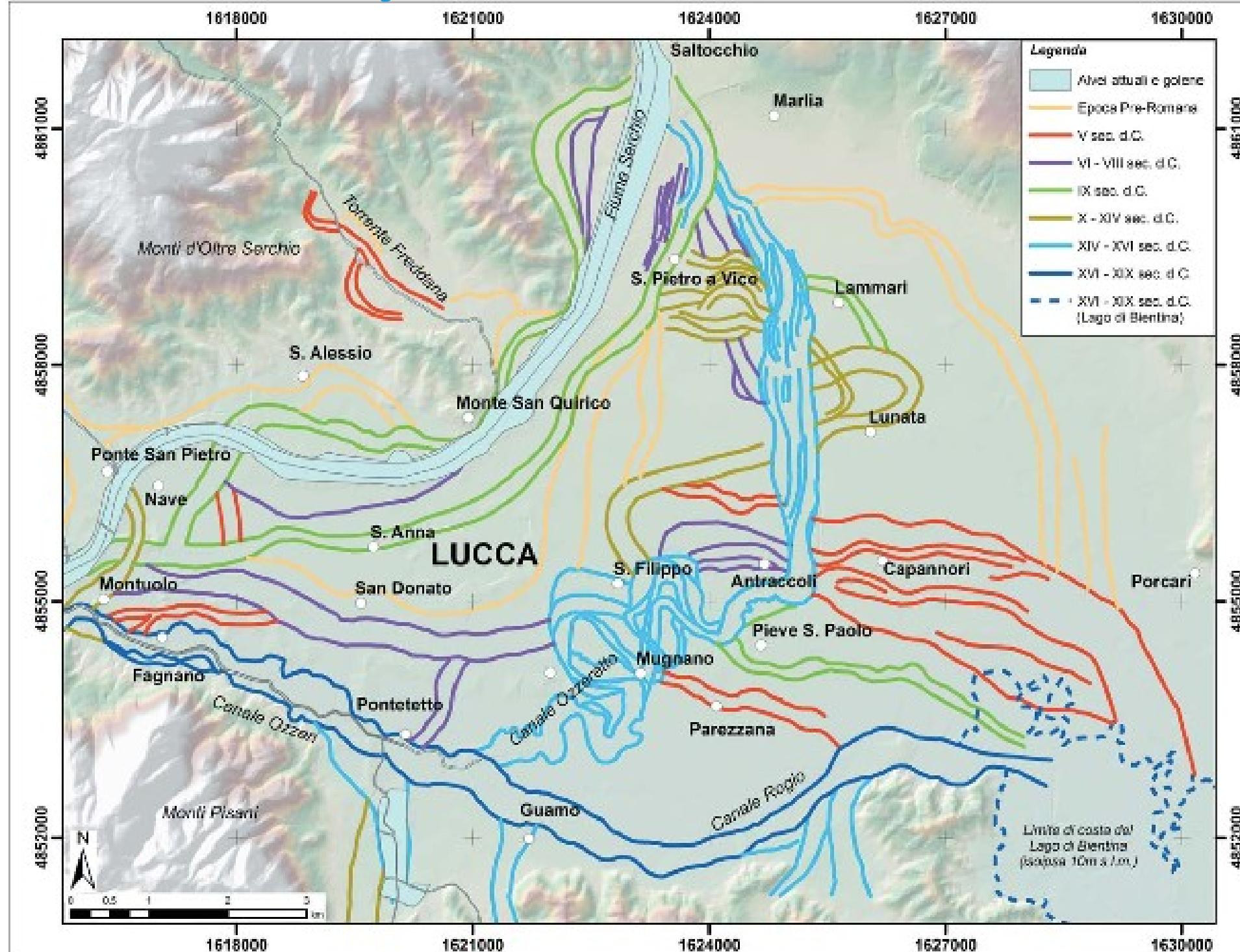


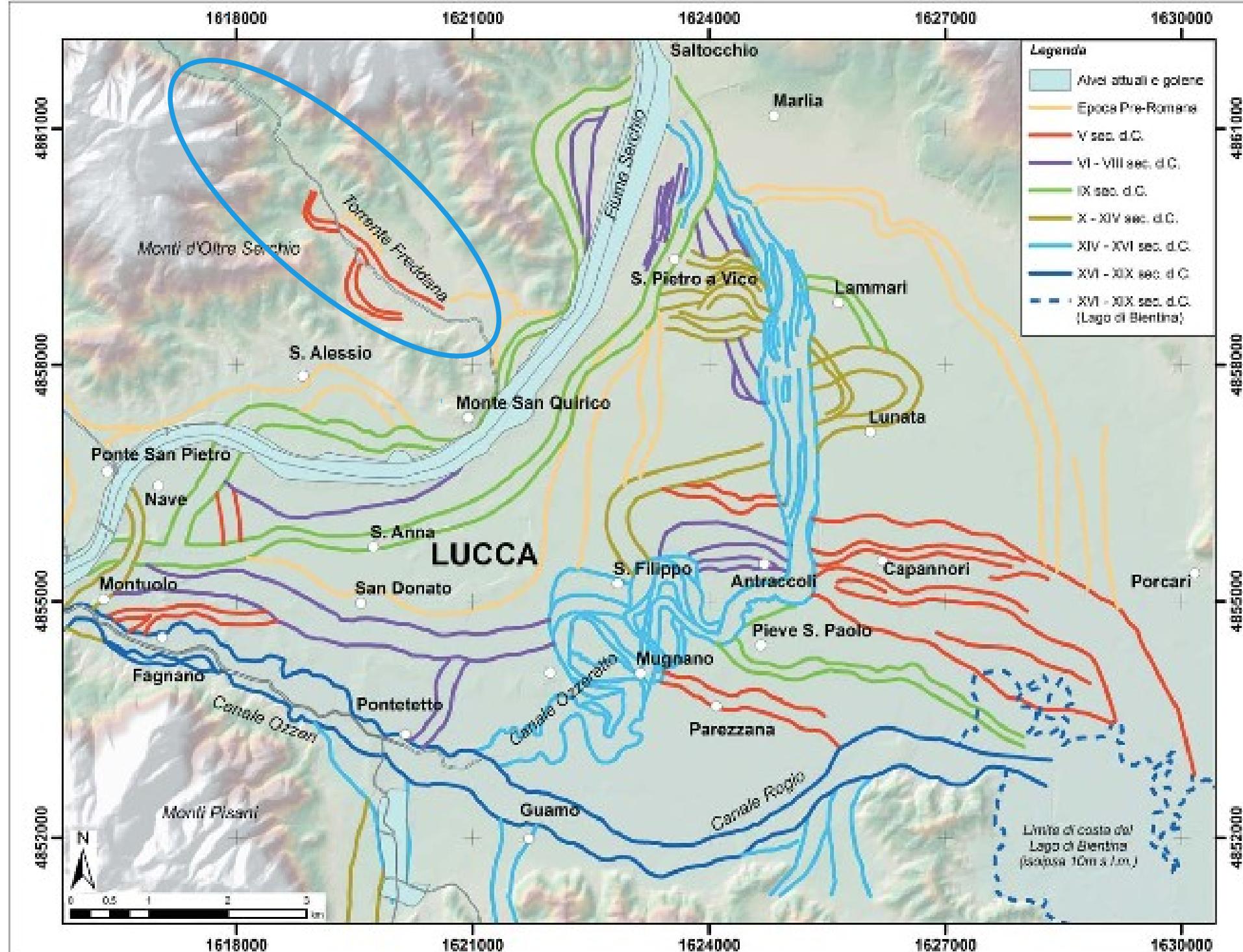
Scuola Secondaria di I grado San Martino in Freddana

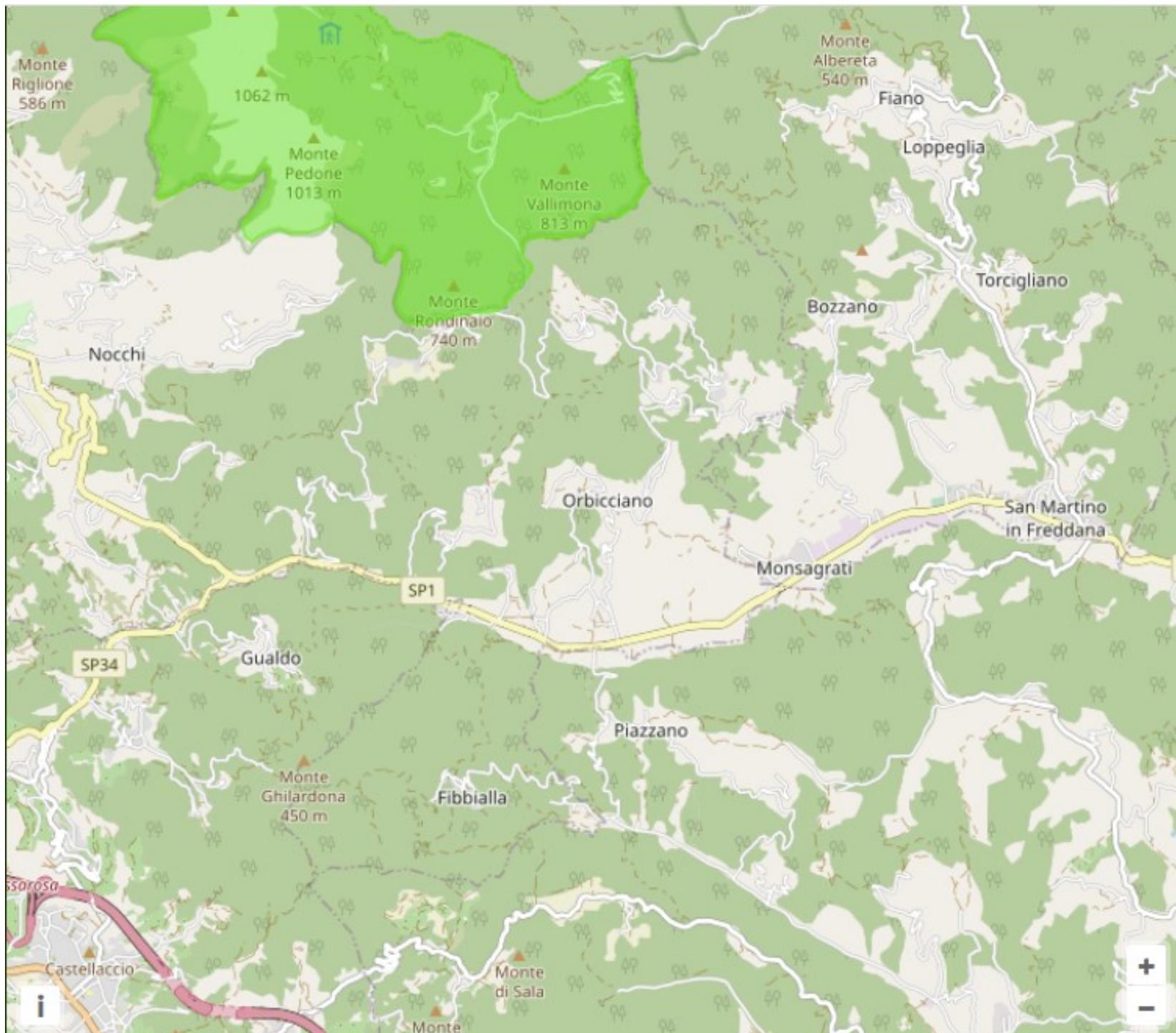
classe I

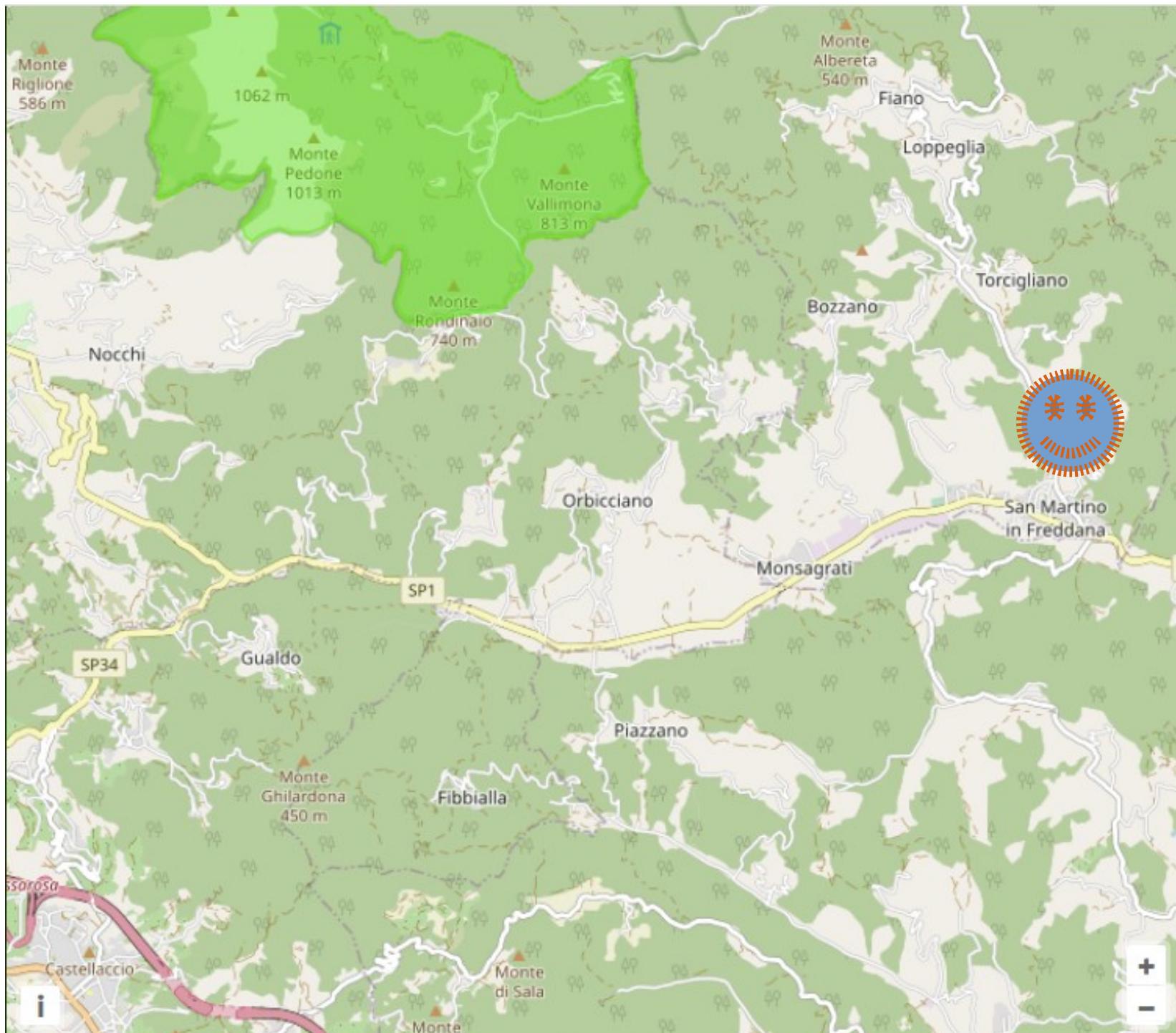


Paolo DIONISI VICI
Guida del Parco delle Apuane









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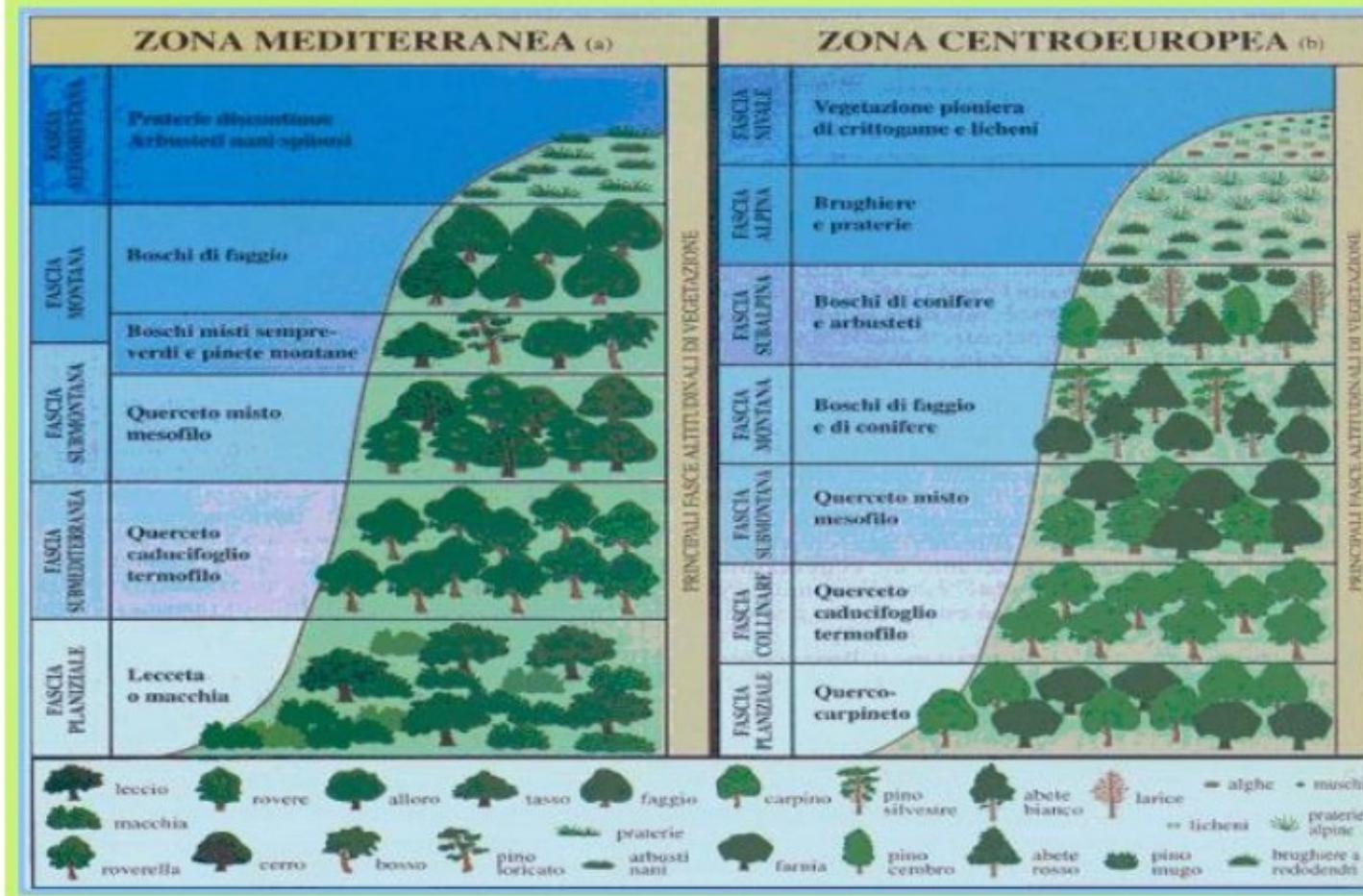


Il Monte Matanna

La Pania della Croce

Il Monte Corchia





Piani altitudinali e fasce vegetazionali:

Planiziale (< 200 m)

Collinare (200 – 600 m)

Submontano (600 – 900 m)

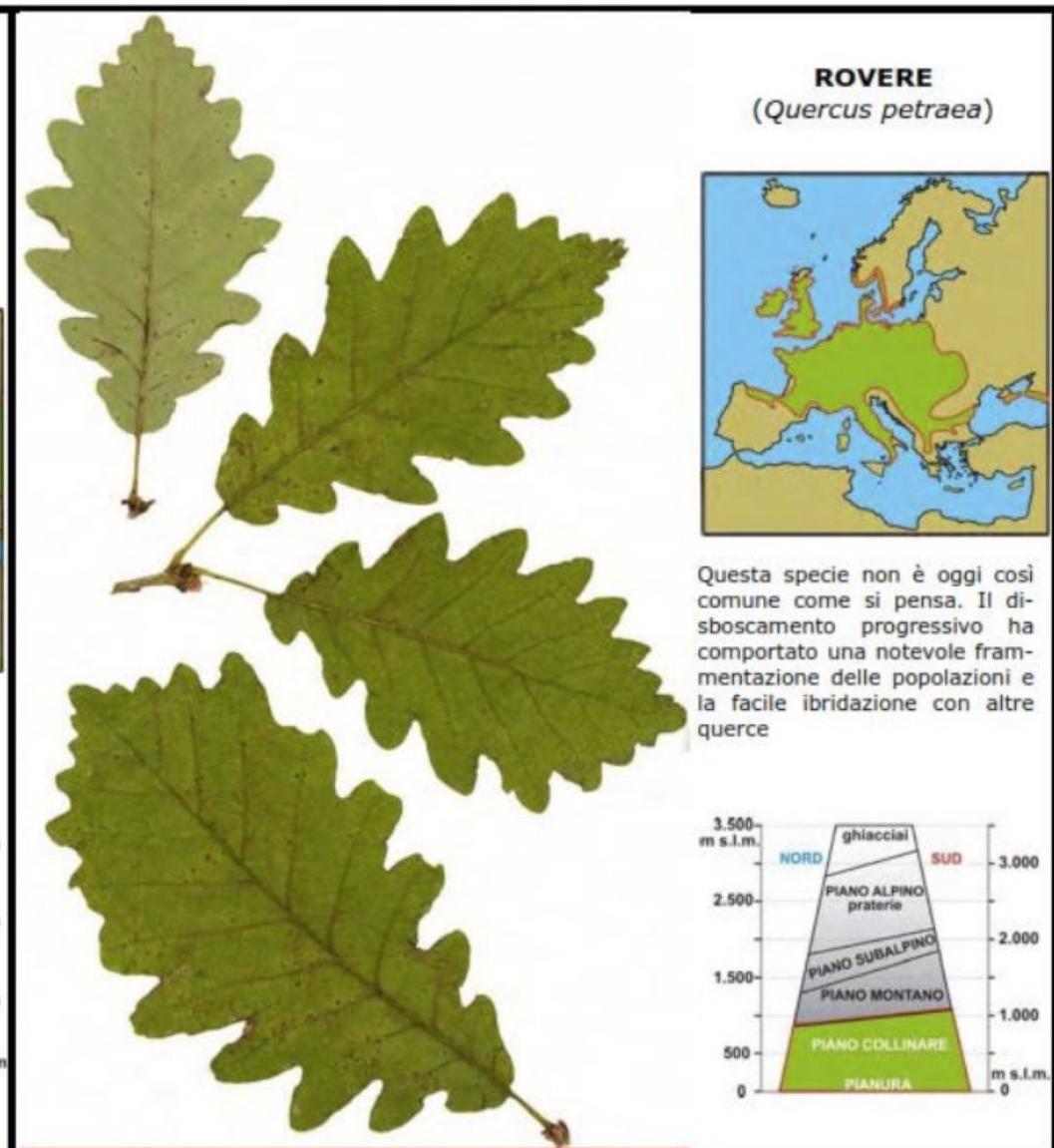
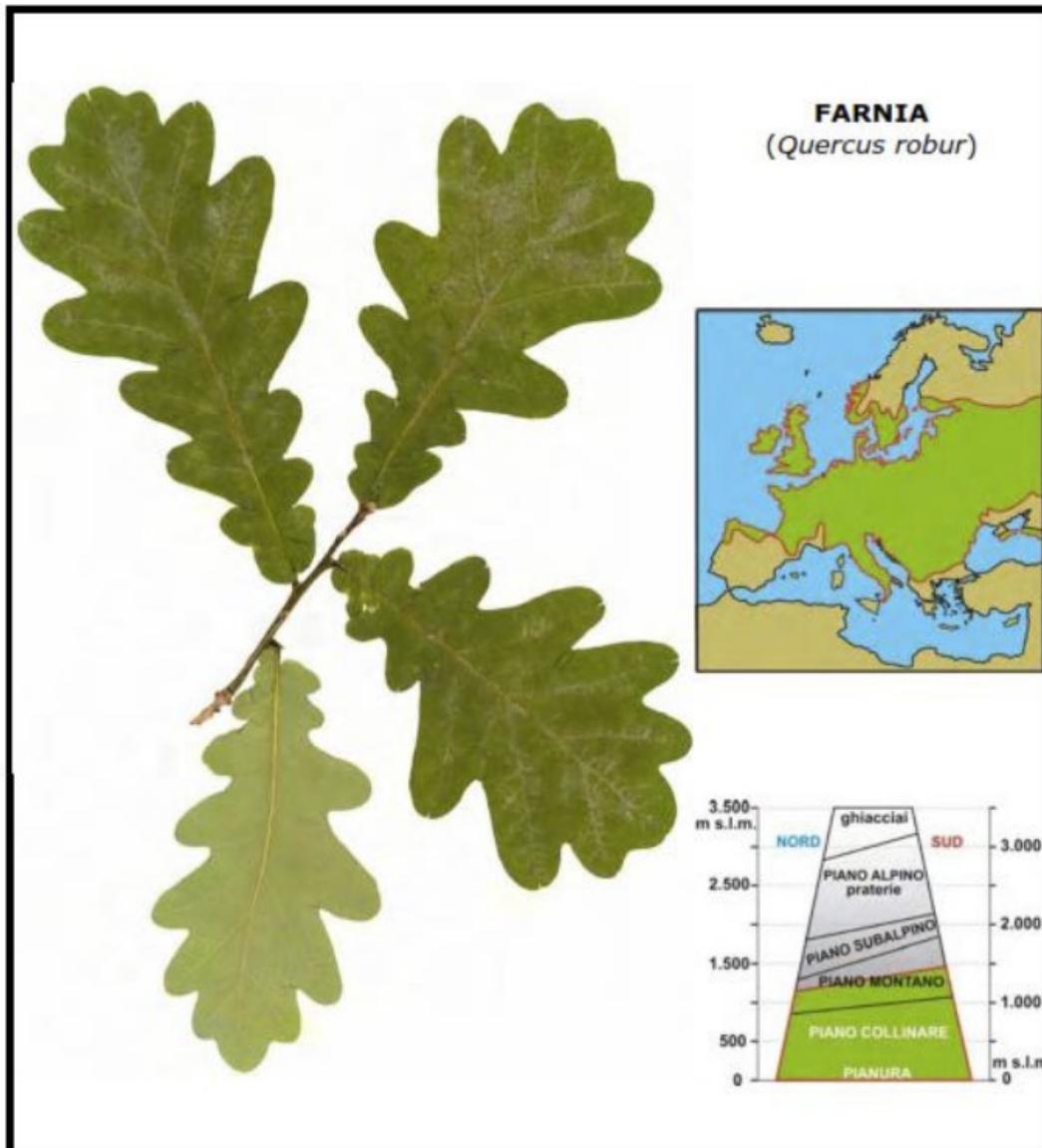
Montano (900 – 1600 m)

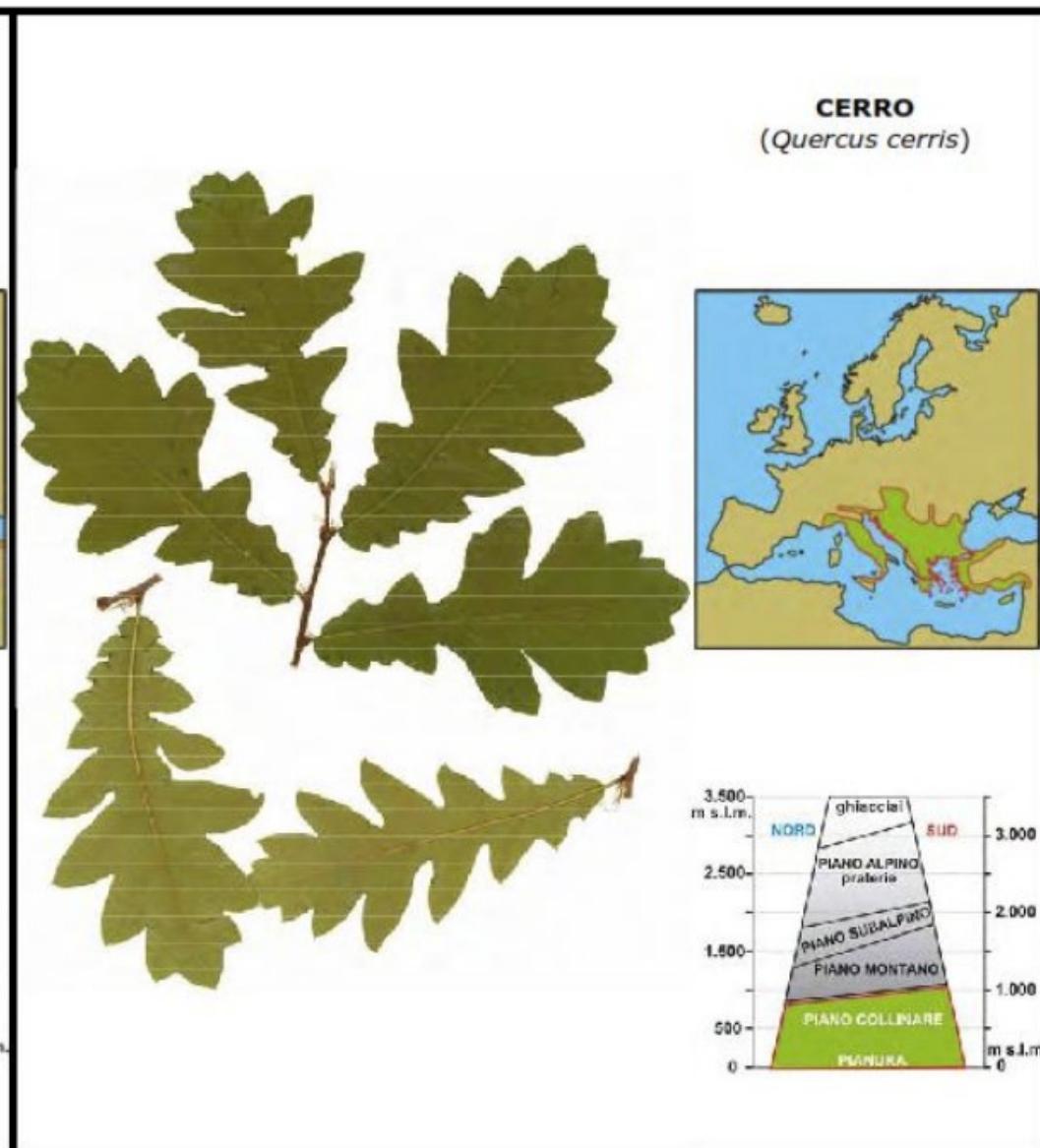
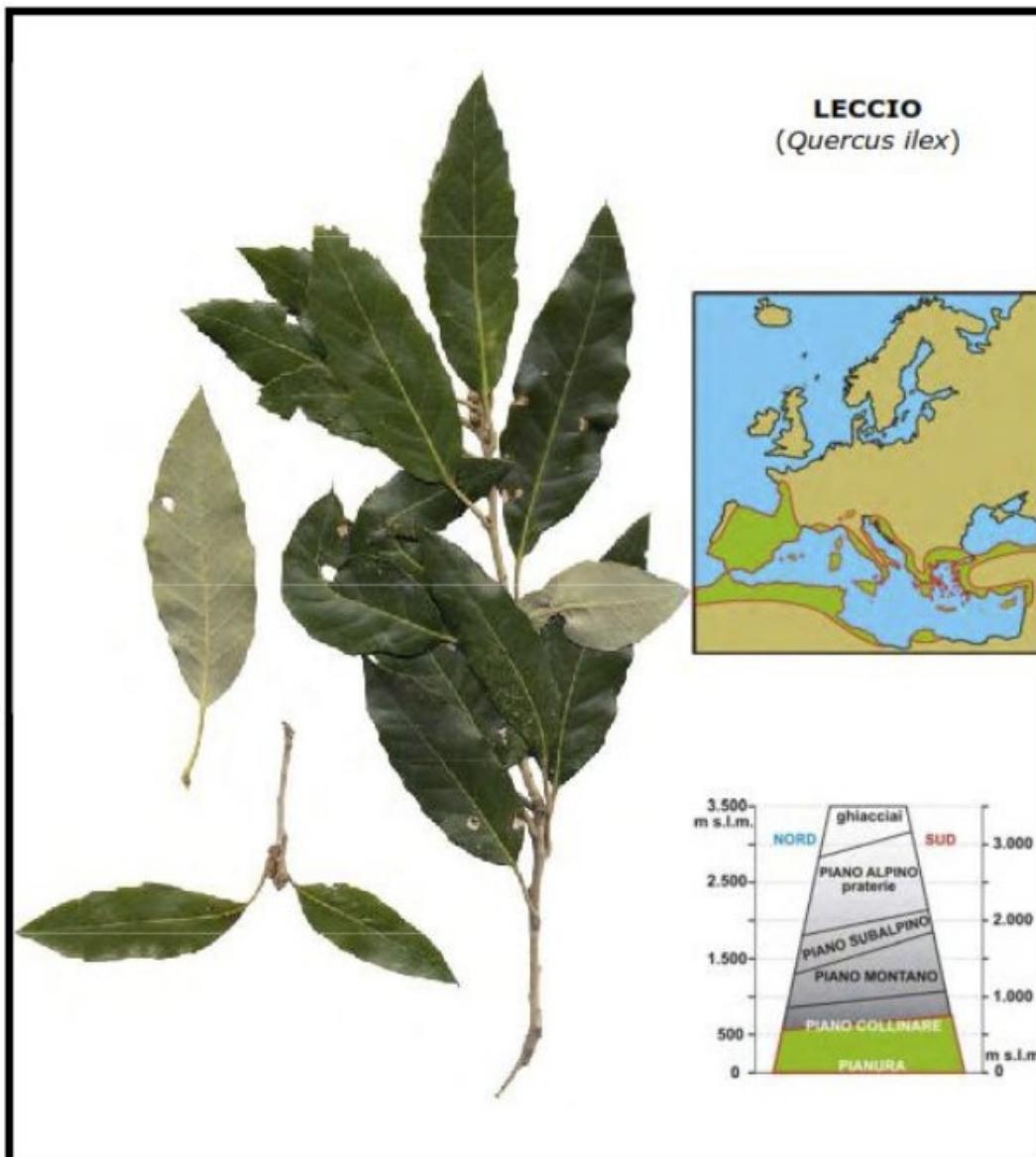
Subalpino (1600 – 2200 m)

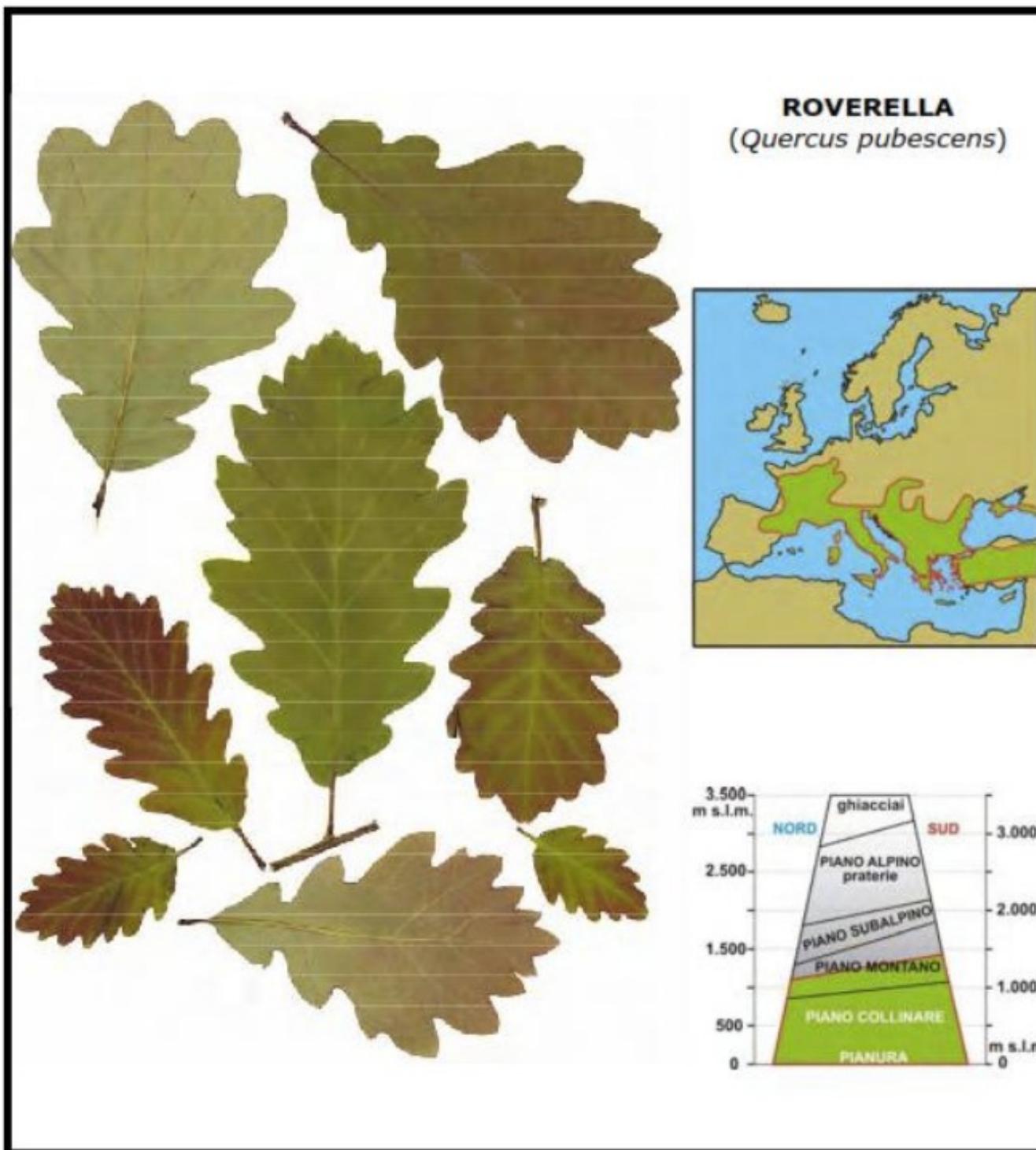
Alpino (2200 – 2800 m)

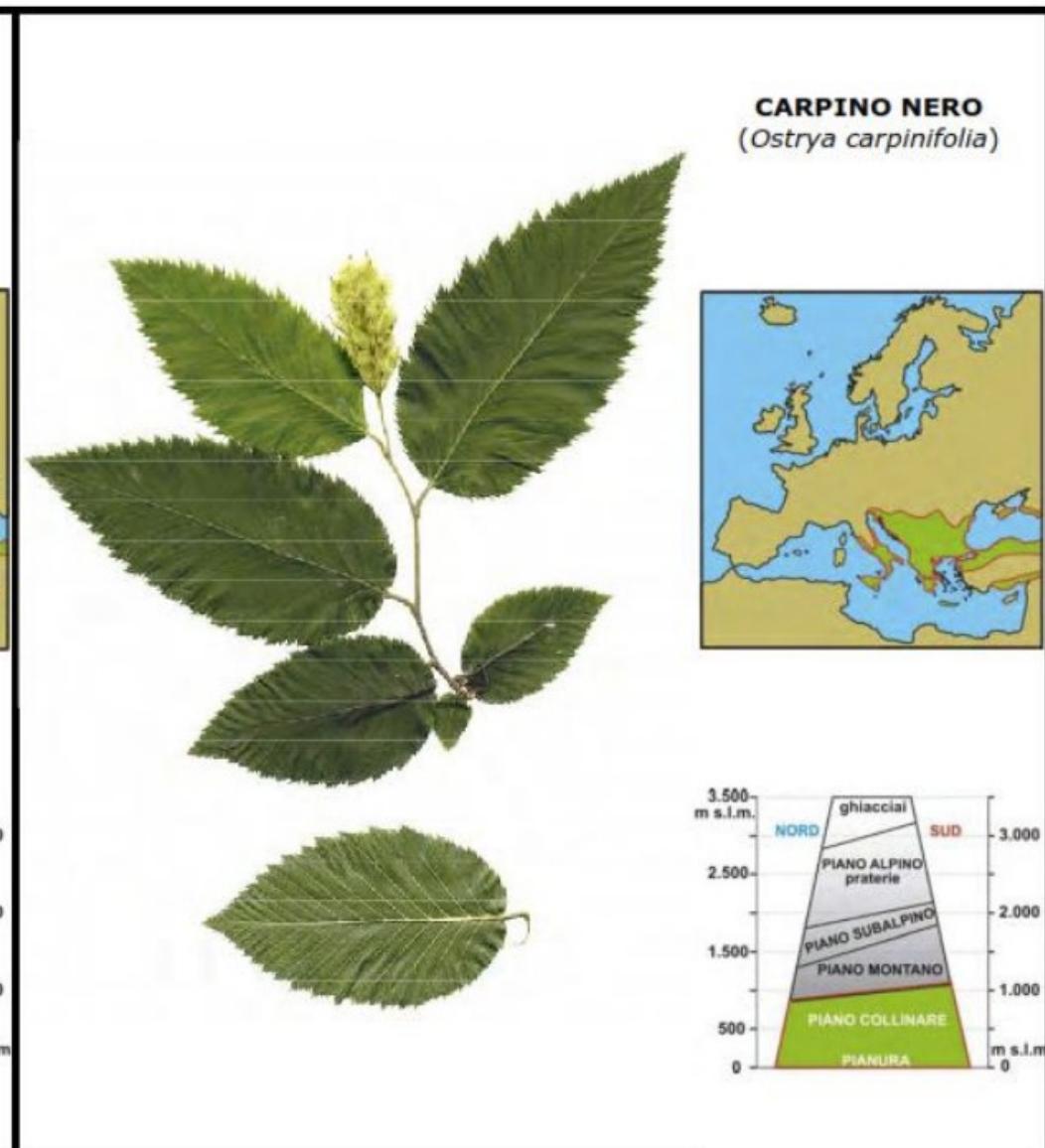
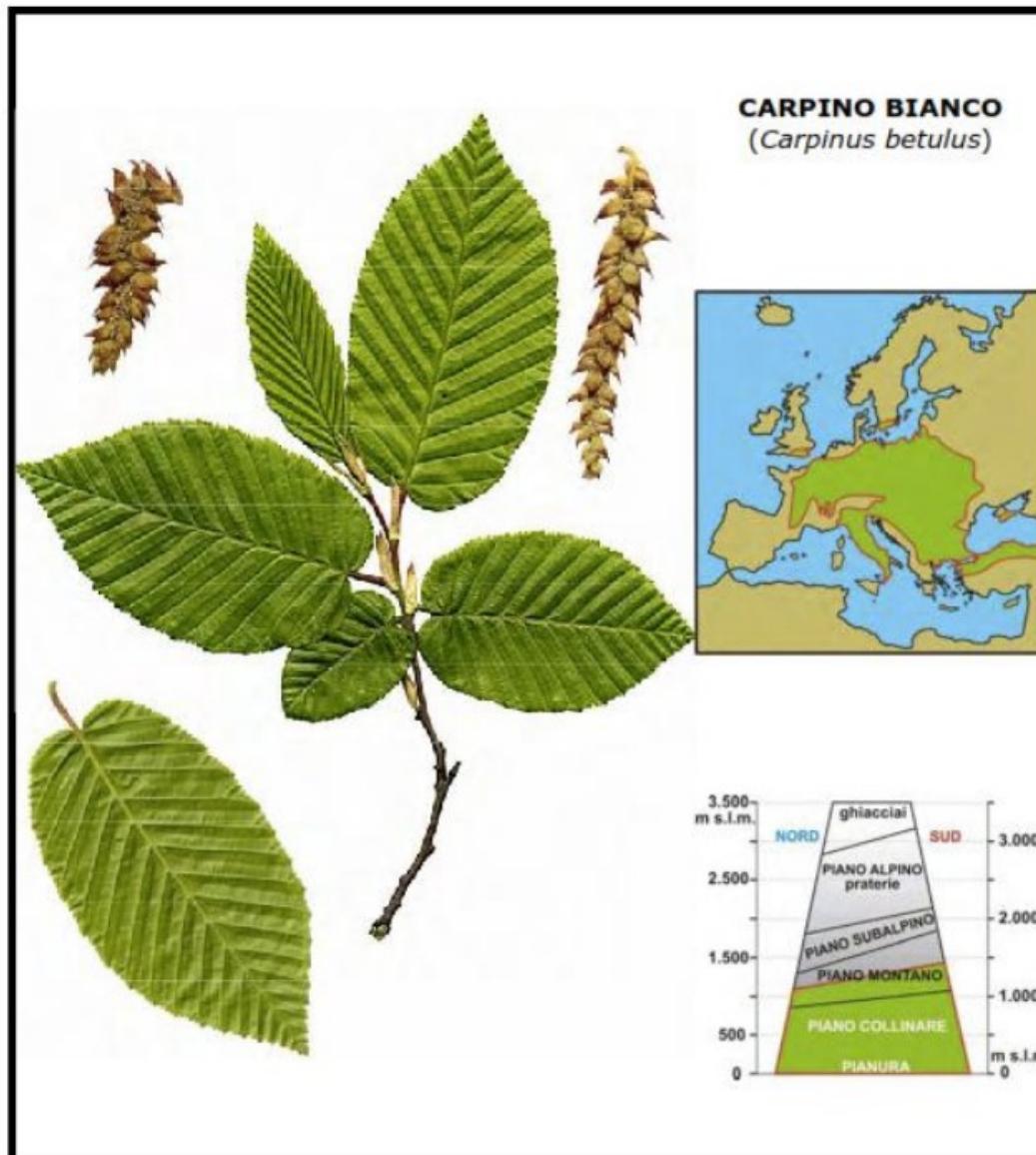
Nivale (oltre i 2800 m)

Link!







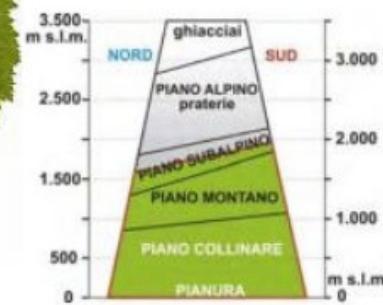
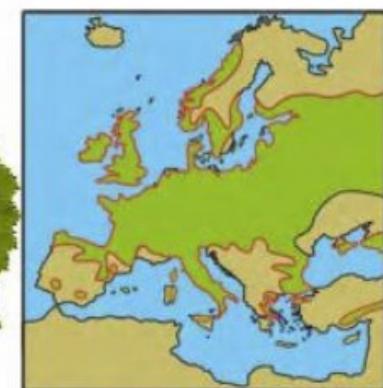
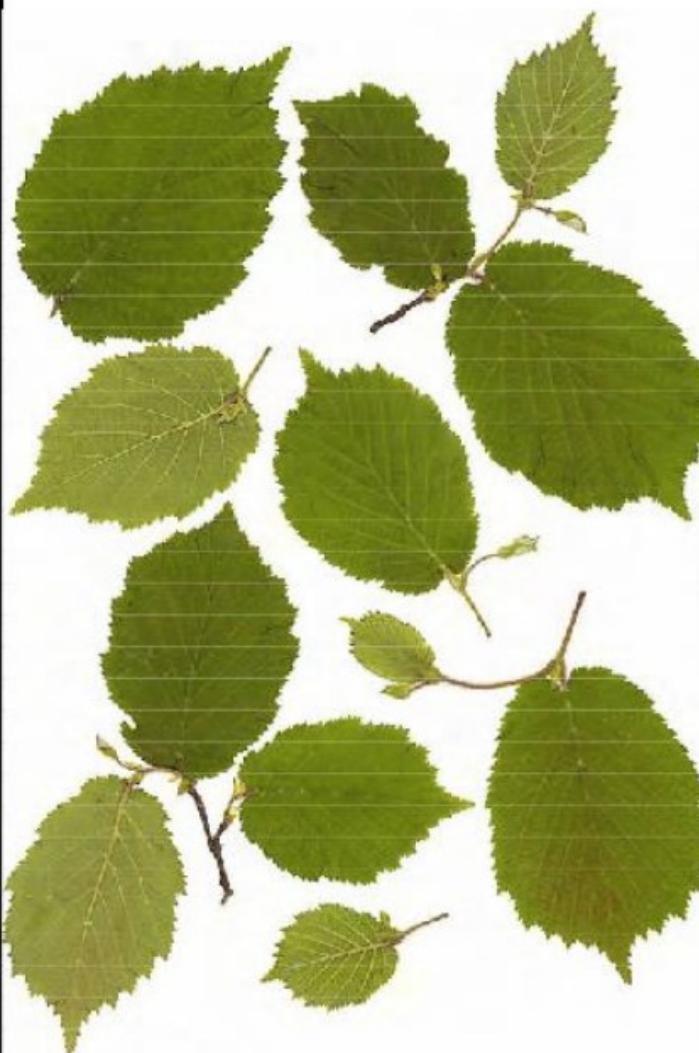


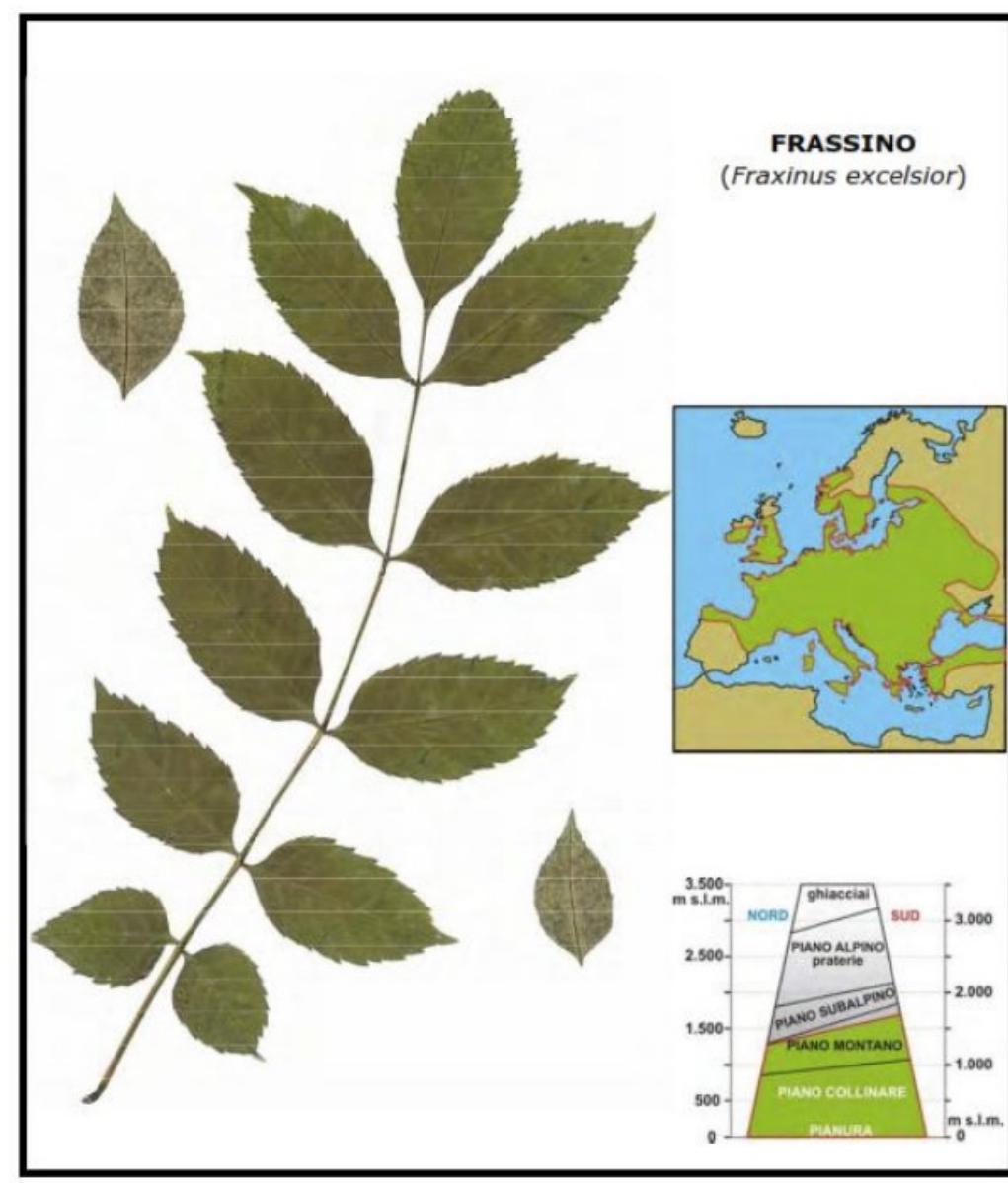
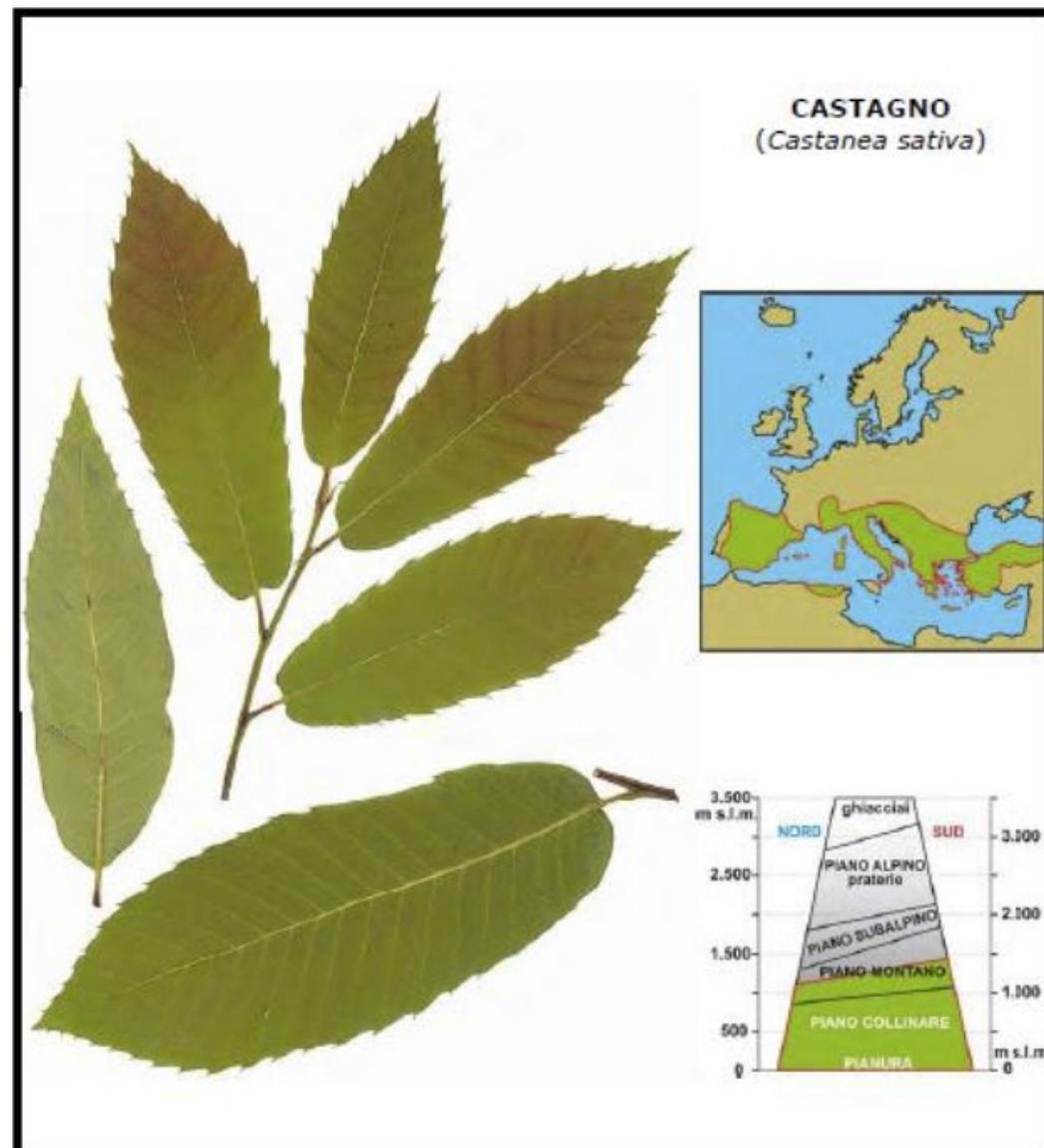
OLMO bianco (*Ulmus laevis*)



Distribuzioni areale (a sx) e altitudinale (a dx) di **olmo bianco**. Specie simili sono **olmo campestre** (*Ulmus minor*; frequente in pianura; pagina superiore delle foglie glabra e lucida) e **olmo montano** (*Ulmus glabra*; in montagna; pagine fogliari superiori ruvide). L'olmo è colpito da una grave malattia (grafiosi) che colpisce soprattutto le piante adulte. Spesso si trovano esemplari "sani", ma alloctoni, simili agli indigeni.

NOCCIOLINO
(*Corylus avellana*)







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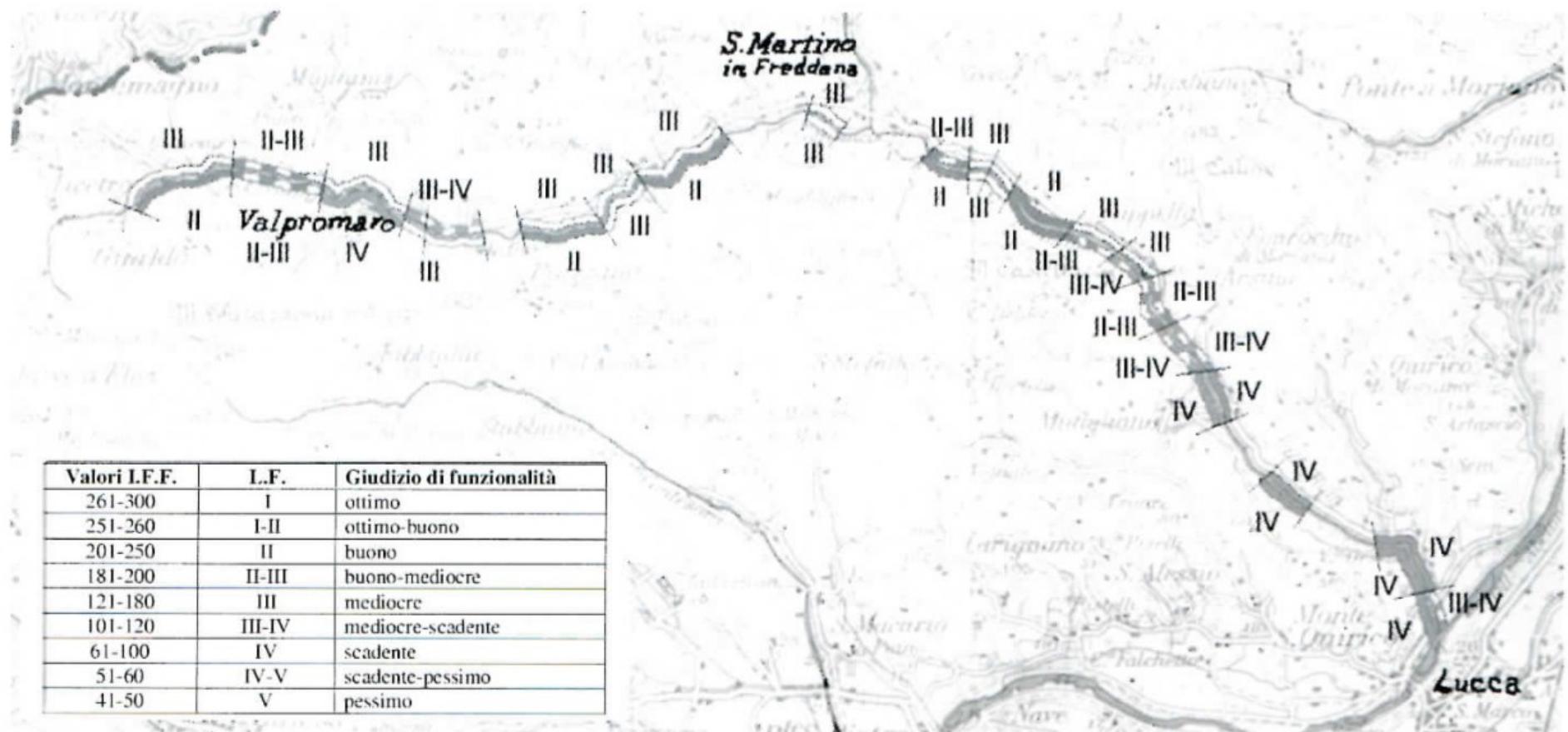


Fig. 2. Livelli di funzionalità rilevati lungo il Torrente Freddana.

Da: Leone et al. Integrità delle fasce riparie e rischio idraulico: il caso del torrente Freddana (Toscana nord-occidentale), 2002

Grazie per l'attenzione!