

THE MARANO LAGOON

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The Marano lagoon is an area of extraordinary scenic beauty located in the province of Udine. It extends between the mouth of the Tagliamento river and the mouth of Porto Buso. The name is probably of Latin origin (from the Roman family Praedium Mariani).



WHAT ARE LAGOONS?

Lagoons are shallow bodies of water, separated from the sea by small islands and sandbanks. They represent a particularly humid environment known as brackish, since it is the result of salty seawater mixing with river waters.



GEOGRAPHY AND FEATURES

- It is formed by three basins:
 - ❖ Lignano basin (51,06 km²);
 - ❖ Sant'Andrea basin (22,21 km²);
 - ❖ Buso basin (20,00 km²);
- Atmospheric temperature: maximum 20-30°C (summer), minimum 1-10°C (winter);
- Water salinity: maximum 30-40 g/Kg (near the sea) minimum 1-20 k/Kg (rivers);
- Sweet water guaranteed by rivers (maximum flow 100 m³/sec):
 - ❖ Stella;
 - ❖ Cormor;
 - ❖ Como;
- Salty water is guaranteed by:
 - ❖ Bocca di Lignano;
 - ❖ Bocca di Sant'Andrea;
 - ❖ Bocca di Buso.



THE WATER

The low salinity, the reduced temperature range, the presence of plankton and brackish color characterise the lagoon water and ensure the lagoon biodiversity.



THE CASONI

The *casoni* are the typical buildings in cane and wood used by fishermen both as storage area and as place of rest and shelter. The Marano *casone* has got round sides, and walls 1.50 m high.



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VEGETATION

The lagoon flora has both brackish vegetation, frequent in the velme, and semi-brackish, present in the salt marshes. *Elymus farctus* are typical plants of sandy areas. There is also a plant: the *Trachomitum venetum*, now almost extinct in other areas of Italy and Europe; the maritime pine is widespread in the mainland areas.



THE BIODIVERSITY OF VEGETATION

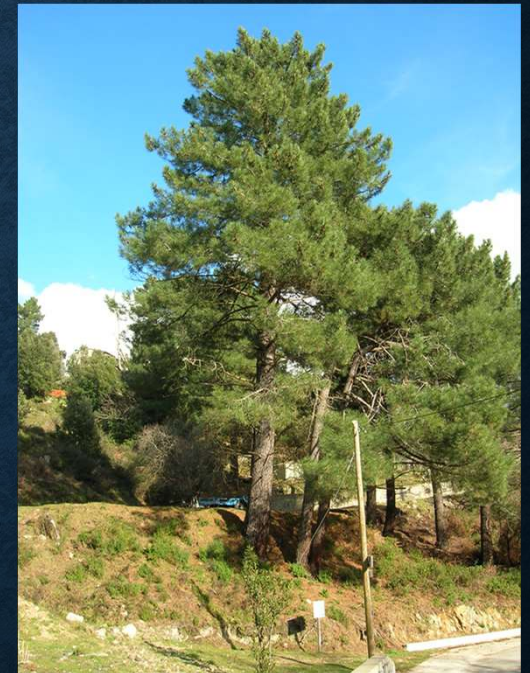
Biodiversity is a peculiarity of the Marano lagoon. The biological differentiation between elements of the same species is the added value of this unique ecosystem.



TECHNICAL PLANT FILES

PINUS PINASTER

- Species: *P. pinaster*
- Genus: *Pinus*
- Family: Pinaceae
- Description: Always green tree that finds its ideal environment on the Mediterranean coasts.



LIMONIUM VULGARE

- Species *L. vulgare*
- Genus: *Limonium*
- Family: *Plumbaginaceae*
- Description: Perennial herbaceous plant from 10cm to 70cm tall with simple leaves.



APOCINO VENETO

- Species: *T. venetum*
- Genus: *Trachomitum*
- Family: Apocynaceae
- Description: Shrub of variable height between 30cm and 70cm typical of the Venetian lagoon climates.



AMMOPHILA ARENARIA

- Species: *A. arenaria*
- Genus: *Ammophila*
- Family: Poaceae
- Description: herbaceous plant spread in the Mediterranean basin typical of sandy places.



ELYMUS FARCTUS

- Species: *E. farctus*
- Genus: *Elymus*
- Family: Poaceae
- Description: Type of grass, also known as Agropiro Giunchiforme.



THE ANIMALS

The fish and poultry fauna is extremely rich. The lagoon waters are particularly rich in fish and have a wide range of fish species, including many types of fish, such as mullet, murmur, croaker, eels, flounder, dairies.



TECHNICAL FILES OF ANIMALS

STREPTOPELIA TURTUR

- Species: S. Turtur
- Genus: Streptopelia
- Family: Columbidae
- Description: on average it has a mass of 28 g and a length of 28 cm. It has white and black stripes on the neck.



TYTO ALBA

- Species: T. alba
- Genus: Tyto
- Family: Tytonidae
- Description: on average it has a mass of 350 g and a length of 28 cm.



CICONIA CICONIA

- Species: *C. ciconia*
- Genus: *Ciconia*
- Family: Ciconiidae
- Description: on average it has a mass of 4 kg and a length of 110 cm. It is characterized by white and black plumage.



CIRCUS AERUGINOSUS

- Species: *C. aeruginosus*
- Genus: *Circus*
- Family: Accipitridae
- Description: The marsh harrier can be observed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It eats amphibians and bugs.



THE END