

Segetal plant diversity on Lemnos Island (Greece) - status quo and implications for conservation efforts within the TerraLemnia-project



Stefan Meyer, Erwin Bergmeier, Maria Panitsa, Danae Sfakianou,
Nicos Georgiadis, George Dimitropoulos*

**University of Göttingen (Germany)*



Why focus on agroecosystems?

Arable plants → ‘stepchildren of nature conservation’ (no conservation instruments)

→ 1st trophic resource in agroecosystems

MOST OF THEM IS RELATED TO ARABLE PLANT DIVERSITY!!!



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Intensive farming is shepherding
the collapse of the living world



Insects such as these are less plentiful in Germany than they used to be. Agencja Fotograficzna Caro/Alamy

ZOOLOGY • 18 OCTOBER 2017

Flying insects are disappearing from German skies

The country has lost three-quarters of its aerial insects since 1989.

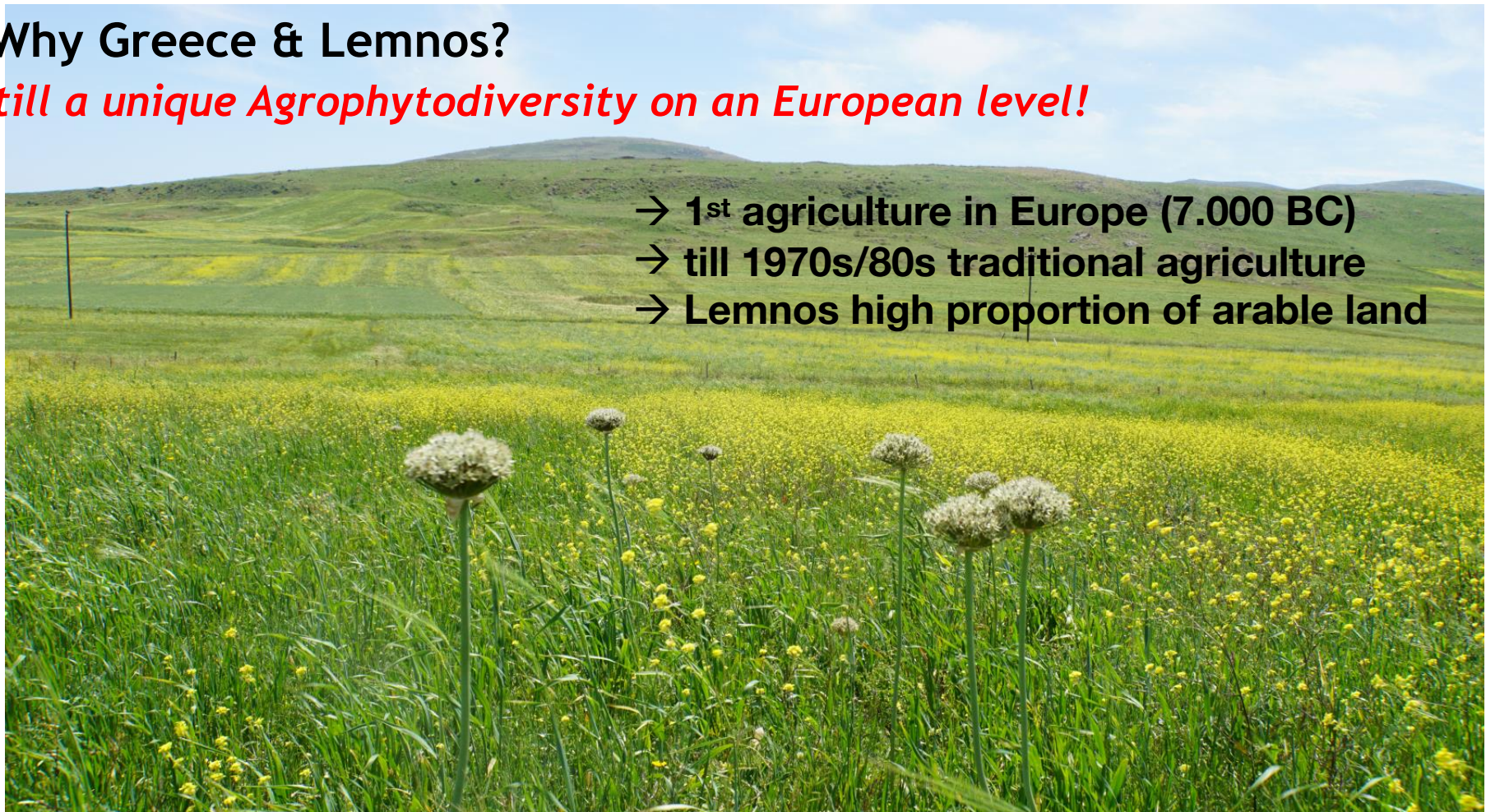


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Why Greece & Lemnos?

Still a unique Agrophytodiversity on an European level!



- 1st agriculture in Europe (7.000 BC)
- till 1970s/80s traditional agriculture
- Lemnos high proportion of arable land

Vegetation mapping in (Mediterranean) agroecosystems strictly underrepresented

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Vegetation mapping in (Mediterranean) agroecosystems strictly underrepresented

Two trends:
Intensive agriculture (Industrial farming)
(favourable soils e.g. plains)





2nd Mediterranean Plant Conservation Week

“Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives”

Vegetation plot mapping on 49 arable fields with contrasting management

(+ CWR information)



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Preliminary results - Floristic survey

more than 80 wild arable plants observed, some of them for the first time for Lemnos
(*Anchusa aegyptiaca*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Filago germanica*, *Gladiolus italicus* etc.)



Still some determination work
Expect: ~ 100 Arable plant species
~ 15% new for Lemnos

Results - Bioindicator species linked with practices

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Supporting agrobiodiversity on arable land (*ex-situ/in-situ* approach)

1. Collecting seed material of rare arable plants (spring/summer 2019)
2. Ex-situ cultivation on Lemnos Island (autumn/winter 2019)
3. Re-Introduction on suitable fields
→ improving plots with less than optimum biodiversity (autumn 2020)*



* Accompanied by a genetic analysis (cooperation Partner: Senckenberg world of biodiversity, Germany)

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Supporting agrobiodiversity on arable land (*in-situ*)

Identifying target species (+ a lot of other species will benefit)

Requirements:

rare species on Lemnos, non-invasiveness, noxious, not yield supressing



*Leontice
leontopetalum*



*Bifora
testiculata*



*Vaccaria
hispanica*



*Medicago
ciliaris*



*Vicia
narbonensis*

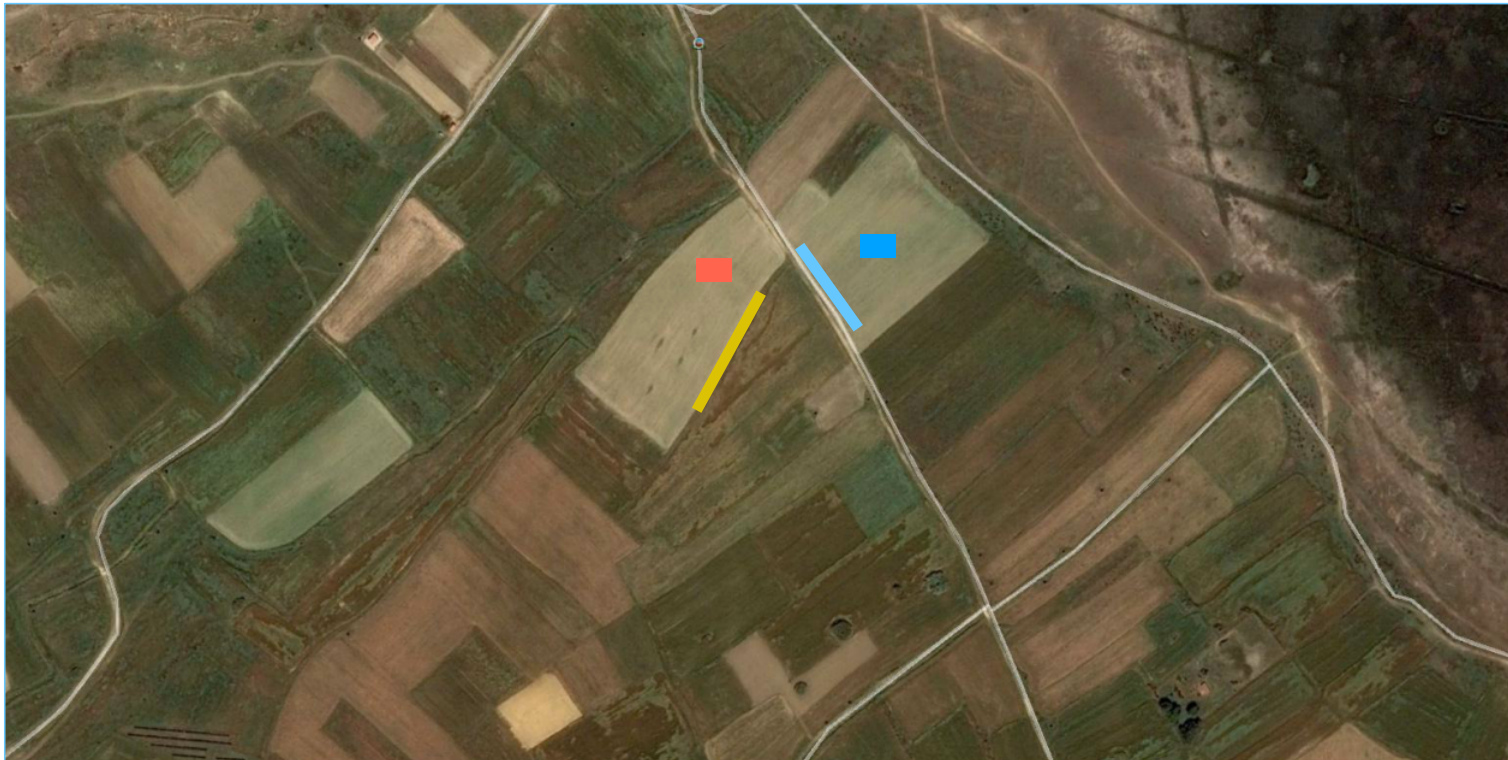


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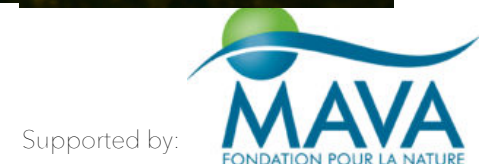
Approach for a monitoring system

Identify 8-10 arable fields where rare species will be introduced (autumn/winter 2020)
pair-wise comparison → original plot (2018) inner field + plot an the field edge
+ 2 plots in a „normal“ managed field → floristic investigation 2021 and 2022



TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- a need for more relevant species information
- establish a AES for traditional arable farming in Greece
- raise awareness for arable plants ‘weeds’
- book project ‘Segetal flora of Greece’



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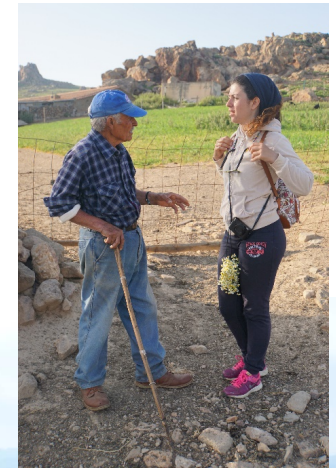
Human-made habitats

To conserve traditional farming is even less expensive and more constructive than to restore!

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HOLD THE PEOPLE IN THE CULTURE LANDSCAPE!



Finally: We're open for new collaborations/projects dealing with arable plant (CWR) diversity in agroecosystems in the Mediterranean!



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3 steps behind, lets go 1 step
forward
WPSH: IUCN should keep 2 eyes o
agrobiodiversity

Thank you for your
attention!

