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Analytic Summary

Garayo Urruela, Jesús Mª (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Avda. General Álava, 5 – 1. 01005 Vitoria – Gasteiz): **Datos sobre la rarificación, extinción e intentos de reasentamiento del lobo en el País Vasco (1814-1967)** (Data on the reduction, extinction and intents of resettlement of the wolf in the Basque Country (1814-1967)) (Orig. es)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 5-38

Abstract: The regression and extinction of wolves in the Basque Country took place during the 19th century and was the result of direct persecution carried out by man against this wild carnivorous animal and the indirect consequence of the intense anthropogenization of habitats, due to the implantation of a liberal social-economic model. The persistence of stable wolf populations in bordering populations favoured the passage of specimens of the species in the western end of the Basque Country during the 20th century.

Key Words: History of wild fauna. Big depredators. Iberian wolf.

Garayo Urruela, Jesús Mª; Garayo Ellacuria, Garazi (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Avda. General Álava, 5–1. 01005 Vitoria–Gasteiz): **Persecución del zorro en Álava (1801-1980)** (Persecution of the fox in Álava (1801-1980)) (Orig. es)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 39-70

Abstract: The historic trajectory of the hunting series seems to indicate a decrease in the population of the numbers of foxes, if not throughout Alava, at least in a good part of it, in the first quarter of the 20th century. The control and management of fox populations underwent considerable changes (agents, objectives) during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Key Words: Wild life history. Generalist predators. Red fox.

Gartzia Arregi, Maite (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): **Artazako artadiko ektomikorriza-komunitatearen karakterizazioa** (Characterization of the ectomycorrhizal communities of the Artaza beech wood) (Orig. eu)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 71-100

Abstract: Remarkable is the importance of the ectomycorrhizas in forests situated in temperate climes, as it concerns a type of symbiosis formed by practically all the trees in these territories. The diversity of the community of ectomycorrhizas, their spatio-temporal distribution and their relation with environmental factors have been studied in a defined plot in the beech wood of Artaza. In 45 samples of soil 30 morphotypes were distinguished. No spatio-temporal pattern of the ectomycorrhizas was observed and two of the morphotypes showed a positive correlation with environmental factors.

Key Words: Ectomycorrhizas. Morphotype. Beech wood. Diversity. Spatial pattern. Temporal pattern.

Gartzia, Nahia; Mendarte, Sorkunde (NEIKER-Tecnalia. Agroekosistema eta Baliabide Naturalak. 48160 Derio)**; Domínguez, Izaskun; Amezaga, Ibone; Onaindia, Miren** (UPV/EHU. Landare Biologia eta Ekologia Saila. Sarriena, z/g. 48940 Bilbo): **Baso-lurzoruetako materia organikoaren mineralizazioa: ikuspuntu biologikoa** (Soil organic matter mineralization: biological view) (Orig. eu)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 101-129

Abstract: The aim of this work was to discover the influence that parent rock can have on the mineralization of organic matter and to analyse the importance that this could have on forest food sources. For this purpose, under laboratory conditions we analysed the mineralization of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous from the soil of 20 different plantations of *pinus insignis*. The highest carbon mineralization rate was measured in soils located on limestone and the lowest on those located on sandstone. The greatest influence on carbon mineralization was produced by the C/N ratio and the pH and phosphorous mineralization appeared to be related to foliar phosphorous.

Key Words: Organic matter. Mineralization. Parent rock. Soil respiration. Enzymatic activity. *Pinus insignis*.

Analytic Summary

Gosá Oteiza, Alberto (Sdad. de CC. Aranzadi. Dpto. de Vertebrados. Zorroagagaina, 11. 20014 Donostia – San Sebastián): **Explotación del sustrato vertical por los anuros *(Amphibia)* del bosque atlántico** (Vertical substratum exploitation by anurans *(Amphibia)* in the Atlantic oakwood) (Orig. es)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 131-148

Abstract: An incipient tree climbing behaviour has been detected in anuran amphibians of mature oakwood in the Atlantic region. The results of a repeated line transect between years 2000 and 2002 in a protected wood of Navarre (Northern Spain) show that aerial roots and lower parts of trunks may supply some ecological requirements of *Bufo bufo* and *Alytes obstetrican*s populations.

Key Words: Tree climbing. Exploitation of vertical substratum. Home range. Atlantic wood. *Bufo bufo. Alytes obstetricans. Rana temporaria*.

Rodríguez-Loinaz, Gloria; Amezaga Arregi, Ibone; Onaindia Olalde, Miren (UPV/EHU. Dpto. de Biología Vegetal y Ecología. Apdo. de Correos 644. 48980 Bilbao): **Estructura y grado de transformación del paisaje en la Reserva de la Biosfera de Urdaibai** (Landscape pattern and change level in the Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve) (Orig. es)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 149-165

Abstract: Landscape structure has a considerable effect on the composition of the species of the habitat stains that make up that landscape; therefore, knowing that structure is essential for the conservation of biodiversity. This study contains a characterisation of the RBU landscape as well as an analysis of the effect of the degree of landscape transformation on its structure.

Key Words: Structure. Degree of transformation. Landscape indexes.

San Sebastián Gonzalez de Langarika, Mikel (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Mª Díaz de Haro, 11 – 1. 48013 Bilbo): **Biodibertsitatearen jarraipena insignis pinuko *(Pinus radiata)* landaketan** (Monitoring of the biodiversity in the planting of the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)) (Orig. eu)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 167-183

Abstract: As a result of the surface area they cover, *pinus insignis* plantations can have a great influence on land biodiversity. The forest management carried out on this land is very intensive and, consequently, involves highly processed systems. In this research, we have measured the diversity of pine forests throughout the different phases of the age of plantations and on different soils and slopes, monitoring the development of forest communities and taking into account diversity indicators, such as the forest structure and deadwood. As a result, we observed differences between these pine woods and autochthonous forests, which would indicate some deficiencies regarding the biodiversity which can be seen in large areas of pine trees, at landscape level.

Key Words: Pine plantations. Forest management. Biodiversity. Forest structure. Deadwood.

Analytic Summary

Tamayo, Ibon; Mendizabal, Maddalen; Laskurain, Nere Amaia; Herrera, Javier; Aldezabal, Arantza (UPV/EHU. Zientzia eta Teknologia Fak. Landare Biologia eta Ekologia Saila. 644 P.K. 48080 Bilbao): **Urkidi-pagadi baten dinamika: *Quercus*-en dendrokronologia** (Dynamics of a beech-birch forest: dendrochronology of *Quercus)* (Orig. eu)

In: *Naturzale.* 19, 185-197

Abstract: A beech-birch forest located in the Urkiola Natural Park (Bizkaia) dynamics reconstruction was made and reported in a previous study (Herrera, 2001). Present work offers data about forest dynamics following ring-width chronologies of pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur L.)* and pyrenean oak (*Q. pyrenaica*). Sampled trees were established since 1950, while pyrenean oak shows a peak stablishment through this decade, pedunculate oak shows it later. Both tree species experienced a growth release in 1960 decade.

Key Words: Dendrochronology. Forest-dynamics. *Quercus robur. Quercus pyrenaica.* Succession.