

Puglia`s environment and landscape

Puglia, in 2006, was the first Italian region to adopt a law on public ecological procurement (Green public procurement). Moreover, in 2005 launched a specific regional law on light and energy saving. On 31 January 2007 ended the commissary ship for an environmental emergency. The Commissioner for environmental emergency, in the figure of President of the Region, has ended its mandate by delegating powers to the province.

Protected areas of Puglia .

The protected areas in the region extending in total to 245,154.33 hectares, of which 75.8% represented by national parks (the Gargano national park and the Alta Murgia national park) and 8.3% consists of natural areas and marine nature reserves .

the provinces that have the highest percentage of territory subject to protection is that of Foggia (51.5%) and Bari (27.7%).

Community mountain

Mountain View Dauni near Accadia

- Mountain Community of Gargano is a mountain community that includes 13 municipalities of the Province of Foggia part of the Gargano. The headquarters is in Monte Sant`Angelo.
- Community & agrave; Montana dei Monti Dauni Northern: also called Communities; Montana subappenino Dauno North , is a mountain community that includes 13 municipalities of the Province of Foggia included in the scope of the subappenino Dauno . The headquarters is in Casalnuovo Monterotaro.
- Mountain Community of the Southern Mountains of Daunia: also called Mountain Community subappenino Dauno South , is a mountain community that includes 16 municipalities of the Province of Foggia which form part of the subappenino Dauno . Seat & egrave; Bovino.
- Mountain Community of North Barese Murgia is a mountain community that includes 4 municipalities of the Province of Bari, part of the area of the Murge . The headquarters is in Ruvo di Puglia.
- Mountain Community of Murgia Barese Southeast: the Mountain Community Murgia Barese Southeast is a mountain community that includes seven municipalities of the Province Bari included in the scope of the Murge . The headquarters is in Gioia del Colle.
- Mountain Community of Taranto Murgia: is the mountain community which includes nine municipalities of Province of Taranto. The headquarters is in Mottola.

Flora and fauna of Puglia

La Ginestra.

a Greek tortoise.

in addition to the absolute leadership of the olive, which spreads the eye throughout the region, the characteristic vegetation of Puglia is the Mediterranean. It is the star along the coast, is developed through shrubs that have a high resistance to drought of summer. Inland and in the hills grow the woods, along with rocky pastures.

In coastal areas, it is also easy to find extensive pine forests, especially on the coast of the Gargano promontory and along the Gulf of Taranto, on coasts of Salento you can find vast oak forests.

Other floral elements are the protagonists in Puglia
oak, beech, maples, of oak and hornbeam trees in the higher areas. As for the flowers, mostly spontaneous, you can find the mastic, the broom, the Kermes oak, the juniper and Phoenician.

During the spring in the pastures becomes protagonist presence of
asphodel, while during the summer spreads myrtle and sage. a few centuries ago the Apulian fauna recorded the presence of large mammals like the wolf, the boar and deer. Today it is possible to observe species such as badgers, foxes, porcupine, the Mole, the weasel and the squirrel.

Among the
oviparous is noted especially in low-lying areas, the bird and the grille and specifically, in the board of Puglia, is widespread the hen bustard. In the hilly area of the Murge are very common thrushes, while on the coast have become popular marangoni. Among the reptiles includes the tortoise, the lizard, the geckos and snake, while among the amphibians we find the Italian newt and toad.

Fire

According to data provided by the
Regional Coordination of service prevention of forest fires of the State Forestry Corps in 2004 in the region broke out 214 fires in total 1,765, 45 hectares of land. It is estimated that over 50% of these fires were arson, 35.3% and 13.1% of culpable nature is doubtful cases.

Of the total 214 fires for the year 2004 (there were 388 in 2003 and 189 in 2002), 80 concerned the province of Foggia (486.71 hectares), 45 the province of Lecce (166.57 hectares), 40 the province of Bari (743.50 hectares), 38 the province of Taranto (338,00 hectares) and 11 the province of Brindisi (30.67 hectares).

another very critical year for fires was 2007 which erupted considerable fires that It caused damage such as the destruction of the reed of the nature reserve of
Torre Guaceto, Salento; and the burning of wood close to Peschici, in the Gargano. In the first case the recovery was easy, thanks to the regenerative capacity of the barrels, the second has also caused an economic crisis for hotel facilities of the place

waste Management

containers for separate waste collection

According to the
report on waste 2004 drafted from the Agency for environmental protection and technical services and the national Observatory on waste the total production of municipal solid waste in the region in 2003 amounted to 1,846,169.27 tons, an increase of 2.2% over the previous year, for a per capita rate of 456.86 kg per year.

the main producer of this waste & egrave; the province of Bari (733,679.90 tons: 39.7% of the total), followed by that of Lecce (368,906.38 tons), Foggia (261,776.26 tons), Taranto (266,388.10 tons) and Brindisi (215,418.63 tons).

the analysis of these values to an average level, however, the first is that of Brindisi, with 537.78 kg per capita per year, followed by the provinces of Bari (466.81 kg), Lecce (460.54 kg), Taranto (459.53 kg) and finally Foggia (380.49 kg).

Only 10.4% of the waste produced is differentiated This percentage appears to be less than half the national average. In total, that is, 192,507.73 tons of waste is separately collected. The province that differentiates their waste (both in absolute terms and in terms of percentages and per capita) is to Bari: 120,206.58 tons, to 16.4% of the total and a per capita annual rate of 76 , 48 kg.