

New paired FLUXNET sites to evaluate the potential of adaptive forest management to enhance carbon sequestration, water use efficiency, and resilience of Mediterranean oak forests

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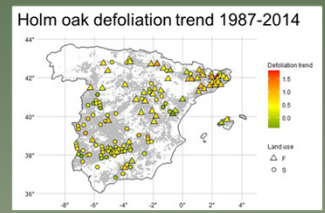
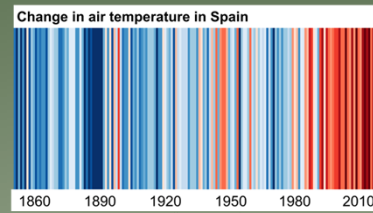
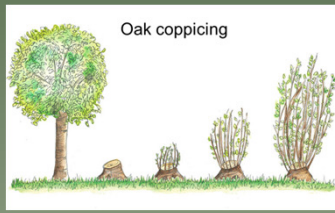
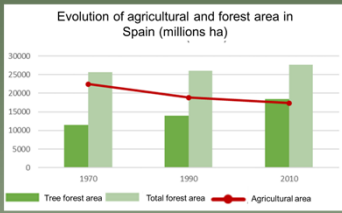


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Context

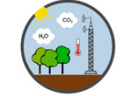
Forest area increase + Abandonment of traditional management + Climate change = Higher Vulnerability and Decline



Potential solution: Thinning as a practice of Adaptive Forest Management

Thinning: the selective removal of trees to reduce water and nutrient competition. It can reactivate tree growth and improve forest health.

MANAGE 4FUTURE

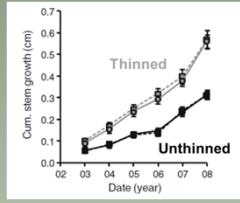


- For how long is growth reactivated?
- Is this growth reactivation linked to a higher carbon sequestration?
- How does it affect forest resilience against climate extremes?
- And ecosystem water and carbon balances?



Ecosystem of interest: **holm oak forests**

As the most dominant tree spp (15% of the national forested area)
 As a highly vulnerable ecosystem that has shown worrying signs of decline



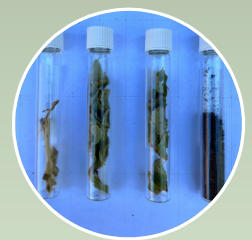
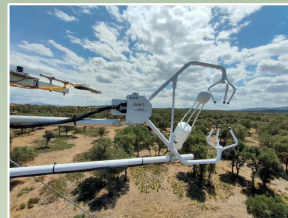
Rodríguez Calero et al. 2011 DOI 10.1007/s13595-011-0050-x

Experimental Design

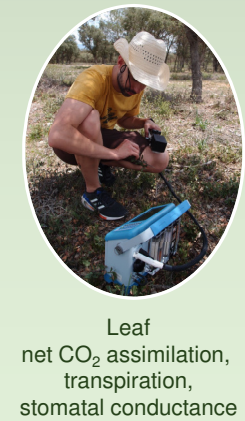
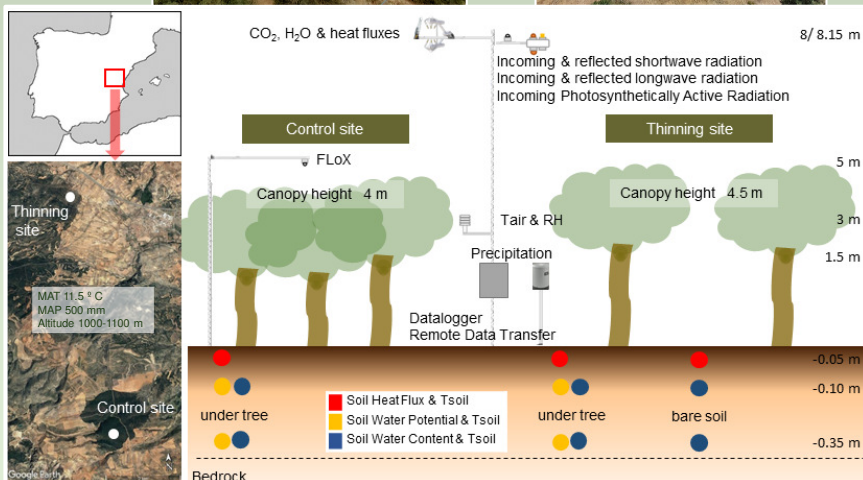


Leaf Water Potential
Hydraulic conductivity

Installed at the end of May 2023



Stable Isotopes
Carbon and Oxygen
(precipitation, plant material, soil)



Leaf net CO₂ assimilation, transpiration, stomatal conductance



Soil CO₂ efflux