

CEETO - Teasers Parco Delta del Po - Trascrizioni Interviste

Fabbri (President of the Po Delta Regional Park)

File: [Presidente_Fabbri.mp4](#)

The Emilia-Romagna Region, even before the national establishment of the framework law on parks, which date back to 1991, already established the Po Delta Park in 1988, and therefore, with a certain advance, wanted to protect a territory particularly delicate from an environmental and landscape point of view. But of course, it has also started to create a culture of what, the development of activities within the Park, must be.

I believe that the boundary between the institutive law of '88 and, let's say, the future development of the Park, was dictated in 2015 by the UNESCO MaB award; an acknowledgment that add value to these natural and protected areas, which have always been exploited by men with productive activities inside the Park: just think about, in the past, the saltworks and, moreover, all the beach resorts that are immediately adjacent to our Biosphere Reserve.

Undoubtedly, the future managing model will be based and focused not only on the need to protect a particularly delicate environment, but also on the need to enhance these territories with human presence. Let's say that it's a particularly awkward but possible balance, because we have seen it in the past that it can works, with examples like that of salt production (in our park we have two saltworks pans), but also because the man's protection and, above all, the synergy between public and private, are an indispensable tool for those administrations that want to protect and preserve their territory. Because, nowadays, the public has less and less resources available and, without a doubt, the help of private individuals (through investments and private funds), and the establishment of enterprises, especially tourism (micro-tourist I would define, with zero impact rate), are definitely the tool that will allow us to continue to make investments to protect this territory in the future.

Pagliarusco (Director of the Po Delta Regional Park)

File: [Direttore_Pagliarusco.mp4](#)

Part 1 - Territorial framework and environmental peculiarities.

The Regional Park of the Po Delta - Emilia-Romagna, was established by regional law in 1988 and territorially includes the provinces of Ferrara and Ravenna and 9 municipalities: Mesola, Goro, Codigoro, Comacchio, Alfonsine, Argenta, Ravenna and Cervia.

It is particularly rich in biodiversity: it is part of the protected areas of the Emilia-Romagna Region, includes about 350 species of birds, 50% wintering and the remaining nesting, over 1000 species of plants and many other priority habitats of conservation interest.

Part 2 - Protection areas and their types.

The Park includes 11 Ramsar areas, 18 Sites of Community Importance (SIC), based on the Habitats Directive and 17 Special Protection Areas (ZPS), according to the Birds Directive. There are also two Regional Nature Reserves: the Massenzatica's Fossils Dunes and the Alfonsine Natural Reserve, as well as 15 National Reserves that fall, totally or partially, in the Park area.

The park is divided into six station floors that regulate the territory in the form of protection and planning of the same.

The park obtained in 1999 the recognition of "Heritage" by UNESCO and in 2015, in Paris, was awarded as Biosphere Reserve within the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" program.

Part 3 - Park Areas involved in the CEETO Project. (NOTE: don't include this part in the video because the areas will probably change!!!)

The two areas that have been identified for the application of this Interreg Europe project are the Dunes of Massenzatica and the mouth of the Torrente Bevano.

The Dunes of Massenzatica are an important dune relic, present in the Province of Ferrara between the towns of Mesola and Codigoro, which covers about 52 hectares and where habitats of conservation interest can be found, one of which is a priority: the "gray dunes". In the area there are also plant and animal species of conservation interest. They are the remaining part of a dune cord dating back to about 3,000 years ago. There is a Visitor Center, which guarantees guided tours, but it is also possible to make visits independently, during the opening hours of the visitor center. They are very important from a naturalistic and valuable point of view: in fact they have been considered a Site of Community Interest (SCI), a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Regional Nature Reserve.

Part 4 - Park Areas involved in the CEETO Project. (NOTE: don't include this part in the video because the areas will probably change!!!)

The other area identified as a pilot area is that of the Bevano stream and Bevano stream mouth, which is part of the SIC-ZPS "Ortazzo - Ortazzino and Foce di Torrente Bevano". It is a particularly valuable area, zoned in the Station Plan as Zone A, that is "integral protection", in which excursions can only be made with guided tours, for naturalistic, scientific and monitoring purposes.

The area is particularly delicate because there are more than 15 habitats of conservation interest, including some priority areas including steppe lagoons and gray dunes. In it there are many types of bird species recognized at the conservation level, including the "Kentish plover" (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), which nidifies in sandy areas, so that a strip of this sandy land, has been inhibited to the use of the public by the Punta Marina Forestry Carabinieri, which protect the biodiversity of the area.

The area is recognized Site of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar area, State Reserve and is also subject to Hydrogeological Constraint.

In it, particularly important are the areas of Ortazzo and dell'Ortazzino, which are wetlands obtained as a result of the closure of the cultivation of rice and rice fields.

Part 5 - The Park and the eco-sustainable tourism challenge.

In recent years the Park has tried to spread the knowledge and practice of eco-sustainable tourism, that is a form of slow tourism, particularly suited to places of interest and naturalistic value such as rivers delta areas.

The main challenges are therefore to promote environmental education, namely the knowledge and awareness of the importance of the priceless value of these places, but also the ability to make use of these places in total respect of nature. This also happens through a dissemination of environmental education that, in recent years, we tried to promote not only in schools but also among adults and therefore at all levels of citizenship.

Part 6 - The Park and the eco-sustainable tourism challenge.

So, in essence, the 2 challenges that the park wants to grasp are to be able to promote, in a conscious way, its territory and be able to move tourist flows from particularly congested areas to equally beautiful and naturalistic areas that are still little known in the Po delta area.

Part 7 - The current environmental emergencies / criticalities of the Park.

Rather than emergency, I would prefer to make a flash on what are the critical issues, some of the critical issues of the Park, which can turn into emergencies if not managed. In particular, we had problems with invasive species, including Cormorant and Royal Seagull, which we tried to contain by means of disturbing measures, creating a working group, in

close collaboration with ISPRA, to prepare, in the end, a Control Plan that it's being examined by the Emilia-Romagna Region and appears to be the first control plan of the seagull prepared throughout Italy.

Other emergency or critical issues, related to plant species, is determined by the conspicuous presence of Ailanto and Robinia, which in some areas we have tried to eradicate, through RDP funding, in some areas of the San Giuseppe's dunes.

Alteri (Centro Visita Bevanella - RA)

File: [Bevanella_Alteri.mp4](#)

The strength of the "Bevanella's Magic Cube" visitor center, is certainly the environment: one of the most pristine and wild and of high naturalistic value of the Ravenna Province. To enhance it are proposed excursions and activities such as: excursions by electric boat, canoe, bicycle, up to the classic nature walk; all aimed at a profound observation of the environment, of the surrounding fauna and a profound respect for nature.

Castellato (Dune Fossili di Massenzatica - FE)

File: [Dune Fossili_Casellato.mp4](#)

Version 1 - 00:00.

The Po Delta Park coastline is characterized by numerous pine forests and forests along the coast. They are woods of ancient origin, such as the "Dunes of Massenzatica", which are about three thousand three thousand years, up to a little more recent woods, such as the "Bosco della Mesola" (Mesola's Wood).

They are all sites of community importance (SIC and ZPS areas) and boast, from an ornithological and floristic point of view, some very particular species.

They are easily visitable by foot, by bicycle and, above all, the Bosco della Mesola, also with an electric minibus, by which you can access the most exclusive part of the wood, where you can see deers in the free-range. The "deer of Mesola", a native species of the Po Delta, can be easily seen with this excursion.

Version 2 - 00:55.

The Po Delta Park coastline is characterized by numerous pine forests and coastal forests. In the area of Mesola we go from an innermost part, dating back to about 3,000 years ago, which are the "Fossil dunes of Massenzatica", ancient dunes formed along the coastline of that period with the sand brought by the Po River, to get more towards the sea, where we find the "Bosco della Mesola", a little more recent wood, where the so-called "deer of Mesola" live into the wild.

To visit these areas the most suitable means are, of course, the bicycle, you can go hiking or, in the Bosco della Mesola, you can also take an excursion with an electric van, which leads to the most exclusive part, where we can see, very closely, this type of autochthonous deer of the Wood.

Guidi (Ristorante: "Il Bettolino" - Comacchio - FE)

File: [Il Bettolino_Guidi.mp4](#)

The Po Delta Park is characterized by vast extensions of wetlands, in particular the Comacchio's valleys. They are very interesting for visitors as they offer a unique landscape, with numerous species of waterfowl, including a large colony of flamingos.

They can be visited all year round and in different ways. Surely navigation is the most suitable approach because from the water you can really observe the environment in its essence. There are also numerous cycle paths, all to offer a more complete overview to visitors.

Pomicetti (Direttore delle saline di Cervia - RA)

File: [Saline Cervia_Pomicetti.mp4](#)

The most important aspect of the "Cervia Salt Park" is to produce an excellent salt, the famous "sweet salt of Cervia", respecting the environment.

It is nothing exceptional because our social object (today is called "mission") of this society, is more than anything else to respect the environment: keep unchanged the 827 hectares that make up this sector and then allow all migratory and permanent birds, both summery and autumnal, to be able to live in this place. It is a place where the water circulates and, almost by accident, we can respect the environment and make a salt production, which is precisely the "sweet salt of Cervia", excellent for all the lunch tables.