



Morphological Indicators of Young Tree Health and Recovery in Agroforestry Systems

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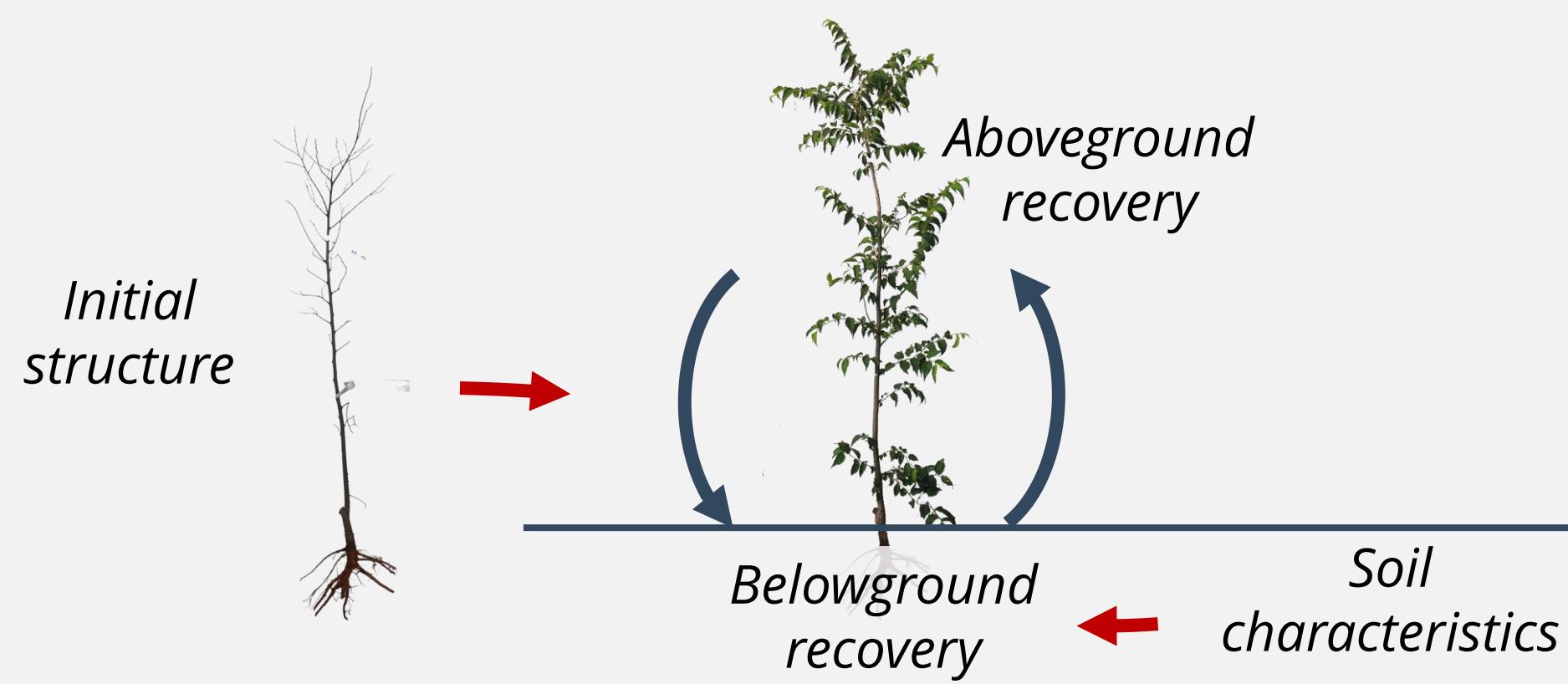
Introduction

Context

The transition from an agricultural model to an agroforestry model raises the question of how to manage the trees planted. The tree establishment phase following planting is a delicate and decisive step in setting up an agroforestry system.

Objectives

- 1) Identify morphological indicators on the aboveground system that practitioners can use to assess the recovery and health of young trees

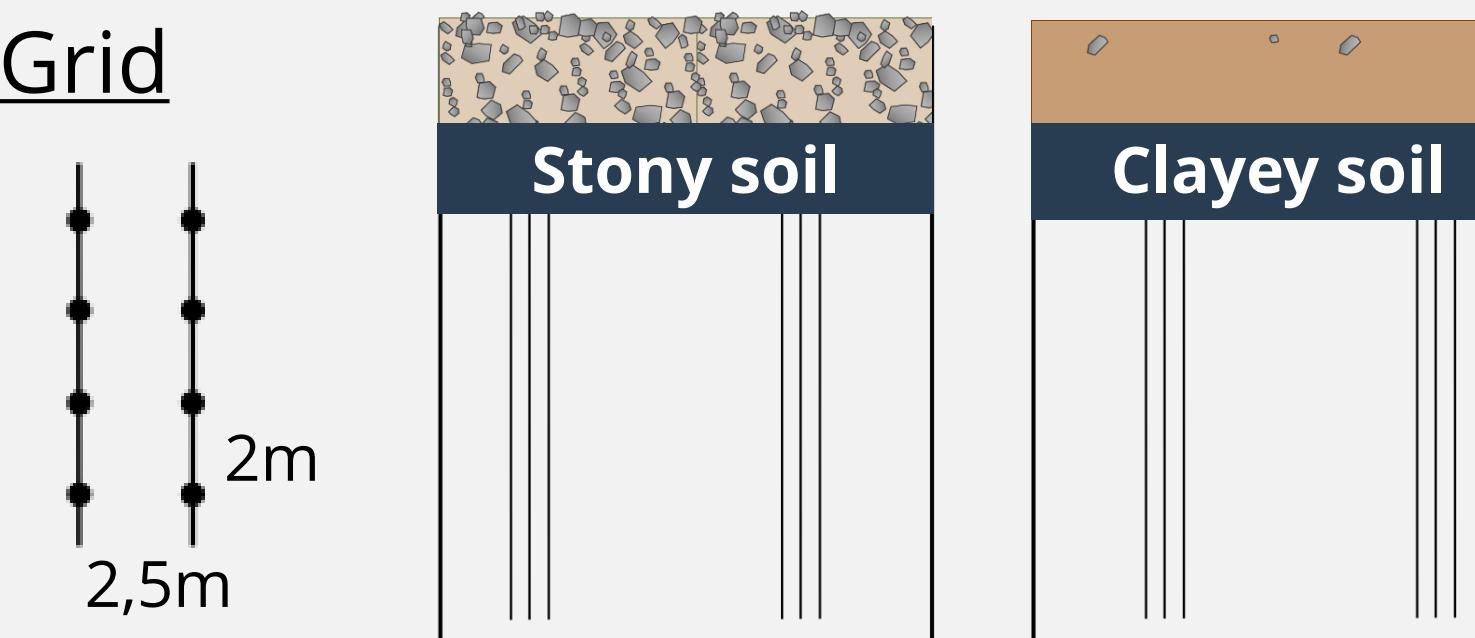


- 2) Identify the factors affecting tree recovery

Materials and Methods

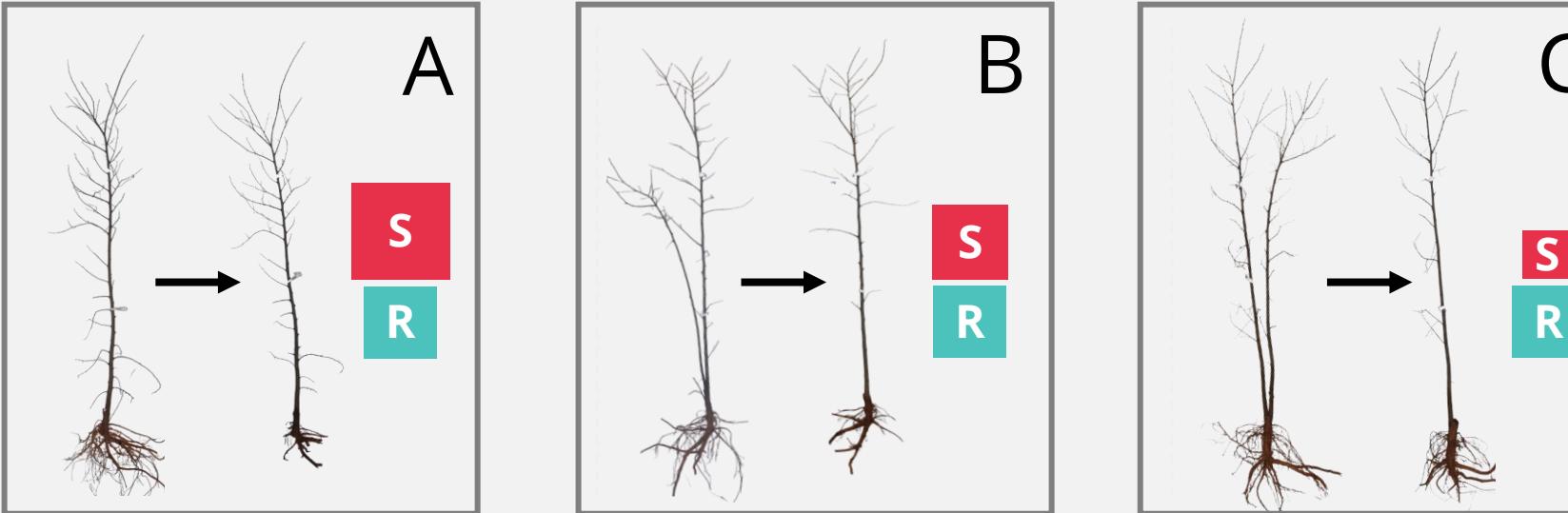
Experimental Design

- 588 Hackberry trees (*Celtis australis* L.) planted in two plots



- 3 root/shoot balances before planting

Pruning protocol:



→ Test the need for a high root/shoot balance at planting

Study Site



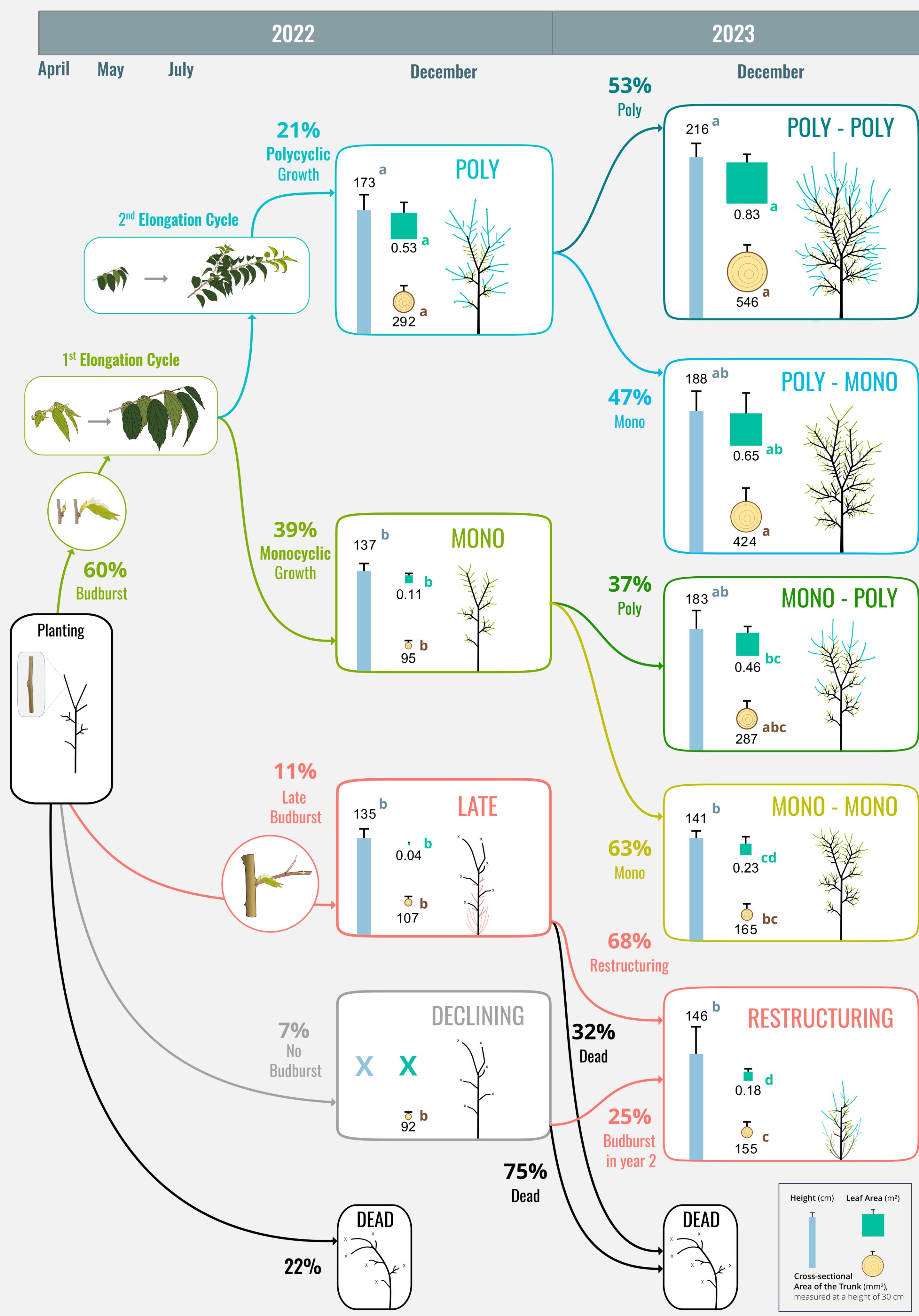
Aboveground Tree Growing Sequence

- Phenology: budburst, elongation cycle dates
- Growth: height, trunk diameter
- Capture the growth dynamics

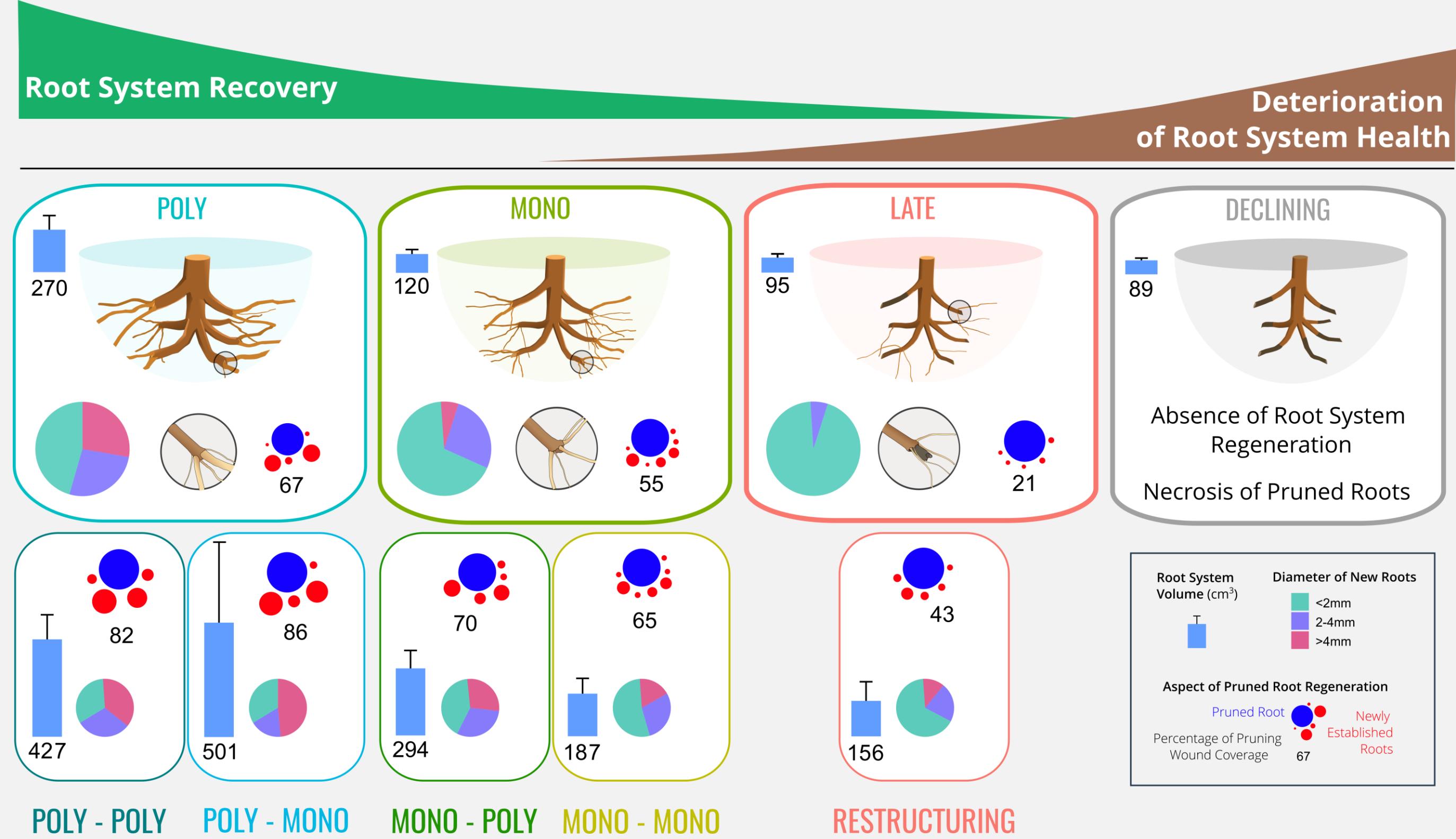
Root System Excavations

- 80 trees excavated 1 year after planting
- 32 trees excavated 2 years after planting
- Root traits: volume, number and diameter of newly established roots, percentage of pruning wound coverage
- Link the growth dynamics and root system regeneration and health

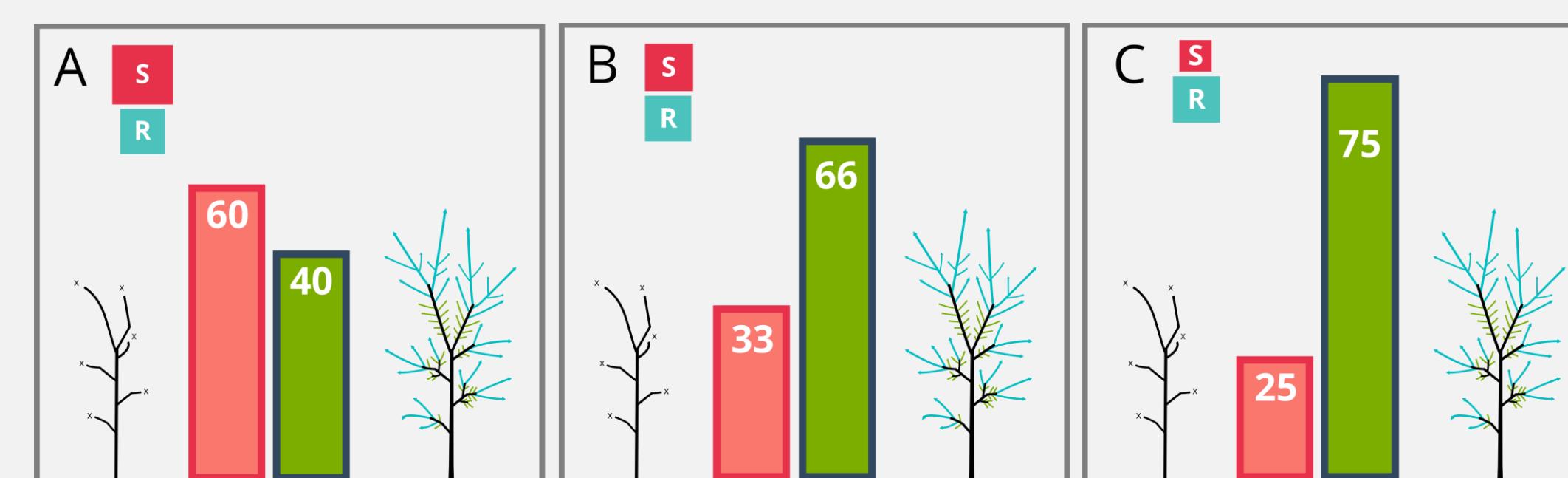
Results 1) Different Growth Dynamics of Aboveground Systems



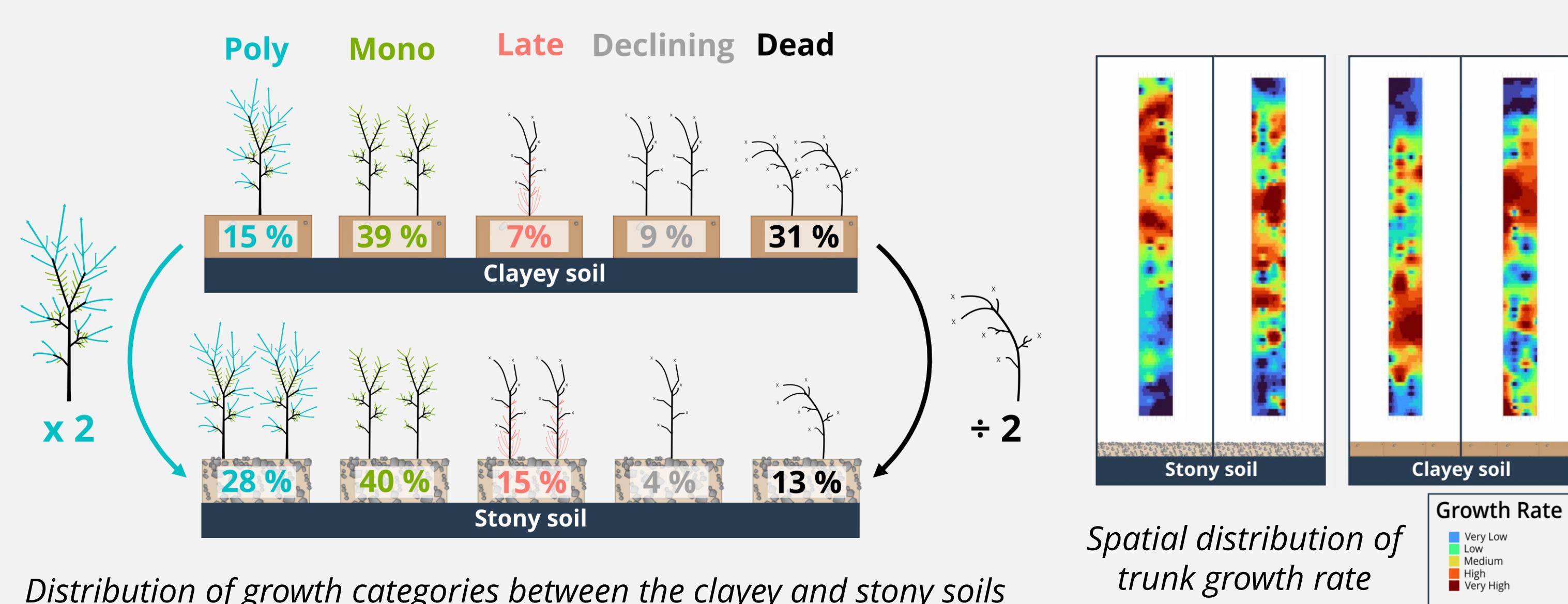
2) Growth Dynamics Reflect Root System Regeneration and Health



3) Effect of Root-to-Shoot Balance Before Planting on Tree Establishment

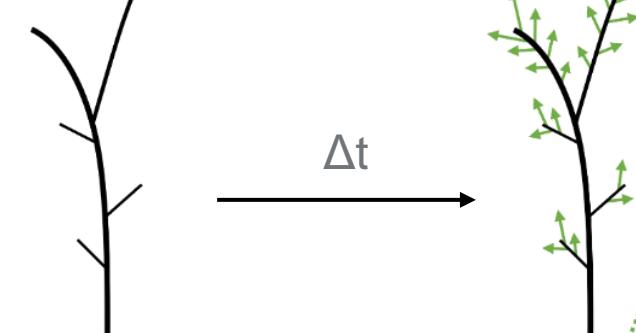


4) Influence of Soil Characteristics on Tree Recovery

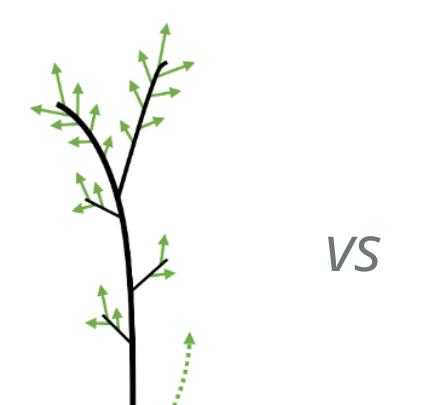


Key indicators

Delay from planting to budburst



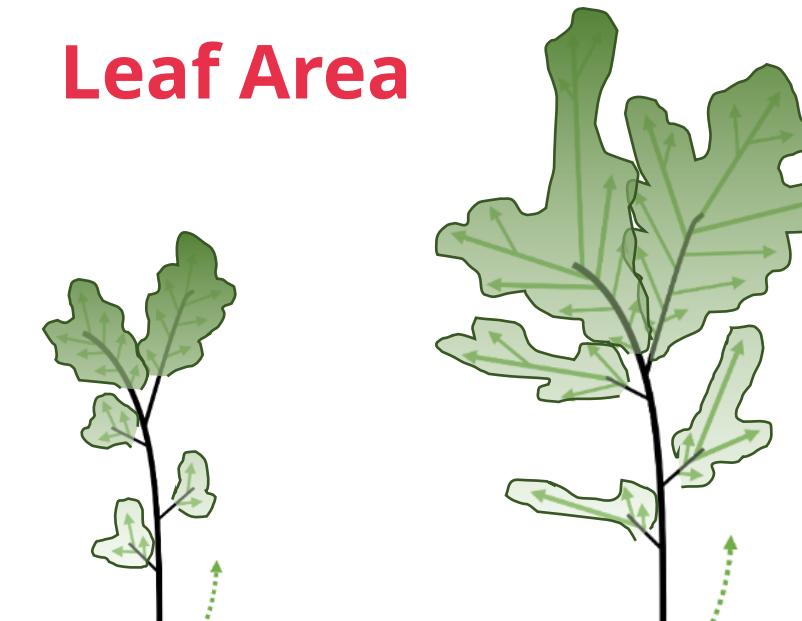
Localization of buds mobilised within the structure



Annual shoots: Growth Type, Number, and Length



Leaf Area



Trunk Growth

