The LIFE PASTORALP final conference GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN MOUNTAIN AGROPASTORAL SYSTEMS Scientific evidence on impacts, adaptation and policies



Quantifying the environmental effects of pasture restauration though scrubland clearing combined with livestock management



Diana Pascual Eduard Pla

Estela Nadal-Romero Javier Zabalza Martínez Teodoro Lasanta Yolanda Pueyo





Ramón Reiné Olivia Barrantes Ana Foronda Noemí Lana-Renault Purificación Ruiz-Flaño Jorge Lorenzo









LIFE MIDMACC promote adaptation through the implementation and testing of different landscape management measures to meet climate change related challenges in marginal mid-mountain areas of Spain, while improving their socioeconomic development.

Pasture recovery through scrubland clearing and introduction of extensive livestock farming







Forest management for fire risk prevention and maintenance with extensive livestock farming







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Pasture recovery through scrubland clearing and introduction of livestock



Forest management for fire risk prevention and maintenance with livestock



Optimization / Introduction of vineyards in mountain areas





Expected positive effects of pasture recuperation

- 1. More fragmented and heterogeneous mosaic landscape.
- 2. Increased biodiversity.
- Increase in pastoral resources and livestock censuses. New farms emerge.





- 4. Decrease in the number of fires and the area burnt.
- 5. Increase in water resources and river flows.
- 6. Improvement of organic carbon storage in soils, especially in old clearings.





Implementation of **pasture recovery** practices in three pilot sites: 2 in La Rioja (Ajamil, San Román de Cameros) and 1 in Aragon (Garcipollera).

- Old pasture abandoned land and occupied by scrublands.
- Mechanical and manual scrubland clearing in winter 2019-2020.
- Introduction of livestock with different management scenarios (2020-2023).



Aragon

















Implementation of a **monitoring network** to test the environmental effects of scrubland clearing and livestock management:







Four livestock pressure scenarios with three replications in all sites (100 m² plots)

- A. SC with no livestock.
- B. SC with low livestock pressure. Four sheep, one time per year (spring), 72 hours.
- C. SC with medium livestock pressure. Four sheep, twice per year (spring and autumn), 72 hours.
- D. SC with high livestock pressure. Four sheep, three times per year (spring, end of summer and autumn), 72 hours.

Control





Monitoring ecological variables from 2020 to 2023:

• Some interesting trends, although with high variability depending on the sites.



Soils



Soil humidity



Infiltration-Erosion



Pasture production and quality



Pasture biodiversity



Temperature and relative humidity



Precipitation







- Soils: Initial soil analysis and annual monitoring of organic carbon in the superficial soil (10 cm).
- First results: **Increase in organic carbon in the superficial soil** in the cleared subplots, with different intensities depending on the livestock load.







SOC Mg ha ⁻¹ (10 cm)	YEAR 0	YEAR 1	Change %
A	44.0	41.7	-5%
В	40.6	46.6	+15%
С	43.7	53.2	+22%
D	36.5	41.9	+15%
Control	41.2	47.4	+15%

Corg/N ratio (10 cm)	YEAR 0	YEAR 1	Change %
A	12.08	21.39	+77%
В	11.30	16.22	+44%
С	11.70	17.00	+45%
D	11.27	17.51	+55%
Control	12.36	20.31	+64%







- Infiltration and erosion: Annual measure with a rainfall simulation device in winter, after livestock grazing.
- First results: **Higher responses in the cleared subplots** than in the control plots. Runoff generation increased with increasing level of grazing; however, in terms of soil erosion, the response was low and no clear differences were found between grazing intensities.













Pasture production, quality and biodiversity: Annual sampling in spring.

Cleared area





Control area

For each subplot:













_a Rioja

- Pasture production, quality and biodiversity: Annual sampling in spring.
- First results: Positive effect of the scrubland clearing on the herbaceous pasture (biodiversity, production and quality). An effect of the livestock load was also found in pasture biodiversity, being the low, medium or high the most beneficial depending on the site.



- Soil humidity: Dataloggers and soil sensors measuring in continuous since 06/2020.
- First results: **Significant differences** were related to soil moisture at annual and seasonal scale in the three sites.

Conclusions

The recovery of pastures can be key for the **adaptation of mountain areas to climate and global change**. In the experimental plots of LIFE MIDMACC, we have found:

- An **increase in organic carbon** in the superficial soil in the cleared subplots, with different intensities depending on the livestock load.
- A **positive effect** of the scrubland clearing on the herbaceous pasture (biodiversity, production and quality).
- An effect of the livestock load in pasture biodiversity, being the low, medium or high pressure load the most beneficial depending on the site.
- A higher hydrological and sedimentological response in the cleared subplots than in the control plots. An increase of runoff generation with increasing level of grazing, but not clear differences in terms of erosion
- No clear trends in soil humidity

Results provide managers with different **management practices** that can improve the **adaptive response to climate change** in areas with few socioeconomic alternatives, due to their biophysical, historical and anthropogenic conditions.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION

www.life-midmacc.eu info@life-midmacc.eu @midmacc

CREAF. Edifici C. Campus UAB 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona). Spain Tel: +34 93 581 46 75

COORDINATION

PARTICIPANTS

CSIC

