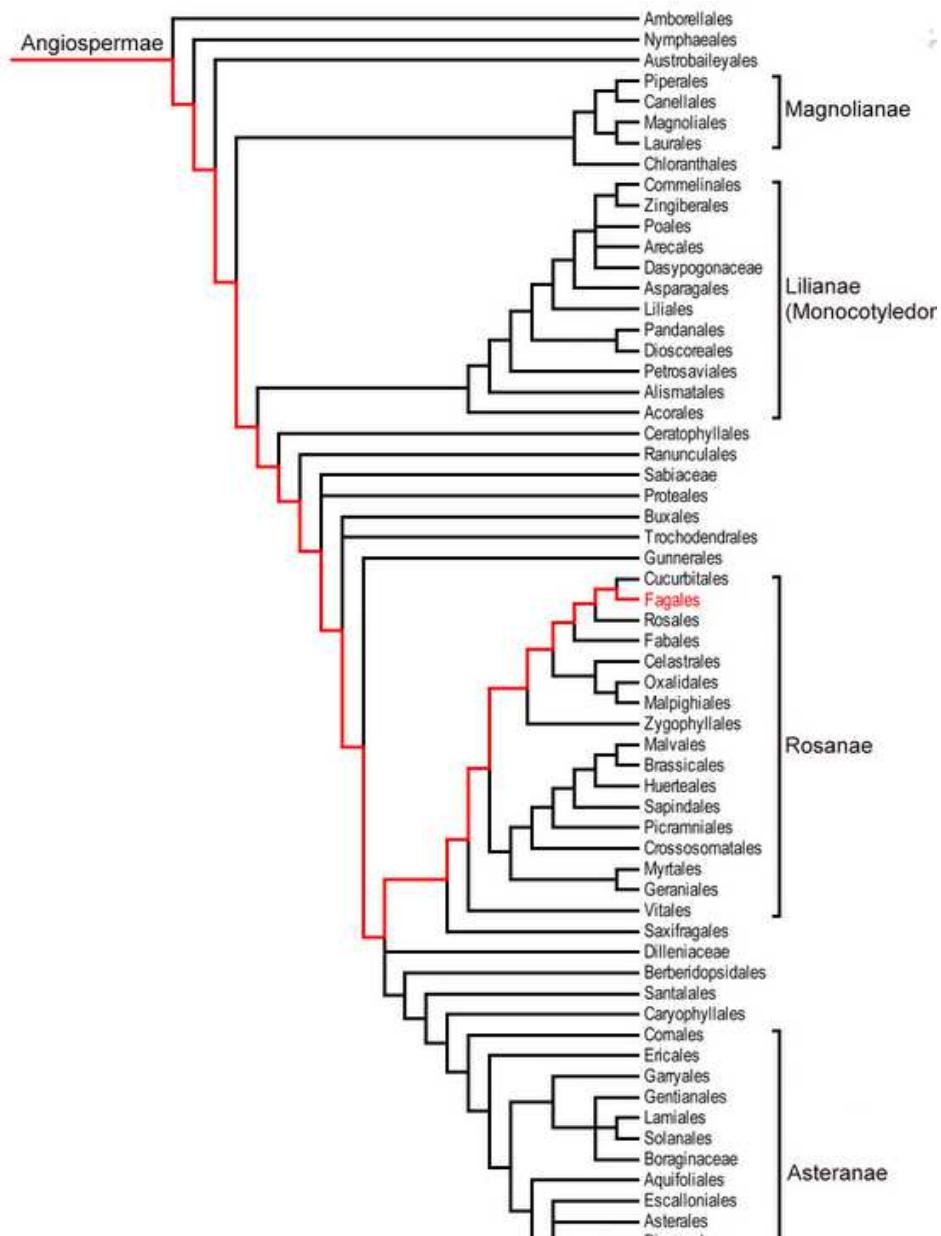
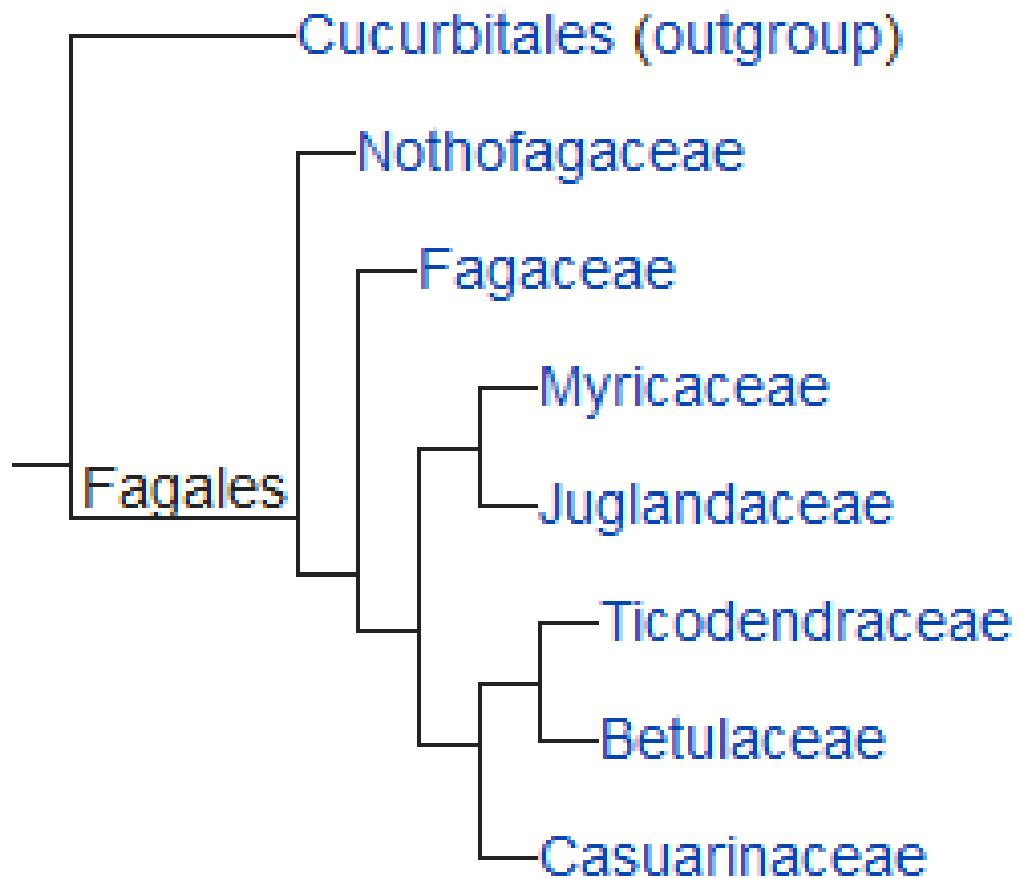


CORSO DI BOTANICA SISTEMATICA

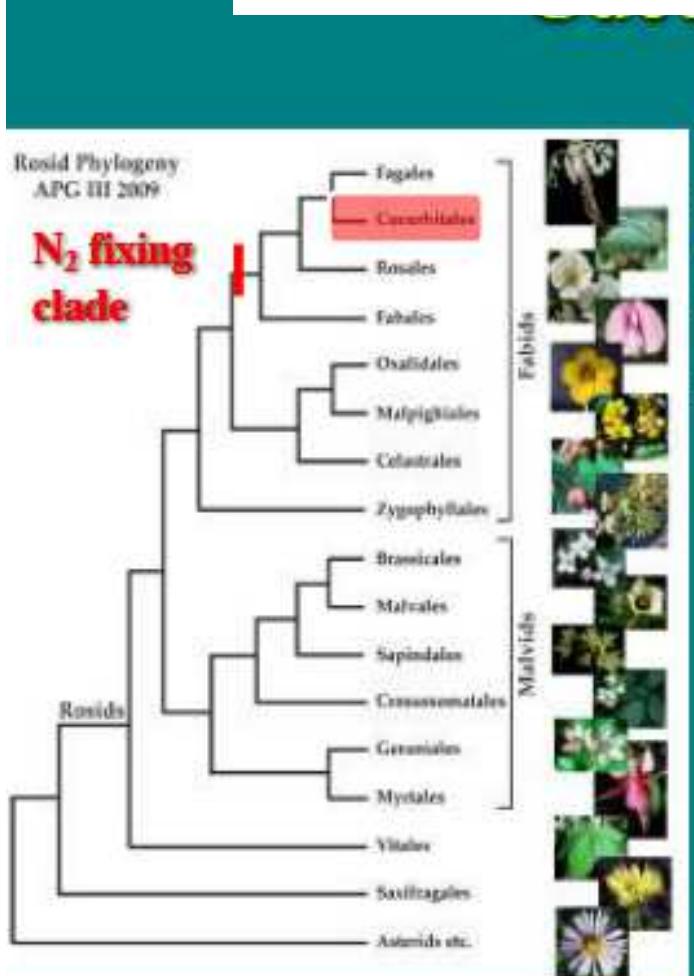
LEZIONE 29

DICOTILEDONI
Cucurbitales, Fagales





DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES

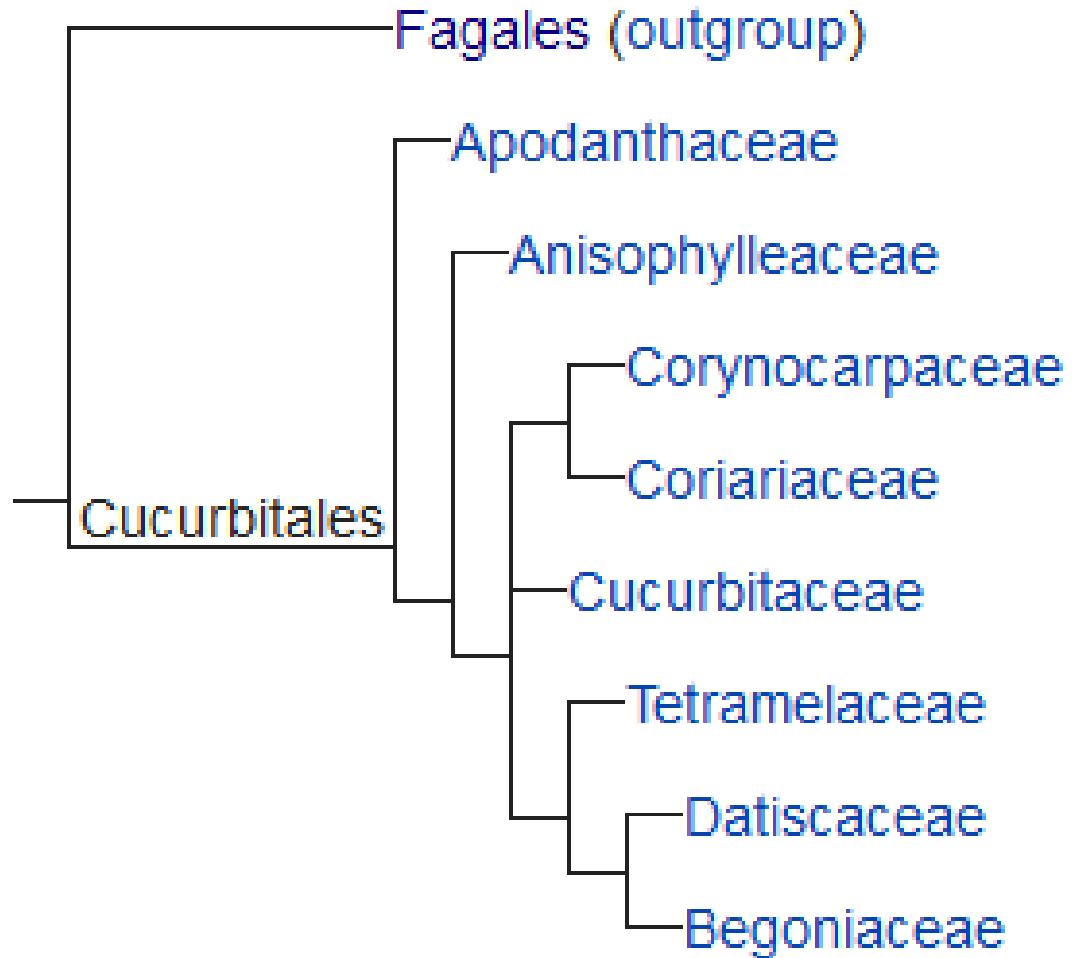


**Ordine di 7 famiglie
(alcune azotofissatrici)
con foglie palminervie
fiori unisessuali
placentazione centrale**



Cucurbitaceae

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES



DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – Cucurbitaceae

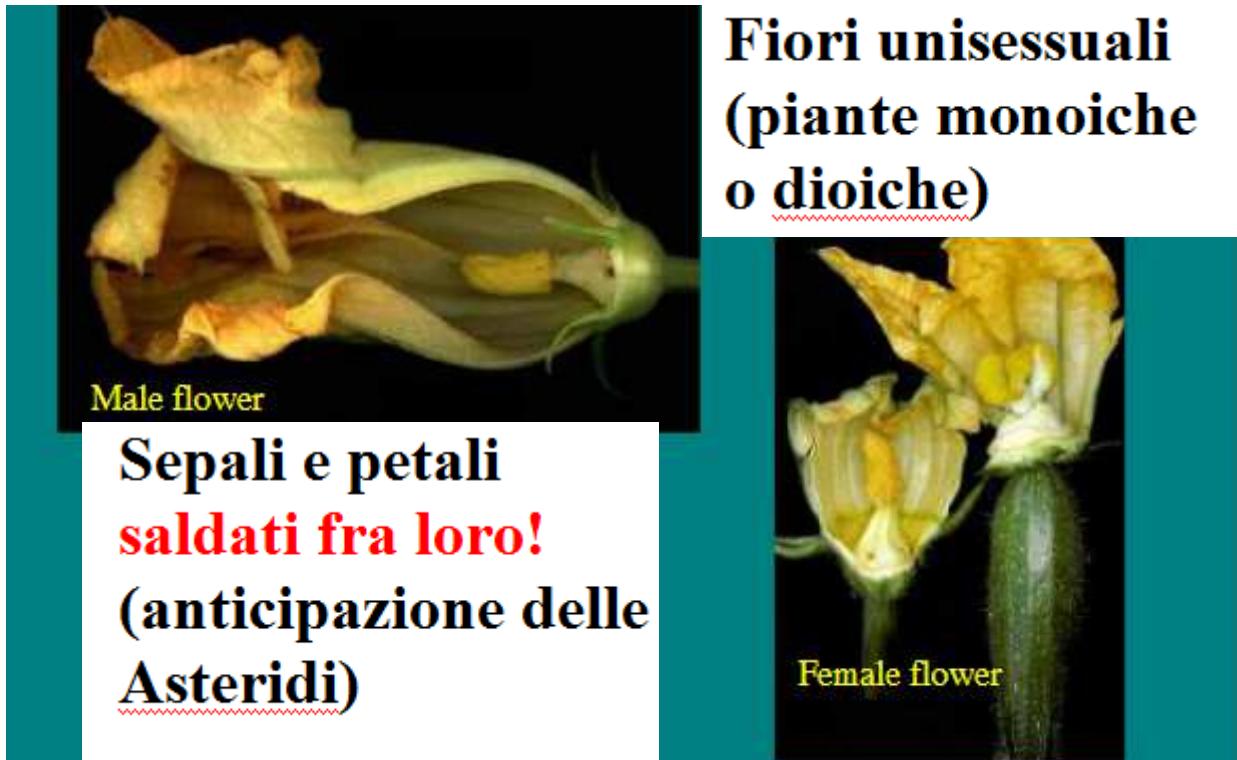
Famiglia prevalentemente tropicale o subtropicale con 118 generi e 845 specie munite spesso di viticci (infiorescenze modificate)



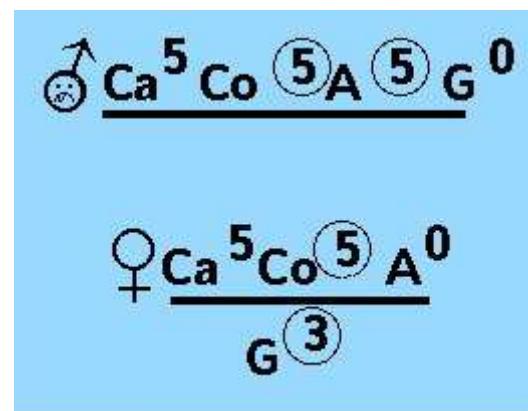
Fam. 98. Cucurbitaceae

Fl. generalm. unisessuali, attinomorfi, 4ciclici, 5meri (raram. 4-6meri) alla base sviluppati in un ricettacolo a coppa, piatto o tubo; sepali 5, saldati alla base; corolla simpetala con 5 lobi profondi; stami 5; carpelli 3(4-5), con cresciuti in un ov. infero uniloculare; cime o fl. isolati; fr. carnosò indeboliente sul tipo della bacca (peponide). Erbe rampicanti (cirri), con fg. spatolate senza stipole; entomogamia.

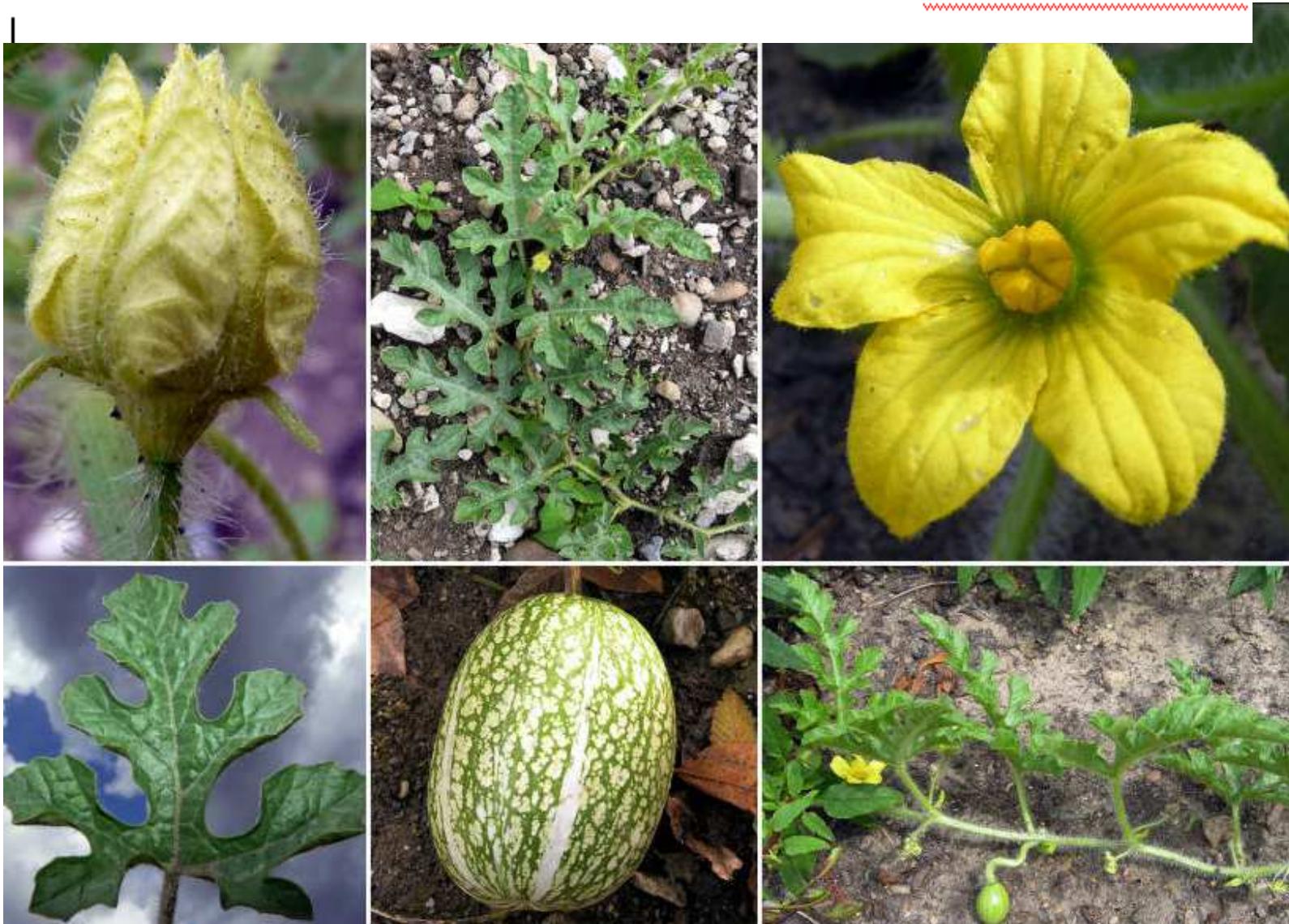
DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – Cucurbitaceae



**Sepali e petali
saldati fra loro!
(anticipazione delle
Asteridi)**

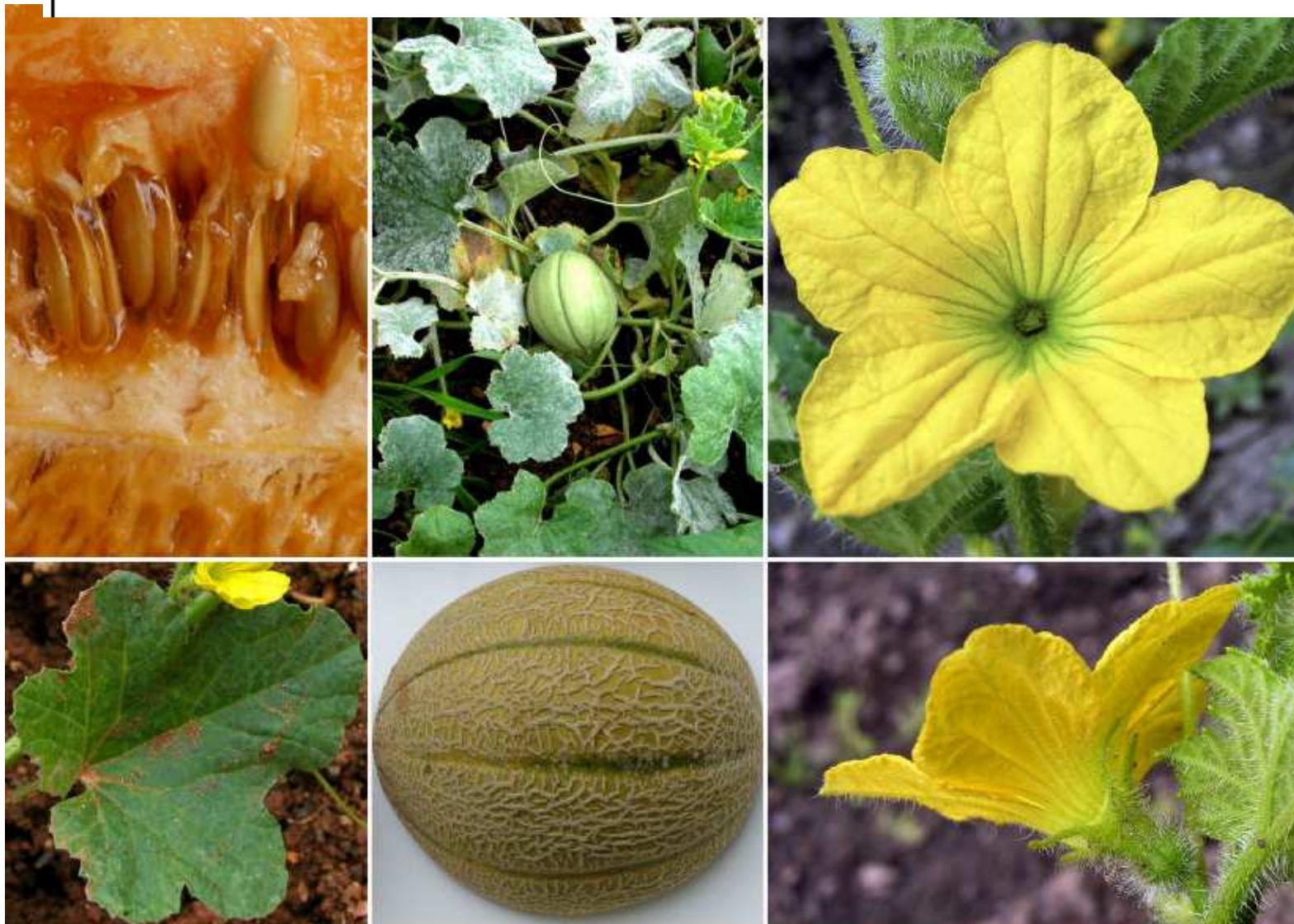


DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – Cucurbitaceae



Anguria: *Citrullus lanatus*

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – *Cucurbitaceae*



Melone: *Cucumis melo*

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – *Cucurbitaceae*

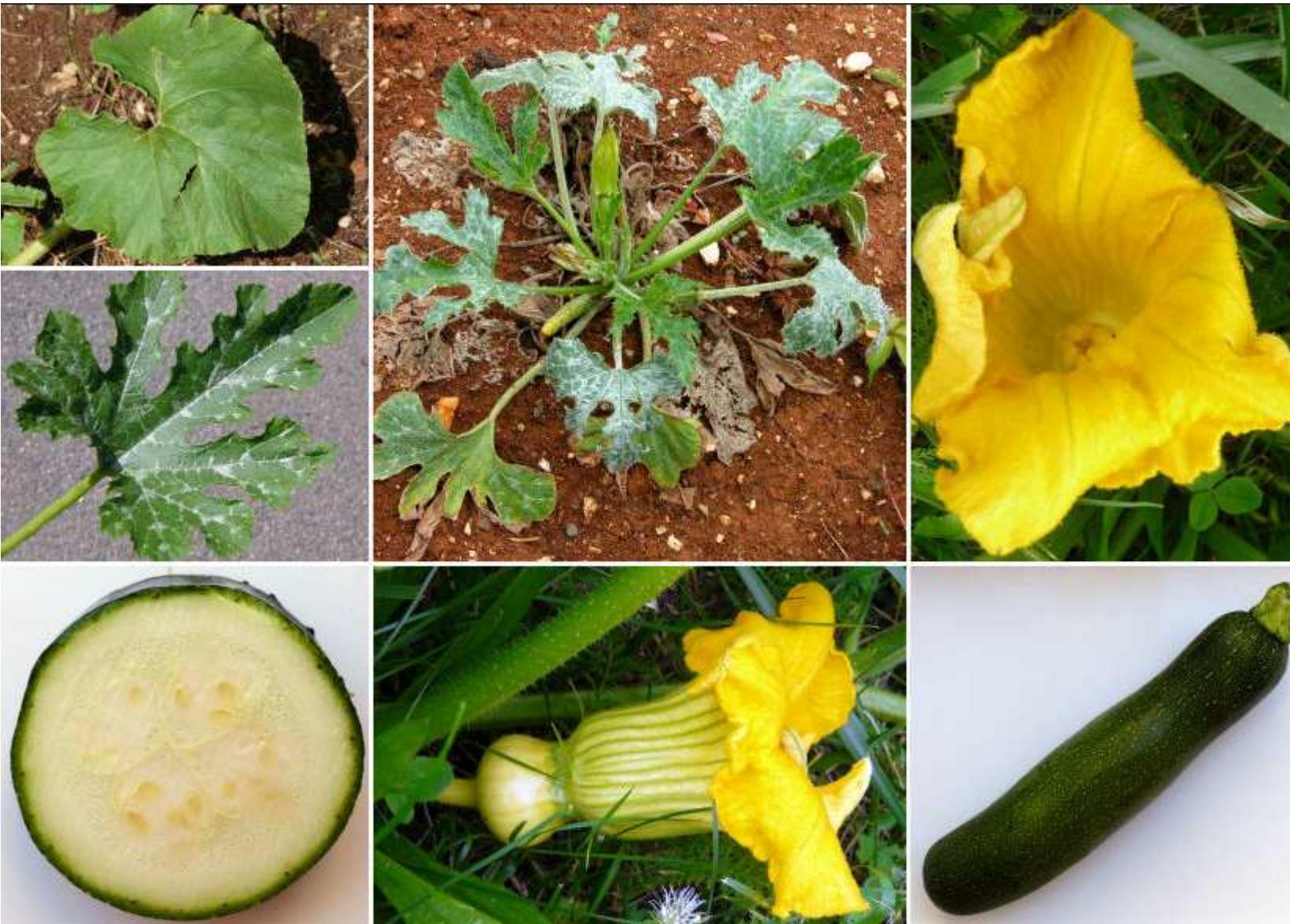


Cetriolo: *Cucumis sativus*

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – Cucurbitaceae



Zucche: *Cucurbita* spp.



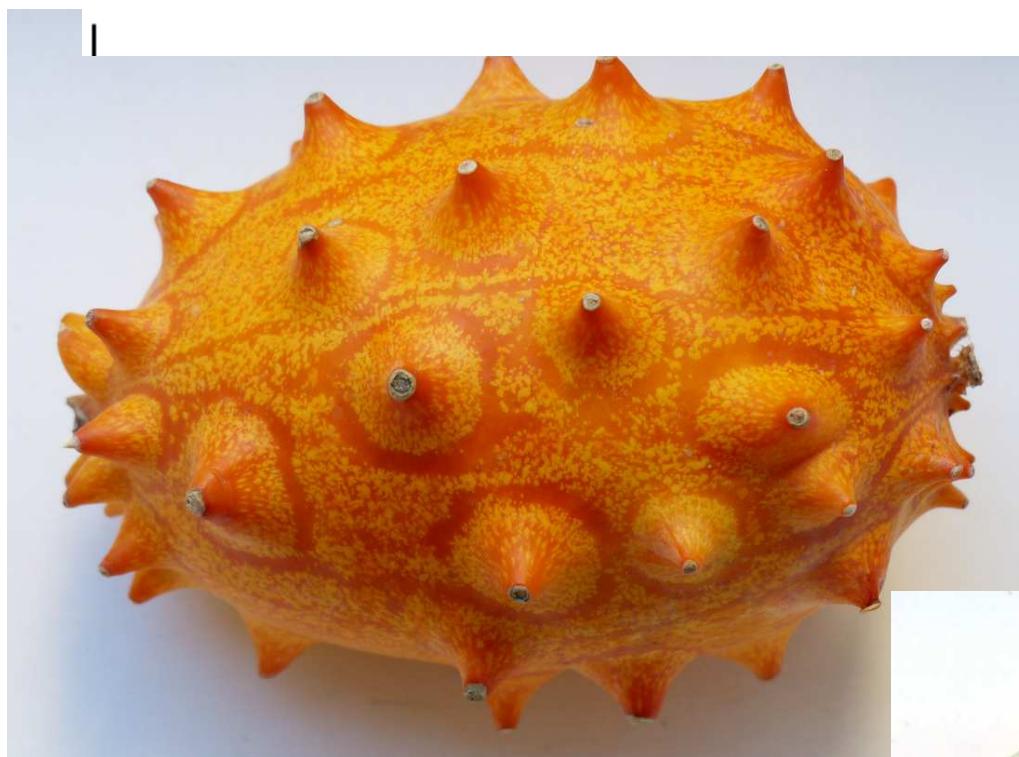
Zucchini: *Cucurbita pepo*

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – *Cucurbitaceae*



Momordica cochinchinensis

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – *Cucurbitaceae*



Cucumis metuliferus



DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – Cucurbitaceae



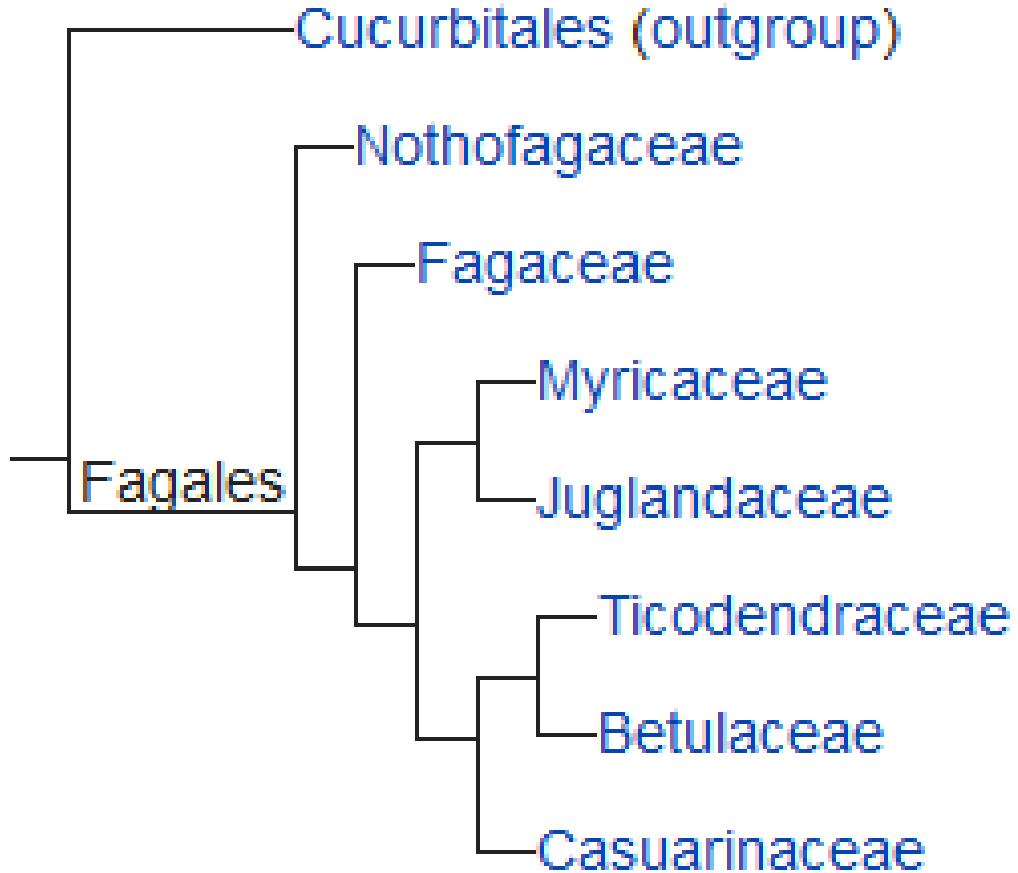
Spugna vegetale: *Luffa* spp.

DICOTILEDONI – CUCURBITALES – Cucurbitaceae



Cocomero asinino: Ecballium elaterium

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES



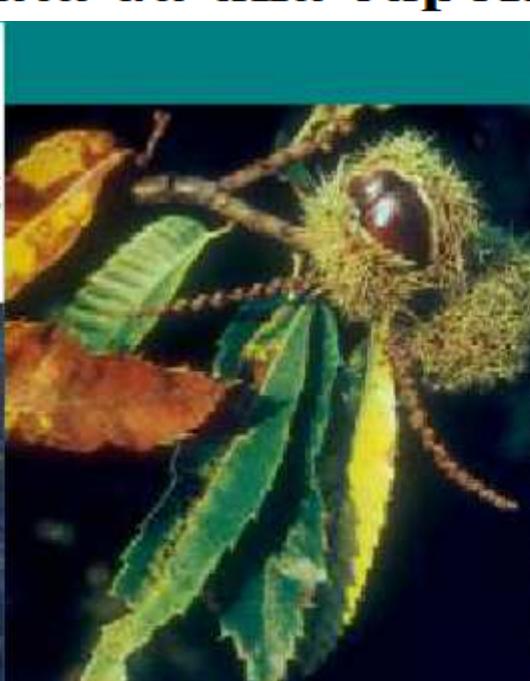
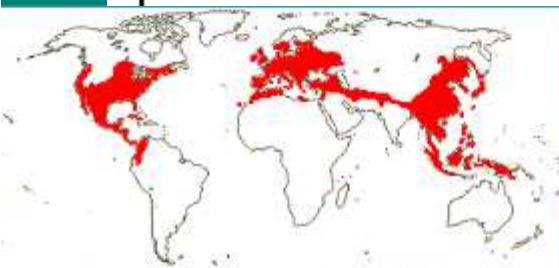
DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES



FAGALES: Nothofagaceae: *Nothofagus*

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae

- Famiglia di 7 generi e circa 670 specie**
- **(la metà sono querce)**
- **Foglie semplici**
Noce circondata da una cupola

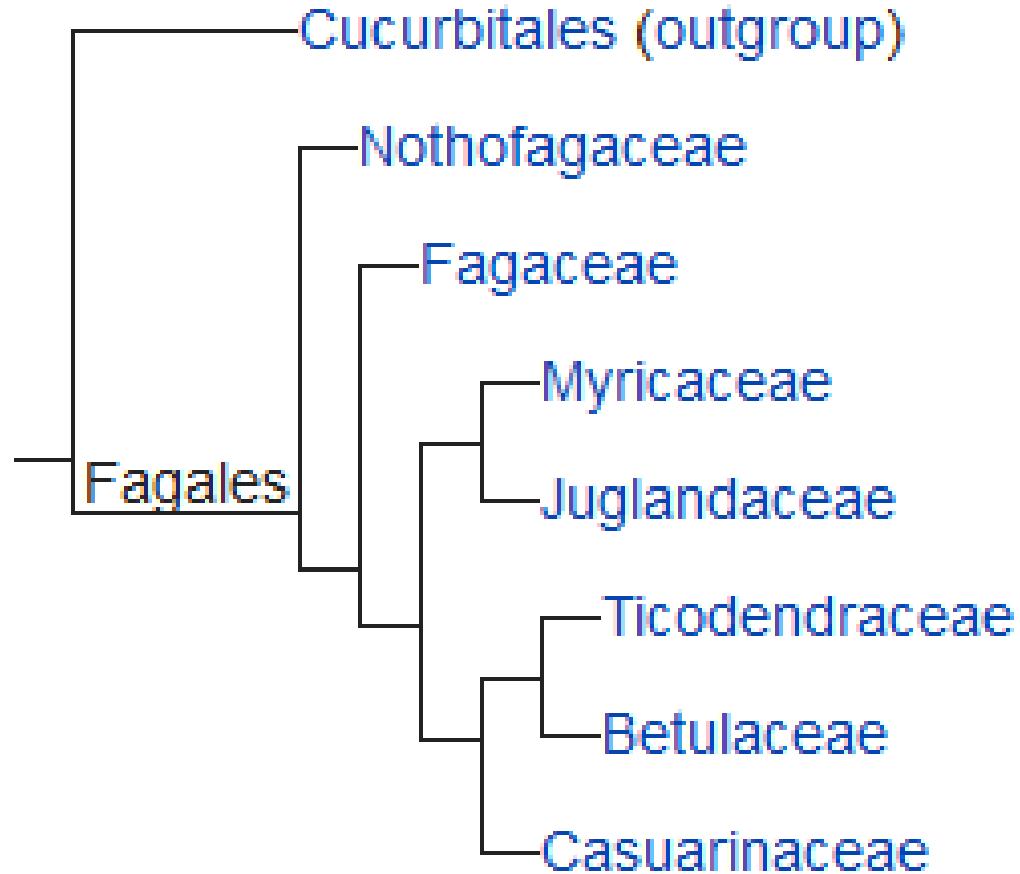


Fagus - beech

Castanea - chestnut

Quercus - oak

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae

Fagaceae

Piante legnose monoiche a fiori unisessuali con 4-7 tepali saldati, i fiori maschili con 4-numerosi stami, quelli femminili con 3(-6) carpelli saldati in ovario infero. Frutto una noce ricoperta in parte o totalmente da un involucro (cupula). Generi *Castanea, Fagus, Quercus*

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



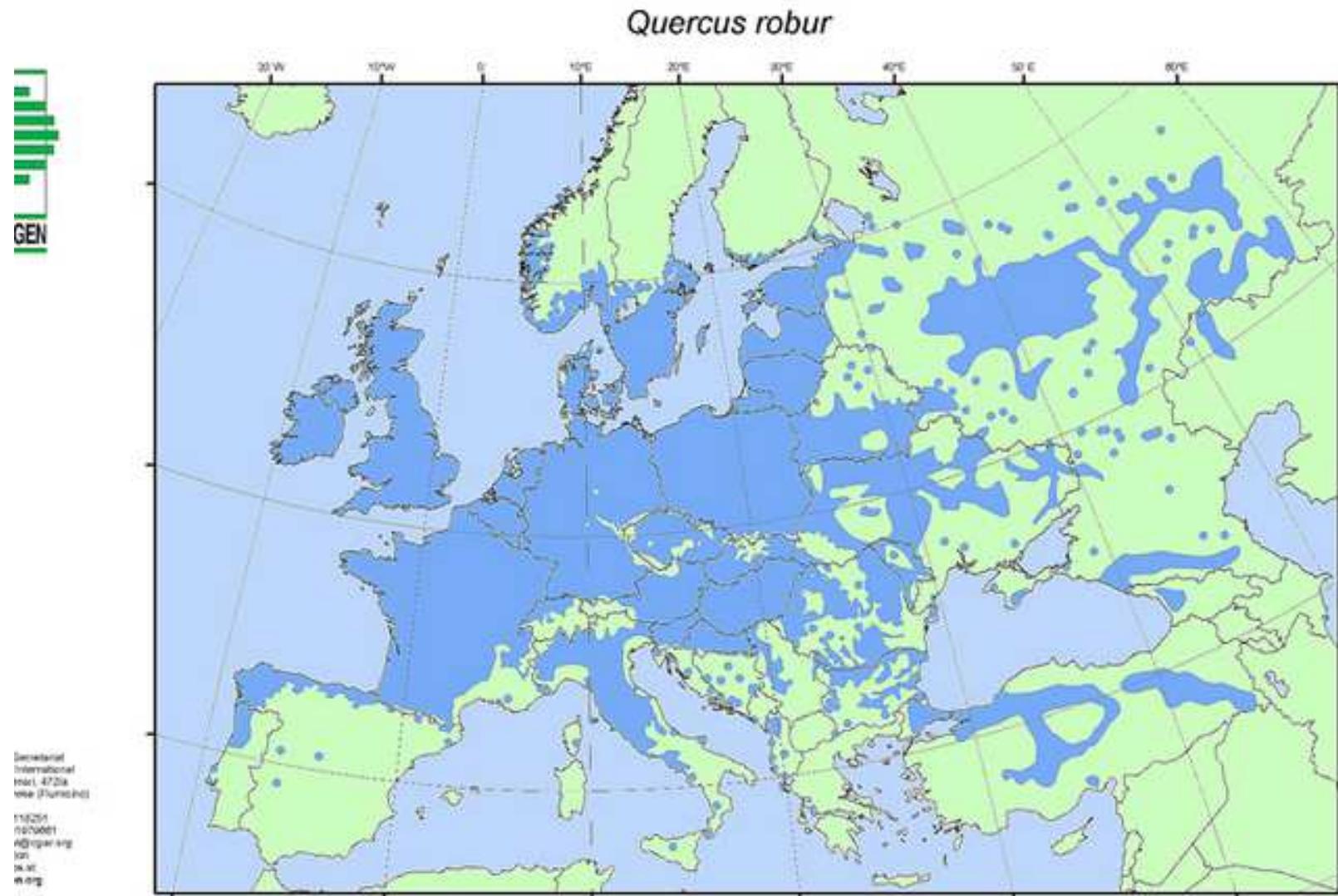
Fagaceae: frutti coperti da una cupola

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus robur: manca in Carso ma era uno degli alberi dominanti delle foreste della pianura padana. Ha ghiande lungamente peduncolate e foglie subsessili

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae

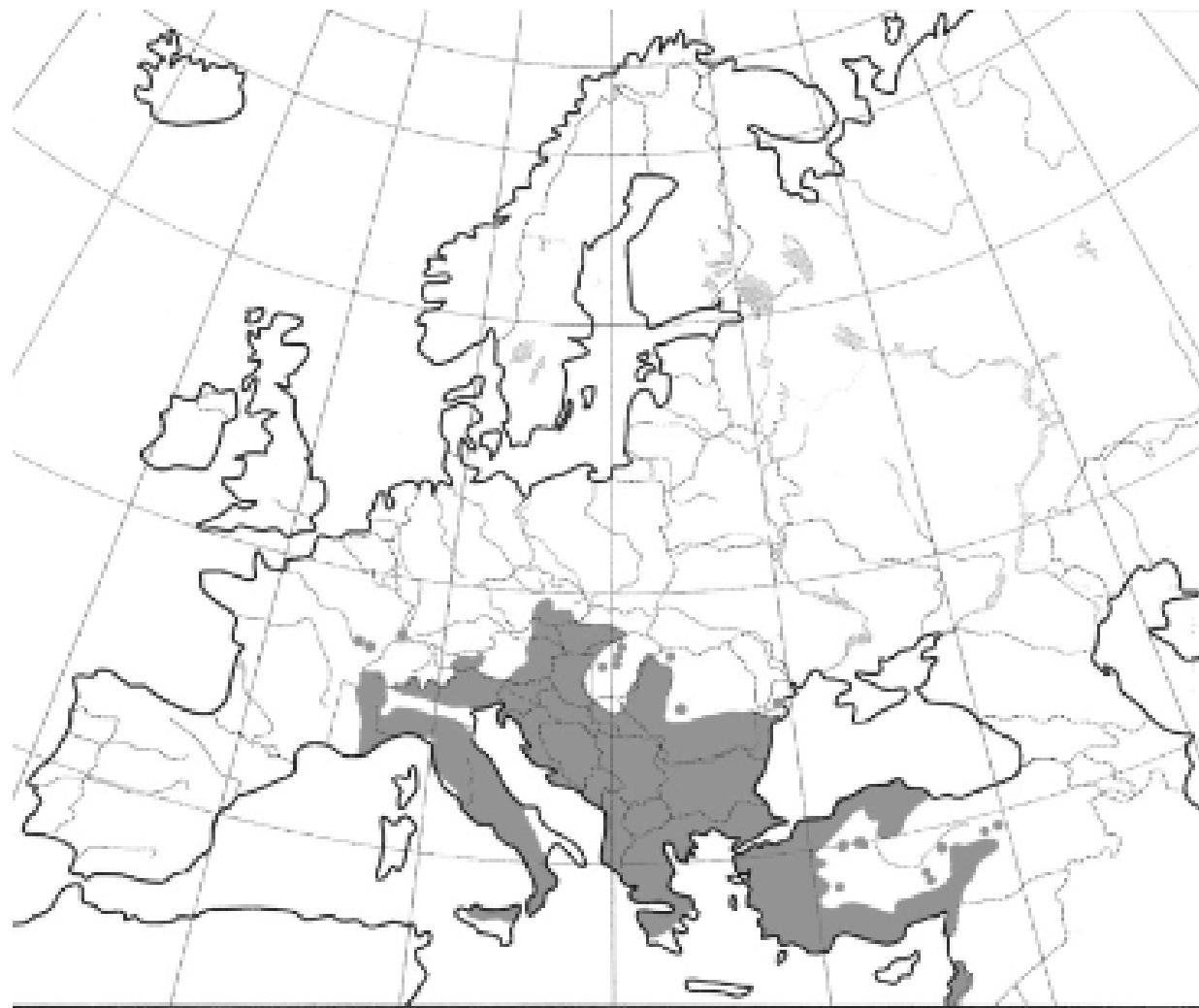


DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus cerris: una specie submediterraneo-orientale, in Carso più frequente nei boschi di dolina. Ha ghiande coperte da una cupola “capelluta” e legno rossastro.

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



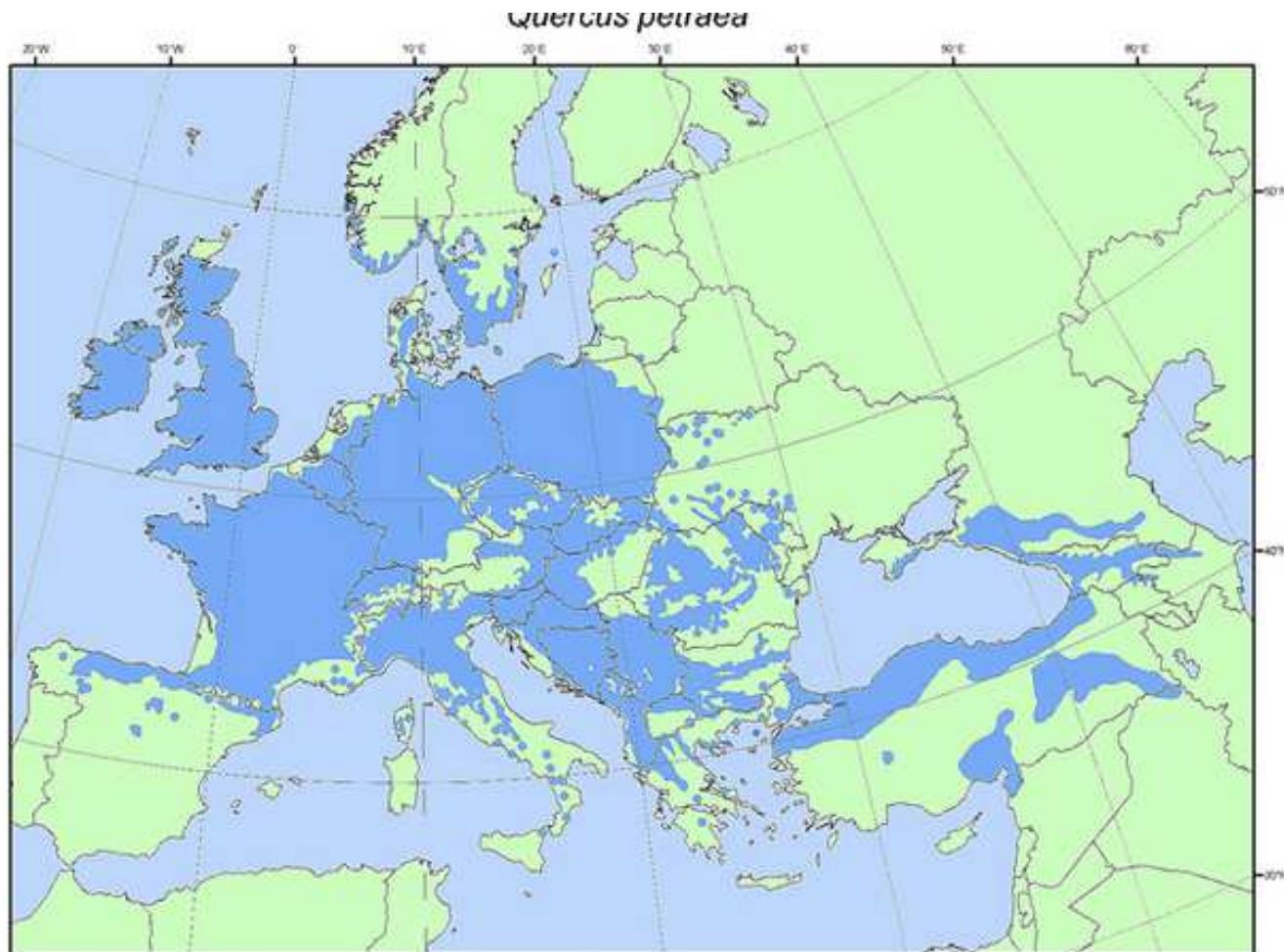
Quercus cerris

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus petraea: con foglie picciolate e ghiande subsessili, le foglie glabre di sotto. Suoli freschi subacidi: boschi di dolina e boschi su Flysch

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



This distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Quercus petraea*, was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Network.

Citation: Distribution map of Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) EUFORGEN 2009; www.euforcen.org.

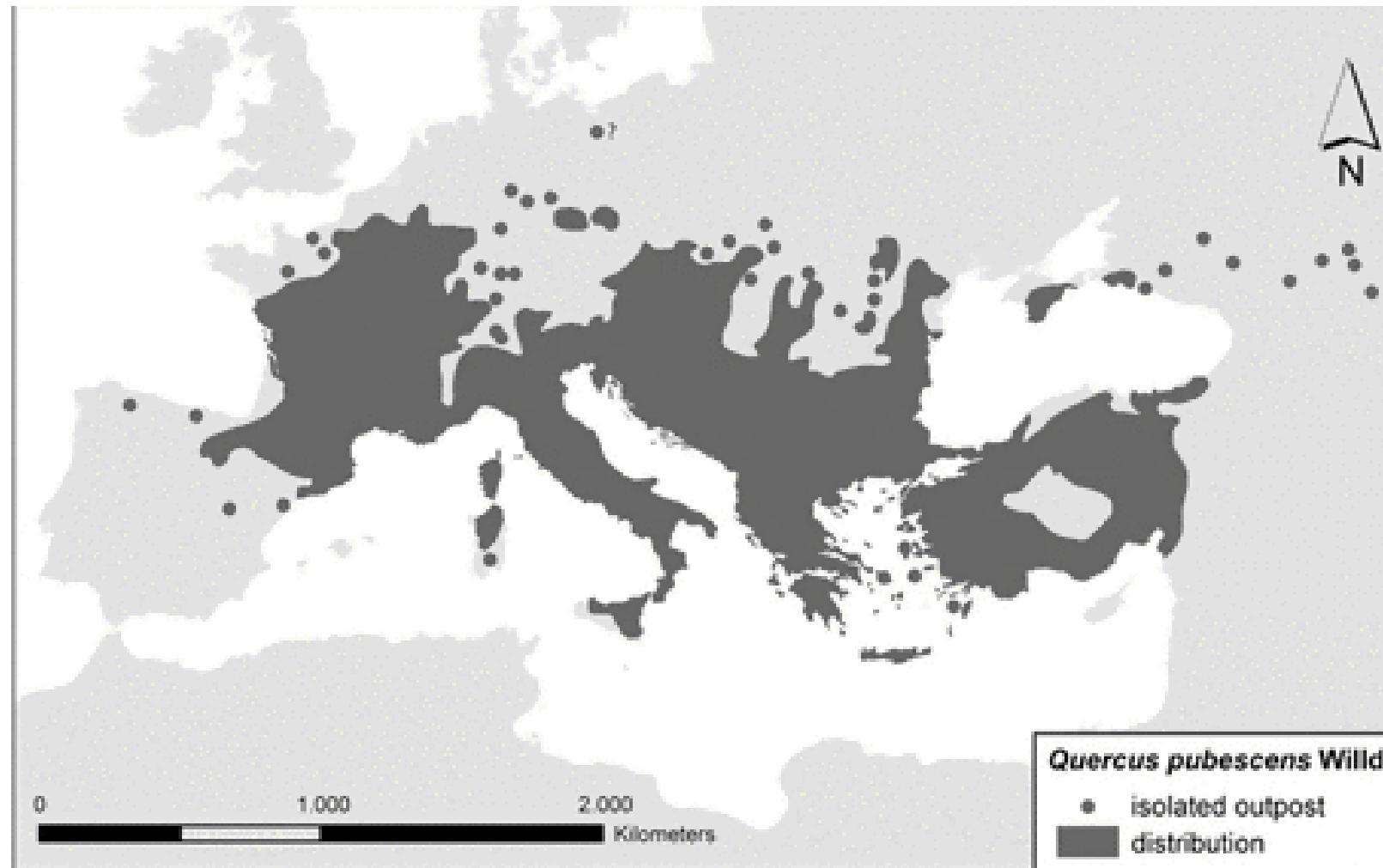
Quercus petraea

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus pubescens: con foglie picciolate e ghiande subsessili, le foglie pelose di sotto. Aspetti più maturi della boscaglia carsica

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae

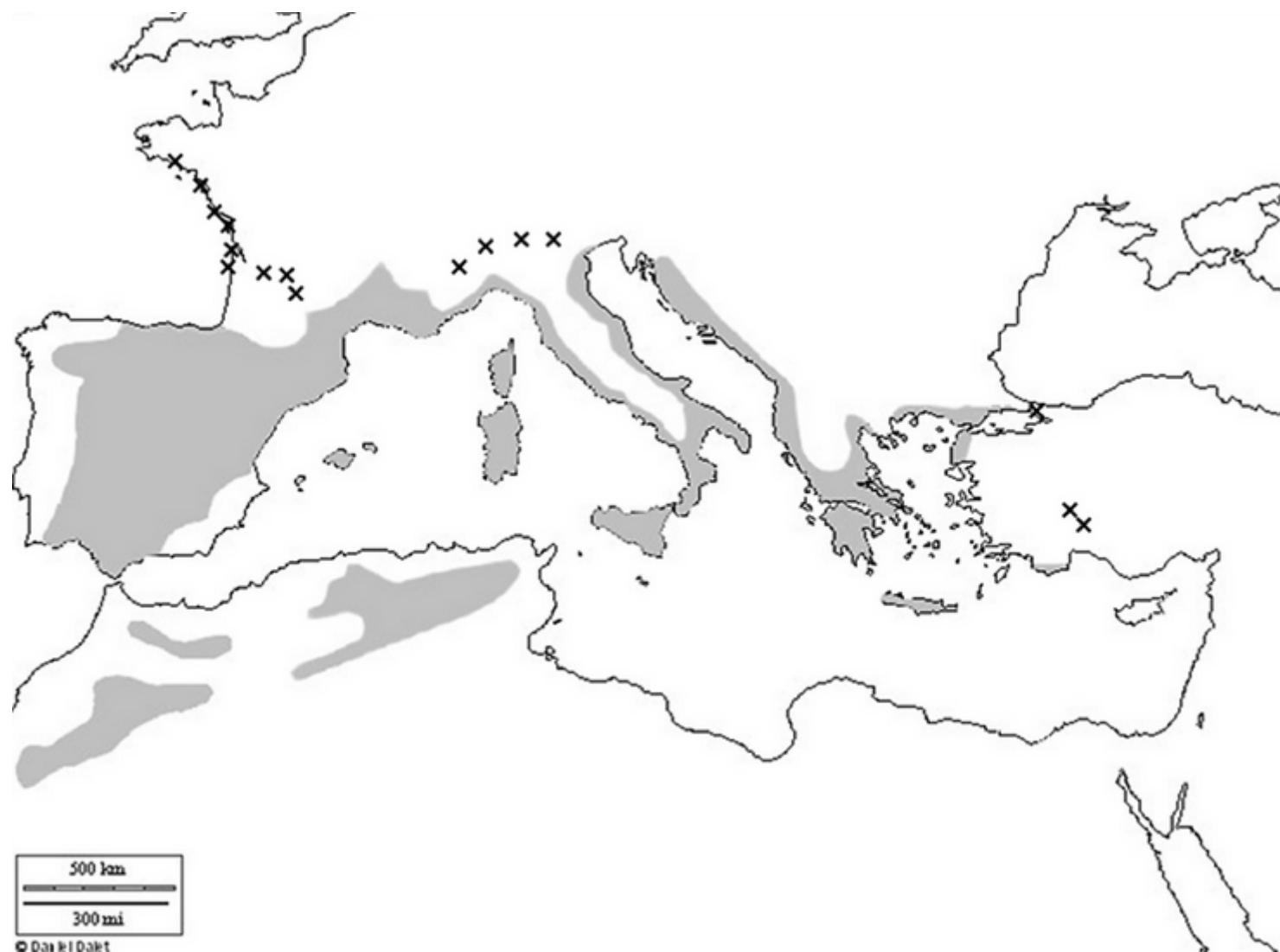


DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus ilex: domina le foreste Mediterranee. Da noi forma la macchia relitta costiera dai Filtri d'Aurisina a Duino. Esemplari isolati sino alle Prealpi Carniche.

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



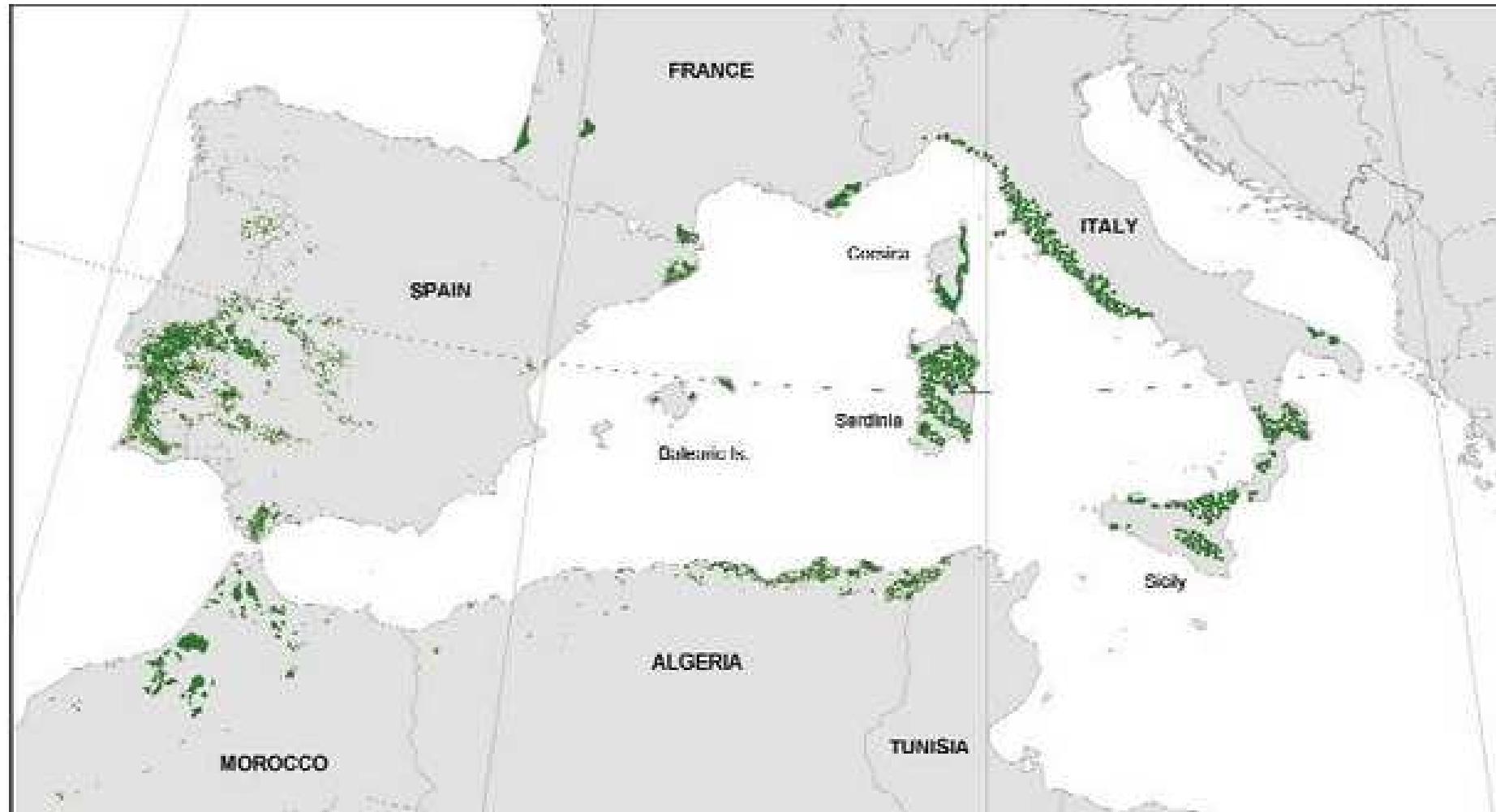
Quercus ilex

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus suber: specie mediterranea occidentale,
largamente coltivata per la produzione di sughero.

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Quercus suber

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



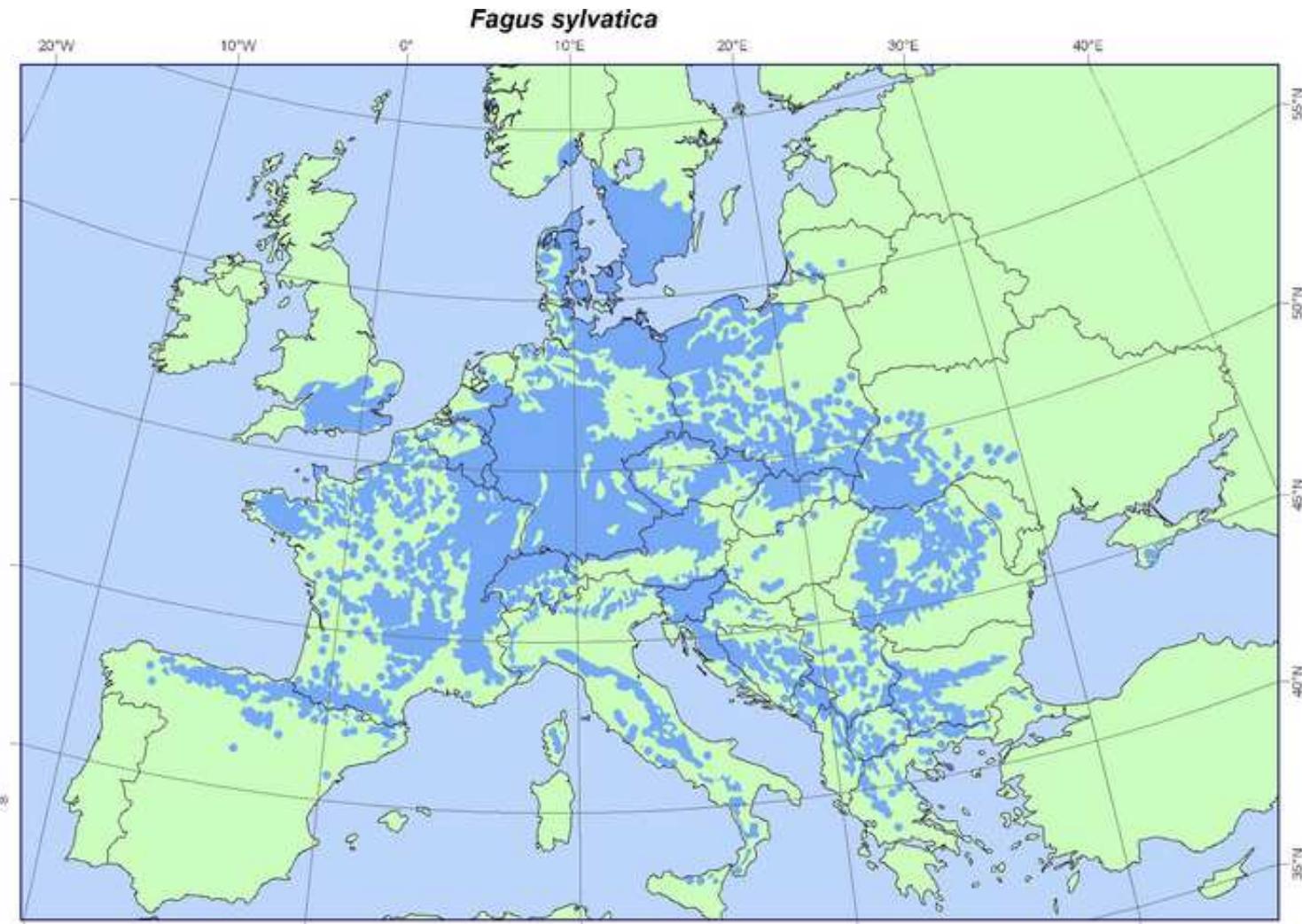
Querce americane, da noi spesso coltivate a scopo ornamentale. Molte specie (ad es. *Quercus rubra*) hanno i lobi delle foglie terminati da una caratteristica punta acuta.

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Fagus sylvatica: la specie dominante della fascia temperato-fresca (o fascia montana). Ha sopravvissuto le glaciazioni in rifugi sulle montagne dell'Europa meridionale.

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae

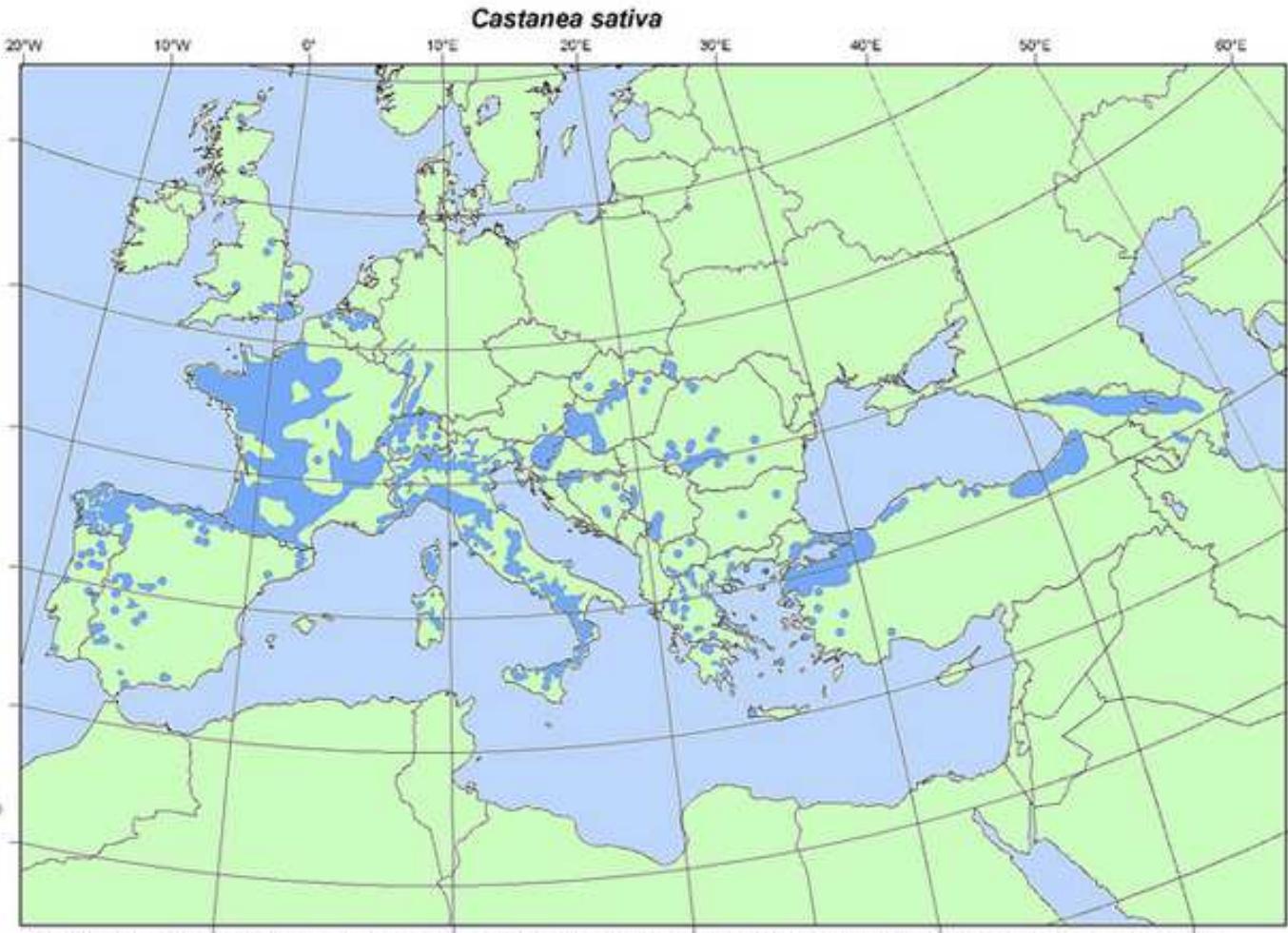


DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



Castanea sativa: largamente coltivato per i frutti commestibili, è una specie acidofila.

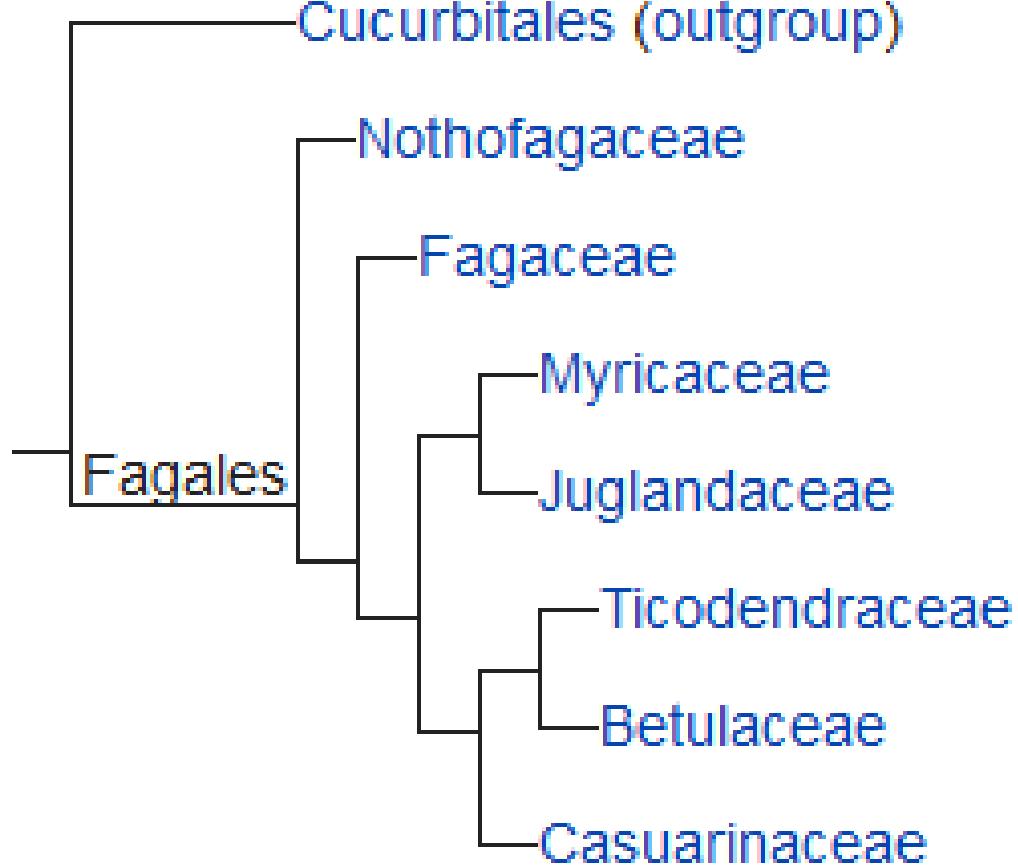
DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Fagaceae



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and other maps at
www.eufogen.org

This distribution map, including both natural and naturalized occurrences of *Castanea sativa*, was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Networks based on an earlier map published

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae

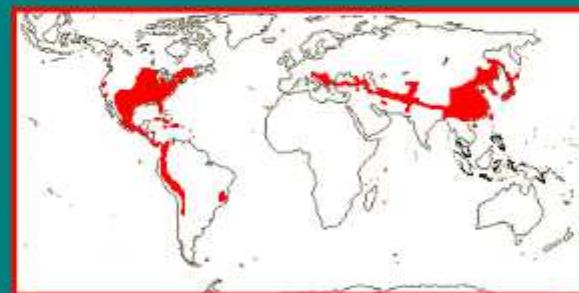


DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae

10 generi e circa 50 specie

divise in due sottofamiglie

Engelhardia



Juglans



DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae



Foglie alterne, pennate

spesso con ghiandole resinose peltate
(sostanze allelopatiche)



DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae



CA 3-6 CO 0 A 3-∞ G 0

**Fiori maschili senza petali,
sistematici in amenti
penduli**

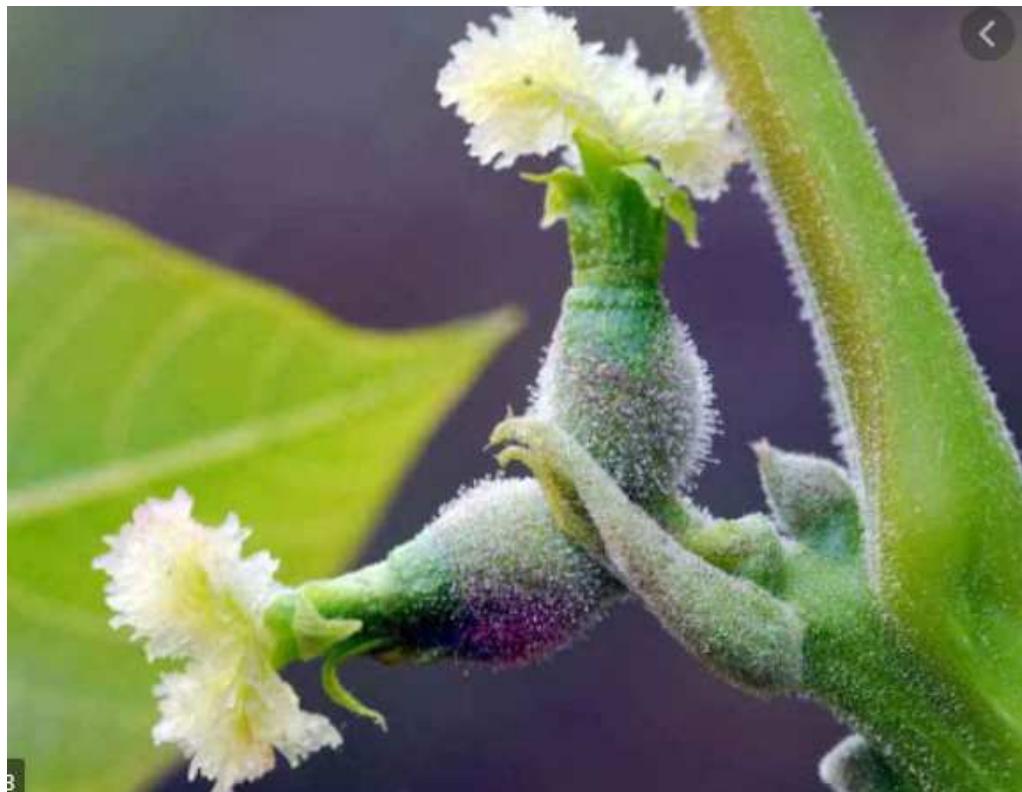
**Calice ridotto,
fiori muniti di brattea basale**



DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae

Fam. 28. Juglandaceae

Fi. unisessuali, i ♂ con 3(0-5) tepali e per lo più numerosi stami, i ♀ con 4 tepali ed ov. infero bicarpellare. Alberi o cespugli con fg. alterne, composte senza stipole; anemogamia.



DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae

Frutto a **noce** (ovulo singolo fuso con la parete dell'ovario) circondato dalle brattee che possono divenire carnose (frutto superficialmente simile a una drupa)



DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae



Noce: *Juglans regia*

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae

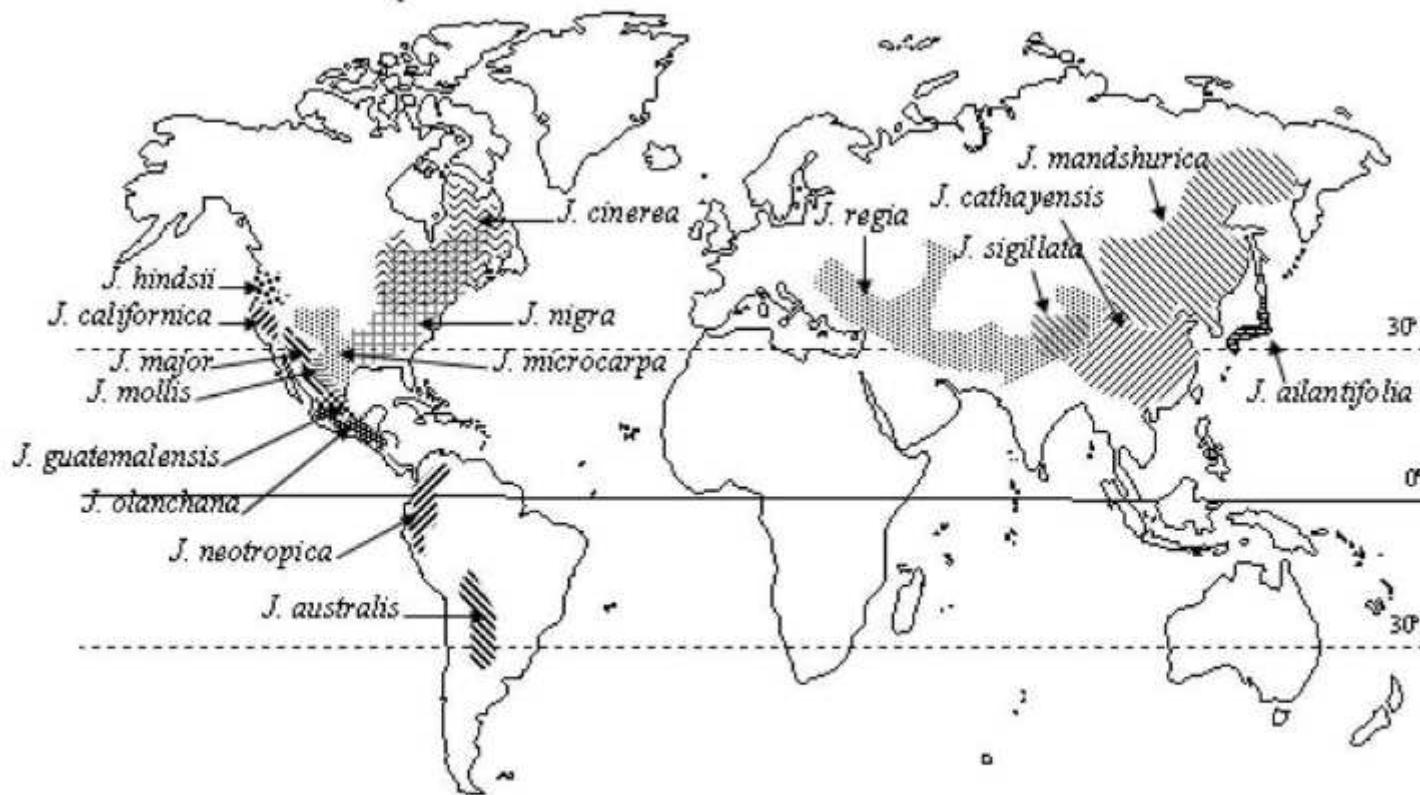


Figure 2. Current distribution of natural populations of *Juglans* (The distribution of *J. regia* cultivation extends far beyond its natural area) (Map based on Mallikarjuna et al 2006).

Noce: *Juglans*

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae

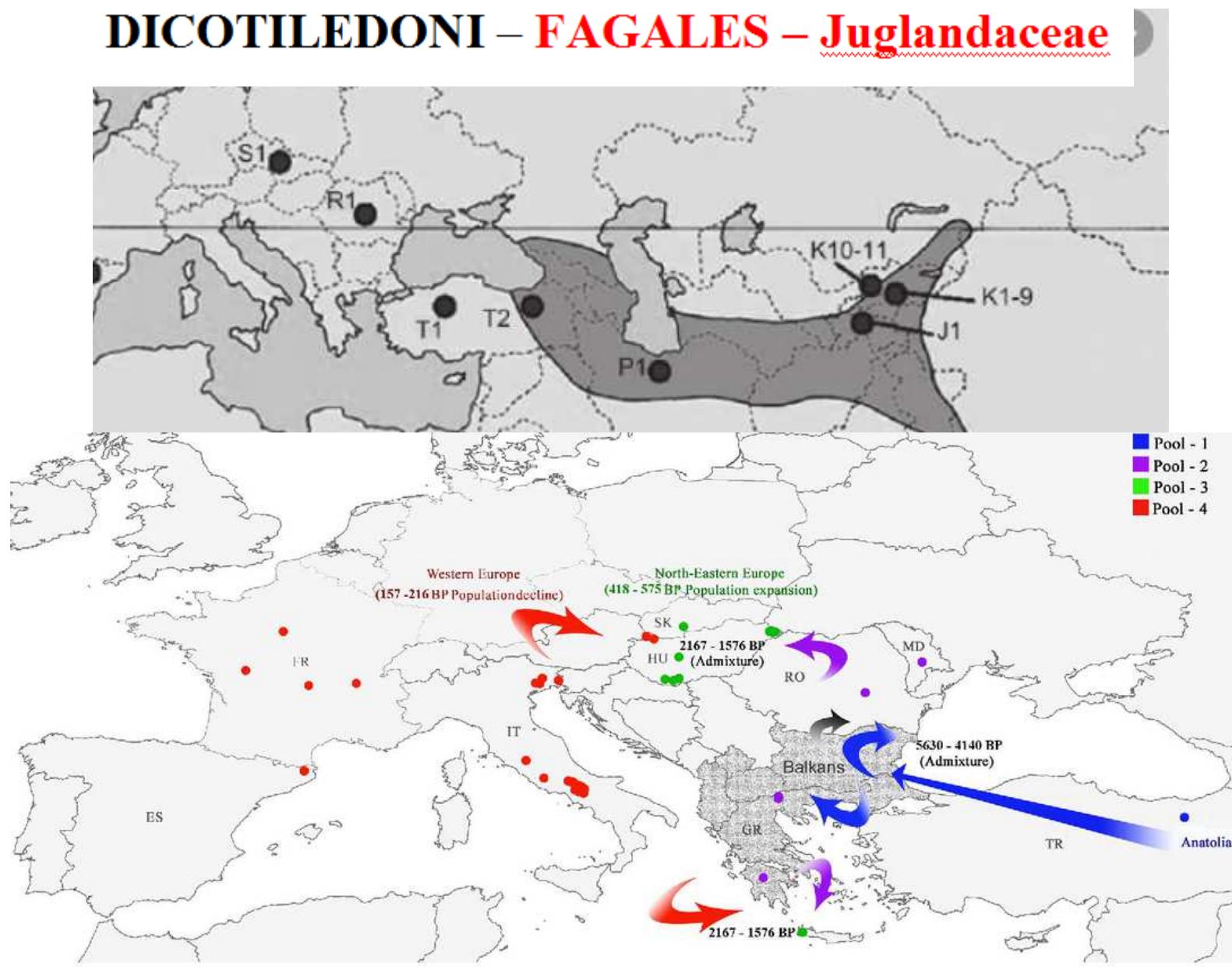
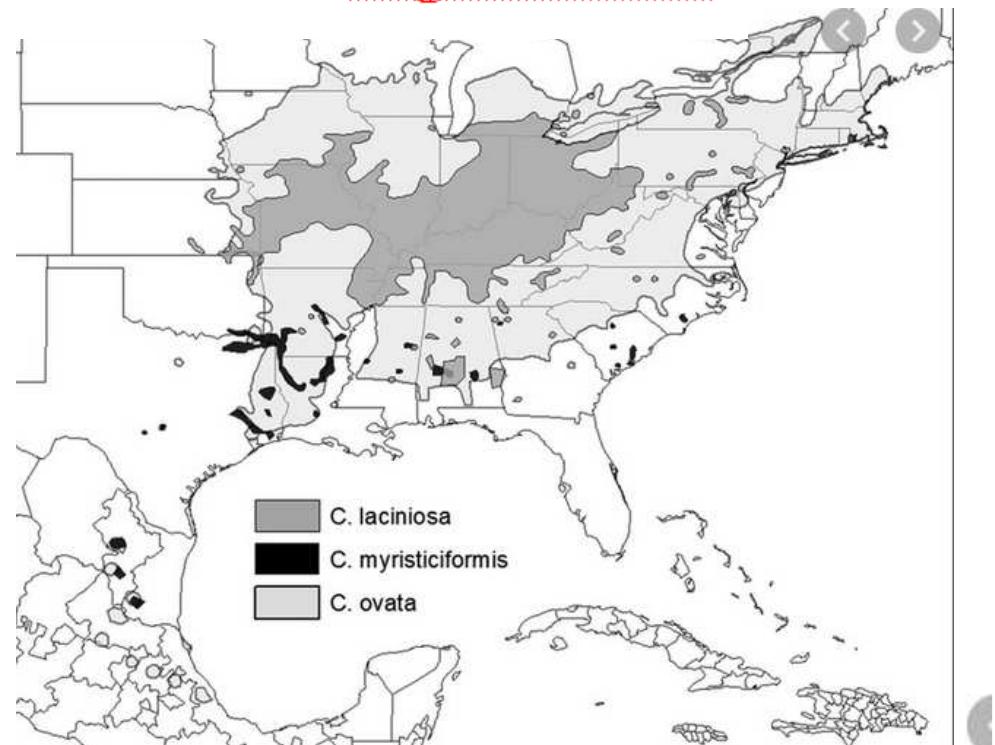


Fig 5. Human-mediated dispersal routes of walnut during the Late Holocene as inferred by DIYABC analysis. Human-mediated dispersal routes of

DICOTILEDONI – FAGALES – Juglandaceae



Pecan: *Carya*

