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INTA

National Forestry Program

Forest Value - Project Ideas

Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria

Ministerio de Agroindustria
Presidencia de la Nación

About us

The **National Forestry Program of INTA** coordinates the actions of the value chains/disciplines involved, considering the territorial and complex systems approach, detecting variables that affect the systemic competitiveness in all the scales of intervention. At the same time, promotes training actions and support of innovation-oriented networks, with key players in the public/private sector, within the framework of environmental health and social equity.

Forest Value - Project idea

A. Innovative sustainable management of multifunctional forests

3. … defining tree species and cultivars (including breeding approaches) adapted to changing environment al influences (biotic and abiotic).

- The Mesopotamia region concentrates around 70% of the total area with cultivated forests of Argentina. In this, the area planted with Eucalyptus clones are gradually increasing, mainly due to its higher homogeneity, higher productivity and/or site-specific adaptability.
- The productivity of a forest mass relies on the availability of resources (water, nutrients and solar radiation) -according to the edaphoclimatic environment in which it is found-, the degree of competition between individuals and the intrinsic capacity of the genetic materials to make use of these resources and transform them into harvestable products (biomass / wood).
- Climate change is causing variations in water and thermal regime along with an increasing risk in biotic and abiotic stress conditions. The analysis of the behavior of contrasting genetic material (plastic vs site-specific clones) in a gradient of environments (test sites); in interaction with forest management (changes in planting densities), can trigger differential responses in adaptability, productivity, wood quality and environmental impact.
- This information will allow us to characterize the interaction between genetic and environmental factors, and their impact on productivity, in order to propose technological solutions that could increase the resilience of plantations to the effects of biotic and abiotic stress.

Our network

INTA has research and experimentation centers in different ecoregions, and links with others national (CONICET) and international (IPEF, EMBRAPA) science and technology organizations.

INTA has national public-private links (AFOA, CREA, Regional Forestry Consortiums).

The INTA forestry program wishes to strengthen international links to increase institutional capacities in climate change-sustainable forest production-wood quality.

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