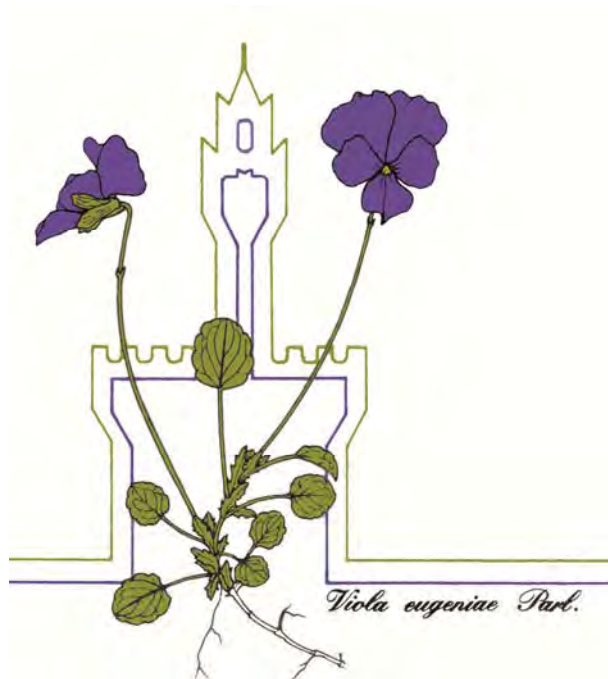


112° Congresso della Società Botanica Italiana

IV INTERNATIONAL PLANT SCIENCE CONFERENCE (IPSC)

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ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE LECTURES, COMMUNICATIONS, POSTERS

1.5 = THE AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORAL SYSTEM OF 3600-3200 YEARS AGO (TERRAMARE, PO PLAIN; SUCCESSO-TERRA PROJECT)

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An interdisciplinary geoarchaeological and archaeobotanical (pollen and macroremains) investigation is carried out in the framework of the national-funded project SUCCESSO-TERRA (Human societies, climate, environment changes and resource exploitation/sustainability in the Po Plain at the Mid-Holocene times: the Terramara; PRIN-20158KBLNB). The research is providing significant data on the land transformations that occurred at the onset, duration, and end of the Terramare culture in the southern-central Po Plain (Emilia Romagna region). The Terramare are archaeological remains of banked and moated villages, located in the central alluvial plain of the Po River and dated to Middle/Recent Bronze ages (3600-3200 yr. BP).

Pedosedimentary features and biological records from Terramare sites help to shed light on the relationships between Late Holocene regional environmental vicissitudes and land use changes, and allow a detailed comprehension of adaptive strategies of the Terramare people (1).

Pollen samples were collected from trenches excavated within the main structures of the archaeological sites (namely Santa Rosa di Poviglio and Vasca Grande di Noceto sites).

The pollen spectra resulted from both human presence/action and natural vegetation cover in the area. A set of anthropogenic pollen indicators, also common in the spectra from other Italian archaeological sites (2), was considered especially useful to reconstruct the agro-sylvo-pastoral system besides the distribution of wetland plant associations.

The palynological research showed a transformation in flora composition and plant communities, suggesting a complex and dynamic agricultural economy based on wood management, fruit collection on the wild, and crop fields. At the top of the sequence of Santa Rosa di Poviglio, in correspondence with a global, dry climatic episode, a dramatic decrease of fields and woods is recorded. Along with aridity, an intensive land-use might have played a fairly synchronous action on vegetation. Data suggest a scenario of an impoverished plant landscape at the end of the life of the Poviglio Santa Rosa village, and connected with the collapse of the Terramare culture.

1) M. Cremaschi, A.M. Mercuri, P. Torri, A. Florenzano, C. Pizzi, M. Marchesini, A. Zerboni (2016) *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 136, 153–172

2) A.M. Mercuri, M. Bandini Mazzanti, A. Florenzano, M.C. Montecchi, E. Rattighieri, P. Torri (2013) *Annali di Botanica (Roma)*, 3, 143-153