

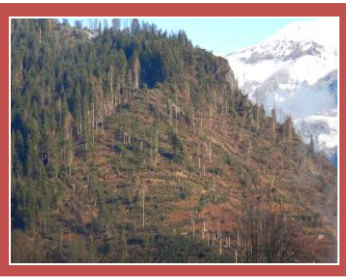

Vaia: un approccio integrato per la gestione post-evento

Agripolis, 15 Marzo 2019

Schianti da vento e gestione selvicolturale: prevenzione o cura?

Emanuele Lingua - *emanuele.lingua@unipd.it*


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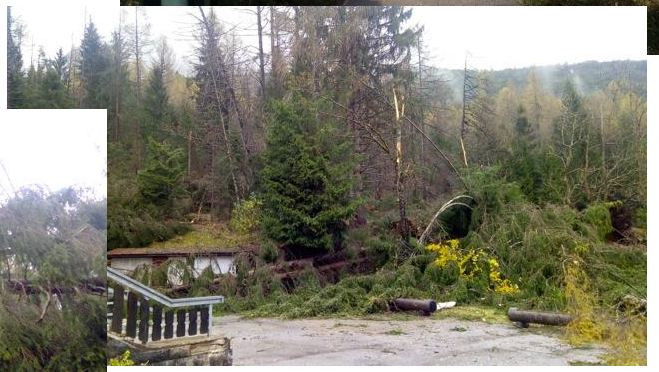
Interventi post-disturbo

Fase di Emergenza Civile
(edifici, strade,…)



Sgombero legname
Salvage logging operations

Foreste di protezione

Rimboschimento

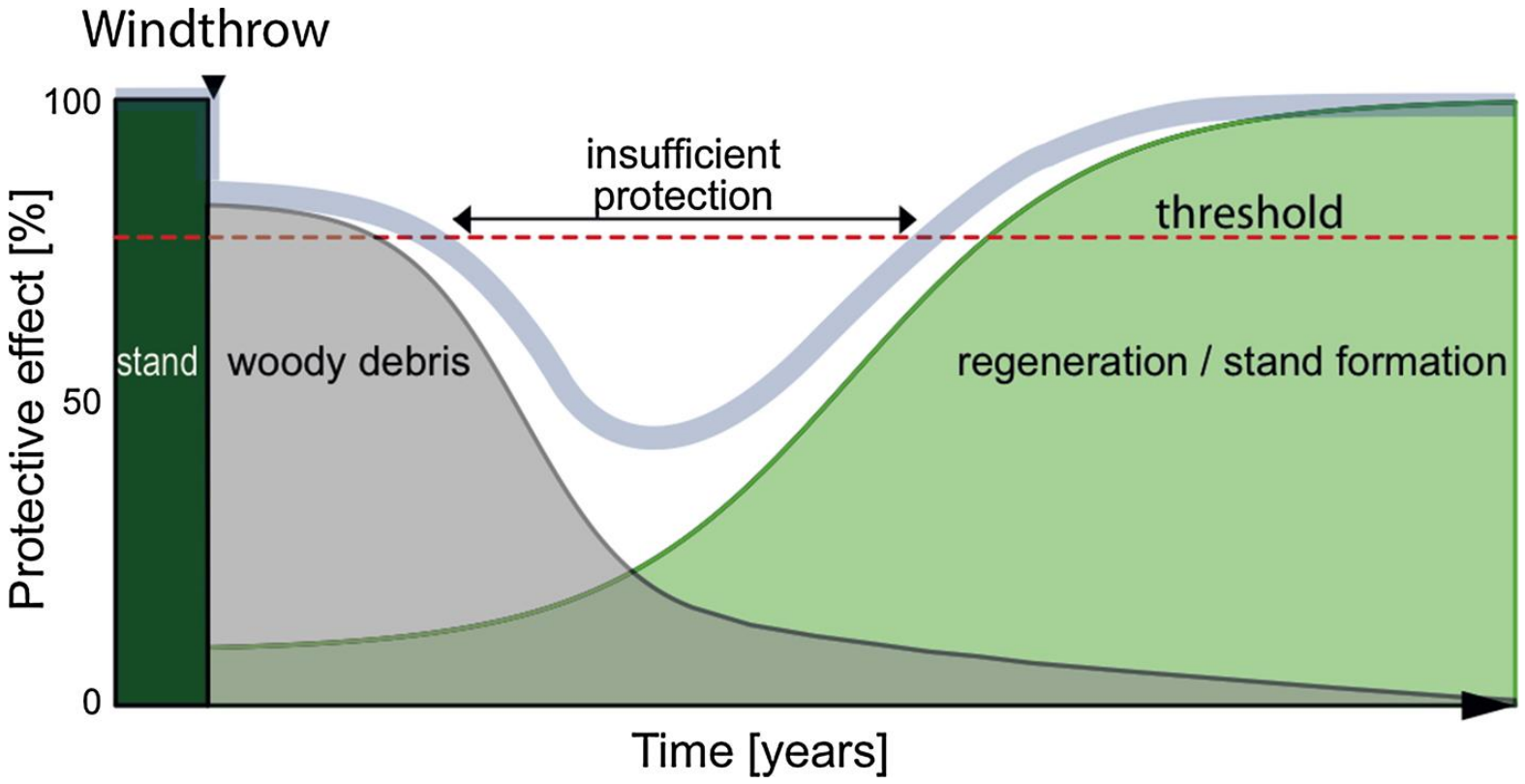
Why?
Sempre necessario?

Where?
Prioritizzazione aree

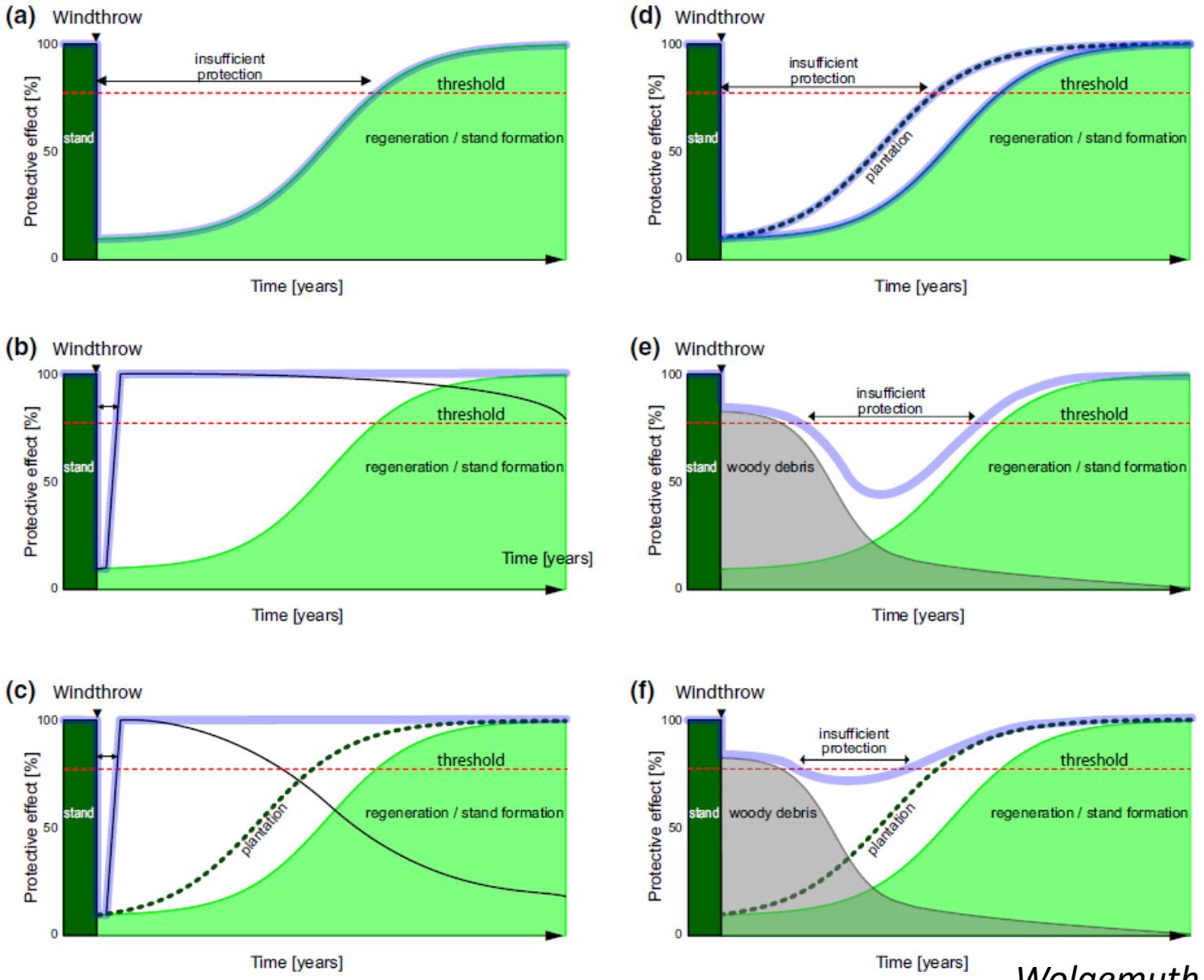
What?
Quali specie?

How?
Con che struttura?

Foreste di protezione



Wolgemuth et al. 2017



Wolgemuth et al. 2017

Qualcosa si poteva fare?

Perché gli alberi schiantano?

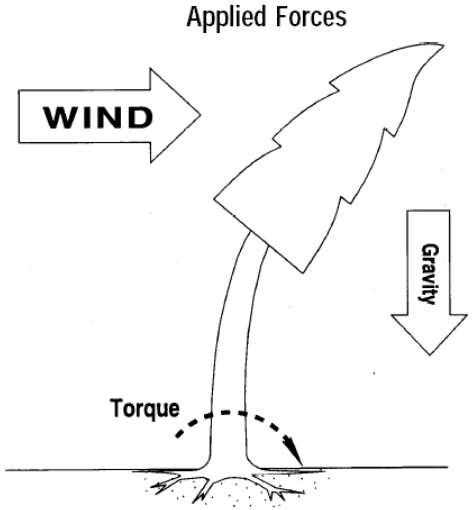
Mattheck & Breloer 1993

Schianti

Sradicamento

Stroncamento

Perché gli alberi schiantano?

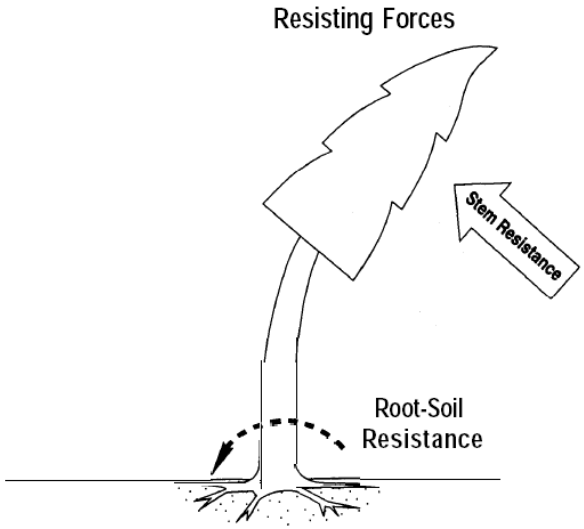


Factors

Wind speed
Crown size
Crown density

Crown mass
Stem mass
Stem elasticity

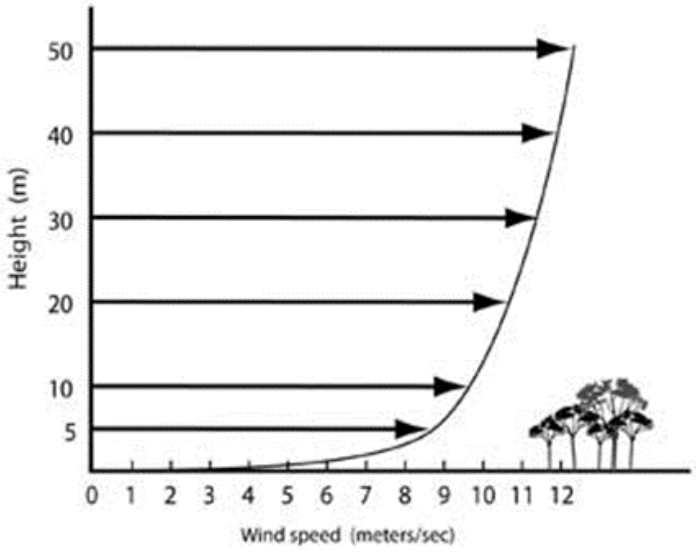
Tree height
Tip displacement



Factors

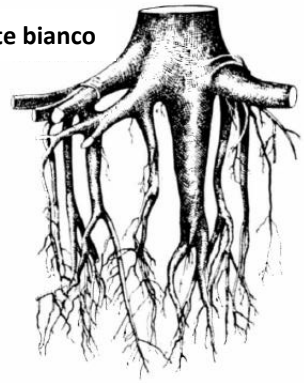
Wood strength
Wood elasticity
Stem thickness

Root-soil weight
Soil shear strength
Root strength

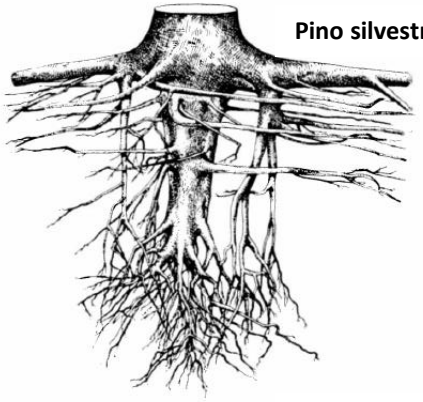


Conifere

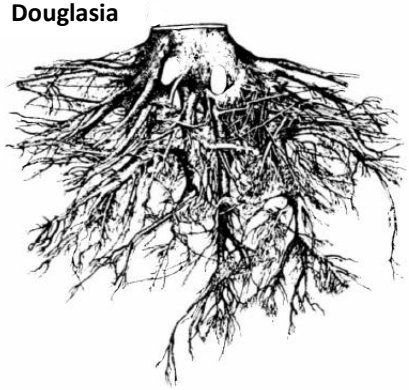
Abete bianco



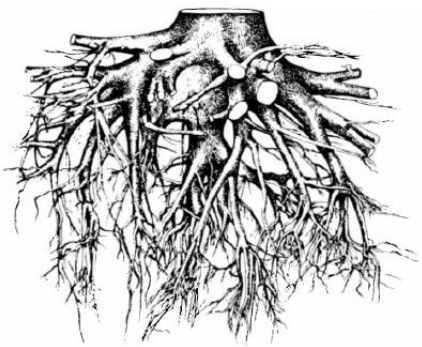
Pino silvestre



Douglasia

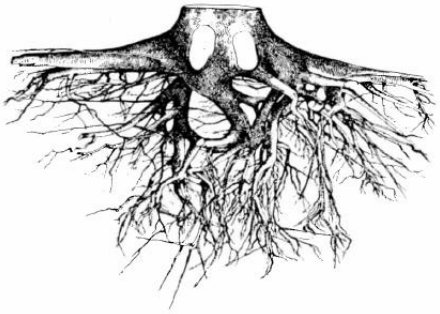


Larice



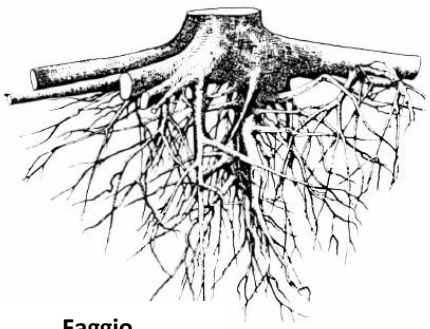
Abete rosso

Pino strobo

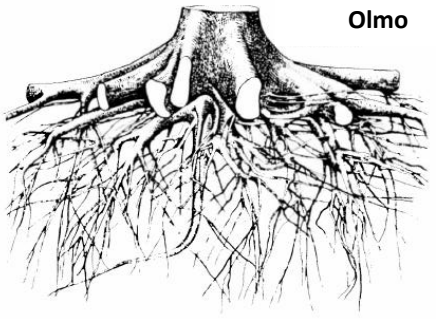


Latifoglie

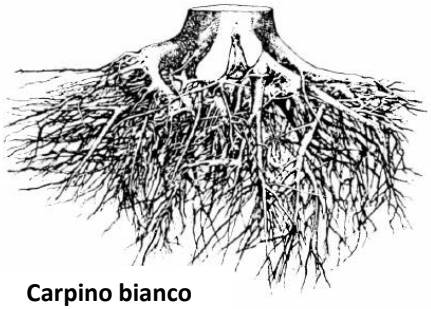
Rovere



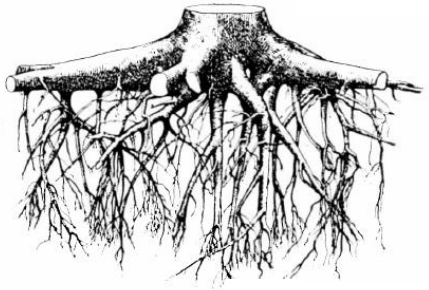
Olmo



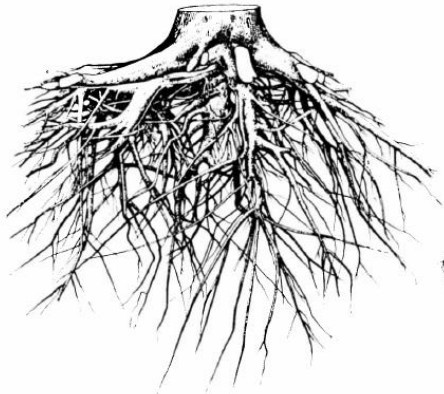
Faggio



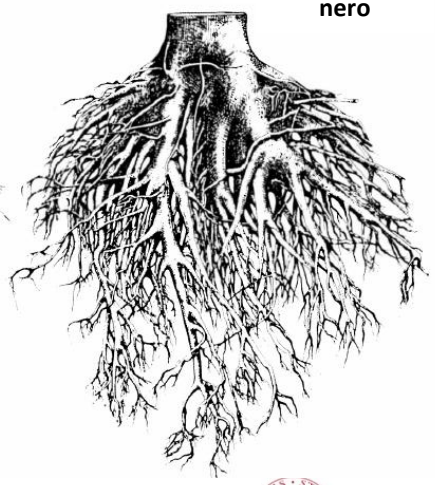
Frassino

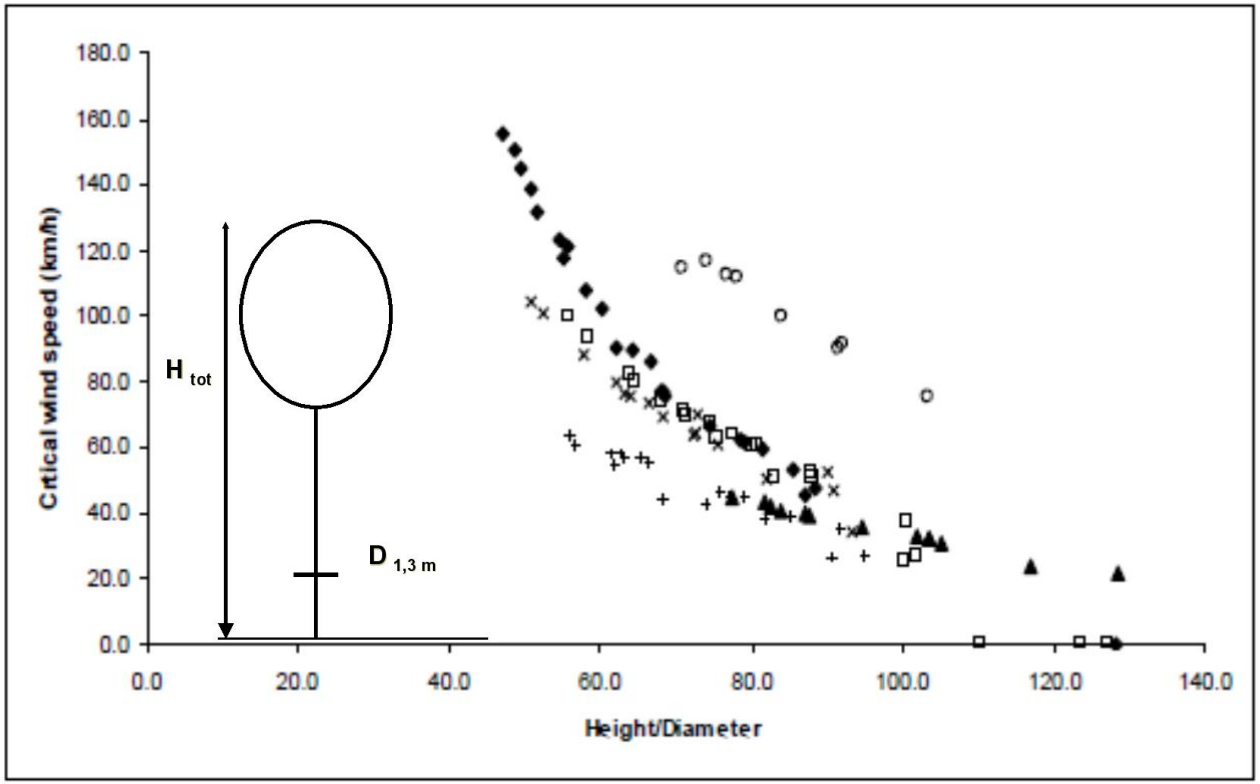


Carpino bianco



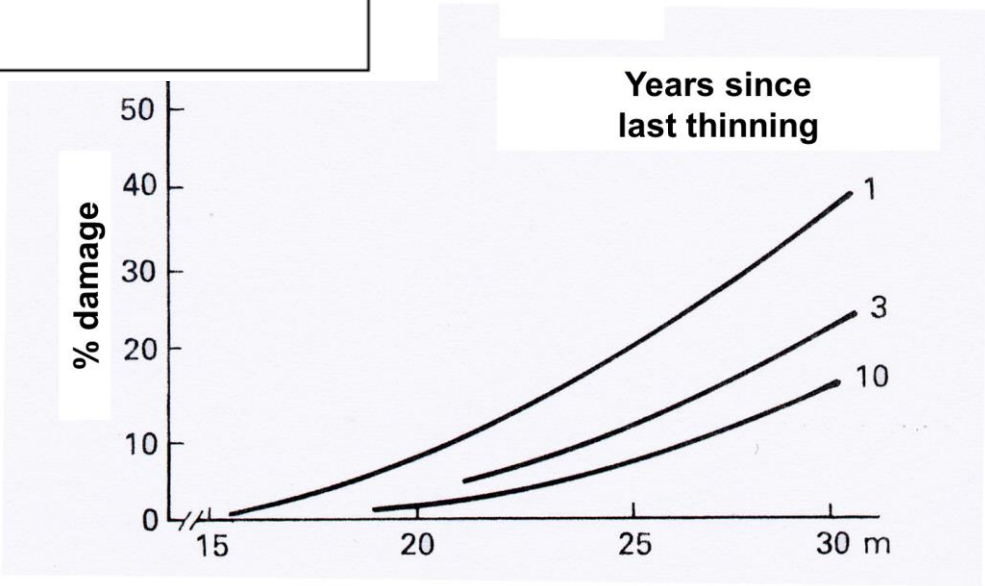
Ontano nero





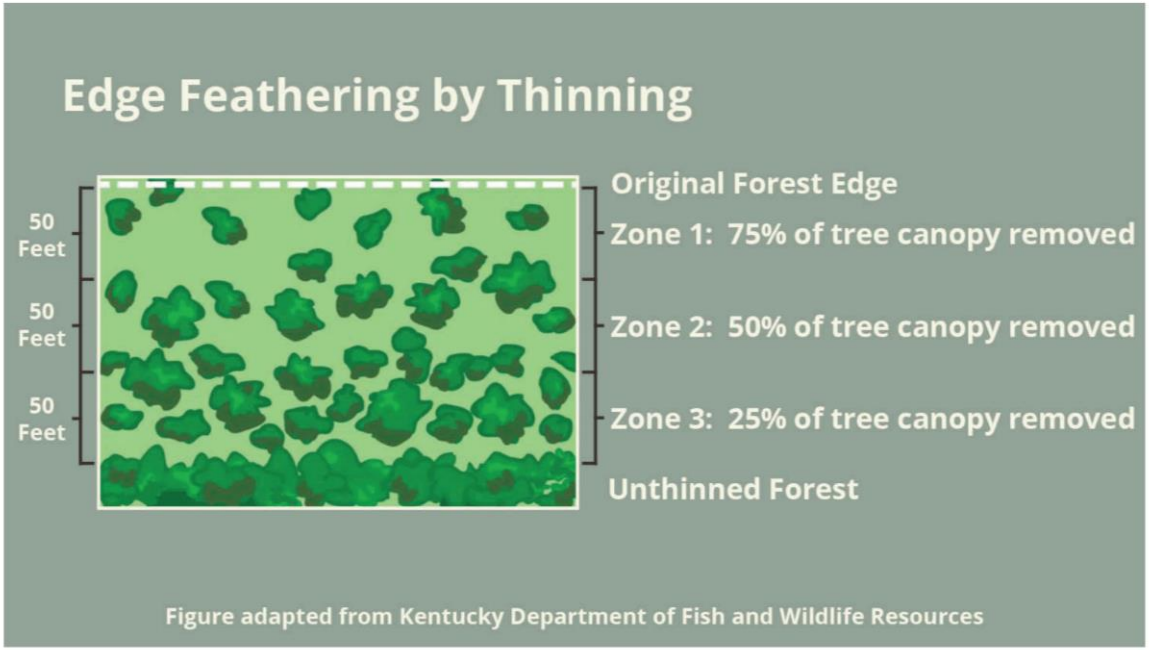
Coefficiente di snellezza
Valori critici
> 80 conifere;
> 90 latifoglie

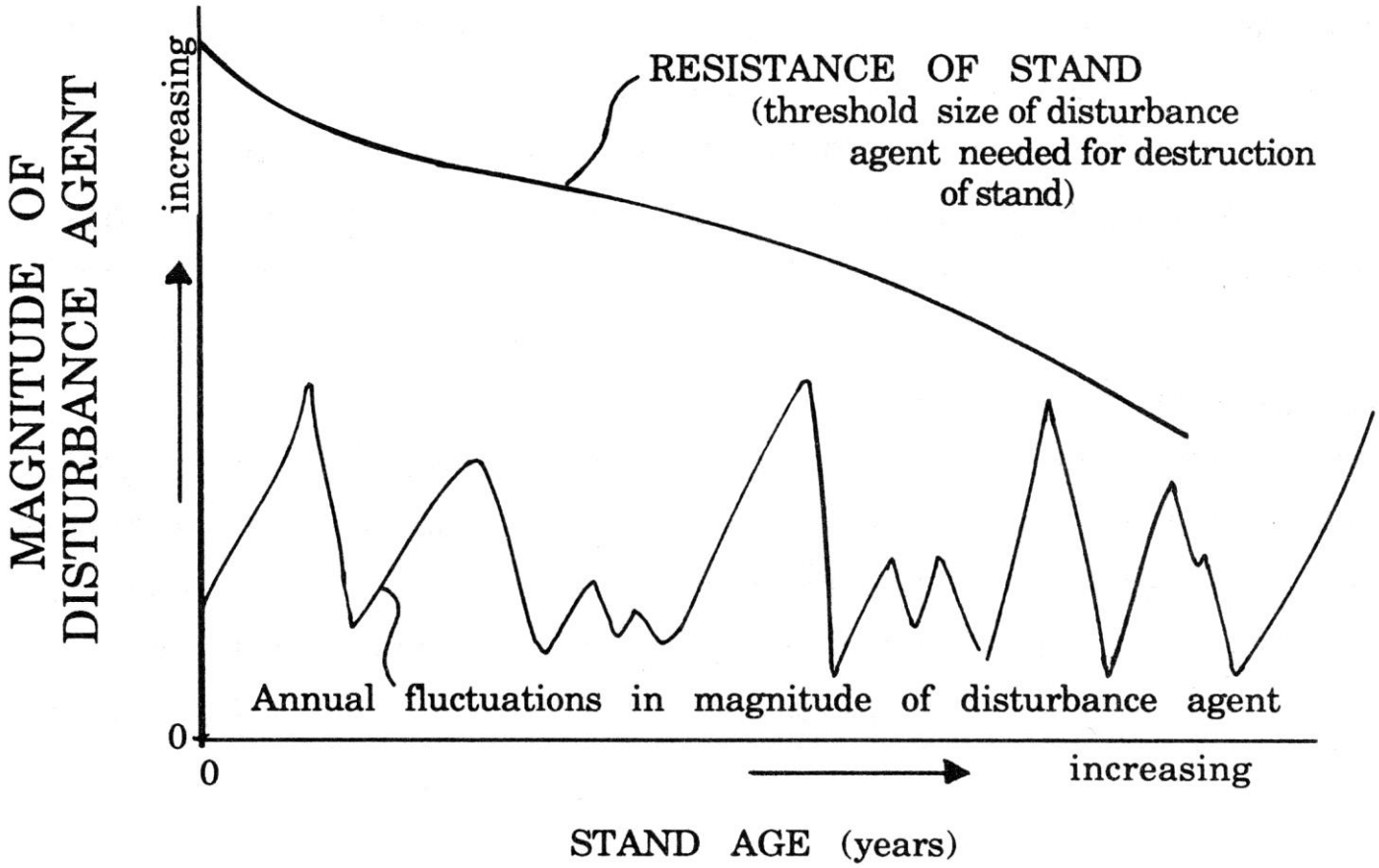
Diradamenti come strumento per l'aumento della stabilità dei popolamenti forestali (coefficiente di snellezza)



Struttura multiplana, irregolare

Edge feathering





La vitalità dei popolamenti forestali e la loro resistenza ai disturbi tende a decrescere con l'età.

Opportunità

Gestione forestale

Settore Forestale

Pianificazione logistica

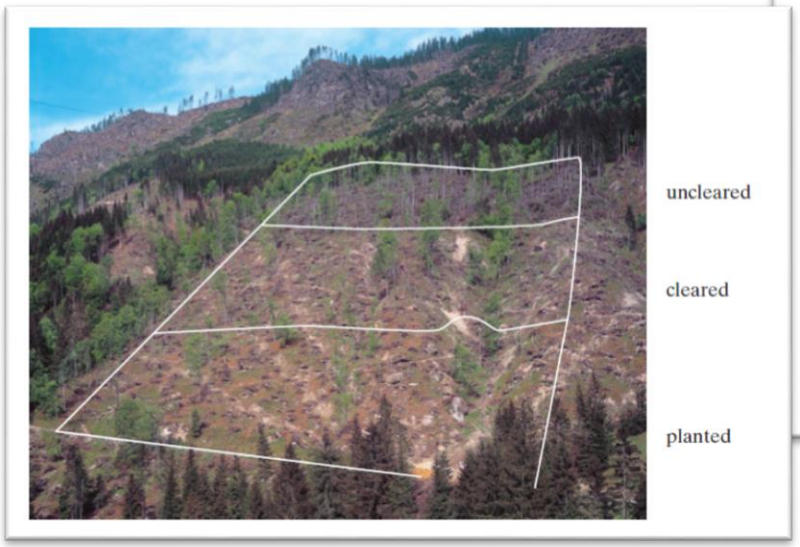
Essere consapevoli
Essere preparati

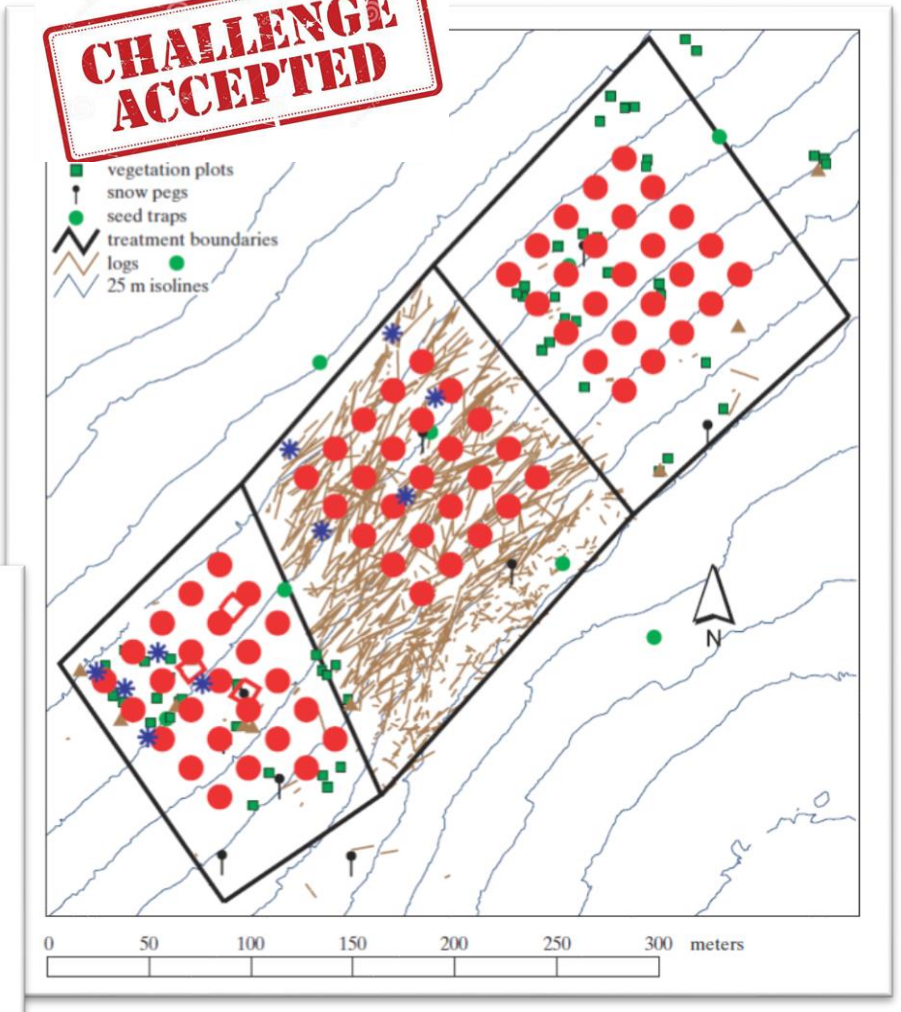
Opportunità

Monitoraggio

Long Term Ecological Research

Interventi post-disturbo





Schönenberger 2002

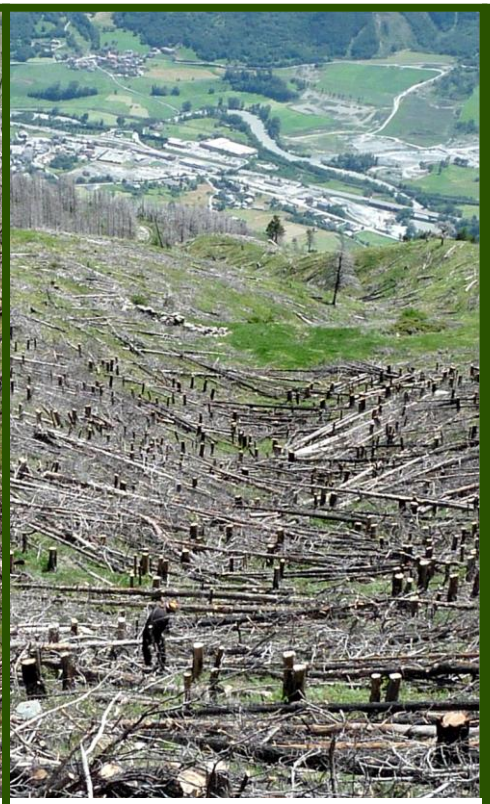
Strategie di ricostituzione post-disturbo

Impatto antropico

\- +

Nessun intervento

Abbattimento e rilascio



Abbattimento, sramatura e manipolazione

Salvage logging + rimboschimento

Raccomandazioni

No “one size fits all”
Adottare soluzioni sito specifiche, valutazione caso per caso.

Esperienze dei Paesi vicini

Non prendere decisioni tecniche affrettate basate su componenti emotive.


Das ist die Zukunft
unseres Waldes!

CONCLUDENDO

Il clima sta cambiando
I regimi di disturbo stanno cambiando
***Land-use* e *Land-cover* stanno cambiando**
……..

La gestione forestale deve adattarsi

Grazie per l'attenzione

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