**Alternatives for the agroecological management of woody shrub species in Northwest agroecosystems of Cordoba, Argentinas**

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The objective of the research was to develop alternatives for the agroecological management of woody shrub species in livestock agroecosystems located in two Homogeneous Agro-economic Zones of the Northwest of Córdoba, Argentina. Participatory techniques were used to determining the dominance of shrubs, the importance of the impacts attributed to them, the feasibility of conventional control treatments and the pre-feasibility of the alternatives for its agroecological management. The most dominant woody species were Vachellia caven, Celtis chichape, Senegalia gilliesii, Vachellia astringens, Geoffroea decorticans and Larrea divaricata. Management, profitability, colonization and accessibility are the most important negative impacts for 'productive' actors, while protection, diversity and feeding are the most relevant positive impacts according to 'conservationists'. The feasibility of the control treatments ranged between 0.34 and 0.61, with the higher values for rolling, harrowing and the combination of both. 83.33 % of the agro-ecological management alternatives obtained more than 50 % of the maximum possible value. The existence of multiples beneficial attributes in these species facilitates the implementation of management strategies and the productive use in agroforestal systems. The payment for environmental services, the pruning of the elevation cup, the sequential rotational grazing with cattle and goats, and the commercialization of the products derived from these plants, are the most promising alternatives. It is recommended to undertake actions, technically and economically viable, to implement and evaluate in situ the options identified to promote the agroecological management of the woody shrub species present in the livestock agroecosystems of the Northwest of Córdoba, Argentina.

Key words: Woody shrubs, livestock agroecosystems, agro-ecological management.