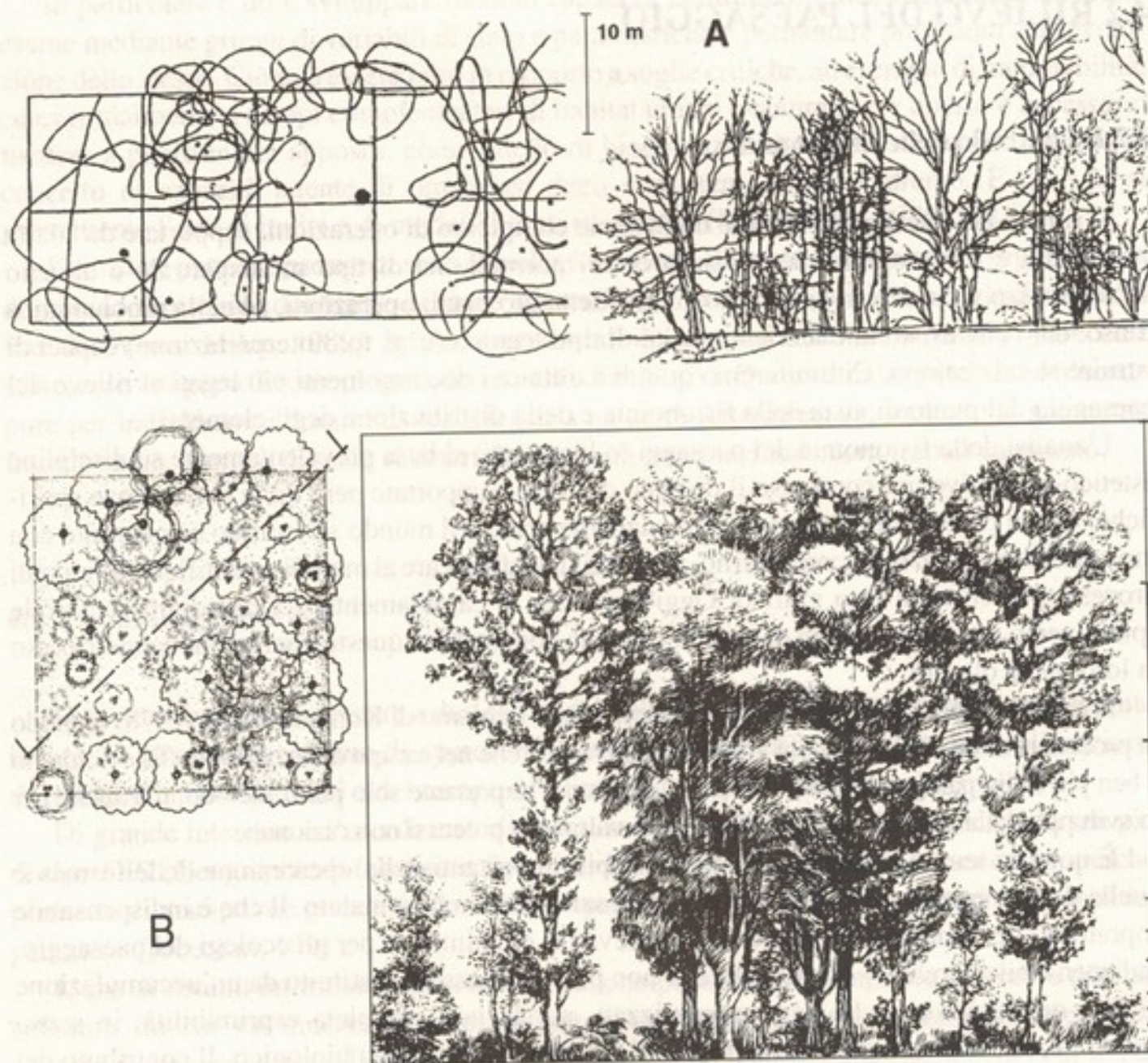


Fig. 4.1. Disegno della fisionomia di due transetti di foresta planiziale a dominante di farnie: (a) in Alsazia, Van de Winckel (Oldeman, 1990), (b) in Lombardia, Ingegnoli. Si notino le tecniche diverse, ma lo stesso intento di controllo dello stato della vegetazione.

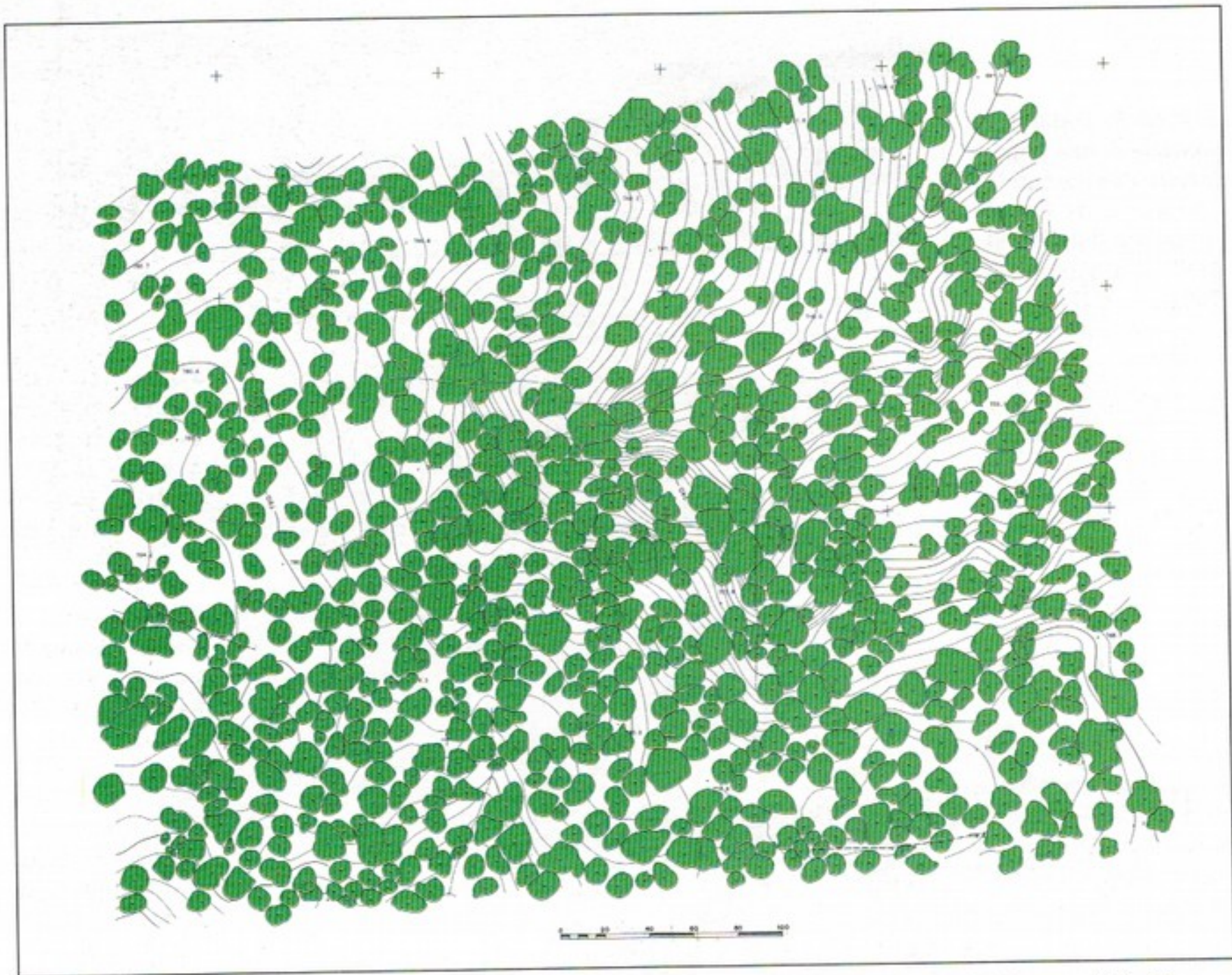


Figura 8. Distribuzione degli alberi di faggio (*Fagus sylvatica*) nella volta arborea della faggeta della Riserva Pavari, Foresta Umbra, Gargano; la carta è stata ottenuta mediante fotorestituzione.

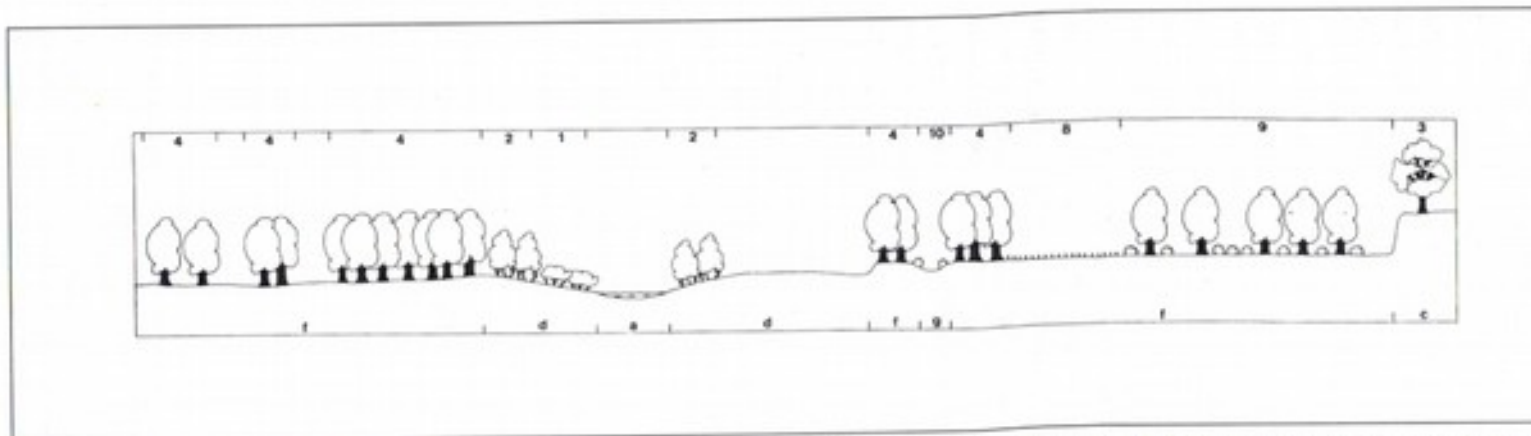


Figura 58. Profilo della vegetazione del Fiume Ofanto in corrispondenza di San Nicola di Meli; a) corso d'acqua in periodo di magra; c) paleoterrazzo; d) sponde terrazzate; f) pianura alluvionale; g) alveo abbandonato; 1) *Salicetum incano-purpureae*; 2) *Salicetum albae*; 3) alberi isolati di roverella (*Quercus pubescens*) nei campi; 4) *Populetum albae*; 8) radure pascolive con l'associazione *Poo bulbosae-Plantaginietum serrariae*; 9) *Populetum albae* diradato con invasione della specie dell'ordine *Prunetalia*; 10) cespugli dell'ordine *Prunetalia* (da PEDROTTI e GAFTA, 1996).

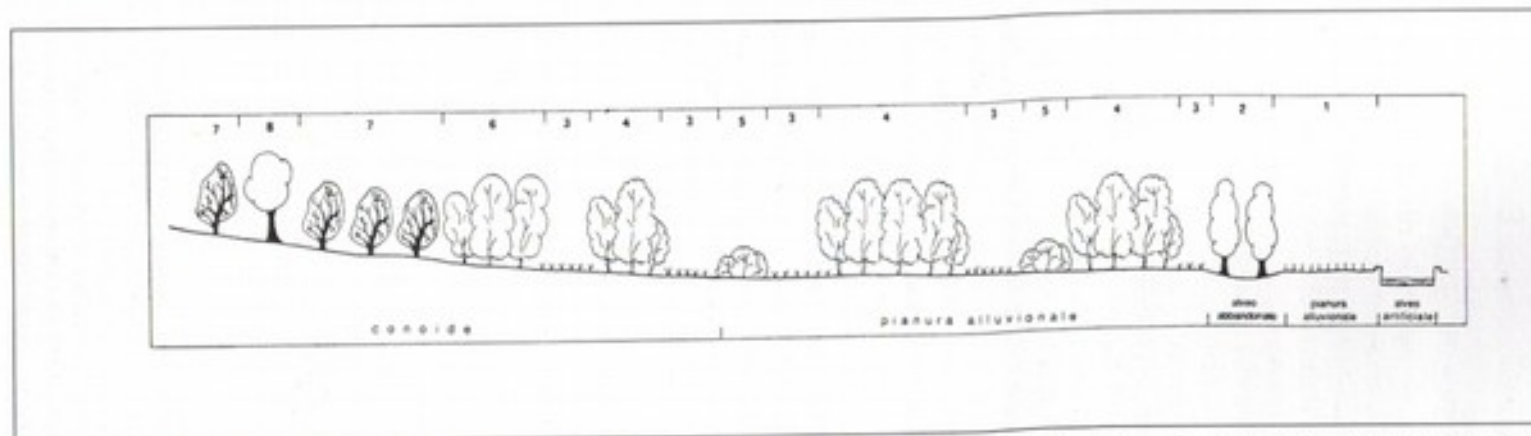
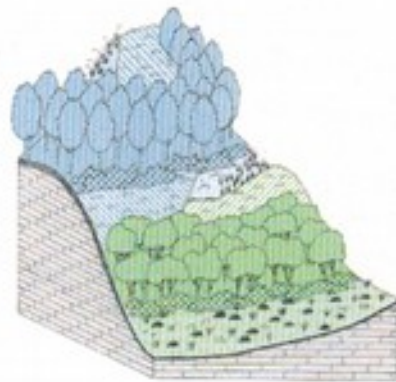


Figura 59. Profilo della vegetazione della Palude di Roncegno (Valsugana): 1) vegetazione sinantropica (*Tanaceto-Artemisietum vulgaris* e *Juncetum tenuifolii*); 2) *Salicetum albae*; 3) radure erbose con associazioni degli ordini *Magnocaricetalia* (*Peucedano palustris-Caricetum acutiformis*) e *Molinietalia* (*Scirpetum sylvatici* e *Lysimachio-Filipenduletum*); 4) *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum glutinosae*; 5) *Salicetum cinereae*; 6) *Alnetum incanae*; 7) formazione a *Robinia pseudacacia*; 8) alberi isolati di *Quercus robur* (da PEDROTTI e GAFTA, 1994).



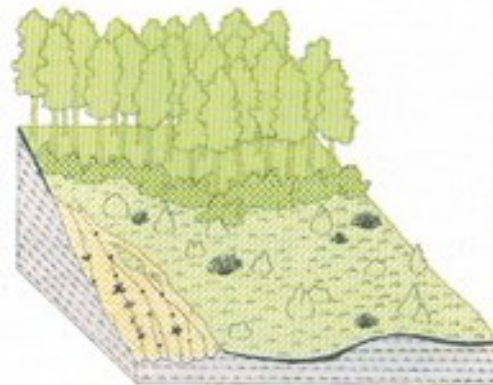
SUBSTRATI CALCAREI

Serie del Faggio (*Fagus sylvatica*)

- Bosco di *Fagus sylvatica* (*Polysticho-Fagetum*)
- Mattello a *Prunus spinosa* (*Prunetalia*)
- Prato a *Cynosurus cristatus* (*Campanulo glomeratae-Cynosuretum*)
- Prato-pascolo a *Bromus erectus* (*Birizo mediae-Brometum erecti*)
- Pascolo a *Sesleria nitida* (*Seslerio nitidae-Brometum erecti*)

Serie del Carpino nero (*Ostrya carpinifolia*)

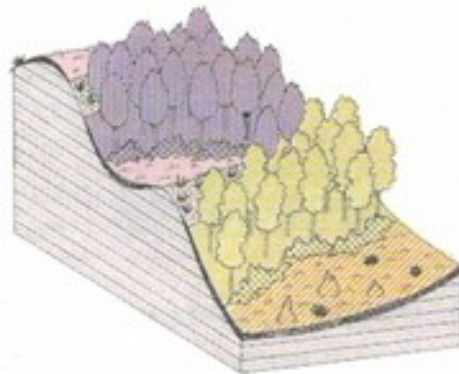
- Bosco di *Ostrya carpinifolia* (*Scutellario-Ostryetum*)
- Mattello a *Cytisus sessilifolius* e *Spartium junceum* (*Spartio-Cytisetum sessilifoli*)
- Prato-pascolo a *Bromus erectus* (*Birizo mediae-Brometum erecti*)
- Pascolo a *Bromus erectus* (*Asperulo purpureae-Brometum erecti*)



SUBSTRATI MARNOSO-ARENACEI

Serie del Cerro (*Quercus cerris*)

- Bosco di *Quercus cerris* (*Aceri obtusati-Quercetum cerris*)
- Mattello a *Pyracantha coccinea* (*Junipero communis-Pyracanthetum coccineae*)
- Prato-pascolo a *Bromus erectus* (*Centaureo bracteatae-Brometum erecti*)
- Pascolo ad *Astragalus monspessulanus* e *Coronilla minima* (*Coronillo minima-Astragaletum*)



SUBSTRATI ARENACEI

Serie del Faggio (*Fagus sylvatica*)

- Bosco di *Fagus sylvatica* (*Calli sylvaticae-Fagetum*)
- Mattello a *Prunus spinosa* (*Prunetalia*)
- Prato-pascolo a *Cynosurus cristatus* (*Achilleo collinae-Cynosuretum*)
- Braghiera a *Calluna vulgaris* (*Calluno-Geniston*)

Serie del Cerro (*Quercus cerris*)

- Bosco di *Quercus cerris* e *Carpinus betulus* (*Aceri obtusati-Quercetum cerris subsp. pyretosum*)
- Mattello a *Pyrus pyraeaster* (*Berberidion*)
- Prato-pascolo a *Bromus erectus* (*Centaureo bracteatae- Brometum erecti*)

Figura 89. Rappresentazione schematica di 5 serie di vegetazione della zona di Cagli (Marche) (da BIONDI *et al.*, 1990).

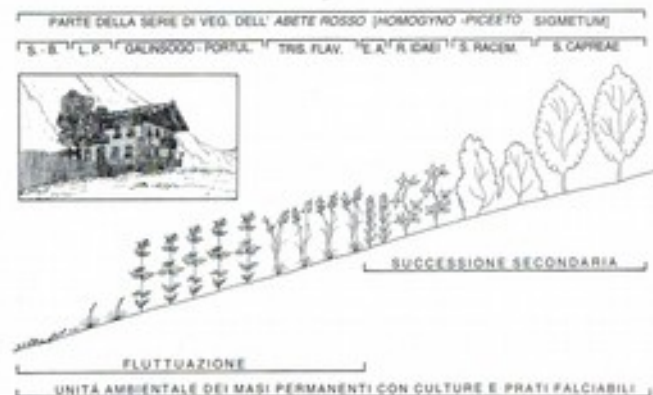
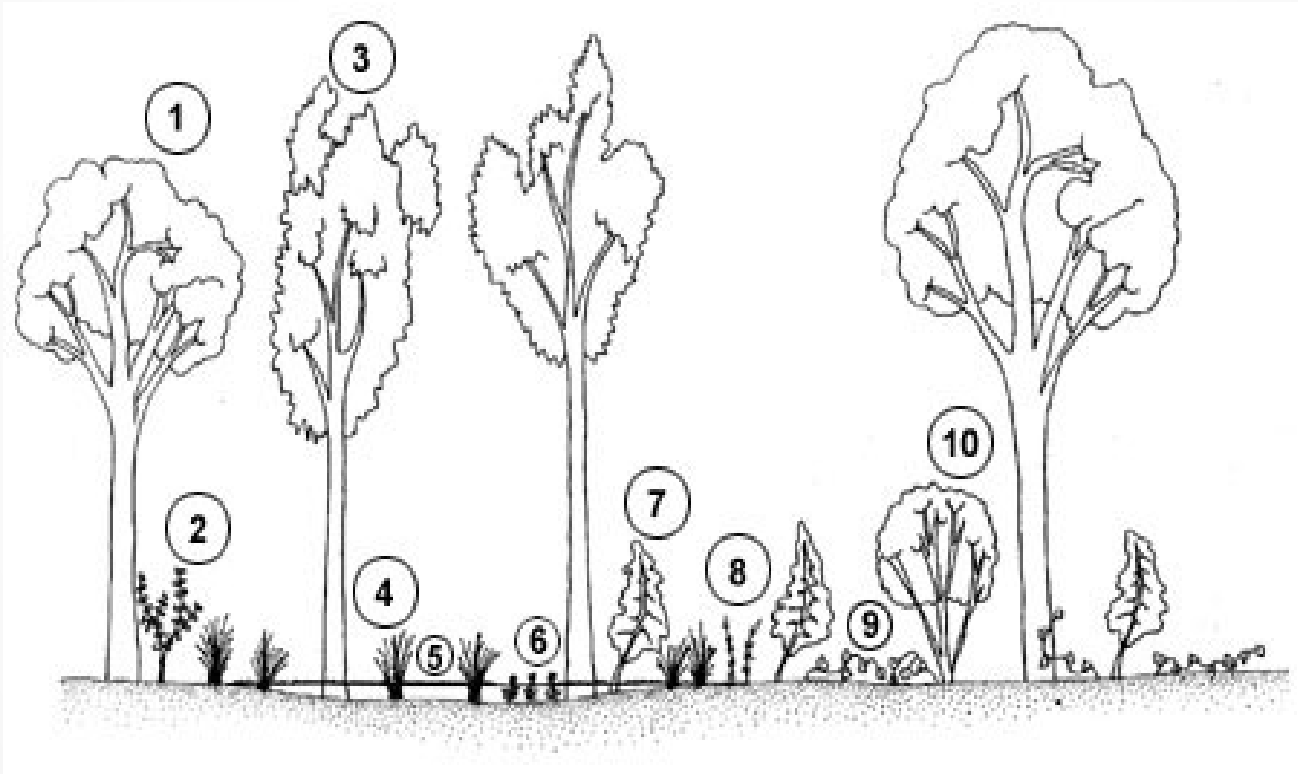


Figura 190. Unità ambientale n. 29: parte della serie di vegetazione dell'abete rosso [*Homogyno-Piceeto sigmetum*] nell'alta Val Martello, versante orografico sinistro, esposizione Sud, radura con l'unità ambientale dei masi permanenti con campi coltivati e prati falciabili. S.-B.) *Sagino-Bryetum argentei*; L.P.) *Lolietum perennis*; TRIS. FLAV.) *Trisetetum flavescens*; E.A.) *Epilobietum angustifolii*; R. IDAEI) *Rubetum idaei*; S. RACEM.) *Sambucetum racemosae*; S. CAPREAE) *Salicetum capreae*.

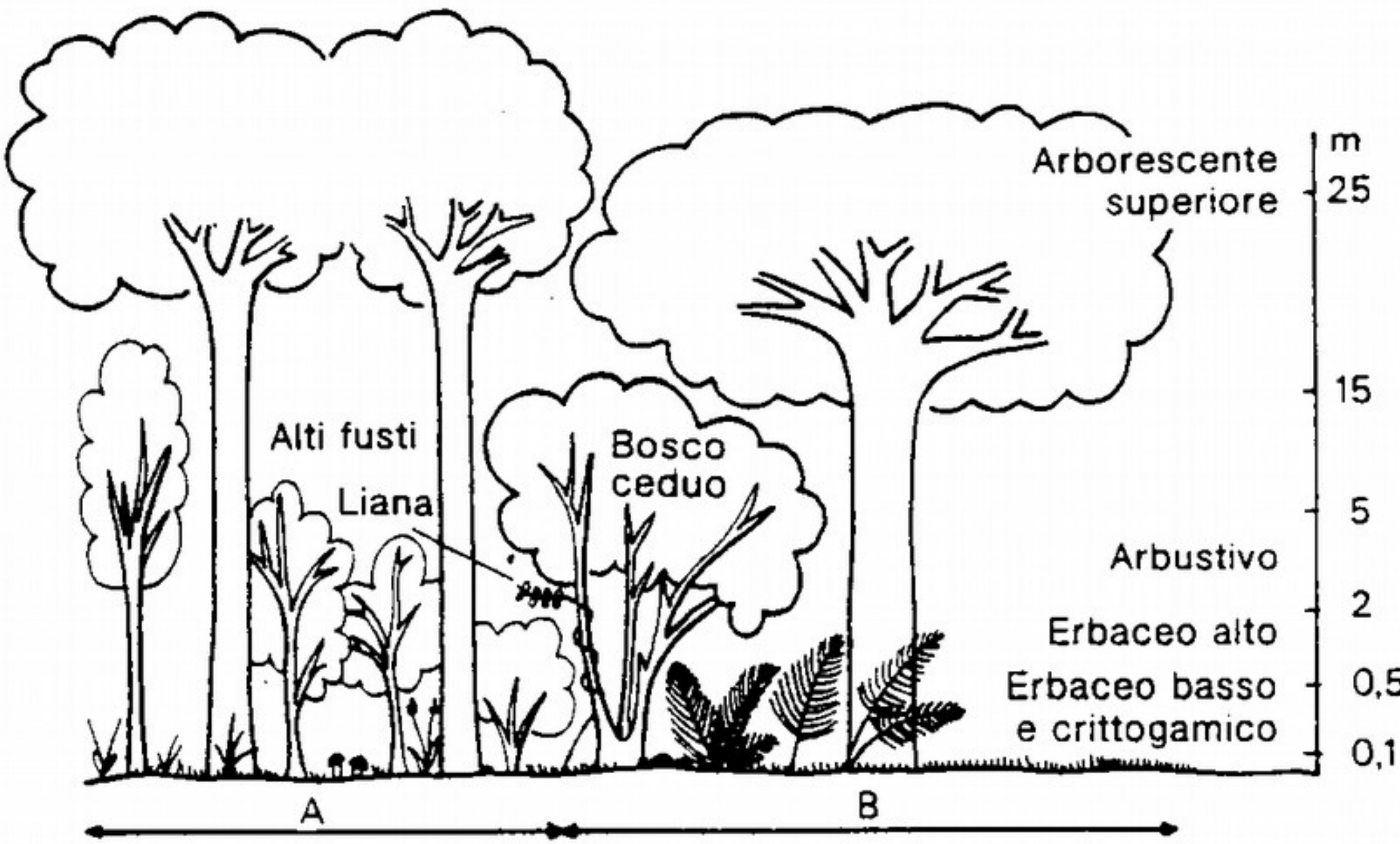
Unità ambientale n. 27: parte della serie di vegetazione dell'abete rosso [*Homogyno-Piceeto sigmetum*] nell'alta Val Martello, versante orografico sinistro, esposizione Sud, radura con l'unità ambientale dei masi temporanei estivi con prati falciabili. S.-B.) *Sagino-Bryetum argentei*; L.P.) *Lolietum perennis*; E.A.) *Epilobietum angustifolii*; R. IDAEI) *Rubetum idaei*; S. RACEM.) *Sambucetum racemosae*; S. CAPREAE) *Salicetum capreae*.

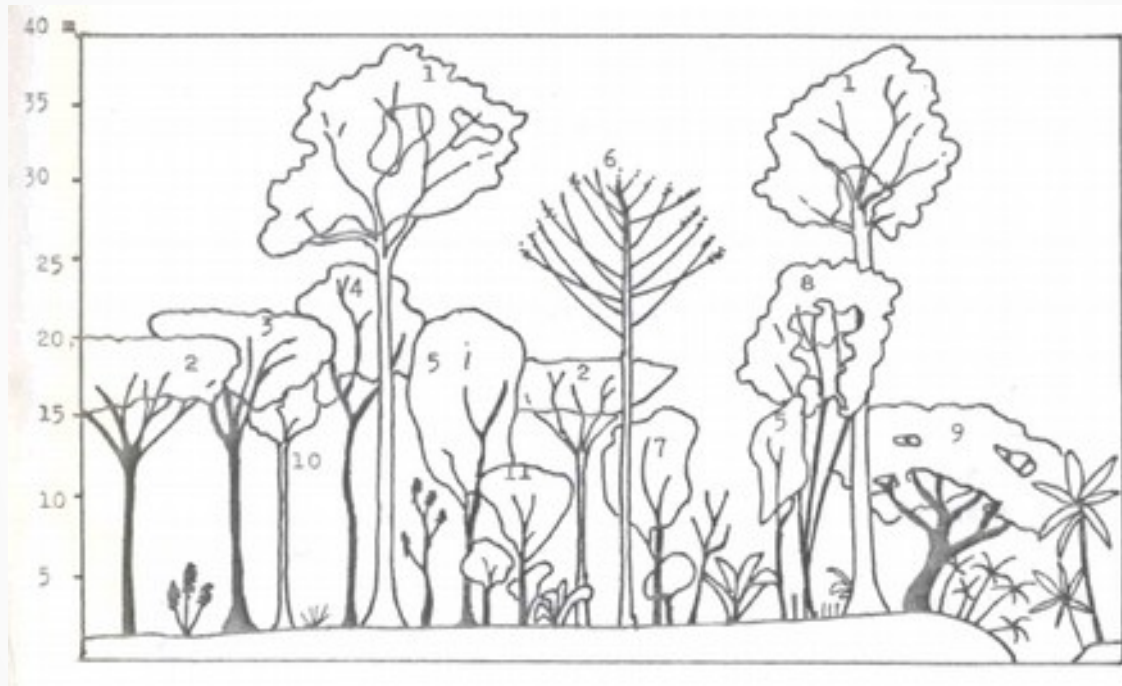
Unità ambientale n. 26: parte della serie di vegetazione dell'abete rosso [*Homogyno-Piceeto sigmetum*] nell'alta Val Martello, versante orografico sinistro, esposizione Sud, radura con l'unità ambientale delle malghe con pascoli. S.-B.) *Sagino-Bryetum argentei*; L.P.) *Lolietum perennis*; E.A.) *Epilobietum angustifolii*; R. IDAEI) *Rubetum idaei*; S. RACEM.) *Sambucetum racemosae*; S. CAPREAE) *Salicetum capreae* (da PEDROTTI et al., 1997).





40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0



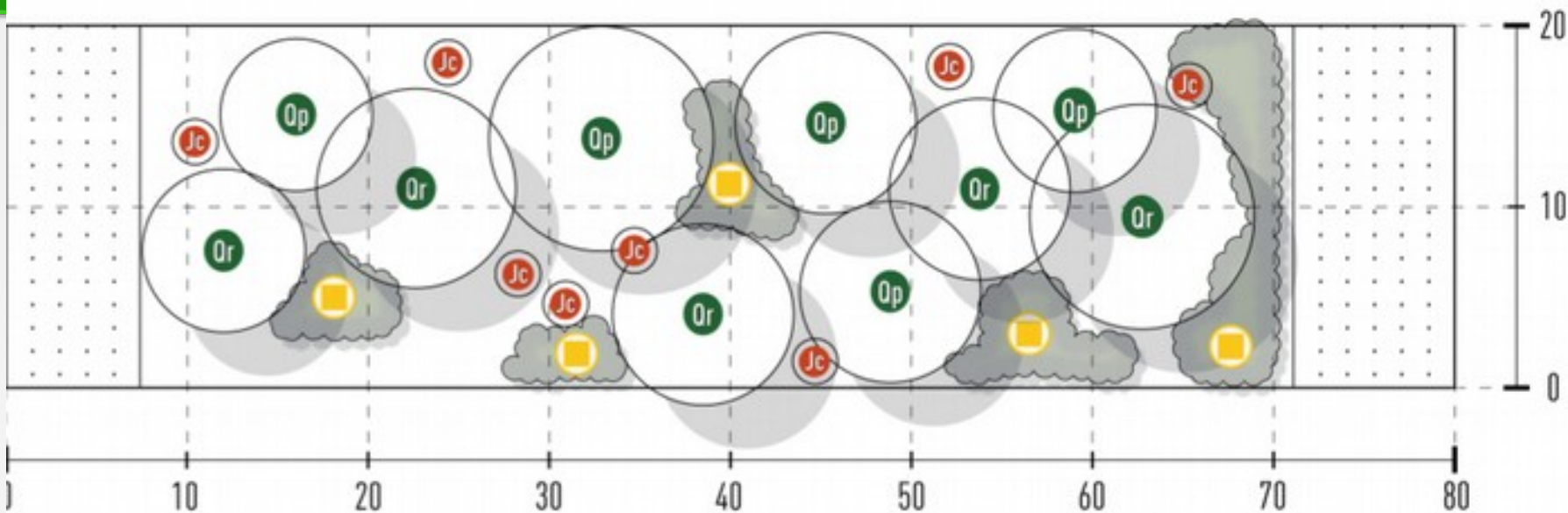


VEGETAZIONE ARBOREA

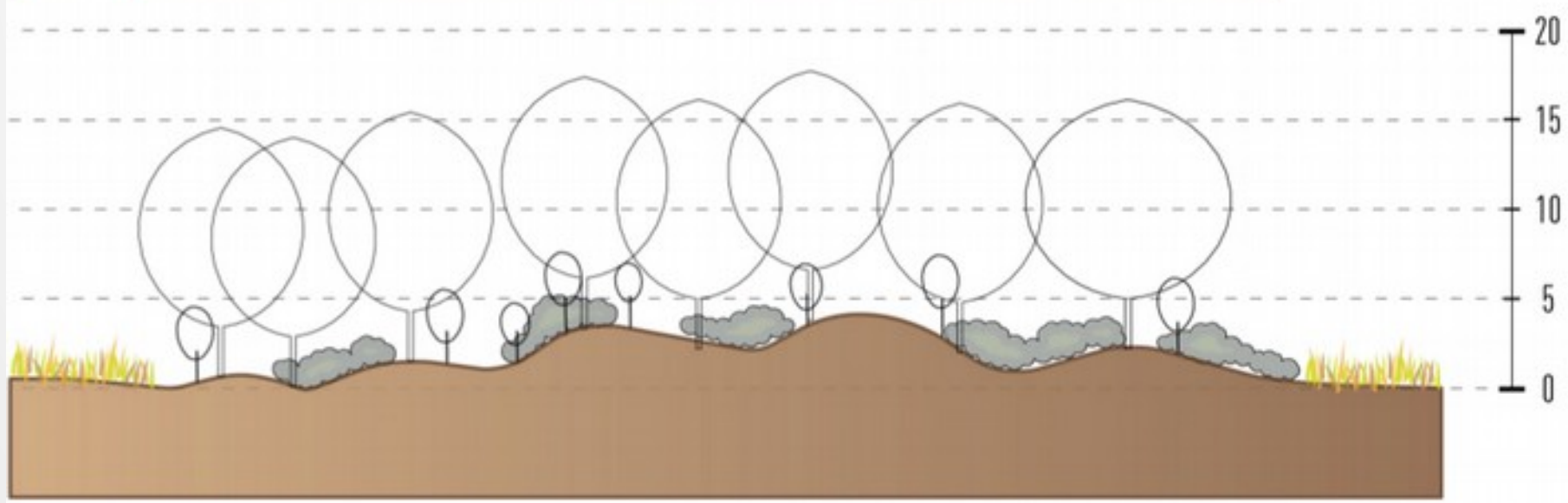
- Or Quercus robur
- Op Quercus pubescens

VEGETAZIONE ARBUSTIVA

- Sottobosco Medio
- Jc Juniperus Communis (Ginepro)



Quercus robur/Quercus pubescens




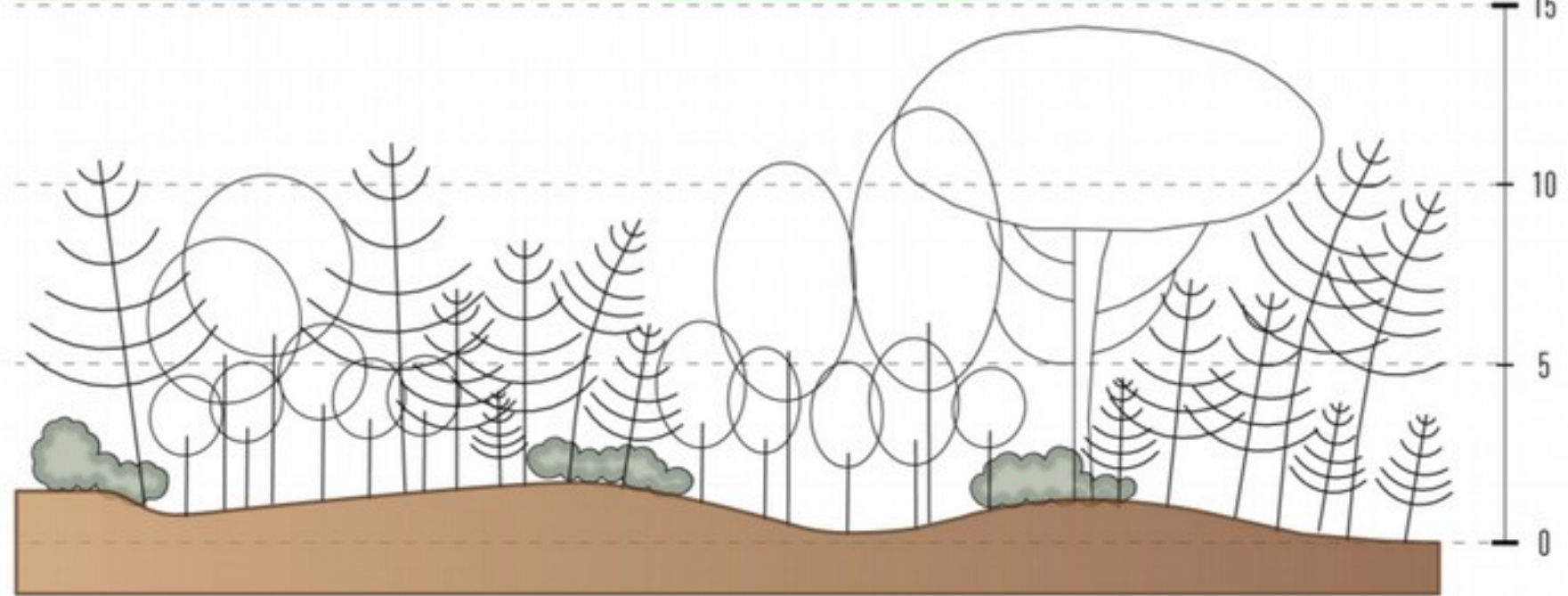
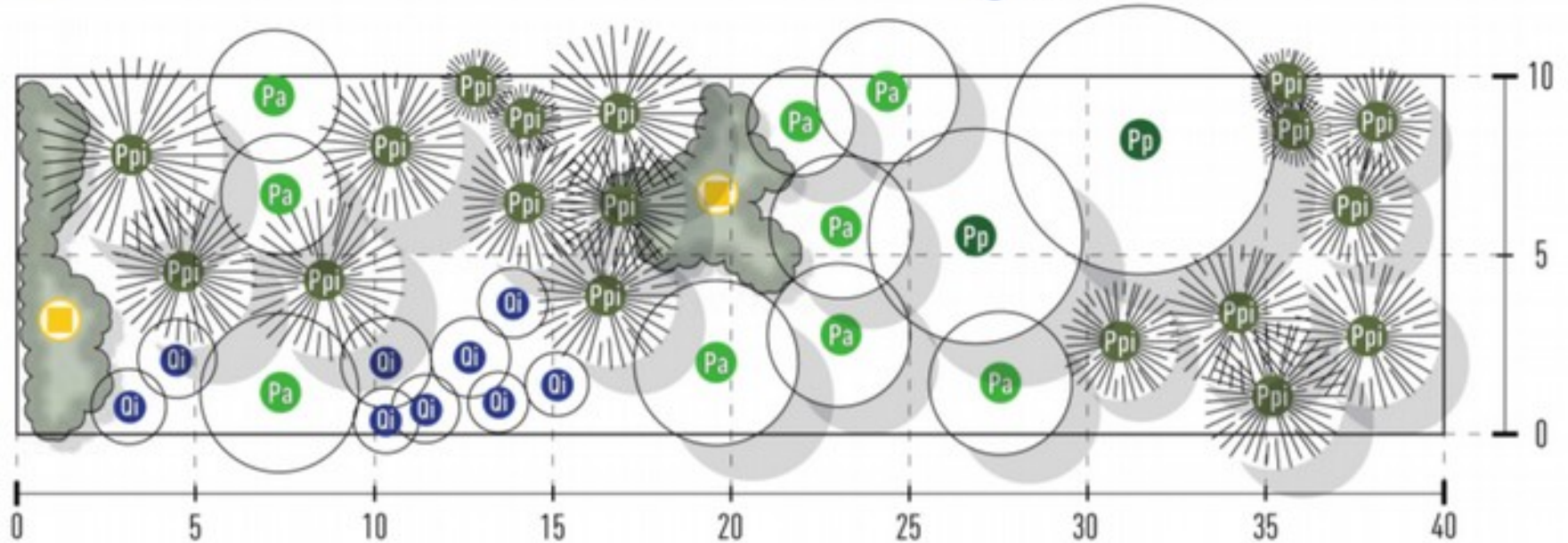
VEGETAZIONE ARBOREA

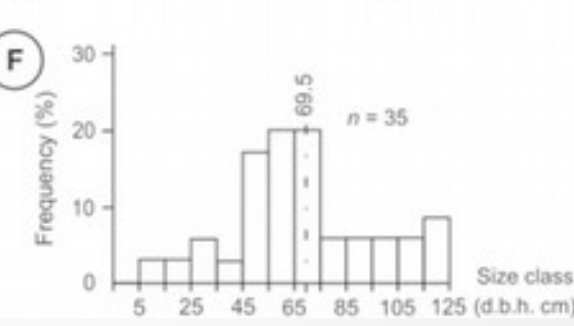
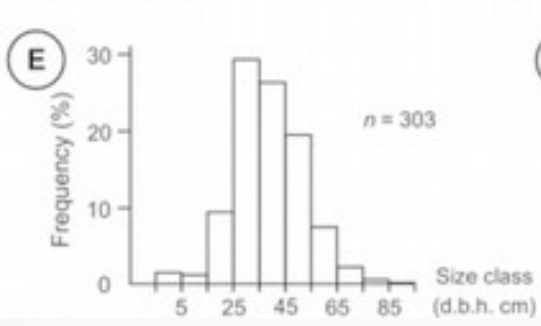
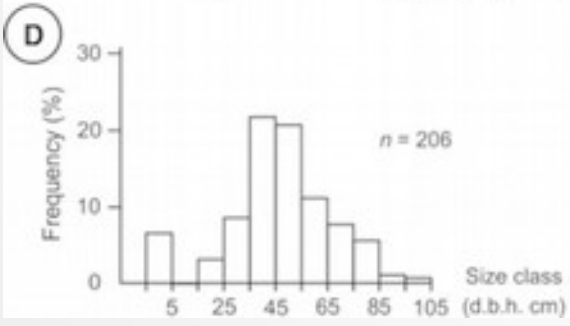
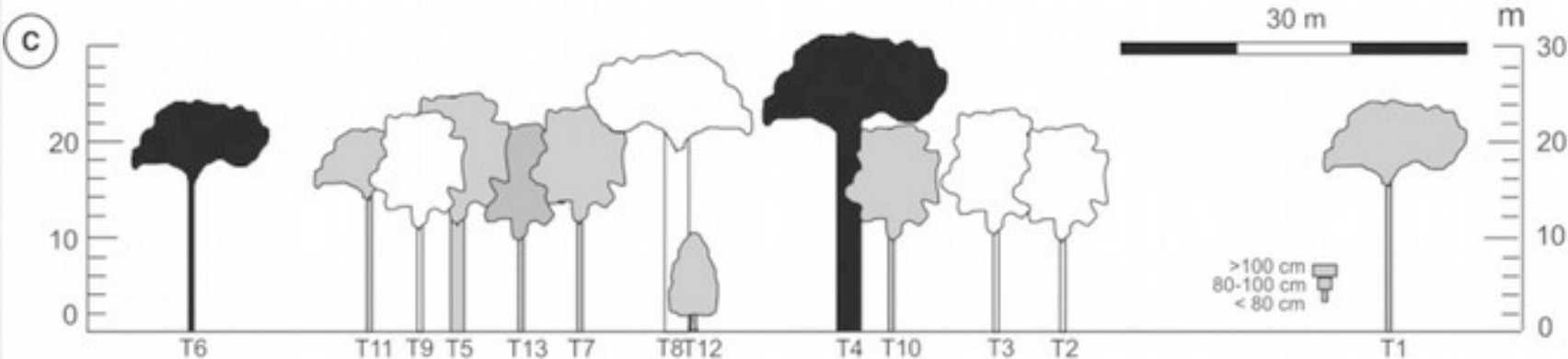
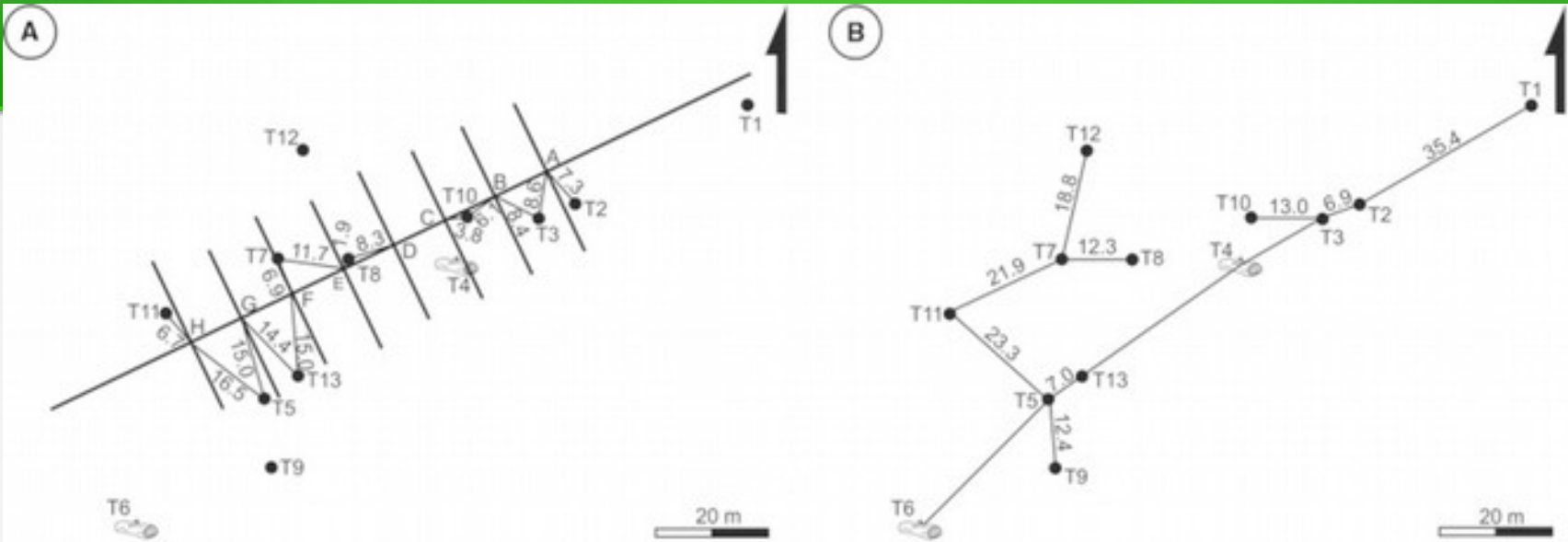
- Pp** Pinus Pinea (Pino Domestico)
- Ppi** Pinus Pinater (Pino Marittimo)

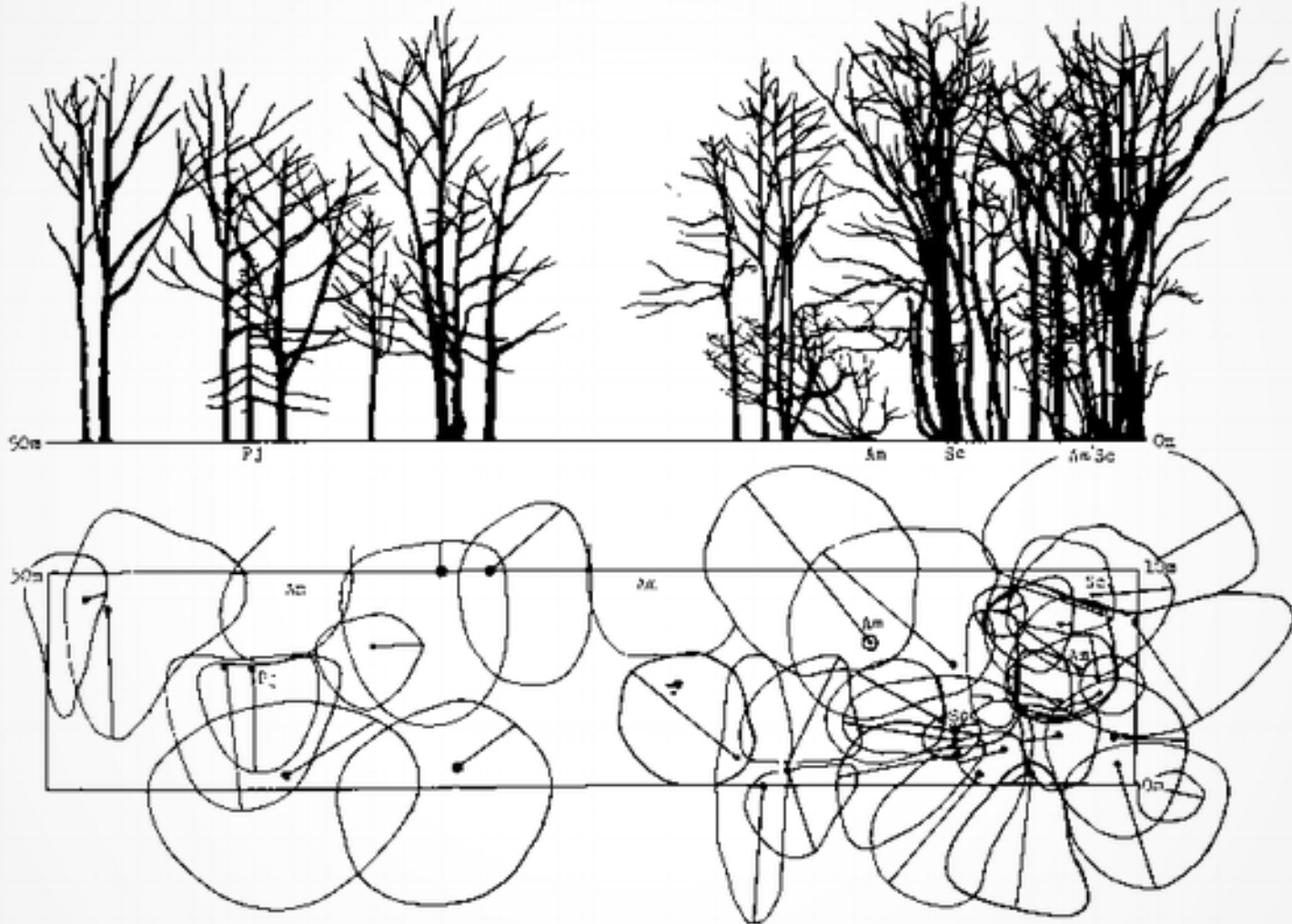
- Pa** Populus Alba (Pioppo Bianco)

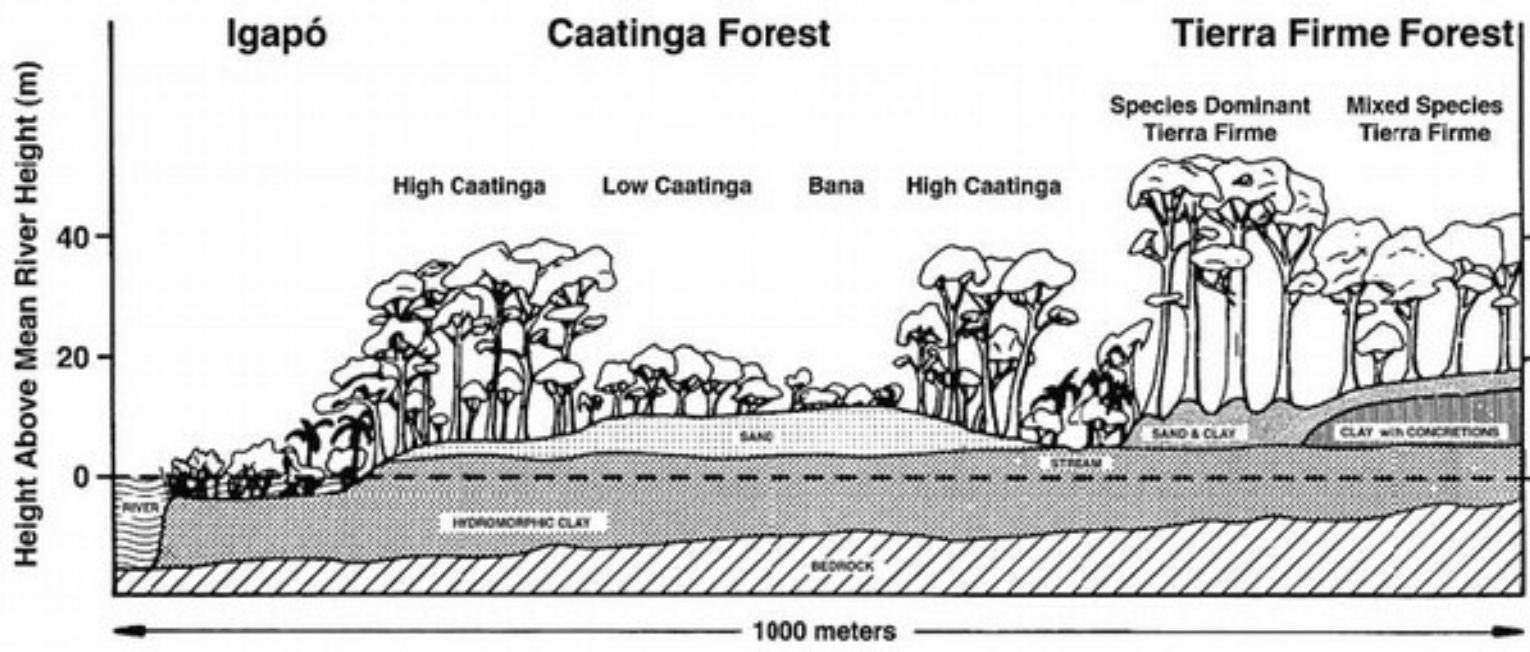
VEGETAZIONE ARBUSTIVA

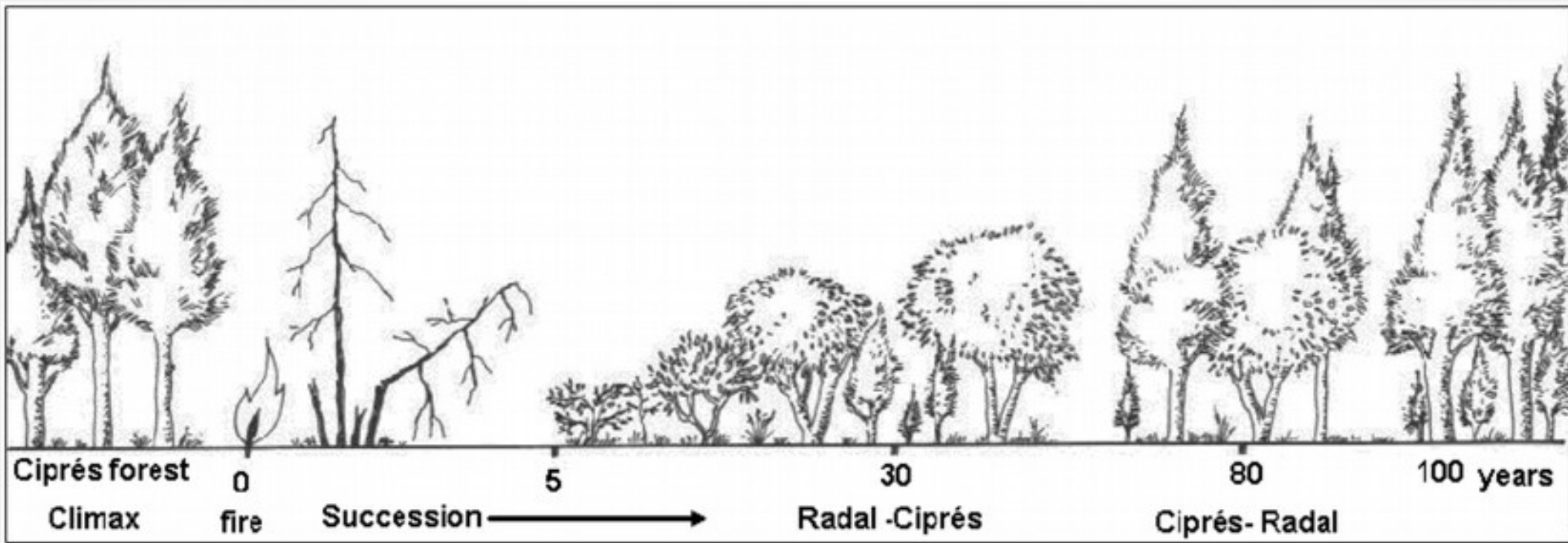
-  Sottobosco di media densità
- Oi** Quercus Ilex (Leccio)

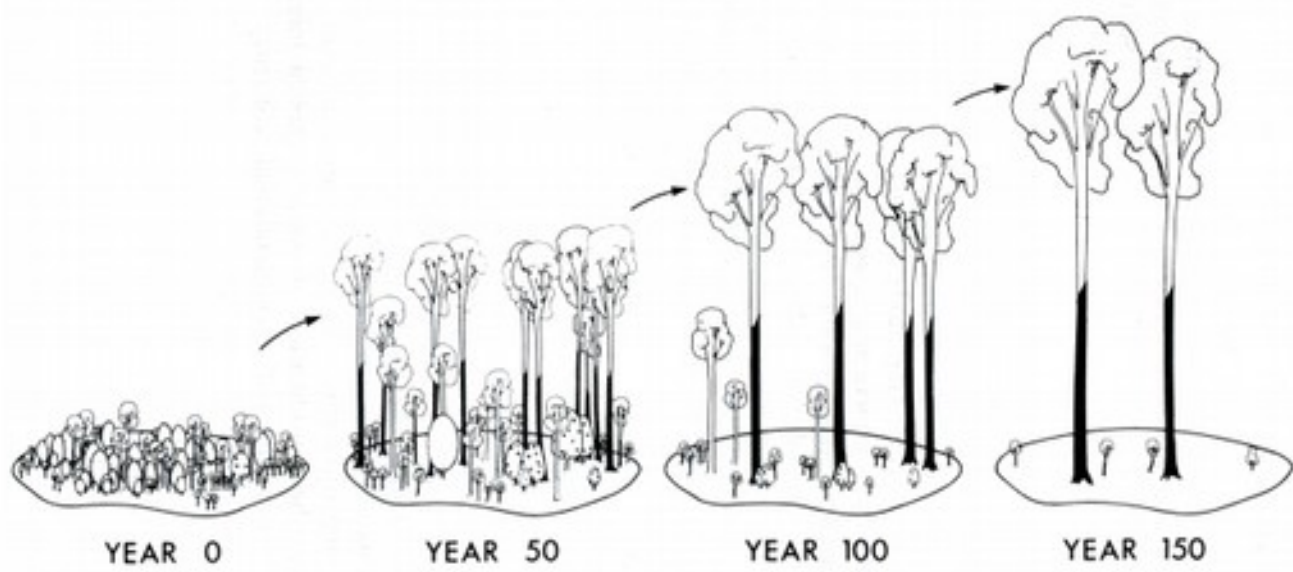












YEAR 0

YEAR 50

YEAR 100

YEAR 150

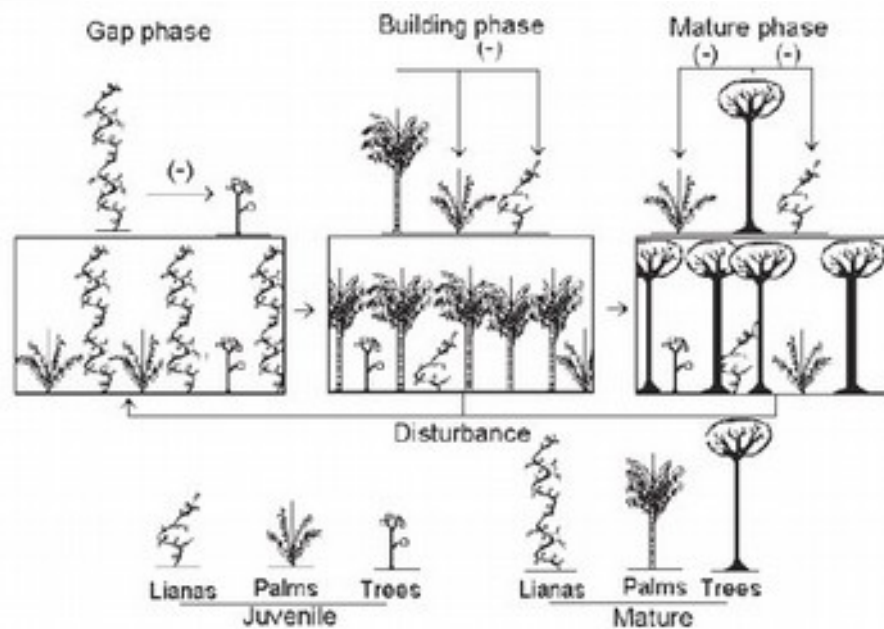
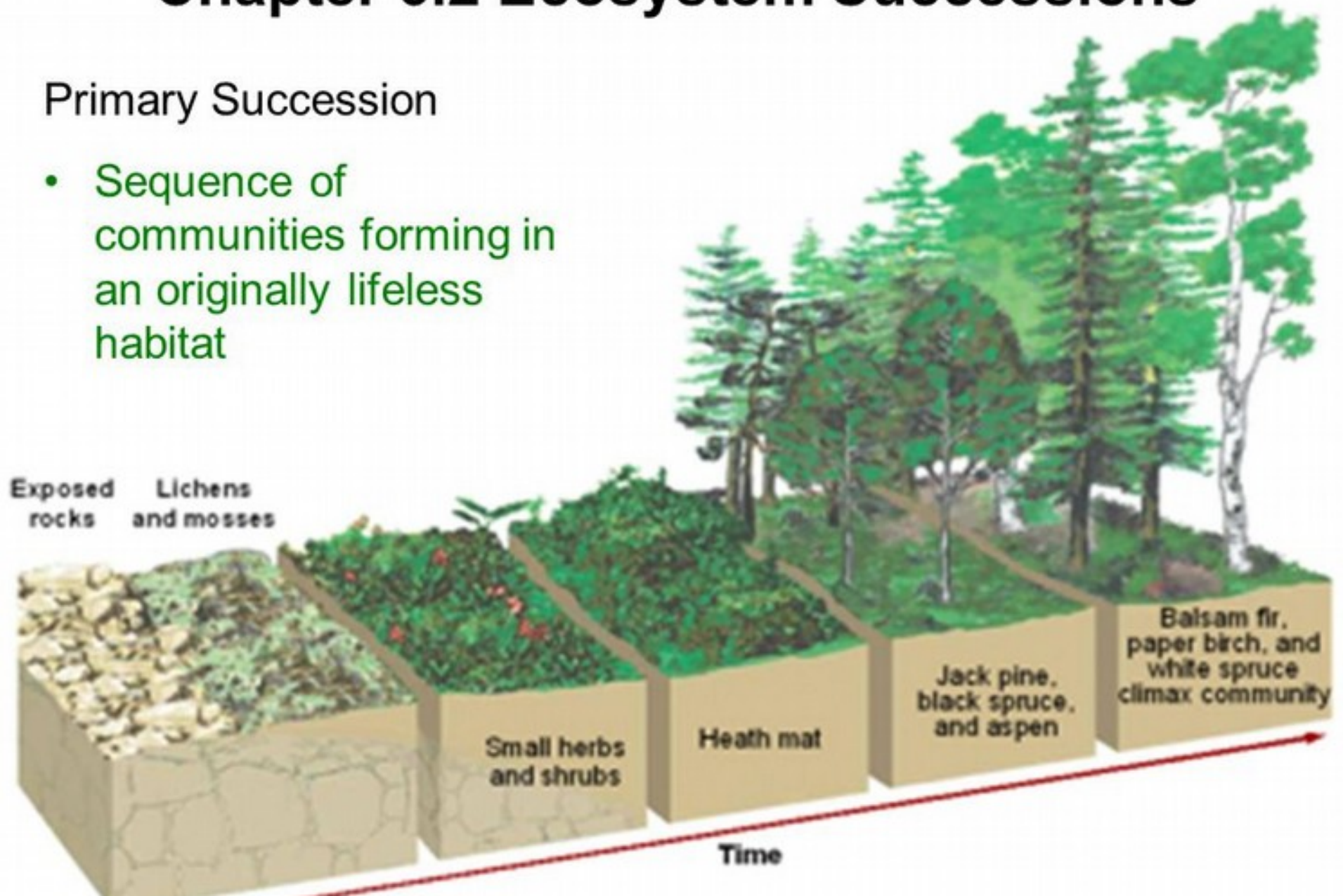


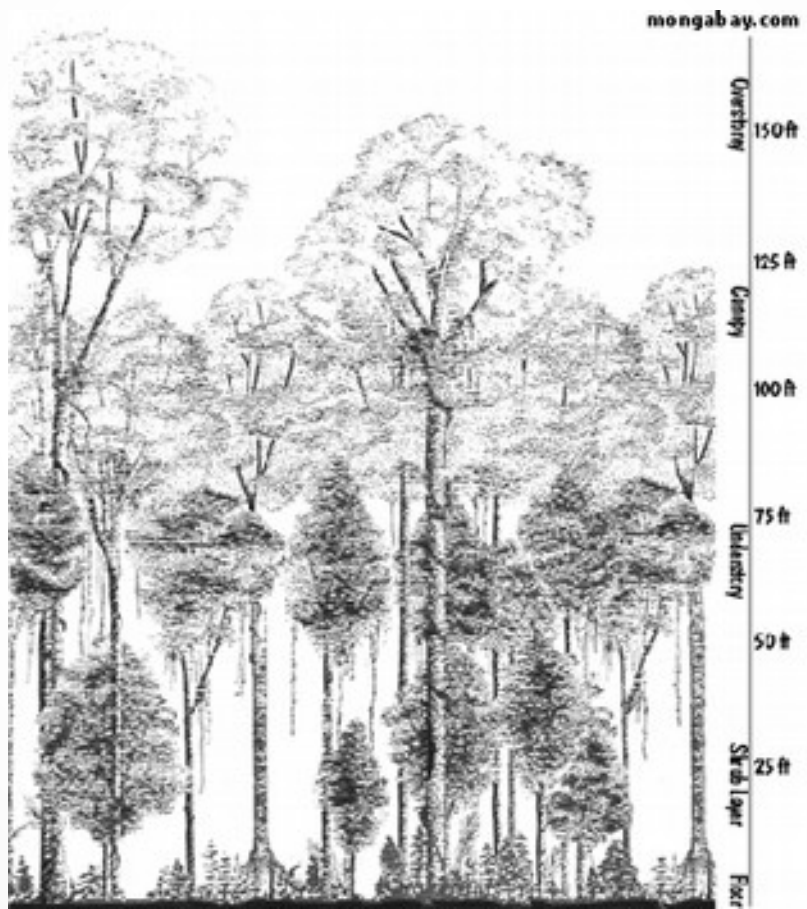
Figure 1. Pictorial model of the importance of large arboreal palm on the regeneration dynamics of seasonally dry Amazonian forests. The negative sign indicates an inhibition effect, whereby the growth of one functional plant group is inhibited, e.g. by another group (for instance, in the gap phase, the presence of lianas inhibit the growth of trees). For a definition of the plant groups and regeneration phases, see the text.

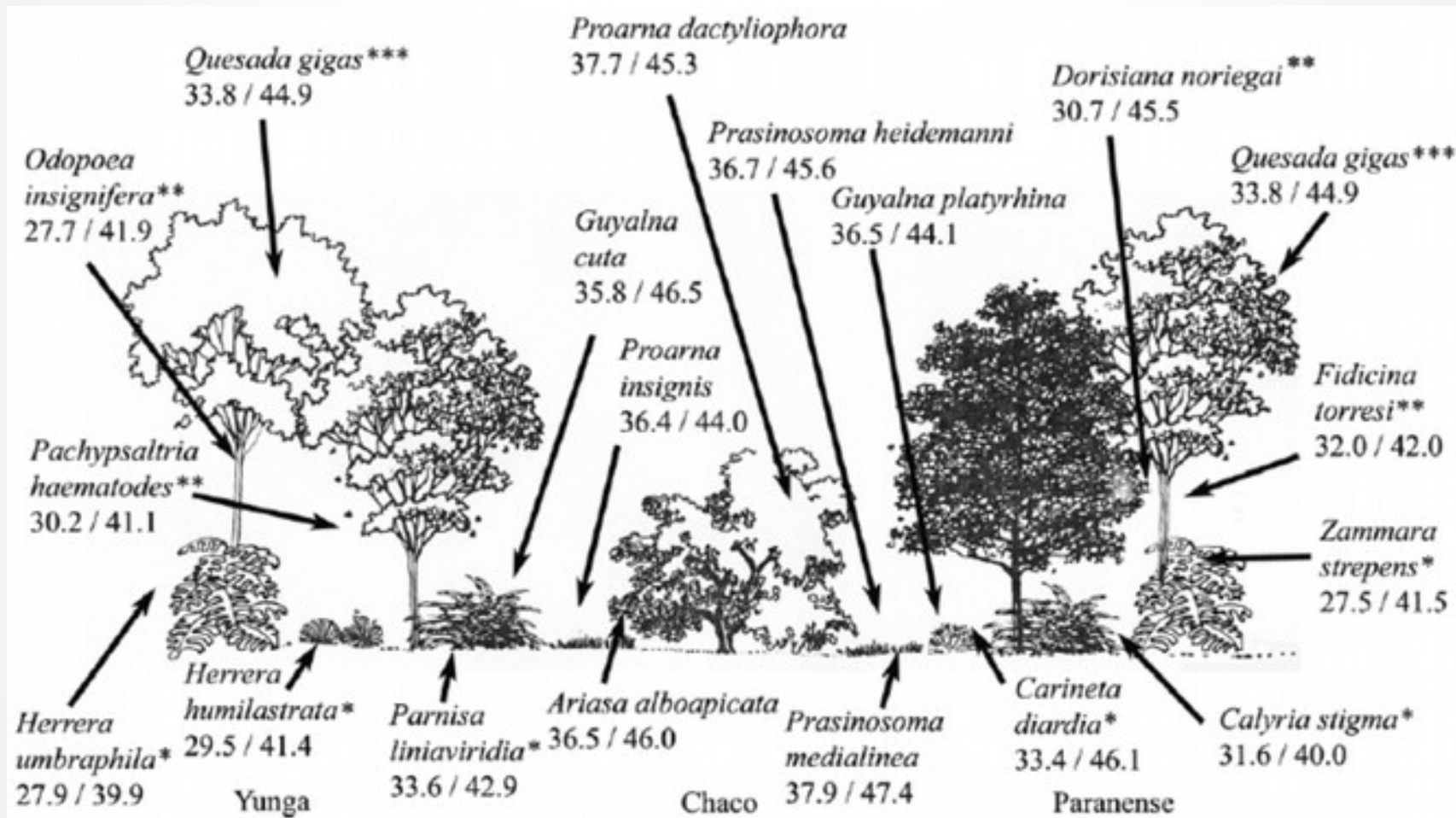
Chapter 6.2 Ecosystem Successions

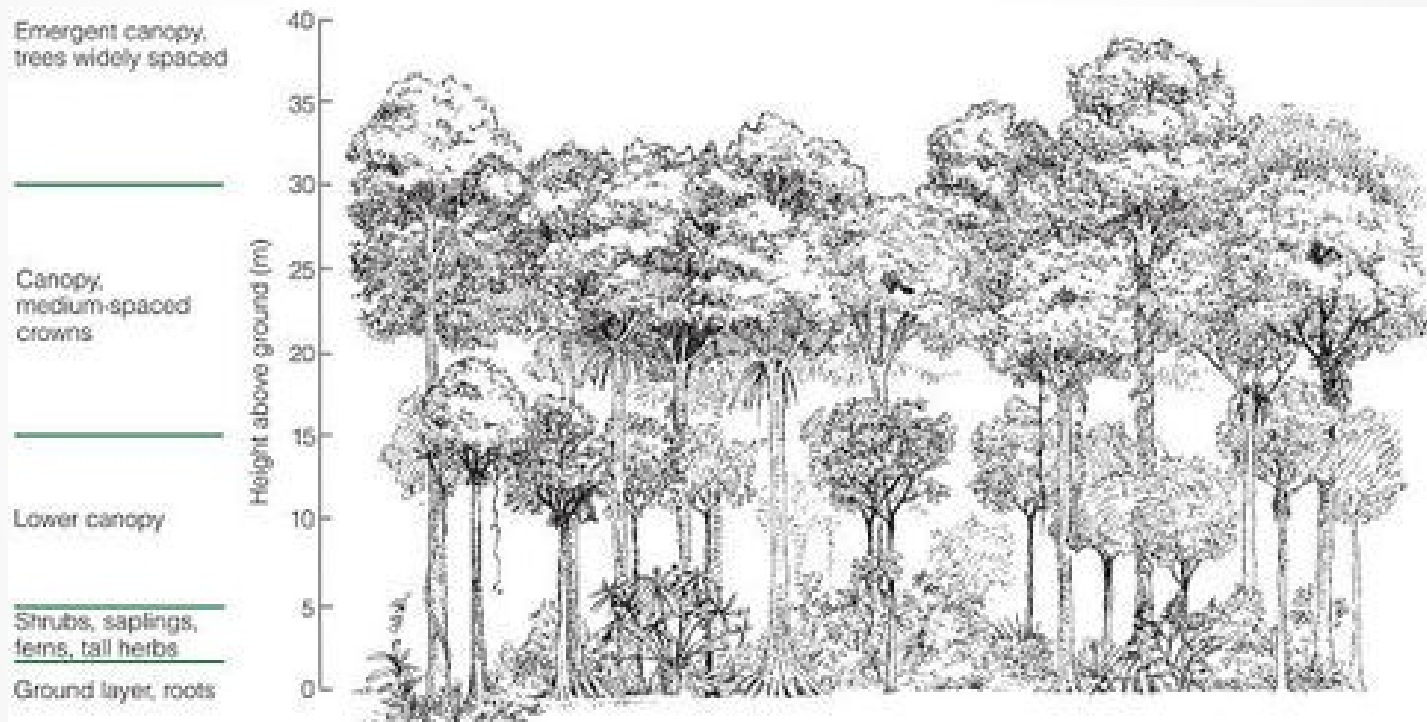
Primary Succession

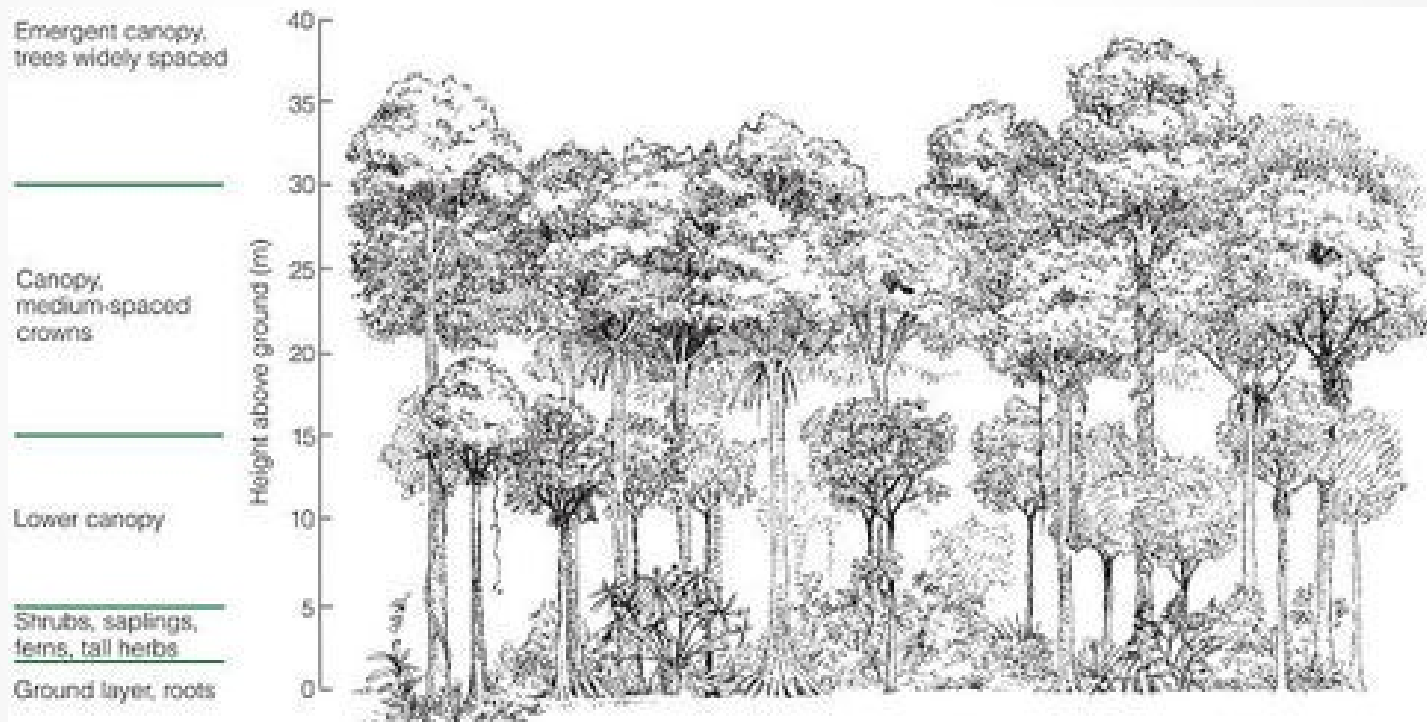
- Sequence of communities forming in an originally lifeless habitat





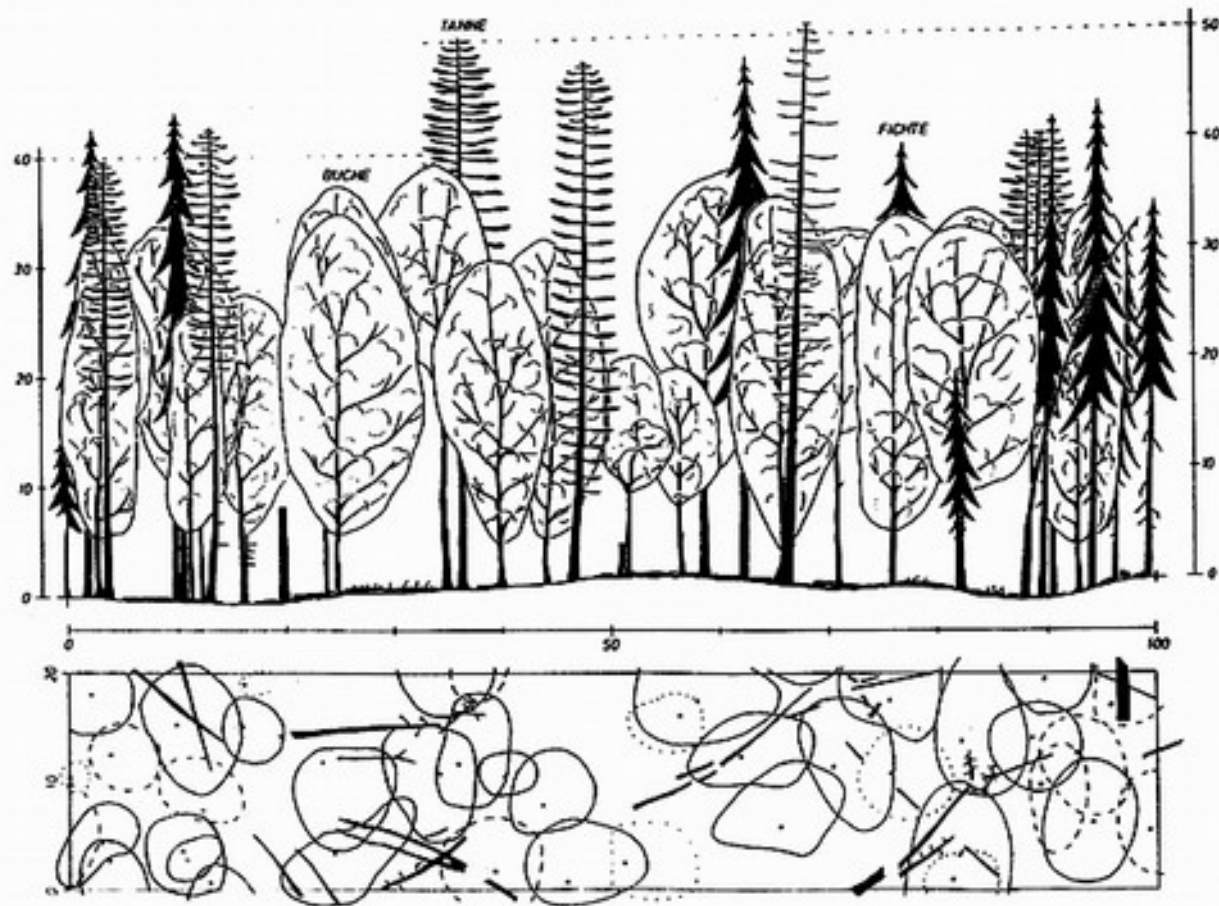


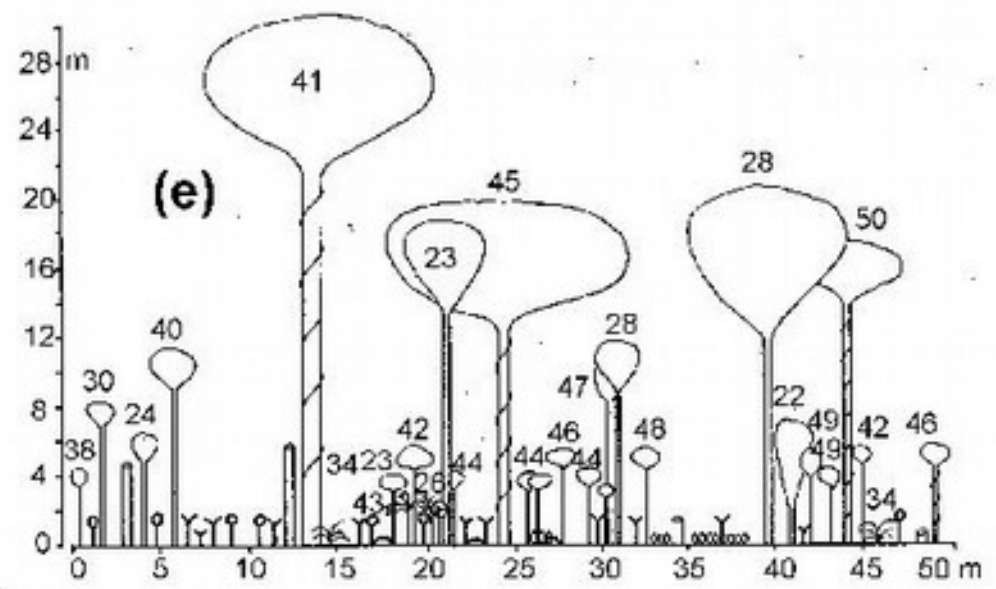
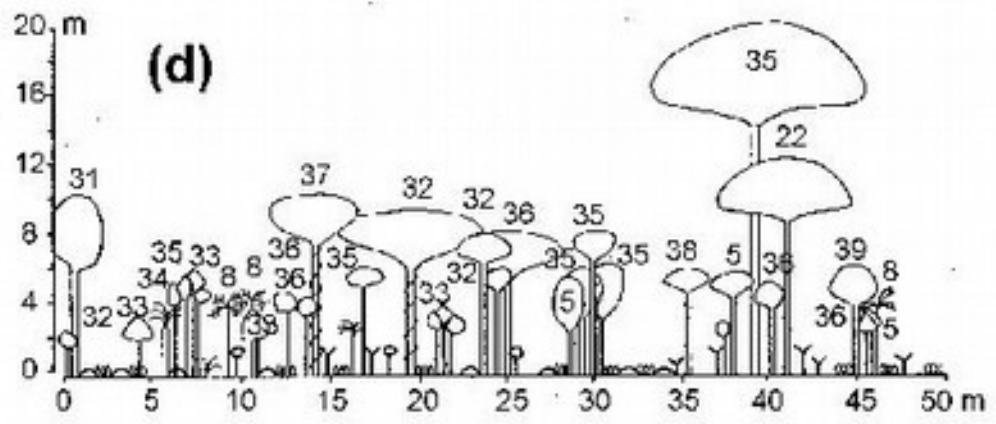
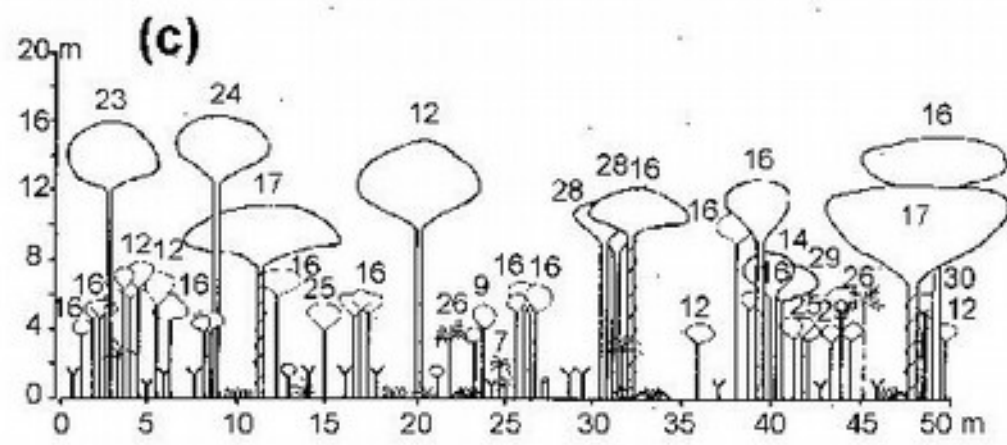
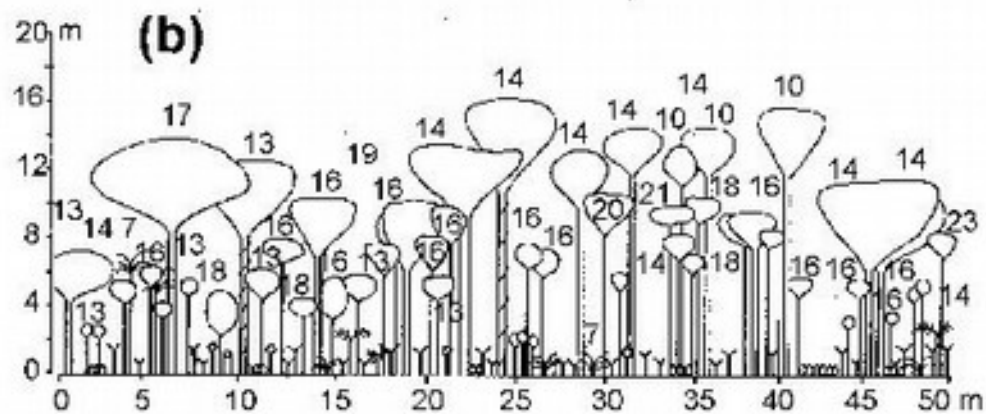
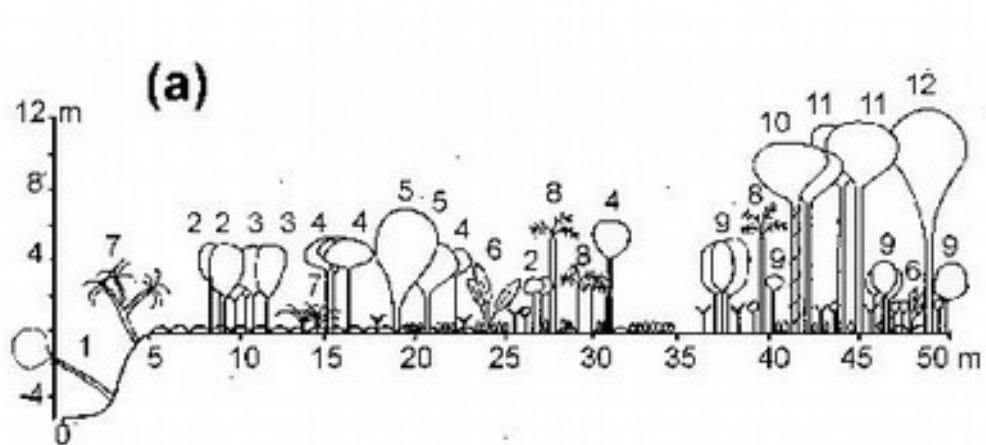




Urwald Neuwald
Schaumkraut - Fichten - Tannen - Buchenwald

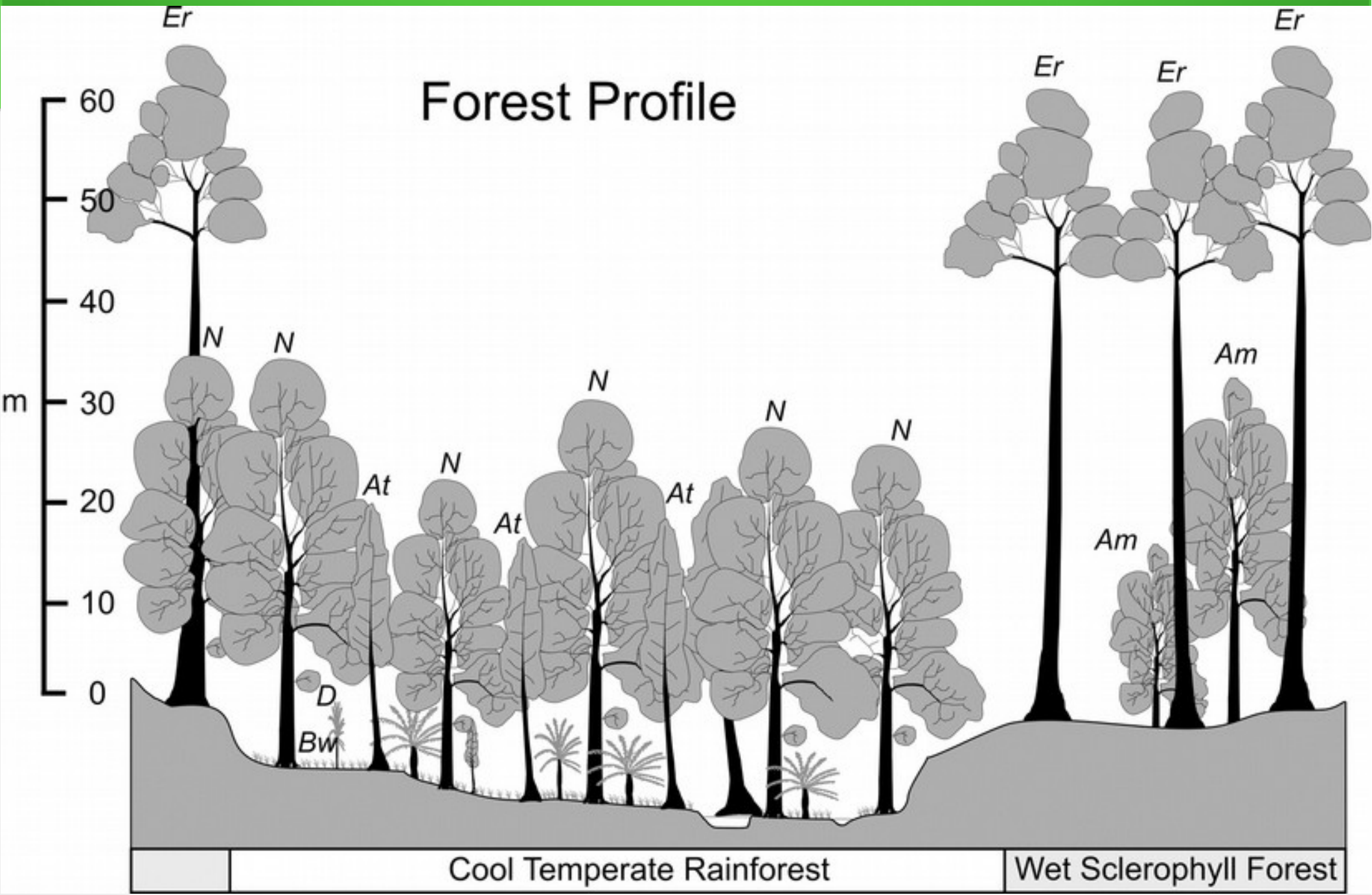
1996

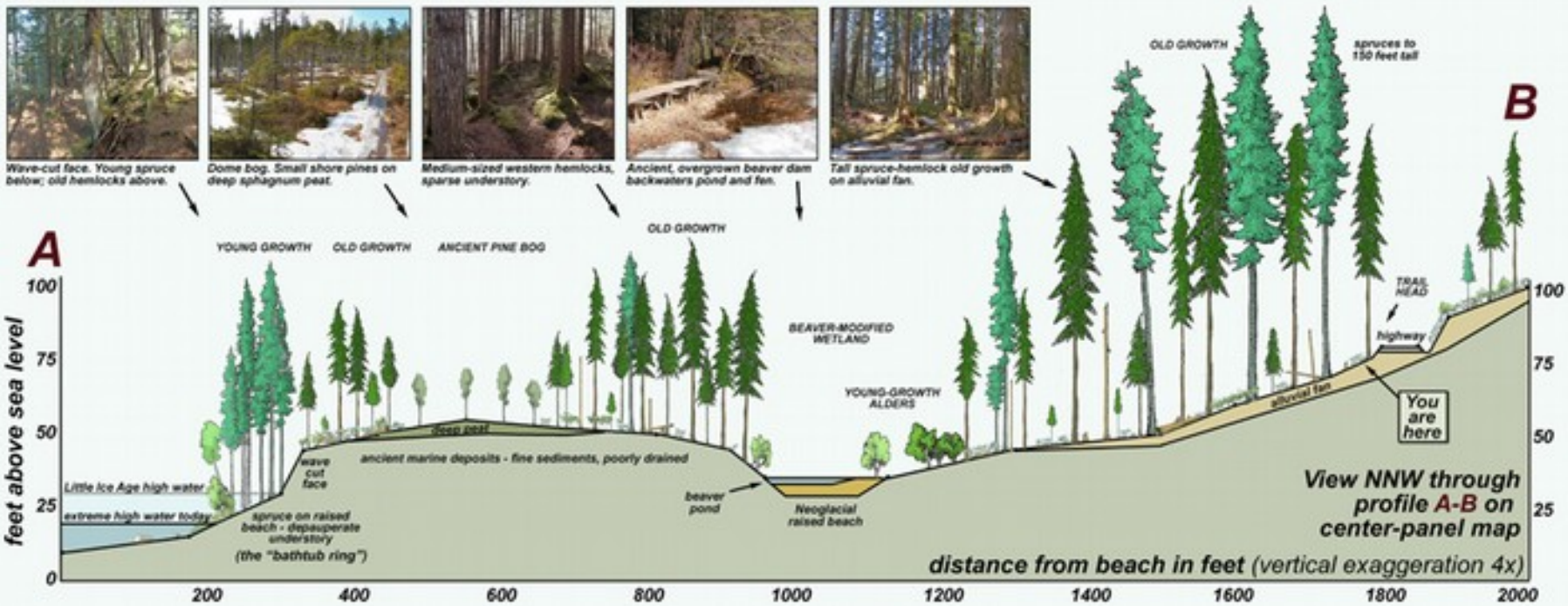


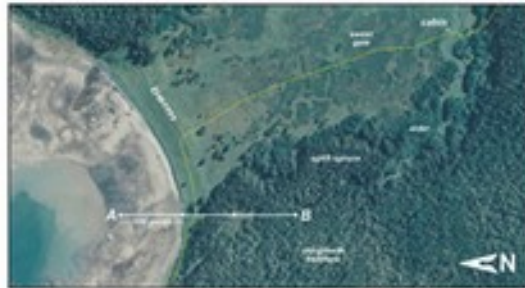


Legend

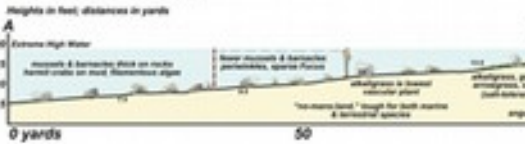
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Ferns | Herbs or shrubs < 0.5 m | Pandanus | Dypsis |
| 5-10 tree seedl. < 0.5 m | 1-5 tree seedl. 0.5-2 m | 1-5 shrubs 0.5-2 m | Cut stump |
| | | | Liana |



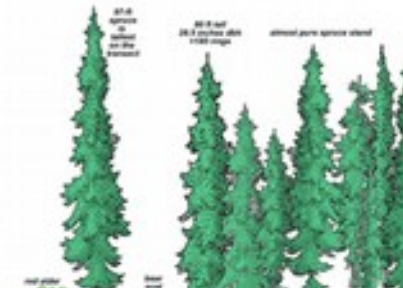




Transverse view, July 28, 1992
 Tides: low of 1.2 feet @ 10:21 AM
 High of 13.2 feet @ 1:14 PM
 We began low tide at point A, four-tenths of water's edge at 1:30 PM using the tide of 1986, and later continued the 100-yard transect at high tide. All elevations taken with hand-level and survey rod.



- Trees**
- Slip spruce
 - Canadian hemlock
 - shore pine
 - red cedar
 - black rhododendron
- Soft-moist plants**
- jackfir
 - slender spirea
 - ground-hugging rose
 - ivy
 - salix
- Wetland plants**
- lupine
 - horsetail
 - marsh fern
 - purple loosestrife
 - yellow cordgrass
 - beach pea
 - rose parrot
 - sea purslane
- Forest understory**
- strawberry
 - potentilla
 - ivy
 - huckleberry
 - honey-suckle
 - elderberry
 - huckleberry
- Big shrubs and trees**
- Salix
 - lupine
 - cordgrass
 - rose parrot
 - sea purslane



Uplift beach transect, Cowee Meadows

Coastal Science Institute, University of Alaska Southeast
 Instructors: Richard Carlstensen, Cathy Connor, Randy Stahl

Students:
 Andrew Collins
 April Brooks
 Eric Johnson
 James Johnson
 James Olson
 Jeffrey Bell
 Jeremy Campbell
 James Campbell
 Kelly Van Loon
 Kevin McLaughlin
 Christopher Schmitt
 Nicholas Brown
 Nicholas Wilson
 Nicholas Wilson
 Nicholas Wilson

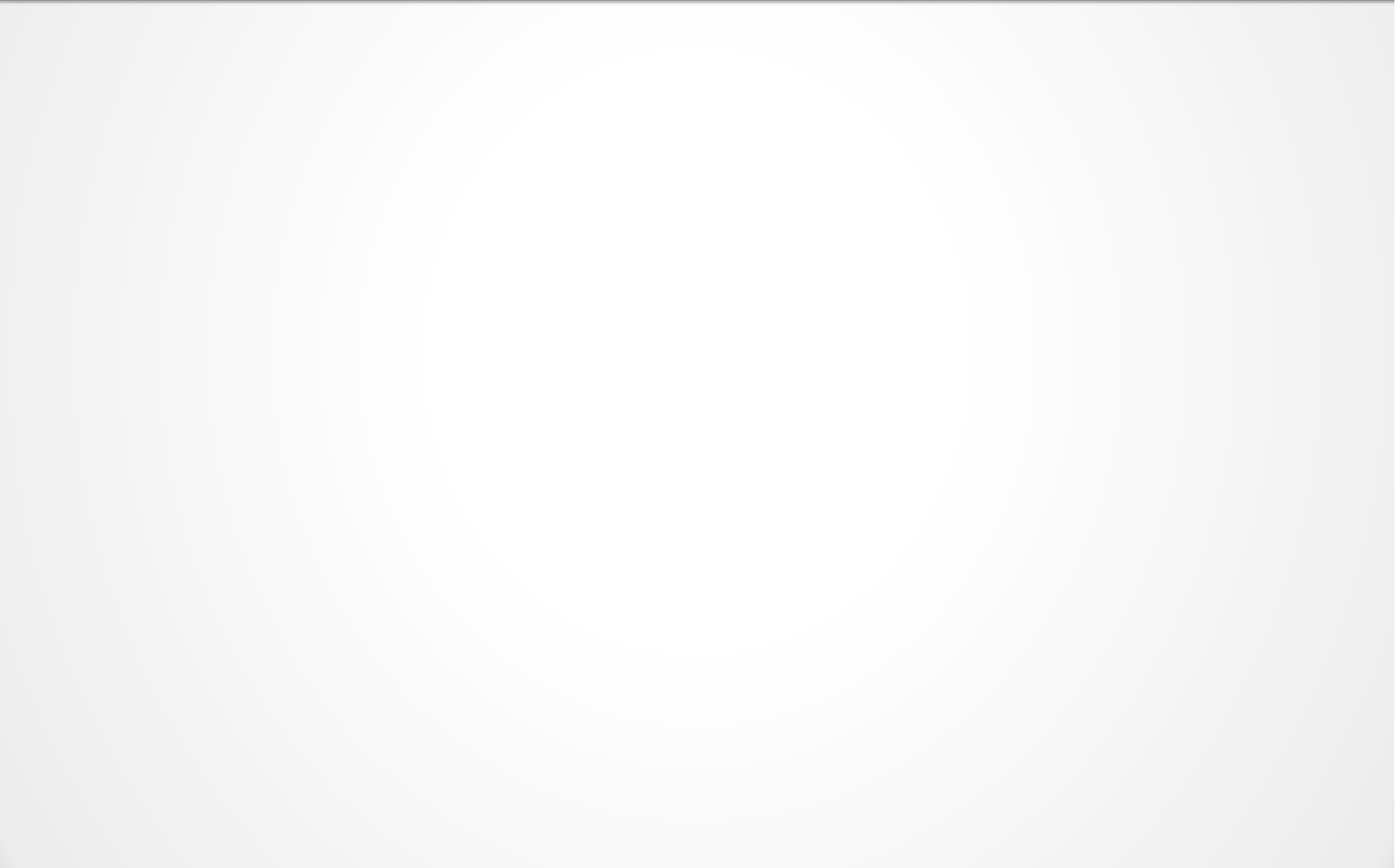
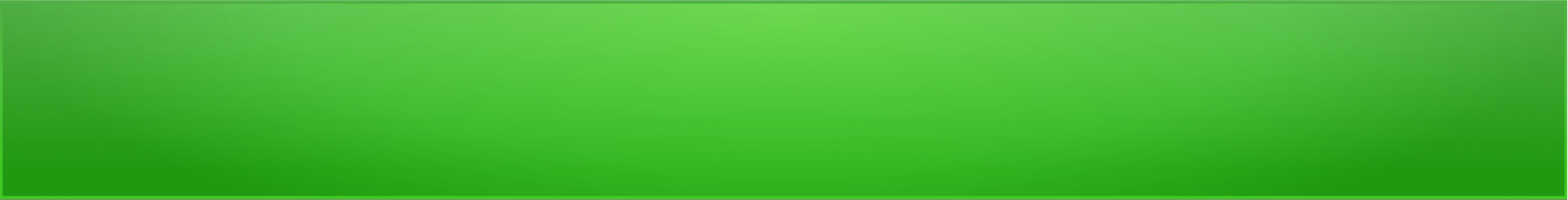
Survey of plant community succession on former island rebounding at ~0.8 inches per year
 July 28 1992

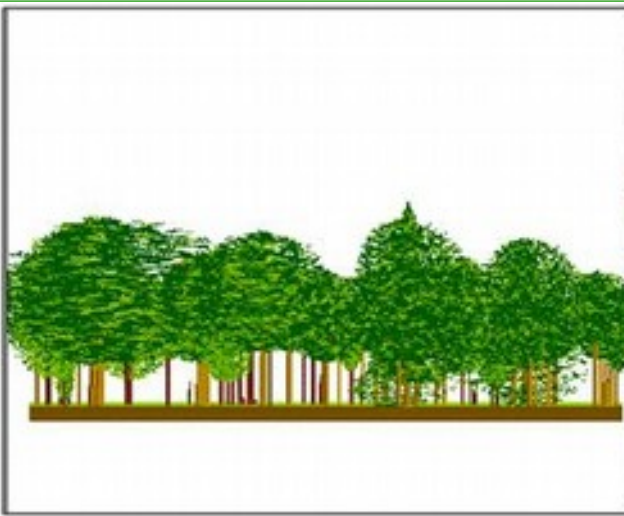
stand of shore pine
 this is a very unusual forest type in Southeast

shrub zone with yellow rhododendron stand

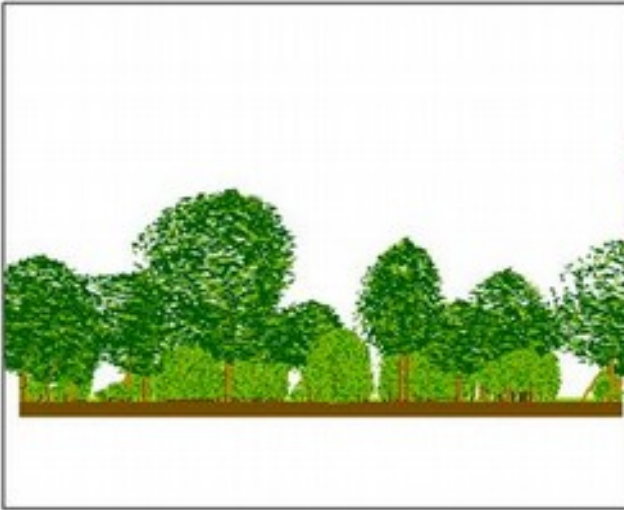
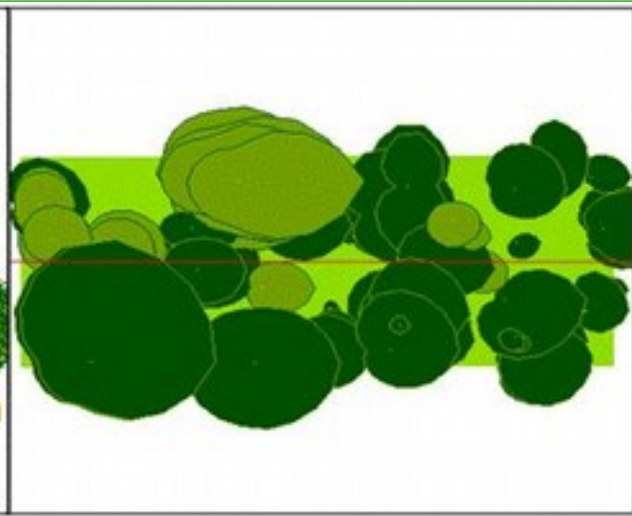


View facing east through a N-S transect. Vertical exaggeration 2x.

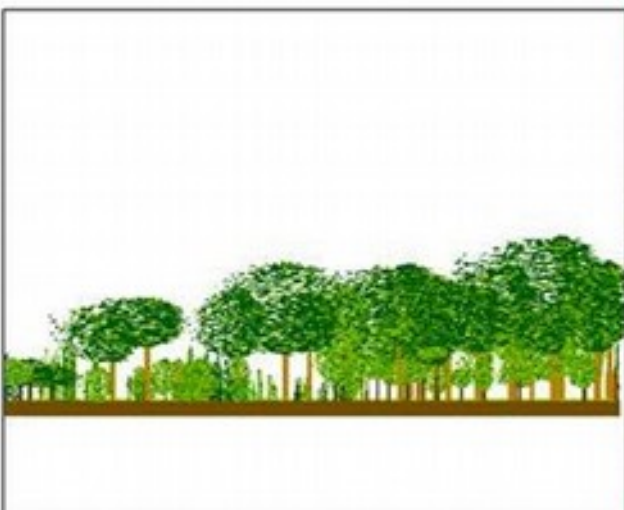
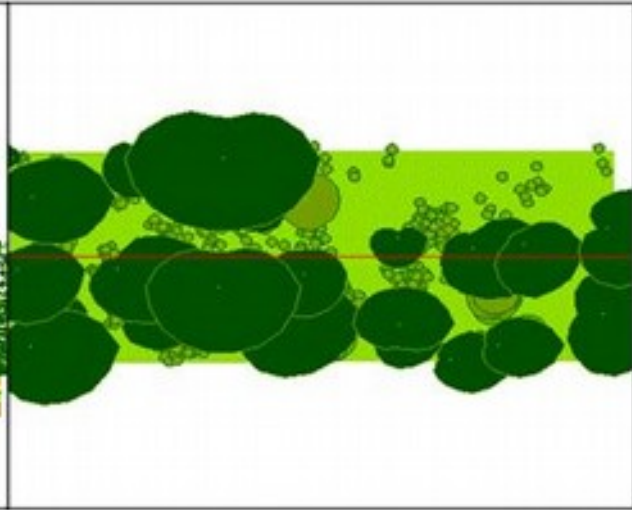




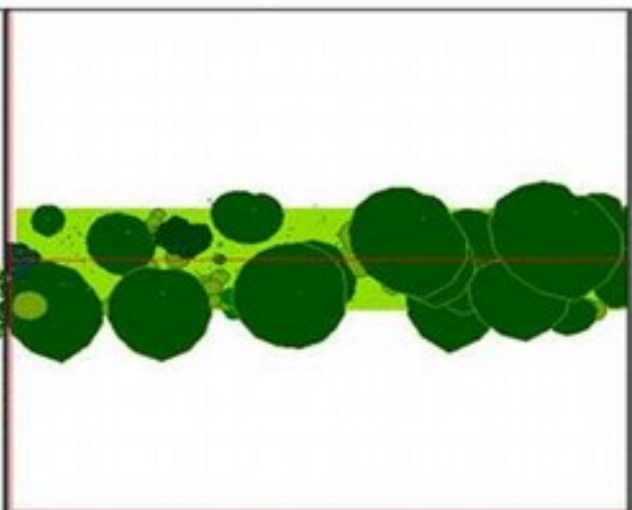
a

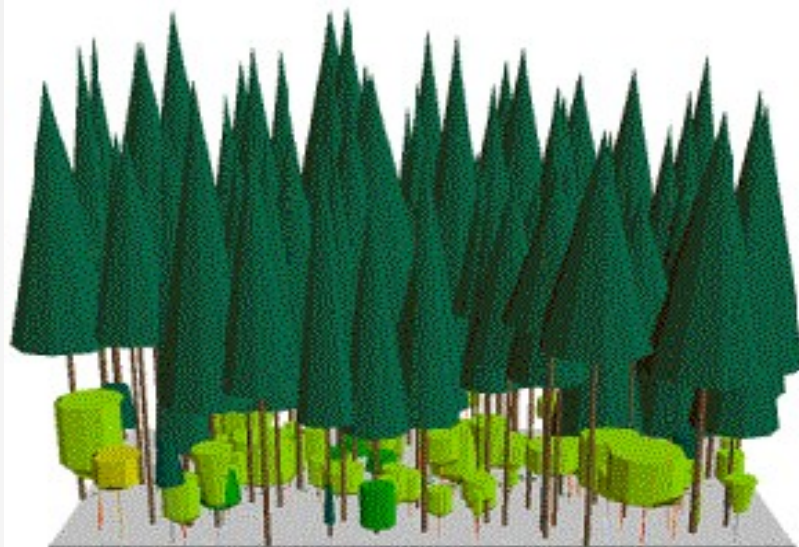


b



c





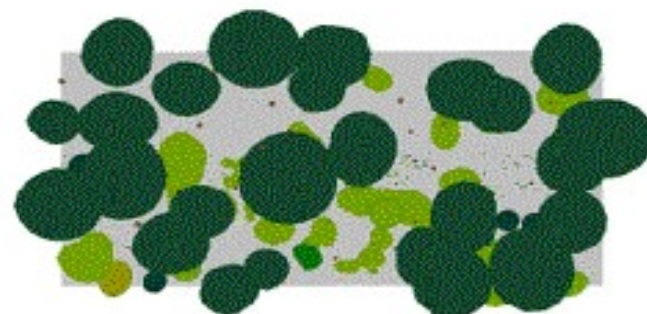
Prima

Abete bianco:
N°/ha = 498
G/ha = 67 m²



Dopo

Abete bianco:
N°/ha = 220
G/ha = 40 m²



Pretreatment

