



C⁴ WORKSHOP
CLIMATE CHANGE
AND CARBON CYCLE

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CNR Research Area, Pisa, Italy

Combining bio-geochemistry, remote sensing and social sciences to assess the effects of land use change within the CZ framework: the ABRESO project

Authors:

Salvadori M, Scartazza A, Baneschi I, Adamo MP, Pennisi M, Gavrichkova O, Sella L, Botteghi S, Brugnoli E, Fuina S,
Maerker M, Mattioni M, Ragazzi E, Richiardi C, Rossi VM, Rota F, Tarantino C.



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ABRESO
Land use: Social Views



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IRGES

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RESEARCH INSTITUTE on SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH



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What is the Belmont Forum?

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Abandonment and rebound: Societal views on landscape- and land-use change and their impacts on water and soils

NATURAL & SOCIAL SCIENCE

Soil biochemistry

Environmental geochemistry

Geomorphology



Plant physiology

Remote sensing algorithms

Phenology



Economics of complex systems

Policy evaluation

Economic territory planning



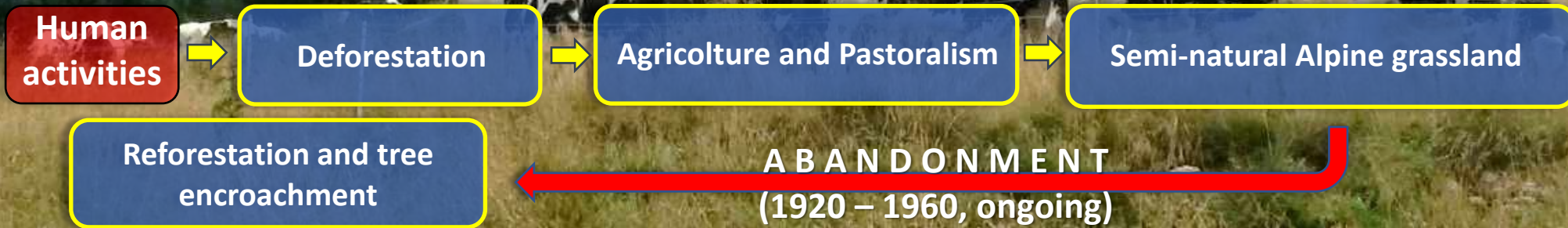
WHERE?



3 study sites on the Italian Alps

High biodiversity alpine semi-natural grasslands are recognized as “priority status habitat”, by the European Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC)

EFFECTS OF HUMAN PRESENCE IN ALPINE MOUNTAINS



Ecosystem services in semi-natural alpine grassland:

CULTURAL

- Recreation
- Cultural heritage
- Educational and aesthetic value

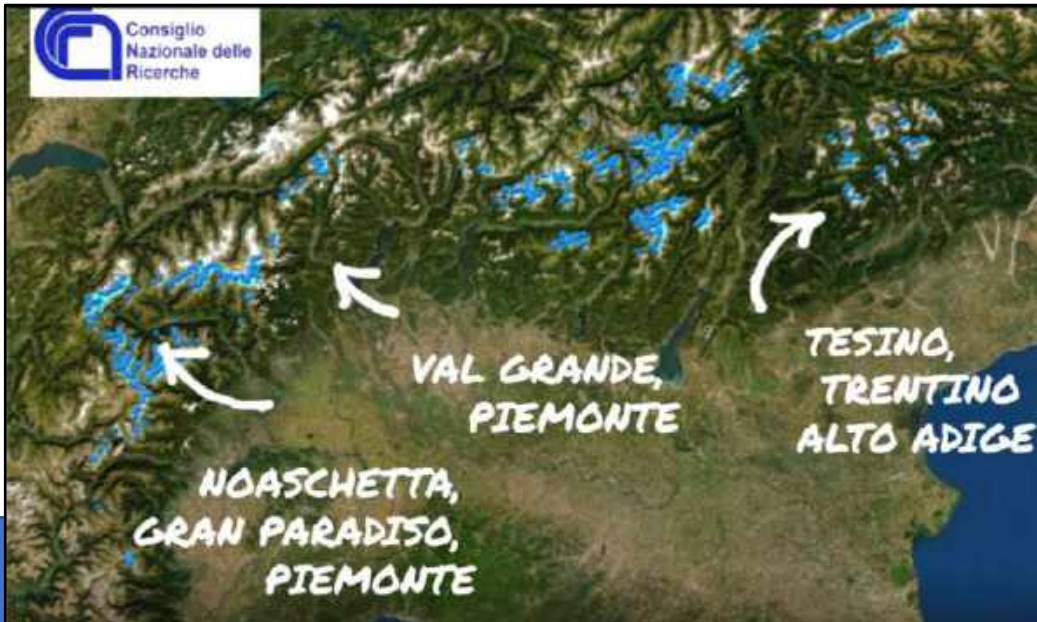
PROVISIONING

- Dairy products
- Honey, Forage
- Medicinal and human food plants
- Biomass for energy

ENVIROMENTAL REGULATION

- **Carbon storage and climate regulation**
- Protection from natural hazards (soil stability, landslides)
- Biodiversity and soil fertility
- Habitats for wild animals

SELECTED ITALIAN SITES



Noaschetta, Gran Paradiso National Park, Piemonte

Elevation: 1600 m
Watershed area: 25 km²
Population: 106



Val Grande National Park, UNESCO, Piemonte

Elevation: 800-1300 m
Watershed area: 150 km²
Population: ca. 17

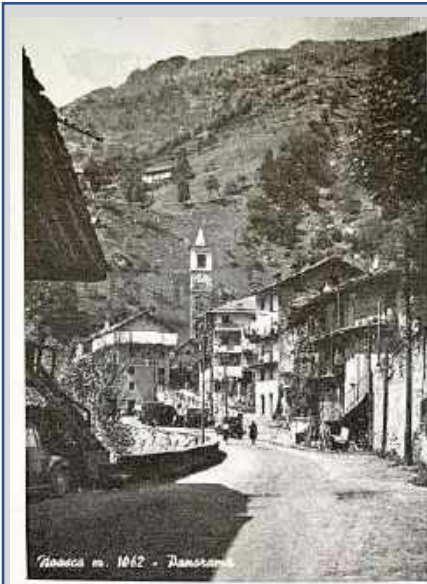


Tesino (Malga Telvagola, Brocon) Trentino Alto Adige

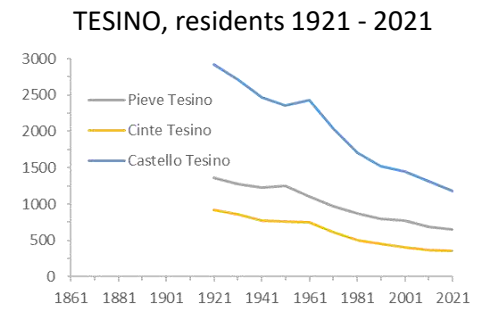
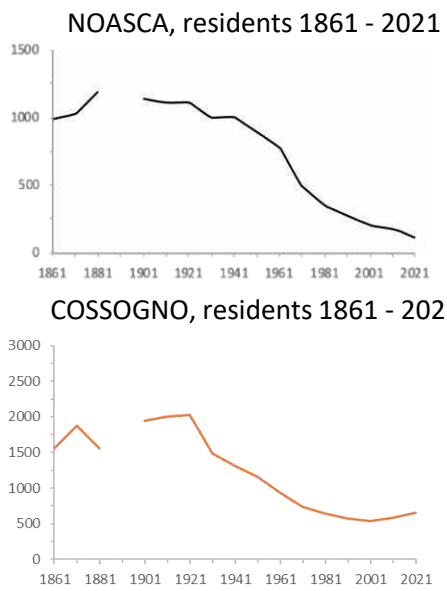
Elevation: 1700 m
Watershed area: 90 km²
Population: 4307



ABANDONMENT EFFECTS ON THE SELECTED STUDY CASES



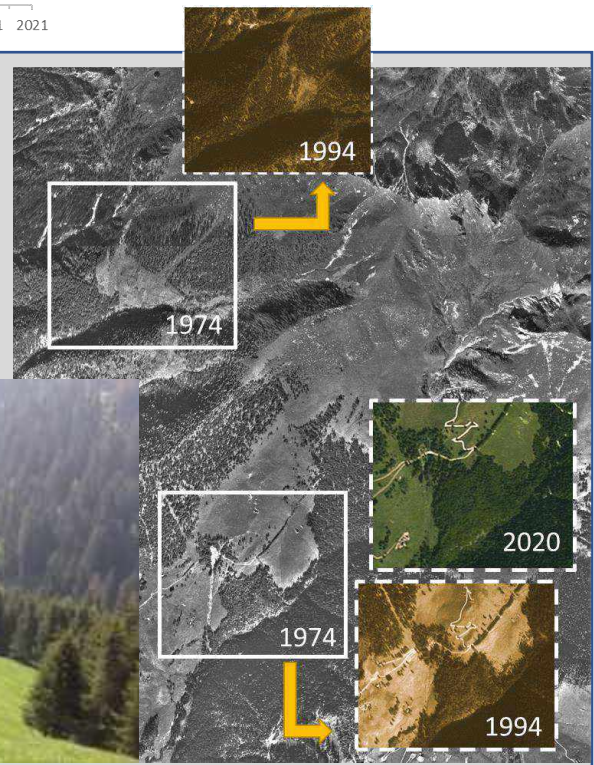
Noasca: pasture abandonment and tree recolonization



Val Grande: terraces abandonment depopulation and ageing



Tesino: Tree encroachment over grasslands alpine pasture



CARBON CYCLE MONITORING AND ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTIVITY



Eddy Covariance tower



Flux chamber

Assessing the effects of land-use changes on **plant biodiversity**, **carbon sequestration** and **nutrient cycling**



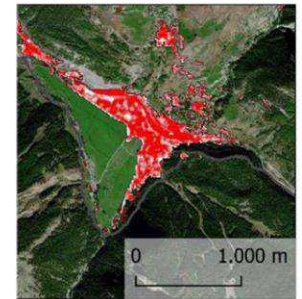
FIELD MEASUREMENTS

- ECOSYSTEM CARBON FLUX
- CARBON FIXED IN PLANTS
- CARBON STORED IN SOIL



REMOTE SENSING (SATELLITE)

- LAND COVER AND SNOW COVER
- PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY AND SOIL ORGANIC CARBON FOR DIFFERENT LAND-USE



SPAD meter
(Chlorophyll content)



Satellite imagery



Sample preparation:

- Sieving
- Milling
- TOC separation



80 soil samples

- Old forest
- Young forest
- Pasture
- Grassland



Depths

0-10 cm

10-20 cm

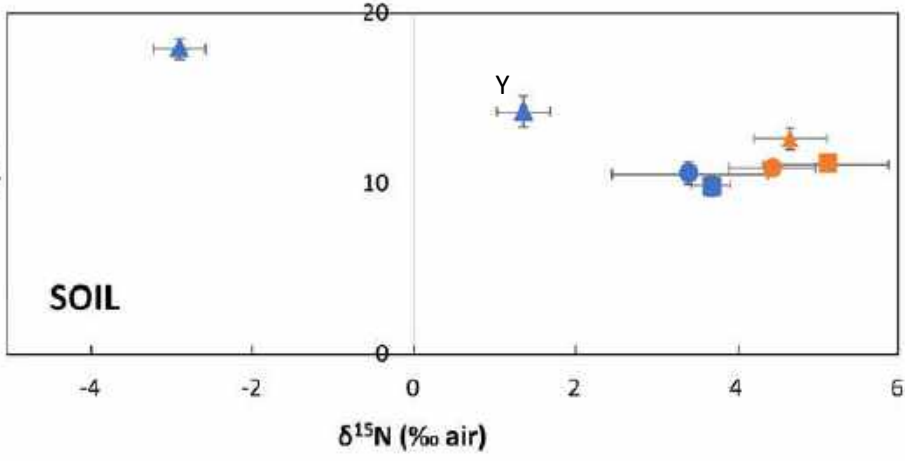
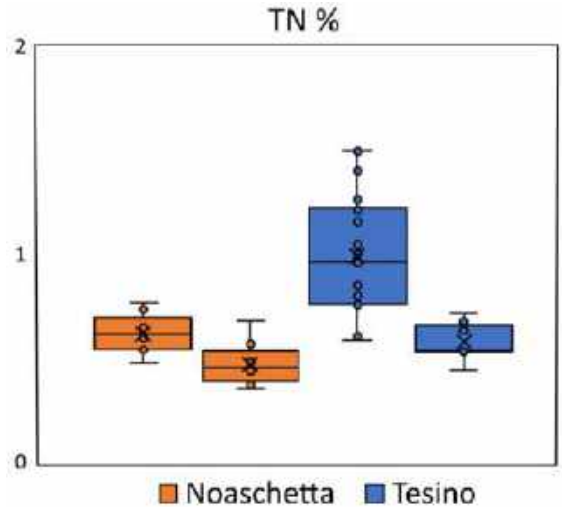
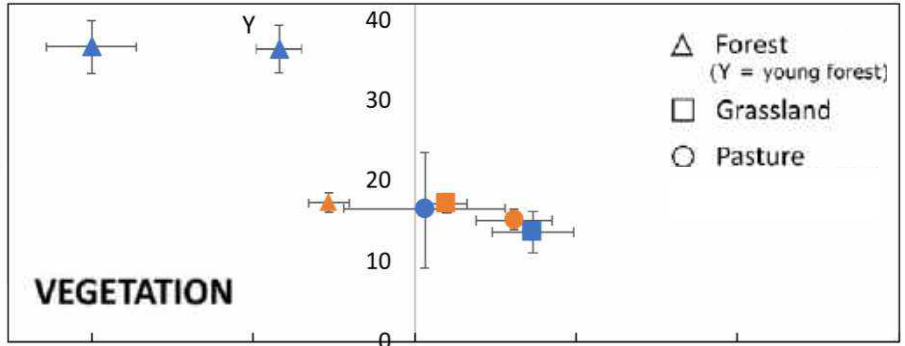
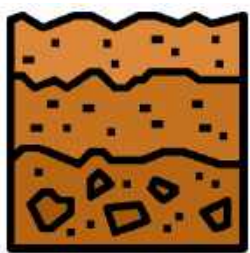
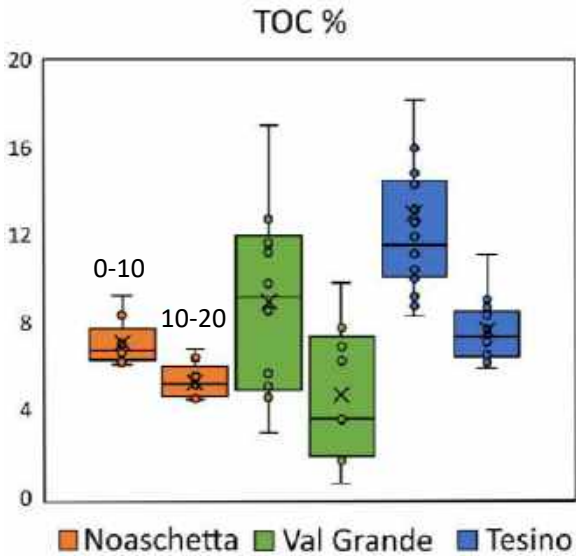


Elemental analyzer associated to IRMS

Sequential measurement of C, N concentration and isotopic signature ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$)



Soil-vegetation relationship (C, N)

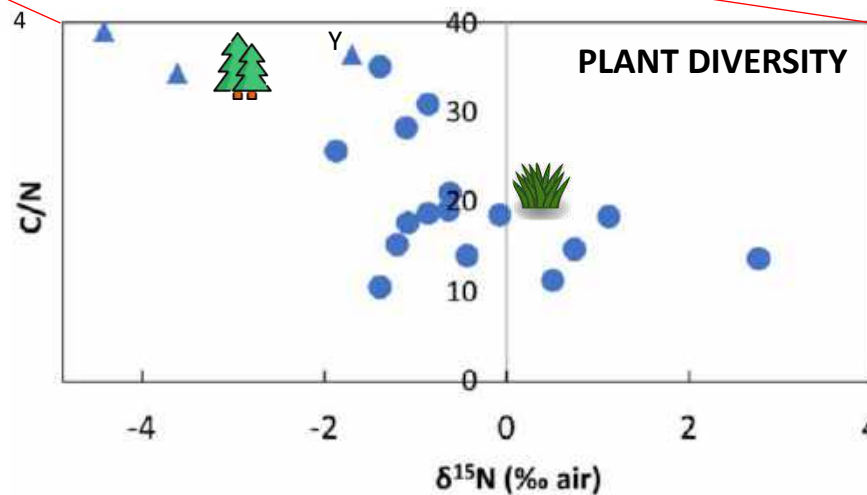
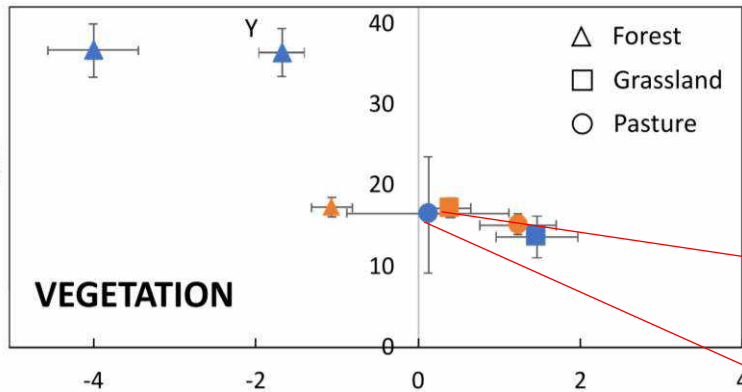


Transition from pasture to forest induces a strong **reduction of biodiversity**

Change in C/N ratio and isotopic signatures of SOM and plants tracing this process



- Plant Species** 
- Achillea millefolium*
 - Taraxacum officinalis*
 - Deschampsia cespitosa*
 - Phleum rhaeticus*
 - Anthoxanthum odoratum*
 - Festuca rubra*
 - Avenula pubescens*
 - Poa pratensis*
 - Avenula versicolor*
 - Dactylis glomerata*
 - Crocus albiflorus*
 - Lathyrus pratensis*
 - Trifolium pratensis*
 - Trifolium repens*
 - Vicia sepium*
 - Colchicum autumnale*
 - Veronica arvensis*
 - Rumex acetosa*
 - Ranunculus acris*
 - Trollius europeus*
 - Alchemilla vulgaris*
 - Cruciata laevis*



Higher biodiversity



Functional diversity



Greater adaptability to climate change



Stakeholders perception
of land use change?



THANK YOU!