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Methodological cues for the analysis of the terraced slope in the pilot area Pianazzola-Bregaglia – Data Sheet Analysis 1:5000

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Project Alpter "Terraced landscapes of the alpine arc" Eu Programme Interreg IIIB Alpine Space

Definition of selection criteria of the sub-areas for the 1:5000 analysis through:

 Analysis of the geological and anthropic features of the pilot area

•Analysis of the geomorphological elements of the sub- area Pianazzola such as slope, exposure, geometry of terracing, state of conservation of walls and crops

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Selected criteria for the choice of the sub-areas for the 1:5000 analysis:

- Average slope
- Slope concavity convexity
- Altimetry
- Exposition Aspect
- Land use

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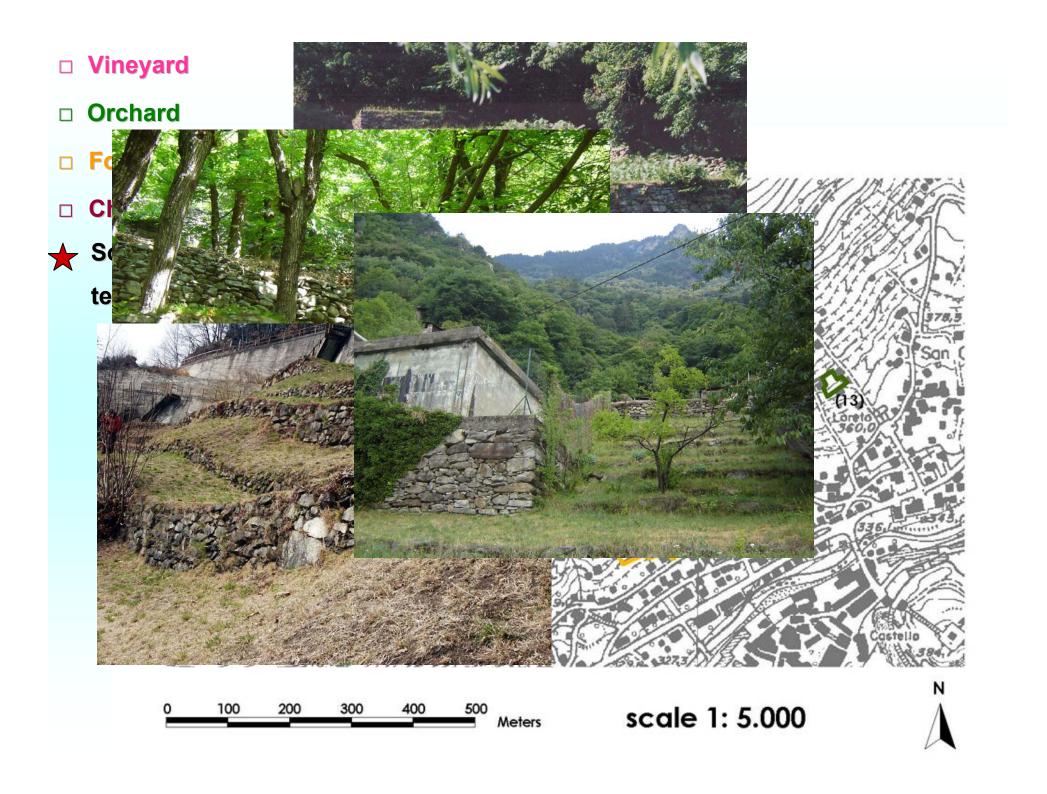
Selected sub-areas typologies for the 1:5000 data sheet analysis:

- Active / abandoned vineyard
- Copsy / fruit chestnut
- Vineyard + pasture / forage
- Vineyard + self-consumption horticulture / orchard

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Utilised analysis tools:

- Technical regional map
- Actual cadastral map
- Historic cadastral map
- Digital images
- Geomorphological map



Final Products

Data sheet 1:5000 example: "Cultivated thalweg"



DATA SHEET FOR ANALYSIS OF TERRACED AREAS

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Detailed scale - 1:5000

Identification and cartography

Pilot area:	(2) IMPLUVIO COLTIVATO		Cartography with perimeter of terracement Attachment (A): Position Map.
Terraced su	rface (Km²):	0.005	
Min altitude	:	530 m s.l.m.	840.0
Max altitude:		550 m s.l.m.	
Average slope:		60% 31°	
located clo		es active vineyard asonal drainage lii s.	

B – Characters of terraced area

B1 – Typology of terracements

Tipology of terraces:			Typical wall section		
X Dry stone	With wood				
X Concrete			-		
Other (specify)					
			The width at the top of the wall measures		
Foundation laid on:			around 25 cm maximum.		
Used materials:	rocks, stones "Metagranito and scists	s of granite del Truzzo"	-		
Height of walls (aver.):	Aver.: Min: Max:	0.80 m 0.40 m 1.20 m			
Linear length of walls :	Aver.: Min: Max:	20 m 18 m 22 m	Scheme of the terraced slope		
Slope of walls:	Aver.: Min: Max:	90° 88° 92°	6* 04m		
Width of stripes:	Aver.: Min: Max	1.5 m 1 m 2 m	1,4m		
Slope of stripes:	Aver.: Min: Max	15° 6° 24°	24		
Number of stripes:	2	1			
Vertical links:					

Paragraph B1

foundation laid on

It could be useful to add the little box for the X beside the option.

• **Slope of walls** (see (B1) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FEATURES)

We introduced a value in degrees that varies from hypothetical 0° (the wall is completely stretched towards the mountain) passing through 90° (the wall is perfectly vertical) to another hypothetical 180° (the wall is completely collapsed towards the valley).

slope of stripes

We introduced a value in degrees that varies from 0° (the stripe is perfectly horizontal) to 90° (hypothetical completely vertical stripe).

х	Fixed	Number of stripes in height range (50 m) Equivalent value calculated for ∆h = 20 m		
	ramp X stairs, parallel to wall just to the M19			
	X stairs, perpendicular to wall	52,5 Min: Max:		
	stairs, suspended			
	Movable	Notes: more details into the "Note to the		
	Mixed	data sheet": -(B1) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FEATURES		

B2 – Hydrologic characters

Water channel system	Pe	erpendicular channels	Paralle	l channels	External channels
Overlapping with paths:		Yes	No		No
Slope direction of stripes:		Downward		Upward	
imgation system:	X	Sprinkling Dripping Flooding subterranean no irrigation system Other spike			
		Other (specify)			

Notes: CHANNEL SYSTEM IS OVERLAPPING WITH THE STAIRS PERPENDICULAR TO WALLS

B3 - Access to the area (actual)

Accessibility level:		Low (by path/forest road) Foot Car		Medium (by local road) Cableway Rack		High (road of regional level)	
Access Modalities:							
Internal linking level:	(large p	Low (large part not accessible)		Medium (some part not accessible)		High (fully accessible)	
Access Modalities:	Foot	Foot Car		Rack	railway	Other:	
Notes:	ACCESIBILI	ACCESIBILILITY FROM UPPER AND LOWER ROAD TOO			0		

B4 – Other structures

TIPOLOGY	NUMBER	
Dwelling structures:	1	
Shelters:	3 (ONE OF WHICH IS NEW)	
Other structures (specify):	1 (NEW WOOD'S DEPOSIT)	
Notes:	THE DWELLING STRUCTURES AND THE SHELTER IN IMPLUVIUM ARE IN GOOD STATE OF CONSERVATION	
C - Land use (actual)		
Soil characters	(reference to FAO soil classification) – Umbrisols (Umbric) and Cambisols (Ochric/CAmbic)	
Main cultivation:	Grapevine	
Other cultivations (if present):	FRUIT TREES, FORAGE GRASS	
Agricultural technique:	Alternate RITTOCHINO (PERGOLA) AND GIRAPOGGIO	
Vegetation cover (abandoned	trees	

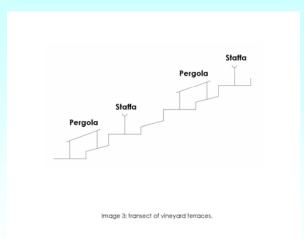
Paragraph B3

water channel system
overlapping with paths
slope direction of stripes
It could be useful to add the little box for the X beside the option;
Channel systems are intended like natural or/and anthropic?

Paragraph B4

•access to the area (actual)

It could be useful to add the little box for the X beside the option.



terrain):	X	bushes
	Х	grass
		mixed

Notes: On some stripes, the "girapoggio" technique has been abandoned.

D – State of decay

Level of decay of the walls:	All damaged	In part damaged	In good shape
Level of efficiency of water collection system:	Totally damaged	Partially damaged	Functioning
Diffusion of cultivation:	Uncultivated	Partially cultivated	Totally cultivated
Vegetation cover:	Not present	Partial	Total

D1 - Causes of the decay (if detectable, more than one possible)

Cause	X
NATURAL	
wild animals	
vegetation growth (bush/trees/grass) - at top, in the centre or at foot of the walls	X
fall of trees	
hydrostatic push	
other (specify)	
ANTHROPIC	
grazing animals	
wood cut	
materials damaged by ice	
Crossing of heavy machines	
other (specify)	
MIXED	
reduction of water drainage (obstruction)	X
ruin of walls of upper terracements	
erosion	
other (specify)	
	1

E – Property and land protection

Property:	Public	Private		
Number of lots:	 9 [Cadastral lots n. 13/286-28 229, 13/233, 13/1001 (main rejore) (13/206-13/223-13/230-13/234 (other similars) 			
Number of owners:	19			
Network connection:	GOOD: LOTS ARE WELL LINKED TO	GOOD: LOTS ARE WELL LINKED TOGETHER BY STAIRS		

Notes: The whole area is owned by members of 9 families, in this case it is relevant the land division among members of the same families, which has brought to a constant reduction of the dimension of lots and properties. Lots, indeed, are very small and often owned by several people at the same time. The properties are divided as follows:

-lots n. 286, 287, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 1001, 224, 229, 233 : 1 owner (different for each lot, except for lots 213 and 217 that are owned by the same person),

-lots n. 218, 219, 220, 222: same owner

-lots n. 225, 226: same owner

-lot n. 227: 4 owners belonging to the same family -lot n. 228: 6 owners belonging to the same family

Paragraph D

state of decay

It could be useful to add the little box for the X beside the option.

Paragraph E

Property

It could be useful to add the little box for the X beside the option.

Land protection bonds (Park, Reserve, Natura2000 Zone,):	
Other bonds (planning bonds, etc.) :	
Notes:	

F – Historical Data *

Sources: Austrian Cadastre, lots n. 1800 D, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1855, 2569, 2680

Year: 1853

Evolution of agricultural land use: All the lots correspond, according to the Austrian Cadastre, to units called "ronco". It is thus probable that the whole area has been put to crops (grapevine) during the last 150 years.

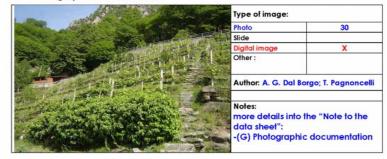
Historical notes:

With the term "ronco" we refer to a parcel of land corresponding to a traditional cultivation unit, belonging to a single property and constituting a functional (since it hosts the same mixed or specialized cultivations) and formal (being internally divided and recognizable in regard to other similar units because separated from them by physical elements and, sometime, having a peculiar internal organisation, which differs from the other units) agricultural unit. Referring to the pilot area, the term "ronco" is applied only to those lands laying on slopes and characterised by the presence of terracing. The main cultivation is grapevine, but it is possible to find other secondary cultivations such as vegetables and forage. Nowadays, the initial "ronco" can be divided in minor lots (mostly because of the hereditary divisions) and it can present very different agricultural use and state of conservation even though the original and differentiating structure is still visible, at least until a total obliteration of the earliest landmark caused by vegetation cover or decay of human products (walls, buildings etc.).



* Referred to the main representative lots

G - Iconographic documentation



A note to the Data Sheet is attached with the following appendixes enclosed:

-(A) Position map

-(B1) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FEATURES

-(G) Photographic documentation

(B1) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FEATURES:

INTRODUCTION

THE AIM OF THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS :

- TO DEFINE STANDARD TYPOLOGIES OF TERRACING, USING SURVEYED GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS

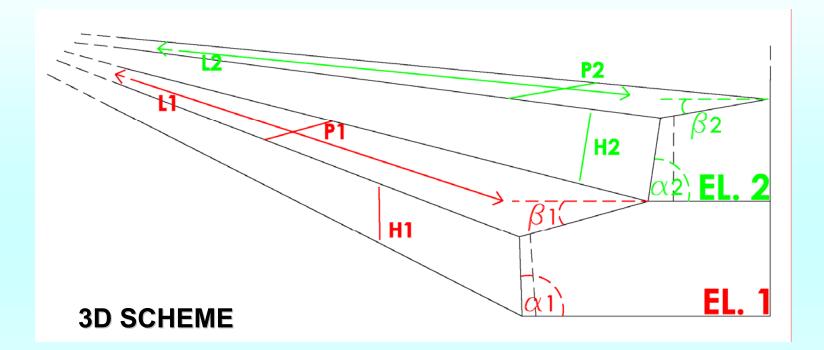
- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE STANDARD TYPOLOGIES AND THE:

• the GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SETTING and

• the LAND USE

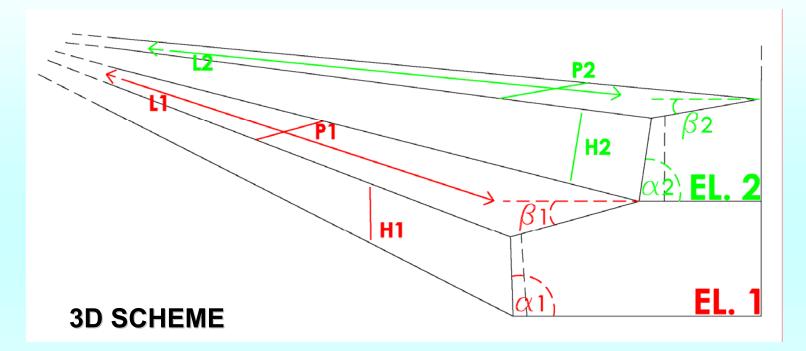
- TO VERIFY THE APPLIABILITY OF STANDARD TYPOLOGIES TO TERRACED AREAS LOCATED OUT OF THE PIANAZZOLA PILOT AREA.

(B1) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FEATURES:



- L = LENGTH OF THE STRIPE
- β = SLOPE OF THE STRIPE
- H = HEIGHT OF THE WALL
- P = WIDTH OF THE STRIPE
- α = SLOPE OF THE WALL*

(B1) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FAETURES:



a = SLOPE OF THE WALL*

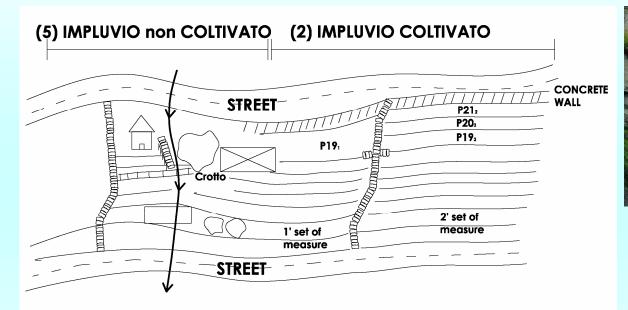
Paragraph B - We introduced a value in degrees that varies from...
•an hypothetical 0° (the wall is completely stretched towards the mountain)

•passing through 90° (the wall is perfectly vertical)

•to another hypothetical 180° (the wall is completely collapsed towards the valley).

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H = HEIGHT OF THE WALL



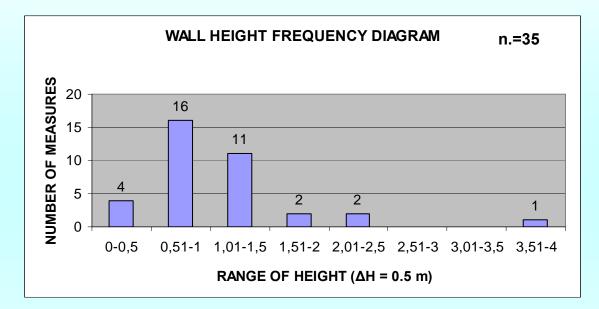


1' SET OF MEASURES2' SET OF MEASURESAVERAGE VALUE = 0,82AVERAGE VALUE = 1,23MINIMUM VALUE = 0,4MINIMUM VALUE = 0,4MAXIMUM VALUE = 4,0MAXIMUM VALUE = 2,4MODAL VALUE = 1,2MODAL VALUE = 1,5STANDARD DEVIATION = 1,03STANDARD DEVIATION = 0,59



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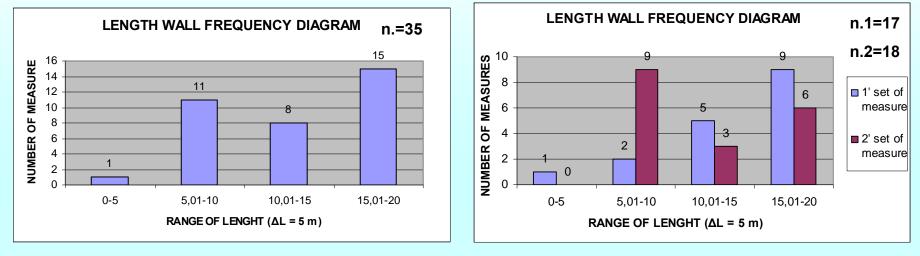
H = HEIGHT OF THE WALL



AVERAGE VALUE = 1,62 MINIMUM VALUE = 0,4 MAXIMUM VALUE = 4,0 MODAL VALUE = 1,0 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0,82

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L = LENGHT OF THE STRIP



	1' SET OF MEASURES	2' SET OF MEASURES
AVERAGE VALUE = 14,08	AVERAGE VALUE = 14,72	AVERAGE VALUE = 12,29
MINIMUM VALUE = 4,7	MINIMUM VALUE = 4,7	MINIMUM VALUE = 9
MAXIMUM VALUE = 20	MAXIMUM VALUE = 14,7	MAXIMUM VALUE = 19
MODAL VALUE = 10	MODAL VALUE = 20	MODAL VALUE = 10
STANDARD DEVIATION = 4,39	STANDARD DEVIATION = 4,2	STANDARD DEVIATION = 4,23

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 α = SLOPE OF THE WALL

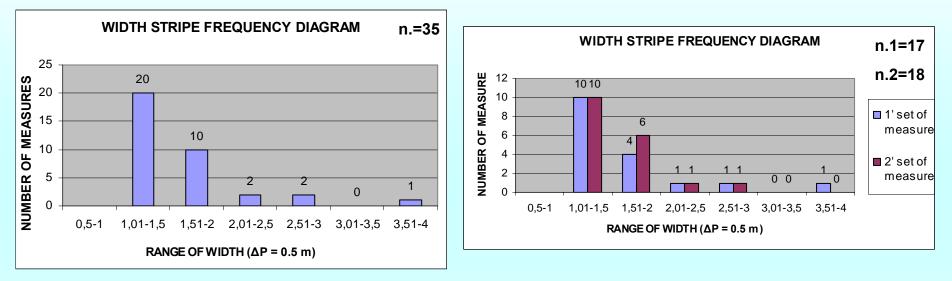
Range of slope (angle°) $\Delta \alpha = 5^{\circ}$ $\alpha > 90^{\circ} \longrightarrow \text{downslope}$ $\alpha < 90^{\circ} \longrightarrow \text{upslope}$





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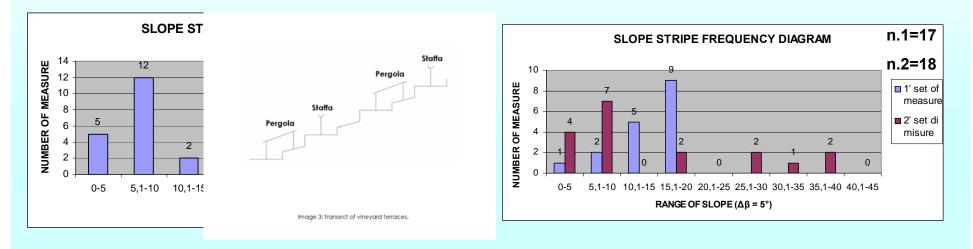
P = WIDTH OF THE STRIPE



1' SET OF MEASURES 2' SET OF MEASURES	
AVERAGE VALUE = 1,67AVERAGE VALUE = 1,63AVERAGE VALUE = 1,61	
MINIMUM VALUE = 1 MINIMUM VALUE = 1 MINIMUM VALUE = 1,20	
MAXIMUM VALUE = 4 MAXIMUM VALUE = 4 MAXIMUM VALUE = 2,90	
MODAL VALUE = 1,50MODAL VALUE = 1,4MODAL VALUE = 1,50	
STANDARD DEVIATION = 0,67 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0,85 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0),48

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β = SLOPE OF THE STRIPE



	1' SET OF MEASURES	2' SET OF MEASURES
AVERAGE VALUE = 17,94	AVERAGE VALUE = 19,58	AVERAGE VALUE = 15,83
MINIMUM VALUE = 5	MINIMUM VALUE = 5	MINIMUM VALUE = 5
MAXIMUM VALUE = 45	MAXIMUM VALUE = 45	MAXIMUM VALUE = 37
MODAL VALUE = 10	MODAL VALUE = 10	MODAL VALUE = 10
STANDARD DEVIATION = 12,38	STANDARD DEVIATION = 12,82	STANDARD DEVIATION = 12,17

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•PRODUCTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMETRICAL FEATURES:

•GEOMETRICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF 13 SUB-AREAS – COMPLETED

•INDIVIDUATION OF STANDARD GEOMETRIES AND DEFINITION OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO BOTH THE GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SETTING and the LAND USE – IN PROGRESS

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Other activities:

•FIELD TESTS by permeability tes infiltrometer)

•LABORATORY TEST soil sampling for geo

•Choice of a terra instruments (tensiom

•Research of a terrac



Thank you for the attention!!!