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VEGETATION SCIENCE IN THE ERA OF NATURE RESTORATION

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Book of Abstracts



Ecosystem restoration is a hot topic in the scientific community and the urgency of a long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature is increasingly recognised politically, with the European Nature Restoration Law being the first continent-wide law on ecosystem restoration. Venice has long been recognised as the stage of the world and, for its long history of resilience and integration with the natural environment, has been appointed the Sustainability Capital of the World. We are therefore delighted to welcome you to the 57th International Congress of the Italian Society of Vegetation Science, where Venice will once again become the world's stage on which ecosystem restoration will be the theme of the play.

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THE WETLANDS OF MAREMMA (TUSCANY, ITALY): RESURVEYING STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS ON NEW BIOTOPES

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In the Mediterranean, wet environments are habitats strongly dependent on meteoric contributions and often ephemeral in nature. The wetlands of southern Maremma (Tuscany, Italy) have peculiar aspects and characteristics that are quite different from each other. Previous studies, dating back more than 15 years ago on the Lagaccioli and Marruchetone ponds, had confirmed the presence of species that have now almost completely disappeared in Tuscany, such as *Damasonium alisma* Mill., *Elatine alsinastrum* L. and some taxa of *Isoetes* spp. [1]. More recently, the study of the vegetation of Acquato Lake [2] had allowed the identification of interesting associations such as *Ranunculetum rionii* Hejný et Husák in Dykyjová et Květ 1978 or *Veronico anagalloidis-Lythretum hyssopifoliae* Wagner ex Holzner 1973.

Due to their temporary nature, the proximity for some wetlands to cultivated areas or the use of others as watering holes for livestock, these environments are rather disturbed and subject to rapid transformations which, also following the more or less rapid seasonal drying, imply the succession of different vegetation types, from aquatic to xerophilous ones.

With the collaboration of the Maremma Natural History Museum, a floristic-vegetation study campaign has begun, aiming on the one hand at comparative vegetation resurveying studies in previously investigated areas (Lagaccioli and Marruchetone ponds, Uccellina Lake) and on the other hand to investigate new biotopes, often located in private areas and therefore difficult to access. So far, coenoses belonging to the order *Ranunculion aquatilis* Passarge 1964 and *Potamion pectinati* (W.Koch 1926) Libbert 1931 have been preliminarily identified, as well as several communities of the class *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* Klika in Klika & V. Novák 1941 and others hygrophilous coenoses of humid meadows.

- [1] Lastrucci, L., Foggi, B., Selvi, F., & Becattini, R. (2007). Contributo alla conoscenza della vegetazione e della flora delle aree umide nel comprensorio di Capalbio (provincia di Grosseto, Italia Centrale). *Archivio Geobotanico*, 10(1-2)(2004), 1-30.
- [2] Lastrucci, L., Ferretti, G., Mantarano, N., & Foggi, B. (2019). Vegetation and habitat of conservation interest of the lake Acquato (Grosseto – Central Italy). *Plant Sociology*, 56(1), 19-30.