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Ministero dell'Ambiente

Ministero dett Simbiente e della Tutela del Territorio

e del Mare

DIREZIONE GENERALE PER LA PROTEZIONE DELLA NATURA E DEL MARE

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

Comitato Promotore Monte Peglia per Unesco c. a. Avv. Francesco Paola montepegliaperunesco@pec.it

Oggetto: Candidatura a Riserva della Biosfera UNESCO del sito "Monte Peglia".

Ho il piacere di comunicare che ieri, 26 luglio 2018, nel corso della trentesima sessione del MAB-ICC (Consiglio del Programma internazionale Uomo e Biosfera dell'Unesco) in corso a Palembang, in Indonesia, la candidatura in oggetto è stata favorevolmente valutata e pertanto il sito "Monte Peglia" è stato proclamato Riserva della Biosfera UNESCO, con la richiesta da parte del Consiglio di presentare entro il 30 settembre prossimo un piano di gestione della Riserva.

Si inviano cordiali saluti.

Il Presidente
del Comitato Tecnico Nazionale MaB
GIARRATANO MARIA CARMELA
MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE
Direttore Generale
27.07.2018 16:36:11 CEST

"Il presente atto è firmato digitalmente ai sensi del D.P.R. n.445/2000 e del D.lgs. 7 marzo 2005 n. 82 e norme collegate. Detta modalità sostituisce il testo cartaceo e la firma autografa."

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il Dirigente dott. Antonio Maturani 0657223431 maturani antonio <u>Eminambiente it</u>

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UNESCO: Italian sites added as Biosphere Reserves, Mount Peglia and Val Camonica

Posted By Alessandra Baldini On 25/07/2018 @ 8:40 am In Ambiente, slider | No Comments

PARIS, JULY 25 – The Park of **Mount Peglia** and **Val Camonica – Alto Sebino in Italy** are among the 24 new sites added to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves by the International Co-ordinating Council of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme during its meeting in Palembang (Indonesia) from 23 to 28 July. The MAB network now numbers 686 Biosphere Reserves. Two existing biosphere reserves – one is the **Ticino, Val Grande Verbano Biosphere Reserve** – have been extended and had their names changed.

Mount Peglia is located in the centre of Italy at the confluence of two river systems, the Tiber to the east and Paglia to the west. It consists of an extensive forested area and constitutes an important natural pool of fauna, flora and mushroom species in and around this ancient extinct volcano. These natural resources allow for activities compatible with sustainable development.

Val Camonica – Alto Sebino is located in the eastern part of Lombardy. The area is characterized by typical alpine and pre-alpine valleys, ranging from valley bottom landscapes to the highest peaks of Europe and the Adamello Glacier, and ends in the Iseo Lake, one of Italy's largest basins. The landscape features rivers and lakes, woods and forests, glaciers, meadows and prairies. Farming and animal husbandry in the region follows ancestral traditions.

Ticino, Val Grande Verbano Biosphere Reserve was previously known as Valle del Ticino Biosphere Reserve. Following its extension, wooded and semi-natural areas of the biosphere reserve designated in 2002 now constitute almost half of the entire site compared to 24% previously. The extension also increases the surface of wetlands and water bodies with the presence of large sub-alpine Insubrian lakes, notably Lake Maggiore and Lake Varese.

"Conserving the biodiversity and the management of natural resources in these ecosystems is a pre-requisite for sustainable development," declared UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay. "These sites are laboratories of harmonious interaction between people and nature, allowing for advances in the sciences and in traditional knowledge. They facilitate the sharing of knowledge, promote the interaction between science and society and help bring concrete improvements to the lives of local populations," she added.

Biosphere reserves have been designated in Moldova and Mozambique for the first time this year.

Also, five sites in Australia, one site in the Netherlands and another in the United States of America have been withdrawn from the World Network of Biosphere Reserves at the request of the States concerned. The withdrawn Australian sites are: Wilson's Promontory, Hattah Kulkyne and Murray Kulkyne, Yathong, Barkindji and Prince Regent. The USA site that pulled out of the MAB Network is San Dimas Biosphere Reserve and Experimental Forest.