

AdaptForChange project: identifying past good practices to adapt semiarid areas to the future

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Drylands and land degradation



With native and non-native species



- Are reforestation efforts successful? What is success?
- Will their success change under a climate change scenario of increased aridity?



Questionnaire on the Ecological Restoration of the Dryland Areas of Europe

* Required

Restoration project information

4. What is the name of your project? *

5. What is the location of the project? *

Please indicate a town, district, region and/or country.

6. Please provide the latitude and longitude coordinates at the centre of the project.

7. What is the size of the project in hectares? *

3) Which revegetation techniques were used? *

- Planting plants grown in nursery
- Transplanting plants from local area
- Seeding/Sowing
- Hydroseeding
- Inoculation/transplantation of soil crusts
- None
- Other:

4) Which supplementary techniques were used at planting/seeding? *

- Irrigation
- Fertilization
- Mulching
- Tree shelters
- Hydrophilic gel addition
- Micorrhization
- None
- Other:

5) Site preparation and plantation/seeding lasted: *

- < 2 months
- 2 - 6 months
- 7 months to 1 year

COST Action ES1104 - 'Arid Lands Restoration and Combat of Desertification: Setting Up a Drylands and Desert Restoration Hub'



Questionnaire on the Dryland Areas of E

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- I. Context and motivation
- II. Planning, practice and maintenance
- III. Criteria for plant species selection
- IV. Monitoring and outcome**
- V. Costs and benefits

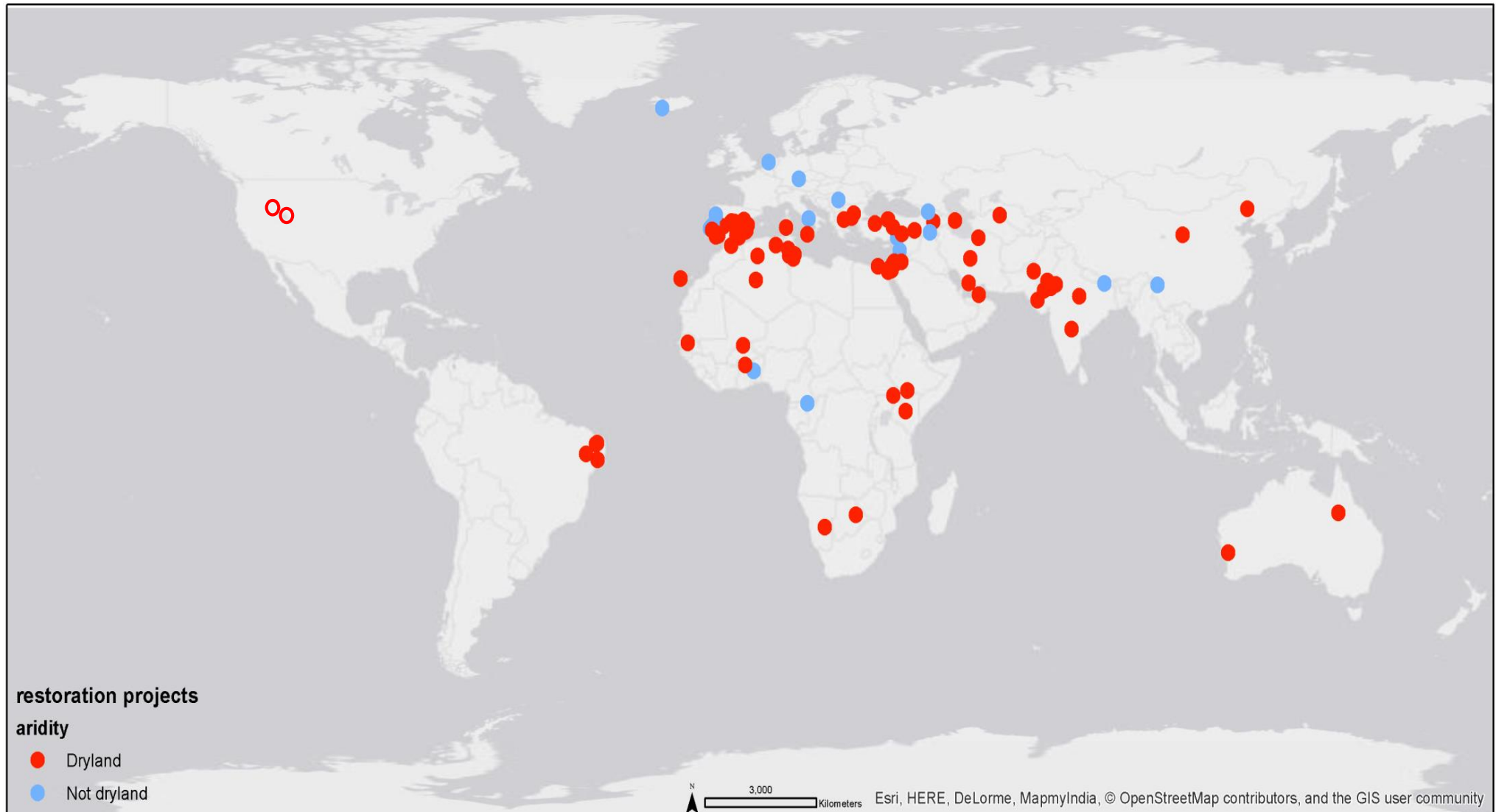
Planting/seeding? *

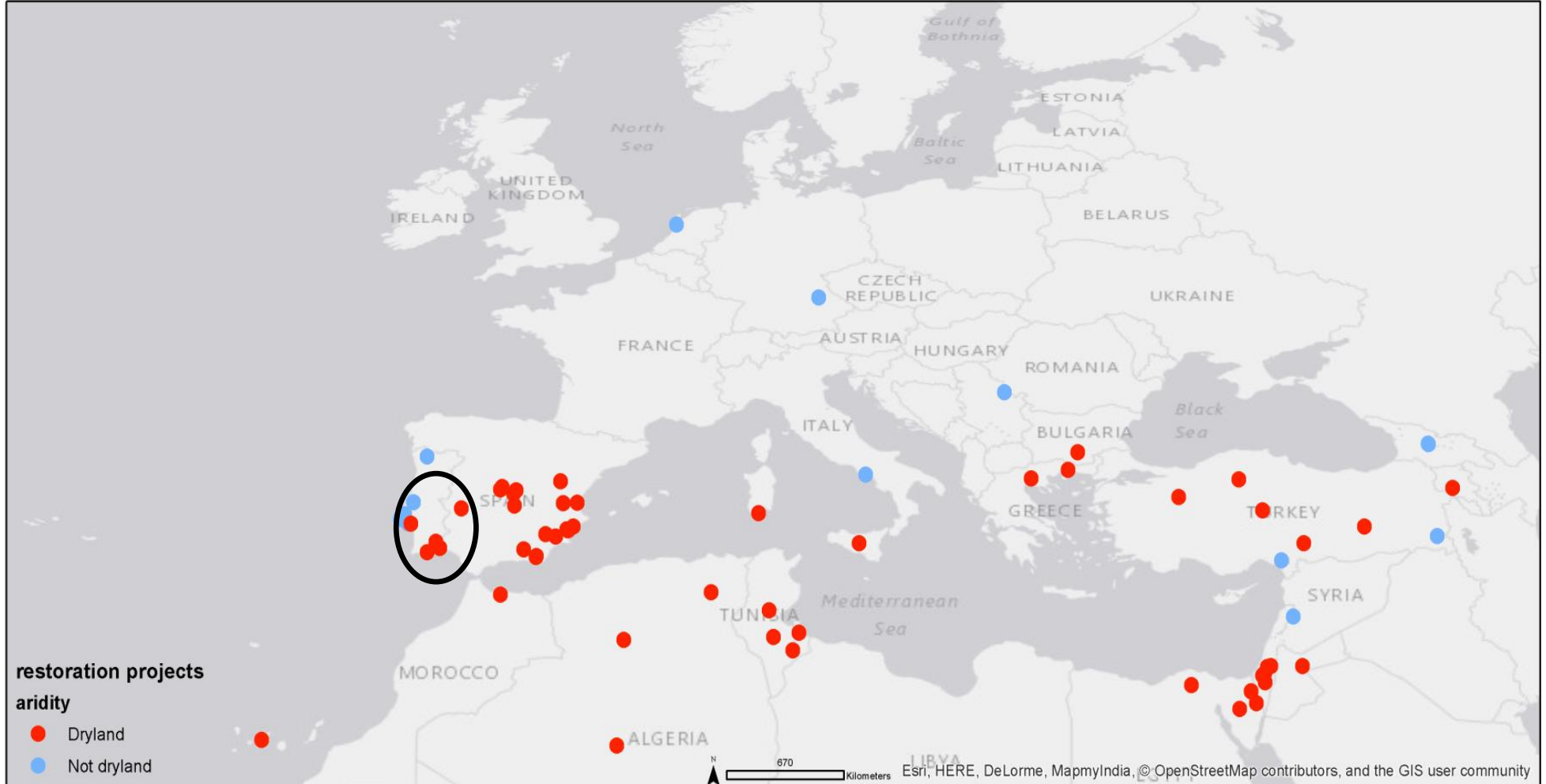
Other:

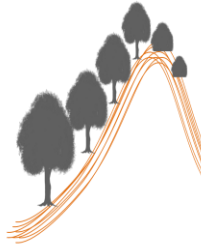
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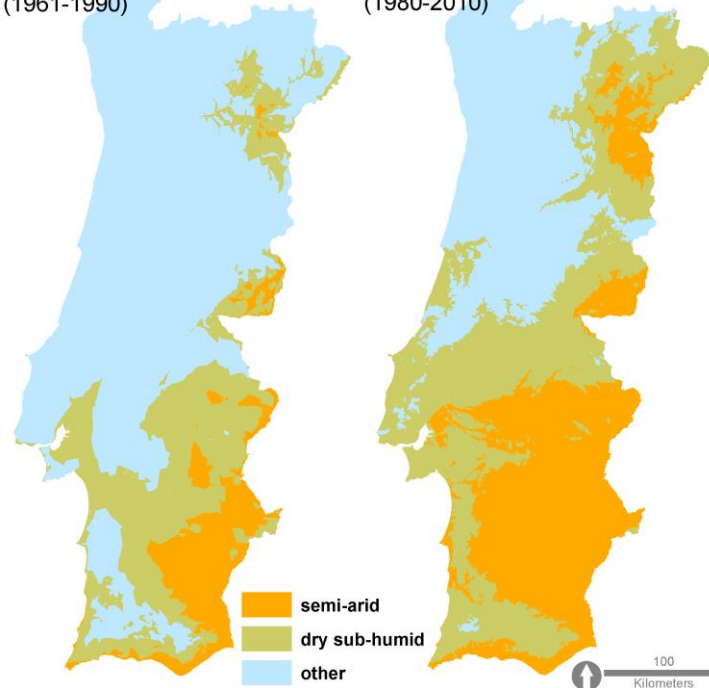


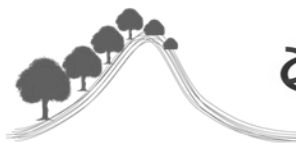
AdaptForChange

adaptation to climate change by improving the success of reforestation in semi-arid areas

historical aridity
(1961-1990)

current aridity
(1980-2010)





AdaptForChange



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PORTUGUESA
DO AMBIENTE



FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS
SOCIAIS E HUMANAS
UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA



Fundo português de Carbono



centre for ecology, evolution
and environmental changes



Programa AdaPT



Centro de Estudos de Geografia e Planeamento Regional

adaptation to climate change by improving the success of reforestation in semi-arid areas

Aims: decrease the cost-benefit of reforestations by

- identifying areas suitable to natural, assisted or no reforestation
- using knowledge on semiarid ecology and experience of past reforestations
- disseminate info on best practices for reforestation



WP3: Sixty years of reforestations in the semiarid: *lessons from the past to adapt to the future*

How?

- Evaluate reforestations performed in Portugal semiarid areas over the last 40-60 years
- Identify successful practices
- Transfer the knowledge to areas currently affect by increased aridity and adapt reforestation practices to climate change scenarios



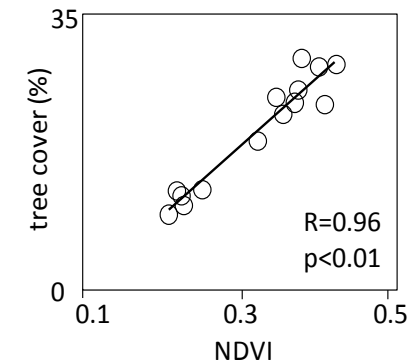
Reference + Ecosystem functioning + Ecosystem services provision

- **Remote sensing data** (plant cover and productivity estimation for different ecosystem components e.g. trees, perennial and annual plants)

- **Data on key environmental variables**

- **Data collected in the field:**

- Soil quality (e.g. SOC)
- Vegetation structure and biomass
- Plant diversity (taxonomic and functional diversity)
- Habitat complexity (rabbit latrines, LIDAR)
- Animal diversity (e.g. birds)
- Other (e.g. lichens)



Reforestation with *Q. suber*



Reforestation with *P. pinea* + *Q. suber*





Reforestation with *A. unedo* + *Q. suber*



Thank you

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