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The flora of a territory is the set of the different plants that inhabit it.

It's necessary to have a detailed list of all the species to get informations about the territory too, such as the locations of the discovery, general data regarding their distribution, concerning biology and ecology.

Plants are also an environmental indicator, able to give information on the climate and on the impact of human activities.

This information is able to identify the richest or the most degraded parts of the territory;

They also identify rare plants that are at risk of extinction; knowledge makes man more conscious but also more responsible.



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SILVER FIR

SOME INFORMATIONS:



ABIES ALBA

✦ The silver firs found on Monte Nero never reach high heights, at most 10 meters, and are centuries-old trees. Some specimens are 350 years old.

✦ They spread during the post-glacial era in the Apennines, when the climate was hotter and drier than today.

MUGO PINE/MOUNTAIN PINE



PINUS MUGO

SOME INFORMATIONS:

The presence of mountain pines on the mountains of the upper Val Nure finds its origin in the last glacial phase, the only one to have affected the Piacenza Apennines.

The mughetto (set of mountain pines) is present on Monte Nero, on the Costazza saddle and on Monte Ragola, especially on the southern slopes.

THE THERMOPHILE ARBOREE

SOME INFORMATIONS:

The bright and dry slopes of the hills of the Val Nure are occupied by three species:

Black Hornbeam: it has spread more along the sunny and windy slopes with a cooler and more humid microclimate.

Manna ash: they adapt well to humus poor, rocky and aerated soils.

The Oak: develop where the climate is quite dry, with rare frosts and snowfalls and with a period of the year (summer) characterized by a marked reduction in rainfall.



THE THERMOPHILE ARBOREE



OSTRYA CARPINIFOLIA



FRAXINUS ORNUS



QUERCUS PETRAEA

CHESTNUT TREE



SOME INFORMATIONS:

- ✦ This tree can even reach 30 meters in height and has a very long life, examples of centuries-old chestnut trees are not rare.
- ✦ The chestnut tree stands out for the beautiful green color of its leaves. During autumn, the green color gives way to yellow, orange and red.
- ✦



THE YEW TREE

SOME INFORMATIONS:

It is a conifer, often with a shrubby appearance, with twisted branches, an irregular trunk and rounded crown.

In the province of Piacenza the yew tree is grown for ornamentation in the avenues, parks and gardens. In the wild it is very rare and protected.



TAXUS BACCATA

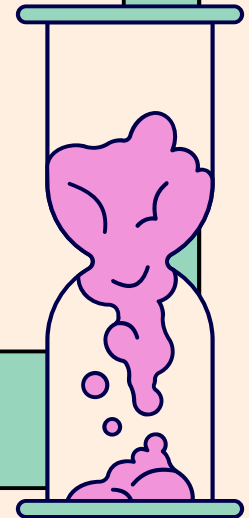
GREATER HEMLOCK



CONIUM MACULATUM

SOME INFORMATIONS:

It grows spontaneously in northern Italy, where it prefers very cool places at the edges of hedges, near streams; at the edges of the roads there are often small seedlings. The whole plant is remarkably poisonous and can lead to death.





SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM

TOMATO

SOME INFORMATIONS:

Its berries, with their characteristic red color, are widely used in the food sector in many countries around the world. There are just under 39 thousand the hectares cultivated with industrial tomatoes in Northern Italy. Of these, almost a third are grown in the province of Piacenza, which is confirmed as a leader in the production of the precious red berry.

APRICOTS TREES



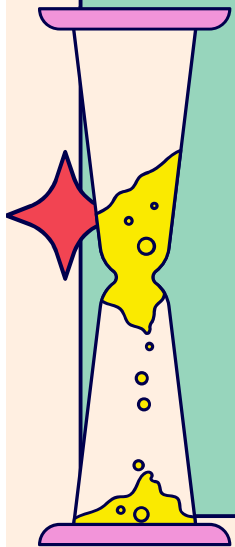
PRUNUS ARMENIACA

SOME INFORMATIONS:

Apricot trees, native to Asia Minor, love heat, tolerate drought and fear wetlands.

They form small trees with rounded tops that widen over time, reaching 6/8 m in height in adulthood.

They are among the most present trees in the Piacenza area also for their high fruit production.



VILLANOVA CHERRY

SOME INFORMATIONS:



PRUNUS AVIUM

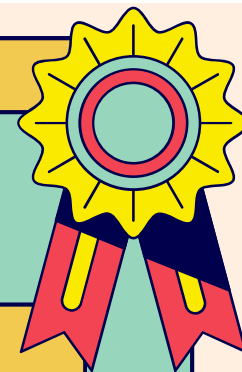
Originally from our area is the Villanova Cherry, produced in the splendid and evocative area of Villanova sull'Arda, characterized by majestic centuries-old cherry trees and devoted to the cultivation of these delicious fruits.

From here come the oldest varieties of cherries, such as Mora Piacentina, Marasca di Villanova and Flamenco. Every year, at the beginning of June, the cherry is celebrated in Villanova sull'Arda with a party entirely dedicated to it, for a triumph of taste, colors and traditions.

Take a break and rest under our cherry trees in the splendid setting of Val d'Arda, between one cherry and another.



GRAPES



SOME INFORMATIONS:

The best known species of the genus is *Vitis vinifera* L. (commonly called European vine), whose fruit is grapes.

Among the native or typical vines currently for the province of Piacenza, the following are recommended: Beverdino, aromatic Malvasia di Candia and Ortrugo.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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