



REGIONE  
PIEMONTE

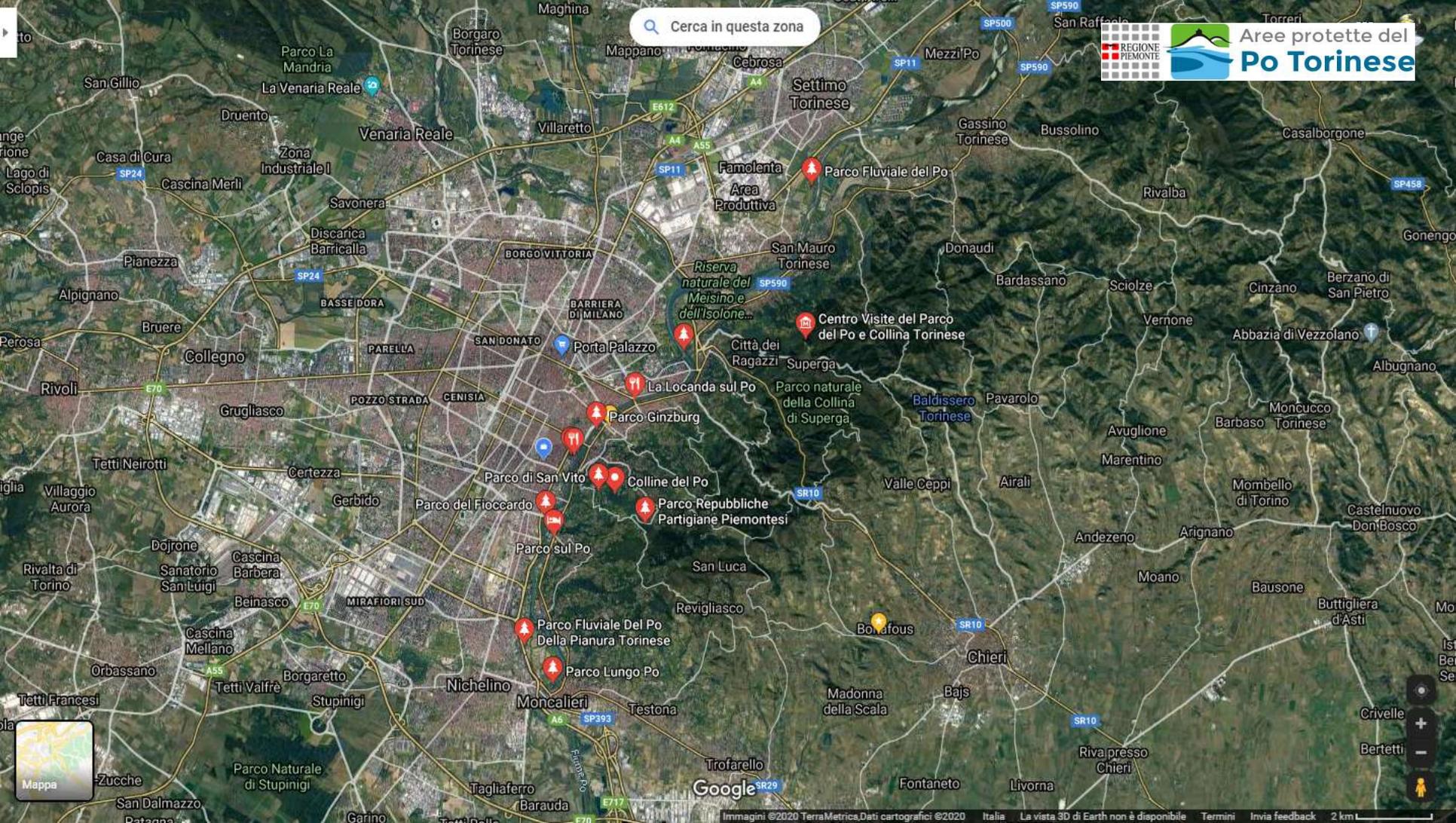


Aree protette del  
**Po Torinese**

*The protected areas in the  
Turin area between the hills  
and the river Po*



Cerca in questa zona



Google

# Protected Areas

What is a  
protected area?

The protected areas are natural zones characterized by different landscapes and inhabited by different species of animals and plants.

What is its aim?

maintaining the environmental balance of a specific place, increasing its biodiversity.

How are nature  
reserves  
maintained?

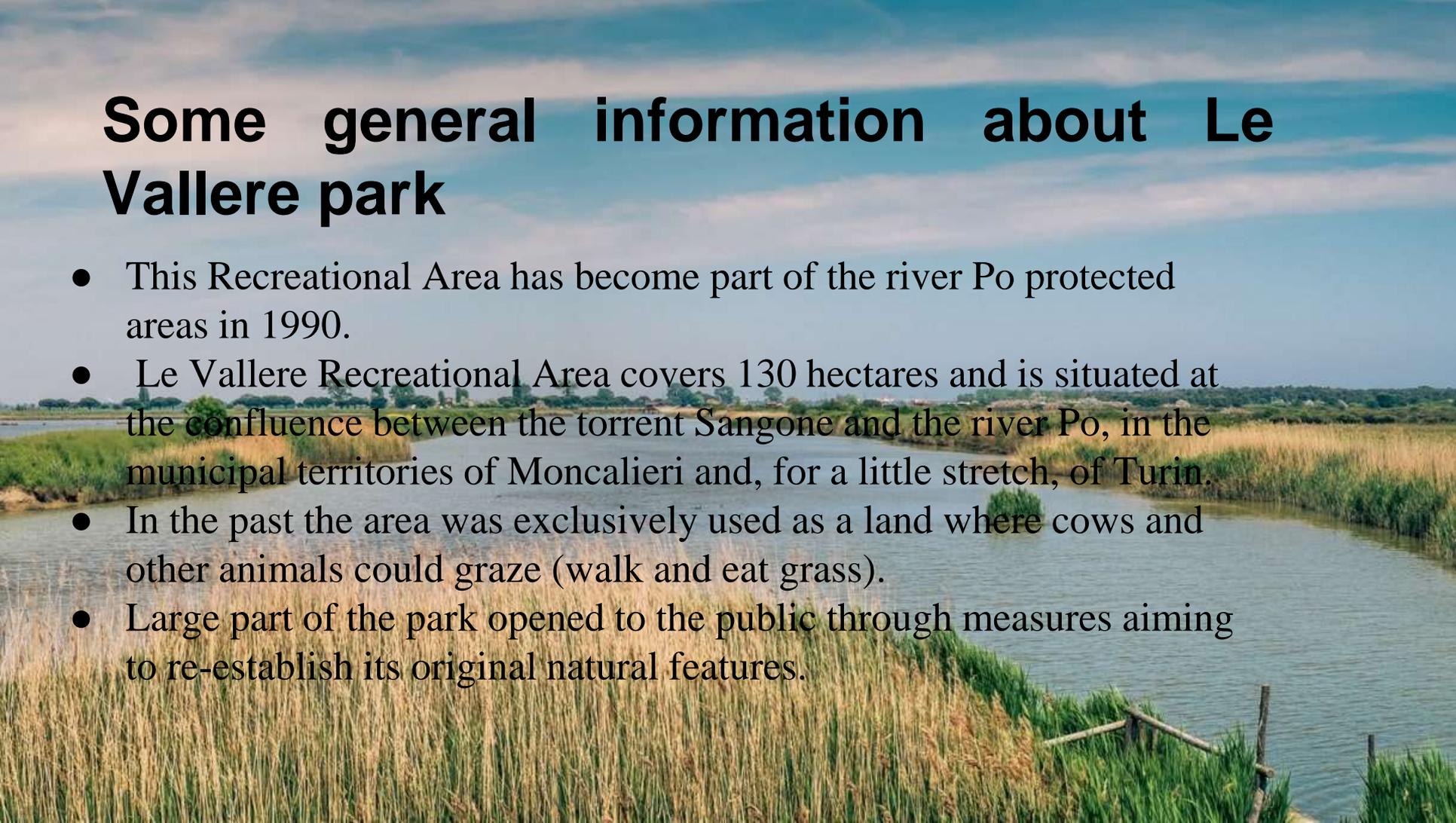
Parks receive money that is used by staff and volunteers, who work on the territory for the conservation, protection and safeguard of nature in the protected areas.

# *Le Vallere*



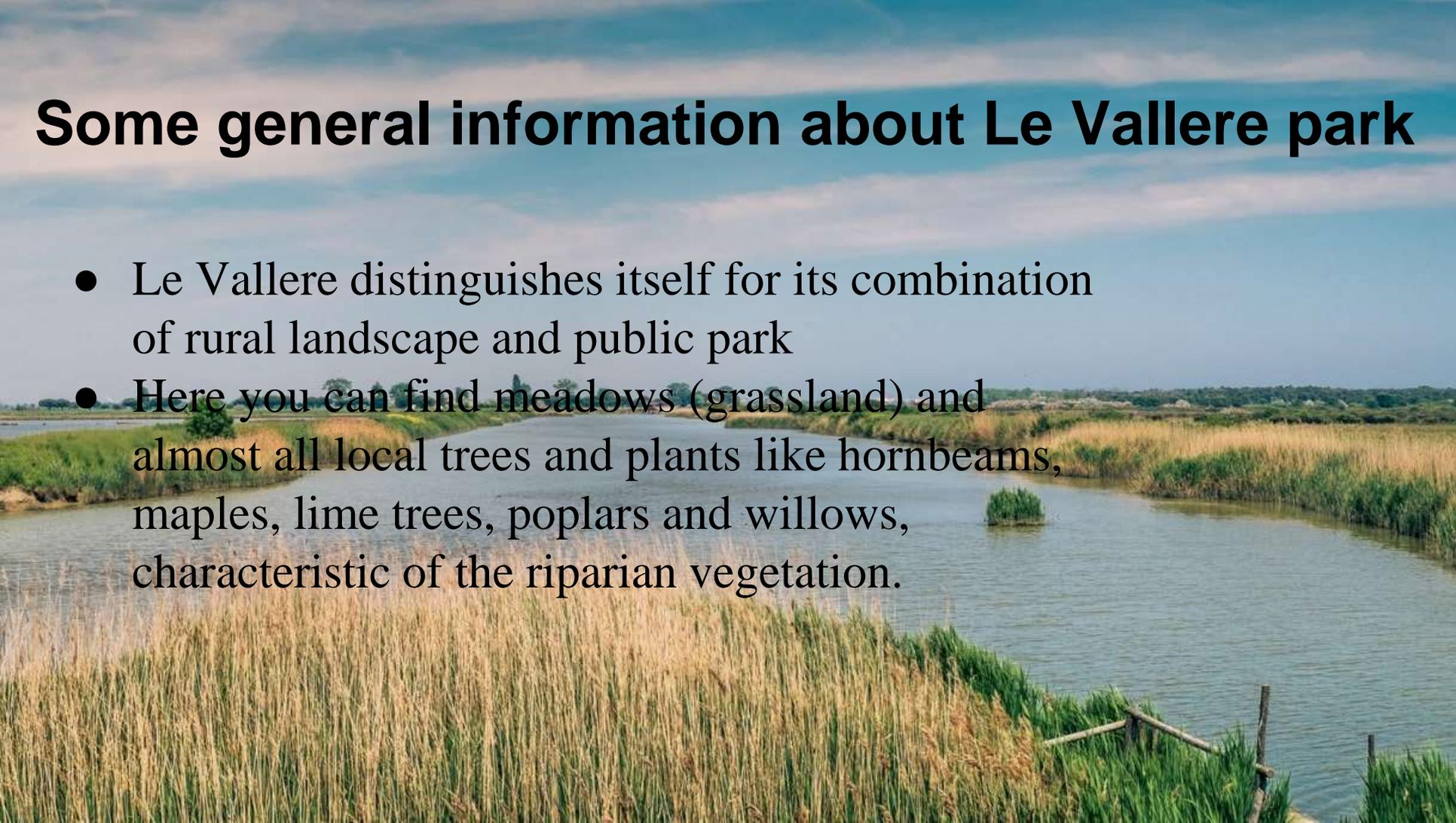
# Some general information about Le Vallere park

- This Recreational Area has become part of the river Po protected areas in 1990.
- Le Vallere Recreational Area covers 130 hectares and is situated at the confluence between the torrent Sangone and the river Po, in the municipal territories of Moncalieri and, for a little stretch, of Turin.
- In the past the area was exclusively used as a land where cows and other animals could graze (walk and eat grass).
- Large part of the park opened to the public through measures aiming to re-establish its original natural features.



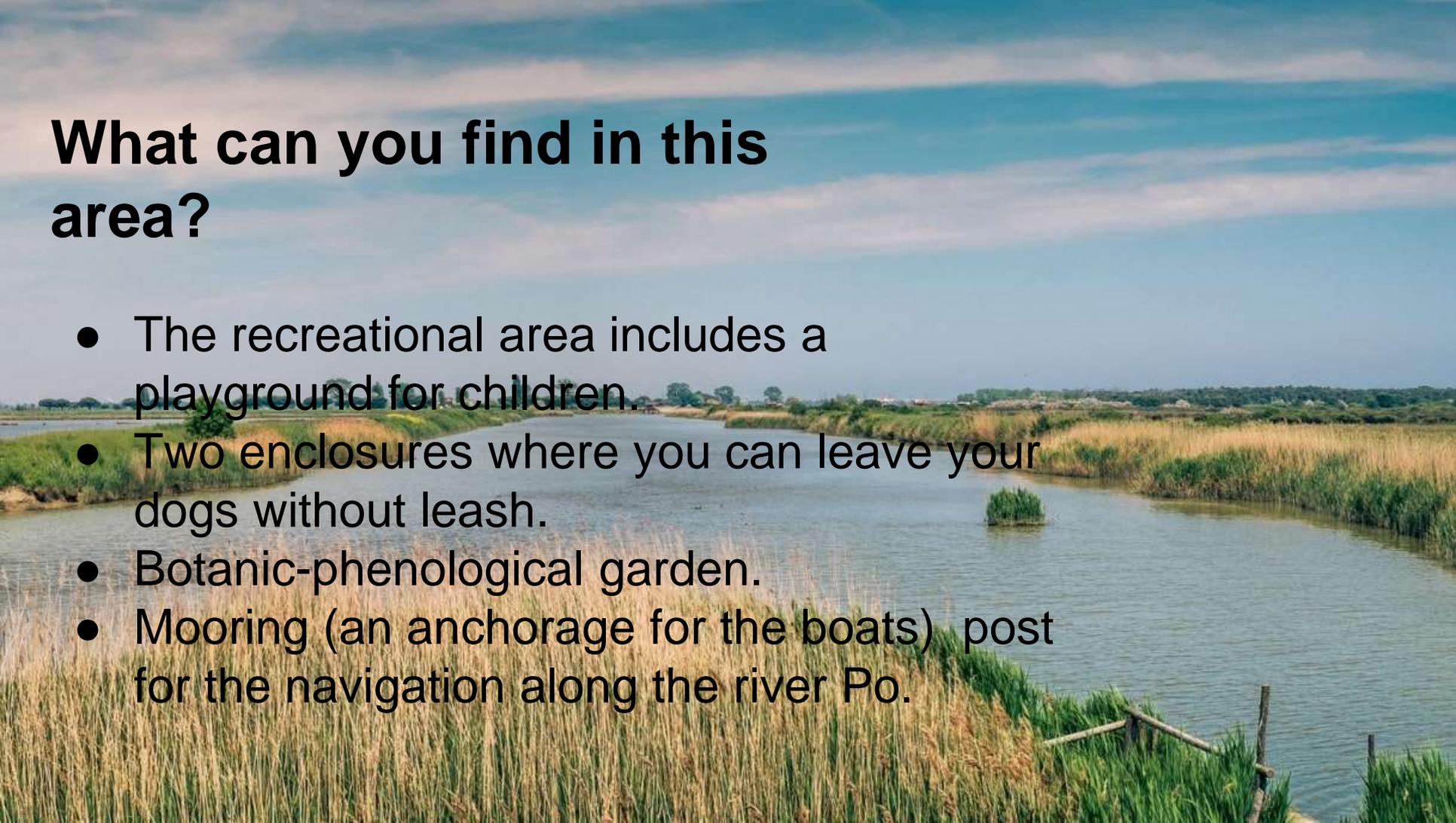
# Some general information about Le Vallere park

- Le Vallere distinguishes itself for its combination of rural landscape and public park
- Here you can find meadows (grassland) and almost all local trees and plants like hornbeams, maples, lime trees, poplars and willows, characteristic of the riparian vegetation.



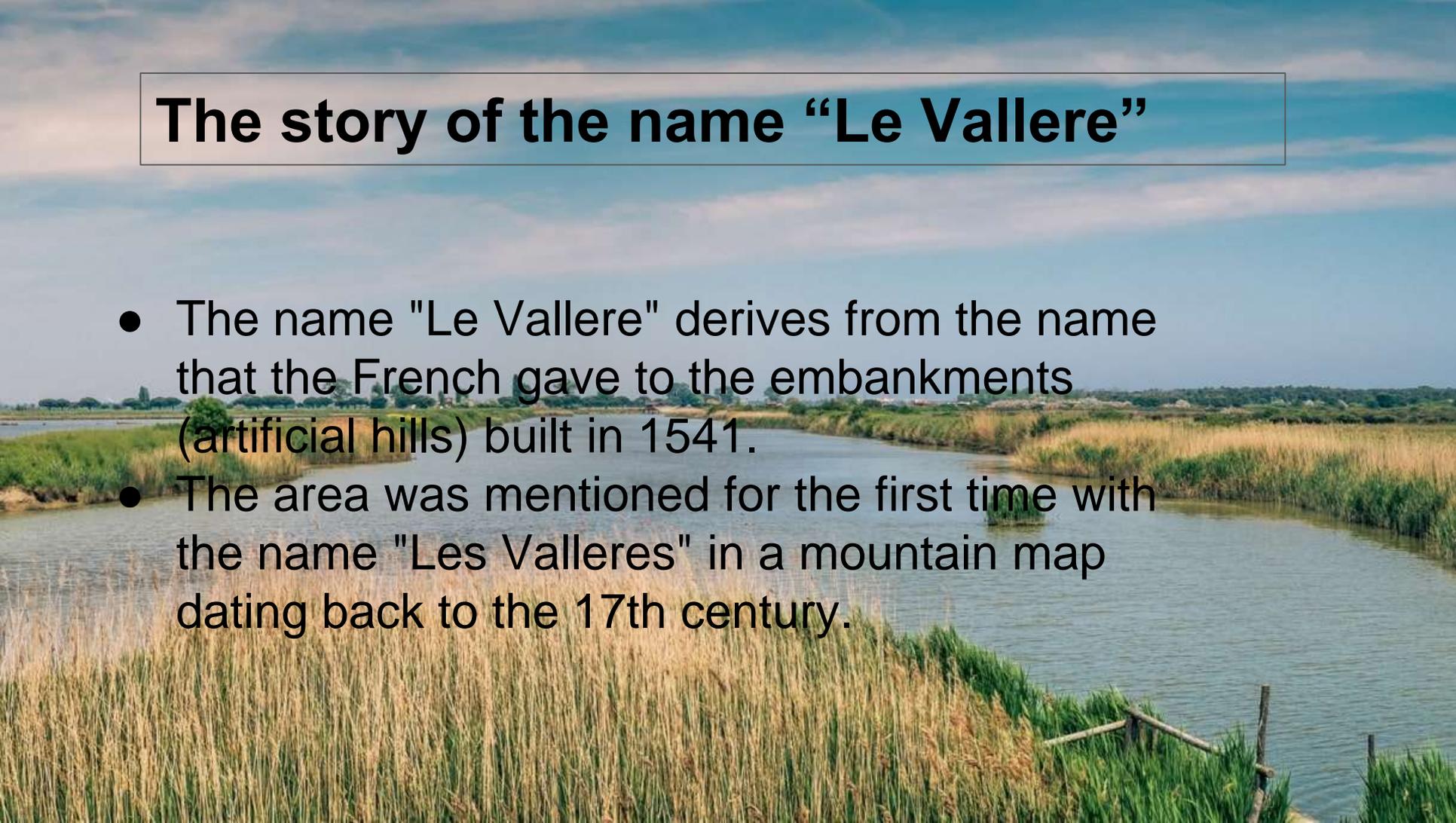
# What can you find in this area?

- The recreational area includes a playground for children.
- Two enclosures where you can leave your dogs without leash.
- Botanic-phenological garden.
- Mooring (an anchorage for the boats) post for the navigation along the river Po.



# The story of the name “Le Vallere”

- The name "Le Vallere" derives from the name that the French gave to the embankments (artificial hills) built in 1541.
- The area was mentioned for the first time with the name "Les Valleres" in a mountain map dating back to the 17th century.



# THE RULES OF VALLERE PARK



the park ranger



*Tullia, Gloria, Fabrizio, Alicia*



## To Do List

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



# NOT TO DO LIST

\*Avoid bike races→they damage the ground and cause the compression of the soil.

\*Do not pollute→

\*Do not light the fire less than 50 meters from wooded and bushy areas and in case of fire emergency periods, do not light the fire less than 100 meters.

\*Do not pick flowers or plants→

\* Do not disturb animals→

\* Do not leave dogs free without checking on them→they can endanger animals, vegetation nests and children

\*In the river→ do not bathe, fish and go rowing in prohibited areas.

\*Do not waste the water of the fountains (ex. water balloons)

# TO DO LIST

\* → throw all the litter in the bins

\* → take photos of them

\* → bring your binoculars

\* → keep the dogs on a leash or just keep an eye on them

\*Stay away from areas at risk of landslides

**NATIVE SPECIES** → A species that normally lives in a particular ecosystem.

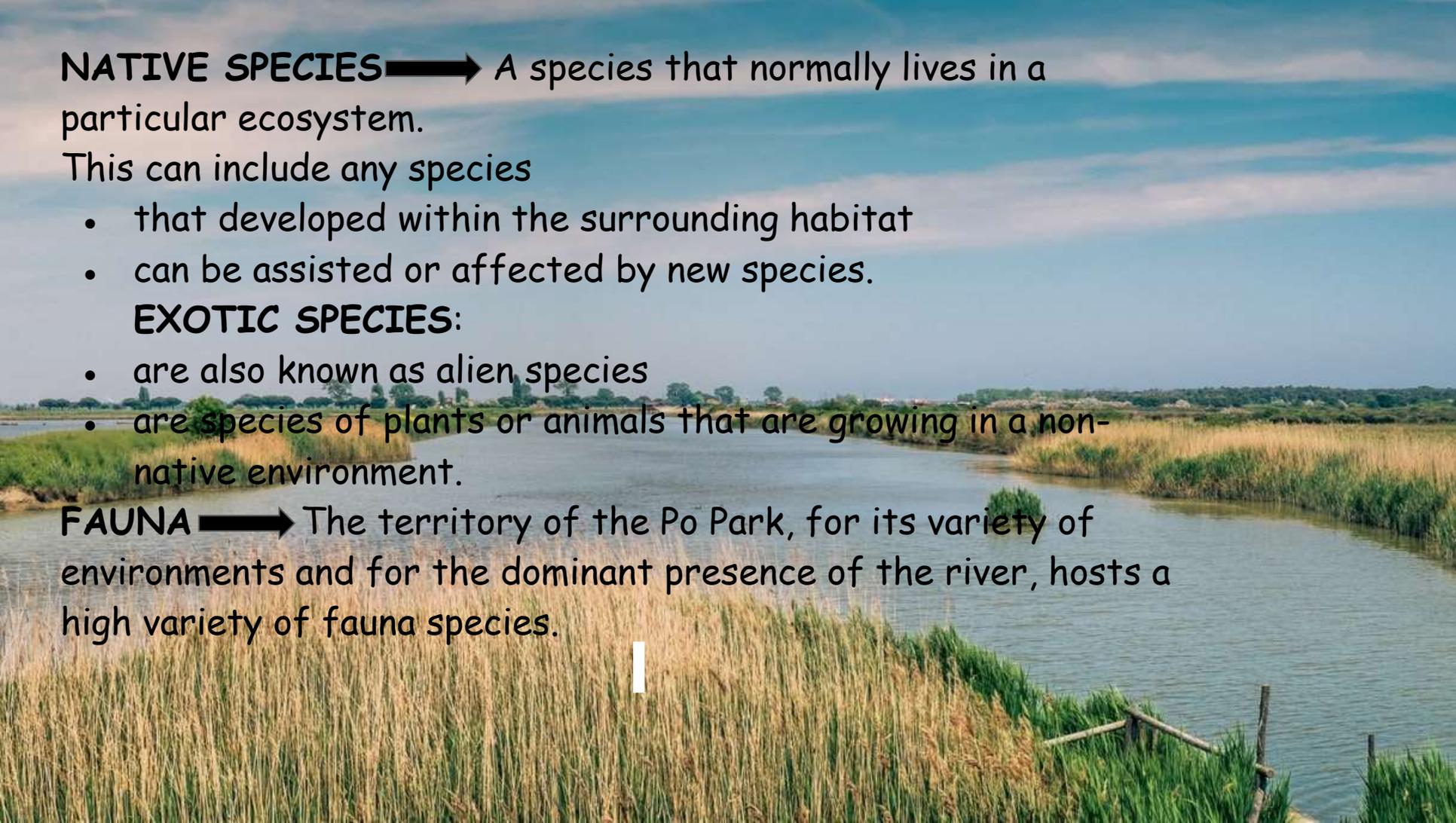
This can include any species

- that developed within the surrounding habitat
- can be assisted or affected by new species.

**EXOTIC SPECIES:**

- are also known as alien species
- are species of plants or animals that are growing in a non-native environment.

**FAUNA** → The territory of the Po Park, for its variety of environments and for the dominant presence of the river, hosts a high variety of fauna species.



# The River Ecosystem

- The river's stretch is divided into two zones  polluted part  
part with bigger biodiversity.



- main species: Marble Trout - Brown Trout.
- In the polluted part : Carp - Radder - Chub.



## Invertebrates

- it is rare to find butterflies
- you can find  some species of beetles.  
some species of shellfish (river).



- The Parco Po wants to become a laboratory with the aim of solving the

# THE BIRDS



← THE  
NIGHT  
HERON

THE  
SPARROW



← THE  
KINGFISHER

THE  
MALLARD



# AMPHIBIANS and REPTILES

THE  
SNAKE



THE  
FROG



THE  
TRITON



THE  
GREEN  
LIZARD



# MAMMALS

There are some natural wild species that have their habitat in the richest areas of vegetation. We can highlight the native species which belong to the typical local fauna:

the wild boar, the badger, the fox, the squirrel, the rat and others.



## MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

The most frequent management problems are:

1. hunting
2. fishing
3. species introduced by man
4. report for the check of the wild boar.

# THE WORKFORCE OF THE PARK

- ***Communication office***: communicates to the outside what is done in the park; takes care of the website, fliers, newspaper articles, photos and posters.
- ***Promotion and education office***: oversees and coordinates education programs, shows, exhibitions and events;
- ***Supervisory office***: the rangers control the area to protect the environment.

If someone wants to be a ranger, he must participate in a contest or be already a police officer.



- **Technical office:** real estate maintenance of the farmhouse, help of animal species, protection of the flora and fauna of the Po area, construction of new buildings to improve the vegetation and outward appearance.

To do these types of jobs you need to have a degree, even if the course of studies does not always coincide with the work.



# What is phenology?

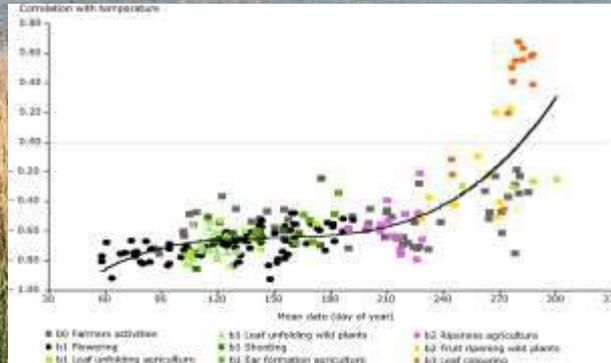
“Phenology” is the science that registers the change of plants and trees during the year.



when leaves change color



based on graphics



when flowers bloom

# PHENOLOGICAL GARDEN

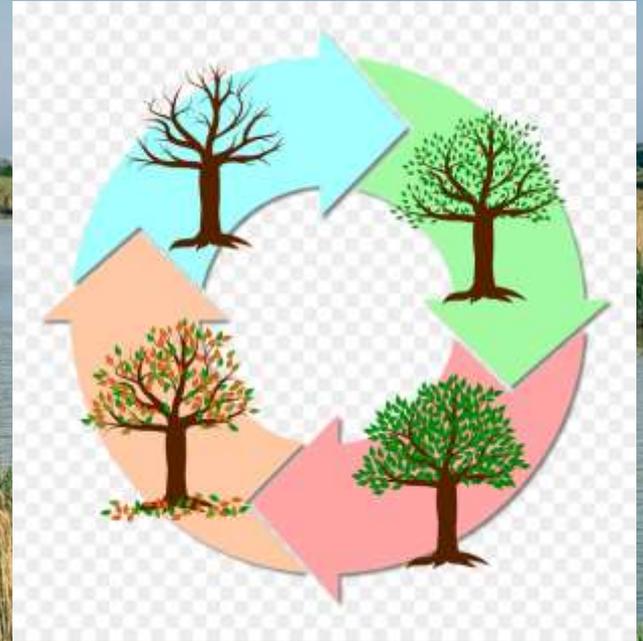
Phenological gardens are soils where there are plants that are observed to study the effects of climate on their development during climate change.

flowering is observed



Plants must grow in a natural way.

**soils:** terreni  
**development:** sviluppo  
**flowering:** fioritura



# PHENOLOGICAL GARDEN

**Name:** Carlo Allioni

**created by:** the University of Turin

it was built between 2000 and 2002 and it has many different species of trees such as Laurus Nobilis, plants and even weeds, especially Gramineae.

**weed:** erbaccia



**Laurus Nobilis**



**Gramineae**

# THE FLORA

The Vallere park is different from other urban parks, because it is a combination of rural landscape and public park.

It also has almost all native arboreal species like the maple tree.



# Before we start...

- **EXOTIC SPECIES:** An exotic species is an unusual and exciting plant because it comes or (seems to come) from far away, especially a tropical country.
- **NATIVE SPECIES:** a plant that comes from its own land. We can also call it autochthonous or indigenous species.
- **INVASIVE SPECIES:** it is the name for a species that has become a weed pest, a plant which grows aggressively, spreads and displaces other plants.

# The willow...

The willow is an autochthonous species of the Vallere park.

## **IN THE PARK WE CAN FIND:**

~white willow(salice bianco)

~bay willow(salice odoroso)

They're situated on the banks of the river.

~grey willow (salice cinereo)

It's situated in the cane field.

**AGRICULTURE:** Willows produce a modest amount of nectar from which bees can make honey and are especially valued as a source of early pollen for bees.



# EXOTIC SPECIES

The **TOPINAMBUR**, also called earth apple, is a species of sunflower native to central North America. It grows wild in eastern and western North America but in Europe it is considered an introduced species. It is also cultivated widely across the temperate zone for its tuber, which is used as a root vegetable.



The **BUDDLEJA**: it comes from Asia and south America, it is considered very invasive.

~The flowers of this bush are little and purple.~They have an ornamental use, in fact the yards of the houses are usually plenty of them

