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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Group of Specialists on the European Diploma for Protected Areas

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Strasbourg, Agora building, Room G 05

APPLICATION
PARCO REGIONALE GALLIPOLI COGNATO
PICCOLE DOLOMITI LUCANE

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Council of Europe

European Diploma

Information form for Candidate Sites

This form is also available on diskette

Site code (to be given by the Council of Europe)								

1. Site identification

1.1. Site name

PARCO REGIONALE GALLIPOLI COGNATO PICCOLE DOLOMITI LUCANE

1.2. Country	ITALIA							
1.3. Date of application								
1.4. Site information compilation date	2	0	1	8	0	7	3	1
	Y	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**M**	**M**	**D**	**D**

1.5. Addresses: administrative authorities

National authority	**Regional authority**	**Local authority**
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1.6. Addresses: site authorities

Site manager	Site information centre	Council of Europe contact
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1.7. Summary description

The Regional Park Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane covers an area of almost 27000 hectares, within the border of the municipalities of Accettura, Calciano and Oliveto Lucano in the Province of Matera and Castelmezzano and Pietrapertosa in the provinces of Potenza.

The Park protects an area located just in the middle of Basilicata with relevant naturalistic, historical and ethno-anthropological values: the forest of Gallipoli Cognato, the wood of Montepiano, the sandstone rocks of the Dolomiti Lucane in Castelmezzano and Pietrapertosa, the ruins of the fortification of an ancient city built during the 4th century B.C. on the top of Mount Croccia.

The presence of waterways in the form of seasonal streams and springs is a characteristic of the Park.

The protected area is also characterised by the presence of a wide green scrubland made of variegated arboreal and shrub species, alternated with forest of centuries-old trees that, at high altitude reach huge size.

Remarkable is the presence of many rare fauna species such as the Black stork (*Ciconia Nigra*), the Italian hare (*Lepus corsicanus*), the Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*), the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), the Otter (*Lutra lutra*), the Short-toed snake eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*). It is also easy to find different species of Hawk: the Kite, the Lanner falcon, the Peregrine falcon, the Kestrel, the Goshawk, the Lesser kestrel. Also relevant is the presence of amphibious such as the Italian Newt and the Spectacled salamander.

1.8. European interest justifying the application

A huge presence of Habitat in accordance with the Directive 92/43/EEC covers the Regional Park. In particular, priority Habitats interest the 64% of the protected area: of these, almost the 23% of the total protected area is included in Site of Community Importance (SCI) referred to the Directive 92/43/EEC, 97/62 EEC (Habitats) and 79/409/EEC (Birds).

Furthermore, we can add to the high environmental quality also a relevant cultural heritage that, due to a wide globalisation, could become extinct. It is the case of traditional festival called "Maggi" (May feasts), unique expression in Italy from a demo-ethno-anthropological point of view that characterises the communities of the Park. These festivals are the expression of the close relationship between the local population and the surrounding environment.

The European Diploma could have for the Park an incentive effect for a better conservation both of the nature and the historical and cultural heritage of the whole area.

1.9. Selection methodology

The European interest and attention to the Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Regional Park should derive from the application of the dictates of the European Landscape Convention, signed in Firenze in October 2000 and ratified in Italy with the law n. 14/2006.
According to what the Convention says, the "*the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation*".
Landscape, it is said, "*contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity*".
On that basis, the policies adopted by the Park since its institution are coherent with the specific measures shown in the Convention.
Furthermore, the high percentage of protected area interested by the presence of priority habitats in accordance with the Directive 92/43/EEC, 97/62 EEC (Habitats) and 79/409/EEC (Birds), most of them included in SCI recently approved as SAC (Special Area of Conservation), lead to the application of specific conservation measure, in accordance with the law.

1.10. Main aim or motivation

The history of the Park moves back to the early 70s: in 1971 the whole area was reported to the National Council for Research as a floristic and wildlife ecosystem to protect but the procedure to institute the protected area lasted for more than a quarter of century!
The Park was in fact officially born on 22nd December 1997 with Law 47.
The importance of the protection status is confirmed by the presence in the area of the following Natura 2000 sites, according to the Directives Habitat 92/43 CE and 97/62 CE and Birds 79/409:

Codice sito	Denominazione	Estensione (ettari)	Tipologia sito
IT9220130	*Foresta Gallipoli Cognato*	4249	ZSC
IT9210105	*Dolomiti di Pietrapertosa*	1312	ZSC
IT9220030	*Bosco di Montepiano*	514[1]	ZSC
IT9220260	*Valle Basento-Grassano*	779[2]	SIC e ZPS

Almost 6153.50 hectares (22.76%), of the total 27.027 hectares of the Park are Natura 2000 sites. The first three sites (IT9220130, IT9210105, IT9220030), with D.M. (Ministerial Decree) of the 16 September 2013 have also been designed as SCZ and for them there are specific conservation measures approved by regional laws.
During the last years, the attention to protected areas increased thanks to the approval of a specific national law (Law 394/1991) that has radically changed the institutional framework in which the environmental policy moves. At the beginning of the 90s there where in Italy only 5 "historical"

parks born between 1922 and 1935. After the Law 394 of 1991, we have had the institution of 13 new national parks, 507 protected areas, 71 regional park and several marine reserves.
However, regardless the numbers, the nowadays problem is the centralist character of the law that often exclude or emarginated those who work at a periphery level from the decision process.
This explain why many operators do not consider the institution of a protected area as a development opportunity, but only look at the prohibitions imposed by the Law.
Instead of creating new opportunities, in the last 20 years the laws concerning protected areas has determined the increase of the repressive activity and the rise of local conflicts.
Moving from these concerns, **our strong motivation to the constitution of a protected area, moving from the natural values, is the demand and need of reading the territory not as a reserve but as a place to live in and to preserve, useful to create social and economic value and to include in the development policies of the area**. The peculiar importance given to the relationship between the resident community and the "temporary" citizenship community represents the benefit of an innovative and involving interpretation of the relationship man/nature.
The natural protected areas are not simply as natural reserve or oasis, but place where a new balance between people, flora and fauna can be experimented. We talk about natural areas characterized by heterogeneous landscapes, particular flora and fauna species where the building of a renewed socio-economic balance is possible.

1.11. Dates *(to be filled in by the Council of Europe)*

Date of first examination

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

Date of expert visit

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

Date of second examination

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

Date of award

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

2. Site location

2.1. Site centre location

Longitude

E		1	6	°		6	‘	5	6	“

W/E (Greenwich)

Latitude

N	4	0	°	3	1	‘	5	7	“	

2.2. Area (ha)

Total Area	2	7	0	2	7	,	0	0
Core	2	7	0	2	7	,	0	0

2.3. Site length (km)

			,			

Buffer						,		
Transition						,		

2.4. Altitude (m)

Minimum				Maximum				Mean			
	1	9	8	1	3	6	7		7	8	3

2.5. Administrative region

Region name	% cover		
Basilicata	1	0	0
Marine area not covered by the terrestrial part			0

3. Natural heritage

3.1. General abiotic description (Geomorphology, geology and hydrogeology)

The area of the Park is located at the borders of the Apennines and the Bradanica foredeep. It is characterised by a variable physiography moving from the harsh morphological environments of the middle-west Apennines to a hilly landscape in the east area of the Park. The mountains located at West follow the typical Apennines direction NO-SE, going down east toward a softener landscape between 300 and 600 meters a.s.l.
The splitting up of the mountains characterises the area, where clay complexes with chaotic asset dating back to the Cretaceous-Paleogene come to the surface. The remaining reliefs located at east are limestones and marly limestones dating back to the Jurassic-Miocene period.
The area within the Park presents three summits: Mount Impiso (1319 m. a.s.l.), Mount Malerba (1083 m. a.s.l.) and Mount La Croccia (1151 m. a.s.l.).
The minimum quotes are the ones along the Basento River at 200 m. a.s.l. and the Salandrella Stream at 500 m. a.s.l.
The site includes the complex of reliefs called “Piccole Dolomiti Lucane”, characterised by high spires and rocky ridge, which remind the most famous “Dolomiti” in the Alps.
The surface hydrology created, during the centuries, ditches and deep valleys whose waters goes down to overflow into Basento River and Salandrella Stream.

3.2. Habitats

The Parks presents physical and biological characteristics to which correspond heterogeneous natural situations.
The existing Habitats are listed above:

Habitat Code	*Name*	*Extent (Ha)*	*% Representativity on the total surface of the habitats*	*% Representativity on the total surface of the Park*
91M0	Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak — sessile oak forests	13.200,27	76,43	48,84
91AA*	Eastern white oak woods	2.046,74	11,85	7,57
9340	Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests	126,79	0,73	0,47
9180*	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	94,29	0,55	0,35
91B0	Thermophilous Fraxinus angustifolia woods	punctual		
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	103,28	0,60	0,38
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition — type vegetation	58,81	0,34	0,22
3280	Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with Paspalo-Agrostidion species and hanging curtains of Salix and Populus alba	46,42	0,27	0,17
3290	Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the Paspalo-Agrostidion	66,17	0,38	0,24
92A0	Salix alba and Populus alba galleries	96,15	0,56	0,36
5330	Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub	6,86	0,04	0,03
1430	Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (Pegano-Salsoletea)	punctual		
Complex 6210 62AO	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (Scorzoneratalia villosae)	1.367,11	7,92	5,06
6220*	Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea	27,13	0,16	0,10
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	punctual		
		17.271,71	**100**	**63,91**

- Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak — sessile oak forests (habitat code 91M0).
  It is the most extended habitat in the protected area and it constitutes the main forest covering in the higher portions of protected area, presenting an elevate degree of continuity and a good state of conservation.
  The characterising species of the Habitat are:
  Quercus cerris, Q. pubescens s.l , *Fraxinus ornus, Ligustrum vulgare, Festuca heterophylla, Poa nemoralis, Luzula forsteri, Geum urbanum, Genista tinctoria, Teucrium*

siculum, Digitalis micrantha, Lathyrus jordanii Buglossoides purpuro-coerulea, Heptaptera angustifolia, Euonymus europaeus.
Valuable elements: *Heptaptera angustifolia, Himantoglossum hircinum, Ilex aquifolium, Ruscus aculeatus, Dactylorhiza romana, Dianthus vulturius, Orchis tridentata, Orchis mascula, Ophrys exaltata, Epipactis meridionalis, Paeonia mascula, Knautia lucana, Quercus petraea ssp. austrotyrrhenica, Quercus frainetto, Colchicum bivonae, Polygonatum multiflorum, Acer cappadocicum ssp. Lobelii, Cyclamen hederifolium*.

- Eastern white oak woods (habitat code 91AA*).
  With a relevant dominance of *Quercus pubescens*, this habitat is located along the lower slope of the Basento, Camastra and Salandrella valleys.
  Along the banks of Basento River, there are portions of habitats associated to exotic species such as *Cupressus sempervirens L., Pinus halepensis Mill*.
  In the most depressed areas, holm oak plantations (habitat 9340) the habitat first keeps in touch and then gradually substituted the habitat. Here we can find characteristic species of this habitat such as *Quercus ilex, Juniperus oxycedrus, Pistacia lentiscus* and *Phillyrea angustifolia*.
  The indicator species are *Quercus virgiliana, Fraxinus ornus, Carpinus orientalis, Ostrya carpinifolia, Coronilla emerus, Asparagus acutifolius, Crataegus monogyna, Rubia peregrina, Smilax aspera*.

- *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests (habitat code 9340).
  The most representative species are *Quercus ilex, Fraxinus ornus, Laurus nobilis, Quercus virgiliana, Ostrya carpinifolia, Quercus cerris, Celtis australis, Phillyrea angustifolia, P. latifolia, Rhamnus alaternus, Cyclamen hederifolium, C. repandumi*.

- *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines (habitat code 9180*).
  Mesophilic deciduous mixed woods develops along the watersheds and in the wet cleaves, with a huge presence of surface rocks and moss.
  The representative species are *Acer cappadocicum ssp. lobelii, Tilia cordata, Acer campestre, A. obtusatum ssp. neapolitanum, Tilia cordata, Corylus avellana, Fraxinus ornus, Ostrya carpinifolia, Carpinus betulus*.

- *Thermophilous Fraxinus angustifolia* woods (habitat code 91B0).
  This habitat has a spotting presence in the Park, often mixed to the forest species of the habitat 9180 in the wet deep valleys.
  The representative species are *Ulmus glabra, Fraxinus oxycarpa, Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. oxycarpa, Ulmus minor, Crataegus monogyna, Rubus spp., Rumex obtusifolius, Urtica dioica, Carex divulsa*.

- Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation ((habitat code 8210).
  This habitat includes a wide range of herbaceous plants settled in cracks or small ledges in calcareous rock areas.
  The most representative species are *Athamanta sicula, Aurinia saxatilis, Aurinia saxatilis, Teucrium flavum, Phagnalon saxatile, Lomelosia crenata, Dianthus gr. sylvestris, Centaurea deusta ssp. Concolor, Linaria dalmatica, Onosma helvetica ssp. Lucana*.
- Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition (habitat code 3150).
  It is a lake or marshy habitat, with waters rich in basis with hydrophilic azonal, submerged, floating, or taking root vegetation, referring to the classis *Lemnetea* and *Potametea*.
  Only next to the mouth of rivers and streams, it is possible to find wet environments with species such as *Lemna minor, Phragmites australis, Calystegia sepium*.

Pieces of this habitat are present in the forest of Gallipoli Cognato and in the southeast area of the park. It is composed of small lakes and seasonal puddles whose dimensions vary from few meters to few hundred meters. Representative species in this habitat are *Ranunculus tricophyllus, Ranunculus aquatilis, Lemna minor, Potamogeton cfr. nodosus, Glyceria sp.* and *Alisma plantago-aquatica*.

- Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with Paspalo-Agrostidion species and hanging curtains of *Salix* and *Populus alba* (habitat code 3280).

  Hygro–nitrophilous paucispecific vegetation along Mediterranean permanent rivers, especially on wet soil temporarily flooded, characterizes the habitat. It is present along the riverbed of Basento and Camastra rivers.
  The revealing species are *Cynodon dactylon, Polypogon viridis, Agrostis stolonifera, Lotus tenuis, Cyperus fuscus, Saponaria officinalis*.

- Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the Paspalo-Agrostidion (habitat code 3290).
  From a vegetation point of view, this habitat is similar to the 3280 habitat, except for the hydrologic system that, in this habitat, presents periods of water depletion during the year. During the period of water depletion, it is common to see colonies of *Paspalo-Agrostidion* and *Potametea*.

- *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries (habitat code 92A0).
  The habitat consists of riparian woods dominated by Salix spp. and Populus spp., along the rivers Basento and Salandrella, ascribable to the alliance Populion albae and Salicion albae.
  Representative species of the habitat are *Populus alba, P. nigra, P. canescens, Rubus ulmifolius, Rubia peregrina, Sambucus nigra, Clematis vitalba, Hedera helix, Fraxinus oxycarpa, Rosa sempervirens, Ranunculus lanuginosus, Calystegia sepium, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Hypericum hircinum*.
  Valuable elements: *Fraxinus oxycarpa*.

- Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) (habitat code 92D0).
  Riparian thickets with a high shrubby structure characterized by *Tamarix sp. Pl.*, can be attributed to this habitat, located along torrential or permanent rivers, but with remarkable flow variation.
  The characteristic species of the habitat are *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott, *Spartium junceum* L., *Tamarix* gallica L., *Tamarix africana* Poir.

- Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub (habitat code 5330).
  The habitat occupies portions of territory located along the Basento Valley, composing a mosaic together with the grassland and the gullies.
  The habitat occupies strips of land located along the Basento Valley, outlining a mosaic together with the gramineous grassland of the *Calanchi* areas. (Habitat 6220* Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea).
  The characteristic species of the habitat are:
  Cercis siliquastrum, Cistus mospeliensis, Emerus majus, Junipers oxycedrus, Olea europaea, Paliurus spina-christi, Pistacia lentiscus, P. terebinthus, Rhamnus alaternus, Briza maxima, Camphorosma monspeliaca L. Asparagus acutifolius, Clematis flammula, Lonicera implexa, Smilax aspera, Tamus communis, Micromeria graeca, Teucrium capitatum, Bituminaria bituminosa, Dorycnium hirsutum, Fumana thymifolia, Linum strictum.

- Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (Pegano-Salsoletea) (habitat code1430).
  This habitat presents a discontinuous shrubby vegetation made of nanophanerophyte and alonitrophilous chamaephyte, entities adapted to the elevate aridity and edaphic salinity conditions. We find among the most representative species: *Atriplex halimus, Artemisia campestris subsp. Variabilis, Camphorosma monspeliaca, Moricandia arvensis, Anagyris foetida* and *Capparis spinosa*

- Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia), Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (Scorzoneratalia villosae) (habitat codes 6210 62AO).
  This habitat includes herbal facies, partially bushed, from dry to mesophyllic, diffused from the hills to the mountains.
  In the park, these habitats constitute wide grassland along the ridge of mount Impiso and mount Tavernaro. The habitats cover a wide portion of the protected area, especially at elevate altitude where they occupy intra-forest clearing.
  The characteristic species of the habitat are:
  Bromus erectus, Stipa austroitalica, Anthyllis maura, Carex caryophyllea, Eryngium campestre, Medicago sativa subsp. falcata, Sanguisorba minor, Hippocrepis comosa,Orchis tridentata, Orchis papilionacea, Orchis mascula,Ophrys tethrendinifera, Orchis provincialis, Orchis quadri puntata, Anacamptis pyramidalis, Salvia pratensis, Eryngium amethystinum, Phleum ambiguum, Festuca circummediterranea, Centaurea deusta, Polygala nicaeensis, Brachypodium rupestre, Hippocrepis sp., Melica transsylvanica, Polygala nicaeensis carniolica, Stipa austroitalica, Thapsia garganica, Teucrium capitatum, Eryngium amethystinum.

  Valuable elements: *Dactylorhiza romana, Orchis tridentata, Orchis mascula, Ophrys exaltata, Ophrys tethrendinifera, Orchis papilionacea, Orchis provincialis, Orchis quadripuntata, Serapias vomeracea, Stipa austroitalica ssp. Austroitalica.*

- Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea (habitat code 6220).
  This habitat characterises the hilly areas, frequently on clay substrates, poor in nutrients. It presents itself as an arid grassland characterised by an herbal annual vegetation, typical of warm environment, in which plants with a short vegetative cycle flourishing in spring are dominant. The guiding species is *Brachypodium distachyum*, a grass with robust stem, which can reach 40-50 cm of height.

- Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels (habitat code 6430).
  It is a habitat present in the Park in a spot way, identified in the area of Mount Impiso and Mount Tavernaro. It includes the community of the forest covered with a nitro-hygrophilous character, with species of elevate measure (such as high grasses, megaphorbies) diffused at the borders of woods and rivers.
  The most representative species are *Epilobium hirsutum, Petasites hybridus, Chaerophyllum temulum, Silene dioica, Mentha longifolia, Equisetum telmateja, Carex pendula*.

3.3. Flora

Among the vegetation species characterising the territory, we have to mention monumental trees, semi-natural dry grasslands and facies covered by bushes on a calcareous substrate, endemic species and rare species. We also have species in total protection (*DPGR n.55/2005 – Regional Decree*): the Vulture carnation, the Lobel maple, the meridional ash, the castaneous oak.
Among the species in limited protection, we have the holly and the Dalmatia Linaria Vulgaris, while among the rare species we have the Dictamnus alba.
We also have many important orchid flowering: butterfly flowering, mixed flowering and mottled flowering.
Concerning with the endemic species of Basilicata, we find in the park area population of cornflowers (Centaurea cyanus), of Lucanian ambrette and Lucanian viper's bugloss.
The preliminary floristic list drawn up according to the field surveys carried out during the drafting of the conservation measures of the Natura 2000 consists of about 300 species recorded. According to the bibliographical consultations, even in the absence of a complete floristic compendium, we estimate that the overall flora of the area can reach 450-500 vascular species.
From the collected data it is highlighted the presence of at least 24 endemic species concentrated mainly in the area of Lucanian Dolimites.
On the basis of the aforementioned data, even considering a certain degree of uncertainty, it was possible to summarize the distribution of plant and fungal species as indicated in the following table:

Vascular plants	**450**
bryophytes	75
mushrooms	278
lichens	600
of which	
threatened	135
ruling	40
endemic	24

3.4. Fauna

Fauna in the park is more difficult to observe if compared to flora because of its elusiveness. This does not preclude the visitor to make surprising casual encounter during a visit.
The park, being an eco-system with significant resources, hosts different species of mammals, birds, reptiles, bugs.
To learn more about the listed fauna species, please consult the database "Fauna del Parco" (http://www.parcogallipolicognato.it/index.php/it/banca-dati-del-parco-online/5-fauna).
Among the mammals we enlist wild boar, wolf, fox, badger, hedgehogs, porcupine, wild cat, Italian hare, Italian roe deer, dormouse, weasel, stone marten and, along the rivers, otter. The deer has been reintroduced in the central area of the park.
Birds represent a concrete resource: the Park is mentioned in many scientific journals of birds and birdwatching. Here is quite easy to observe, among the large raptors birds, the red kite, the buzzard, the kestrel, the peregrine falcon. By night, it is easy to meet the barn owl and the owl.
The park also host the Black stork, widely diffused in Northern Europe but almost extinguished in

the Mediterranean Area: the couple of black stork nesting in our area is one of the ten couple present in Italy. The black stork is so important that the Park decided to implement a monitoring project of the reproduction of the species, still working (See the website http://www.cicognaparcogallipoli.it).
In the woods, we find green woodpeckers, nuthatches, jaybirds, hoopoes, orioles. In glades, there are robins, blackcaps, larks, songbirds.
Amphibians are easy to find along the rivers: green frog, Greek frog, golden toad, fire-bellied toad. More difficult to observe but also present are two rare species: the pied salamander and the salamander with glasses. In springtime, it is possible to observe the courtship dance of the newts and to meet the rare Hermann tortoise.
On the basis of the available elements, even considering a certain degree of uncertainty, especially for the invertebrate populations, it is possible to summarize the distribution of the animal species in the following table:

FAUNA	
Mammals	47
Birds	166
Reptiles	12
Amphibians	6
Invertebrates	650
Rare	
Threatened	676
Ruling	3
Endemic	35

3.5. Landscape

The site of the Park is located between the Basento river valley and the Sauro river Valley, in an external position in the South-Apennines. It protects a wide area rich in important naturalistic values such as the Forest of Gallipoli Cognato, the Wood of Montepiano, the Dolomiti Lucane.
A morphological stark environment characterises the central-western area of the Park, while a hilly landscape characterises the eastern parts of the protected area.
We have a huge presence of watercourses in the form of streams or springs, with a seasonal character.
What most characterises the landscape is the passage from wide areas covered by forest to open areas covered by grasslands to areas, in the valley portion of the park, with Calanchi (ravines) reef that offer a direct vision of the substrate to the observer.
In the western part of the park, the observer can see imposing rocky spurs marking the stark and wild landscape: the Dolomiti Lucane.

4. Cultural heritage and socio-economic context

4.1 Cultural heritage

The cultural heritage of the area is the result of the succession along the centuries of human settlements more or less regular. The presence of the man in the area of Gallipoli Cognato has ancient origins, as shown by the archaeological finds of the Neolithic, found near Mount Croccia. The first settlements date back to the VI-IV century B.C., when social groups of Oscan-Samnite origin founded the Lucanian city of Croccia Cognato. The original nucleus of the city presents a building technique of Greek origin, as well as the building of the fortification walls.
Starting from the III century B.C., the Roman supremacy caused the decline of the local communities, until the area was been completely transformed into summer pasture for the Roman farms.
During the following centuries, with the end of the Roman Empire, many barbarian invasions coming from North Europe troubled Basilicata and only from the X century B.C., the region was been permanently inhabited again. For our area, in the period after the year 800 B.C., started the process of anthropization, whose signs are still evident.

THE TREE RITUALS

The feasts called "Maggi" (May Feasts) assume a great relevance from a demo-ethno-anthropological point of view: they are a unique expression that characterises the community of the Park. During these feasts – original tree rituals – the strong relationship between man and nature expresses at its best.
We are talking about tree rituals celebrated in four of the five towns of the Park: Accettura, Oliveto Lucano, Pietrapertosa and Castelmezzano. The "*Maggio di Accettura*" is certainly the local festival most known all over the world: it presents itself as a vivid and dynamic ancient rite, revealing a strong relationship between natural environment and cultural and religious dimension.
The rite dates back to the XVIII century when Friar Berardino Cifuni arrived in Accettura with a relic of St. Julian from Sora, who, in 1725, became Saint patron of Accettura.
The feasts in honour of the Saint occur twice in a year: the 27th of January and two days after Pentecost, during which the religious significant of the feast links the pagan significant.
The historian Toschi defined the feast of Accettura as "the feast of arboreal fecundation, dedicated to Maja Goddess, one of the most ancient and venerated pagan divinity which personifies the re-birth of nature".
The feast has, as main characters, a turkey oak called "maggio" which represents the male and a holly called "cima", symbolically representing the female sex.
The rite begins the Sunday after Easter when the "maggiaioli" (men working for the May) reach Montepiano Wood to choose the highest turkey oak and the "crocce", smaller trees used to support the protagonist.
The Monday after, the trees are cut and prepared for joining the "cima". This last is cut by the "cimaioli" (men working for the Cima) during the Pentecost Sunday, after the Mass celebrated in the Forest of Gallipoli Cognato, and then transported on shoulders to town for almost 15 km.
The "date" with the spouse happens during the night in the small plaza. Hereafter, the two trees are prepared of the next Thursday when, firmly linked, are put up before the statue of St. Julian. At night, some young men climb the tree, with the help of a sole chord and show themselves, without protection, in suggestive stunts.

The traditions of the great civilisations agree in giving to the tree a symbolic value. Like the concept of *axis mundi* - a concrete image of verticality - a tree unites the earth (in which it plants its roots) with the air (which purifies). Because of its mediating role, the tree has become the symbol of life, a

companion for humanity opposing man's mobility through its 'still presence'. According to the Bible, the tree is a tangible sign of vital strength that the Creator spread about into nature. Each spring, the tree announces its rebirth. When cut, it re-grows like Jesse's root. In a dry desert, it points out the places where water allows life to go on, while it nourishes man with its fruits. This Biblical symbolism branches off into three directions:
• The tree of life that God puts in a primitive paradise and whose fruits signify immortality;
• The tree of Good and Evil science which for the Assyrians was connected to the knowledge of magic formulas and enchantments which their happiness depended on;
• The tree of the Cross of Christ, the source of life and resurrection for humanity and the whole Creation. According to ancient Christians, Christ's cross derives from the tree in Adam's paradise and, for this reason, they represented Christ crucified on a tree.

Readings of this sort make us believe that the present 'May' feasts, although they have changed both in their meaning and in their functions, have remote phases that go back to agrarian myths and rites belonging to old agricultural civilisations. They reveal that magical elements are present, even if they uprooted from the complex cosmology of which they were a part, and absorbed by popular Catholicism in a syncretic way.

The reasons leading to choose the "*Maggio di Accettura*" as symbol of our cultural heritage are several: from the ancientness and specificity of the rite to its modern eco-cultural dimension, from the historical and anthropological significances to the nowadays values of a feast which is a sign of identity. And again: from the representation of a cultural patrimony that the community feels like exclusive and original to the great show of the nature that the local population offers to the visitors, in a general context tourism –oriented.

4.2 Socio-economic context

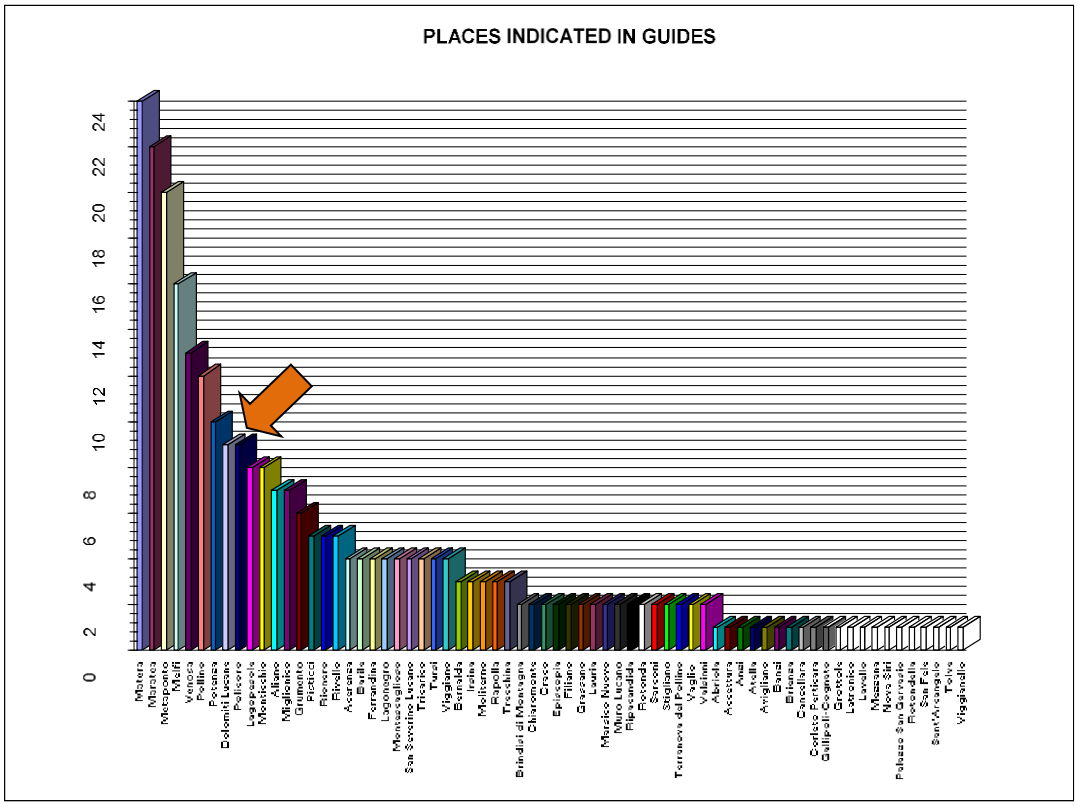
The area of the park is characterised by a residential system based on five settlements in the municipalities of Castelmezzano and Pietrapertosa in the Province of Potenza and Accettura, Calciano and Oliveto Lucano in the province of Matera.
The demographic dimension is between 450 inhabitants of Oliveto Lucano and 1531 inhabitants of Accettura. The population is so divided:

MUNICIPALITY	Surface	Total population 2001 (ISTAT 2001)	Total population (ISTAT 2011)	Total population (ISTAT 2016)	% depopulation 2001-2011	% depopulation 20011-2016
Pietrapertosa	67.70	1312	1108	1032	15.55	6.86
Castelmezzano	33.91	970	852	800	12.16	6.10
Accettura	90.37	2424	1980	1531	18.32	6.26
Calciano	49.69	893	796	777	10.86	2.39
Oliveto Lucano	31,19	587	494	450	15.84	8.91

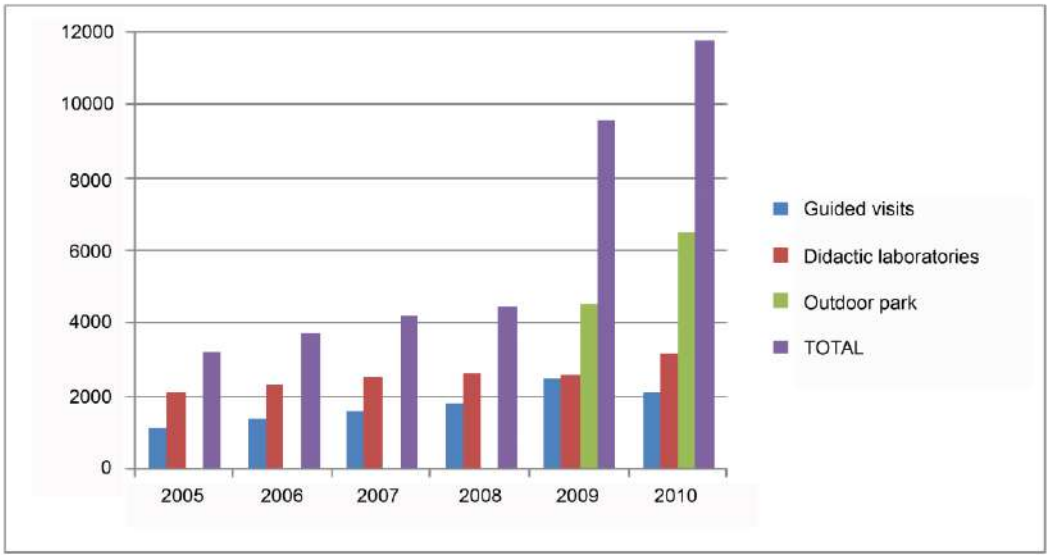
As shown, the demographic consistence of the Park is meagre, as that of the other towns of the internal mountains of Basilicata, showing a population decrease in all the municipalities (see table above).
The settlement structure is made of a human presence modest in numbers, mainly centralised; there are the rural residential settlements such as in the municipality of Accettura where the rural population is 3% of the total population.
Despite this demographic situation, a huge disseminated rural building system is present on the area (houses and farms), as well as small rural settlements uninhabited and abandoned. This situation is especially evident in the area of Pietrapertosa, Castelmezzano and Accettura, the mountainous municipalities of the Park.
This let us deduce that the progressive abandon of the rural areas has also caused the abandon of agrarian, cultivation and zoo-technical traditions that in the past times have defined the local identity. Few traces of these productive traditions are still present in the area of Pietrapertosa, Castelmezzano and Accettura, where higher is the number of rural farms.
Despite this, the production asset of the park focuses on an agricultural/zoo-technical economy, with medium-small enterprises, based on crops production and breeding activities, (the most relevant is the breeding of an original race, the "Podolica" cattle).
During the last decades, the tourism has seen a huge growth, thanks to the effective territorial marketing policies implemented, with an intense fruition of the attractions of the area. This happened thanks to realisation of tourism structures aimed to different targets: the "*Volo dell'angelo*" (see www.volodellangelo.com) and the "*Lucania Outdoor Park*" (see http://lucaniaoutdoorpark.it) are the most relevant examples, together with the educational laboratories for schools and tourists, the "*Olfattoteca*" and the Deer Faunal Oasis.

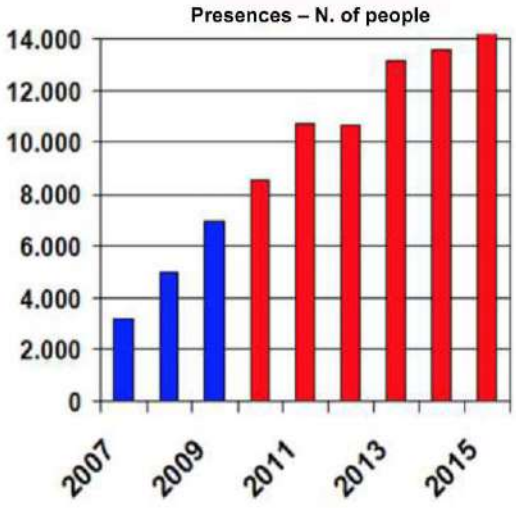
5. Educational and scientific interest

The presence, in the Park, of an Educational Environmental Centre (CEA), working since 2001 proves the importance that the educational sector covers.
The environmental education has received a strong impulse thanks to effective marketing policies and different attractive realities have grown, determining a huge interest in term of territorial fruition. The most relevant aspect is the fact that fruition has grown over time, with relevant numbers from march to November. This happened thanks to realisation of tourism structures aimed to different targets.
On one side, the creation of an attractor, unique in its gender, such "*Volo dell'angelo*" is and the consequent growth of media interest has determined an important visibility on the Italian touristic panorama. To give but one example, "*Dolomiti Lucane*" (where "*Volo dell'angelo*" is located) places itself at the 8th place among the places to see in Basilicata in touristic guides, after Matera, Maratea, Metaponto, Melfi, Venosa, Pollino and Potenza (see graphic below).



The area reached this position in few years, considering that before the institution of the protected area and the creation of "Volo dell'angelo", the renown of the area was almost non-existent.
The visionary governance has positively affected the renown of the area, acting also on the urban tissue and on the valorisation of landscape and local culture, allowing also the inclusion of Castelmezzano and Pietrapertosa in the circuit of the "Borghi più belli d'Italia" according to Touring Club.
On the other side, there has been the creation of an environmental and educational location around the "Centro di Educazione Ambientale "Dolomiti Lucane" (Environmental Educational Centre) in the Forest of Gallipoli Cognato.
Here, one can find different structure of environmental dissemination such as educational laboratories, a botanic garden, an eco-museum, the "Olfattoteca", the Deer Faunal Oasis, aimed to develop tourist services targeted on school and environmental associations.
This base "equipment" and the professionality with which educational laboratories are held, have allowed the CEA "Dolomiti Lucane" to reach important results in terms of presences, concentrated in the periods March-June and October-November, constantly growing during the last years, as shown below:





Real time data released by the commercial platform of the website **volodellangelo.com**

Year	Presences
2007	3.155
2008	5.025
2009	6.938
2010	8.556
2011	10.729
2012	10.681
2013	13.122
2014	13.562
2015	15.846
Totale	87.614

Data concerning the commercial platform of the website volodellangelo.com starts from year **2010**

Data related to different years concern the number of people attending "Volo dell'Angelo".

To the achieved results in school tourism during the off-peak season, it is possible to add the registered presences of the high summer season, when the most relevant appeal are "*Volo dell'Angelo*", the adjacent "*Parco della Grancia*" and the "*Lucania Outdoor Park*".
In their complex, these "attractors" move thousands of tourists each year.
From the data given by the structures, we can assert that the "*Volo dell'angelo*" counts 30.000 visitors in the period June-September, while *Lucania Outdoor Park* counts 6.000 visitors in the same period (here, data are referred to years 2009-2010, first two years of activity of the outdoor Park).
To this number of visitors we must add those who visit the protected area for its natural and cultural elements. The Information Point of the Park counts in almost 10.000 the visitors (single in groups)

that each year uses the network of trails that cover a great part of the protected area.
Looking at the analysis of the geography of the origin of the tourist fluxes, a relevant part comes from adjacent regions, especially from Puglia. Nevertheless, an increase of tourist coming from other Italian regions or from abroad has been also registered.
From the analysis of our data, we note that in year 2006 we registered 16.200 "flights" while in 2017 flights have increased to 19.000. We must also underline that in the area of *Dolomiti Lucane*, arrive 4 people for each client of "*Volo dell'angelo*".
This means that, thanks to the attraction, the registered presences are in 2017 almost 76.000.
To these numbers we have to add the tourists arrived here thanks to the fame of the two towns of Castelmezzano and Pietrapertosa, included in the club "*Borghi più belli d'Italia*".
Considering also these presences and adding the registrations taken at the Information Point in the park area estimated in 40.000, we can estimate that in the only area of Dolomiti Lucane the number of tourists is 120.000.
In this scenery of economic development connected to tourism, it is also possible to observe some concerns in terms of infrastructure and services. However, the Park is trying to solve the critical points in order to offer local services more and more efficient, both in terms of product and process, so to elevate the attractiveness of the area, enhancing the value of the cultural and natural patrimony of the area.
In this direction, different initiatives aimed to elevate the number and quality of the tourism services and to increase knowledge are born in the past years.
Using resources coming from ERDF and EAFRD 2007/2013, the Park has worked to make the botanical garden accessible to people with disabilities, to create a mobile App for Android and IOS system.
The Park has also realized a network of museums and Information Points that helps the visitor to experience the area. It has also re-designed a network of 19 trails along the forest and the natural sites, equipped with signs and downloading in a specific mobile guiding App.

Site description

6.1. Vulnerability

The extremely low demographic density associated to the absence of industrial settlements limited the anthropic pressure over the site. The main pressure factors, constantly monitored by the Park, are concentrated on the cattle charge over the forest ecosystem, on the quality of water introduced on the land by water purifiers serving the 5 towns and, above all, on the impact of the energy production in the adjacent area over the landscape. It is the case of the Eolic Park in the municipality of Campomaggiore, Trivigno and Gorgoglione and the oil extraction in Sauro Valley.

6.2. Protection status

The following chart shows the protection status in the protected area (in order of institution):

NAME	LEVEL OF PROTECTION	INSTITUTION	COVERAGE %	REFERENCE STANDARDS
Anthropological Reserve "Mount Croccia"	Statal	1971	0,13%	D.M.A.F. 11 September 1971
Gallipoli Cognato Large area landscape Plan	regional	1990	100%	L. 431/85 then D. Lg.vo 42/04 L.R. n. 3/90

Gallipoli Cognato Regional Park	Regional	1997	100%	L.R. n. 28/94 L.R. n. 47/97
SCZ IT9220130 Foresta Gallipoli Cognato	EU-Region	2000	15,9%	UE DIRECTIVE 79/409/CE "Birds"
SCZ IT9220260 "Valle Basento-Grassano scalo" (part of it)	EU-Region	2000	0,5%	
SCZ IT9210105 "Dolomiti di Pietrapertosa"	EU-Region	2000	4,9%	UE DIRECTIVE 92/43CEE 97/62CE "Habitat"
SCZ IT9220030 "Bosco di Montepiano" (part of it)	EU-Region	2000	1,6%	

6.3. Ownership

Total protected area:	27.027,00 hectares
State Property:	30,20 Ha
Regional Property:	4.289,00 Ha
Municipalities ownership:	4.025,00 Ha
Private property:	18.682,80 Ha

6.4. Documentation

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- Manera C., Margiotta S., Carretta M.B. - *PROPOSTE DI RECUPERO E RIUSO FUNZIONALE DI FABBRICATI ZOOTECNICI IN DUE AREE PROTETTE DELLA BASILICATA*. Estimo e Territorio 06/2003.
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7. Site management

7.1. Management plans

In 2018, the procedure of approval of the Plan for the Park will reach the end. This document, written according Law n. 394/91, has been designed starting from the following general lines:

1. The Plan is the management tool of the area. It has to show the potentialities and to forecast actions aimed to increase sustainable entrepreneurship, rebuilding local identity in terms of physical settlements and traditions. It follows an integrated vision of the resources, that should be networked so to determine propulsive inputs. Looking at the local context and at the economy of the area, the Plan has to be a propulsive development tool because any safeguard action is realistic without adequate social and economic conditions.
2. This primary aim cannot be pursued regardless of the sharing of the choices of the local communities. It is so important to make people aware of the opportunities given by being in a protected area, privileged for its environmental and anthropological values. The process of creation of the Plan moves from a *first phase* in which the technical and scientific element of the territories come out. The preliminary inquiry represents the basis to show to the communities in order to go to the *second phase* in which the management choices are made involving all the stakeholders in order to define shared aim and objectives, so that local population can identify in them and pursue the objectives.
3. The Plan should be able to trig actions aimed to restrain the existing imbalance between the central nucleus of the Park and the entire territory, caused by:
    - Difficult access from the road system external to the Park;
    - Absence of an attractive function of the relevant element present in Park, requiring valorisation and revitalizing actions.

To follow these general lines, the Plan foresees:

- The improvement of the accessibility to the Park, especially when coming from South (Appennino Lucano National Park) and from East (Jonian Sea);
- The definition of an internal road network "Strada del Parco", able to connect all the towns of the Park, so to let them become exchange points and to put in network all the identity contexts of the area;

- The improvement of the connection between the external and internal roads, placing information points along them.

Furthermore, every economic initiative, to be able to generate virtuous and propulsive processes with social impacts, should be supported by promotion and dissemination strategies, so to let the area become more and more competitive.
Following this idea, the Plan foresees specific strategic projects aimed to:

- Conservation and safeguard of sensitive natural and rural ecosystem, of high ecological value;
- Accessibility and practicability of the area;
- Re-use and revitalization of the diffused building patrimony for tourist use
- Restoration of agro-food biodiversity
- Promotion of silvo-pastoral traditions
- Social and Tourist fruition of the Park
- Landscape maintenance
- Use of renewable energies
- Integrated management of waste
- Marketing of the area

7.2. Budget and personnel

The Park is a regional institution: for its maintenance, Regione Basilicata allocates each year € 450.000,00 to which we must add also proper revenues for services for almost € 50.000,00.
The Park, as public body, has also access to the SIE funds of Regione Basilicata for environment and rural development.
The technical structure is based on 5 people:
1 Director
1 Veterinarian
1 Administrative and financial expert
1 technical expert
1 specialist worker.

8. Map of the site

8.1. Physical map:

National map number	scale	projection
IGM f° 200	1:100000	UTM VGS84

Reference to availability of boundaries in digitised form

http://rsdi.regione.basilicata.it/viewGis/?project=0E9B53E3-BD54-C286-CD2A-4BF21B9B9D52

8.2. Map of designated sites described in 6.2

See the attached map of the site, scale of 1:100 000.

8.3. Aerial photograph(s) included:

x	
Yes	No

Number	Area	Subject	Copyright	Date
1	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
2	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
3	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
4	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
5	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
6	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
7	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
8	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011
9	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Boundary of the Park and of the Natura 2000 area inside of it	AGEA	2011

9. Slides

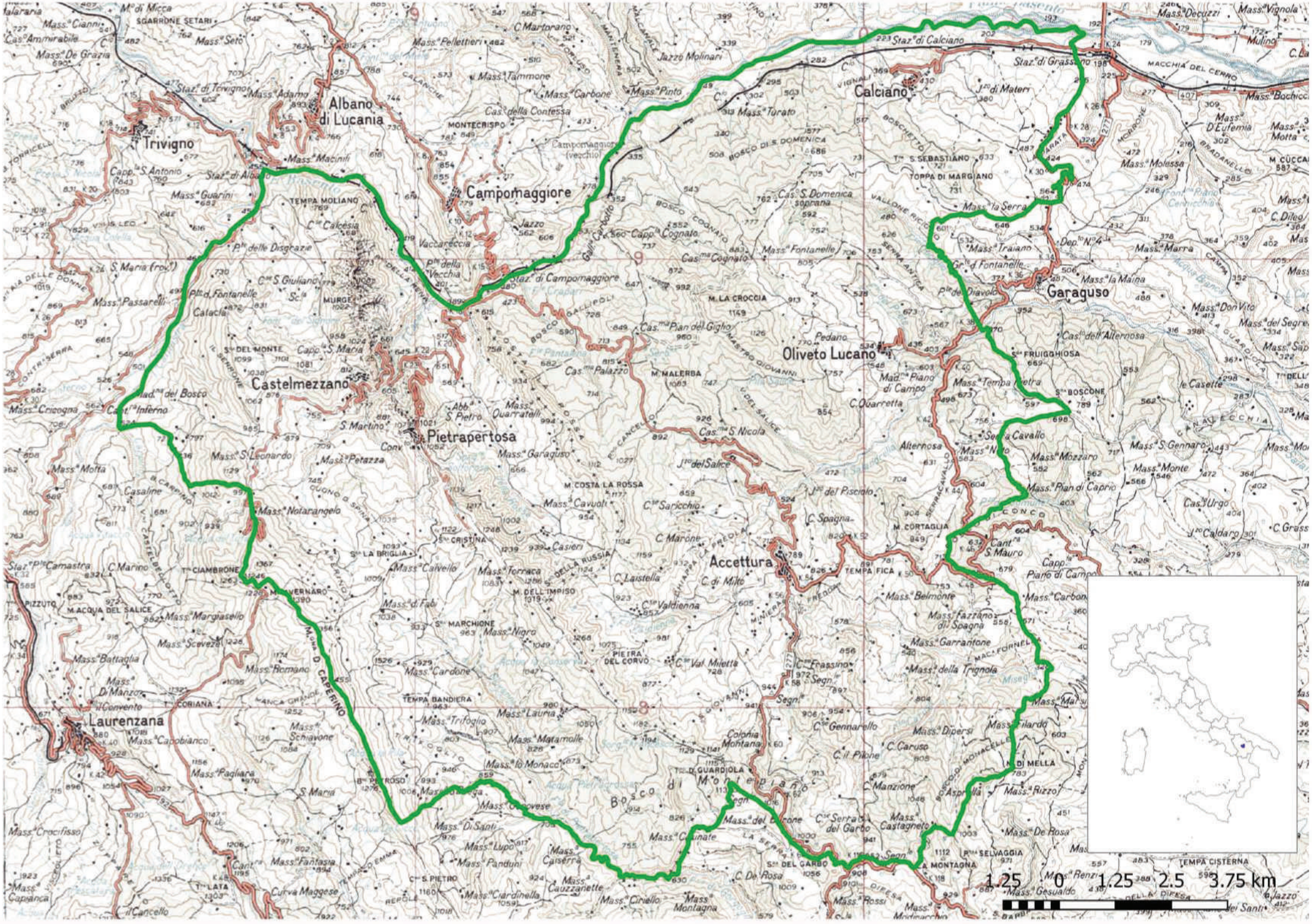
Number	Place	Subject	Author	Copyright	Date
1	Gallipoli Forest	Forests: Panorama of Gallipoli Forest from Mount Malerba	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
2	Gallipoli Forest	Forests: view from Mount Malerba	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
3	Gallipoli Forest	Forests: Panorama of the forest from the top of Mount Croccia (on the background, the Dolomiti Lucane)	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
4	Gallipoli Forest	Forests: a view in the area of Mount Croccia	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
5	Montepiano Wood	Forests: Panorama of Montepiano Woods	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
6	Montepiano Wood	Forests: view of the forest in the area of Montepiano	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
7	Basento River	Rivers and lakes: Basento river at the base of Dolomiti Lucane	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
8	Basento River	Rivers and lakes: Basento river in the area of Calciano	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
9	Camastra Lake	Rivers and lakes: a view of Camastra Lake in the area of Castelmezzano	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
10	Salandrella Stream	Rivers and lakes: Salandrella stream in the area between Oliveto Lucano and Accettura	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
11	Dolomiti Lucane	The Rocks: Panorama of Dolomiti Lucane	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
12	Dolomiti Lucane	The Rocks: Panorama of Dolomiti Lucane	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
13	Peak of Mount Impiso	Dry grasslands in the highest ridge of Mount Impiso	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park cane	2015
14	Peak of Mount Impiso	Dry grasslands in the highest ridge of Mount Impiso	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
15	Dolomiti Lucane	Trails: hiking trail along the Dolimiti Lucane	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2017

16	Chiappaia Canosa area	Trails: hiking trail in the area of Chiappaia Canosa	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2016
17	Cognato Forest	Trails: Austrian hiking trail in the area of Cognato	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
18	Gallipoli Forest	Trails: hiking trail in the area of Lapazzone	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2016
19	Gallipoli Forest	Trails: hiking trail in the area of Acqua del Tremolo	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
20	Gallipoli Forest	Trails: hiking trail in the area of Mount Croccia	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2016
21	Accettura	Villages: Panorama of Accettura	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
22	Oliveto Lucano	Villages: Panorama of Oliveto Lucano	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
23	Calciano	Villages: aerial view of Calciano	APT Basilicata	APT Basilicata	2011
24	Calciano	Villages: Panorama of Calciano. In the foreground the remains of the church of the ancient village	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park cane	2015
25	Castelmezzano	Villages: Panorama of Castelmezzano	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2016
26	Pietrapertosa	Villages: Panorama of Pietrapertosa	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
27	Dolomiti Lucane	Villages: Panorama of Castelmezzano (on the background) and Pietrapertosa (in teh foreground)	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2016
28	Cannavale di Accettura area	Geosites: Outcrop of CalanchiVariegated Clay	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
29	Oliveto Lucano	Geosites: Anticlinal in Pliocene calcarenites	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
30	Mount Croccia	Archaeological sites: acropolis of Croccia Cognato	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015

31	Mount Croccia	Archaeological sites: acropolis of Croccia Cognato	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
32	Pietrapertosa	Archaeological sites: the castle	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
33	Castelmezzano	Archaeological sites: the tower of the castle	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park ne	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
34	Mount Croccia	Archaeological sites: Pietre della Mola	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
35	Mount Croccia	Archaeological sites: Pietre della Mola	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
36	Pian di Giglio area	Structures and activities of environmental education: visit centre on the wolf	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
37	Pian di Giglio area	Structures and activities of environmental education: visit centre on the wolf	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
38	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: naturalistic centre	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
39	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: naturalistic centre	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
40	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: naturalistic centre	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
41	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: naturalistic centre	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
42	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: “olfattoteca”	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
43	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: visit centre of the Black Stork	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
44	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: the botanic garden	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014

45	Palazzo area	Environmental education structures and activities: the Environmental Education laboratory	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
46	Palazzo area	Le strutture e le attività di educazione ambientale: l'apiario didattico	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
47	Palazzo area	The structures and activities of environmental education: the educational apiary	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
48	Castelmezzano	Structures and activities of environmental education: the geological path	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
49	Palazzo area	Environmental education structures and activities: the orienteering camp	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
50	Basento River	Structures and activities of environmental education: execution of laboratory activities on the river	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2014
51	Palazzo area	Structures and activities of environmental education: laboratory activity of the landscape	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2013
52	Palazzo area	Tourist facilities and activities: the adventure park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
53	Palazzo area	Tourist facilities and activities: the adventure park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
54	Castelmezzano-Pietrapertosa	Tourist facilities and activities: the "Volo dell'angelo"	Volo dell'angelo s.c.a.r.l.	Volo dell'angelo s.c.a.r.l.	2015
55	Castelmezzano-Pietrapertosa	Tourist facilities and activities: the "Volo dell'angelo"	Volo dell'angelo s.c.a.r.l.	Volo dell'angelo s.c.a.r.l.	2015
56	Castelmezzano-Pietrapertosa	Tourist facilities and activities: the "via ferrata"	Comune di Pietrapertosa	Comune di Pietrapertosa	2015
57	Castelmezzano-Pietrapertosa	Tourist facilities and activities: the "via ferrata"	Comune di Pietrapertosa	Comune di Pietrapertosa	2015
58	Accettura	Traditions: the "maggio di Accettura" (oxen for the May transport)	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015
59	Accettura	Traditions: the "maggio di Accettura" (the May lifting system)	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015

60	Accettura	Traditions: the “maggio di Accettura” (the May climb)	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane Park	2015


Albano di Lucania
Trivigno
Campomaggiore
Calciano
Garaguso
Oliveto Lucano
Castelmezzano
Pietrapertosa
Accettura
Laurenzana
1.25 0 1.25 2.5 3.75 km

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

N. 1

N
W E
S

1:25 000

0 0,5 1 2 Km

LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

IT9210105

IT9220030

IT9220130

IT9220260

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
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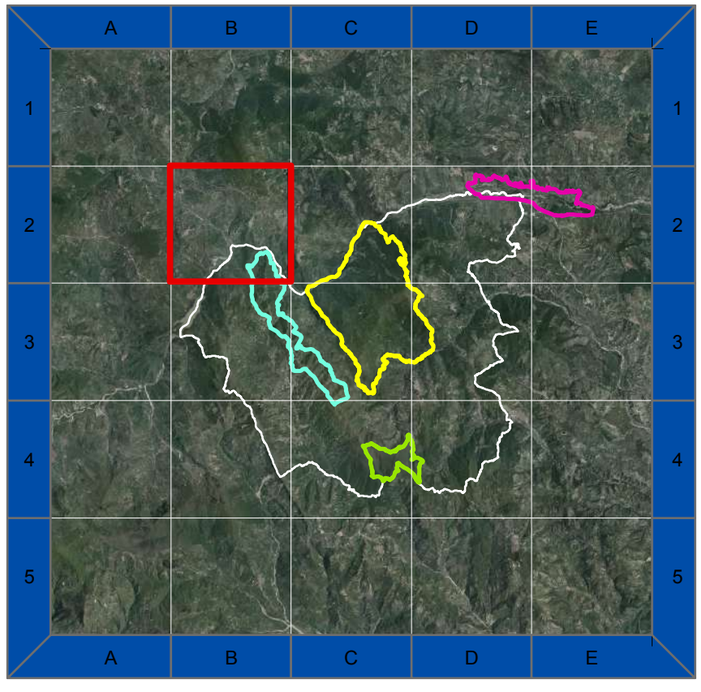

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

N. 1

N
W E
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1:25 000

0 0,5 1 2 Km

LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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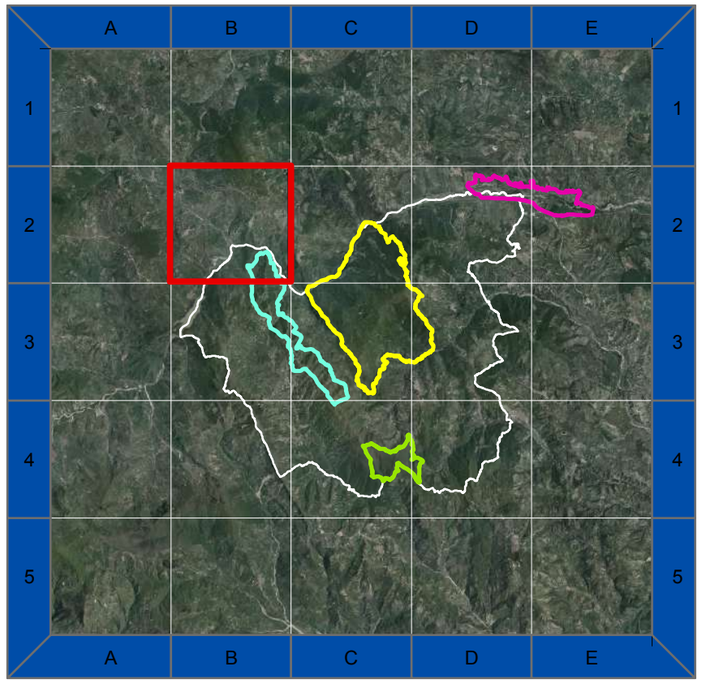

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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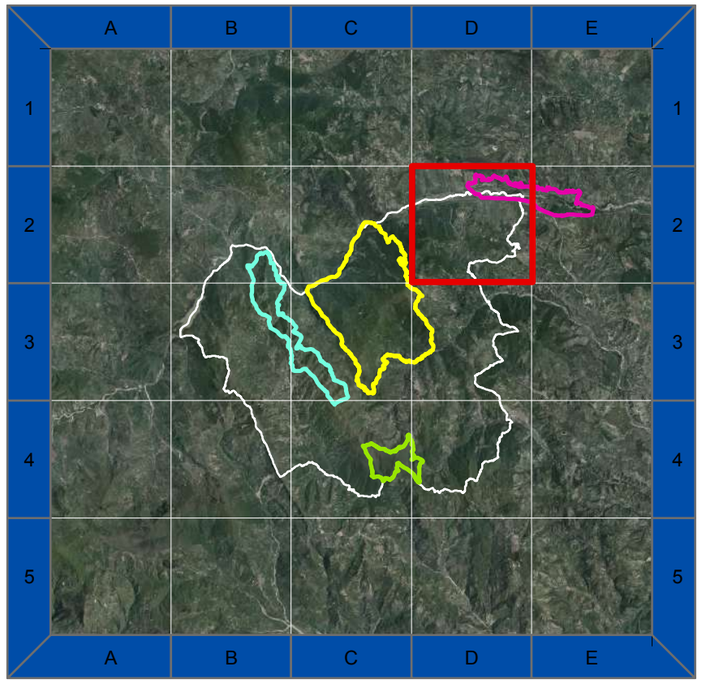

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

N. 4

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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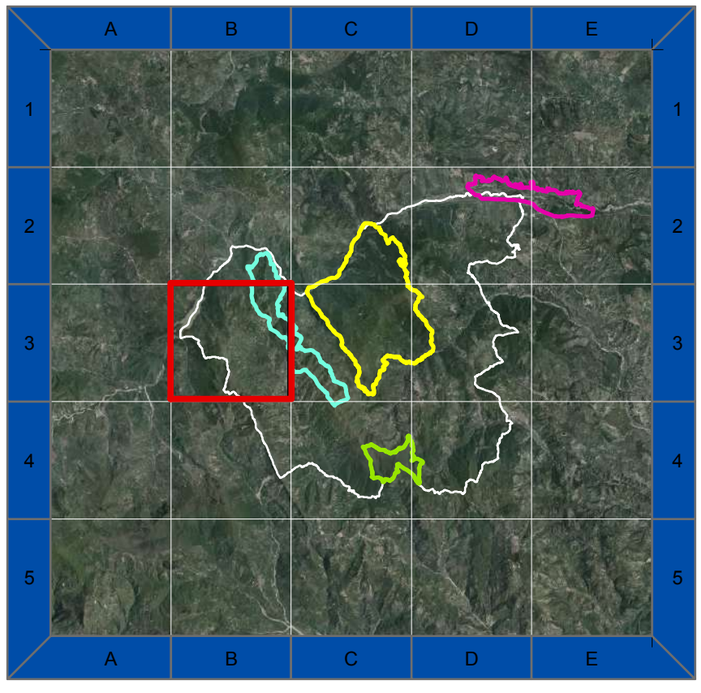

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

N. 5

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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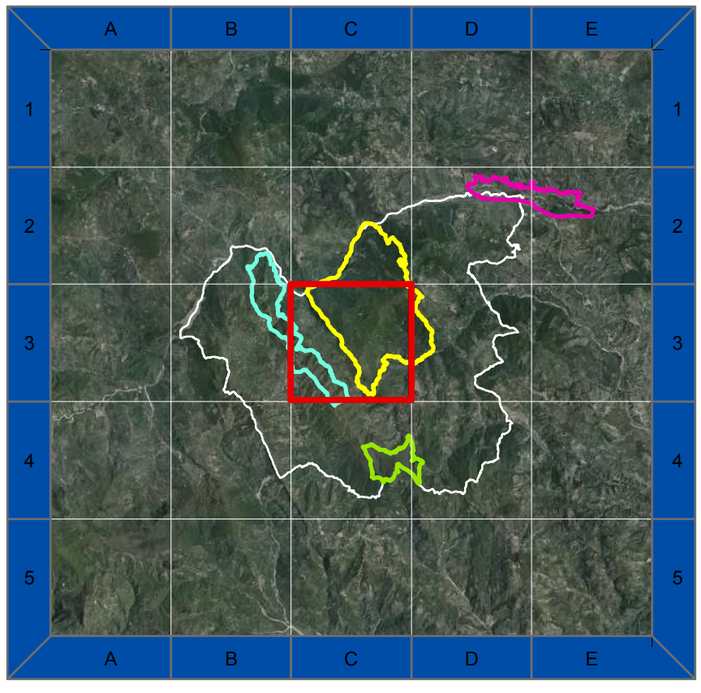

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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IT9220030

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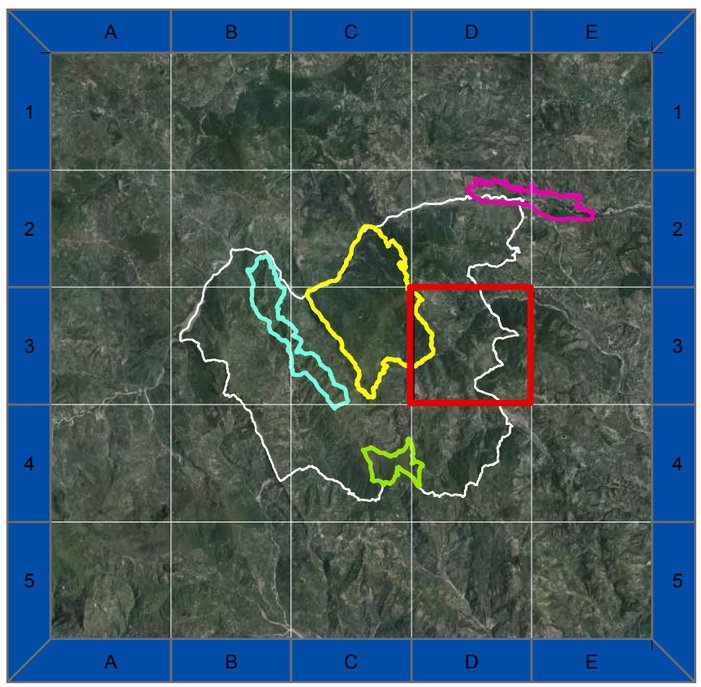

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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IT9220030

IT9220130

IT9220260

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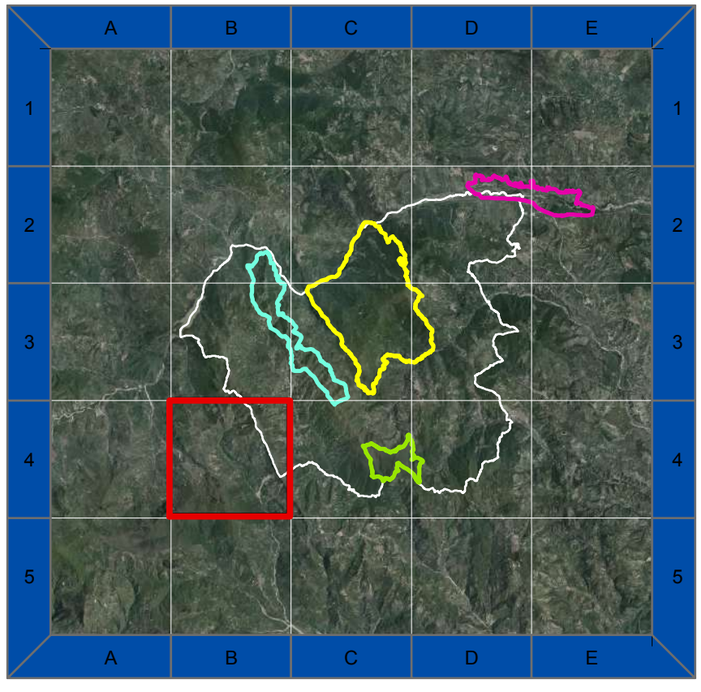

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

N. 8

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

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IT9220030

IT9220130

IT9220260

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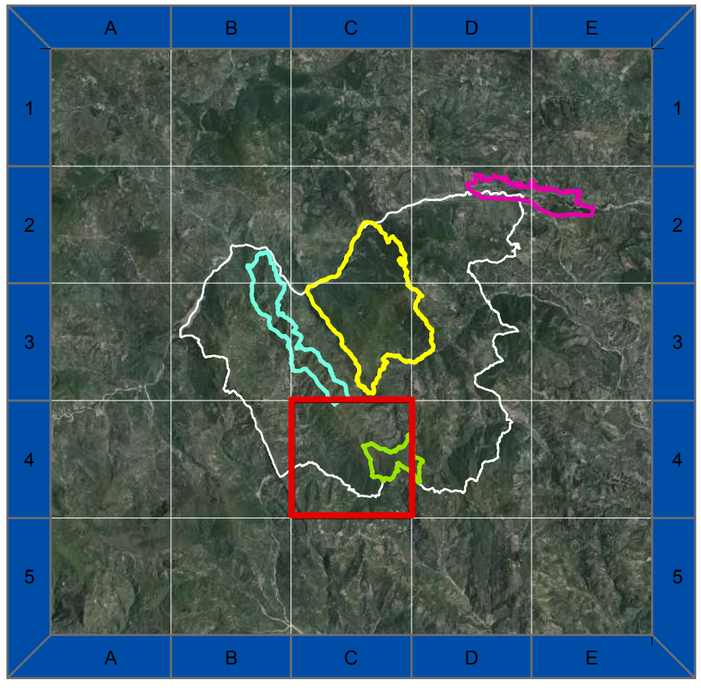

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

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LIMIT OF THE PARK

Natura 2000 sites

IT9210105

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IT9220260

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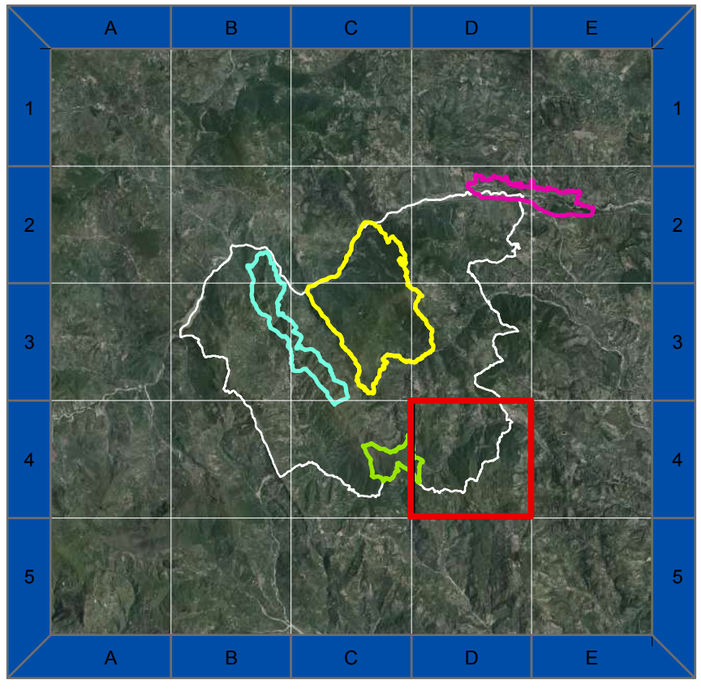


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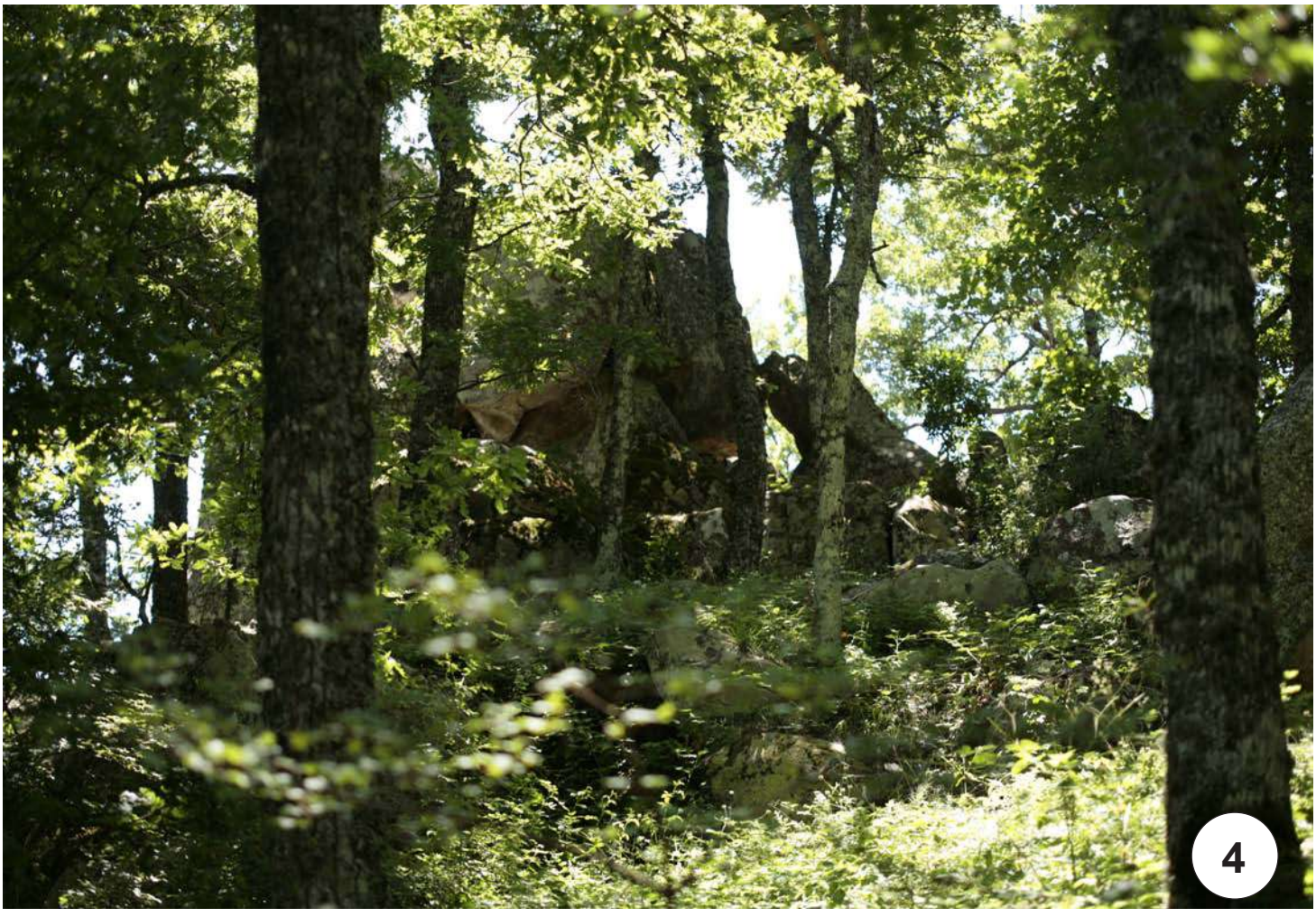
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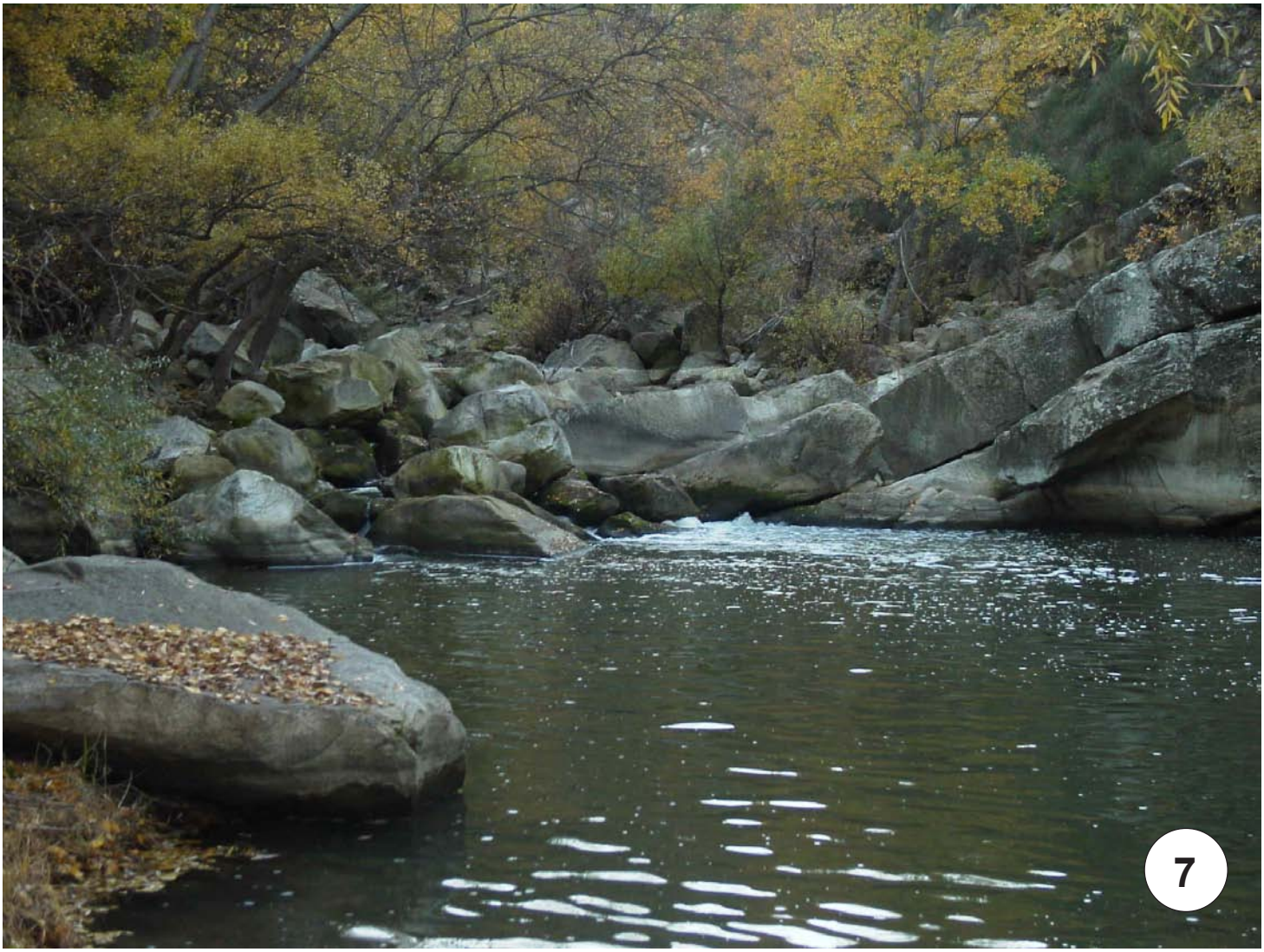
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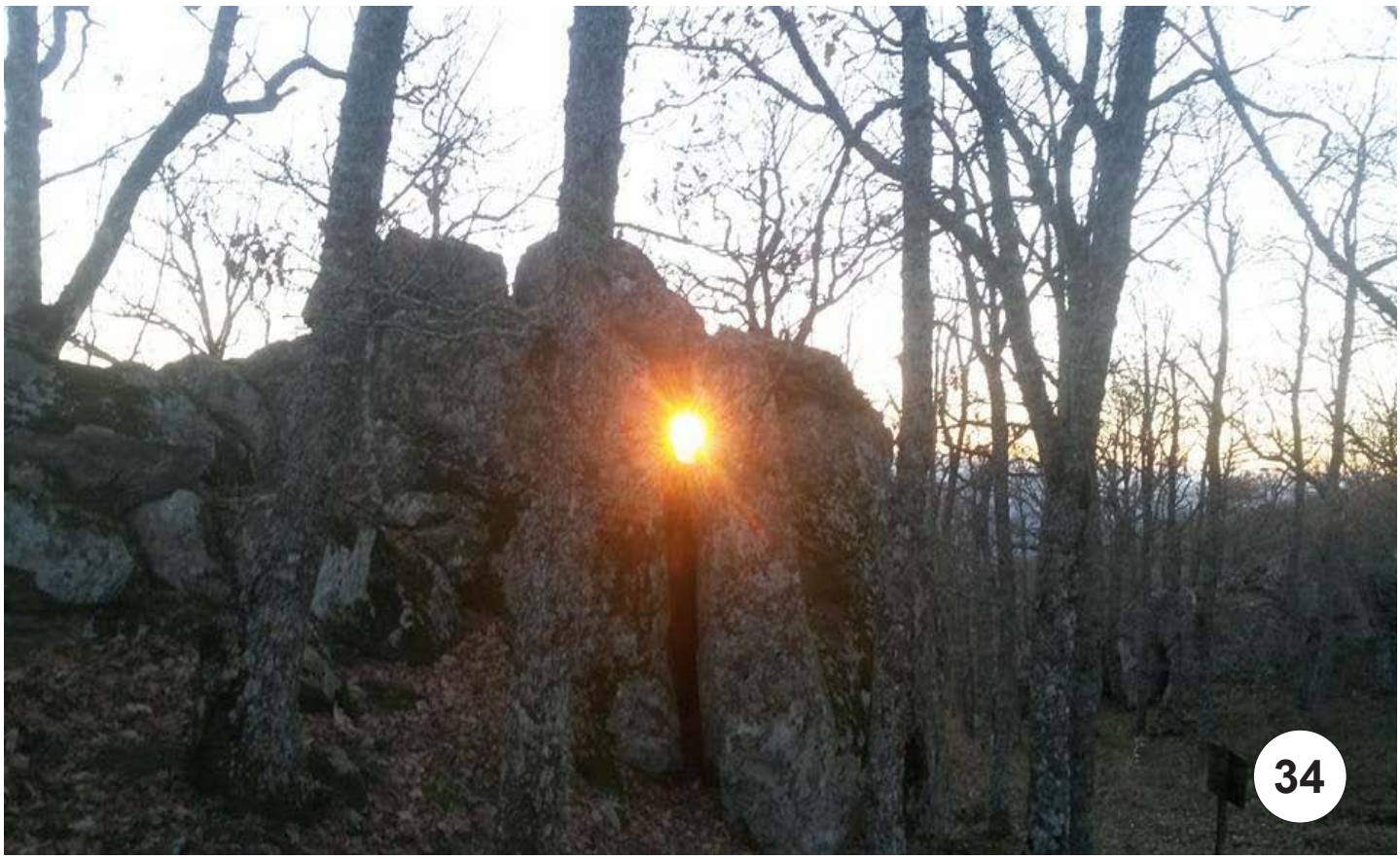
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Ottobre
Novembre
Dicembre
Gennaio
Febbraio
Marzo
Aprile
Maggio
Giugno
Luglio
Agosto
Settembre
Gestazione
Calore
Cucciolo
Pelo invernale
Pelo estivo

37


VIETATO FUMARE
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L'ERBARIO
L'ERBARIO
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AMBIENTI RIPARIALI
LA FAUNA
investiamo sul nostro futuro
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