



Corpo Forestale dello Stato



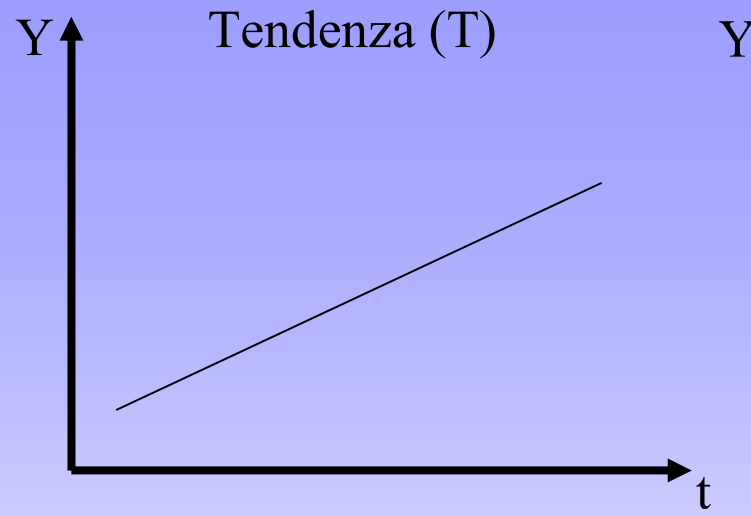
Ufficio Territoriale per la Biodiversità L'Aquila

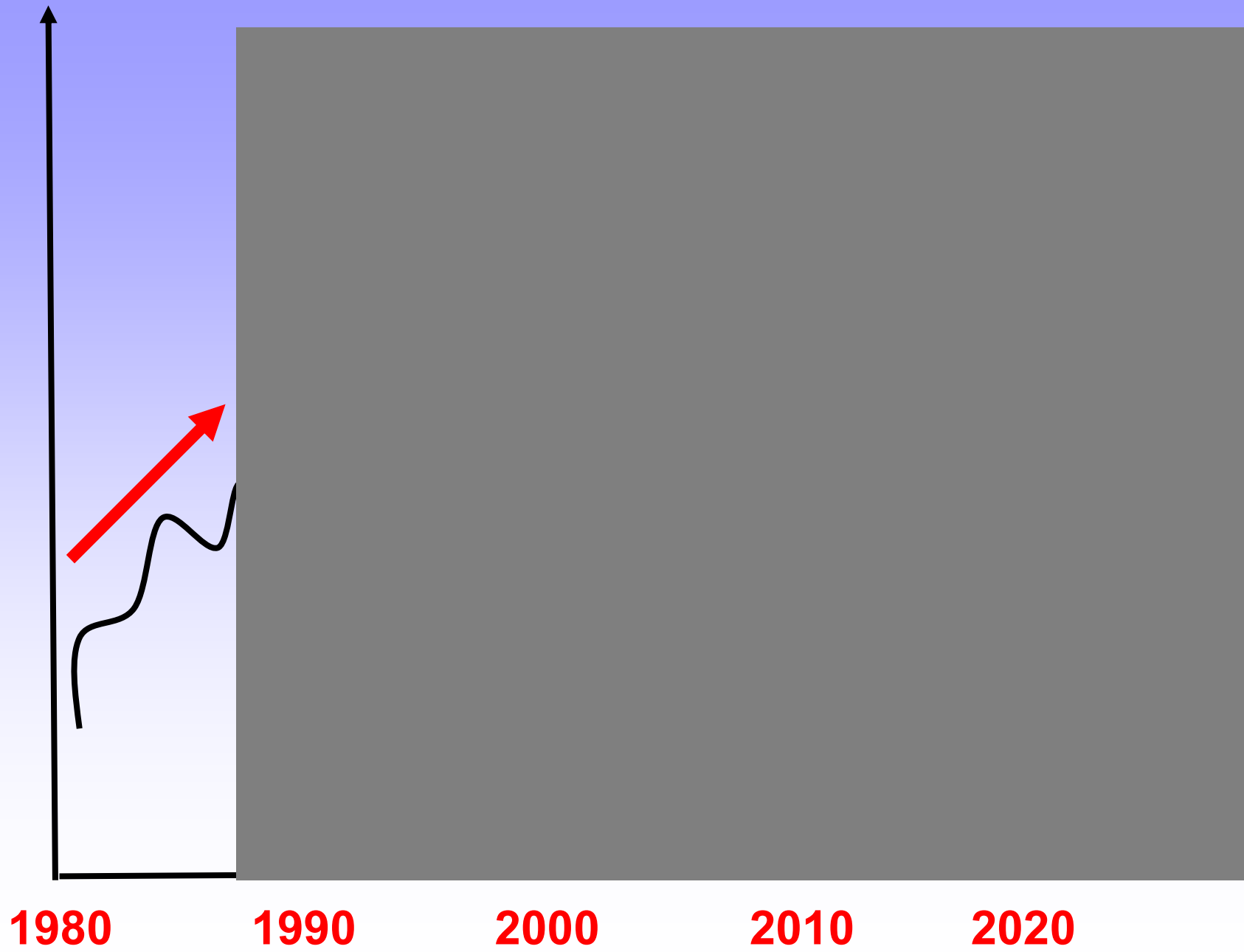
CENTRO STUDI, RICERCHE E CONSERVAZIONE DELL'AVIFAUNA E DEGLI ECOSISTEMI DI ALTITUDINE

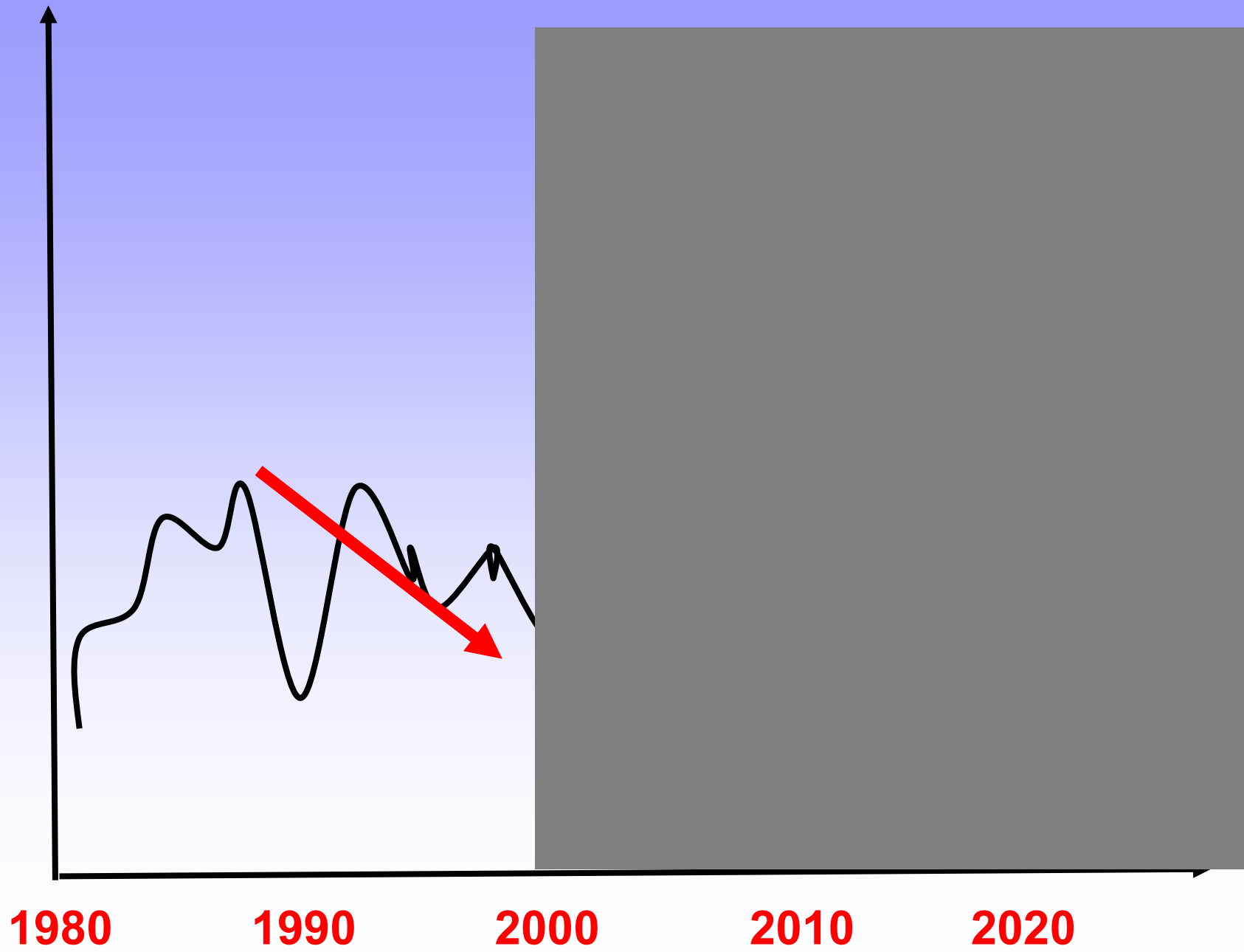
***Il monitoraggio della vegetazione
secondo metodologie standardizzate:
esperienze internazionali, nazionali e locali***

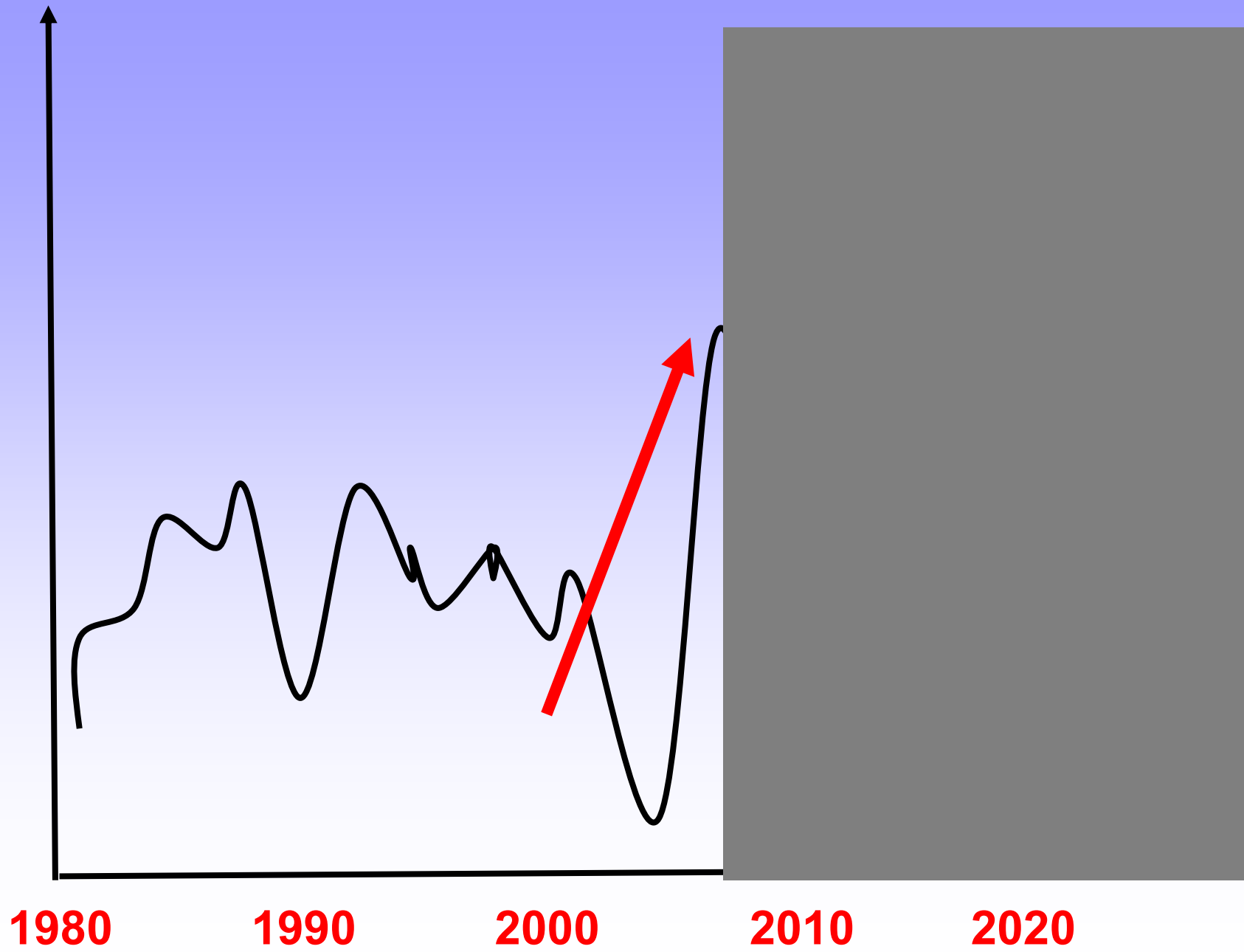
Bruno Petriccione, Ph.D.

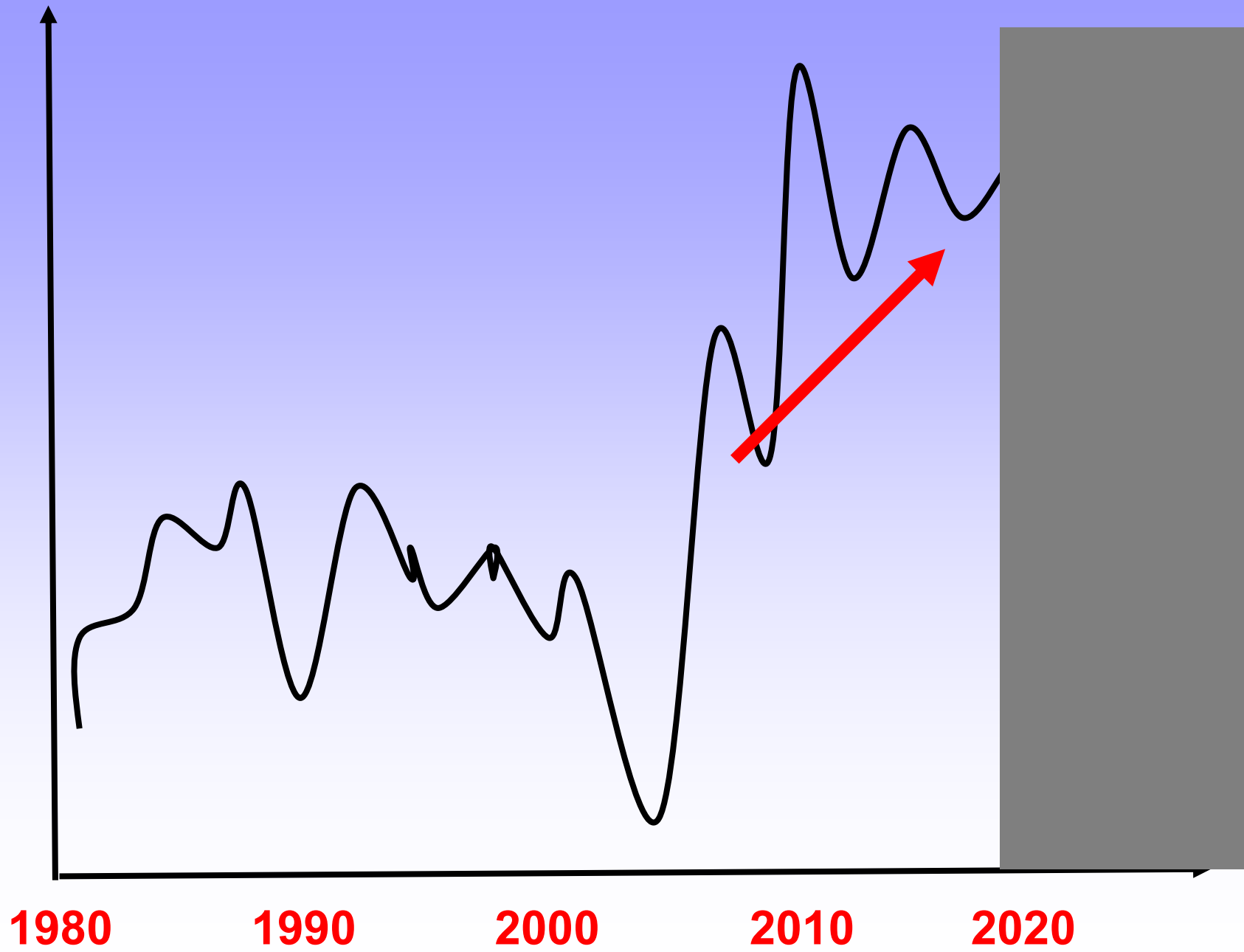
Vice Questore Aggiunto Forestale, biologo

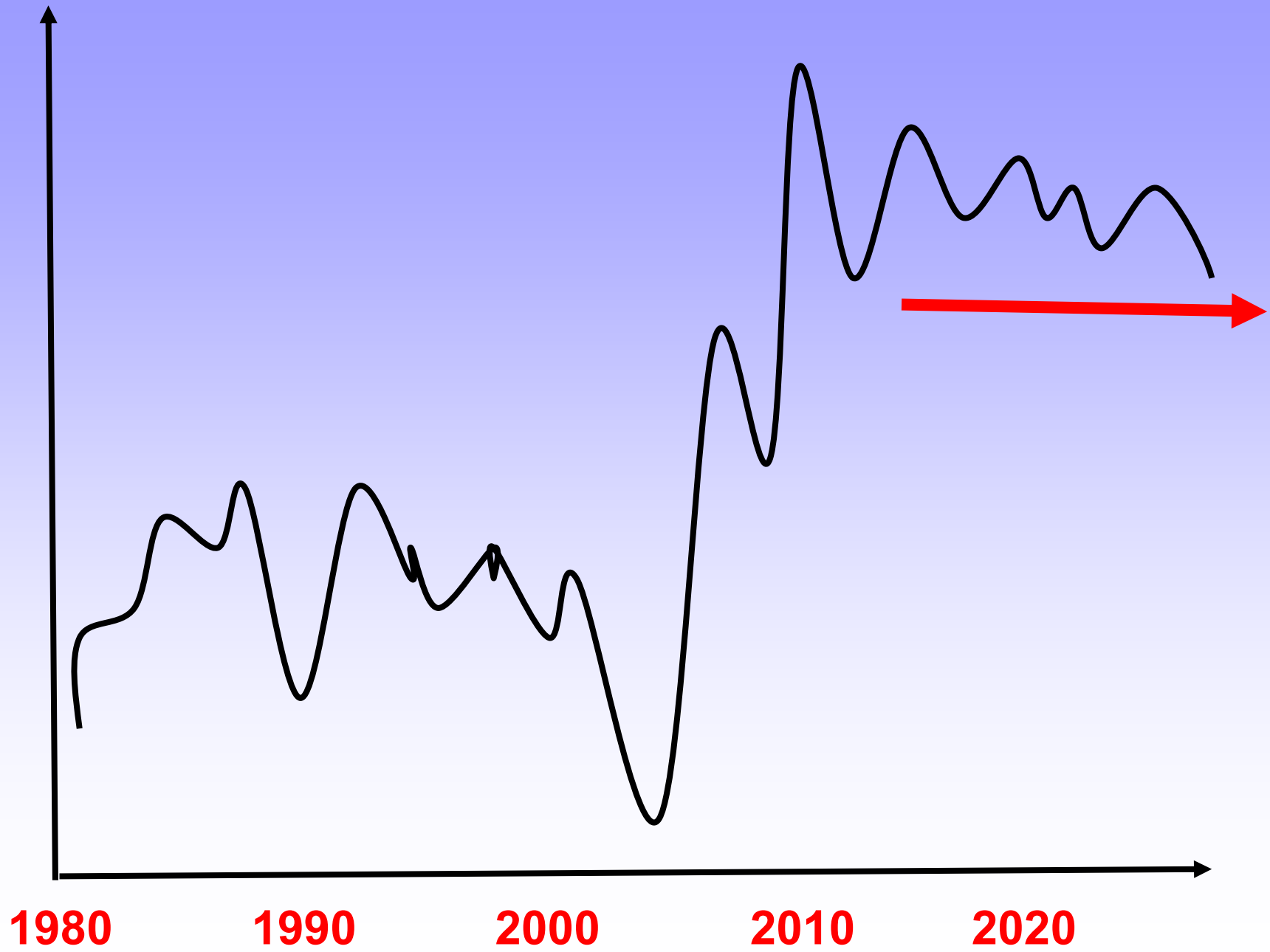












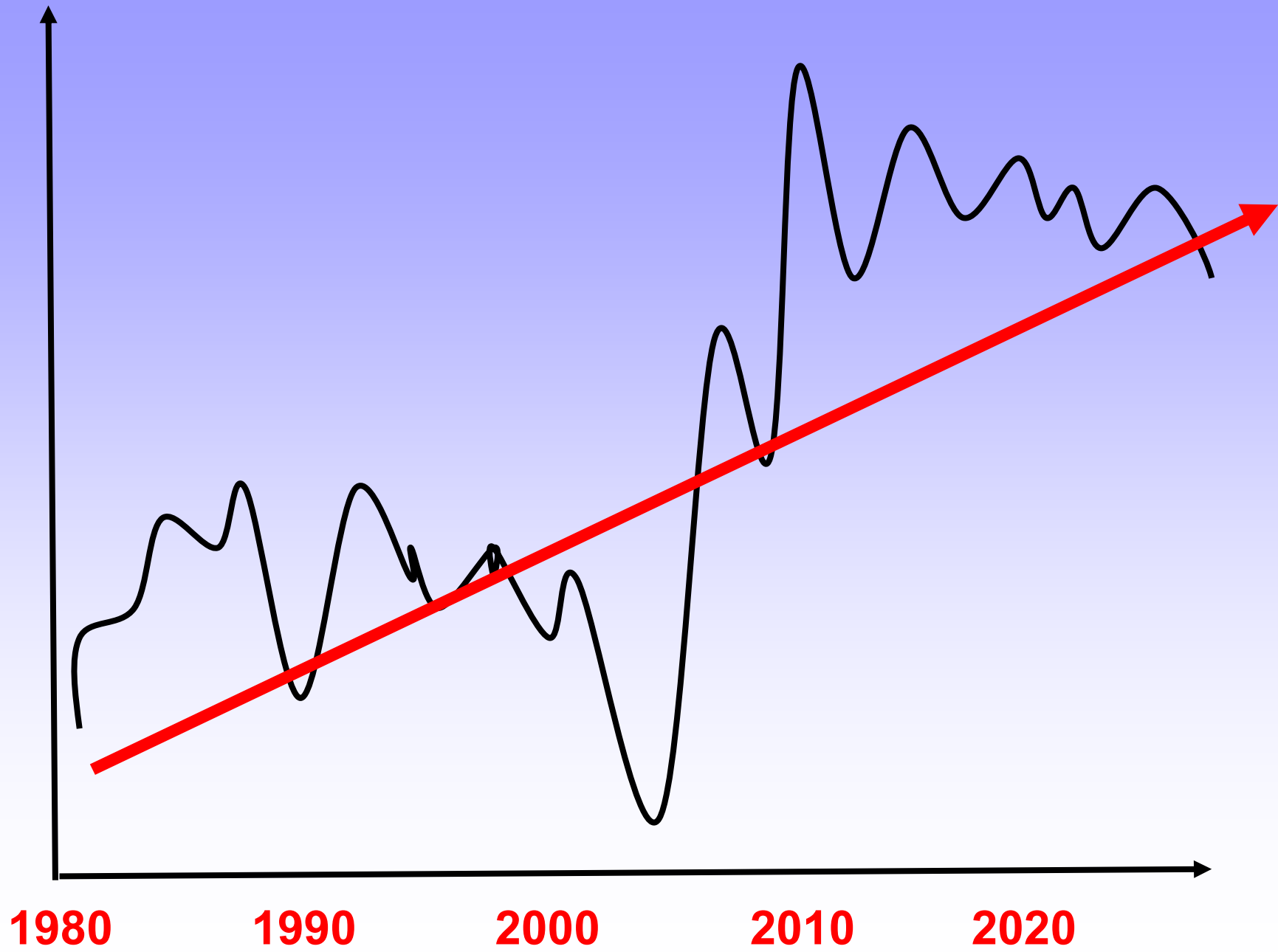
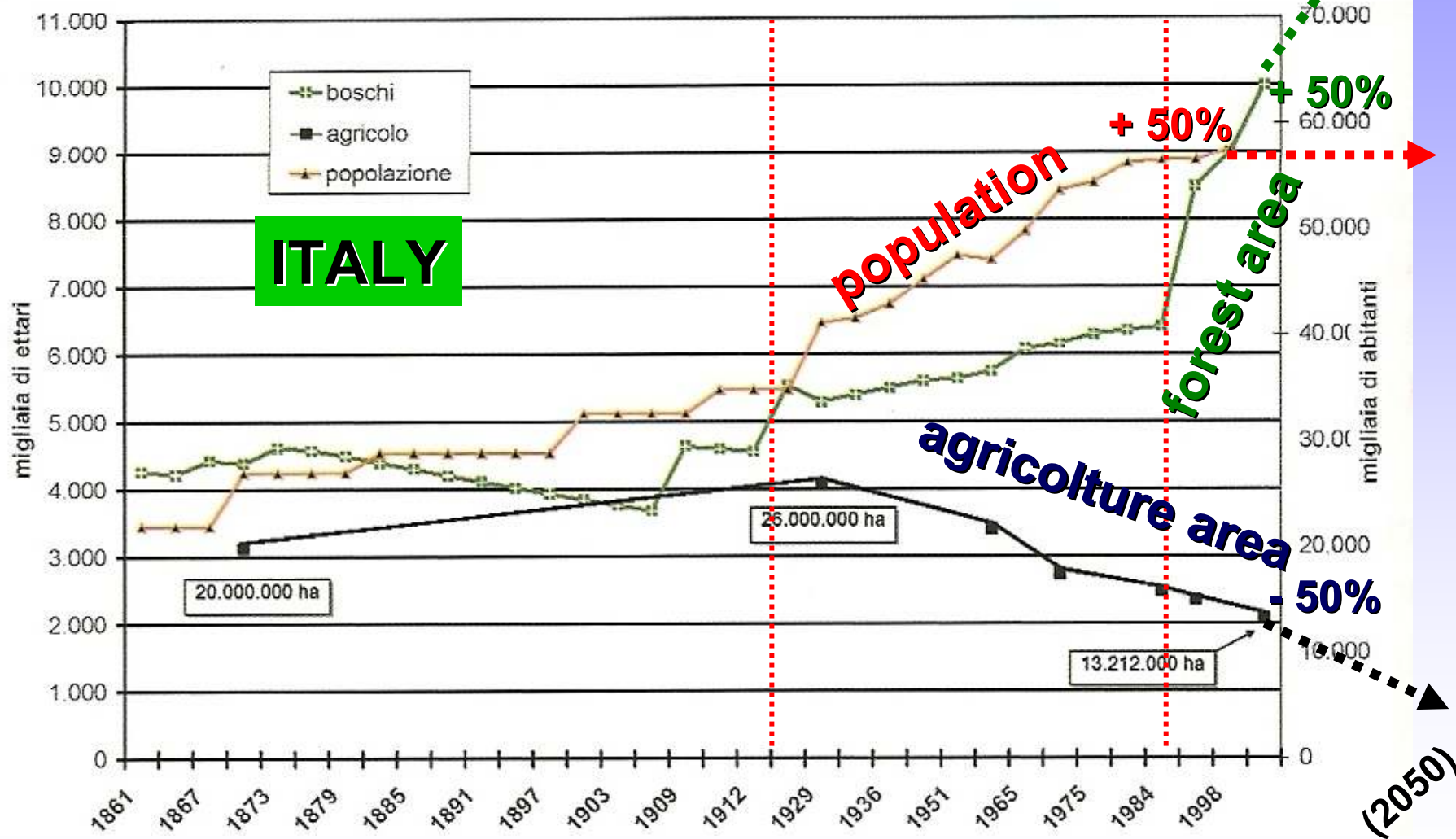


Figura 1 - Andamento delle superfici forestali, agricole e della popolazione in Italia fra 1861 e 2000, secondo i dati disponibili (Agnoletti 2005)

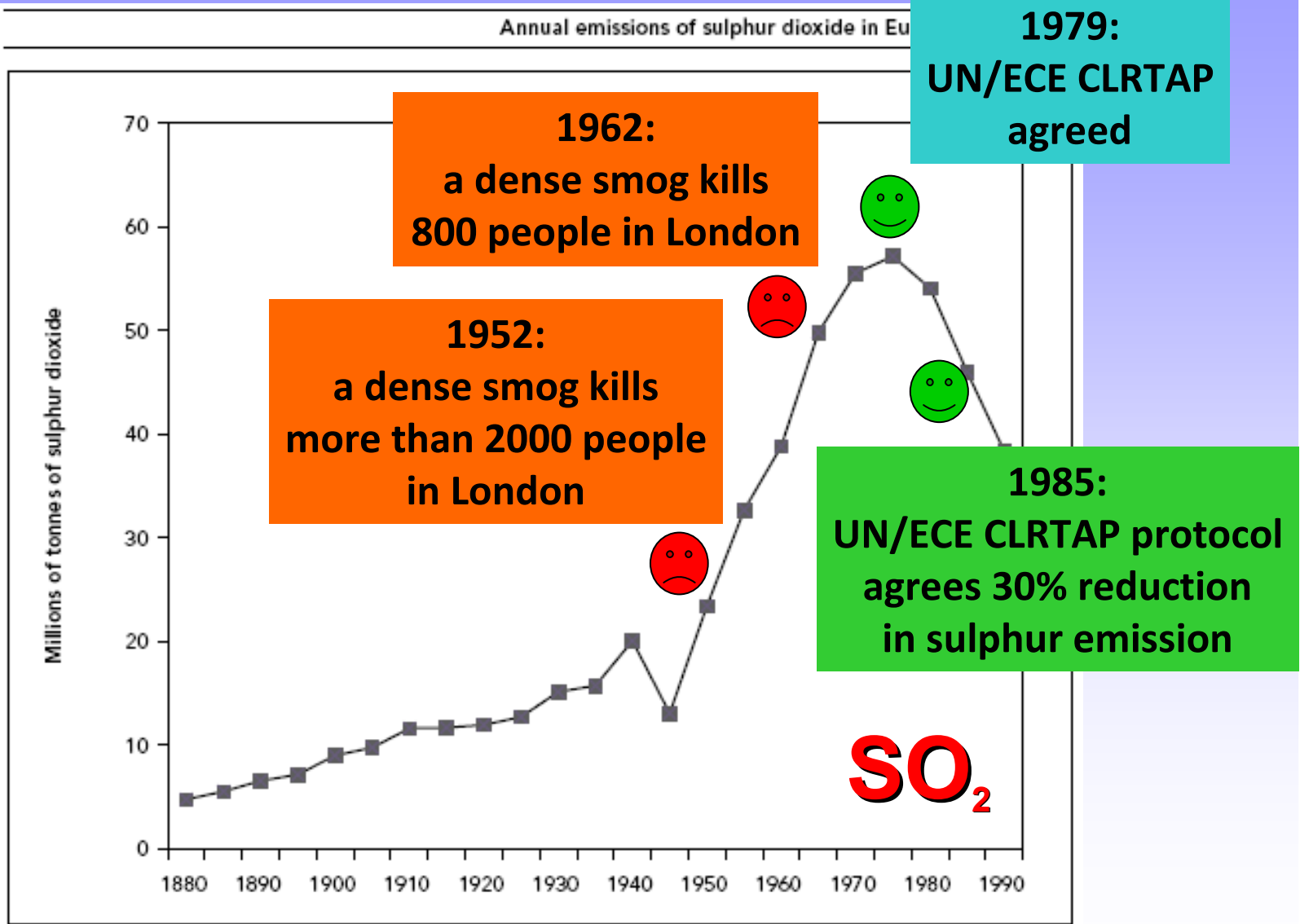




Old-growth forests



Annual emissions of sulphur dioxide in Europe



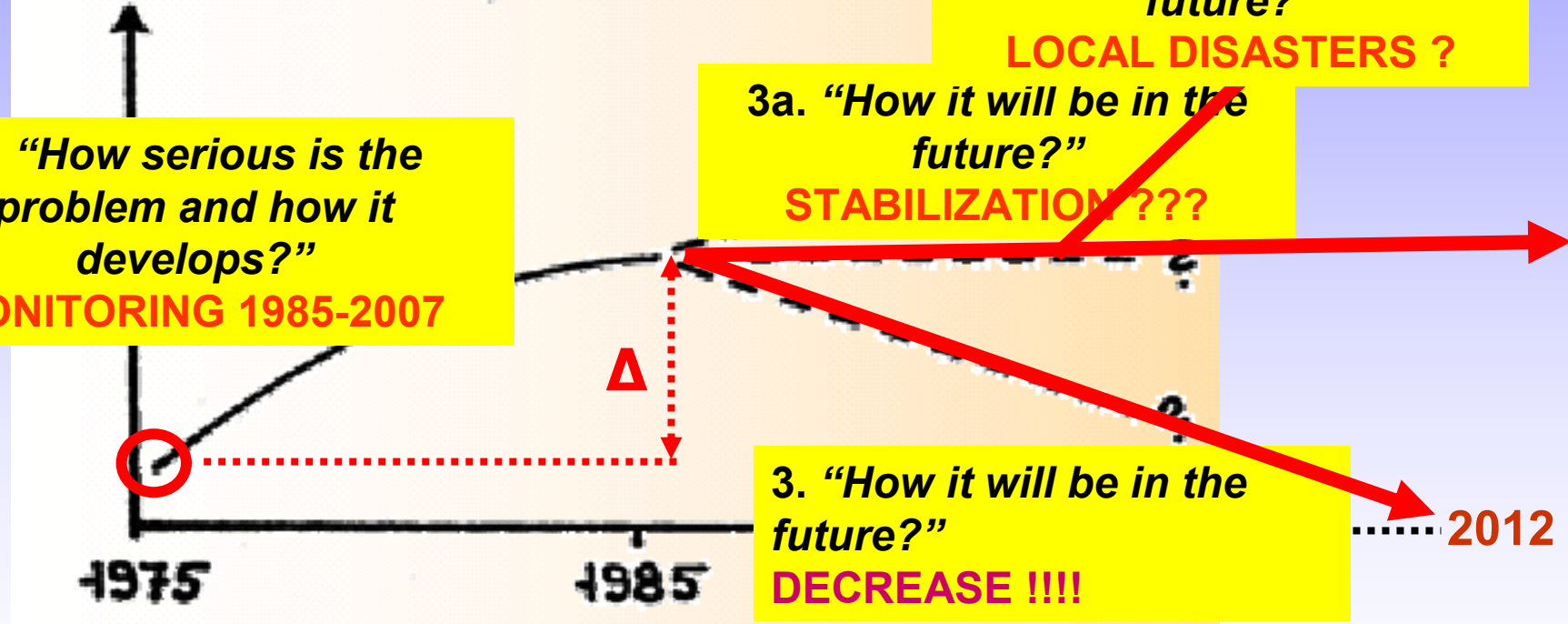
ACIDITY CRITICAL LOADS – trend 1960 - 2000



1. "Is there a problem?"
YES !!!

Degree of damage to forest
attributed to air pollutants

2. "How serious is the
problem and how it
develops?"
MONITORING 1985-2007



3b. "How it will be in the
future?"
LOCAL DISASTERS ?

3a. "How it will be in the
future?"
STABILIZATION ???

3. "How it will be in the
future?"
DECREASE !!!!

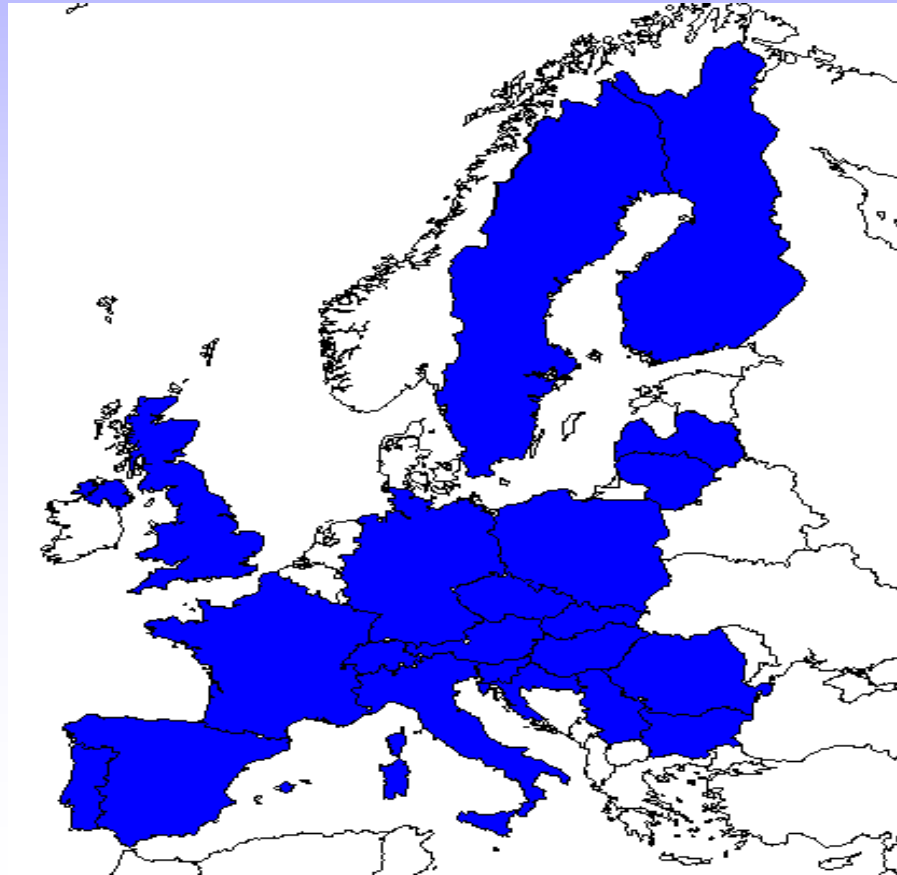
2012

(UN/ECE document 1986, after UN/ECE 2005)

La Rete europea



comprende 20 Paesi europei che conducono insieme ricerca ecologica a lungo termine su specifici siti, dalle profondità dei mari e dei laghi alle foreste, fino alle più alte montagne

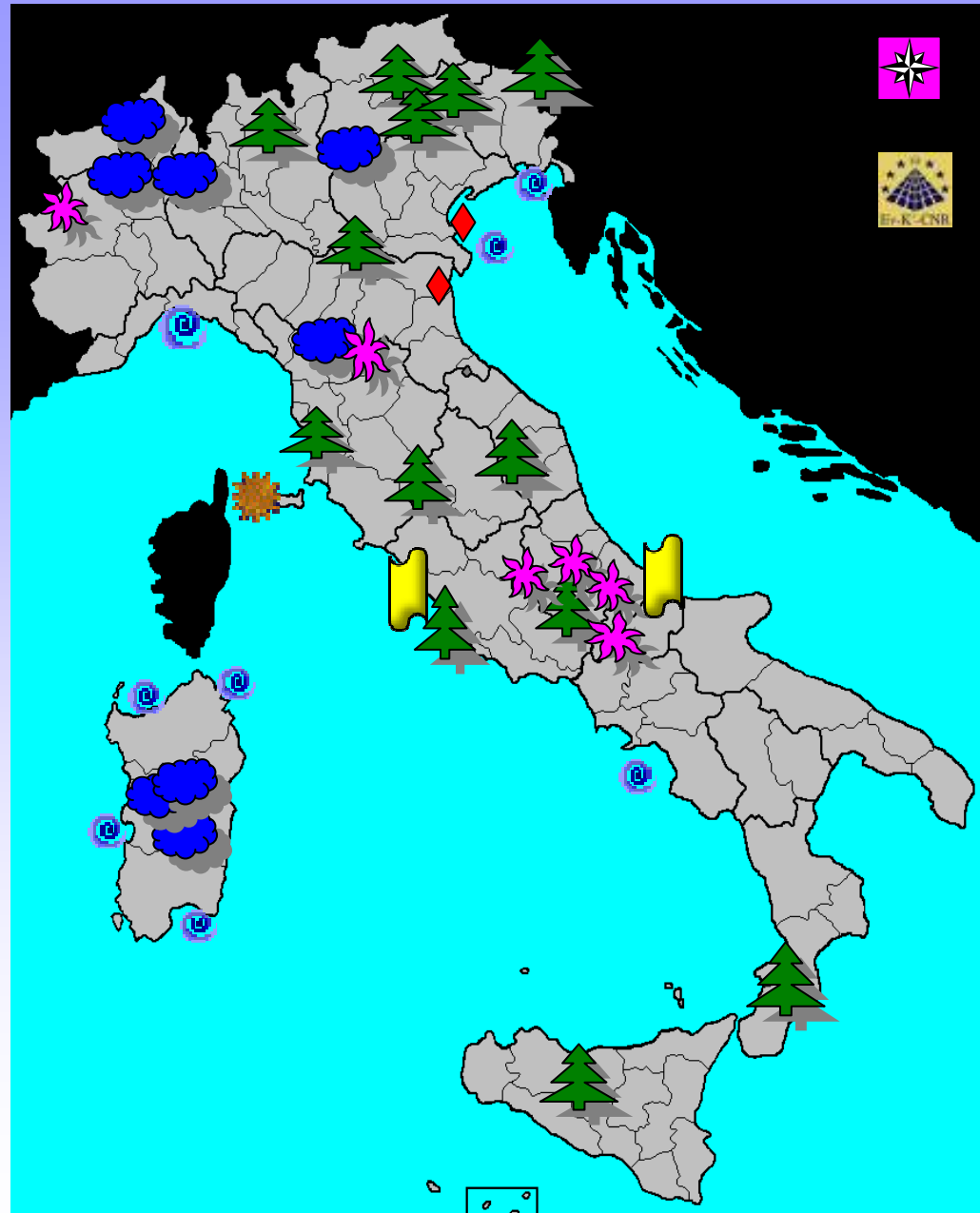


La Rete italiana



comprende 41 Stazioni di ricerca ecologica a lungo termine:

- *10 marine*
- *13 forestali*
- *8 lacustri*
- *3 costiere/insulari*
- *5 di alta montagna*
- *2 extra-territoriali*



Il sito *Appennini: ecosistemi di alta quota*

comprende quattro Stazioni di ricerca

01 – Appennino Centro-Meridionale: Majella e Matese (Università del Molise)

02 – Appennino Centrale: Velino (Università Roma Tre)

03 – Appennino Centrale: Gran Sasso (Corpo Forestale dello Stato)

04 – Appennino Settentrionale: Appennino Tosco-Emiliano (Università di Pavia)

La Stazione di ricerca “**Appennino Centrale: Gran Sasso d’Italia**” comprende 6 aree permanenti di 100 m² ciascuna, dove sono condotte dal 1986 attività di ricerca a lungo termine sulla vegetazione (con frequenza annuale) e la Stazione Ornitologica di Campo Imperatore, dove è effettuato il monitoraggio dell’avifauna a partire dal 2006 (con frequenza settimanale).

Long-Term Ecological Research

Sito di ricerca “Appennini (alta quota)”

Appennino Tosco-Emiliano

Velino

Gran Sasso d'Italia

Majella

Matese



*Monitoraggio a medio e lungo termine degli
effetti dei cambiamenti climatici sulle
comunità vegetali alpine (m 2100 - 2300)*

PRATERIE DI ALTITUDINE PRIMARIE
DEL GRAN SASSO
6 aree permanenti di 100 m² ciascuna





Gran Sasso d'Italia

Monte Portella

6 plot 100 m²

Vegetazione:

1986, 1993, 1999, 2001,
2008/2011 (25 anni)

Clima:

dal 1942 (C. Imperatore)

Sistema di monitoraggio
ambientale del Parco
Nazionale Gran Sasso e
Monti della Laga
(Dip. Scienze Ambientali
Univ. L'Aquila, 1993)

1. *Pediculari elegantis-
Seslerietum tenuifoliae*
2. *Luzulo italicae-Festucetum
macratherae*







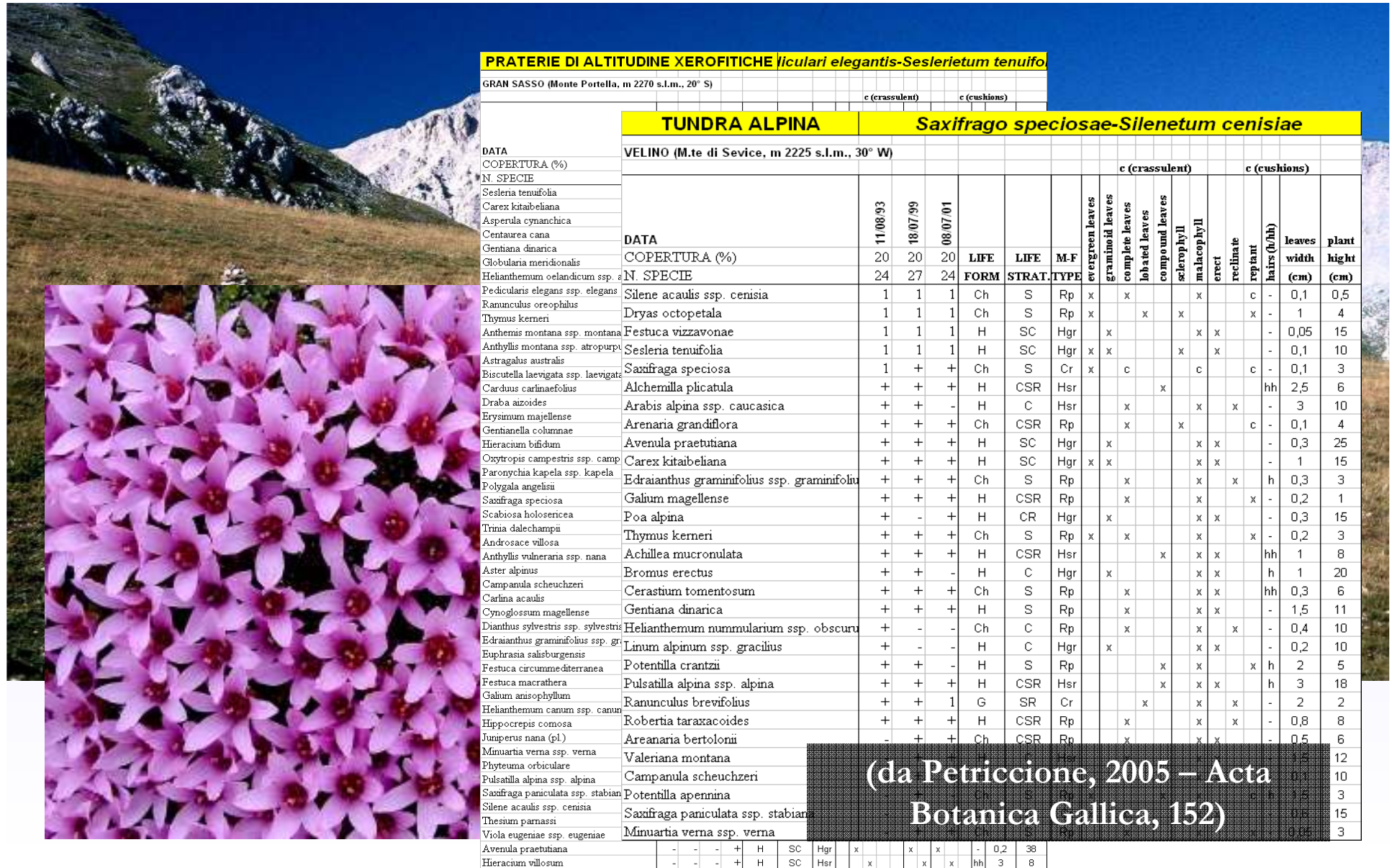








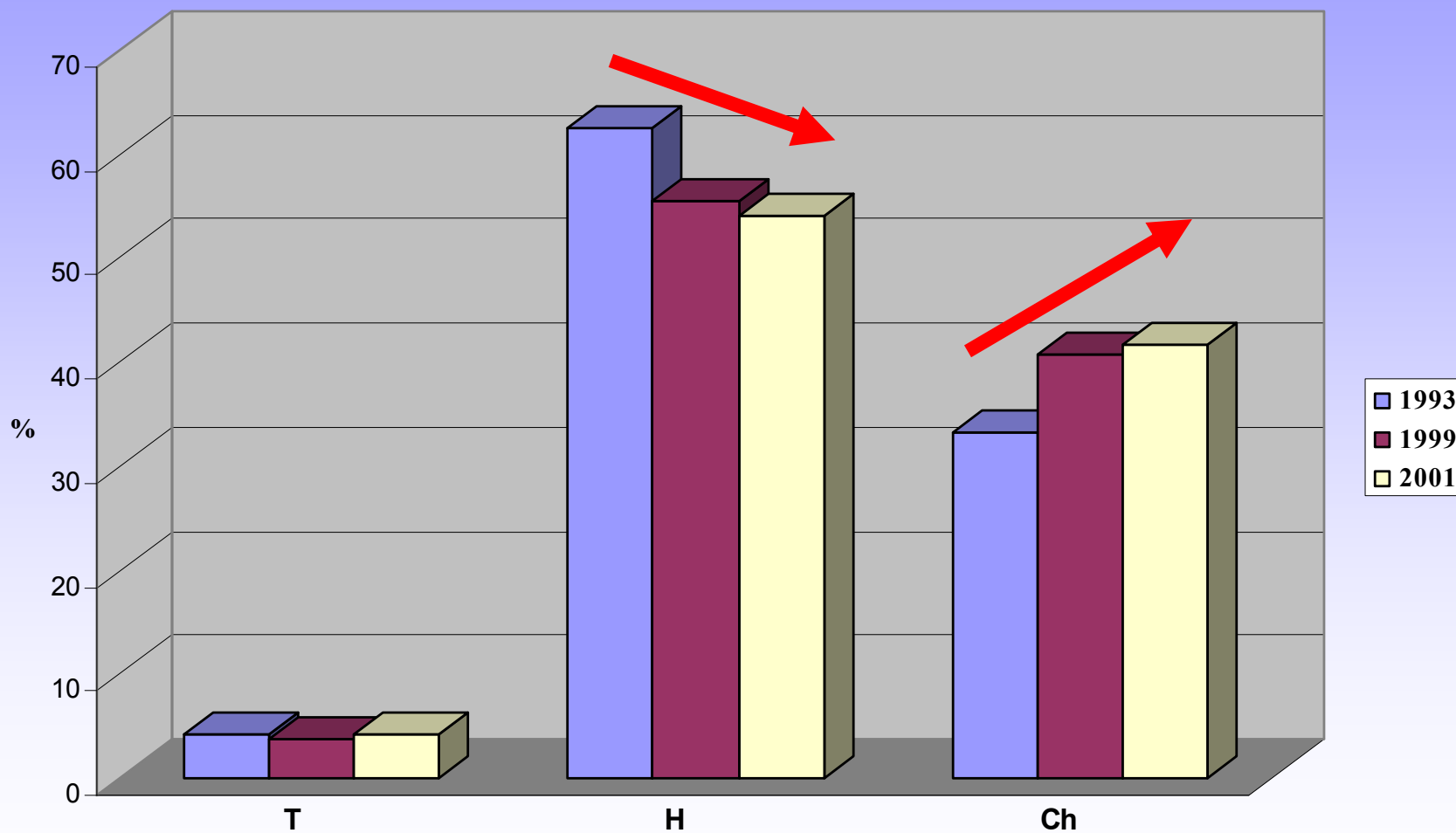
Analisi delle comunità vegetali: tendenze nel tempo



PRATERIE DI ALTITUDINE XEROFITICHE <i>liculari elegantis-Seslerietum tenuifolii</i>																
GRAN SASSO (Monte Portella, m 2270 s.l.m., 20° S)																
c (crassulent) c (cushions)																
TUNDRA ALPINA				<i>Saxifraga speciosae-Silenetum cenisiae</i>												
VELINO (M.te di Sevice, m 2225 s.l.m., 30° W)																
c (crassulent) c (cushions)																
DATA	11/08/93			18/07/99			08/07/01									
COPERTURA (%)																
N. SPECIE																
Sesleria tenuifolia																
Carex kitaibeliana																
Asperula cynanchica																
Centaurea cana																
Gentiana dinarica																
Globularia meridionalis																
Helianthemum oelandicum ssp. g.																
Pedicularis elegans ssp. elegans																
Ranunculus oreophilus																
Thymus kernerii																
Anthemis montana ssp. montana																
Anthyllis montana ssp. atropurp.																
Astragalus australis																
Biscutella laevigata ssp. laevigata																
Carduus carlinaefolius																
Draba aizoides																
Erysimum majellense																
Gentianella columnae																
Hieracium bifidum																
Oxytropis campestris ssp. camp.																
Paronychia kapela ssp. kapela																
Polygala angelisii																
Saxifraga speciosa																
Scabiosa holosericea																
Trinia dalechampii																
Androsace villosa																
Anthyllis vulneraria ssp. nana																
Aster alpinus																
Campanula scheuchzeri																
Carlina acaulis																
Cynoglossum magellense																
Dianthus sylvestris ssp. sylvestris																
Edraianthus graminifolius ssp. gr.																
Euphrasia salisburgensis																
Festuca circummediterranea																
Festuca macrathera																
Galium anisophyllum																
Helianthemum canum ssp. canum																
Hippocrepis comosa																
Juniperus nana (pl)																
Minuartia verna ssp. verna																
Phyteuma orbiculare																
Pulsatilla alpina ssp. alpina																
Saxifraga paniculata ssp. stabian																
Silene acaulis ssp. cenisia																
Thesium parnassi																
Viola eugeniae ssp. eugeniae																
Avenula praetutiana																
Hieracium villosum																

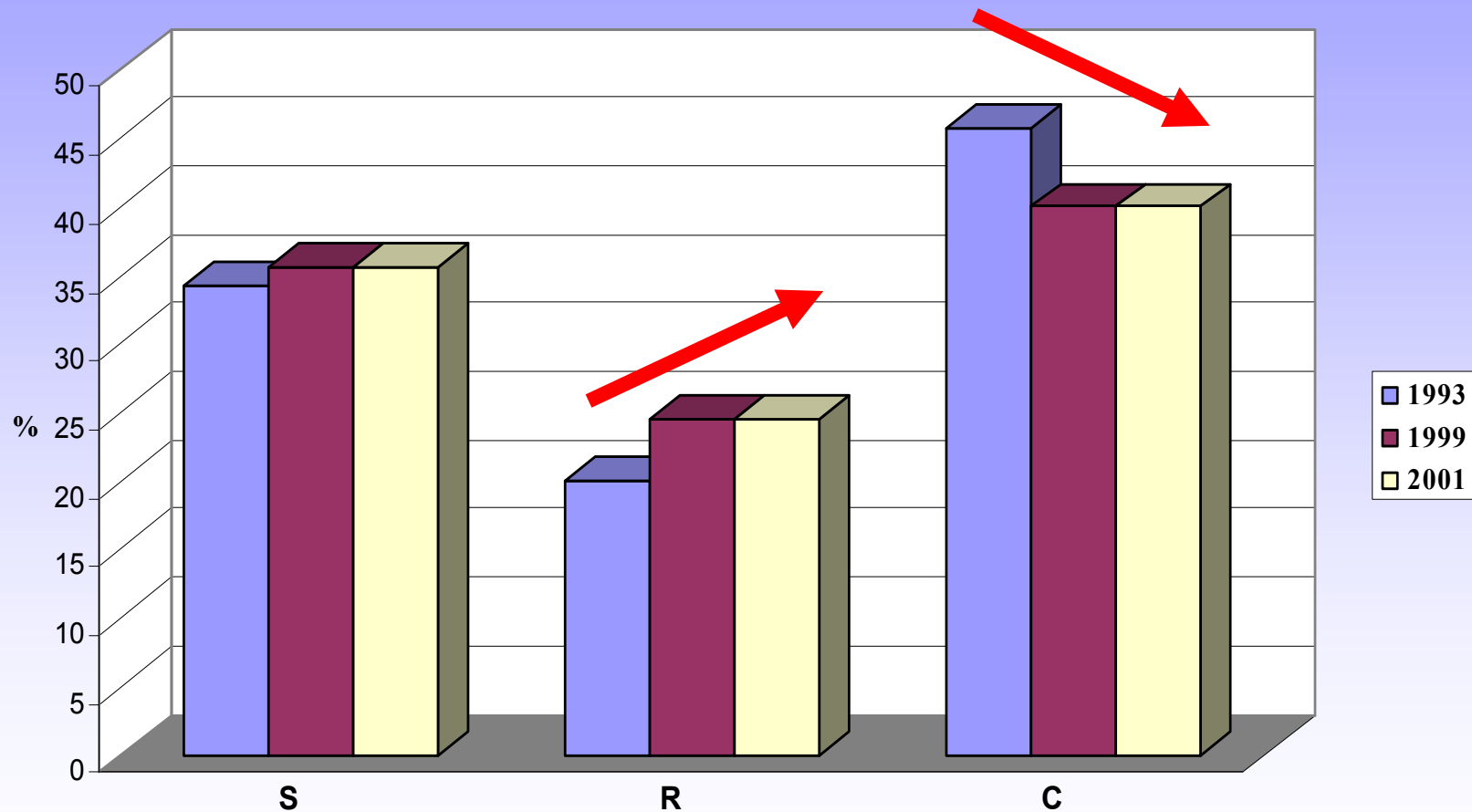
(da Petriccione, 2005 – Acta Botanica Gallica, 152)

ALPINE TUNDRA - life forms (species coverage values)



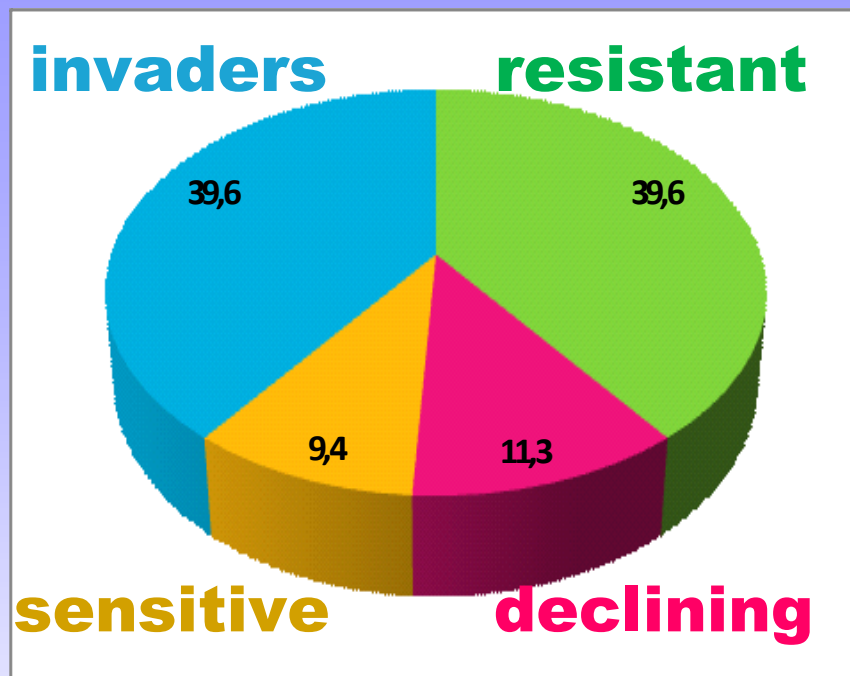
da Petriccione, 2005 – Acta Botanica Gallica, 152

HIGH MOUNTAIN SNOW-BED GRASSLAND - life strategies (species coverage values)

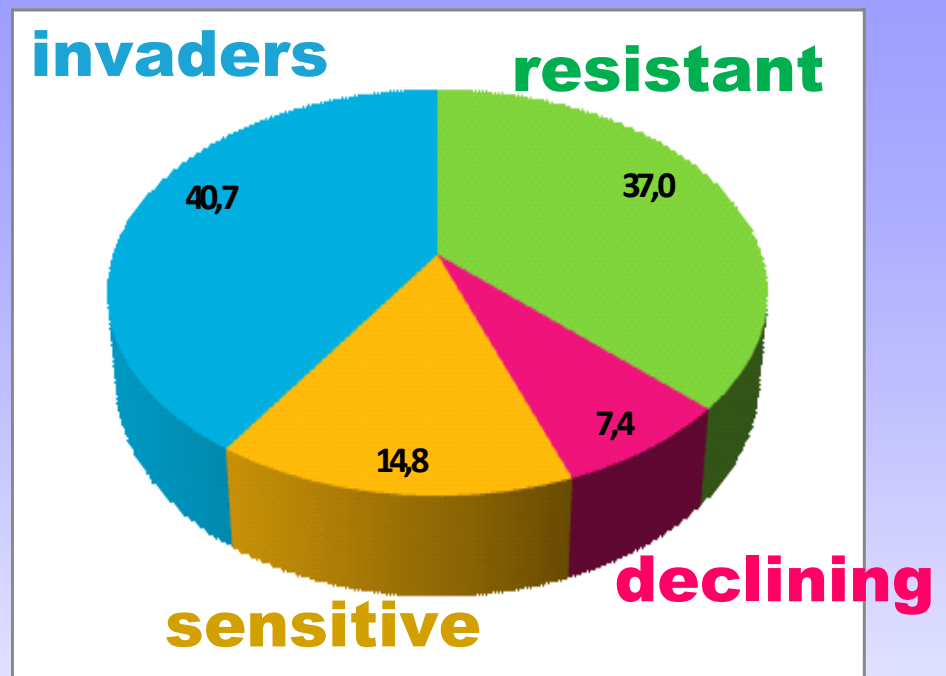


from Petriccione, 2005 – Acta Botanica Gallica, 152

OSSERVAZIONI GRAN SASSO 1986-2011



**Praterie xerofitiche
a *Sesleria tenuifolia***



**Praterie mesofile
a *Festuca macrathera***

**cambiamenti nella struttura e nella composizione
delle comunità vegetali (25 anni di osservazioni)**

Principali cambiamenti osservati

1. *nel periodo di osservazione si è verificato nelle comunità un turn over di specie compreso tra il 44,4 e il 55,6%, mentre solo il 44-50% resiste tuttora senza variazioni significative (“resistant”);*
2. *il 40% circa delle specie presenti oggi è costituito da entità che hanno invaso progressivamente le comunità a partire dal secondo rilevamento in poi (“invaders”; si tratta di specie particolarmente adatte all’aridità e più diffuse a quote inferiori, in quanto più termofile);*
3. *il 10-15% delle specie è scomparso dalle comunità negli ultimi anni (“sensitive”; si tratta di specie poco adatte a sopportare periodi prolungati di aridità e legate ad una lunga copertura nevosa);*
4. *un gruppo altrettanto consistente di specie va progressivamente rarefacendosi in termini di frequenza e copertura (“declining”; si tratta delle specie più caratteristiche delle comunità studiate).*

Silene acaulis ssp. cenisia



RIDUZIONE

Saxifraga speciosa (oppositifolia)



RIDUZIONE



Linum alpinum ssp. gracilius

Competitive
Hemycryptophyte

RIDUZIONE

Competitive
Hemycryptophyte

Ranunculus apenninus



RIDUZIONE

Anthyllis montana ssp. atropurpurea

Stress-tolerant
Chamaephyte



AUMENTO

CAMBIAMENTI REGISTRATI

- ✓ **Processo di degenerazione in corso**
(più spiccato nelle praterie mesofile)
- ✓ **Aumento dei valori di copertura delle specie stress-tolleranti e xerofitiche**
(*Minuartia verna*, *Saxifraga paniculata*, *Cerastium arvense*, etc.)
- ✓ **Diminuzione dei valori di copertura delle specie microterme, mesofile e competitive**
(*Linum alpinum*, *Ranunculus apenninus*, *Luzula italica*, etc.)

FATTORI CHIAVE

- **forte riduzione del periodo di innevamento**
- **aumento delle temperature minime giornaliere e mensili**

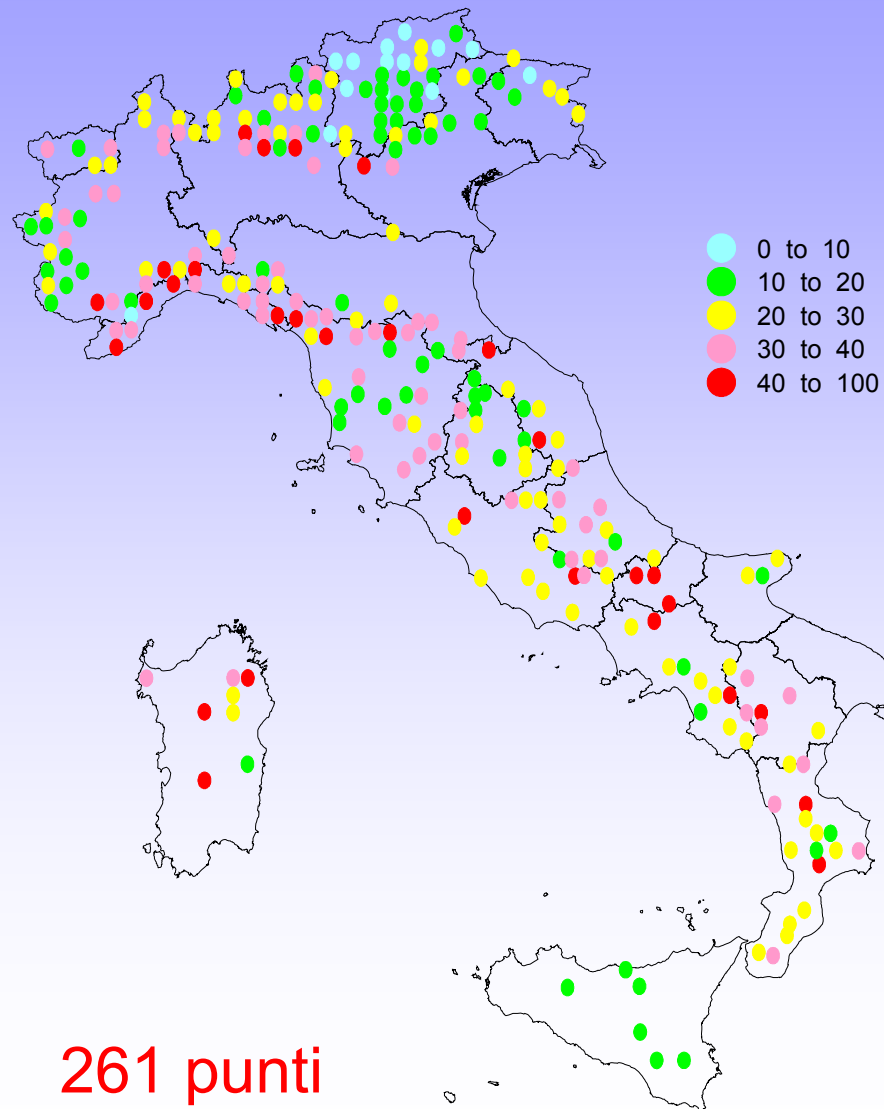
CONECOFOR

OBIETTIVI

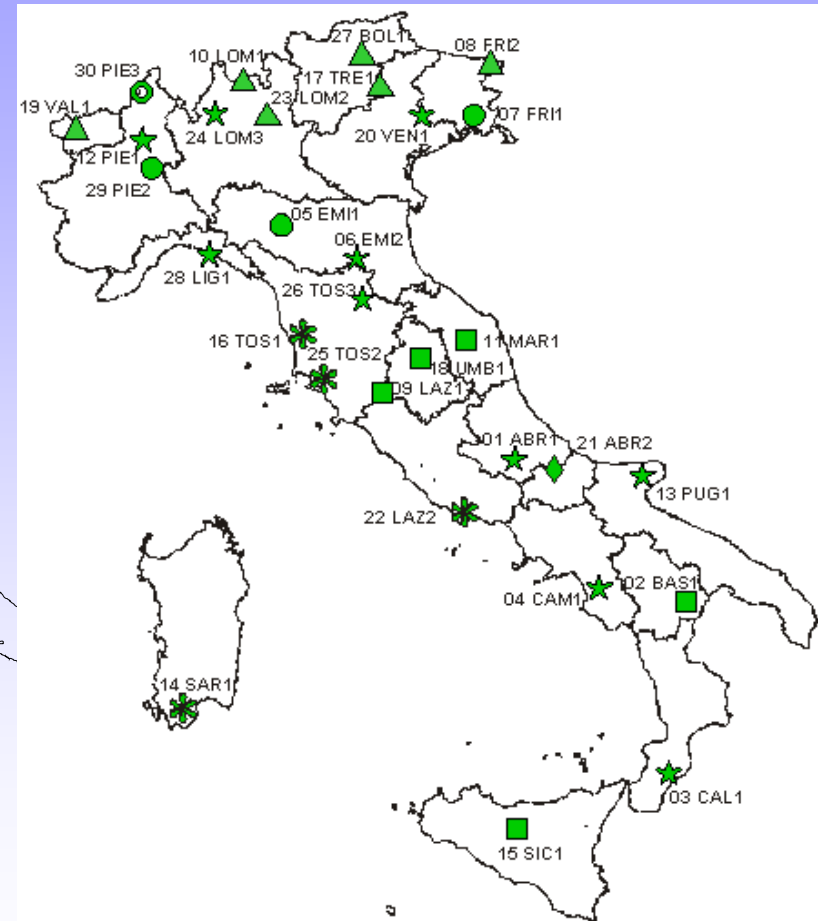
analisi delle relazioni ecologiche tra le componenti strutturali e funzionali degli ecosistemi forestali ed i fattori di pressione e cambiamento su larga scala ed a lungo termine

inquinamento atmosferico
cambiamenti climatici
biodiversità

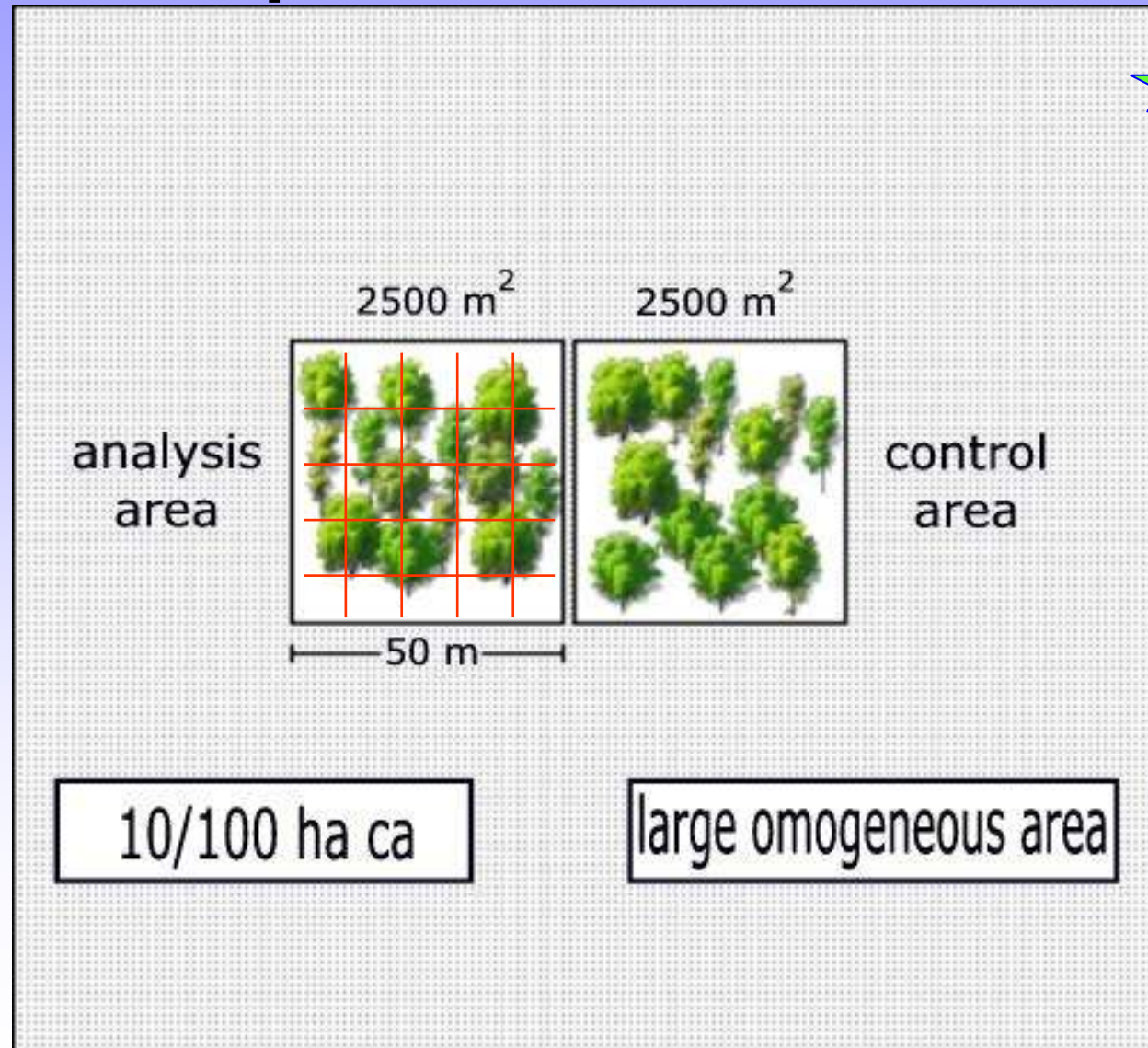
Punti di Livello I



Aree di Livello II



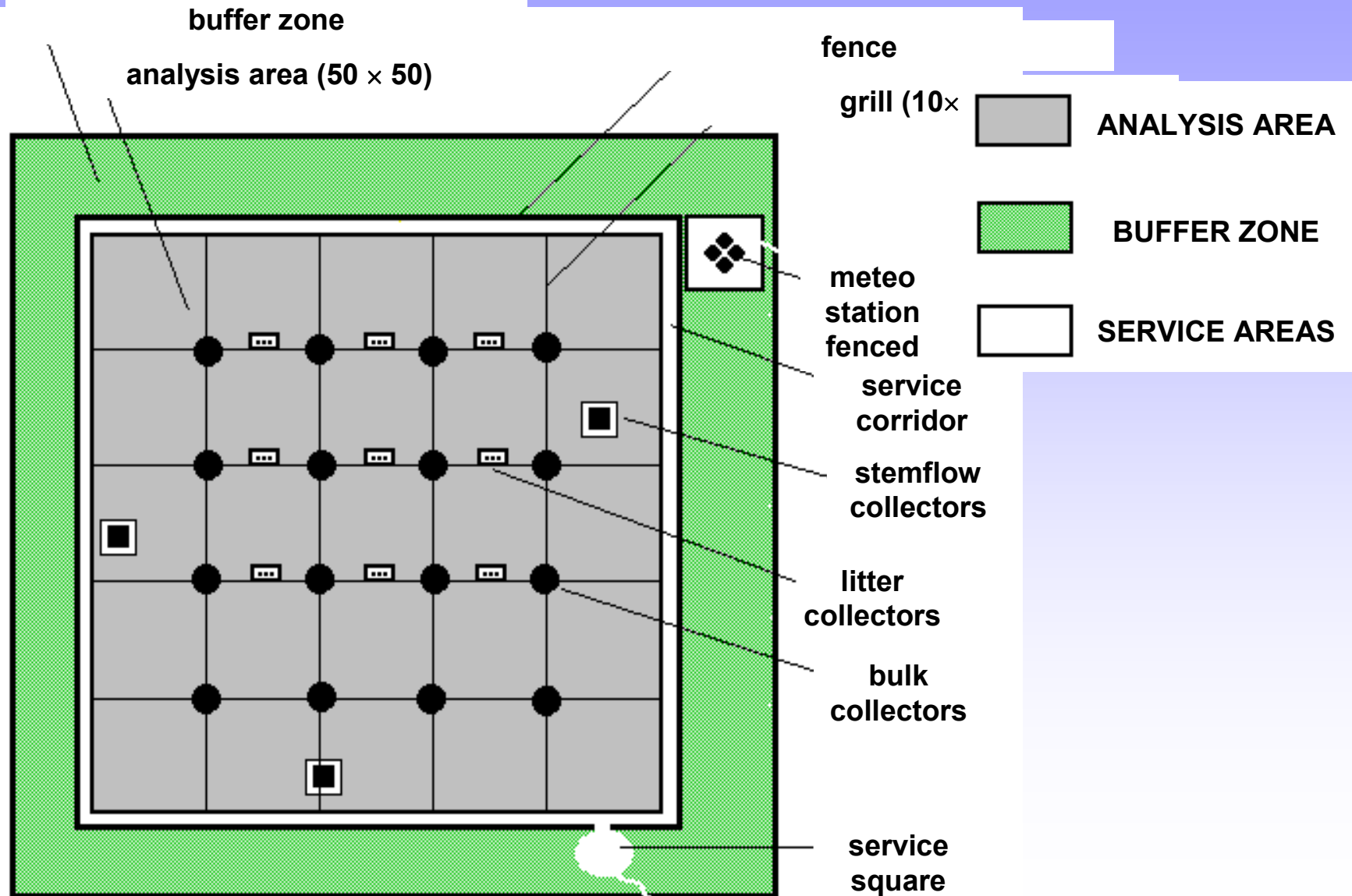
Outline of a typical CONECOFOR permanent plot



ozone passive sampler



Outline of a typical analysis area included into the CONECOFOR plots

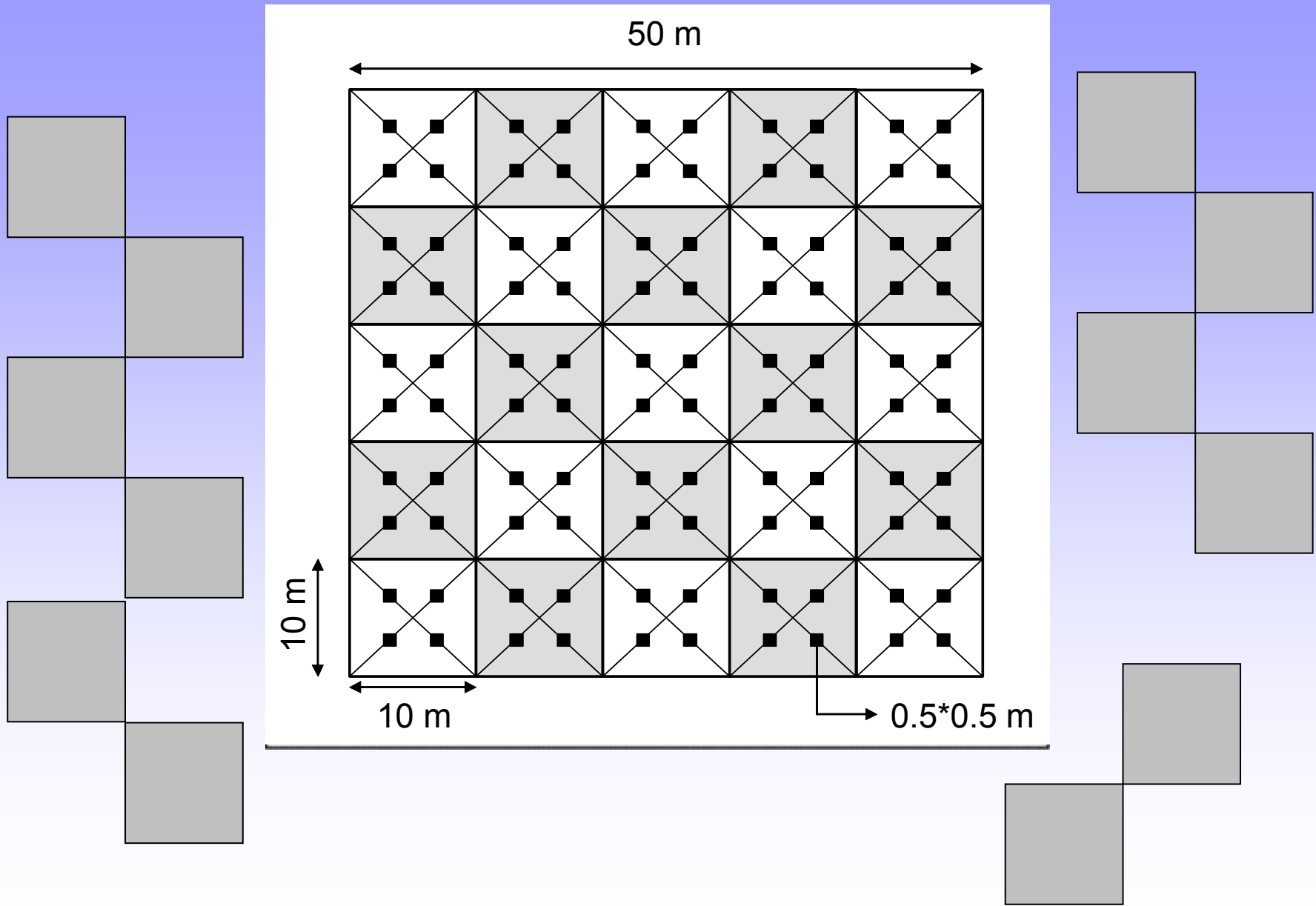


Ground vegetation assessment

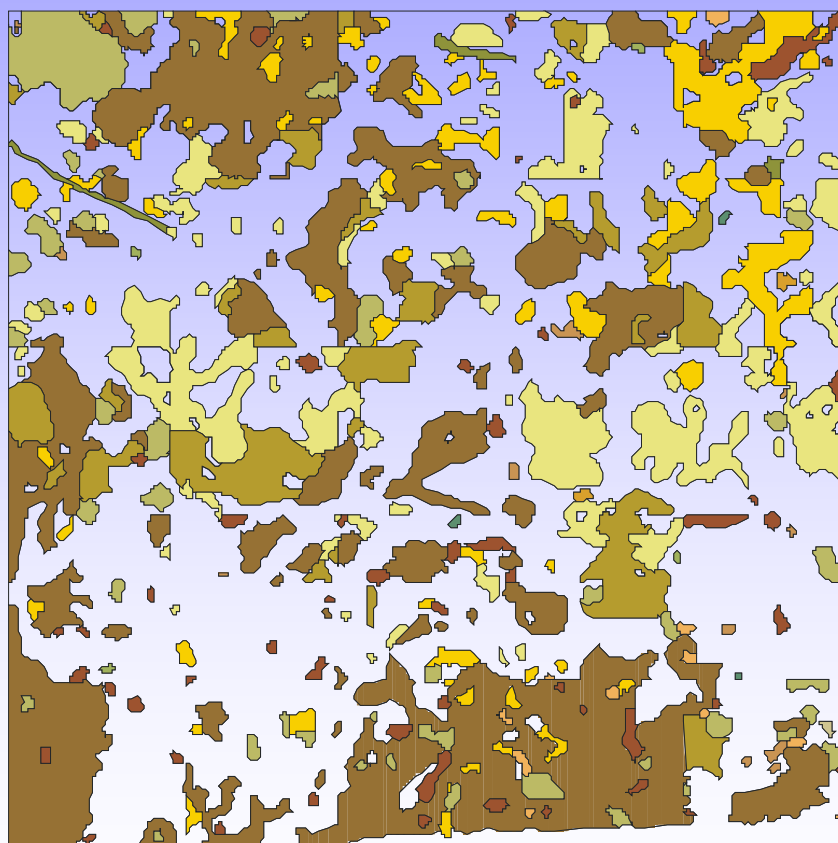
Dep. Botany and Ecology, University of Camerino







Mappa di specie e sinusie dominanti (h<2 m) area 05-EMI1 scala 1:250

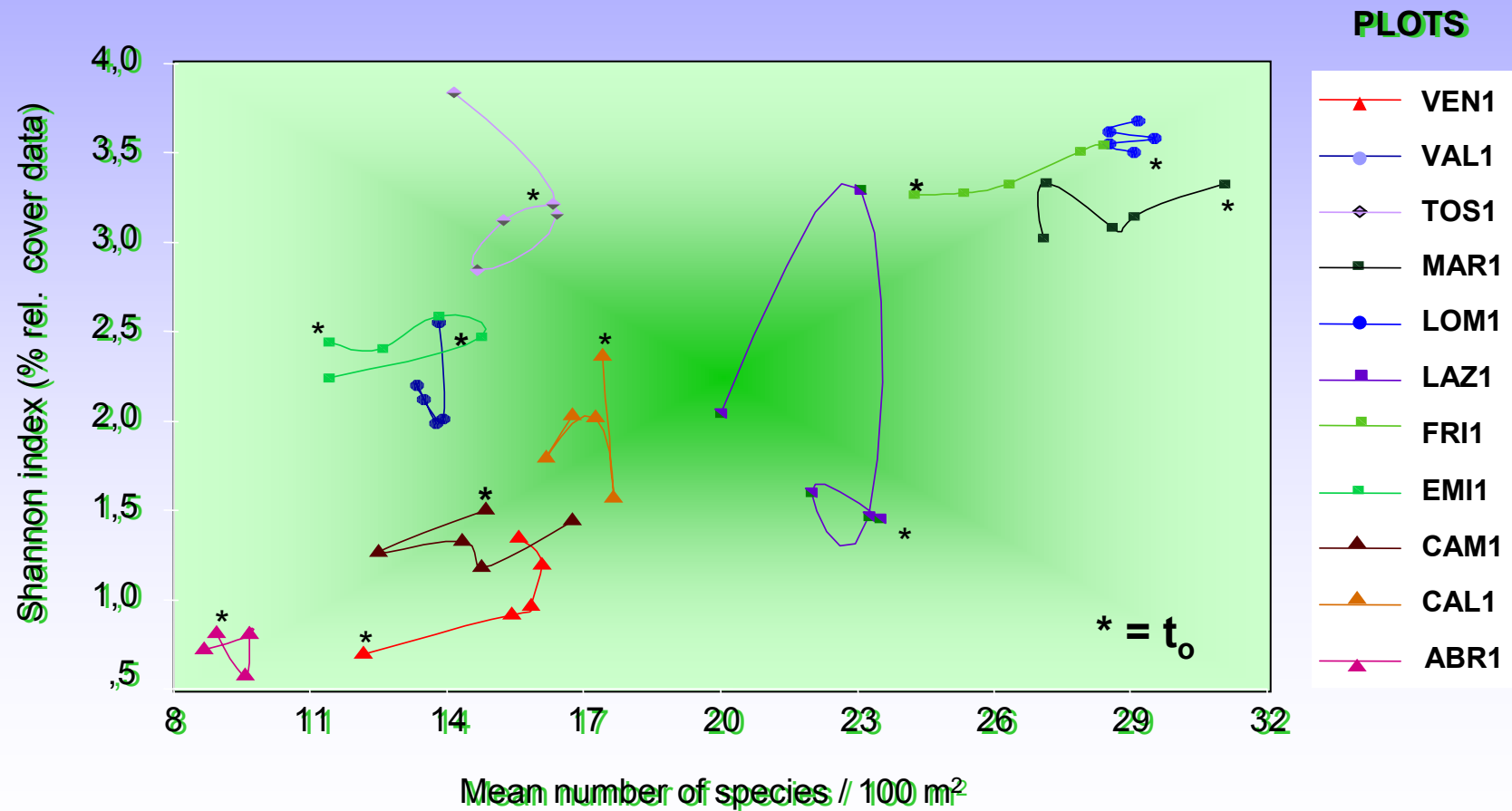


10 m

- Molinia coerulea*
- Brachypodium pinnatum*
- Festuca heterophylla*
- Hieracium racemosum*
- Sinusie a *Polygonatum odoratum* e *Holcus*
- Polygonatum odoratum*
- Holcus lanatus*
- Physospermum cornubiense*
- Sinusie a *Vinca minor* e *Polygonatum odoratum*
- Muschi
- Fraxinus ornus*
- Vinca minor*
- Tronchi morti o caduti di diametro superiore a
- Lettiera

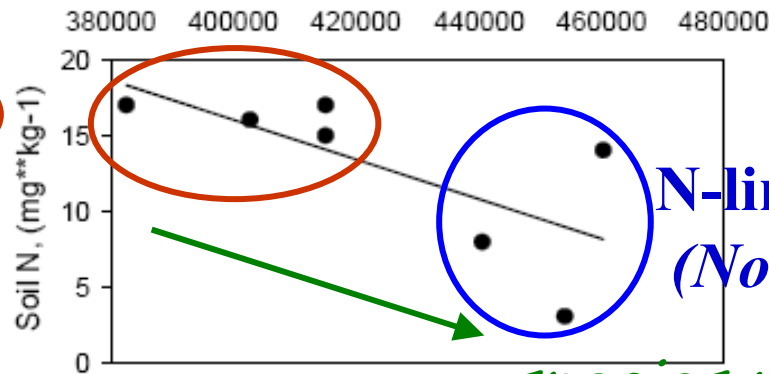
Changes in diversity and richness

CONECOFOR - Ground Vegetation (vascular species 1999 - 2003)



Negative correlation of vascular species diversity with exceedance of N critical level in six CONECOFOR permanent plots (*Fagus sylvatica* dominated)

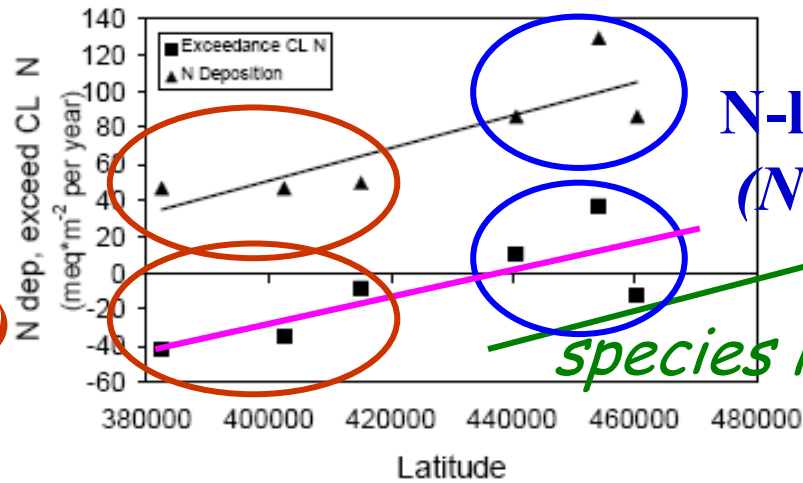
N-rich soil
(South Italy)



N-limited soil
(North Italy)

species no. decrease

N-rich soil
(South Italy)



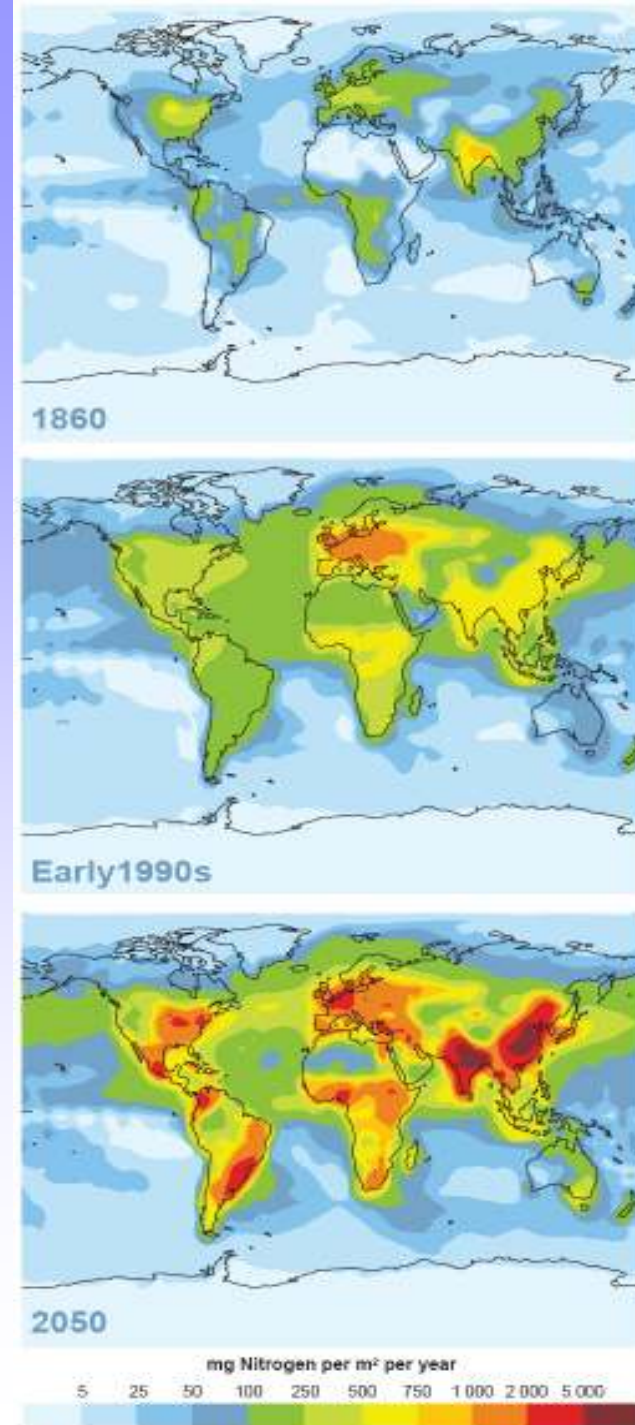
N-limited soil
(North Italy)

species no. decrease

Figure 3 - Trend in latitude of soil N (top), deposition of total N and estimated exceedance of N (bottom) for the beech plots. (Ferretti et al., 2005)

Changes in direct drivers: nutrient loading

- Humans have already doubled the flow of reactive nitrogen on the continents, and some projections suggest that this may increase by roughly a further two thirds by 2050.
- The MA scenarios project that the global flux of nitrogen to coastal ecosystems will increase by a further 10–20% by 2030, with almost all of this increase occurring in developing countries.



Issues in Environmental Science and Technology

Edited by R E Hester and R M Harrison

Biodiversity Under Threat



RSC Publishing

Biodiversity Assessment and Change – the Challenge of Appropriate Methods

MICHAEL BREDEMEIER, PETER DENNIS, NORBERT SAUBERER, BRUNO PETRICCIONE, KATALIN TÖRÖK, CRISTIANA COCCIUFA, GIUSEPPE MORABITO AND ALESSANDRA PUGNETTI

1 Introduction

1.1 *The Progressive Inclusion of Biodiversity Measures in Environmental Monitoring*

The recognition of the importance of monitoring within ecosystems emerged only since the mid twentieth century. The concept of biological indicators, as opposed to particular target “headline” organisms and the measurement of these alongside broader environmental parameters, was adopted in ecosystem monitoring with the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme.¹ A formal recommendation to focus on biological diversity in biological monitoring appeared in the Brundtland Report.² There followed widespread acceptance that the quality of air, water and soil can be monitored far more effectively with the use of indicator species than by environmental monitoring of chemical pollutants or climate alone.³ Early emphases of European monitoring programmes sought to gauge the state of marine fisheries under increasing harvesting, and forest health as affected by acid deposition, but this soon developed into surveillance of particular plant and animal species, where the conservation of biological diversity became a priority objective in certain European countries as concern mounted over habitat loss and declines in species.^{3,4} The CORINE Biotopes Programme was the first pan-European assessment of biotopes of major importance for nature conservation.⁵ The essential purpose of long-term monitoring was advocated in the UNEP Global Biodiversity Assessment, that such monitoring was critical “to identify human-made changes from natural changes”.⁶

Issues in Environmental Science and Technology, No. 25
Biodiversity Under Threat
Edited by R E Hester and R M Harrison
© The Royal Society of Chemistry, 2007

Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010:
proposal for a first set of indicators to monitor progress in Europe

SEBI2010 Technical Report 2007

26 operative indicators



European Environment Agency



http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2007_11

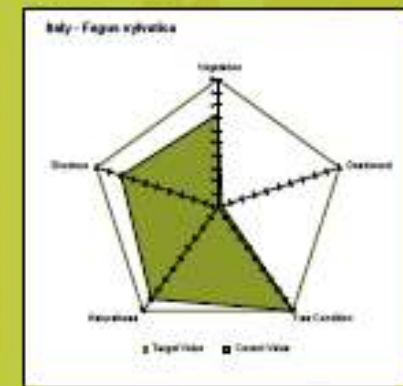
Towards a European Forest Status Indicator

The proposed European 'Forest Status Indicator (FSI)' can provide information to decision makers on forest condition (changes in quality, functionality and integrity of forest ecosystems) including progress towards halting the loss of forest biodiversity.

FSI comprise a number of indicator elements: forest structure, deadwood, crown condition, vegetation and naturalness. The indicator is proposed to be presented as a 'spider diagrams' showing the values at different times of the different elements put in relation to target values.

The data for the indicator can be provided by forest monitoring networks in Europe:

National Forest Inventories, ICP Forests and ICP Integrated Monitoring pilot networks, European Long Term Ecological Research plots etc. A planned project 'Future forest biodiversity monitoring in Europe (FidE)' will ensure a coordinated European database for the Forest Status Indicator.



Rete Nazionale Integrata
**CON.
ECO.
FOR.**
Controllo Ecosistemi Forestali

European Forest
Institute (EFI)
www.efi.int

Forest Pathology
Institute (FPI)
www.fpi.int

Forest Ecology
Institute (FEI)
www.fei.int



<http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu>



**CORPO FORESTALE DELLO STATO
ITALIAN NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE**

ISPETTORATO GENERALE

Servizio II - Divisione VI - Ufficio CONECOFOR

SEBI2010 special ad hoc project

**Development and harmonization of a
*Forest Status Indicator (FSI)***

EEA Contract no. 3603/B2006/EEA.52678 (06/10/2006)

Technical report

prepared by:

Bruno Petriccione, Claudia Cindolo, Cristiana Cocciufa, Silvia Ferlazzo, Giuseppe Parisi
Italian Forest Service, CONECOFOR Board

Via G. Carducci 5, Roma (Italy)
conecofor@corpoforestale.it

Final version – Roma, 04/06/2007

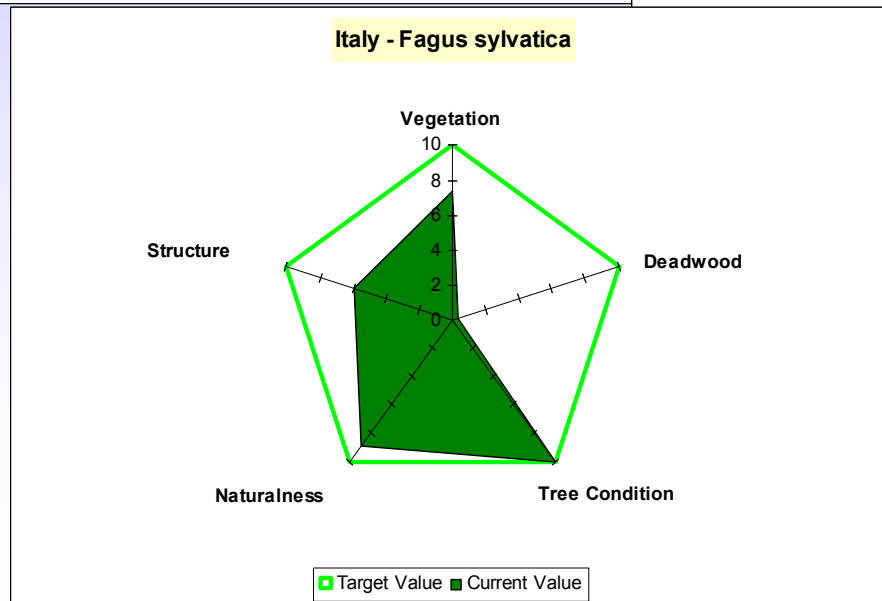
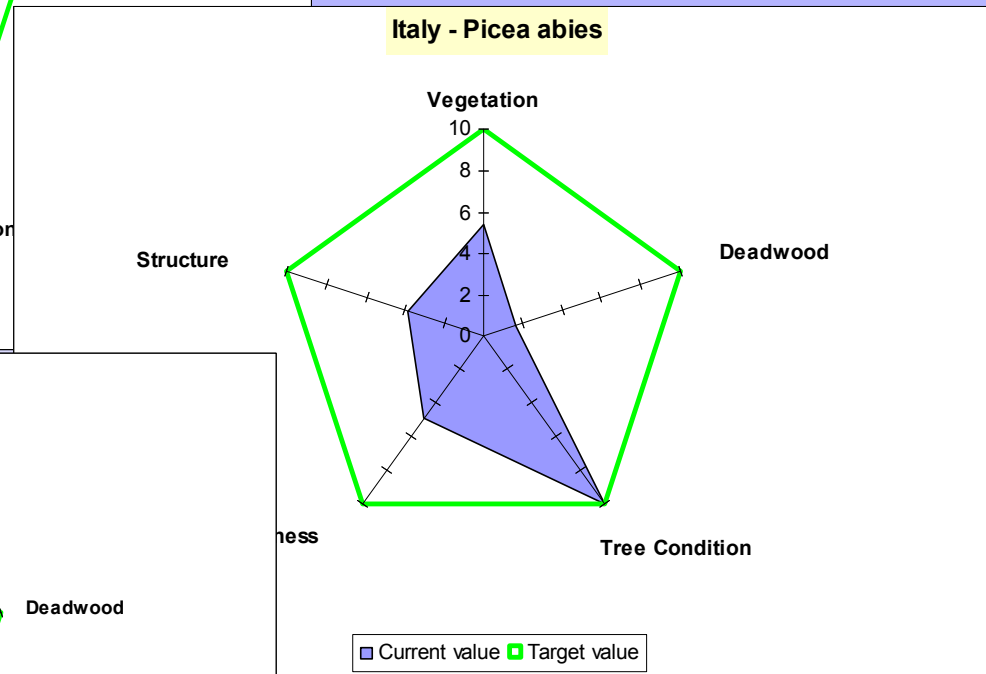
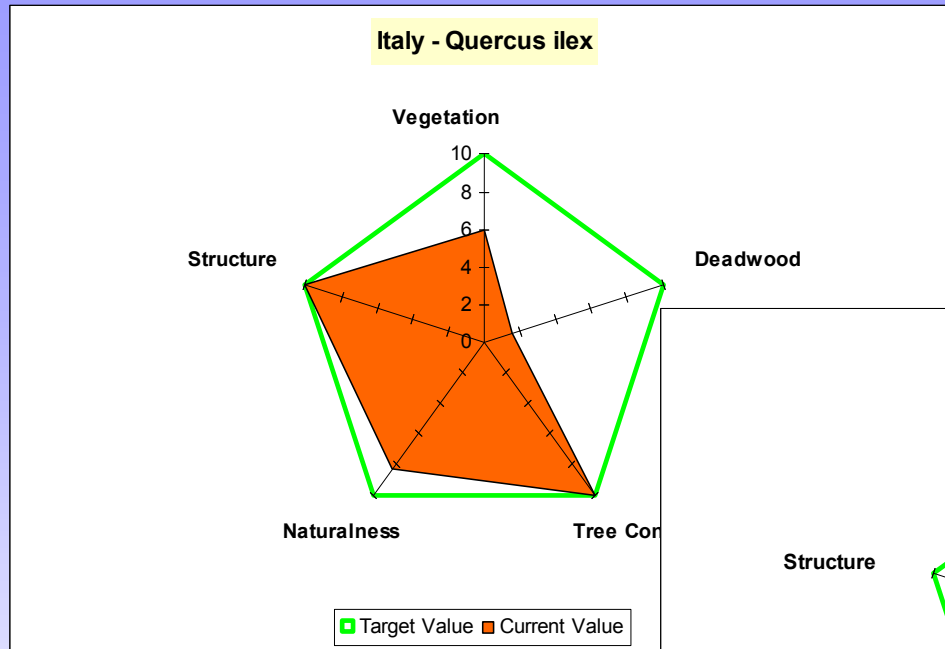
Final Technical Report

**published on
EC web site
Clearing House
Mechanism**

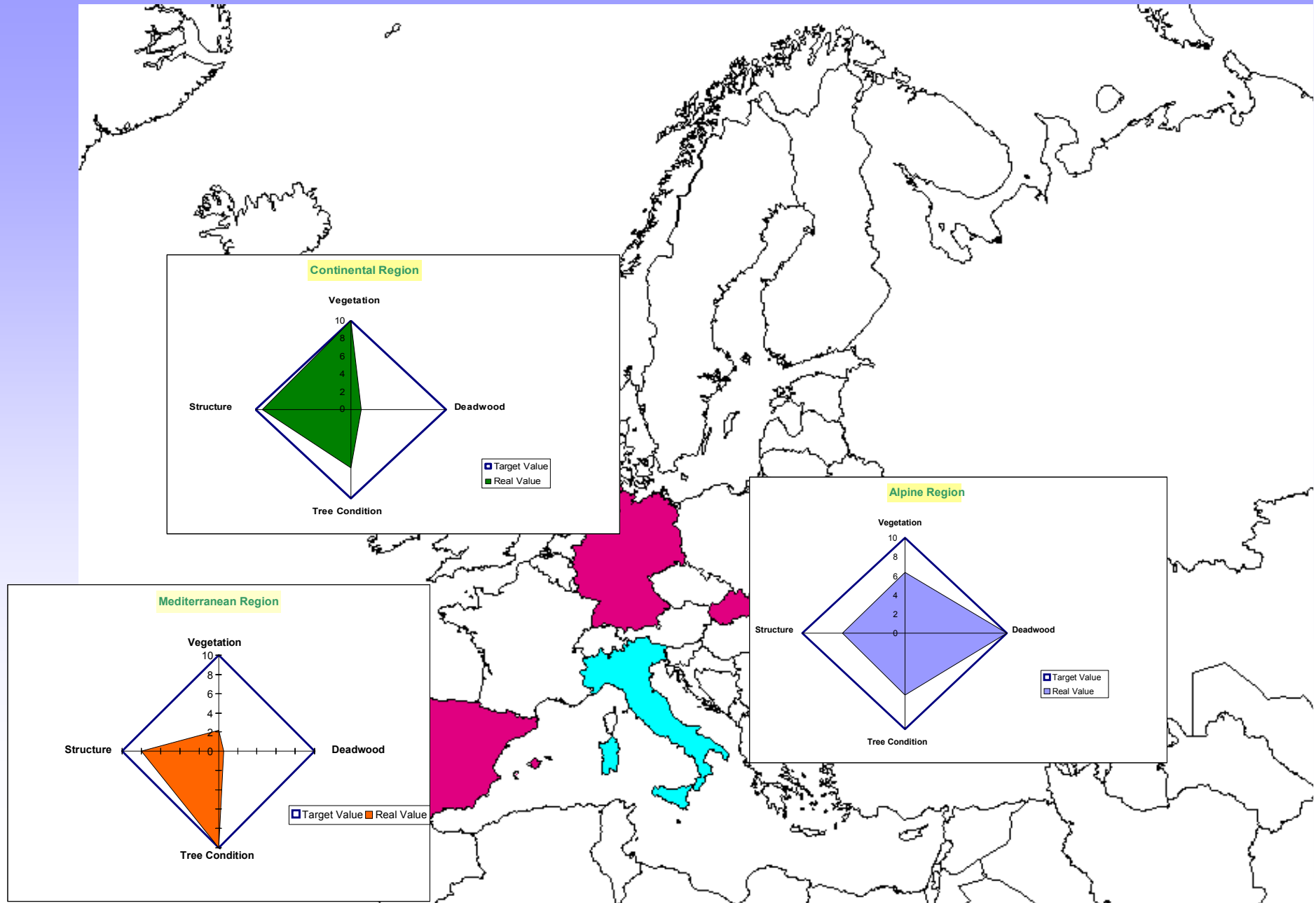
**[http://biodiversity-
chm.eea.europa.eu](http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu)**

**Petriccione B., Cindolo C.,
Cocciufa C., Ferlazzo S.,
Parisi G., 2007**

An example of the output...



An other example of the output...





Regulation (EC) n. 2152/2003 on forest monitoring and environment interactions in the Community (*Forest Focus*)

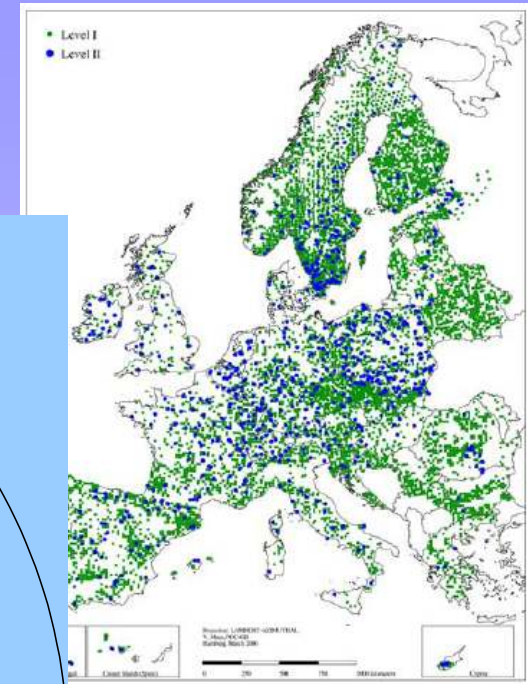
BioSoil pilot project (2006-2007)

22 participants Member States

- ***soil chemistry on all Level I points (6000 ca.)***
10.000.000 € ca.
- ***soil chemistry on selected Level II plots (200 ca.)***
500.000 € ca.
- ***biodiversity indicators on Level I points (6000 ca.):***
structure, deadwood, vegetation
700.000 € ca.

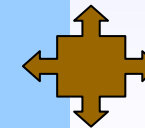
Area BioSoil – schema

sup. 2000 m²

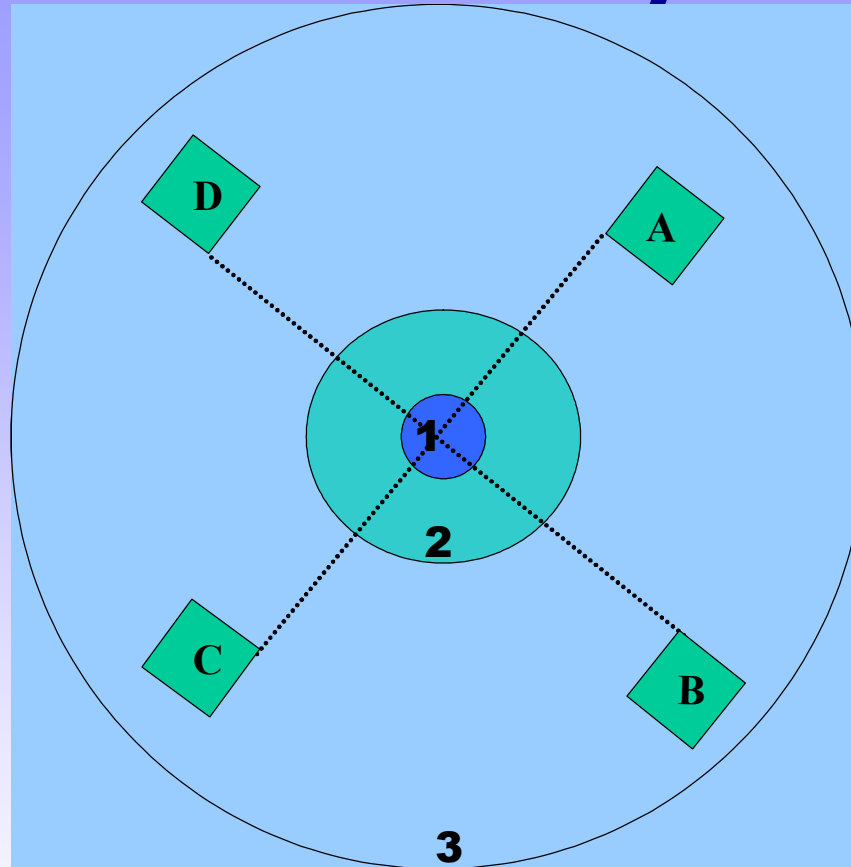


○ punti campionamento
suolo (5)

fossa pedologica

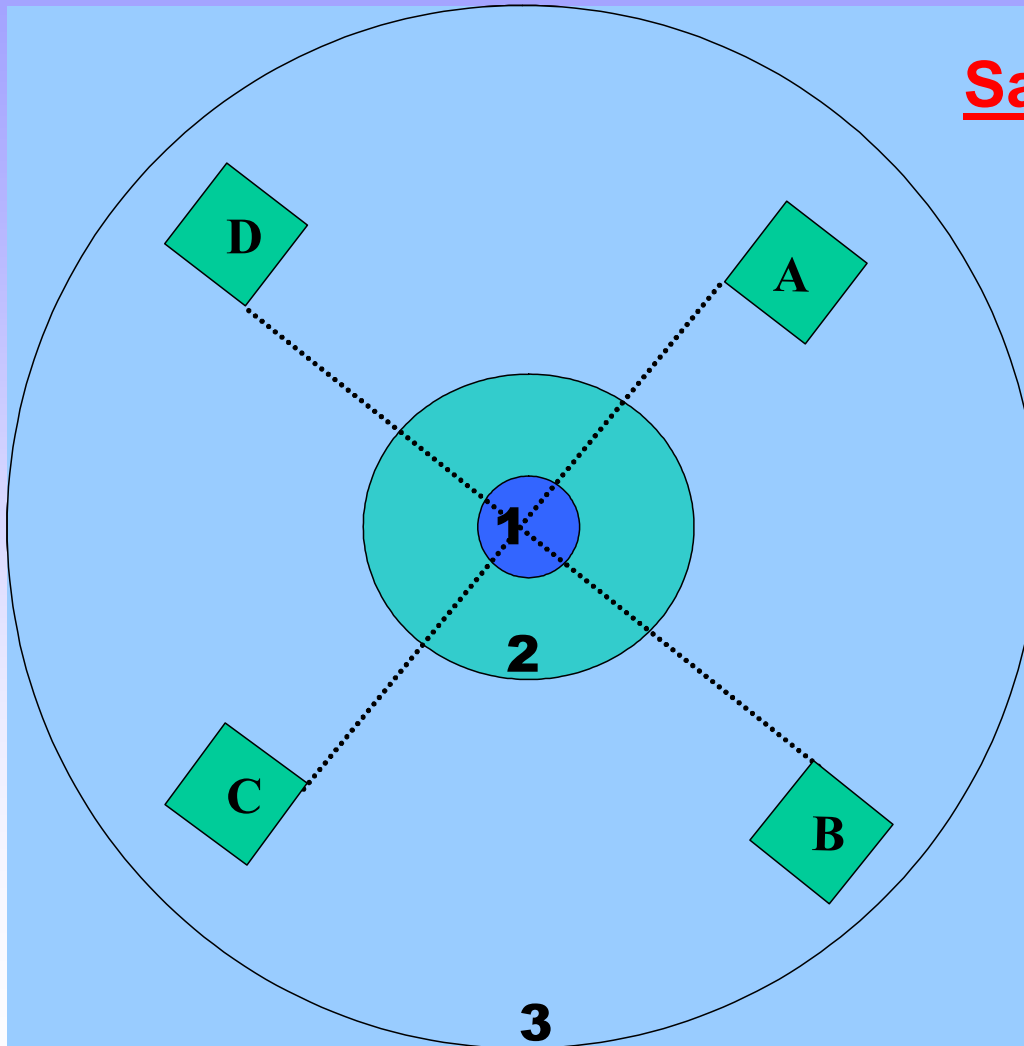


BioSoil plot – biodiversity – *sample areas*



• Subarea 1	raggio = 3,09 m	sup = 30 m ²	sup = 400m ²	sup. = 2000 m ²
• Subarea 2	raggio = 11,28 m			
• Subarea 3	raggio = 25,24 m			

BioSoil plot – biodiversity – *sample areas*



Sample areas A, B, C, D

10 x 10 m (100 m²)

tot. 400 m²

Disposizione

predefinita

casuale

(angolo e distanza

dal centro)

I Manuali (procedure armonizzate)

FOREST FOCUS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT BIO SOIL 2004-2005



THE BioSOIL
FOREST BIODIVERSITY
FIELD MANUAL

VERSION 1.0

FOR THE FIELD ASSESSMENT
2006-07

Elaborated by:
Working Group on Forest Biodiversity
P.Neville, A.Bastrup-Birk, *et al.*



CORPO FORESTALE DELLO STATO
ISPETTORATO GENERALE
Servizio II - Divisione 6^a - Ufficio CONECOFOR



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National Integrated Network
CON.
ECO.
FOR.
Forest Ecosystems Monitoring



Reg. (CE) n. 2152/2003 *Forest Focus*

Progetto BioSoil – biodiversity
*Valutazione della biodiversità forestale
sulla Rete sistemica di Livello I*

Manuale Nazionale – Italia



versione 1.1 – 05/06/2006

CFS UTB L'AQUILA & CRFA PARCO NAZIONALE GRAN SASSO E MONTI DELLA LAGA

BENI AMBIENTALI INDIVIDUI – FLORA (51 specie)

PROTOCOLLO DI MONITORAGGIO:

- 1 - Acquisizione dati georiferiti relativamente ai popolamenti noti
- 2 - Corso di formazione per i rilevatori (tre squadre: CRFA + UTB + CTA)
- 3 - Rilevamento annuale in tutti i popolamenti nel periodo fenologico ottimale con, per ognuno di essi:
 - A - conteggio/stima del numero di individui funzionali
 - B - georeferenziazione dei confini esterni del popolamento
 - C - rilevamento stato vegetativo e stadio fenologico prevalente
 - D - rilevamento e descrizione di fattori reali o potenziali di minaccia

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a nest. The nest is constructed from a dense network of dry, brown twigs and sticks. Several small, vibrant purple flowers are visible, some in full bloom and others as buds. The lighting is natural, highlighting the textures of the twigs and the colors of the flowers.

***SPECIE DA SOTTOPORRE
A SPERIMENTAZIONE DI MONITORAGGIO
NEL 2012 (16 specie)***



MONITORAGGIO Beni Ambientali Individui PNGSL – 2012

Bulbocodium versicolor

codice rilievo: **2012BULVER01**

Stazione: **Vallicella** Comune: **Barisciano** Altitudine (m): 1321

Coordinate geografiche (WGS84): 33T 384248 46931

DATI RILIEVO

RILEVATORI Bartolucci, Conti, Marrone, Petriccione, Tinti

UTB ENTE PARCO CTA ? UNICAM ALTRO DATA **16/03/2012**

CONDIZIONI METEO **sole pieno e assenza di vento** ORE: dalle 11:00 alle 12:00

PUNTO CAMPIONE (WGS84): **N 42° 21' 13'' E 13° 35' 39''** altitudine (m): **1336**

POPOLAMENTO:

NUMERO INDIVIDUI **250** stimati contati ?

PENDENZA: 30° ESPOSIZIONE: NE

SUPERFICIE OCCUPATA DAL POPOLAMENTO (m²) **16.520** stimata ? misurata

ALTITUDINE min 1300 max 1340

PERIMETRAZIONE DEL POPOLAMENTO – nome del file gpx: **2012BULVERper01**

HABITAT: Bosco ? Boscaglia ? Siepe ? Pascolo arido ? Pascolo mesofilo Prateria d'alta quota ?

Rupe ? Ghiaione ? Ambiente umido ? Altro

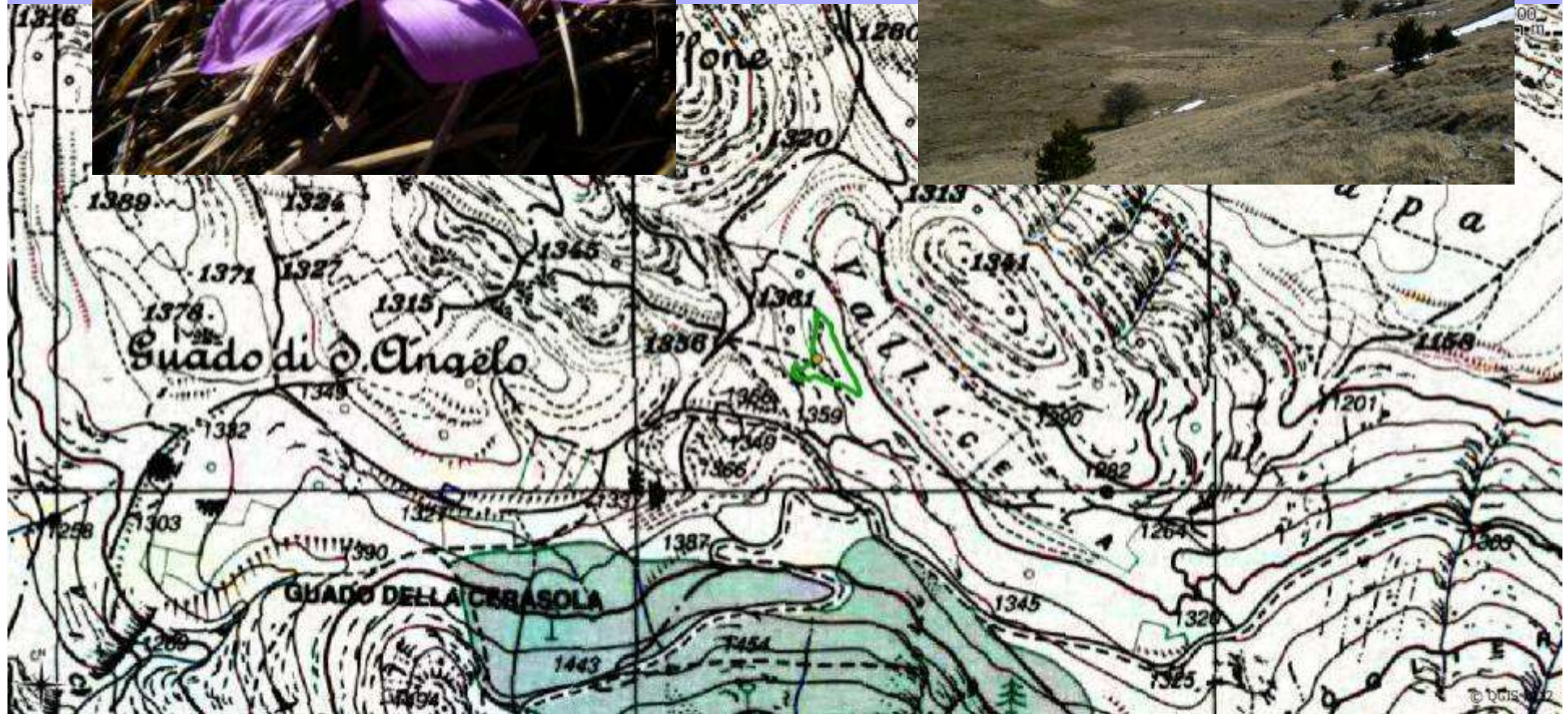
ACCESSIBILITA': ? strada asfaltata strada sterrata in buone condizioni

? strada sterrata percorribile solo con mezzi 4x4 mulattiera o sentiero ? tracce

STADIO FENOLOGICO PREVALENTE (spuntare una o più caselle)

vegetative ? boccioli ? fiori frutti ?





Bulbocodium versicolor - 16.520 m²