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Summary

The present study of forests in the Central Pyrenees succeeds to a previous one concerning rocks, screes, prairies and heath. Six associations, among which five are new, are described from several points of view: a floristic point of view (type, classification, abundance, variations and lateral passages, evolution, dynamism with regard to the previously described associations and climax, productivity, stratification, geographical spectrum); a biological point of view (periodicity, growth, spectra, minimal area); an ecological point of view (aerial microclimate—in particular variation of radiation, seasonal and quotidian thermic curves, hygrometric amplitudes, reactions to precipitations, influence of snow—and edaphic microclimate, with thermic and hygrometric curves); at last, a pedological point of view (morphoscopy, micro-structure, succinct chemical and physical analysis, origin and type). In addition to these six associations including all the forests of firs, beeches, oaks, elm- an lime-trees, must be taken into account also the groves of birches and hazel-trees, which are very important for the understanding of the forest vegetation.

This study, which ought to lead to practical applications, tends to emphasize the practical proprieties of biocoenosis—including relations between specialized mycoflora and other elements—rather than theoretical problems such as classification; however their pertaining to the great european units is indicated. The abundance of mosses and ferns is then a typical feature.

The settling of forests is directly dependent on the winter and spring microclimate which prevails on the soil outside the forest and which could be described through hygrometrical curves. In certain parts of the valleys, some features have been underlined which could be determinant in the future for a regional economical transformation.