




ISCAR WORKSHOP: Exploring Alpine Landscapes as Potential Agricultural Heritage Systems and Their Contribution to Human Wellbeing

September 7th-8th, 2017

Potential GIAHS in the Dolomites. A necessary complement to the WHS

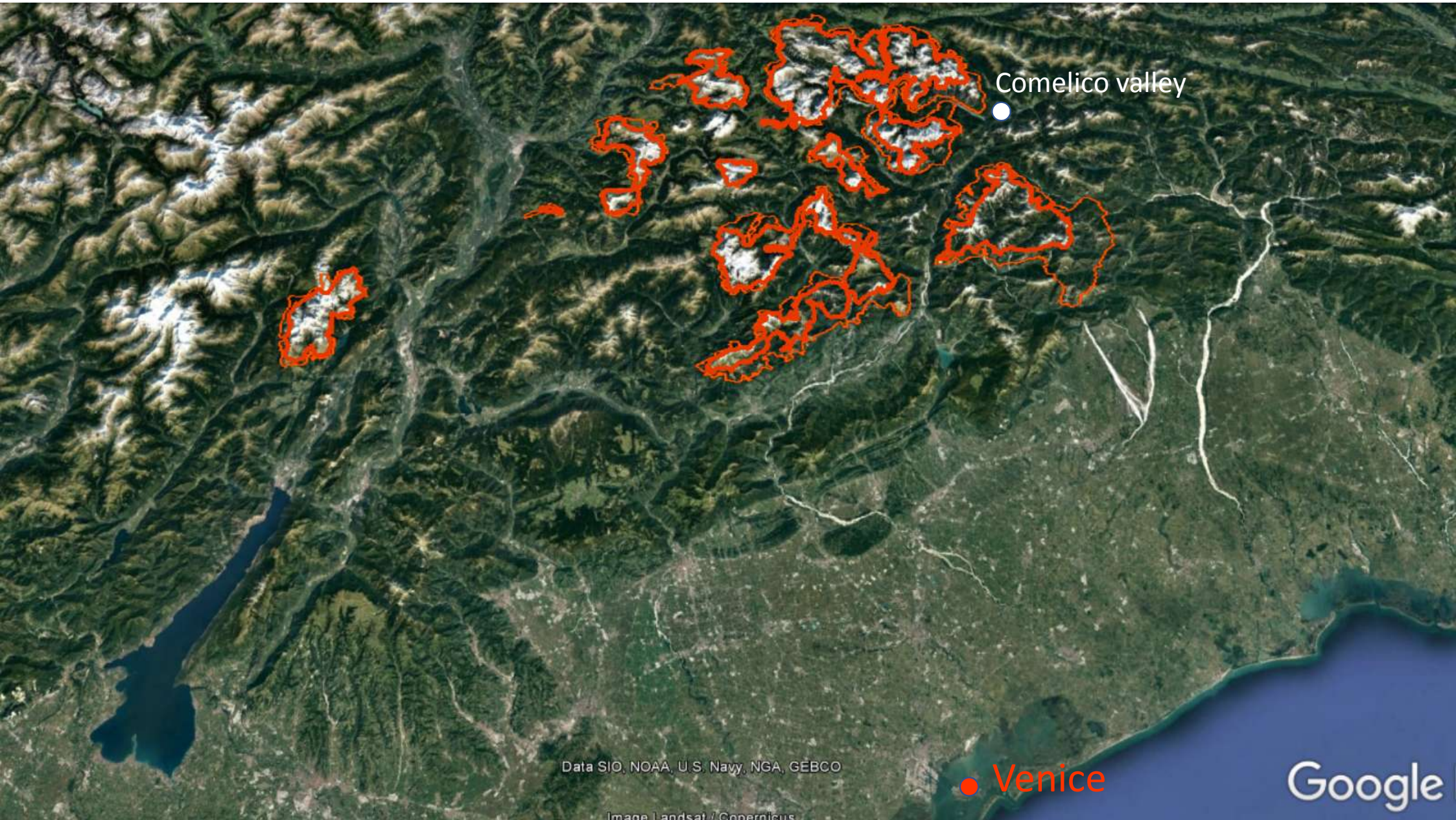
Viviana Ferrario, professor at the Università Iuav di Venezia
President of the Centro Studi Comelico and Sappada Foundation



"A sinistra, vero e proprio prolungamento della Rocchetta, il Becco di Mezzodi e la cresta del Beccolungo (Croda da Lago) svettano come una fila di denti frastagliati."

(Amelia B. Edwards, *Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys*, 1872)

2009



Comelico valley

● Venice

Google

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image Landsat/Copernicus

Dolomites
entered the
WHS list under
these criteria

(vii)
to contain superlative natural phenomena
or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic
importance

(viii)
to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's
history, including the record of life, significant on-going
geological processes in the development of landforms, or
significant geomorphic or physiographic features

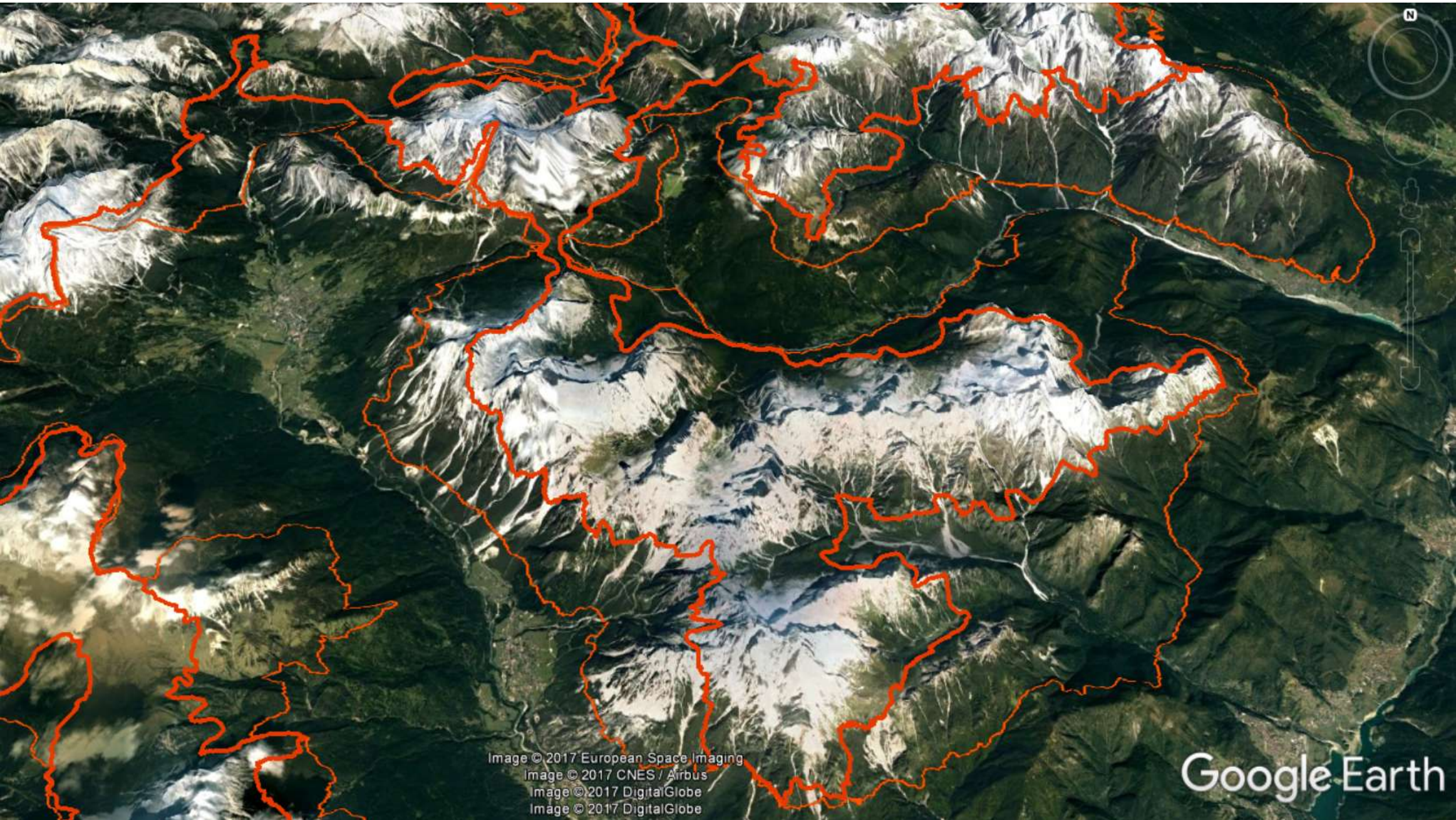
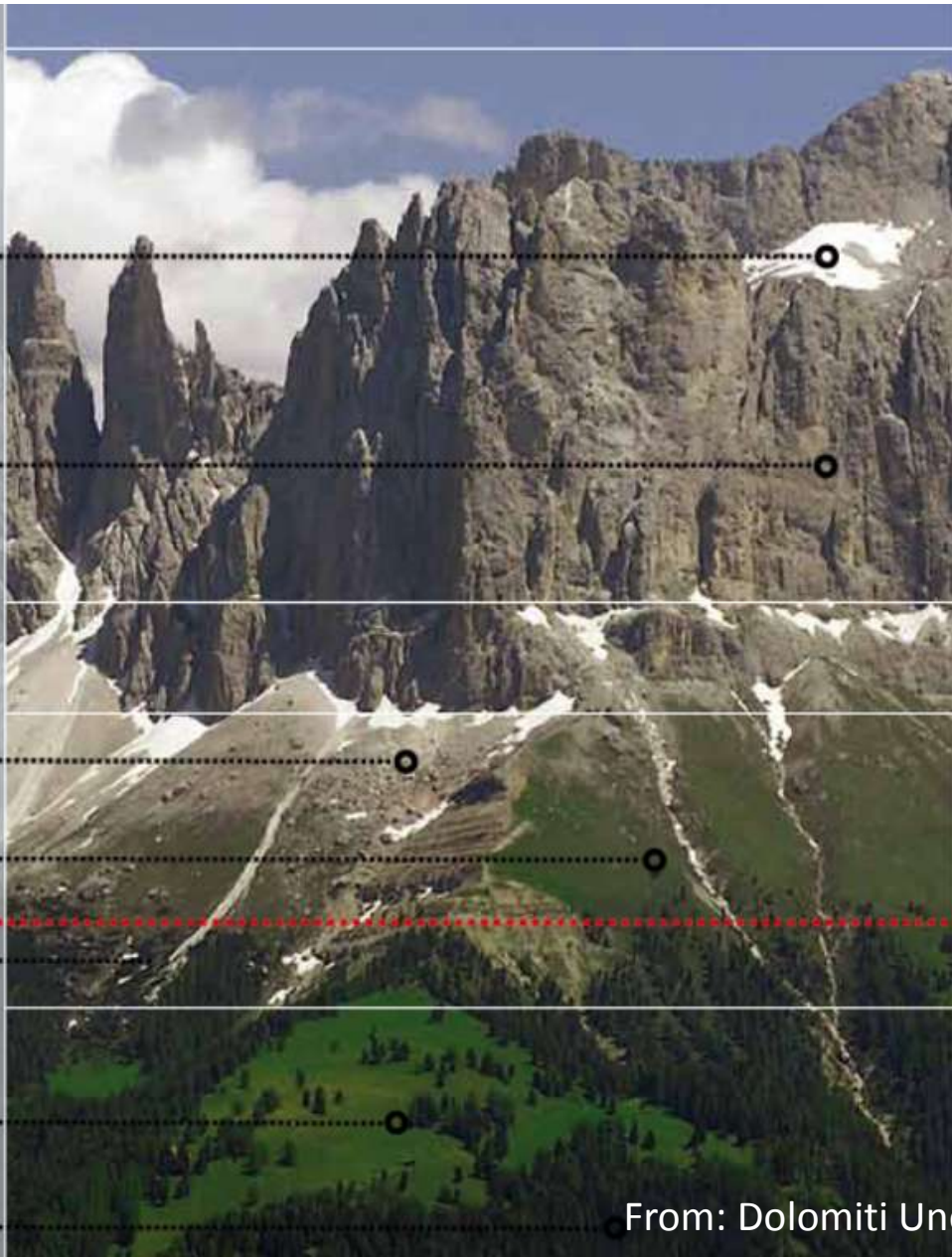


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Google Earth

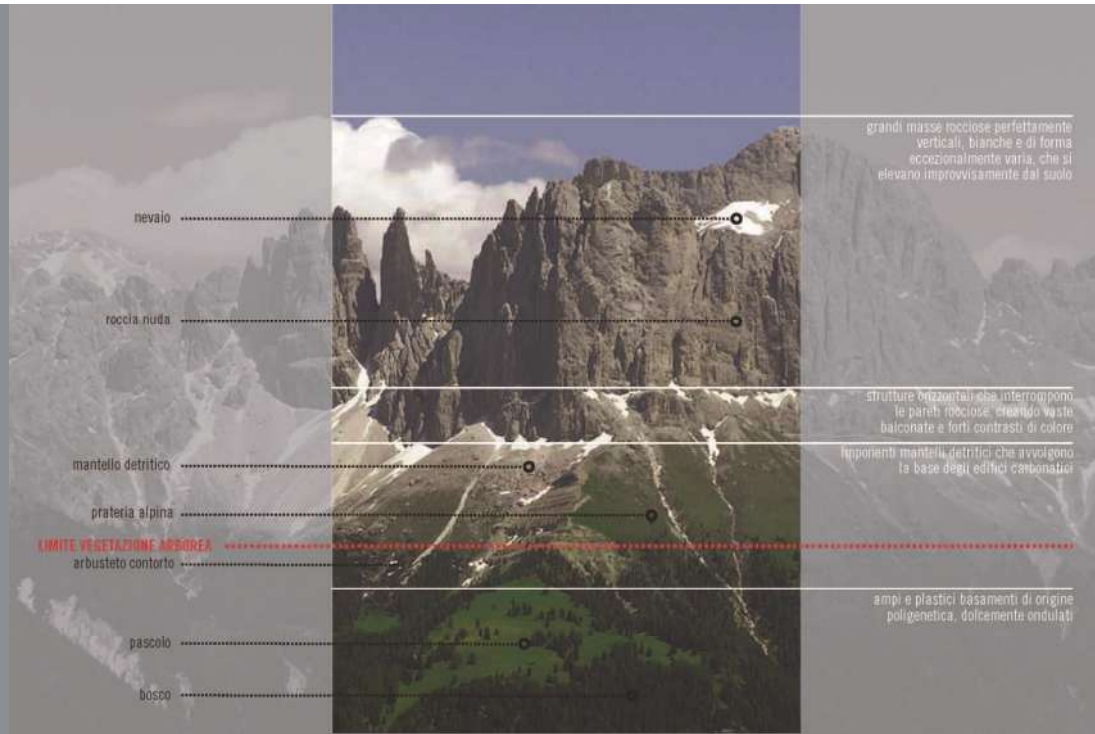


From: Dolomiti Unesco Nomination Document (2009)



Le Dolomiti sono un'area di alta montagna, la cui morfologia costituisce un naturale limite allo sfruttamento intensivo delle risorse da parte dell'uomo. La maggior parte di queste montagne rimane inaccessibile per un lungo periodo dell'anno (da novembre a maggio) a causa delle condizioni climatiche avverse. Le attività che vanno attentamente monitorate sono la pressione sugli ecosistemi e l'uso inappropriato delle risorse naturali. L'utilizzo del territorio a scopo agro-silvo-pastorale costituisce un fattore importante per l'economia della regione dolomitica. Tuttavia esso è fortemente regolato ed interessa principalmente solo alcune porzioni delle aree tampone.

La presenza di malghe ed alpeggi contribuisce in maniera determinante al presidio paesaggistico del territorio, rafforzando l'immagine specifica che questi luoghi hanno nell'immaginario collettivo.



Alpine pastures
 Seasonal pastoral settlements
 Tourist settlements

Villages
 Farms

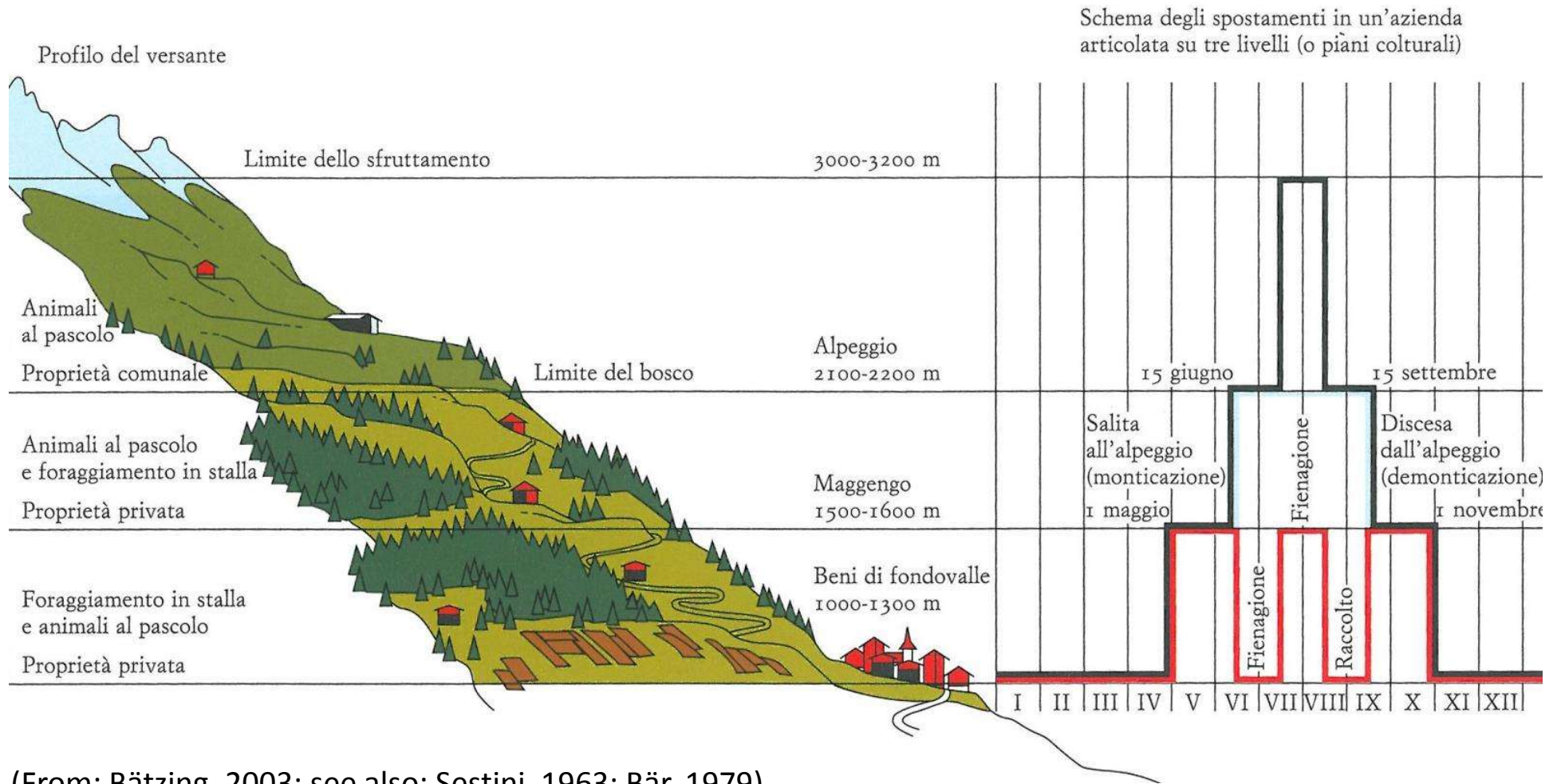
Meadows
 Arables

Industries
 Infrastructures



CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

ALPICULTURE



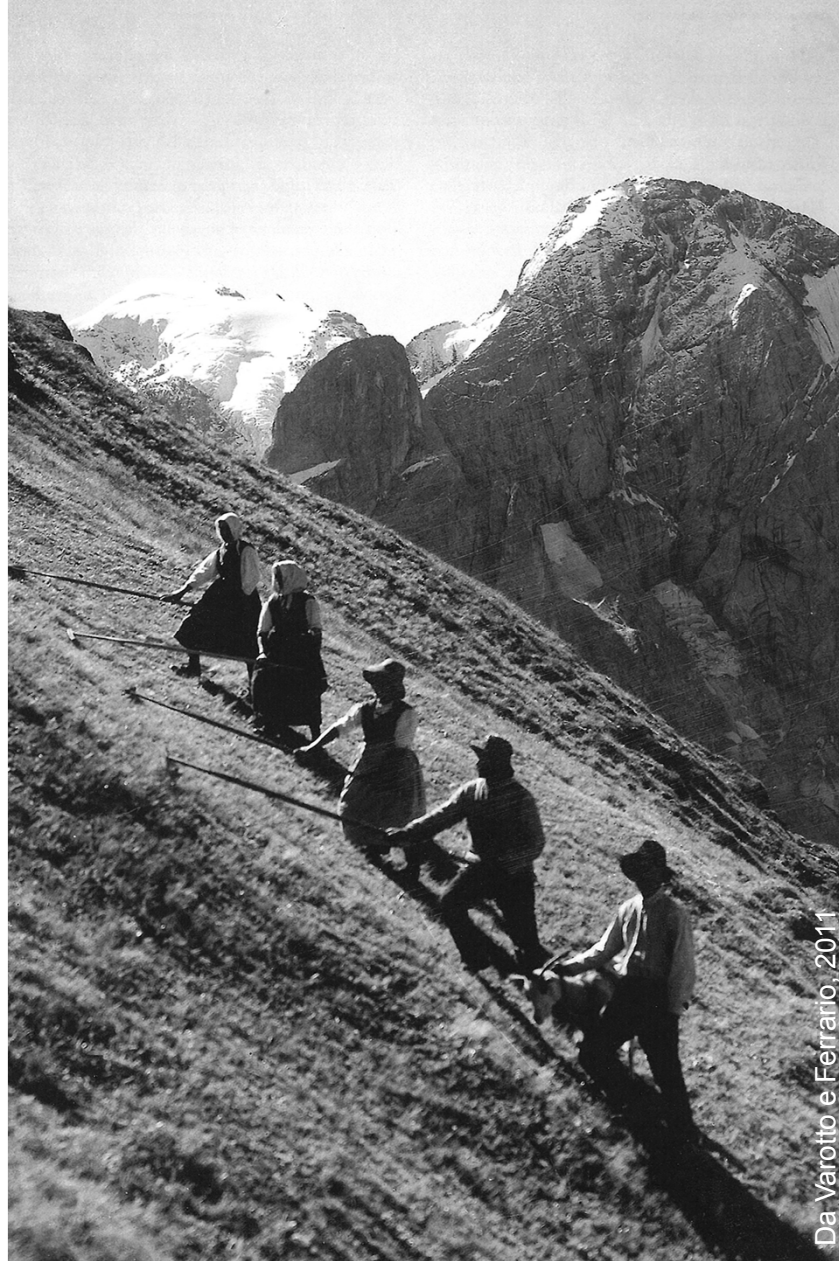
(From: Bätzing, 2003; see also: Sestini, 1963; Bär, 1979)







Arables on the Dolomites



Arables on the Dolomites



Da Varotto e Ferrario, 2011

New arables
on the
Dolomites:

Chicory



New arables
on the
Dolomites:

Barley



GIHAS criteria

Features and criteria



Food and livelihood security



Agrobiodiversity



Local and traditional knowledge systems



Cultures, value systems and
social organisation



Landscapes and Seascape Features

Food production
(Dolomiti
Bellunesi
National Park)

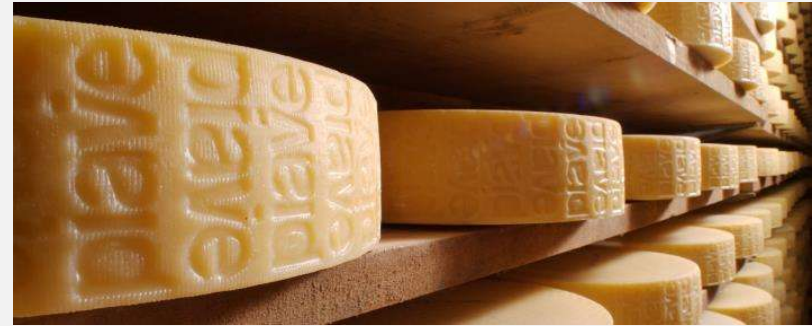
Lamon's bean



Sponcio corn



Piave cheese



Cheese and cured meat



Agriculture-
related
biodiversity
in the Dolomites

Agroforestry systems



Alpine peatlands



Species-rich hay meadows



Knowledge
system

Know-how



Culture, values
linked to
agriculture



Risks and threats

INTENSIFICATION

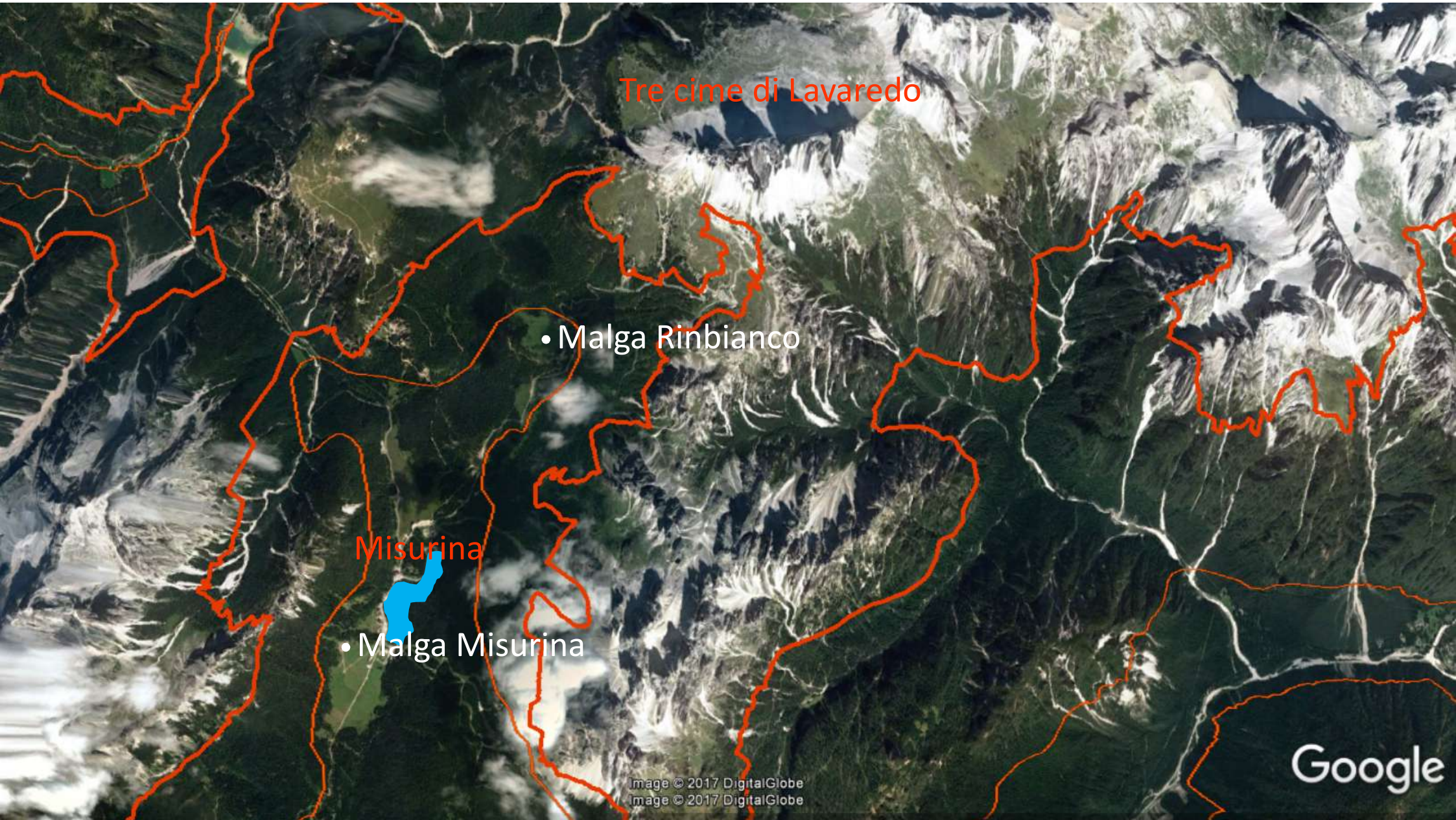
- Increasing zootechnical charge
- Concentration of zootechnical charge in small areas
- Increasing farm dimension
- Expansion of specialized cultures (vine, fruit)
- Loss of ancient species

ABANDONMENT

- Diminishing UAA
- Diminishing number of farms
- Afforestation
- Loss of terraced landscapes
- Abandonment of rural buildings
- Loss of paths
- Loss of biodiversity

(Risks of) DIVERSIFICATION

- From agri-tourism to only tourism
- From production+transformation to only transformation
- From rural buildings to weekend houses
- From farming landscape to leisure landscapes



Tre cime di Lavaredo

• Malga Rinbianco

Misurina

• Malga Misurina

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Google