



GoProFor
LIFE17 GIE/IT/000561



L'importanza del trasferimento delle tecniche di intervento per la biodiversità forestale

*The importance of transferring
intervention techniques for forest
biodiversity*

Pierluca Gaglioppa (REGIONE LAZIO)



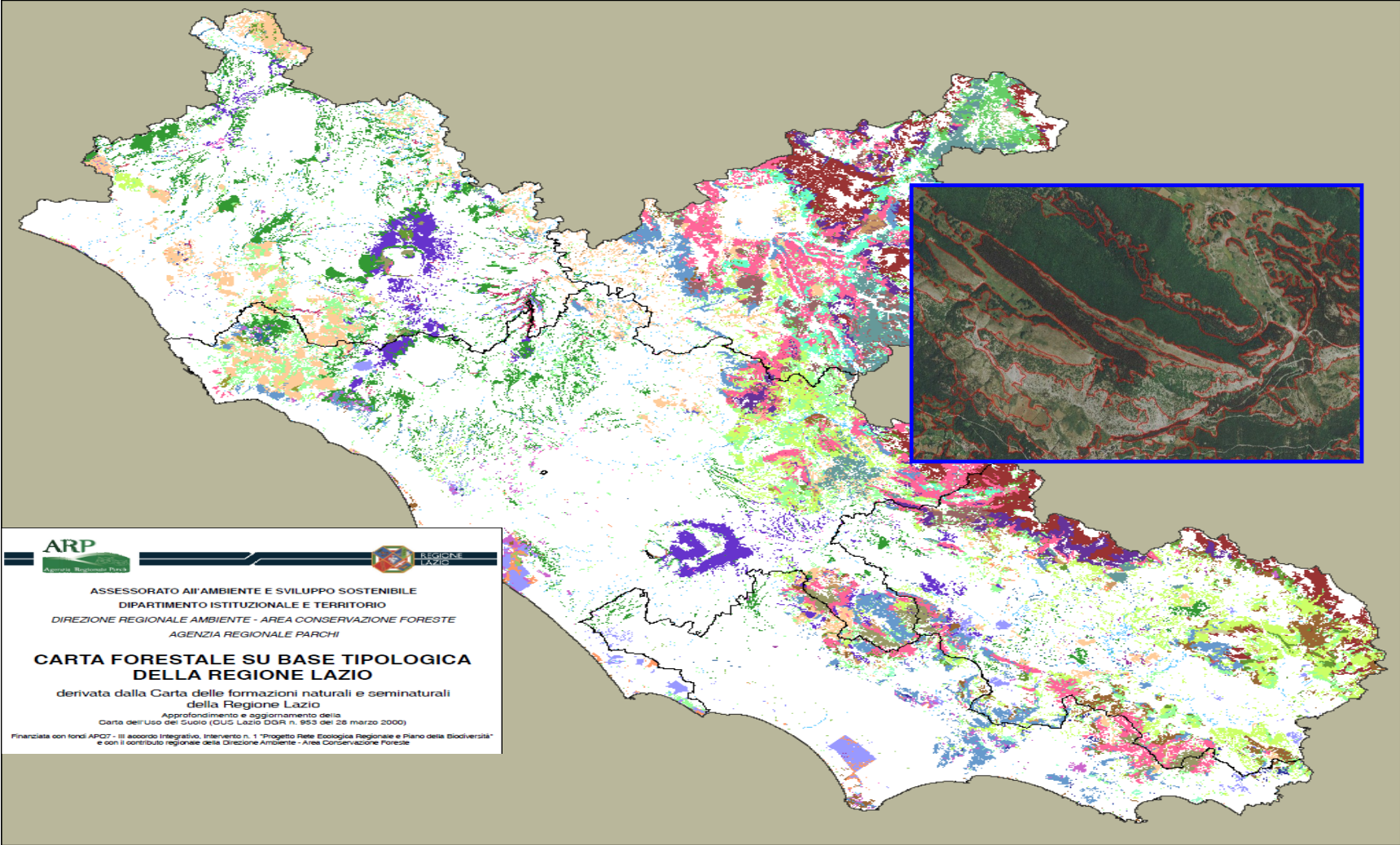
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LIFE E RETE NATURA 2000

Dall'esperienza dei Progetti verso un modello condiviso per la Gestione Forestale

LIFE AND NATURA 2000 NETWORK
From Projects experience to a shared model for Forest Management

Forest data/composition
























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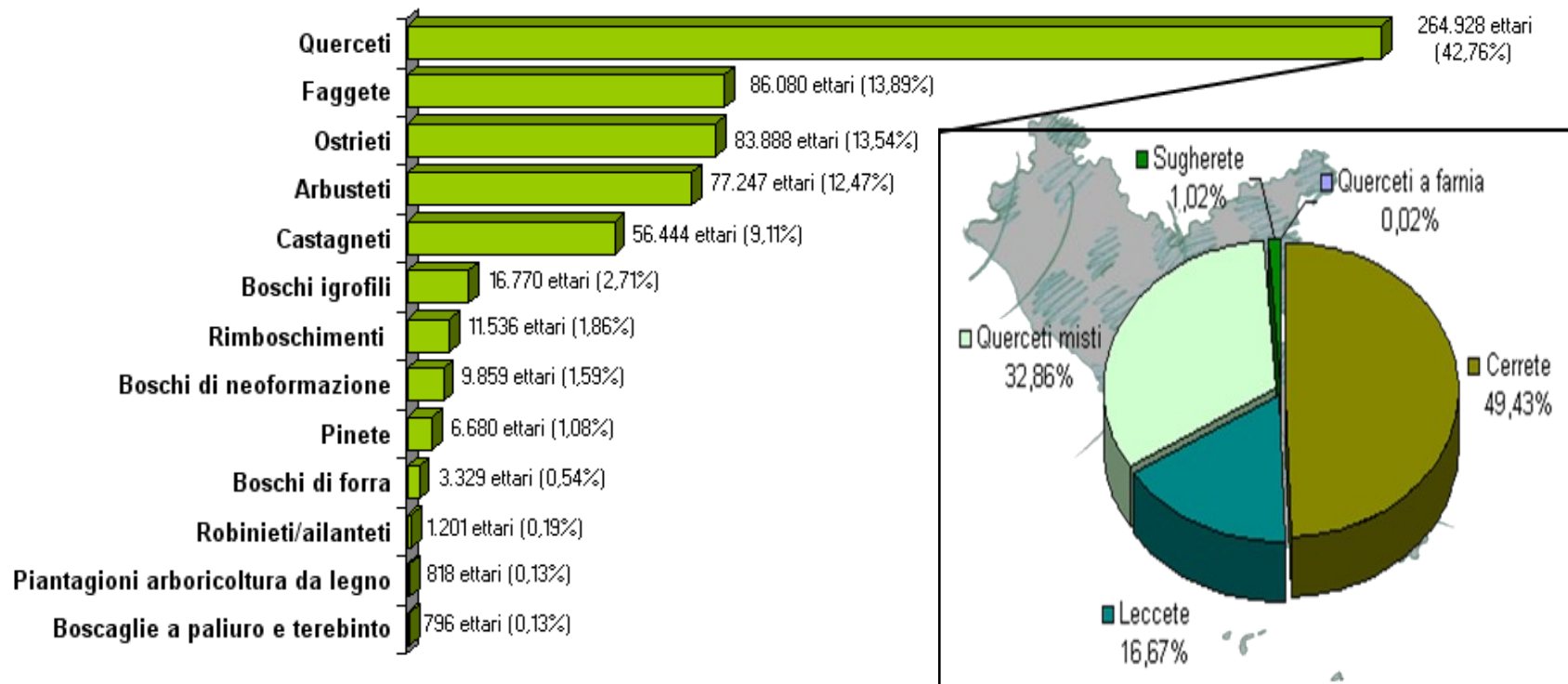


LEGENDA		
CATEGORIA	TIPOLOGIA	
FORMAZIONI FORESTALI	LECCETE	 Lecceta costiera termofila  Lecceta mesoxerofila  Lecceta con faggio  Lecceta rupicola
	SUGHERETE	 Sughereta con caducifoglie  Sughereta costiera tipica
	PINETE TERMOFILIE	 Pineta di altre specie termofile  Pineta di pino domestico
	QUERCETI A ROVERELLA	 Querceto a roverella mesoxerofilo  Querceto a roverella con cerro
	CERRETE	 Querceto a cerro e farnetto  Cerreta neutro-basifila collinare  Cerreta acidofila e subacidofila collinare  Cerreta neutro-basifila submontana  Cerreta acidofila e subacidofila submontana
	QUERCETI A FARNIA	 Querceto a farnia
	BOSCHI ALVEALI E RIPARIALI	 Saliceto ripariale  Altri boschi igrofilii
	BOSCHI DI FORRA	 Bosco di forra
	OSTRIETI	 Omo-ostrieto e boscoaglie a carpiniella  Ostrieto mesofilo

FORMAZIONI PREFORESTALI	CASTAGNETI	 Castagno (eutrofico) su depositi vulcanici  Castagno (oligotrofico) su lave acide  Castagno dei substrati arenacei e mamosi  Castagno dei rilievi calcarei
	FAGGETE	 Faggeta altomontana e rupestre  Faggeta montana eutrofica  Faggeta termofila e basso montana
	ROBINIETI E AILANTETI	 Robinieto/ailanteto
	RIMBOSCHIMENTI DI PINI E/O ALTRE CONIFERE MONTANE	 Rimboscimento di pini e/o altre conifere montane
	PIANTAGIONI DI ARBORICOLTURA DA LEGNO	 Piantagione di arboricoltura da legno
	BOSCHI DI NEOFORMAZIONE	 Boschi di neoformazione
	PSEUDO MACCHIA	 Querceto a caducifoglie mediterranee xerofile  Boscoaglie a pialiuo e terebinto
	ARBUSTETI E MACCHIE ALTE	 Arbusteti a specie della macchia mediterranea  Arbusteti temperati

	Formazioni forestali	Formazioni preforestali (boscoaglie, macchie alte, mantelli)
CATEGORIE	15	2
TIPOLOGIE	32	4

Superficie forestata: 619.574 ettari pari al 36% del territorio della Regione Lazio



Dati riferiti 2011

Government	TIPOLOGIA	Totale ETTARI	%
CEDUO	Cerreta neutro-basifila collinare	52.180,54	15,2
	Querceto a roverella mesoxerofilo	48.718,48	14,2
	Ostrieto mesofilo	46.267,35	13,5
	Cerreta acidofila e subacidofila collinare	39.939,80	11,7
	Lecceta mesoxerofila	27.396,33	8,0
	Castagneto (eutrofico) su depositi vulcanici	25.012,67	7,3
	Castagneto dei substrati arenacei e marnosi	19.800,22	5,8
	Orno-ostrieto e boscaglie a carpinella	18.260,94	5,3
	Cerreta neutro-basifila submontana	17.046,44	5,0
	Querceto a roverella con cerro	13.102,58	3,8
	Faggeta montana eutrofica	9.876,17	2,9
	Cerreta acidofila e subacidofila submontana	8.134,72	2,4
	Querceto a cerro e farnetto	7.002,06	2,0
	Castagneto dei rilievi calcarei	3.876,29	1,1
	Faggeta termofila e basso montana	2.030,47	0,6
	Lecceta costiera termofila	1.652,61	0,5
	Robinieta/ailanteto	518,57	0,2
	Castagneto (oligotrofico) su lave acide	289,33	0,1
	Bosco di forra	256,90	0,1
	Sughereta con caducifoglie	215,88	0,1
	Lecceta con faggio	132,92	0,0
	Faggeta altomontana e rupestre	112,69	0,0
	Altri boschi igrofilii	105,87	0,0
	Piantagione di arboricoltura da legno	74,71	0,0
	Sughereta costiera tipica	66,80	0,0
	Lecceta rupicola	41,97	0,0
	Querceto a farnia	26,11	0,0
Saliceto ripariale	15,26	0,0	
Arbusteti temperati	12,86	0,0	
Rimboscimento di pini e/o altre conifere montane	1,30	0,0	
Totale		342168,8	100,0

From sea level to
2.400 altitude
meters

From xeric to alpine/
continental
ecosystem

From dunes with
Juniperus phoenicea
L. to peacks with
Fagus sylvatica L.
krumholtz

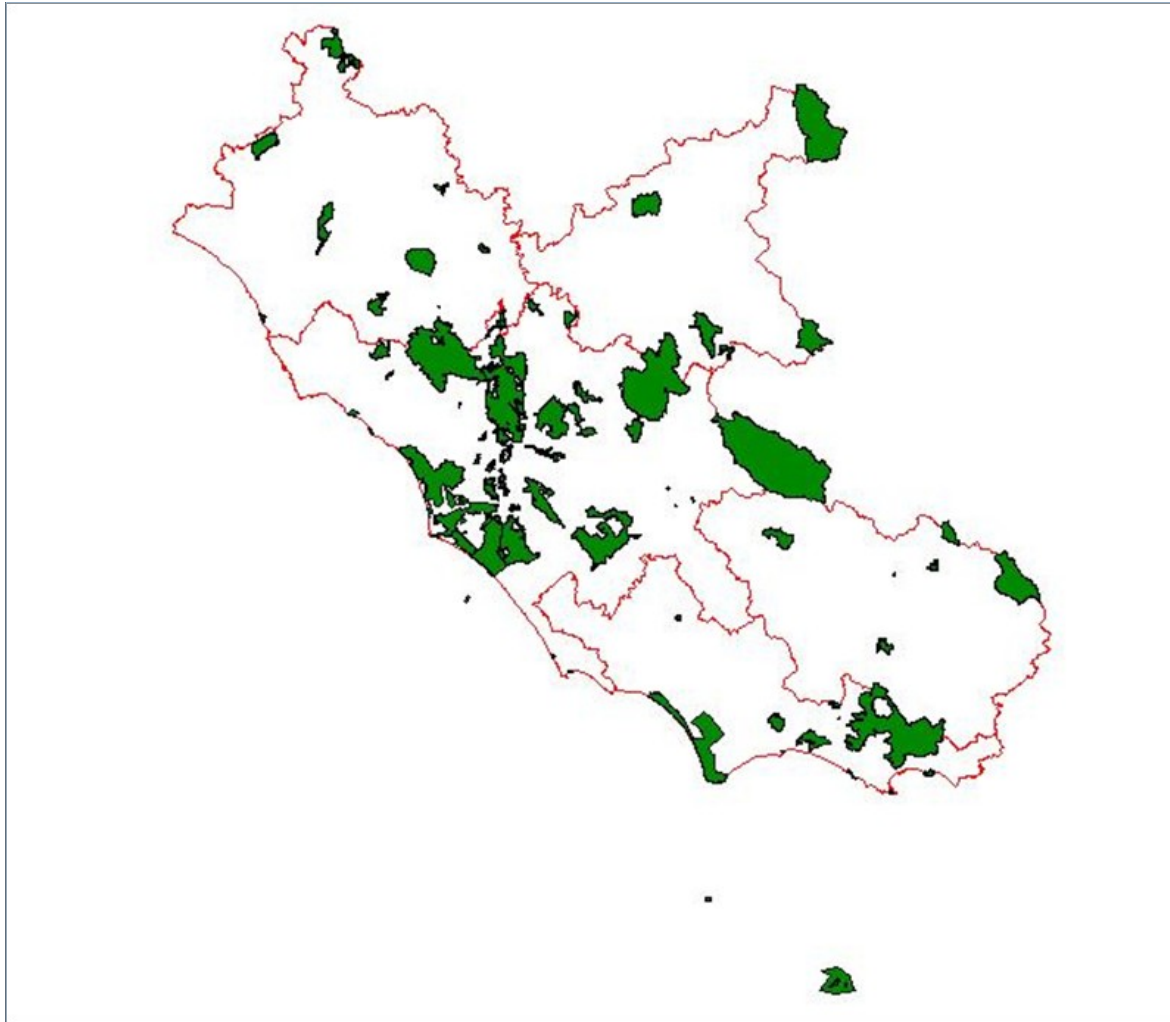
Coppice is about
55% of all woodland

Governo	TIPOLOGIA	Totale ETTARI	%
Fustaia	Faggeta montana eutrofica	66.956,45	69,6
	Rimboschimento di pini e/o altre conifere montane	9.278,61	9,6
	Pineta di pino domestico	4.050,84	4,2
	Querceto a cerro e farnetto	4.036,72	4,2
	Castagneto (eutrofico) su depositi vulcanici	2.460,59	2,6
	Pineta di altre specie termofile	2.371,78	2,5
	Faggeta termofila e basso montana	1.482,52	1,5
	Cerreta acidofila e subacidofila collinare	1.376,82	1,4
	Sughereta con caducifoglie	1.092,91	1,1
	Castagneto dei rilievi calcarei	892,63	0,9
	Piantagione di arboricoltura da legno	667,13	0,7
	Altri boschi igrofilii	441,15	0,5
	Faggeta altomontana e rupestre	352,90	0,4
	Ostrieto mesofilo	204,04	0,2
	Querceto a roverella mesoxerofilo	134,26	0,1
	Cerreta neutro-basifila submontana	74,05	0,1
	Cerreta neutro-basifila collinare	54,49	0,1
	Saliceto ripariale	49,01	0,1
	Querceto a roverella con cerro	35,86	0,0
	Lecceta rupicola	31,64	0,0
	Robinieta/ailanteto	31,55	0,0
	Orno-ostrieto e boscaglie a carpinella	31,45	0,0
	Cerreta acidofila e subacidofila submontana	30,03	0,0
	Querceto a farnia	24,87	0,0
	Sughereta costiera tipica	16,61	0,0
	Lecceta costiera termofila	5,95	0,0
	Lecceta mesoxerofila	1,72	0,0
Totale		96.186,55	100

High Forest is about 15% of all woodland

Mediterranean climate with oak species is the most representative on the lower lands and beech is the king of the Apenine

Mixed natural woods is the normality



PROTECTED AREAS

More than 13% of regional surface

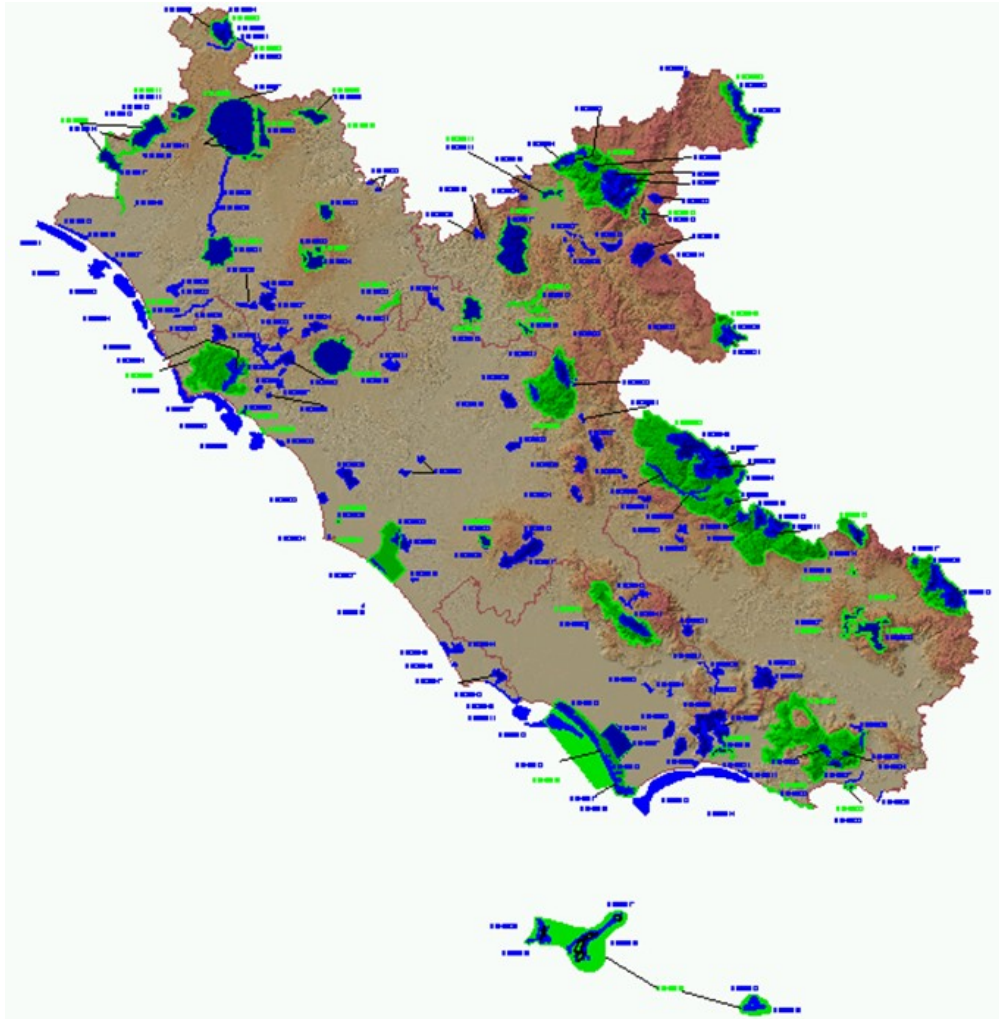
More than 44% forest surface in Pas

3 National Parks

3 National Reserves

9 Regionale Parks

More than 70 other Pas (Reserves, Monuments, ...)



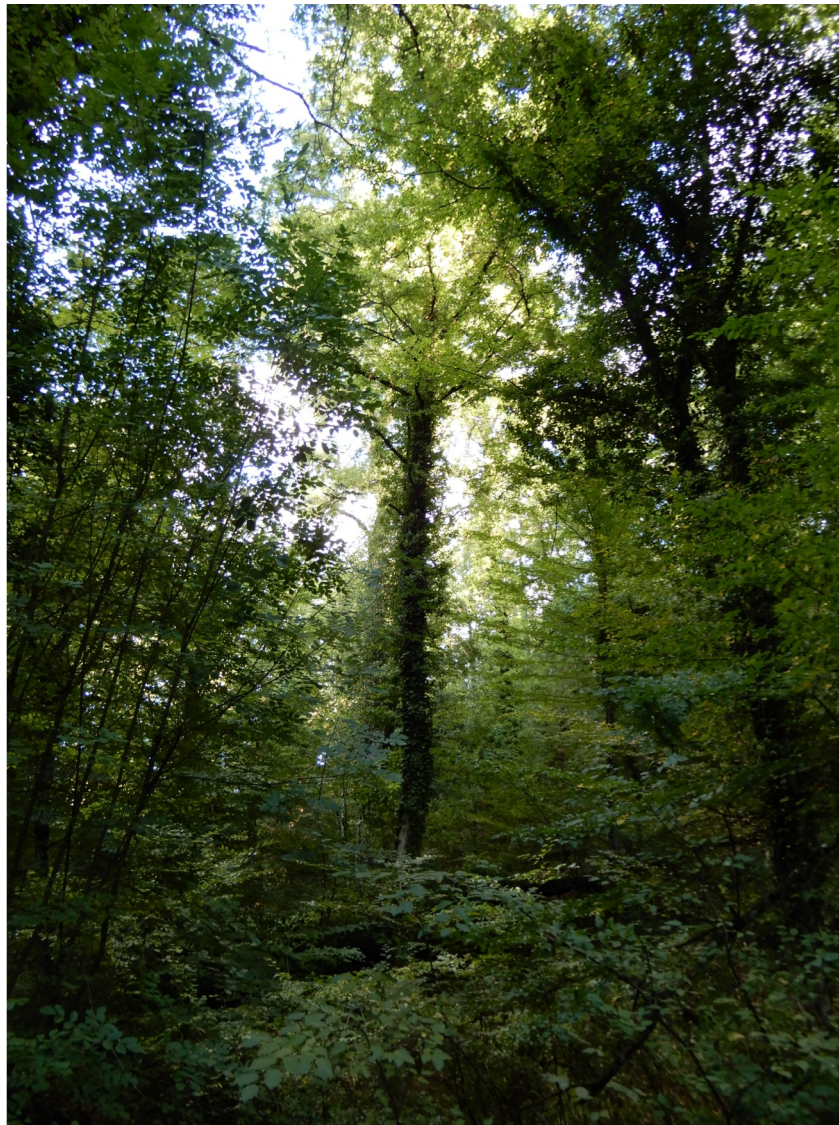
NATURA 2000 AREAS

More than 26 % of regional surface

More than 57% forest surface in N2K

Blue: Special Conservation Zone

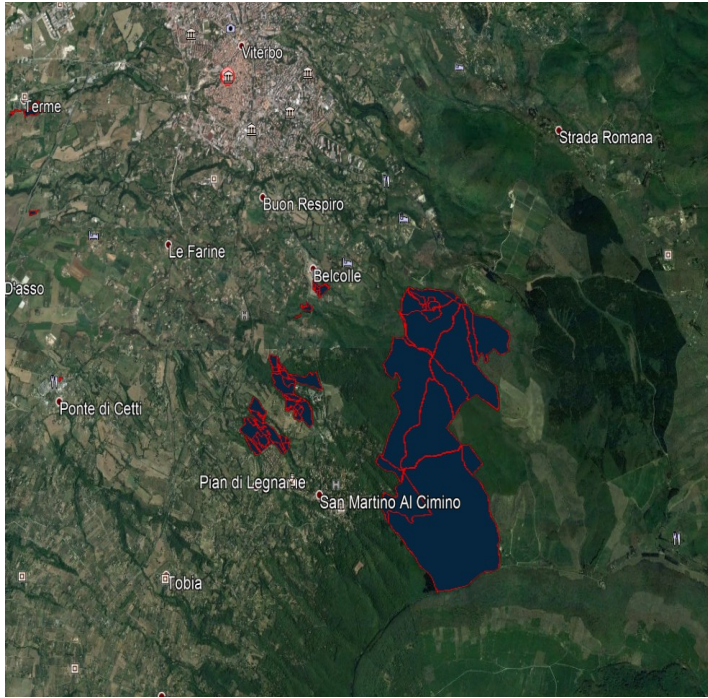
Green: Special Protection Zone



Forest expertise

Regione Lazio play the policy role, address for other institutions, approve forest plan and funding activities. Sometimes we plan or we act with some cuts of Regional properties.

Many opportunities comes from analisys and approvation of more than 260 Forest Management Plans (knowledge)



The Regional Administration example: Forest Management Plan of two owned forest and transfer the value of different approach to the ecosystems

Bosco Montagna – Macchia dell’Ospedale

This is a 450 ha chesnut productive coppice located in Viterbo that historically is used as a timber for construction; during the planning activities we analyzed all the different ecosystem services and we decided to give attention to paths, bike's and horse's ways.

The coppice is strictly managed as a chesnut coppice so no other species can entry.

Tiburtina Forest

The property is located in Tiburtini Mountains close to Tivoli is a 850 ha old coppice wood (60 years old) that present so many different species: Quercus, Acer, Ostrya, Fraxinus, Fagus, Tilia, Carpinus, Castanea.

The choice is to change to high forest all the surface

Forest opportunities

Multifunctionality of forest is mandatory in Latium and it is also cultural issue.

Plan the forest management following ecological and hydrogeological stability, different ecosystem services, regulations and wood products, and be also sustainable in the economic view.

The main town, Rome, ask for forest ecosystem services especially cultural and ricreative ones



Places/Entities

Municipalities are involved in the authorization process (forest cuts in coppice or high forest)

Under a surface of 3 hectares the process start with a simple communication of the owner that, after 60 days, become effective.



Places/Entities

Counties/Provinces (sub regional administrations) are involved in the authorization process (forest cuts in coppice or high forest)

Above a surface of 3 hectares (till 9) the process start with a simple communication (with a project made by an Agronomist or Forest Engineer) of the owner that, after 60 days, become effective.

Above a surface of 9 hectares the process with the project become a real authorization (the Institution should say Y/N)

LAZIO Cartina politica

PROVINCE

- Viterbo
- Roma
- Rieti
- Frosinone
- Latina



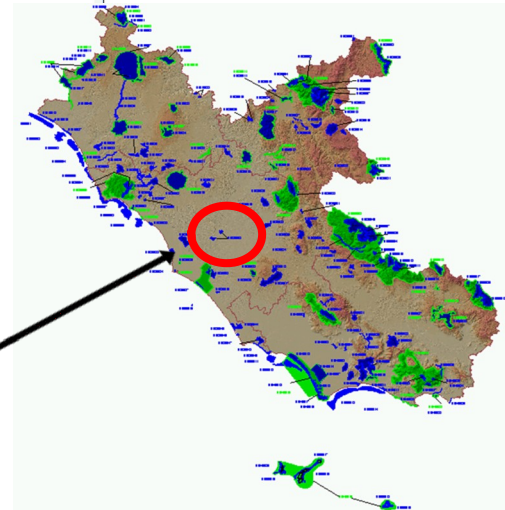
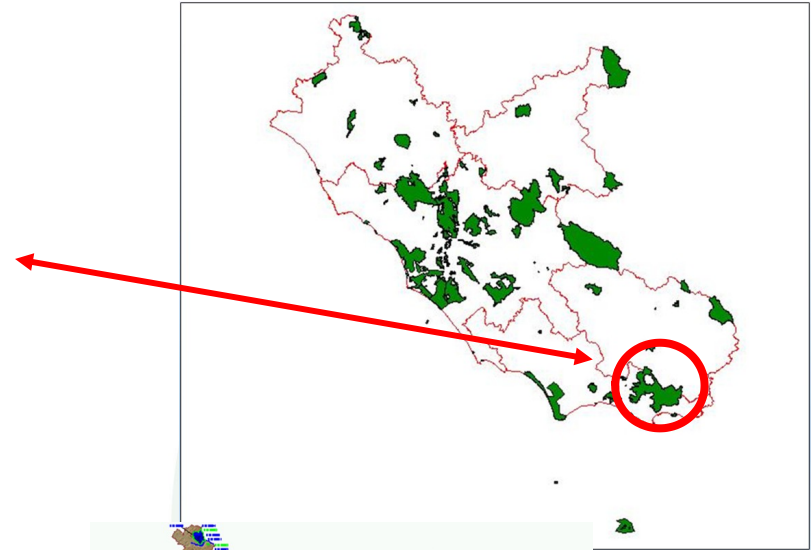
Places/Entities

Protected Areas are always (no surface limit) involved in the authorization process when forest cut is planned in the PA.

Regional Forest Authority is involved if the project is about and ancient wood or it wants change soil use or management system (from high forest to coppice)...

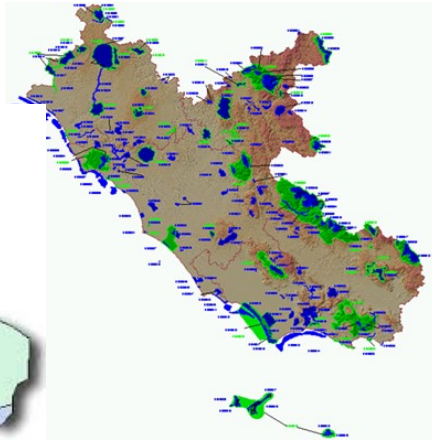
Regional Forest Authority is the Entity that approve the Forest Management Plans

Natura 2000 Regional Authority is involved in the authorization process when forest cut is planned in a N2K site or it's indirectly threatened (Appropriate Assessment).



People

Municipalities lack of expertise / skills in the forest sector (sometimes is different in the biggest town)



Counties / Provinces (sub-regional administrations), PA and Regional Administration operate with staff formed by agronomists, forest engineers, biologists, geologists and naturalists

Freelance/consultants (Agronomist and Forest Engineer) as a planner, forest enterprises and forestry workers (chainsawer, tractor driver, etc.) as user, implementer are our best partners (in crime)

At Regio level the options we normally put inside the authorization (and we would definitely get them mandatory) are about:

- in the old coppices (approx: 2 or 2,5 times over the normal round) different species arrives and makes the ecosystem more rich (biodiversity), interesting and resilient. The proposal solution is to change the management from coppice to high forest.
- a more long round time for coppices foreseen in Forest Management Plans: from 16 to 20 years or more for oaks, from 14 to 22 – 24 years for chesnut, from 20 to 30 or 35 years for *Quercus ilex* or *Ostrya carpinifolia* and beech in the mountains area.
 - Choose trees silviculture.
- propose other activities than clear cut to get to forest a different social and recreational value.
- in coppices, define a less number of stand but a more rich composition in species or choice groups of stand with shrubs and different trees species.



Biodiversity conservation is specially secured by the
Appropriate Assessment process.

In coppices during the planning the consultants
marks standards of different species in respect to
the % of different trees distribution; the stands are
respected during the clear cut by workers.

Shrub and bushes are also marked to be respected
during the cuts (interest for feeding animals like
Rhamnus for the bear or the conservation of lianas
like *Hedera* on the stands).

These species richness is done to prevent disease
and make woods more resilient.



Forest Enterprises are interested in biodiversity conservation and the rules are observed for example in the case of single trees preservation or the keeping of small islands of wood (from 1,000 to 10,000 square meters).

Forest Enterprises only need a clear sign on the ground with the rules for making a right activity.

Enterprises helped by consultant during the past years increased the quantity of dead wood leave on the ground or standing because they learnt the lesson and in the same time the wood is unmarketable.

Forest Enterprises have no problem in conservation of habitat trees and leave them as totem till their end of life.

Often forest workers let the border between wood and pastures uncutted to preserve vegetation for the breeding (shadow, repair and forage); in the same time they learn the lesson for conservation of amphibian along the river with a buffer zone.

Period for forest activities (cuts) is strictly limited by Conservation Measures in SCAs and SPAs and it is mandatory and accepted.



WORK AT ANY LEVEL TO GIVE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION:

- DURING FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS AUTHORIZATION PROCESS (MUNICIPALITY, CONSULTANTS);

DURING WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS, OF LIFE PROJECTS...(CONSULTANTS, ADMINISTRATIONS, ENTERPRISES)

DURING MANDATORY EDUCATION (FOREST ENTERPRISES).....



IS THE ANSWER

(could be one of)



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thanks

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