



THE LIFE PASTORALP PROJECT

LIFE16 CCA/IT/000060

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Life PASTORALP project















DURATION: **01/10/2017** - **31/03/2023** (5.5 YEARS)

BUDGET: **2,314,400** €



COFUNDED (60%) BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION (LIFE PROGRAMME, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION)



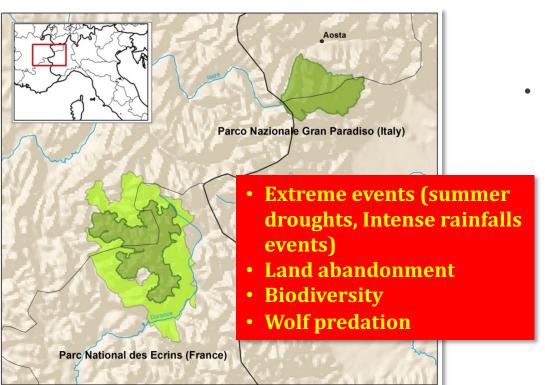






Life PASTORALP Objectives

Reduce the **vulnerability** and increase the **resilience** of **alpine mountain pastures** and **pastoral communities** by assessing **impacts of climate change** and **testing feasible, integrated and improved adaptation technical measures** and **policies recommendation** in intended case study areas **(PNE) and PNGP)** – two open air laboratories



- 70.000 ha of extensive pastures grazed by sheep, cattle goats, horses
- 70% national collective properties regulated by national laws (creation of pastoral units and breeder consortia)



- First National protected area in Italy (1922)
- Protect the Alpine ibex (**Capra ibex** L.) at risk of extinction, now >2800 individuals.
 - 71.000 ha of rural area and 8.400 habitants
 - Cattle and sheeps



Life PASTORALP overall strategy



Farmers'
perception
of climate
change &
capacity for
adaptation



Impacts of climate change



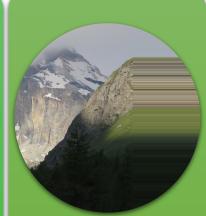
Vulnerability of the entire system



Best adaptation strategies for adoption



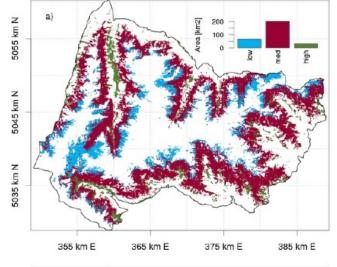
Biodiversity conservation

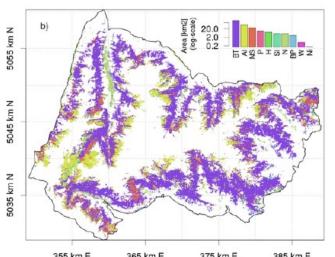


Replicability
Governance
and adoption

Mountain permanent grasslands (Multifunctionality)

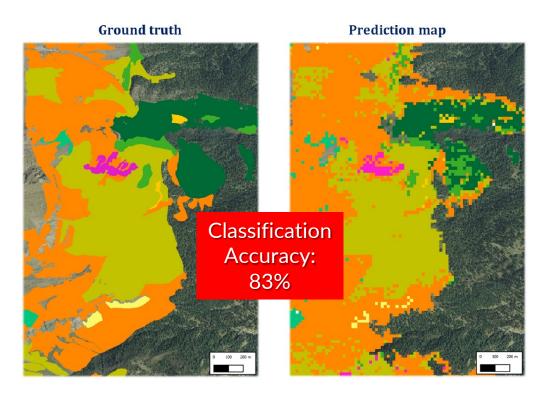
Pasture mapping update





More than 10,000 hectares of pastureland mapped

- Field surveys & remote sensing (Sentinel2) & modelling
- Harmonized legend: Grasslands (Y-N) / productivity / 13 pastoral categories





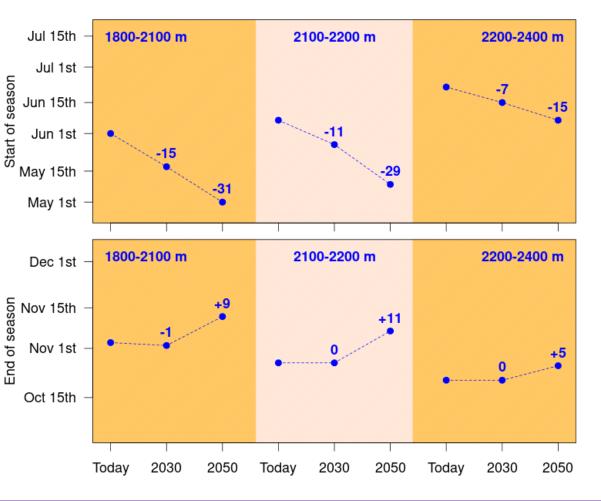
Adaptation measures and policies recomm.



Biophysical vulnerability

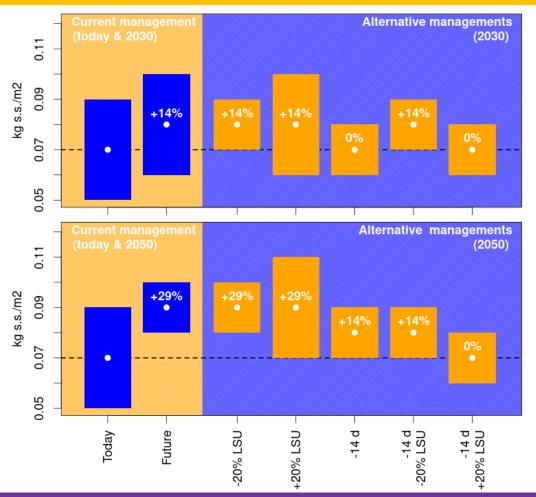


Start and end of the growing season





Adaptation strategies Productivity peak (2200-2400 m)



Socio-economic vulnerability

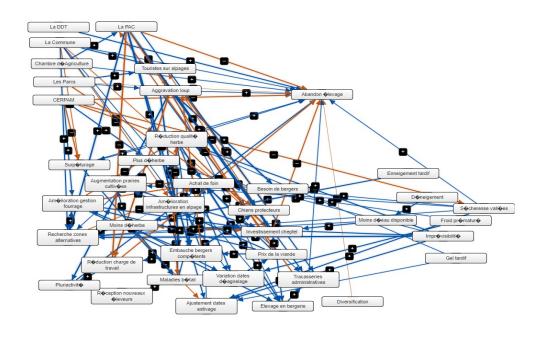




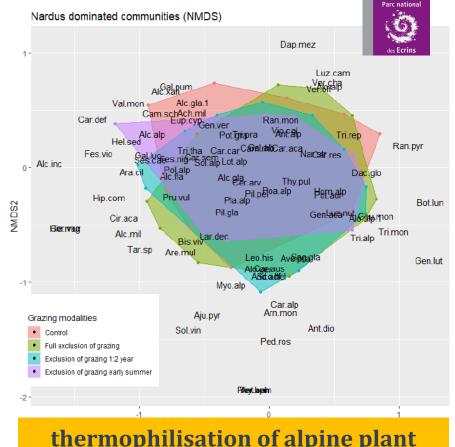


KEY FACTORS OF PASTORAL SYSTEMS				
Gran Paradiso National Park		Parc National des Ecrins		
Eactors	Centrality ²	Factors	Centrality	
	Score		Score	
Upland grasslands	14.47	CAP subsidies	8.88	
Relevance of farm productivity	12.01	Predation	8.73	
Revenue	11.15	Experienced shepherd hiring	8.30	
Bottom valley meadows	10.00	Upland grassland quality reduction	8.20	
Tourism	8.00	Search for alternative forage resources	6.17	
Farm organisation and life quality	7.96	Investments	6.15	
Predation	7.87	Abandonment	5.98	

STONALE GRAN	Baseline	With training and infrastructure
Relevance of upland pastures	+++	1
Hay buying	***	***
Intensification (bergerie)	1 1	
Organisation and life quality	♣	₽



Biodiversity vulnerability

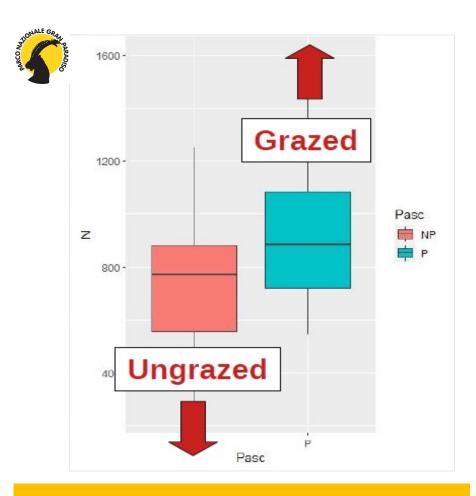


thermophilisation of alpine plant communities due to *Nardus stricta*

exclusion from grazing in early summer -> slight increase in plant biodiversity 16 pastures PNE

10 pastures PNGP

320 invertebrate species analysed



- Positive effect of low density grazing on invertebrate biomass
- Un-grazed patches as nectar sources for adult pollinators

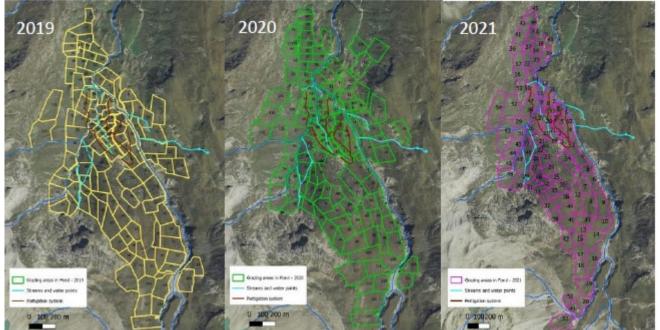
Pasture management and demonstration areas











20 grazing plans

(Guidelines for pasture management and adaptation in test areas)



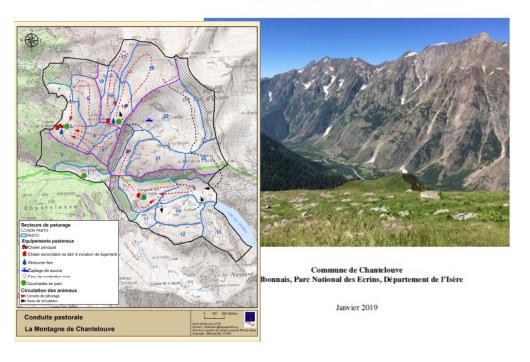






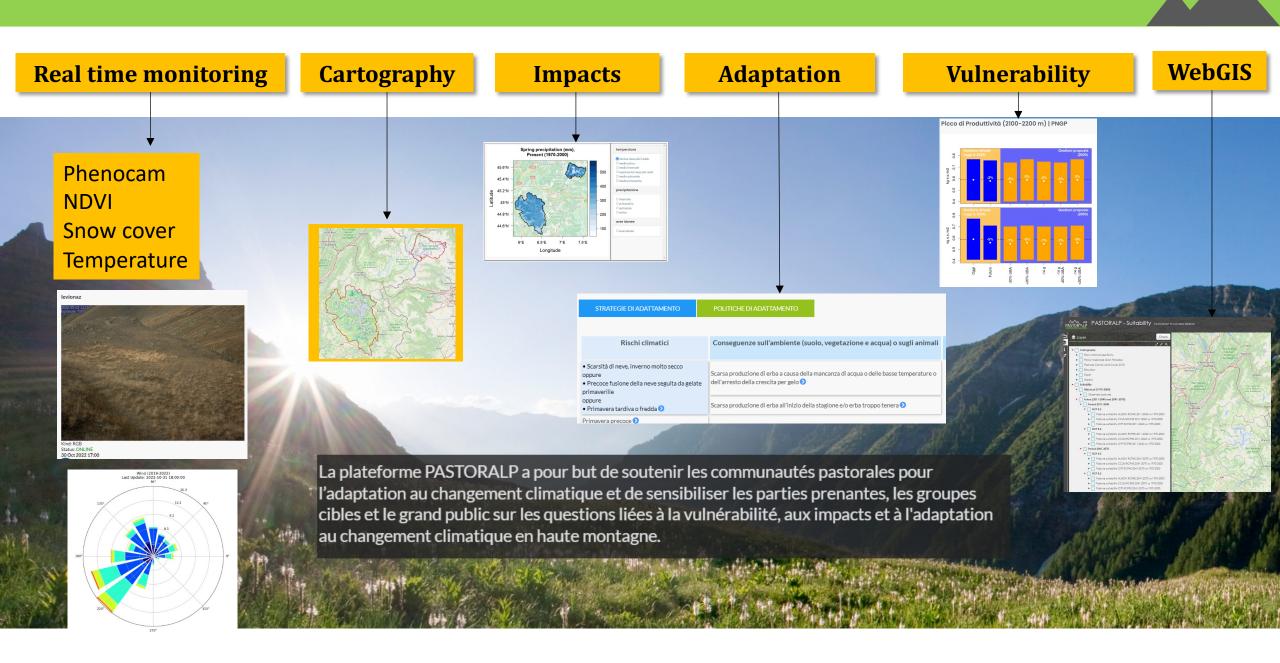


Diagnostic pastoral de la Montagne de Chantelouve



9 diagnostic plans

PATORALP WEB-PLATFORM



PATORALP WEB-PLATFORM Questionnaire



the project

ORALP a pour but gement climatique blic sur les questio atique en haute m



Questionnaire d'évaluation de la PLATEFORME PASTORALP

Visitez la plateforme à ce link : PLATEFORME PASTORALP

camilladibari@gmail.com (non condiviso) Cambia account



Bozza salvata

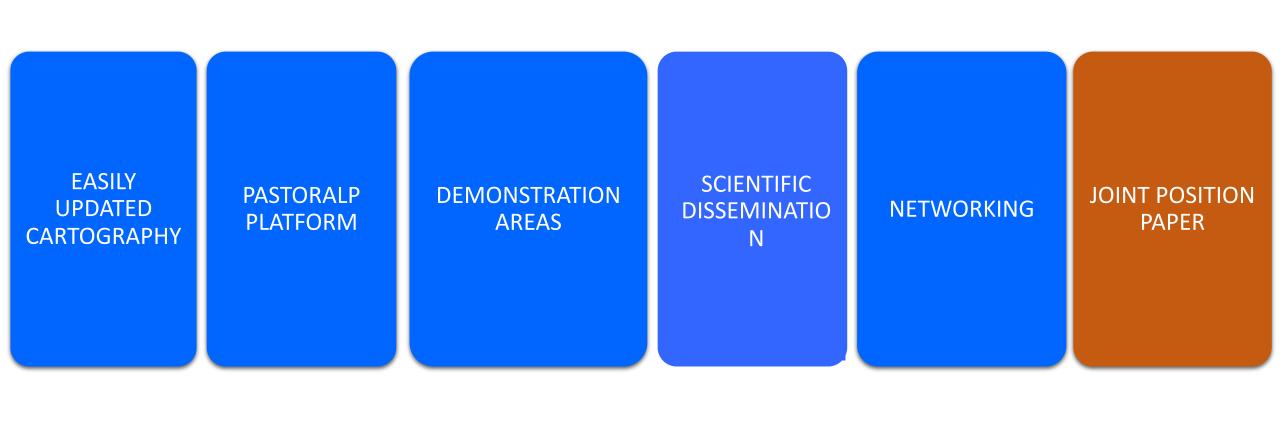
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Années

< 18



PASTORALP: the long-term legacy





Let's graze our future!!! ©



