

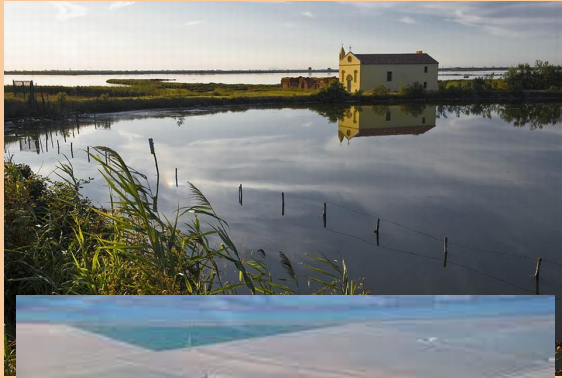
THE SWAMP

Opincaru Annais Iulia and
Maria Vittoria Solenne

<u>Phases</u>		<u>How does this ecosystem work?</u>	<u>How big is this ecosystem in the country?</u>	<u>What makes this ecosystem, what does it consist of?</u>	<u>What is the significance of this ecosystem in nature?</u>	<u>Plants of this ecosystem? (Flora)</u>
Preparation	1. What I already know	I knew about the distinction between floodplain and llama, but not specifically.	The swamp percentage used to be very high, but now the situation is getting worse.	It is a land covered with stagnant water with characteristic flora and fauna and with a high humidity.	It is an important ecosystem for crops and endangered species.	Flora is a set of natural plant species characteristic of the ecosystem.
	2. What I have got known from resources of information	It looks like a depression permanently soaked by waters of varying depths.	Since 1900 we have lost 66% of the marshes, only 34% remain.	It is a land covered with stagnant water, with particular flora and fauna that has adapted to the high humidity.	They have a fairly important function in the functioning of nature.	They are halophytic plants that can resist salt concentration s up to 10%.

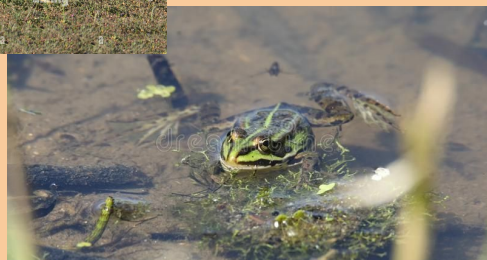
Feedback	3. What I can resume, my findings and conclusions	The accumulation of flood water in low-lying areas is called a lama, while when this low-lying area is located between the embankment and the natural course of the river, it is called a floodplain.	Much have been lost because not enough importance has been given to its value and economic services. In northern Italy it is rare and localized in peat bogs and on the edges of alpine lakes. In the plains it is very rare, it is considered extinct in the Po Valley.	There are fresh or salt water marshes, called brackish marshes depending on whether they form near lakes and rivers or near coastal plains.	It is necessary to preserve them, because they are important on an ecological level because they host a large amount of flora and fauna, on a human level because they are used for cultivation.	These are conditions that do not allow other non-native plants to grow. In general, there are 4 large groups or formations of vegetation in the marshes.
	4. Things, which are still unclear, necessary to get more information, deeper research etc.				Places of community interest have been declared.	Among these species are some well-known plants such as black juniper, mastic, cistus or rosemary. Others are: Herb Spoons, Cat's Claw ...

THE PICTURES OF THE SWAMP



<u>Phases</u>		<u>Fauna</u>	<u>The importance of it</u>	<u>Possibilities of recovery, regeneration</u>	<u>Protected territories</u>
Preparation	What I already know	Being a source of water I imagined that the fauna was abundant and full of diversity. It is indeed a place full of different types of fish and birds	The swamp is very important from the point of view of keeping the various ecosystems in balance	Due to human intervention, the large wetlands have suffered damage	Today wetlands are well protected and in many regions their management has improved
	What I have got known from resources of information	Birds: Great White Heron, Gray Heron, Purple Heron, Cuckoo, Peregrine Falcon, Coot, Little Egret, Mallard, Hobby, Chiffchaff, Kingfisher, Kite brown, Robin Fish: Rana latastei, eel, sea bream, carp, pike.	They regulate hydrological flows, purify water, control soil erosion, absorb carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere, protect biodiversity. The kidneys of the planet are considered for their functions of chemical and physical filtering through the soil, biological through plants and consequent decontamination.	The still existing wetlands are smaller and for many species, due to the supply of nutrients, insufficient humidity and the increase in anthropogenic disturbance caused by leisure activities, their quality has also deteriorated.	Today the Contracting Parties - that is the signatory countries - have become more than 170, the protected wetlands are over 2000 and cover over 2 million hectares.

Feedback	What I can resume, my findings and conclusions	The fauna of the swamp is very varied and rich in specimens	The swamp is very important both from an environmental and an economic point of view as it carries out numerous activities for the deprivation of water in a natural way.	One of the main problems is due to the progressive drying up of many wetlands following the drainage of surrounding agricultural land and the regulation of the water level of lakes and rivers.	While, for a long time, it was aimed solely at preventing the expansion of bushes through extensive mowing of sedge grasslands, today, with targeted and more diversified measures , attempts are made to adapt it to the needs of the various animal and plant species.
	Things, which are still unclear, necessary to get more information, deeper research etc.		In 2014, the WWF published the report The economic value of the wetlands of the world in which a figure equal to 70 billion dollars a year was assigned to the 12.8 million square kilometers present. In this case, biodiversity, the ability to regulate the climate, tourism and socio-cultural values were evaluated.		



A CURIOSITY ARE THE ORIGINS OF MANTUA AND THE PAIOLO VALLEY

The waters of the Mincio river, regulated since the end of the 12th century, have always assumed a unique and significant role for the defense of the city of Mantua. Surrounding the urban core from north-west to north-east they formed then as today the lakes Superiore, di Mezzo, Inferiore, and on the southern front the lake Paiolo, now disappeared.



In addition to the repairs to the entrenchments of the Te and Migliaretto, the system of locks was perfected that regulated and maneuvered the waters that, in case of need, allowed to create the great flooding of the Paiolo and at the end of this, towards the Lower lake, a new dam was built, to the defense of which the fort called Pietole was placed. The Paiolo valley today constitutes a large wetland area of particular interest.

