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## **VEGETATION SCIENCE IN THE ERA OF NATURE RESTORATION**

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Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Campus Scientifico, Via Torino 155 Mestre, Venice, Italy

**Book of Abstracts** 



## Patterns of lpha and eta-diversity highlight uniqueness-based conservation priorities for plant communities in Italian agricultural landscapes

Fanfarillo E.<sup>1,2</sup>, Maccherini S.<sup>1,2</sup>, Bacaro G.<sup>3</sup>, Bacchetta G.<sup>4</sup>, Bagella S.<sup>5,6</sup>, Barni E.<sup>7</sup>, Bonari G.<sup>1,2</sup>, Buffa G.<sup>8</sup>, Caldarella O.<sup>9</sup>, Calderisi G.<sup>10</sup>, Canella M.<sup>11</sup>, Cannucci S.<sup>1,2</sup>, Caria M.C.<sup>5</sup>, Castello M.<sup>3</sup>, Cogoni D.<sup>10</sup>, Chiaffarelli G.<sup>12</sup>, Cuena-Lombraña A.<sup>4</sup>, D'Agostino M.<sup>13</sup>, Dalle Fratte M.<sup>14</sup>, de Simone L.<sup>1</sup>, Del Vecchio S.<sup>13,15</sup>, Deola T.<sup>16</sup>, Fantinato E.<sup>8</sup>, Farris E.<sup>5,6</sup>, Fenu G.<sup>10</sup>, Fiaschi T.<sup>1</sup>, Fois M.<sup>4</sup>, Gianguzzi L.<sup>2,17</sup>, Lastrucci L.<sup>18</sup>, Lazzaro L.<sup>19</sup>, Lonati M.<sup>20</sup>, Lozano V.<sup>21</sup>, Maccioni A.<sup>5</sup>, Mainetti A.<sup>22</sup>, Marengo G.<sup>20</sup>, Mascia F.<sup>1</sup>, Minuzzo C.<sup>7</sup>, Misuri A.<sup>19</sup>, Mugnai M.<sup>19</sup>, Murgia L.<sup>23</sup>, Pafumi E.<sup>1,2</sup>, Patera G.<sup>24</sup>, Potenza G.<sup>25</sup>, Rosati L.<sup>25</sup>, Sarmati S.<sup>2,13</sup>, Siccardi E.<sup>19</sup>, Tavilla G.<sup>26</sup>, Tiloca M.T.<sup>21</sup>, Tomaselli V.<sup>27</sup>, Vagge I.<sup>12</sup>, Viciani D.<sup>19</sup>, Zangari G.<sup>13</sup>, Angiolini C.<sup>1,2</sup>

- Department of Life Sciences, University of Siena, Via P.A. Mattioli 4, 53100 Siena, Italy
- <sup>2</sup> National Biodiversity Future Center (NBFC), Piazza Marina 61, 90133 Palermo, Italy
- Department of Life Sciences, University of Trieste, Via Giorgieri 5, 34127 Trieste, Italy
- Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity (CCB), Sardinian Germplasm Bank (BG-SAR), Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Cagliari, Viale Sant'Ignazio da Laconi 9-13, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
- Department of Chemical, Physical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences, University of Sassari, Via Vienna 2, 07100 Sassari, Italy
- <sup>6</sup> Desertification Research Centre, University of Sassari, Viale Italia 39A, 07100 Sassari, Italy
- Department of Life Sciences and Systems Biology, University of Turin, Via Accademia Albertina 13, 10123 Turin, Italy
- <sup>8</sup> Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, via Torino 155, 30172 Venice
- <sup>9</sup> Independent Researcher, Via Maria SS. Mediatrice 38, 90129 Palermo, Italy
- Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Cagliari, Via Sant'Ignazio da Laconi 13, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
- Department of Biology, University of Padua, Viale Giuseppe Colombo 3, 35131 Padua, Italy
- 12 Department of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, University of Milan, 20122 Milan, Italy
- 13 Department of Sciences, Roma Tre University, Viale Guglielmo Marconi 446, 00146 Roma, Italy
- Department of Biotechnology and Life Science, University of Insubria, Via J.H. Dunant 3, 21100 Varese, Italy
- 15 Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences, University of Bologna, Via Irnerio 42, 40126 Bologna, Italy
- Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research (BayCEER), University of Bayreuth, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany
- Department of Agricultural, Food and Forest Sciences, University of Palermo, 90133 Palermo, Italy
- Museum of Natural History, University of Florence, Via G. La Pira 4, 50121 Florence, Italy
- Department of Biology, University of Florence, Via G. La Pira 4, 50121 Florence, Italy
- Department of Agriculture, Forest and Food Sciences, University of Turin, Largo Paolo Braccini 2, 10095 Grugliasco, Italy
- Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Sassari, Viale Italia 39/A, 07100 Sassari, Italy
- <sup>22</sup> Biodiversity service and scientific research, Gran Paradiso National Park, fraz. Valnontey 44, 11012 Cogne, Italy
- <sup>23</sup> Via Santa Caterina 7, 09013 Carbonia, Italy
- <sup>24</sup> Studio Fagus, Via San Giuseppe 36, 20863 Concorezzo, Italy
- <sup>25</sup> School of Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment, University of Basilicata, Via Ateneo Lucano 10, 85100 Potenza, Italy
- <sup>26</sup> National Research Council of Italy, Institute of Atmospheric Pollution Research (CNR-IIA), Via Amendola 173, 70126 Bari, Italy
- 27 Department of Biosciences Biotechnologies and Environment, University of Bari "Aldo Moro", Via Orabona 4, 70125 Bari, italy

Presenting author: Emanuele Fanfarillo, emanuele.fanfarillo@unisi.it

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Agrosilvopastoral management can enhance biodiversity in agricultural landscapes by promoting ecosystem diversification. To assess their conservation priority based on contribution to plant diversity, we surveyed plant communities in 25 m<sup>2</sup> plots across croplands, grasslands, shrublands, forests, and wetlands in 50 agricultural areas all over Italy in the spring-summer of 2023. We compared the plant communities in terms of α-diversity, β-diversity, and species composition using analysis of variance (PERMANOVA) and Indicator Species Analysis (INSPAN). Grassland plant communities had the highest α-diversity and wetland plant communities had the lowest. All ecosystem types contributed to β-diversity; however, we observed a negative correlation between local contribution to β-diversity (LCBD) and α-diversity. Wetland plant communities had the highest LCBD and species uniqueness, followed by croplands and grasslands. Wetland species such as Phragmites australis, Myriophyllum spicatum, and Lemna minor, along with woody species like Prunus spinosa, Rubus ulmifolius, and Quercus spp., were key contributors to β-diversity. Each ecosystem type had a distinct plant community composition (PERMANOVA) and indicator species (INSPAN). Based on our evidence, wetland plant communities had the highest conservation priority due to their unique species composition. Nevertheless, our findings highlight the importance of maintaining diverse agricultural landscapes encompassing a range of anthropogenic, natural, and semi-natural ecosystems to safeguard the overall plant diversity. Conservation efforts should prioritize the preservation of such diversified agricultural landscapes.

<sup>[1]</sup> Benton, T.G., Vickery, J.A., Wilson, J.D. (2003). Farmland biodiversity: is habitat heterogeneity the key? *Trends in ecology & evolution*, 18(4), 182-188.