



trend. In particular, numerous studies have shown that harnessing plant-microorganism symbioses can improve soil fertility and increase the productivity and stability of vegetation cover, whether cultivated or natural. This book provides an overview of the diversity of ecosystems studied and the techniques implemented within the Symetrop network. It describes the various approaches that can be developed to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems in Mediterranean (Algeria, Morocco), tropical (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Senegal), and island (Madagascar, New Caledonia) environments. Symetrop: a network created by the IRD to organize the community of scientific experts in the field of mycorrhizal symbiosis.

## SUMMARY

### **1. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and tropical ecosystems**

1. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and tropical ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in Burkina Faso
2. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and tropical ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in Cameroon
3. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and tropical ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in Senegal

### **2. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and Mediterranean ecosystems**

1. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and Mediterranean ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in Algeria
2. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and Mediterranean ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in Morocco

### **3. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and island ecosystems**

1. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and island ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in Madagascar
2. Mycorrhizal symbiosis and island ecosystems. Examples of studies conducted in New Caledonia

### **4. Examples of tools for analyzing the role of mycorrhizal symbiosis in soil functioning / multivariate analysis**

## CHARACTERISTICS

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