



InTREEcciamo GUIDELINES

Sowing seeds of well-being, investing in beauty

Villa Angaran San Giuseppe is the first Venetian Villa intended to be inhabited by people who share generative experiences of **social inclusion** inspired by beauty, ethical entrepreneurship, culture, and diversity. Built in the 16th century and forgotten for years, the landmark is now being transformed into a vibrant place, open to the city.

Located 500 meters from the historic center of Bassano del Grappa, along the bank of the River Brenta, the park of Villa Angaran San Giuseppe is open to everyone, every day, all day long in accordance with the activities that are carried out and of those who work every day to preserve it. In the northern area of the park, a new urban forest is being created, a green space designed for people with regional and national cultural significance serving as a stronghold for the present and the future and to contribute locally to the worldwide planting of the "one trillion trees projected by 2050" (by the "World economic forum") to combat climate change.



Already, 11,500 square meters of the park have been regenerated with the planting of 270 new tree specimens of 14 different species native to the Venetian plain ecosystem. These trees can be adopted by anyone through a crowdfunding project called *inTREEcciamo*. The crowdfunding project combines landscape needs with a desire for community involvement, proposing an **ecological and social**



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commitment to the entire territory. It starts with the awareness that in 2020, biomass (1 trillion tons) was surpassed by the mass of material produced by humans (1.1 trillion tons), and that it is necessary globally to plant 1 trillion trees to counter ecological degradation.

We are asking companies, individuals, and organizations to adopt a specimen from the urban forest with a one-time donation of 1,000 euros (for a tree) or 100 euros (for a shrub) and to include a dedication message, which will then be visible on a specially created virtual map. 100% of funds raised by *inTREEcciamo* goes to support the Villa Angaran San Giuseppe project.

The landscaping project, overseen by Michele Patuzzi, Virginia Antoranz and Tommaso Zorzi, is currently being implemented and the park will be inaugurated on June 21, 2023, the day of the summer solstice.



DONATION COMMITMENT

(form can also be filled in online: www.villangaransangiuseppe.it/pianta-unalbero)

The undersigned SURNAME e NAME _____

Declares support for the campaign *inTREEcciamo*.

SIGNATURE _____

I hereby give my consent to the processing of my personal data, being aware that the information contained therein will only be processed by Rete Pictor, in compliance with EU Regulation No. 679/2016 and in accordance with the principles of fairness and protection of your privacy as set out in the data processing notice on www.villangaransangiuseppe.it and I agree to receive the periodic newsletter of ALL INCLUSION

1. Adhesion to the campaign

I hereby join the *inTREEcciamo* campaign through: attraverso:

- Donation of 1,000 \$ (1 tree)
- Donation of 100 \$ (1 shrub)
- Donation of _____ \$ (____ trees and ____ shrubs)

La donazione va effettuata per mezzo bonifico bancario al seguente conto corrente:

Intestatario: Rete Pictor s.c.s.c.-i.s.

Indirizzo: Via Ca' Morosini 41, 36061 Bassano del Grappa (VI)

IBAN: IT 30 B 05387 60260 000003174844

BPER Banca - codice BIC: BPMoIT22XXX

Causale: erogazione liberale *inTREEcciamo* + nome donatore

2. Tree or shrub choice

The *inTREEcciamo* campaign involves the planting of different species of trees (9) and shrubs (5), the description of which is given at the end of the document. Select the tree or shrub you wish to adopt with an X:

Trees

Field Maple		(27)	Mulberry		(0)
Hackberry		(0)	Manna Ash		(0)
White Hornbeam		(87)	Downy Oak		(4)
Black Hornbeam		(4)	Linden		(0)
Wild Cherry		(0)			

Shrubs

Hawthorn		(19)	May Bell Virbunum		(29)
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Cornelian Cherry		(8)	Bloodtwig Dogwood		(40)
Hazel		(10)			

3. Dedicata

Please indicate the name you wish to dedicate the tree to. The designation is absolutely free: full name, first name only, company name, acronyms, individuals, groups...

Afterwards you can add your dedication message which can be a poem, a wish, a memory, a welcome, or the celebration of an important event in one's life. The message should not be more than 500 characters.

Name to associate with the tree: [Please provide the desired name]

Dedicate - Message to be engraved virtually in the tree (then legible in the dedicated virtual map):

“There is no beauty without responsibility and without history”



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COMPOSITION OF THE GUARANTOR COMMITTEE COMMUNITY UNDERTAKING

ADVISORY BOARD AND ADDRESS OF VILLA ANGARAN SAN GIUSEPPE

Representative Giunta Bassano del Grappa

Representative Consiglio comunale Bassano del Grappa - minoranze

Representative Consiglio di Quartiere Angarano

Representative Parrocchia SS Trinità

Elena Bonotto

Sandra Bordignon

Dina Faoro

Elisa Marampon

Elda Moncecchi

Rosa Scapin

Laura Vigne

Alessandro Campagnolo

Gianni Celi

Stefano Cimatti

Giobatta Gottardi

Don Andrea Guglielmi

Antonio Alberto Simonetto

Gianni Zen

The trees and shrubs of the urban forest of Villa Angaran San Giuseppe

Illustrations of Eleonora M. Texts by Roberto Z.

Following are the descriptions of the 14 tree species that find their home in the North Park. For each, the botanical characteristics and some outline to their stories and traditions are referenced.

Field Maple (*acer campestre*)

Botanical characteristics

Growing freely, it takes on the appearance of a tree, which rarely exceeds 10 meters. It has small, lobed leaves, of a beautiful dark green color, repleted with long petioles, ready to dance to the first winds gust.

History, stories and poems

Perhaps the most humble of the maple family, certainly the most common in our countryside, the field maple often appears in shrub form, forming beautiful dense hedges. The fruits are very distinctive: The samare in contrary, which are believed to have inspired the inventor of the propeller. In the past, people used to compete to find the one that spun with the greatest speed and covered the longest distance.

Because it tolerates pruning very well, the field maple, like the ash, was used to support the grapevines, by shaping the foliage and intertwining the branches, the tree could be transformed into a popular rural capital where to host a sacred image (the Madonna, St. Anthony or St. Bovo, protector of fields). Its dense canopy is well-suited to host small birds such as robins, blue tits, blackcaps, which choose the field maple to build their nests. The branching root system is well-suited to stabilize movable substrates or steep slopes. The field maple is a precious plant, which in turns surprises us in autumn, before losing its leaves, it illuminates them with a thousand shades of yellow, attracting the attention of those who, had not noticed its presence.



Hackberry (*celtis australis*)

Botanical characteristics

A Mediterranean plant that thrives in dry places such as rocky shores and sunny slopes, where it grows and proliferates spontaneously. The leaves, small, oval, of a beautiful dark green color, densely arranged to form a rounded canopy, appropriate in providing solace on hot summer days. Then, at the first signs of winter's chill, almost all the leaves drop simultaneously from the mother tree and gracefully lie on the ground, protecting the soil from frost. They then become organic nourishment for the underlying soil with the arrival of spring rains.

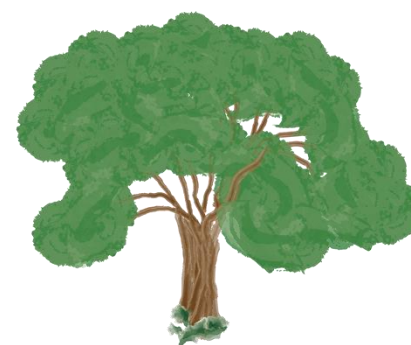
History, Stories, and Poems

"Basta far bagolo, bagolon! Portame a bagoina, pitosto!"

"Just stop shaking, hackberry! Bring me a little hackberry instead!"

This dialect saying was a reprimand to say stop doing nonsense (Bagolo is the name for Hackberry)

"What lies behind this good-natured reproach, banished through times (and places) perhaps gone? It probably relates to the majestic Hackberry, quintessential tree of the courtyards of country houses, planted "to shade the games of bocce, the card games or Sunday romances", as Pierre Lieutaghi recalls.





Our ancestors of course, could not escape the flickering of the leaves at the first gust of wind, nor notice the dance of stalked fruits, small fleshy spheres coveted by birds and curious children. In short, "hackberry" leaves and fruits. The appreciated the quality of the wood: hard, homogeneous, and resilient, sought after for building carts and tools subject to use (such as hatchets and pickaxes), yet in very flexible young branches, suitable for making whips or, indeed, walking sticks. For the scholars, perhaps it all derived from "baculus", the Latin word for stick, but for the rural people, our Hackberry definitely provided the right name. It is a tree rich in rural history that, besides growing spontaneously in dry places, whether calcareous or siliceous, certainly deserves a place of honor in our park.

Hawthorn (*crataegus monogyna*)

Botanical characteristics

Shrub or small tree, characterized by small, lobed leaves, it is covered by the presence of many prickly thorns, making the canopy almost inaccessible.

History, Stories, and Poems

"In March along the path/by the fountain/the hedge has awakened/all white,/but it's not snow,/that: it's hawthorn/trembling in the first/breaths of morning."

This is how Umberto Saba, in the poem that is entitled "the Hawthorn," describes this typical shrub of our hedges, one of the first to bloom and light up nature with its white color as it emerges from the torpor of winter. The same wonder arouses the hawthorn in autumn, when those small flowers transform into coral-red berries, persisting on the branches even as winter approaches. The fruits with mealy pulp, a bit insipid but edible, it was an important source of winter nutrition for people living in stilt houses, as evidenced by the presence of hawthorn stones in many archaeological sites. For the children growing up in the countryside, feeding on the "*marendoe*", the dialectal name given to the berries, was almost like a game, a challenge between boys and girls. The thorns are precious for small songbirds that favor the hawthorn to build their nests, feeling protected from predators.



White Hornbeam (*carpinus betulus*)

Botanical characteristics

The trunk, densely branched, with smooth bark, is highly irregular and often assumes contorted shapes. In autumn, the oval and toothed leaves begin to turn yellow, passing through a gradation of colors to a pale brown shade. They curl up but do not fall from the tree until the new leaves start to emerge.

History, Stories, and Poems

Strolling through the hills of our foothills, it can still happen to come across, on the top of a hill or on an exposed slope, the remains of a natural architecture formed by heavily pollarded trees, planted to create a sort of arena, often in multiple rows, even with a masonry tower located at the highest point. This is what remains of an old "roccolo" used for bird hunting, and the trees used are certainly the white hornbeams. A fascinating plant, so much so that the French call it "*charme*," the white hornbeam represents, along with the oaks, the principal essence of what was once the plain forest. Nowadays, the white hornbeam is often used to beautify parks and avenues, given its elegant bearing, robustness, resistance to pollution and diseases, as well as its tolerance for whimsical pruning.



Black Hornbeam (*ostrya carpinifolia*)

Botanical characteristics

While its scientific name refers to the similarity of its leaves to the white hornbeam, the black hornbeam distinguishes itself with a more regular cylindrical trunk, with brownish, fissured, and scaly bark, as well as its clustered flowers that closely resemble those of hops.

History, Stories, and Poems

We seldom find it together with its white cousin. In fact, it prefers the lower mountain range where it grows alongside the manna ash and the turkey oak to form the "*hop hornbeam*". It is abundant as soon as we ascend the slopes of Mount Grappa, where it favors dry and arid soils. However, given its hardiness and resistance to adverse weather conditions, it adapts to all types of terrain. Due to its elegant bearing and resilience, the black hornbeam has been extensively used in reforestation endeavors for dry soils and has recently been introduced as an ornamental tree for roadside planting and in public parks. Mauro Corona writes about it as follows:
"The toughest of the tough is the hornbeam. Stubborn in character, it grows crooked, bony, restless, and wandering. It is a solitary tree that loves to fix its gaze on the horizon. It asks for nothing and needs nothing. Even that feeling called love represents a difficult problem for it. When it burns, the hornbeam hardly forms embers. Like a shy and solitary man, it wants to disappear into nothingness without leaving the slightest trace of itself."



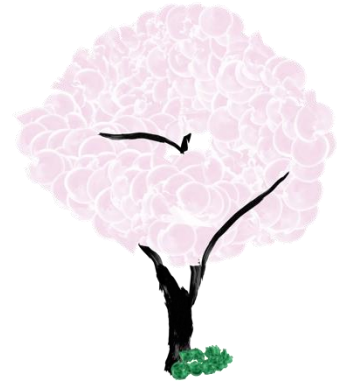
Wild Cherry Tree (*prunus avium*)

Botanical characteristics

As the ancestor of well-known cherry varieties, the wild cherry tree is a tall tree that can exceed 20 meters in height. It has an upright trunk, erect branches, and a light-colored canopy.

History, Stories, and Poems

We find it quite common, although sporadic, scattered in the hills and low mountains, preferring cool and fertile soils. It is recognizable by its bark, which tends to peel in horizontal sections, its abundant white blossoms that cover the canopy in April-May, and, of course, its sweet red fruits, juicier but also much smaller than the cultivated cherry varieties. While humans tend to overlook them in favor of larger cultivated varieties, these fruits bring joy to countless birds that in flocks compete for them in noisy contests on the ripe tree, contributing to the spread of the species. It is no coincidence that Linnaeus chose to name the cherry tree "*avium*", meaning "*of birds*". In the past, cherries were harvested to make a liqueur called kirsch by distilling the fruits and adding crushed pits, or simply by "putting them under grappa" and allowing them to infuse for at least a month. However, the wild cherry tree growing in the woods was cherished by rural families primarily for the quality of its wood. The wood was homogeneous, easy to smooth, resistant to wear, and had a beautiful reddish-brown color. It was a source of pride for young grooms called upon to build beds, kitchen tables, and cupboards for their new families.



Cornelian Cherry (*cornus mas*)

Botanical characteristics

It typically has a shrub-like appearance, but with patience and care for the frequent basal shoots, the branches can be trained to grow in a more tree-like form. Otherwise, they tend to grow in a disorderly, rebellious, tangled manner. The trunk also grows twisted and knotted, with bark that flakes off in small rusty-brown scales. However, despite this somewhat ungainly appearance by our standards, here comes the surprise: a multitude of small, densely clustered flowers in a bright yellow color, arranged in sessile umbels. These flowers emit a delicate honey-like fragrance and bloom as early as late February, heralding the arrival of vegetation still sluggish and reluctant to awaken from the torpor of winter. Then, opposite the branches, the beautiful oval leaves emerge, followed by the striking dark red fruits in midsummer. These fruits are fleshy drupes, edible and pleasantly tart-sweet, best harvested when fully ripe as they tend to detach from the branch on their own.

History, Stories, and Poems

The Cornelian cherry is an important plant, starting with its fruit. As Lieutaghi writes, "the beautiful ruby cornelian cherry, currant pulp on an Olive pit, one of our best wild fruits." It is highly valued for making unique jams, jellies, and juices. In the past, it even served as a substitute for wine, called Clinto, when the wine would begin to turn vinegary in late August during unfavorable years. The wood is also precious, extremely hard, like a horn. In fact, it was called Cornus or Cornum by Pliny, Virgil, and Columella. But Cornus, for the Romans, also referred to the wood of the javelin, a tree and a weapon, as we find in Virgil's





Aeneid (Book IX, 698): "the Italian cornel flies / through the tender air and, lodged in the stomach, / passes into the deep chest," or in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (Book VIII, 408). Legend has it that Romulus also threw a cornelian cherry javelin on the Palatine Hill to mark the boundary of Rome, which then took root and bloomed, a sign of good fortune. In the past, children took pride in owning a slingshot made of cornelian cherry wood, a symbol of strength and durability. For our ancestors, cornelian cherry wood was used for the teeth of wooden rakes, known for their wear and tear, as well as for the rungs of ladders and the spokes of wagon wheels. Therefore, the cornelian cherry is a precious shrub in our park, initially appearing a bit gruff, marginal, and stubborn, but with countless qualities.

Mulberry Tree (*morus nigra*)

Botanical characteristics

These are large trees with relatively short trunks, characterized by rough and heavily fissured bark in a grayish-brown color. They have alternate, oval-shaped, rather large leaves, tiny greenish flowers, and easily recognizable fleshy fruits that resemble blackberries.

History, Stories, and Poems

While it is true that we have no difficulty recognizing a piece of our history in a work of art, an ancient monument, or even an old ruin, it is less obvious to think that the same can be said for a tree. To the observant eye of those who still have the curiosity to observe the agricultural landscape surrounding our cities, the presence of this tree, although now quite sporadic, has certainly not gone unnoticed. We often see this tree isolated or in pairs, or forming characteristic rows. It is striking that the crown has almost always lost its natural shape, indicating repeated pollarding to which it has been subjected. Here, this is precisely the sign of the importance this plant has had in the history of Veneto, particularly in Bassano and specifically in our Villa. Yes, because the Mulberry tree was secretly brought from China with the purpose of feeding whitish caterpillars with its leaves, in order to become butterflies, need to enclose themselves in a particular cocoon from which humans discovered they could obtain a precious fabric: silk. The silk trade became the entrepreneurial activity that allowed Bianca Nievo, wife of Giacomo Angaran, to lead an emancipated and independent life from her husband's economic hardships. Therefore, including an "old" Mulberry tree in our park not only gives life to a plant but also signifies a true restoration, a recovery of a piece of our history.





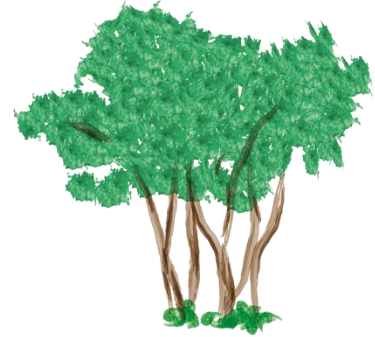
Hazelnut Tree (*corylus avellana*)

Botanical characteristics

The hazelnut tree is a shrub that grows in thickets formed by numerous individuals. It is common in our woods, hedges, and stream banks. The wood of the hazelnut tree is white, uniformly grained rather hard and heavy.

History, Stories, and Poems

The hazelnut tree is one of the most well-known plants, if only for its precious fruit. Since the Neolithic period, it has been one of the most important dried fruits for winter sustenance. Of course, the hazelnuts we find in many orchards today are the result of human crossbreeding and selection, but the variety of fruits currently available testifies to the significance of this wild tree. Wild hazelnuts now serve as an important food source for squirrels and small rodents, who gather them for the winter months. The straight shoots of the tree, called suckers, are used to make tool handles or walking sticks, with the wood being cut in early autumn for greater durability. This is what D'Annunzio referred to in the poem "September" when speaking of the shepherds: "...Renewed, they have hazel wands...". And indeed, hazel is another name for the hazelnut tree, deriving from the locality of Avella, from which this precious sapling tree takes its scientific name.



Manna Ash (*fraxinus ornus*)

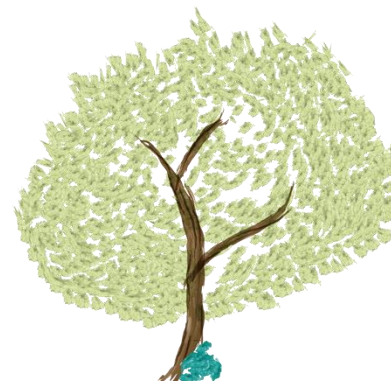
Botanical characteristics

The manna ash is a tree with an irregular grayish trunk. It is recognizable by its compound pinnate leaves, particularly large terminal buds, and showy white inflorescences grouped in clusters that fill the air with a sweet and penetrating fragrance, attracting numerous insects.

History, Stories, and Poems

The manna ash, commonly known as "orno" in our countryside, is a small tree belonging to the ash family. We like to remember it for its hardiness and its willingness to adapt to human whims. It was often planted to support vines, with its branches shaped to accommodate the needs of the grapevines, creating living natural trellises. The manna ash is considered a pioneer species, intent at colonizing uncultivated slopes and stabilizing embankments. It is very common throughout the foothill region and forms a plant association called "hophornbeam" along with the hornbeam and the downy oak, as named by botanists.

In the warmer regions, particularly in southern Italy, the manna ash secretes a sap in its leaves and bark wounds, which solidifies to form manna, a substance used in pharmacology.



May Ball Viburnum (*viburnum opulus*)

Botanical characteristics

The May Ball Viburnum is a typical hedge plant or woodland edge species. It is characterized by its globe-shaped crown, and its lobed, opposite leaves resemble those of the maple tree, with protruding swellings at the leaf stalk. It prefers moist, cool soils such as riverbanks.

History, Stories, and Poems

This elegant shrub, or small tree, is well-known for its ornamental value and is often introduced into gardens for decorative purposes. It attracts attention with its flower structure, consisting of a crown of pure white sterile flowers that enclose small, whitish fertile flowers. When only sterile flowers are present, they cluster together to form the spherical ball that gives the plant its name. The fertile flowers produce clusters of red berries in autumn, which are highly sought after by small passerine birds. The May Ball Viburnum belongs to the genus *Viburnum*. While it's uncertain if Gabriele D'Annunzio was referring to this specific plant, in the opening lines of his poem "Il Gelsomino Notturmo," "The Nocturnal Jasmine" he recites: "*And the nocturnal flowers open, in the hour when I think of my loved ones. Twilight butterflies have appeared in the midst of the viburnums....*".



Roverella (*quercus pubescens*)

Botanical characteristics

A tree with an arboreal expansive, globular crown. It generally has an upright trunk with sinuous branches and thin, pubescent young branches. The bark is brownish-gray, more or less intense, rough, and deeply furrowed.

History, Stories, and Poems

English oak, oak, or downy oak: this is how one can test the knowledge of a novice botanist! The three oak species are indeed quite similar. To distinguish the English oak, one simply needs to pay attention to the presence of two small lobes where the leaf blade separates from its petiole. For the other two species, the difference is more subtle and concerns the persistence of dry leaves even during winter and the presence of a slightly noticeable pubescence on the buds and the lower surface of young leaves in the downy oak. The downy oak has an indirect importance in Italian cuisine, as it is the preferred tree for that highly appreciated condiment known as black truffle.



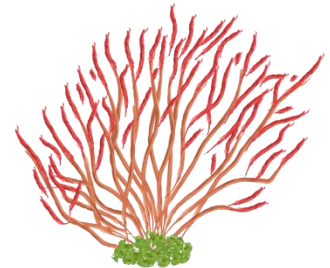
Blodtwig Dogwood (*cornus sanguinea*)

Botanical characteristics

An easily propagated shrub with regular stems and inflorescences made up of many small, fragrant white flowers that attract insects. The name "sanguinea" derives from the color of its young branches and leaves, which turn blood-red in autumn.

History, Stories, and Poems

When it comes to the dogwood, we're talking about a shrub that was difficult to dispose of in the past than to acquire in the countryside! This is due to its ease of propagation: not only the natural tendency of the roots to regrow suckers but also the actions of thrushes, blackbirds, and starlings that, being fond of its dark berries, contribute to the spread of its seeds. This explains the widespread presence of dogwood in our environments, often becoming an invasive plant and an obstacle to cultivation. It is often relegated to marginal hedges, stream banks, and marginal areas, marking boundaries while being carefully contained. However, in the circular economy of the rural world, even the dogwood had its place: by tying together bundles of one or two-year-old suckers, rough brooms called "*cornostrea*" were made, suitable for sweeping porches, outdoor areas, and especially stables.





Linden (*tilia europea*)

Botanical characteristics

A large tree with a highly branched, oval-shaped crown and an upright, towering posture. As a long-lived tree, it reaches significant dimensions and is characterized by its glossy, heart-shaped leaves in the *T. cordata* species.

History, Stories, and Poems

Certainly one of the most well-known plants, widely used to beautify important avenues in cities (such as the *Unter den Linden*, "under the lindens," commissioned by Frederick William I of Prussia in Berlin), the linden tree bears highly fragrant flowers sought after by bees, which produce a yellow-orange honey with medicinal properties. In fact, all parts of the tree have medicinal properties. The linden tree also holds an important place in literature, praised by Ovid in the legend of Philemon and Baucis, by Pasolini in the poem "*The Day of My Death*", and in German mythology: under a linden tree, Siegfried immersed himself in the blood of the dragon, which was supposed to make him immortal, not noticing however, a leaf of the tree that laid on his back, rendering the hero vulnerable.

