

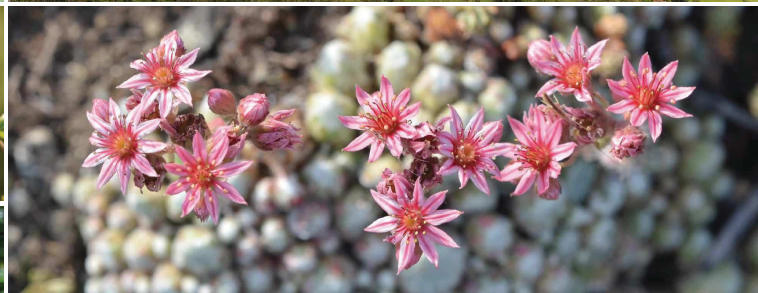
### Trockenrasen am Kirchhügel Prati aridi sul colle della chiesa Dry meadow on Church Hill

Diese sonnigen, trockenen, oft steppenartigen Lebensräume sind Rückzugsgebiete für seltene Pflanzen- und Tierarten. An vielen Stellen tritt auf der Oberfläche der felsige Untergrund des Quarzphyllits (metamorphes Gestein) zu Tage. Um den trockenen Lebensbedingungen zu trotzen, haben Pflanzen besondere Wuchsformen und Anpassungen entwickelt: dicke Behaarung, dornige, ledrige Blätter, Wasser speichernde Organe, tiefes Wurzelwerk.

Questi ambienti soleggiati aridi, spesso stepposi, offrono rifugio a rare specie animali e vegetali. In molti punti affiora in superficie il sottosuolo roccioso di filite quarzifera (una roccia metamorfica). Per resistere alle avverse condizioni di questi ambienti aridi, le piante hanno sviluppato forme di crescita e adattamenti particolari: fitto peluria, foglie coriacee, aculei, organi atti all'accumulo di acqua, apparato radicale assai profondo.

This sunny, dry, and sometimes steppe-like habitat represents a preserve for species of rare plants and animals. At numerous places on the surface, outcroppings of the underlying quartz phyllite (a metamorphic mineral) can be seen. In order to survive the dry conditions, plants have adapted and evolved special growth forms: Thick coats of hairs, thorny and leathery leaves, water-storage structures, and deep roots.

Dominant and baumstängeltragende Stöckchen (Heckenrosen, Brombeere, Berberitze, Schilke, Weißdorn, Kirschlorbeer, Wacholder) sind gerade für Heckenbeetler, wie Grasmücken, Neuntöter oder Goldammer sehr wertvolle Bäume und Naturgenüsse.  
Gli arbusti spinosi che costituiscono le boscche (rosa canina, mora, crespino, prugnolo selvatico, biancospino, ciliegia canina, ginestrone) sono ambienti importanti per diversi uccelli, come i lalardi, l'avonola piccola o lo zigolo giallo che qui nidificano e trovano cibo a sufficienza.  
Thorny and berry bearing bushes (Dog Rose, Blackberry, Barberry, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Mountain Cherry, Juniper) are especially important for hedge-brooding birds like the Warbler, the Red Backed Thrush, or the Yellow Hammer. They provide nourishment and nesting places.



Dieser Trockenrasen ist Lebensraum für Dickblütengewächse wie Hasenwurz und Fetthesse, Hauhechel, Känggelkraut, Tagelut, Sonnenwende, Thymian, Germander, Wermut, Grotzerant (Fleise- und Bergtee), Küchenschalle und Felsenmelke sowie verschiedene Straucher.  
Questi prati aridi sono l'habitat ideale per la crescita di Crucifere, come arvensis e boraginacee, omoride, verbascio, stragolice, eleonora, timo, coriandolo, cianofila, anemone (tra tutte le specie primarie e boraginacee), anemone montana e geraniacee, oltre a diverse specie di cespugli.  
This dry meadow is a habitat for thick-budded plants like the House Leek and the Stomach, the Rock-rose, Mullein (Verbascum), the Milk-veitch (Astragalus), the Rock-Rose, Thyme, Germander (Thymus), Mugwort (Artemisia), various species of grasses (Phleum Grae, Bothriochloa tuchmannii), the Prairie Clover (Pulsatilla), and the Tonic Flower (Pteronigella) as well as for various shrubs.

Verschiedene Insekten (Laufkäfer, Heuschrecken, Schmetterlinge, Wildbienen und Wespen) leben in der Krautschicht und am Boden oder besuchen die zahlreichen Blüten.  
Several insects (Ground Beetles, Locusts, Butterflies, Wild Bees, and Wasps) live in the herbaceous layer and on the ground or visit the numerous blossoming flowers.



Trockenrasen können nur kurzzeitig, meistens im Frühjahr, als Magerweide genutzt werden. Die Nutzung dieser Lebensräume (Beweidung mit Schafherden und Ziegen) oder die Pflege durch den Menschen ist notwendig und sinnvoll, um die besondere Artenvielfalt zu erhalten.  
I prati aridi possono essere sfruttati solo brevemente, in primavera, per il pascolo (pecore di ovini e caprine) e la loro cura con interventi dell'uomo sono non solo necessari, ma anche assai importanti per la conservazione di un tempo vasto di specie.  
Dry meadows can be used as rough pasture for only a fraction of the year, usually in the spring. The use of this habitat (pasturing sheep and goats) or its cultivation by Man is necessary and appropriate to maintain the special spectrum of bio-diversity.