# The resilience of soil erosion rate under LUC and the role of the Mediterranean grassland.

MILAZZO, F., FERNÁNDEZ, P., PEÑA, A. VANWALLEGHEM, T.

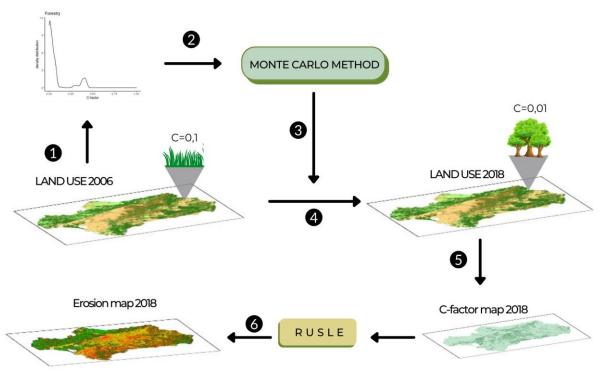




# Main objectives:

- (i) To quantify and analyze the historical LULC between 1956 and 2018 in Southern Spain.
- (ii) To quantify the current importance of PG for soil conservation
- (iii)To calculate soil erosion rates for past, future and potential land use scenarios, by varying the C-factor of the RUSLE model through a Monte Carlo approach.

## Materials and Methods



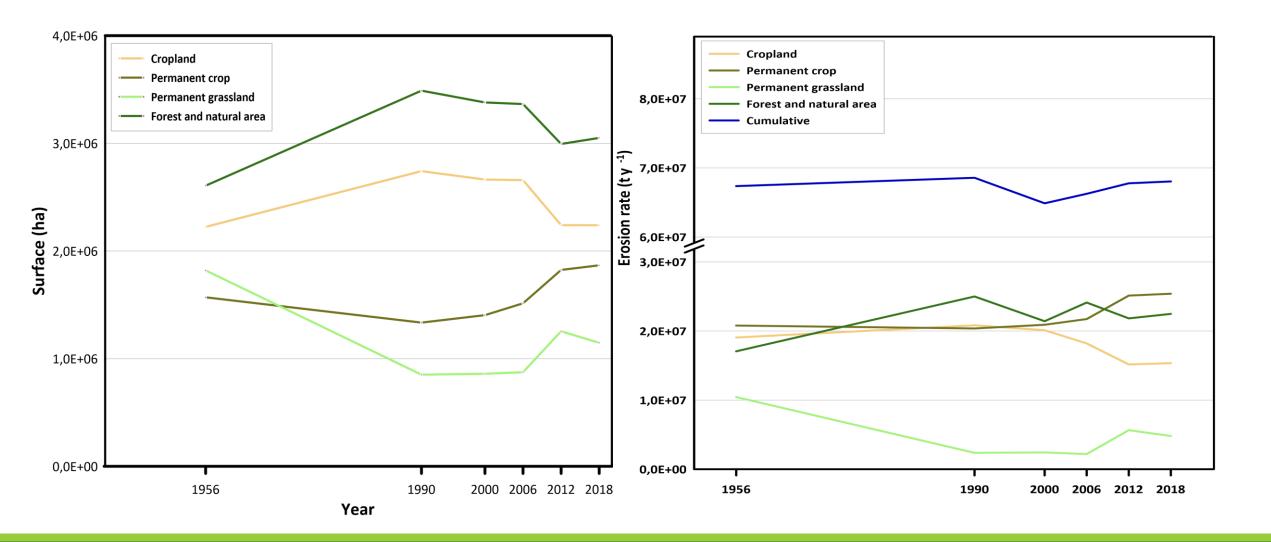
#### **Materials**

- Corine Land cover maps from 1990 to 2018
- Regional Land use map of 1956
- European RUSLE's factor maps (Panagos et al.,2014, Panagos et al.,2015a, Panagos et al.,2015b, Panagos et al.,2015c)

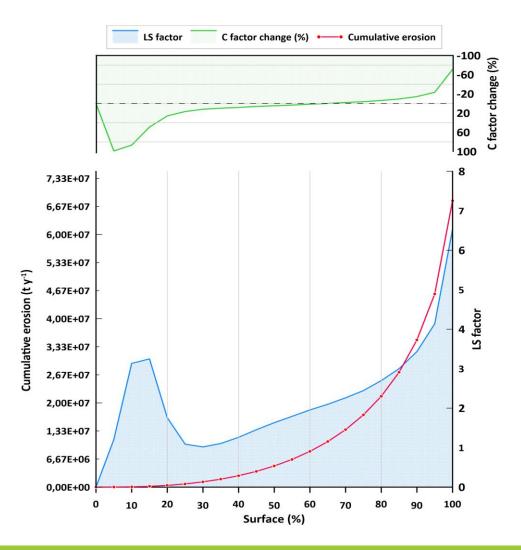
#### **Methods**

- LU map reclassification
- C-values extraction
- Spatial allocation by MCM

# Results: LULC and Historical erosion



## Contribution of surface to cumulative erosion rate

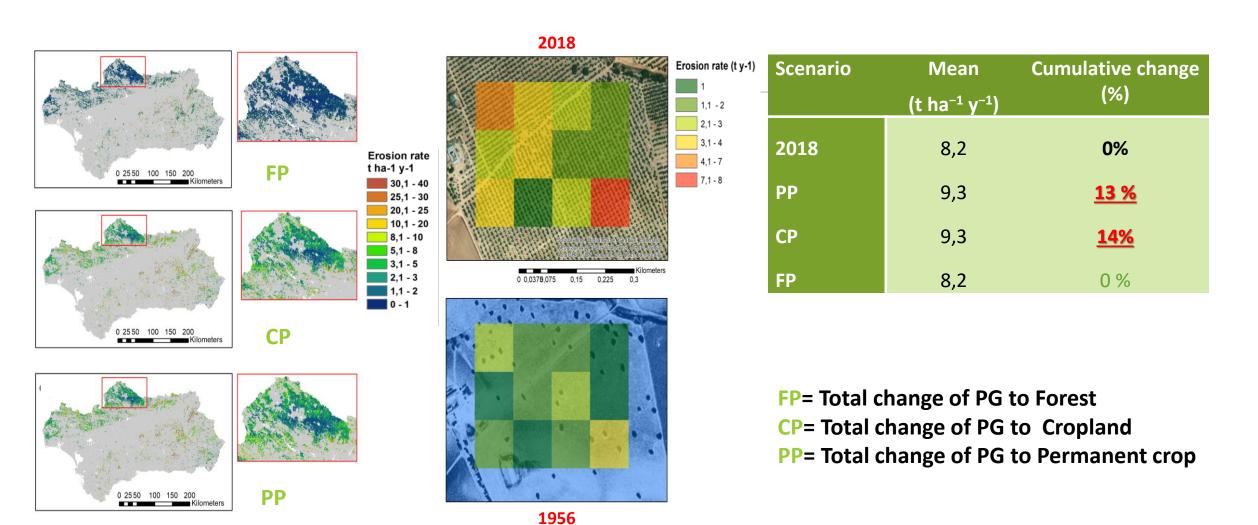


#### From further analysis ...

- K- factor and R- factor did not variate significantly from 1956 and 2018
- **LS- factor** is the dominant factor in the erosion rate production

67% of the total erosion is produced by the 20% of the surface

## The role of the PG in erosion mitigation



## Conclusion

- Erosion rates were found resilient to land use change, with very little change.
- This resilience is due to erosion "hotspots" that control most of the response, as only 20% of the area causes 67% of the total, regional erosion
- Importance of permanent grasslands, as its conversion to permanent crop and cropland increased soil erosion with respectively 13% and 14 %

# Thanks for the attention!

Contact:
Filippo Milazzo
Tom Vanwalleghem

z62mimif@uco.es ag2vavat@uco.es



