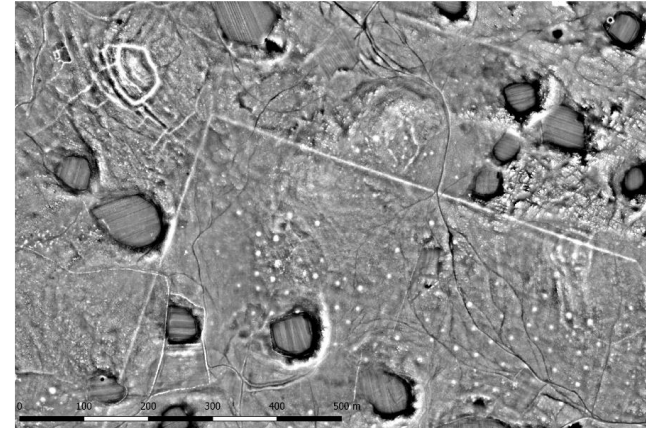
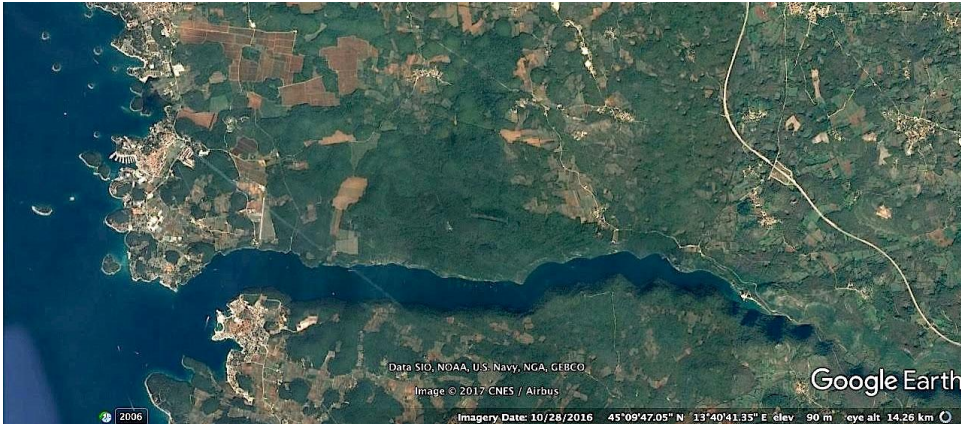


Surveying an eroded and wooded Mediterranean karst landscape – case study of Vrsar area



Katarina Gerometta, Robert Matijašić, Sara Popović, Davor Bulić, Katarina Šprem
(Juraj Dobrila University of Pula), Gianbattista Marras, Giovanni Boschian
(University of Pisa)

International Mediterranean Survey Workshop, Pula, 2019

STUDY AREA: Municipality of Vrsar, Istria, Croatia

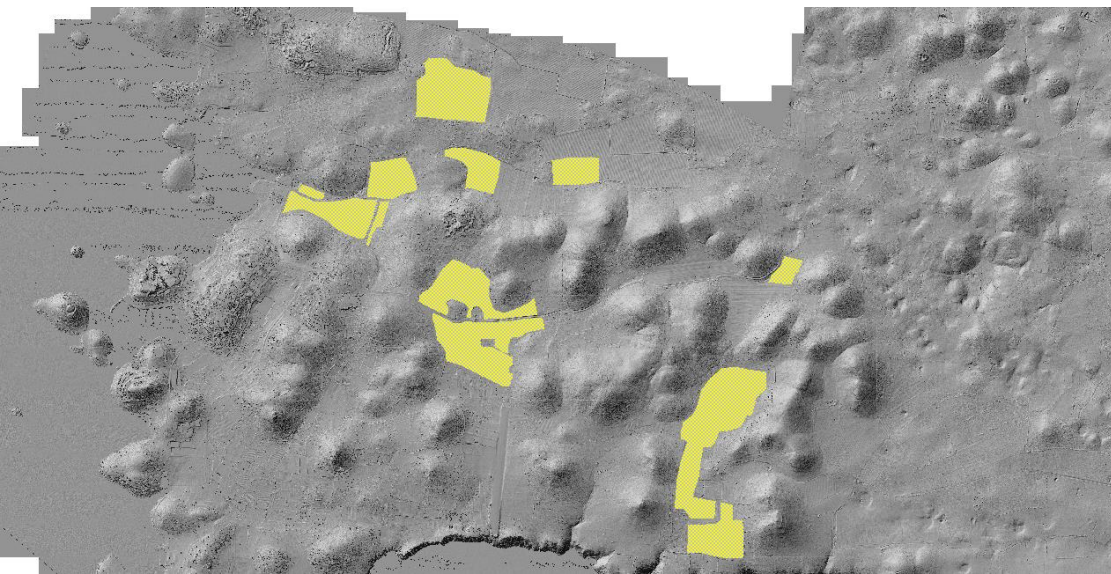
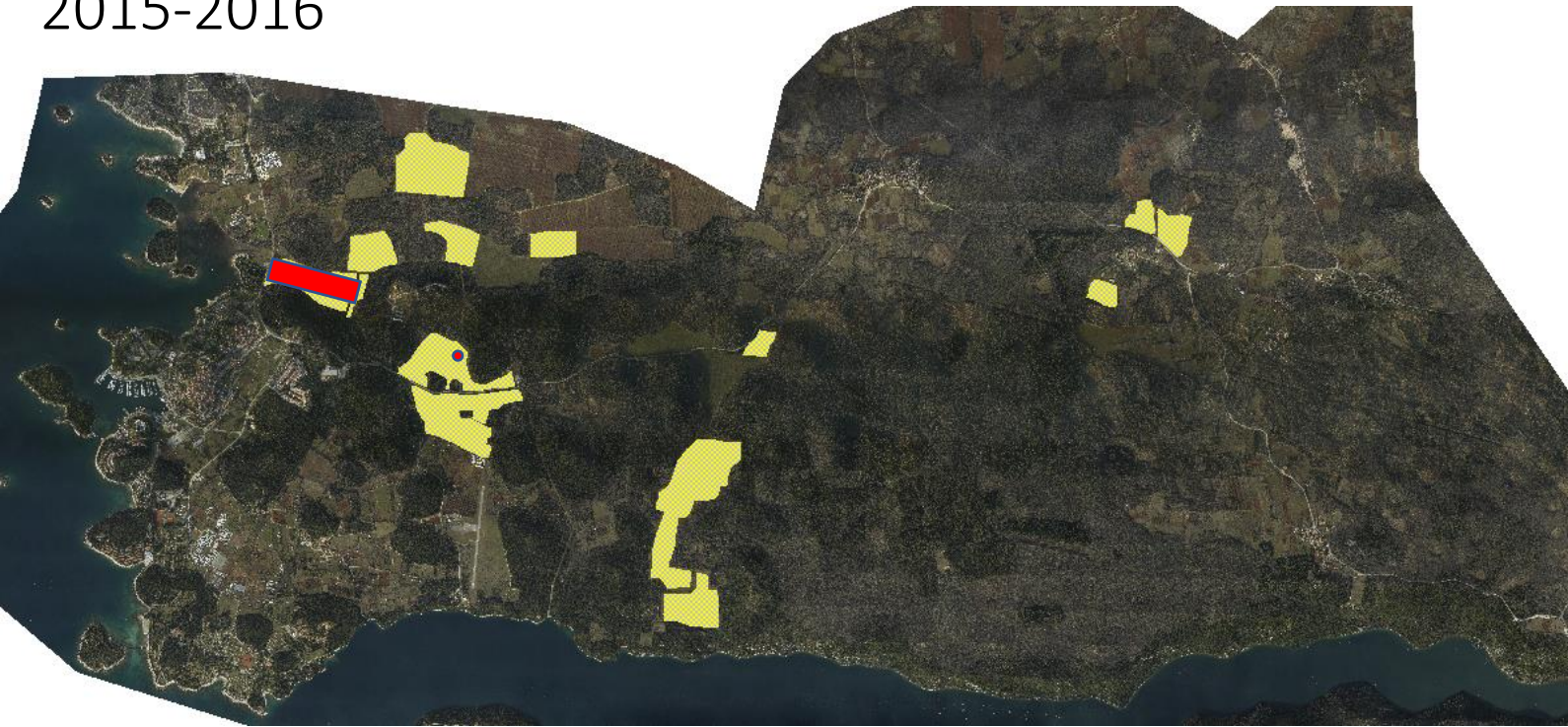


Land surface area: 37,92 km²

Administrative center Vrsar (Orsera) situated on a hilltop 50 m a.s.l. – prehistoric settlement

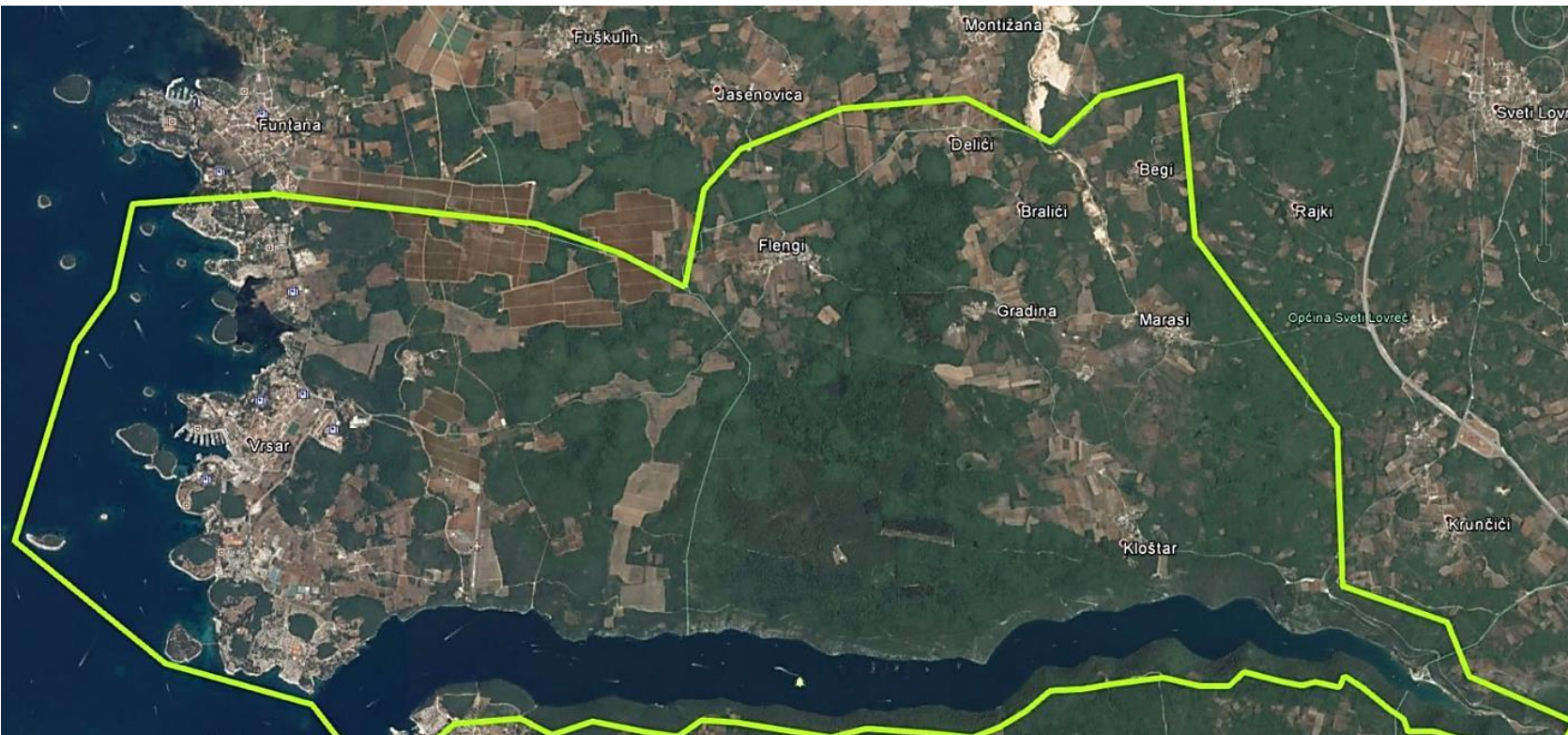


Intensive PEDESTRIAN SURVEY 2015-2016

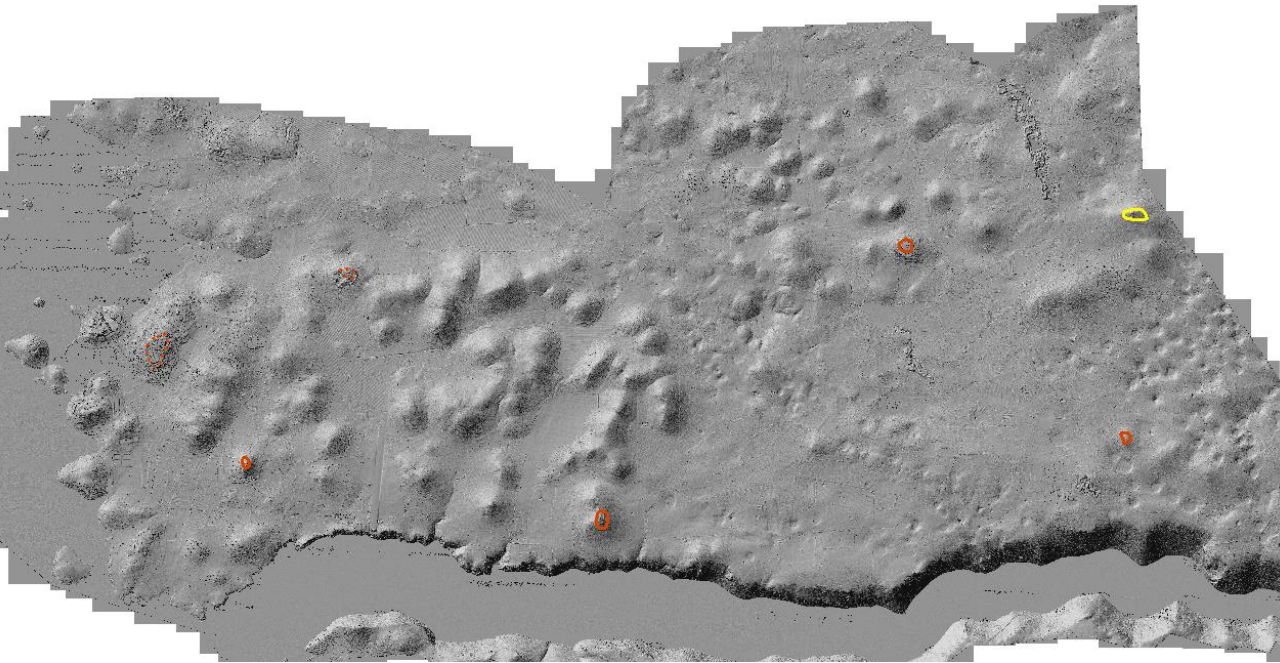


GROUND VISIBILITY





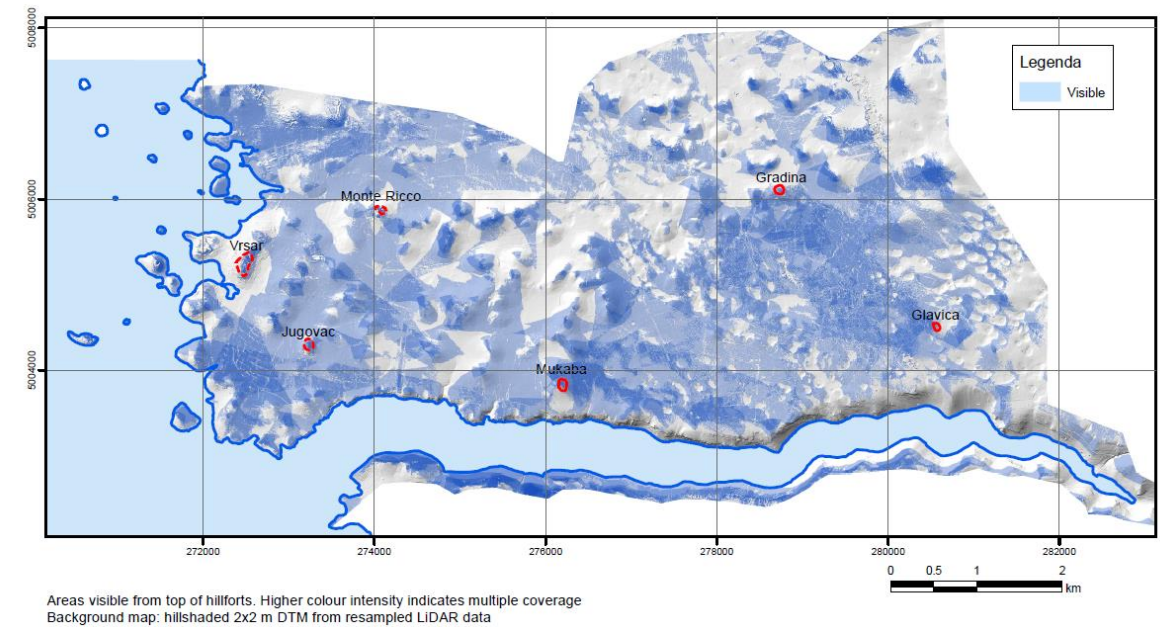
LATE PREHISTORIC HILLFORTS

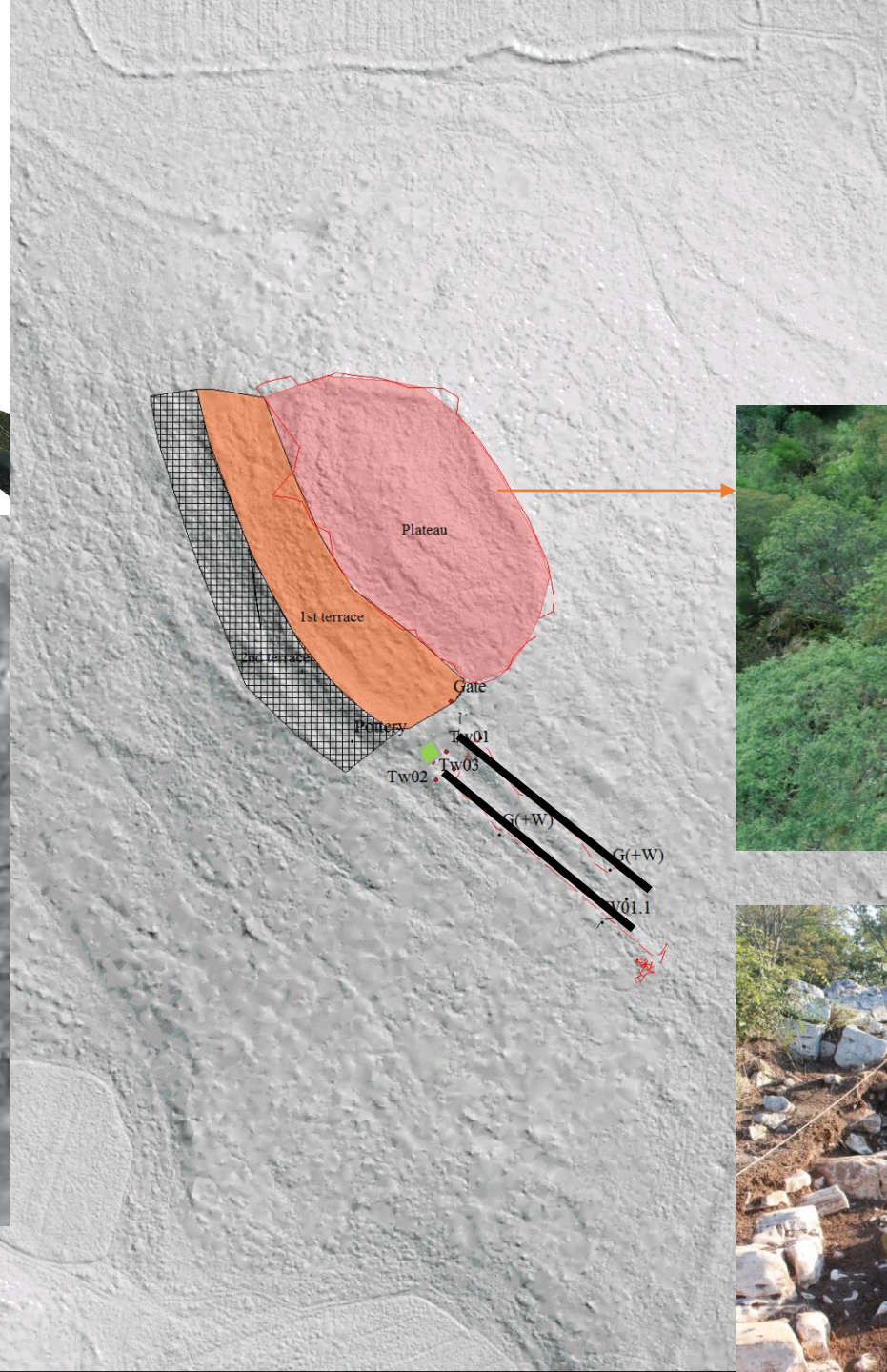


-  UNCERTAIN EXTENT
-  CERTAIN EXTENT
-  NOT CONFIRMED



Vrsar Municipality Territory - General viewshed map

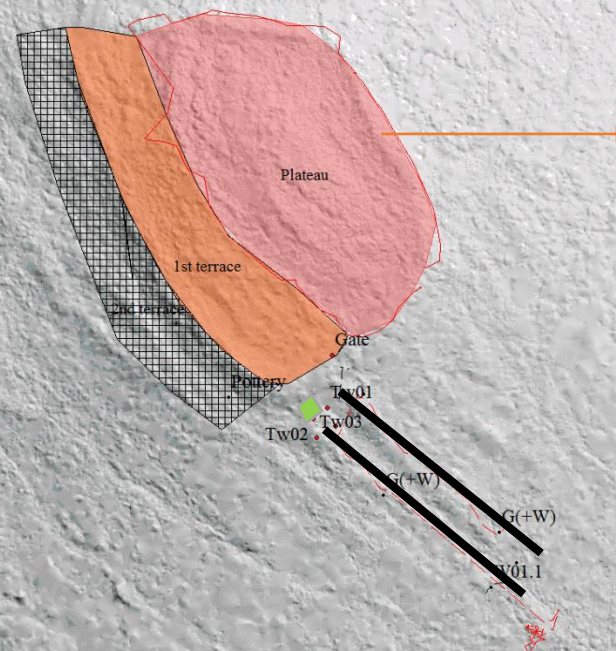




GLAVICA

3454-3345 cal BP

(1505-1396 cal BC, 95.4%)

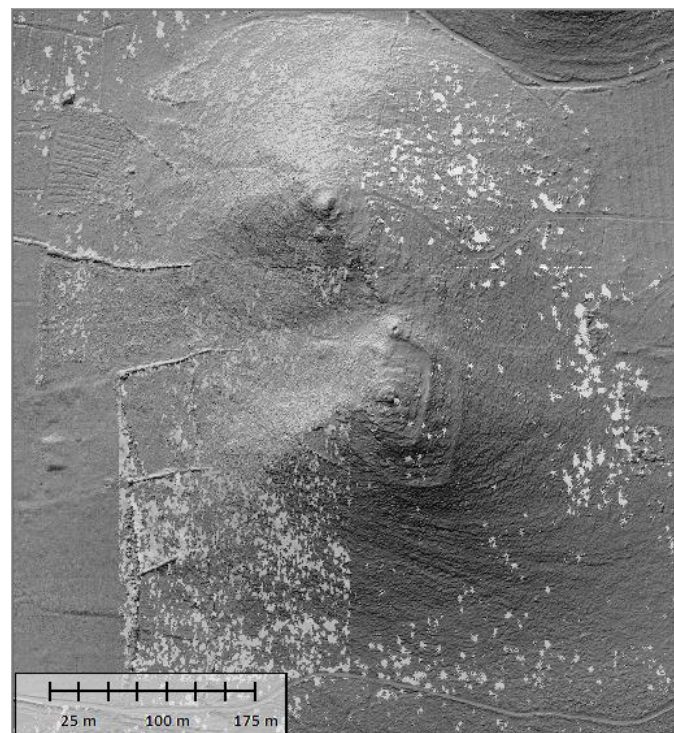


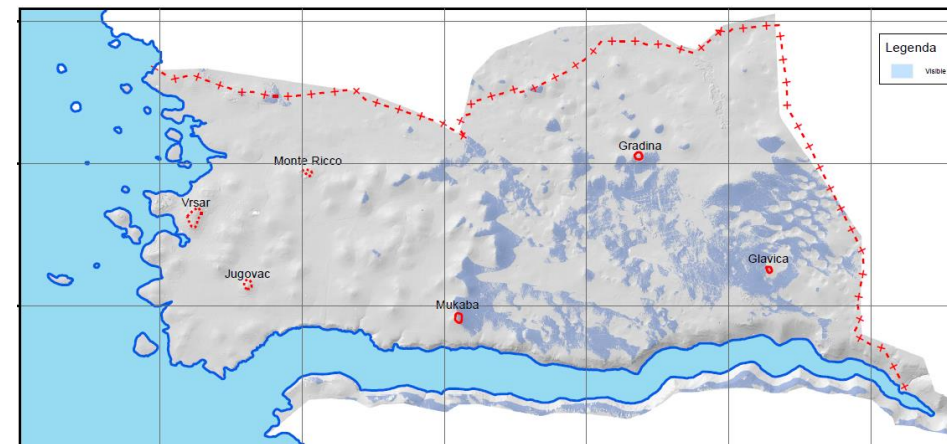
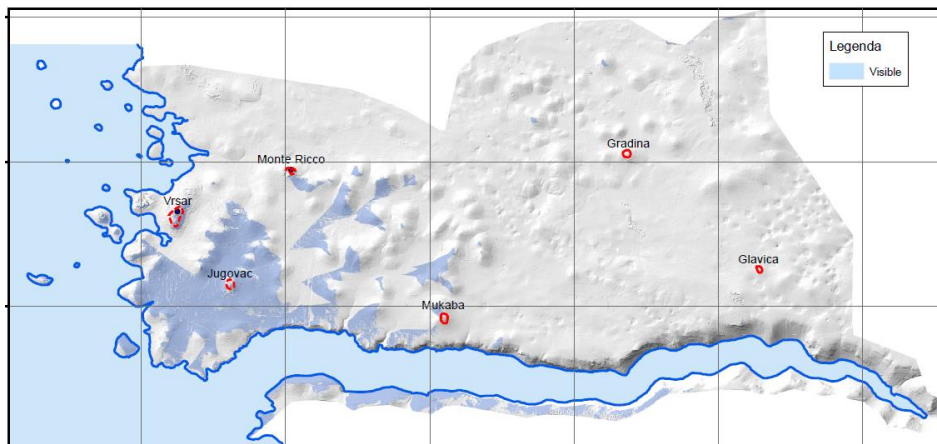
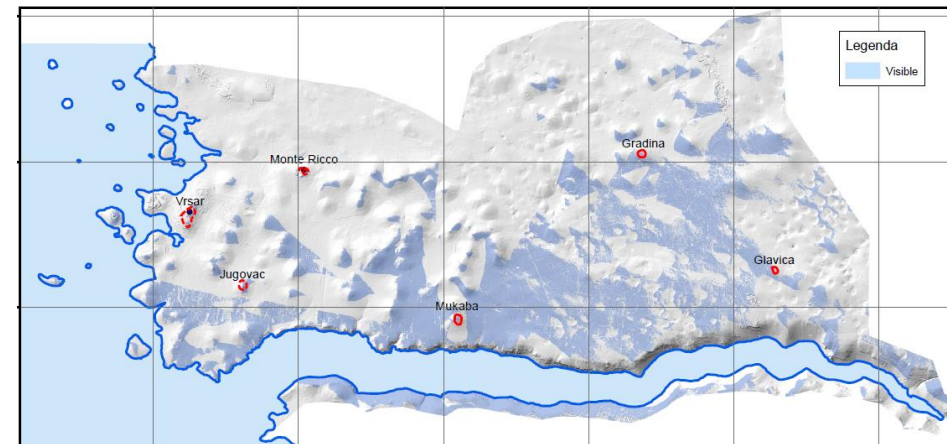
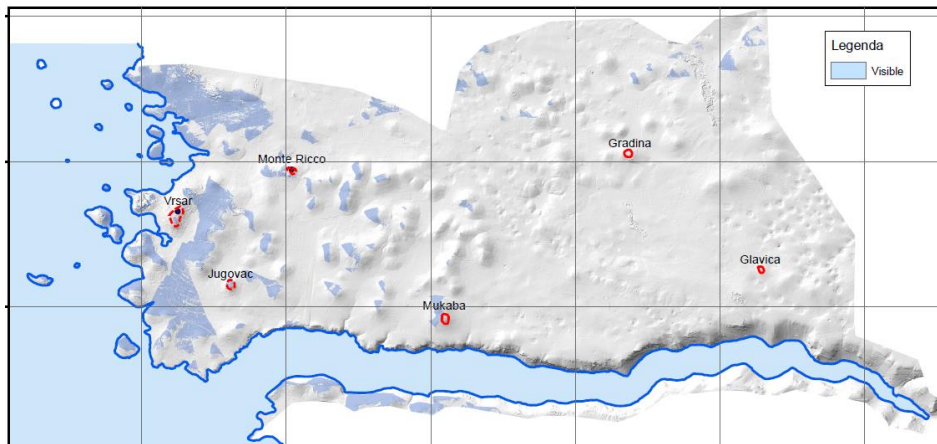
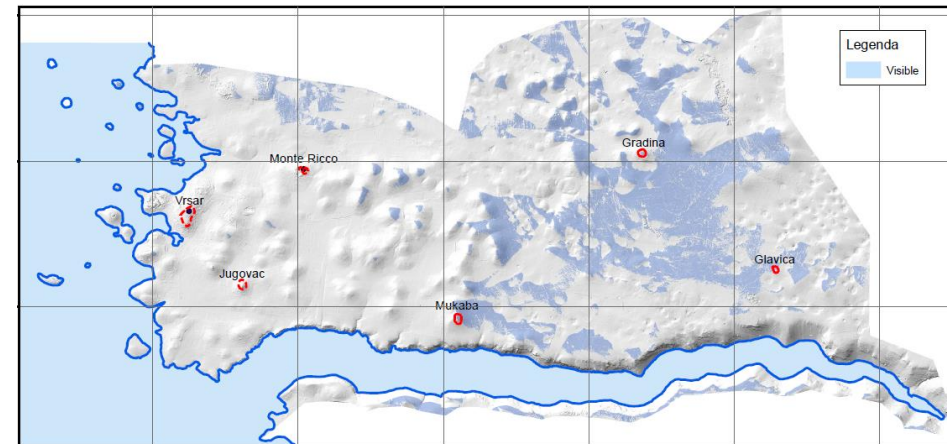
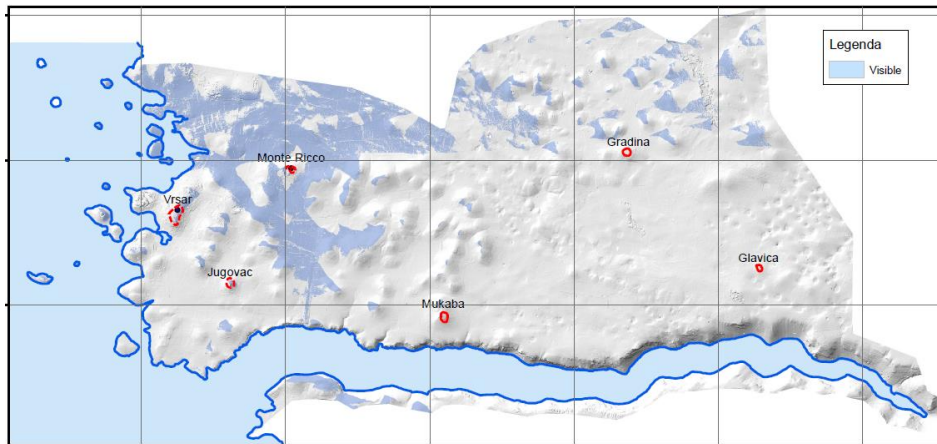


MUKABA - MONCALVO

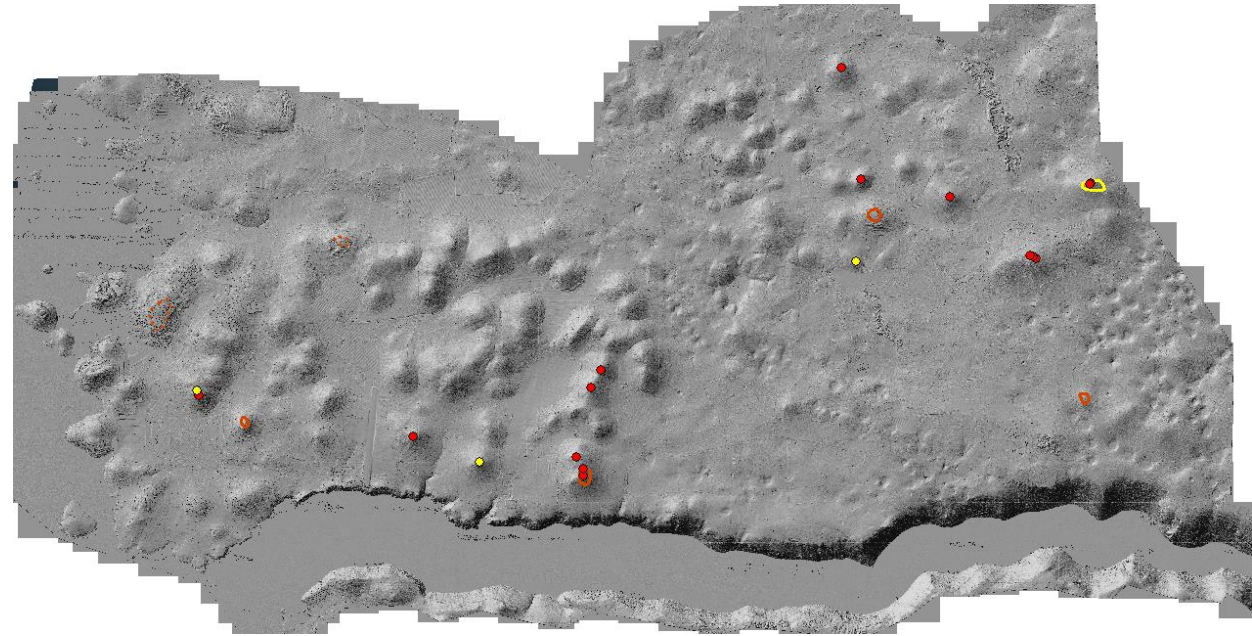
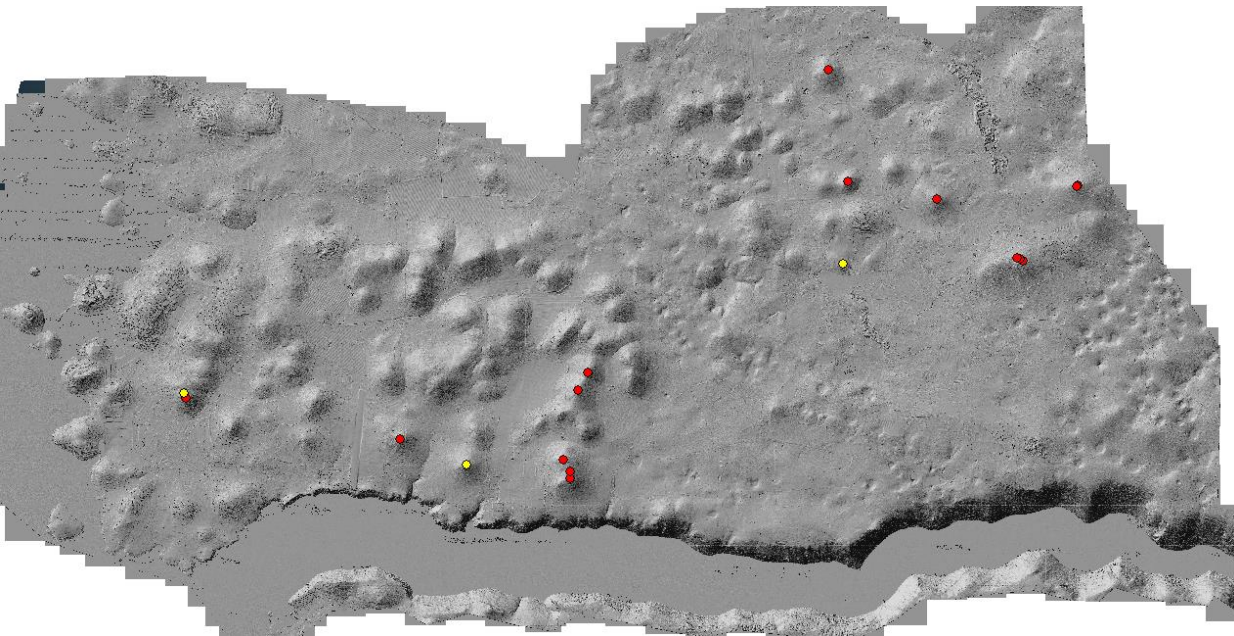
3481-3367 cal BP

(1532-1418 cal BC, 94.5%)

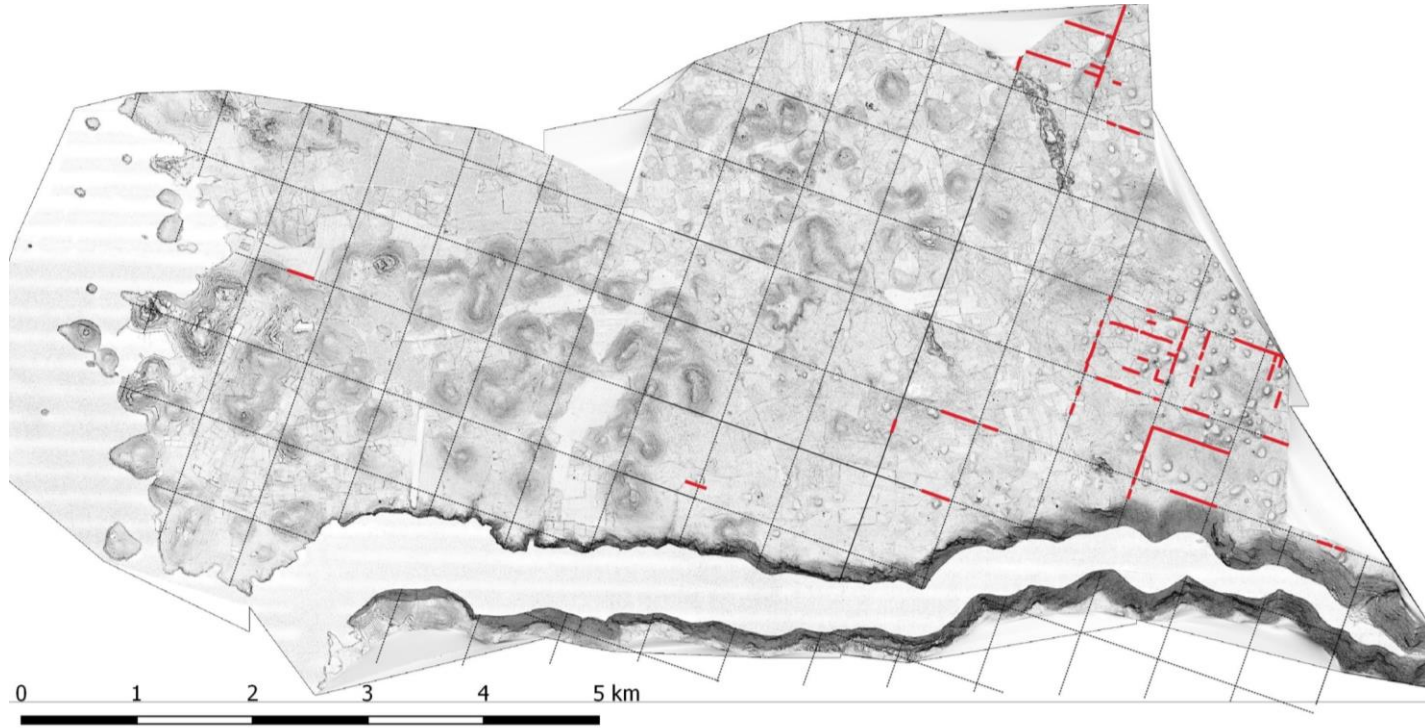


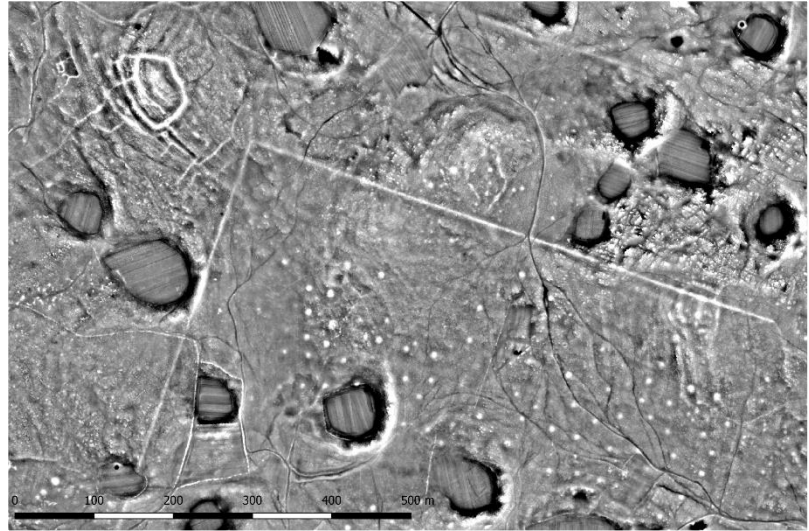
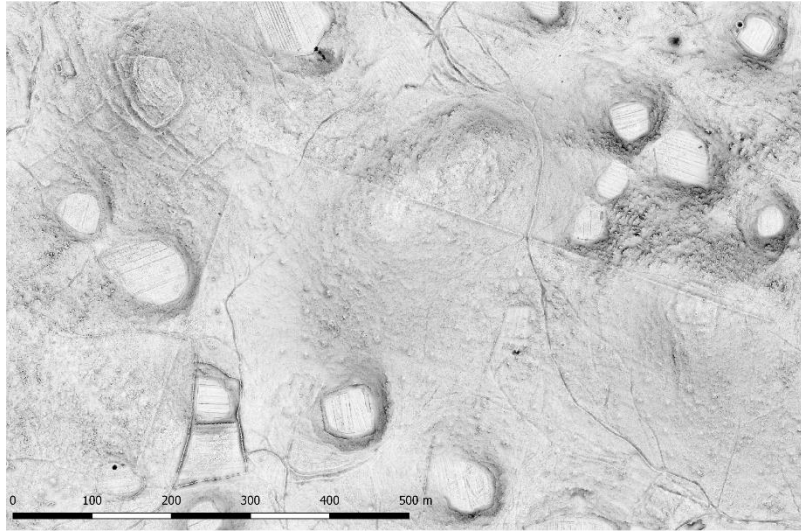
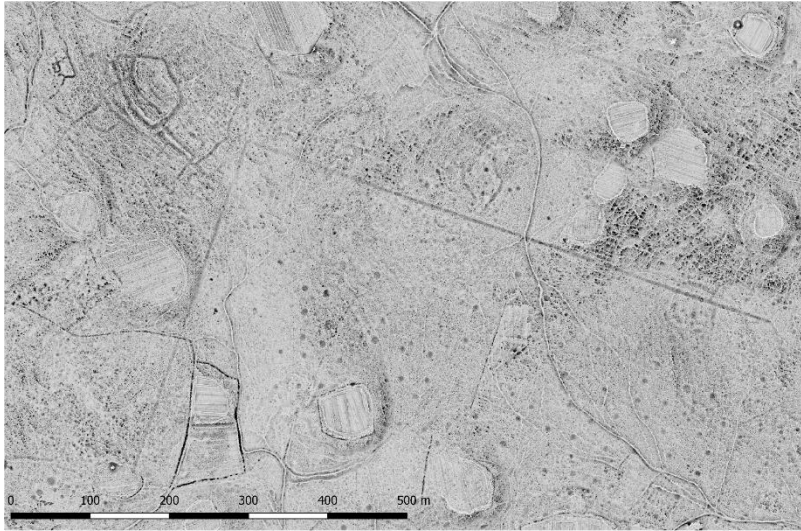
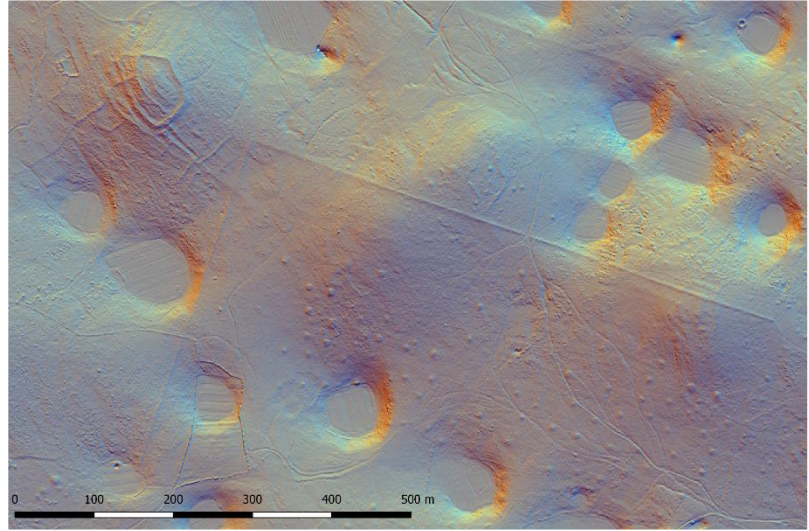
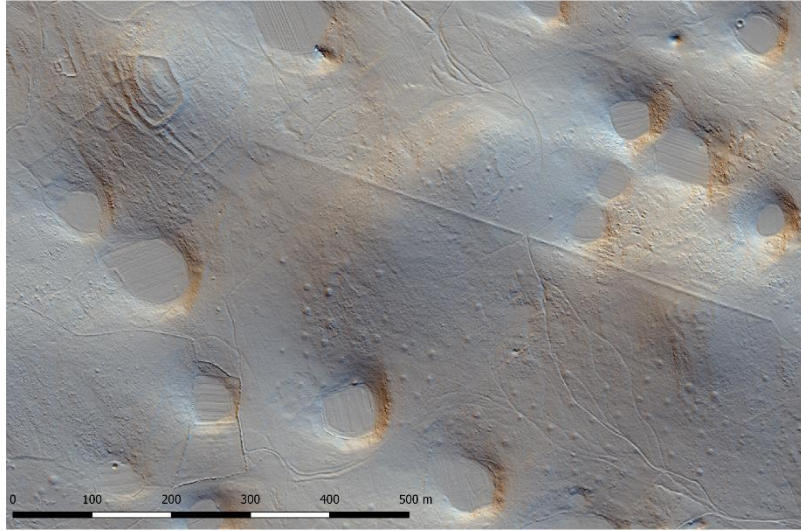
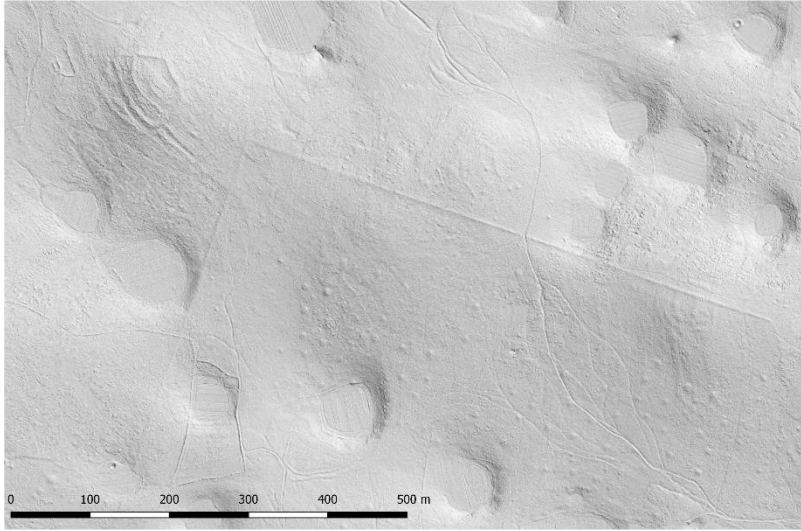


LATE PREHISTORY - TUMULI



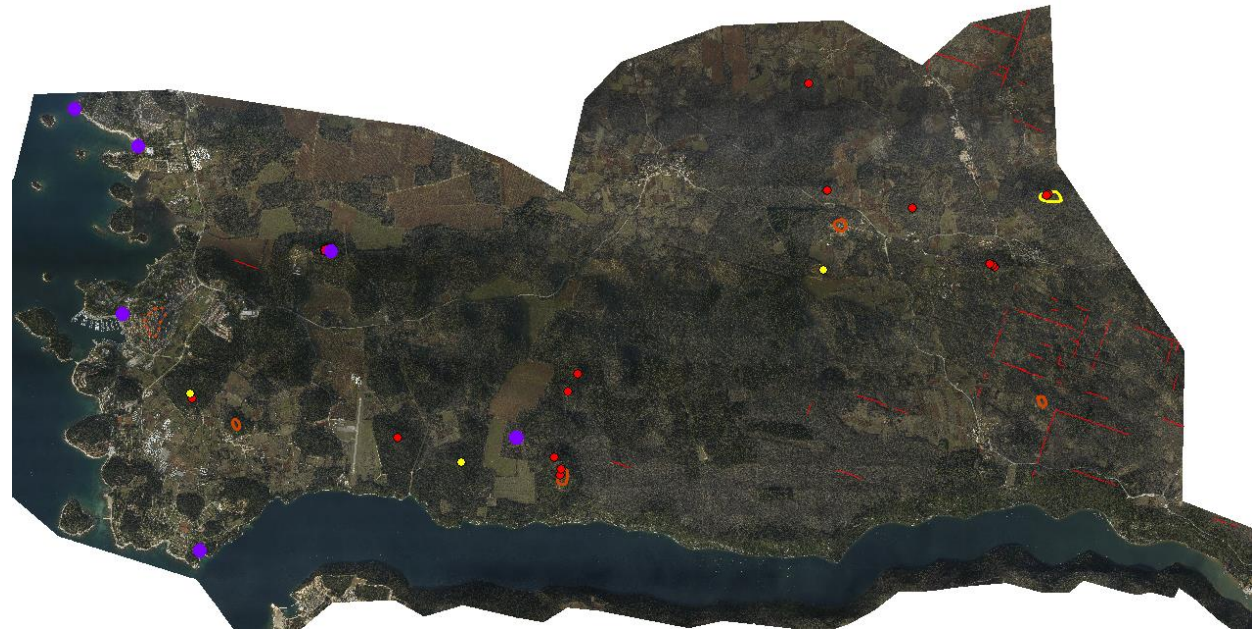
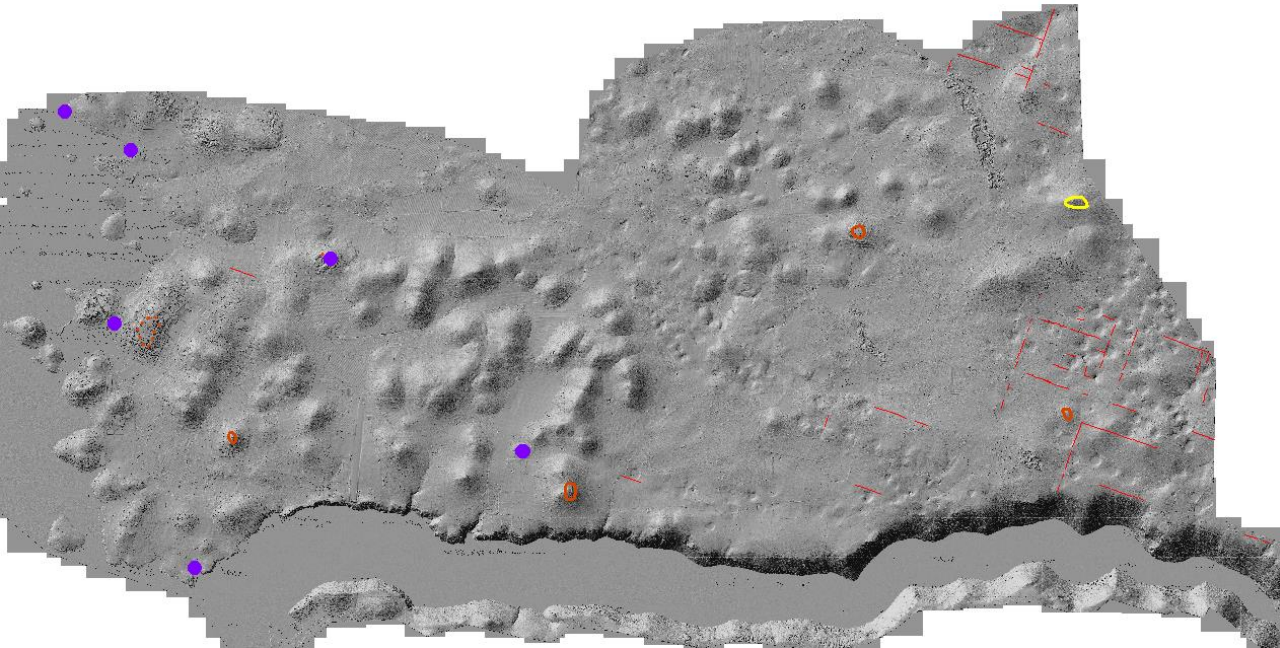
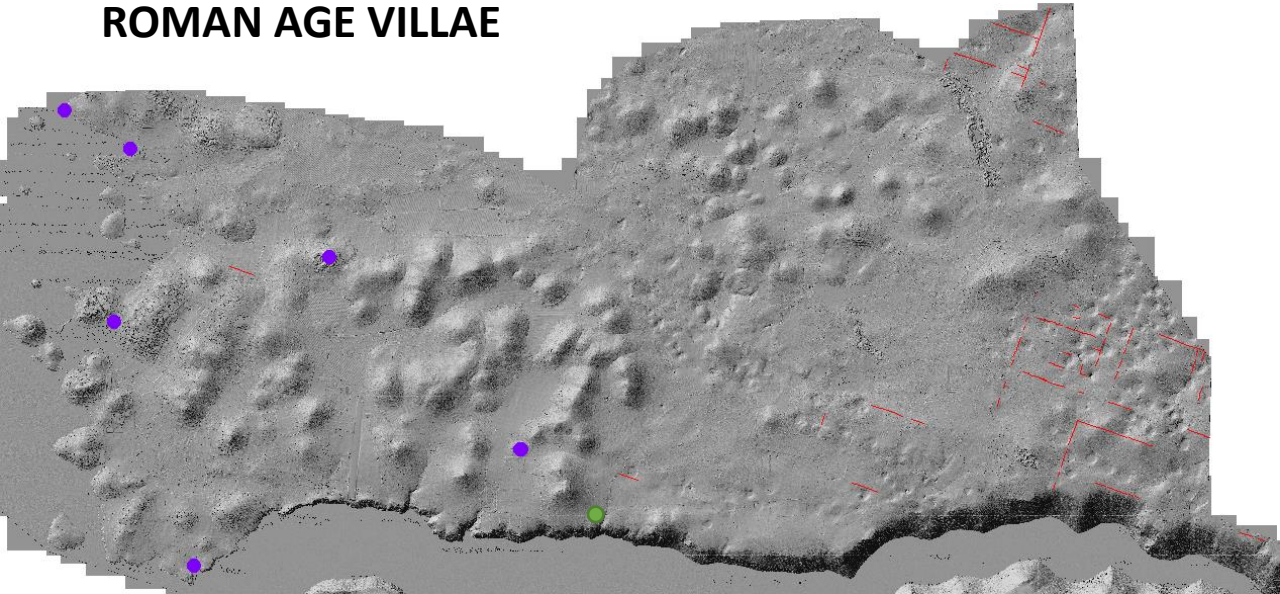
ROMAN AGE







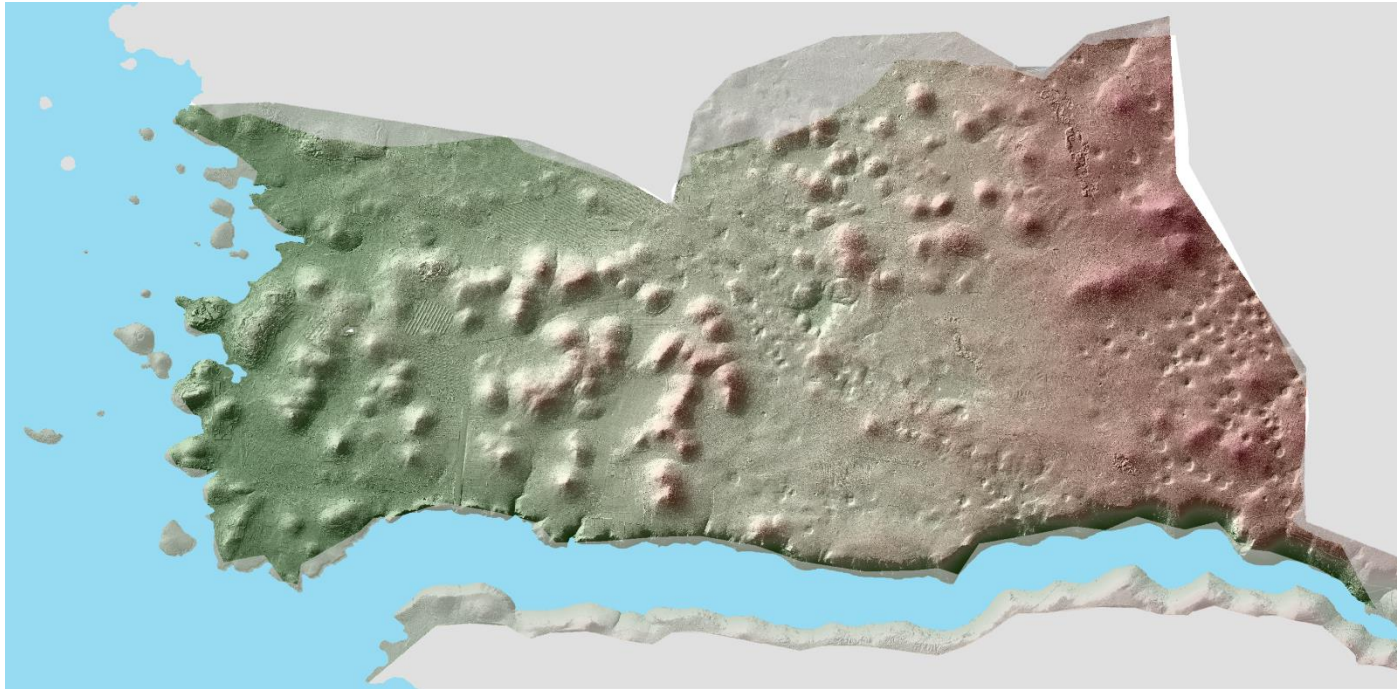
ROMAN AGE VILLAE



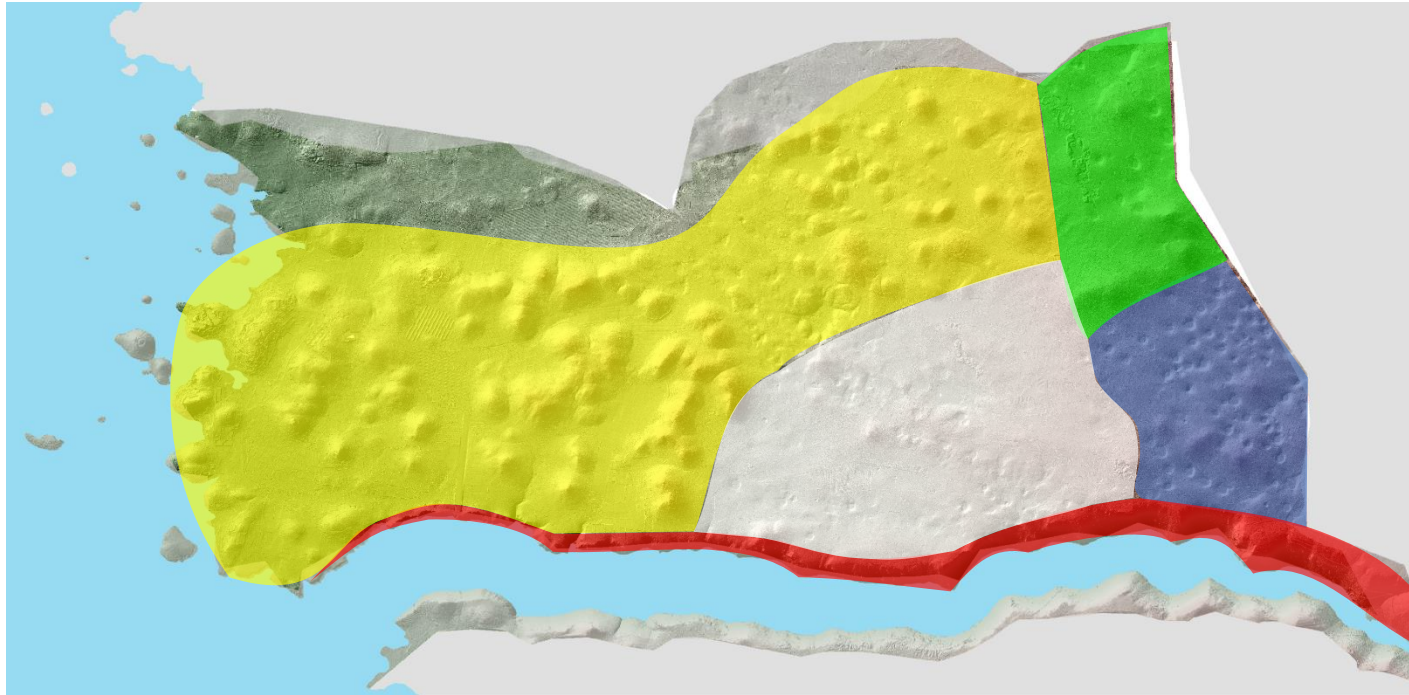
Geomorphology

Inhomogeneous territory

Typical karstic morphology



Geomorphology



Five main physiographic units

-  Steep valley sides
-  Plateau/low hills, dense small-size dolinas
-  Smooth isolated hills
-  Polygonal sinks
-  Karst plateau (partly *bedeckte Karst*)

0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Kilometers

Geomorphology



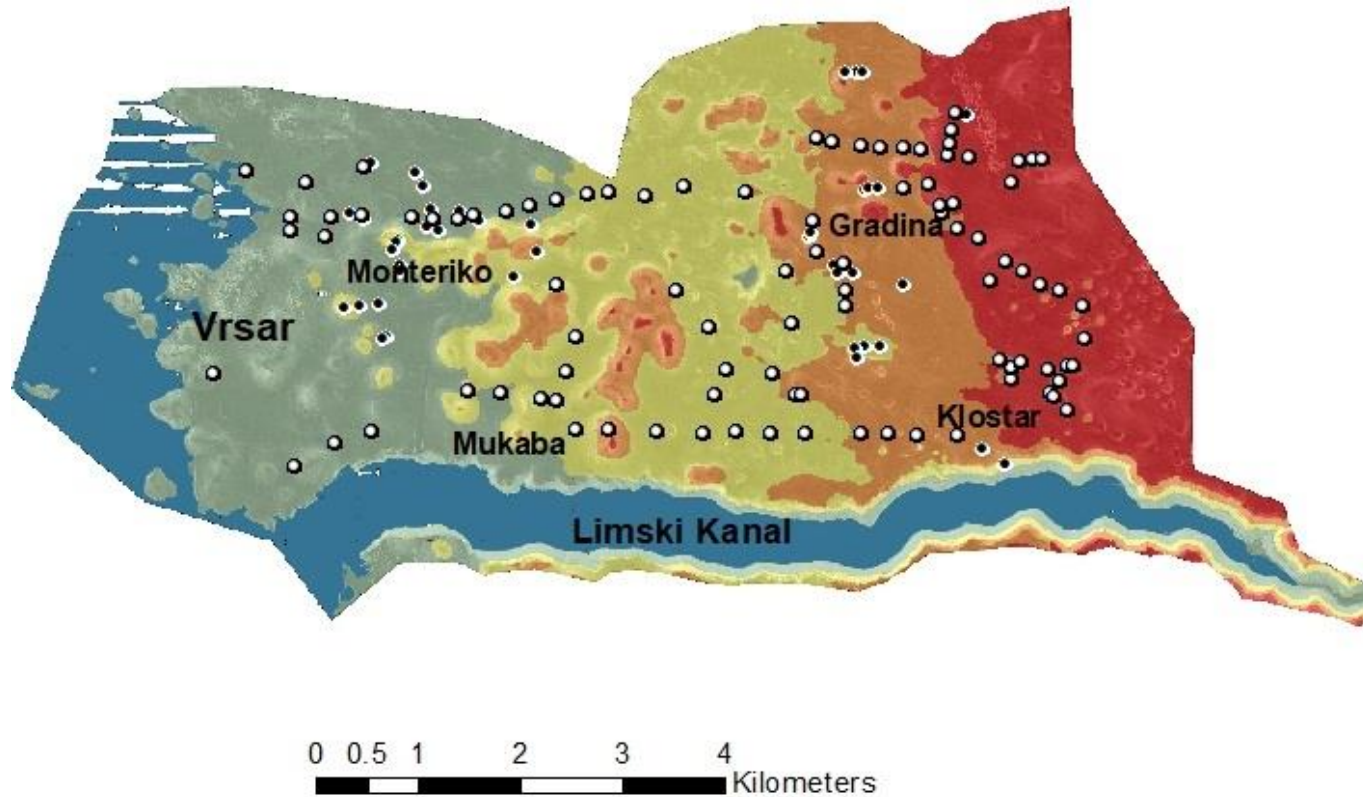
Corresponding roughly to lithotypes
(not very surprisingly)

	Terra rossa soils and colluvia
	Thickly layered limestone and dolostone
	Thickly layered limestone or clayey limestone (Biancone), locally breccias and conglomerates
	Massive or thickly layered limestone, locally calcarenite or calcirudite

Cretaceous
Jurassic

0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Kilometers

Soil survey



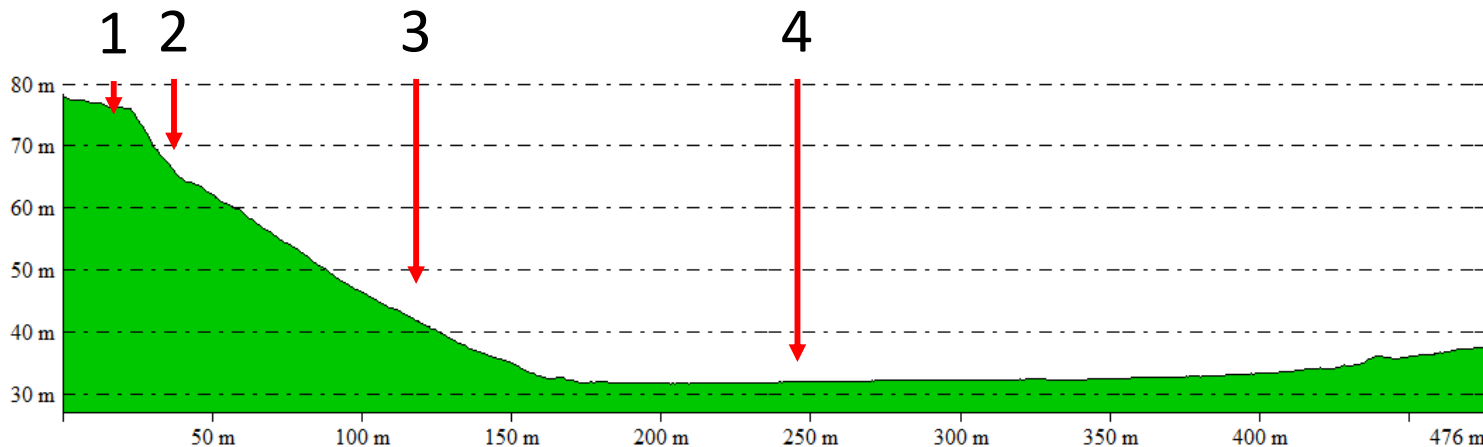
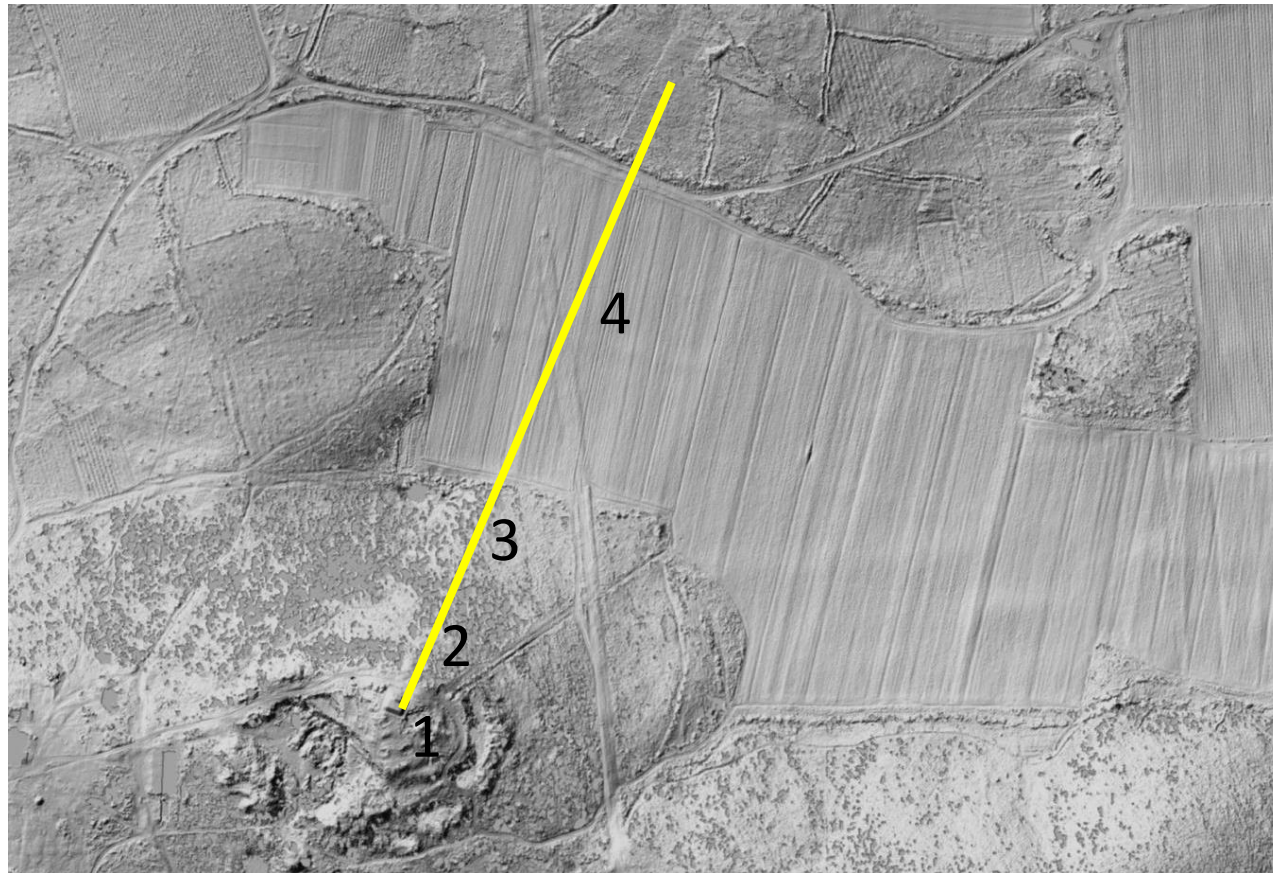
Soil augering along

- two main E-W transects
- two N-S transects

and in other specific locations

143 cores altogether, covering the whole area with medium detail

Soil & Sediment Survey



1. Top of hills

- karstified limestone outcrops
- no or thin soil (rendzina)/sediment cover
- high denudation rates

2. Hillsides (upper part)

- karstified limestone outcrops
- thin soil (cambisol)/colluvium cover, common coarse skeleton
- medium denudation rates, gravitational transport

3. Hillsides (lower part)

- thin to medium soil (cambisol)/sediment cover/matrix-rich scree
- medium colluvium rates

4. Bottom of sinks

- very thick soil (cambisol/alfisol)/sediment cover
- very few coarse skeleton

Geoarchaeo Sounding



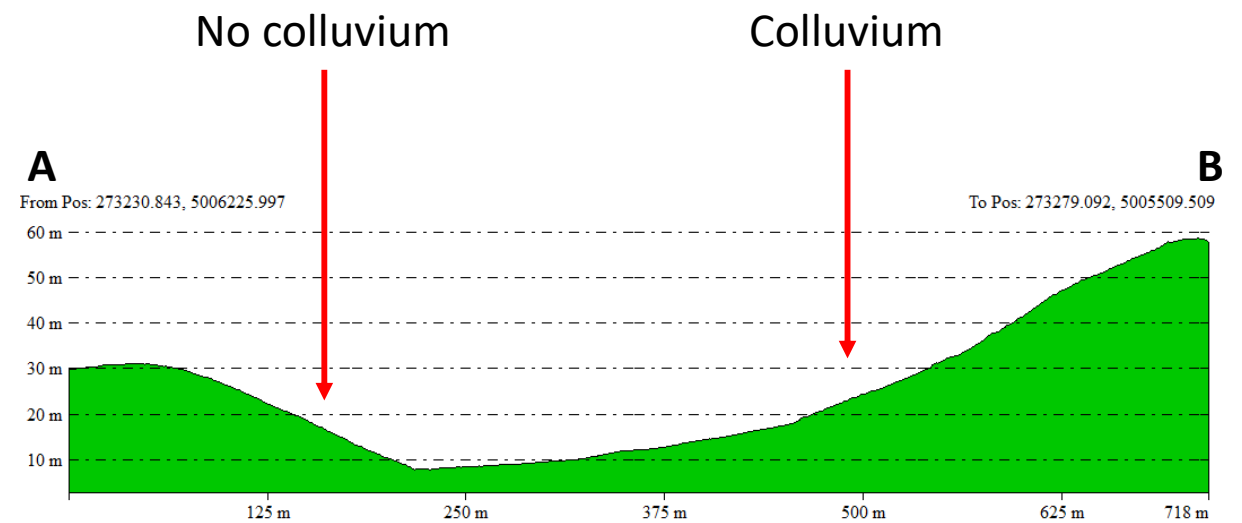
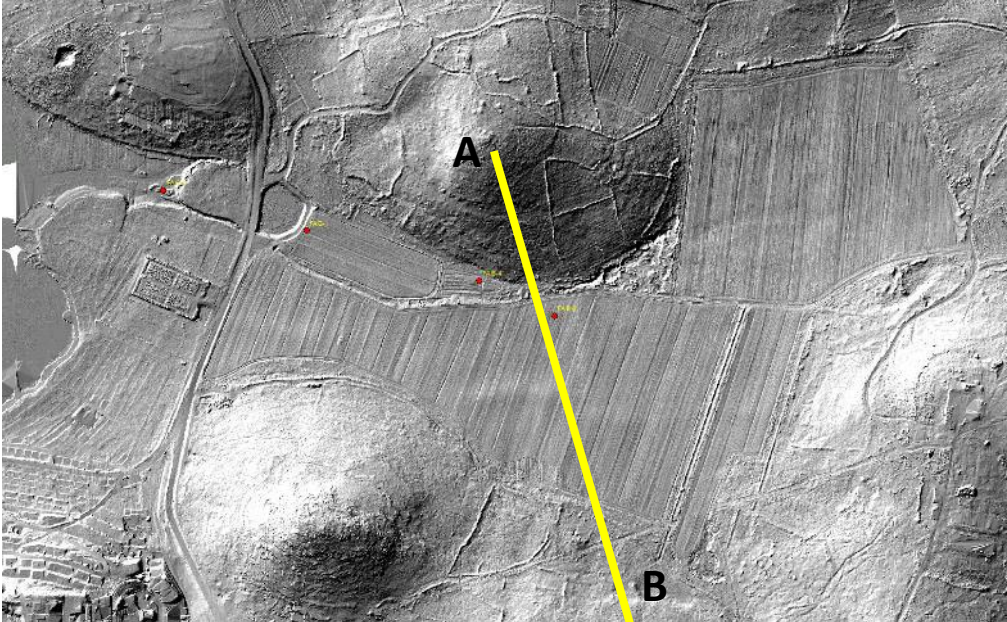
In-depth sounding

WNW of Monte Ricco hillfort/Roman villa

Area with prehistoric remains (Neolithic?)



Geoarchaeo Sounding



Geoarchaeo Sounding

1524-1362 cal BP (426-588 cal AD, 74.8%)

1520-1456 cal BP (430-494 cal AD, 19.7%)

1422-1328 cal BP (528-622 cal AD, 95.4%)

Which means 2.5 m colluvium in 1500 years



Late Roman amphora



Faculty of Humanities



VRSAR-
ORSERA
MUNICIPALITY



CENTRE FOR
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RESEARCH IN
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CONSERVATION
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Faculty of Economics and
Tourism "Dr. Mijo Mirković"



Vrsar Tourist Board



ARCHAEOCULTOUR

The Archaeological Landscape
in a Sustainable Development of Cultural Tourism in the
Municipality of Vrsar
2018-2021



Faculty of Interdisciplinary,
Italian and Cultural Studies

Speleoklub HAD Vrsar