### A. State(s) Party(ies)

For multinational nominations, States Parties should be listed in the order on which they have mutually agreed.

- **Italy**

### B. Name of the element

#### B.1. Name of the element in English or French

*Indicate the official name of the element that will appear in published material.*

- **Truffle hunting and extraction in Italy, traditional knowledge and practices**

#### B.2. Name of the element in the language and script of the community concerned, if applicable

*Indicate the official name of the element in the vernacular language corresponding to the official name in English or French (point B.1).*

- **Cerca e cavatura del Tartufo in Italia: conoscenze e pratiche tradizionali**

#### B.3. Other name(s) of the element, if any

*In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1), mention alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known.*

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C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned

Identify clearly one or several communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned with the nominated element.

Not to exceed 150 words

The community that identifies itself with the element “Truffle hunting and extraction” consists of a national, cross-regional network made of 73,600 bearers and practitioners named “Tartufai”. Some of them join 45 groups associated with Federazione Nazionale Associazione Tartufai Italiani (FNATI), some are individuals, approximately 44,600, who do not join any association, some others join 15 Associations made of about 20,000 free practitioners who cooperate with Associazione Nazionale Città del Tartufo (ANCT). The large community is distributed throughout the Italian territories suited for the element’s practice, organized so as to foster exchange of practices among groups and individuals.

The FNATI and ANCT Associations, established at the beginning of the ‘90s, have been constantly engaged in the element’s safeguarding and enhancement as intangible cultural heritage, variously represented throughout the national territory, facilitating the protection of the related environment while respecting local cultural identities and allowing the involvement of the civil society.

D. Geographical location and range of the element

Provide information on the distribution of the element within the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s), indicating, if possible, the location(s) in which it is centred. Nominations should concentrate on the situation of the element within the territories of the submitting States, while acknowledging the existence of same or similar elements outside their territories. Submitting States should not refer to the viability of such intangible cultural heritage outside their territories or characterize the safeguarding efforts of other States.

Not to exceed 150 words

The truffle areas where the community practices the hunting and extraction of truffle are in the pure and mixed woods of the Apenines, inland hills, coastal and riparian areas, and around isolated plants of the agricultural ecosystem. They correspond to the territories characterized by a long truffle tradition and most densely populated by truffle hunters.

North: Langhe-Roero-Monferrato hills; Alta Val Bormida Savonese woods, Oltrepò Pavese-Mantovano, Pò, Ferrarese and Bassa friulana valleys; hills of Parma-Reggio Emilia-Modena-Bologna-Rimini provinces.

Centre: Crete Senesi, Mount Amiata, Apenines of Pisa-Firenze-Arezzo provinces; Apenines of Pesaro-Urbino-Ancona-Macerata-Fermo-Ascoli provinces; Valleys of Tevere-Chiascio-Topino rivers; Valnerina-Nera river park, Colli Orvietani; Apennine woods of Perugia- Rieti-Roma-Frosinone provinces.

South: woods, rivers and hills of L'Aquila-Isernia-Campobasso-Avellino-Benevento-Salerno and Alta Val di Sangro provinces; Matease park, Mount Pollino; Gargano, Murgia, Tavoliere Caglieritano-Sarcidano, Giara di Gesturi-Nuorese highlands; Nebrodi and Madonie park.

E. Contact person for correspondence

E.1. Designated contact person

Provide the name, address and other contact information of a single person responsible for all correspondence concerning the nomination. For multinational nominations, provide complete contact information for one person designated by the States Parties as the main contact person for all correspondence relating to the nomination.

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ms
Family name: Peci
Given name: Mariassunta
Institution/position: Director- UNESCO Unit- Secretariat General- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism (MIBACT)
Address: Via del Collegio Romano, 27-00186- Roma
1. Identification and definition of the element

For **Criterion R.1**, States shall demonstrate that ‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’.

Tick one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element, which might include one or more of the domains identified in Article 2.2 of the Convention. If you tick ‘other(s)’, specify the domain(s) in brackets.

- oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage
- performing arts
- social practices, rituals and festive events
- knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- traditional craftsmanship
- other(s)

This section should address all the significant features of the element as it exists at present, and should include:

a. an explanation of its social functions and cultural meanings today, within and for its community;
b. the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners of the element;
c. any specific roles, including gender-related ones or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element; and
d. the current modes of transmission of the knowledge and skills related to the element.

The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:

a. that the element is among the ‘practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills — as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith —’;
b. ‘that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize [it] as part of their cultural heritage’;
c. that it is being ‘transmitted from generation to generation, [and] is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history’;
d. that it provides the communities and groups involved with ‘a sense of identity and continuity’; and
e. that it is not incompatible with ‘existing international human rights instruments as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development’.

Overly technical descriptions should be avoided and submitting States should keep in mind that this section must explain the element to readers who have no prior knowledge or direct experience of it. Nomination files need not address in detail the history of the element, or its origin or antiquity.

(i) Provide a brief description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it.

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

“Truffle hunting and extraction in Italy” is a set of knowledge and practices transmitted orally for centuries, originated in the Italian truffle territories still characterizing today the rural life of whole groups of bearers and practitioners, the “Tartufai”.

They involve a wide range of skills and knowledge (about climate, environment, vegetation, ground morphology) related both to the management of natural forest, hill, and river ecosystems and to the dog-truffle hunter relationship.
Such skills allow first the so called “Hunting” (Cerca), that is, the identification of those areas which foster the spontaneous growth of the truffle plant, from whose roots comes the underground fungus named truffle, and then the application of the traditional technique to identify and extract it, the so called “Extraction” (Cavatura).

The latter is the result both of the dog’s olfactive ability, improved with training, and of the bearers’ skills, who, by means of a special spade called “vanghetto” or “zappino”, act without changing the soil conditions.

The practice of the element allows maintaining the ecological balance and plant biodiversity, continuing the tradition that ensures the seasonal biological regeneration of the truffle-species. Such knowledge of the rural world, already narrated in classical times (e.g. Teofrasto, Apicio), is deeply tied to oral expressions and traditions which reflect the local cultural identity entering the vernacular vocabularies. In fact, they are handed down through stories, fables, anecdotes, and ways of saying which correspond to expressions of the typical truffle-based culinary habits that are also shared in seasonal festive events.

(ii) Who are the bearers and practitioners of the element? Are there any specific roles, including gender-related ones or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of the element? If so, who are they and what are their responsibilities?

The “Tartufai”, fond hunters of the truffle-plant, are at the same time bearers, practitioners and transmitters of the element: they know the biological cycles of the vegetal symbiosis of the various truffle plants, combining the knowledge of the moon phases and the rainfall behaviour, the different habitats and territories which, from open and sunny spaces to humid and cool valley floors and related phytosociological frameworks deriving from them, characterize the different truffle-species.

The role of the truffle hunter is also to establish a deep relationship with the dog aimed at enhancing the dog’s olfactory prerogative thus determining a specific training finalised at perceiving and localizing the truffle typical smell.

The constant transmission between generations, both formal and informal, is ensured and organized by the truffle hunters themselves, individually as well as through associated groups. In the families it is usually the senior “Tartufaio” – the grandfather or the father – who teaches the tricks, places and ways of hunting and extraction so that the younger generations may gradually feel part of the community. At the same time, the community associations are directly engaged in training young people by organizing educational projects and courses, which are also aimed at obtaining the qualifying license issued by the competent public administrations.

Originally identified as mainly male practices, nowadays the hunting, extraction and truffle dog training as well as the participation in the associations, see a growing number of women, as an evidence of inclusiveness and equality that the community and the element ensure.

(iii) How are the knowledge and skills related to the element transmitted today?

The element has maintained continuity and vitality through oral transmission of knowledge and practices handed down to date by the community involved. Through an informal transmission based mainly on observation and imitation, the use of traditional empiric tools is learnt (e.g. trails, mnemonic maps of environmental factors, interaction code with the dog), which then find customized modes typical of the human-animal-environment relationship. The vast diffusion of the element as living heritage over time has also stimulated the diversification of the formal transmission modes according to the reference target.

Kids and teenagers participate in educational narrative, experiential, pedagogical and interactive activities in the truffle museums in Scheggino, San Giovanni D'Asso di Borgocarbonara and Acqualagna.
In high schools and professional institutes truffle hunters also draw up academic curricula and train young students to interdisciplinarity of knowledge and practices (agronomy, biology, food-anthropology) related to the element. Complementary issues, specifically dedicated to the scientific knowledge of the element (the study of botany, pedology, forest sciences) today are transmitted by specialized national and regional research centres (Centro Nazionale Studi Tartufo in Alba, Centro Sperimentale di Tartuficoltura in Sant’Angelo in Vado, Centro Vivaistico Forestale in Campochiaro). The entire community is similarly engaged in disseminating the element and its identity, cultural and social values through public meetings, seminars, conferences promoted by the civil society.

(iv) What social functions and cultural meanings does the element have for its community nowadays?

The element plays a special role for those who practice and transmit it, given the difficulties of its practice linked to external factors, the dog’s olfactory abilities and the sensory abilities developed by man.

Passion in the care of the truffle environment is bound to positive ideas typical of a pleasant work which connects the human being to the natural environment.

The element plays a key role in improving the mental and physical well-being of those who practice it. By walking and breathing in open spaces rich in landscapes and scents, in fact, they practice the so called “forest bathing”.

The element plays a vital part in regenerating lands, also disused, in the framework of a sustainable management of natural resources and maintenance of demographic density within small rural and mountain villages as it sometimes represents a means of integrating the household income.

A constant sharing of knowledge, based on the respect of nature and the coexistence with the dog, generates solidarity within the whole community of truffle hunters and, at social level, develops a greater environmental awareness prompting to adopt an ecofriendly behaviour code.

Moreover, the element plays a major role in strengthening and shaping the social dynamic and the identity of the communities to truffle-territories and to cyclical periods of element’s practice, which is often associated with popular feasts (e.g. sagre and folk festivals) that mark the beginning and the end of the spontaneous season of truffle-species reproduction.

(v) Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?

Without any discrimination bearers and practitioners may practice the element according to national and regional rules which allow them to access also private areas, and hunt and extract freely in the natural environment.

Social cohesion between communities (gender complementarity, mutual respect, cooperation, solidarity, family unity) and the continuity of the element in the centuries prove that there is no incompatibility with human rights.

The element sustainability coincides with those aspects which make human being and natural habitat interdependent, fostering the management of ecosystems and the knowledge of gradual biological processes (such as the reforestation by means of native truffle arboreal species), necessary for the maintenance of agro-forestry biodiversity and the existing natural productive ecosystem, renewable as all the gradual regeneration natural resources.

The element is practiced in compliance with the national regulations with regard to national and regional protected areas (national and regional parks, state and regional nature reserves), in particular with regard to existing plans and regulations or, in their absence, to provisional protection, as well as to EU directives with regard to habitat and species (Directive 92/43/CEE “Habitat” and Directive 2009/147/ “Birds”).
Also Dog Training Centre(s), established on the voluntary participation of the practitioners, such as the Truffle Dog University of Roddi, operate according to animal welfare in compliance to the Farm Animal Welfare Council principles (1979), the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987) and the codified rules regarding the human being-animal-environment relationship.

2. Contribution to ensuring visibility and awareness and to encouraging dialogue

For Criterion R.2, the States shall demonstrate that ‘Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity’. This criterion will only be considered to be satisfied if the nomination demonstrates how the possible inscription would contribute to ensuring the visibility and awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage in general, and not only of the inscribed element itself, and to encouraging dialogue that respects cultural diversity.

(i) How could the inscription of the element on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity contribute to the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage in general (and not only of the inscribed element itself) and raise awareness of its importance?

(i.a) Please explain how this would be achieved at the local level.

The element inscription on the Representative List would contribute, in general, to ensure the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage elements connected with the human being-environment-animal relationship and, in particular, to raise awareness of the importance of the cultural values which bind man to traditions and nature.

Given the specific and wide practice of the “Truffle hunting and extraction” also in marginal territories the inscription would contribute to safeguard at the local level traditions typical of rural culture (stories, songs and popular celebrations) and of non-urbanized, little known territories. Within civil society this will promote the growth of the awareness of the importance of safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage seen as a tool of integrated sustainable development and of the centuries-old human being’s ability to adapt to the environment in response to natural evolution and as a source of memory functional to processes of transmission between generations.

(i.b) Please explain how this would be achieved at the national level.

The element inscription on the Representative List would contribute to increase in general the visibility and the importance of the intangible cultural heritage thanks to the ongoing development of activities distributed throughout the whole national territory which promote networks, exchange of good practices and the various stakeholders’ participation (bearers, practitioners, civil society, academy, experts, etc.) in the cultural issues and in the sustainable management of limited natural resources (e.g.: Associazione Legambiente).

Moreover, the community promotes national events dedicated to social engagement and to the dissemination of peace and solidarity values (e.g.: Il tartufo d’oro in Sant’Angelo in Vado, La Ruscella d’oro in Acqualagna, Il tartufo della pace in Montalcino, Il tartufo dell’Anno in Alba) that the inscription would contribute to enhance as contexts in which the intangible heritage and its constant and dynamic components are able to generate dialogue and favour the building of an inclusive society.

(i.c) Please explain how this would be achieved at the international level.

The inscription would allow to develop capacity building programmes aimed at exchanging information and projects among international communities involved in the practices and
knowledge related to the human being-rural/forest habitats in order to safeguard and promote the intangible heritage also with respect to climate change.

In particular, the inscription of the element would greatly contribute to the discussion within permanent contexts that the community already joins, such as the working tables GETT (Gruppo Europeo Tartufai e Tartuficultori) and TAUESG (Gruppo scientifico Europeo Tuber Aestivum/Uncinatum) as well as the drawing of plans and programmes consistent with a sustainable use of biodiversity. Moreover, it would contribute to increase the intangible heritage importance and visibility fostering the collaboration with UNESCO Chairs also to promote researches and impacts on the traditional knowledge systems which integrate cultural knowledge and practices aimed at preserving and maintaining the social and environmental ecosystems.

(ii) How would dialogue among communities, groups and individuals be encouraged by the inscription of the element?

The community (FNATI, Associazione di tartufai and ANCT) by means of partnerships encourages itinerant activities throughout the national territory (workshops, conferences) ensuring gradual accessibility and inclusion of groups, individual bearers and territories in accordance with the values with which the element identifies itself. The inscription on the Representative List would encourage the dialogue with other intangible cultural heritage element communities also by establishing innovative digital platforms (already tested by the truffle-hunters at the national level (https://www.trufflepost.it/) for a cultural and scientific confrontation useful for mutual understanding, respect and knowledge.

The inscription of the element, characterized by the human being-habitat relationship, would contribute to increase awareness and sense of responsibility in the community involved through ethical approaches and sharing of practices among people of different gender, generations and professional backgrounds.

(iii) How would human creativity and respect for cultural diversity be promoted by the inscription of the element?

The practice of the element has determined experiences which have increased and included in a creative way issues related to the community and to local oral traditions bringing to life multilingual and literary educational publications for children (e.g. “Tobi e il tesoro del tartufo”). The inscription would contribute to promote methods of dissemination integrating knowledge and practices of nature, and the universe and creativity inherent to the element dynamic practice which is constantly renewed throughout the centuries while respecting the cultural, local and regional diversity of the truffle-hunters according to their socio-historical contexts. Moreover, it would encourage in the broadest sense the promotion of bio-cultural diversity that characterizes the element as an example of intangible cultural heritage which expresses the nature-culture relationship in the communities and in the civil society in general.

3. Safeguarding measures

For Criterion R.3, States shall demonstrate that ‘safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element’.

3.a. Past and current efforts to safeguard the element

(i) How is the viability of the element being ensured by the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?

The viability of the element is being ensured in time through a constant informal transmission between generations by means of measures regularly involving the geographically disseminated community.

Every year ANCT and FNATI organize a number of courses and laboratories in schools, museums and specific events dedicated to transmission for vulnerable and disabled people:
- since 2008: kids and teenagers trained on the knowledge of the element as a cultural expression of the territory and its environmental peculiarities through educational and experiential paths in natural habitats;
- since 2012: museum educational itineraries scheduled according to school targets with diversified pedagogical approaches (fairy-tale for kids, historical-anthropological-botanical for high schools);
- since 2017: guided activities on “Truffle hunting and extraction” for deaf-mute people determined the expansion of sign language (LIS) with terms typical of the element.

Seminars / public meetings organized by the community in order to disseminate the results of interdisciplinary research carried out by specialized centres/universities which became training material for truffle hunters (Proceedings of Millesimo-Liguria Conference, International Conference on Truffle, Spoleto-Umbria).

Since 2015 the community has activated the first digital collection of oral evidence of truffle hunters (https://www.granaidellamemoria.it) in order to document the element’s values and significance.

Since the ’90s bearers and practitioners collaborate with the institutions involved on the mapping of habitats and truffle natural areas in order to ensure its vitality and sustainability.

The seasonal feature of the element practice gives place to scheduled popular events that favours the meeting between the community and the civil society.

Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the communities, groups or individuals concerned:

- transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- identification, documentation, research
- preservation, protection
- promotion, enhancement
- revitalization

(ii) What past and current efforts have the States Parties concerned made to safeguard the element? Specify any external or internal constraints in this regard?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The element is being safeguarded by the State Law 752/1985 (as amended and supplemented) implemented by the various regions as a standard-setting instrument. The law:

- ensures the customary practices of hunting and extraction in natural habitats, woods and (public and private) uncultivated lands, and provides for nursery and/or forest certifications to guarantee the environmental health of truffle plants (Art. 3);
- provides for compulsory training open to young people (over 14 years) that ensures the transmission of traditional practices while respecting the biodiversity of territories and the public recognition of qualified and licensed bearers (Art. 5);
- ensures the free organization and scheduling of local cultural events/initiatives aimed at sharing and promoting all the aspects connected to the element as public heritage (Art. 6).

The National Plan for the Truffle Sector 2017/2020 drawn up by the Government introduced the concept of cultural heritage related to truffle-hunting and extraction recognizing it as a cultural trait that binds Italy for similarities and good practices.

Natural areas and forests are protected (Legislative Decree 34/2018) by territorial and landscape regional plans.

Truffle-dog training is framed and regulated by Italian Law 281/1991 aimed at the correct coexistence between human being, animal and environment (Art. 1).

National and regional sector plans (PAC-PSR) financially support its safeguarding along with EU funding for cultural projects (e.g. Museo del Tartufo in Borgocarbonara – Lombardy).

A draft law (DDL 810, 918, 933) is currently being discussed, containing new provisions on truffle-hunting and extraction recognized as a national cultural heritage.
Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the State(s) Party(ies) with regard to the element:

- [ ] transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- [ ] identification, documentation, research
- [ ] preservation, protection
- [ ] promotion, enhancement
- [ ] revitalization

3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed

This section should identify and describe safeguarding measures that will be implemented, especially those intended to protect and promote the element. The safeguarding measures should be described in terms of concrete engagements of the States Parties and communities and not only in terms of possibilities and potentialities.

(i) What measures are proposed to help ensure that the viability of the element is not jeopardized in the future, especially as an unintended result of inscription and the resulting visibility and public attention?

Not fewer than 500 or more than 750 words

Safeguarding measures consist of proposals conceptualized and developed in time also on the basis of good practices detected and implemented by the community in the truffle territories. Moreover, they were planned with the intent to be periodically consolidated, disseminated, innovated and updated according to the analysis of yearly monitoring impacts.

They are multidisciplinary, cross-sectoral actions in which the community is directly and actively involved in a safeguarding three-year plan (2020-2023).

Non-formal and formal transmission

Besides the constant informal oral transmission, additional formal transmission measures are planned:

- organization on a yearly basis of extracurricular courses in all schools of the truffle vocation territories with the purpose of identifying and promoting, also through the direct involvement of “tartufai”, the cultural identity that the truffle hunting and extraction imprint on the territory and the target community, in order to bring out within the context the tradition and its connotation as intangible cultural heritage shared in families, groups and the whole society;
- organization of courses for specific target groups of young disabled through truffle hunting and extraction guided tours aimed at experiencing the human-being – dog relationship, the habitats as well as the sensory parameters as already carried out at the Truffle Dog University of Roddi along with the Centro Studi in Alba and the Associazione Micologica Tartufai in Abruzzo and Valpescara;
- organization on a yearly basis of training courses of sensorial analysis in all the cross-regional community aimed at forestry and cultural local bodies staff, making use of the experience gained, with the purpose to train new experts/trainers in the involved regional territories;
- addition of educational and experimental contents related to the intangible cultural heritage in the training activity of the “Musei del Tartufo” network in order to ensure the element knowledge also outside the local users;

Identification, documentation, research

- updating of the interview collection with the bearers and practitioners included in the archive “I granai della memoria” edited by the Gastronomic Sciences University of Pollenzo (https://www.granaidellamemoria.it) with a special focus on women truffle hunters in order to understand the contemporary and future perspective of the relationship between gender and element safeguarding;
- consolidation and dissemination of traditional and advanced studies carried out on the development of direct management practices of natural environments from an agro-forestry point of view with special focus on vegetation, grown soil, natural pasture areas;
- mapping of good practices to be taken in the natural ranges of the truffle plant spontaneous
growth which identify the element peculiarities in relation to its cultural traits and ecological needs of the local habitats;

**Protection and preservation**
- adopting and disclosing by the bearers’ community a protocol of recommendations aimed at carrying out supplementary techniques (e.g. irrigation, mulching, pruning) which mitigate the risk of climate effects caused by permanent qualitative-quantitative alterations of the thermopluviometric regime, and, at the same time, regulate the possible excessive anthropogenic and urban planning pressure in the territories involved in order to keep a rational use of the resource characterized by a complex spontaneous regeneration;

**Promotion and enhancement**
- organization of round tables, conferences and debates aimed at disseminating and enhancing the cultural, environmental and forestry issues related to the element also in occasion of recurring folk festivals, meetings, moments of discussion and conviviality among bearers, practitioners and the civil society;
- establishment of the “Truffle-hunter national day”: a cultural event where the issues of anthropological and scientific research related to the element and to the history of the involved community are brought together, publicly enhancing the truffle-hunters as bearers of knowledge for the society and giving way to creative and exchange contents which, through the element gradual and dynamic enrichment, contribute to disseminating the intangible cultural heritage;

The safeguarding measures described were planned in order to increase the common awareness of the element environmental, cultural and community-based values. The promotion and enhancement initiatives themselves, in fact, place at the centre the sustainable management aspects which respect nature, people and animals and are based on the direct knowledge and practices of bearers and practitioners. Moreover, the element safeguarding shall contribute to develop supplementary activities connecting the tangible and intangible dimension of the cultural and natural heritage, in the truffle areas which may correspond even in part with the MaB reserves and the UNESCO Geoparks (e.g. Mesola, Pollino, Madonie), the regional protected natural parks (e.g. Mount Cucco, Matese, Nera River Park, Nebrodi), natural sites of community interest “SIC” (e.g. Marmore Falls of Terni) or UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Piedmont vineyard landscapes: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato).

(ii) How will the States Parties concerned support the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures? 

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

The State supports the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures by applying national regulatory and financial reference regulations with cross-sectoral plans, projects and programmes which are sustainable development factors according to community-led approaches.

At regional level the local administrations support the transmission actions taken by the bearers at local level, included training courses aimed at experts, public servants and university students on issues which connect the sustainable practice of the element to urban planning regulations and to the free hunting and extraction regulation also in an urban environment.

At the central level the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism (MIBACT) supports its safeguarding by:
- promoting coordination strategies with regional administrations according to cross-cutting and cross-sectorial principles: sustainability, innovation and accessibility to cultural heritage;
- recognizing local cultural diversity and the bearers and practitioners’ expression through training, enhancement and financing of activities which safeguard the element also with respect to the possible promotion of tourist itineraries, as provided for by the Italian Law n. 77/2006.

The Ministry of Agriculture, besides the measures contained in the European Rural Development Programme (PSR), has drawn up in cooperation with stakeholders and associations of bearers, objectives and actions, included in the National Plan for the Truffle Sector, aimed at a
sustainable safeguard of the element practice connected to the habitats and plant and forestry ecosystems, to climate and hydrogeological impacts on the territories, to social inclusion and to the development of rural areas.

(iii) How have communities, groups or individuals been involved in planning the proposed safeguarding measures, including in terms of gender roles, and how will they be involved in their implementation?

The planning of safeguarding measures took place through the active and constant inclusion at membership level (FNATI, unfederated associations, ANCT) and the involvement, through regular public meetings, of the widest audience possible of individual truffle hunters who share, preserve and transmit their intangible cultural heritage. Several stakeholders (research centres, museums, local administrations, etc.) also contributed to drawing up measures through a well-established participatory system including proactive, planning technical tables.

The regular meetings of ANCT and FNATI (Board of Directors and general meetings, too, at least twice a year) and of other associations were opportunity for discussion for the entire community and contributed to raise local administrators’ awareness of the importance of the values connected to the element as basic aspects of the transmission in the future. Such meetings became an opportunity for sharing and planning the safeguard, thus reflecting a progressive, community-based consultation procedure welcoming initiatives and activities emerged in the various territorial and group contexts which were widely shared among bearers, practitioners and the institutions involved.

The actual and consolidated participation of the community has led to the scheduling of regular meetings in which to monitor and update the safeguard implementation; a working group has also been established who, using a cooperative approach, deals with the safeguard implementation also by means of agreement protocols, and with plans, policies and interdisciplinary programmes at regional and national level.

3.c. Competent body(ies) involved in safeguarding

Provide the name, address and other contact information of the competent body(ies) and, if applicable, the name and title of the contact person(s), with responsibility for the local management and safeguarding of the element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the body:</th>
<th>ANCT- Associazione Nazionale Città del Tartufo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and title of the contact person:</td>
<td>Antonella Brancadoro Direttore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other relevant information:</td>
<td>The Municipalities and Administrations that support the safeguarding and are of reference for ANCT are: Acqualagna, Alba, Amandola, Apecchio, Archi,Ascrea, Bagnoli Irpino, Bondeno, Borgocarbonara di Pò, Calestano, Campello sul Clitunno, Campoli Appennino, Campugnano, Canterano,Capizzi, Capolina, Carbone, Carpineto Romano,Cascia, Castelbuono, Castel di Casio, Castell'Azzara, Ceppaloni, Città di Castello,Colliano, Fabro, Gubbio,Leonessa, Macchiagodena, Mesola, Millesimo, Montaione, Montalcino, Montespertoli, Norcia, Palaia, Pergola, Pietralunga, Quadri, San Miniato,San Pietro Avellana, Sant'Agata Feltria, Sant'Angelo in Vado,Sante Marie,Saracena, Sasso Marconi, Scheggino, Terre del Reno, Torrebruna, Vallo di Nera, Valsamoggia, Valtopina, Vezza d'Alba, Viano, Municipalities Union of Amiata and Grossetano, Municipalities Union of Ceramicco-Valli Dolo-Dragone-Secchia, Centro Studi Alba,Parco del Matese, Molise Region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the body:</th>
<th>Regione Piemonte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and title of the contact person:</td>
<td>Servizio Foreste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>C.so Stati Uniti, 21 10128 Torino (TO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number:</td>
<td>011 4325951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email address:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:foreste@regione.piemonte.it">foreste@regione.piemonte.it</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name of the body: Regione Liguria  
Name and title of the contact person: SETTORE ISPETTORATO AGRARIO REGIONALE  
Address: Corso Italia,1 - 17100 Savona (SV)  
Telephone number: 010 5484769  
Email address: marco.rebagliati@regione.liguria.it

Name of the body: Regione Lombardia  
Name and title of the contact person: Assessorato all’Agricoltura, alimentazione e sistemi verdi  
Address: Piazza Città di Lombardia,1 20124 Milano  
Telephone number: 02 67655202  02 67653152  
Email address: agricoltura@pec.regione.lombardia.it

Name of the body: Regione Emilia Romagna  
Name and title of the contact person: P.O. Attività faunistico-venatorie, pesca e tartufi. Dir. Paolo Belletti  
Address: Viale Aldo Moro,52 - 40127 Bologna (BO)  
Telephone number: 051 5271  
Email address: paolo.belletti@regione.emilia-romagna.it

Name of the body: Regione Toscana  
Name and title of the contact person: Settore Forestazione, usi civici e agro ambiente Dirig. Sandro Pieroni  
Address: Via di Novoli,26  50127 Firenze  
Telephone number: 055 43855435 349 5194709  
Email address: sandro.pieroni@regione.toscana.it

Name of the body: Regione Marche  
Name and title of the contact person: Servizio Agricoltura Regione Marche  
Address: Via Gentile da Fabriano, 4 61100 Ancona  
Telephone number: 0721 3768056  
Email address: regione.marche.pfcsi@emarche.it; fabrizio.cerasoli@regione.marche.it

Name of the body: Regione Umbria  
Name and title of the contact person: Servizio Foreste ed Economia Montana  
Address: Via M. Angeloni,61 06124 Perugia  
Telephone number: 075 5045053  
Email address: agrimontane@regione.umbria.it; fgrohmann@regione.umbria.it

Name of the body: Regione Lazio  
Name and title of the contact person: Direzione Regionale Agricoltura, Promozione della filiera e della cultura del cibo  
Address: Via R. Raimondi Garibaldi,7 - 00145 Roma (RM)  
Telephone number: 06 99500  
Email address: agricoltura@regione.lazio.legalmail.it

Name of the body: Regione Abruzzo  
Name and title of the contact person: Dipartimento Agricoltura Abruzzo. Servizio Territoriale per l’Agricoltura-Funghi e Tartufi  
Address: Via A. Herio,75 66100 Chieti (CH)  
Telephone number: 0871 345432  
Email address: dpd026@pec.regione.abruzzo.it

Name of the body: Regione Molise  
Name and title of the contact person: Servizio Agricoltura e Foreste  
Address: Via Genova,11 86100 Campobasso (CB)  
Telephone number: 0874 4291  
Email address: autorita.ambientale@regione.molise.it; delbianco.nicolina@mail.regione.molise.it

Name of the body: Regione Campania
Name and title of the contact person: Direzione Generale Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali
Address: Centro Direzionale Isola A6, Napoli
Telephone number: 0825 765526 348 0407059
Email address: luca.branca@regione.campania.it
Name of the body: Regione Basilicata
Name and title of the contact person: Direg. Giuseppe Eligato
Address: Via V. Verrastro, 4 85100 Potenza (PZ)
Telephone number: 0971 668715
Email address: ufficio.foreste.tutela.territorio@cert.regione.basilicata.it
Name of the body: Regione Calabria
Name and title of the contact person: Assessorato Regionale dell’agricoltura, dello sviluppo rurale e della pesca mediterranea Area 5 - Brand Sicilia e marketing territoriale. Dir. Pietro Miosi
Address: P.zza Indipendenza 21 - 90129 Palermo.
Telephone number: 320 8598443
Email address: pietro.miosi@regione.sicilia.it; agrif. areamarketingterritoriale@regione.sicilia.it
Name of the body: Centro Nazionale Studi Tartufo di Alba
Name and title of the contact person: Direttore Mauro Carbone
Address: p.zza Risorgimento, 2 12051 Alba (CN)
Telephone number: 335 7535050
Email address: info@tuber.it
Name of the body: Centro Nazionale Tartuficoltura Sant’Angelo in Vado
Name and title of the contact person: Direttore Gianluigi Gregori
Address: Via Macina, 2 61048 Sant’Angelo in Vado (PU)
Telephone number: 338 8515286
Email address: gregori_gianluigi@assam.marche.it
Name of the body: UniSG Università Scienze Gastronomiche
Name and title of the contact person: Davide Porporato
Address: P.zza V. Emanuele II 12042 Pollenzo, Bra (CN)
Telephone number: 333 8346554
Email address: info@unisg.it
Name of the body: Museo del Tartufo di Acqualagna
Name and title of the contact person: Luca Lisi
Address: P.zza Mattei, 1 - 61041 Acqualagna (PU)
Telephone number: 334 920 4001
Email address: info@museotartufoacqualagna.it
Name of the body: Museo del Tartufo di San Giovanni d’Asso
4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process

For Criterion R.4, States shall demonstrate that ‘the element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent’.

4.a. Participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned in the nomination process

Describe how the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned have actively participated in all stages of the preparation of the nomination, including in terms of the role of gender.

States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of other parties concerned, including, where appropriate, local and regional governments, communities, NGOs, research institutes, centres of expertise and others. States Parties are reminded that the communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals whose intangible cultural heritage is concerned are essential participants throughout the conception and preparation of nominations, proposals and requests, as well as the planning and implementation of safeguarding measures, and are invited to devise creative measures to ensure that their widest possible participation is built in at every stage, as required by Article 15 of the Convention.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

Since 2012 the community has undertaken the process for the nomination, which was publicly launched by ANCT within the organization of a national conference, “Truffle-hunting between origins, history, science and tradition”.

Thanks to a number of activities across the whole national territory ANCT raised the vast representativeness of truffle hunters' awareness, creating an interacting and constant network with FNATI, other free associations of bearers, and various stakeholders at local, regional and national level.

By initiative of the various Associations every year were promoted events, conferences and activities which increased the awareness of the element as intangible cultural heritage, involving also experts in the field and the Administrations (among which Municipalities, Regions, specialized Research Centres, etc.), and facilitated public and community participation in all the Italian truffle areas.

This inclusive process of dissemination strengthened the community's activity creating a coordination at national level which brought to formally launch the nomination proposal (2012); a permanent community-based working group was established, made of truffle hunters from the different regions, local administrators, technicians from the institutions, anthropologists and experts from dedicated study centres who worked integrating various perspectives (cultural, environmental-forestry, social).

Such a group regularly met at the ANCT and FNATI headquarters, Research Centres, Museums, in the various Italian territories involved with the element collaborating with accredited NGO (SIMBDEA) and universities, contributing both to better identify the element and to disseminate the 2003 UNESCO Convention, its principles and objectives.
Over the years the process of participation in, and drawing up of the nomination allowed the activities promoted by the entire community to be disseminated and constantly updated, reaching different audiences and receiving a broad approval by the stakeholders. Since 2012, in fact, a section in the ANCT website www.cittadeltartufo.com dedicated to the truffle hunting and extraction in Italy as intangible cultural heritage has been created, updated with the information about the various steps of the nomination process, disclosed also through publications in specialized journals: The Italian Truffle Hunter and Energeo Magazine. 

In 2015 and 2016, in order to ensure and facilitate the active participation of the young truffle hunters and of the fans, the community produced, in collaboration with the Study Centre of Alba and the UniSG of Pollenzo (Piedmont) a documentary “Memories of a Truffle: a hidden story”, a story which allowed to widely involve the civil society.

The nomination process also facilitated the establishment in 2017 of a consolidated participatory system of the bearers and practitioners’ community which includes proactive and planning technical tables that produce their synthesis in the Interregional Technical Table.

4.b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination

The free, prior and informed consent to the nomination of the element of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned may be demonstrated through written or recorded concurrence, or through other means, according to the legal regimens of the State Party and the infinite variety of communities and groups concerned. The Committee will welcome a broad range of demonstrations or attestations of community consent in preference to standard or uniform declarations. Evidence of free, prior and informed consent shall be provided in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French), as well as in the language of the community concerned if its members use languages other than English or French.

Attach to the nomination form information showing such consent and indicate below what documents you are providing, how they were obtained and what form they take. Indicate also the gender of the people providing their consent.

The community participated in the nomination process and provided in its own way free, prior and informed consent to the nomination via the representation of the following associations:
- FNATI - Federazione Nazionale delle Associazioni di Tartufai, which includes n° 45 associations
- n.15 local, regional and national associations of bearers and practitioners
- ANCT - Associazione Nazionale Città del Tartufo

The present dossier is evidence of the adherence both to the inscription of the element and to the 2003 UNESCO Convention principles and their application. The diversity of the community’s territorial location is evidence of the long term course of dissemination and participation in the nomination process which, while respecting the local cultural peculiarities, has achieved awareness and consent as a part of a collective intangible cultural heritage.

Endorsement letters to the nomination and to the path followed by the community by way of free relations and statements were issued by:
- ANCI- National Association of Italian Municipalities
- Italian Heritage Association (Associazione Beni Italiani Patrimonio Mondiale)
- F.I.T.A. Italian Associated Federation of truffle-growers (Federazione Italiana Tartuficoltori Associati)
- National Truffles Studies Centre - Alba (Piemonte)
- Experimental truffle-growing centre - Sant’Angelo in Vado (Marche);
- Nursery Forest Centre - Campochiaro (Molise);
- Truffle -Dogs University - Roddi (Piemonte)
- Legambiente (Italy)
- MaB Reserve (Collemeuccio-Montedimezzo- Alto Molise)
- UniSG Gastronomic science University- Pollenzo (Piemonte)
- Municipalities
- Regions
4.c. Respect for customary practices governing access to the element

Access to certain specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage or to information about it is sometimes restricted by customary practices enacted and conducted by the communities in order, for example, to maintain the secrecy of specific knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that the inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.

If no such practices exist, please provide a clear statement that there are no customary practices governing access to the element in at least 50 words.

The element includes a body of knowledge, traditions and unwritten conventions of a traditional practice which has no limitations in exploring space and time, currently and constantly handed down to new generations. Aspects related to such a knowledge are connected to the hunting and extraction in natural habitats and characterize the ability of each individual bearer. Truffle hunters, in fact, have an elective relationship with their dog, “their” wood and in the hunting they implement the space-time coordinates resulting from their memory. Such a customary practice may be characterized by the truffle hunter’s secrets about the places of the hunting which are respected in safeguarding the element also by national and regional legislations even though it is growing more and more the collaboration between traditional bearers and institutions in order to plan maintenance, recovery and protection interventions of the truffle areas, allowing a higher transmission of the element and its restoration as a collective cultural heritage.

4.d. Community organization(s) or representative(s) concerned

Provide detailed contact information for each community organization or representative, or other non-governmental organization, concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.:

a. Name of the entity;
b. Name and title of the contact person;
c. Address;
d. Telephone number;
e. Email address;
f. Other relevant information.

a. FNATI Federazione Nazionale Associazioni Tartufai Italiani
b. Presidente, Fabio Cerretano
c. Via Salse 2 41042 Spezzano di Fiorano Modenese (MO)
d. +39 348 8347762
e. presidente@fnati.it

a. Associazione Nazionale Città del Tartufo
b. Presidente, Michele Boscagli
c. Sede Legale P.zza Risorgimento,1 12051 Alba (CN)
d. +39 340 9027891
e. info@cittadeltartufo.com

a. Associazione Trifulin Mantuan
b. Presidente Paolo Papazzoni
c. c/o Circolo ricreativo bonizzese Via Barbi,36 - Bonizzo di Borgocarbonara (MN)
d. 340 3101405
e. segreteria@comune.borgocarbonara.mn.it

a. Associazione Trifulau Colline di Langa e di Neive
b. Piercarlo Vacchina
c. P.zza italia 12052 Neive (CN)
d. 339 388 7100
e. ass.trifulaucollinedilanga@gmail.com

a. A.T.M. Associazione Tartufai della Marsica
b. Presidente Filippo Pandoli
c. Via del Fosso, 70 67051 Paterno di Avezzano (AQ)
d. 389 827187
e. associazione.atm@gmail.com
a. Associazione Tartufai Senesi
b. Paolo Valdambrini
c. San Giovanni d’Asso, Via XX Settembre, 15 A 53024 Montalcino (SI)
d. 0577 803216
e. tartufaisenesi@libero.it

a. Associazione Tartufai Fabrianesi
b. Presidente Tommaso Rinaldi
c. Via Civita 18 B  60044 Fabriano (AN)
d. 338 6436410
e. tommaso.chery@gmail.com

a. Associazione Ecologica Quadri
b. Presidente D’Aloisio Filippo
c. Via Benedetto Croce snc - 66040 Quadri (CH)
d. 328 9668078
e. filippodaloisio@interfree.it

a. A.T.V. Associazione Tartufai Vallelonga
b. Presidente Duilio Blasetti
c. Via 4 Novembre,25   67059 -Trasacco (AQ)
d. 338 9718194
e. duilio.blasetti@gmail.com

a. Associazione Tartufai Vestini
b. Presidente Gianni De Fabritiis
c. Via Vico,3 Santa Marina 65017 Penne
d. 338 2430192
e. giannidefabritiis@virgilio.it

b. Presidente Andrea Acciai
c. Via G. Matteotti, 45 - 50052 Certaldo (FI)
d. 335 5979147
e. acciaiandrea52@gmail.com

a. Associazione IL TARTUFO
b. Presidente Dino Degli Esposti
c. Via di Corticella,145 - 40128 Bologna (BO)
d. 338 7237865
e. iltartufo@libero.it

a. Associazione Tartufai Rocche del Roero
b. Presidente Giustino Marolo
c. Santo Stefano Roero (CN)
d. 348.2314749
e. tartufidellerocche.roero@gmail.com

a. Unione delle Associazioni Trifulau Piemonte
b. Presidente Agostino Aprile
c. c/o Camera di Commercio di Cuneo, Corso Bixio, 58   12051 Alba (CN)
d. 0171 318711
e. protocollo@cn.legalmail.camcom.it

a. Associazione Tartufai Monti Sibillini
b. Presidente Alberto Mandozzi
c. Via Marconi,1 63021 Amandola (AP)
d. 333 5278275
e. amandoz@tin.it

a. Associazione Tartufai Vadesi
b. Presidente Michele Maciaroni
c. Via Piobbichese, 21 61048 Sant’Angelo in Vado (PU)
d. 320 4648086
5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

For Criterion R.5, States shall demonstrate that the element is identified and included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies) in conformity with Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention.

The inclusion of the nominated element in an inventory should not in any way imply or require that the inventory(ies) should have been completed prior to the nomination. Rather, the submitting State(s) Party(ies) may be in the process of completing or updating one or more inventories, but have already duly included the nominated element in an inventory-in-progress.

Provide the following information:
(i) Name of the inventory(ies) in which the element is included:

MEPI (Form of the inventory of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements - 2003 UNESCO Convention) adopted in 2019

(ii) Name of the office(s), agency(ies), organization(s) or body(ies) responsible for maintaining and updating that (those) inventory(ies), both in the original language and in translation when the original language is not English or French:

Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism (MIBACT) – UNESCO Office – General Secretariat. The drawing up of the inventory in Italian and its English/French translation was carried out along with the community involved.

(iii) Reference number(s) and name(s) of the element in the relevant inventory(ies):

MEPI 4.00 ICCD_MEPI_2464007393851

(iv) Date of inclusion of the element in the inventory(ies) (this date should precede the submission of this nomination):

March 3rd, 2020

(v) Explain how the element was identified and defined, including how information was collected and processed ‘with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations’ (Article 11.b) for the purpose of inventorying, including reference to the role of the gender of the participants. Additional information may be provided to demonstrate the participation of research institutes and centres of expertise (max. 200 words).

The element was identified and defined by the community directly involved through a long process - started in 2015 on a national scale - during which ethnographic material has been collected (interviews with truffle-hunters, documentation about the knowledge and techniques related to the element). Such a collection, carried out with the support of experts, NGO (SIMBDEA) and researches in local archives undertaken by the groups directly involved, in 2016 allowed a first cataloguing of knowledge and regional techniques connected to the element.

From 2017 to 2020 the work of the permanent, community- and gender-based group allowed to draw the evolution of the truffle hunting and extraction culture in Italy and to analyze the impacts that rural traditions and the rise of postmodern society had on the ethnodiversity of local communities and on the biodiversity of the truffle species and of the territory.

Through a process of periodic confrontation within the community the contents of the inventory were processed sharing them with all the groups of bearers involved at cross-regional level testifying the element in its practice and living and contemporary transmission to the present. The relevant ministerial office participated in the final consultation and formally registered the inventory.
(vi) Indicate how often the inventory(ies) is(are) updated (periodicity) (max. 100 words).

In the MEPI form a specific field is provided for to detect the community’s participation process in identifying the element, their consent to contents and their updating.

The updating of the MEPI inventory shall be carried out according to times and modes of the Periodical National Report drawing up, in cases of nomination extensions at national as well as international level (on an extended or shortened basis of the elements included), or should the involved communities apply for supplementing new aspects and components of the element or for revising information already included in the inventory form previously drawn up.

(vii) Explain how the inventory(ies) is(are) regularly updated. The updating process is understood not only as adding new elements but also as revising existing information on the evolving nature of the elements already included therein (Article 12.1 of the Convention) (max. 200 words).

MEPI Inventory is periodically updated according to a bottom up process managed by the community involved, who is responsible of the free processing of the inventory itself. The latter, in fact, specifically implies both the community’s participation process (included the participation of academies, research centres, NGO) and the element description updating, also with respect to material aspects related and possible cultural and/or natural areas. The inventory includes also specific sections dedicated to the detection of the element vitality status, the transmission modes and possible impacts on the new generations, the current state of its safeguarding with a specific field for possible risk factors. The updating process, moreover, always takes into consideration the community’s inclusiveness dynamics and makes reference to other inventories or catalogues at local, regional or community level or other specific aspects connected to the element itself. The inventory updating process allows at the same time to become aware of variables which contribute to the element identification and definition and of the impacts of its safeguarding, to monitor possible critical issues and to make available and accessible, upon request to the involved community, a quick reference tool where to revise information and contents on the nature of the element.

(viii) Documentary evidence shall be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention. Such evidence shall at least include the name of the element, its description, the name(s) of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned, their geographic location and the range of the element.

- If the inventory is available online, provide hyperlinks (URLs) to pages dedicated to the nominated element (max. four hyperlinks in total, to be indicated in the box below). Attach to the nomination print-outs (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) of relevant sections of the content of these links. The information should be provided in English or French, as well as in the original language if different.

- If the inventory is not available online, attach exact copies of texts (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) concerning the element included in the inventory. These texts should be provided in English or French as well as in the original language if different.

Indicate the materials provided and – if applicable – the relevant hyperlinks:

a) The complete form of the inventory is available online at:
   - The abstract of the inventory in Italian and in English is available online at:
     - http://www.cittadeltartufo.com
     - https://www.fnati.it/

6. Documentation

6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

The documentation listed below is mandatory and will be used in the process of evaluating and examining the nomination. The photographs and the video will also be helpful for activities geared at ensuring the visibility of the element if it is inscribed. Tick the following boxes to confirm that the related items are included with the nomination and that they follow the instructions. Additional materials other than those specified below cannot be accepted and will not be returned.
documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of the community concerned is other than English or French;

- documentation evidence demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language, if different;

- ten recent photographs in high definition;

- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo);

- edited video (from five to ten minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is other than English or French;

- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video).

6.b. Principal published references (optional)

Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, the principal published references providing supplementary information on the element, such as books, articles, audiovisual materials or websites. Such published works should not be sent along with the nomination.

Not to exceed one standard page.

1. WORKS
Teofrasto, Historia plantarum, III sec. a.c.
M.G. Apicio, De Re Coquinaria, III o IV sec. dell'era volgare. Raccolta composita 385 d.c.
Plinio il Vecchio, Naturalis Historia, I sec. d.c.
Plutarco di Cheronea, I sec. d.c.
Giovenale, Saturae, dopo il 127 d.c.
A. Ciccarelli, Opusculum de tuberibus, 1564
B. Pisanelli, Trattato della natura, 1596
G.B. Vigo, Tubera Terrae camen, Torino, 1776
L. Negro, Ricettario, 1865
G. Renoy, L. Ciciriello, Un Tartufo nel cuore, Bruxelles, Edition de la truffe Boire, 1999
A. Daprati, Sua Maestà il Tartufo, Milano, Todaro Editore, 2000
N. Romagnolo, Il mistero e il fascino del tartufo, ExCogita Editore, Milano, 2007
G. Berti - R. Molinari- A. Galoppi, Tobi e il tesoro del Tartufo, Araba Fenice, Boves, 2009
S. Rossi, TARTUFI, Genova, Sagep Editore, 2012
G. Parusso, A. Cirio, TARTUFO, Alba, St Pauls International srl, 2012
L. Tanzi, Il tartufalo, Petruzzi Editore, 2013
P. Grimaldi, Di tartufi e di masche, SlowFood Editore, Bra, 2017

2. ARTICLES
Coltivazione artificiale dei Tartufi, Rivista forestale del regno d'Italia, Torino, 1865
Norcia, the Goddess of Truffles, Etruscan Roman Romans in popular tradition, London, 1895
D. Pellice, La scuola dei cani da tartufo a Roddi, L'Illustrazione Italiana, Milano, 1933
R. Littel, La scuola dei cani da tartufo, L'Illustrazione Italiana, Milano, 1953

3. HANDBOOKS
G. Gregori, Tartufi e Tartuficoltura nel Veneto, Tipografia Rumor, Vicenza 1991
Servizio Agricoltura Pr. Mantova, Il tartufo e la tartuficoltura in provincia di Mantova, Mantova, Publi Paolini, 1998
M. Zotti, Tartufi di Liguria, Savona, Marco Sabatelli Editore, 2012
M. Bencivenga, L. Baciarelli Falini, Manuele di Tartuficoltura in Umbria, Città di Castello, Artegraf, 2012
7. Signature(s) on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

The nomination should be signed by the official empowered to do so on behalf of the State Party, together with his or her name, title and the date of submission.

In the case of multinational nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination.

Name: Salvatore Nastasi
Title: Secretary General- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and for Tourism (MIBACT)
Date: 5 August 2020 (revised version)
Signature: <signed>