

Innovative silvicultural treatments to enhance soil biodiversity in artificial black pine stand:

effect on macrofungal diversity



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Introduction

WHO? EU-Life project (SelPiBioLife, LIFE13 BIO/IT/000282) WHEN? 2014-2019

WHAT? application of an innovative forest management technique (selective thinning) along with its effects on soil biodiversity in Pinus nigra plantations

WHERE? two mountain areas of the Apennines (Italy)



2014

SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT



"Pratomagno-Valdarno"- «Pian della cucina» Municipality: Loro Ciuffenna (AR) PRATOMAGNO

«Madonna delle Querce» - «Il Lago» Municipality: Castiglione d'Orcia (SI)

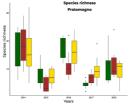


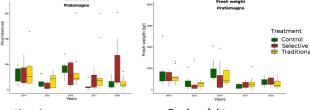
Aims of the work

What happens in one area. "Pratomagno", with mushrooms above ground comparing I year before (2014) and 4 years after (2015-2018) the silvicultural treatments (traditional, selective and no-thinning as control)

> Over the whole study period, 191 fungal species, 14064 carpophores, with a fresh and dry weight of 103.26 kg and 10 kg respectively, were observed.

Data analyses





Species richness

- Post-cutting stress with decrease in species richness.
- Main significant intra-annual differences in 2017.
- Main inter-annual differences concerning both thinning treatments ("Selective" and "Traditional") between 2014 (pre-treatment) and 2015 (first

vear post treatment).

Abundances

- Quite homogeneous pattern, both considering intra and inter-annual differences.
- Main inter-annual differences concerning "Selective" treatment between 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2015-2018.
- Significant inter-annual fluctuations in "Control".

Fresh weight

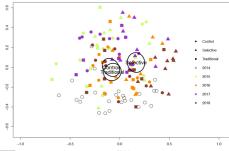
- Rather regular trend, without evident peaks or decreases.
- No intra-annual differences.
- "Control": most evident inter-annual changes.
- "Selective": only one significant inter-annual difference between 2014 and 2015.

SelPiBio in numbers



PCoA for all sampling years (2014-2018)

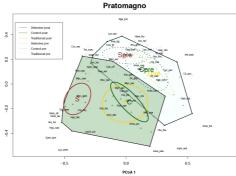
"Selective "treatment: switch in terms of species $\, \S \,$ composition, helped in part by an inter-annual variation.



Pratomagno

Materials & Methods

- 27 plots per area of 314 sqm each were randomly selected.
- Sampling of above-ground macrofungi was performed every two weeks in autumn and once in spring.
- In each plot fruit bodies were counted and fresh and dry weighted
- Richness, abundance and fresh weight are graphically evaluated by boxplots.
- Differences between treatments/single years and years/single treatment were tested by Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn's test for multiple comparison.
- Turnover of fungal community in all plots/pre and post-treatment was evaluated by Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA) on Bray-Curtis dissimilarity matrix.



PCoA for 2014 (pre-treatment) and 2018 (post-treatment mid-term effect)

Less marked difference between the reference years (2014 and 2018), but a clear split in terms of specific composition in the "Selective" plots in the last year of monitoring (2018).

Discussion & Conclusions

- Both intra- and inter-annual fluctuations with regards to species richness and abundances.
- 2015: year of switches with deep influence on richness and abundances as a result of post-cutting stress.
- 2017; important year in terms of significant differences; climate impact?
- "Control" also changes enormously over the years, often following the same trends as plots subjected to
- 4 years post treatment are not enough to appreciate fungal response to forest management.

