

Challenges for the conservation of Azorean endemics

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The 5 key challenges

1. habitat destruction
 2. exotic invaders
 3. incomplete taxonomic and biological data
 4. inbreeding depression and genetic swamping
 5. climate change
- and the interactions between all 5...**

1. Habitat destruction

- huge percentage of protected area in the Azores, many species protected by law
- but: still massive loss of old native trees and forest patches throughout the archipelago
- overgrazing of the most precious plant diversity hotspots
- cutting of endemics on roadside slopes

Flores:
Zona Central



Pico:
cloud forest



Pico:
cloud forest

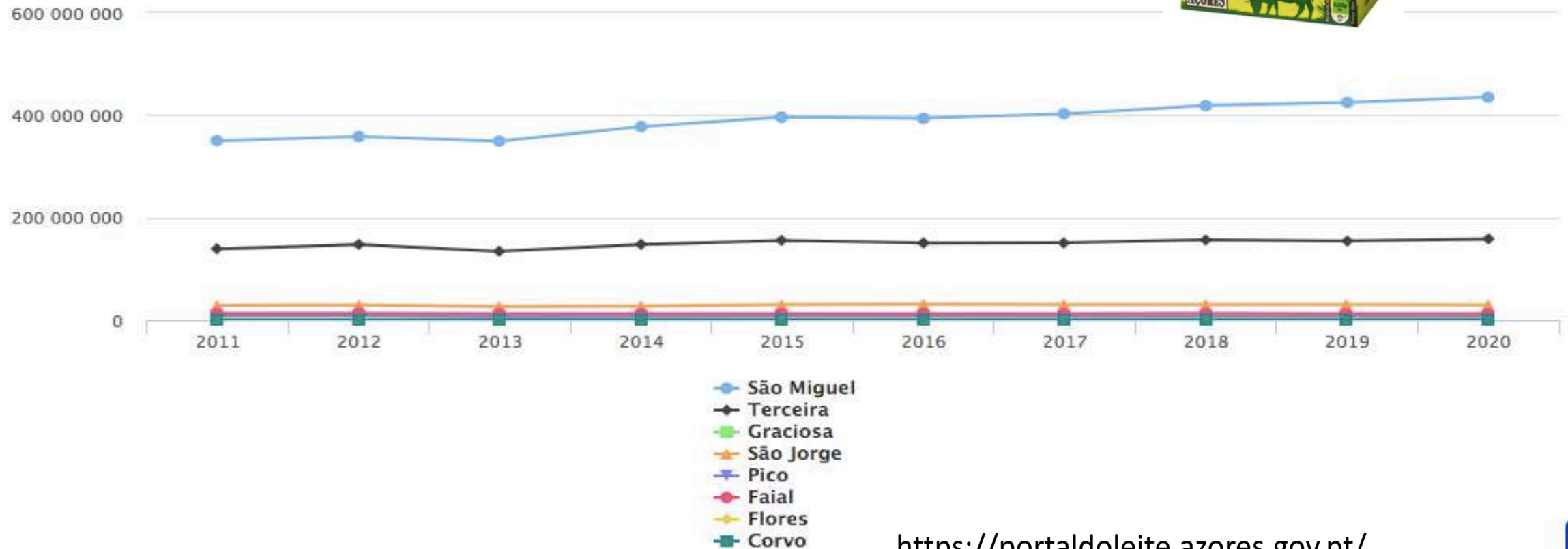


Entregas anuais e produtores

Entregas de leite nas unidades industriais de lacticínios da RAA (fonte dos dados: IAMA, análise

Entregas

Fonte: IAMA



Flores:
North coast



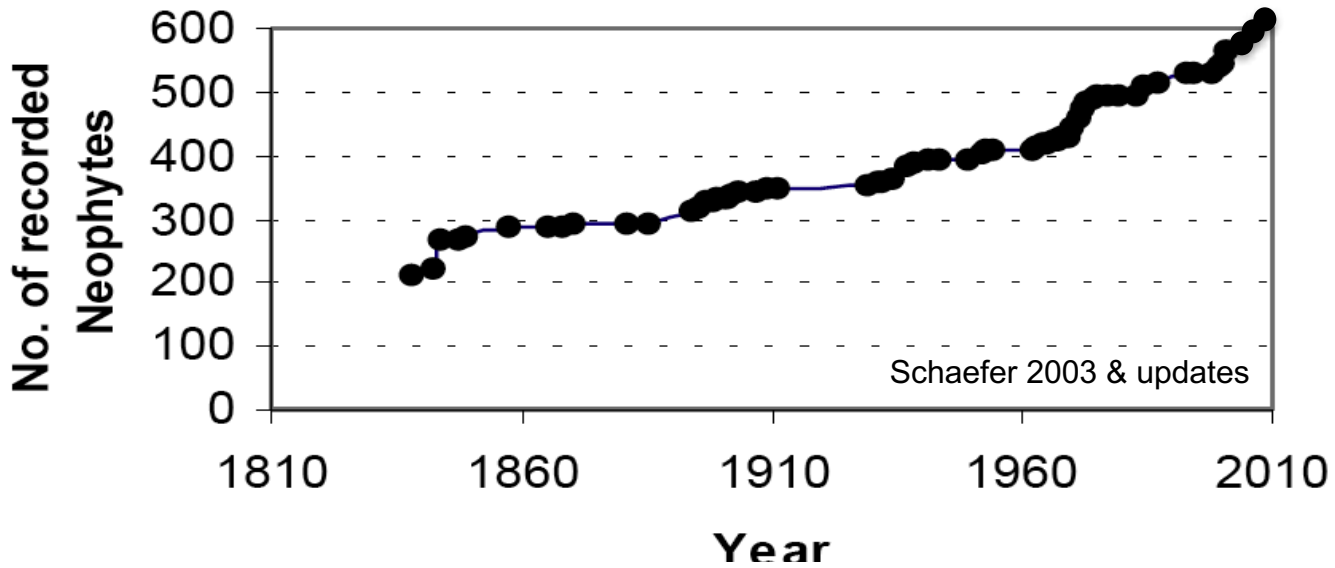
Azores Angelica
(*Angelica lignescens*)



- fly pollinated
- very limited seed dispersal



2. Exotic invaders




2-3 new exotic plant species per year



Gunnera tinctoria

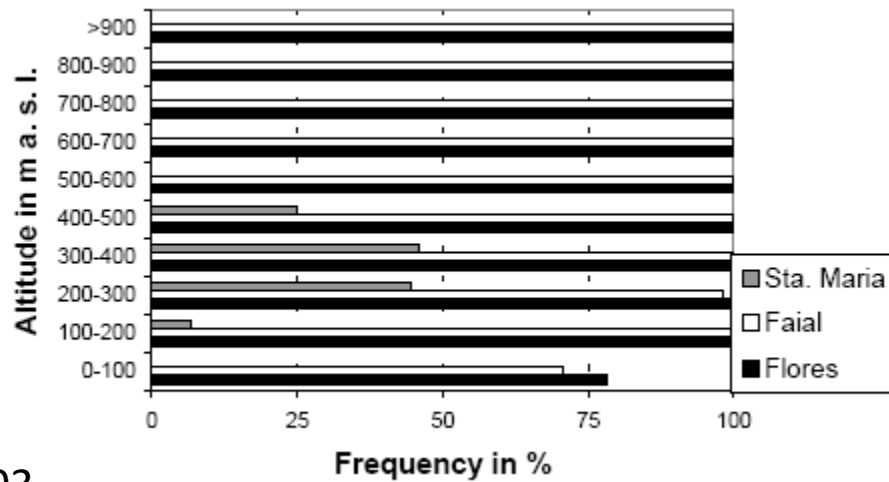
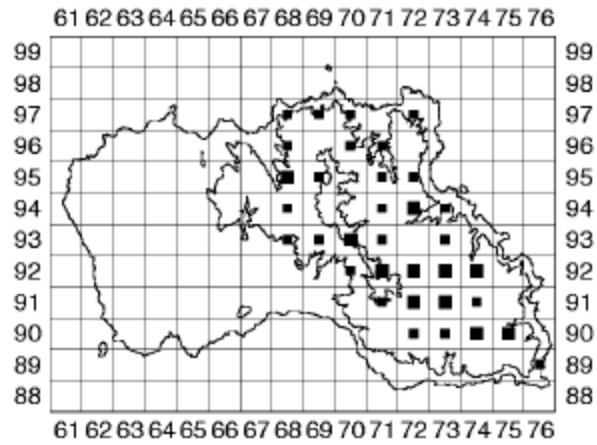
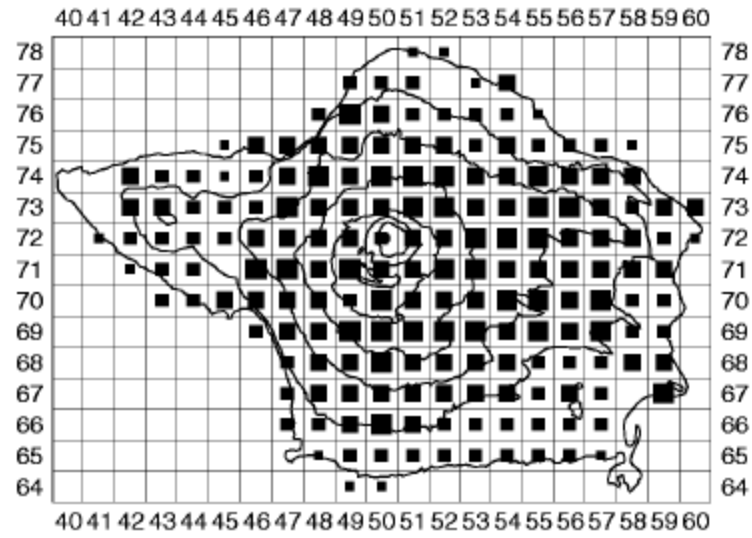
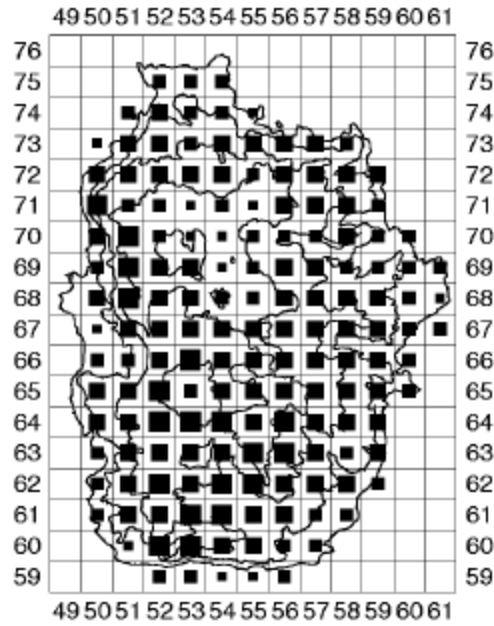
first report from the Azores 1966





Hortensia (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)
– first reported from the Azores in 1934

Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser. in DC., Prodr. 4: 15. 1830.
Hydrangea arborescens L.; *Hydrangea hortensia* Sieb.
 Hôrntensias, Novelão, Granja





Carpobrotus edulis



Azores Bellflower
Azorina (Campanula) vidalii

Carpobrotus edulis



Stenotaphrum secundatum



Santa Maria

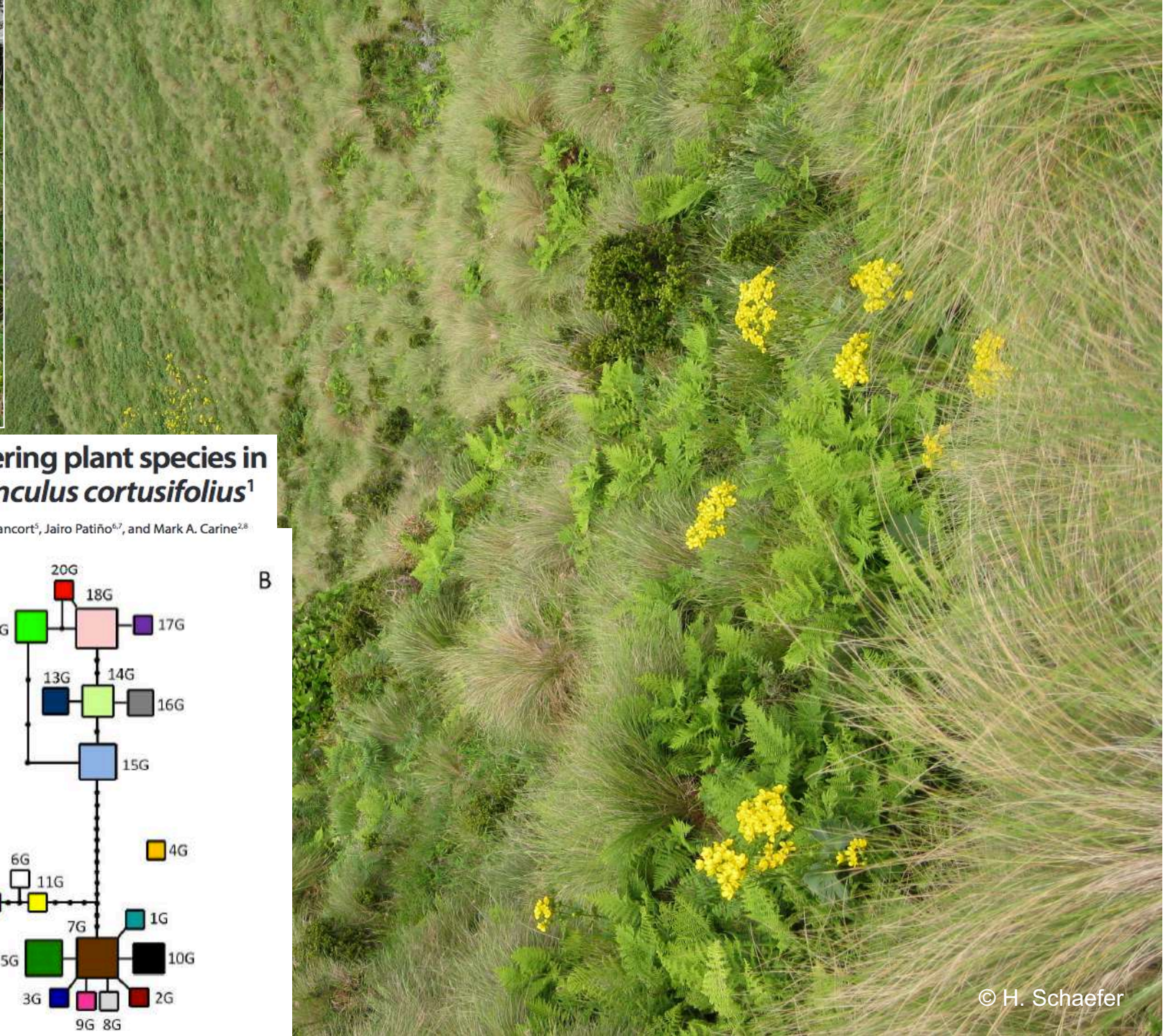


3. Incomplete taxonomic and biological data

- large number of new endemic taxa discovered in the past 20 years
- but: for most of them we know hardly anything about their biology
- still many taxa that have to be investigated with genetic/genomic approaches

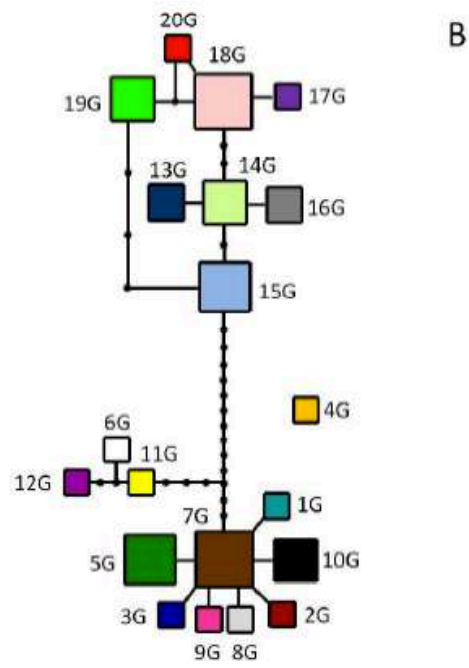
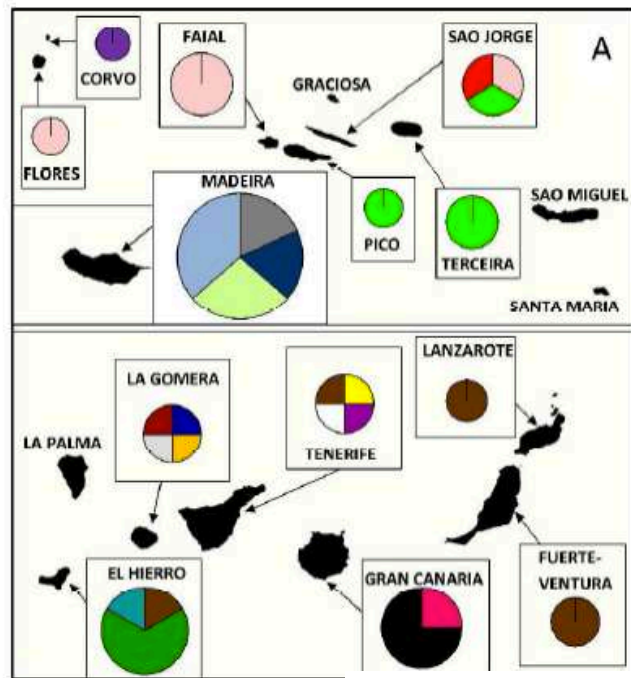


Ranunculus cortusifolius



Are there any widespread endemic flowering plant species in Macaronesia? Phylogeography of *Ranunculus cortusifolius*¹

Bethany R. M. Williams², Hanno Schaefer³, Miguel Menezes De Sequeira⁴, J. Alfredo Reyes-Betancort⁵, Jairo Patiño^{6,7}, and Mark A. Carine^{2,8}



Tolpis: currently 2 native species

Tolpis succulenta – coastal taxon



Tolpis azorica – high altitude taxon



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Melanie Schmidt

Tolpis „succulenta“ – coastal taxon



Prof. Dan Crawford,
Kansas Univ.



Hanno Schäfer

Santa Maria:
self incompatible (SI)



cannot be crossed successfully!

Graciosa:
self compatible (SC)

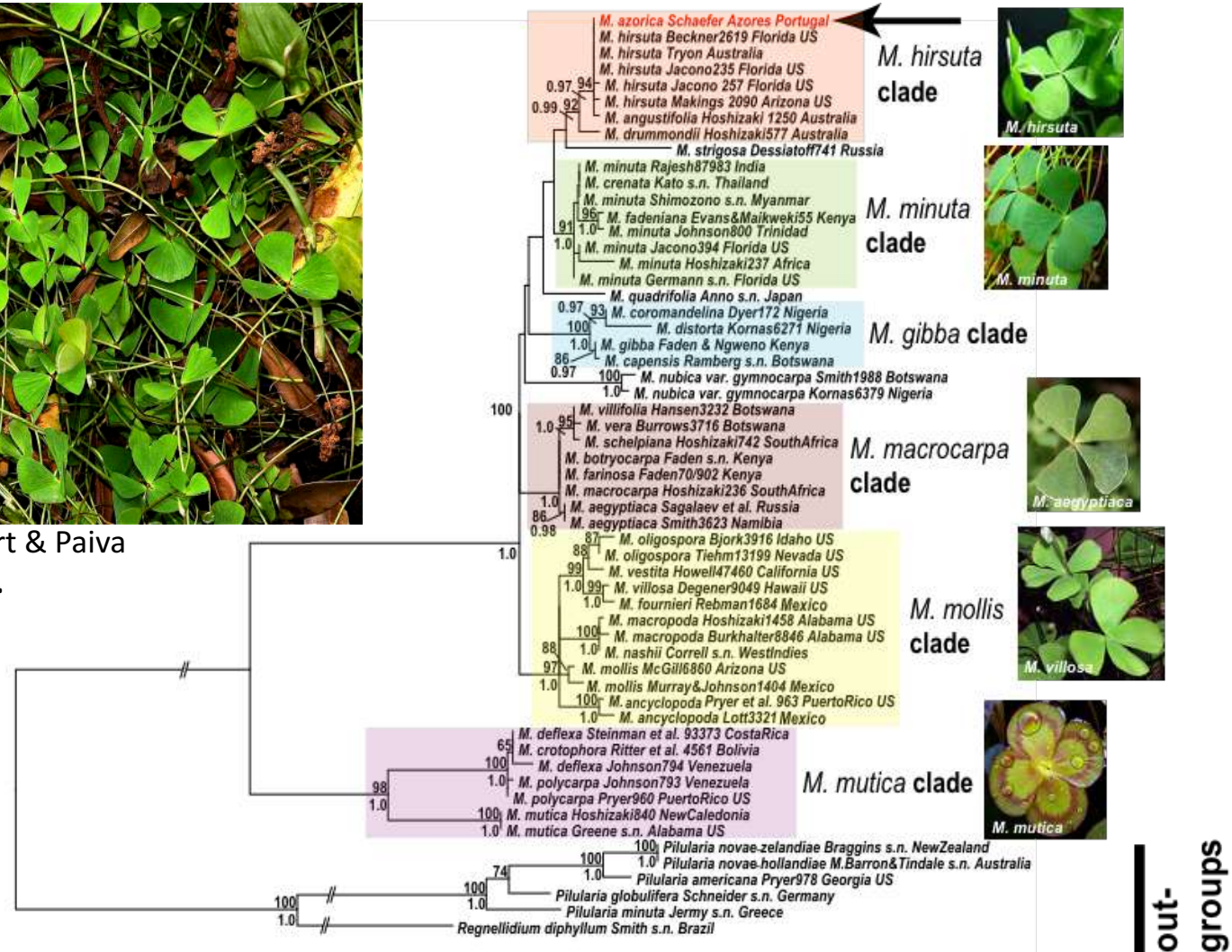


endemic ➤ invasive

Azores clover fern (*Marsilea azorica*) = invasive *M. hirsuta* from Australia

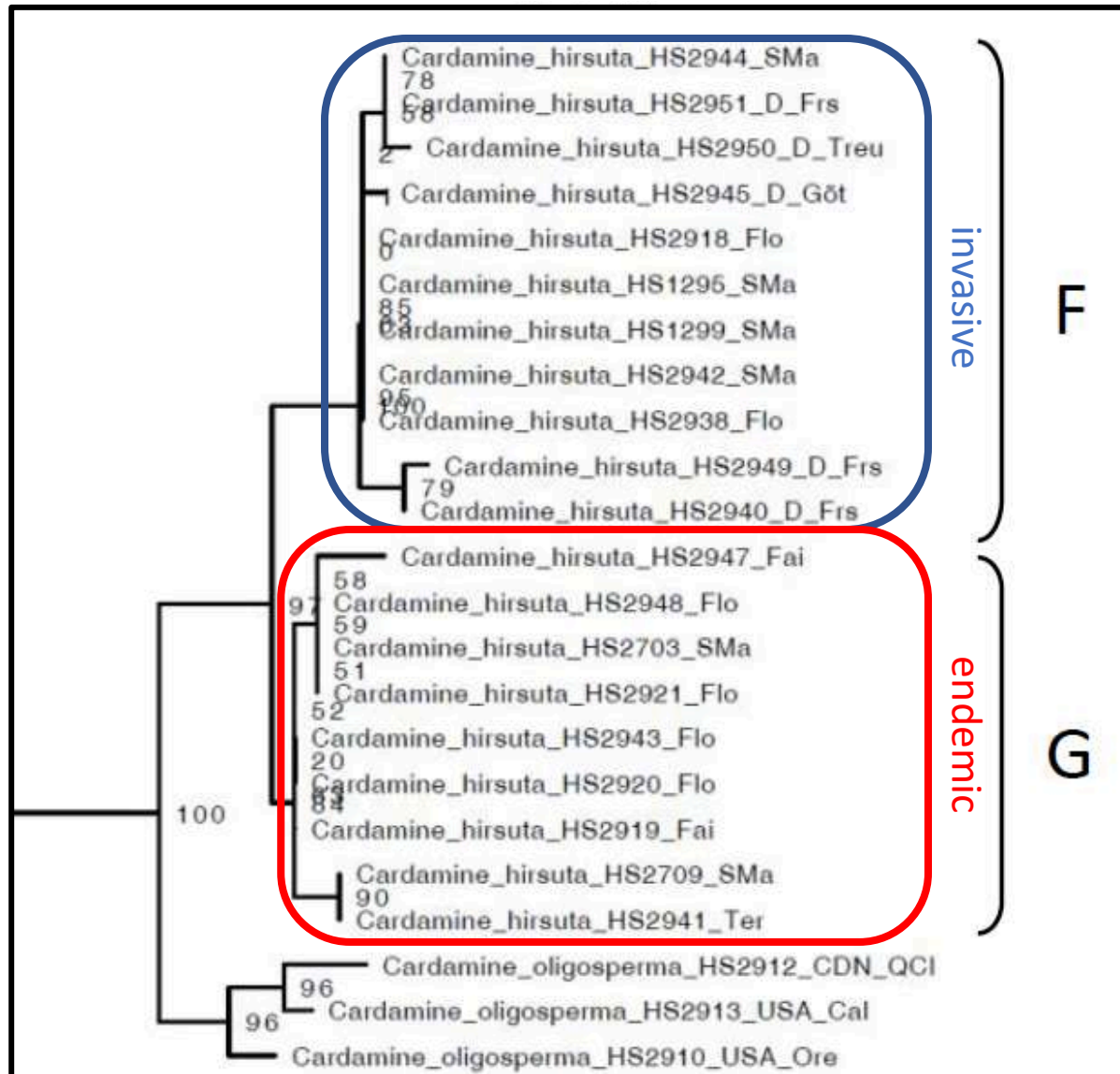


Marsilea azorica Launert & Paiva
= *Marsilea hirsuta* R.Br.



invasive ➤ endemic

Cardamine hirsuta = mix of an endemic taxon and a recently introduced invasive taxon



4. Inbreeding and genetic swamping

- risk for small isolated populations
- potential problem in conservation actions
- need more data!



5. Climate change effects

- risk for small isolated populations
- juniper forest ecosystem (cloud forest)
- crater lake ecosystem



Take home messages

- **most important task: protect remaining natural habitats**
 - for this, a change of politics is needed: European funding for protection of natural habitats not for meat and milk production
 - control of invasive species at local scale to protect the most endangered endemics (but try to minimize disturbance)
- ex-situ conservation and seed-banking (keeping different origins separate) as insurance
- more research on pollination biology and geneflow patterns of endemic species

Muito obrigado!



Elisabete Dias



Mark Carine



Luís Silva



Julie Weissmann



Melanie Schmidt

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and many more...