Conservation of Lebanese Coastal Plants: Mission Impossible?

Mohammad S. Al-Zein¹, <u>**Hicham El Zein¹**</u>, Jean Stephan², Magda Bou Dagher-Kharrat³, Carla Khater⁴

1: American University of Beirut; 2: Lebanese University; 3: Université Saint-Joseph; 4: Lebanese National Center for Scientific Research









المجلس الوطنى للبحوث العلمية

National Council for Scientific Research











"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

The Lebanese Coast LEBANON ca. 220 km **5 coastal KBAs** Only 2 protected areas! 13 Beirut 🚖 KBAs for plants Mediterranean hotspot boundary









Why Coastal Plants and Habitats? Threatened by urbanization!!





CARE MEDIFLORA







Lebanese Coastal Flora

- 550 coastal species/2600
- "strict concensus" of Post 1932; Mouterde 1966-1984; Hepper and Zahreddine 2000; Tohme and Tohme 2015; Itani and Al-Zein [unpublished]
- 3 coastal endemics: *Matthiola* crassifolia and two species of *Limonium*













"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Rationale of study:

Rationale of study.

- No revised and updated checklist
- No red list of coastal (15 species assessed)
- No nationally accepted classification for habitats types

Aims of study:

- Characterize coastal habitats and assessing their conservation value
- Prioritize coastal habitat conservation and their species
- Switch from **species-based** to **ecosystem-based** *in situ* conservation









"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Rationale of study:

Rationale of study.

- No revised and updated checklist
- No red list of coastal (15 species assessed)
- No nationally accepted classification for habitats types

Aims of study:

- Characterize coastal habitats and assessing their conservation value
- Prioritize coastal habitat conservation and their species
- Switch from **species-based** to **ecosystem-based** *in situ* conservation





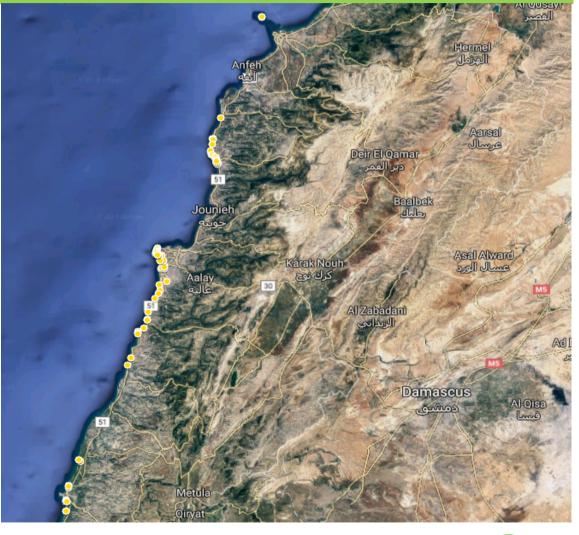




"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Methodology

- 150 plots
- In undisturbed areas
- Report plant species abundance (Braun Blanquet scale)



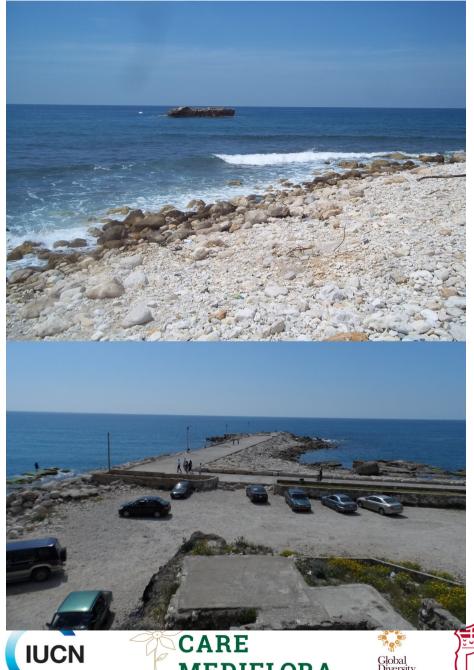




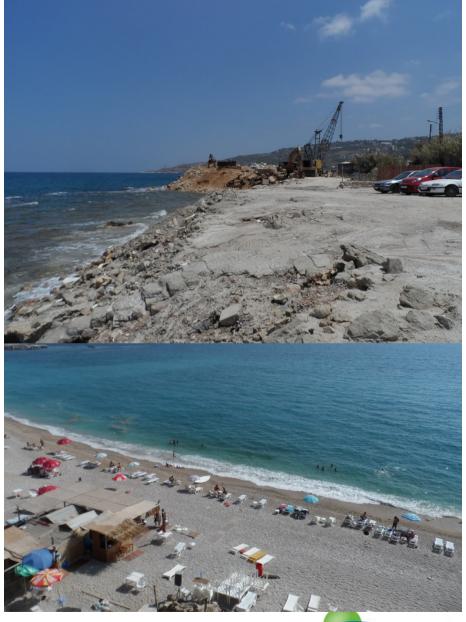








MEDIFLORA



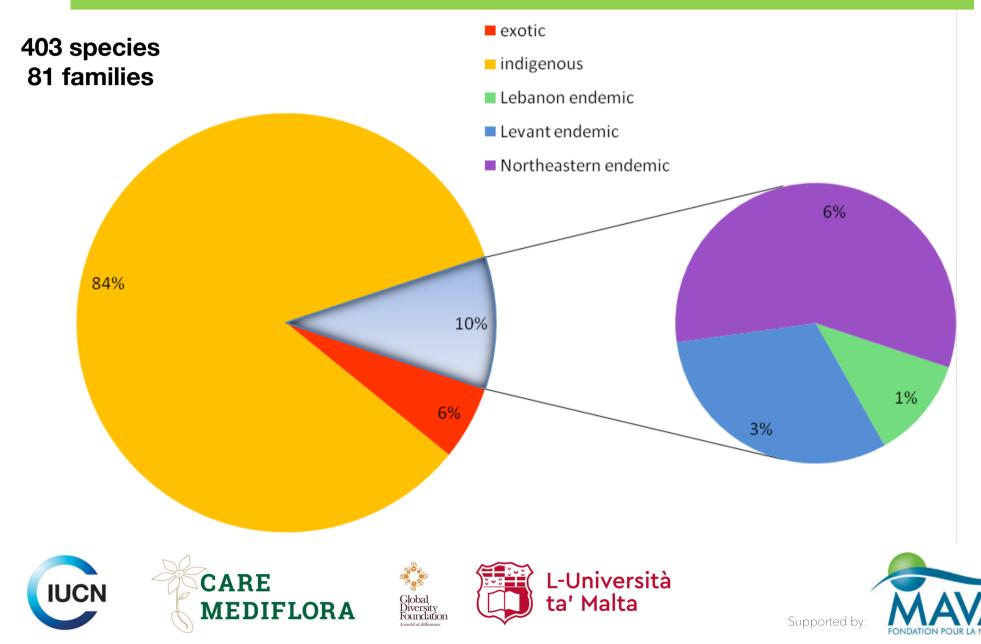
L-Università ta' Malta

Global Diversity Foundation



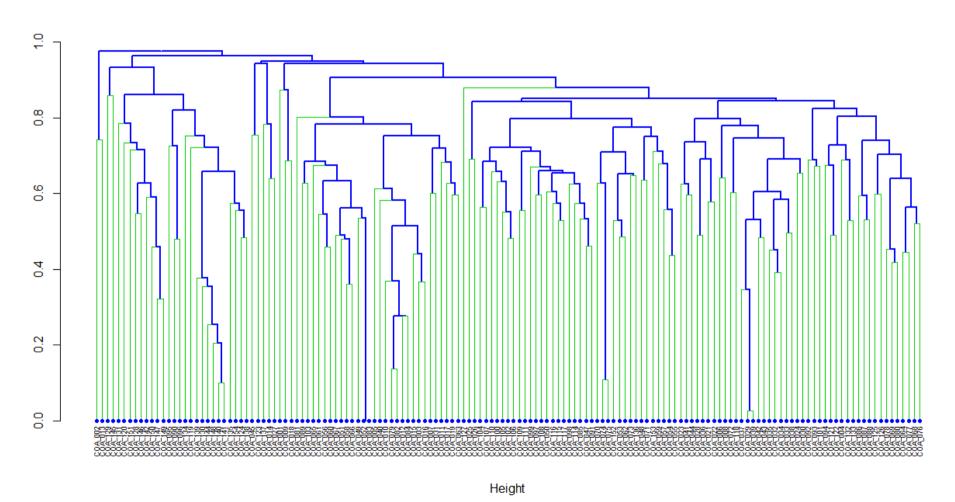
"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Coastal Flora



"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Cluster Analysis of Plots



IUCN

CARE MEDIFLORA

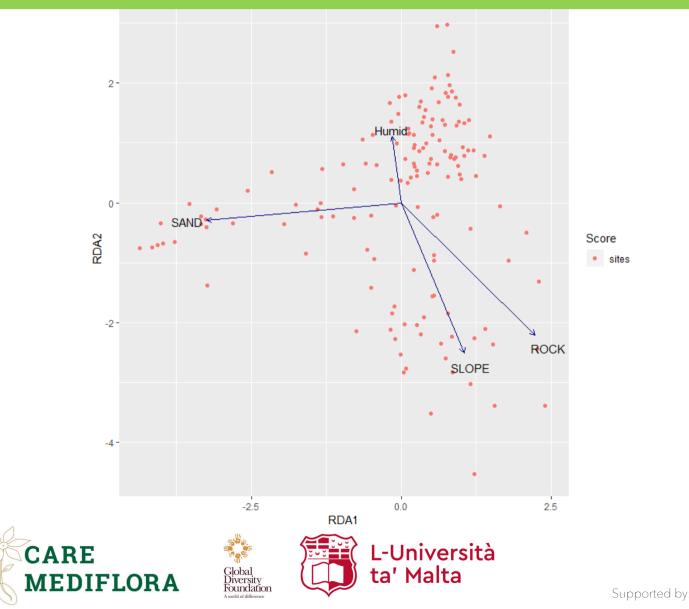






"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Redundancy Analysis of Plots



IUCN



"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Coastal Habitats

Group	Number	Description of the sampling sites	Assigned habitat	
number	of plots		name	
Group 1	17	Rocky sea cliffs	Rocky cliffs	
Group 2	13	Rocky platforms nearby the sea	Sea rocks	
Group 3	23	Grasslands and short shrublands by the coast	Rocky grasslands /	
		with very rocky substrate	shrublands	
Group 4	19	Sparse grasslands of shrublands of the	Sandy beaches	
		coastline on a sandy substrate		
Group 5	15	Grasslands and short shrublands by the coast	Sandy grasslands /	
		on a sandy substrate	shrublands	
Group 6	10	Thickets of giant reed (Arundo donax)	Reed stands	
Group 7	49	Disturbed areas, rubbles, nearby sidewalks,	Ruderal communities	
		ruins, dominated by pioneer species		
Group 8	3	Sides of coastal streams	Coastal stream	



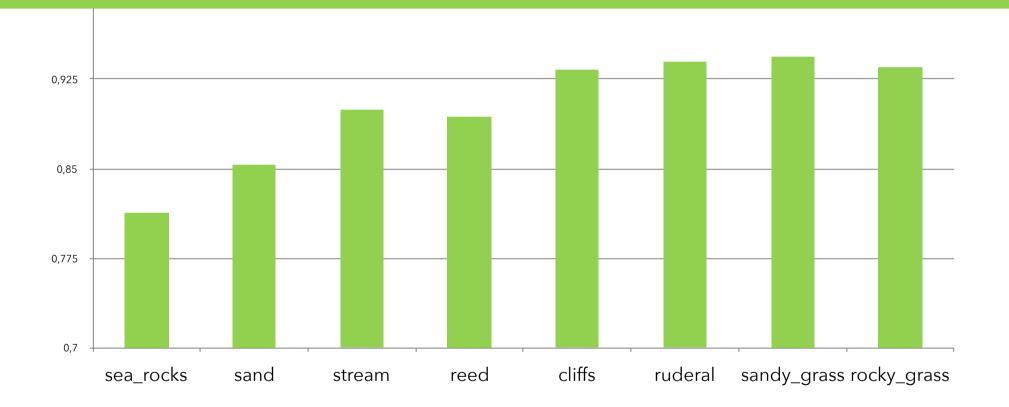








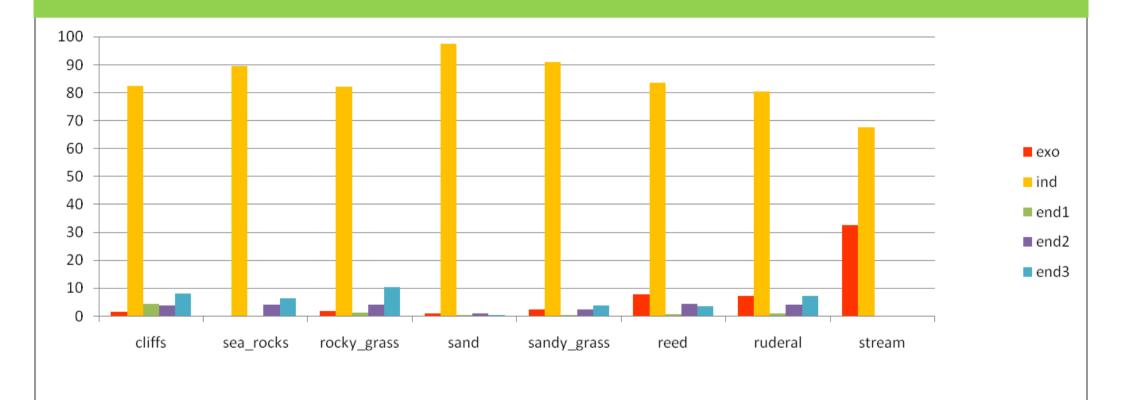
Plant Diversity (Simpson Index) by Habitat







Exotic, Indigenous, Endemic???





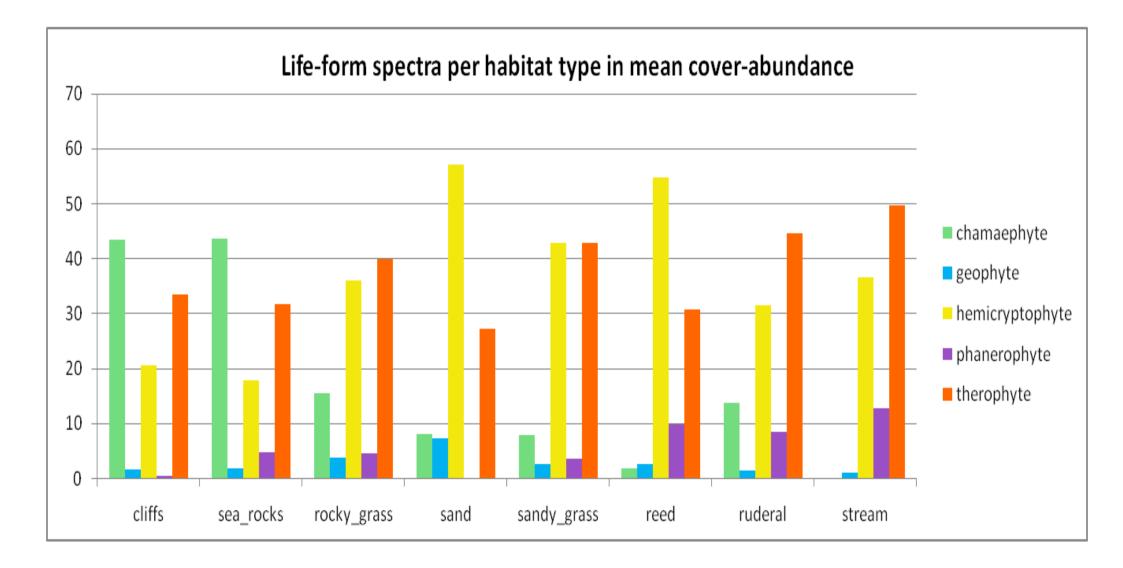
CARE MEDIFLORA







"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"





CARE MEDIFLORA







"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Coastal Cliffs

High Conservation Value

- Harsh environment
- Variable species richness
- Highest endemism
- Mostly chasmophytes with other biological types
- Indicator species: Galium canum, Inula crithmoides, Crithmum maritimum













"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Coastal Cliffs

High Conservation Value

- Dominance of chamaephytes (>45%)and hemicryptophytes (>20%)
- **Rare** habitats scattered along the coast
- Limited threats









"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"

Conservation Value

Group	Number	Description of the sampling sites	Assigned habitat	
number	of plots		name	
Group 1	17	Rocky sea cliffs	Rocky cliffs	High
Group 2	13	Rocky platforms nearby the sea	Sea rocks	
Group 3	23	Grasslands and short shrublands by the coast	Rocky grasslands /	Medium
		with very rocky substrate	shrublands	
Group 4	19	Sparse grasslands of shrublands of the	Sandy beaches	High
		coastline on a sandy substrate		
Group 5	15	Grasslands and short shrublands by the coast	Sandy grasslands /	Medium
		on a sandy substrate	shrublands	
Group 6	10	Thickets of giant reed (Arundo donax)	Reed stands	
Group 7	49	Disturbed areas, rubbles, nearby sidewalks,	Ruderal communities	Variable
		ruins, dominated by pioneer species		
Group 8	3	Sides of coastal streams	Coastal stream	











Conclusion

- From red listing species to red listing ecosystems
- Giving priority to *in situ* conservation
- Simultaneous planning for species and ecosystem targets



rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org



Cite this article: Polak T, Watson JEM, Fuller RA, Joseph LN, Martin TG, Possingham HP, Venter O, Carwardine J. 2015 Efficient expansion of global protected areas requires simultaneous planning for species and ecosystems. *R. Soc. open sci.* **2**: 150107. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.150107

Received: 9 March 2015 Accepted: 1 April 2015

Efficient expansion of global protected areas requires simultaneous planning for species and ecosystems

Tal Polak¹, James E. M. Watson^{2,3}, Richard A. Fuller¹, Liana N. Joseph^{1,3}, Tara G. Martin^{1,4}, Hugh P. Possingham^{1,5}, Oscar Venter^{1,6} and Josie Carwardine⁴

¹School of Biological Sciences, and ²School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Management, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland 4072, Australia ³Global Conservation Program, Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx, NY 10460, USA ⁴CSIRO Land and Water, PO Box 2583, Brisbane, Queensland 4001, Australia ⁵Department of Life Sciences, Imperial College London, Silwood Park, Ascot SL5 7PY, Berkshire, UK

⁶Centre for Tropical Environmental and Sustainability Science, James Cook University, Cairns, Queensland 4878, Australia











"Conservation of Mediterranean Plant Diversity: Complementary Approaches and New Perspectives"











