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TEMPoraryUSes as start-up actions to enhance port (in)tangible heritage

D3.2.3 - Report including data sheets on Nature 2000 sites

Document control

Deliverable	D3.2.3 – Report including data sheets on Nature 2000 sites
Due month	M18
Delivery date	30.03.2021
Document status	Final
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Reviewers	ITC-CNR

Revision history

Version	Date	Author(s)	Comments
V1.0	04.12.2020	L. Laghi, M. Morganti, M. Santandrea	First Draft
	16.12.2020	ITC-CNR	General draft review

INTRODUCTION

The present Report collects the results of the mapping activities performed on the Natura 2000 sites involved. In total, 11 Natural sites were mapped using a common template, shared among the partners. 7 Natural elements were mapped in the area surrounding Ravenna, 2 Natural elements were mapped in the area surrounding Solin and 2 Natural elements were mapped in the area surrounding Rijeka.

The report is the outcome of the mapping of Natura 2000 sites in the area surrounding urban ports and it's made of 1 sheet (see annex) for every site, containing a general description of the site, of its actual accessibility (with regard to preservation measures, services and equipment) and an evaluation of its valorisation level and opportunities to be exploited. Through this mapping activity, it was possible to collect descriptive information regarding the Natural sites in the target port areas, with the aim of establishing an Exploitation Potential for creating further connections also in support of a better distribution of the touristic flows. All these information will be stored in the TEMPUS platform.

The present document is divided into three main sections:

- Definition of the Natura 2000 sites;
- Brief description of the mapped sites;
- Annex with the result of the mapping activities.

DEFINITION OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES

Natura 2000 sites were individuated and mapped in each area surrounding the three pilot cities (Ravenna, Solin and Rijeka). Natural elements mapped in Ravenna, Solin and Rijeka are summarized in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3, respectively.

Number of the Natural Element	Name of the Natural Site
01	Pialasse Baiona, Risega e Pontazzo
02	Pialassa dei Piomboni, Pineta di Punta Marina
03	Punte Alberete, Valle Mandriole
04	Pineta di San Vitale, Bassa del Pirottolo
05	Pineta di Casalborgsetti, Pineta Staggioni, Duna di Porto Corsini
06	Ortazzo, Ortazzino, Foce del Torrente Bevano
07	Pineta di Classe

Table 1. List of the 7 Natural Sites in the area surrounding Ravenna.

Number of the Natural Element	Name of the Natural Site
01	Mosor, Kozjak i Trogirska zagora
02	Jadro

Table 2. List of the 2 Natural Sites in the area surrounding Solin.

Number of the Natural Element	Name of the Natural Site
01	Podmorje Kostrene
02	Gorski kotar i sjeverna Lika

Table 3. List of the 2 Natural Sites in the area surrounding Rijeka.

DEFINITION OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES

In this section, the location of the Natural Elements together with the motivation for their protection is provided for each pilot city. Additional information about the mapped elements can be found in Annex A, where the full data sheets are listed.

1.1. RAVENNA

- PIALASSE BAIONA RISEGA E PONTAZZO

Motivation of the protection: Large brackish lagoon in contact with the sea through canals, with shallow waters and silty-clay bottom. The site contains an almost complete sample of sublitoral successions with different humidity and salinity gradients, of which a rare, precious example is concentrated in the "Pietro Zangheri" bale meadow, on the north-eastern edge of the Baiona. The portion of the site between Via delle Valli and Via delle Industrie is considered to be a wetland of international importance within the meaning of the Ramsar Convention. The site is included in the Po Delta Regional Park. The site includes 10 habitats of community interest, 3 of which are priority, covering around 78% of the site's surface.



Figure 1. Location of the "Pialasse Baiona Riseiga e Pontazzo".

2.



Figure 2. View of the “Pialassa Baiona”: it is possible to see the large brackish lagoon in contact with the sea through canals, with shallow waters and silty-clayey bottoms.



Figure 3. Sunset on the “Pialassa Baiona”: this photo shows the suggestive view of the “Pialassa Baiona” during the sunset, when the area becomes a destination for many tourists.



Figure 4. Example of “Bilancione” in the “Pialassa Baiona”: in this area, the main anthropogenic activity has always been fishing. Without doubts, the emblematic structure of traditional fishing is “Bilancione”, a typical fishing hut with a fishing net.



Figure 5. Access bridge to “Pialassa Baiona”: the boat-bridge “Pialassa Baiona” is an example of how man tried to connect (depending on the changes) the different lands of the lagoon.



Figure 6. “Capanno Garibaldi” was built in 1810 for hunting purposes. In this building, Garibaldi took refuge before embarking with 250 men in order to reach Venice.

- **PIALASSA DEI PIOMBONI, PINETA DI PUNTA MARINA**

Motivation of the protection: The integration and synergy between Pineta and Piallassa generate an ecosystem of fauna, vegetation and landscape that have great interest: numerous and important avifaunistic species take refuge in Piallassa and there is the typical characteristic of the marshy area. Eleven habitats of community interest (four halophytes, three xerophilous herbaceous dune dunes and three pine forest, holm oak and lowland oak), of which three have priority, covering about three quarters of the site surface.



Figure 7. Location of the "Pialassa dei Piomboni, Pineta di Punta Marina".



Figure 8. View of the "Pialassa dei Piomboni": from this photo it can be seen the "Pialassa dei Piomboni" in 2011 with the "Pineta di Punta Marina" behind.



Figure 9. View of the “Pialassa dei Piomboni”: this photo highlights the changes that have occurred in the “Pialassa dei Piomboni” over the years.



Figure 10. Sunset on the “Pialassa dei Piomboni”: view from one of the “capanni” built on the banks of the “Pialassa dei Piomboni”.



Figure 11. View from the sea: the beach with the extensive Punta Marina pine forest behind it.

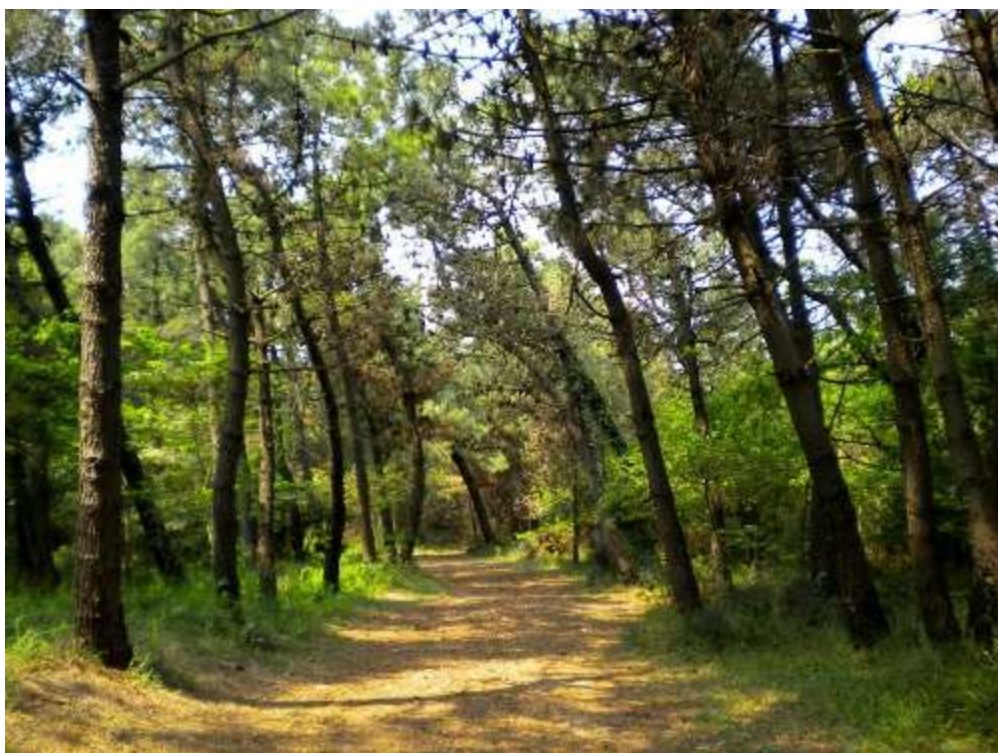


Figure 12. Inside view of the “Pineta di Punta Marina”: from this image, in addition to the walkable path, some types of “pinus pinaster” are also visible, a species that most characterizes the pine forest.

- PUNTE ALBERETE, VALLE MANDRIOLE

Motivation of the protection: The southern part, Punte Alberete (about 190 ha), is a predominantly hygrophilous forest dominated by *Fraxinus oxycarpa*, *Ulmus minor*, *Populus alba*, *Salix alba*; the northern part, Valle Mandriole (about 240 ha), is an open valley, which is also being partially filled with abundant helophytic populations. Both wetlands of fresh water are characterized by the alternation of different unique microenvironments and plant formations in relation to the depth and seasonal variations of the water levels.



Figure 13. Location of "Punte Alberete, Valle Mandriole".



Figure 14. View of “Valle Mandriole”: from this photo it can be distinguished the clear open water alternating with the expanses of marsh reeds. It can be also seen Mute Swans.



Figure 15. View from the wood: part of the hygrophilous and flooded forest of “Punte Alberete”.



Figure 16. "Marangone Minore": one of the species that inhabits these sites.



Figure 17. "Punte Alberete": Area of the site of "Punte Alberete" characterized by glimpses of brackish water.



Figure 18. View from the road: after crossing the Lamone, heading south, The Romea divides the pine forest of San Vitale (the wooded mass that dominates the image, to the left of the road) from “Punte Alberete” (foreshortening to the right).

- **PINETA DI SAN VITALE, BASSA DEL PIROTTOLO**

Motivation of the protection: The pine forest of San Vitale constitutes a continuous band of greenery that extends continuously from the drain "La Canala", narrowing in depth as it proceeds north, and forms a natural picture of suggestive beauty represented by the lush pine forest of maritime pines and domestic (*Pinus Pinea*) from various species of oak, *facci* and *ilex* and from a thick vegetation of undergrowth of brambles; The pine forest is crossed from north to south by the Bassa del Pirottole, a depression with sweet to brackish waters, and is crossed in the east-west direction by numerous canals and the Lamone river.

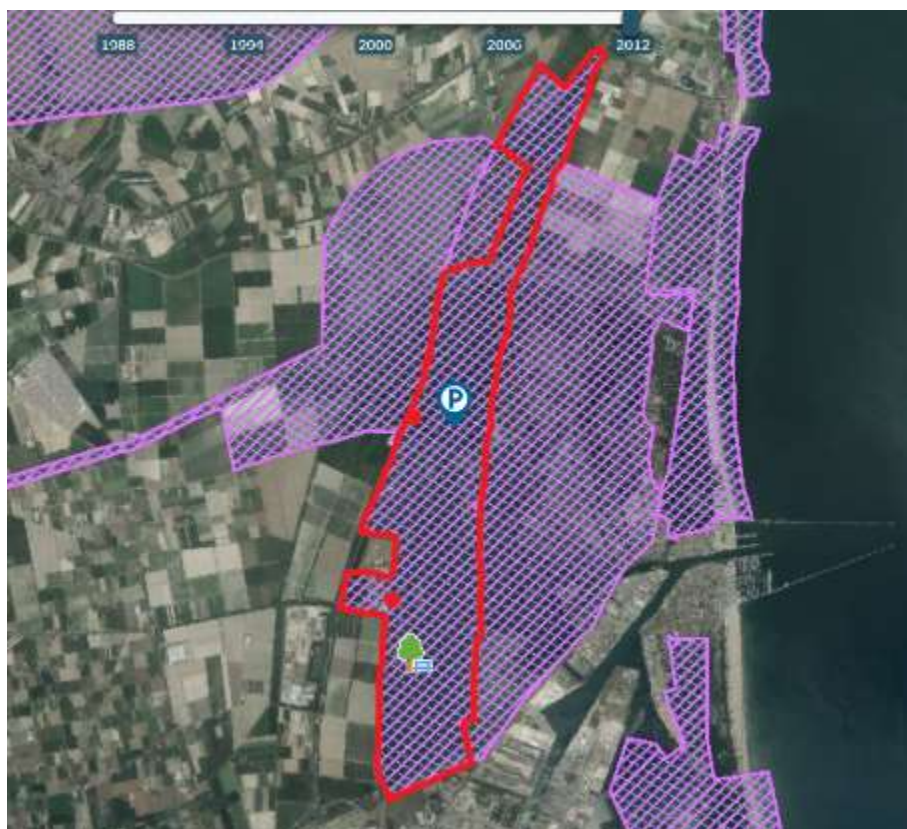


Figure 19. Location of "Pineta di San Vitale, Bassa del Pirottolo".



Figure 20.



Figure 21.



Figure 22.



Figure 23.



Figure 24.

- PINETA DI CASAL BORSETTI, PINETA STAGGIONI, DUNA DI PORTO CORSINI

Motivation of the protection: The sites mentioned extend from the relict dunes covered with thermophilic bush and with arid meadows of colonization of the consolidated sands, alternating with cultivation of cereals and uncultivated, to the pinewoods of *Pinus pinaster* of anthropic origin, to the active dunes, reduced to small edges from the construction of imposing artificial cliffs. Also included are the beaches and the stretch of sea in front, for a stretch of about 250 meters. It also includes the rectified and altered mouth of the Lamone river, to separate the Casalborsetti area in the north from that of Marina Romea in the south. The site is included entirely in the Po Delta Regional Park.



Figure 25. Location of "Pineta di Casal Borsetti, Pineta Staggioni, Duna di Porto Corsini".



Figure 26. The photo shows one of the dirt roads that from the state road crosses and cuts through the pine forest, and then reaches the beach.



Figure 27. The photo shows the mouth of the Lamone river which divides the pine forest of Casalborsetti on the left and the pine forest of Marina Romea on the right.



Figure 28. The photo shows a detail of a dune belt adjacent to the sea and completely sandy with the presence of low areas formed in very recent times by the wind transporting sea sand.



Figure 29. From relict dunes covered with thermophilic scrub and with arid meadows of colonization of consolidated sands, crops of cereals and uncultivated crops alternate up to the pine forests of *Pinus pinaster* of anthropogenic origin.



Figure 30. The photo shows an overview of the coast of Marina Romea, from which it is possible to see the close connection between the equipped beaches and the pine forest behind it.

- **ORTAZZO, ORTAZZINO, FOCE DEL TORRENTE BEVANO**

Motivation of the protection: It is one of the coastal sites that presents a high level of naturalness. In it the natural succession from the sea to the hinterland is kept intact, without bathing settlements and anthropic tampering. It is one of the sites with greater environmental diversity in the coastal area of the region and has been protected since 1988 for the nature of its habitats, fauna and flora present.



Figure 31. Location of "Ortazzo, Ortazzino, Foce del Torrente Bevano".



Figure 32. View of the mouth of the Bevano stream: from this photo it can be seen the current course of the stream and its two fossil meanders.



Figure 33. The mouth of the Bevano: detail of the current estuary of hte Bevano stream.



Figure 34. Ortazzino: typical barenicolous meadow of the Ortazzino area.



Figure 35. Junipero-Hippophaetum fluviatilis: endemic habitat of the northern Adriatic, whose three major species are Fillirea, Ginepro Comune and Olivello spinoso.



Figure 36. Ortazzo: valley area covered with rush groves and ponds, which dry up in the hot season, creating mudflats where the annual halophilous communities typical of these environments settle.

- PINETA DI CLASSE

Motivation of the protection: The long history of the deforestation and the extension of agriculture, had contributed in notable measure to accelerate the processes of erosion of the slopes and the consequent river sedimentation along the coast. The progress of the mainland had been so rapid that between the new coastal strip of nineteenth-century formation and that of the historical pine forests, they had come to form "lowlands", landscapes that are still preserved today.



Figure 37. Location of the "Pineta di Classe".



Figure 38. Detail of the interior of the Classe pinewood; The unpredictability of atmospheric events and inattentive maintenance has caused the inaccessibility of some of the paths inside the pine forest.

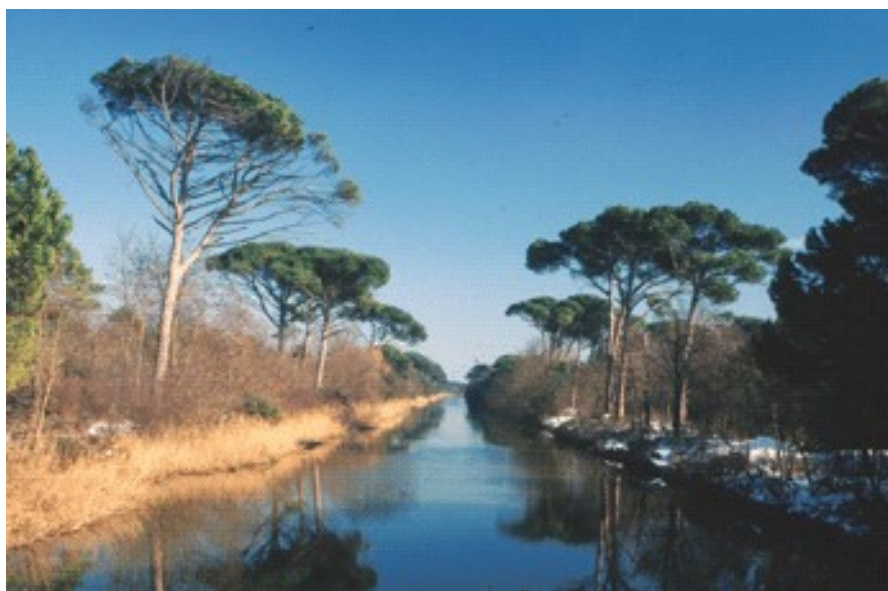


Figure 39. The Classe pinewood crossed by the Fosso Ghiaia; This image describes how the anthropic interventions have radically changed the natural landscape of the coast.



Figure 40. View of the Classe pinewood; In this image the human intervention on the natural landscape is clearly visible, therefore the clear separation between the large cultivated agricultural fields and the pine forest.



Figure 41. Species of testudo hermanni; Species of reptile belonging to the order of tortoises. This species in the Class pine forest is currently in grave danger due to the continuous human intervention.



Figure 42. View of the Classe pine forest from one of the walkable paths; From this image, in addition to the walkable path, some specimens of *pinus pinea* are also visible, a species that mostly characterizes the pine forest.



Figure 43. Entrance to the Parco del Maggio 1st of the Classe pinewood; Inside the Classe pinewood is the Parco 1° Maggio which is located between the towns of Classe, Fosso Ghiaia and Savio. It is a green area that can be traveled on foot or by bicycle.

2.1. SOLIN

- MOSOR, KOZJAK I TROGIRSKA ZAGORA

Motivation of the protection: Xeric rocky area with cliffs suitable for breeding of birds of prey. Open habitats and mosaics are one of the most important nesting area of Olive-tree Warbler in Croatia. Forest habitats are represented by young submediterranean forests and scrubs. Lithostratigraphic units represented in this area are: rudist limestones (cenomanian-maastricht - K21-6), limestone and dolomite (lower cretaceous - K1), flysch sediments (middle and upper eocene - E2, 3), limestones and dolomites (upper jurassic - J3). Soils: shallow and medium deep terra rossa, brown soil on limestone, limestone and dolomite black soil, rocky ground. Mountain massifs Kozjak and Mosor were formed by Alpine orogenesis; many speleological objects and other karst formations; this area has a complex structure of morphogenetic types of relief and complex orographic structure as a result of dynamic geotectonic relations, hydrogeological conditions, climate and anthropogenic influences. Information on birds population sizes was provided by the Institute for Ornithology. Numbers presented refer to estimations or exact data based as much as possible on recent surveys (data provided by the Institute staff and their field-work associates) - SPA Mosor, Kozjak i Trogiriska zagora is especially important for breeding birds of prey. It holds 8% of national population of *Aquila chrysaetos*, 7,5% of *Falco peregrinus* and 3,7% of *Circaetus gallicus*. *Falco biarmicus* was registered in the area but breeding was not confirmed. SPA Mosor, Kozjak i Trogiriska zagora is one of the two most important breeding sites for *Hippolais olivetorum* in Croatia, holding 8% of national population.



Figure 44. Location of the “Mosor, Kozjak I Trogirska zagora”.

- JADRO

Motivation of the protection: The area includes upper and middle flow of the Jadro river in Splitsko-dalmatinska County. Jadro is a typical karst river in Dalmatia. It springs near Klis and flows through Solin. It is very short (about 4.5 km), with an average flow of 9 m³/s. It is extremely rich in water and supplies with water the towns of Split, Trogir and Kaštel. It flows into the Kaštelanski Gulf in Adriatic Sea. In Solin it is divided into two parts between which the Our Lady's Isle is located, where the Croatian historian and archaeologist Frane Bulić revealed a number of findings from the early Croatian period. Because of the isolation, the Jadro has the endemic subspecies of Adriatic trout (*Salmothymus obtusirostris salonitana*), which lives only on this site, and therefore is valuable, rare and potentially endangered. The upper flow of the Jadro river was protected in 1984 as a Special ichthyological reserve. The area of ichthyological reserve is approximately 78 000 m².



Figure 45. Location of the “Jadro”.

2.2. RIJEKA

- **PODMORJE KOSTRENE**

Motivation of the protection: Marine site located in the north part of the Adriatic, in Primorsko-goranska county, near Kostrena. The site covers a marine area up to approximately 300 m distance from the coastline, from Žurkovo bay to Perilo bay. Lithostratigraphic unit represented on the coast is rudist limestones (cenomanian-maastricht - K21-6). Soils on the coast are loessivized and typical deep terra rossa; marine shelf. Although the Kostrena coast is roughly indented, its sea bed relief is very diverse so that, by the coastal area itself, steep areas can be found that separate the shallow from the deep part of the sea bed. The climatic characteristics, the types of sea bottom and the influence of human activities have resulted in the development of sea bottom communities. So in the area of tide and low tide a strong influence of submarine springs can be found where, great clusters of mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) have developed on the rocky sea bottom. Besides these shellfish, the common barnacle (*Balanus perforatus*) can often be found in this area which bears a higher level of wastewaters.

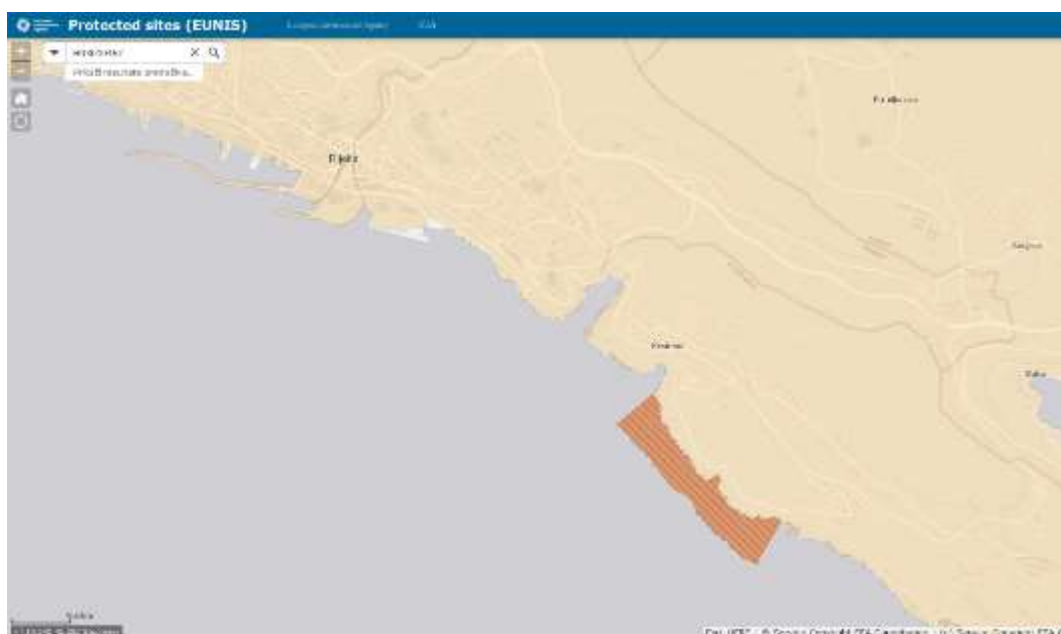


Figure 46. Location of "Podmorje Kostrene".



Figure 47. Kostrena.



Figure 48. Diving Centre Kostrena.



Figure 49. Uvala svezanj kostrena.

- GORSKI KOTAR I SJEVERNA LIKA

Motivation of the protection: The area includes extensive mountain area of Gorski Kotar and North Lika with prevailing forest habitats. This is the largest forest complex of Alpine region in Croatia and one of the largest in the whole region. Dominant habitat are mixed beech-fir forests. Other forest habitats include black pine forests, hop-hornbeam forest, dwarf pine scrub and submediterranean forests and scrub. Cliffs, rocky habitats and meadows are also abundant. Gorski Kotar is a karst plain, about 35 km wide, and average high 800 m; ountain groups are extended in the Dinaric direction, and they are separated by karst valleys and fields. North Lika has a complex structure morphogenetic types of relief and complex orographic structure as a result of dynamic geotectonic relations, hydrogeological conditions, climate and anthropogenic influences. SPA Gorski kotar i sjeverna Lika is, along with the SPA Velebit, the most important site in Croatia for forest hole-nesting species: *Aegolius funereus* (45% of national population), *Glaucidium passerinum* (53%), *Strix uralensis* (35,7 %), *Dendrocopos leucotos* (41,7%) and *Picoides tridactylus* (40%) - SPA Gorski kotar i sjeverna Lika is, along with the SPA Velebit, the most important site in Croatia for *Tetrao urogallus* (30% of national population) and *Bonasa bonasia* (35%) - SPA Velebit is the most important site in Croatia for *Emberiza hortulana* (43% of national population) - SPA Velebit is, along with the SPA Kvarnerski otoci, the most important site in Croatia for *Aquila chrysaetos* (20% of national population) and also important for *Circaetus gallicus* (4,5%) and *Falco peregrinus* (3,8%) - National Red List species *Mergus merganser* breeds along the Krka river (transboundary river with Slovenia). Ornithological survey in 2013 registered several breeding families but it remains to be confirmed whether actual nesting occurs on Croatian or Slovenian side, or both (Radović Dragan, Croatian Ornithological Society, pers. comm.). In Croatia this species nests only on the coastal cliffs of Peruča lake in SPA Cetina.



Figure 50. Location of "Gorski Kotar i Sjeverna Lika".



Figure 51. Gorski Kotar Sjeverna Lika lokve.

ANNEX

PIALASSE BAIONA, RISEGA E PONTAZZO

0. Associated Code:	IT4070004
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Pialasse Baiona, Riseiga e Pontazzo
2. Date of the protection act:	Deliberazione della Giunta Regionale dell'Emilia-Romagna n. 1816 del 22 settembre 2003
3. Motivation of the protection:	Wide brackish lagoon in contact with the sea through channels, with shallow waters and silty-clayey bottoms. The site contains an almost complete sample of sublittoral sequences with different humidity and salinity gradients, of which a rare, precious example is concentrated in the "Pietro Zangheri" barenicolous meadow, on the north-eastern edge of the Baiona. The portion of the site between Via delle Valli and Via delle Industrie is considered a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The site is included in the Po Delta Regional Park. The site includes 10 habitats of community interest, 3 of which are priority ones, covering approximately 78% of the site's surface, mainly brackish and non-brackish aquatic. RARE and THREATENED plant species: <i>Erianthus ravennae</i> , <i>Plantago cornuti</i> , <i>Limonium bellidifolium</i> . Important feeding site of the colony of <i>Egretta garzetta</i> of the nearby heronries of Punte Alberete and Pineta di San Vitale. There are small nesting populations of many species of Charadriiformes: <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , <i>Himantopus</i>

	<p>himantopus, Charadrius alexandrinus, Tringa totanus, Sterna albifrons, Tadorna tadorna. The population of Sterna hirundo is more numerous. The restoration of bumps has allowed the (irregular) settlement of interesting breeding populations of Larus melanocephalus, Larus genei, Gelochelodon nilotica. It is one of the few nesting sites in Italy for Netta rufina. The population of Aphanius fasciatus appears very abundant and vital.</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	<p>The uniqueness, the peculiar characteristics of this area, the industrial location linked to the coast factor and the development of the port of Ravenna have made this site a destination for mass tourism. It is also a destination for bird watchers.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The Pialasse were formed starting from the Renaissance and owe their characteristics and current structure largely to human action. Inside the Pialassa there is the Garibaldi hut, which owes its name to Giuseppe Garibaldi</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: In these areas, the main anthropic activity has always been fishing, which developed along rivers and in wetlands deep enough to accommodate various fish species. Undoubtedly, the emblematic structure of traditional fishing is the bilancia, a typical fishing hut with a balance net</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: the environmental variety that characterizes these sites is extremely complex, heterogeneous and based on ecosystemic functioning with very delicate balances. In its small size, due to the limited space, 231 species are registered in Baiona, of which 17 are</p>
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	<p>included in the regional list of target species for conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: In the 1950s the northern part, known as the Valle delle Vene, was removed from the Lamone flooding and was subsequently reclaimed; the last draining took place in 1972. In the second half of the 1990s, on the more recently drained areas located north of the Lamone, about 40 hectares of wet meadows and ponds for wild fauna and flora were created on arable land withdrawn from the production thanks to the application of EU agri-environmental measures. Despite this, the morphological structure of this area has remained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p>
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	<p>Motivation of the choice: The continuous anthropic interventions that since the first half of the twentieth century with reclamation work, the subsequent industrial location that took place in the 1950s, have changed the structure of the area while maintaining its peculiar aesthetic value.</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Regione Emilia-Romagna - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della Costa - Servizio Parchi e Risorse forestali</p> <p>Viale della Fiera, 8 - 40127 Bologna</p> <p>segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes)</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p>The presence of the old fishing huts inside the Pialassa della Baiona tells part of the history of the Ravenna area: perhaps one of the most famous episodes is linked to Giuseppe Garibaldi who, a fugitive for our valleys, found hospitality in a hut that today is open to public.</p>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)? È un sito con elementi identificati,</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

<p>nell'ambito del progetto TEMPUS, come CH (Beni culturali)?</p>	<p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color. ì</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>14/05/2020</p>

PIALASSA DEI PIOMBONI, PINETA DI PUNTA MARINA

0. Associated Code:	IT4070006
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Pialassa dei Piomboni, Pineta di Punta Marina
2. Date of the protection act:	Deliberazione della Giunta Regionale dell'Emilia-Romagna n. 512 del 20 aprile 2009
3. Motivation of the protection:	The site is located immediately south of the port-channel of Ravenna, the Candiano, in the coastal and sublittoral area between the shores of Marina di Ravenna and Punta Marina. La Pialassa partly used as a port area for the industrial port of Ravenna, a coastal pine forest in Pinus pinaster between the pialassa and the sea and a stretch of coastline with relict strips of active dunes. The integration and synergy between Pineta and Pialassa generates an ecosystem of great wildlife, vegetation and landscape interest: numerous and important bird species take refuge in the Pialassa [and] there is the typical vegetation of marshy areas, such as reed and tamarisk , which together with other species constitute an important biotope, together with olive trees, locust trees, poplars, pines, yuccas, etc. Eleven habitats of community interest (four halophytic, three herbaceous xerophytic dune and three forest of pine, holm oak and plain oak) , of which three are priority ones, cover approximately three quarters of the site's surface.
4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:	This site is recognized of considerable interest both for its panoramic value as a whole, enjoyable from multiple points of view, and because it has a characteristic aspect of landscape and aesthetic value as a spontaneous concordance and fusion between the expression of nature

	<p>and work human, mainly carried out in hydraulic, reforestation and reclamation works.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[X] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Since the 18th century, the function of the Piallasse was to accommodate the flow of</p>

	<p>the incoming tide, limiting the level excursions on the canal, in order to keep the bottom of the Candiano canal free from deposits. On the north-east edge of the Piailassa there are industrial complexes built in the second half of the seventeenth century, which historically housed the services relating to ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The natural value of the Piailassa is preserved both for the presence of numerous and important bird species and for the vegetation typical of the marshy areas, all this despite the significant anthropogenic presence, in fact the Piailassa is partly used as a port area. Even that of the pine forest is preserved as the high density of maritime pines limits both the biodiversity of the undergrowth and the presence of fauna.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p>
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	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The morphological evolution of the Pialassa is due to the subsidence as well as the deep excavation of the right Trattaroli canal and the abandonment of the Piombone district canal. Despite the lack of maintenance of the old canals, its morphological value has been maintained. The same goes for the Punta Marina pine forest, which gradually decreases between Marina di Ravenna and Lido Adriano compared to the pine forests of San Vitale and Classe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Used as a port area for the port of Ravenna, the Pialassa is a set of natural environments and anthropogenic presence as the illegal shacks and the imposing industrial complexes create a scenic background to all points of view. The Pineta in turn, squeezed between the bathing establishments and the residential complex, has maintained its original aesthetic value.</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Regione Emilia-Romagna - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della</p>

	<p>Costa - Servizio Parchi e Risorse forestali</p> <p>Viale della Fiera, 8 - 40127 Bologna</p> <p>segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes) Per favore, descrivi i principali punti di interesse culturale / turistico all'interno del sito e indicali nella mappa allegata al presente modulo (vedi Allegati)</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p><...></p>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)? È un sito con elementi identificati, nell'ambito del progetto TEMPUS, come CH (Beni culturali)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>

<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p> <p>Accessibilità con riferimento alle infrastrutture esistenti nell'area circostante per la mobilità privata (auto, biciclette, ecc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public</p>	

<p>means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>14/05/2020</p>

PUNTE ALBERETE, VALLE MANDRIOLE

0. Associated Code:	IT4070001
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Punte Alberete, Valle Mandriole
2. Date of the protection act:	1988-10
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>Please, describe the motivation of the protection and summarize by points the motivations that led to the protection of the area. This information can be obtained through the official web-sites. Using this approach, the actions that will be designed for the area in order to valorize it (through the TEMPUS project), will be coherent with the protection act.</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p><...></p> <p>The southern part, Punte Alberete (about 190 ha), is a mainly hygrophilous forest dominated by <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>, <i>Ulmus minor</i>, <i>Populus alba</i>, <i>Salix alba</i>; the northern part, Valle Mandriole (about 240 ha), is an open valley, also partially filled with abundant helophytic populations. Both wetlands of fresh water are characterized by the alternation of different microenvironments and plant formations in relation to the depth and seasonal variations of water levels. RARE and THREATENED plant species: <i>Leucojum aestivum</i>, <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>. VERY RARE and THREATENED: <i>Utricularia australis</i>, <i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>. Animal species: <i>Chamaesphecia palustris</i>: species linked to marshy habitats, of which Punte Alberete and the</p>

	<p>neighboring Bardello constitute the only Italian station. <i>Paradromius longiceps</i>: localized species, linked to the <i>fragmiteti</i>, especially in coastal areas. <i>Dicranthus majzlani</i>: relict population, linked to <i>fragmiteti</i>. Very important heronry with the only Italian population of <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>, also <i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>, <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (irr.), <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (irr.) And all the species of European Ardeidae. <i>Aythya nyroca</i> has about 50% of the Italian population here. One of the very few known regional sites of <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>. One of the three regional sites of <i>Rana latastei</i>.</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	<p>Please, describe the level of identification of the area as heritage by the community. This information can be kept only on the basis of the direct experience, by synthesizing the general sentiment that the site inspires to the citizens.</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p>This site has a typical natural environment for nesting and resting place of migratory birds (palmipeds and waders), and, for the suggestive beauty of the landscape remained in its natural state, and, from a botanical point of view, for the conservation of the particular flora that lives underwater.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <p>• Cultural value</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <p>• Natural value</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p>
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	<p>Motivation of the choice: The anthropogenic pressure given by hunting and tourism is the main threat factor that leads to the natural evolution of freshwater marsh systems towards the plain wood, with progressive loss of aquatic ecosystems and, therefore, possible loss of natural value, which however , currently remains</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p><input type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p>
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	<p>Motivation of the choice: The aesthetic value of this site is strictly connected to the natural one and above all to its link with the present infrastructures. In fact, the presence of the Romea State Road constitutes a break in the environmental system and a cause of heavy direct and indirect impact on terrestrial fauna.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Regione Emilia-Romagna - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della Costa - Servizio Parchi e Risorse forestali</p> <p>Viale della Fiera, 8 - 40127 Bologna</p> <p>segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes).</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p><...></p>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

	<p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>14/05/2020</p>

PINETA DI SAN VITALE, BASSA DEL PIROTTOLO

0. Associated Code:	IT4070003
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Pineta di San Vitale, Bassa del Pirottole
2. Date of the protection act:	1999-08
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>The Pineta di San Vitale constitutes a continuous strip of green that extends uninterruptedly from the drain "La Canala", narrowing in depth as you proceed north, and forms a natural framework of suggestive beauty represented by the luxuriant pine forest and domestic (<i>Pinus Pinea</i>) by various species of oaks, facci and holm oaks and by a dense undergrowth of brambles; The pine forest is crossed from north to south by the Bassa del Pirottole, a depression with fresh to brackish waters, and is crossed east-west by numerous canals and the Lamone river. VERY RARE and THREATENED plant species: <i>Hottonia palustris</i>, <i>Centaurea spinoso-ciliata</i> subsp. <i>tommasinii</i>. RARE: <i>Helianthemum jonium</i>. At present, the pine forest does not present, due to the high disturbing factors (hunting, anthropic pressure), any wildlife interest, except for the presences linked to the Bassa del Pirottole (heronry of <i>Egretta garzetta</i> and nesting of <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>). In all likelihood, the Chiroptera colonies are extinct. However, it represents a unique habitat with great potential, if properly managed.</p>
4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:	<p>The complex of this luxuriant vegetation consisting of the pine forest of S. Vitale can be enjoyed as a natural beauty along the Romea road in a continuous succession of lookout points, and is part of the historical and artistic</p>

	<p>traditions of the large pine forest areas that characterize Ravenna.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[X] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The cultural value of this area has been preserved over the years as it is connected to the different uses to which the stone pine was used. In fact,</p>

	<p>the cultivation of pine, which required continuous care in the sowing and protection of young plants, supplied the city of Ravenna with wood for work, pine cones for heating, resinous essences used in perfumery and pharmacopoeia and pine nuts for food use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Rich in humid lowlands alternating with "staggi", the plain wood on which the stone pine forest was artificially created, can be divided into two main plant communities: a xerophilous wood with <i>Quercus ilex</i>, <i>Phyllirea angustifolia</i>, <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> and a hygrophilous wood dominated by <i>Populus alba</i>, <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> and <i>Quercus pedunculata</i>. The pine forest is crossed from north to south by the Bassa del Pirottolo, a depression with fresh to brackish waters, and is crossed from east to west by numerous canals and the Lamone river. The site is almost entirely included in the Po Delta Regional Park. The combination of forest and marsh environments creates natural scenarios of great charm.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In trasformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: In these areas, the aesthetics of the landscape is unique due to the various and at the same time unitary natural presences linked by human intervention that traced the course of the rivers and created artificial canals.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
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<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Regione Emilia-Romagna - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della Costa - Servizio Parchi e Risorse forestali</p> <p>Viale della Fiera, 8 - 40127 Bologna</p> <p>segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes)</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p>One of the points of interest of the San Vitale Pinewood is undoubtedly the June 2 Park. The proximity of this park to the Ravenna Riding Club allows visitors the opportunity to take walks through the pine forest on the back of a horse.</p>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>

<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p>

	<p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>14/05/2020</p>

PINETA DI CASALBORSETTI, PINETA STAGGIONI, DUNA DI PORTO CORSINI

0. Associated Code:	IT4070005
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Pineta di Casalborsetti, Pineta Staggioni, Duna di Porto Corsini
2. Date of the protection act:	2009-09 Deliberazione della Giunta Regionale dell'Emilia-Romagna n. 512 del 20 aprile 2009
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>The aforementioned sites extend from relict dunes covered with thermophilic scrub and with arid meadows of colonization of consolidated sands, alternating with cereal and uncultivated crops, to the pine forests of <i>Pinus pinaster</i> of anthropogenic origin, to the active dunes, reduced to small strips by the construction of imposing artificial cliffs. It also includes the beaches and the stretch of sea in front, for a stretch of about 250 meters. It also includes the rectified and altered mouth of the Lamone river, separating the Casalborsetti area to the north from that of Marina Romea to the south. The site falls entirely within the Delta del Po Regional Park, Pineta di San Vitale and Pialasse station in Ravenna, 216 ha in park areas B and C which, for the most part (207 ha) are also the State Nature Reserve (Pineta di Ravenna, contrada Staggioni and dune di Porto Corsini); for 172 ha in the preparco area. The hydrogeological constraint extends for 322 ha (S. Vitale area). VERY RARE and THREATENED plant species: <i>Trachomitum venetum</i>, <i>Zanichellia palustris</i> subsp. <i>pedicillata</i>, <i>Centaurea spinosa-ciliata</i> subsp. <i>tommasinii</i>. RARE AND THREATENED:</p>

	<p>Erianthus ravennae. Animal species: Paradromius longiceps: localized species, linked to fragmiteti, especially in coastal areas. Important succession of habitats now destroyed along almost the entire Adriatic coast.</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	<p>Until the 1950s, the coast was almost devoid of settlements. The improvement of communications and the saturation of the nearby Riviera broke the centuries-old isolation of this stretch of the coast, favoring the sudden development of mass tourism. These sites are in fact a constant destination for seasonal tourists, who choose to spend their summers in an almost unique landscape.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value

	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p> Motivation of the choice: Historically, the cultural value of the pine forests was connected to the supply of wood for work to the city of Ravenna, pine cones for heating, resinous essences used in perfumery and pharmacopoeia and pine nuts for food use. To date, despite the numerous anthropic interventions linked to tourism, these areas make the landscape of the coast unique. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p> Motivation of the choice: Although the advent of mass tourism has led to the thinning of the undergrowth and the demolition of the first active dune strip, the area has preserved its natural value. In fact, it contains a mosaic of complex habitats, differentiated, overlapping and particularly rich in valuable elements, made even more fragile by a marked risk of further degradation. </p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The numerous anthropic interventions that have led to the thinning of the undergrowth, the demolition of large areas of state-owned pine forests, the destruction of the first active dune strip to make way for bathing establishments and settlements, have produced a new coastal landscape whose aesthetic value remains.</p>
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<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Regione Emilia-Romagna - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della Costa - Servizio Parchi e Risorse forestali</p> <p>Viale della Fiera, 8 - 40127 Bologna</p> <p>segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes)</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p> <p><...></p>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>

<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p>

	<p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>14/05/2020</p>

ORTAZZO, ORTAZZINO, FOCE DEL TORRENTE BEVANO

0. Associated Code:	IT4070009
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Ortazzo, Ortazzino, Foce del Torrente Bevano
2. Date of the protection act:	<p>10/1988</p> <p>Nota del Ministero dell'Ambiente per Commissione CEE n. 2401/SCN/1.1.1 del 17 ottobre 1988</p>
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>It is one of the most natural coastal sites. In it the natural succession from the sea to the hinterland is kept intact, without bathing establishments and anthropogenic tampering. It is one of the sites with greater environmental diversity in the coastal area of the region and has been subject to protection since 1988 due to the nature of its habitats, fauna and flora present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presents 18 habitats of community interest including estuaries, lagoons, annual vegetation of marine deposit lines, Spartina meadows, Mediterranean flooded pastures, salt steppes, embryonic shifting dunes and fixed dunes, Malcolmietalia dune meadows, coastal juniper groves, dune forests of Pinus pinea and Pinus pinaster, Mediterranean grasslands with tall herbaceous plants and rushes; - 650 plant species surveyed and 47 targets of conservation interest;

	<p>- Numerous animal species of community interest;</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	<p>The landscape and naturalistic values that have made this place a Site of Community Interest derive in large part from the scarce anthropization in general of this stretch of coast, assisted by the citizen interest and in particular by the failed building speculation, which they opposed in the middle of the years 70 of the last century citizens and protectionist associations.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[x] Preserved [] In transformation</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The natural evolution of the Bevano estuary has allowed the formation of oxbow lakes and river deaths that mark the position of the mouth in the past. The most recent oxbow was formed between 1945 and 1960 while the oldest one, and included in the humid area known as Ortazzino, between 1900 and 1920. The area known as Ortazzo hosted a freshwater marsh, which in the 1990s, it has been restored to maintain its original value.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The great naturalistic value of this site lies in the presence of the natural succession of habitats: sea, inland marshes, active dunes and consolidated dunes on which the pine forest of Maritime pine has been planted, a mouth in free and natural evolution, retro-dune lowlands and a brackish swamp. This great environmental diversity leads to a remarkable faunal diversity. The changing nature of the Bevano estuary, the continuous erosion of the sea and human interventions have not affected the natural</p>
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	<p>value of the area, where one of the greatest environmental diversities in the coastal area of the Region remains.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Despite some anthropic interventions that took place to stop the erosive processes, the mouth of the Bevano testifies what the entire regional coastal strip must have been like. Today it remains the last meandering estuary of the upper Adriatic free to evolve naturally.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The aesthetic value of this area, despite the natural evolution of the Bevano estuary, has</p>
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	<p>been preserved over the years thanks to the application of agri-environmental measures for wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Ente di gestione per i Parchi e la Biodiversità - Delta del Po pec: parcodeltapo@cert.parcodeltapo.it e-mail: parcodeltapo@parcodeltapo.it; protocollo@parcodeltapo.it Sito web: http://www.parcodeltapo.it</p> <p>Ufficio territoriale per la Biodiversità di Punta Marina Via Cristoforo Colombo 21 - 48122 Punta Marina (RA) tel. 0544.437379 E-mail: fra43013@pec.carabinieri.it</p> <p>Regione Emilia-Romagna Viale della Fiera 8, 40127 Bologna tel. 051.527.6080/6094 fax 051.527.6957 E-mail: segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p> <p>E-mail certificata: segrprn@postacert.regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes)</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p>

	<...>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the</p>	

<p>Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>XX/XX/XXXX</p>

PINETA DI CLASSE

0. Associated Code:	IT4070010
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Pineta di Classe
2. Date of the protection act:	<p>2004-02</p> <p>Deliberazione della Giunta Regionale dell'Emilia-Romagna n. 1816 del 22 settembre 2003</p>
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>The Pineta di Classe is the largest pine forest located south of Ravenna. This is a lowland wood dominated by English oak, ash, elm, white poplar, holm oak and above all by pinus pinea. There are also internal flooded shallows and large stretches of water (former gravel pits) on the western edge. With the exception of a small portion (about 7 ha), located on the western edge, the site is totally included in the Po Delta Regional Park. It has 15 habitats of community interest, including 5 priority ones that cover almost 80% of the surface of the site. VERY RARE and THREATENED plant species: <i>Lythrum hissopifolia</i>. Animal species: <i>Chalcides chalcides</i>. It features a rare species of Forest Chiroptera, <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>. The population of <i>Testudo hermanni</i> appears to be in great danger due to the continuous intervention of man.</p>
4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:	<p>The pine forest of Classe, in addition to being the largest in the south of Ravenna, was introduced by the monks of the historic abbeys (between the 10th and 15th centuries AD) to supply the city with timber. It is therefore an integral part of the history of Ravenna, as it tells the evolution of its territory. Although the human interventions have radically changed</p>

	<p>the natural landscape of the coast, the collective imagination recognizes an ideal of classical beauty and harmony full of literary suggestions and historical references.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[X] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The pine forest of Classe, in addition to having already been introduced by anthropic action, over the centuries has been subject, after the</p>

	<p>suppression of the religious corporations, to a period of decline and destruction by the subsequent owners. During the nineteenth century due to the extension of the surrounding agricultural crops, the pine forest suffered a contraction in its area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p>[X] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Although the cultural reasons that determined the complex physiognomy of the Classe pine forest have disappeared, its naturalistic value has been maintained, as confirmed by the analysis of the vegetation map which indicates an index of naturalistic value of the area with a medium / high value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p>[X] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The long history of deforestation and the spread of agriculture had contributed significantly to accelerating the erosion processes of the slopes and the</p>
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	<p>consequent fluvial sedimentation along the coast. The progress of the mainland had been so rapid that between the new coastal strip of nineteenth-century formation and that of the historic pine forests, 'lowlands' had formed, landscapes that are still preserved today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p>[X] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The aesthetic value of the Classe pine forest appears to have been preserved as, despite having suffered thinning and cuts over the centuries, it has essentially not lost its original shape.</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Regione Emilia-Romagna - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della Costa - Servizio Parchi e Risorse forestali</p> <p>Viale della Fiera, 8 - 40127 Bologna</p> <p>segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>The Parco 1 ° Maggio extends inside the Pineta di Classe and can be traveled either on foot or by bicycle, along itineraries that allow you to enter the heart of the pine forest and reach the mouth of the Bevano. The park has areas equipped for outdoor dining.</p>

<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>14/05/2020</p>

ORTAZZO, ORTAZZINO, FOCE DEL TORRENTE BEVANO

0. Associated Code:	IT4070009
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Ortazzo, Ortazzino, Foce del Torrente Bevano
2. Date of the protection act:	<p>10/1988</p> <p>Nota del Ministero dell'Ambiente per Commissione CEE n. 2401/SCN/1.1.1 del 17 ottobre 1988</p>
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>It is one of the most natural coastal sites. In it the natural succession from the sea to the hinterland is kept intact, without bathing establishments and anthropogenic tampering. It is one of the sites with greater environmental diversity in the coastal area of the region and has been subject to protection since 1988 due to the nature of its habitats, fauna and flora present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presents 18 habitats of community interest including estuaries, lagoons, annual vegetation of marine deposit lines, Spartina meadows, Mediterranean flooded pastures, salt steppes, embryonic shifting dunes and fixed dunes, Malcolmietalia dune meadows, coastal juniper groves, dune forests of Pinus pinea and Pinus pinaster, Mediterranean grasslands with tall herbaceous plants and rushes; - 650 plant species surveyed and 47 targets of conservation interest;

	<p>- Numerous animal species of community interest;</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	<p>The landscape and naturalistic values that have made this place a Site of Community Interest derive in large part from the scarce anthropization in general of this stretch of coast, assisted by the citizen interest and in particular by the failed building speculation, which they opposed in the middle of the years 70 of the last century citizens and protectionist associations.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved</p> <p>[] In trasformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[x] Preserved</p> <p>[] In trasformation</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The natural evolution of the Bevano estuary has allowed the formation of oxbow lakes and river deaths that mark the position of the mouth in the past. The most recent oxbow was formed between 1945 and 1960 while the oldest one, and included in the humid area known as Ortazzino, between 1900 and 1920. The area known as Ortazzo hosted a freshwater marsh, which in the 1990s, it has been restored to maintain its original value.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The great naturalistic value of this site lies in the presence of the natural succession of habitats: sea, inland marshes, active dunes and consolidated dunes on which the pine forest of Maritime pine has been planted, a mouth in free and natural evolution, retro-dune lowlands and a brackish swamp. This great environmental diversity leads to a remarkable faunal diversity. The changing nature of the Bevano estuary, the continuous erosion of the sea and human interventions have not affected the natural</p>
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	<p>value of the area, where one of the greatest environmental diversities in the coastal area of the Region remains.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Despite some anthropic interventions that took place to stop the erosive processes, the mouth of the Bevano testifies what the entire regional coastal strip must have been like. Today it remains the last meandering estuary of the upper Adriatic free to evolve naturally.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The aesthetic value of this area, despite the natural evolution of the Bevano estuary, has</p>
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	<p>been preserved over the years thanks to the application of agri-environmental measures for wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Ente di gestione per i Parchi e la Biodiversità - Delta del Po pec: parcodeltapo@cert.parcodeltapo.it e-mail: parcodeltapo@parcodeltapo.it; protocollo@parcodeltapo.it Sito web: http://www.parcodeltapo.it</p> <p>Ufficio territoriale per la Biodiversità di Punta Marina Via Cristoforo Colombo 21 - 48122 Punta Marina (RA) tel. 0544.437379 E-mail: fra43013@pec.carabinieri.it</p> <p>Regione Emilia-Romagna Viale della Fiera 8, 40127 Bologna tel. 051.527.6080/6094 fax 051.527.6957 E-mail: segrprn@regione.emilia-romagna.it</p> <p>E-mail certificata: segrprn@postacert.regione.emilia-romagna.it</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Please, describe the main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site and indicate them in the map attached to the present form (see Annexes)</p> <p>(max 1.000 char.)</p>

	<...>
<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the</p>	

<p>Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>XX/XX/XXXX</p>

MOSOR, KOZJAK I TROGIRSKA ZAGORA

0. Associated Code:	HR1000027
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Mosor, Kozjak i Trogiraska zagora
2. Date of the protection act:	01/07/2013
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>Xeric rocky area with cliffs suitable for breeding of birds of prey. Open habitats and mosaics are one of the most important nesting area of Olive-tree Warbler in Croatia. Forest habitats are represented by young submediterranean forests and scrubs. Lithostratigraphic units represented in this area are: rudist limestones (cenomanian-maastricht - K21-6), limestone and dolomite (lower cretaceous - K1), flysch sediments (middle and upper eocene - E2, 3), limestones and dolomites (upper jurassic - J3). Soils: shallow and medium deep terra rossa, brown soil on limestone, limestone and dolomite black soil, rocky ground. Mountain massifs Kozjak and Mosor were formed by Alpine orogenesis; many speleological objects and other karst formations; this area has a complex structure of morphogenetic types of relief and complex orographic structure as a result of dynamic geotectonic relations, hydrogeological conditions, climate and anthropogenic influences.</p> <p>Information on birds population sizes was provided by the Institute for Ornithology. Numbers presented refer to estimations or exact data based as much as possible on recent surveys (data provided by the Institute staff and their field-work associates) - SPA Mosor, Kozjak i Trogiraska zagora is especially important for breeding birds of prey. It holds 8% of national population of <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>, 7,5%</p>

	<p>of Falco peregrinus and 3,7% of Circaetus gallicus. Falco biarmicus was registered in the area but breeding was not confirmed. SPA Mosor, Kozjak i Trogirska zagora is one of the two most important breeding sites for Hippolais olivetorum in Croatia, holding 8% of national population.</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	<p>Community is partialy or poorly aware of the sites importance as the natural heritage.</p>
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved [] In trasformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[] Preserved</p>

	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.) </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural value <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p> Motivation of the choice: SPA Mosor, Kozjak i Trogirska zagora is especially important for breeding birds of prey. It holds 8% of national population of <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>, 7,5% of <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and 3,7% of <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>. <i>Falco biarmicus</i> was registered in the area but breeding was not confirmed. SPA Mosor, Kozjak i Trogirska zagora is one of the two most important breeding sites for <i>Hippolais olivetorum</i> in Croatia, holding 8% of national population. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morphological value <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p> Motivation of the choice: <...> </p>
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	<p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic value <p><input type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Part of the site is Excursion site Majdan at the the source of the river Jadro. It is a favourite excursion site for the citizens of Solin and surrounding area.</p>

<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>15/11/2019</p>

JADRO

0. Associated Code:	HR2000931
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Jadro
2. Date of the protection act:	01/12/2014
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>The area includes upper and middle flow of the Jadro river in Splitsko-dalmatinska County. Jadro is a typical karst river in Dalmatia. It springs near Klis and flows through Solin. It is very short (about 4.5 km), with an average flow of 9 m³/s. It is extremely rich in water and supplies with water the towns of Split, Trogir and Kaštel. It flows into the Kaštelanski Gulf in Adriatic Sea. In Solin it is divided into two parts between which the Our Lady's Isle is located, where the Croatian historian and archaeologist Frane Bulić revealed a number of findings from the early Croatian period. Because of the isolation, the Jadro has the endemic subspecies of Adriatic trout (<i>Salmothymus obtusirostris salonitana</i>), which lives only on this site, and therefore is valuable, rare and potentially endangered. The upper flow of the Jadro river was protected in 1984 as a Special ichthyological reserve. The area of ichthyological reserve is approximately 78 000 m².</p>
4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:	Community is well aware of importance of the site as the natural heritage.
5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have	For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:

<p>been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[X] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: In ancient times people were well aware of the significance and value of the Jadro River. The ancient Illyrians built houses by the river and drank its water which is hard to match in terms of quality. The Jadro River fed the aqueducts and fountains and also led the great Roman emperor Diocletian to build his palace nearby and drink the river's water. The Barbarians later destroyed the aqueduct and the river was left to flow only through its bed. When the Croats arrived, they used it as a source of spiritual strength. They were baptized in its waters just like in the Biblical Jordan River. This is why the Jadro River has remained a symbol of the acceptance of Christianity to this day.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <p>[X] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p>
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	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: This is also the location of the grave of Queen Jelena. The river inspired her to build churches on the islet formed by its waters where Croatian kings would later be crowned and buried. This is why the small Jadro River is a great symbol of the Croatian people. The Hollow Church still tells the story of the coronation of King Zvonimir that took place here in 1075. There are numerous watermills on the river that have been grinding grain for centuries. Many of the mills are now shut down and preserved as silent witnesses of a bygone era. The only mill that is still operational is Gašpina watermill. Built in the 18th century, it is opened to visitors and offers demonstrations of the customs of those times.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In transformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: The upper flow of the Jadro river was protected in 1984 as a Special ichthyological reserve. The area of ichthyological reserve is approximately 78 000 m². One of the three important sites for <i>Salmothymus obtusirostris</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological value
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	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Although some parts of river have distinct and original morphological features, other parts of the river bank morphology and water flow have been modified in the past. At the present moment part of river flow is diverted for water supply and it still has very high strategic importance as a water source for cities of Solin and Split.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic value <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost </p> <p>Motivation of the choice: Nature elements are relatively preserved, depending on the location. Additionally, there are projects which aim to improve overall ambient. Namely, excursion site at the river source.</p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
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6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:	Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature
7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:	Diocletian's aqueduct- Roman emperor Diocletian built an aqueduct that carried water from the source of the river Jadro to his palace in Split. Additionally, there is a "Majdan" park being constructed near the source of the river and immediate vicinity of aqueduct. It will most likely be finished within 1 year.
8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.
9. Is it possible to visit the site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of

	<p>the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p>

means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km) <input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km) <input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)
12. Date of the survey	15/11/2019

PODMORJE KOSTRENE

0. Associated Code:	HR3000467
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Podmorje Kostrene
2. Date of the protection act:	01/07/2013
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>Marine site located in the north part of the Adriatic, in Primorsko-goranska county, near Kostrena. The site covers a marine area up to approximately 300 m distance from the coastline, from Žurkovo bay to Perilo bay. Lithostratigraphic unit represented on the coast is rudist limestones (cenomanian-maastricht - K21-6). Soils on the coast are loessivized and typical deep terra rossa; marine shelf. Although the Kostrena coast is roughly indented, its sea bed relief is very diverse so that, by the coastal area itself, steep areas can be found that separate the shallow from the deep part of the sea bed. The climatic characteristics, the types of sea bottom and the influence of human activities have resulted in the development of sea bottom communities. So</p>

	<p>in the area of tide and low tide a strong influence of submarine springs can be found where, great clusters of mussels (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) have developed on the rocky sea bottom. Besides these shellfish, the common barnacle (<i>Balanus perforatus</i>) can often be found in this area which bears a higher level of wastewaters.</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[X] Preserved [] In transformation [] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value

	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.) </p> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural value </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.) </p> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morphological value </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.) </p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value <p>[X] Preserved</p> <p>[] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>There are beaches Žurkovo and Svežanj on the seaside adjacent to the site, as well as Diving</p>

<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>03/05/2020</p>

GORSKI KOTAR I SJEVERNA LIKA

0. Associated Code:	HR1000019
1. Name/Title of the NH element:	Gorski Kotar i Sjeverna Lika
2. Date of the protection act:	01/07/2013
3. Motivation of the protection:	<p>The area includes extensive mountain area of Gorski Kotar and North Lika with prevailing forest habitats. This is the largest forest complex of Alpine region in Croatia and one of the largest in the whole region. Dominant habitat are mixed beech-fir forests. Other forest habitats include black pine forests, hop-hornbeam forest, dwarf pine scrub and submediterranean forests and scrub. Cliffs, rocky habitats and meadows are also abundant. Gorski Kotar is a karst plain, about 35 km wide, and average high 800 m; ountain groups are extended in the Dinaric direction, and they are separated by karst valleys and fields. North Lika has a complex structure morphogenetic types of of relief and complex orographic structure as a result of dynamic geotectonic relations, hydrogeological conditions, climate and anthropogenic influences. SPA Gorski kotar i sjeverna Lika is, along with the SPA Velebit, the most important site in Croatia for forest hole-nesting species: <i>Aegolius funereus</i> (45% of national population), <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i> (53%), <i>Strix uralensis</i> (35,7 %), <i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i> (41,7%) and <i>Picoides tridactylus</i> (40%) - SPA Gorski kotar i sjeverna Lika is, along with the SPA Velebit, the most important site in Croatia for <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> (30% of national population) and <i>Bonasa bonasia</i> (35%) - SPA Velebit is the most important site in Croatia for <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> (43% of national population) - SPA Velebit is,</p>

	<p>along with the SPA Kvarnerski otoci, the most important site in Croatia for <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (20% of national population) and also important for <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (4,5%) and <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (3,8%) - National Red List species <i>Mergus merganser</i> breeds along the Krka river (transboundary river with Slovenia). Ornithological survey in 2013 registered several breeding families but it remains to be confirmed whether actual nesting occurs on Croatian or Slovenian side, or both (Radović Dragan, Croatian Ornithological Society, pers. comm.). In Croatia this species nests only on the coastal cliffs of Peruča lake in SPA Cetina.</p>
<p>4. Level of identification of the area as heritage by the community:</p>	
<p>5. Level of integrity of the connotative values of the site (referring to the values that have been identified in the motivation of the protection and by the community)</p>	<p>For each value identified, please select the level of integrity and give a brief description in order to motivate the choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical value <p>[] Preserved</p> <p>[X] In transformation</p> <p>[] Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...></p> <p>(max 750 char.)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural value <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.) • Natural value <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.) • Morphological value <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost
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	<p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic value <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preserved <input type="checkbox"/> In transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Lost</p> <p>Motivation of the choice: <...> (max 750 char.)</p>
<p>6. Institution/Body in charge of the management of the site:</p>	<p>Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature</p>
<p>7. Main Cultural/Touristic points of interest within the site:</p>	<p>Risnjak National Park, Leska Educational Path near Crni Lug</p>

<p>8. Is it a site with elements identified, within the TEMPUS project, as CH (Cultural Heritage)?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate the names of the CH and highlight them in the map (see Annexes) using a color.</p>
<p>9. Is it possible to visit the site?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate in the map (see Annexes) the access points to the site and identify with a color the portion of the site that can be visited (it is possible to find an area with a portion accessible for visitors and a portion not accessible for visitors)</p>
<p>10. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures in the Surrounding area for private mobility (car, bicycles, etc.):</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Total lack of roads and parkings that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a dirt road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a paved road and of a parking</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site, absence of a parking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of a paved road that lead to the Infrastructure/Building/Archeological Site and of a parking in the surrounding area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL: Presence of a bicycle lane</p> <p>Please, indicate in the map (see Annexes) the existing infrastructures and the access points to the area from the existing infrastructures.</p>
<p>11. Accessibility with reference to existing infrastructures for public means of transport - MoT (collective transport: bus, train, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unattainable with public MoT (>3km)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Difficult to attain public MoT (>1 and <3 km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Easy to attain with public MoT (>500 and <1km)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close to public MoT (<500 m)</p>
<p>12. Date of the survey</p>	<p>03/05/2020</p>