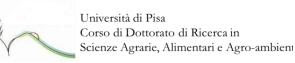


Department of Agriculture, Food and Environment



PhD Program on Agriculture, Food and Environment



1st International Workshop

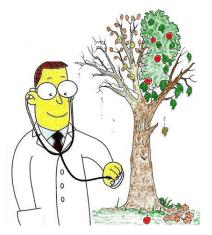
PLANT PHYSIOLOGY IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Pisa, June 23, 2014

A challenging job: Plant Pathology in the urban environment

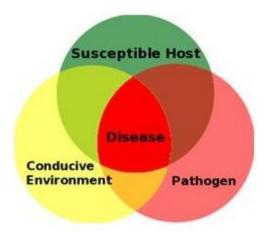
giacomo.lorenzini@unipi.it

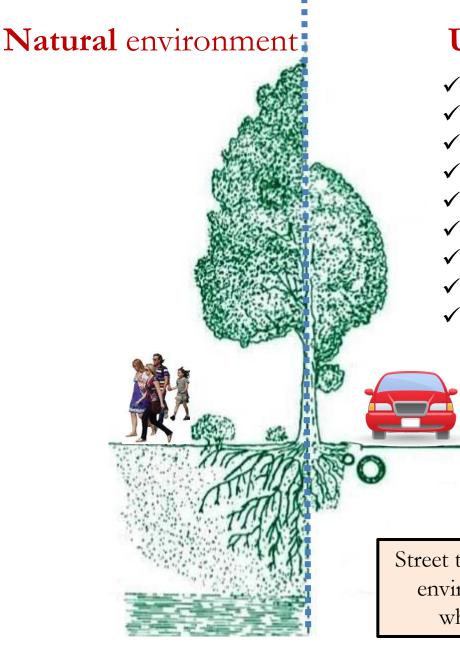




An grnamental tree is a forest plant which is treated as a fruit plant, compelled to live in an hostile environment

The 'disease triangle'



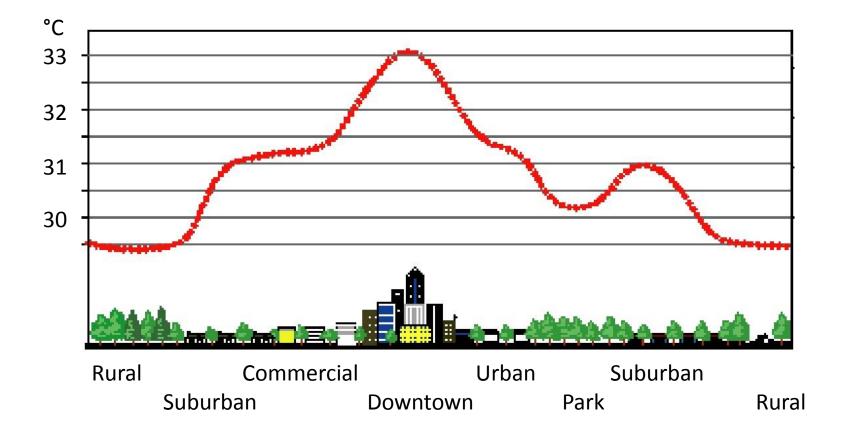


Urban environment

- \checkmark soil compaction
- \checkmark less oxygen in soil
- \checkmark more carbon dioxide in soil
- \checkmark poor mycorrhyza infection
- $\checkmark\,$ reduced organic matter in soil
- ✓ reduced root growth
- \checkmark anomalous lighting
- ✓ higher temperature
- ✓ toxic elements/substances in soil/water/air

Street trees are exposed to a variety of site conditions, environmental factors, and physical distrurbances which influence their survival in urban areas.

Sketch of an urban heat-island profile



Who is the **worst pathogen** for an urban tree?

MAN!





THE Domenico

London plane (*Platanus*) blue canker (*Ceratocystis platani*): the silent killer



Its main vector?

An infected chain saw!



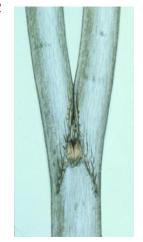


Trees must be shaped and forged when young

codominant leaders with included bark = weak fork

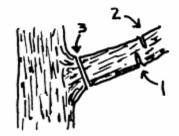








correct pruning is a 3-stage process



improper pruning = bark ripping



Pruning is an art ...

... and topping is a crime



Wood decay as a consequence of unskillful pruning



Weak/diseased trees can be dangerous (and killers)



Work in progress = trees in danger





Trees in danger = people at risk









Daily tree care (and respect) should be the rule



Plants require proper water availability



a laurel hedge died from thirst

Plants need/deserve their critical space

designers must be aware that trees grow in the course of time



Plants need/deserve their critical space, part II







Wrong green maintenance may be detrimental

grass trimmer should be kept far from tree collar



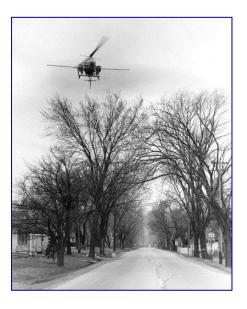


or collar shoud be sheltered

In the urban environment no chemical may be applied to protect plants

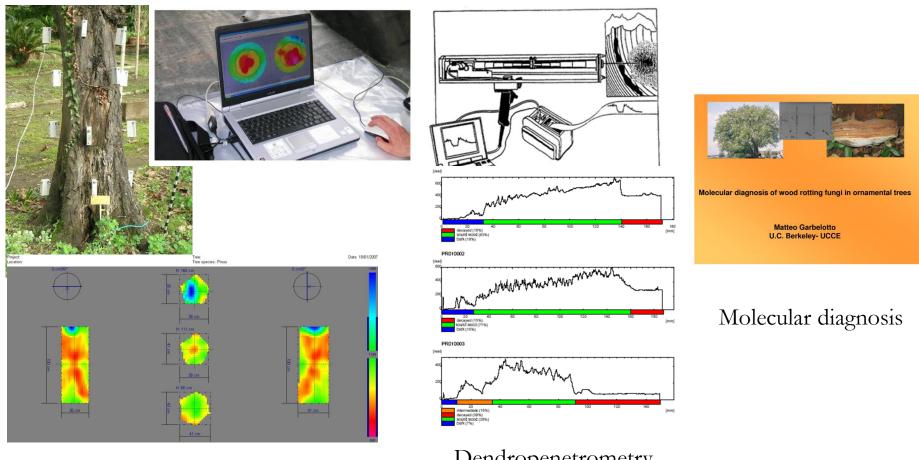






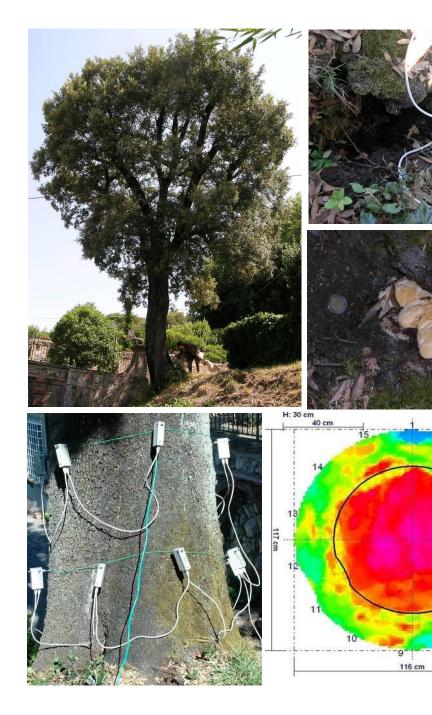
Aerial spraying against the insect vector of Dutch Elm Disease. USA, early '60s

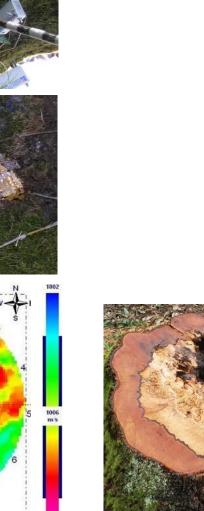
Urban plant pathology may rely on modern technologies for diagnosis



Sonic tomography

Dendropenetrometry



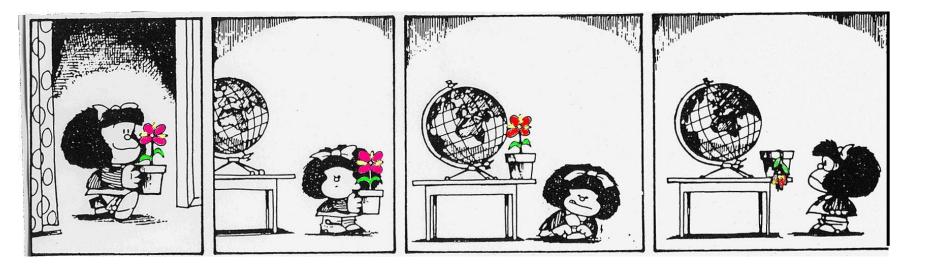


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Quercus ilex in Lucca

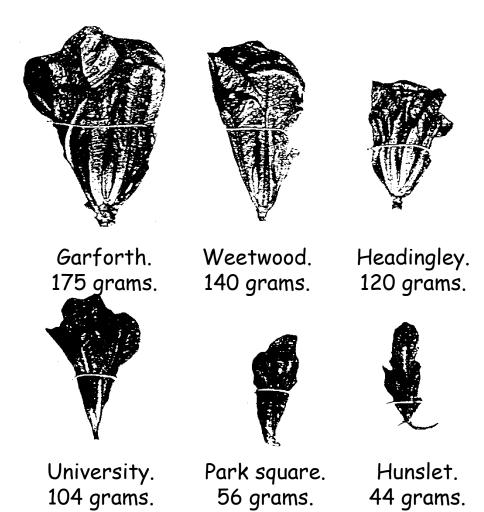


Plants are an easy target of air pollution



Urban air is toxic to plants

1911: Growth of lettuce plants in plots at different distances from city center (Leeds, UK)





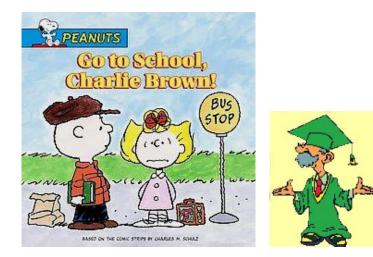
Ozone-like symptoms observed on shade trees

a) Liriodendrum tulipifera
b) Carpinus betulus
c) Viburnum lantana
d) Fraxinus excelsior
e) Sambucus racemosa
f) Tilia cordata

Plant Pathology in the urban environment requires specialists!



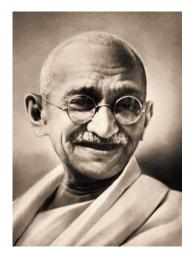
We need specific competences: the crucial role of formation



YESTERDAY

Mohandas Karamchand (Mahatma) Gandhi (1869-1948)

The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated



TODAY

Giacomo Lorenzini (1951-)

The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals and its urban trees are treated



Many thanks to Domenico **Francese**, the author of the sketchs





