

ReSurveyEurope

Project Metadata Form

When contributing data to ReSurveyEurope, please fill in this form for each resurvey project and send it to Ilona Knollová (<u>ikuzel@sci.muni.cz</u>) together with the database. A resurvey project is understood as repeated sampling of a certain type of vegetation in a certain study area using specific methods.

• PROJECT NAME (identical with the Resurvey Project name given in the database):

Resurvey of the chestnut groves of Southern Tuscany

- FULL PROJECT NAME (use if the full project name is longer than used in the database):
- REFERENCE (publication or URL or DOI of the dataset if published online):

-De Dominicis V., Casini S. 1979. I castagneti delle colline a sud-ovest di Siena: origine e attuali modificazioni. Giornale Botanico Italiano, 113, 1–32. https://doi.org/10.1080/11263507909426629 -Calvello M. 2012-2013. Tesi inedita Università di Siena: Cambiamenti vegetazionali in 4 decenni nei Castagneti della Toscana Meridionale. Relatore: Chiarucci A.

• DATA OWNER: person(s), institution(s):

Chiarucci Alessandro, University of Bologna (Italy) for AMS-VegBank

- CONTACT E-MAIL:
 <u>alessandro.chiarucci@unibo.it;</u> vanessa.bruzzaniti2@unibo.it
- METHODS (description of sampling design and methods):

Resampling of 8 chestnut groves vegetation plots recorded between 1972 and 1975. Each original plot was resampled by re-location of the exact position provided by De Dominicis (author of the original plots) with site visit by the same author. Each original plot 1 corresponds of resurveyed plot 1R.

• ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (list of environmental data measured):

Data sets contain: -a full compilation of vascular plant occurrences with abundance in BB scale -plots' latitude and longitude and information on the precision of the coordinates -sampling date (ideally the precise date, minimum the year) -plot size -vegetation cover, -elevation, inclination, orientation,

Europe

-habitat type

• MANIPULATED PLOTS (description of the treatment if the plots were manipulated, e.g. mowing twice a year, fertilizing by NPK once a year, post-fire succession)

At the time of the original survey, chestnut stands were managed as orchards for fruit production or, as coppice. In recent decades, in much of Italy, the changes in land use have consisted in a general abandonment of cultivation and agroforestry practices. As a consequence, many habitats are undergoing important transformations due to the abandonment. Chestnut orchards and chestnut trees coppice have been abandoned in many places and left to their natural dynamism, a phenomenon that produces their transformation into irregular high forests.

> Bologna, 29/01/2021 Alessandro Chiarucci