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FORESTALIA

forestry exhibition

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Forestral categories statistics

Italy's forestry heritage is characterized by a large biodiversity of soils, plants, trees, animal species and other environmental factors. The National Forestal Inventory identifies 23 categories, 20 of which are tree formations and 3 shrubs.

The most widespread forestal categories in Italy are the deciduous leaf trees like Beech woods, Oakwood, Downy oak, Common oak, Cerris, Vallonea oak and other woods. Other very common categories are Chestnut groves, Hornbeam, Holm oak and Spruce woods.

Beech, Hornbeam, Downy oak, Chestnut, Cerris, Larch, Spruce and Holm oak are the most widespread but also the Acacia, part of the non-indigenous categories, holds the thirteenth place in terms of wood volume.

Approximately 66% of the Italian Woods are private properties while the remaining 34% are public.

The private woods are mostly widespread in these following regions: Liguria (86,3%), Toscana (85,1%), Emilia-Romagna (84,7%) and Marche (82,0%). The public properties can be found mainly in Trento, Abruzzo and Sicily. Respectively 71,4%, 57,2% and 50,3% calculated on the whole woodland.

The Hydro-Geological restraints, established by the R.D.L. 3267/23, effects great part of the Italian forestal soil (80,9%), this is due to the fact the most of the forestal areas are located in the hills and in the mountains; more than 65% of woods grow at very high altitudes, above 500mt of which 44,6% has a gradient of more than 40%.

Every year in Italy the growth of the woodland increases; currently is 35,9 m³ equal to 4,1 m³/ha yearly.

Every year, a total of 1,24 billion tons of carbon (an average of 141,7 tons/ha) is produced by woods in Italy which corresponds to 4,5 billion tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide. 12,6mt of carbon are absorbed yearly due to the woodland growth, which corresponds to 46,2mt atmospheric carbon dioxide absorption, about 5 tons/ha of CO₂ equivalent.

Source: [RaF Italia](#) 2017-2018 is a project created by [Mipaaf](#), the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry with the support of Centro di ricerca Politiche e Bioeconomia, Consiglio per la Ricerca in agricoltura e l'analisi dell'Economia Agraria and Compagnia delle Foreste.

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