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POSTER

Session 3: Multifunctionality of cork oak systems, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and landscape/ecosystem services



LOCAL LANDSCAPE DYNAMICS IN A TRADITIONAL CORK-OAK AGRO-FOREST SYSTEM (SARDINIA)

Muru D.¹*, Deplano G.¹, Filigheddu M.R.¹, Falqui A.¹, Dettori S.¹

¹ Department of Science for Natural and Environmental Resources, University of Sassari,

*Corresponding Author: dmuru@uniss.it

The *Alta Gallura* region contributed to the development of Italian cork industry that since the nineteenth century has driven the improvement of a multifunctional model based on the breeding of beef cattle into the cork oak forests.

The study case is a cork-oak agro-forest farm extended to 212 hectares, with a quantity of livestock close to 0.1 LU ha⁻¹. It were collected data from the farm registry (business records of the last 70 years) and by photo-interpretation of images related to 1955 (GAI), 1977 (CGR), 2006 (Terra Italy) and 2013 (AGEA). The current landscape types are:

a) ICOF (Intensive cork oak forest: $500\div600$ trees ha-1), in 2013 extended for 121 ha (57% of the farm surface). ICOF represents the major source of income by the cork production (5.8÷9.6 q ha-1 per year). Until 1950, the invasive species (holm oak and arbutus overall) was removed and used for coal production.

b) SAV (Savanna: 50÷100 trees ha-1), for 22 ha (10% of the area). It originated in the fifties because of the oak thinning aimed to the durum wheat cultivation, now disused.

c) MEDm (Mediterranean maquis) extended for 26 ha (12% of thse area). It is a transitional community vegetation formed following the 1983 wildfire and evolving to pre-forest shrubs with holm oaks.

e) HOC (Holm oak coppice), with 12 ha (6% of the area). It is another transitional vegetation community developed following the 1983 wildfire, evolving at long-term to the holm oak high forest.

f) PAS. Pastures, extended for 31 ha (15% of the area), It is localized in the valley floor, where are the traditional farm buildings (in *Gallura* named *stazzo*).

Finally, the 49% of the surfaces has preserved the 1954. The major changes regard recolonization areas (+10%, taken from the ICOF) and pastures (+9%, taken from SAV). The evaluation at local level highlighted the richness of the landscape mosaic and its changes in space and time.,

Keywords: Quercus suber, rural landscape, land use changes, GIS, Gallura.