



IUFRO FOREST ENVIRONMENT DIV 8 CONFERENCE 2023

October 24th – 27th
ÉVORA, PORTUGAL

Book of Abstracts



IUFRO FOREST ENVIRONMENT DIV 8 CONFERENCE 2023

Tuesday, 24 October 2023 - Friday, 27 October 2023

Book of Abstracts

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Organization

Scientific Committee

Alessandra De Marco (DIV.8 IUFRO), ENEA-SSPT, Italy
Andreas Bolte, Institute of Forest Ecosystems, Germany
Anna Barbati (DIV.8 IUFRO), University of Tuscia, Italy
Francesca Giannetti, University of Florence, Italy
Gerardo Moreno, University of Extremadura, Spain
João Azevedo (DIV.8 IUFRO), Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal
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Marie Ange Ngo Bieng, CIRAD, CATIE, Guatemala
Marina Castro, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal
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Miguel Bugalho, ISA, Lisbon University, Portugal
Mónica Toro-Manriquez, CIEP – Centro de Investigación en Ecosistemas de la Patagonia, Chile
Natasa Lovric, EFI-European Forest Institute, Finland
Nuno Guiomar, MED-University of Évora, Portugal
Paulo Fernandes, University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Portugal
Pierre Sicard, ARGANS, France
Sandra Luque, INRAE, France
Sérgio Prats, MED, University of Évora, Portugal
Teresa Pinto Correia, University of Évora, Portugal

Organizing Committee

Teresa Pinto Correia, University of Évora, Portugal
Ana Cristina Gonçalves, University of Évora, Portugal
Isabel Ferraz de Oliveira, University of Évora, Portugal
João Tiago Marques, University of Évora, Portugal
Patrícia Gazimba Bacalhau, University of Évora, Portugal

Detailed Scientific Programme

Tuesday, 24 October 2023

08:00 **Registration and Information desk**

09:00 **Welcoming Coffee**- Atrium

09:30 **Opening Session** – Auditorium

Which includes the Rector of the University of Évora, Hermínia Vasconcelos Vilar, the Research Director of INRAE and IUFRO Div8 Coordinator, Sandra Luque, the Director of the Research Unit MED, Fátima Batista and the Conference Chair, Teresa Pinto Correia.

Chair: Teresa Pinto Correia

10:00 **PL 1** **Fire regimes of Portugal: pastoral, periurban, wild, and agricultural**

José Miguel Cardoso Pereira

10:30 **PL 2** **Living labs for systemic innovations in silvopastoral systems: opportunities and challenges**

Pier Paolo Roggero

11:30 **Coffee Break** - Atrium

12:00 **Poster Session** – Small square

13:00 **Lunch** – Room 129

Parallel Sessions (14:00 – 17:30)

1. Human-nature relationships to support multifunctional forested landscapes, including socio-ecological approaches: Oral Presentations – Room 124

Chair: Helena Guimarães

14:00 **OC 1.1** **Finding the path in the forest – An interdisciplinary approach towards multifunctionality in northern forests**

Cecilia Akselsson

14:15 **OC 1.2** **Effective Communication: Key to Advancing Multifunctional Forestry in the Climate Change Period**

Marcel Riedl

14:30 **OC 1.3** **Urban greenspace for Nature, Society and Culture across diverse landscapes and contexts in Eastern Europe**

Marine Elbakidze

5. Silvopastoral systems and sustainable integrative solutions at the landscape level: Oral presentations – Room 115

Chair: Marina Castro

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|-------|---------------|---|
| 16:00 | OC 5.5 | The transformation of the silvopastoral landscape of Montesinho Natural Park (1995 – 2021)
<i>Vitor Seripieri</i> |
| 16:15 | OC 5.6 | Stakeholder-informed assessment of grassland management for ecosystem services in dehesa/montado systems
<i>Verena Arndt</i> |
| 16:30 | OC 5.7 | Don't Put All your Eggs in One Basket: Montado silvo-pastoral system as a case study of resilience
<i>Isabel Ferraz de Oliveira</i> |
| 16:45 | OC 5.8 | Potential of <i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i> as a new forage perennial legume in Montados and Dehesas of the Iberian Peninsula
<i>Jesús Fernández Habas</i> |

Round Table: Global change, vulnerability and adaptive management of forested landscapes – How to manage increasing pressures and threats above the current resilience tipping points – Teachers' Lounge

Chairs: Pierre Sicard; Alessandra De Marco

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|-------|-------------|---|
| 16:00 | RT 2 | Air Pollution and Climate Change Impacts
<i>Yasutomo Hoskhika; Ovidiu Badea</i> |
| 17:30 | | Ad-hoc meetings |
| 18:30 | | Sunset drink |

OC 5.5 The transformation of the silvopastoral landscape of Montesinho Natural Park (1995 – 2021)

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In the grazing areas of the Montesinho Natural Park (PNM), the diet of small ruminants is shaped by the available landscape, through the daily routes chosen by the shepherd to feed his flock. Thus, in addition to grazing, sheep and goats benefit from a combination of agricultural by-products and spontaneous vegetation, such as stubble fields, chestnut and olive groves, leftovers and pruning, as well as forests and scrubland. Changes in land use inevitably lead to adaptations in pastoral routes. An analysis of the evolution of the landscape explains the changes in the various land uses that make up the landscape, whether natural, semi-natural or anthropic, and which have been determined by global changes, in particular climate change. This study updated PNM's Natural and Semi-Natural Vegetation Map (1995), an analogue cartography of great historical value that was transferred to digital format, requiring a refinement of its geometry and classification to ensure that the results were not affected by the different methodologies inherent in its creation. To achieve this, we chose to adapt the polygons of the original cartography to the currently available land structure geometry, namely the ISIP geographical database, and to update it based on images from 2021, complemented by field visits and visual interpretation of other images from different seasons and dates. The data were processed in a GIS environment, using the QGIS tool, which allowed the interpretation of the landscape transformation in the last 26 years, quantified by a transition matrix, and the trend for the next 26 years. From the results we can conclude that there has been a drastic decrease in the areas of extensive and intensive dry farming (-47%), while an increase perennial plantation (olive and chestnut groves) (+38%) has been observed, with some peculiarities. The other categories remained constant and are expected to continue to increase, albeit at a slower rate.