

Regeneration of native vegetation in the marginal olive groves

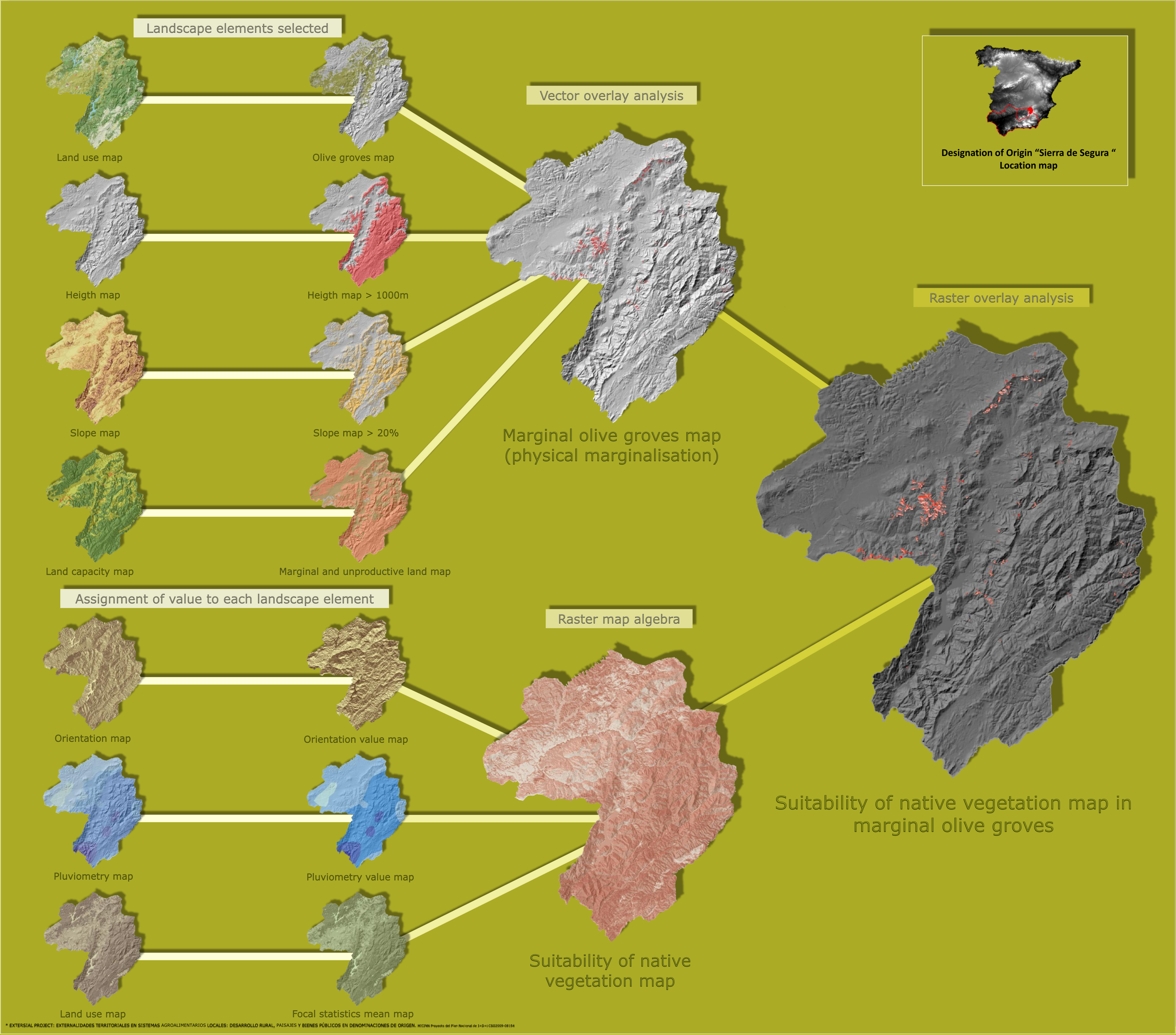
Extersial Project*

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OBJECTIVES:

The objective is to investigate and to valuate the territorial externalities resulting from the economic-institutional activities of LAFS which produce typical food products, such as those linked to olive oil designations of origin. The aim is to contribute to the decision making processes inherent to the public policies that reward the reduction of the negative externalities and the encouragement of the positive ones. Some of the externalities to be considered are the preservation of the agricultural landscapes, the diminution of the soil erosion, the protection of the agricultural systems' biodiversity, the promotion of the inter-institutional synergies and networks, the social capital development or the uphold of the dissemination of innovations in the Local Agro-food Systems.



RESULTS:

- Physical environment characterisation of the area and its subsequent suitability for olive cultivation. Here we will be using digital terrain models, geo-databases using orthophotos, satellite imaging, topographic maps, geomorphologic maps, edaphic maps, climatological information, etc.
- Natural environment characterisation of the area. The aim is to elaborate usage and coverage land maps; indicators of the agro-ecosystem landscape diversity; existence of heritage olive trees; indices of the extent and state of vegetation-covered land (foliage indices, non-standard vegetation, presence of active photosynthetic radiation, etc).
- Olive agro-systems characterisation: Certain indicators will be obtained using cartography, while others will be sought through geo-referenced statistical information and others through the surveys to the olive farms.

CONCLUSIONS:

Through the use of GIS techniques, we will be able to obtain a range of *territorial synthesis indicators*: the level of physical marginalisation of the olive growing areas, based on the assessment of the usage capacity or suitability of the physical setting for olive cultivation; the degree of economic marginalisation, based on a calculation of the cost structures; the existence of spatial correlation between the physical and the economical marginalisation; the erosion potentiality; the potential for vegetation colonisation; the structural and spatial configuration of the landscape; the analysis of spatial correlations and causal relationships between the synthesis indicators obtained in the previous stages, made by geo-statistical models, etc.



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