

Pordenone, Seminary Park

The Seminary Park is a green area of about thirty hectares that rises close to the city and is characterized by an irregular perimeter lapped by the waters of the Noncello.

It is owned by the Diocese of Concordia and Pordenone and in 2004 it was granted on loan to the Municipality of Pordenone: a provision that has significantly increased the public natural heritage available to citizens.

The characteristic element of the Seminary Park is the lawns cared for and mowed during the summer season to obtain fodder. It is therefore a case of vegetal cenoses originated and maintained by man, settled on deep, clayey, medium-humid and nutrient-rich soils, which were once widely present throughout the Friuli plain because they were used for the production of hay; currently they are in a phase of high regression, due to a numerous series of contributing factors, such as the abandonment, the transformation into cultivated fields, or the destruction following the urban, industrial and road infrastructure expansion.

Recent restoration interventions for recreational purposes have resulted in the creation of paths, the placement of bridges along the irrigation ditch that runs along the dirt road, the planting of trees near the walkways and the arrangement of some benches, thus making it convenient and simple the visit to this important city naturalistic park.

In addition to the grassy vegetation, along the Noncello and in the area of the Seminary buildings it is possible to observe plants typical of riparian environments but also forest, thanks to the path that runs along the river. During the autumn, poplars, willows, plane trees and maples are coloured with bright colours creating an evocative chromatic contrast with the intense green of the meadows and the blue of the sky.

The fauna of the Seminario Park is particularly rich in species both due to the important extension of the area and to the different biotopes observed there. The main part of the park is represented by the large mowing meadows that allow the presence of the typical species of the open environments with sparse trees and hedges such as the canapino and the scrub brush.

At the Noncello and in the garden of the building that houses the Episcopal Seminary, the many large trees allow the establishment of a fauna more linked to forest systems such as the great spotted woodpecker.

In the body of water connected to the river, it is possible to find the grey heron, the little egret, the little bittern, the cormorant, the little grebe, the coot, the water hen and the mallard.

The wide meadows allow this park to count among the mammals a species typically linked to the prairies, which represents the authentic emblem of this green area. It is the hare that is observed by paying a little attention, since it generally tends to populate the areas of lawn furthest from the cycle-pedestrian road that runs along the Noncello.

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