A TREE FOR THE FUTURE

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- Identification of those areas where the environment appears most in need of greenery, even within the school complex;
- • choose the most suitable plant species for that area and plant them, taking care of them;
- • Know the advantages for the environment deriving from the presence of multiple tree species: the more plants we will put a
- the greater the residence will be the absorption of CO2
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- Our commitment will be rewarded by a saving of CARBON DIOXIDE in the air: 50 thousand trees will already retain a few million kg of CO2 in the first 10 years of their life. In fact, trees are able to effectively combat air pollution at a much lower cost than other non-natural remedies. The web platform will show us the distribution of our trees and the consequent reduction of carbon dioxide.

- • Students will be able to check the progress of the growth of the planted plants and the consequent absorption of C02, on a digital map that will identify the places where the trees have been planted. The map will be the concrete result of the commitment of the students and the Carabinieri of Biodiversity to increase the green area and the consequent saving of carbon dioxide.

WHAT WILL WE PLANT?

Leccio

Mirto

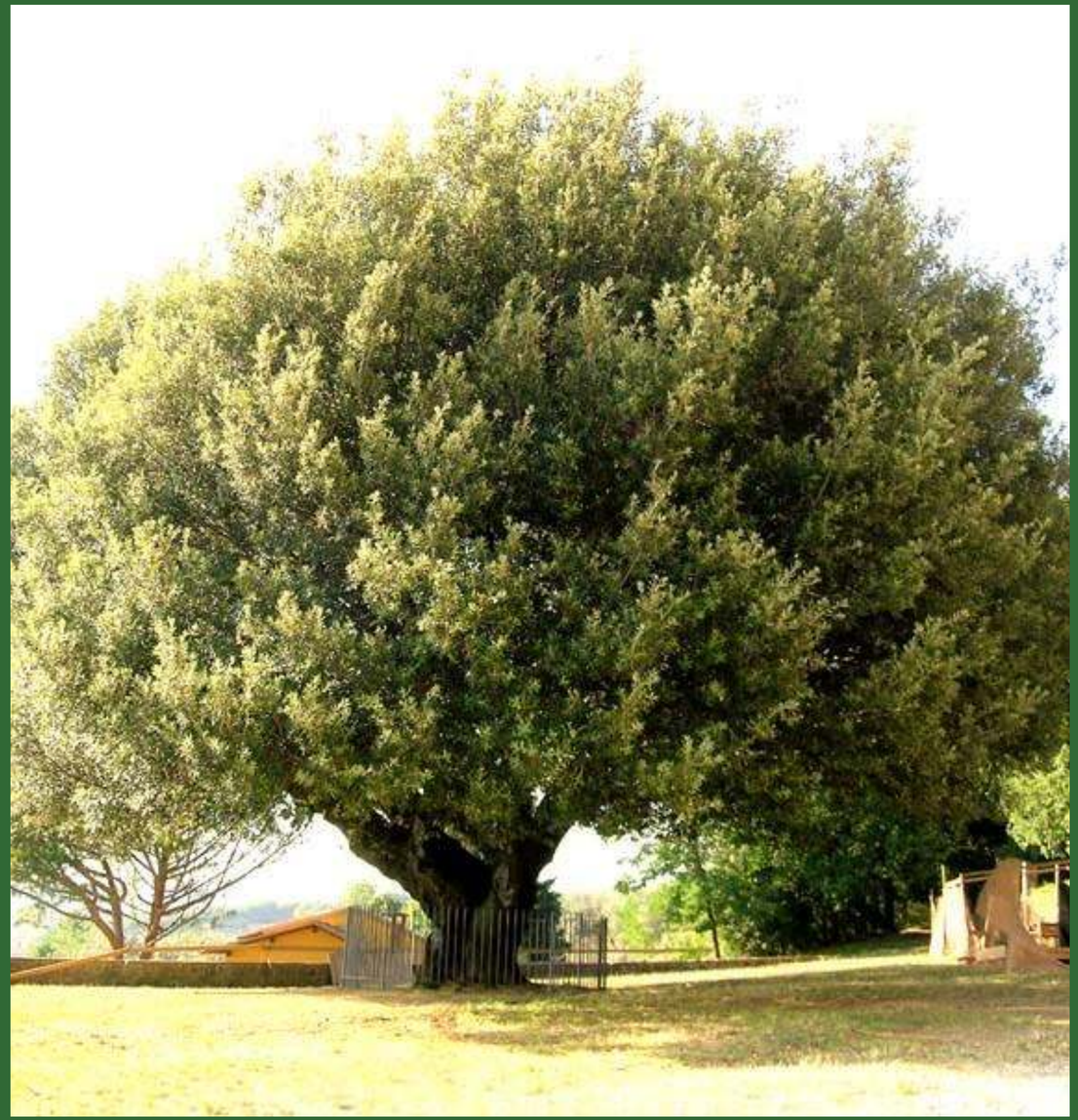
Ginestra

Leccio

Quercus ilex

It is one of the most common oaks in our climates, which unlike other oaks has evergreen foliage. Typical species of the Mediterranean scrub, it is commonly found both on the hills and in the plains, reaching, in sunny environments, from sea level up to high heights.

- Temperature and exposure: In general, for a correct development of the plant, at least a few hours a day of full sun are necessary.
- Dimensions and habit: The holm oak (leccio) can reach 20-25 meters in height, therefore it needs abundant space for planting. It has an evergreen, oval, wide and dense crown, which produces a dense shade that does not easily allow the development of other plants under it. It is also an extremely long-lived plant, which can live for many centuries.



Mirto

Myrtus communis

Evergreen aromatic shrub typical of the Mediterranean scrub, of which it characterizes the driest and hottest aspects. In its spontaneous state it is present in Friuli Venezia Giulia, Liguria, central-southern Italy and the islands, especially along the coasts, with a clear preference for the western ones, from sea level to about 500 m.

- Temperature and exposure: the myrtle prefers to be planted in an area sheltered from the winter winds, especially if the winters are very cold. Despite being a typical Mediterranean species, myrtle in fact tolerates the cold quite well, and even a mild and short-lasting ice cream survives

- Size and habit: Myrtle is an evergreen shrub perfect for Mediterranean gardens. It produces a fairly large bush, which can reach three meters in height, quite dense, with thin branches. The whole plant is very aromatic, including the leaves and the wood. It is an excellent ornamental plant, thanks to its very pleasant appearance and abundant flowering.

Ginestra

Cytisus scoparius

- Native to the dry and sunny hills of southern Europe, it is a widely diffused broom in our country. It is a pioneer plant able to colonize ungrateful lands, constituting a first shrub cover of the ground that opens the way to tree cover, also thanks to the ability to enrich the soil with nitrogen.

- Size and habit: upright shrub or partly creeping in the case of sloping ground. It can reach and exceed 2 meters in height and diameter. It is characterized by a beautiful flowering, which goes from May to July, and a great rusticity. For planting, you can enhance the beautiful flowering by choosing positions in the foreground or slopes, where it allows you to cover the ground while minimizing maintenance.
- Temperature and exposure: the broom of the charcoal burners grows in uncultivated and sunny places, such as the clayey slopes of the hills, the well exposed mountain slopes, the moors and the rocky slopes. Since it fears competition with the highest vegetation (it is not found in the thick of a wood), it should be planted in full sun. It is a rustic plant, that is resistant to low temperatures and frosts, even if the ideal temperatures range from 0 ° to 20 ° C.

PHASES OF THE PROJECT

1

IDENTIFY, IN THE SCHOOL COMPLEX, THE AREAS FOR PLANTING PLANTS

2

SELECTION OF THE MOST SUITABLE PLANTS FOR OUR TERRITORY AND STUDY OF THE SELECTED SPECIES

3

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL INSIDE THE SCHOOL COMPLEX FOR PLANTING THE PLANTS WITH THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF POPULAR MUSIC

4

MEETING WITH THE FORESTRY CORPS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT: A TREE FOR THE FUTURE

5

PLANTING OF PLANTS IN THE SCHOOL GARDEN

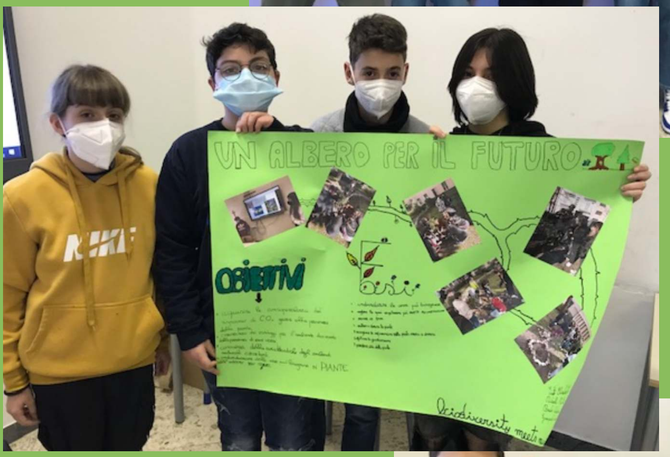
6

GEOLOCATION AND DATA COLLECTION FOR PLANT MONITORING

TREES PLANTED IN ITALY BY THE PROJECT

7

TAKE CARE OF THE PLANTS PLANTED IN THE GARDEN



8

GROUP WORK FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POSTERS FOR THE PROJECT CARRIED OUT