Antologia di testimonianze e opere vive. 3 giorni per Paolo Cornelini*

Leonardo Filesi, Goffredo Filibeck, Paolo Petrella

IL BOTANICO

Sabato 21 Marzo 2026 Sala *Laudato Sì,* Palazzo dei Conservatori – Campidoglio, Roma (RM)

La tesi di laurea

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA - "LA SAPIENZA"

FACOLTA' DI SCIENZE MATEMATICHE, FISICHE E NATURALI

Corso di Laurea in Scienze Naturali

Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale

Tesi di Laurea in
Fitogeografia

"I QUERCETI A QUERCUS PETRAEA

DEI MONTI CIMINI"

RELATORE:

Prof. Carlo BLASI

Candidato:

Paolo Cornelini

Matr. N. 39106

Anno Accademico 1984-1985

Documents phytosociologiques	N.S.	Vol. XII	Camerino	1990

LA VEGETAZIONE FORESTALE DEI MONTI CIMINI (ITALIA CENTRALE)

BLASI Carlo*, FILESI Leonardo*, ABBATE Giovanna*, CORNELINI Paolo**

* Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale - Università "La Sapienza" - P.le A. Moro, 5 - 00185 Roma - Italia

** Istituto Sperimentale delle Ferrovie dello Stato - P.za I. Nievo - 00153 - Roma - Italia

RIASSUNTO

Vengono descritte le diverse tipologie forestali presenti nel comprensorio vulcanico dei M.ti Cimini (Lazio, Italia centrale): faggeti affini al *Corydalidi-Fagetum*; castagneti mesofili dell'orizzonte dei faggeti, riferibili all'*Aquifolio-Fagetum*; querco-castagneti e castagneti con rovere, di pertinenza dell'orizzonte dei querceti, da ricondurre al *Coronillo emeri-Quercetum cerris*; querceti ascrivibili al *Coronillo emeri-Quercetum cerris*. Si è evidenziato quindi come in un'area poco estesa siano presenti, a stretto contatto, tipologie centro-europee, mediterraneo-montane ed orientali. Da sottolineare la presenza di *Quercus petraea* nei querceti e nei querco-castagneti, con un'abbondanza e frequenza insolita per il Lazio.

faggeta vetusta dei Monti Cimini, Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO dal 2017

https://www.visitlazio.com/le-faggete-vetuste-del-lazio-patrimonio-unesco/

La flora della faggeta

I boschi di cerro e rovere

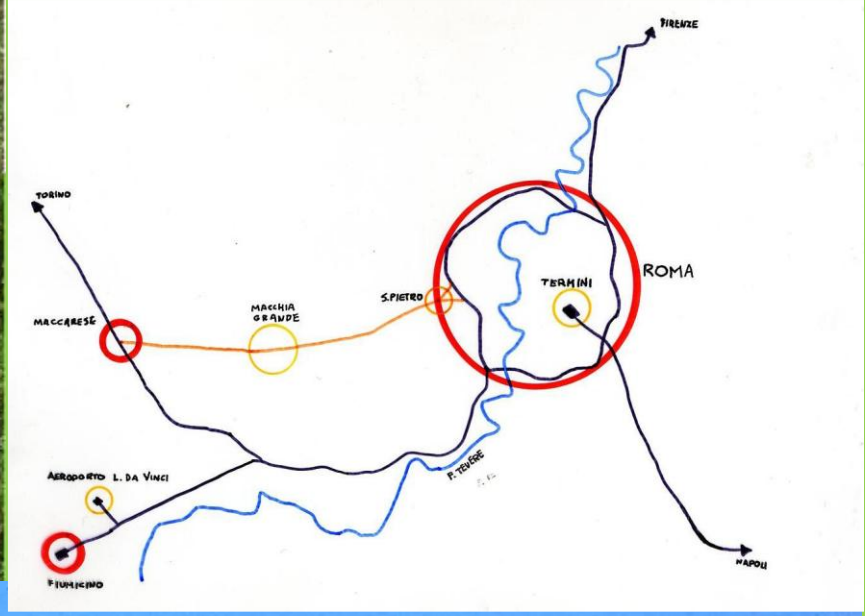




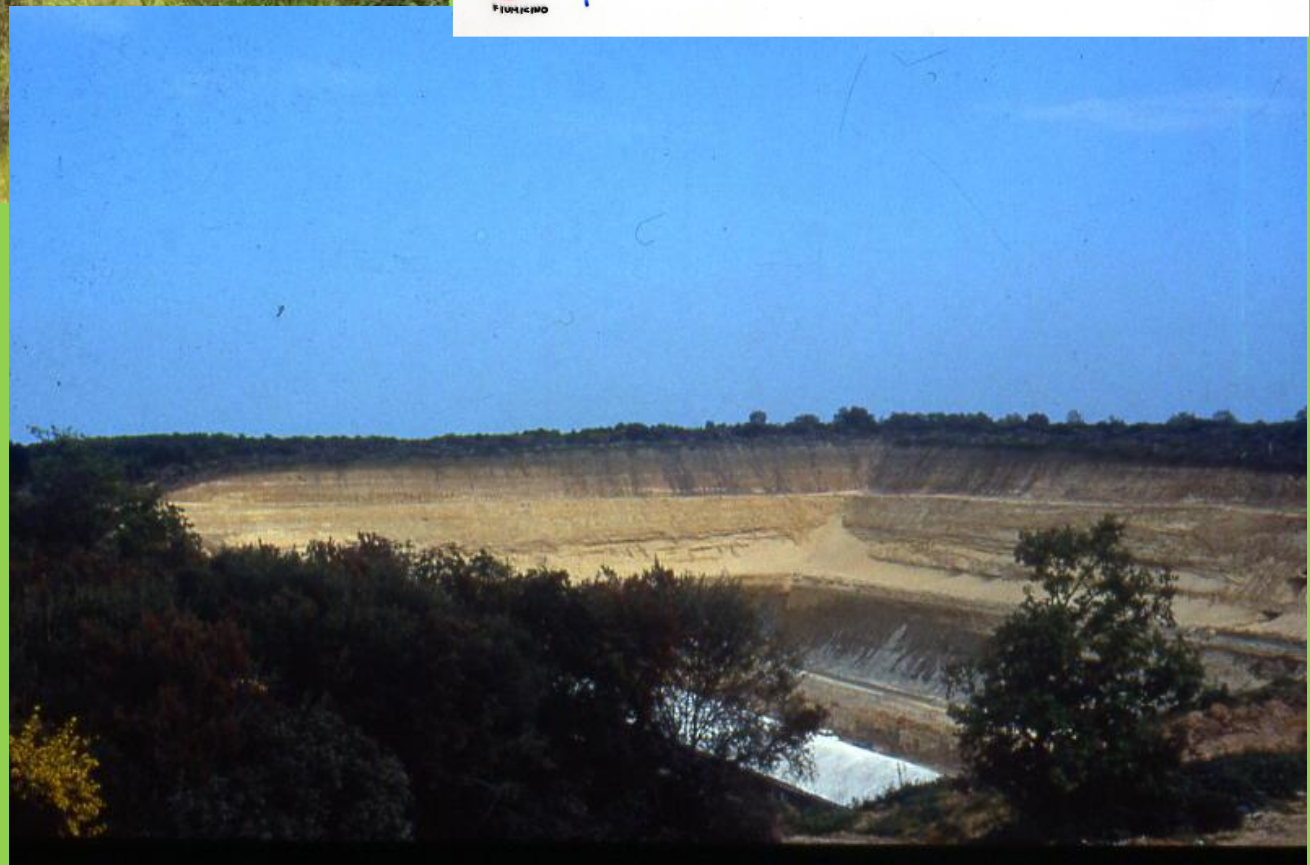
I castagneti

MACCHIA GRANDE DI PONTE GALERIA 34 ANNI DOPO

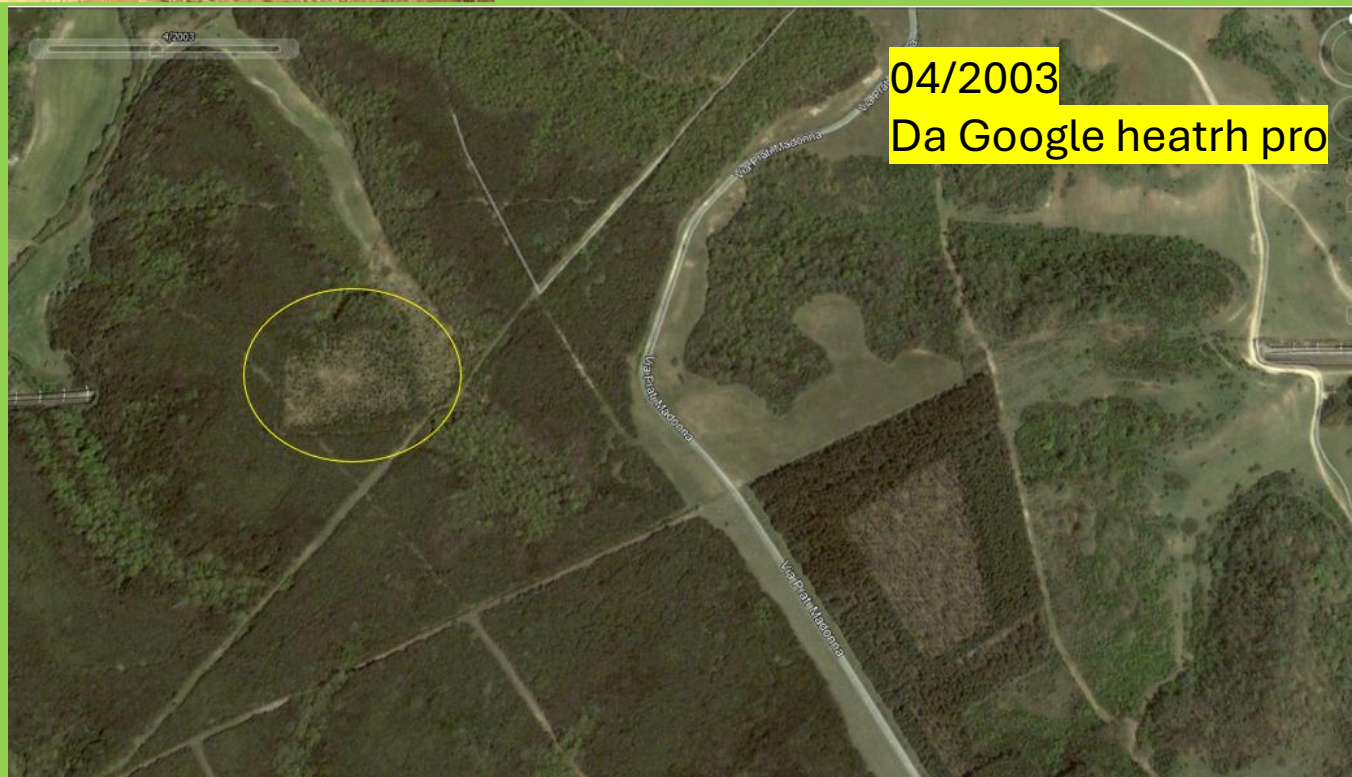
La rinascita del bosco



Testo di **Paolo Cornelini**, ingegnere e dottore naturalista, fondatore e presidente onorario Aipin; **Leonardo Filesi**, professore di botanica presso Università Iuav di Venezia; **Federico Boccalaro**, ingegnere naturalista e presidente Aipin Lazio; **Paolo Petrella**, dottore naturalista; **Andrea De Coi** dottore in scienze ambientali e assegnista di ricerca.
Foto di **Federico Boccalaro**




1988


04/2003
Da Google heatrh pro


2004 Escursione UNITUS

Rilievo 1 del 25 maggio 2022 (41°52’01.5’’ – 12°17’05.3’’)

Rilievo 2 del 25 maggio 2022 (41°52’02.5’’ – 12°17’05.8’’)

LA FLORA DELLA STAZIONE DI ROMA OSTIENSE: VARIAZIONI E CONFRONTI CON IL CENSIMENTO DI CACCIATO (1952)

Paolo CORNELINI e Paolo PETRELLA

ABSTRACT - This research concerns the flora in the Roma Ostiense railway station area, which has undergone radical territorial changes in the last decades. The data collected, compared to the information gathered by CACCIATO'S investigation (1952) shows how man's burden has caused the loss of something like 260 taxa, of which 80% were rare. Furthemore, this research also shows a structural evolution of the vegetation in the less disturbed areas, with a prevalence of naturalized alien woody species.

Lamarkia aurea

T scap.

Steno Medit.

Nell'area metropolitana di Roma la specie è rarissima

Acta Bot. Croat. 71 (2), 229–248, 2012

CODEN: ABCRA 25
ISSN 0365–0588
eISSN 1847-8476

Floristic analysis of a high-speed railway embankment in a Mediterranean landscape

GOFFREDO FILIBECK[1]*, PAOLO CORNELINI[2]**, PAOLO PETRELLA[3]

[1] Department of Agriculture, Forests, Nature and Energy, University of Tuscia, I-01100 Viterbo, Italy

[2] Istituto Sperimentale Ferrovie dello Stato, Roma, Italy

[3] Via Tuscolana 909, I-00174 Roma, Italy

Abstract – We analyzed the floristic composition of a 4.5 km-long segment of a high-speed railway in Lazio, central Italy, which travels on an artificial embankment through an intensively-farmed landscape. In total, 287 vascular plant species were recorded. The life-form distribution was found to be similar to that of the regional species pool, with high percentages of therophytes (38%) and phanerophytes (13%). In the chorological spectrum the Mediterranean floristic element prevailed (44%), while alien species were 8% of the flora. The phytosociological spectrum showed a high diversity of characteristic species from the class *Stellarietea mediae* or its subordinate syntaxa (26%), and in particular from the order *Thero-Brometalia* (Mediterranean, sub-nitrophilous annual communities). Species from forest syntaxa had a relatively high diversity (9%). These results suggest that the ecological filtering provided by the Mediterranean regional climate controlled species assemblage even in a completely artificial habitat, preventing floristic homogenization: the flora of the studied railway section is only partially »ruderalized«, while it keeps strong links with the regional (semi-) natural plant communities. However, in contrast to what is observed in central and north Europe, the railway sides studied in the present paper do not seem to represent a refugial habitat for rare species from grassland communities, mainly because in Italy semi-natural dry grasslands are still widely represented.

Key words: anthropogenic, habitat, artificial soil, life-form, railway flora, Lazio, Italy

Rilevato ferroviario sulla piana del Tevere a Settebagni

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 15 (2016) 32–39

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ufug

All ecosystems look messy, but some more so than others: A case-study on the management and acceptance of Mediterranean urban grasslands

G. Filibeck[a,*], P. Petrella[b], P. Cornelini[c,1]

[a] Department of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences (DAFNE), University of Tuscia, Via S. Camillo de Lellis, I-01100 Viterbo, Italy
[b] Via Tuscolana 909, I-00174 Roma, Italy
[c] Istituto Sperimentale Ferrovie dello Stato, Via Scandriglia 7, I-00199 Roma, Italy

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 17 July 2014
Received in revised form 23 October 2015
Accepted 17 November 2015
Available online 21 November 2015

Keywords:
Biotic homogenization
Brownfields
Multitemporal analysis
Urban flora
Urban parks
Wasteland vegetation

ABSTRACT

The spontaneous revegetation of a disused demolition waste landfill in Rome (Italy) led to a very high vascular plant species density (269 species in 0.2 km^2). Vegetation was dominated by Mediterranean annual species (Therophytes), and floristic assemblage was consistent with the regional species pool. No significant levels of biotic homogenization were found. Local activists successfully campaigned to save the site from development, which resulted in its designation as an Urban Nature Reserve; however, it was essentially managed as a conventional neighbourhood park. As a consequence, vascular plant species richness decreased by 50%. The functional and biogeographic groups most typical of Mediterranean habitats saw the largest decrease (the steno-Mediterranean element decreased by 80%), leading to biotic homogenization via changes in native species only (no increases in alien species were observed). The removal of most of the old demolition-waste mounds was probably the main cause for these observed changes. These mounds provide well-drained, oligotrophic soils and micro-habitat heterogeneity.

Mediterranean grassland vegetation, especially within urban areas, is often perceived as "untidy" and undesirable by local residents and decision-makers, who tend to overlook or ignore the ecological value of spontaneous grasslands—perhaps distracted by their apparently "messy" aesthetics. Mediterranean urban wastelands that are "saved" with the scope of creating public green spaces are particularly at risk of being inappropriately managed from the ecological perspective. Thus, in dry-climate regions, ecologists should be particularly careful not to dismiss the importance of aesthetic issues and cultural acceptance in urban nature conservation. Considering the results of this case-study, we offer some generalized management guidelines that can help render urban dry grasslands acceptable for recreational use, while at the same time preserving their biodiversity and educational value.

Il Pratone delle Valli


Grazie Paolo