

Stato, ruolo e prospettive dei boschi Appenninici

Giorgio Vacchiano

Università di Milano

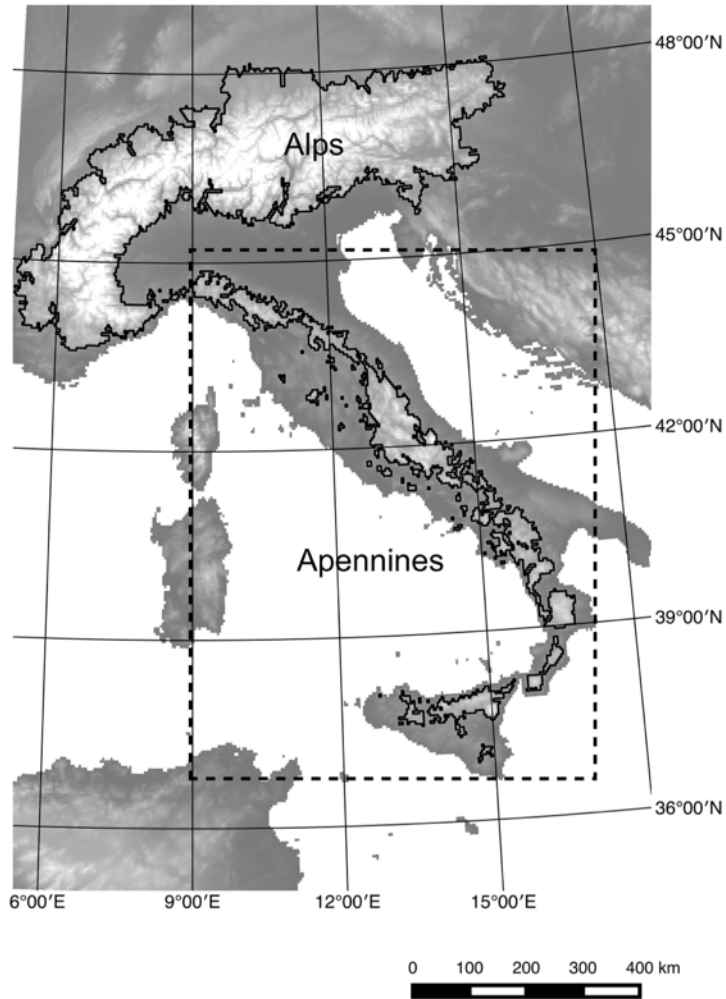
13 ottobre 2020



LIFE EREMITA

Coordinated actions to preserve residual
and isolated populations of forest and
freshwater insects in Emilia-Romagna

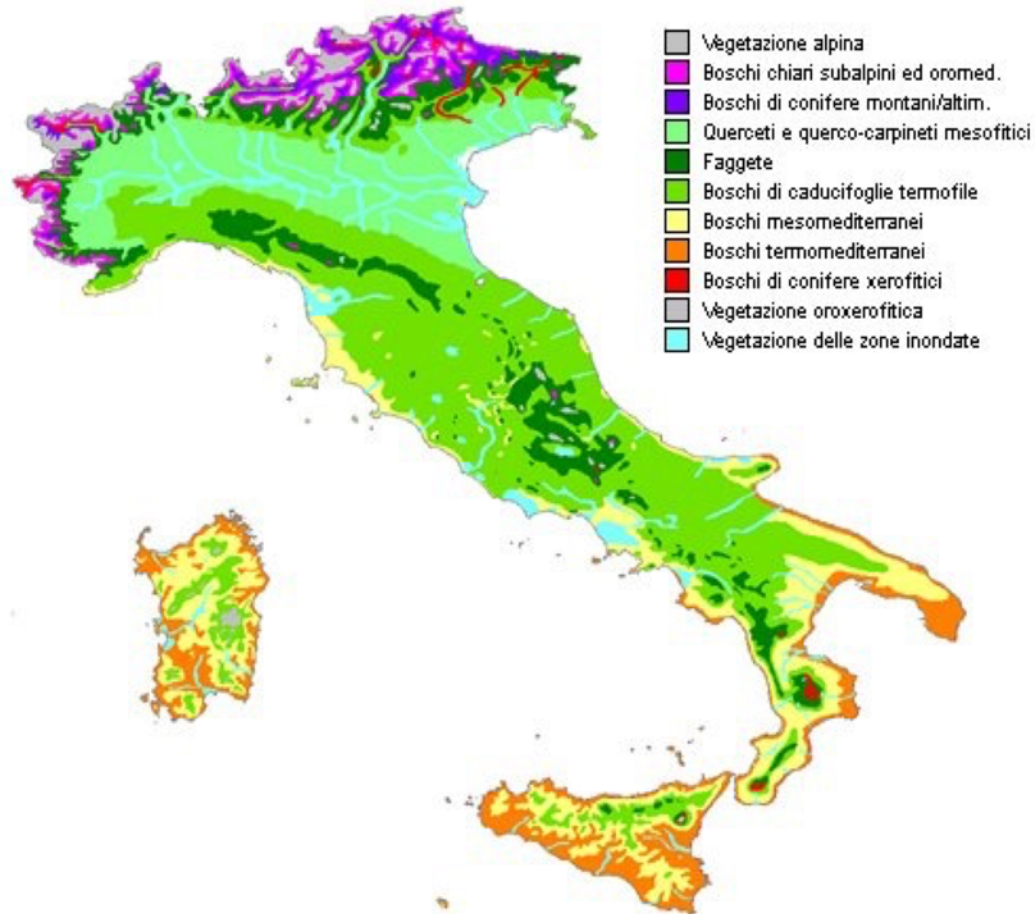
LIFE14 NAT/IT/000209 EREMITA



Appennini

120 000 km²

1400 km di lunghezza



Vegetazione potenziale

(fonte: Bohn 2000)

Appennini: crocevia delle migrazioni vegetali tra le ere glaciali



15 000 anni fa

Appennini: crocevia delle migrazioni vegetali tra le ere glaciali

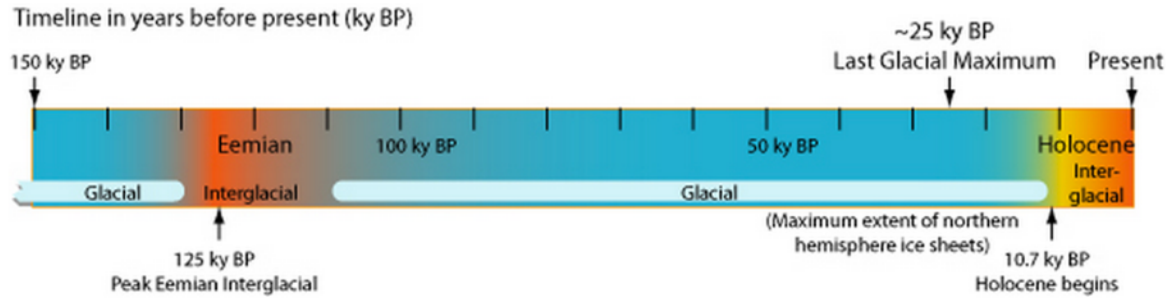
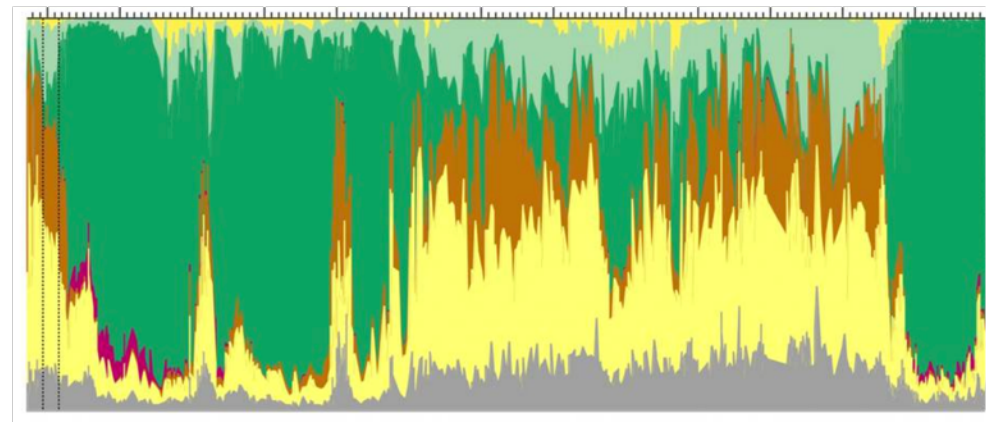


Diagramma pollinico
Lago grande di Monticchio (PZ)
(Fonte: Brauer et al. 2007 PNAS)



- Betula
- Pinus plus Juniperus
- Mesic woody taxa
- Mediterranean woody taxa
- Steppic taxa
- Other herbaceous taxa
- Grasses

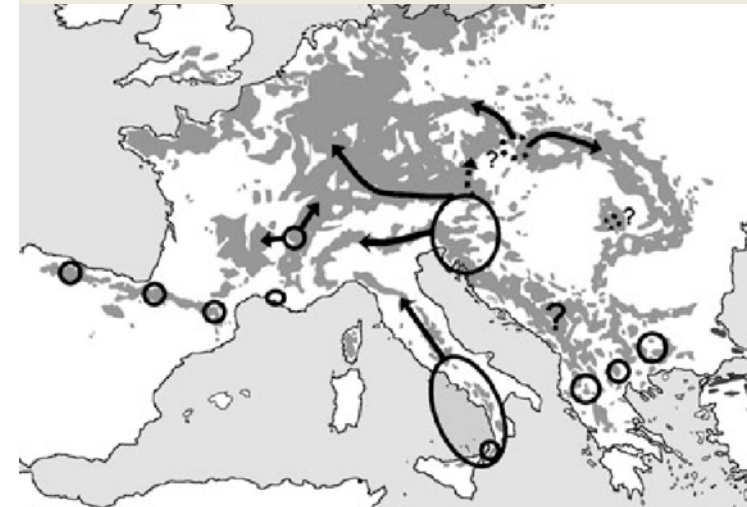
after Brauer et al. (2007)

Rifugi glaciali Appenninici Fonte di diversità genetica

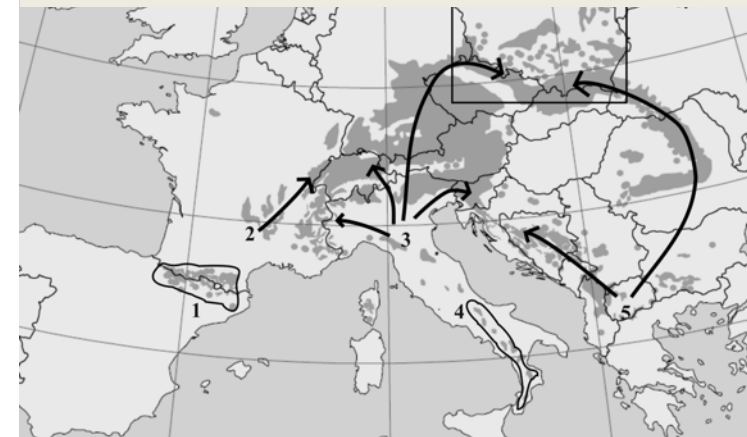


Abetina di Rosello (IS)

Abete bianco (Litowiec et al. 2016, Forests)

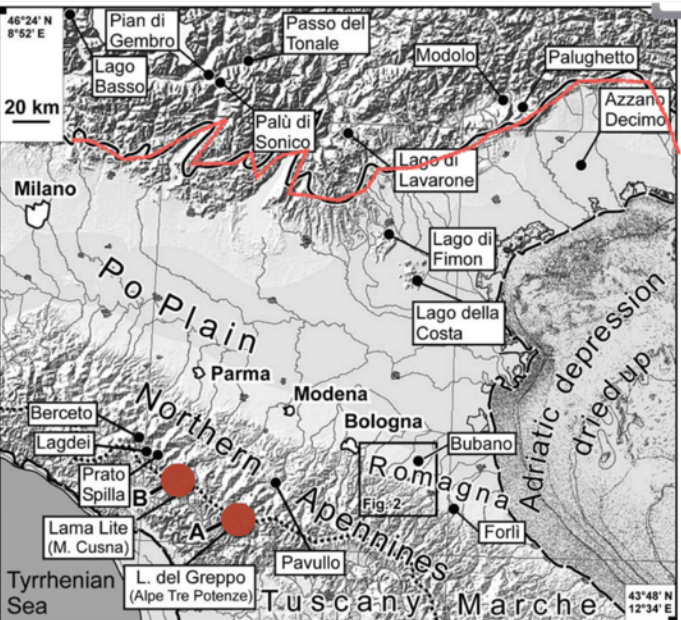


Faggio (Magri et al. 2008, J Biogeography)



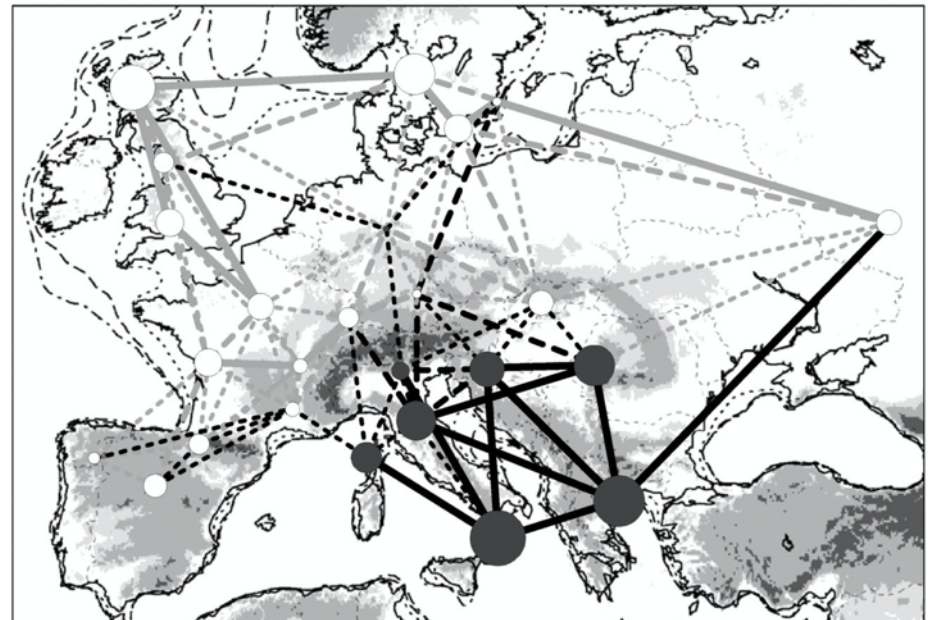
Mancata diffusione dell'abete rosso

(Fonte: Ravazzi et al. 2006, Veg Hist Archaeobot.)



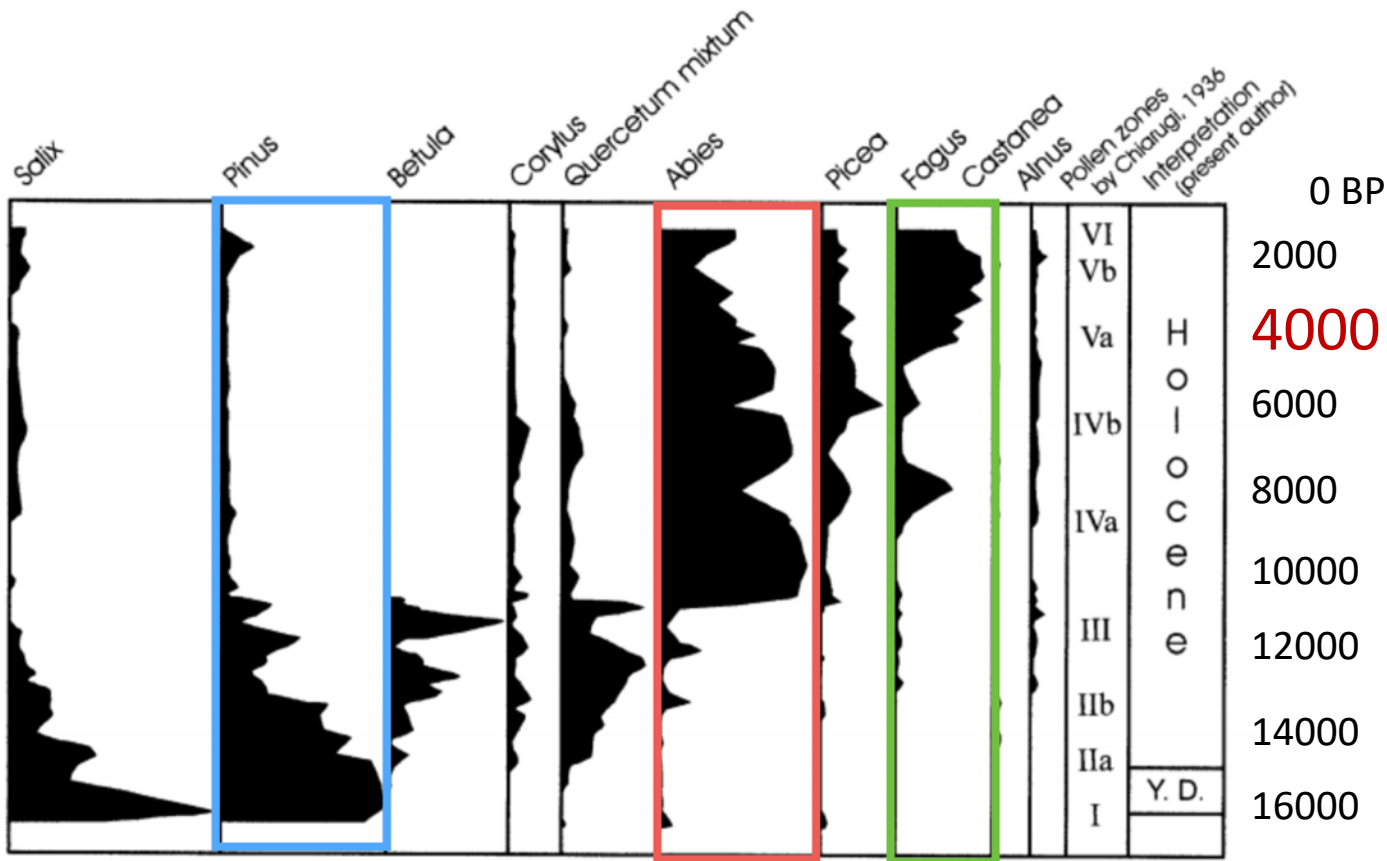
Divergenza genetica di 25 specie arboree europee

(Fonte: Petit et al. 2003, Science)



Antropizzazione neolitica

(Fonte: Ravazzi et al. 2002, Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology)



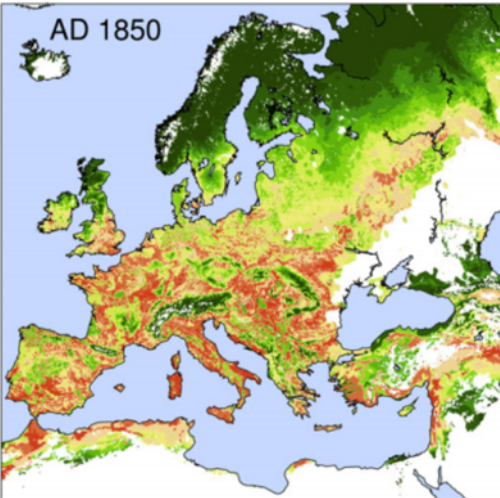
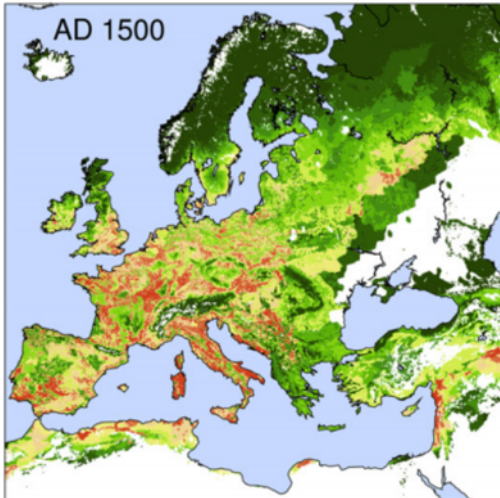
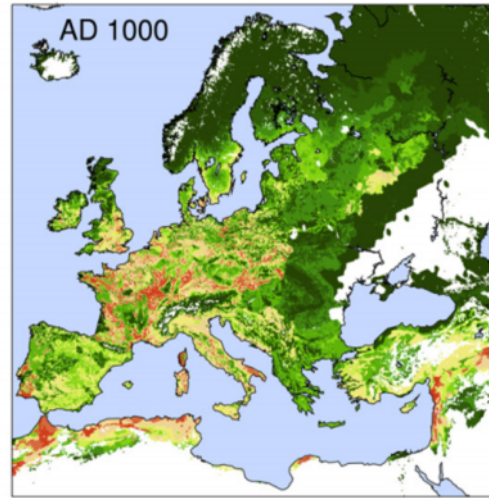
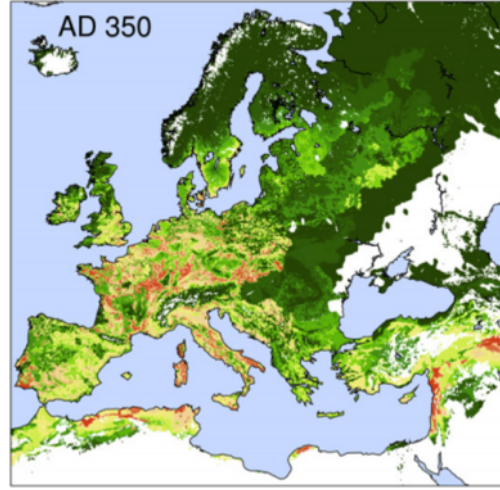
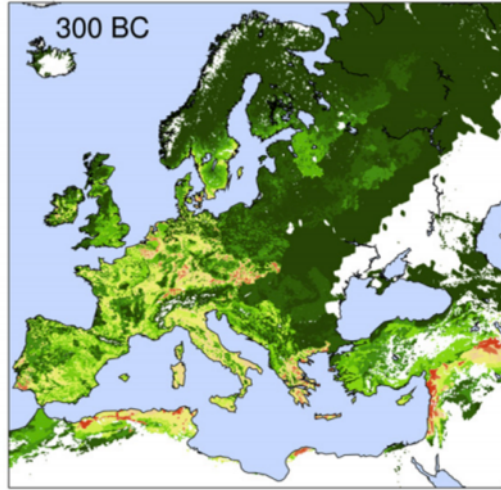
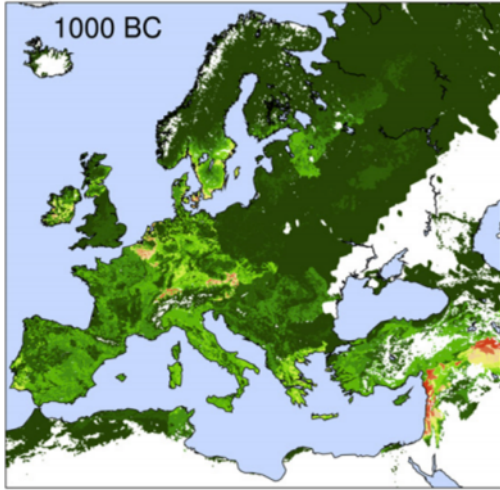
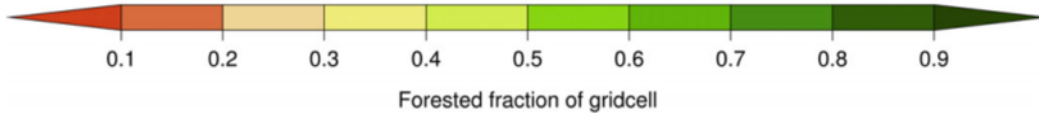
Lake Greppo and Lake Bracciosi

(N-Appennine)

Composited pollen diagram



Vallombrosa - Viale nell'interno di una abetina



anno 1500: 11 milioni ha



- > castagno
- > ceduzione
- > pascolo

anno 1870: 5 milioni ha



12m³/anno
per ogni km di ferrovia

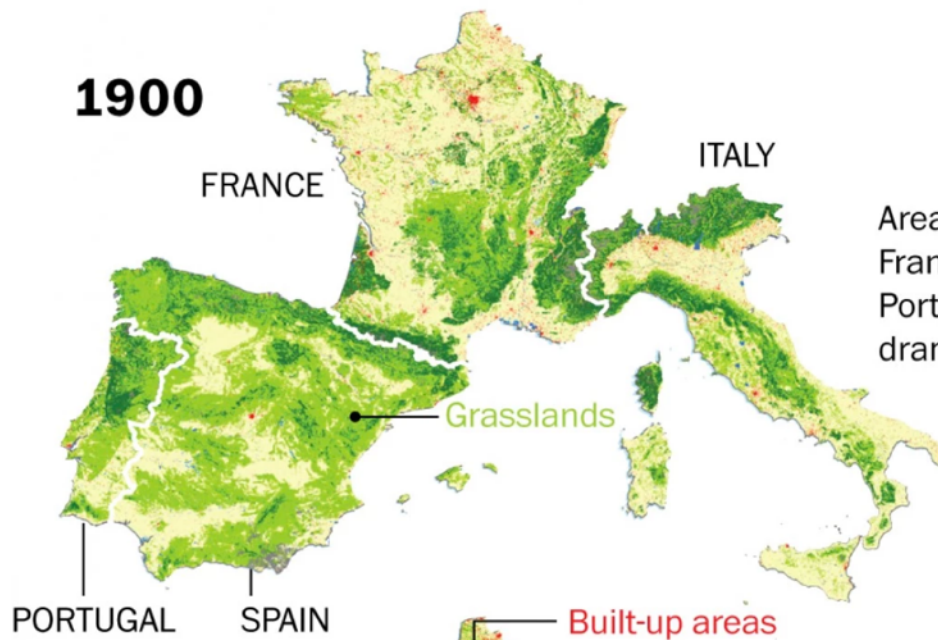
900,000 ha
rimboschimento
1861-1970

+50 000 ettari/anno
1970-2020

anno 2015: 10 milioni ha

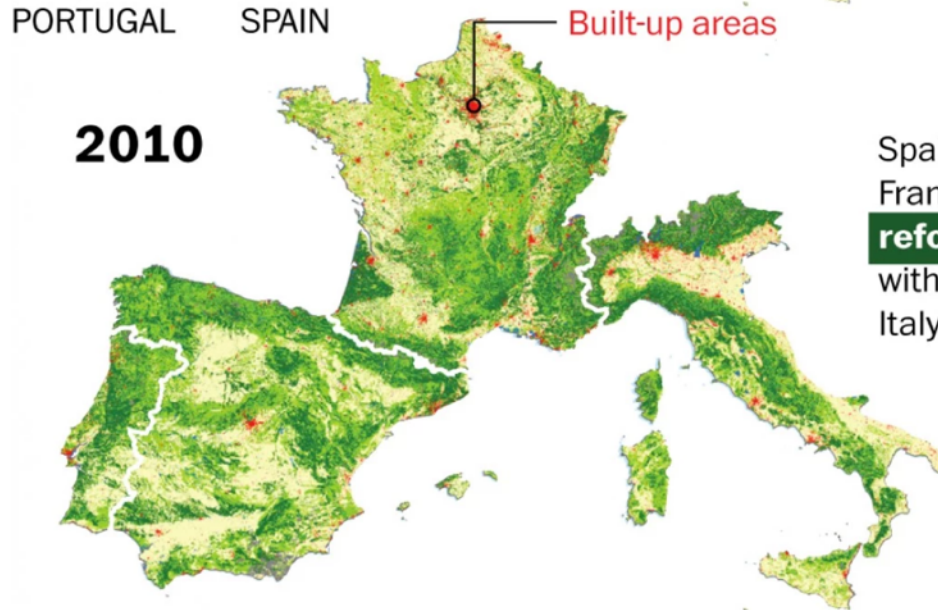


1900



Areas used for **farming** in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal have decreased dramatically

2010

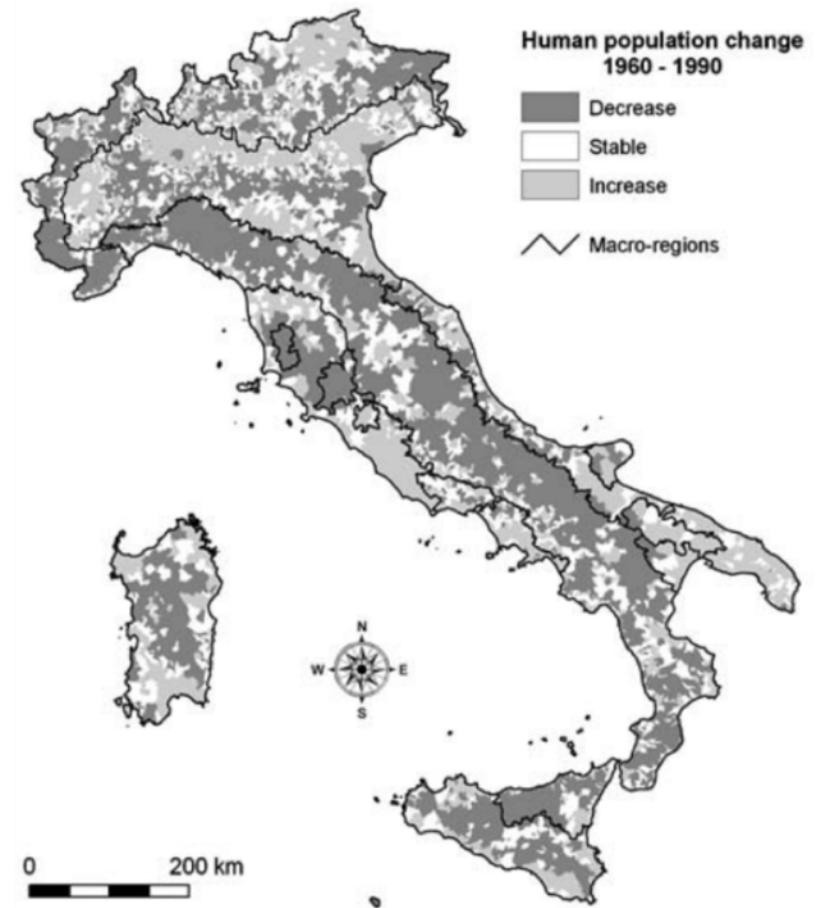
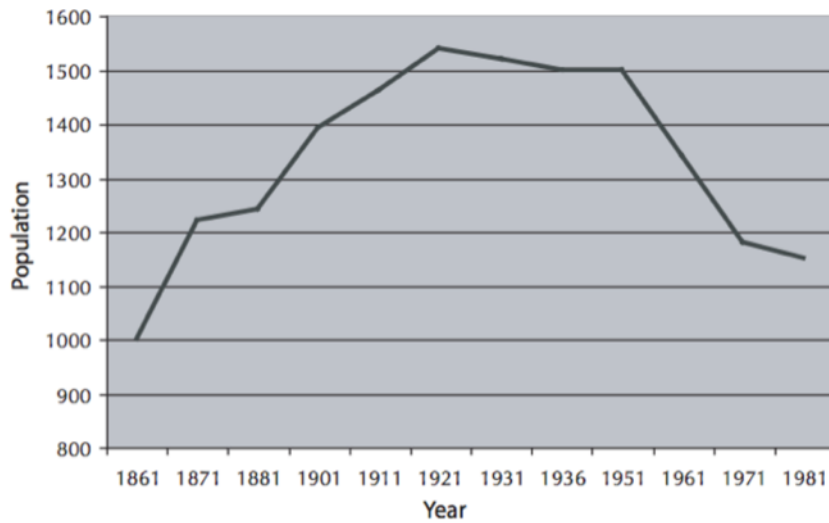


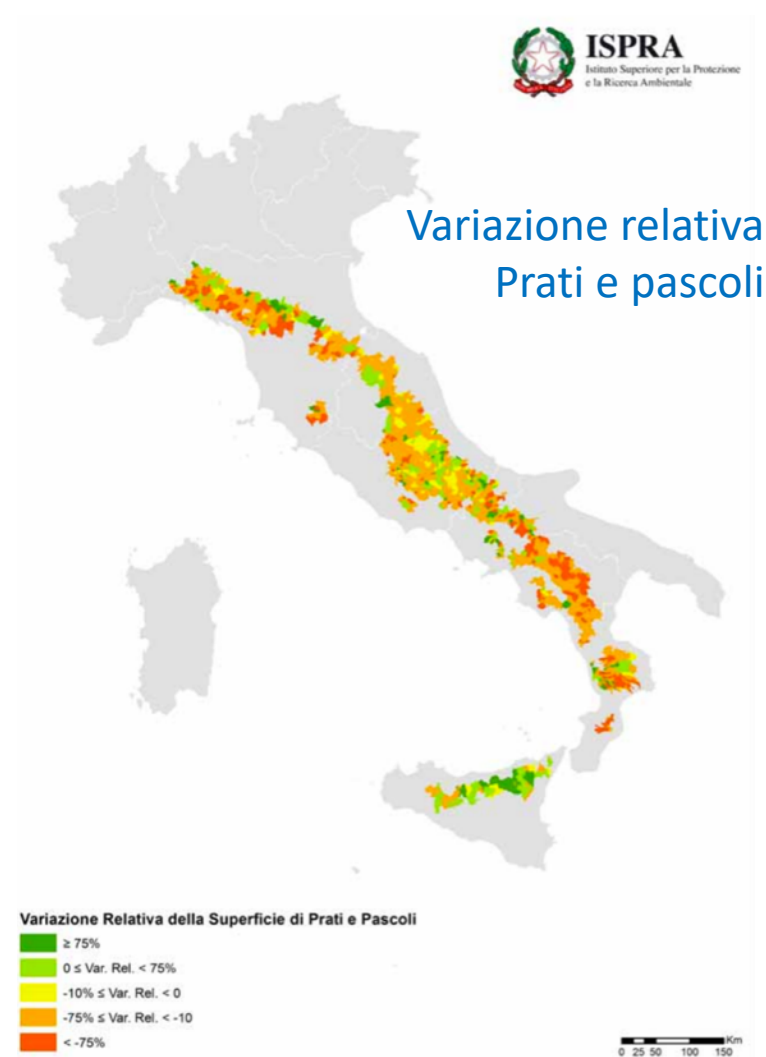
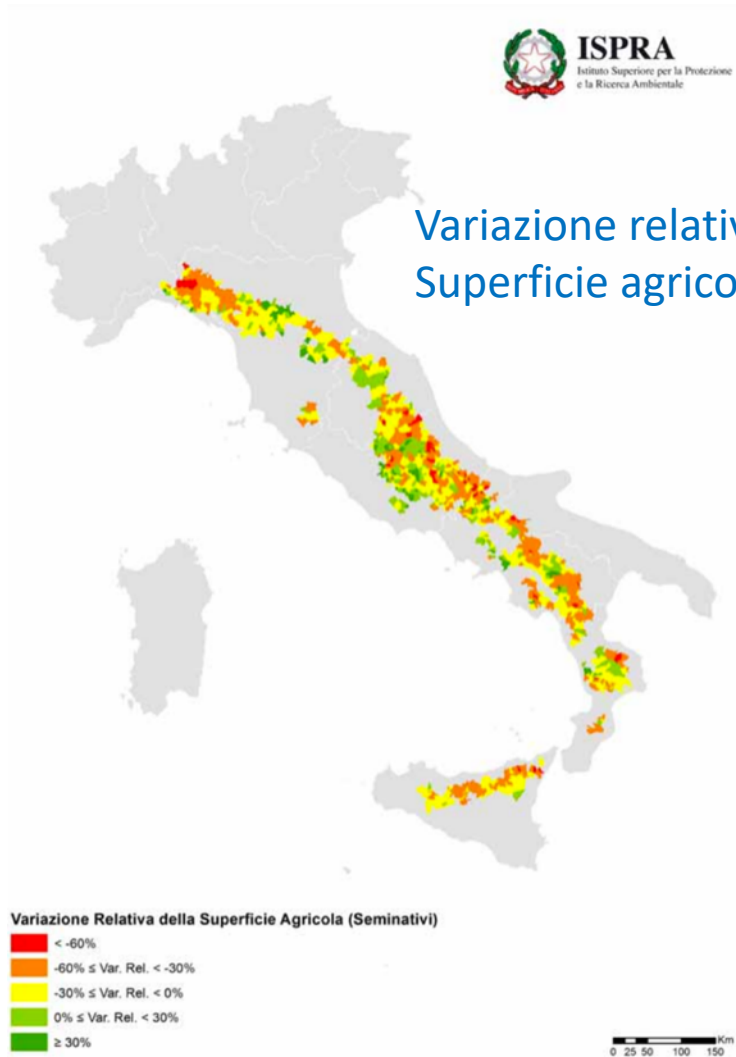
Spain and southern France saw widespread **reforestation**, along with Apennine regions of Italy

03/04/2017

Popolazione appennini

migliaia di abitanti







Variatione relativa Boschi



Variatione Relativa della Classe Naturale (Espansione dei Boschi)

- < 20%
- 20% ≤ Var. Rel. < 40%
- 40% ≤ Var. Rel. < 80%
- 80% ≤ Var. Rel. < 100%
- ≥ 100%

0 25 50 100 150 Km



Superficie forestale
Variazione per decennio

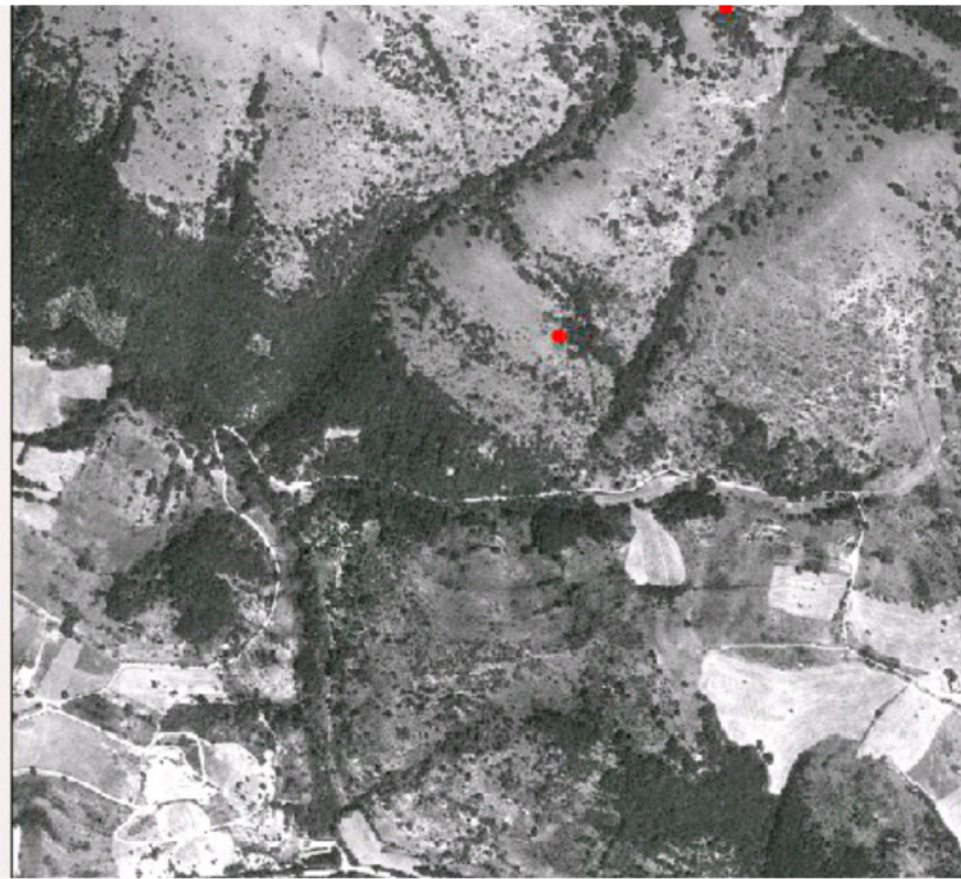
Media: +10.3%

25-50 anni per
chiusura completa
delle chiome

(Fonte: Vacchiano et al. 2017, For Eco Manage.)

Afforestazione 1954-2002

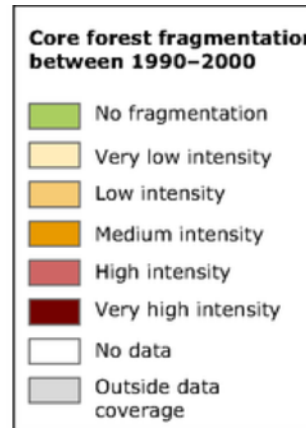
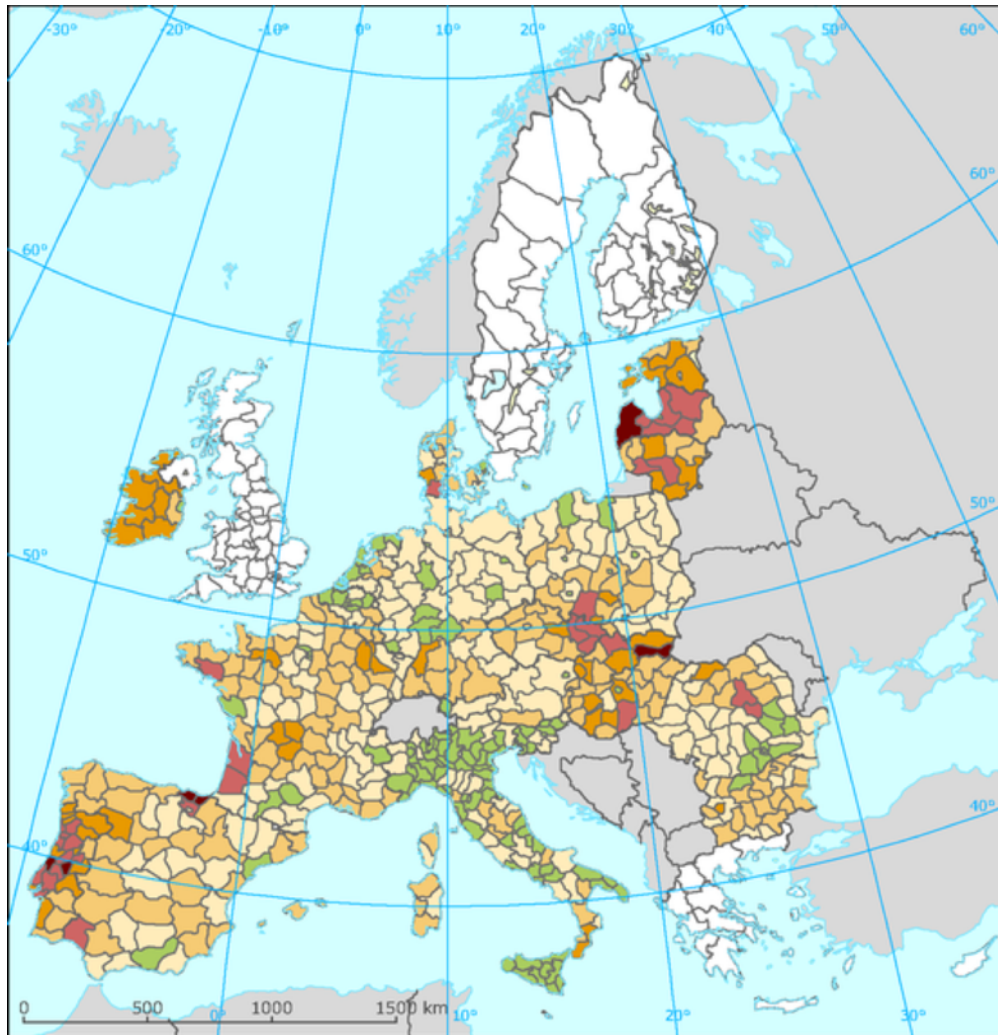
(Abruzzo, fonte: Pompei et al. 2005, Forest@)



Risalita della *treeline*

(Majella, fonte: Vitali et al. 2007, JVS)





Aumento della connettività ecologica



Espansione dell'areale di Canis Lupus in Italia tra il 1970 e il 2011 (varie fonti lupologiche)

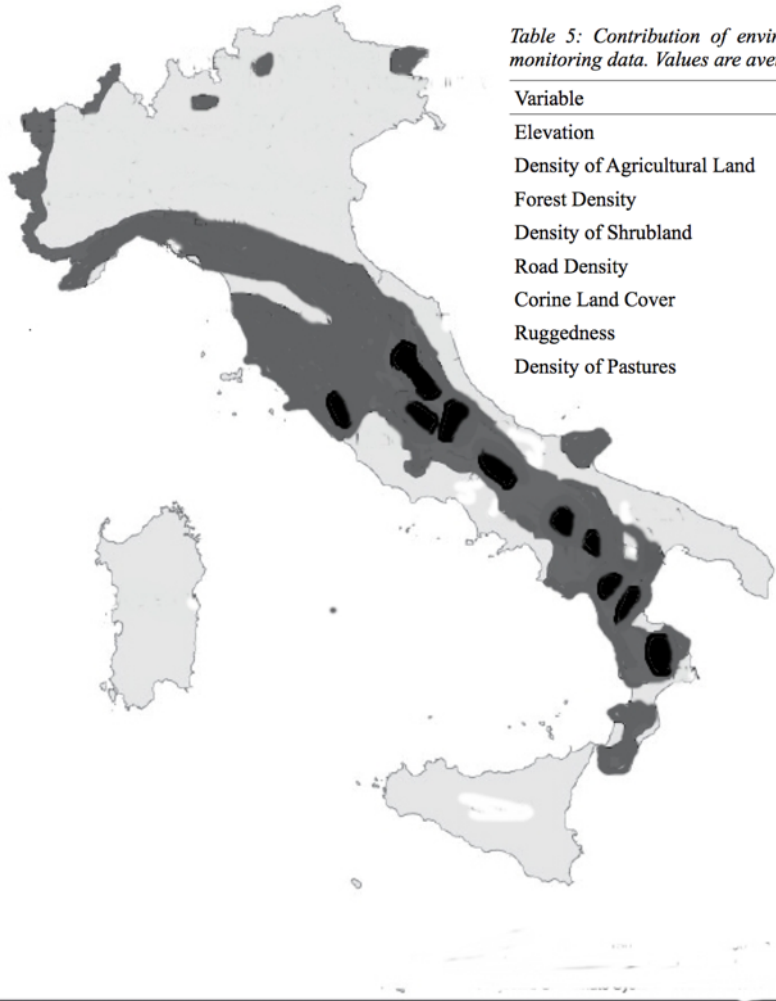


Table 5: Contribution of environmental variables to Habitat Suitability Model build with French monitoring data. Values are averages over 10 replicated runs.

Variable	Percent contribution
Elevation	67.4
Density of Agricultural Land	12.3
Forest Density	7.1
Density of Shrubland	4.3
Road Density	3.3
Corine Land Cover	2.6
Ruggedness	2.3
Density of Pastures	0.7

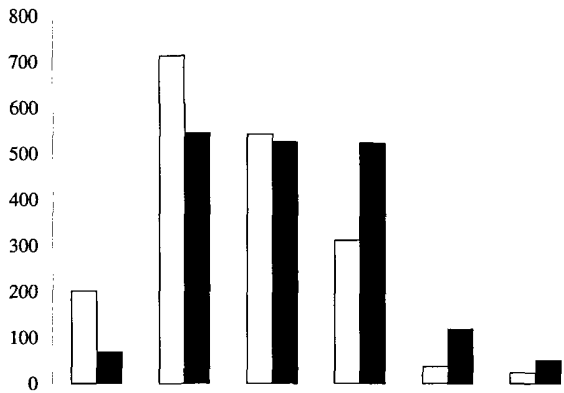


Cambiamento della struttura delle foreste

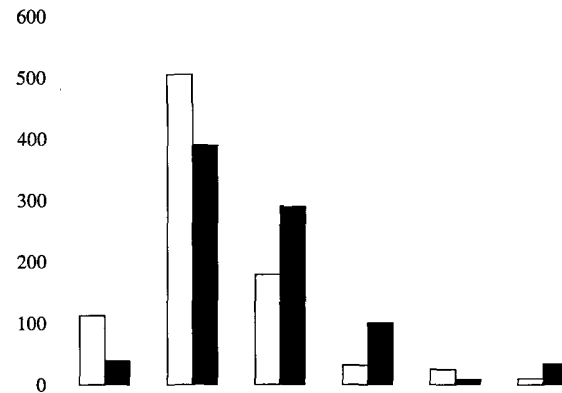
(Provincia di Arezzo)

Fonte: Tellini-Florenzano 2004

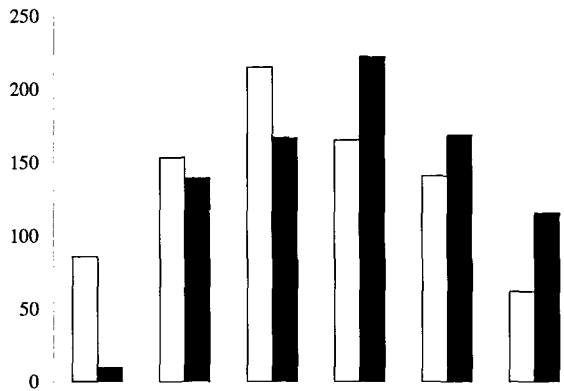
Fagus sylvatica (1828 ha)



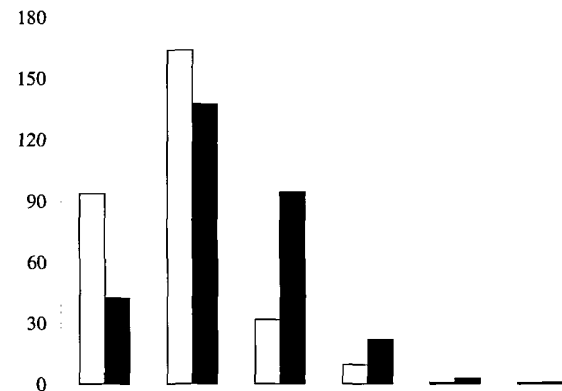
Quercus cerris (863 ha)



Abies alba (822 ha)



Other broadleaves (*Ostrya*, *Castanea*, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*; 300 ha)



Mixed *Abies alba*-*Fagus sylvatica* (1282 ha)

Allocthonous conifers (*Pseudotsuga*, *Pinus*; 756 ha)



Massa viva e morta +49%, C stock +30% in 20 anni.

Volume legno vivo in faggete: 302-1383 m³ ha⁻¹

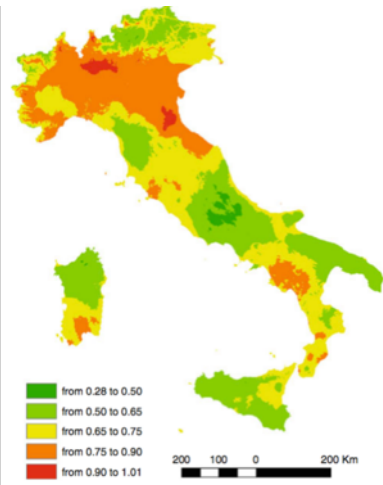
Volume legno vivo in faggete: gestite: 3.2-15.8 m³ ha⁻¹

Volume legno vivo in faggete: abbandonate: 5.8-56.3 m³ ha⁻¹

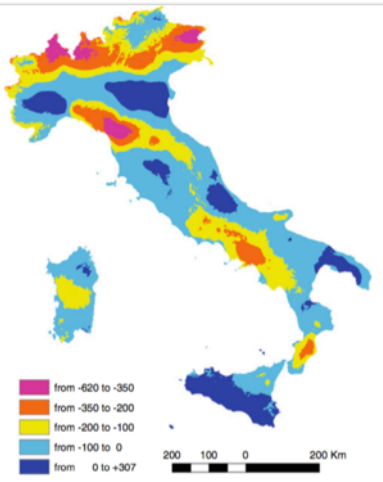
Cambiamento climatico

Osservazioni

- +0.3°C per decennio [1961-2000]
- 10% giorni piovosi [1866-1996]
- +180% giorni caldi [1951-2000]



Variations T 1978-2006



Variations P 1978-2006

Proiezioni

Scenario B2 anno 2080:

- +5.6 °C T luglio temperature
- +1.8 °C T gennaio
- 6% precipitazione annua
- 41% precipitazione estiva

Ips typographus, Val Parma, 2015-2020



Monte Morrone, Majella, agosto 2017



Foresta di Vallombrosa, 5 marzo 2015



Milioni di m³ di foreste danneggiate da eventi estremi

Aumento previsto: +1 Milione m³ all'anno

(Fonte: Seidl et al. 2014, Nature Climate Change)

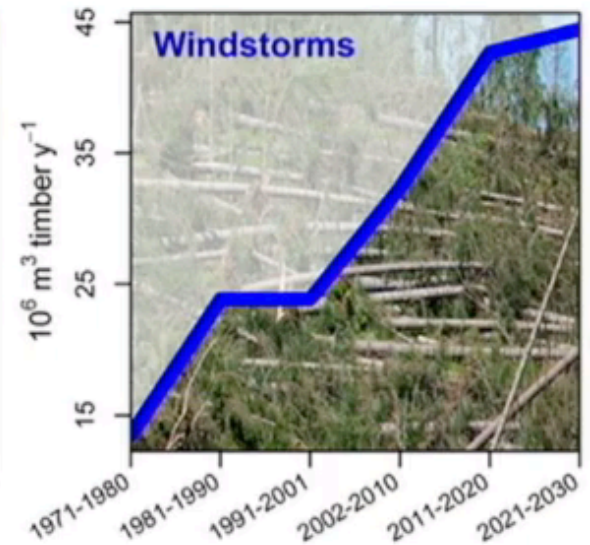
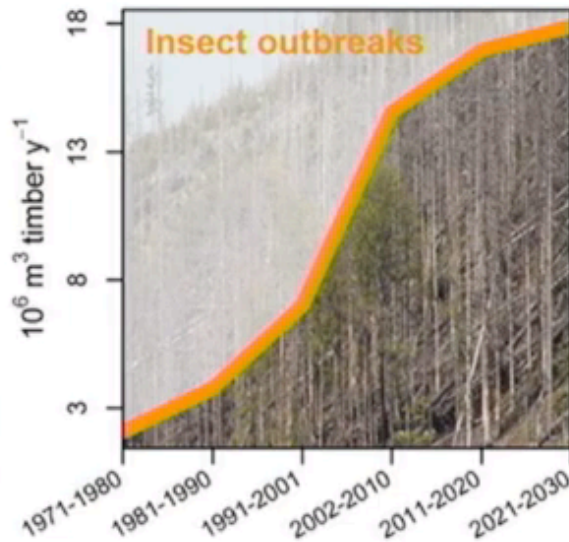
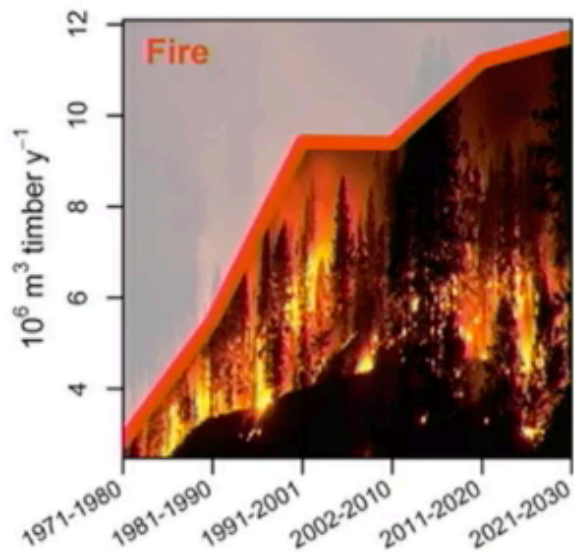


Figure credit: S. Thom

Gestione forestale climaticamente intelligente



Foto: Roberto Mercurio



Carbonio

Legno

Biodiversità

Protezione del suolo

Una foresta, molte funzioni

Foreste vetuste – Scrigni di biodiversità e Carbonio

Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine




United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Heritage Convention

#WorldHeritage



© Cerezo G. / Gregorjo Cerezo

Conservare la biodiversità: approcci segregativi

Rewilding
UE Biodiversity Strategy



Mantenimento aree aperte



Conservare la biodiversità: approcci integrativi in sinergia con (bio)economia e società

Utilizzazioni a basso impatto

Principi Pro Silva



Prodotti forestali non legnosi



News

Opinion

Sport

Culture

Lifestyle

More ▾

Environment ▶ Climate change **Wildlife** Energy Pollution

Cif green
Conservation

🕒 This article is more than **10 years old**

Habitat banking is the future of nature conservation in the UK

David Hill and Rob Gillespie

Mon 16 Nov 2009 06.35 GMT



9

Habitat banking is not a 'license to trach' - it's an opportunity to apply market-based conservation that can help biodiversity in the UK



Conservare la biodiversità: approcci integrativi in sinergia con la mitigazione climatica



Età della foresta
vs. carbon sink?

Conservare la biodiversità: approcci integrativi in sinergia con la mitigazione climatica

Biodiversità =
Resilienza



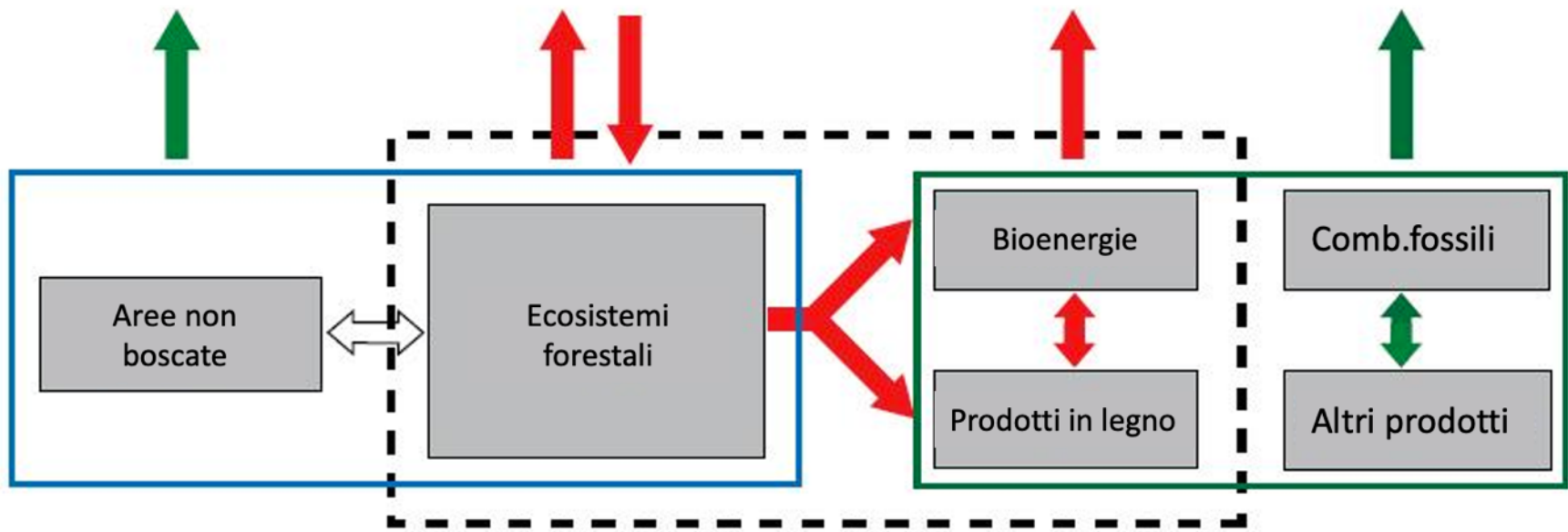
Segregazione =
leakage?



La mitigazione deve considerare tutta la filiera del legno

Minimizzare le emissioni di C in atmosfera

Massimizzare gli stock di C



Land use change

Settore forestale

Servizi per la società

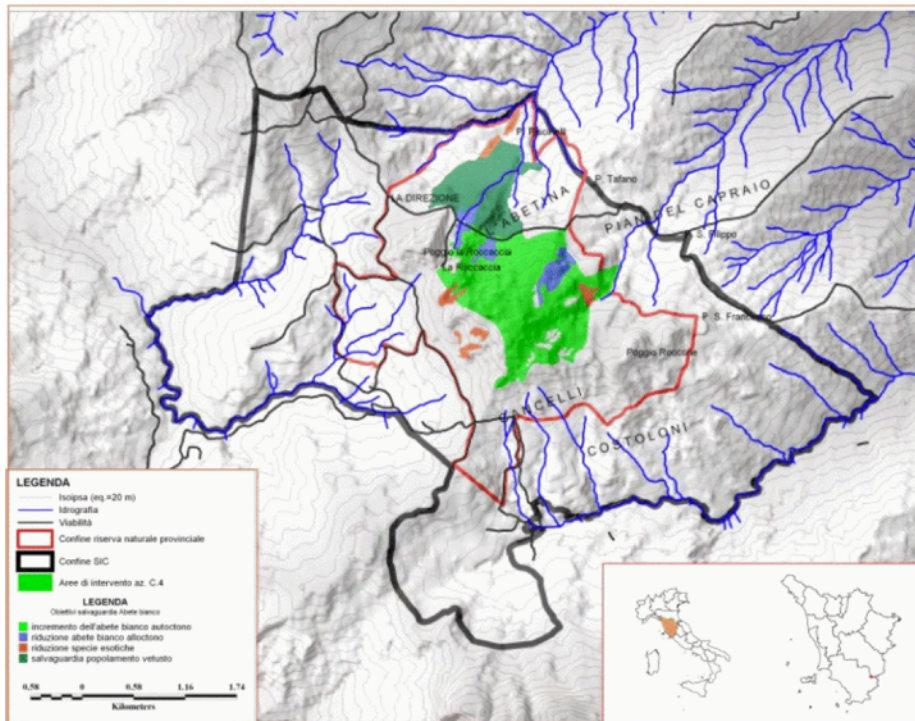
Utilizzo del legno per la produzione energetica

NO grandi impianti per elettricità

SI piccoli con uso a cascata
(se l'alternativa è il fossile)

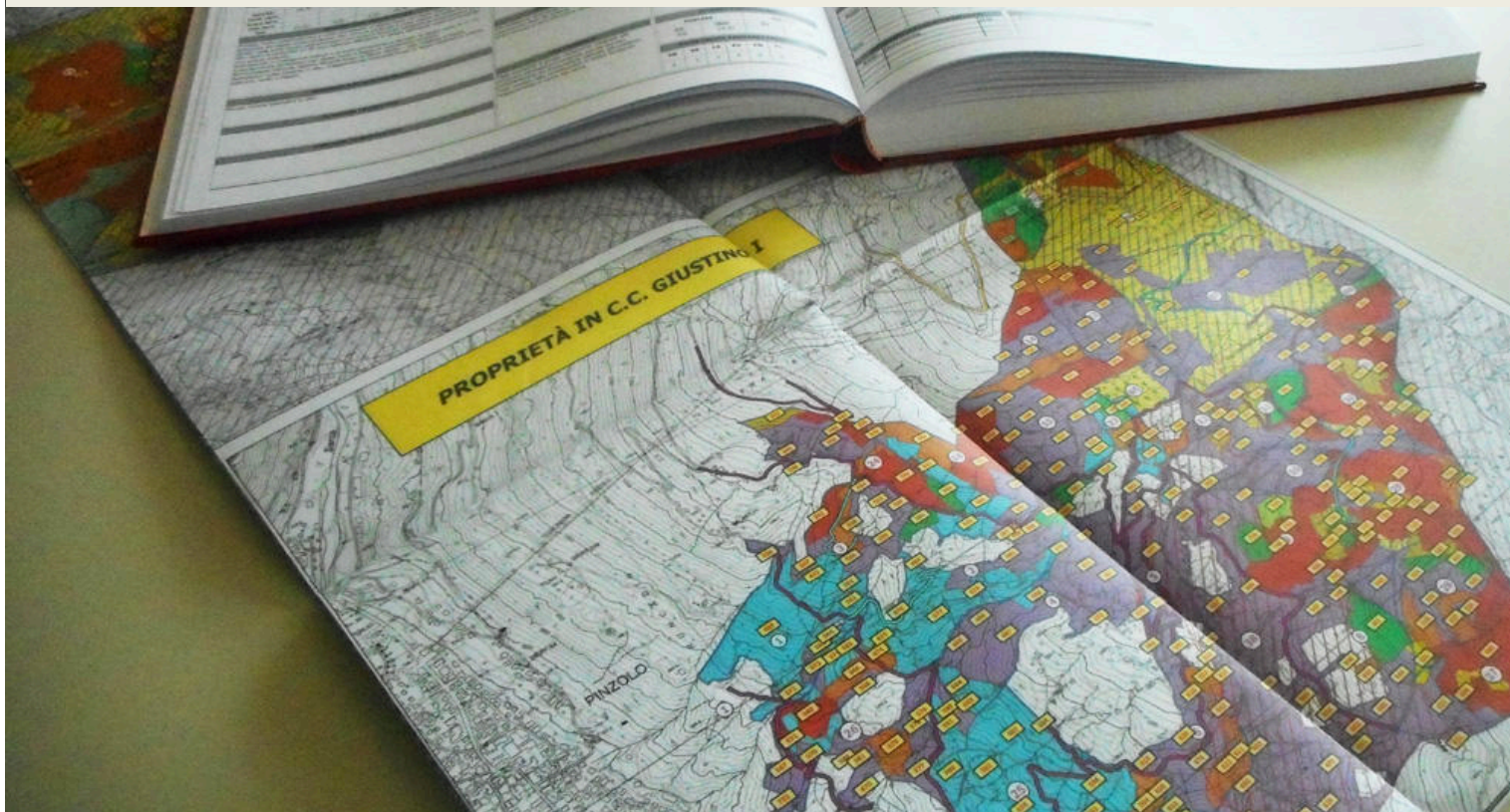


Approcci integrativi in sinergia con l'adattamento climatico



Adattamento mediante migrazione assistita

Pianificazione forestale partecipata “Ogni foresta è una responsabilità”



Grazie dell'attenzione