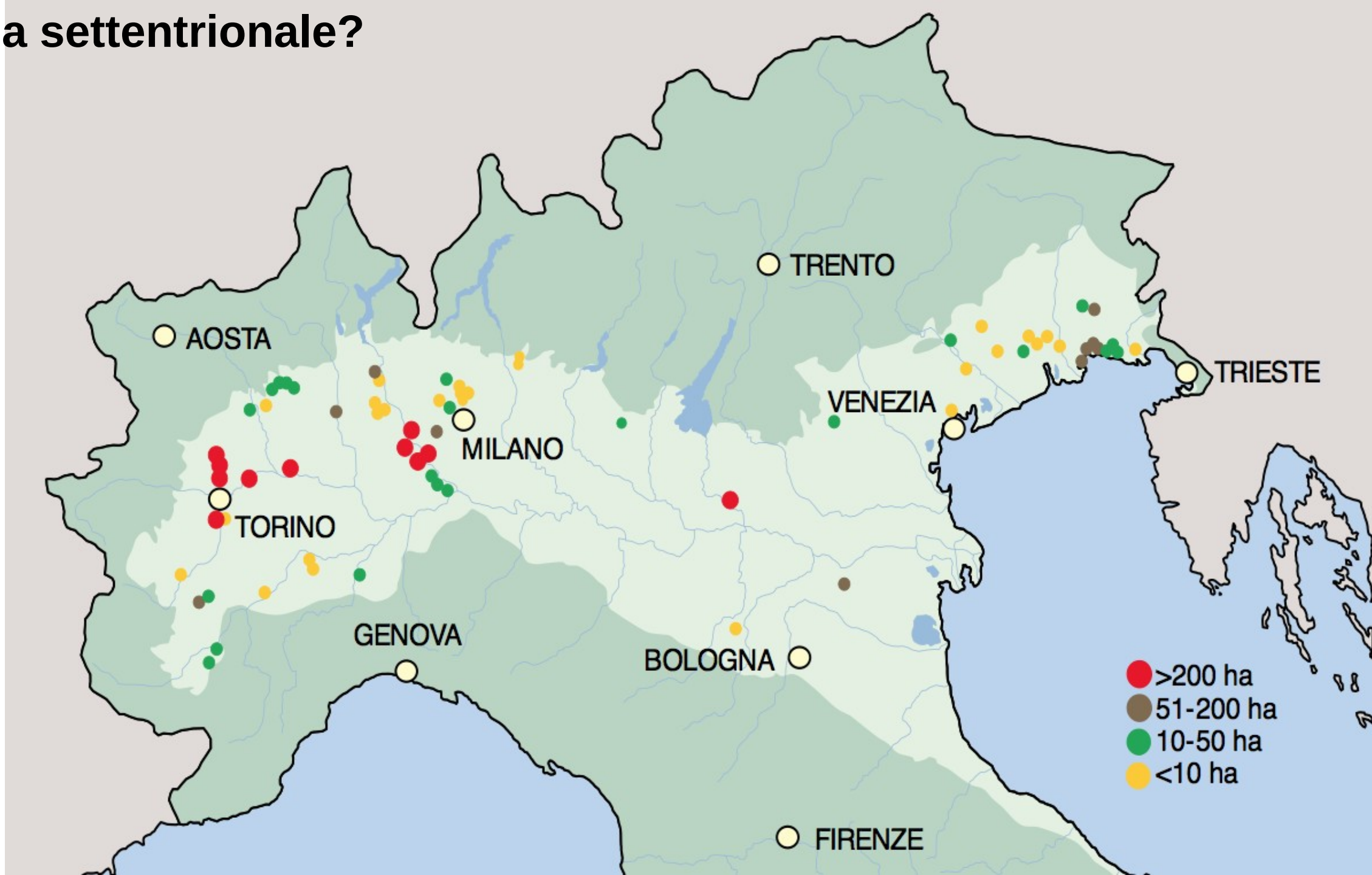
E in Italia settentrionale?

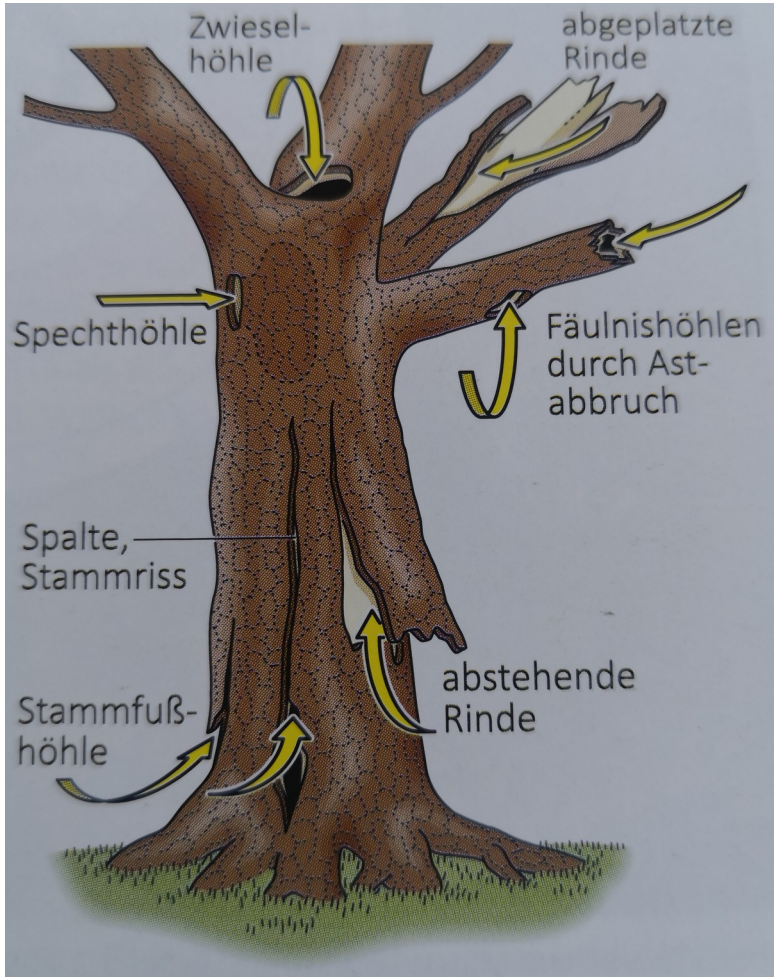


Il Bosco del Merlino a Caramagna (CN)

Il Bosco del Merlino a Caramagna (CN)

Non tagliate i grandi alberi!

- Chirotteri (Pipistrelli), diverse specie, alcune delle quali minacciate di estinzione e/o scoperte solo recentemente



Non tagliate i grandi alberi!

- Coleotteri Cerambicidi
- Strigiformi (rapaci notturni)
- Picchi...

Chi se ne avvantaggia?

Chi se ne avvantaggia?

In a Mediterranean area, where agricultural crops are not available and supplementary food is not provided, diet varies according to the availability of energy-rich foods such as acorns and olives; pine-seeds are actively consumed, even when their availability is low. When abundant, acorns and olives account for most of the diet, and when scarce are replaced by graminoids and juniper berries. In summer, graminoids and pine-seeds account for most of the diet.

Following a high production of acorns and olives, wild boar exhibit higher body weight, more breeding females and a larger litter size than in years of poor production of these foods.

Ma dopo un anno di pasciona...

La Guida.it
l'informazione quotidiana in Cuneo e provincia

Domenica 13 ottobre 2024

Castagne, un'annata pesantissima per i boschi del cuneese

Nei dati diffusi da Cia Cuneo, stagione in ritardo e cali di produzione (in certi casi vicina allo zero)

Cuneo

Giovedì 3 ottobre 2024

"Il 2024 si avvia ad essere archiviato come l'annus horribilis delle castagne in provincia di Cuneo. La stagione non è conclusa, ma i primi dati sulla raccolta, in ritardo di un paio di

Il Consiglio per la scuola

La foresta mediterranea...

E il suo degrado

Allevamento brado in Corsica

Allevamento brado in Corsica

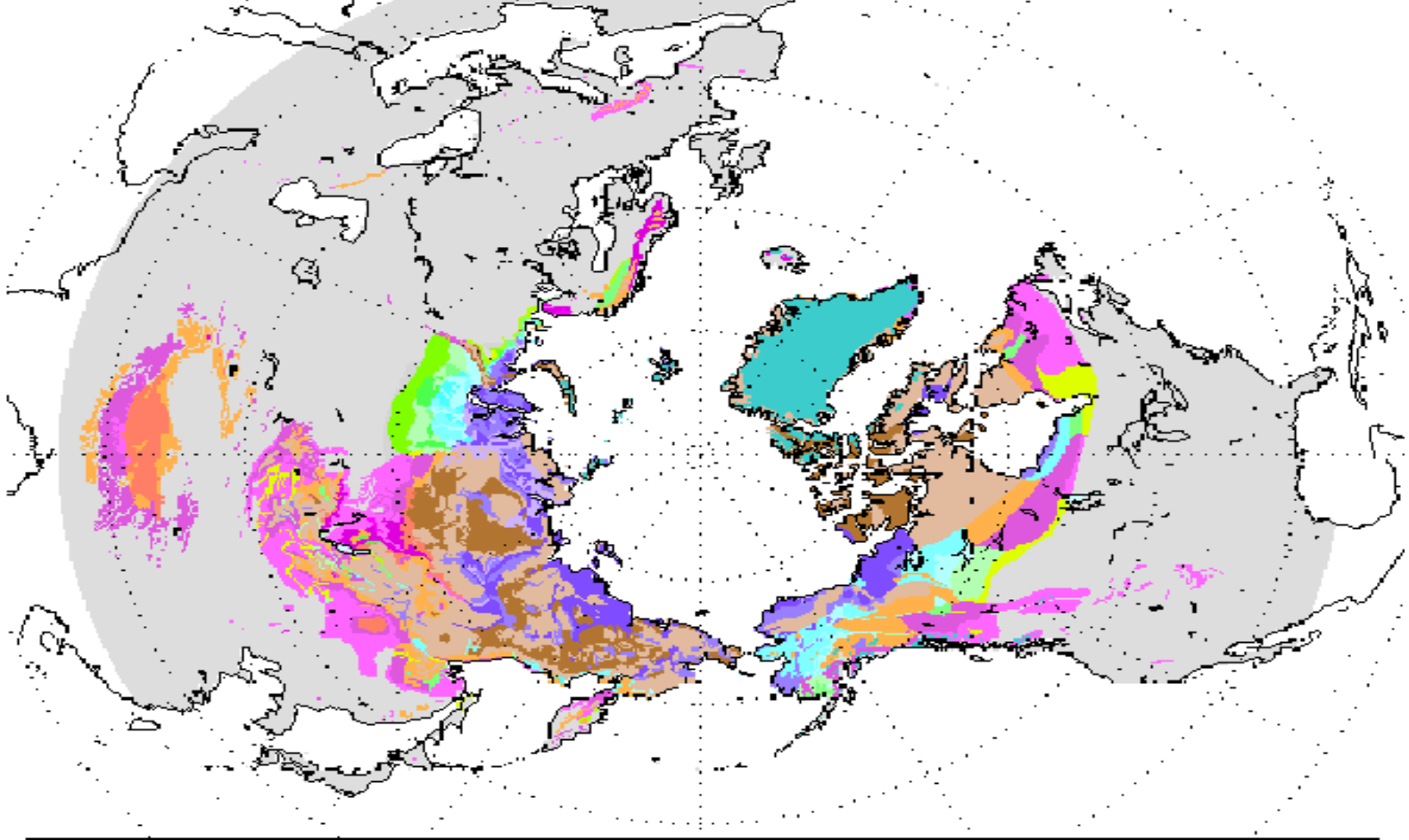
La fine dell’ultima era glaciale

Alla fine dell'era glaciale, il mitigarsi delle condizioni climatiche rese possibile un progressivo aumento della densità delle popolazioni umane le quali, dai loro rifugi franco-iberici, centro-europei, italici e balcanici iniziarono ad espandersi verso Nord e verso Est, così come all'interno della regione alpina, colonizzando le regioni che via via si liberavano dai ghiacci. Questi ultimi, a mano a mano che si scioglievano, lasciavano dietro di sè, nelle zone pianeggianti, un suolo intriso d'acqua, che non poteva percolare nel sottosuolo per la presenza del ***permafrost***. Le condizioni di umidità erano, inoltre, accentuate dall'aumento delle precipitazioni.
In queste condizioni, le piante erbacee (graminacee, leguminose ed altre famiglie) non possono svilupparsi e vengono sostituite da una formazione a muschi e licheni, con radi larici, abeti, pini silvestri, ontani e betulle: si è, così, formata la **tundra**.

La fine dell’ultima era glaciale

«*In general, the vegetation in Northeastern Siberia from ca. 12,500 to 11,500 BP changed from grass and grass-shrub tundra to shrub birch and alder* (ontano) *tundra.*»

Il permafrost



Permafrost Extent (percent of area)	Ground Ice Content (visible ice in the upper 10-20 m of the ground; percent by volume				
	Lowlands, highlands, and intra-and intermontane depressions characterized by thick overburden cover (>5-10m)			Mountains, highlands, ridges, and plateaus characterized by thin overburden cover (<5-10 m) and exposed bedrock)	
	High (> 20%)	Medium (10-20%)	Low (0-10%)	High to medium (>10%)	Low (0-10%)
Continuous (90-100%)					
Discontinuous (50-90%)					
Sporadic (10-50%)					
Isolated Patches (0-10%)					
Ice caps and glaciers					

Il permafrost

Massive blue ground ice exposure on the north shore of Herschel Island, Yukon, Canada.

La fusione del permafrost fa emergere carcasse mummificate, resti scheletrici e zanne di mammut

A woolly-mammoth tusk emerging from permafrost on Wrangel Island, off the coast of northeastern Siberia.

La fusione del permafrost fa emergere carcasse mummificate, resti scheletrici e zanne di mammut

Love Dalén and colleague Patrícia Pečnerová with a mammoth tusk on Wrangel Island.

Ma nell’isola di Wrangel i mammut riuscirono a sopravvivere ancora per migliaia di anni!

Letter | Published: 25 March 1993

Holocene dwarf mammoths from Wrangel Island in the Siberian Arctic

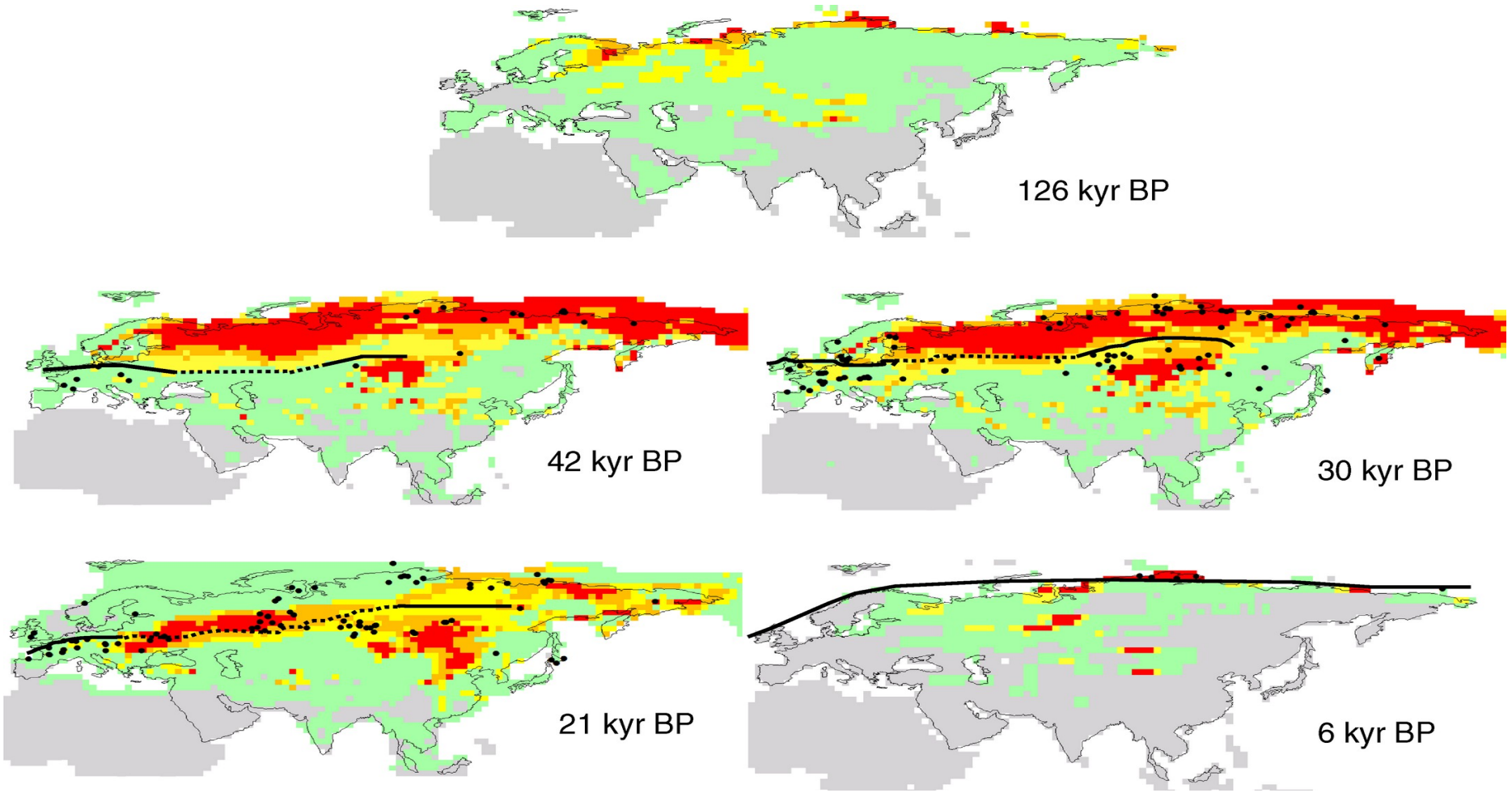
S. L. Vartanyan, V. E. Garutt & A. V. Sher

Nature **362**, 337–340 (1993) | Cite this article

Abstract

THE cause of extinction of the woolly mammoth, *Mammuthus primigenius* (Blumenbach), is still debated. A major environmental change at the Pleistocene–Holocene boundary, hunting by early man, or both together are among the main explanations that have been suggested. But hardly anyone has doubted that mammoths had become extinct everywhere by around 9,500 years before present (BP). We report here new discoveries on Wrangel Island in the Arctic Ocean that force this view to be revised. Along with normal-sized mammoth fossils dating to the end of the Pleistocene, numerous teeth of dwarf mammoth dated 7,000–4,000 yr BP have been found there. The island is thought to have become separated from the mainland by 12,000 yr BP. Survival of a mammoth population may be explained by local topography and climatic features, which permitted relictual preservation of communities of steppe plants. We interpret the dwarfing of the Wrangel mammoths as a result of the insularity effect, combined with a response to the general trend towards unfavourable

Global change ed estinzione del mammut



Maps of Projected Climatic Suitability for the Woolly Mammoths in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene
Suitability scores are divided into four colour-scale classes (quartiles 1 [more suitable] to 4 [less suitable]), where **increasing intensities of red represent increasing suitability of the climate** and **increasing intensities of green represent decreasing suitability**. Black points are the records of mammoth presence for each of the periods. Black lines represent the northern limit of modern humans [59]. Black dotted lines indicate uncertainty in the limit of modern humans.