

Ribera Forests



Dorycnium rectum



Fraxinus angustifolia



Rosa sempervirens



Alnus glutinosa

The Ribera forests are formed by deciduous tree species, more typical of northern areas, where there is not the summer drought, typical of the Mediterranean. They are very sensitive to the lack of water, which is why they follow the course of rivers and streams. Alders and willows even help to steady the channel margins, preventing the erosion caused by floods. It is common to see their roots cover even the islets that remain in the centre of the stream. Furthermore, alders are capable of capturing atmospheric nitrogen, helping to fertilize the soil.

Black poplars, with their spear-shape, and round-capped ash trees are on the second line, where the soil is somewhat deeper, but still very humid.

These trees are accompanied by an evergreen thicket of lianas, roses and dorycniums that form a true green tunnel around the river. Its superficial roots help stabilize the soil and prevent erosion where it lives.

