

Il Paesaggio: un patrimonio della collettività



CONVENZIONE EUROPEA DEL PAESAGGIO Firenze, 20 ottobre 2000



Il valore dell'Ailanto: una dato relativo









Parco del Castello di Moncalieri

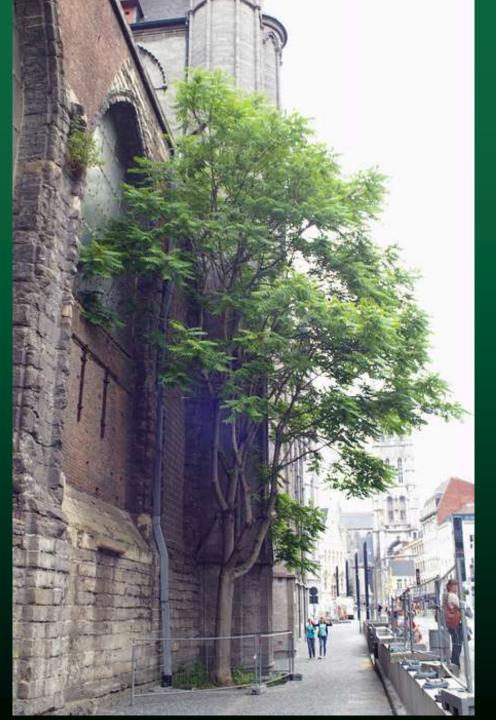




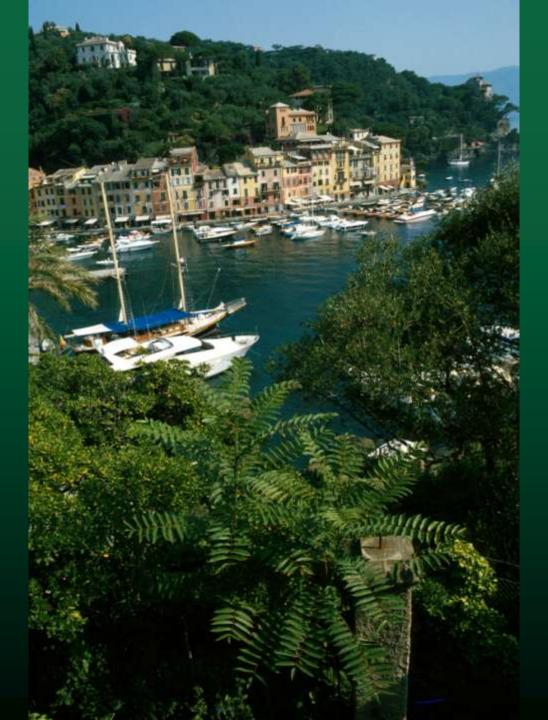




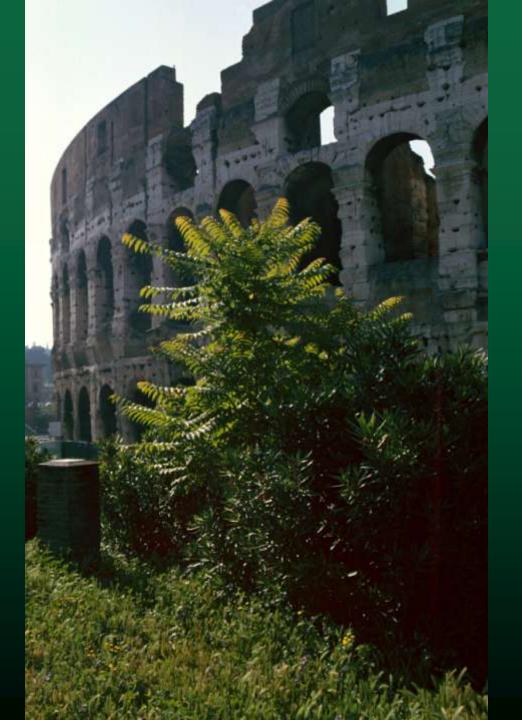
Budapest – Palazzo reale



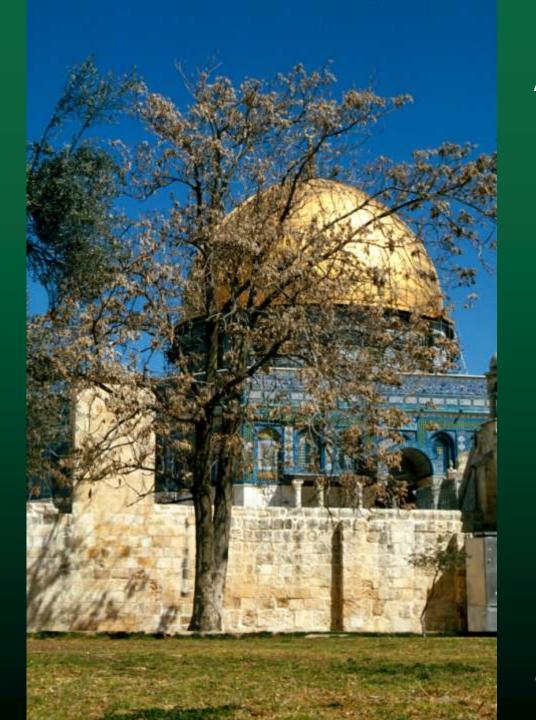
Ghent (Belgio) - Cattedrale



Portofino (GE)



Roma - Colosseo



Gerusalemme – Moschea della Roccia

Ricerca e sperimentazione progettuale sull'Ailanto



Benefici socio-ecologici del verde

Ecologici

- Miglioramento del microclima
- Fissazione della CO₂
- Purificazione dell'aria
- Riduzione del rumore
- Miglioramento del bilancio idrico
- Controllo dell'erosione

Economici

- Aumentare il valore del costruito
- Incrementare la durata dei materiali di costruzione

Psicologici e sociali

- Miglioramento delle capacità cognitive dei bambini
- Accelerazione delle guarigioni
- Riduzione dell'assenteismo e migliore qualità del lavoro
- Diminuzione dello stressi
- Diminuzione dei conflitti domestici
- Diminuzione degli incidenti stradali



Viale di *Ailanthus altissima*

Utrecht - Olanda

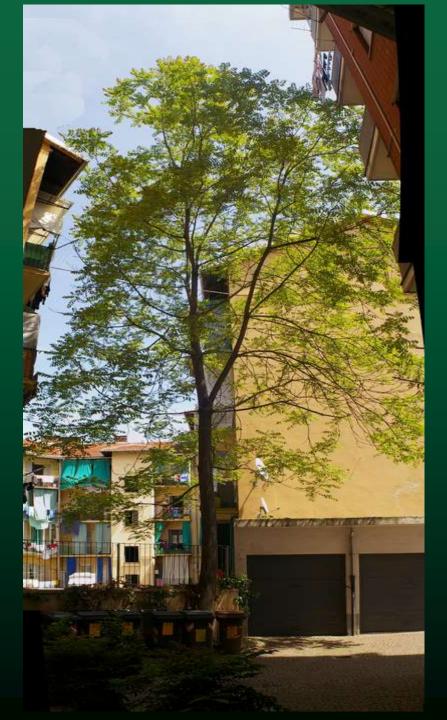


Per una nuova gestione delle Aree a parcheggio









Cortile alberato di Ailanthus altissima

Asti – Corso Matteotti







Alessandria – Cittadella

RUOLO E IMPORTANZA DEL VERDE PENSILE

FRUIZIONE SOCIALE



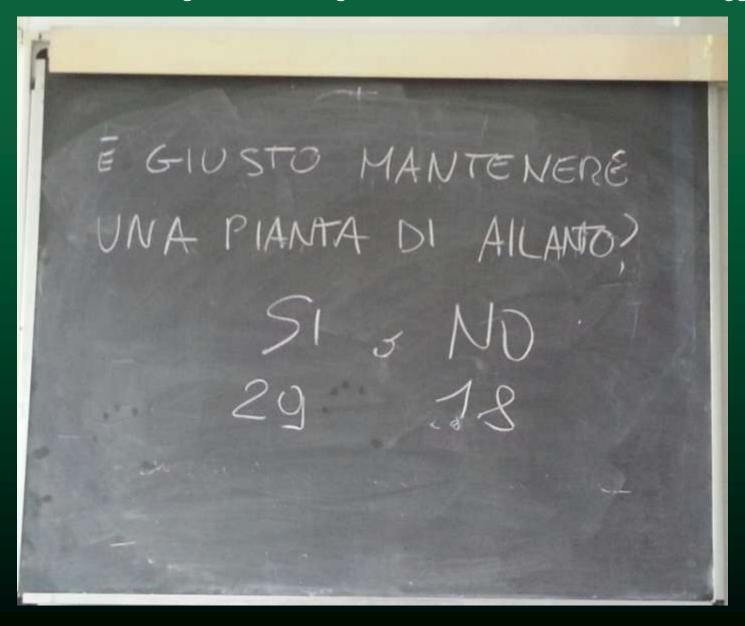
Emilio Ambasz "Lo scopo di collocare piante sopra gli edifici è di rendere alla comunità l'area di terreno che il palazzo copre con le sue strutture. Per questo ritengo che sia fondamentale che il giardino pensile collocato sulla copertura sia accessibile dal piano terra. In questo modo, quel che il palazzo toglie, il palazzo rido"

Tetto verde del Parco eco-tecnologico "Environment Park" a Torino



LABORATORI DI PROGETTAZIONE DEL PAESAGGIO

(Corso di Laurea magistrale in "Progettazione delle aree verdi e del Paesaggio)



Ricerca e sperimentazione agronomica sull'Ailanto



INCLUSION COMPLEX OF CYCLODEXTRIN NANOSPONGES WITH ACTIVE MOLECULES EXTRACTED FROM

AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA

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INTRODUCTION

Plants represent an interesting source of **bioactive chemical substances**.

Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle (Simaroubaceae) is a tree native of Asia, widespread in other continents, including Europe [1].

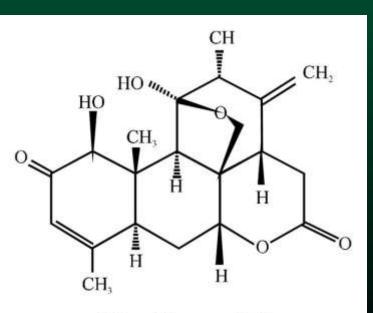
One of the reasons of its success is the production of phytotoxic exudates (called **allelochemicals**) that affect the development of other plants [2]. These secondary metabolites are allocated in different organs and tissues such leaves, roots and bark. The most phytotoxic compound is ailanthone, a quassinoid.

Both **extracts** and **ailanthone** not only show great **herbicidal effects** but also insecticide activity. Furthermore *Ailanthus* is knew as officinal plant in Asian etnopharmacology and its extracts and some compounds were seen to have interesting medicinal properties *e.g.* antimalarial and antitumor activity [3; 4; 5].

Focusing on potential use of active molecules from *A. altissima* in crop protection, the rapid biodegradation in soil of ailanthone opens possibilities to develop of **environmental-friendly pesticides** but is a severe obstacle for practical applications [6].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- ✓ Leaflets of A. altissima were collected in the wild.
- ✓ Active molecules were Soxhlet extracted.
- √The extract was included in β-cyclodextrins (CD) and in
 β-cyclodextrin based nanosponges (NS).
- √Herbicidal activity was tested on garden cress (Lepidium sativum)
 seeds.
- ✓ Lepidium germination was evaluated in Petri dishes both on filter paper and soil.



Ailanthone [5]

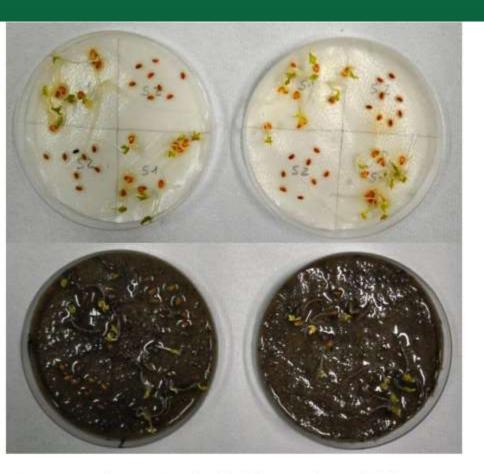


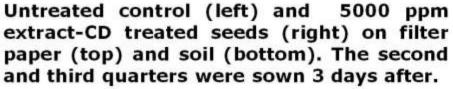


Raw material: leaflets.



Germination test: Lepidium seeds treated with the extract of A. altissima included in β -cyclodextrins (extract-CD complex) or in β -cyclodextrin based nanosponges (extract-NS complex), at different concentrations (ppm): 5000, 500, 50, 5.







Untreated control (left) and 5000 ppm extract-NS treated seeds (right) on filter paper (top) and soil (bottom). The second and third quarters were sown 3 days after.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- At day 2 all the seeds germinated.
- Starting from day 3, seedling growth was arrested by extract-NS complex treatment, both on filter paper and soil, at the highest concentration (5000 ppm).
- >Anti-germination activity of the extract-NS complex was still present after 6 days (experiment length) on filter paper. Activity results on soil need further research.
- Extract-CD complex treatments resulted not to be effective.

PERSPECTIVES

- Preliminary results encourage to perform further studies.
- □The comprehension of the role of NS in the stabilization and release of *Ailanthus* biocomponents appear of particular interest for **agricultural applications**.

