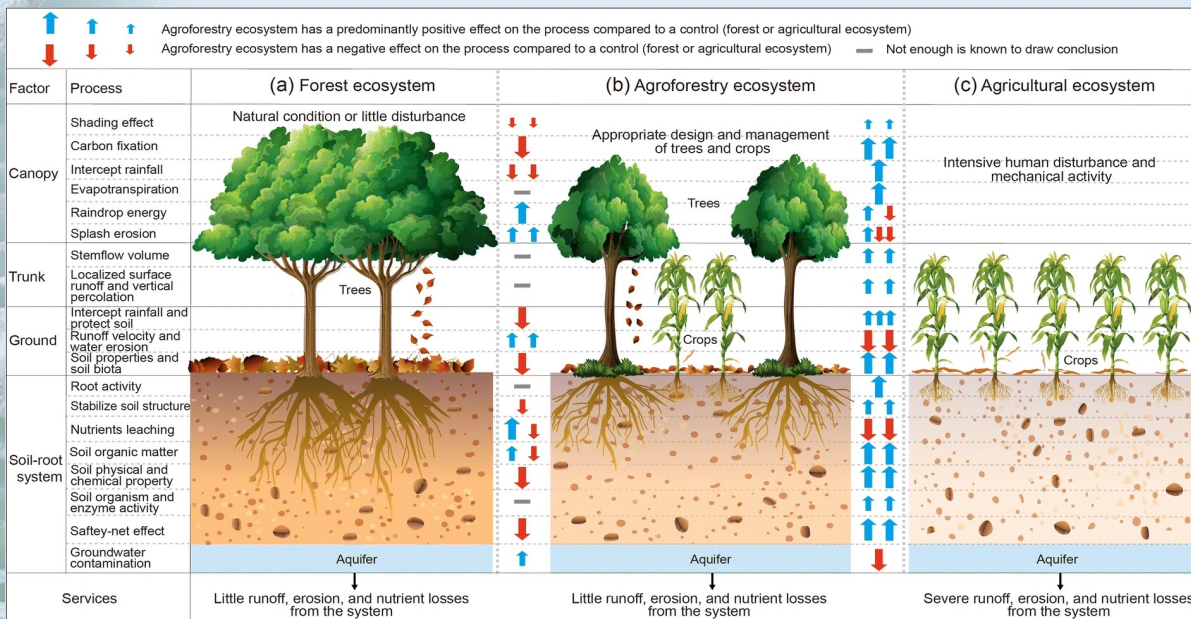


Eco-physiological and growth characters of woody plant species in determining the potential of traditional agroforestry practices as nature-based carbon sinks in Mediterranean area

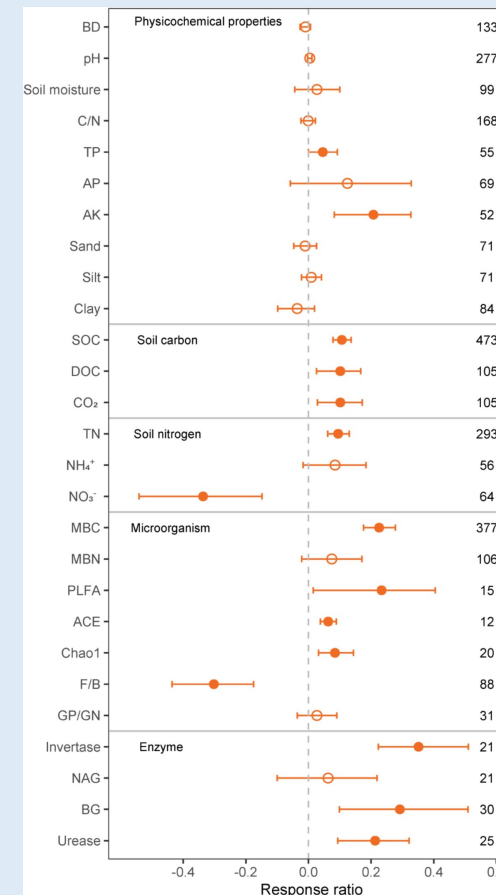
Garosi C., Marra E., Conti N., Della Rocca G., Paris P., Nigrone E., Palanti S., Hoshika Y., Paoletti E.

Agroforestry system as a nature-based carbon sink: how the growth and eco-physiological characteristics of forest species influence the potential of agroforestry systems as carbon sinks?



Study hypothesis

- The amount of C sequestered will depend on site biological, climatic, soil, management and specie-specific factors.
- Abiotic stress response represent a key factor in C-sequestration potential.



Living Hub – Case study



Agroforestry system consisting of *Olea europaea* L. (cv. *leccino* and *canino*) and *Cupressus sempervirens* L. (var. *stricta* and *horizontalis*), with *Vicia faba* L., at the S. Paolina experimental farm - Follonica (GR). This agroforestry system, will be subjected to water and salt stress.