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The acorn (from Arabic Balluta , oak) is a fruit characteristic of the genus Quercus (fam. Fagaceae).

Within this genus there are many tree species such as acorns are oak , the oak , the cork and gall .

In the oaks of the Iberian Peninsula are two different subspecies (Quercus ilex subsp. ilex) and (Quercus ilex subsp. ballota) which have slight morphological and physiological differences which results in a different fruits with bitter acorns more elongated in the first floor and more rounded and sweet acorns in the second.

In Extremadura and Andalusia pigs graze the meadows taking advantage of the acorns fall, while the goats frequently climb trees looking for them. The vacceos and other peoples of central and northern Iberia pre-Roman bread flour obtained from them. This was held Strabo in his writings on the peoples of the north of the Iberian Peninsula :

"The Highlanders, for two thirds of the year, feeding on acorns from oak, drying them, crushing them and making them a bread that is kept in a while."

Wherever human consumption can be seen, the fruit is eaten raw or roasted on the grill. Also produces liquor .

Bog is a wetland in height and is considered a native prairie bit wide with permanent moisture. Plants or plants that inhabit the bog are called hidrofÃ-ticos plant . The wetlands form in areas such as the Andean massifs located on the 3,800 meter high plains where stored water from rains, melting glaciers and surface outcrops mainly groundwater.

A forest (from the Germanic word busch : bush and by extension mount tree) is an area with a high density of trees . In fact, there are many definitions of forest. 1 These plant communities cover large areas of the globe and function as animal habitats, flow modulators hydrological and soil conservative, constituting one of the most important aspects of the biosphere of the Earth. Although often considered as consumers of carbon dioxide , mature forests are practically neutral in carbon, and are only disturbed and young people who act as such consumers. 2 3 However, mature forests play an important role in the overall cycle of carbon , such as stable carbon reservoirs and elimination leads to increased levels of carbon dioxide atmosphere .

Forests can be found in all regions capable of sustaining growth of trees until the tree line , except where natural fire frequency is too high, or where the environment has been damaged by natural processes or human activities. As a general rule, forests dominated by angiosperms (broadleaf forests) are richer in species than those dominated by gymnosperms (conifer forest , mountain , or narrow-leaved), although there are exceptions (for example, areas of birch and aspen of the northern latitudes, which have very few species). Forests sometimes contain many tree species within a small area (such as tropical rain forest and temperate deciduous forest), or relatively few species over large areas (eg, taiga and arid montane coniferous forests). Forests are often home to many animal and plant species, and biomass per unit area is high compared to other vegetation communities. Most of this biomass is in the subsoil in the systems of roots and plant cuttings as partially decomposed. The woody component of a forest contains lignin , whose decomposition is relatively slow compared with other organic materials such as cellulose and other carbohydrates .

Forests are differentiated from woodlands by the extent of coverage of the canopy , in a forest the

branches and foliage of separate trees often meet or interlock, although they may have gaps of different sizes within a forest. A woodland has a more open canopy, with trees spaced further apart, which allows more light reaches the solar ground between them.

The forests aciculifolios or resinous forests are composed mainly of vegetation of conifers , 1 with an understory characteristic. It is known in these forests the concept of " taiga "which is defined as a continuous belt of coniferous typical of North America and Eurasia , also from disturbed forests of southern Chile .

The fauna has low diversity and population fluctuations noticeable.

The soil of soil humus is a type of " sake ", well leached , very acid (between pH 3.5 and 5), with low% saturation basis , with horizon 0 very definite and a high rate of accumulation of material organic .

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