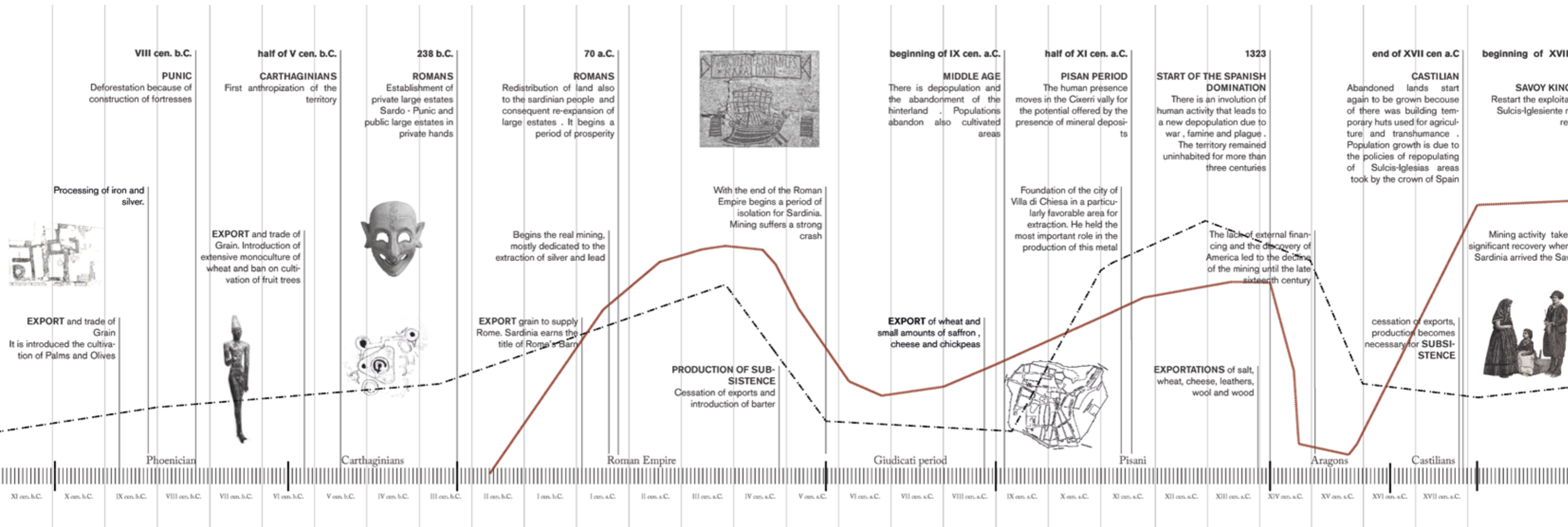


# AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY

## GROUP 2

Stefano Casula | Sofia Dalmaso | Emilio Ellena | Héctor Enriquez | Alicja Kustosz | Alessia Macchiavello | Emilio Martinez | Ana Valverde



**VIII cen. b.C.**

**PUNIC**  
Deforestation because of construction of fortresses

**half of V cen. b.C.**

**CARTHAGINIANS**  
First anthropization of the territory

**238 b.C.**

**ROMANS**  
Establishment of private large estates Sardo - Punic and public large estates in private hands

**70 a.C.**

**ROMANS**  
Redistribution of land also to the sardinian people and consequent re-expansion of large estates. It begins a period of prosperity



With the end of the Roman Empire begins a period of isolation for Sardinia. Mining suffers a strong crash

**beginning of IX cen. a.C.**

**MIDDLE AGE**  
There is depopulation and the abandonment of the hinterland. Populations abandon also cultivated areas

**half of XI cen. a.C.**

**PISAN PERIOD**  
The human presence moves in the Cixerri vally for the potential offered by the presence of mineral deposits

**1323**

**START OF THE SPANISH DOMINATION**  
There is an involution of human activity that leads to a new depopulation due to war, famine and plague. The territory remained uninhabited for more than three centuries

**end of XVII cen a.C**

**CASTILIAN**  
Abandoned lands start again to be grown because of there was building temporary huts used for agriculture and transhumance. Population growth is due to the policies of repopulating of Sulcis-Iglesias areas took by the crown of Spain

**beginning of XVIII cen**

**SAVOY KINGDOM**  
Restart the exploitation of Sulcis-Iglesias areas

Processing of iron and silver.

EXPORT and trade of Grain. Introduction of extensive monoculture of wheat and ban on cultivation of fruit trees

Begins the real mining, mostly dedicated to the extraction of silver and lead

EXPORT grain to supply Rome. Sardinia earns the title of Roma's Barn

PRODUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE  
Cessation of exports and introduction of barter

EXPORT of wheat and small amounts of saffron, cheese and chickpeas

Foundation of the city of Villa di Chiesa in a particularly favorable area for extraction. He held the most important role in the production of this metal

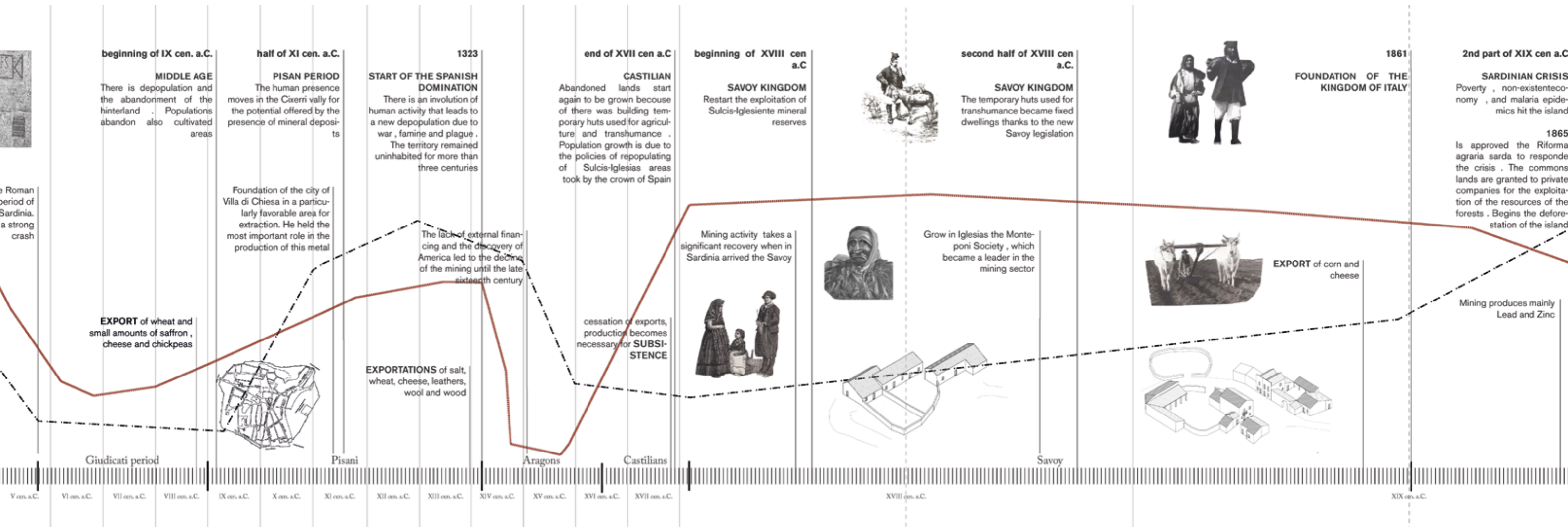
The lack of external financing and the discovery of America led to the decline of the mining until the late sixteenth century

cessation of exports, production becomes necessary for SUBSISTENCE

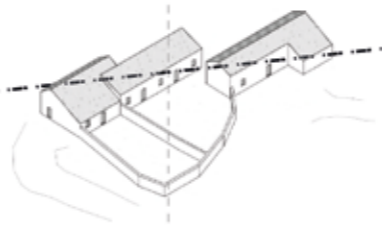
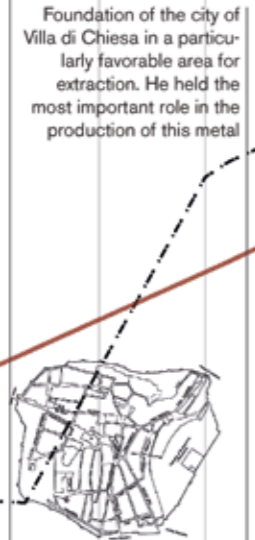
Mining activity takes significant recovery when Sardinia arrived the Savoy

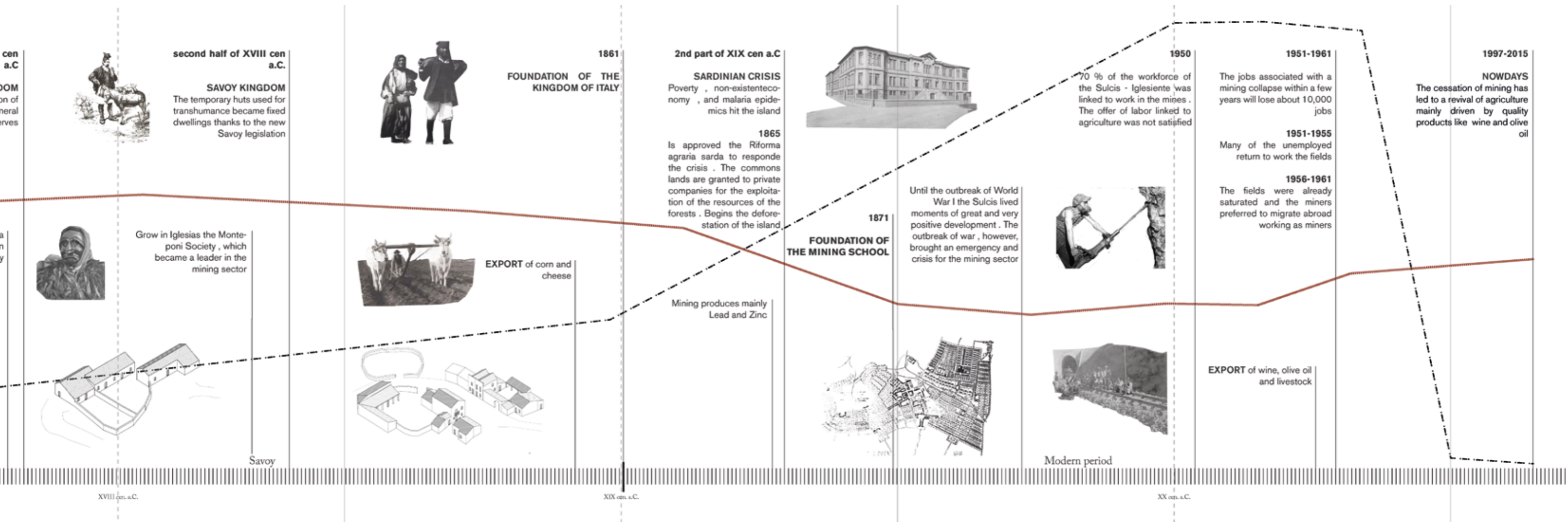


XI cen. b.C. X cen. b.C. IX cen. b.C. VIII cen. b.C. VII cen. b.C. VI cen. b.C. V cen. b.C. IV cen. b.C. III cen. b.C. II cen. b.C. I cen. b.C. I cen. a.C. II cen. a.C. III cen. a.C. IV cen. a.C. V cen. a.C. VI cen. a.C. VII cen. a.C. VIII cen. a.C. IX cen. a.C. X cen. a.C. XI cen. a.C. XII cen. a.C. XIII cen. a.C. XIV cen. a.C. XV cen. a.C. XVI cen. a.C. XVII cen. a.C.



the Roman period of Sardinia. a strong crash





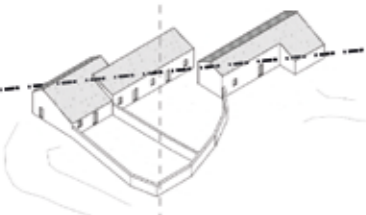
second half of XVIII cen a.C.



**SAVOY KINGDOM**  
The temporary huts used for transhumance became fixed dwellings thanks to the new Savoy legislation



Grow in Iglesias the Monteponi Society, which became a leader in the mining sector



Savoy



1861  
**FOUNDATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY**



**EXPORT** of corn and cheese



2nd part of XIX cen a.C.  
**SARDINIAN CRISIS**  
Poverty, non-existent economy, and malaria epidemics hit the island

1865  
Is approved the Riforma agraria sarda to responde the crisis. The commons lands are granted to private companies for the exploitation of the resources of the forests. Begins the deforestation of the island

Mining produces mainly Lead and Zinc



1871  
**FOUNDATION OF THE MINING SCHOOL**



Until the outbreak of World War I the Sulcis lived moments of great and very positive development. The outbreak of war, however, brought an emergency and crisis for the mining sector



Modern period

1950  
70 % of the workforce of the Sulcis - Iglesiente was linked to work in the mines. The offer of labor linked to agriculture was not satisfied



**EXPORT** of wine, olive oil and livestock

1951-1961  
The jobs associated with a mining collapse within a few years will lose about 10,000 jobs

1951-1955  
Many of the unemployed return to work the fields

1956-1961  
The fields were already saturated and the miners preferred to migrate abroad working as miners

1997-2015  
**NOWDAYS**  
The cessation of mining has led to a revival of agriculture mainly driven by quality products like wine and olive oil

XVIII cen. a.C.

XIX cen. a.C.

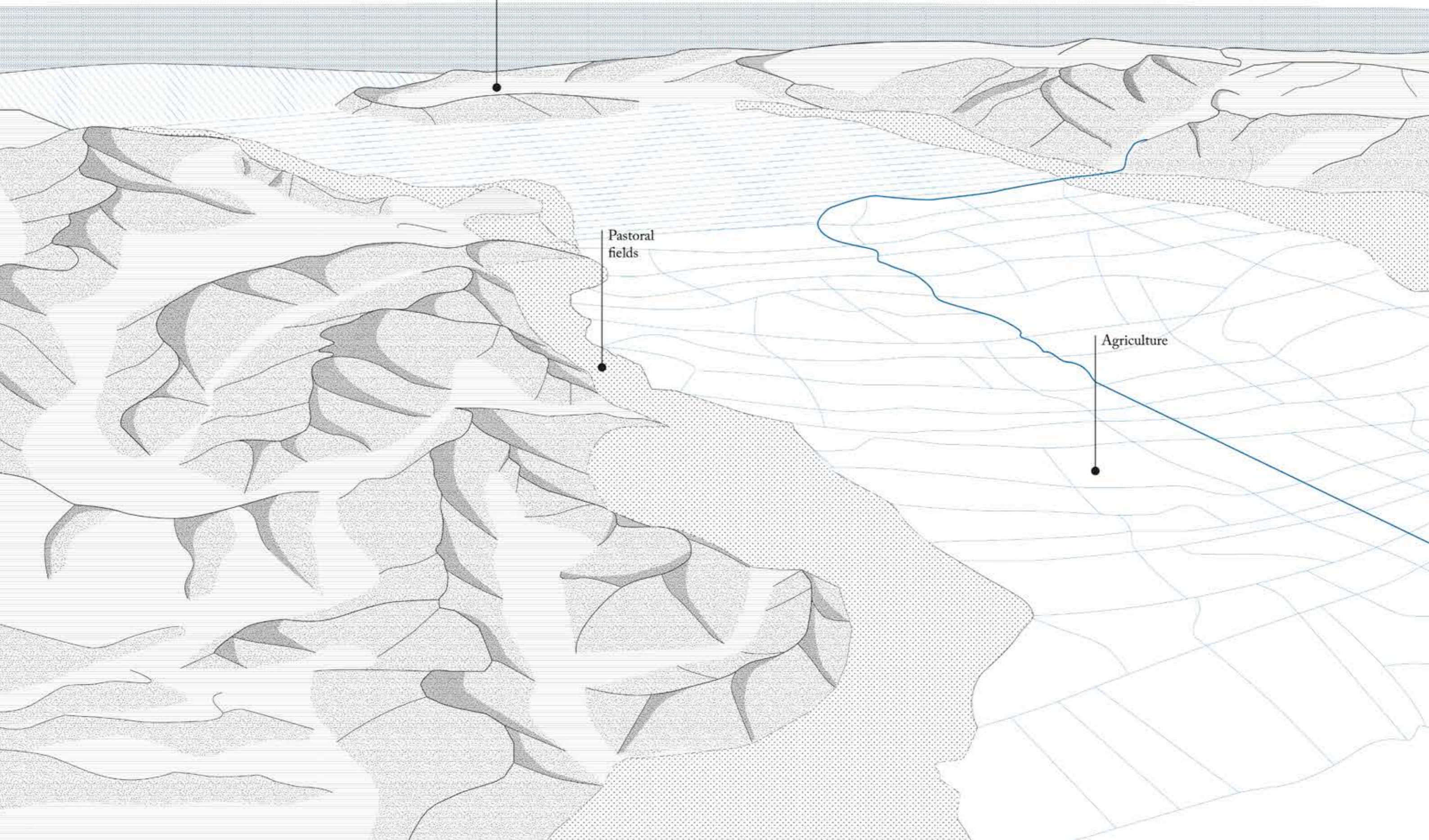
XX cen. a.C.

# CIXERRI VALLEY

Mines

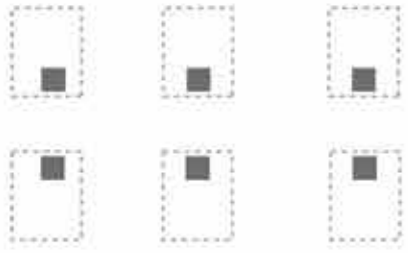
Pastoral  
fields

Agriculture

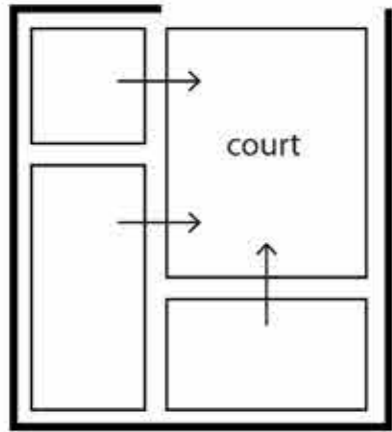


# FURRIADROXIUS

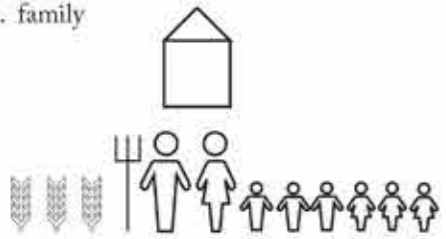
a. settlement scheme



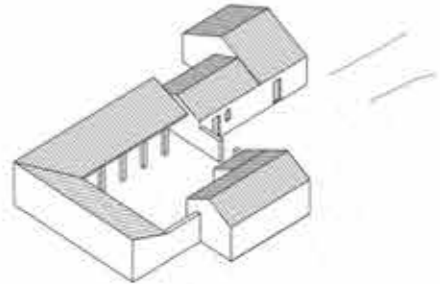
b. typological unit



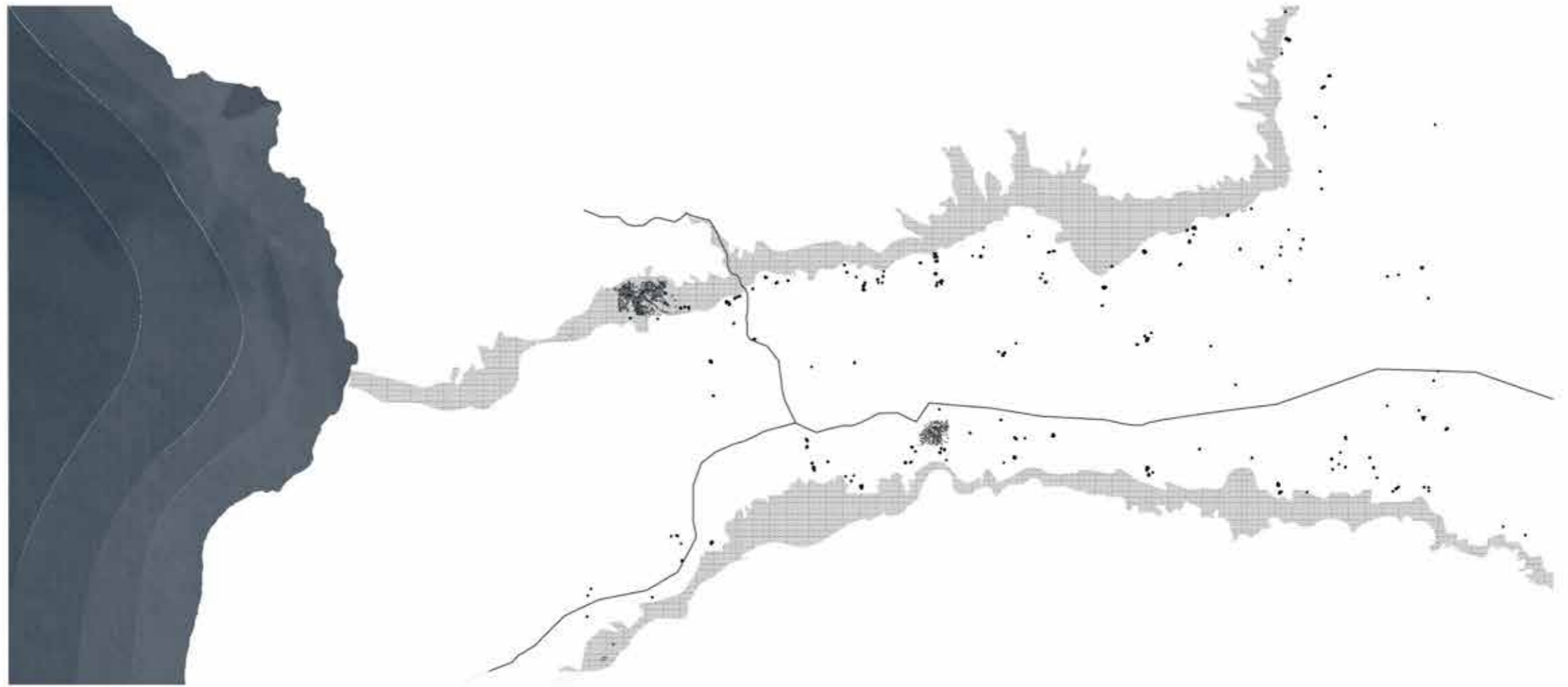
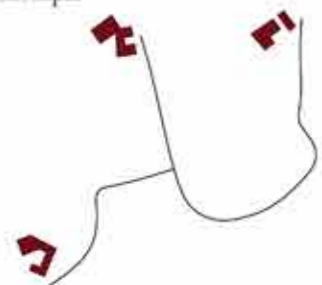
c. family



d. axonometric view

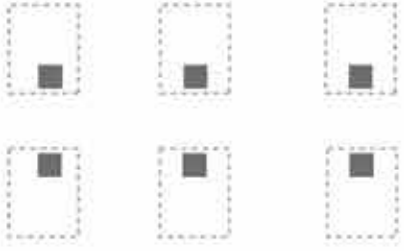


e. exemple

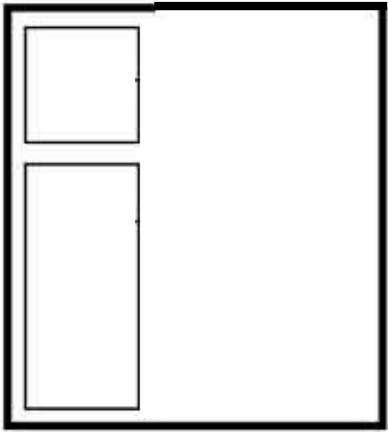


# MEDAU

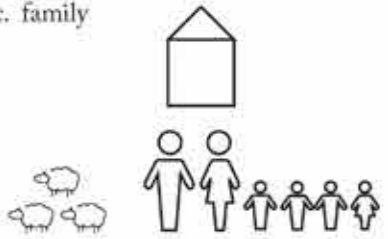
a. settlement scheme



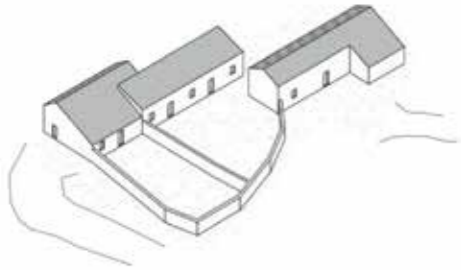
b. typological unit



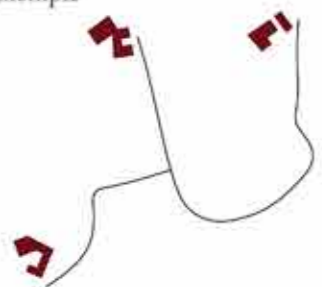
c. family



d. axonometric view

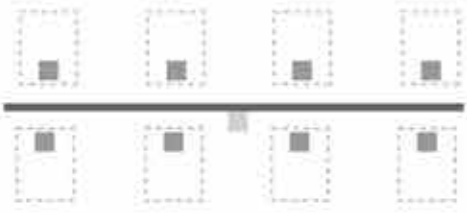


e. exemple

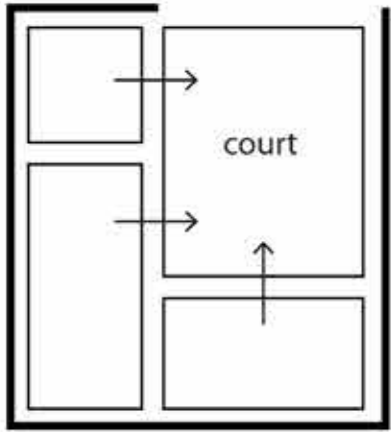


# BODDEAU

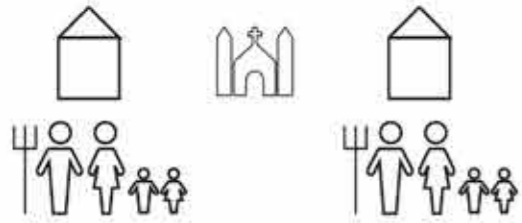
a. settlement scheme



b. typological unit



c. family



d. axonometric view



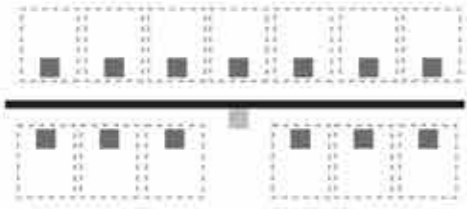
e. exemple



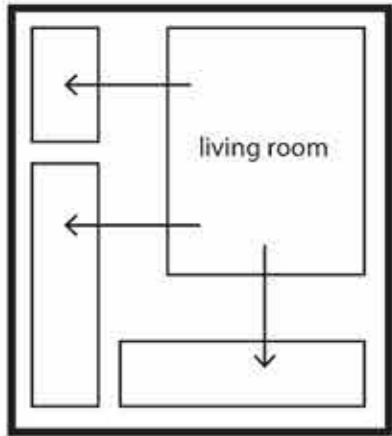


# VILLAGE

a. settlement scheme



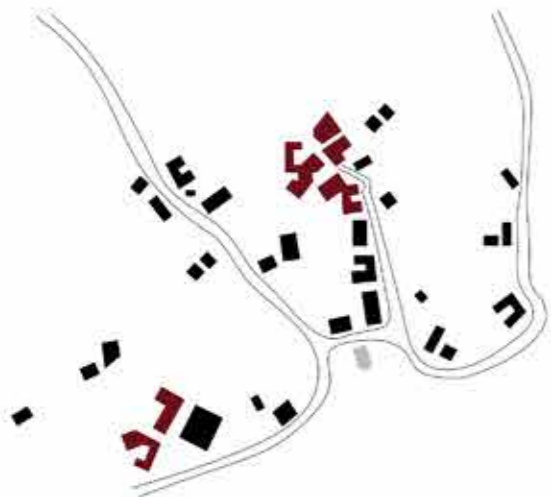
b. typological unit



c. axonometric view



d. exemple

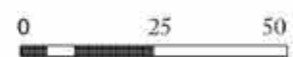
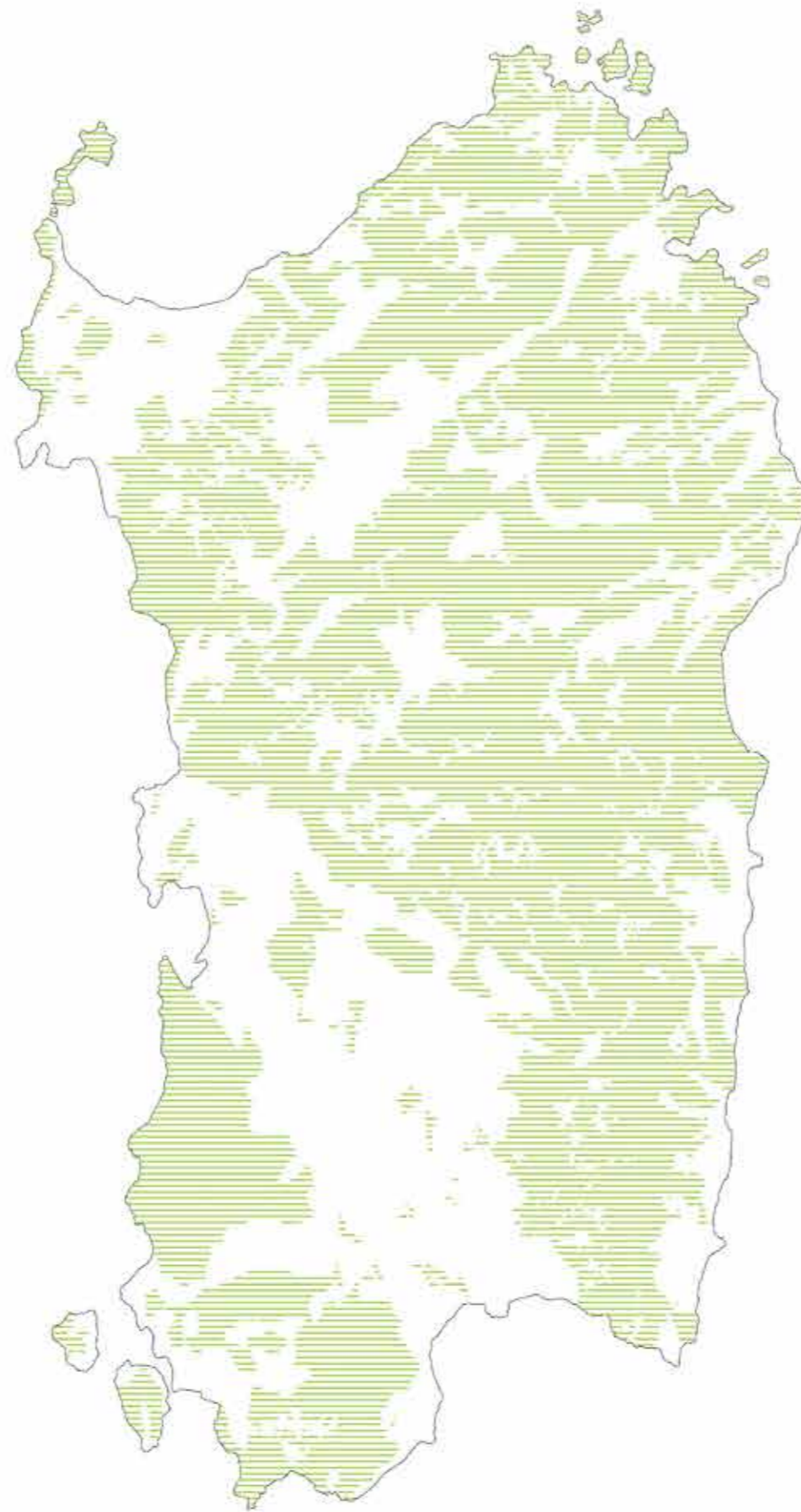


# RESIDUAL LANDSCAPE



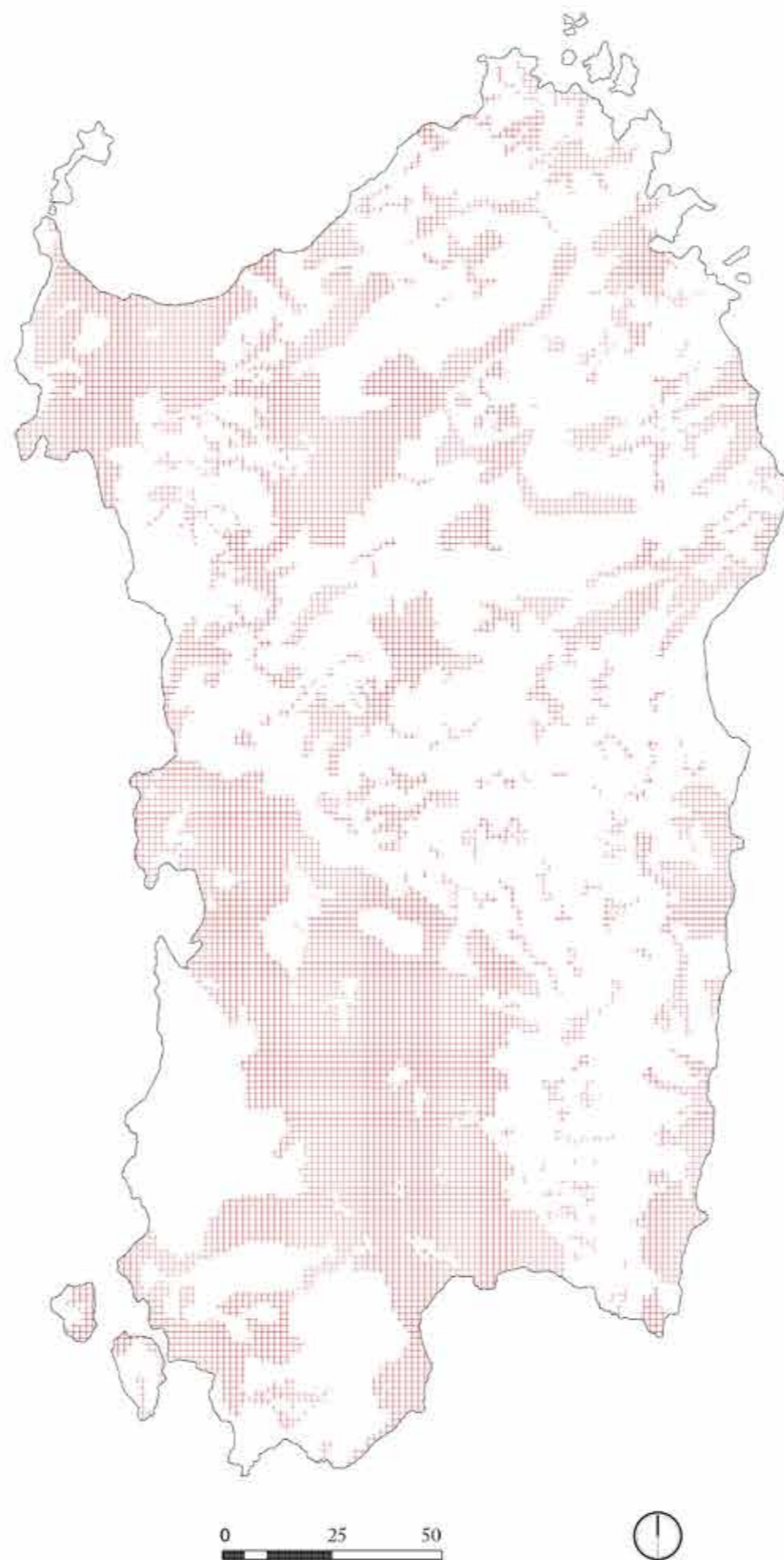


# SPONTANEOUS LANDSCAPE



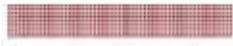


# ANTHROPIC LANDSCAPE



# ANTROPHIC LANDSCAPE

## 01.Specialized Crop



a. olea europaea

b. vitis vinifera

c. orchards

d. malus domestica



## 02.Agro-pastoral areas



a. triticum

b. zea mays

c. oryza sativa

d. vegetables



## 01. Forestry

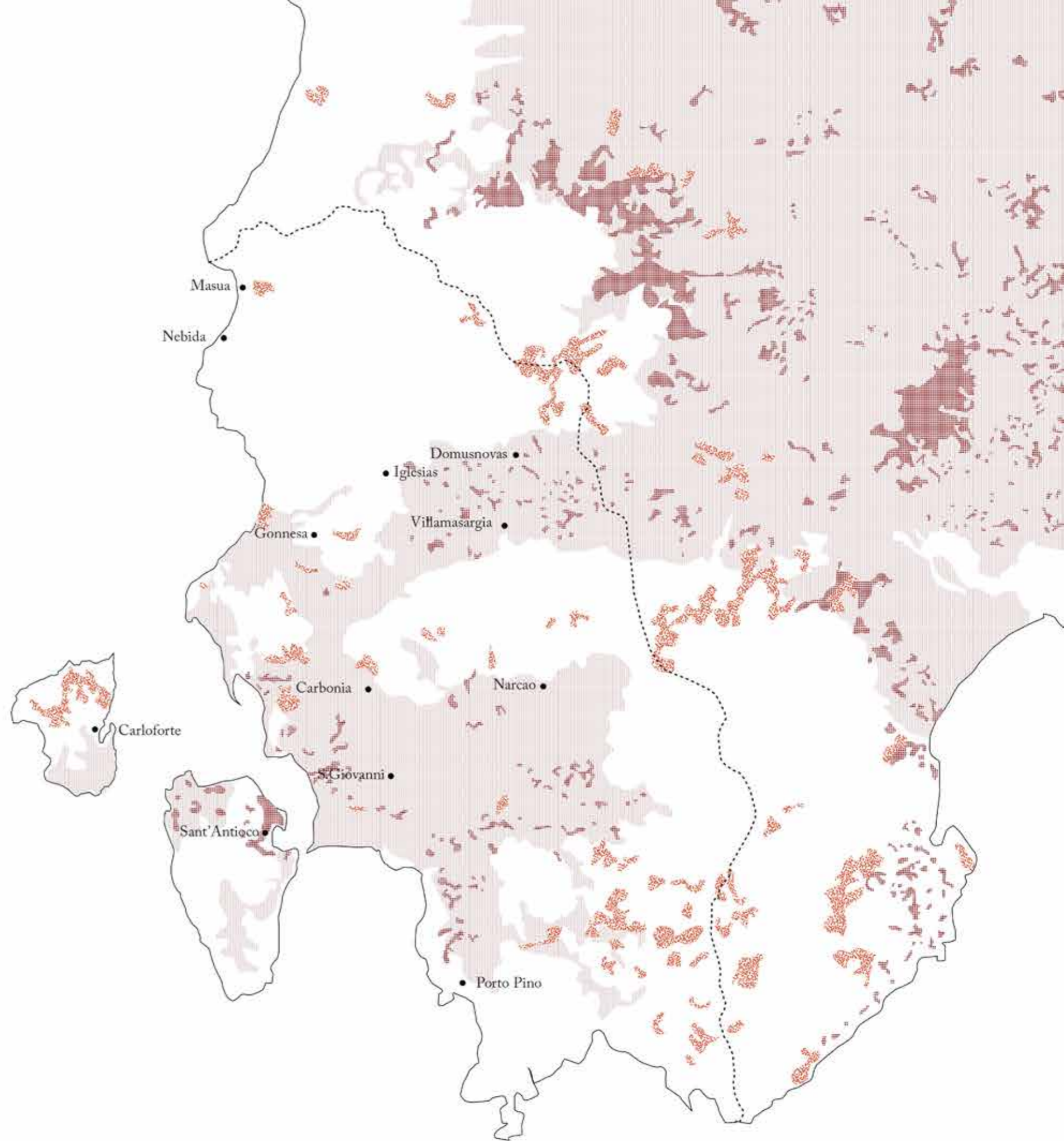


a. pinus radiata

b. castanea sativa

c. populus nigra

d. quercus suber







# SPONTANEOUS LANDSCAPE

## 01. Natural Forest



a. *acer monspessulanum*

b. *laurus nobilis*

c. *quercus ilex*

d. *junniperus phoenicea*



## 02. Scrub Vegetation



a. *myrtus communis*

b. *cytisis*

c. *astragalus sirinicus*

d. *arbutus unedo*



## 01. Meadows

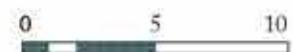
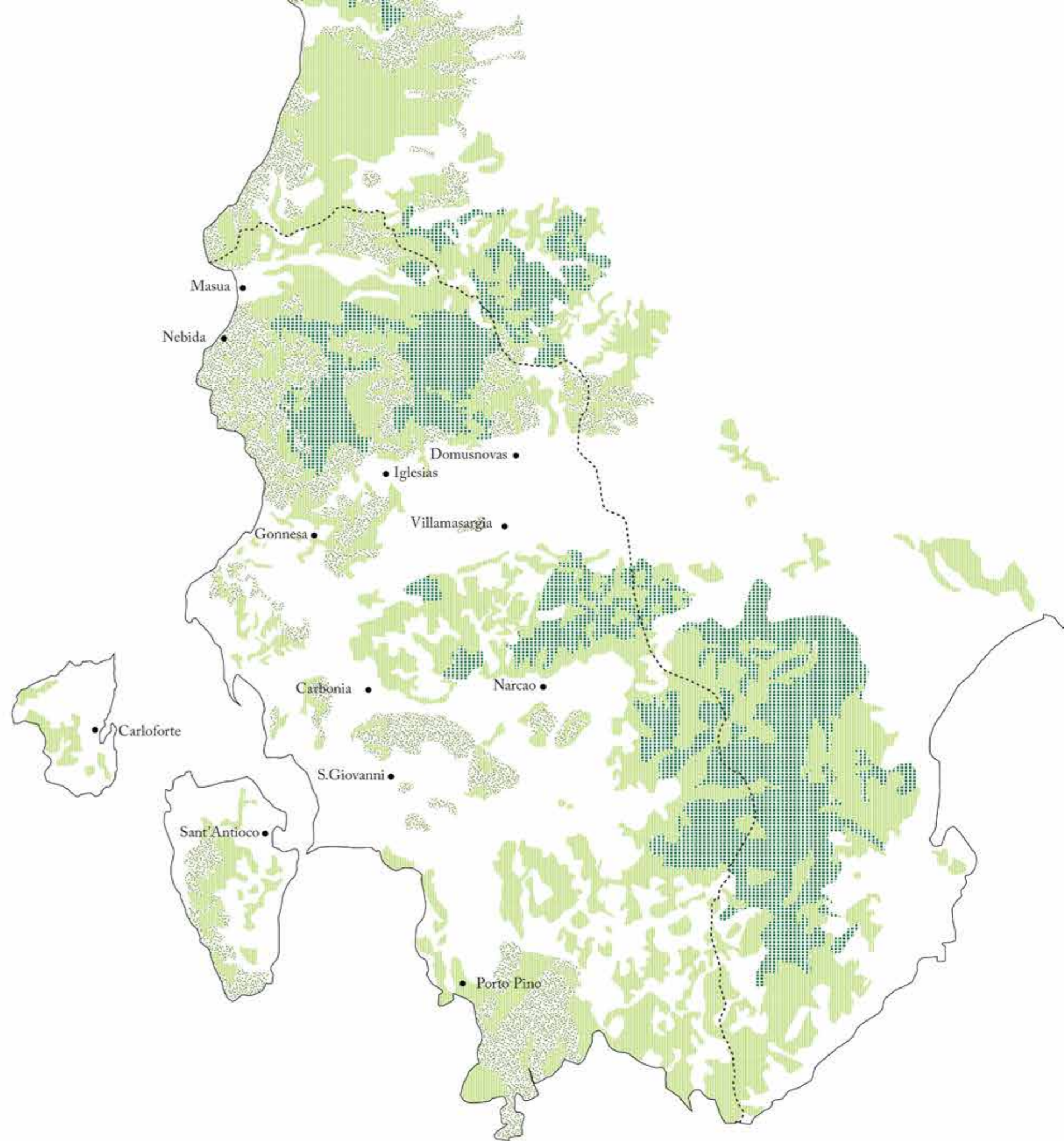


a. *Armeria sardoa*

b. *malva sylvestris*

c. *eruca sativa*

d. *thymus herba-barona*



# RESIDUAL LANDSCAPE

## 01. Dismissed Mines

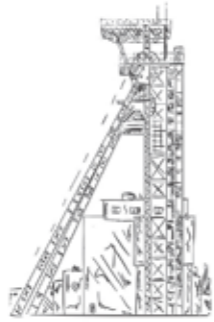


a. zinc (Zn)

b. plumb (Pb)

c. iron (Fe)

d. coal



## 02. Quarries



a. limestone

b. sandstone

c. sand

d. clay



## 01. Industrial Areas

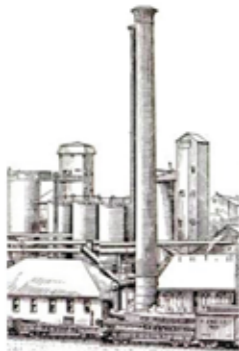


a. portovesme

b. iglesias

c. villacidro

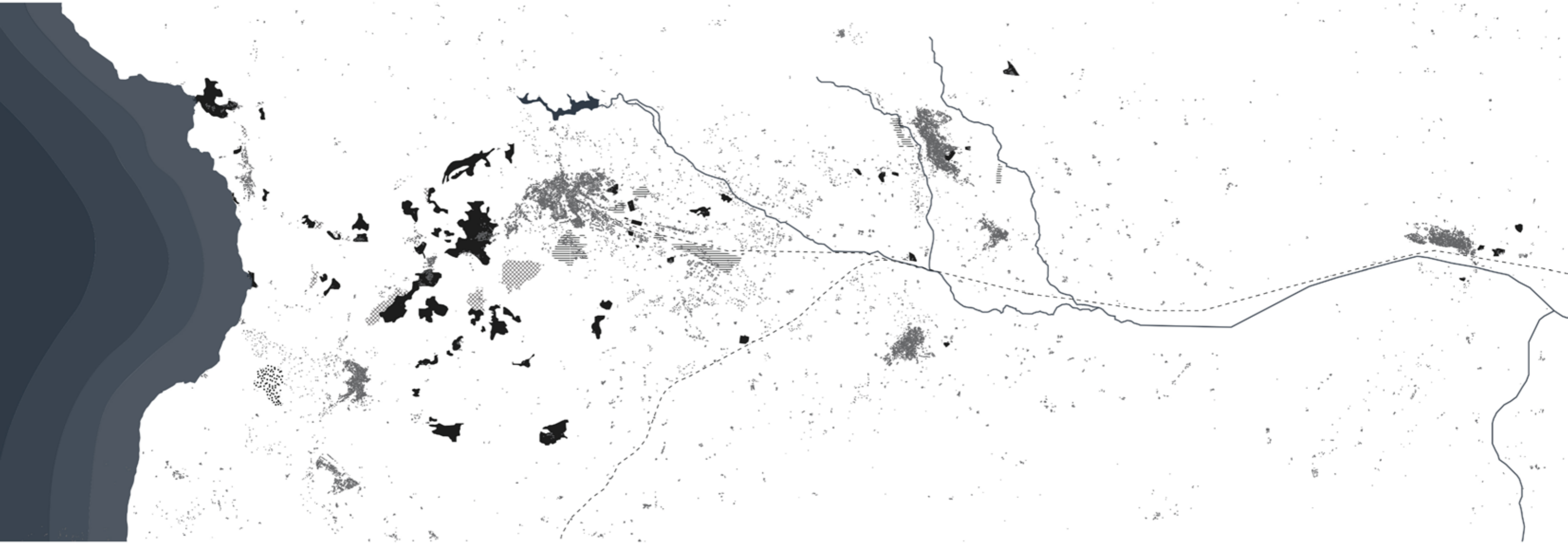
d. cagliari



0 5 10



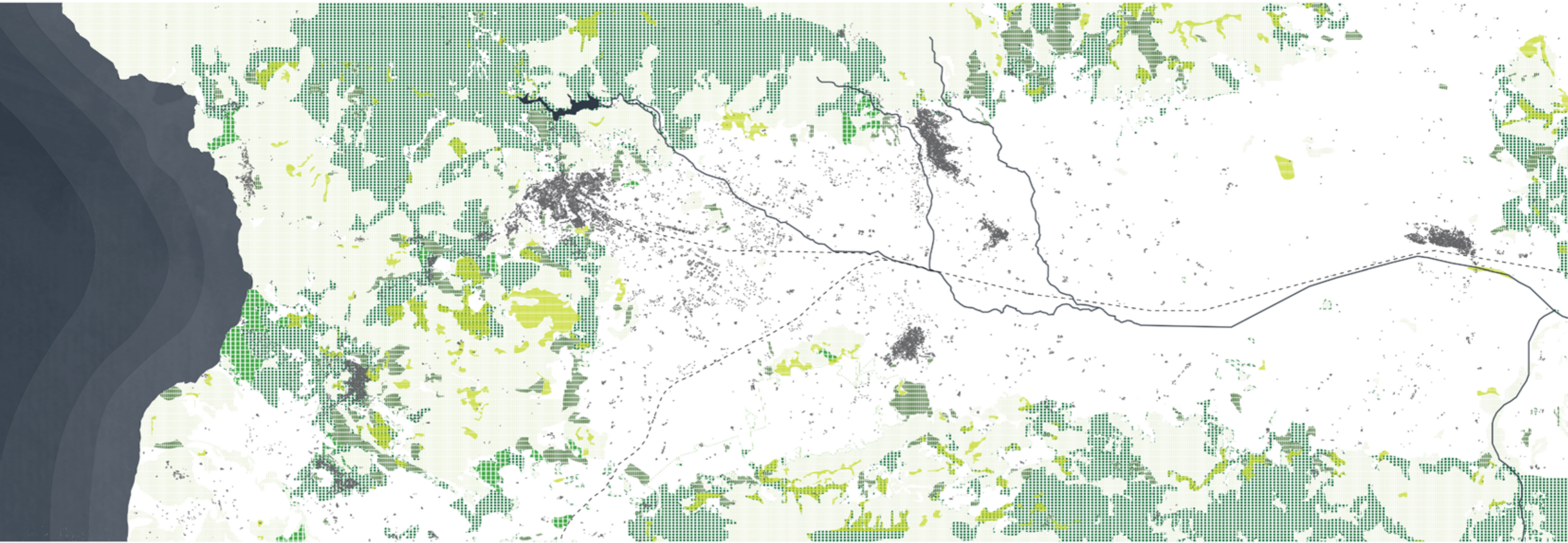
# RESIDUAL LANDSCAPE



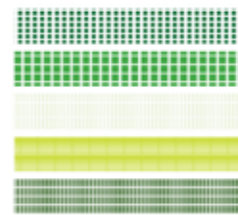
- 01. Dismissed mines
- 02. Quarries
- 03. Industrial areas
- 03. Dumps



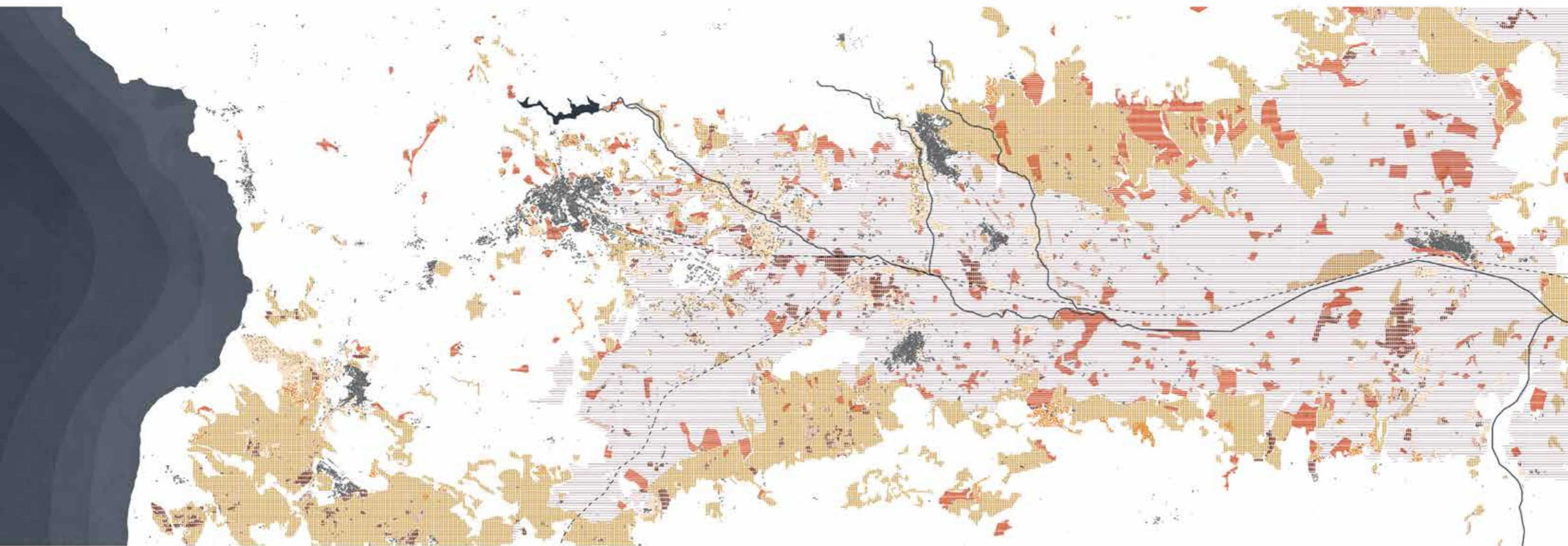
# SPONTANEOUS LANDSCAPE



- 01. Mixed woods
- 02. Coniferous forest
- 03. Scrub Vegetation
- 04. Meadows
- 05. Harwood woods



# ANTHROPIC LANDSCAPE



- 01. Meadows
- 02. Mixed Forestry
- 03. Arable Fields
- 04. Dismissed Fields
- 05. Vineyards
- 06. Olive Groves



# USE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

20% of Sardinia's total territory - 40,12% of Carbonia-Iglesias territory

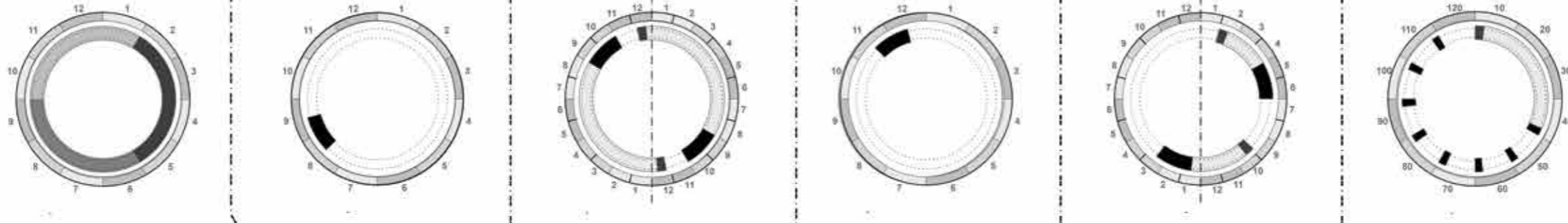
## SCHEMES OF PRODUCTION



## BENEFITS AND HARMS TO THE LAND



## PRODUCTION CYCLES



## PRODUCTION SARDINIA vs CARBONIA-IGLESIAS



MEADOWS  
1 YEAR CYCLE



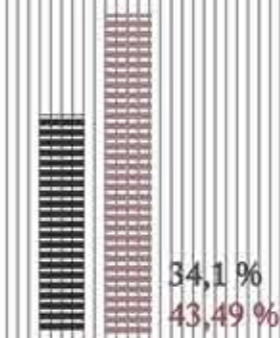
VINEYARDS  
1 YEAR CYCLE



WET AGRICULTURE  
2 YEARS CYCLE



OLIVES  
1 YEAR CYCLE



DRY AGRICULTURE  
2 YEARS CYCLE



CORK OAK  
150 YEARS CYCLE

# FORM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND



**MEADOWS**  
17.581,6 Ha



**VINEYARDS**  
1.985,9 Ha



**WET AGRICULTURE**  
8.786,4 Ha



**OLIVES**  
1.384,1 Ha



**DRY AGRICULTURE**  
26.172,7 Ha



**CORK OAK**  
4.333 Ha



Il territorio è come un palinsesto che porta con se le tracce del passato.  
Esse vengono cancellate e riscritte ogni volta che l'uomo vuole costruire qualcosa di nuovo.

Andrè Corboz, Il territorio come palinsesto

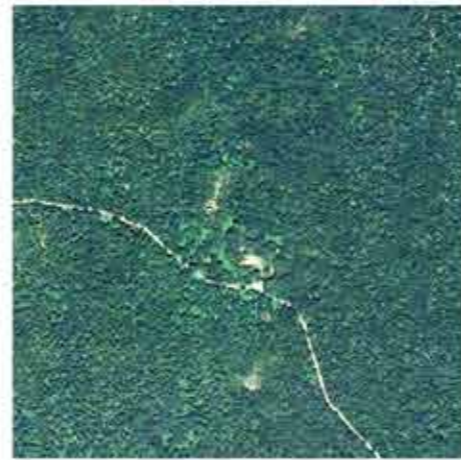
Land is like a Palimpsest that carries with it the traces of the past.  
Those are erased and rewritten whenever the man wants to build something new.



ANTROPIC LANDSCAPE



SPONTANEOUS LANDSCAPE



RESIDUAL LANDSCAPE

