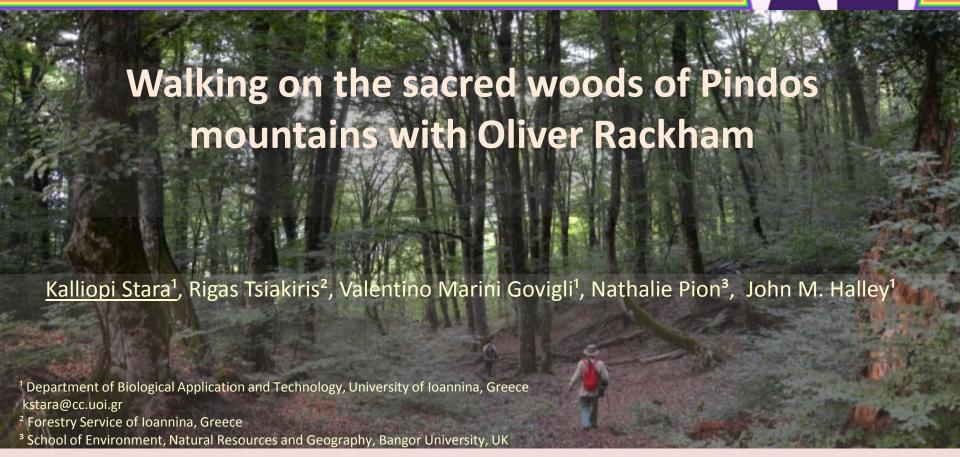
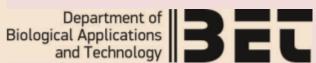
European Culture expressed in Sacred LANDscapes





23-24 April 2015 Sassari, Sardinia, Italy







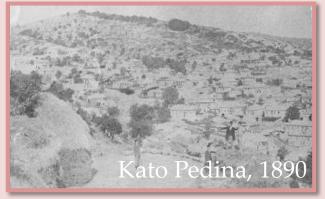
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2005: the beggining of the story













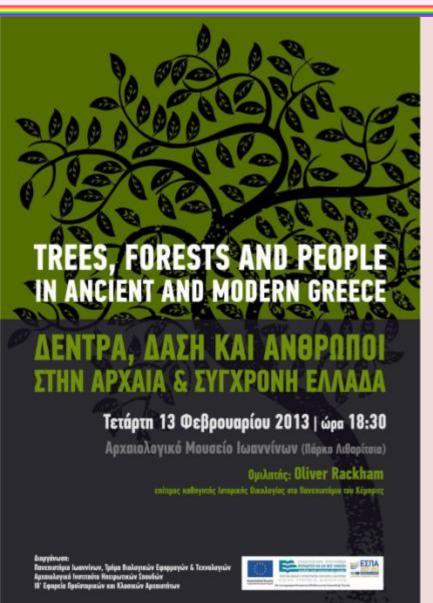






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Understanding the biocultural value of Zagori and Konitsa sacred groves





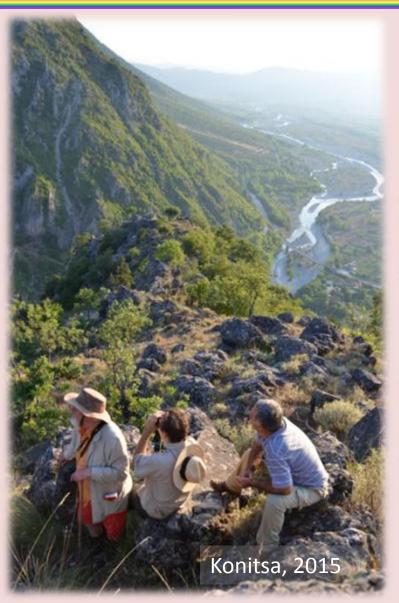


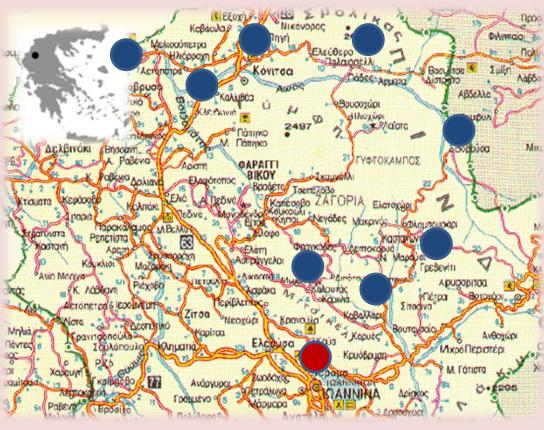








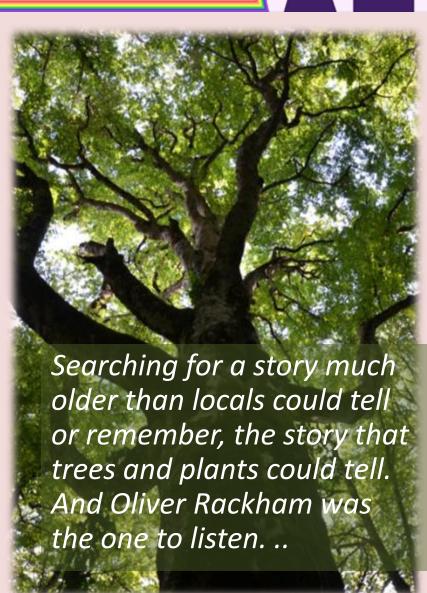












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The management of the commons Sacred forests should not be thought of as 'wilderness' or 'virgin forests' untouched by human intervention

- Sacred forests were established by specific church ceremonies
- Banned activities normally included felling timber, woodcutting, and sometimes grazing, on pain of death or other temporal or spiritual penalty
- They were expected to protect the village from events happening above: badland erosion, breakaways, avalanches etc, or to protect the village water supply



- Sacred forests are extremely varied in structure and composition, from forest to savanna and from nearly pure pine to pure oak or beech
- Sacred forests are now often inconspicuous in the landscape, hidden among vegetation regeneration because of land abandonment





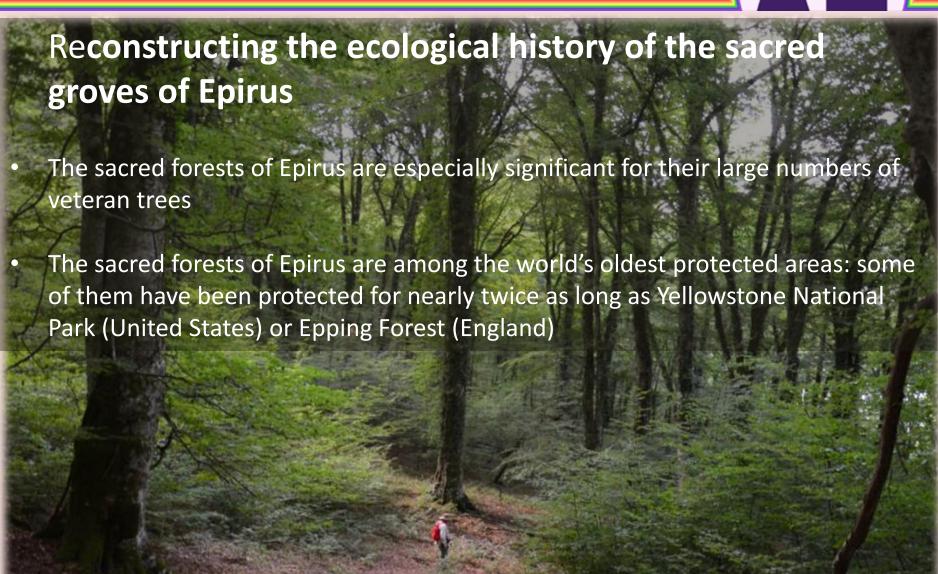












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Sacred forests seem to be little known outside their immediate communities. Their prohibitions are still active, but gradually fade as communities decline and disperse.

For that reason we have proposed them to be included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage list (UNESCO, Greece) as successful exemplars of locally adapted conservation systems.



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