



## Update of activities

### March 2014

*Slovenian part prepared by Lado Kutnar and ManFor C.BD team members of Slovenian Forestry Institute. Ljubljana, April 1, 2014*

*Italian part and final document: prepared by Bruno De Cinti (Technical Manager of the Project) and ManFor C.BD Action leaders, Monterotondo (RM) 03<sup>rd</sup> March, 2014*

#### **Action 1-2 - Project Management and Project Monitoring**

##### **- PMa – PMo.**

- Day by day coordination and management activities
- Coordination of different project activities and administration tasks.
- Coordination activities for the second issue of Slovenian ManFor newsletter (ManFor novice).
- Preparation of documentation for the contract for co-financing (the Slovenian Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment).
- Preparation of the monthly report (for the Astrale Monitoring Team and for the Slovenian Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment - national co-financier).
- Preparation of the financial documentations for Slovenian part of the project.
- Preparation of a plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>) focussed on publication strategy among actions.
- Coordination of different project activities and administration tasks
- Revision of articles to be submitted by partners
- Works aimed to the publication of a story (in collaboration with the UTB of Vittorio Veneto - Site1) are ultimate: the book is in press! The Technical Manager together with the Project press Agent checked and revised the text giving scientific advices to the author and writing the “rational parts”.

#### **Action 3 – Ecological connectivity, landscape patterns and representativeness of test areas**

##### **- ECo**

- Remote sensing data collection

##### **- ECo SI**

- Analysis of new Lidar data (2013) for three Slovenian sites – state after logging.
- Evaluation of socio-demographic indicators at the landscape level.

#### **Action 4 Analysis and design of forest management options.**

- **AnDeFM**
  - Participation to the plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>) focussed on publication strategy among actions.
  
- **AnDeFM-SI**
  - Calculation of stand parameters and structural diversity indexes after logging.
  - Calculation of dead wood parameters.

#### **Action 5 Implementation of forest management options in the test areas.**

- **IMP**
  - Implementation of forest management options in the test areas routine surveys (meteo) at the site of Pennataro (Molise region);
  - Implementation of forest management options in the test areas work on the indicators
  - Implementation of forest management options in the test areas data processing
  - Implementation of forest management options in the test areas attending the Italian partner meeting
  - Implementation of forest management options in the test areas tree marking operation at the site of Pennataro (Molise region)
  - Participation to the plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>) focussed on publication strategy among actions.
  
- **IMP-SI**
  - Evaluation of data obtained at the field measurement and assessment.

#### **Action 6 Assessment of indicators related to carbon cycle of managed forests.**

- **ForC**
  - Participation to the plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>) focussed on publication strategy among actions.
  - Soil respiration measurement: set up of collars connectors in 9 plots in site 04 (Mongiana).
  - Soil sample processing in site 04 (Mongiana):
    - preparation and total organic carbon analysis
    - preparation of samples for nitrogen content measurement
  - Soil respiration experiment (measurement in a thermostatic controlled chamber of soil respiration at different temperatures)
  
- **ForC-SI**
  - Regular maintenance of field equipment and data-loggers at the plots; equipment storage and cleaning after the fieldwork.
  - Checking of dendrometres band in a field.

#### **Action 7 Assessment of indicators related to forest biodiversity.**

- **ForBD**
  - Participation to the plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>) focussed on publication strategy among actions.
    - Subaction 2 Assessment of Fauna Diversity
      - Vertebrate
        - working on paper on Salamandrina's diet (second revision)

- planning a new field work for a MS thesis in the MANFOR project
- monitoring of terrestrial activity of Salamandrina at Monte di Mezzo site
- participating in MANFOR meeting (only Italian partners, Rome)
- skype meeting with the herpetological groups (5 persons from Genova, Naples and Latina)
- working on coorection proof of the accepted paper on Salamandrina's diet
- Literature research on ecological indexes
- Installation of treecreeper nest boxes
- Data analysis and structuring of the year-end report
- Sampling programme of the treecreeper breeding research
- Writing 2013 annual report
- Organizing a new sampling design for 2013 field session
- Reorganizing data to bo insert in a global database
- Invertebrate
  - Planning of the sampling activites for 2014
  - Laboratory analysis of the samples collected in Cansiglio (site 1), Lorenzago di Cadore (site 3) and Vallombrosa (site 7) to identify and sort the target families of Coleoptera and Diptera.
  - Determination of saproxilic species captured in site 01, 02 and 04 (see annex 1)
- Subaction 3 Assessment of Plant Diversity
  - work on indicators for vegetation
  - Work on the centralized database filling
- Sub-action 4 - Assessment of dead wood
  - No relevant activity has been done during this month

- **ForBD-SI**

- There were no activities in this month.

**Action 8 – Demonstration Areas.**

- **Dem**

- Definition of the noticeboard details, selection of the dealer and submission of the order for site of Cansiglio.
- Participation to the plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20th and 21st) focussed on publication strategy among actions.

- **Dem-SI**

- Preparation of information for the demonstration areas and collecting of ideas for the notice boards and other information material.

**Action 9 – SynTran – Synthesis and Transferability of Project Results.**

- No relevant activity has been done during this month

#### **Action 10 -- Communication and Dissemination.**

##### **- CD**

- Most of the activity of this action has been focussed on the 21<sup>st</sup> (international day of forests). Thanks to this event we obtained two publications on important national newspapers the first on “il messaggero” in the economy and environment section (issued the 21<sup>st</sup>), the second one on “repubblica.it” in the section Ambiente drawn up by Antonio Cianciullo (See annex 2). Also due to this event the technical manager of the project has been interviewed on a national TG (Sky Tg24) at 11:00 am
- Facebook page update
- Participation to the plenary meeting (only Italian partners) held in Rome (20th and 21st) focussed on publication strategy among actions.

##### **○ CD-SI**

- Preparation of short papers for the second issue of Slovenian ManFor newsletter (ManFor novice).
- Preparation of paper on the forest ecosystem services in area of Trnovo.
- Collaboration with Slovenian Forest Service in preparation of different communication and dissemination actions

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OGGETTO: Relazione dell'attività svolta per la prestazione occasionale avente come scopo la determinazione delle specie saproxiliche per il progetto LIFE09/ENVIT/000078.

This report details the activities performed to accomplish the duties included in the contract. The delivered samples, collected in 2012 in the forests of Cansiglio, Chiarano and Mongiana for the project ManFor C.BD. LIFE09/ENVIT/000078 were sorted and the specimens of beetles were subdivided in saproxylic and non saproxylic, and a total of 12682 specimens were determined to the species level. All the records of the determined species were included in an Excel database that has already been provided.

Summary of the determined species, subdivided by family are attached.

Family	Name	Family	Name	
Anobiidae	<i>Hemicoelus costatus</i>	Cerambycidae	<i>Saphanus piceus</i>	
	<i>Ochina ptinoides</i>		<i>Stenurella melanura</i>	
	<i>Ptilinus pectinicornis</i>		<i>Xylotrechus arvicola</i>	
	<i>Ptinus perrini</i>	Cerylonidae	<i>Cerylon ferrugineum</i>	
Anthribidae	<i>Anthribus albinus</i>		<i>Cerylon histeroides</i>	
	<i>Dissoleucas niveirostris</i>	Cetoniidae	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	
Biphyllidae	<i>Biphyllus lunatus</i>		<i>Gnorimus nobilis nobilis</i>	
	<i>Diplocoelus fagi</i>		<i>Trichius rosaceus zonatus</i>	
Bostrichidae	<i>Scobicia chevrieri</i>		<i>Valgus hemipterus</i>	
Buprestidae	<i>Phaenops knoteki</i>	Ciidae	<i>Cis boleti</i>	
Cantharidae	<i>Malthodes alpicola</i>		<i>Cis micans</i>	
	<i>Malthodes hexacanthus</i>		<i>Cis punctulatus</i>	
	<i>Malthodes marginatus</i>		<i>Ennearthron cornutum</i>	
	<i>Malthodes spathifer</i>		<i>Orthocis alni</i>	
Cerambycidae	<i>Anaglyptus mysticus</i>			<i>Orthocis festivus</i>
	<i>Anastrangalia dubia</i>			<i>Sulcaxis bicornis</i>
	<i>Leiopus nebulosus</i>			<i>Sulcaxis nitidus</i>
	<i>Leptura aurulenta</i>		Cleridae	<i>Thanasimus formicarius</i>
	<i>Mesosa nebulosa</i>		Cryptophagidae	<i>Atomaria diluta</i>
	<i>Phymatodes testaceus</i>	<i>Atomaria nigriventris</i>		
	<i>Prionus coriarius</i>	<i>Atomaria pusilla</i>		
	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>	<i>Atomaria turgida</i>		
<i>Rhagium inquisitor</i>	<i>Cryptophagus dentatus</i>			
<i>Rhagium mordax</i>		<i>Cryptophagus dorsalis</i>		

Family	Name	Family	Name
Cucujidae	<i>Pediacus dermestoides</i>	Elateridae	<i>Prosternon tessellatum</i>
Curculionidae	<i>Acalles aubei</i>		<i>Stenagostus rhombeus</i>
	<i>Acalles parvulus</i>	Endomychidae	<i>Endomychus coccineus</i>
	<i>Anisandrus dispar</i>	Erotylidae	<i>Triplax lacordairei</i>
	<i>Cryphalus abietis</i>	Eucnemidae	<i>Melasis buprestoides</i>
	<i>Cryphalus piceae</i>	Histeridae	<i>Paromalus flavicornis</i>
	<i>Crypturgus numidicus</i>		<i>Plegaderus dissectus</i>
	<i>Dryocoetes autographus</i>	Laemophloeidae	<i>Leptophloeus alternans</i>
	<i>Dryocoetes villosus</i>	Latridiidae	<i>Cartodere nodifer</i>
	<i>Ernoporicus fagi</i>		<i>Enicmus alutaceus</i>
	<i>Ernoporus tiliae</i>		<i>Enicmus atriceps</i>
	<i>Hylastes angustatus</i>		<i>Enicmus brevicornis</i>
	<i>Hylastes cunicularius</i>		<i>Enicmus fungicola</i>
	<i>Hylastes linearis</i>		<i>Enicmus testaceus</i>
	<i>Hylobius abietis</i>		<i>Latridius consimilis</i>
	<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i>		<i>Stephostethus alternans</i>
	<i>Pissodes piceae</i>		<i>Stephostethus rugicollis</i>
	<i>Pityogenes chalcographus</i>	Leiodidae	<i>Agathidium nigripenne</i>
	<i>Pityokteines curvidens</i>		<i>Amphicyllis globus</i>
	<i>Pityophthorus pityographus</i>		<i>Anisotoma humeralis</i>
	<i>Polydrusus tereticollis</i>	Lucanidae	<i>Platycerus caprea</i>
	<i>Rhynchaenus fagi</i>		<i>Platycerus caraboides</i>
	<i>Scolytus intricatus</i>	Lymexylidae	<i>Hylecoetus dermestoides</i>
	<i>Taphrorychus bicolor</i>	Melandryidae	<i>Orchesia luteipalpis</i>
	<i>Trypodendron domesticum</i>		<i>Orchesia micans</i>
	<i>Trypodendron lineatum</i>		<i>Orchesia minor</i>
	<i>Trypodendron signatum</i>		<i>Orchesia undulata</i>
	<i>Xyleborinus saxeseni</i>		<i>Phloiotrya tenuis</i>
<i>Xylosandrus germanus</i>		<i>Serropalpus barbatus</i>	
Dasytidae	<i>Aplocnemus chalconatus</i>	Monotomidae	<i>Rhizophagus bipustulatus</i>
	<i>Aplocnemus impressus</i>		<i>Rhizophagus brancsiki</i>
	<i>Dasytes caeruleus</i>		<i>Rhizophagus depressus</i>
	<i>Dasytes plumbeus</i>		<i>Rhizophagus dispar</i>
	<i>Dasytes virens</i>		<i>Rhizophagus nitidulus</i>
Elateridae	<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>		<i>Rhizophagus parallelocollis</i>
	<i>Agriotes infuscatus</i>	Mycetophagidae	<i>Litargus connexus</i>
	<i>Ampedus coenobita</i>		<i>Mycetophagus atomarius</i>
	<i>Ampedus sinuatus</i>		<i>Mycetophagus fulvicollis</i>
	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>		<i>Mycetophagus multipunctatus</i>
	<i>Athous subfuscus</i>		<i>Mycetophagus populi</i>
			<i>Mycetophagus quadripustulatus</i>
	<i>Athous vittatus</i>		<i>Triphyllus bicolor</i>
	<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	Nitidulidae	<i>Epuraea longula</i>
	<i>Denticollis linearis</i>		<i>Epuraea pallescens</i>
	<i>Hemicrepidius hirtus</i>		<i>Epuraea pygmaea</i>
	<i>Hylis cariniceps</i>		<i>Epuraea variegata</i>
	<i>Hylis foveicollis</i>	Oedemeridae	<i>Nacerdes carniolica</i>
	<i>Idiotarmon quadrivittatus</i>	Ptinidae	<i>Hedobia imperialis</i>
	<i>Idolus picipennis</i>	Salpingidae	<i>Rabocerus foveolatus</i>
	<i>Limonius minutus</i>		<i>Salpingus planirostris</i>
	<i>Melanotus crassicollis</i>		<i>Salpingus ruficollis</i>
	<i>Melanotus villosus</i>		<i>Vincenzellus ruficollis</i>
	<i>Nothodes parvulus</i>		
<i>Paraphotistus impressus impressus</i>			

Family	Name	Family	Name
Scarabaeidae	<i>Aphodius depressus</i>	Staphylinidae	<i>Phloeopora bernhaueri</i>
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis lurida</i>		<i>Phloeostiba planus</i>
	<i>Anaspis rufilabris</i>		<i>Phyllodrepa floralis</i>
	<i>Cyrtanaspis phalerata</i>		<i>Placusa complanata</i>
Scydmaenidae	<i>Microscydmus minimus</i>		<i>Placusa incompleta</i>
Silvanidae	<i>Silvanus bidentatus</i>		<i>Placusa pumilio</i>
Staphylinidae	<i>Acrulia inflata</i>		<i>Placusa tachyporoides</i>
	<i>Anomognathus cuspidatus</i>		<i>Proteinus brachypterus</i>
	<i>Anthobium atrocephalum</i>		<i>Quedius mesomelinus</i>
	<i>Atheta picipes</i>		<i>Quedius plagiatus</i>
	<i>Batrisodes adnexus</i>		<i>Xylodromus testaceus</i>
	<i>Dadobia immersa</i>	Tenebrionidae	<i>Accanthopus velikensis</i>
	<i>Euryusa castanoptera</i>		<i>Gonodera metallica</i>
	<i>Homalota plana</i>		<i>Hymenalia rufipes</i>
	<i>Leptusa fumida</i>	Tetratomidae	<i>Tetratoma ancora</i>
	<i>Leptusa pulchella</i>	Throscidae	<i>Trixagus carinifrons</i>
	<i>Nudobius lentus</i>	Trogositidae	<i>Nemozoma elongatum</i>
	<i>Omalium septentrionis</i>	Zopheridae	<i>Colydium elongatum</i>
	<i>Oxypoda opaca</i>		<i>Coxelus pictus</i>
	<i>Philonthus splendens</i>		<i>Synchita variegatus</i>

DATE AND SIGNATURE

Feuchtwangen, 27.03.2014

H. Bensch



## Annex 2

Antonio Cianciullo article published on [repubblica.it](http://repubblica.it).

### ***Chi sale e chi scende***

*Più 15% di produttività di legna. Più 10% di biodiversità. Più 18% di assorbimento di CO2. Sono le prestazioni, ottenute nel giro di un anno, di un bosco ben gestito secondo una ricerca del progetto Life ManFor C.BD. coordinato dall'Ibaf (Istituto di biologia agroambientale). I risultati, ricavati dall'analisi di 9 siti (6 in Italia e 3 in Slovenia), sono stati annunciati oggi in occasione della Giornata internazionale delle foreste. Alla base della sperimentazione ci sono tecniche di gestione forestale personalizzata, cioè adattata al luogo dopo un'analisi specifica.*

*E' una buona notizia che rafforza il trend di crescita delle foreste temperate. La cattiva notizia è che la distruzione delle foreste tropicali ha un ritmo molto più veloce (e comporta danni enormemente superiori in termini di biodiversità). Negli ultimi dieci anni, secondo il Global Forest Assessment della Fao, sono stati persi 13 milioni di ettari di foreste. Per evitare di incrementare questo saccheggio sarebbe bene che l'Italia applicasse il regolamento europeo del 2010, nato proprio per bloccare il commercio illegale di legno. In teoria il regolamento è entrato in funzione un anno fa, ma di fatto non è applicato, come denunciano Legambiente, Greenpeace e Wwf. Così continuiamo – nota il presidente della Commissione ambiente della Camera Ermete Realacci – a favorire il saccheggio delle foreste pluviali di Congo, Amazonia e Borneo.*

Article published on [Il Messaggero](http://IlMessaggero)

### ***Con nuovi metodi il bosco rende di più***

*Il 21 marzo, data d'inizio della primavera, è stato proclamato dall'Assemblea generale dell'Onu "Giornata internazionale dei boschi e delle foreste", per spingere alla gestione e allo sfruttamento sostenibile di una risorsa essenziale. In Italia, il progetto Life+ ManFor C.BD., finanziato dalla Commissione Europea e coordinato dai ricercatori dell'Istituto di biologia agro ambientale e forestale, ha evidenziato che adottando metodi di taglio e di gestione innovativi e mirati, le foreste producono una maggiore quantità di legna (+15%) e di migliore qualità, aumentano di quasi un quinto l'assorbimento del carbonio (che riduce l'effetto serra, prima causa dei cambiamenti climatici) e sviluppano più biodiversità. Senza diminuire di un solo metro quadrato la superficie verde della foresta.*

*I risultati sulle analisi comparative svolte sui nove siti su cui si espande il progetto, sei aree boschive italiane e tre slovene, saranno annunciati oggi.*