

ABITARE IL BOSCO

Manifesto per l'integrazione dei boschi nelle comunità

#bosco #comunità partecipata #valorizzazione
territoriale #educazione ambientale #selvicoltura
#servizi ecosistemici #increase-group #manifesto

ABITARE IL BOSCO – il contesto

MANIFESTO PER L'INTEGRAZIONE DEI BOSCHI NELLE COMUNITÀ

CO2 sottratta all'atmosfera: 2.088 milioni di tonnellate

BOSCHI ITALIA

Carbonio organico immagazzinato: 569 milioni di tonnellate



Nel MONDO i boschi occupano 4,1 miliardi di ettari, pari al 31% della superficie del pianeta. In ITALIA, dal 2005 al 2015, i boschi sono cresciuti di 587mila ettari, raggiungendo gli 11 milioni di ettari complessivi, e sono presenti soprattutto in Toscana (10,4%), in Piemonte (9,8%) e in Lombardia (8,7%)

BOSCO E FORESTA SONO UNA COSA SOLA

SOSTENIBILITÀ

FAUNA

FRUTTA

SPAZIO

SVAGO

SALUTE

FLORA

LEGNA

PATRIMONIO



Se abbandonato o non curato, il bosco è minacciato da degrado, dissesti, fenomeni atmosferici estremi, malattie, specie aliene e incendi che lo rendono più brutto, inefficiente e insicuro

**IL BOSCO E' PARTE DELLA COMUNITA'
SIAMO TUTTI RESPONSABILI DELLA CURA DEI BOSCHI**

ABITARE IL BOSCO – gli obiettivi



MANIFESTO PER L'INTEGRAZIONE DEI BOSCHI NELLE COMUNITÀ

SENTIMENTI

EDUCAZIONE

ARMONIA

PIANIFICAZIONE

RESPONSABILITA'

MEMORIA

RISPETTO

TUTELA

CURA

GESTIONE



1. Condividere i valori del bosco
2. Delineare il quadro delle opportunità e dei problemi delle aree boschive
3. Riconoscersi in un sistema di obiettivi e priorità che riportino i boschi al centro delle comunità e della politica
4. Fare rete per trasformare le intenzionalità in progettualità e sperimentare, sui territori, un rinnovato rapporto tra le comunità umane e la natura

IL BOSCO E' LA NOSTRA CASA:
VA TUTELATO, CONSERVATO E
VALORIZZATO IN MODO SOSTENIBILE

ABITARE IL BOSCO – sottoscrizioni



MANIFESTO PER L'INTEGRAZIONE DEI BOSCHI NELLE COMUNITÀ

ADESIONI INDIVIDUALI

Per aderire al Manifesto a titolo personale

- compilare **il form online** disponibile all'indirizzo <https://forms.gle/MBaEqtCDCsJcVpHK7>
- o inviare una richiesta via mail a abitareilbosco@gmail.com, esplicitando di aver preso visione dell'informativa per il trattamento dei dati personali

ADESIONI ISTITUZIONALI

Per l'adesione da parte di enti e associazioni

- compilare e inviare via mail a abitareilbosco@gmail.com l'apposito modulo pubblicato sul sito di InCreaSe

<http://www.increasegroup.org/>





The contribution of proximity forest tourism to community building and local development

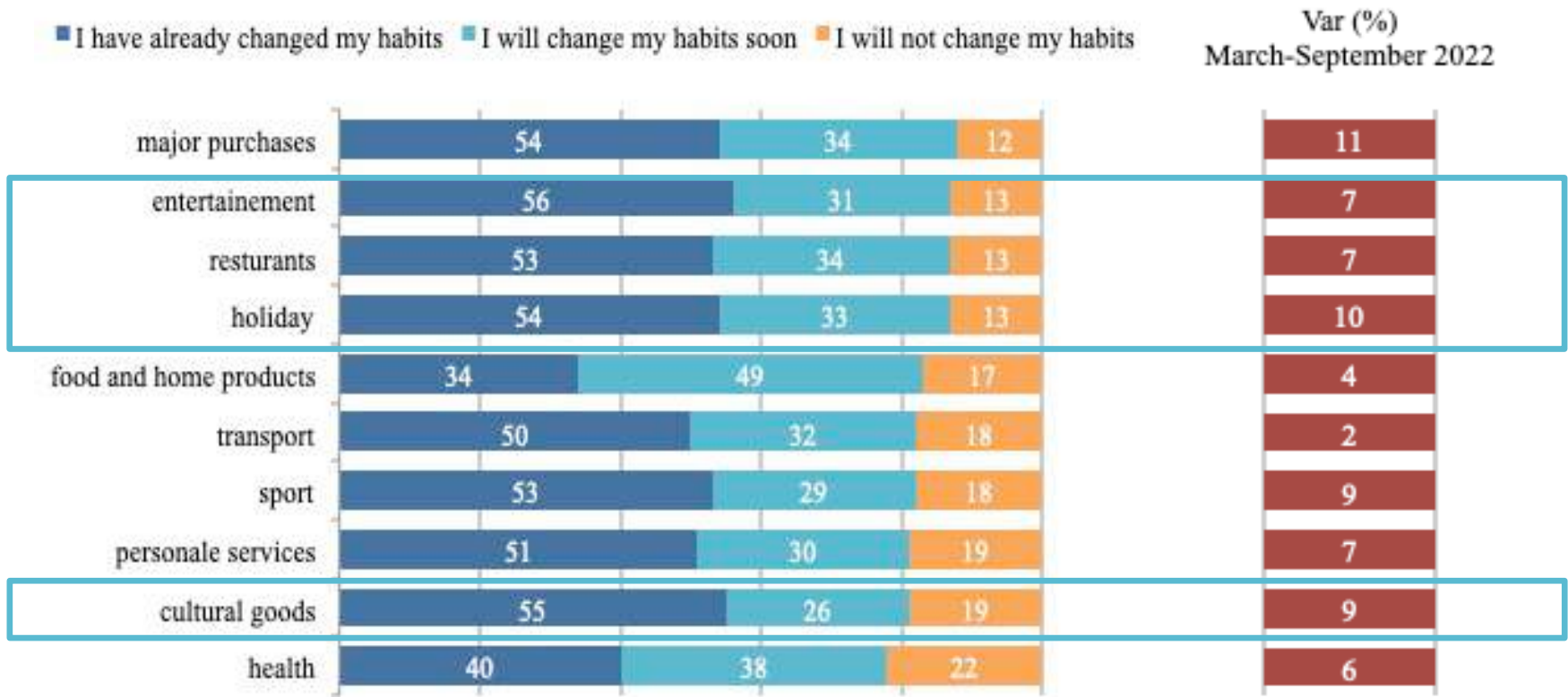
Maria Giuseppina LUCIA - InCreaSe, Unito
Francesca S. ROTA - InCreaSe, Unito, CNR IRCrES

Verbania, October 28th, 2022
Giornate del Turismo

the study

- Theoretical assumptions and preliminary results of an ongoing study on **proximity tourism in periurban forests**
- Research Questions:
 - how can forest proximity tourism maximise **socio-economic, cultural and territorial** benefits?
 - how to cope with threats and obstacles?
- Methods
 - Literature review
 - Comparing two case studies
 - Historical and Territorial Analysis
 - Survey and questionnaires (forthcoming)

recent trends



September 2022: results of the SWG survey on the expenditure habits of the Italians. Source: SWG, 2022, our translation

proximity tourism

- proximity tourism helped tourism resilience (post covid-19 demand and offer) (Jurado and Al, 2020, Romagosa, 2020)
- rising importance of destinations close to the place of residence
 - sociological: tourists, visitors or resident tourists? (Jeuring and Haarsten, 2017)
 - sectoral: cultural tourism, ecotourism or slow tourism? (Díaz-Soria, 2017)
 - territorial: what opportunities/threats for territories and local development? (Berglihn and Gómez-Baggethun, 2021)

periurban forests in Italy

| Region | Wooded area as % of tot area |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Piemonte | 38% (forest: 35%) |
| Valle d'Aosta | 33% (forest: 30%) |
| Lombardia | 29% (forest: 26%) |
| Prov. di Bolzano | 51% (forest: 46%) |
| Prov. di Trento | 66% (forest: 60%) |
| Veneto | 26% (forest: 23%) |
| Friuli - Venezia Giulia | 48% (forest: 42%) |
| Liguria | 71% (forest: 63%) |
| Emilia Romagna | 28% (forest: 26%) |
| Toscana | 52% (forest: 45%) |
| Umbria | 49% (forest: 46%) |
| Marche | 33% (forest: 31%) |
| Lazio | 38% (forest: 33%) |
| Abruzzo | 44% (forest: 38%) |
| Molise | 39% (forest: 35%) |
| Campania | 36% (forest: 30%) |
| Puglia | 10% (forest: 7%) |
| Basilicata | 39% (forest: 29%) |
| Calabria | 43% (forest: 33%) |
| Sicilia | 15% (forest: 11%) |
| Sardegna | 54% (forest: 26%) |
| <i>Italia</i> | <i>37%</i> (forest: 30%) |



In Italy, forests are widespread and easily accessible from almost every city

multifunctionality of periurban forests

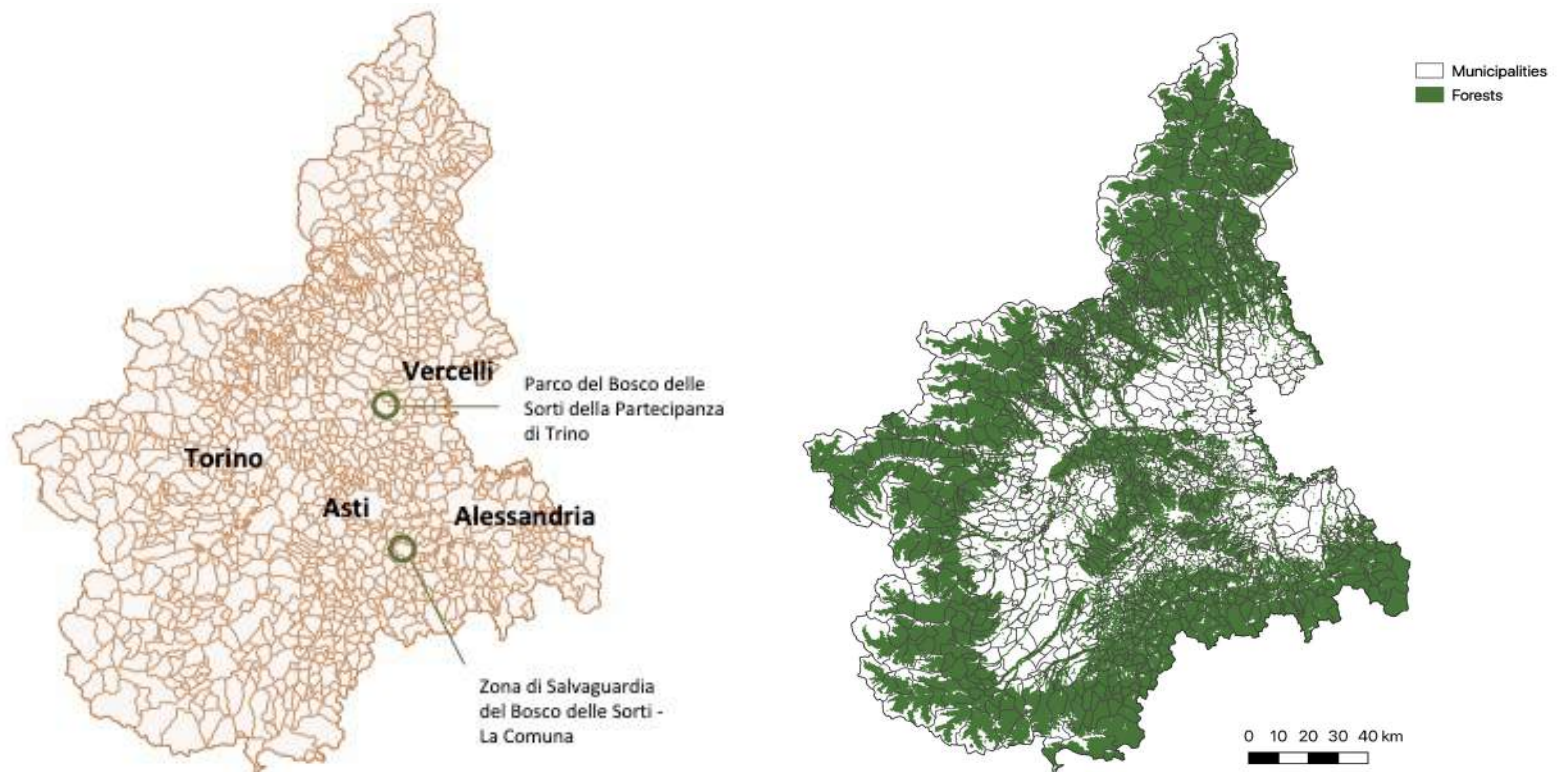
- ecosystem services and climate change mitigation (air, water, soil, carbon cycles, biodiversity, landscape, contact with nature)
- green infrastructure functions (territorial development and contrast to urban sprawl)
- relax, sport, culture, education and health care... open to external and local visitors
- traces of the history and the identity of places
- community building opportunities
- environmental education

a proximity approach to forest tourism

- is an underexploited promising field of research (“elsewhere” and “wild” dimension, outdoor activities, eco- slow tourism)
- fits with the movements promoting local products and agri-food communities of practice
- has relevant connexions with *bioregionalism*, which promotes the appreciation of the ecology, economy and culture of the place and asks for the adoption of choices that enhance everyday life places, also for tourist aims
- needs for sustainable management and protection

case studies

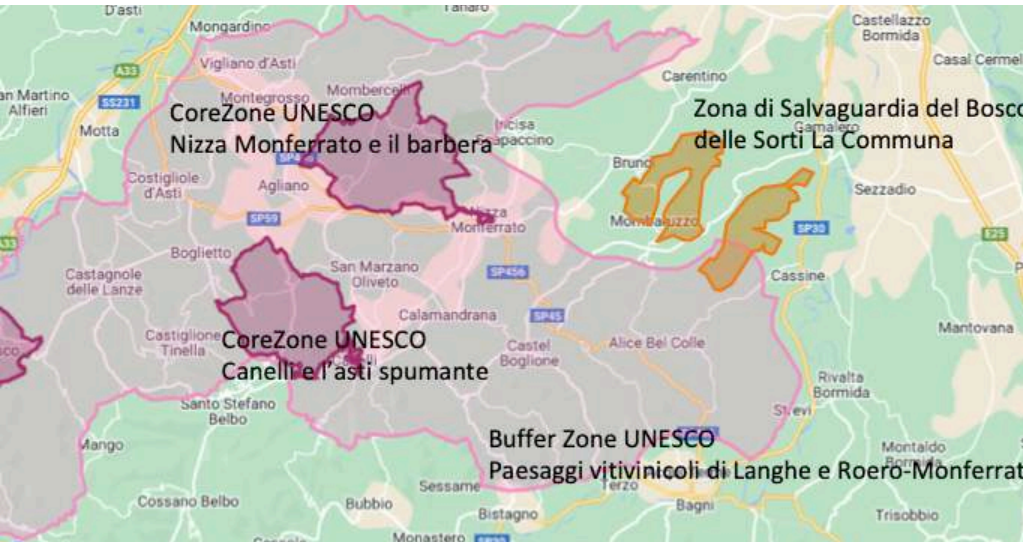
to understand how to combine the **tourist industry, sustainable forest management and local development**, we compared two protected forests with past/present collective forms of land ownership in Piedmont



Bosco delle Sorti - La Communa

Sefguard zone of 1.819 hectares instituted in 2001

Management authority: Assembly of six Municipalities (Alice Bel Colle, Bruno, Cassine, Maranzana, Mombaruzzo, Ricaldone).



Bosco delle Sorti - La Communa

Transition zone between the alluvial plain and the slopes that rise towards the Apennine belt

Local traces of rovelia woods (mixed with (cerro, rovere, chesnut) and erica arborea at its highest latitude.

Hill territory with woods, vineyards, arable land and meadows (green infrastructure with ecosystem services and products)

High flora and fauna potential (mammals and wood birds).

1456: Guglielmo di Monferrato commits himself to preserve the wooded territories against the extension of the cultivated territories and the rural inhabitants.

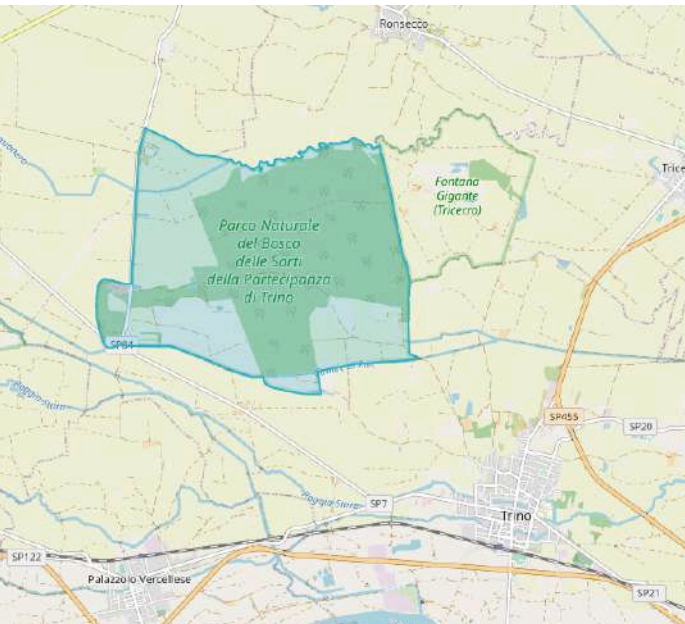
1600: common fund that was progressively parcelled and definitively privatised in 1874

Local municipalities and associations organise periodic events. Conversely, external tourists find few opportunities to accommodate and make activities

Bosco delle Sorti della Partecipanza di Trino

Rare relic forest, protected under the “Zona Speciale di Conservazione” and “Zona di Protezione Speciale”

It occupies an area of 1.075 hectares, managed by Ente di gestione delle Aree Protette del Po piemontese



Bosco delle Sorti della Partecipanza di Trino

Well-known Among historians and natural scientists

One of the largest planitial forests of the Padan Plain with a prevalence of querco-carpineto plants

Presence of high-level ecological and faunistic species strongly isolated in an agricultural context (“raft floating on the rice fields”)

Over 400 flora species; many fauna species of relevant scientific interest. In particular, the avifauna species are 153, including migrant and forest species, such as the goshawk, the sparrow hawk, the woodcock and the honey buzzard.

The forest and its original flora survived thanks to the traditional system of collective management (Partecipanza dei Boschi, 1275 concession of the Marquis del Monferrato Guglielmo the Great).

walkable paths equipped with signals, play areas, picnic areas, spaces for recreational, educational and scientific uses

preliminary results

Differences:

- greater visibility and attractiveness of the Bosco della Partecipanza
- larger tourist offer of the Bosco della Partecipanza (trails, signals..)
- undivided ownership continues only in the Bosco della Partecipanza
- La Communa's higher accessibility and diversification (food, culture, nature, landscape) favours the presence of tourist residents

Similarities:

- local frequentation/use by schools and organisations
- proximity to high-quality landscapes (Vercelli rice fields, Unesco Langhe Roero e Monferrato)
- relevant underexploited tourist opportunities, for both external visitors and residents

future research

Still to study: the intensity and the characteristics of local residents' frequentation of the forests (aims, values, activities...)

Still to test:

- the possibility to integrate the forest offer with adequate cultural, food and wine and sports activities (packages), the organisation of public events and the provision of accommodation solutions, viable to all visitors
- the positive territorial effect of the perception of the forest as part of the local heritage (Cottini and Al, 2021) and a recognised territorial endowment