



5 e 6 novembre 2014

Sessione Tematica

“Capitale naturale: contabilità e responsabilità degli attori”

*From knowledge of ecosystems and their services to
environmental accounting*

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Understanding the **value of nature** by analysing ecosystem structure and function

Assessing the **conservation status** of ecosystems

Highlighting the importance of **agrobiodiversity** and of **green infrastructures**



Using **ecological land classification** to define landscape characteristics, vulnerability and vocation

Appreciating **protected areas** as biodiversity sources with high economic value

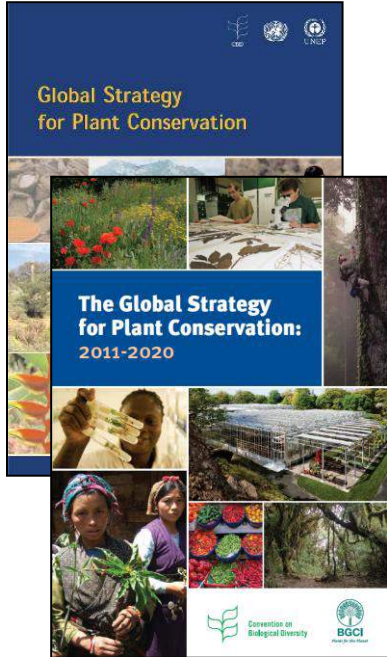
Monitoring loss of agricultural and natural areas in quali-quantitative terms

Understanding the **value of nature** by analysing ecosystem structure and function

The Global Policy framework

Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (COP 5, 2000)



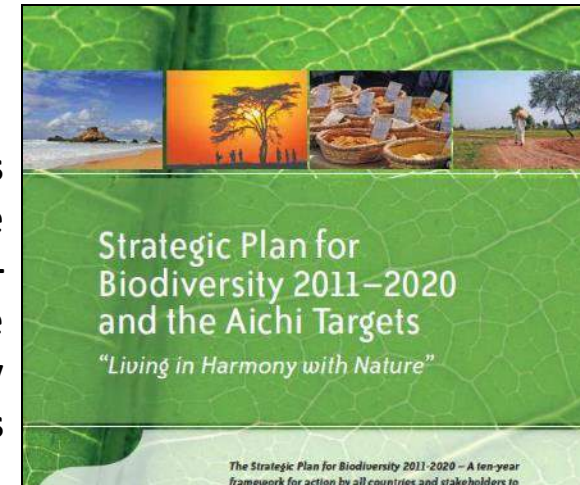
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

First adoption: 2002

Last update: 2010

Aichi Targets

In 2010, the CBD Parties adopted the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020**, including a set of 20 headline targets known as **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**



Target 11:

By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

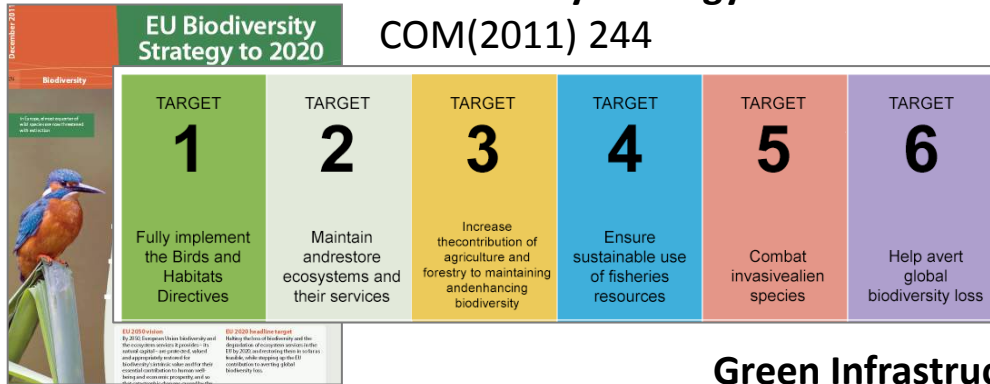


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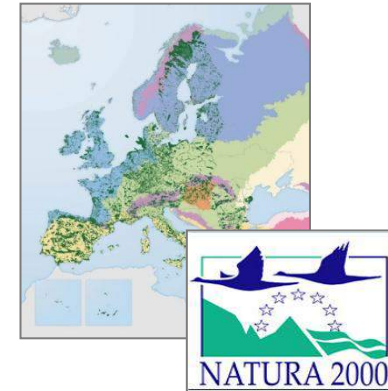


The European Policy framework

Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 COM(2011) 244



Habitats Directive and Natura 2000 network



7th Environment Action Programme (EAP)

Priority objective 1:
To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital

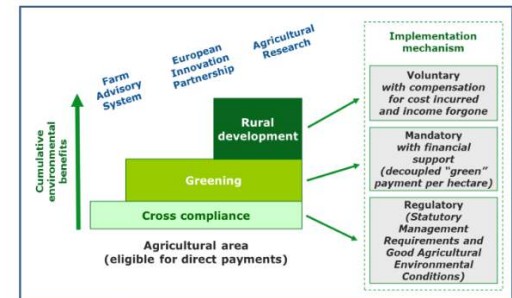
Green Infrastructure Strategy



PAC 2014-2020

- Greening
- Agri-Environment Payments

Chart 3 The new greening architecture of the CAP



Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development.



HORIZON 2020
The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation



Carta di Roma on Natural and Cultural Capital



Horizon 2020



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Mapping and Assessment on Ecosystems and their Services (MAES)

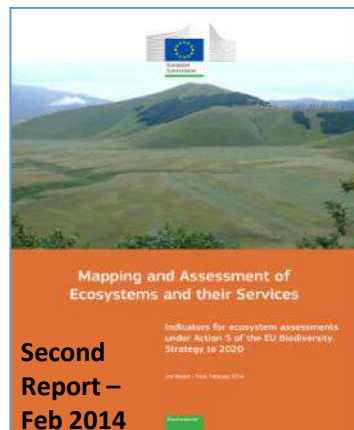
The MAES project: Europe and Italy

<http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/maes-catalogue-of-case-studies/ecosystem-map-of-italy.pdf>

A Working Group on Mapping and Assessment on Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) was set up under the Common Implementation Framework (CIF), to support the implementation of Action 5 by the EU and its Member States

Indicators for mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services are based on

- i) data availability
- ii) ability to convey information to the policy making and implementation processes



1 - Mapping



2 - Assessment



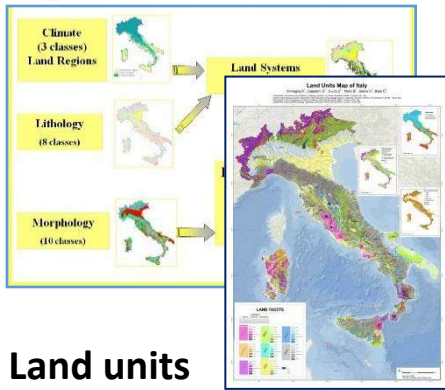
3 - Economic valuation



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Recent national projects on environment and biodiversity



Land units

SMIRAGLIA D., et al 2013.
JOURNAL OF MAPS



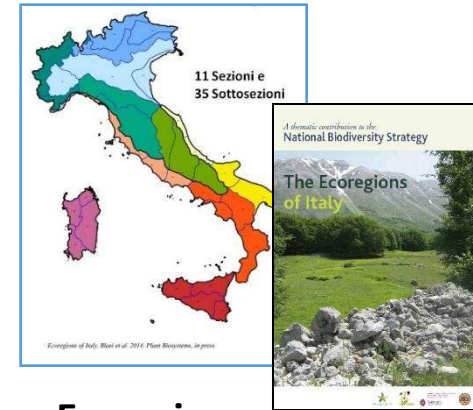
Phytoclimate

Blasi and Michetti 2007
Biodiversity in Italy



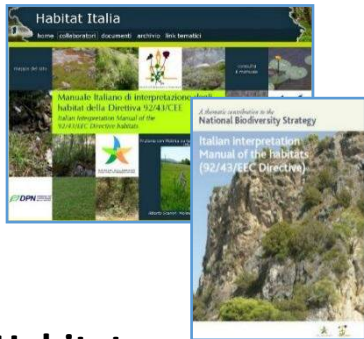
Potential Natural Vegetation

BLASI C. Ed. (2010).
Blasi et al . 2004 , FITOSOCIOLOGIA 41 (1), suppl. 1: 21-25



Ecoregions

Blasi et al., 2014 PLANT BIOSYSTEMS



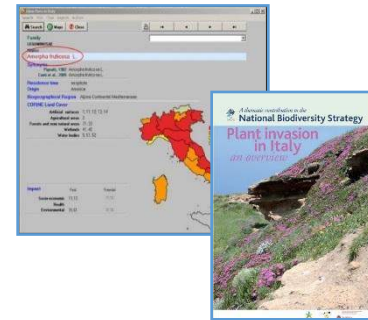
Habitats

Biondi E., C. 2012. PLANT
SOCIOLOGY, 49(1), 5-37



Important Plant Areas

BLASI C. et al (2011). BIOLOGICAL
CONSERVATION, vol. 144, p. 220-226



Plant Invasion

L. Celesti-Grappow, 2009 PLANT
BIOSYSTEMS



Old-growth forests

Blasi et al 2010, PLANT BIOSYSTEMS

Since the 90's a very high number of projects on Italian environmental heterogeneity and biodiversity have been completed through the cooperation between the Ministry of the Environment, Italian Botanical Society and the Sapienza University with the very high cooperation with the scientific community.

This background knowledge allowed to build the current Map of Italian Ecosystems



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The first step of the MAES process in Italy – MAP ECOSYSTEMS

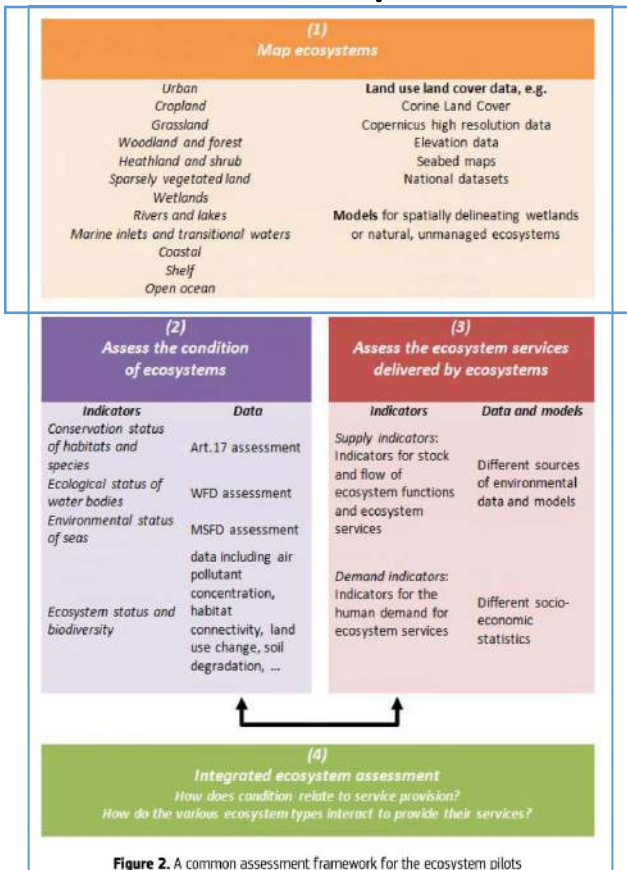
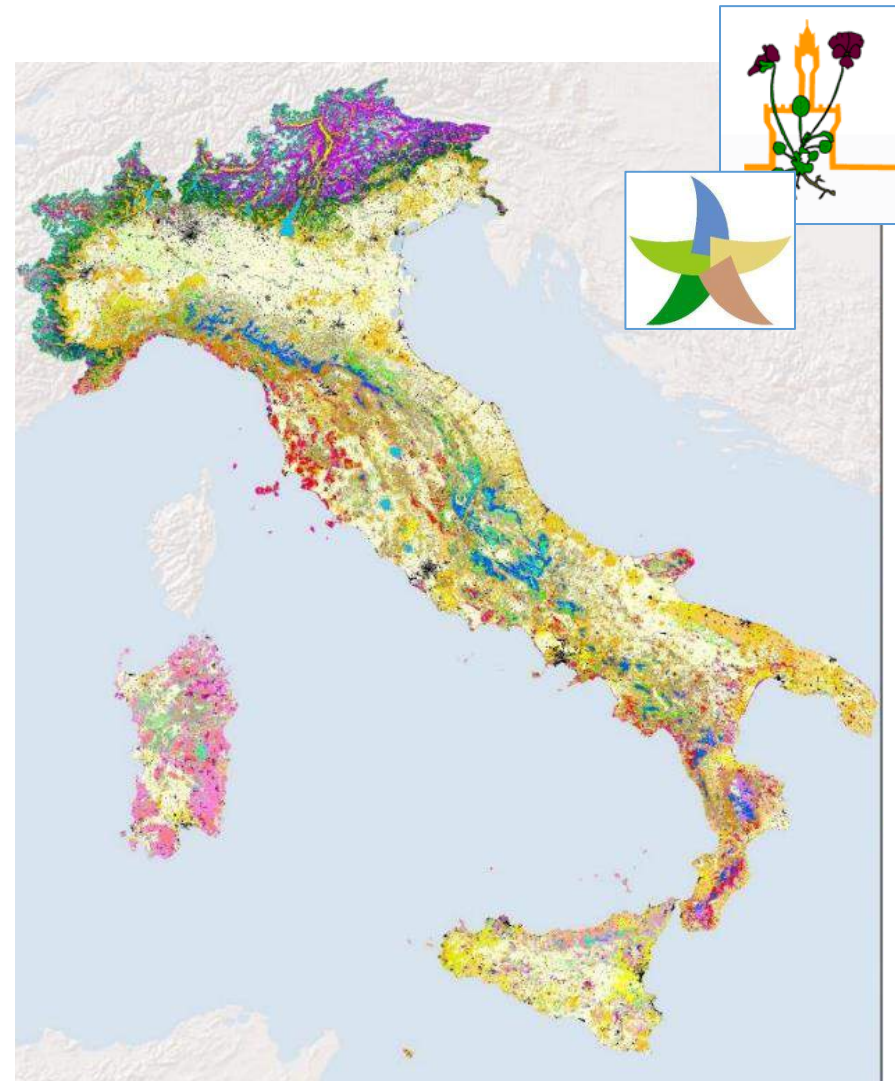


Figure 2. A common assessment framework for the ecosystem pilots



Ecosystem Map of Italy (1:100,000)

1st Italian Meeting on the MAES Working Group
Rome, Sapienza University 27.2.2014



Mapping and assessment of Ecosystems and their Services in Italy

Basic data and methodological approach

Scientific coordinator: Prof. Carlo Blasi

Working Group: Carlo Blasi, Marco Marchetti, Fausto Manes, Fabio Abboni, Giulia Capotorti et al.

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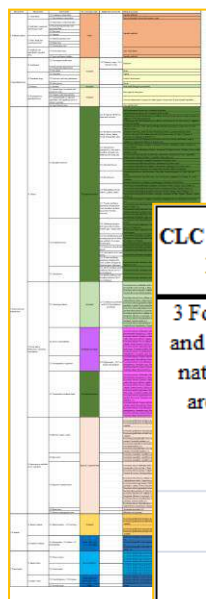
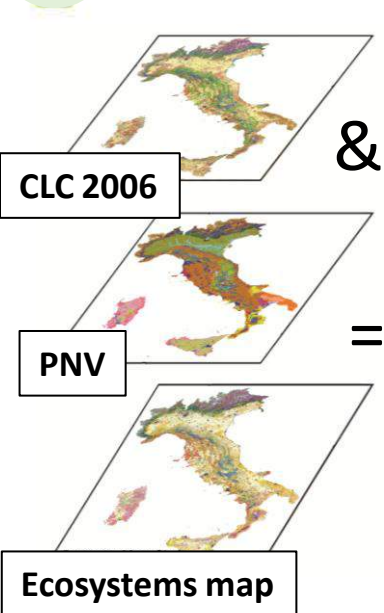
Official presentation of the Italian MAES project
Bruxelles 06.3.2014



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Legend of the Ecosystem Map of Italy



Correspondence between CLC classes - EU ecosystem types - Italian ecosystem types

CLC Level 1	CLC Level 2	CLC Level 3	EU ecosystem types	Italian CLC Level 4 (5)	Italian Ecosystems
3 Forest and semi natural areas	31 Forests	311 Broadleaved forest	Woodland and forest	3111 Evergreen oak forests (holm and cork oaks)	SubMediterranean Quercus ilex woodlands of Insubria
					SubMediterranean Quercus ilex woodlands of the Po Plain
					Mediterranean and subMediterranean woodlands with Quercus ilex and/or Q. suber (in Salento, Q. calliprinos) of the Italian peninsula
				3112 Deciduous oak forests (turkey, downy, Italian, sessile, pedunculate oaks)	Mediterranean and subMediterranean woodlands with Quercus ilex, Q. suber and/or Q. calliprinos of Sicily and Sardinia
			Deciduous oakwoods of the Alps and Prealps (with Quercus petraea, Q. pubescens, Q. robur and/or Q. ceris)		
			Deciduous oakwoods of the Po Plain (with Quercus robur, Q. petraea and/or Q. ceris)		
				3115 Beech forests	Deciduous oakwoods of the Italian peninsula (with Quercus ceris, Q. robur, Q. petraea, Q. pubescens, Q. virgiliana, Q. frainetto, ecc.)
			Mediterranean and subMediterranean deciduous oakwoods of Sicily and Sardinia (with Q. virgiliana, Q. congesta, Q. ichnusa, Q. gussoni, etc.)		
			Montane beech forests with Picea abies, Abies alba, Sorbus aucuparia, etc. of the Alps and Prealps		
...		Montane beech forests with Abies alba, Taxus baccata, Ilex aquifolium, Acer lobelii, etc. of the Apennines
					Montane beech forests of Sicilian mountain ranges (Madonie, Nebrodi, Etna)
...

90 classes (36 are forests)

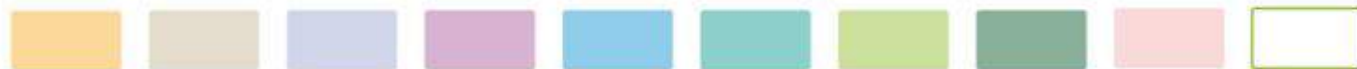
Minimum mapping unit 25ha

Structure of the legend classes

FEATURES	Biogeography/ Bioclimate	Structure	Geographic location	Physiognomy
Example	Mediterranean and subMediterranean	deciduous oakwoods	of Sicily and Sardinia	with <i>Quercus virgiliana</i> , <i>Q. congesta</i> , <i>Q. ichnusa</i> etc.



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The second step of the MAES process in Italy – ASSESSMENT THE CONDITION OF ECOSYSTEMS

(1) Map ecosystems

Urban Cropland Grassland Woodland and forest Heathland and shrub Sparsely vegetated Wetlands Rivers and lakes Marine coasts and transitional waters Coastal Deep-sea	Land use land cover data, e.g. Corine Land Cover Copernicus High Resolution Data Location data Soil data National datasets Models for spatially delineating wetlands or natural, unmanaged ecosystems
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(2) Assess the condition of ecosystems

Indicators	Data
Conservation status of habitats and species	Art.17 assessment
Ecological status of water bodies	WFD assessment
Environmental status of seas	MSFD assessment
Ecosystem status and biodiversity	data including air pollutant concentration, habitat connectivity, land use change, soil degradation, ...

for natural and semi-natural systems



vegetation dynamics

structural and compositional distance between the actual vegetation cover and the mature stage of the potential natural vegetation/PNV

for agricultural systems



cultural intensity

impact of agricultural practices on ecological resources and processes

for urban systems



artificialisation

degree of soil sealing

Biological Conservation
Volume 147, Issue 1, March 2012, Pages 174–183

Ecological classification of land and conservation of biodiversity at the national level: The case of Italy

Plan Beryanov, Vol. 146, No. 2, June 2012, pp. 298–265

Do National Parks play an active role in conserving the natural capital of Italy?

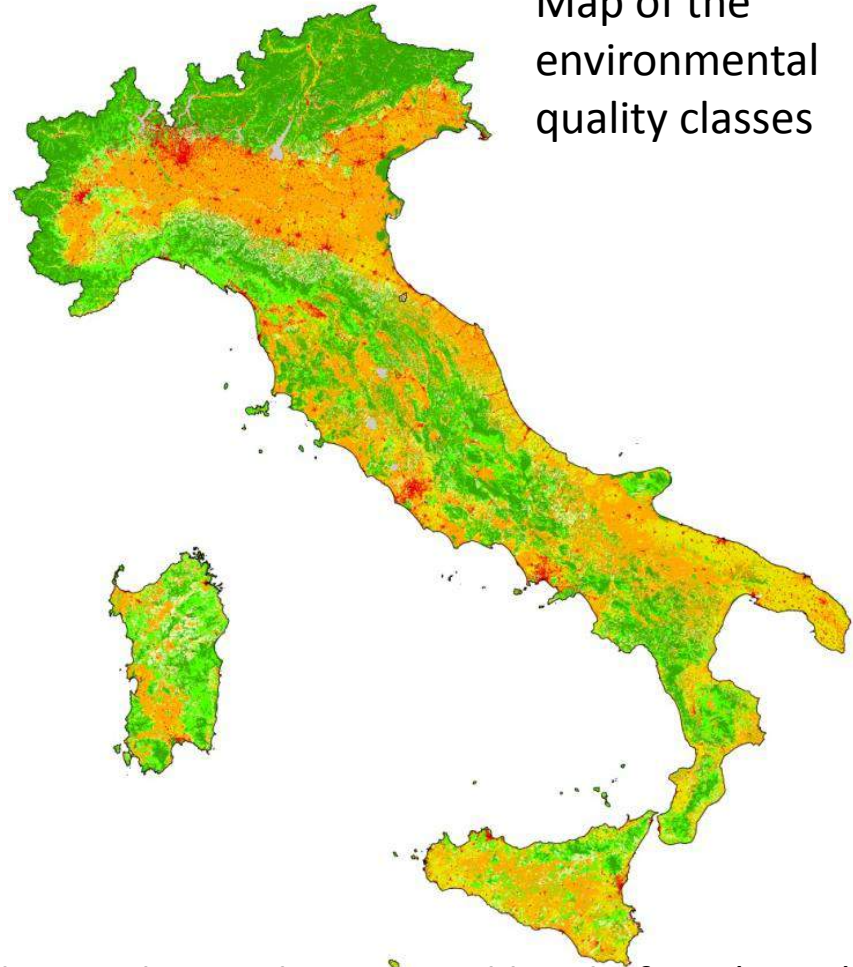
G. CANOTORTI¹, L. ZAVATTEO², I. ANZELLOTTI¹, S. BURRASCONO², R. FRONDI¹, M. MARCHETTI², M. MARGONANI², D. SMIRAGLIA², & C. BLASI^{1,2}



Environmental quality (*conservation and environmental status*) of ecosystems and spatial indices of conservation status

Application within the MAES process in Italy

nr of ecosystem types	ecosystem groups (short name)	Quality classes								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 NV
1	Artificial	■								
1	Urban discount		■							
1	Urban green			■						
1	Arable				■					
1	Rice fields				■					
1	Vineyards				■					
1	Fruit trees				■					
1	Olive groves				■					
1	Arboriculture				■					
1	Pastures				■					
1	Heterog agric				■					
1	Agric with natural				■					
1	Agro-forestry				■					
4	Evergreen forests								■	
4	Deciduous oak forests								■	
3	Mixed mesophil forests								■	
4	Chestnut forests							■		
3	Beech forests							■		
4	Hygrophilous forests							■		
4	Non native broadleaf forests							■		
3	Mediterranean pine forests							■		
3	Mountain pine forests							■		
2	Fir/spruce forests							■		
2	Non native conifer forests							■		
8	Natural and open grasslands							■		
5	Mountain shrubs							■		
3	Maquis							■		
8	Transitional shrubs							■		
7	Open psammophilous/hygrophilous							■		
3	Rocky vegetation							■		
1	Glaciers/snow							■		
3	Inland wetland							■		
3	Halophilous							■		
4	Water courses							■		
4	Water bodies							■		
3	Coastal waters							■		



Map of the environmental quality classes

Medium value at the national level of ILC (2006) = 0.56 but with important variation at different locations

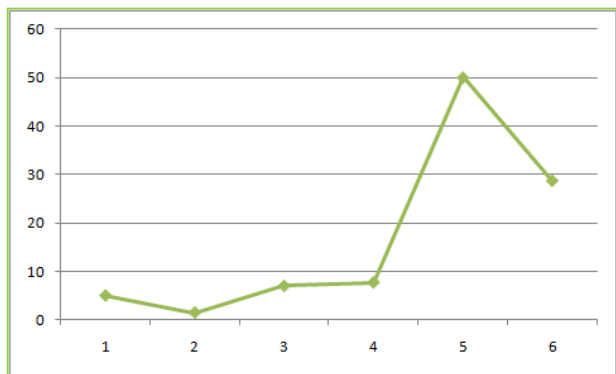


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Environmental quality (*conservation and environmental status*) of ecosystems and spatial indices of conservation status

ILC based on the ecosystems of Italy Comparison among administrative regions



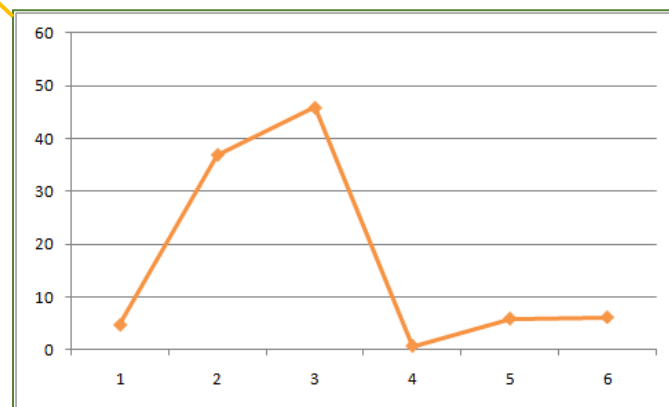
Liguria Region (NW Italy)

ILC (2006) = 0.77



Puglia Region (SE Italy)

ILC (2006) = 0.37



Analysis of Carbon stock and sink

DALLA CARBON FOOTPRINT ALL'ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT:
 stato dell'arte, indirizzi europei e prospettive future per le imprese italiane
 in collaborazione con la Direzione generale per lo sviluppo sostenibile, il clima e l'energia
 - Ministero dell'Ambiente

Coordinatori sessione: **Raimondo Orsini - Alessandra Ballo Modesti**

Intervengono:

- **Francesco La Camera** - Direttore Generale, Ministero dell'Ambiente
- **Annalidia Pansini** - Ministero dell'Ambiente
- **Riccardo Rifichi** - Responsabile Sezione Certificazione Ambientale e GPP, Ministero dell'Ambiente
- **Michele Galatola** - DG Ambiente, Commissione Europea
- **Enrico Zoppas** - Presidente Acque Minerali San Benedetto S.p.A.

Crosswalk CLC types – INFC types

Codice CLC	Descrizione legenda CLC	Codice INFC	Descrizione legenda INFC
3111	Bosco a prevalenza di leccio e sughera	15 +16	Leccete + Sugherete
3112	Bosco a prevalenza di querce caducifoglie	9+10	Boschi di rovere, roverella e farnia + Boschi di cerro, farnetto, fragno e vallonea
3113	Bosco a prevalenza di latifoglie mesofile	12	Ostrieti e carpineti
3114	Bosco a prevalenza di castagno	11	Castagneti
3115	Bosco a prevalenza di faggio	8	Faggete
3116	Bosco a prevalenza di specie igrofile	13	Boschi igrofili
3117	Bosco a prevalenza di latifoglie non native	14	Altri boschi caducifogli
3121	Bosco a prevalenza di pini mediterranei	6	Pinete di pini mediterranei
3122	Bosco a prevalenza di pini montani e oromediterranei	4+5	Pinete di pino silvestre, pino montano + Pinete di pino nero, pino laricio, pino loricato
3123	Bosco a prevalenza di abete bianco e/o abete rosso	2+3	Boschi di abete rosso + Boschi di abete bianco
3124	Bosco a prevalenza di larice e/o pino cembro	1	Boschi di larice - cembro
3125	Bosco a prevalenza di conifere non native	7	Altre formazioni di conifere, pure o miste
31311	Boschi misti a prevalenza di leccio	15 +16	Leccete + Sugherete
31312	Boschi misti a prevalenza di querce caducifoglie	9+10	Boschi di rovere, roverella e farnia + Boschi di cerro, farnetto, fragno e vallonea
31313	Boschi misti a prevalenza di latifoglie mesofile	12	Ostrieti e carpineti
31314	Boschi misti a prevalenza di castagno	11	Castagneti
31315	Boschi misti a prevalenza di faggio	8	Faggete
31316	Boschi misti a prevalenza di specie igrofile	13	Boschi igrofili
31317	Boschi misti a prevalenza di latifoglie non native	14	Altri boschi caducifogli
31321	Boschi misti a prevalenza di pini mediterranei	6	Pinete di pini mediterranei
31322	Boschi misti a prevalenza di pini montani e/o oromediterranei	4+5	Pinete di pino silvestre, pino montano + Pinete di pino nero, pino laricio, pino loricato
31323	Boschi misti a prevalenza di ab. bianco e/o ab. rosso	2+3	Boschi di abete rosso + Boschi di abete bianco
31324	Boschi a prevalenza di larice e/o pino cembro	1	Boschi di larice - cembro
31325	Boschi a prevalenza di conifere non native	7	Altre formazioni di conifere, pure o miste

Ilia Romagna.

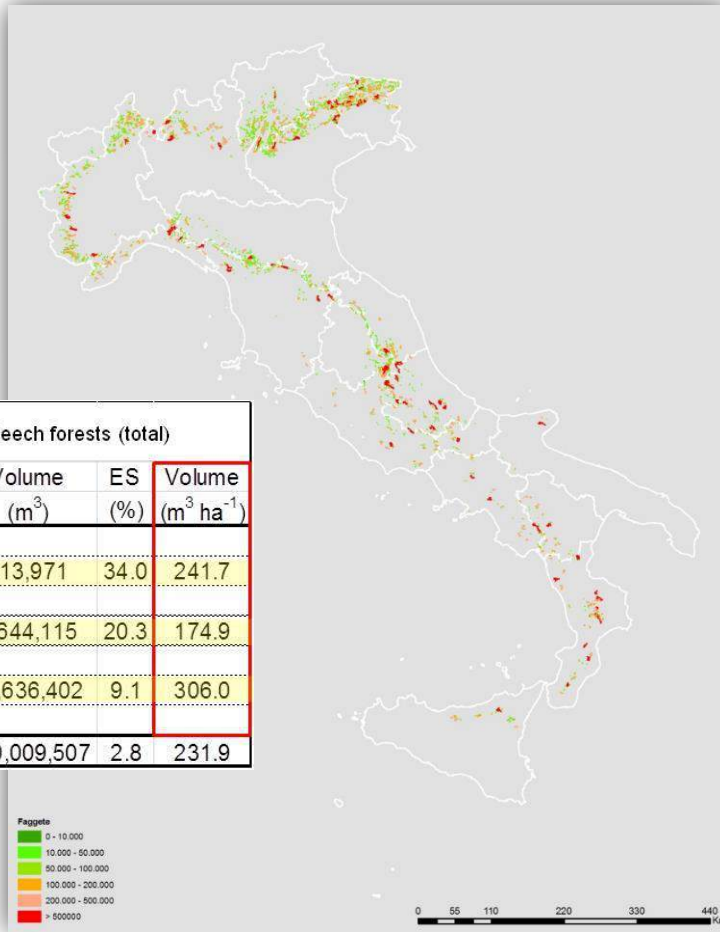


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Analysis of Carbon stock and sink

Beech forests



Administrative region	Beech forests (total)		
	Volume (m ³)	ES (%)	Volume (m ³ ha ⁻¹)

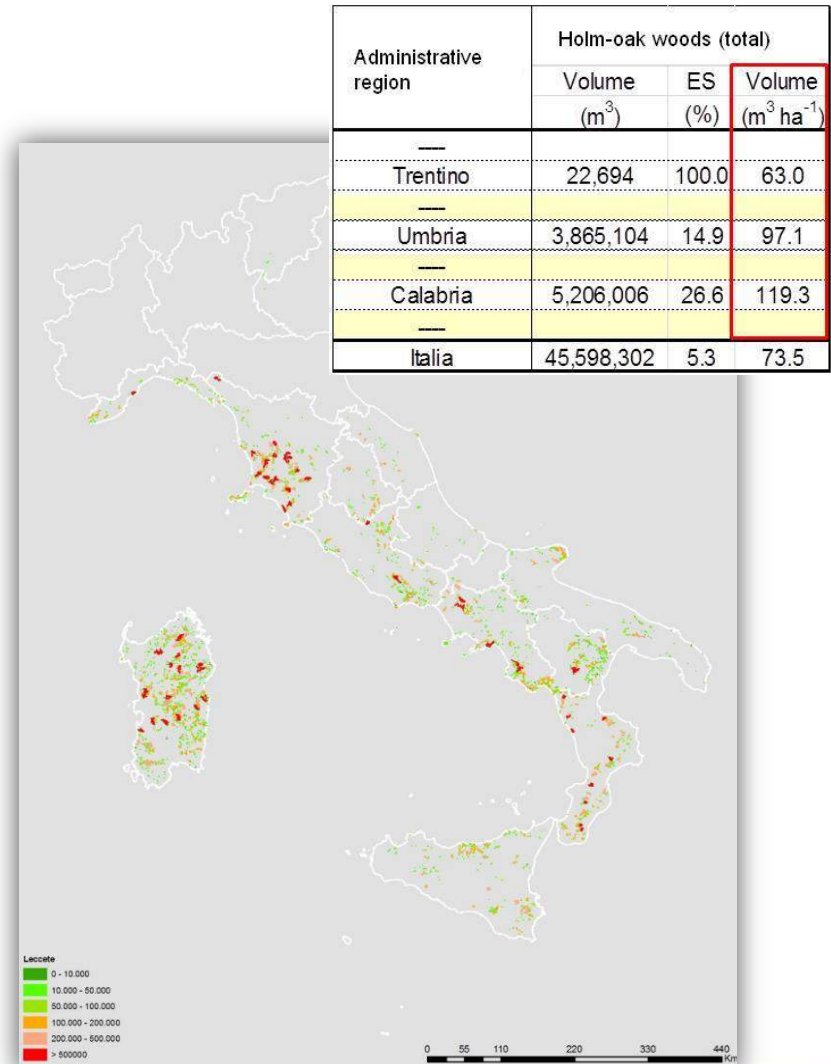
Alto Adige	913,971	34.0	241.7

Umbria	2,644,115	20.3	174.9

Calabria	23,636,402	9.1	306.0

Italia	240,009,507	2.8	231.9

Evergreen holm-oak woodland



Administrative region	Holm-oak woods (total)		
	Volume (m ³)	ES (%)	Volume (m ³ ha ⁻¹)

Trentino	22,694	100.0	63.0

Umbria	3,865,104	14.9	97.1

Calabria	5,206,006	26.6	119.3

Italia	45,598,302	5.3	73.5



Analysis of Carbon stock and sink

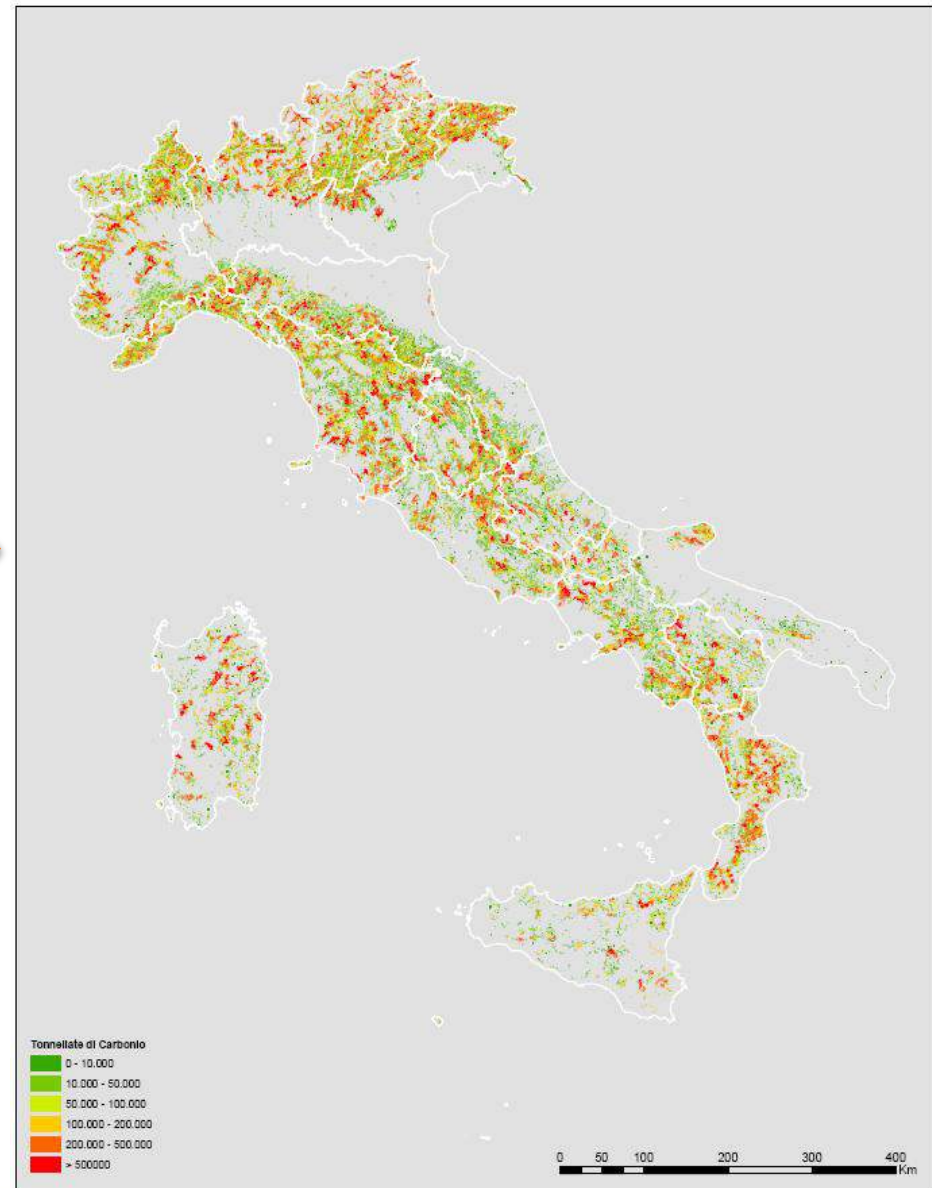
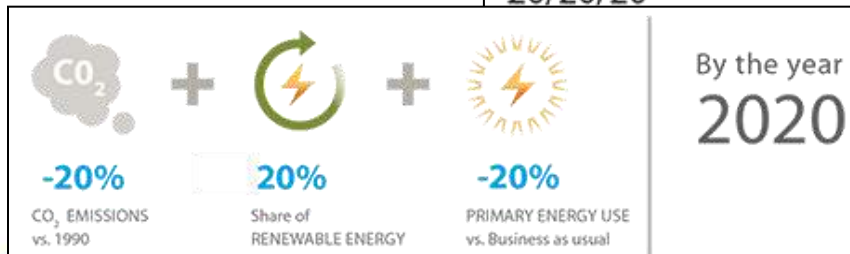
Values of biomass (volume) and increase in class cover have been associated to mapping of forest types

Carbon dioxide stock storage (as volume) have been calculated through the biomass values

The increase in class cover has been used to calculate carbon sinks and carbon dioxide sinks by 2020 (UE 20-20-20 targets)



European action plan
20/20/20



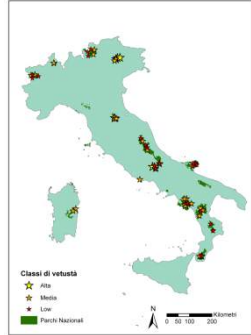
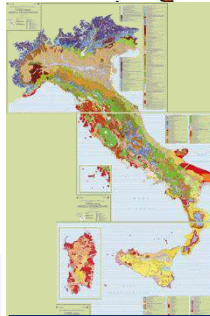
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Environmental accounting and National Parks

Appreciating **protected areas** as biodiversity sources with high economic value

Using **ecological land classification** to define landscape characteristics, vulnerability and vocation



SOCIETA'			
SETTORE	TEMATISMO	INDICE	INDICATORE
			Popolazione residente (n°)
			Densità media (n° abitanti/km2)
			Variatione popolazione (assoluta n° e

ECONOMIA				
SETTORE	TEMATISMO	INDICE	INDICATORE	
1	Pressione del sistema socio economico locale	Pressione sulle risorse	Intensità turistica	visitatori/popolazione residente (%)
2	Pressione del sistema socio economico locale	Pressione sulle risorse	Rifiuti Solidi Urbani (raccolta differenziata rifiuti solidi urbani (pro capite) (per cento) (per cento) (per cento) (per cento)	Indice di concentrazione temporale (%) Produzione di Rifiuti Solidi Urbani (Kg/pro capite) (per cento) (per cento) (per cento) (per cento)

GOVERNANCE			
SETTORE	TEMATISMO	INDICE	INDICATORE
			Comunità del Parco (n. riunioni, n. pareri)
			nominatione DOP (n. - - -)
			(n. riunioni, n. proposte)
			(n. riunioni, n. delibere, n. - - -)
			nominatione IGP (n. - - -)
			(P in attesa di - - -)
			(n. riunioni, n. determine)
			DOCAGT (n. - - -)
			(n. atti di gestione, n. nulla - - -)
			za del Piano per il Parco, (data - - -)
			che (n. % sul tot. delle - - -)
			za del Piano pluriennale - - -)
			ate EMAS (n. % aziende sul - - -)
			te ISO 14001 (n. % - - -)
			zione di energia (senza/assenza) - - -)
			ta (n. % per tipologia di - - -)
			ificca (n. spesa €, - - -)
			rea, dottorato, - - -)
			aduzione, periodo di validità - - -)
			SIQZPS, misure di - - -)
			hi di proprietà o gestiti - - -)
			mento (gestione/ordinio) - - -)
			ntificata o percorsi di - - -)
			traverso ristoranti o - - -)
			presenza/assenza (Dato - - -)
			pubbliche - - -)

AMBIENTE			
SETTORE	TEMATISMO	INDICE	INDICATORE
1	Capitale naturale	Biodiversità e Risorse genetiche	Ricchezza floristica Specie endemiche nazionali (n. % elenco) Ricchizza faunistica Specie endemiche nazionali (n. % elenco) Ricchizza vegetazionale Tipologie di copertura vegetale (n. % elenco, scala 1.25.000 e 1.10.000) Ricchizza ecosistemica Superficie ZSC - sic - ZoneA - RNS/Superficie PN
2	Capitale naturale	Biodiversità e Risorse genetiche	Livello di minaccia delle specie vegetali (n. % elenco) Livello di minaccia delle specie animali (n. % elenco)
3	Capitale naturale	Risorse forestali e paesaggistiche	Incendi boschivi Superficie totale percorsa dal

PN GRAN PARADISO

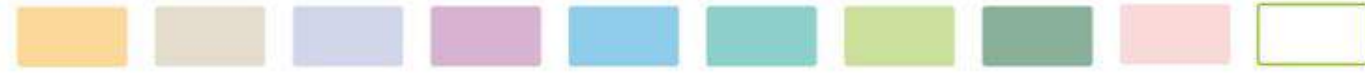
SELEZIONE INDIVIDUATA	
HABITAT	9420 Foreste alpine di Larix decidua e/o Pinus cembra 6150 Formazioni erbose boreo-alpine silicee 7110* Torbiere alte attive
SPECIE FAUNISTICHE	Gypaetus barbatus Capra ibex Euphydryas aurinia
SPECIE FLORISTICHE	Trifolium saxatile Ail. Veronica allionii Vill. Astragalus alopecurus Pall.
TIPI DI PAESAGGIO	Paesaggio glaciale di alta quota: creste e pinnacoli rocciosi, circhi, selle, soglie, conche, valli a "U", valli sospese, rocce montonate, forme di accumulo glaciale, laghi di circo e laghi di soglia



Federparchi
Proposta di indicatori per la contabilità del capitale naturale dei parchi nazionali
RELAZIONE FINALE
 ACCORDO QUADRO
 Per una più organica collaborazione in tema di conservazione della biodiversità tra Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare e Federparchi
 2° ANNUALITÀ
 Ottobre 2014



5 - 6 Novembre 2014

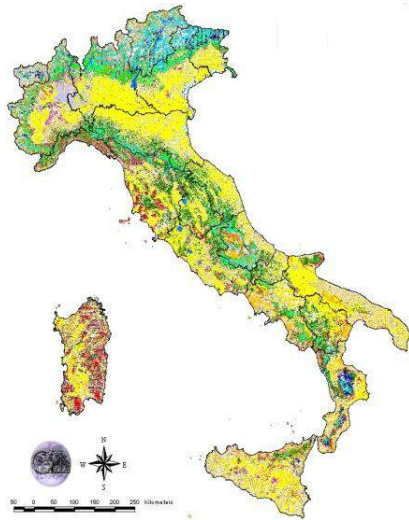


Monitoring loss of
agricultural and natural
areas in quali-quantitative
terms

Environmental accounting and National Parks



Corine Land Cover 1990



Corine Land Cover 2006

	Parco		Area limitrofe	
	ILC 1990	ILC 2006	ILC 1990	ILC 2006
PN DEL GRAN PARADISO	0,95	0,95	0,89	0,88
PN DELLA VAL GRANDE	0,88	0,88	0,82	0,82
PN DELLO STELVIO	0,96	0,96	0,85	0,84
PN DELLE DOLOMITI BELLUNESI	0,91	0,90	0,81	0,80
PN DELLE CINQUE TERRE	0,78	0,78	0,77	0,77
PN DELL'APPENNINO TOSCO EMILIANO	0,94	0,94	0,84	0,84
PN DELLE FORESTE CASENTINESI, MONTE FALTERONA E CAMPAGNA	0,92	0,92	0,79	0,79
PN DEI MONTI SIBILLINI	0,77	0,80	0,72	0,71
PN DEL GRAN SASSO E MONTI DELLA LAGA	0,87	0,87	0,67	0,67
PN DELLA MAIELLA	0,86	0,86	0,70	0,69
PN D'ABRUZZO, LAZIO E MOLISE	0,92	0,91	0,77	0,77
PN DELL'ARCIPELAGO TOSCANO	0,81	0,81	0,68	0,66
PN DEL CIRCEO	0,68	0,70	0,25	0,25
PN DEL VESUVIO	0,69	0,70	0,28	0,26
PN DEL CILENTO VALLO DI DIANO E ALBURNI	0,82	0,82	0,60	0,60
PN DELL'APPENNINO LUCANO, VAL D'AGRI E LAGONEGRESE	0,87	0,86	0,66	0,65
PN DEL POLLINO	0,82	0,82	0,63	0,64
PN DELLA SILA	0,79	0,79	0,70	0,70
PN DELL'ASPRMONTE	0,86	0,86	0,61	0,61
PN DELL'ASINARA	0,83	0,83		
PN DELL'ARCIPELAGO DE LA MADDALENA	0,72	0,73		
PN DEL GOLFO D'OROSEI E DEL GENNARGENTU	0,89	0,90	0,76	0,76
PN DEL GARGANO	0,73	0,73	0,26	0,26
PN DELL'ALTA MURCIA	0,40	0,42	0,35	0,34



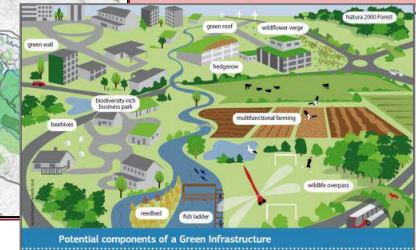
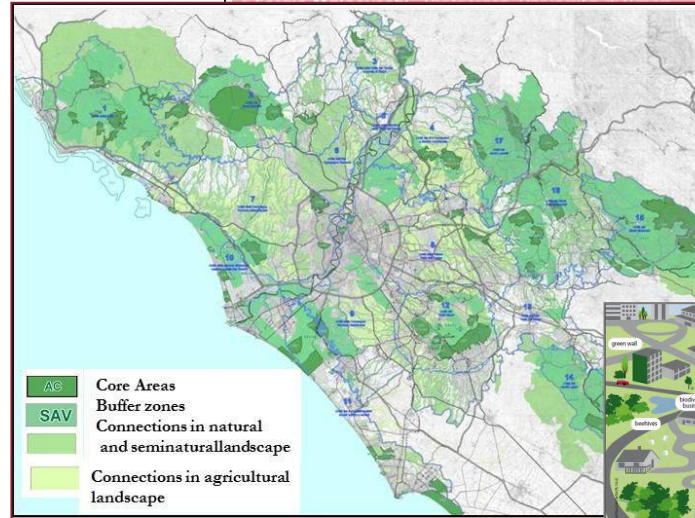
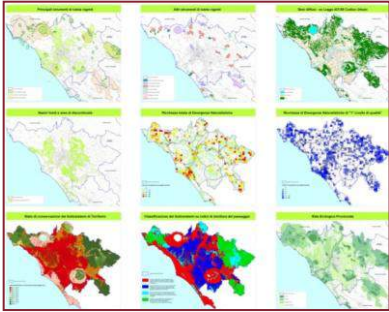
5 - 6 Novembre 2014

Highlighting the importance of **agrobiodiversity** and of **green infrastructures**

Agrobiodiversity and Green infrastructures

Rome Metropolitan Area

Recognition of areas of floristic, faunistic and habitat concern



Informing the definition of the Land Ecological Network and weighting the role of agricultural areas

Land cover %	Node		Landscape connections	
	Core Areas	Buffer zones	in natural and seminatural landscapes	in agricultural landscapes
Artificial surfaces	3,8	4	13,4	12,1
Agricultural areas	13,7	31,9	51,6	84,9
Forest and semi-natural areas	64,5	63,9	34,3	3,0
Wetlands	0,5	0,1	0,2	0
Water bodies	17,5	0,1	0,5	0
Area (in ha)	44,6	147,0	145,7	68,9
% LEN	11	36	36	17

Hazel groves of the Cimini and Sabatini area
 Typical product: "Nocciola romana" (Roman hazelnut) with PDO label
 Potential vegetation: preApennine subacidophilous *Quercus cerris* vegetation series of Tuscany and Lazio (*Melico uniflorae-Quercus cerridis sigmetum*)

Olive groves and fruit tree plantations (cherries) of southern Sabina and of the piedmont area of the Sabini, Comicolani and Prenestini mountains
 Typical product: Olive oil with PDO label
 Potential vegetation: preApennine neutro-basophilous *Quercus pubescens* vegetation series (*Rosa sempervirentis-Quercus pubescens sigmetum*);
 Apennine neutro-basophilous *Ostrya carpinifolia* vegetation series (*Melitto melissophylli-Ostrya carpinifoliae sigmetum*)

Non irrigated arable land and pastures (cattle and sheep) of Northern Campagna Romana
 Typical product: "Consorzio ricotta romana" (Roman Ricotta Cheese) with PDO label
 Potential vegetation: preApennine *Quercus cerris* vegetation series of pyroclastic substrates (*Carpino orientalis-Quercus cerridis sigmetum*)

Permanently irrigated land along the coastal plain
 Typical product: Carciofo romanesco (Roman artichoke) with IGP (geographically typical) label
 Potential vegetation: mosaics of psammophile and halophilic vegetation; hygrophilous mosaic of riparian vegetation (*Salix albae, Populus albae, Alno-Ulmion*)

Vineyards of the Castelli Romani area
 Typical product: vino dei Castelli and vino "Cesane di Olevano Romano" (wine)
 Potential vegetation: preApennine central Tyrrhenian subacidophilous *Quercus cerris* vegetation series (*Coronillo emeri-Quercus cerridis sigmetum*)

L'AGROALIMENTARE DI QUALITA' ECOLOGICA NELLE CINTURE VERDI URBANE: verso EXPO 2015
 In collaborazione con Slow Food Italia

Coordinatori sessione: Stefano Masini - Cinzia Scaffidi

Intervengono:

enza
 Comune di Roma
 sulle Biomasse, Università di Perugia



5 - 6 Novembre 2014



Progetto: Agricoltura e natura in città capitale naturale, green economy, agrobiodiversità, cultura alimentare e benessere umano.

ISPR

2010

Aree agricole ad alto valore naturale: dall'individuazione alla gestione

LAZIO
PROGRAMMA DI SVILUPPO RURALE

PSR LAZIO

- AREE AGRICOLE AD ALTO VALORE NATURALE
- AREE AGRICOLE INTERESSI
- AREE AGRICOLE AD ALTO VALORE ECONOMICO
- AGRICOLTURA

Agricultural land of metropolitan connection
(Veio Park)

Mountain agricultural land
(Mt. Simbruini)

Coastal agricultural land
(Res. of Litorale and Castel Porziano)

EATING CITY
INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM

Food supply chain City Food Policy Territory Research
Governance Food Waste Social Values
Economy Culture Networking Sustainability Innovation

The ideal place where Food, Health and Environment meet Business

Rete Rurale Nazionale

Le aree rurali per uno sviluppo sostenibile
Le aree rurali per uno sviluppo sostenibile
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QUALITÀ PAGESAGGIO SICUREZZA CLIMA ENERGIA BIODIVERSITÀ COESIONE

STATO GENERALE della Green Economy

5 - 6 Novembre 2014

SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



5 - 6 Novembre 2014

