

— 13 settembre 2024 —

{ PANPERDUTO  
140 ANNI  
1884 —♦— 2024 }



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“The greatest exertion of the kind that ever was in the world”

Paola Branduini - Panperduto, 13.09.2034



# L'ammirazione del nostro sistema irriguo all'estero...ancor prima del Villorresi!

***“As the irrigation of the Milanese is perhaps the greatest exertion of the kind that ever was in the world, and certainly the first that was undertaken in Europe, after the decline of the Roman empire; it merits every attention that a farming traveller can give; for it will be found, by very briefly recurring to records, which have been searched, that great exertions (perhaps as great as ever known) were made in this country, at a period when all the north of Europe was in a state of barbarism...”***

Arthur Young, 1794, Travels During the Years **1787, 1788, & 1789**, Undertaken More Particularly with a View of Ascertaining the Cultivation, Wealth, Resources, and National Prosperity of the Kingdom of France, Vol. II, Bury St. Edmund, London

***In no country of Europe has irrigation, as an aid of agriculture, been carried forward on so extensive scale, nor with better results, than in Italy. The whole of the plains of Lombardy and of Piedmont, as well as other portions of the present Sardinian realm, have been intersected and covered with canals of larger or smaller size, distributing feeders, and tho different constructions necessary to render them effective.***

Executive documents of the House of Representatives, Second session of the 36 Congress, **1861**, Washington





# Cosa abbiamo oggi? Un patrimonio di corsi d'acqua...





# ... di manufatti idraulici e di tecniche per l'irrigazione





# L'irrigazione tradizionale è un bene prezioso in tutta Europa

## Chapter 6 Water Meadows as European Agricultural Heritage

Hans Renes, Csaba Centeri, Sebastian Eiter, Bénédicte Gaillard,  
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and Martina Slámová

**Abstract** From the Middle Ages until the twentieth century, water meadows in Europe were primarily irrigated to improve their productivity and to lengthen the growing season. They were water management systems designed to collect and use water and to discharge it; water had to be kept moving. This chapter presents a general overview and a history of research on European water meadows. It also examines examples from the sandy landscapes of northwestern Europe, from Slovakia, and Norway. Three main types of water meadows are distinguished: simple dam systems, more elaborate catchworks, and highly developed bedworks. Of these, bedworks were technically and organizationally the most complex, they were also the most costly in construction and maintenance. Most water meadows were abandoned in the twentieth century; in many places, however, their traces can still be

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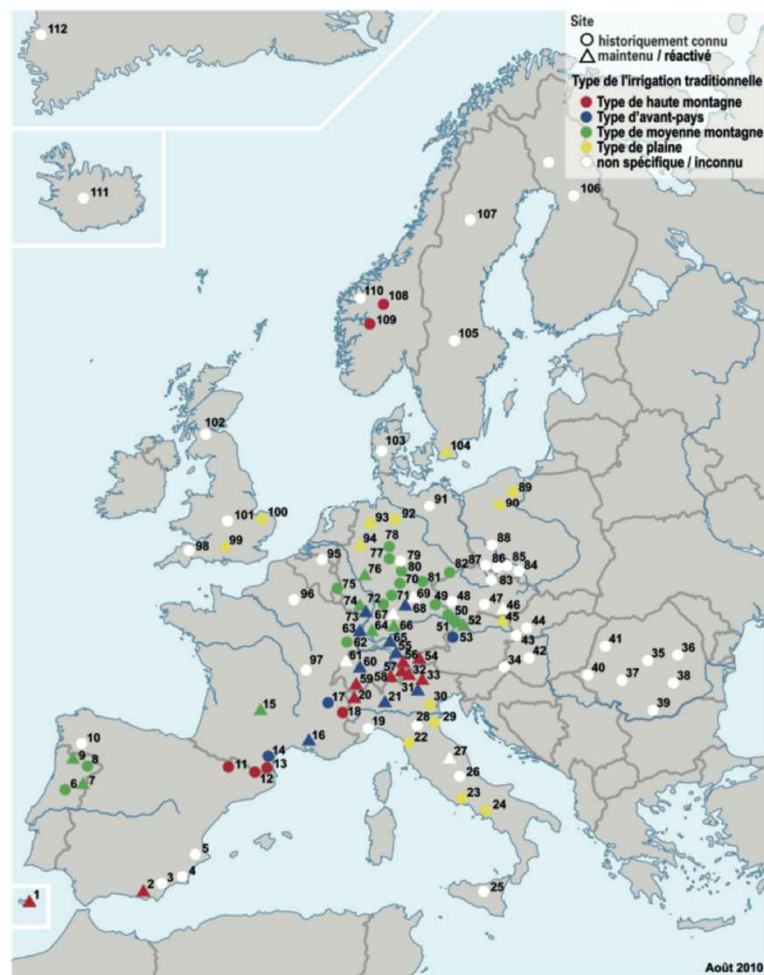
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C. Hein (ed.), *Adaptive Strategies for Water Heritage*.

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Vue d'ensemble de l'irrigation traditionnelle en Europe. (Leibundgut, Kohn)





# Tanto da essere stata riconosciuta **Patrimonio Culturale Immateriale, UNESCO**

“Irrigazione tradizionale: conoscenza, tecnica e organizzazione”

Iscrizione transnazionale: Austria, Belgio, Germania, Italia, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi e Svizzera

Per quali ragioni è importante?

La sua importanza non risiede nella manifestazione culturale in sé, bensì nella **ricchezza di conoscenza e competenze** che vengono trasmesse da una generazione all'altra

Si basa su **gravità** e **movimentazione manuale**, profonda conoscenza del paesaggio naturale, del flusso d'acqua e delle condizioni meteorologiche, **stretta collaborazione** tra i responsabili della distribuzione dell'acqua (come agricoltori e proprietari terrieri) e altri soggetti coinvolti nella manutenzione delle strutture fisiche (come cooperative idriche e autorità locali)

**Trasmissione informale del sapere** di generazione in generazione coadiuvata dal sapere esperto, vocabolario specifico

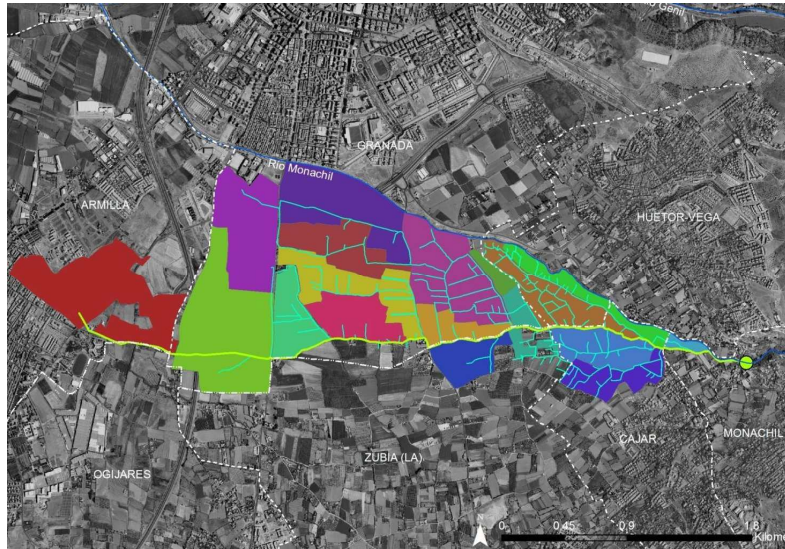


<https://www.unesco.it/it/iniziativa-dellunesco/patrimonio-culturale-immateriale/irrigazione-tradizionale-conoscenza-tecnica-e-organizzazione/>





# Recupero dei canali irrigui Acequias de careo in Andalusia, Spagna



## ARGUMENTARIO PARA LA DEFENSA DEL REGADIO HISTÓRICO Y TRADICIONAL

Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos

**A. MANTENIMIENTO DE ESPACIOS AGRÍCOLAS Y NATURALES**

El desarrollo de un modelo de desarrollo agrícola sostenible, que permita la explotación responsable de los recursos naturales, requiere un mantenimiento adecuado de los espacios agrícolas y naturales. Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos.

**B. RESILIENCIA HÍDRICA**

Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos. El mantenimiento de estos sistemas es esencial para garantizar la resiliencia hídrica de la zona.

**C. COHESIÓN SOCIAL**

Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos. El mantenimiento de estos sistemas es esencial para garantizar la cohesión social de la zona.

**D. RESILIENCIA Y SOSTENIBILIDAD**

Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos. El mantenimiento de estos sistemas es esencial para garantizar la resiliencia y sostenibilidad de la zona.

**E. LUCHA CONTRA EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES AMBIENTALES**

Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos. El mantenimiento de estos sistemas es esencial para garantizar la lucha contra el cambio climático y la prevención de desastres ambientales.

**F. PATRIMONIO HISTÓRICO Y CULTURAL**

Los sistemas históricos y tradicionales de regadío son soluciones eficientes y multifuncionales para todos. El mantenimiento de estos sistemas es esencial para garantizar el patrimonio histórico y cultural de la zona.

www.regadiohistorico.es

## RICONOSCIMENTO MONDIALE

The New York Times <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/19/world/europe/spain-drought-acequias.html>

### Facing a Future of Drought, Spain Turns to Medieval Solutions and 'Ancient Wisdom'

Acequias, a network of water channels created by the Moors over 1,000 years ago, are being excavated and brought back to life to adapt to the crises of climate change.

By Constant Méhret  
Constant Méhret spent two days reporting from the villages of Pitres and Cañar, in the Alpujarras mountains, in southern Spain.

Published July 19, 2023 Updated July 20, 2023, 4:07 a.m. ET

High in Spain's southern mountains, farmers are clearing stones and piles of brush to keep the slopes green.

"It's a matter of life," said one farmer in Cañar, a village of 400 people, "we can't survive."

The extreme heat sweeping across the country reached 109 degrees Fahrenheit in some areas. Such heat is expected to affect a quarter of the country's population.

Faced with that reality, Spanish farmers are turning to ancient solutions, such as the Acequia de Careo, a network of water channels created by the Moors over 1,000 years ago.



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The age of extinction begins  
Spring time: why an ancient water system is being brought back to life in Spain

High in the Alpujarras, on the slopes of the majestic Sierra Nevada in Andalusia, the silence is broken only by the sound of a stream trickling through the snow. Except it is not a stream but an irrigation channel, part of a network of thousands of kilometers of channels created by Muslim peasant farmers more than a thousand years ago.

The channel begins at an altitude of 1,200 metres (5,000ft) and, fed by the melting snow, for centuries supplied water to the village of Cañar and beyond until it fell into disuse in the 19th century through the gradual desiccation of the area.

Now, it is flowing again thanks to a project devised by the laboratory of historical archaeology at the University of Granada and backed by local and European funding. With the help of volunteers, the Hermitalab project is restoring the region's extraordinary hydrological network at a time when the climate crisis is exposing Spain to prolonged periods of drought.

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## VALORE SOCIALE!







# Quali benefici si ottengono attraverso il mantenimento e il recupero del patrimonio storico culturale dei canali?

- **Riconoscimento identità locale storica**
- Mantenimento **pratiche** storiche **agroecologiche** e conoscenze ecologiche fondamentali
- **Scambio e la trasmissione dei saperi**
- **Coesione sociale e la risoluzione dei conflitti**: collaborazione tra attori della manutenzione e della gestione
- **Educazione alla cura del patrimonio attraverso il coinvolgimento attivo delle scuole e del pubblico**



Marcita del Maglio,  
Ozzero, 2023

Marcita del Parco Lambro,  
Milano 2024

MANTENERE VIVO IL  
CAPITALE CULTURALE!





Grazie per l'attenzione

