Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia L.), a non-native tree species integrated in European forests and landscapes: An overview

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§ Presenter

Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.), a North-American tree species originating from the eastern half of the continent, has been introduced and become naturalized in all sub-Mediterranean and temperate regions of the world, now rivaling poplar as the second most planted broadleaved tree species worldwide, after the eucalypts. This expansion is due to the fact that black locust is an economically important multipurpose tree, as wood producer, fodder producer, honey producer, as a source of bio-oil, for biomass production and carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, erosion control, re-vegetation of landfills, mining areas and wastelands, in biotherapy, landscape architecture, etc.

In Europe, it grows best on near neutral, well drained but not dry soils, such as sandy ones. It is a strong light demanding and is intolerant of competition. Black locust is mostly regenerated vegetatively by root suckers using simple coppice system, considered as the most cost-effective management system. It is also regenerated, on a much lower scale, by stool sprouts. Its early silviculture in production forests includes one-two release cutting, targeting the protection of