

Università di Firenze - Dipartimento di Architettura  
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iCad - International Curriculum on Architectural Design - Master Program  
**Architecture and Town Lab**  
**Module Urban Landscape Design**

# Urban Landscape Design

## trees

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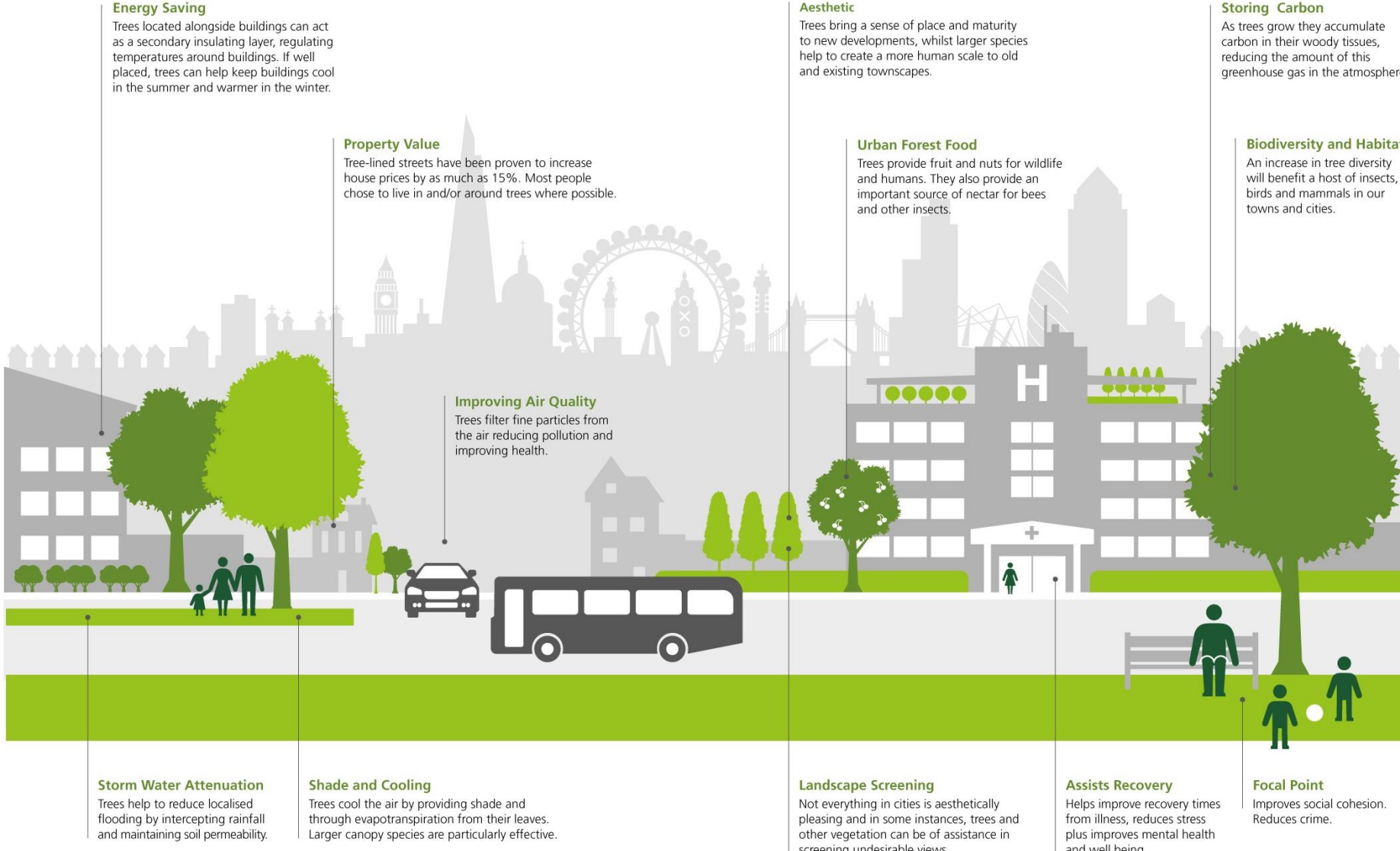
# Why we need trees?

Trees and forests in and around cities provide a **wide range of goods and ecosystem services**, and they make major contributions to the livelihoods and quality of life of urban dwellers

## The Benefits of Trees

Fig 1.

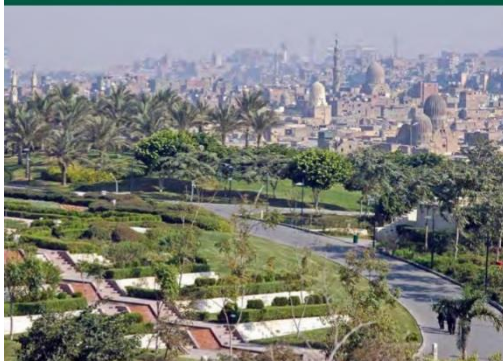
*Guidelines on urban and peri-urban forestry* Pag. 6



**Potential benefits of urban forests**

<b>Urban issue</b>	<b>Potential benefits of urban forests</b>
Food security	Provide food, clean water and woodfuel
Urban poverty	Create jobs and increase income
Soil and landscape degradation	Improve soil conditions and prevent erosion
Reduced biodiversity	Preserve and increase biodiversity
Air and noise pollution	Remove air pollutants and buffer noise
Greenhouse gas emissions	Sequester carbon and mitigate climate change, improve local climate and build resilience
Extreme weather events	Mitigate local climate and build resilience
Energy shortage	Save energy through shading/cooling, and grow woodfuel
Heat island effect	Cool the built environment through shade and evapotranspiration
Limited accessible green space	Provide more accessible natural and green space
Public health	Improve the physical and mental health of residents
Flooding	Mitigate stormwater runoff and reduce flooding
Limited recreational opportunities	Provide opportunities for recreation and environmental education
Exposure	Provide shelter
Limited water resources	Enable infiltration and the reuse of wastewater
Lack of community and social cohesion	Provide distinctive places for formal and informal outdoor interaction

## Guidelines on urban and peri-urban forestry


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**Urban forests** can be defined as **networks or systems comprising all woodlands, groups of trees, and individual trees located in urban and peri-urban areas;**

they include, therefore, forests, street trees, trees in parks and gardens, and trees in derelict corners.

Urban forests are the backbone of the green infrastructure, bridging rural and urban areas and ameliorating a city's environmental footprint. There are many ways to classify urban forests, but this document adopt five simplified reference types (Table 1).

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TABLE 1.  
Main urban forest types



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**Peri-urban forests and woodlands.** Forests and woodlands surrounding towns and cities that can provide goods and services such as wood, fibre, fruit, other non-wood forest products, clean water, recreation and tourism.



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**City parks and urban forests (>0.5 ha).** Large urban or district parks with a variety of land cover and at least partly equipped with facilities for leisure and recreation.



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**Pocket parks and gardens with trees (<0.5 ha).** Small district parks equipped with facilities for recreation/leisure, and private gardens and green spaces.



© YULIAN CHEN

**Trees on streets or in public squares.** Linear tree populations, small groups of trees, and individual trees in squares and parking lots and on streets, etc.



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**Other green spaces with trees.** For example urban agricultural plots, sports grounds, vacant lands, lawns, river banks, open fields, cemeteries and botanical gardens.



## **DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS OF URBAN GREEN SPACES:**

- 1. ECOLOGICAL-ENVIRONMENTAL**  
regulation of micro-climate, sound-proofing and visual isolation, reduction of pollution
- 3. SOCIAL-THERAPEUTICAL**  
horticulture and gardening have been always used for socialization
- 4. CULTURAL-DIDACTIC**  
parks are the mirror of the human culture
- 5. PROTECTION**  
the roots fight the soil impermeability
- 6. AESTHETIC-ARCHITECTONICAL**  
decorative aims
- 7. RECREATIVE**  
for sport, leisure, playing





**The effectiveness of the urban open space design** depends on the identification of the different functions that trees can express.

For example, **a row of trees** can be used to identify a road space, but it can act as a “*scale mediator of image*” between **the public dimension of the road** and the **private one of the buildings**; or it can **contribute to the microclimate conditioning** (temperature, humidity, wind, solar radiation, natural lighting) and **containment of pollution** conditions of road space (gas, dust).

Tree-lined streets have therefore the opportunity **to pay more types of services**, within the specific dimensional, morphological, and finally economic and financial constraints.





Trees can be **efficient and effective sustainable development partners** of urban landscape design.

As living organisms, **they need appropriate planting and growing conditions**, which are often deficient.

**The soils are mostly strongly compacted** and asphyxiated, as well as **densely crossed by technological service networks**.

The **surfaces are usually paved** with a massive drainage and transpiration deficit.

The collars often suffer involving also the growth

Thus, there is a high probability of disease and expensive maintenance requirements, that could be prevented or contained through **better living conditions**, which would cause thus cost savings, but also benefits for the development of the plants and their consequent better environmental and visual performances.



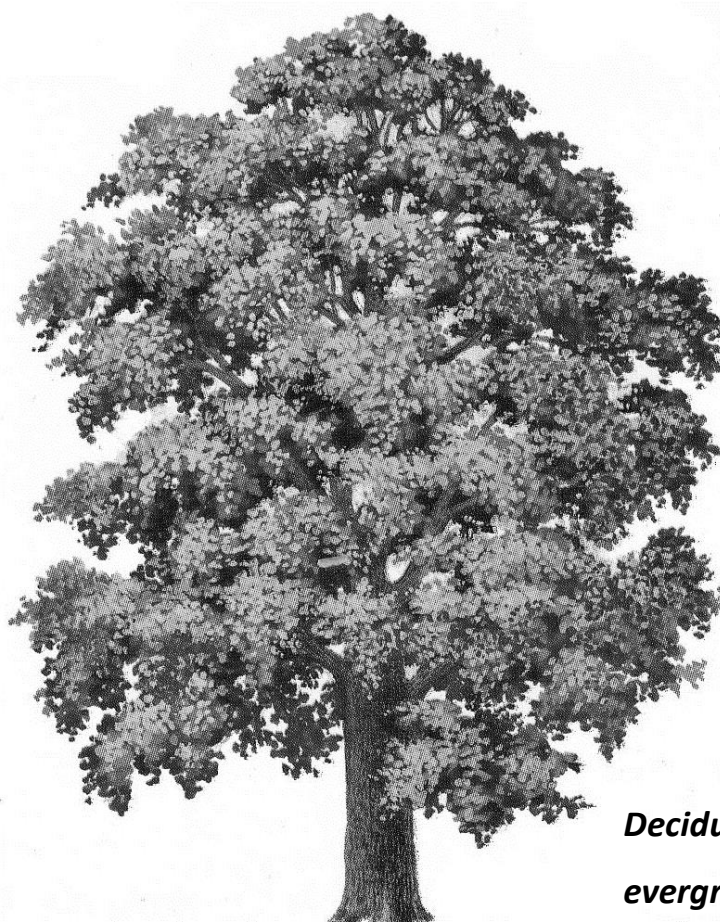
## What is a TREE?

A perennial plant that bears **only one woody stem** at ground level, the high depends on the variety

## What is a SHRUB?

A perennial plant which bears **several woody stems** at or close to ground level, they have a vast range of colours and size, usually chosen for the foliage and flower more than shape (a mature shrub may be only 5 cm high or tall as 7 m.)

Plants are divided into taxonomic groups: **class, order, family and species**



A tree has a common name and a scientific name (it is written in latin)

the scientific name contains two names:

the first name (with capital letter) is the genus and it is shared by several species,

the second name (with small letter) is the specific name.

It is always written in italic letter

example: black pine is *Pinus nigra*

A third name is the variety

example: the black pine from Corsica is *Pinus nigra* var. *maritima*

example: *Pinus sylvestris* L., abbreviation "L." means Linnaeus

**Deciduous trees** have no leaves in winter period

**evergreen trees** have leaves during all the year



## Trees are different by:

- **Shape** (columnar, conical, pyramidal....)
- **Increase** (rapid or slow)
- **Size** (high or low trunk)
- **Leaves** (colour, flowers, fruits... )
- **Foliage** (deciduous or evergreen)



**SHAPE** is an extremely important to choose trees:

columnar, conical, pyramidal, round-headed, open, weeping, prostrate, globular, horizontally-branched

**COLUMNAR TREES** are used in a narrow space, isolated or in a little group to create a contrast situation as they underline horizontal lines and plain surfaces (like hills and basin of water)

**to catch the attention on one point**

for close plantation because **they have a barrier effect** (to avoid visual or acoustic impact)

to make a complex and moved scene (underline slopes, interesting points...)

**ROUND HEADED** are used to create a mass of green, if isolated the tree creates a contrast effect and underlines plain surfaces

**OPEN** are used to give a sense of calm, to create a contrast effect, to underline horizontal lines and plain surfaces

**CONICAL** or **PYRAMIDAL** to create in the landscape a sense of tension and power

**WEEPING** to suggest calm and melancholy used in row or isolated near by basin of water to reflect into the water

**pino mugo**



**pino cembro**

**larice**



**cipresso**



**sequoia**



**abete bianco**

**abete rosso**



**pino silvestre**



**cedro**



## **INCREASE (rapid or slow)**

Rapid growth when a tree does more than 50 cm in a year

Slow growth if it is less

The speed of growth varies from tree to tree

The choice of tree depends on the shape and dimension that plant will be

adequate distance from buildings, height...

in 10 years a tree doubles its dimensions

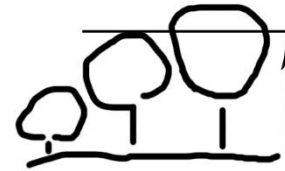
Usually a tree with columnar shape are more quicker than open trees that spend all their energies to grow in horizontal

## **SIZE**

**Usually a tree are divided into 3: 1° size (more than 20 meters)**

**2° size (10-20 m)**

**3° size (5-10 m)**



A tree in its own landscape reaches the maximum size in height, if there are hard environmental conditions it doesn't

## **LEAVES**

Leaves have different shapes: simple border, with waves, irregular...

different colours: white, blue-green, golden, copper-coloured, red, purple...

different surface: smooth or rough



# English common name and latin name

## Index

### Common names

Alder	34	Fig	49	Pines	19-24
Alder buckthorn	81	Goat willow	51	Pomegranate	75
Aleppo pine	24	Grey alder	33	Privet	88
Almond	68	Grey poplar	56	Purging buckthorn	81
Apple	60	Grey willow	53	Pyrenean oak	42
Ash	87	Guelder rose	91	Red gum	74
Aspen	58	Hawthorn	65	Red oak	44
Atlas cedar	10	Hazel	38	Rhododendron	58
Bay laurel	31	Himalayan birch	36	Rowan	62
Beech	39	Holly	79	Scots pine	23
Birch	35-37	Holm oak	41	Sea buckthorn	77
Bird cherry	69	Hornbeam	38	Sessile oak	42
Black mulberry	50	Horse chestnut	82	Silver birch	35
Black poplar	56	Indian bean tree	89	Silver gum	72
Black walnut	84	Japanese larch	14	Sicka spruce	18
Blackthorn	66	Japanese white pine	21	Sloe	66
Bog myrtle	72	Judas tree	71	Small-leaved lime	46
Box	80	Juniper	14	Smooth-leaved elm	49
California redwood	26	Laburnum	70	Spanish fir	16
Cedar of Lebanon	11	Large-leaved lime	45	Spindle	78
Cherry laurel	69	Lawson cypress	12	Stone pine	19
Cherry plum	67	Lime	45	Strawberry tree	59
Cider gum	74	Lodgepole pine	19	Sweet chestnut	40
Coast redwood	26	London plane	32	Sycamore	83
Common lime	45	Maidenhair tree	29	Tamarisk	51
Common osier	55	Manna ash	88	Tasmanian blue gum	75
Corsican pine	22	Maritime pine	20	Tree of heaven	71
Crab apple	61	Medlar	62	Tulip tree	27
Crack willow	52	Midland hawthorn	64	Turkey oak	41
Crey alder	33	Mountain ash	62	Walnut	85
Dawn redwood	27	Mountain gum	73	Wayfaring tree	90
Deodar cedar	10	Myrobalan plum	67	Weeping willow	54
Dogwood	76	Narrow-leaved ash	86	Wellingtonia	25
Douglas fir	25	Norway maple	84	Western hemlock	13
Dowry birch	36	Norway spruce	17	Western red cedar	12
Dwarf willow	55	Oaks	41-44	Western yellow pine	21
Elder	90	Oleaster	77	Weymouth pine	22
English elm	48	Olive	86	White poplar	57
English oak	43	Oriental plane	33	White spruce	18
European larch	15	Pacific dogwood	76	White willow	53
European silver fir	16	Paper birch	37	Whitebeam	63
Field maple	82	Pedunculate oak	43	Wild cherry	68
		Pin oak	44	Wild cotoneaster	64

Wild pear	60
Wild plum	67
Wild service tree	64
Willows	51-55
Witch hazel	30
Wych elm	47
Yew	28

### Scientific names

<i>Abies alba</i>	16	<i>Fraxinus excelsiar</i>	81	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	67
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	16	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	81	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	68
<i>Acer campestre</i>	82	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	25	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	69
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	84	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	31	<i>Prunus padus</i>	69
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	83	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	77	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	66
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	82	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	79	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	25
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	71	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	84	<i>Punica granatum</i>	75
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	34	<i>Julgans regia</i>	85	<i>Pyrus pyrastrer</i>	60
<i>Alnus incana</i>	33	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	14	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	41
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	59	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	70	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	41
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	37	<i>Larix decidua</i>	15	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	44
<i>Betula pendula</i>	35	<i>Larix Kaempferi</i>	14	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	42
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	36	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	31	<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	42
<i>Betula utilis</i>	36	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	88	<i>Quercus robur</i>	43
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	80	<i>Liviodendron tulipifera</i>	27	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	44
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	38	<i>Malus domestica</i>	60	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	81
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	40	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	61	<i>Rhododendron panicum</i>	58
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	89	<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	62	<i>Salix alba</i>	53
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	10	<i>Metasequoia</i>		<i>Salix caprea</i>	51
<i>Cedrus deodora</i>	10	<i>glyptostrobooides</i>	27	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	53
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	11	<i>Morus nigra</i>	50	<i>Salix fragalis</i>	52
<i>Cereis siliquastrum</i>	71	<i>Myrica gale</i>	72	<i>Salix herbacea</i>	55
<i>Chamaecyparis</i>		<i>Olea europaea</i>	86	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	55
<i>lawsoniana</i>	12	<i>Picea abies</i>	17	<i>Salix x sepulchralis</i>	54
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	76	<i>Picea glauca</i>	18	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	90
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	76	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	18	<i>Scots pine</i>	23
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	38	<i>Pinus cantorta</i>	19	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	26
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	64	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	24	<i>Sequoiadendron</i>	
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	65	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	22	<i>giganteum</i>	25
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	65	<i>Pinus parviflora</i>	21	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	63
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	77	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	20	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	62
<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	74	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	19	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	64
<i>Eucalyptus cordata</i>	72	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	21	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	51
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	73	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	22	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	28
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	75	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	23	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	12
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	74	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	33	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	46
<i>Evonymus europaeas</i>	78	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	32	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	45
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	39	<i>Populus alba</i>	57	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	45
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	88	<i>Populus nigra</i>	56	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	13
<i>Ficus carica</i>	49	<i>Populus tremula</i>	58	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	47
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	81	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	56	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	49
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	86	<i>Prunus avium</i>	68	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	48
		<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	67	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	91
				<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	90



Corrispondenze tra i nomi volgari ed erronei delle principali specie vegetali ed i loro corretti nomi scientifici.

Nomi volgari	Nomi scientifici	Nomi volgari	Nomi scientifici
Abete argentato	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	Cedro licio	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>
Abete bianco	<i>Abies alba</i>	Chamaeceraso	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Abete del Caucaso	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Sorbus terminalis	<i>Sorbus terminalis</i>
Abete greco	<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	Ciavardello	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Abete rosso	<i>Picea abies</i>	Ciliegio a grappoli	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>
Acacia di Costantinopoli	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Ciliegio canino	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Acacia rosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Ciliegio selvatico	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Acer argentato	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Cineraia <sup>1</sup>	<i>Senecio x hybrida</i>
Acer canadese	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Cinquefoglio	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Acer giapponese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Cipresso calvo	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Acer minore	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Cipresso di Lambert	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Acer montano	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Cipresso di Monterey	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Acer napoletano	<i>Acer opalus</i>	Cirmolo	<i>Pinus cembra</i>
Acer riccio	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Citronella	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Agazzino	<i>Pyraecantha coccinea</i>	Coda di lepre	<i>Lagurus oratus</i>
Agno-casto	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Corbezzolo	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Agri-foglio	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Corchorus japonicus <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kerria japonica</i>
Alaterno	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Cotogno	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>
Albero dei coralli	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Cotogno giapponese	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Albero dei 40 scudi	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Crespino	<i>Berberis</i> spp.
Albero dei rosari	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Cytisus laburnum <sup>1</sup>	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Albero dei tulipani	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Desmodium penduliflorum <sup>1</sup>	<i>Desmodium penduliflorum</i>
Albero della morte	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Douglasia	
Albero della nebbia	<i>Cotinus coccinifera</i>	Elce	
Albero della vita	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Erba benedetta	
Albero del paradiso	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Erba delle Pampas	
Albero di Giuda	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Erba gatta	
Albero di Sant'Andrea	<i>Diospyros lotus</i>	Erba trinità	
Alchechengi	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	Falsa acacia	
Alloro	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Falso cipresso	
Amorino	<i>Reseda odorata</i>	Falso pepe	
Amor nascosto	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Farnetto	
Ampelopsis veitchii <sup>1</sup>	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Farnia	
Astro della Cina	<i>Callistephus sinensis</i>	Felce aquilina	
Azalea <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Felce femmina	
Bagolaro	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Felce maschio	
Balsamina	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Fiamma	
Bambù	<i>Arundinaria</i> spp.	Fioraliso	
	<i>Phyllostachys</i> spp.	Fior di loto	
	<i>Sasa</i> spp.	Fior di stecco	
Barba di capra	<i>Aranus dioicus</i>	Fiore della passione	
Begli uomini	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Frangola	
Bella di giorno	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i>	Fusaggine	
Bella di notte	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Garofano	
Berretta da prete	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Gattice	
Biancospino	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Gelso	
Bignonia radicans <sup>1</sup>	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Gelso della Cina	
Botton d'oro	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Geranio dei fioristi	
Brugo	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Gine-tru	
Bucaneve	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Gine-tru	
Cachi	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Ginestra dei carbonai	
Calicanto	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i>	Ginestra	
Campanellino	<i>Leucopum vernum</i>	Girasole	
Canna comune	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giunchiglia	
	<i>Prunella communis</i>	Giunco fiorito	
Capelvenere	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Glicine	
Caprifoglio	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Glysterium argenteum <sup>1</sup>	
Carpino nero	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Ippocastano	
Carrubo	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Kaki	
Castagna d'acqua	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Lantana	

## Nomi volgari

Latte di gallina  
Lauroceraso  
Laurotino  
Leccio  
Legno giallo  
Lentaggine  
Lentisco  
*Libocedrus decurrens*<sup>1</sup>  
Lillà  
Lillà delle Indie  
Limoncina  
Liquirizia  
Luppolo  
Maggiociondolo  
Malva reale  
Malvone  
Mandorlo  
Margherita  
Margheritina  
Mazzasorda  
Melograno  
*Mesembryanthemum*<sup>1</sup>

Millefoglio  
Mimosa  
Mirabolano a foglia rossa  
Mirtillo nero  
Mirtillo rosso  
Monete del Papa  
Mortella  
Mughetto  
Nasturzio dei giardini  
Nespolo comune  
Nespolo giapponese  
Nocciolo  
Noce  
Noce americano  
Noce nero  
Non-ti-scordar-di-me  
*Olea fragrans*<sup>1</sup>  
Oleandro  
Olivello spinoso  
Olivo di Boemia  
Olivo siberiano  
Ontano bianco  
Ontano napoletano  
Ontano nero  
Ontano verde  
Oppio  
Orniello  
Ortensia  
Pado  
Palla di neve  
Pallon di maggio  
Palma da datteri  
Palma di San Pietro  
Palma maggiore  
Palma nana  
Papavero blu  
Papavero di California  
Papiro

## Nomi scientifici

*Ornithogalum umbellatum*  
*Prunus laurocerasus*  
*Viburnum tinus*  
*Quercus ilex*  
*Cladrastis lutea*  
*Viburnum tinus*  
*Pistacia lentiscus*  
*Calocedrus decurrens*  
*Syringa vulgaris*  
*Melia azedarach*  
*Lippia citriodora*  
*Glycyrrhiza glabra*  
*Humulus lupulus*  
*Laburnum anagyroides*  
*Lavatera arborea*  
*Aithya rosea*  
*Prunus dulcis*  
*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*  
*Bellis perennis*  
*Typha latifolia*  
*Punica granatum*  
Il genere è stato smembrato in numerosi generi diversi, come *Carpobrotus*, *Lampranthus*, etc.  
*Achillea millefolium*  
*Acacia dealbata*  
*Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardii'  
*Vaccinium myrtillus*  
*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*  
Lunario annua  
*Myrtus communis*  
*Cotivallaria majalis*  
*Tropaeolum majus*  
*Polypodium germanica*  
*Eriobotrya japonica*  
*Corylus avellana*  
*Juglans regia*  
*Juglans nigra*  
*Myosotis* spp.  
*Osmanthus fragrans*  
*Nerium oleander*  
*Hippophae rhamnoides*  
*Elaeagnus angustifolia*  
*Ulmus pumila*  
*Abnus incana*  
*Abnus cordata*  
*Abnus glutinosa*  
*Abnus viridis*  
*Acer campestre*  
*Fraxinus ornus*  
*Hydrangea* spp.  
*Prunus* spp.  
*Viburnum opulus*  
*Viburnum opulus*  
*Phoenix dactylifera*  
*Chamaecarpus humilis*  
*Trachycarpus excelsa*  
*Chamaecarpus humilis*  
*Meconopsis*  
*Eschscholzia californica*  
*Cyperus papyrus*

## Nomi volgari

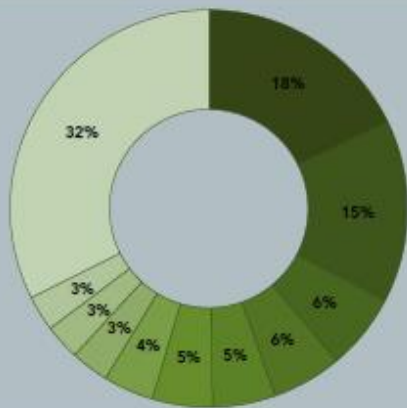
Peccio  
Pervinea  
Pino da pinoli  
Pino dell'Himalays  
Pino di Calabria  
Pino di Corsica  
Pino di Weymouth  
Pino domestico  
Pino giapponese  
Pino loricato  
Pino marittimo  
*Pinus excelsa*<sup>1</sup>  
Pioppo cipressino  
Pisello ornamentale  
*Plumbago larpentae*<sup>1</sup>  
Porcellana di mare  
Pratolina  
Prugnolo  
*Prunus amygdalus*<sup>1</sup>  
Pungitopo  
Rabarbaro  
*Rhynchospermum*  
*javanoides*<sup>1</sup>  
Rosa delle Alpi  
Rosa di Natale  
Rosolaccio  
Rovere  
Roverella  
Salice piangente  
*Salisberia adiantifolia*<sup>1</sup>  
Santoreggia  
Scopa  
Scotano  
Serenella  
Sigillo di Salomone  
Sommaco  
Sorbo degli uccellatori  
Spaccasassi  
Speronella  
Spino cervino  
Spino di Giuda  
*Statice*<sup>2</sup>  
Stella alpina  
Sughera  
Tasso barbasso  
Terebinto  
Toona<sup>1</sup>  
Tritoma<sup>1</sup>  
Tulipifero  
Uva ursina  
Verga d'oro  
Violaccioca  
Violaccioca gialla  
*Virginia lutea*<sup>1</sup>  
Vitalba  
Vite americana  
Vite del Canada

## Nomi scientifici

*Picea abies*  
*Pinus* spp.  
*Pinus pinaster*  
*Pinus uncinata*  
*Pinus uncinata*  
*Pinus nigra* 'Laricio'  
*Pinus nigra* 'Laricio'  
*Pinus strobus*  
*Pinus pinaster*  
*Sesuidiptera verticillata*  
*Pinus leucodermis*  
*Pinus pinaster*  
*Pinus uncinata*  
*Populus nigra* 'Italica'  
*Lathyrus* spp.  
*Cerastium plumbaginifolium*  
*Atriplex halimifolia*  
*Bellis perennis*  
*Prunus spinosa*  
*Prunus dulcis*  
*Rhus toxicaria*  
*Rhus* spp.  
*Trachelium* spp.  
*Rhodiola ferruginea*  
*Helleborus viridis*  
*Papaver rhoeas*  
*Quercus petraea*  
*Quercus pubescens*  
*Salix babingtonii*  
*Ginkgo biloba*  
*Satureja* spp.  
*Erica sempervirens*  
*Cotinus coccinifera*  
*Syringa vulgaris*  
*Polypodium multiflorum*  
*Rhus typhina*  
*Sorbus aucuparia*  
*Celtis australis*  
*Dalipicium* spp.  
*Amelanchier alnifolia*  
*Rhamnus cathartica*  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*  
*Limonium* spp.  
*Leontopodium alpinum*  
*Quercus ilex*  
*Verbascum thapsus*  
*Pistacia terebinthifera*  
*Cedrus deodora*  
*Kniphofia* spp.  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
*Solidago verbenacina*  
*Matthiola* spp.  
*Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
*Cladrastis lutea*  
*Clematis vitalba*  
*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*  
*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*

1. Questi nomi botanici sono usati comunemente ma non sono corretti.  
2. Questi nomi corrispondono ai nomi botanici ma a nomi volgari comunemente usati ma non corretti.





- *Tilia x europaea*
- *Pinus pinea*
- *Platanus x acerifolia*
- *Olea europea*
- *Quercus ilex*
- *Cupressus sempervirens*
- *Fraxinus*
- *Celtis australis*
- *Cedrus atlantica*
- *Populus alba*
- Altri



### Tiglio

*Tilia x europaea* L.

Il Tiglio è la specie più rappresentata nel patrimonio arboreo cittadino. Le foglie sono a forma di cuore col margine dentato. I fiori, piccoli, gialli e riuniti in mazzetti, nella prima metà di giugno spandono nell'aria un inebriante profumo. È un albero resistente, longevo che può raggiungere i 25-30 metri di altezza.



### Pino domestico

*Pinus pinea* L.

Originario delle coste del Mediterraneo è uno dei simboli del paesaggio italiano. Comunemente chiamato "Pino domestico" è un albero maestoso (può raggiungere anche i 30 metri di altezza) e di aspetto inconfondibile. Preferisce i terreni sabbiosi e freschi, non tollerando, invece, quelli troppo compatti e /o acquitrinosi.



### Cedro

*Cedrus atlantica* L.

Conifera originaria dei monti Atlante in Algeria e Marocco è stata introdotta in Italia nel XIX secolo. Arriva a toccare i 25-30 metri di altezza per 10-30 di ampiezza della chioma. Ha aghi molto corti e pigne a barilotto che si desquamano sulla pianta prima di cadere.



### Frassino

*Fraxinus*

Della famiglia delle Oleaceae è originario della zona temperata dell'emisfero settentrionale. Ha una crescita rapida, riuscendo a sopravvivere in condizioni ambientali difficili come zone inquinate, con saline o forti venti, resistendo bene anche alle basse o elevate temperature.



### Bagolaro

*Celtis australis*

La specie è nativa dell'Europa meridionale, Africa del Nord e Asia minore. È un grande albero, alto sino a 20-25 m anche se l'altezza media è di 10-12 m. Attecchisce facilmente, sviluppando un apparato radicale profondo inoltre è molto longevo, diventando plurisecolare e con crescita



### Platano

*Platanus x acerifolia* L.

Incrocio tra due specie, il *Platanus occidentalis* e il *Platanus orientalis*, si contraddistingue per inconfondibili caratteri: la corteccia maculata che si distacca in grandi piastre e i frutti sferici che si uniscono a grappolo. Con il suo portamento mastodontico ma slanciato, si ritrova lungo le strade di paese, i parchi o lungo i viali delle grandi città.



### Olivo

*Olea europea* L.

Pianta mediterranea da frutto originata del Vicino Oriente utilizzata sin da tempi antichi, per la sua valenza estetica, può essere apprezzata anche come pianta ornamentale. Alle sue particolari caratteristiche simboliche, si sommano altri pregi come l'elevata rusticità e la particolare longevità.



### Leccio

*Quercus ilex* L.

Specie sempreverde caratteristica della zona mediterranea, ha un grande valore ornamentale grazie alla sua chioma di un bel colore verde lucido e alla sua corteccia scura. È un albero longevo, forte e resistente che raggiunge i 15-20 metri di altezza.



### Pioppo

*Populus alba* L.

Albero largamente diffuso in natura, da sempre impiegato sia in ambienti urbani sia, grazie al suo apparato radicale esteso ed articolato, per il consolidamento delle scarpate. Il Pioppo bianco deve il suo nome al colore chiaro delle foglie sulla pagina inferiore, alla corteccia biancastra in giovane età, punteggiata qua e là di macchie nere.



### Cipresso

*Cupressus sempervirens* L.

Originario del bacino orientale del Mediterraneo, questo magnifico albero che in alcune zone d'Italia come la Toscana rappresenta un elemento distintivo del paesaggio, è tollerante al freddo e può raggiungere dimensioni rilevanti. È una pianta resinosa che rilascia un profumo distintivo, aromatico e gradevole.

In the city of Prato, around 45% of the trees registered they are of European origin and about 18% Asian.

The three most represented species are the **Tiglio (Lime)**, il **Pino domestico (Pine)** and the **Platano (Plane Tree)**, respectively with 17.8%, 14.9%, and 6.2%.

The ten species most widespread represent 68.8% of the total tree population.