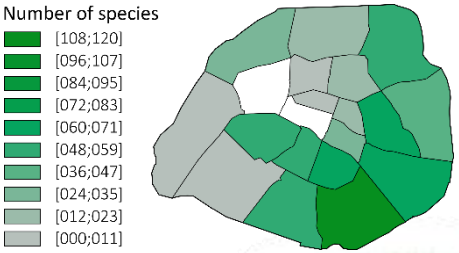
Our conclusion about biodiversity in our cities

FRANCE

The French students and teachers make this maps to show the biodiversity in different districts of Paris and realize the top 5



And the top five of old districts :

1) Poa annua L.
2) Sonchus oleraceus L.
3) Conyza Canadensis (cronquist)
4) Stellaria media (L.)
5) taraxacum

we founded 22 different species in rue Darius Millot

ITALY

Analyzing the plants between Via Appia Nuova and the natural park "Caffarella" in Via Cesare Baronio in Rome we found the same species:

1)Hedera helix
2)Tarxacum officinale
3)Capsella bursa-pastoris
4)Plantus x hybrid
6)Malva silvestris
7)Chenopodium sspp.
8)Ligustrum lucidum
9)Stallaria media

In conclusion we can say that Via Cesare Baronio is an ecologic corridor between the city and the natural park.

LITHUANIA

The difference between the number of species in the living district (9) and city centre (8) is not very noticeable, while the difference between these two and periphery (20) is quite visible. Most of those species are trees, in Lithuania there are less small plants, because of colder weather. In the most days of autumn, spring and winter many plants are hiden by snow.

POLAND

8 plants species both live in the suburbs and the city center. There is very marginal difference in species between both areas.

Entmophilious plant are more numerous on the designated research area.

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