

# How to prepare a species conservation action plan

# Action plans for plant conservation

## Conservation target

What to do?

Action plan

Action

## General,

## Conservation targets

- International level
- National level
- Local level

Specific

- Concrete and quantified
- Descriptive and related to pressures

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#### General,

## Conservation targets

Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan

## Cactus and Succulent Plants

Compiled by Sara Oldfield



### Specific

Σχέδιο Δράσης για τη διατήρηση του είδους Silene holzmannii

Παραδοτέο Δράσης Α.1



Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας Νοέμβριος 2019

## Global strategy for Plant Conservation

- Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized
- Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved
- III. Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner
- IV. Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on Earth is promoted
- V. The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed

#### I. Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized

- 1. An online flora of all known plants.
- 2. An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action.
- Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared.

#### II. Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved

- At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.
- 5. At least 75 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity.
- 6. At least 75 per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.
- 7. At least 75 per cent of known threatened plant species conserved in situ.
- 8. At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent available for recovery and restoration <u>programmes</u>.
- 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge.
- 10. Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded.

#### III. Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner

- 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.
- 12. All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably.
- 13. Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care.

#### IV. Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on earth is promoted

14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes.

#### V. The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed

- The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.
- 16. Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

## Global strategy for Plant Conservation

7. At least 75 per cent of known threatened plant species conserved in situ.

## Conservation targets

#### **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030**

No deterioration in conservation trends and status of all protected habitats and species by 2030. In addition, Member States will have to ensure that at least 30% of species and habitats not currently in favourable status are in that category or show a strong positive trend.

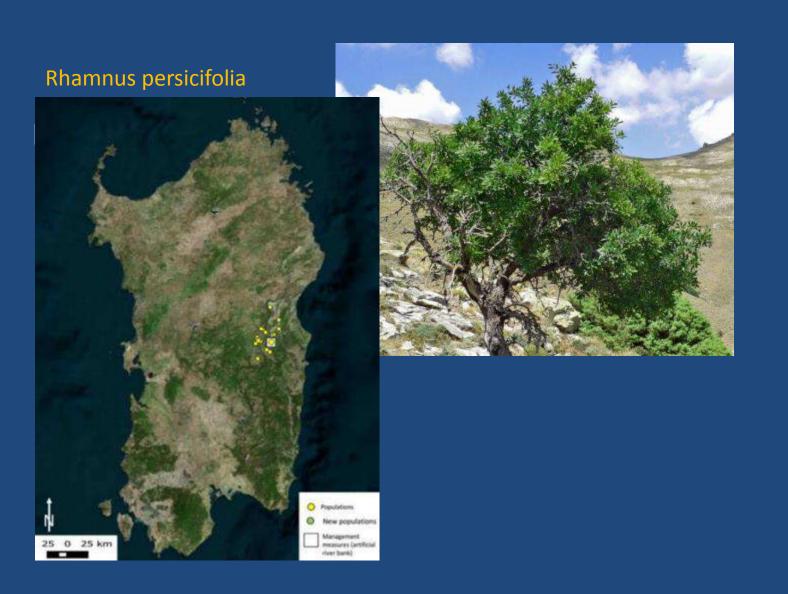
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Keep the Favourable Conservation Status of the species.

Keep the population on 22.000 individuals

- Concrete and quantified
- Descriptive and related to pressures

Biology – Ecology - Distribution



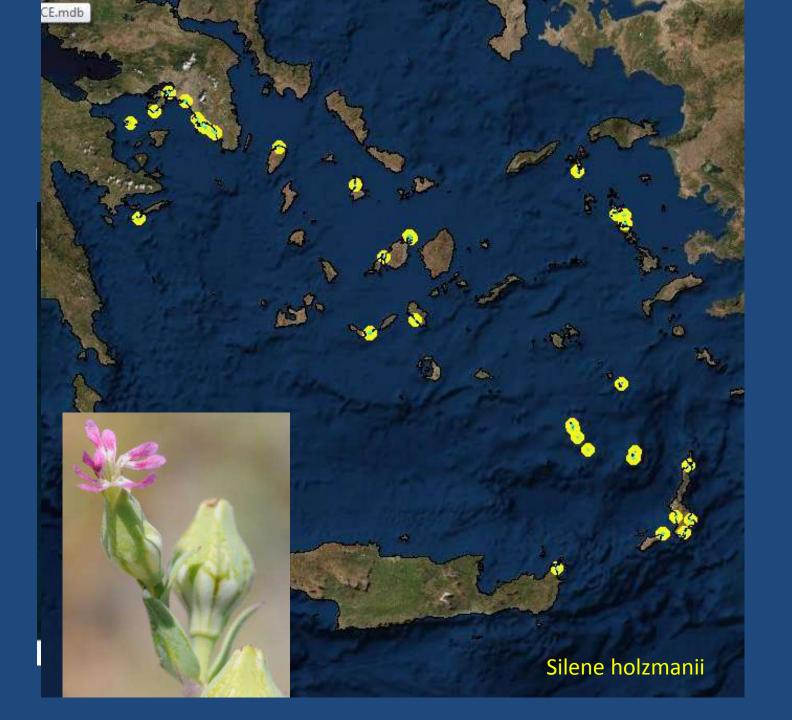


Table 2.1.1 Area and number of orchids in countries of the continental New World (except the USA and Canada).

Country	Area <sup>1</sup>	Orchids <sup>2</sup>	Orchid index <sup>3</sup>
Brazil	5,256,992	2,291	0.44
Argentina	1,715,584	107	0.06
Mexico	1,218,240	1,008	0.83
Peru	793,752	1,625	2.05
Colombia	703,392	2,899	4.12
Bolivia	678,480	1,032	1.52
Venezuela	563,280	1,429	2.54
Chile	464,200	51	0.11
Ecuador	285,008	3,270	11.47
Paraguay	251,208	121	0.48
Guyana	132,768	490	3.69
Uruguay	115,448	28	0.24
Surinam	101,176	431	4.26
Nicaragua	91,408	639	6.99
Honduras	69,224	478	6.91
Guatemala	67,248	669	9.95
French Guiana	56,200	358	6.37
Panama	48,488	1,030	21.24
Costa Rica	31,440	1,446	45.99
Belize	14,184	279	19.67
El Salvador	13,216	432	32.69
Total	12,670,936	20,113	

#### Biology – Ecology - Distribution

#### Rhamnus persicifolia

- a small tree or shrub, 2-5 m tall, characterized by long growing branches with thorny apex
- pollinated by insects and/or wind. The flowering period occurs from May to June, while fruits develop from August to October.
- grows both on limestone and siliceous substrata, at 500-1500 m a.s.l. This species occurs in scattered groups or as single trees, in riparian woods or hygrophilous scrub along mountainous streams and in deep gorges

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- Annual grass with limited time of flowering on April or May. Fruit from the end
  of May till July. Seed dispersal can be made by the sea.
- The species is specialized in small islets. Present in 34 islets (31 of them <10 H $\alpha$ ), in one big island and in three coastal localities of Attica
- · Great fluctuation of population from year to year.

## Plant status

Conservation status - previous management actions

#### Rhamnus persicifolia

The plant is not listed in any international, national or local regulations

- Monitoring actions
- Studies on plant germination and physiology

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Annex IV of directive 92/43/EC

- Monitoring actions
- Actions for monk seal
- Actions for sea birds or for Falco eleonarae

## Threats and pressures

#### Rhamnus persicifolia

- Livestock Farming Nomadic grazing
- Natural system modifications
- Invasive and Other Problematic Species
- Climate change and severe weather

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- Great fluctuations on population
- Goats and sheep
- Deer, rabbits and rats
- Construction
- Discharges and garbages

## Stakeholders

- Agencies which control and manage activities relative to the species in the distribution area of the species.
- Agencies which issue permits or express opinions.
- Local authorities, Group of citizens or individuals with property rights or use rights in the distribution area of the species.
- Authorities responsible for keeping the low

Plant status

Threats and pressures

Stakeholders

**Targets** 

**Conservation measures** 

#### Conservation measures

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- Ban of grazing
- Removal of rabbits and rats
- Public awareness
- Guarding

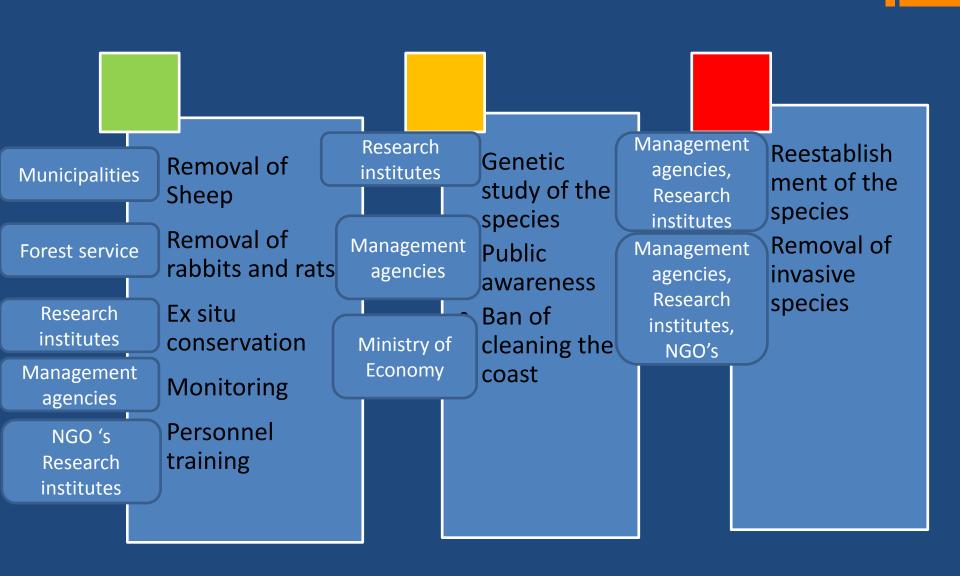
#### Rhamnus persicifolia

- Protect this plant from flooding
- Plantings and translocation

# Why we need to make an action plan if we already knew what to do

- Justification
  - Connection with the threats
  - Assessment of its priority
- Description of the measure
  - Responsibly body or agency
  - Cost
  - Financial source

#### **Conservation measures**



Plant status

Threats and pressures

Stakeholders

**Targets** 

**Conservation measures** 

Consultation

Monitoring program