

Identification of micro-reserves in a context of urban sprawl for the preservation of the endangered endemic *Acis nicaeensis* in the Maritime Alps

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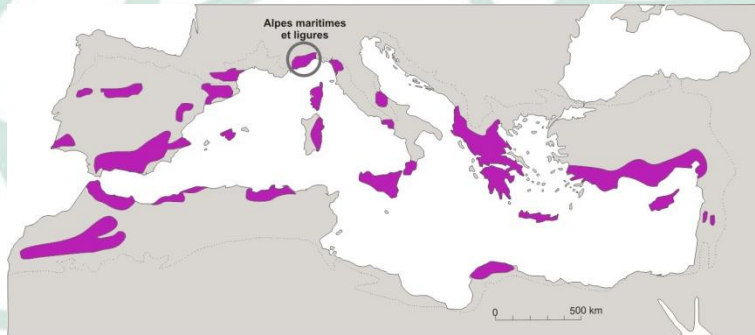


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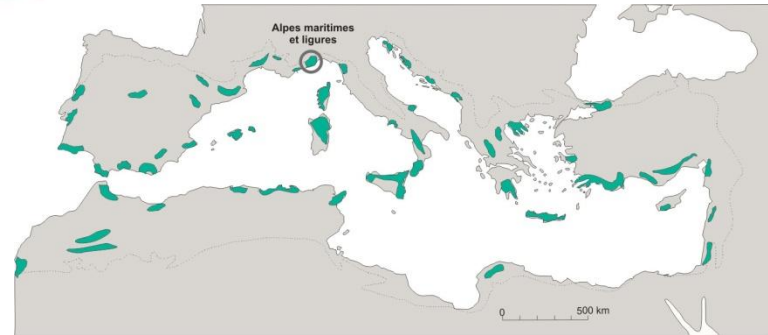


Urban sprawl in biodiversity hotspot




Maritime Alps regional biodiversity hotspot



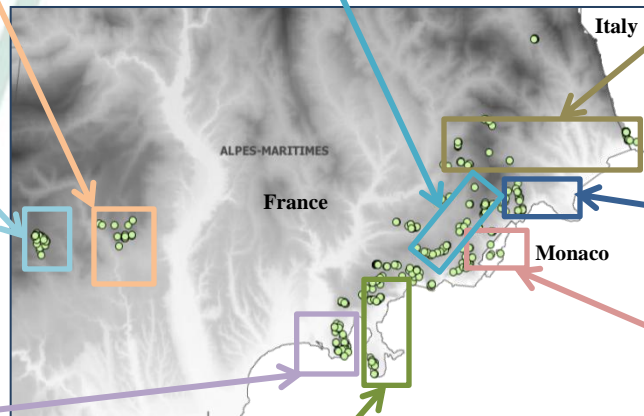
One of the 11 regional biodiversity hotspot in Mediterranean Basin (Quézel & Médail 1997, 1999)



One of the 52 glacial refugia for plants (Médail & Diadema 2009)

-  High species diversity level (around 2900 native plants)
-  High endemism level (around 160 endemic plants)
-  Both center of persistence and speciation for plant species

Urban sprawl in biodiversity hotspot



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PORQUEROLLES

Urban sprawl in biodiversity hotspot



In this context of a severe conflict between biodiversity and human activities, how can we identify sites to preserve population viability of an endemic plant?

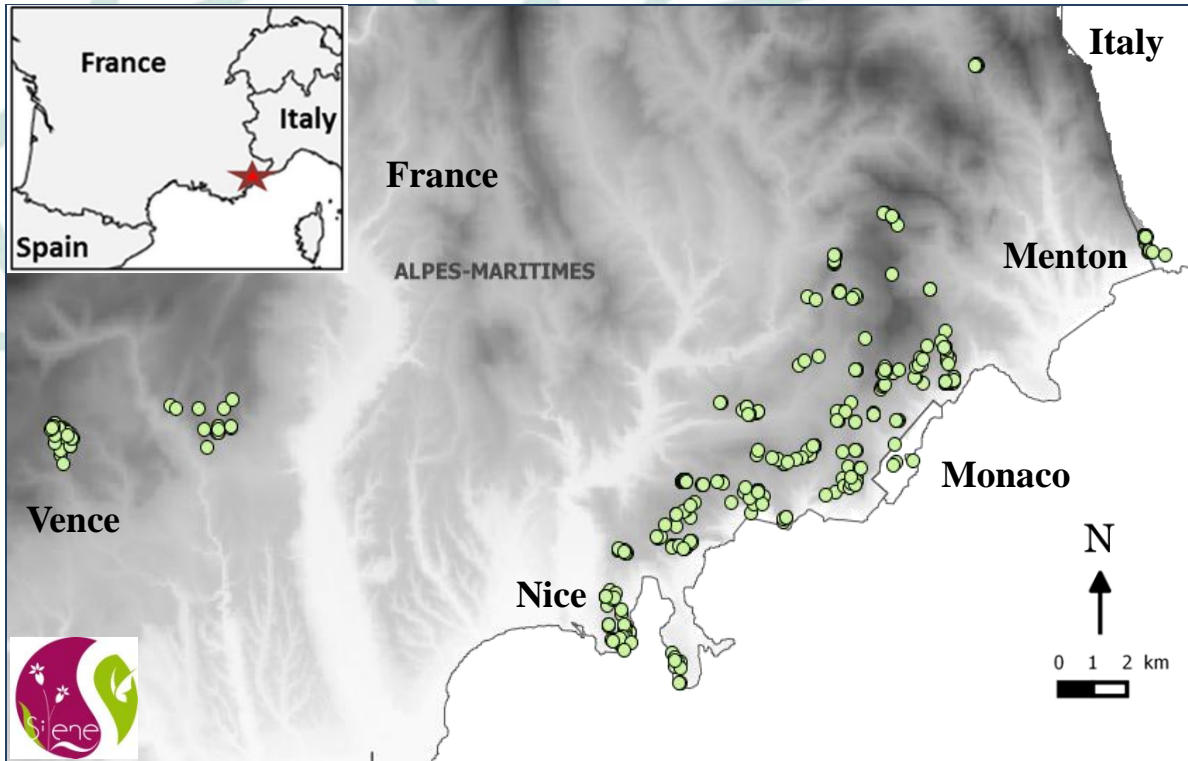


How can we combine landscape and evolutionary approaches to highlight population vulnerability?

A narrow endemic plant



Acis nicaeensis, Riviera snowflake



- ✦ Narrow endemic geophyte from the Maritime Alps (distribution cover 12 x 35 km)
- ✦ Calcareous rocky grassland from thermo-mediterranean to upper meso-mediterranean vegetation levels (from 5 m to 970 m in elevation)
- ✦ Reduced dispersal capacity
- ✦ EN in the French Red List

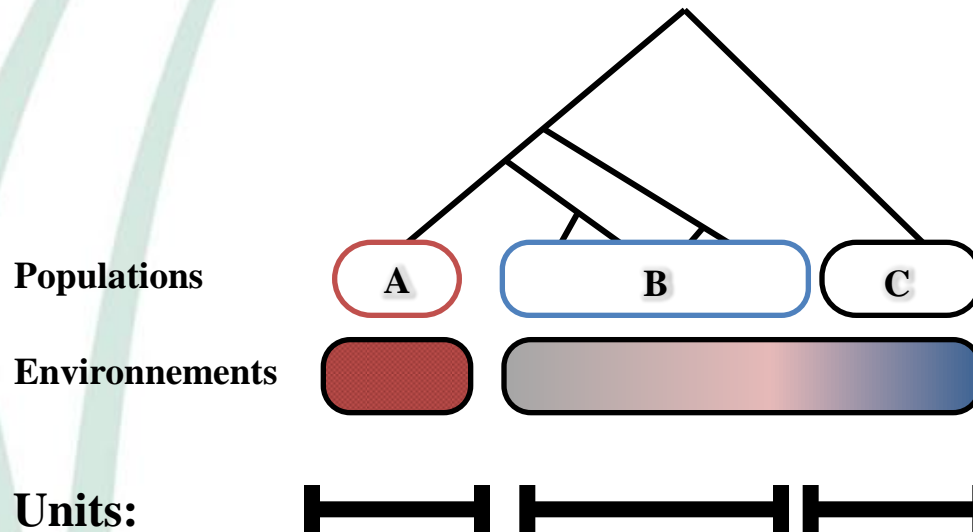
Conservation units



Delimitation of conservation units (ESU)

The use of genetic and ecological distinctiveness to delineate conservation units (Crandall 2000)

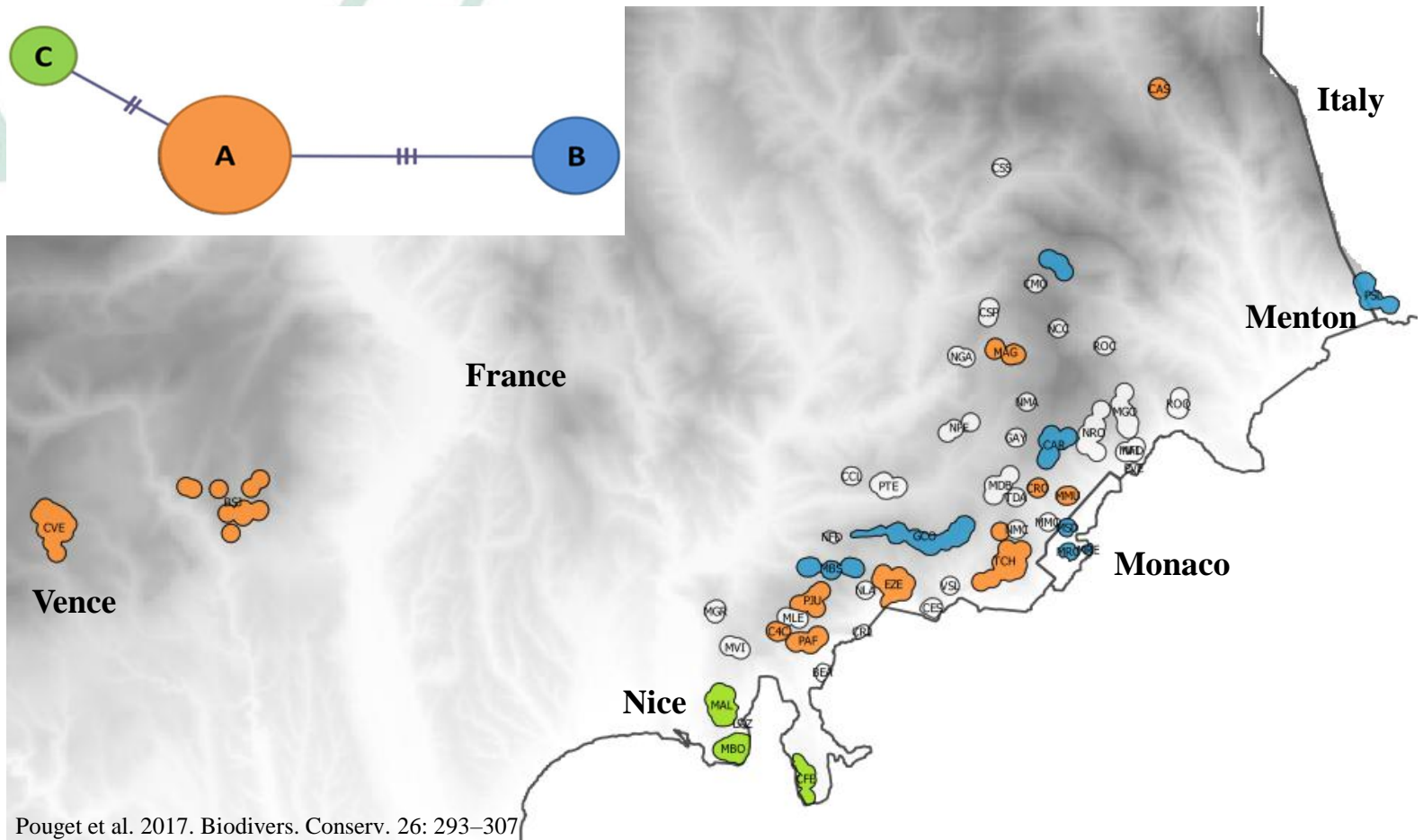
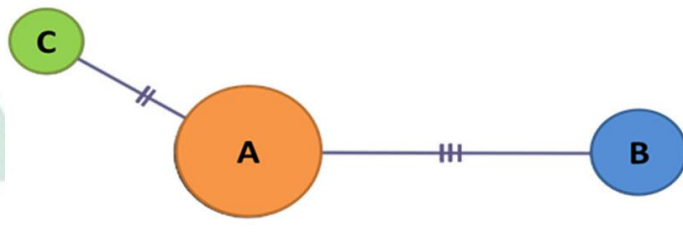
Haplotype + ecological group = unit



Conservation units

3 cpDNA haplotypes detected

For the 63 individuals from 22 populations by combining the polymorphisms of five loci.



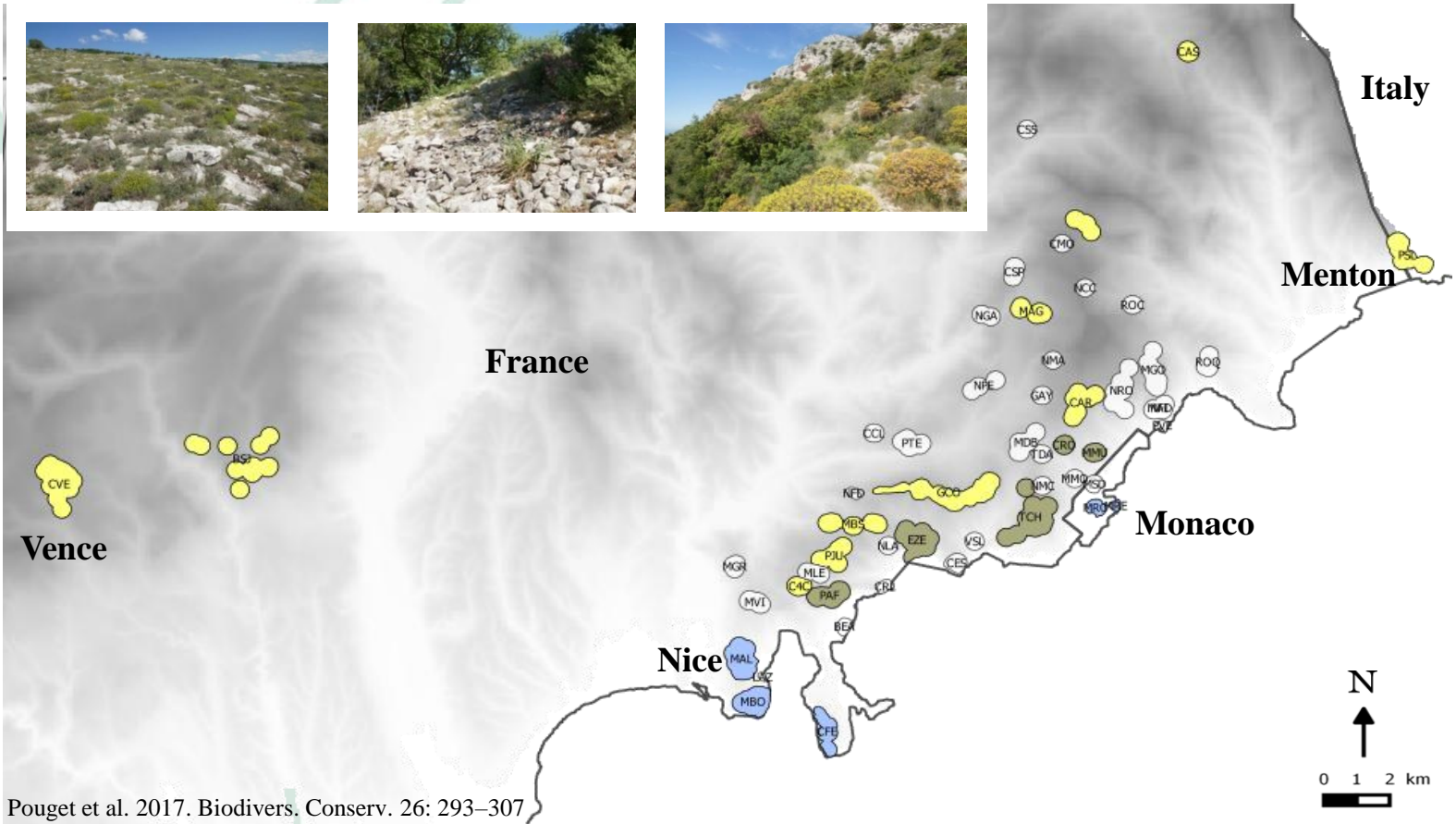
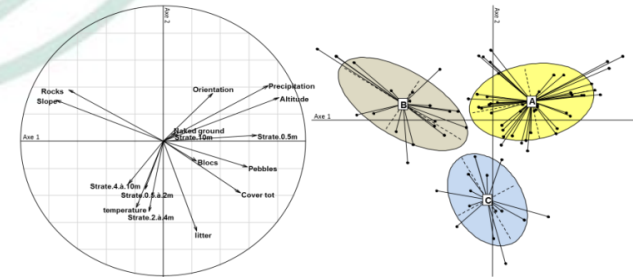
Pouget et al. 2017. Biodivers. Conserv. 26: 293–307

Conservation units



3 Ecological groups

21 populations (15 environmental and ecological variables on 100 m² relevés).

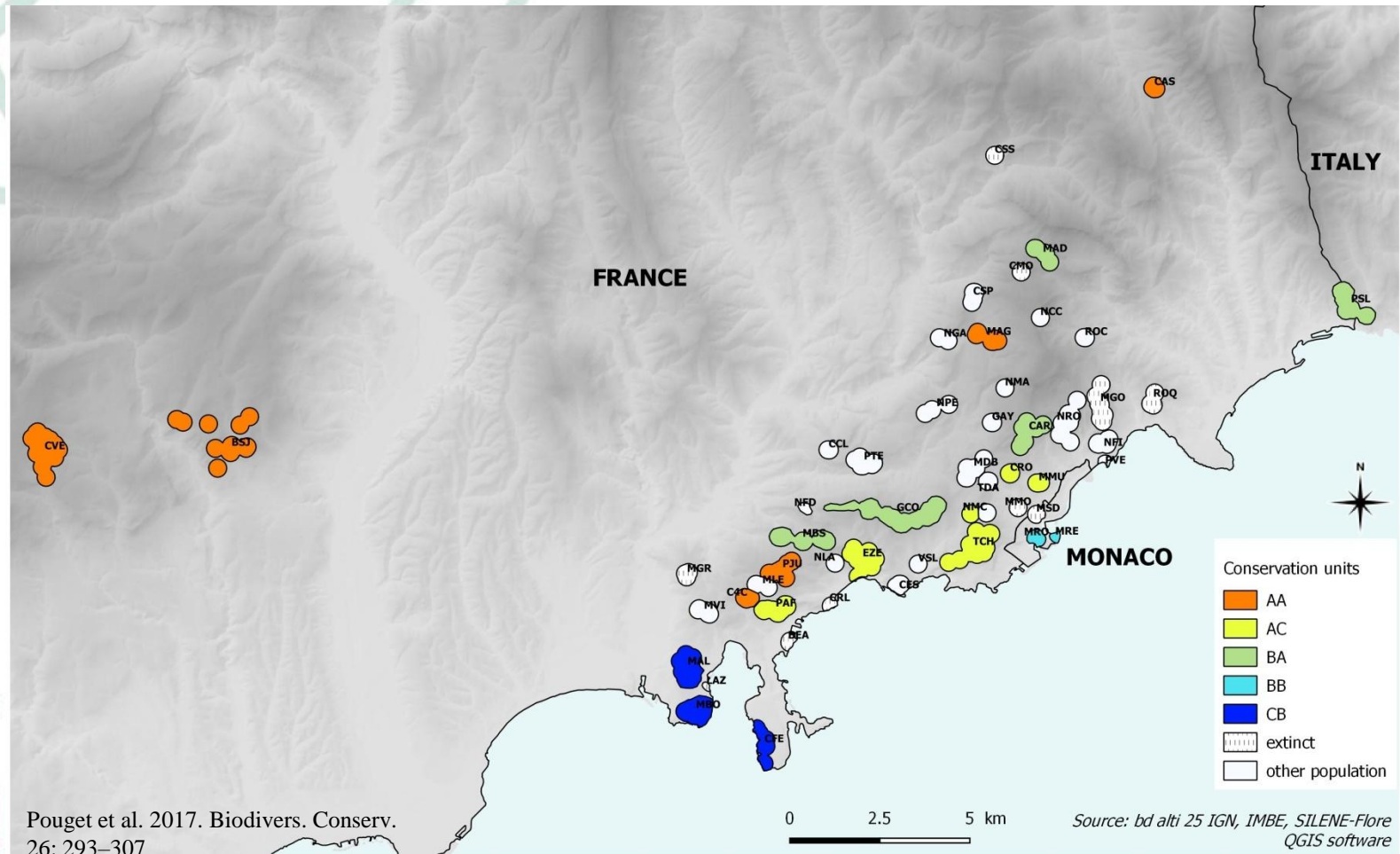


Conservation units



Distribution of the 5 conservation units

Defined according to the cpDNA haplotype and the ecological group



Vulnerability



Assessment using vulnerability indice

Using the level of current urbanization and the area of *Acis nicaeensis* populations to quantify its vulnerability

Urbanization level + population surface area = vulnerability indice

Urbanization		Superficie			
		Low	II	III	High
Large	III	V0	V0	V2	V3
	II	V0	V1	V2	V4
	I	V0	V1	V3	V4
Small	III	V0	V0	V2	V3
	II	V0	V1	V2	V4
	I	V0	V1	V3	V4

V0 : population of any size with no urbanization

V1 : population with low urbanization

V2 and V3 : medium or high urbanization according to population size

V4 : small or medium and highly urbanized population

Vulnerability



Population structure

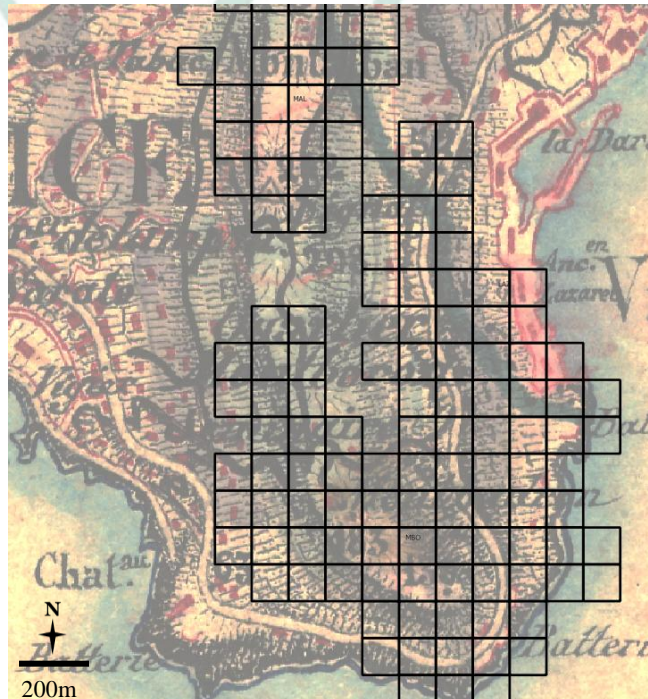
- ✎ **Data collection of 662 points of occurrence** in SILENE-Flore database (<http://flore.silene.eu>)
- ✎ **Assesment of historical localities from herbarium specimens** (n=195)
>> 78 historical occurrences
- ✎ **Delimitation of populations** based on geographical discontinuities (>500 m between two populations) >> 52 populations (QGIS)
- ✎ **Surface area of each population** as the size of polygon (QGIS) >> 3 classes of superficies (< 20 ha; 20-50 ha, > 50ha)
- ✎ **Number of individuals for each population** >> 5 categories (< 100 ind.; 100-200 ind.; 200-500 ind.; 500-1000 ind.; > 1000 ind.)

Vulnerability



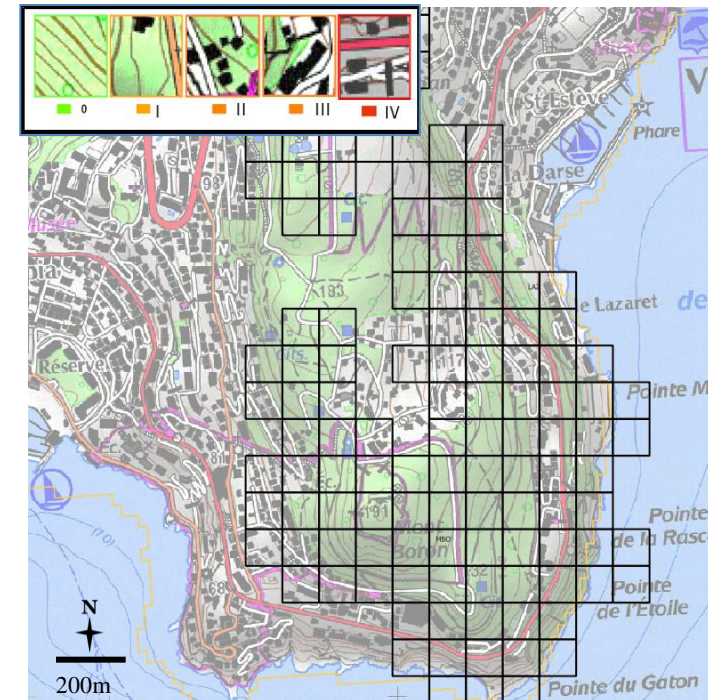
Urbanization level and urban sprawl

- ✦ **Artificialisation level** was calculated for a **100 x 100 m grid**, each representing « past urbanization » and « actual urbanization » >> pooled in 5 class value of urbanization (0; <25%; 25-50%; 50-75%; > 75%)
- ✦ **Urbanization of population** = mean of all grid value within a population polygon
- ✦ **Urban sprawl** = difference between the 2 values (Actual value minus Past value)



Past land-use (1820-1866)

+ 150 years



Current land-use (2006)

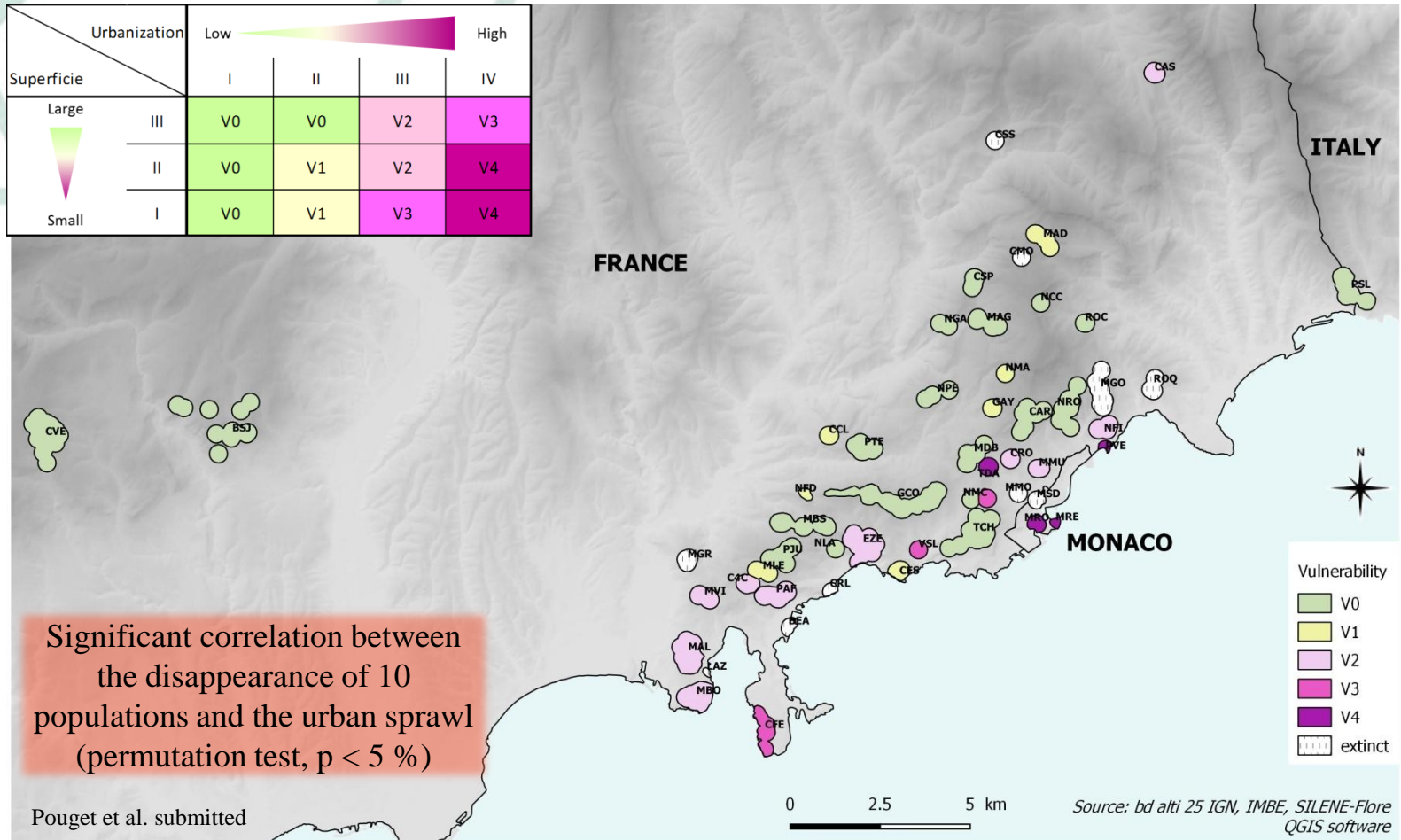
Vulnerability



Population vulnerability

Assessment on vulnerability indices based on urbanization level and population surface area

		Urbanization				
		Low			High	
Superficie	Large	III	V0	V0	V2	V3
		II	V0	V1	V2	V4
	I	V0	V1	V3	V4	



Significant correlation between the disappearance of 10 populations and the urban sprawl (permutation test, $p < 5\%$)

Pouget et al. submitted

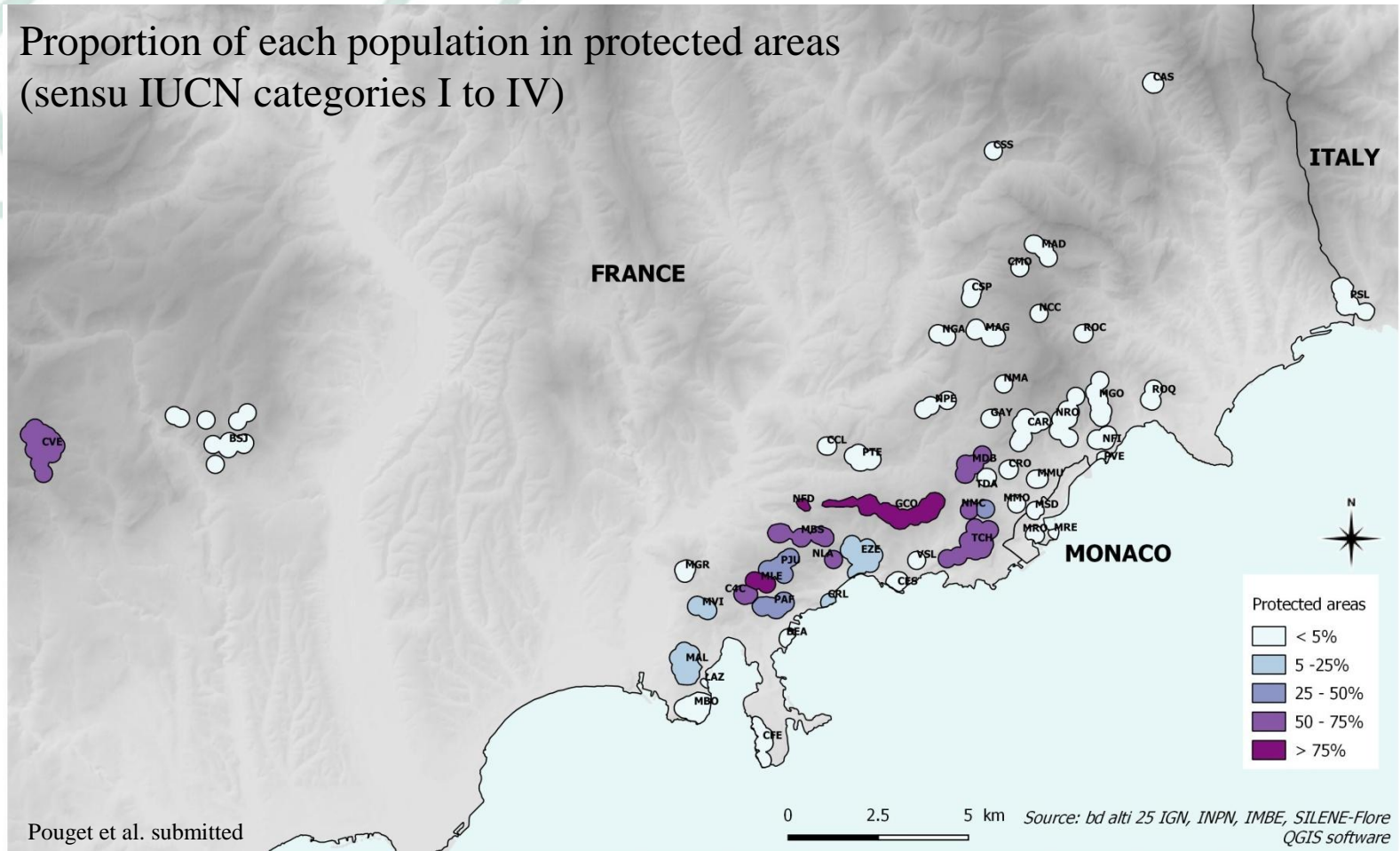
Source: bd alti 25 IGN, IMBE, SILENE-Flore QGIS software

Actual protected area network



Is protected network sufficient to avoid the loss of the evolutionary potential of the snowflake?

Proportion of each population in protected areas
(sensu IUCN categories I to IV)



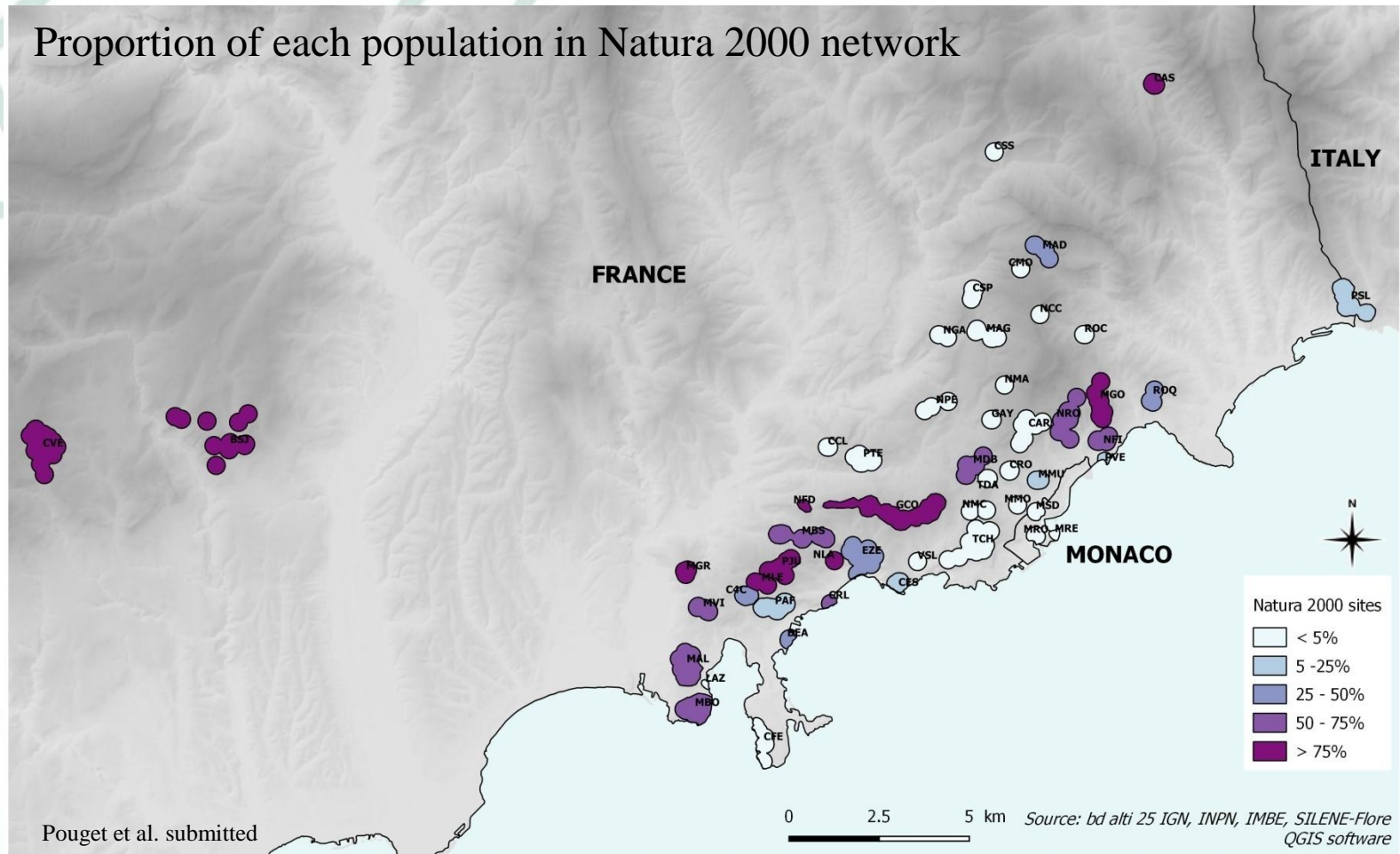
Pouget et al. submitted

Actual protected area network



Is the N2000 network sufficient to avoid the loss of the evolutionary potential of the snowflake?

Proportion of each population in Natura 2000 network

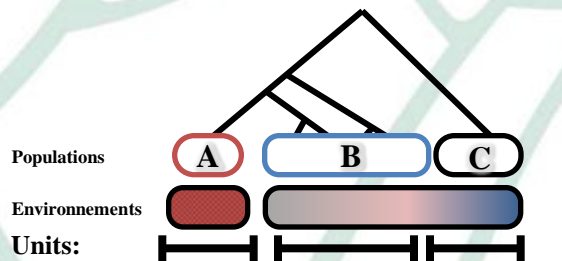


Pouget et al. submitted

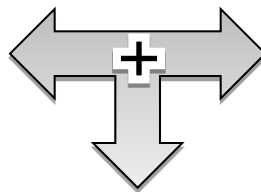
Implications for conservation



Combined spatial and evolutionary approach



Conservation units (ESU)

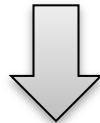


		Urbanization			
		Low			High
Superficie	Large	I	II	III	IV
	Small	I	II	III	IV

Population vulnerability



Protected area networks



Identification of rapid setting up of micro-reserves network to avoid the loss of the evolutionary potential of *Acis nicaeensis*



Thank you for your attention



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