



**ALPTER Project: the
terraced areas in the Alps
as intermediate landscapes**

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Outline

1. Terraced areas as intermediate landscapes
2. Terraced landscape development
3. From decay to promotion: the ALPTER project proposals
 - a. Productive recovery
 - b. Tourist promotion
 - c. Enhancement of social value

Terraced landscapes were created for two main purposes:

- ❑ Enlarge farmland surface along steep slopes
- ❑ Defence against soil erosion and hydro-geological hazards



Terraced areas as intermediate landscapes between...

urbanized valley floors

pastured highlands

} middle slopes

artificial spaces

natural environments

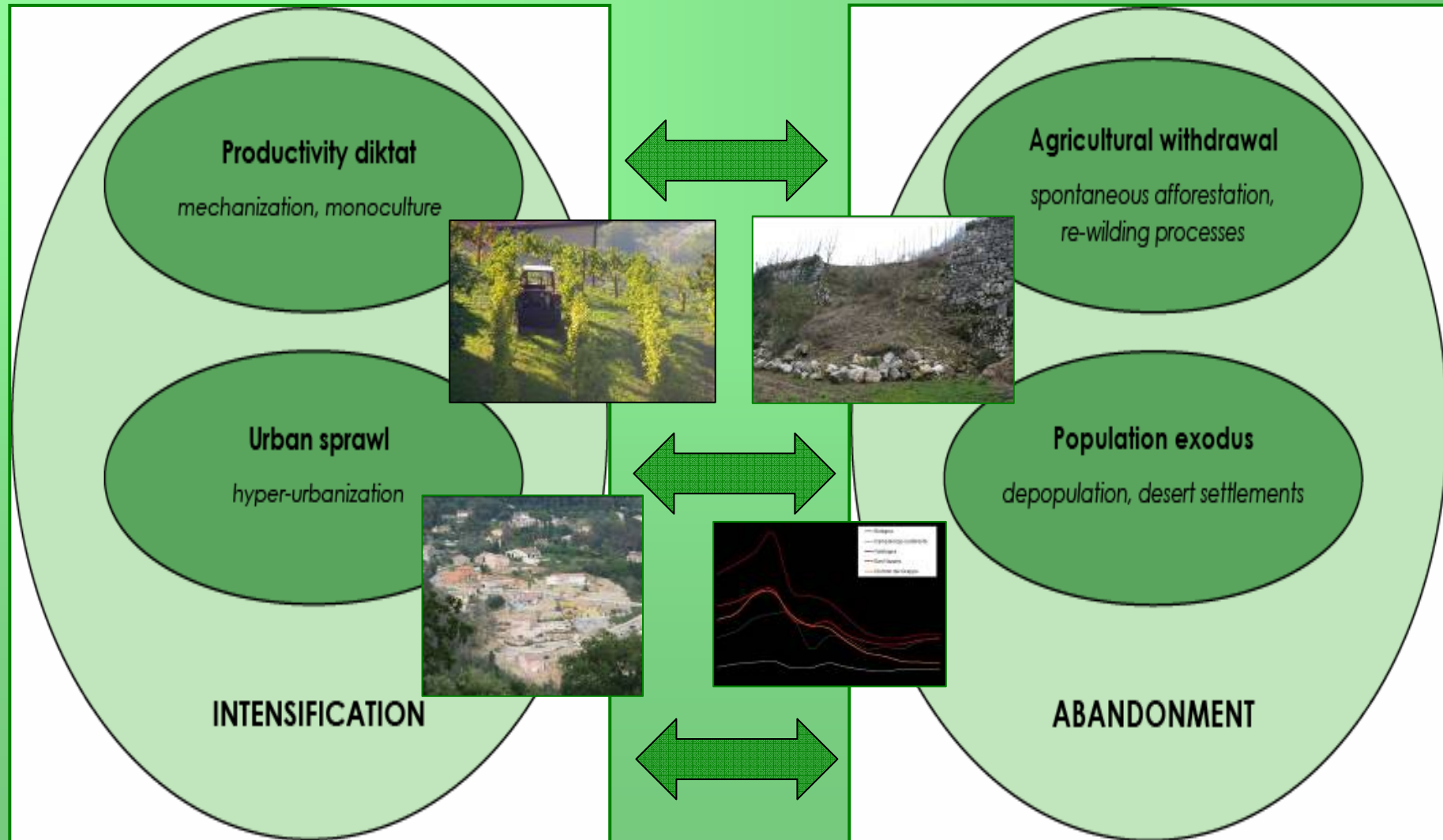
} semi-natural habitats
temporary environments

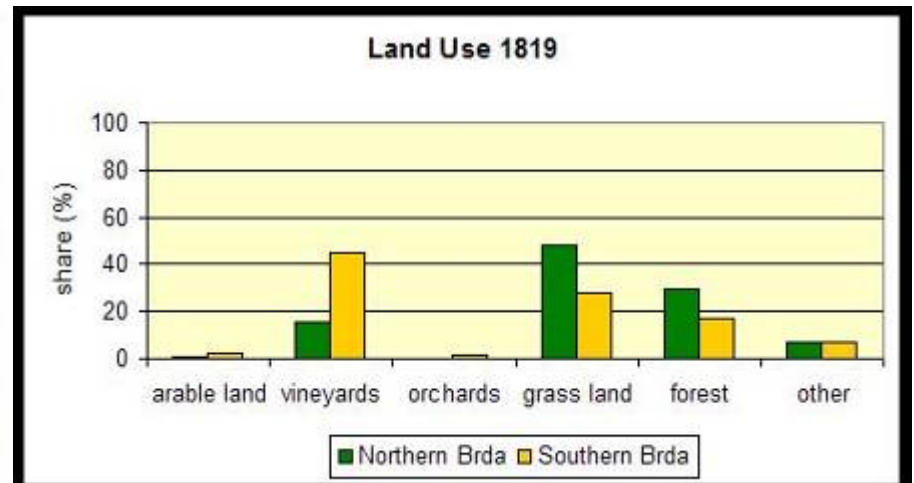
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- ❑ Terraced sites are among the most significant (and fragile) semi-natural habitats, a combination of natural and cultural heritage.
 - ❑ They are based on anthropic equilibrium, which requires human inputs in order to be kept.
 - ❑ Their intermediacy is also between farmland conceived for multifunctional polyculture in a self-subsistence economy, as in the past, and modern mechanized monoculture (e.g. vineyards and olive groves).



Terraced landscape development

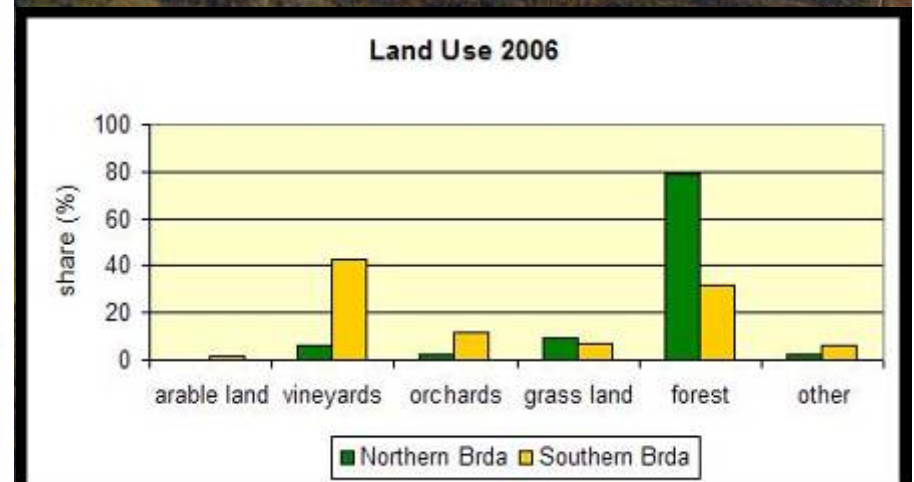
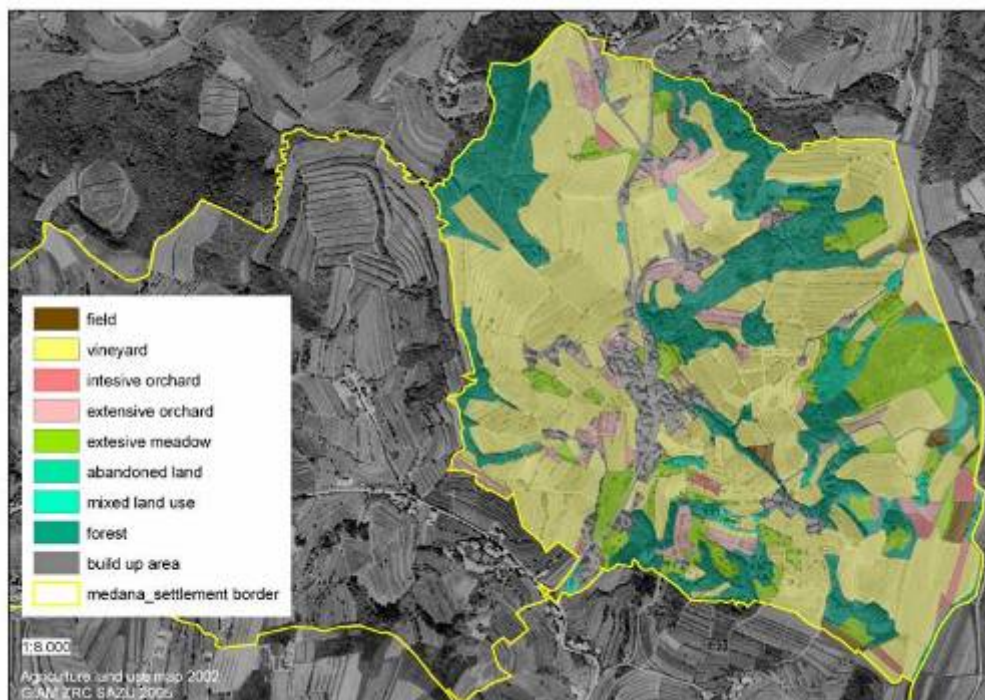
Terraced landscape development as a range of processes towards opposite extremes:



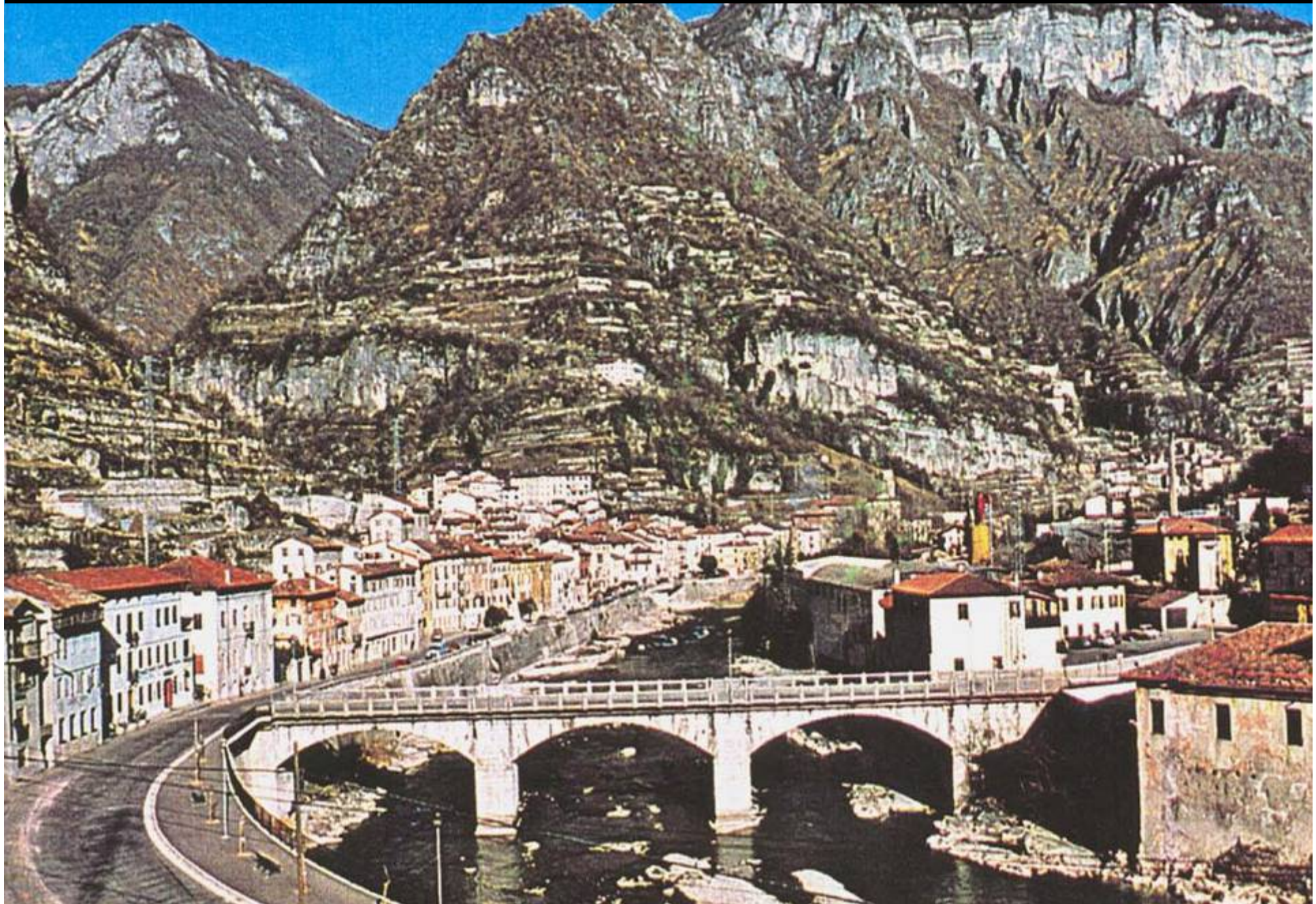


Example of terraced landscape development: Medana, Goriška Brda (Slovenia)

Data and elaboration: F. Petek, 2002



EXAMPLE OF TERRACED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT: RIVER BRENTA VALLEY, MID '70s



EXAMPLE OF TERRACED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT: RIVER BRENTA VALLEY, 2006



Decay versus promotion: the ALPTER project proposals

Three ways of managing terraced landscape development processes:

1. Productive recovery

2. Tourist promotion

3. Enhancement of social value



Productive recovery

- ❑ recovering or enhancing the role of terracements as farmland, preventing the establishment of intensive forms of agriculture (proper trade-off)
- ❑ stimulating regional agrarian products
- ❑ promoting territorial brands and niche markets

Good practices:

- ❑ Liguria: Cinque Terre National Park's products
- ❑ Goriška Brda (Slovenia)

The screenshot shows the website for the 'Pesto' product from the Cinque Terre National Park. The header includes the park's logo and the text 'PARCO NAZIONALE DELLE CINQUE TERRE Area Marina Protetta delle Cinque Terre'. It also features the Italian government's logo and the text 'PATRIMONIO ALIMENTARE DELL'UMANITA' Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare Direzione per la promozione della rete'. A search bar and language selection options are visible.

The main content is divided into sections:

- IL PARCO**: A photograph of fresh basil leaves.
- I PRODOTTI DEL PARCO**: A text block describing the pesto: 'Il pesto Prodotto proveniente dal recupero di terra incolta il pesto del Parco viene prodotto entro un'ora dalla raccolta del basilico coltivato sulla Costa del Carmelo, tra Riomaggiore e Manarola. Questo è uno dei prodotti provenienti dal progetto di recupero delle terre incolte e nasce da una ricetta tipica tradizionale.' It includes up and down arrow icons.
- Ingredienti**: A vertical list of ingredients with corresponding images:
 - Basilico**: Image of basil leaves.
 - Aglio**: Image of garlic bulbs.
 - Aglio sbucciato e pulito**: Image of peeled and cleaned garlic.
 - Pineis**: Image of pine nuts.
 - Parmigiano**: Image of a wedge of cheese.
- Processo di produzione**: Three images showing the steps:
 - Riempimento vasi**: A hand filling a jar.
 - Etichettatura**: A row of jars with labels.
 - Prodotto finito**: A finished jar of pesto.
- Storia della produzione dei prodotti**: A row of five icons representing different products:
 - limoncello (lemon)
 - salsa di pomodoro (tomato)
 - marmellate di limoni (lemon marmalade)
 - panini (bread)
 - salsa di peperoni (pepper sauce)



Tourism promotion

Enhancing tourist demand...

Exploit terracemments' tourist appeal

Results from a survey carried out by the BOKU University of Vienna:

"The more terraced, the more preferred!"

...and supply

Providing facilities and services (guided tours, hiking tracks, ...)

Co-operatives and eco-museums, such as the 'Cortemilia's Ecomuseum on vineyards and terracemments' (Piedmont) provide a wide range of educational activities, especially addressed to pupils and students

IREALP questionnaire among ALPTER partners

Choice model on landscape preferences



„Please choose the most and the least preferred landscape”



ECOMUSEO DEI TERRAZZAMENTI E DELLA VITE

LA DIDATTICA
L'Ecomuseo è uno strumento che agevola il rapporto tra luogo e comunità, insegna a leggere il territorio nei paesaggi e nei suoi costumi, educa allo spazio, al recupero e alla valorizzazione del patrimonio locale. Percorrendo tale percorso, l'Ecomuseo dei Terrazzamenti e della Vite fa scendere:

chi siamo, i luoghi, le attività, gli appuntamenti, il paesaggio terrazzato, i prodotti, l'ospitalità,

didattica e formazioni, link a bibliografie,

Bambini in visita sui terrazzamenti di Monte Corno.

Questionario (offerta turistica nelle aree pilota)

- Quali sono le principali attività turistiche del territorio? (es. sci, mare, terme, paesaggio, altro...)
- Dal mese di febbraio 2011 (risultati scelti) si prevede nei costi di gestione (es. oltre 15-20 km) a Fama Terrazzone, in comune:
 - Sviluppo del centro
 - Follonica
 - Rete di sentieri
 - Area attrezzata (es. picnic)
 - Cattedrale
 - Centro di accoglienza
 - Agenzia agraria aperta al pubblico
 - Follonica Sportive
 - Sviluppo per lo sport
 - Siti di interesse culturale
 - RSC
 - RSCA
 - RSCB
 - RSCC
- Esistono eventi, manifestazioni, sagre che si collegano al Fama Terrazzone? Quante persone sono presenti?
- Esiste in territorio il materiale didattico, mappa di orientamento, i siti sui terrazzamenti?
- L'offerta è oggetto di corsi o di altre attività, anche per il pubblico? (es. Follonica di Follonica, IREALP)
 - No
 - Sì, 200 €

Enhancing social value

- re-appropriation of traditional landscapes, strengthening the feeling of territorial identity by **local communities**

Example: Val Bregaglia (Switzerland)

- re-discovering of land potentialities and new identities by incoming dwellers (e.g. **immigrants**)

Example: Brenta River Valley (Italy)



ALPTER AND UNESCO

- ❑ UNESCO has recently launched a global programme for an inventory of techniques linked to traditional knowledge, with particular regard to those practices preventing desertification. The project, called **'Traditional Knowledge World Bank'**, aims at gathering and protecting historical knowledge, promoting innovative practices based on the modern re-proposal of tradition as well;
- ❑ terracing is considered to be a very important practice for avoiding erosion and combating desertification;
- ❑ ALPTER is thus co-operating with UNESCO and IPOGEO, the institutions in charge of this project.

An aerial photograph of a steep, green hillside covered in terraced vineyards. The terraces are arranged in a regular, grid-like pattern, following the contours of the slope. The vineyards are lush green, and the terraces are separated by dark, narrow paths. In the background, the ocean is visible, with a small town or village built on a cliffside overlooking the water. The sky is clear and blue.

Thank you for your attention

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