

Un'iniziativa



ORDINE DEI DOTTORI AGRONOMI
E DEI DOTTORI FORESTALI DI MILANO
PROVINCE DI MILANO, LODI, MONZA E BRIANZA, PAVIA

Con il patrocinio di



Ministero della Giustizia



Ministero della Giustizia
COLLEGIO NAZIONALE
PERITI AGRARI E PERITI AGRARI LAUREATI

ALBERI: IMPARARE A CONOSCERE LE RADICI

21 febbraio 2018

Rho (MI) - Myplant&Garden 2018

Sala Convegni, Corsia L, Padiglione 20, Fiera Milano Rho

Patrizio Daina

dottore in scienze naturali, Commissione Scientifica "L'architettura degli alberi"

Studio della forma e delle funzioni delle radici per conoscere gli alberi

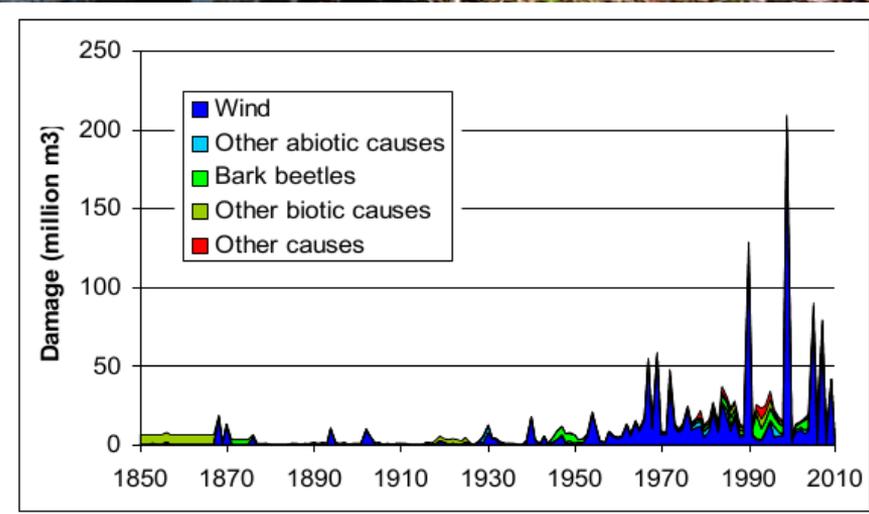
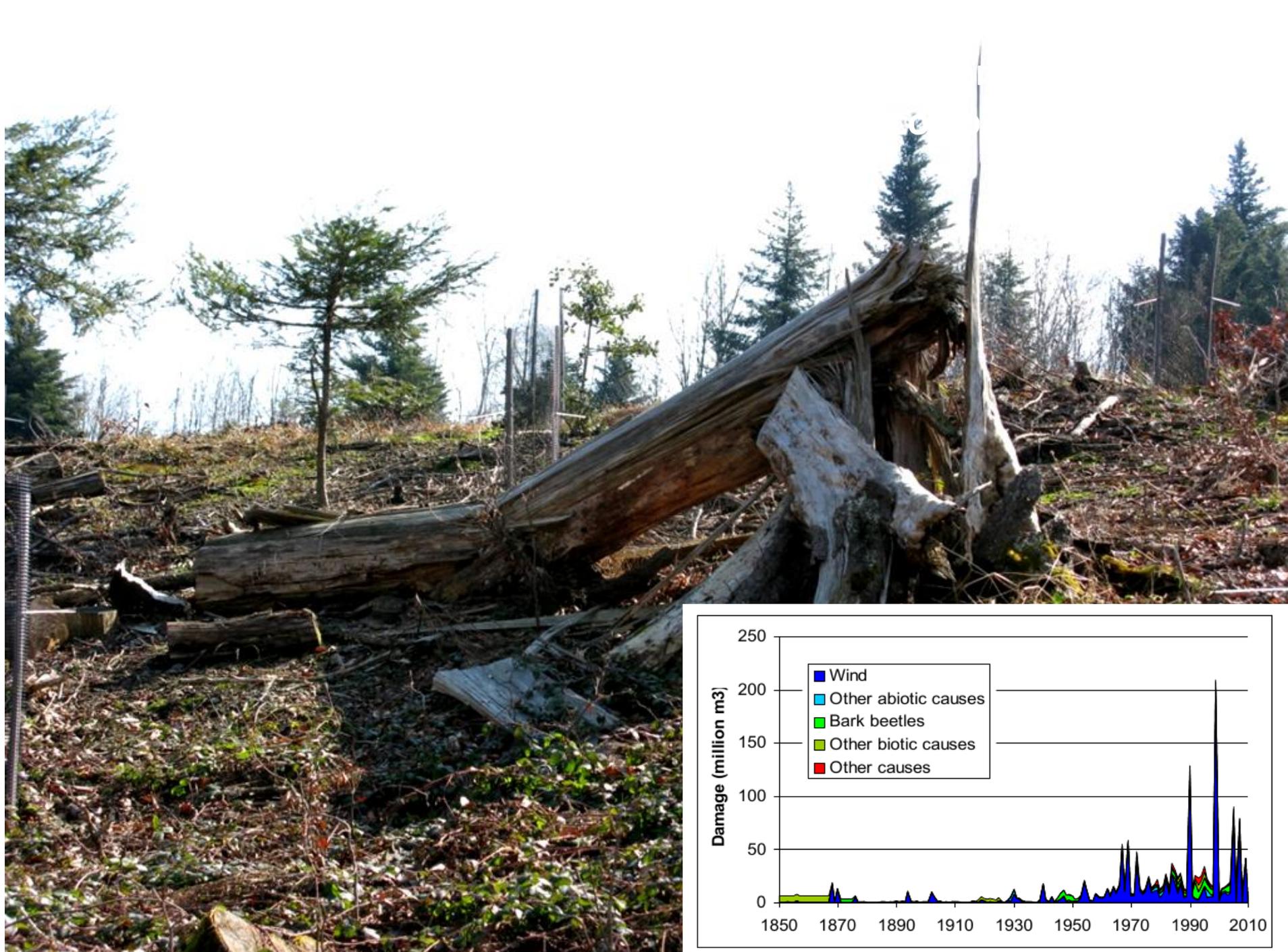
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A group of dancers in light-colored, form-fitting outfits are arranged in a human tree structure. The base consists of several dancers lying on the floor, with their legs and arms supporting the structure. Above them, more dancers are stacked, with their arms raised and hands reaching out, creating a dense, branching canopy. The background is a plain, light color.

Myplant&Garden 2018

Alberi: imparare a conoscere le radici

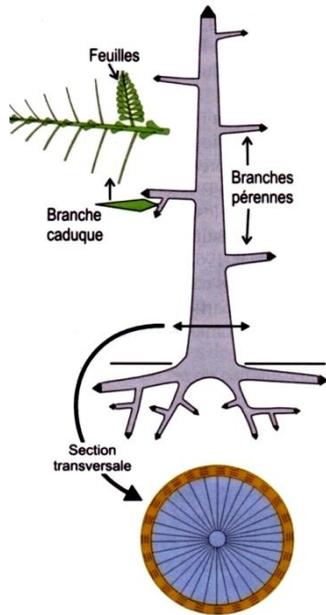
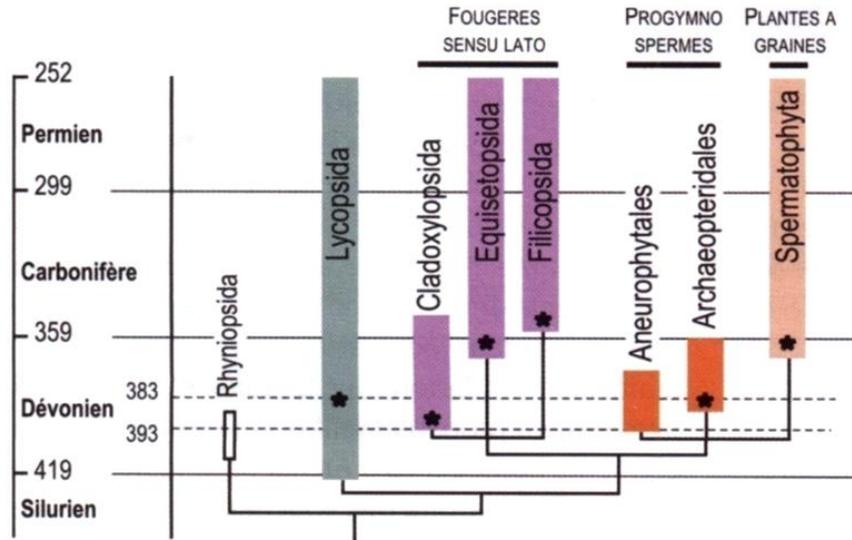
Studio della forma e delle funzioni delle radici per conoscere gli alberi



University of California: Root failure report -2011

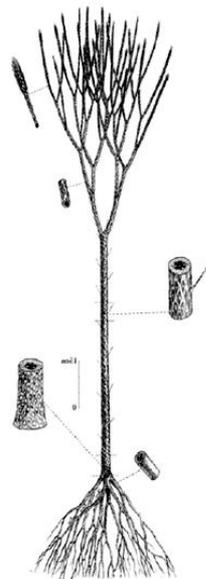
5264 reports: 1790 are root failures (34%).	% of root failures
Quercus	26%
Pinus	20%
Eucalyptus	11%
Cupressus	10%
Fraxinus	3%
Acacia	4%
Ulmus	2%
Liquidambar	0.2%
Cedrus	1%
Sequoia	2%
Pyrus	1%

Età media 65 anni
Altezza media 16 m
Diametro medio 66 cm
7% Radici potate
47% Albero potato
48% Decadimento
57% Suolo saturo
76% Precipitazioni
58% Velocità vento oltre 40 Km/h

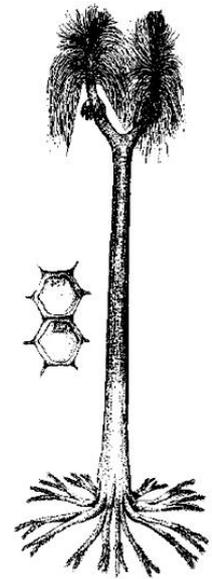
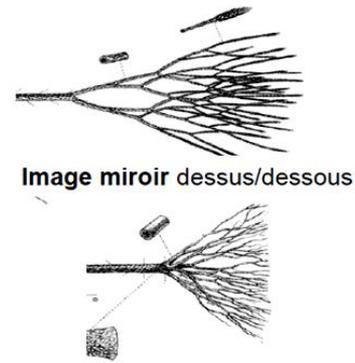


Noter l'épaisseur du xylème secondaire (bleu rayé)

D. Archaeopteridales



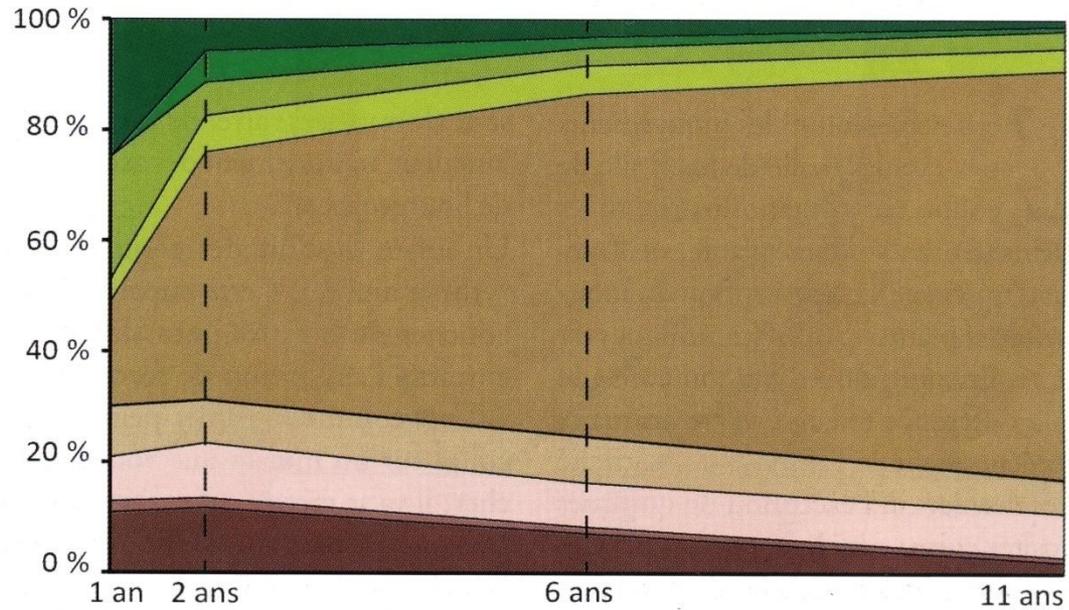
Longostachys Dév. moyen



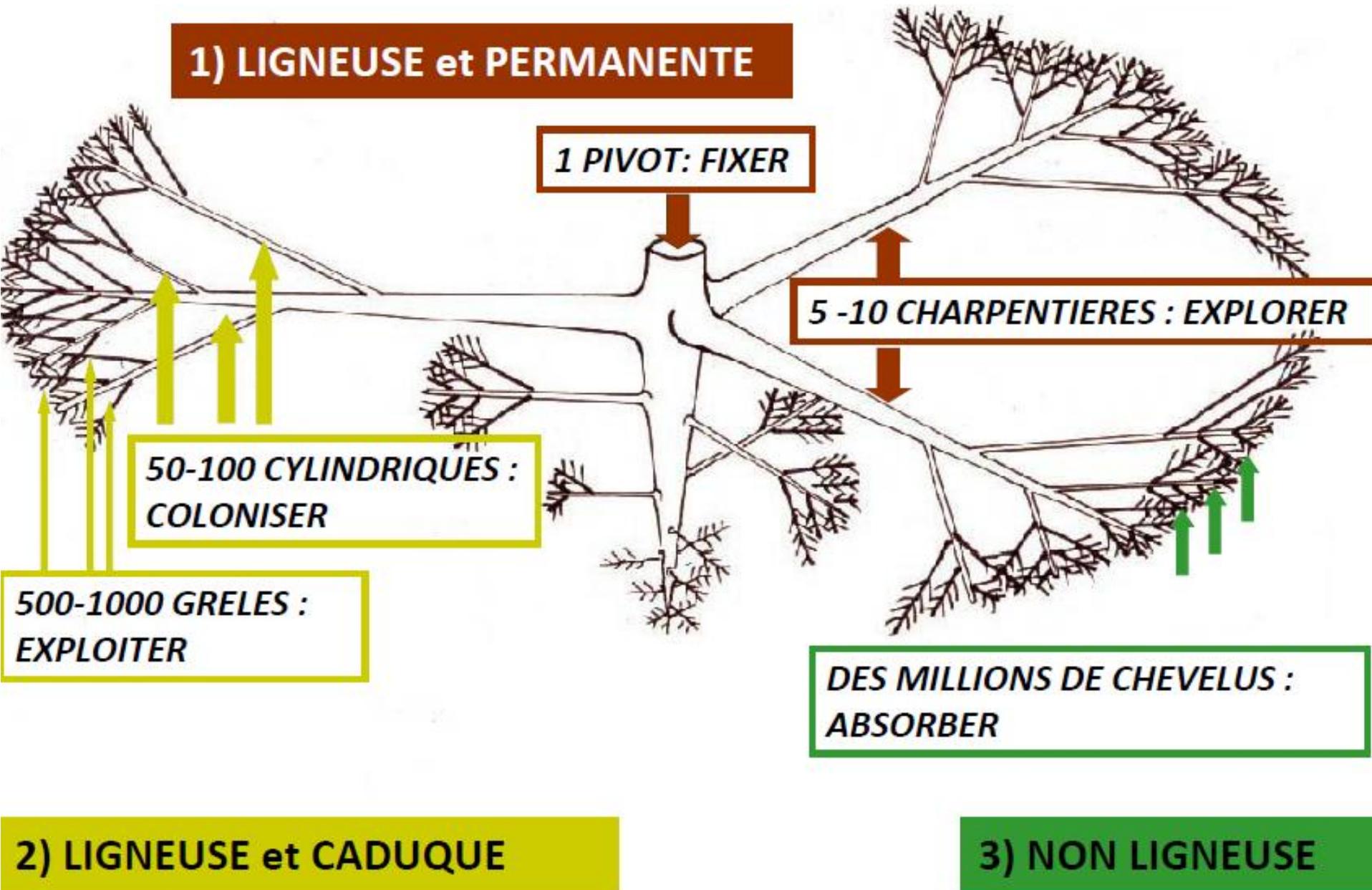
Sigillaria Carbonifère

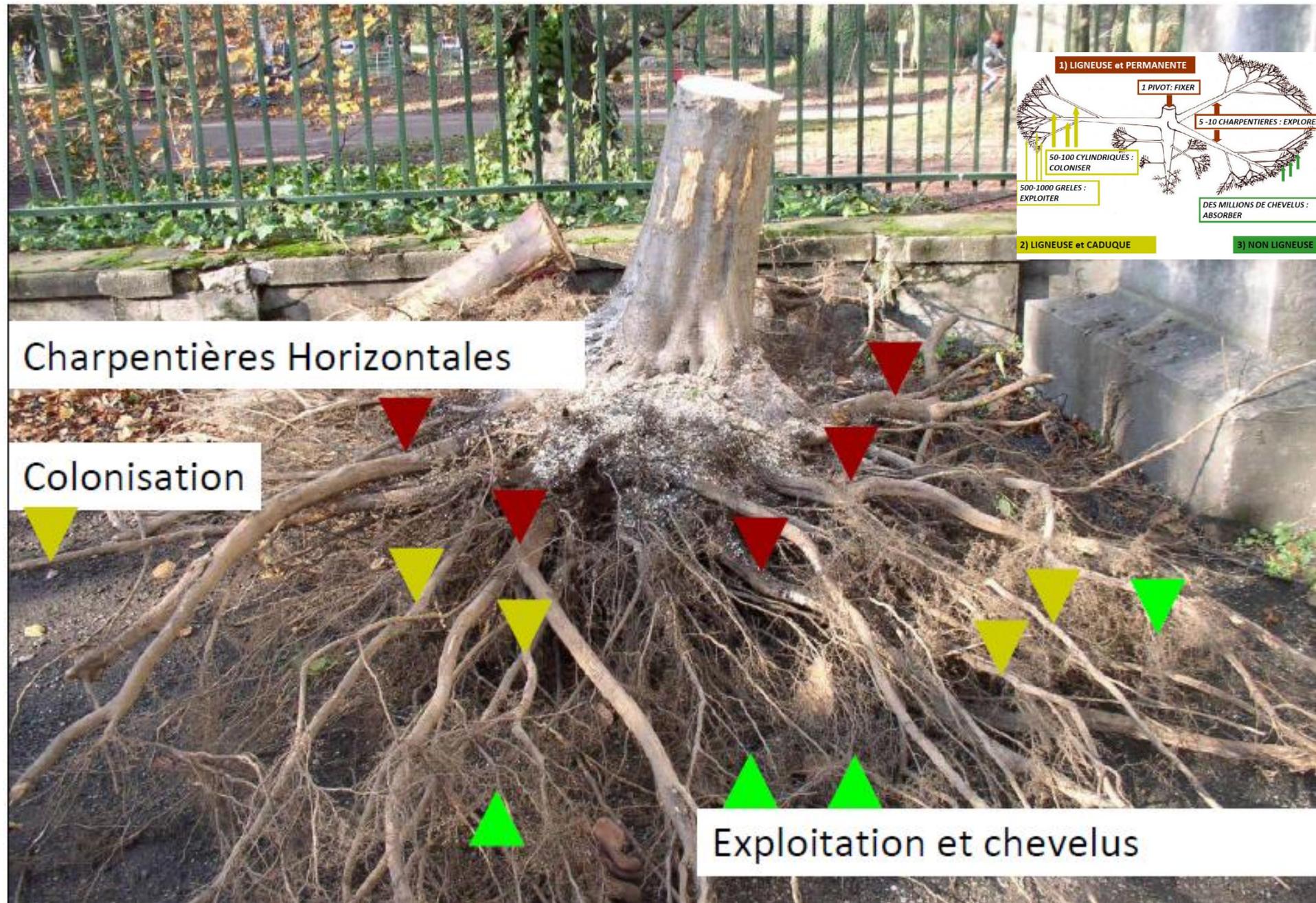
In un albero di medie dimensioni la superficie radicale è stimata 5 volte maggiore della superficie fotosintetizzante delle foglie

- Feuilles
- Branches mortes
- Branches vivantes
- Écorce de tronc
- Bois de tronc
- Souche
- Racines > 10 mm de diamètre
- 5 mm < Racines < 10 mm de diamètre
- Racines < 5 mm

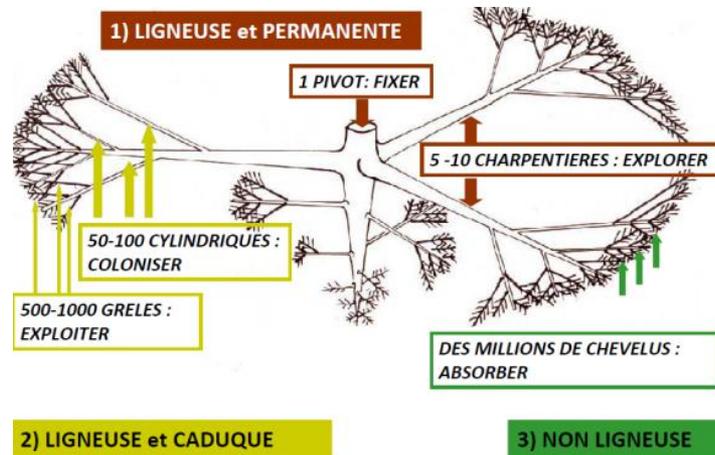
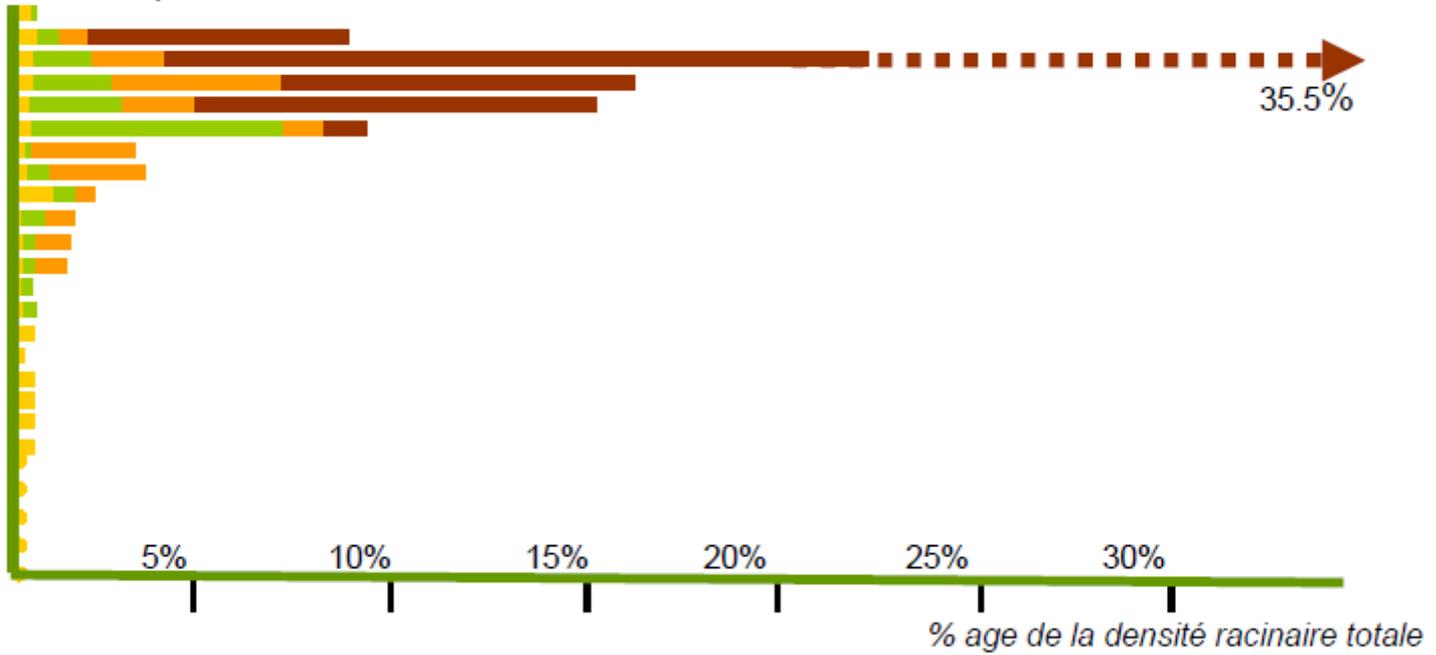


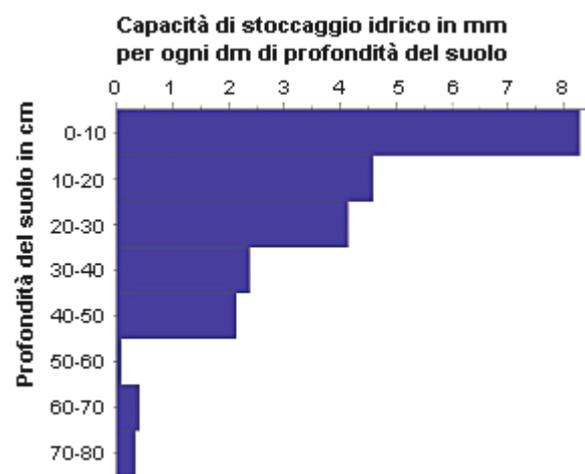
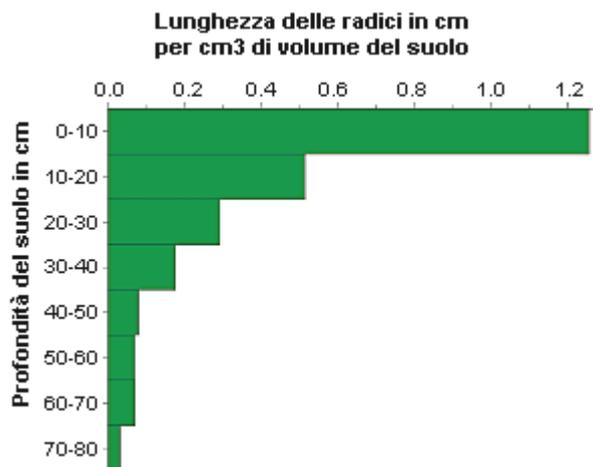
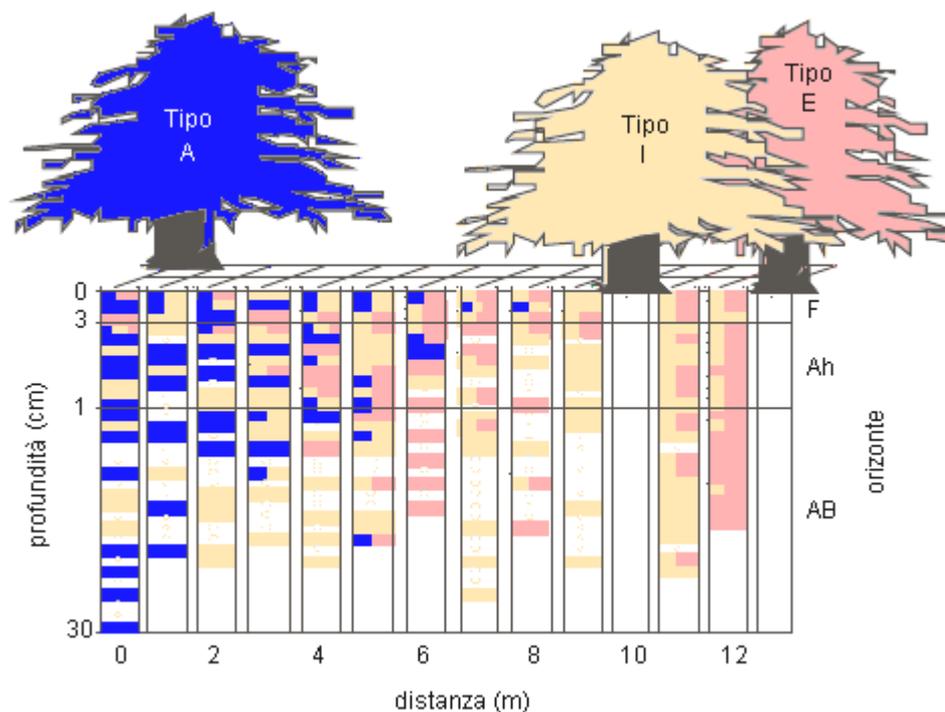
Organizzazione delle radici

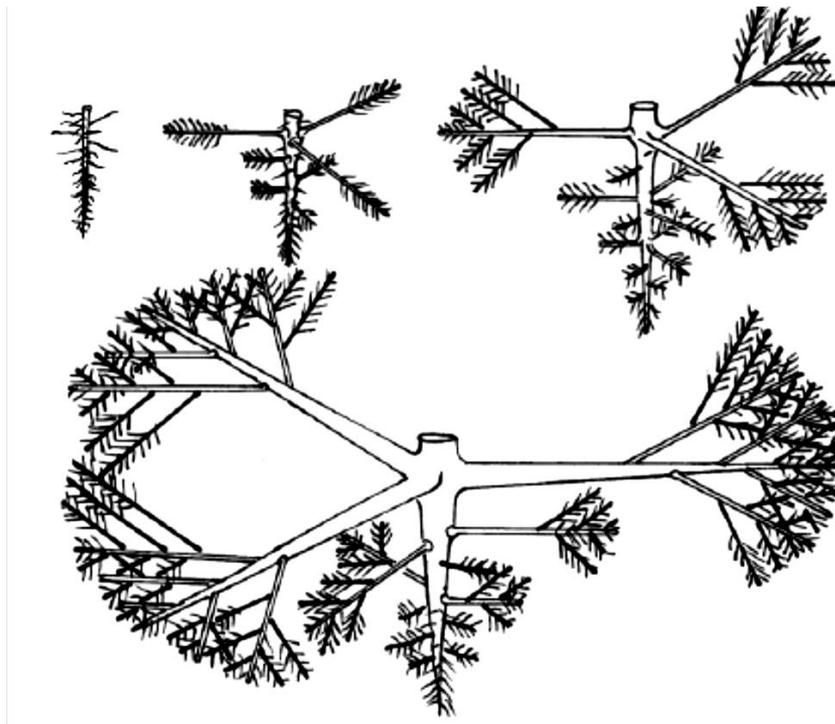




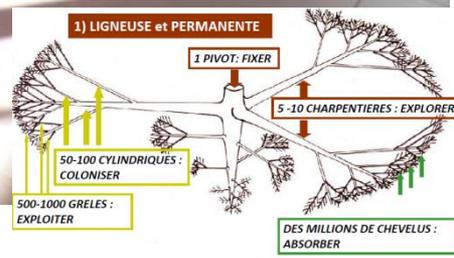
tranches de profondeur

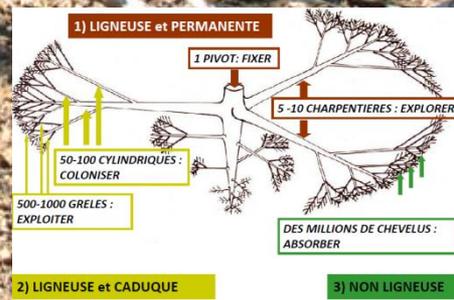


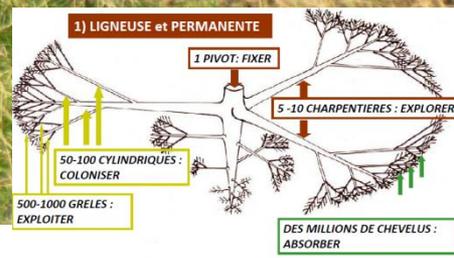




1) Plantula: Ancoraggio al suolo Autotrophia	Fittone	Capillizio			
2) Giovane pianta: Sfruttamento del suolo	Fittone	Sfruttamento	Capillizio		
3) Giovane individuo: Colonizzazione dell'ambiente	Fittone	Colonizzazione	Sfruttamento	Capillizio	
4) Giovane adulto: Esplorazione a distanza	Fittone	Intelaiatura	Colonizzazione	Sfruttamento	Capillizio
Ordine d'assi	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5



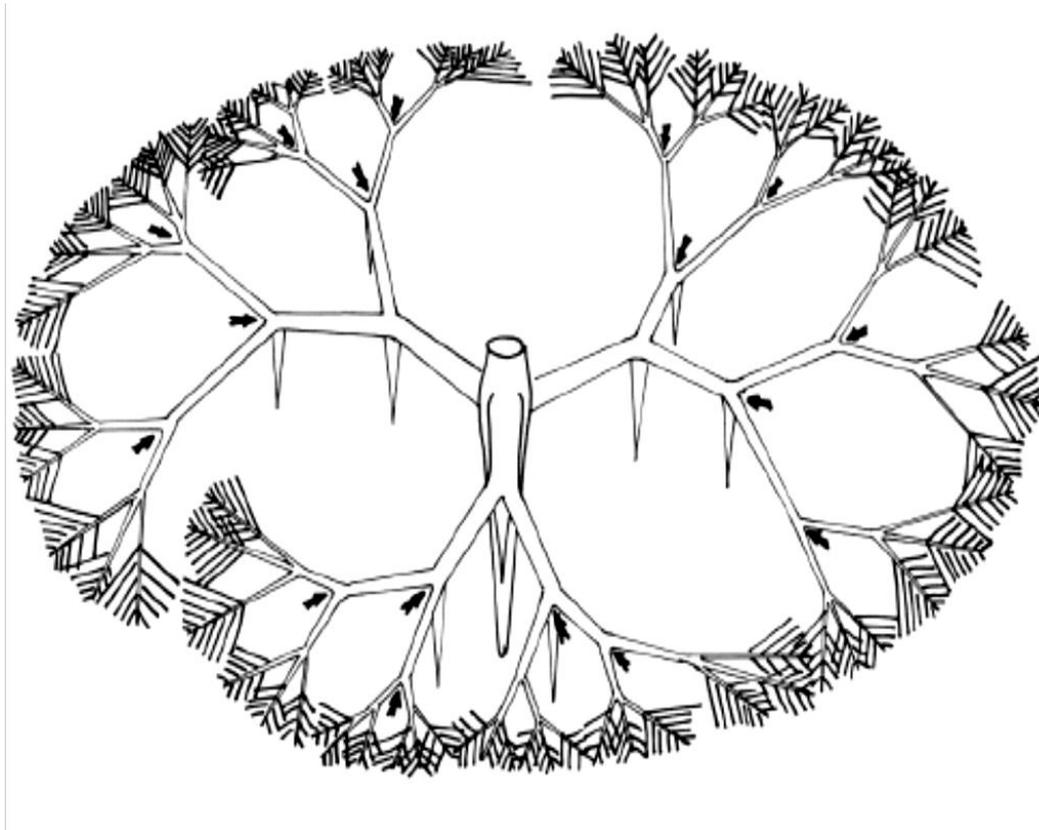


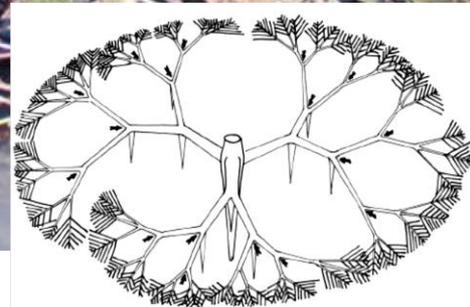


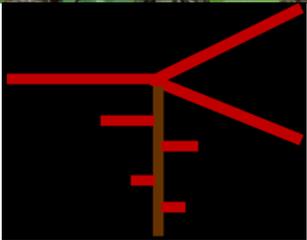
2) LIGNEUSE et CADUQUE

3) NON LIGNEUSE

Reiterazioni: biforcazioni e fittoni soprannumerari

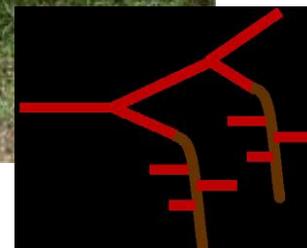
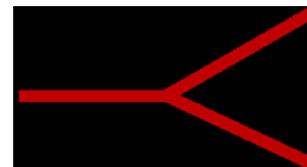




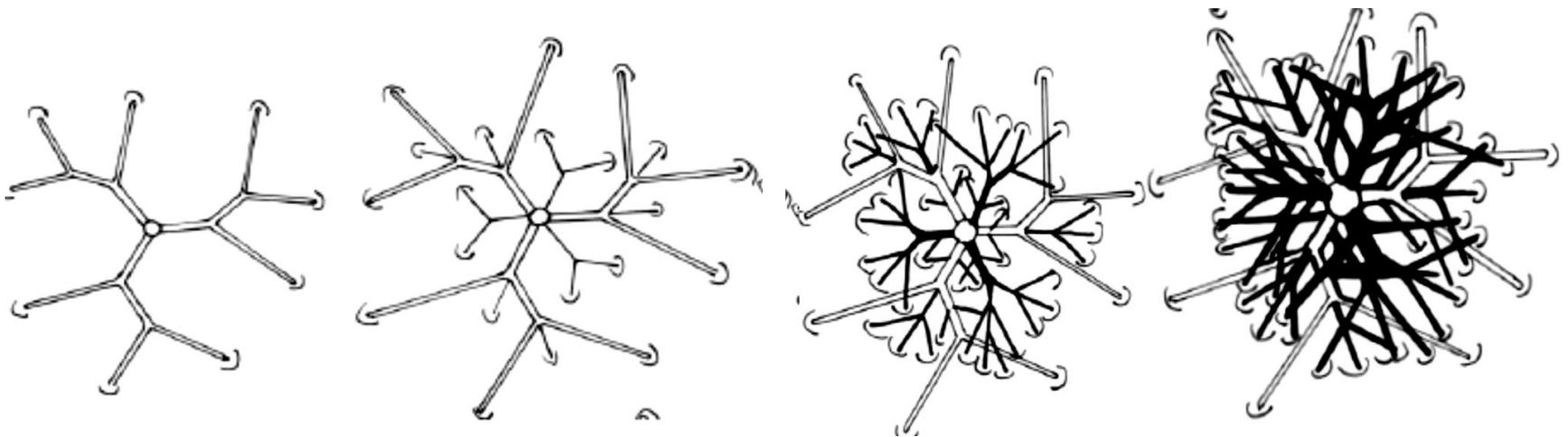


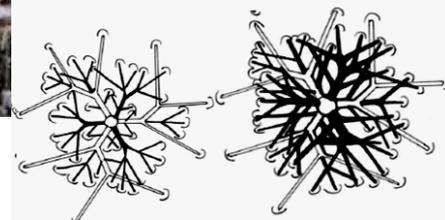
Ancoraggio

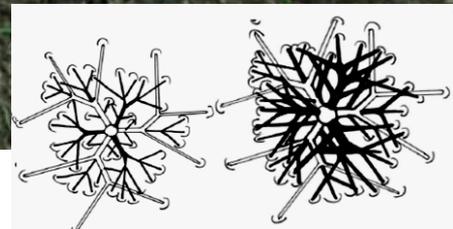
Stabilità

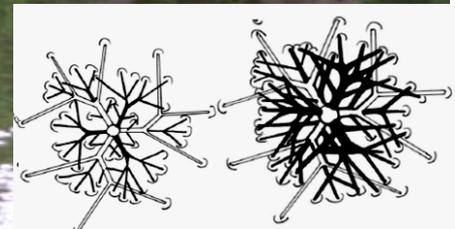


Sviluppo differito, anastomosi



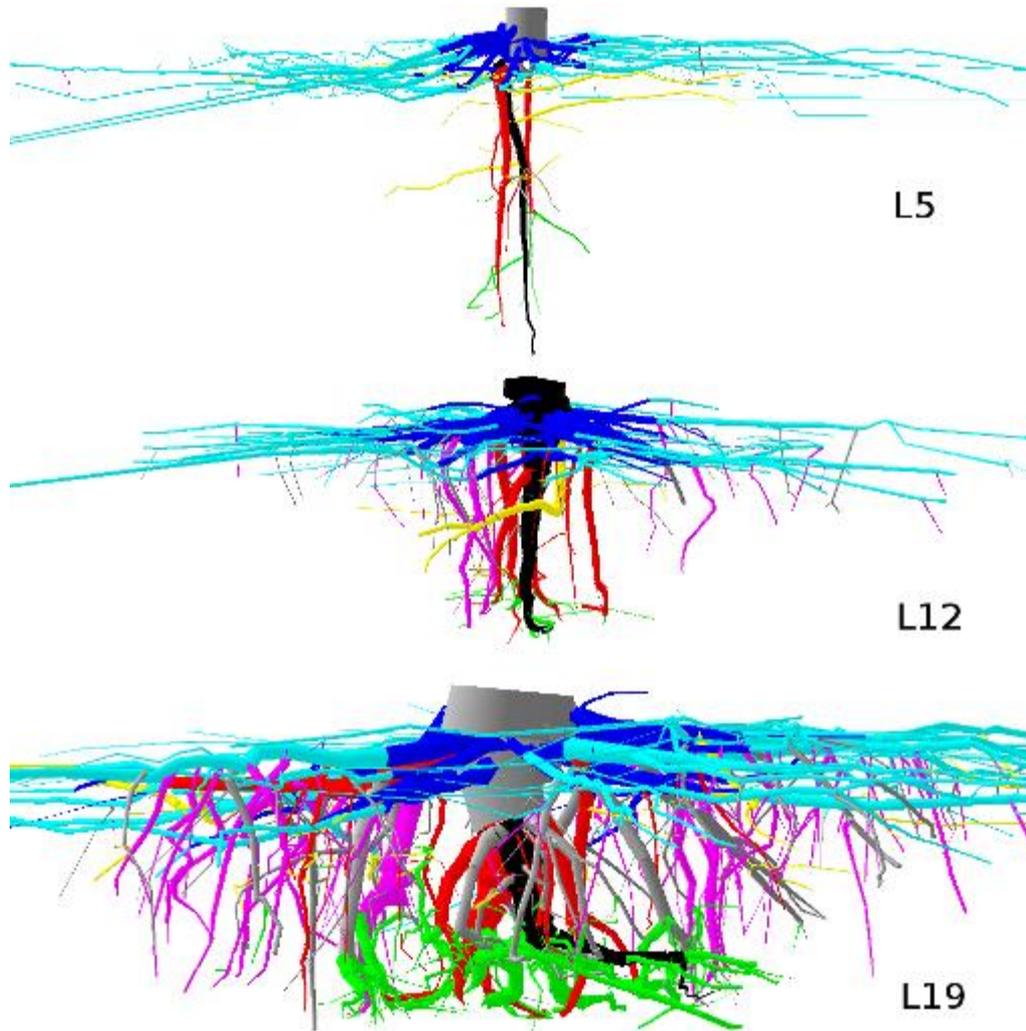


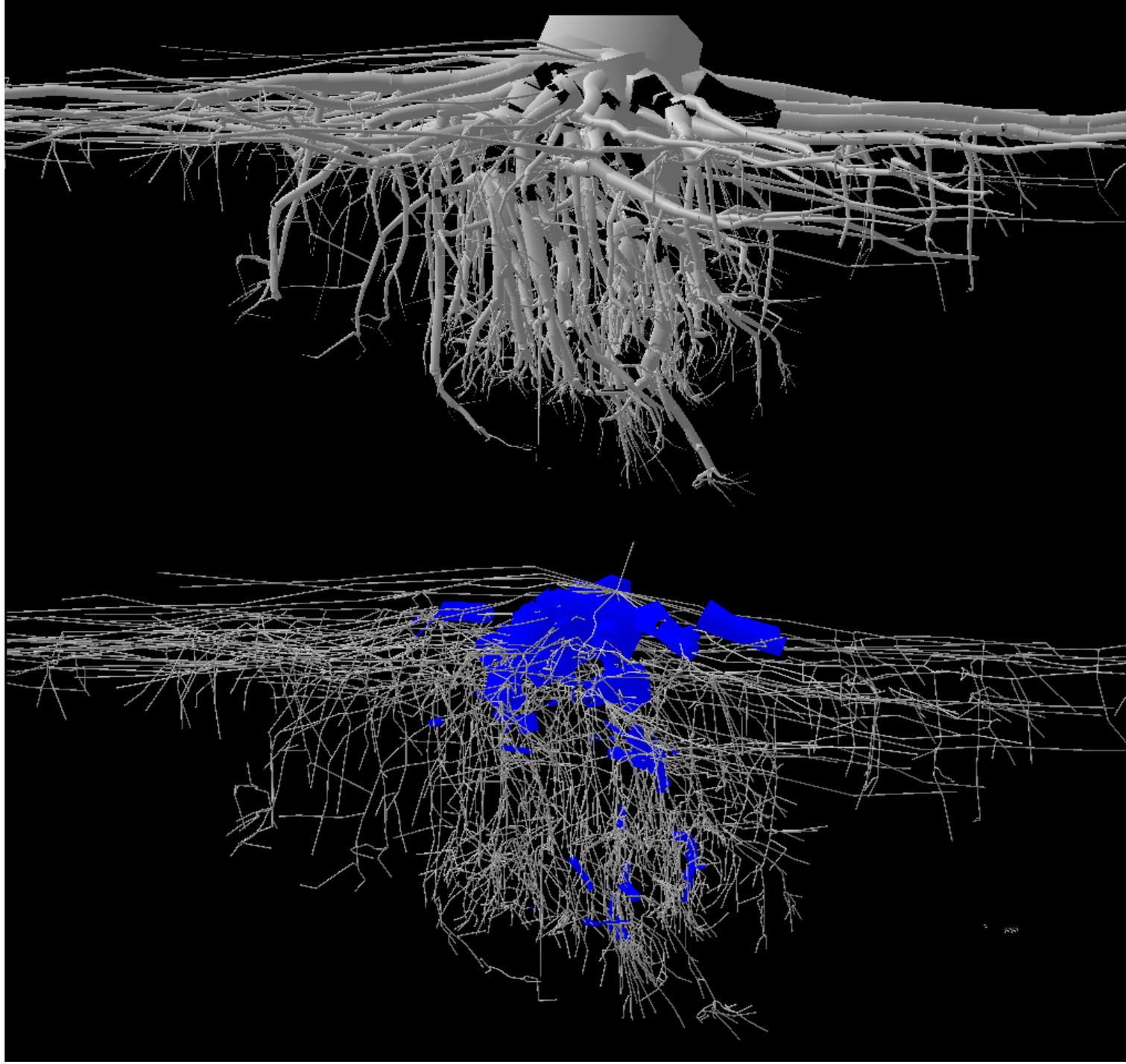


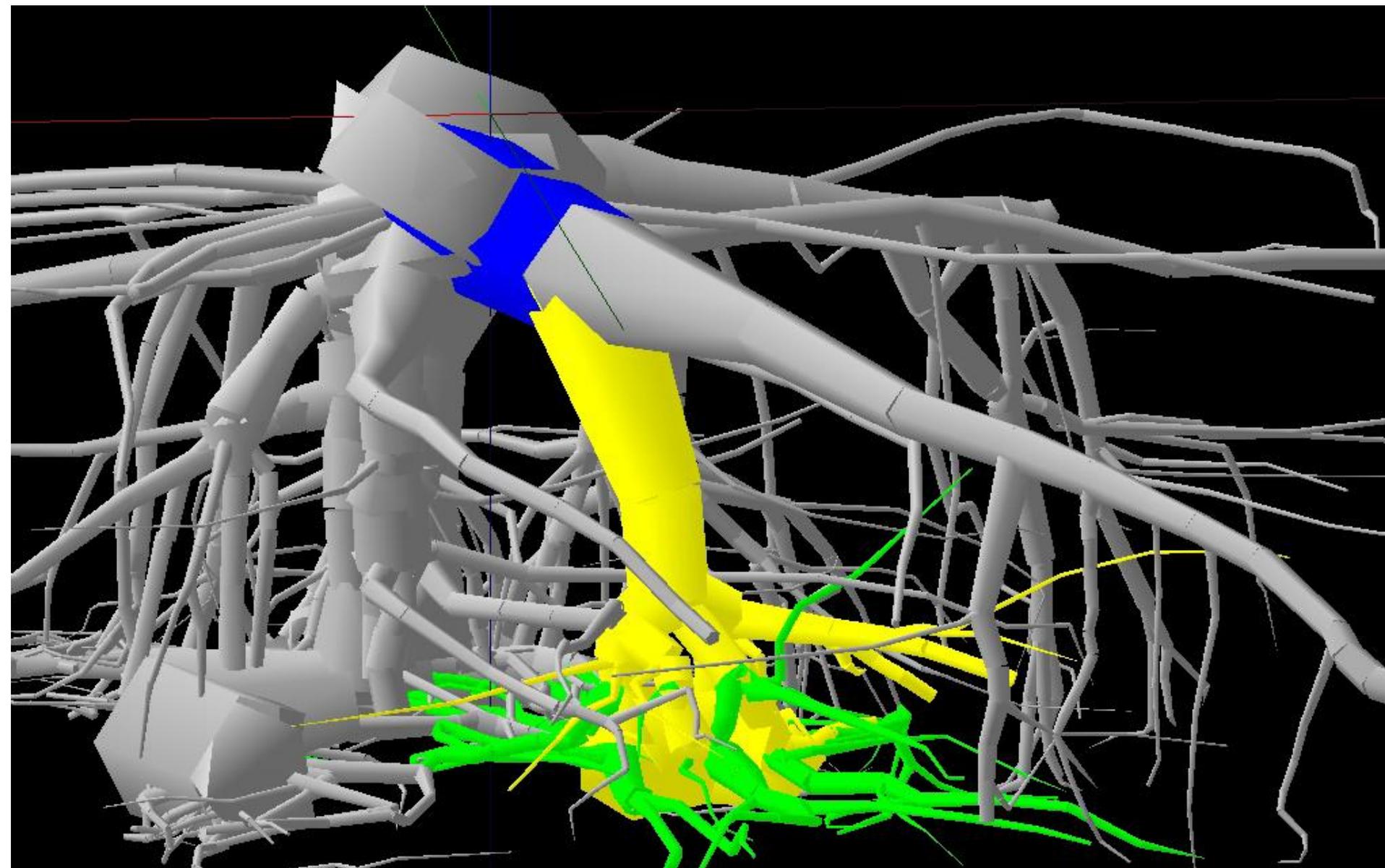


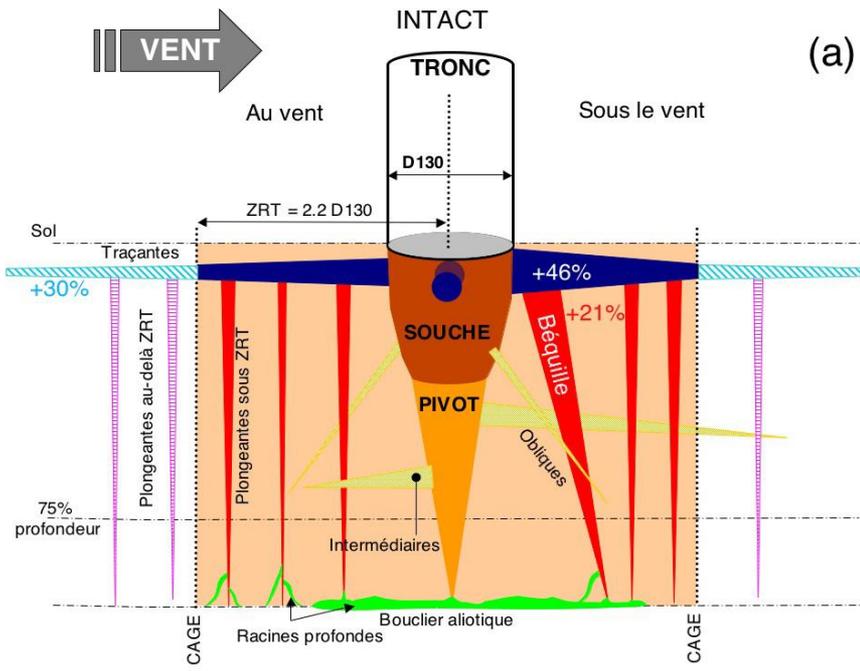
Radici: modellizzazione e biomeccanica



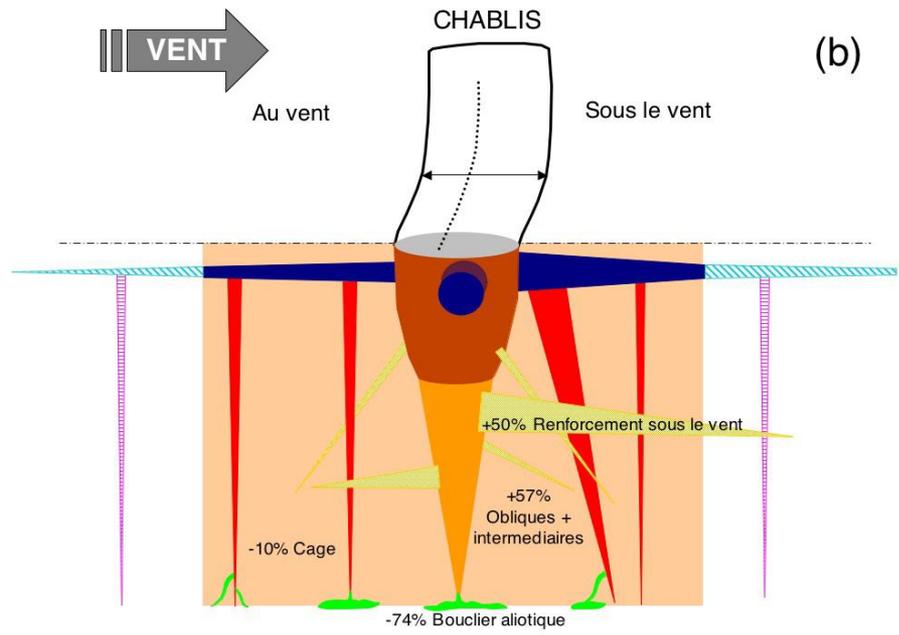




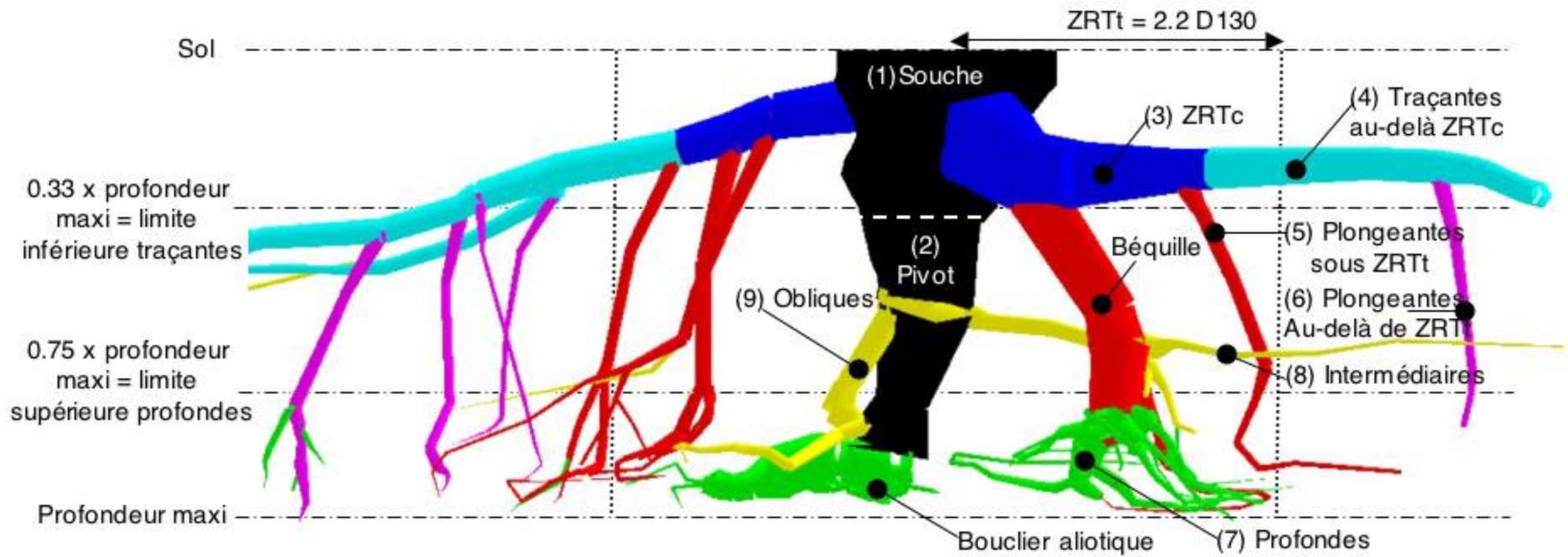


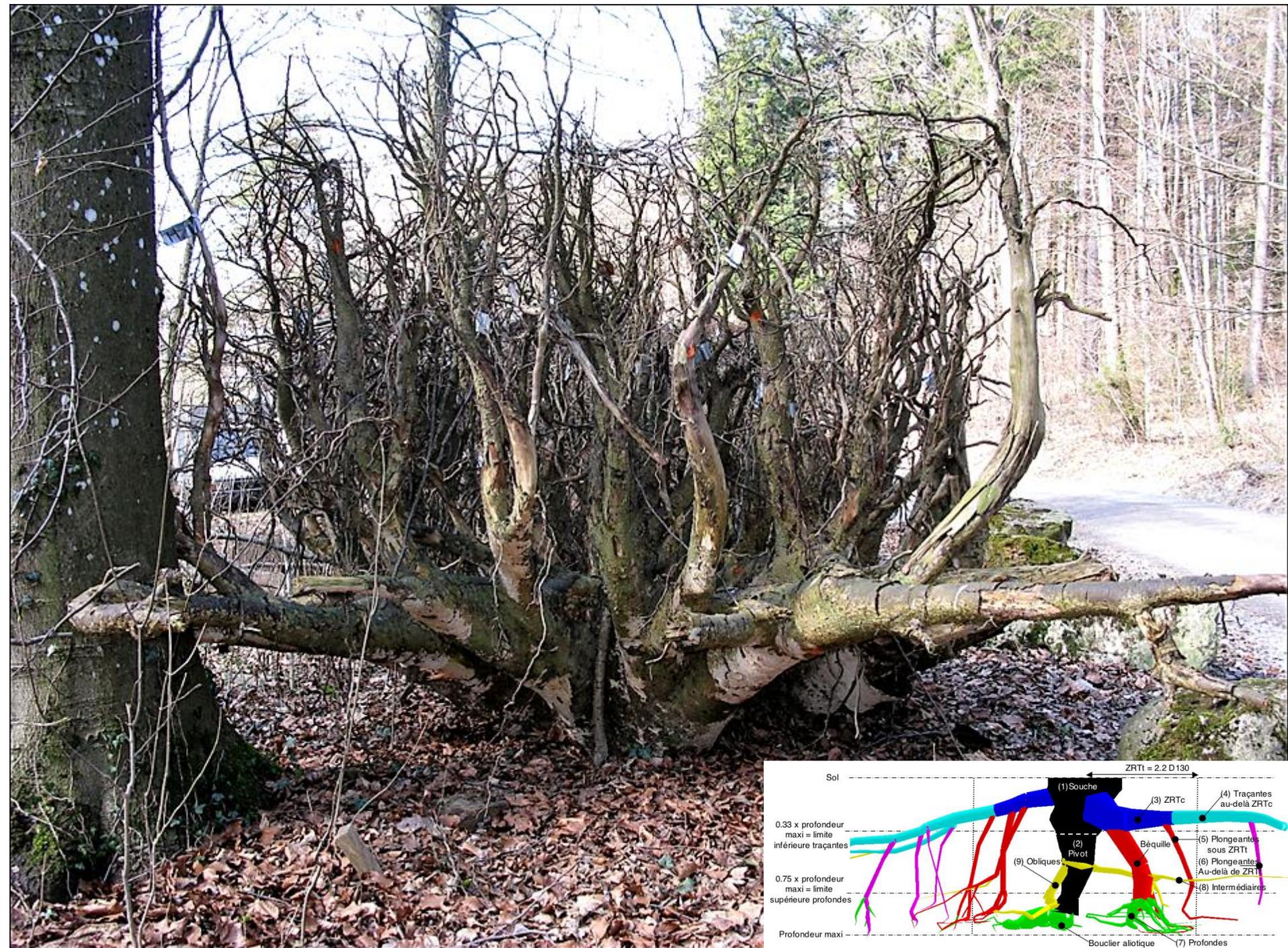


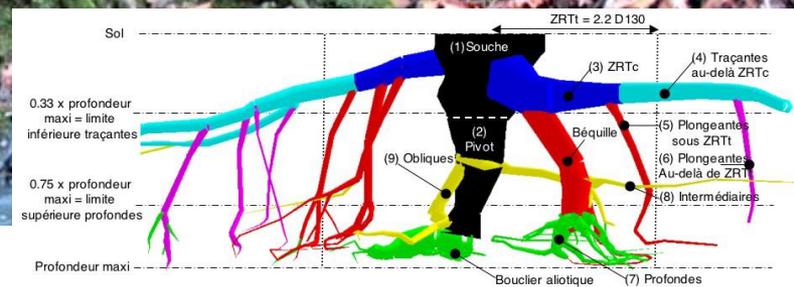
(a)

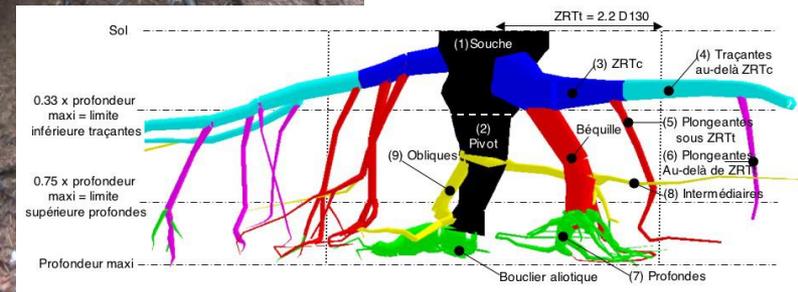


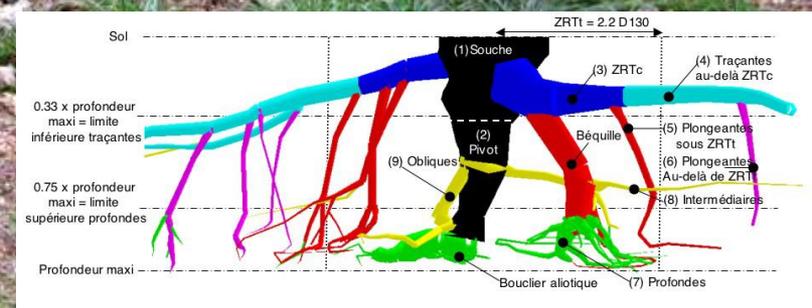
(b)

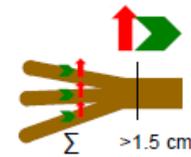






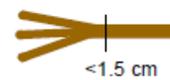






Perte de surface en section 14%

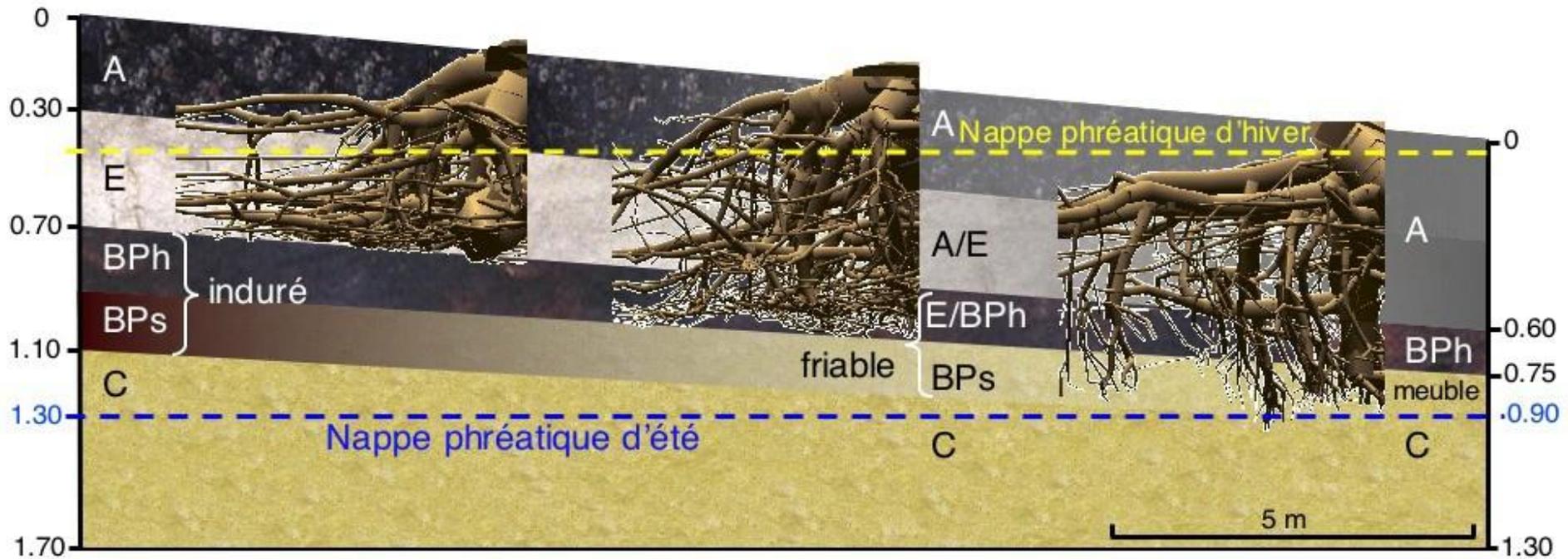
Perte de rigidité en flexion 68%

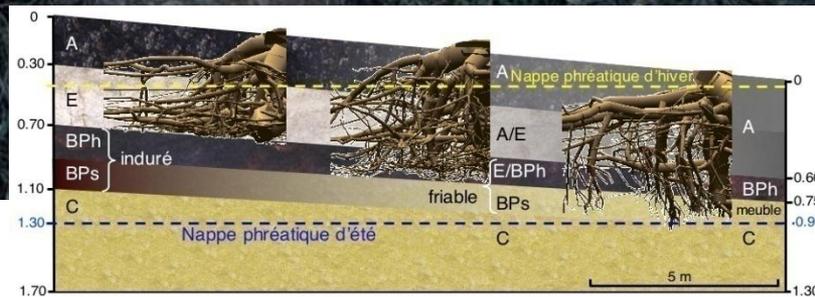


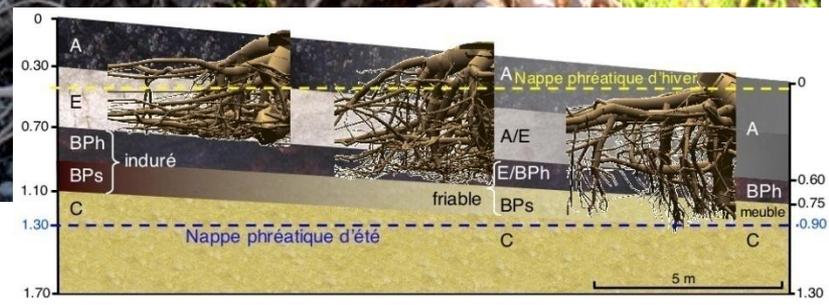
Perte de surface en section 6%

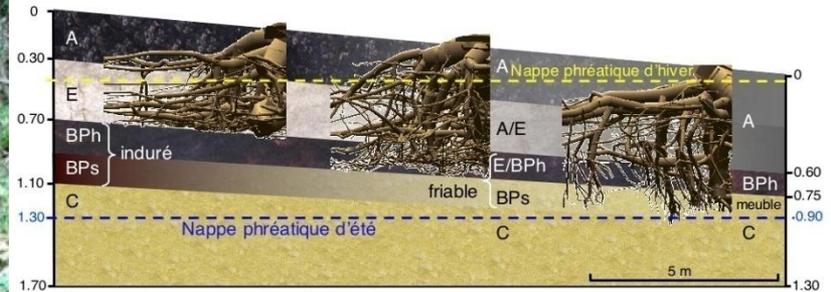
Perte de rigidité en flexion 81%

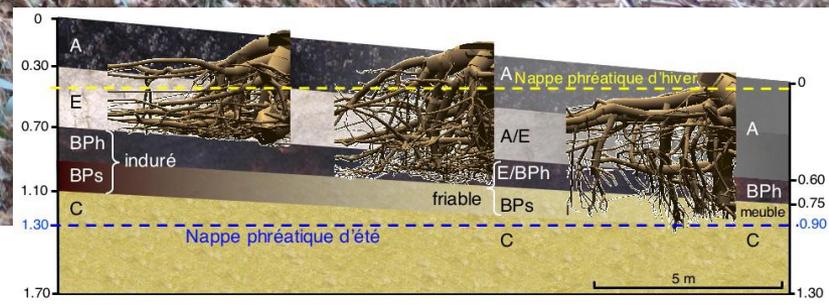
Radici e suoli

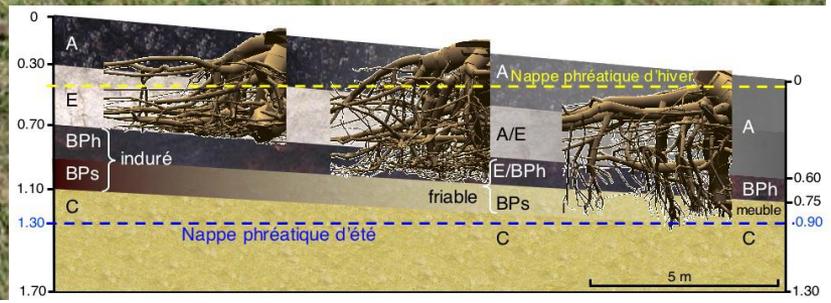


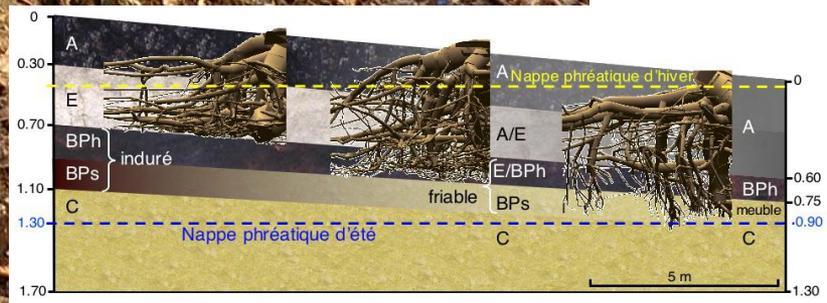


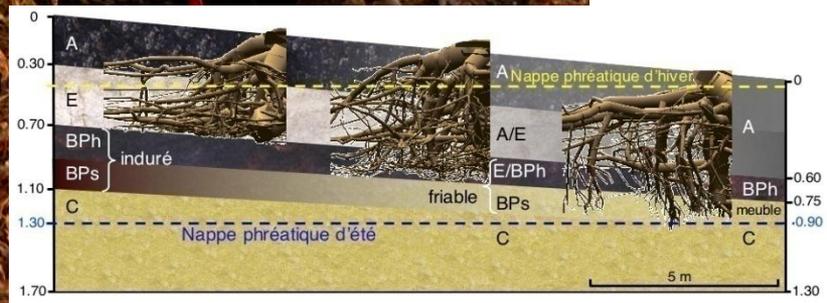


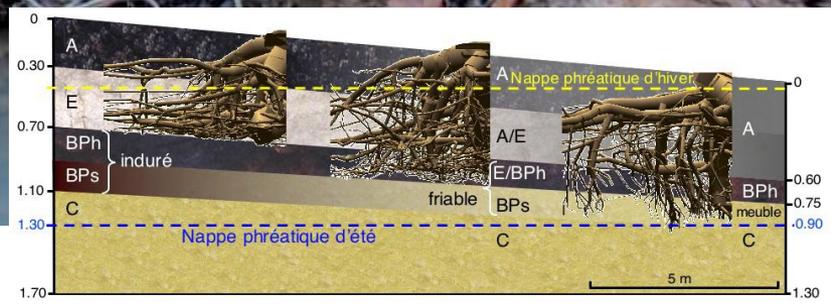


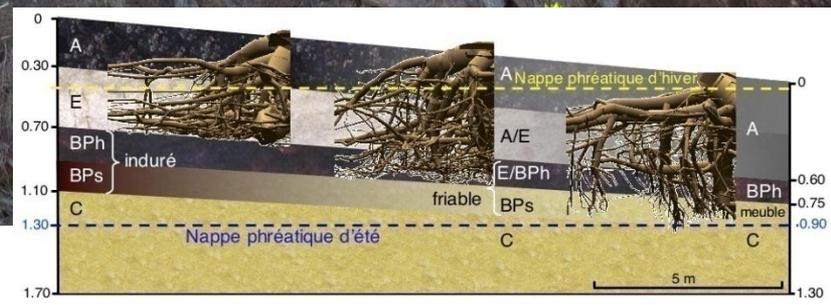
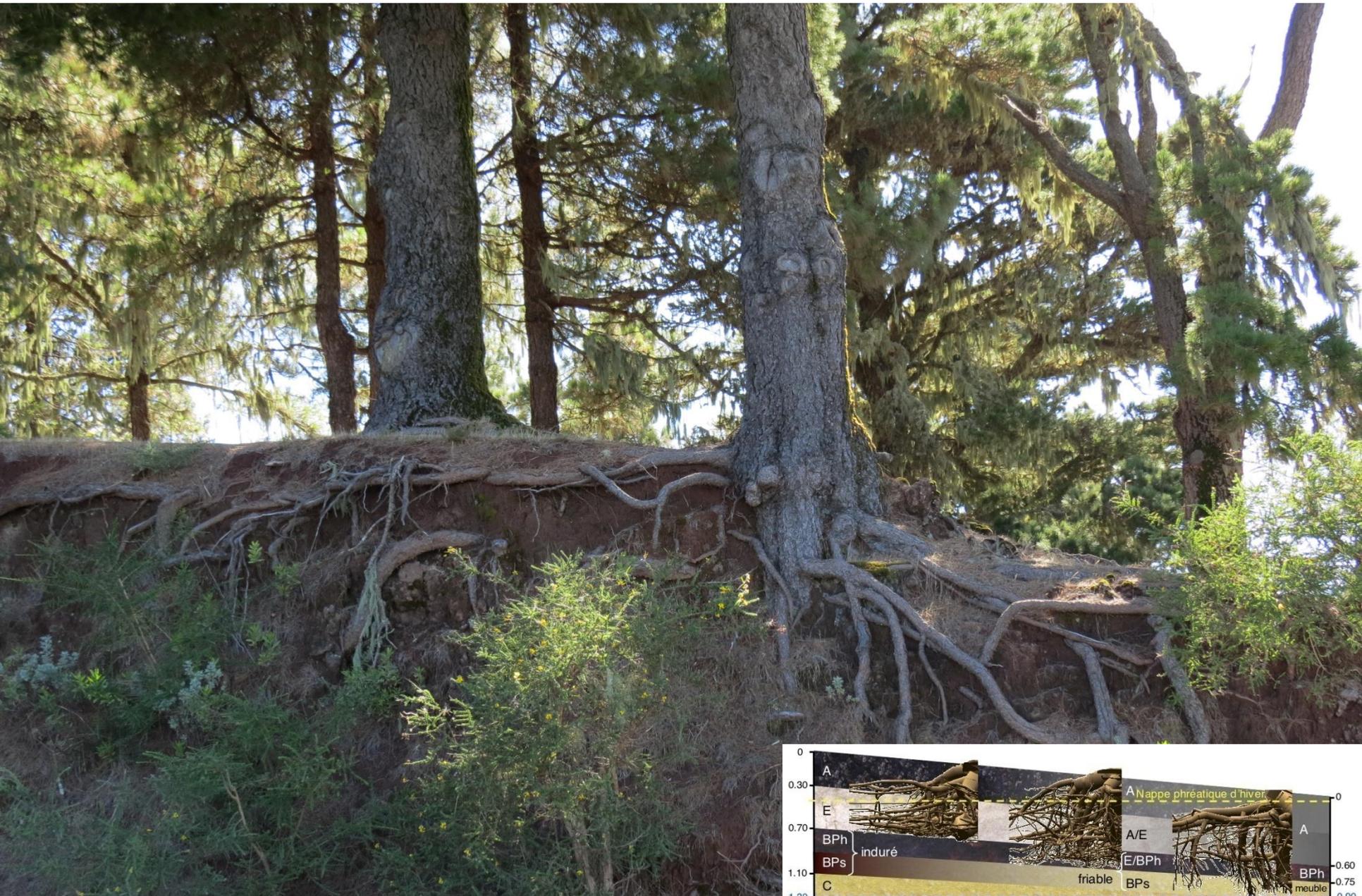


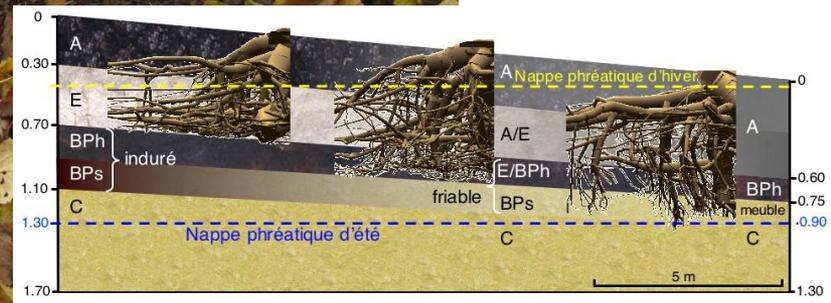


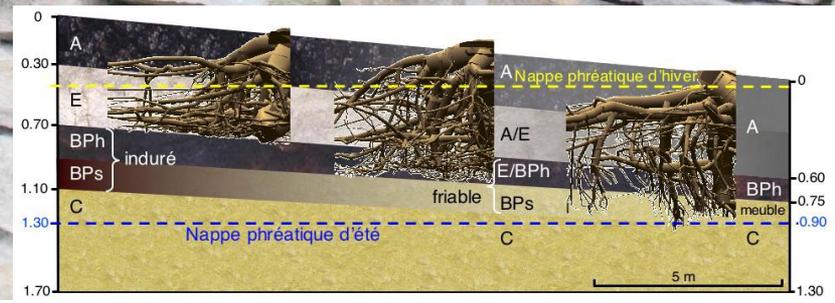
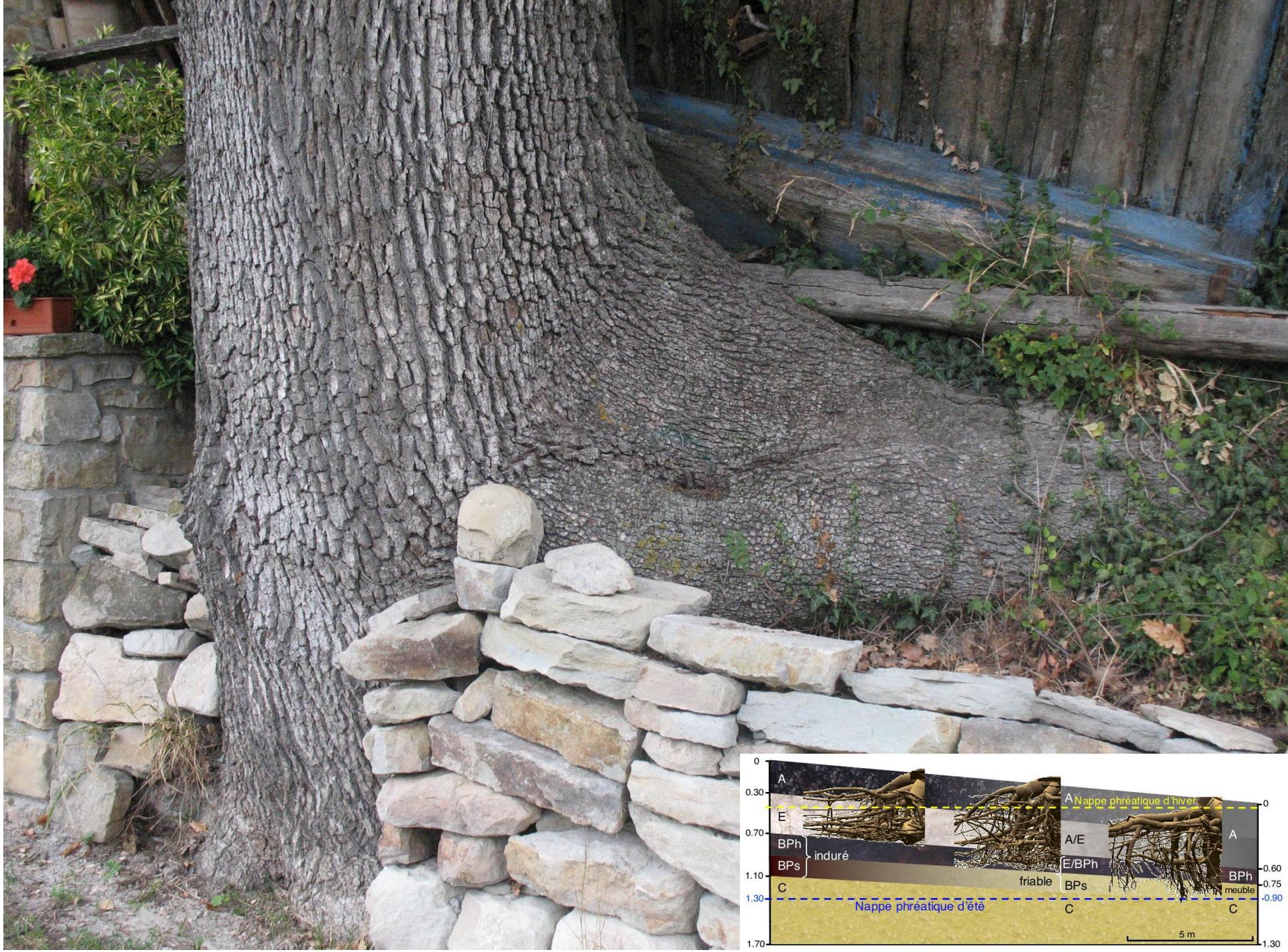


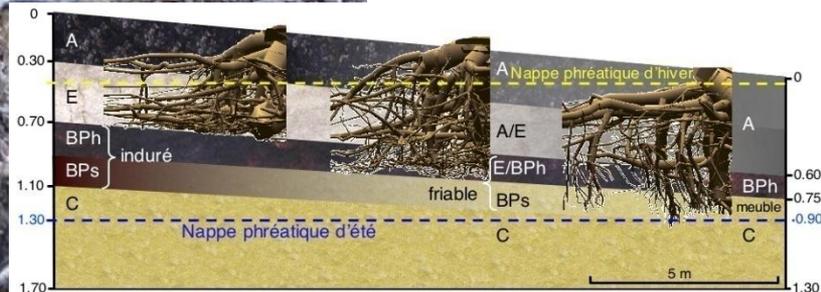




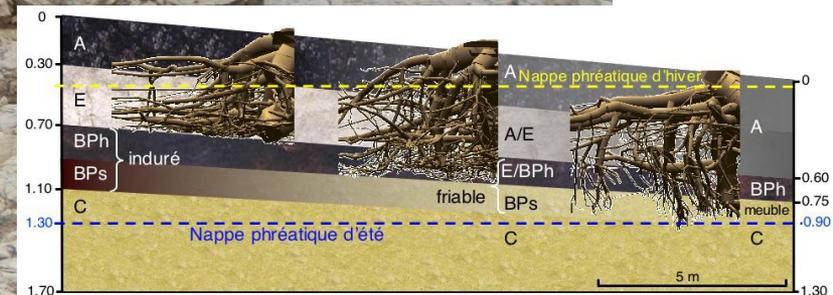
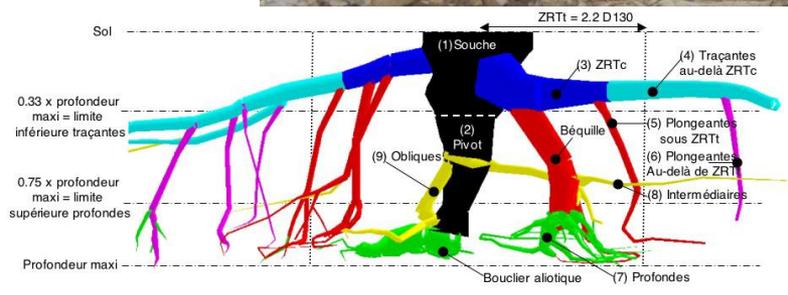


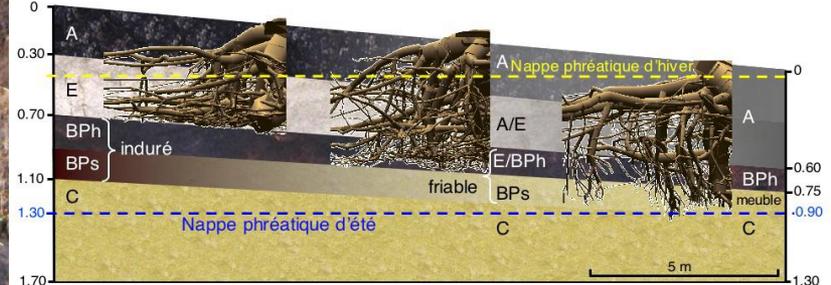
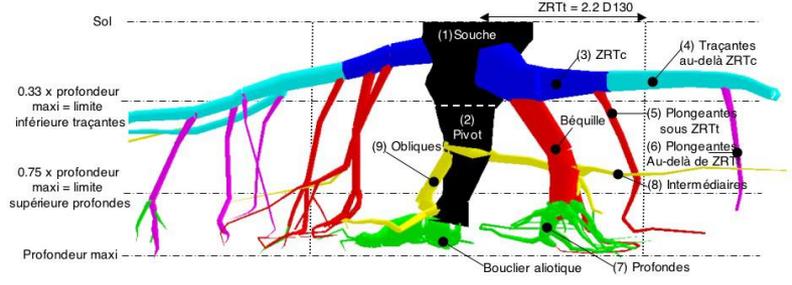


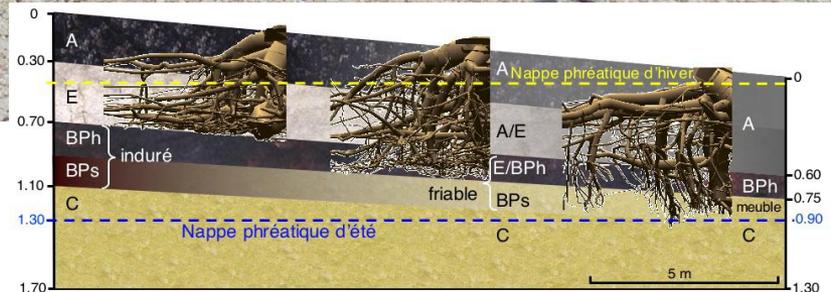
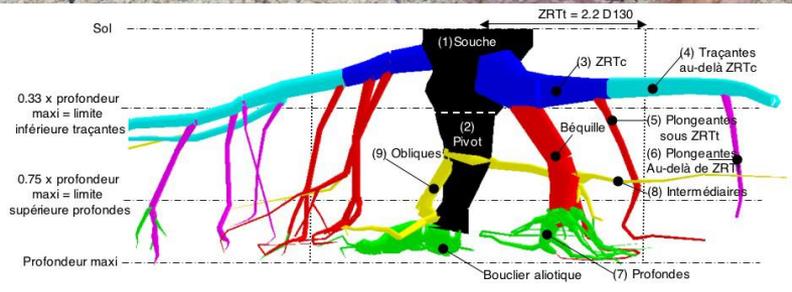


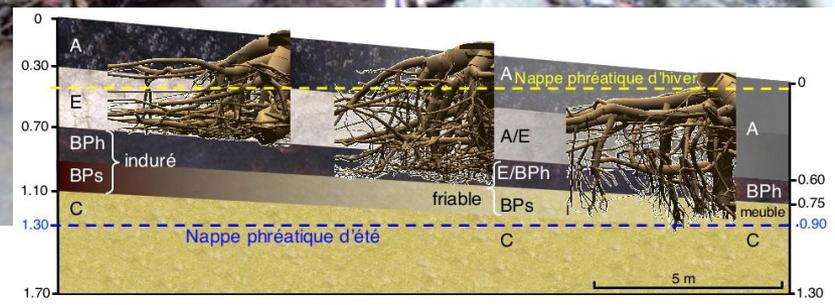
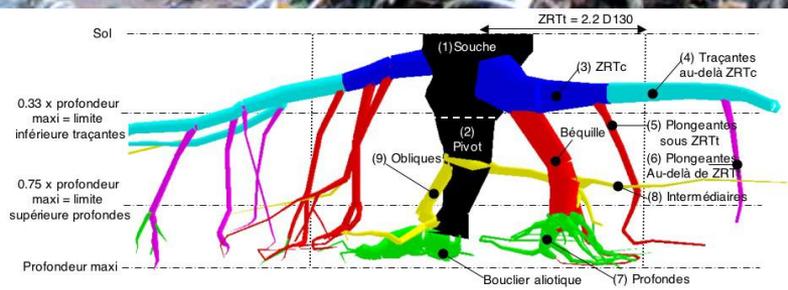
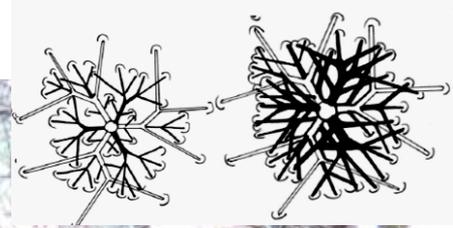


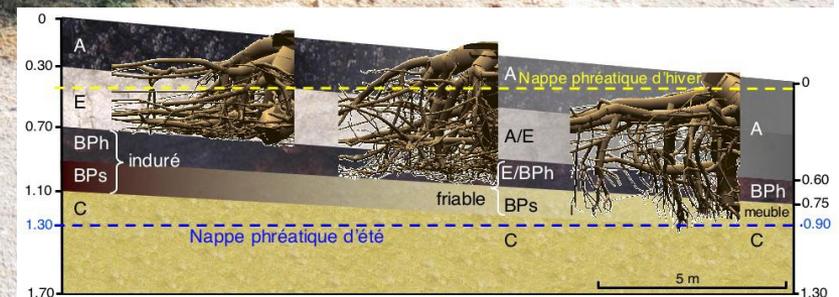
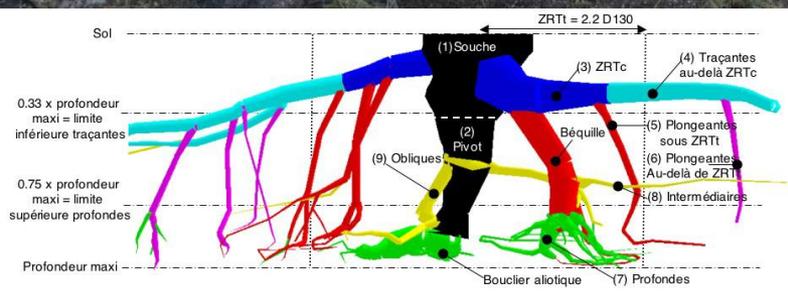
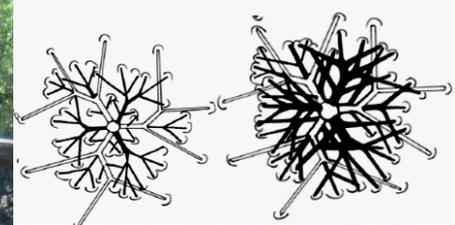
Stabilità e "supporti"



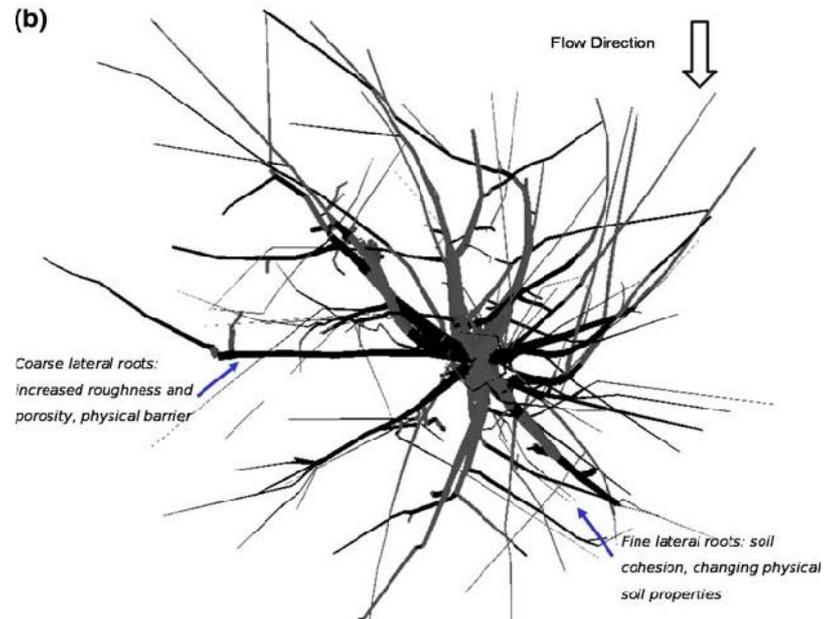
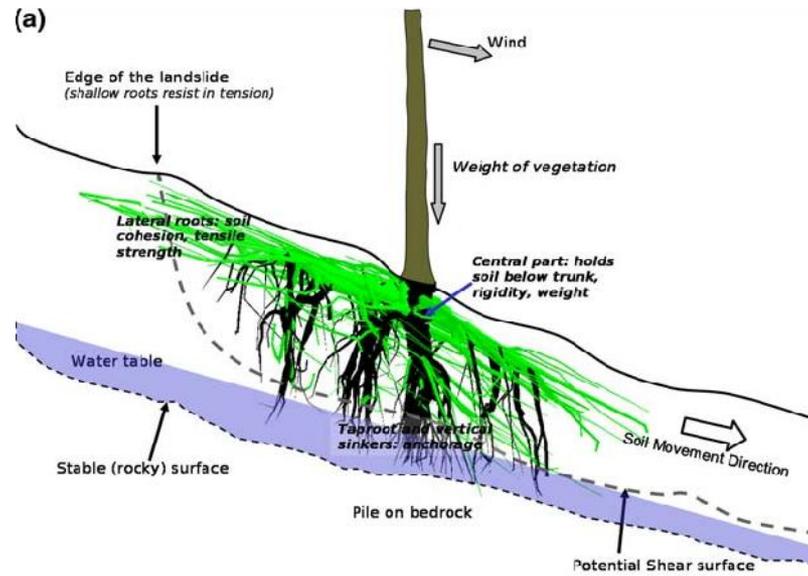


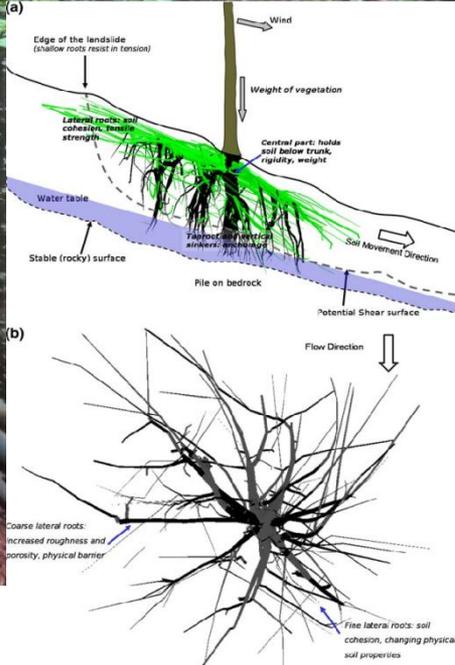




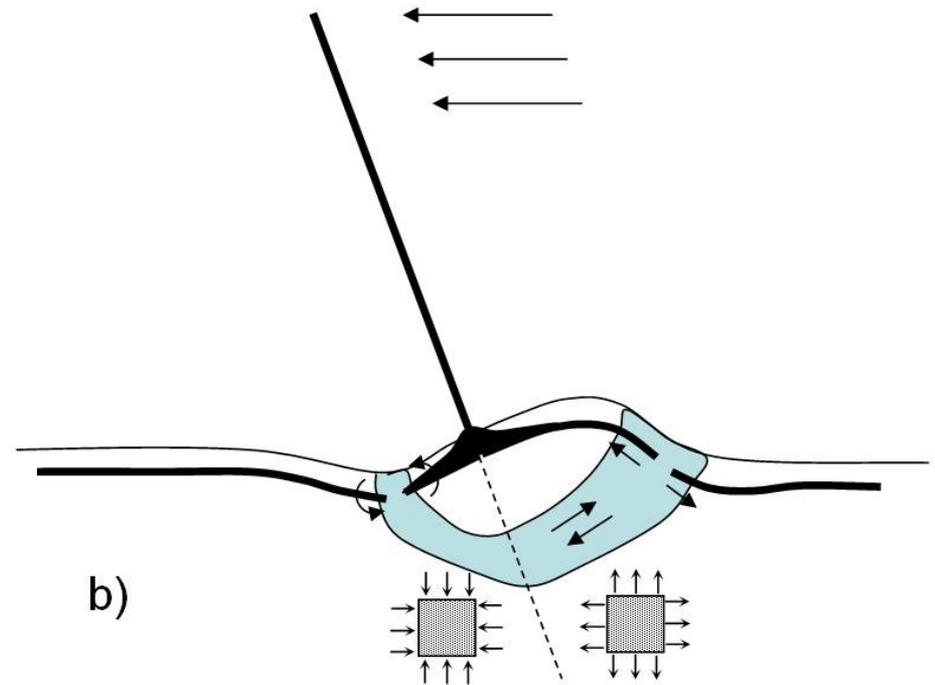
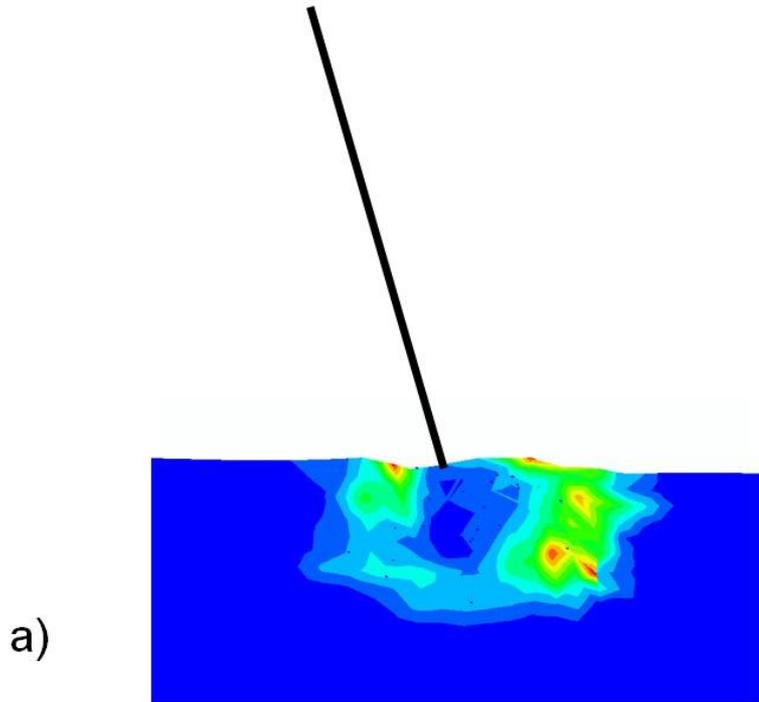


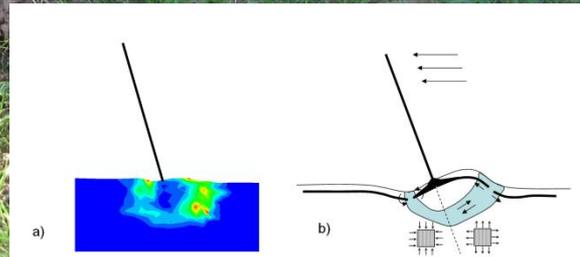
Stabilità e pendenze

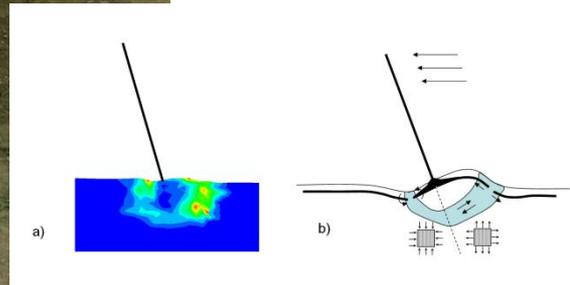


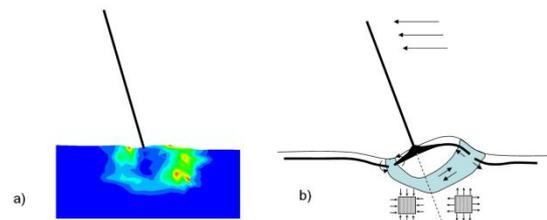


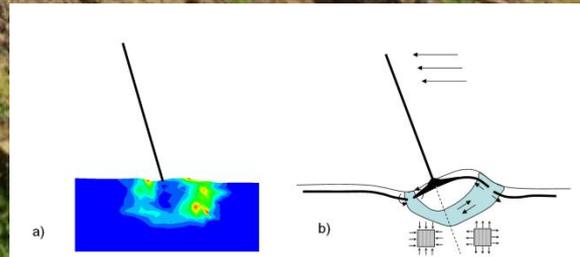
Stabilità e suoli

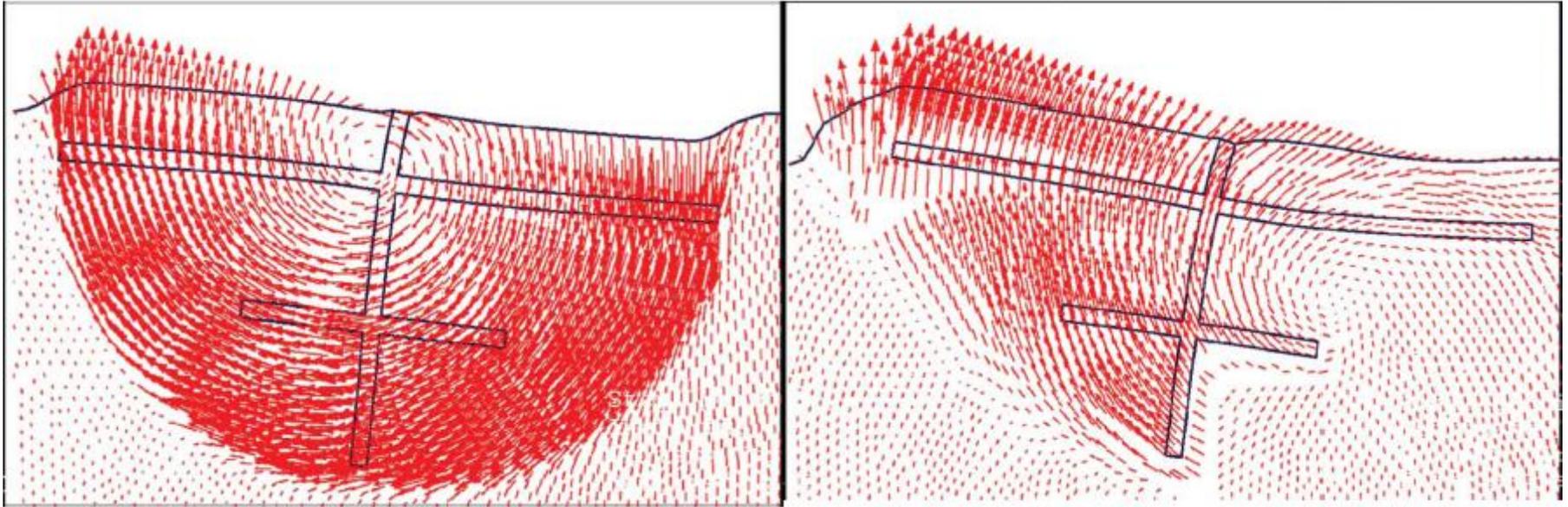












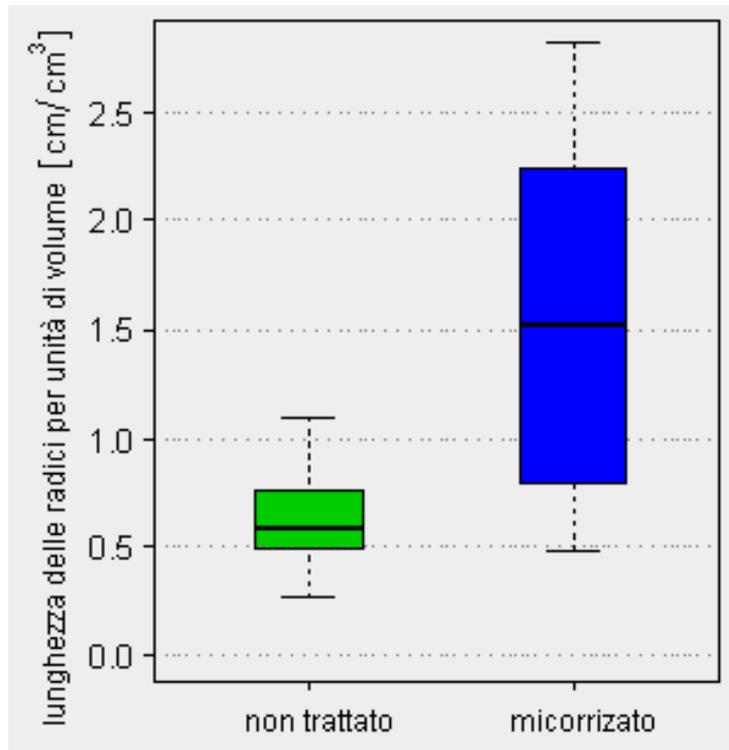
Argilla: molto plastica grande coesione

Sabbia: non plastica nessuna coesione

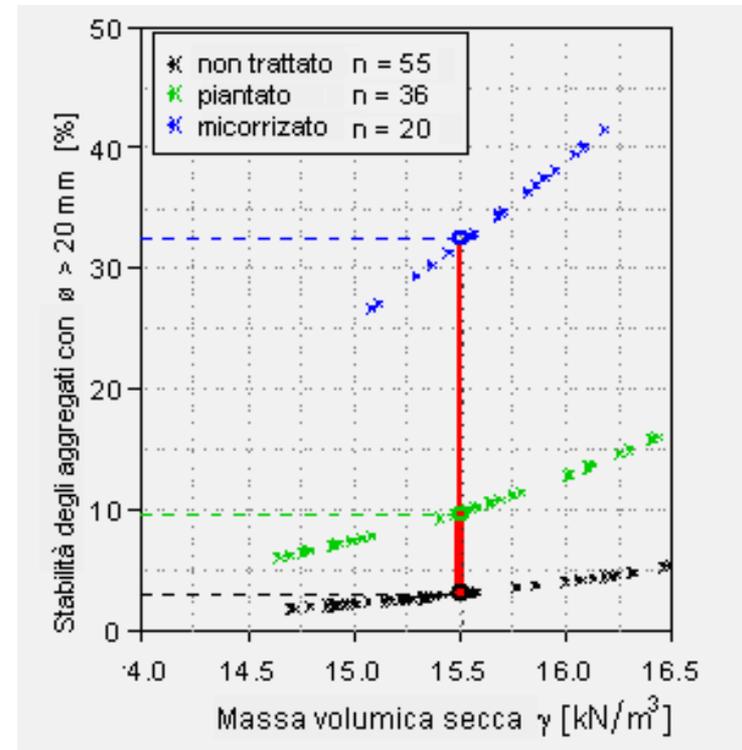


Benefici		<i>Glomus mosseae</i>	<i>Glomus aggregatum</i>	<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	<i>Glomus etunicatum</i>
Aumento resa	Incremento produzione	buono	buono	eccellente	buono
Assorbimento nutrienti	Incremento assorbimento Azoto (N) e Fosforo (P)	eccellente	buono	eccellente	medio
	Aumento attività enzimatica e assorbimento micronutrienti	eccellente	buono	buono	eccellente
	Tolleranza ad alti livelli di fertilità	buono	eccellente	buono	buono
Sviluppo apparato radicale	Aumento apparato radicale e attività enzimatica nel suolo	buono	buono	buono	eccellente
	Sanità apparato radicale	eccellente	buono	buono	eccellente
	Maggiore tolleranza alla siccità	buono	buono	eccellente	eccellente
Fisiologia della pianta	Resistenza stress da post trapianto	buono	buono	buono	eccellente
	Aumento fioritura e allegagione	eccellente	buono	buono	eccellente
Tolleranza della pianta	Incremento delle prestazioni in terreni sabbiosi	buono	eccellente	buono	buono
	Aumento tolleranza salinità	buono	buono	eccellente	medio
	Maggiore tolleranza all'esposizione di sostanze tossiche nel suolo	buono	buono	eccellente	medio

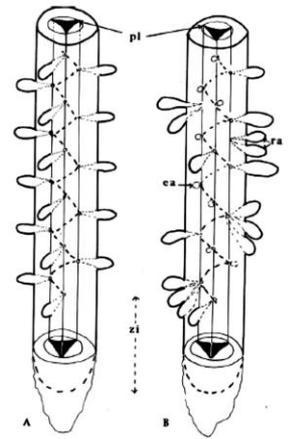
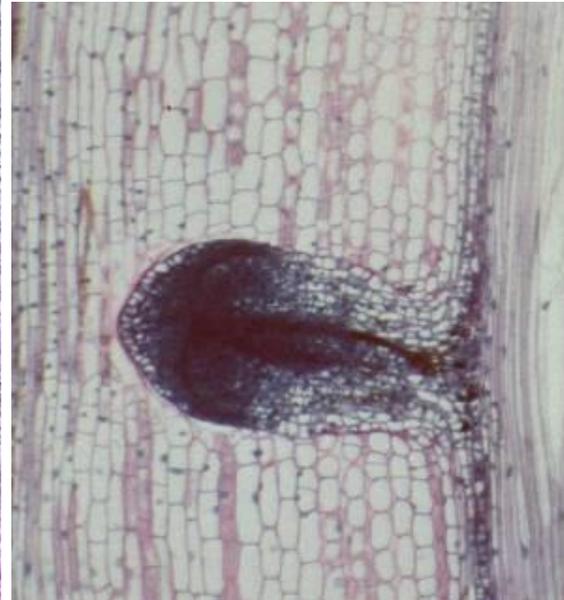
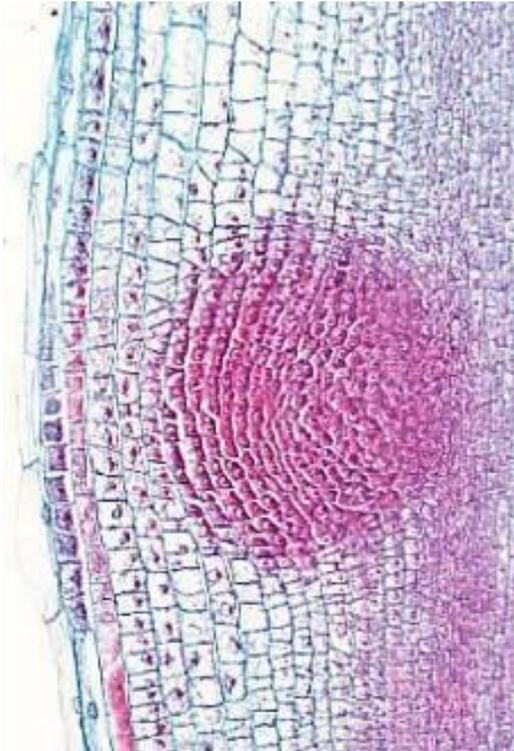
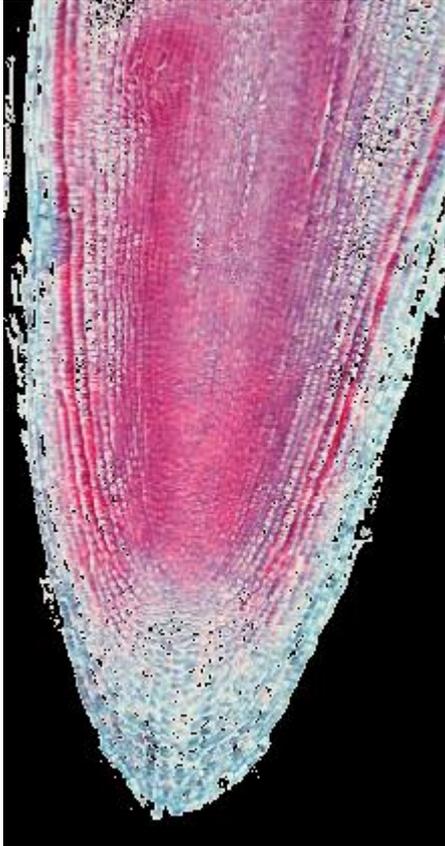
10000 specie funghi micorrize. Dal 10 al 40% dei fotosintati sono ceduti alle micorrize. La superficie assorbente di una sola specie micorriza può raggiungere i 100mq



Intensità della radicazione delle piante di ontano bianco (*Alnus incana*) non trattate e micorrizzate. Dopo un periodo di sei mesi, lo sviluppo in lunghezza delle radici delle piante micorrizzate è di circa tre volte maggiore.



Stabilità di aggregazione del suolo in funzione della massa volumica secca (densità del suolo) di campioni di terreno non trattati, piantati e micorrizzati. Dopo una fase di crescita di sei mesi per una densità media del suolo di 15,5 kN/m³ [=1.5 kg/dm³; n.d.T.], la proporzione della componente del terreno stabilmente aggregato (diametro maggiore a 20 mm) nei suoli micorrizzati assume un valore tre volte superiore rispetto a quello dei suoli piantati ma non micorrizza



Grazie