



EUROPEAN DIPLOMA FOR PROTECTED AREAS

APPLICATION PARCO REGIONALE GALLIPOLI COGNATO PICCOLE DOLOMITI LUCANE

- PRESENTATION BY ANGELA CILIBERTI -











Who we are

REGIONAL PARK

- DEFINED AS A PROTECTED AREA WITH REGIONAL LAW N. 28/1994 AND
- INSTITUTED AS A PARK WITH REGIONAL LAW N. 47/1997
- OPERATING UNDER SPECIFIC CONSERVATION MEASURES APPROVED WITH REGIONAL ACT D.G.R. N. 30/2013 AND NATIONAL DECREE OF 16/09/2013

NAME	LEVEL OF PROTECTION	INSTITUTION	COVERAGE %	REFERENCE STANDARDS
Riserva antropologica "Monte Croccia"	Statal	1971	0,13%	D.M.A.F. 11 September 1971
Piano Paeisistico di Area Vasta Gallipoli Cognato	regional	1990	100%	L. 431/85 then D. Lg.vo 42/04 L.R. n. 3/90
Parco Regionale Gallipoli Cognato	Regional	1997	100%	L.R. n. 28/94 L.R. n. 47/97
ZSC IT9220130 Foresta Gallipoli Cognato	EU-Region	2000	15,9%	
ZSC IT9220260 Valle Basento- Grassano scalo (parte)	EU-Region	2000	0,5%	UE DIRECTIVE 79/409/CE "Birds"
ZSC IT9210105 Dolomiti di Pietrapertosa	EU-Region	2000	4,9%	UE DIRECTIVE 92/43CEE 97/62CE "Habitat"
ZSC IT9220030 Bosco di Montepiano (parte)	EU-Region	2000	1,6%	





Why the Application

4 Natura 2000 sites	3 Special Conservation	
6153,50 Ha (22,76% of total	Zones since 202	
protected area) of Natura 2000	1 State Anthropologica	
sites	Reserve (1971)	







MAP OF THE HABITATS		Name		Extent (Ha)	% Representativeness on the total surface of the habitats	% Representativeness on the total surface of the Park
	91M0	Pannonian-Balkanic turkey oak — sessile oak forests	13.200,27	76,43	48,84	
	regelie of a contrast of the Py The contrast in the contrest in the contrest in the con	91AA*	Eastern white oak woods	2.046,74	11,85	7,57
	n	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
15 priority Habitats		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		
17.272 Ha covered by priority Habitats		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
	1	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		
and the second second	A POL			17.271,71	100	63,91





Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)

Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea

LIFE RI.CO.PR.I. Restoration and conservation of dry grasslands in southern and central Italy

AIMS

- Apply best practice and demonstration actions to protect and restore the two habitats and the butterfly species associated to them within the three Natura 2000 sites.
- Reduce/eliminate the threats to the habitats/species, in particular abandonment and/or unregulated grazing and invasion of alien species.
 - Establish a common approach for the long-term protection of these habitats based on sound monitoring of the two habitats and of the butterflies species which depend on them
- Increase the level of awareness of local population and stakeholders on the importance of these habitats.

ACTIONS

- Preparatory studies in order to establish the ex ante state of the two habitats *6210 and *6220 and their associated butterflies species.
- Surveys carried out on the quality and state of pastures, number and type of livestock units, in order to collect data useful for the grazing plans.
- Definition of grazing plans.
- Study to esteem the economic value of the ecosystem services provided by the two habitats. Concrete conservation actions:
- Restoration, improvement and long-term conservation of the two priority habitats and their related fauna species and in particular the butterfly populations.
- Implementation of the grazing plans in collaboration with local breeders.
- 12 water troughs restored in order to distribute grazing load on a wider surface, to reduce the overexploitation of grasslands and to re-establish grazing in areas where it has disappeared.
- Wooded and electrical fences, realised during the project, used to regulate timing, location and load of grazing.
- Selective removal of shrubs (Rubus sp., Rosa sp., etc.).
- Eradication of nitrophilous ruderal species (Silibum marianum and Onopordum acanthum) and of invasive alien plant species (Robinia pseudoacacia and Ailanthus altissima).
- Naturalistic engineering works carried out to restore eroded areas belonging to the two priority habitats.
- A germplasm bank set up to guarantee the long term ex situ conservation of the species characterising the two dry grasslands.
- Communication actions to obtain public awareness and dissemination of results.





FLORA

According to Natura 2000 surveys, we count about 300 flora species but, thanks to further researches, we estimate 450-500 vascular species.

- <u>species in total protection</u>: the Vulture carnation, the "Lobel" maple, the meridional ash, the chestnut oak.
- <u>species in limited protection</u>: the holly and the Dalmatia Linaria Vulgaris
- rare species: Dictamnus alba.
- <u>orchid flowering</u>: butterfly flowering, mixed flowering and mottled flowering.
- <u>endemic species</u>: cornflowers (Centaurea cyanus), Lucanian ambrette and Lucanian viper's bugloss.

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











FLORA

MAIN PROJECTS CONCERNING FLORA IN THE PARK

- Vascular Flora Census acted together wit the Biology Department of University of Roma Tor Vergata and implementation of the Germplasm Bank of all the collected species.
- PEFC Certification: 4.157 Hectares of the Forest of Gallipoli Cognato have been certified to the PEFC Standards. These standards allow us to manage the forestry resources in order to protect, safeguard and improve the natural patrimony.
- Implementation of a Forest Management Plan according to the PEFC Standards





FAUNA

More difficult to schedule because of its elusiveness.



- <u>mammals</u>: wild boar, fox, porcupine and the <u>threatened</u> badger, hedgehog, wild cat, wolf, **Italian hare**, **Italian roe deer**, dormouse, weasel, stone marten and, along the rivers, otter.
- <u>birds</u>:, the buzzard, the kestrel, the threatened the red kite and the peregrine falcon. By night, it is easy to meet the threatened barn owl and the owl. And then also threatened: middle spotted woodpeckers, orioles, blackcaps, larks, songbirds. Easy to find are also robins, nuthatches, jaybirds, hoopoes. To note the presence of the threatened **black stork** and of the **short-toed eagle**.
- <u>amphibians</u>: the threatened green frog, Greek frog, golden toad, fire-bellied toad. Two rare species: the pied salamander and the salamander with glasses. Few exemplars of highly threatened newts and the rare Hermann tortoise.





FAUNA MAIN PROJECTS CONCERNING FAUNA IN THE PARK

- Institution of a CRAS (Wildlife Recovery Centre)
- Re-introduction of Italian Hare: in year 2000 the species has been rediscovered. It had been wrongly confused as a subspecies
 of the European Hare. Few specimens were certified in Castelporziano and in Cilento National Park. Our Park has been the first
 to create an experimental reproduction area aimed to obtain new specimens to reintroduce in nature.
- Study of the **short-toed eagle** migration routes: this eagle makes its nest in our Park. Together with University of Alicante (Spain) we have investigated the migration routes from Italy to Africa through the Mediterranean Sea. It was thought the eagle crossed the Sicily channel to go to Africa (the shortest way) but the telemetry study has shown that the short-toed eagle has a circular route from Italy trough France and Spain to reach Mali desert in Africa.
- Re-introduction of Italian roe-deer: this subspecies was thought to be extinct in Basilicata since the 2nd half of XIX century. From 2007, the Park has started a reintroduction of genetic certified specimens of Italian roe-deer coming from south Tuscany. The reintroduction has been a great success and the subspecies now in in continuous evolution in our area.
- Study of the **black stork**: this species is going through a very delicate phase for its expansion and conservation and it is present in Italy with about 10 breeding pairs, with over 50% of the known and nesting couples in Basilicata. The Black Stork, a very rare species with very few reproductive sites in Italy, has been followed for years by the ornithologists of the Park through sophisticated webcam technologies to closely study the little known reproductive behaviors without causing disturbance to the couple. Our nest has contributed to the expansion and colonization of new territories in Southern Italy by the Black Stork.







LANDSCAPE

- <u>East part of the park</u>: characterised by the passage from wide areas covered by forest (the Forest of Gallipoli Cognato <u>4.157 Hectares</u> -, the Wood of Montepiano) 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.
- <u>Western part of the park</u>: imposing rocky spurs marking the stark and wild landscape: the **Dolomiti** Lucane.

The splitting up of the mountains dates back to the Cretaceous-Paleogene period while the limestones and marly limestones dates back to the Jurassic-Miocene period.







LANDSCAPE MAIN PROJECTS CONCERNING LANDSCAPE IN THE PARK

- Geo-sites census: together with Geology Department of University of Basilicata, the census identified the sites of particular geological interest in the Park area and highlighted the scientific-educational value, as well as the potential geo-tourism interest.
- Creation of a Network of trails, to walk and discover using a APP for mobile phone with GIS coordinates and Creation of an itinerary, inside the Park, designed for disabled persons and visually impaired people, using beacon technology.
- ISO 14001 Certificate: in 2015 the Park is certificated according the ISO 14001 Standards. This means that the Park adopts institutional principles in order to structure an Environmental Policy in compliance with the requirements of the ISO 14001 standard and on the basis of which to define the future Environmental Objectives and Environmental Trials of the Environmental Management System.





LANDSCAPE THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In 2018, the procedure of approval of the Plan for the Park has reach the end. The **Management Plan** for the Park 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 and Promotion of silvo-pastoral traditions
- Social and Tourist fruition of the Park
- Landscape maintenance
- Use of renewable energies and Integrated management of waste
 Marketing of the area





ZONING

3 TYPES OF ZONES:

- 1. GENERAL ORIENTED RESERVE ZONES Type A and type B: these are general oriented reserve areas characterized by natural and semi-natural plant communities having conservation interest and functional to guarantee ecological connections. In the areas the environment must be protected in its naturalistic and historical / anthropic aspects. Therefore, changes in land use are not permitted. It is not allowed to implement new building works.
- 2. PROTECTION ZONES: In the protection areas, the environment must be safeguarded in its fundamental components and, where possible, restored to its original connotations and in any case not in contrast with them.
- 3. PROMOTION ZONES: The areas of economic and social promotion are areas in which the anthropization process has transformed the natural landscape and in which, in keeping with the aims of the Park, the social and cultural life of the local communities must be improved.







ZONING: CONTIGUOUS AREAS

The management plan also define the contiguous areas, aimed at:

- 1. ensuring the conservation and the eco-systemic functionality of the resources of the protected area;
- 2. improving the fruibility of the park by visitors;

3. improving the agro-silvo-pastoral activities, making them compatible with the aims of the Park;

4. regulating the exercise of hunting and fishing in a coordinated and controlled form, reserved to residents of the municipalities of the protected natural area and of the contiguous area;

5. regulating the extractive activities for the protection of the environment in order to guarantee and ensure the conservation of the values of the protected area;

6. regulating other activities that may interfere with the structural and ecosystem functioning of the protected area.







CULTURAL HERITAGE

Presence of the man in the area of Gallipoli Cognato: first settlements dating back to the VI-IV century B.C., with the foundation of the Lucanian city of Croccia Cognato. Decline of the area during the Roman Empire.

Barbarian invasion until the X century B.C.

Anthropization restarts from the year 800 B.C.









CULTURAL HERITAGE

The most relevant and characterising element of the local culture are the feasts called «Maggi», the feasts that better than any other element show the strong relationship between man and nature in the Park.

The rites are present on 4 of the 5 towns of the Park.

The most important is "Maggio di Accettura", whose celebration dates back to the XVIII century even if the origin has a pagan background.

The "marriage of the trees" represents both the rebirth of nature in spring and the vow to a divinity to obtain prosperity in agriculture.







EDUCATIONAL AND TOURISTIC INTEREST

- Since 2001, the park promotes educational activities through the CEA- the Educational Environmental Centre,
- Creation of visit centres (wolf and black stork), of a naturalistic centre, of a botanic garden, of the «Olfattoteca», of educational apiary, of orienteering camp, of a deep network of paths and itineraries;
- Creation of tourist attraction such as Volo dell'Angelo and Lucania Outdoor Park





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



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".





Thank you for your kind attention !



