

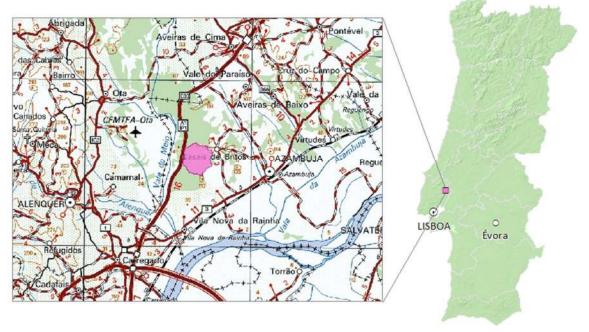


RECOVERY PROGRAMME AFTER SEVERE SOIL EROSION: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE VALE MOURO CASE

Plasencia, 28 de junho de 2017



WHAT HAPPENED IN VALE MOURO?



- Vale Mouro 670 ha of eucalypt plantations
- Forest fire in 2008: 290 ha burned
- The burned area was cut in 2009
- Reforestation started in summer 2010
- From 2010 to 2013, 600 ha was replanted in three planting phases





- Winter 2010/11: Very rainy winter and spring, with several moments of peak precipitation, originated severe erosion on the slopes and heavy sedimentation in the lower areas
- Soil recovery interventions started in March 2011 and continued untill the end of 2012
- The Vale Mouro case was the sole reason for the suspension of the company's FSC Forest Management certificate, with huge negative impact on a commercial level, public image of the company and public relations with ENGO and other stakeholders.
- So what were the erosion phenomena observed?

















What went wrong? A Root Cause Analysis What are not Root Causes!:

- Heavy railfall that occurred during stand establishment
- Vulnerable soils
- Coincidence of factors

What are Root Causes:

- Inadequate erosion risk assessment, due to:
 - Lack of senior experience in the management team
 - Ignorance of previous experiences at the site
 - Insuficient information and management support tools
- Wrong diagnosis of current situation (undo the terraces)
- No measures included to prevent or minimize erosion



- 1st priority: stabilize the slopes and prevent further erosion and soil loss
 - Reconstruction of the undone terraces





- 1st priority: stabilize the slopes and prevent further erosion and soil loss:
 - Use inovative tecniques of natural engineering, based on course woody debris available on site, filling up the gullies to slow down water speed











- 1st priority: stabilize the slopes and prevent further erosion and soil loss:
 - Use locally available stumps to fill up ravines, in order to slow down water speed but allowing water to pass.













- 1st priority: stabilize the slopes and prevent further erosion and soil loss:
 - Hidrosowing to establish herbaceous vegetation on slopes





- 1st priority: stabilize the slopes and prevent further erosion and soil loss:
 - Plant riparian species in sedimentation areas





- 2nd priority: prevent re-occurence: Implement erosion prevention measures such as:
 - Strip harrowing instead of continuous harrowing





- 2nd priority: prevent re-occurence: Implement erosion prevention measures such as:
 - Retain stumps alive in the lower parts as a barrier to sediment transport





- 2nd priority: prevent re-occurence: Implement erosion prevention measures such as:
 - Retain stumps alive midway of the slope





- 2nd priority: prevent re-occurence: Implement erosion prevention measures such as:
 - Chemical stump treatment without removal

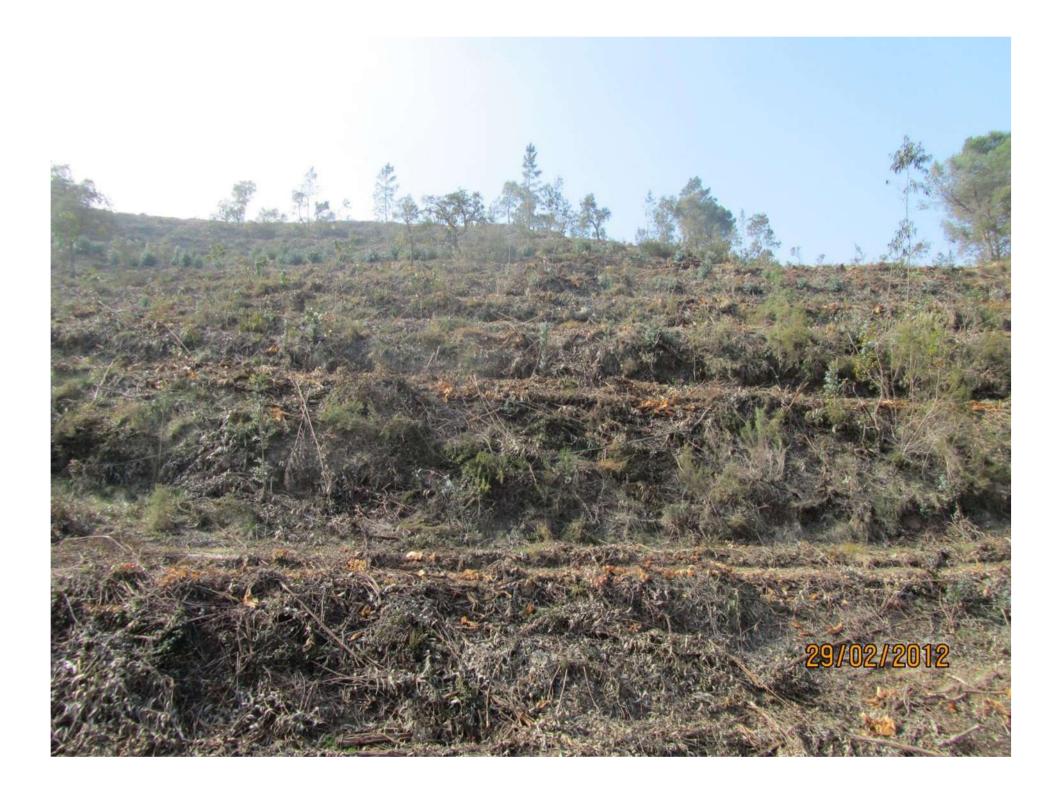








- 2nd priority: prevent re-occurence: Implement erosion prevention measures such as:
 - Minimal soil mobilization on terraces





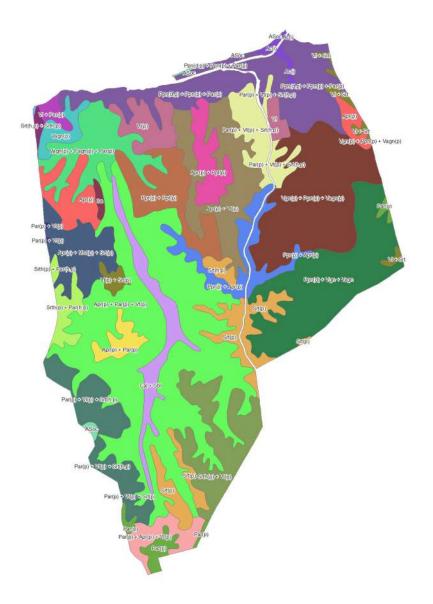
What was going on at the office in the meantime?

- 3rd priority: increase our knowledge on erosion risk assessment
 - Aquisition of information on soil characteristics necessary for the prediction models





- Diagnostic Soil Characteristics (Gonçalves Ferreira, 2001):
 - No limitations
 - Expansive Depth
 - Active Calcarian Soils
 - Textural Descontinuity
 - Vertic Characteristics
 - Salinity
 - External Drainage
 - Internal Drainage
 - Sandy Texture
 - Efective Depth
 - Rocky Outcrops

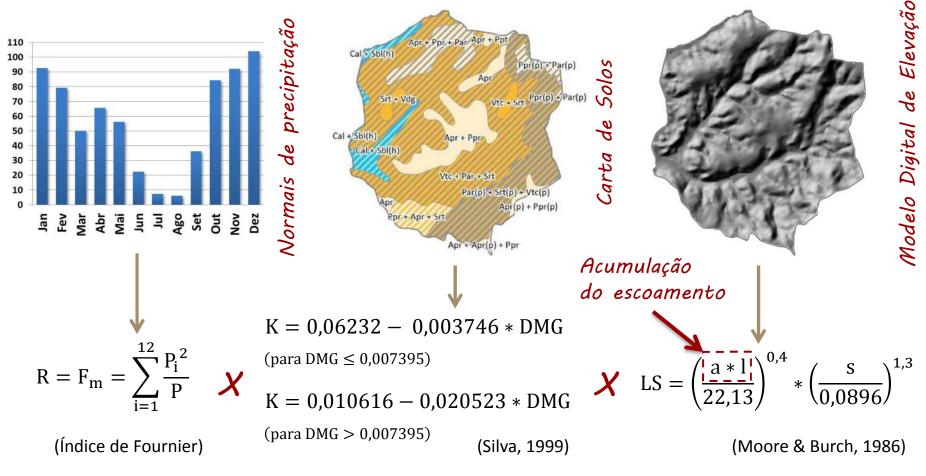




WHAT WAS GOING ON AT THE OFFICE IN THE MEANTIME?

- 3rd priority: increase our knowledge on erosion risk assessment
 - MSC thesis on erosion prediction models applied to our properties

METODOLOGIA: modelação por adaptação da USLE



Avaliação da erosão hídrica potencial dos solos à escala da unidade de intervenção florestal com a utilização de um SIG

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WHAT WAS GOING ON AT THE OFFICE IN THE MEANTIME?

- 3rd priority: increase our knowledge on erosion risk assessment
 - Internal training program for tecnical staff of the company by research staff of the Univerity of Évora





WHAT WAS GOING ON AT THE OFFICE IN THE MEANTIME?

- 3rd priority: increase our knowledge on erosion risk assessment
 - Include new knowledge in risk assessment
 procedures and results in operational planning



Carta de Risco de Erosão Potencial dos Solos

$K \cdot R \cdot LS = A$



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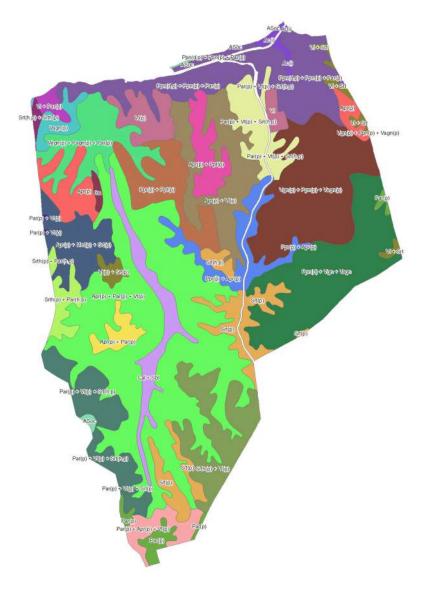


Os SIG e a Afrinação da Singularidade





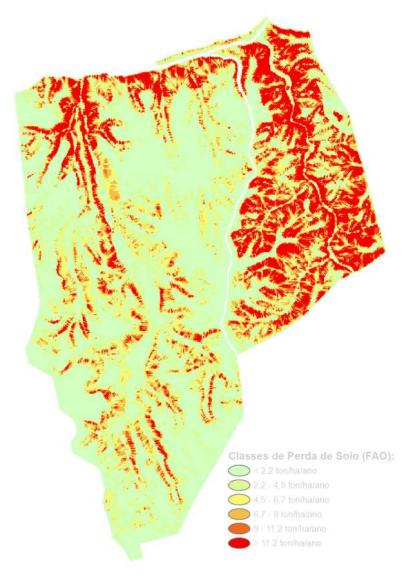














AND WHAT ABOUT EVERYBODY ELSE?

- 4th priority: stakeholder engagement
 - Engage all members of the company with the problem and the corrective measures













AND WHAT ABOUT EVERYBODY ELSE?

- 4nd priority: stakeholder engagement
 - Explain to stakeholders what happened and what we are doing about it







AND WHAT ABOUT EVERYBODY ELSE?

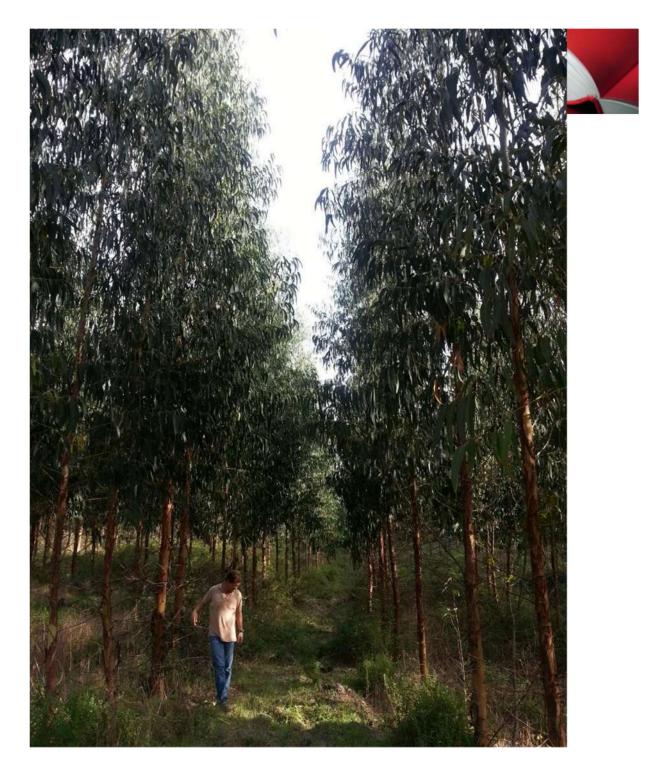
- 4nd priority: stakeholder engagement
 - Increased training programme for service suppliers
 - Promote de inovative engineering tecniques beyond company borders







AND NOW, FIVE YEARS LATER, HOW IS VALE MOURO?



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VALE MOURO – LESSONS LEARNED

- Insufficient risk assessment can lead to severe soil erosion under adverse circumstances
- Several inovative recovery techniques, using natural engineering, were very effective in stopping the erosive processes
- Due to its huge impact, Vale Mouro was a turning point in the company's forest policy





Thank you for your attention

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