





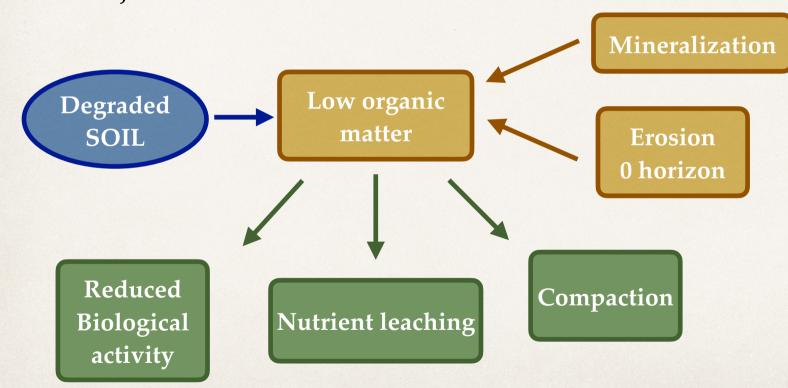
Improving the soil health before native plant reintroduction: a pipeline for the restoration of plant habitats

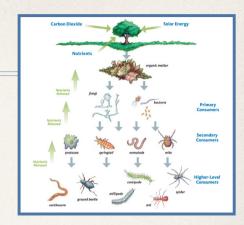
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Restore Habitats for Plant Conservation

Bad soil conditions are a critical point in **Plant Conservation** and a major cause of **unsuccess**.





Soils are "living organisms"

Restoring
SOIL HEALTH

1st step of
Plant Conservation

Ecological Perspective

A strategy to improve the success of Plant Conservation

* is sustaining and enhancing the Ecological Succession



* rather than skipping to the endpoint of transplanting target species

Feasibility Study

Context:

Habitat: plain mixed forest, with sclerophyllous and deciduous species

Soil: sandy with poor organic horizon

Biogeographic region: Tyrrhenian

Issues:

- poor soil fertility
- herbivory

Previous intervention:

Transplanting native trees in bare soil sheltered or fanced

trees suffered severe summer drought





Plan for Stepwise Ecological Restoration

Improvement Need Organic matter Soil: Nutrient availability physical, chemical properties Water retention biological activity Yes **Pollutants** Soil seed bank: No VEGETATION abundance, composition Natural Yes recruitment Potential vegetation: Choice of potential Literature suitable species Field surveys around

1st Step - Restoring SOIL HEALTH

In **natural ecosystems**, interventions pose **special challenges**, because of the need to:

- * limit soil disturbance
- * avoid the inputs of potential competitors of native species.

For soil improvement:

* livestock manure is not to recommend as it may contain foreign seeds.



- * litter and composted plant debris from around vegetation,
- inert products like biochar.

soil porosity water retention



2nd Step - Supporting VEGETATION Cover

Whether the **SEED BANK** is:

- * not sufficient for recruiting a ground-cover vegetation
- * contains undesired seeds of ruderal and alien species

ARTIFICIAL SEEDING could be performed with:

- seeds collected from around vegetation,
- * commercial mixtures of annual species, which must be cut or overthrown before seed production!

PREFERENCE: structural (grasses) and functional (legumes) taxa,

LAST STEP: transplanting native trees and shrubs.



Concluding remarks

- Soil health is a critical issue for Nature Restoration and not only for crop production (EU Soil Strategy 2030);
- * Collaboration with agronomists and soil scientists helps improving the
 - success of plant conservation actions;
- * Natural sites should also be mapped for defining soil health indicators;
- * The PRIMA **SHARInG-***MeD* project aims harmonizing existing and new data of **Mediterranean soils**.





