

# Vegetation Database of the Cilento National Park

Leonardo Rosati, Eva Del Vico, Laura Facioni & Mattia Martin Azzella

**Abstract:** A TURBOVEG database, including both original and published phytosociological relevés from the Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park (Southern Italy), was compiled to support environmental monitoring, landscape planning and vegetation classification. Approximately 2,300 relevés were stored in the database including all the natural and semi-natural vegetation types, ranging from sand dunes (*Cakiletea maritima*) to dwarf shrub subalpine vegetation (*Pino-Juniperetea*). Data span from 1970 to nowadays, updated with the most recent research project. We considered for inclusion in the database phytosociological relevés or any other vegetation plots containing records of species composition (of at least vascular plants) and an estimate of species cover. We extended the standard structure of the database by adding extra fields to fit particular needs, such as including the accuracy of the data location (i.e. a crucial issue for environmental monitoring). A reference check-list of the taxa was set up mostly following Conti et al. (2005) including several largely adopted synonyms to facilitate the correct input of relevé data. Ecological databases are linked to the vascular species using Ellenberg indicator values and including life forms or chorotypes. The database contains useful information to test several ecological hypotheses and to perform wide-scale vegetation classifications. Furthermore it facilitates the use of vegetation-plot data for biodiversity and habitat monitoring and also for land use/cover changes evaluation. This report describes the available content in the Vegetation Database of the Cilento National Park (GIVD ID EU-IT-002).

**Keywords:** nature conservation; phytosociology; vegetation classification.

GIVD Database ID: EU-IT-002		Last update: 2012-07-09	
<b>Vegetation Database of the Cilento National Park</b>			
<b>Scope:</b> To classify and monitor the vegetation of Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park (Southern Italy) including the buffer zone (approx. 3000 km <sup>2</sup> ), all available phytosociological relevés original and published, were compiled and stored in a TURBOVEG Database.			
<b>Status:</b> completed and continuing		<b>Period:</b> 1970-2011	
<b>Database manager(s):</b> Leonardo Rosati (leonardo.rosati@unibas.it)			
<b>Owner:</b> Leonardo Rosati (private)			
<b>Web address:</b> [NA]			
<b>Availability:</b> according to a specific agreement		<b>Online upload:</b> no	<b>Online search:</b> no
<b>Database format(s):</b> TURBOVEG		<b>Export format(s):</b> TURBOVEG, MS Access, Excel, CSV file	
<b>Publication:</b> [NA]			
<b>Plot type(s):</b> normal plots		<b>Plot-size range:</b> 1-500 m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Non-overlapping plots:</b> 2,289	<b>Estimate of existing plots:</b> 2,300	<b>Completeness:</b> 100%	
<b>Total plot observations:</b> 2,289	<b>Number of sources:</b> 8	<b>Valid taxa:</b> 1,430	
<b>Countries:</b> IT: 100.0%			
<b>Forest:</b> [NA] — <b>Non-forest:</b> [NA]			
<b>Guilds:</b> all vascular plants: 100%			
<b>Environmental data:</b> altitude: 88%; slope aspect: 90%; slope inclination: 78%; soil depth: 84%; other soil attributes: 21%			
<b>Performance measure(s):</b> cover: 100%; measurements like diameter or height of trees: 21%			
<b>Geographic localisation:</b> GPS coordinates (precision 25 m or less): 46%; point coordinates less precise than GPS, up to 1 km: 35%; small grid (not coarser than 10 km): 19%; political units or only on a coarser scale (>10 km): 10%			
<b>Sampling periods:</b> [NA]			
<i>Information as of 2012-07-12; further details and future updates available from <a href="http://www.givd.info/ID/EU-IT-002">http://www.givd.info/ID/EU-IT-002</a></i>			

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