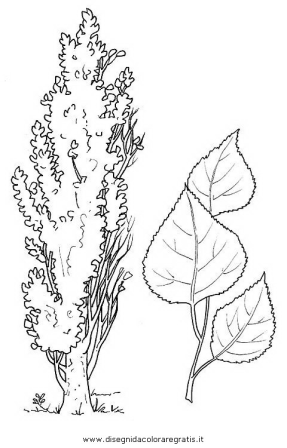
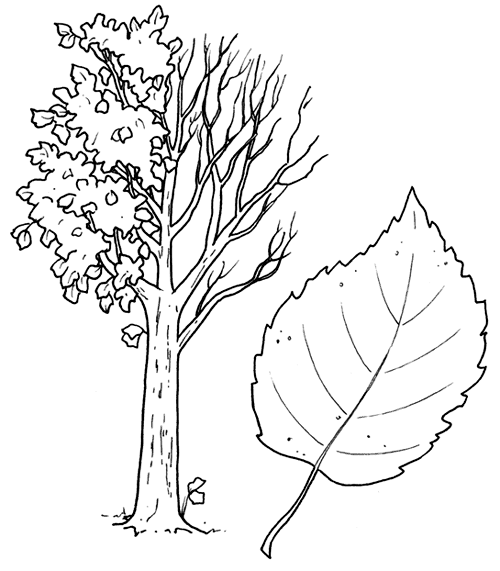
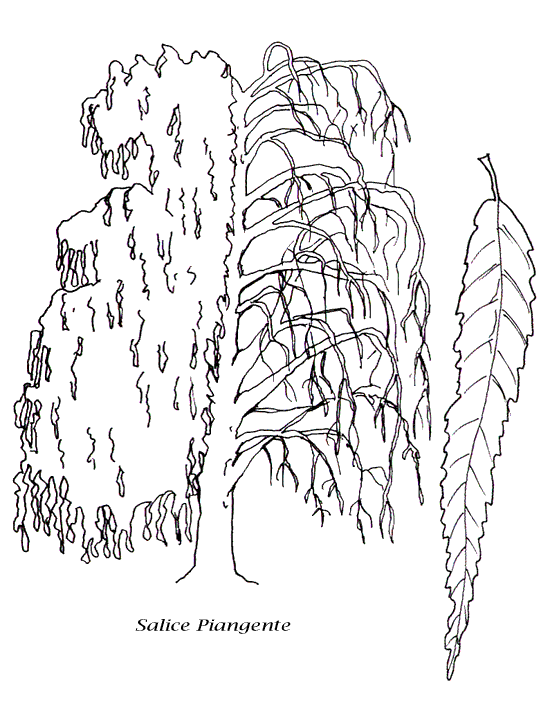
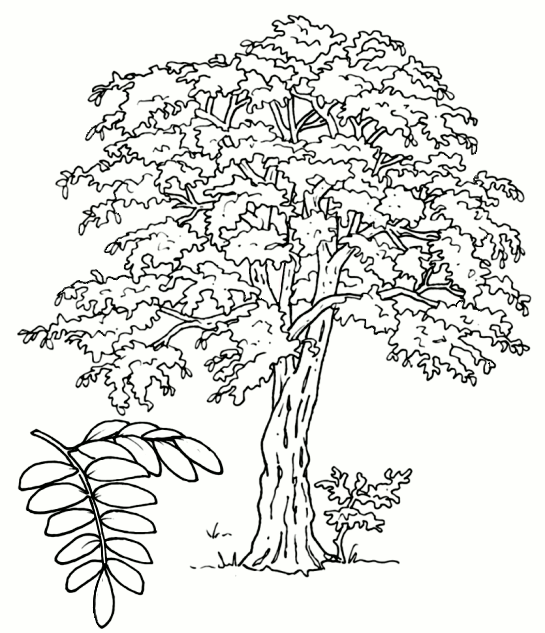
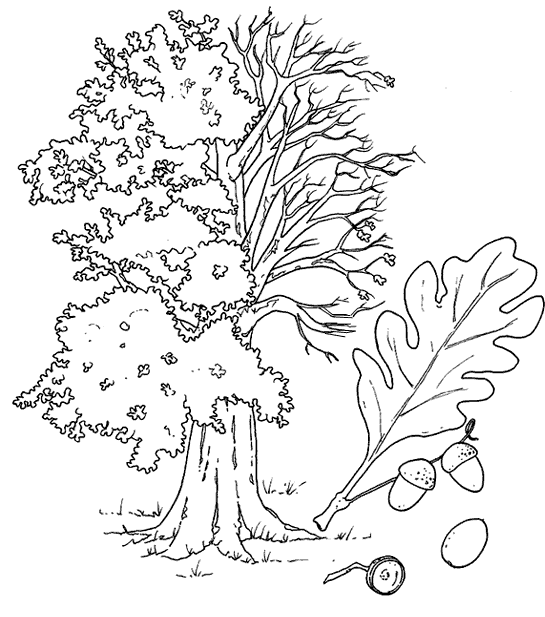
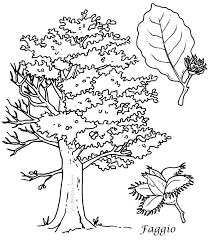
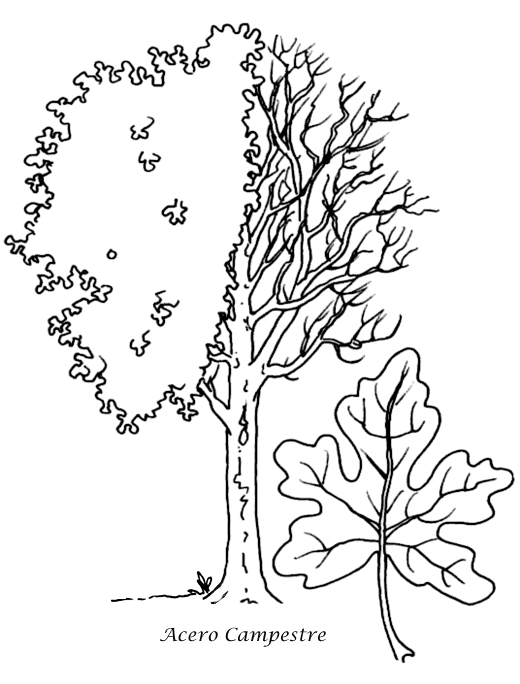
Le piante che oggi crescono nelle pianure italiane non sono certamente le stesse che vi crescevano ai tempi antichi, quando le terre pianeggianti erano paludose e ricoperte  di foreste. L’uomo ha trasformato questo ambiente per ricavare terreni adatti all’agricoltura, all’allevamento e per poter costruire. Dell’ambiente originario è rimasto poco.

La flora spontanea è caratterizzata dalla presenza di [pioppi](http://www.giovannipagano.eu/ipertesti/geografia/lombardia_1/scienze/pioppo.htm), [tigli](http://www.giovannipagano.eu/ipertesti/geografia/lombardia_1/scienze/tiglio.htm),  [salici](http://www.giovannipagano.eu/ipertesti/geografia/lombardia_1/images/geografia/parcoticino/salice.jpg), robinie, querce, faggi,  e [aceri](http://www.giovannipagano.eu/ipertesti/geografia/lombardia_1/scienze/acero.htm).

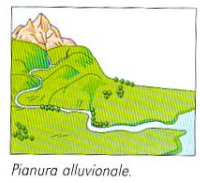
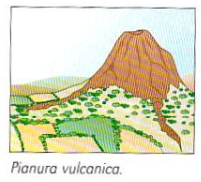
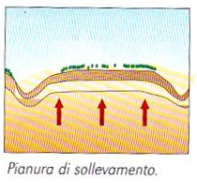
   

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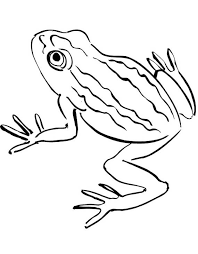
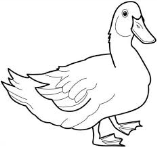
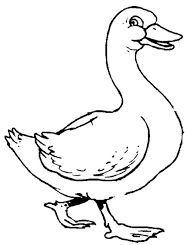
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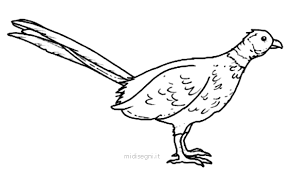
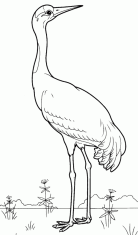
**Da mappaconcettuale**

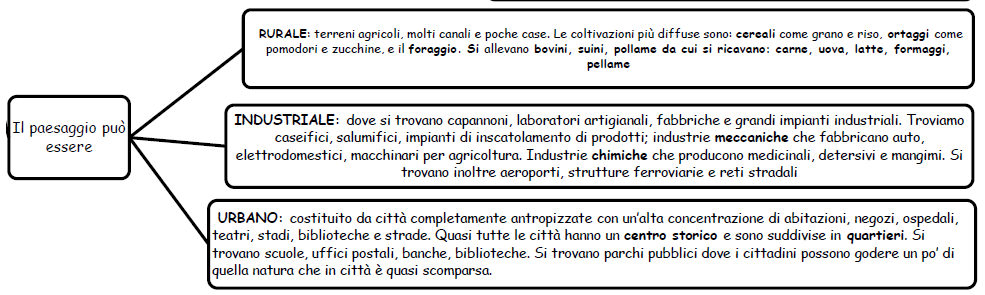
  

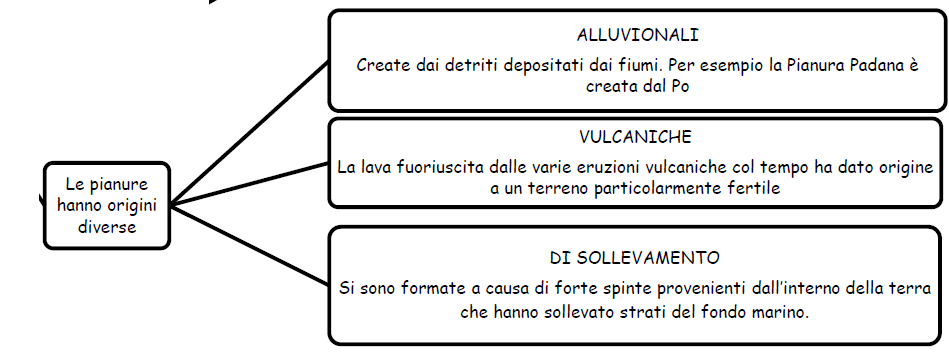
La fauna della pianura

Gli animali che vivevano nelle pianure coperte di foreste o nelle zone paludose sono spariti con l'eliminazione di questi ambienti. Oggi gli animali più diffusi sono quelli allevati dall'uomo. Nelle campagne si trovano ancora **lepri, talpe, ricci** e ancora, lungo i fiumi o i canali, **rane, insetti e uccelli migratori come anatre, oche, fagiani, gru, cormorani e aironi.**

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Quaderno di geografia