



## Farming and Forestry Systems in Mountain Areas

The [23 Reference Regions](#) (RRs) studied in MOVING span over 16 countries, representing different contexts. Although no in depth cross-analysis was made, it is possible to draw some knowledge from the systematization of information about the farming and forestry systems existing in the selected RRs.

### MOVING Farming and forestry in mountain areas

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Forests are the dominant land cover across the RRs, and most regions have high to very high tree densities. In many of the RRs there was an increase of the forest cover over the last decade, but the majority had a decrease in tree density. In RRs from southern countries (Sierra Morena, Cordilheira central, Corsica, Crete, Maciço Norte and Betic Systems), forest stands are more scattered and shrublands and grasslands have a bigger expression.

Despite the cultural and local relevance of shepherding and small-scale farming in the RRs, generally, agricultural cover is relatively small at the RR scale. Heterogeneous agricultural areas make most of the agricultural cover, followed by arable land and pasture. Permanent crops are particularly important in Crete and Betic System, whereas the Transdanubian Mountain has the highest cover of arable land.

Mountain regions face similar threats and challenges. However, they have context specific dynamics, that can determine farming and forestry systems. Identifying these processes can provide important intel when designing policy recommendations.

