

Plant reintroduction: a glimmer of hope for the conservation of critically endangered species

Sandrine Godefroid, Sarah Le Pajolec, Fabienne Van Rossum

Botanic Garden Meise, Belgium



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Introduction

Biodiversity policies contribute to the conservation of species and habitats

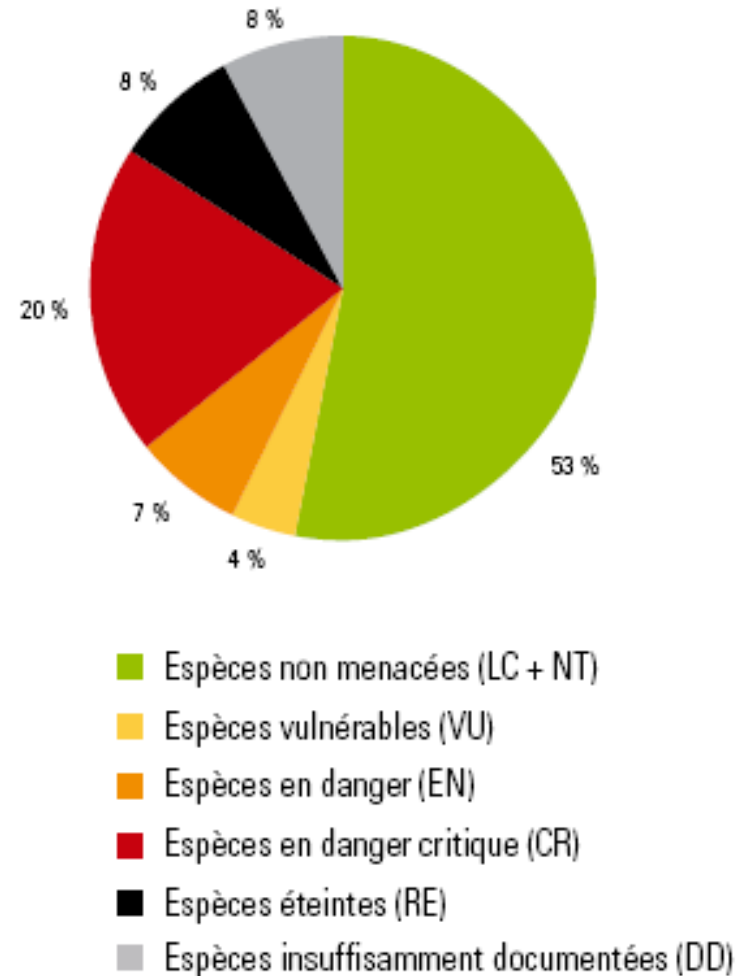
However ...

Species are still disappearing!

In the last 30-40 years, 56 and 115 plant species have disappeared from Flanders and Wallonia, respectively



In situ conservation alone is not 100% effective!

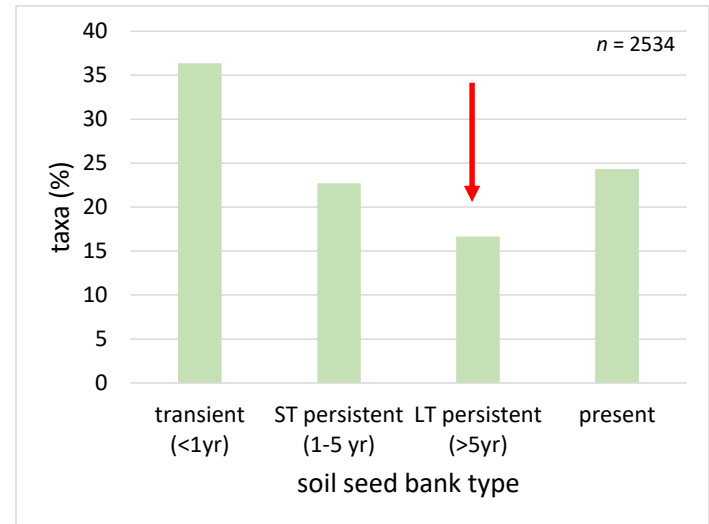


Sources : MRW – DGRNE – CRNFB ; AEF

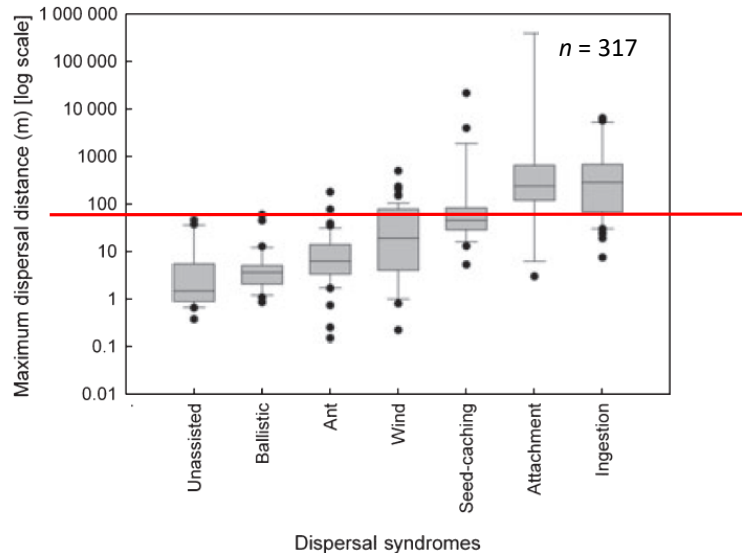
Introduction

Even if the habitats are restored:

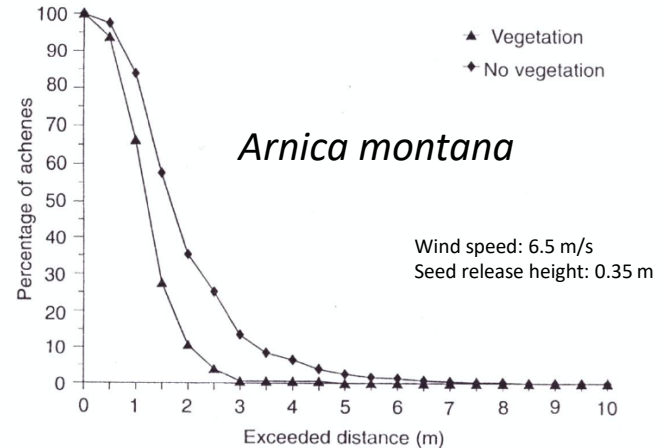
- Most targeted species will not spontaneously return in areas where they used to occur (transient seed bank, limited dispersal capacity)



Thompson et al. (1997) *The soil seed banks of North West Europe*



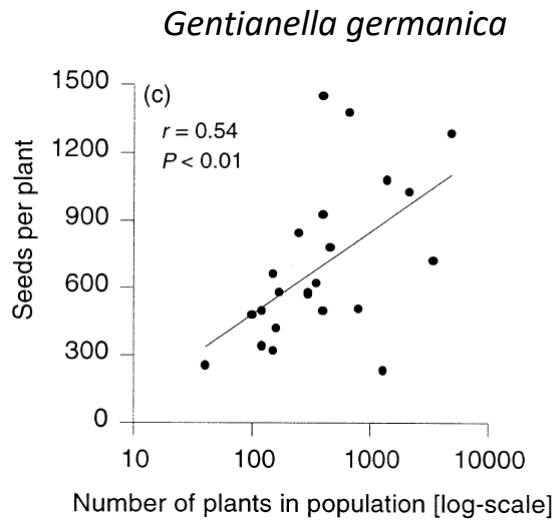
Thompson et al. (2011) *J. Ecol.*



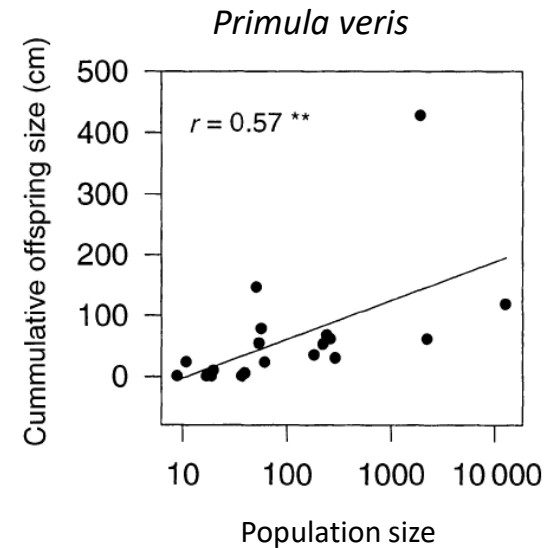
Strykstra et al. (1998) *Acta Bot. Neerl.*

Introduction

- Several species will not persist in the long run if their populations do not have a minimum viable size



Fischer & Matthies (1998) *J. Ecol.*



Kéry et al. (2000) *J. Ecol.*

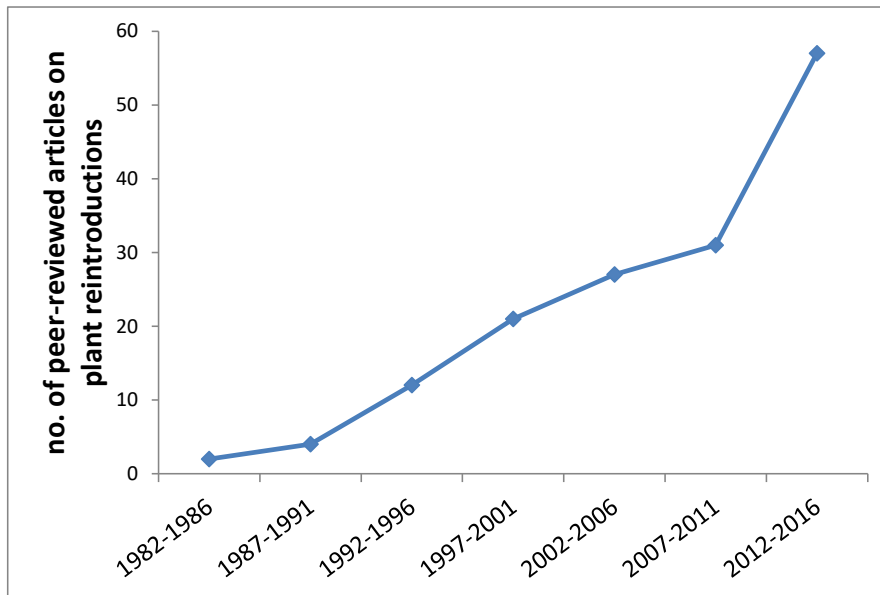


For these species, it may be necessary to:

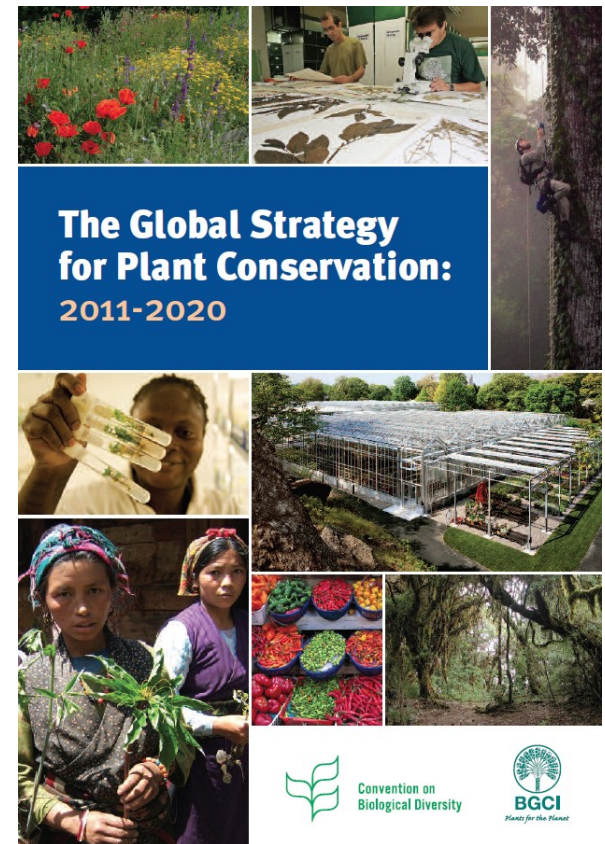
- Increase the size of the remaining populations (**reinforcement**)
- Restore the extinct populations (**reintroduction**)

Introduction

- Species reintroduction has been more and more acknowledged in international treaties and legislations
- Consequently, it has become an increasingly used conservation approach worldwide



Source: Web of Science database, using the following query: (reintroduc* OR translocat* OR outplant* OR re-establish* OR transplant* OR reinforce*) AND plant



With grey literature included: at least 949 plant reintroductions (849 taxa) in 39 countries

Godefroid & Vanderborcht (2011) *Biodivers. Conserv.*

LIFE Project « Herbages » (LIFE+11NAT/BE/001060)

“Priority actions for grasslands and meadows in Lorraine and the Southern Ardenne”



- 7 yr project (2013 – 2019)
- 400 ha to be restored
- 11 habitats
- 3 partners: NGO, regional environmental administration, Botanic Garden Meise
- Funding: European Union LIFE programme (75%)



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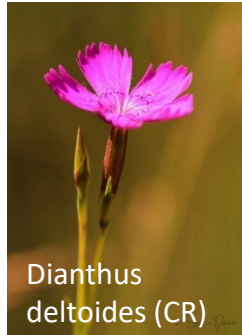


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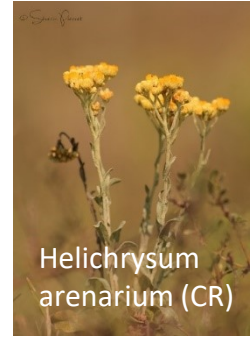
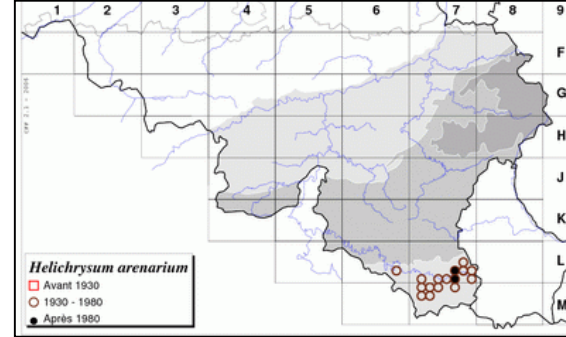
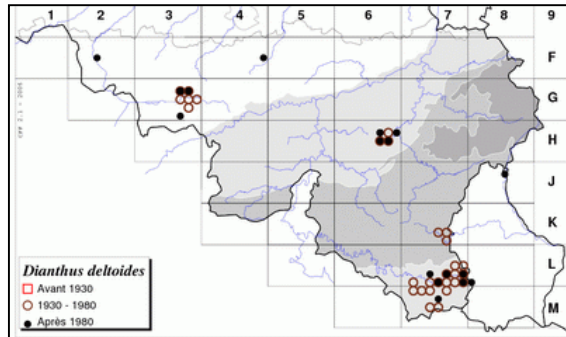


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Target species for reintroductions/reinforcements



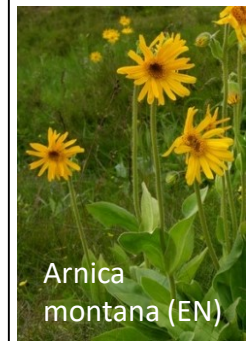
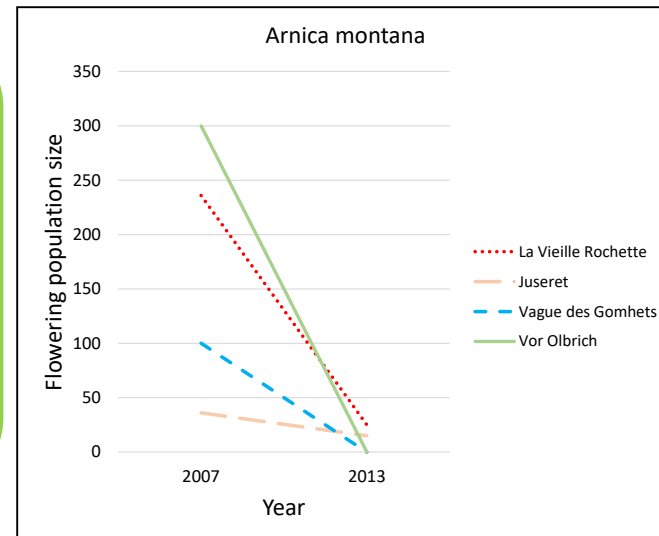
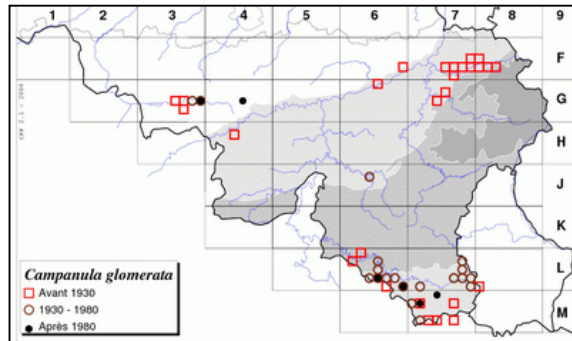
Dianthus deltoides (CR)



Helichrysum arenarium (CR)



Campanula glomerata (CR)



Arnica montana (EN)

Methods

1. Seed collection in source populations

- in similar habitats (geographically close to the target sites)
- 2-7 source populations/species
- 50-200 individuals and >5000 seeds/source population



2. Leaf sampling in source/target populations for estimating genetic diversity

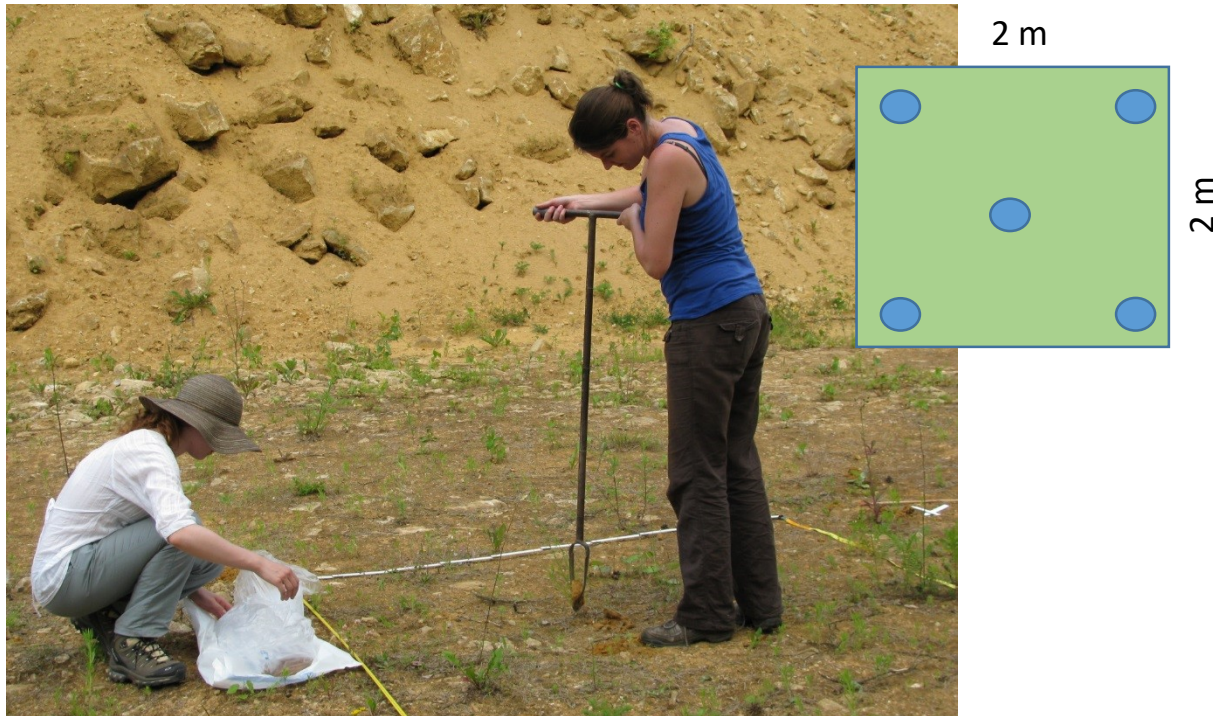
- 1 young leaf / individual
- min. 30 individuals / source population



Methods

3. Study of the soil seed bank: soil sampling in target sites

- 5 soil cores in 2 plots (4m²) per site (2 depths: 0-5cm and 5-10cm)
- soils samples put in seed trays for direct germination in the greenhouse



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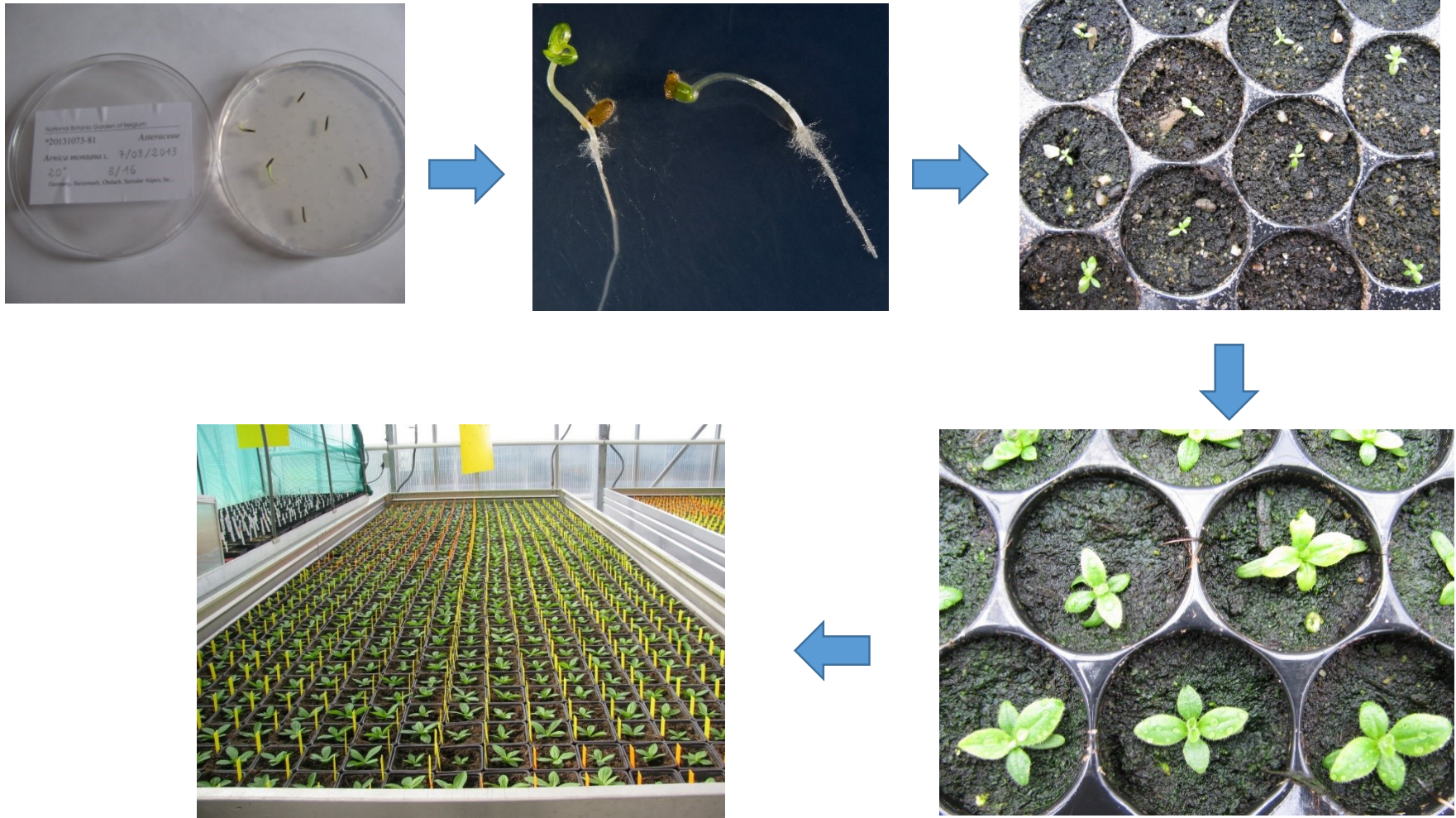
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Methods

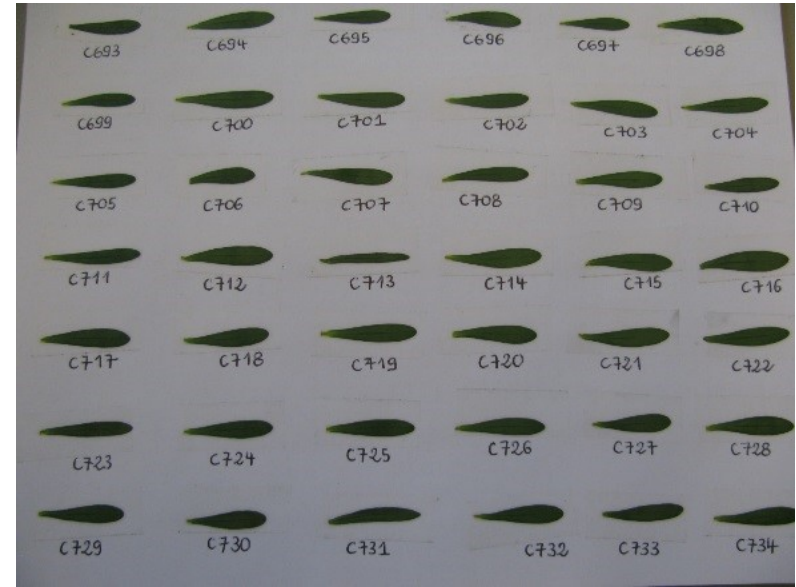
4. Plant propagation in the nursery



Methods

4. Plant propagation in the nursery

Monitoring of the vegetative growth (rosette diameter or length/width of the longest leaf, leaf area and shape): all individuals (2000 per target species)



Methods

5. Transplantation into the target sites

- 3-6 target populations / species
- 500 to 700 individuals / target population



Methods

5. Transplantation into the target sites

Mapping of each individual simultaneously with planting

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | V104 | | W229 | | M123 | | C281 | | V42 | | F176 | | M275 | |
| 2 | | M61 | | L63 | | V155 | | W20 | | M19 | | V230 | | V150 |
| 3 | C176 | | V215 | | E16 | | M214 | | V212 | | V275 | | W172 | |
| 4 | | F99 | | M42 | | L16 | | V207 | | C92 | | M200 | | L51 |
| 5 | V131 | | L221 | | M172 | | W216 | | V210 | | E126 | | M120 | |
| 6 | | M92 | | W28 | | V54 | | F52 | | M209 | | W199 | | V233 |
| 7 | L200 | | V251 | | F130 | | M15 | | C279 | | V106 | | M184 | |
| 8 | | W82 | | M31 | | V7 | | V128 | | F143 | | M104 | | E173 |
| 9 | V114 | | C204 | | M241 | | W51 | | V80 | | C241 | | M203 | |
| 10 | | M16 | | E105 | | V26 | | L76 | | M220 | | W224 | | V92 |
| 11 | W102 | | V142 | | F160 | | M278 | | V252 | | V148 | | C197 | |
| 12 | | C64 | | M288 | | W17 | | V187 | | F44 | | M215 | | L151 |



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Methods

6. Monitoring of the transplanted populations



Floral display (number of flowering stalks and flower heads per stalk)

Vegetative growth (rosette diameter)



Reproductive success: Sampling of closed ripe fruits or fruiting heads for estimating seed production and quality (aborted and viable seeds)



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Methods

7. Monitoring of the transplanted populations: recruitment

Estimating population extension by clonal propagation and/or seedling recruitment:

- Counting total number of recruits or
- 80 permanent quadrats of 20 x 20 cm / population (*Helichrysum arenarium*)
- Pictures are imported into ImageJ to count the number of ramets (rosettes)
- Population extent (area) is also measured



Results



9100 transplants
17 populations



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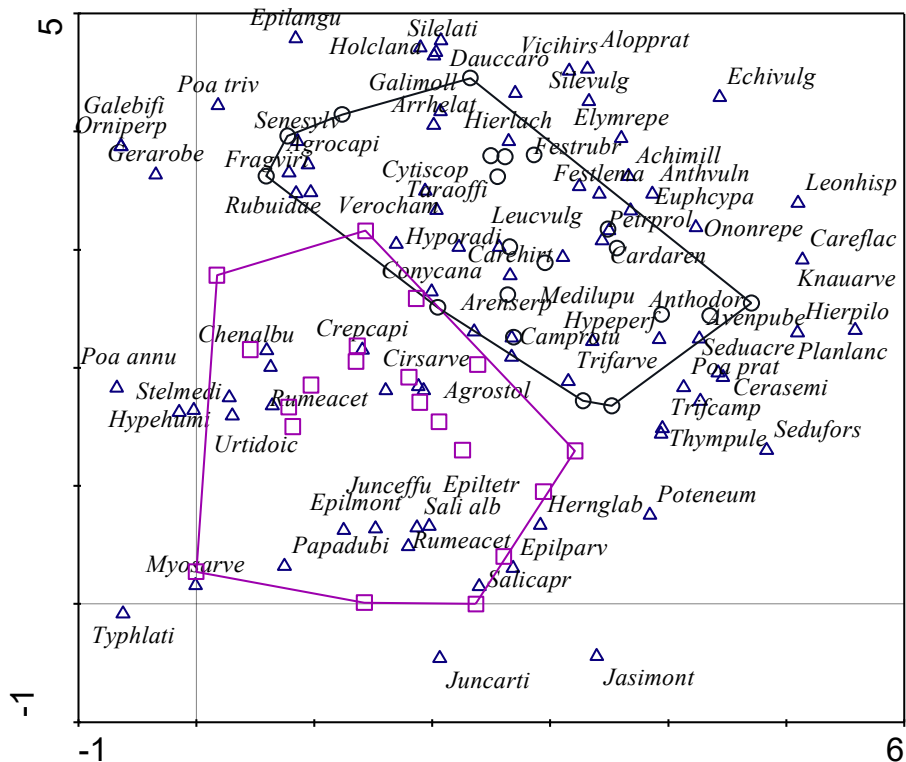
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Results

1. Soil seed bank



| Most frequent species | % |
|-------------------------------|----|
| <i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> | 60 |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | 55 |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | 50 |
| <i>Salix alba</i> | 45 |
| <i>Urtica doica</i> | 40 |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | 35 |
| <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | 35 |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | 35 |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | 35 |

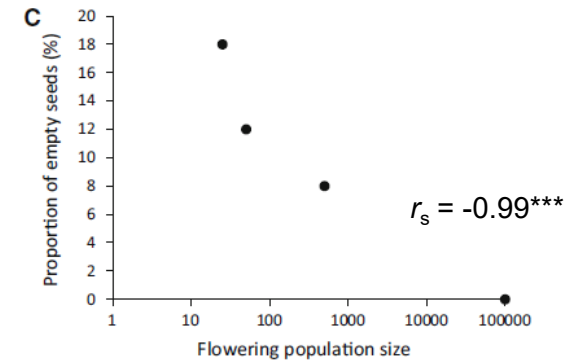
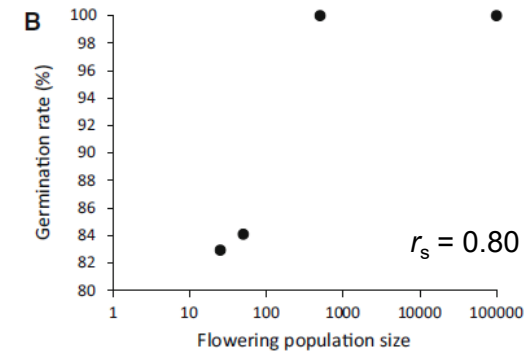
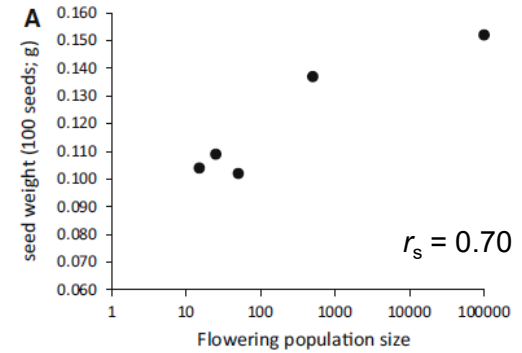
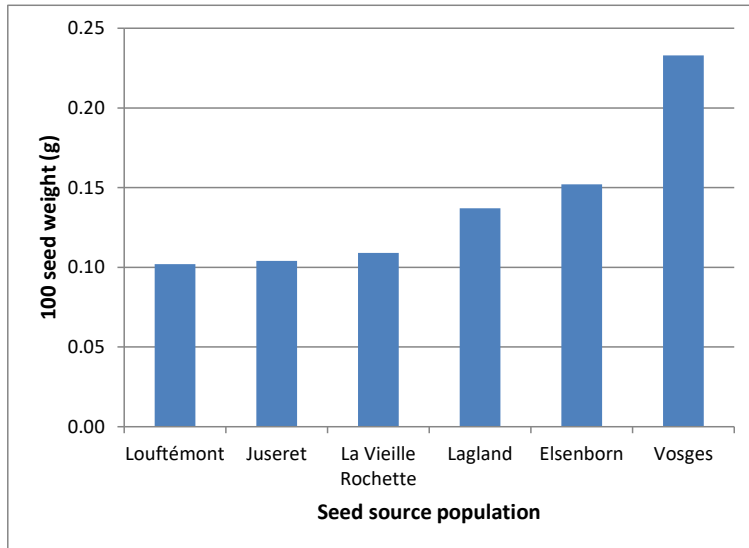
Godefroid et al. (2018) *Rest. Ecol.*

Results

2. Seed quality



Arnica montana



Godefroid et al. (2016) *Plant Ecol.*



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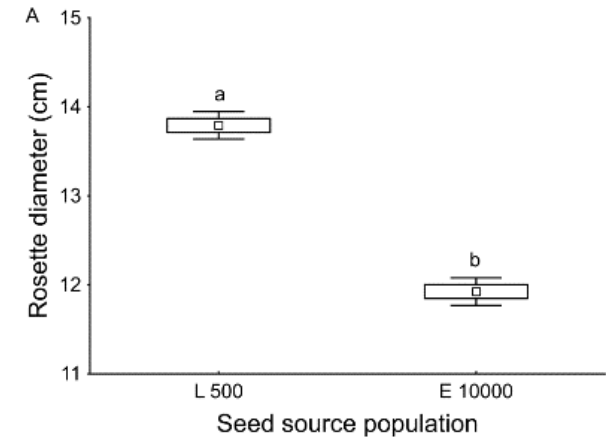
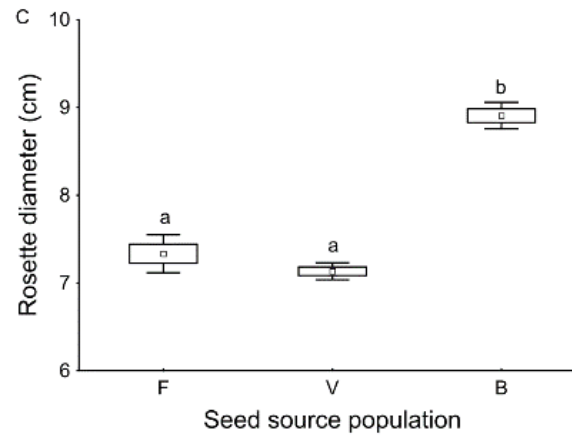
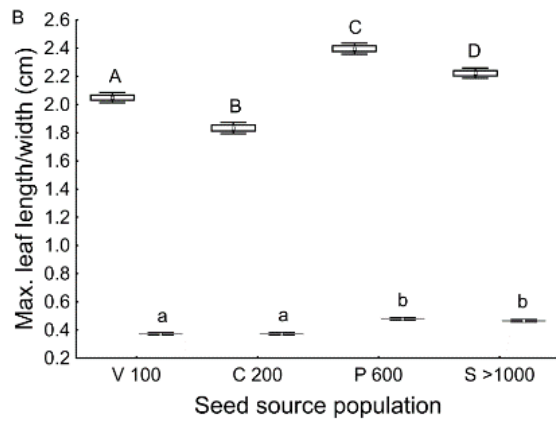
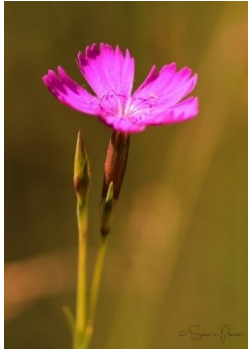
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Results

3. Vegetative growth BEFORE transplantation



Godefroid et al. (2016) *Plant Ecol.*



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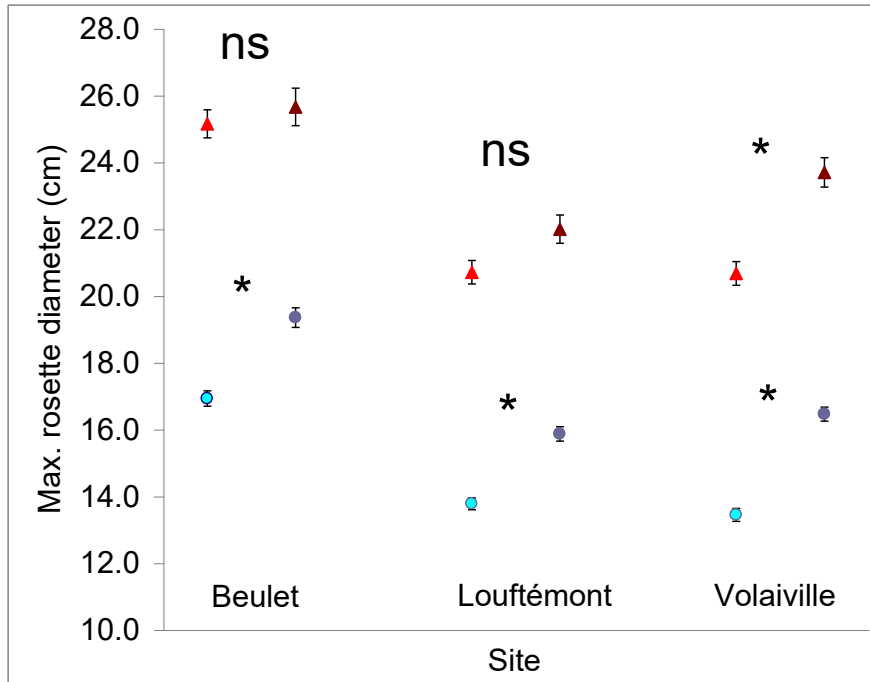
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Results

3. Vegetative growth AFTER transplantation

Outplanting date:
October 2014

Arnica montana



2016

● L
● E

2015

● L
● E

June 2015

June 2016

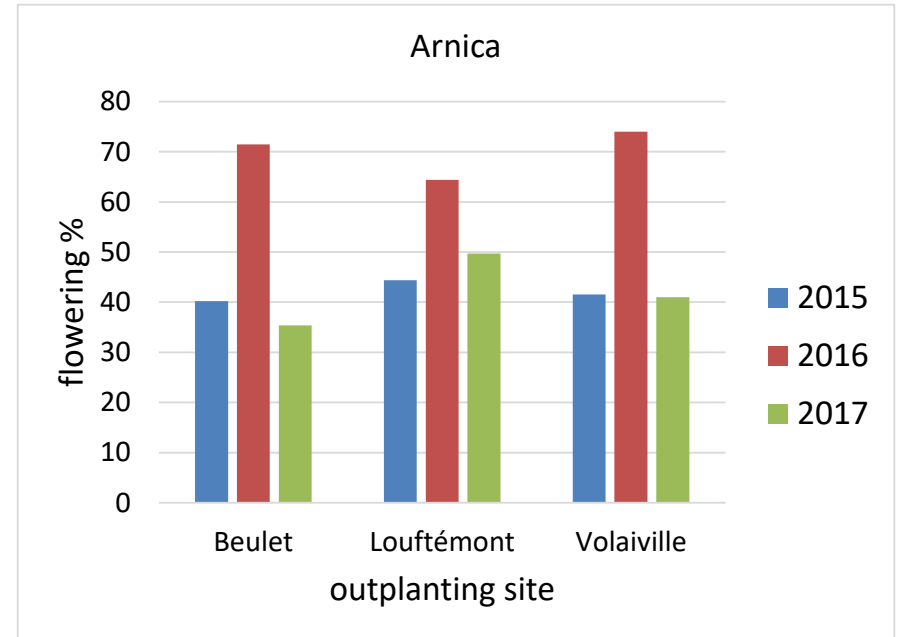
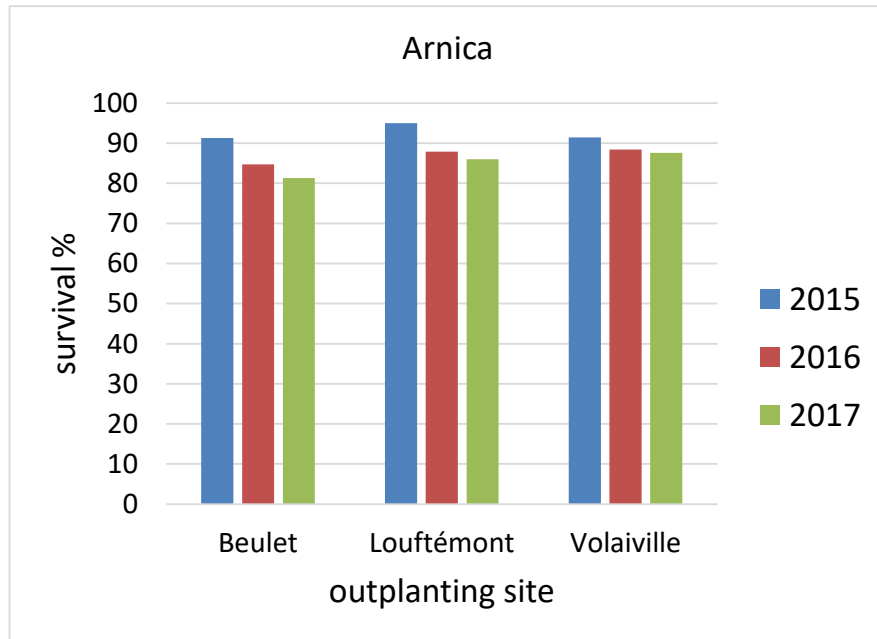
Results

4. Survival and flowering

Arnica montana



Outplanting date: October 2014



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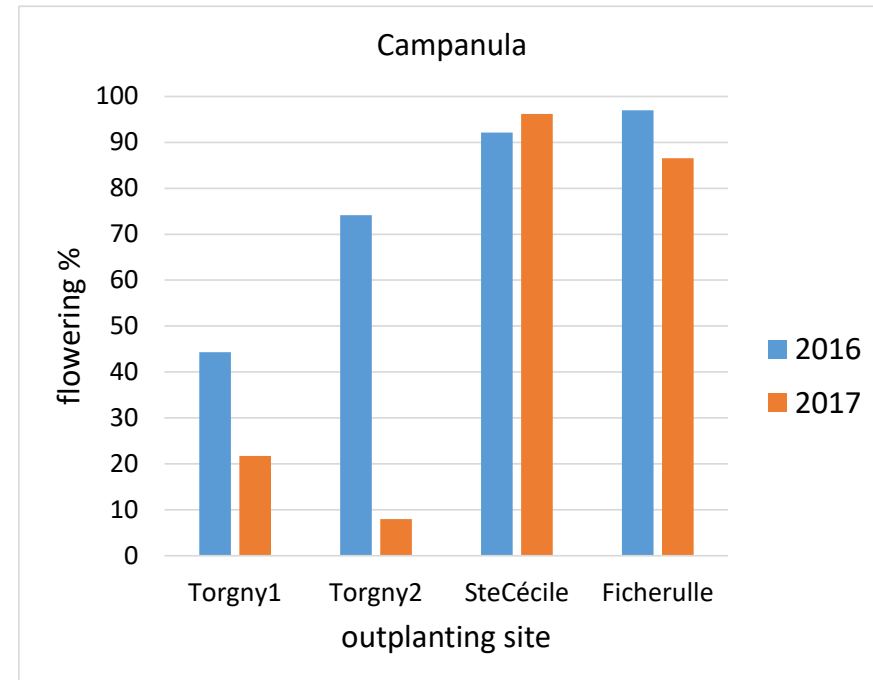
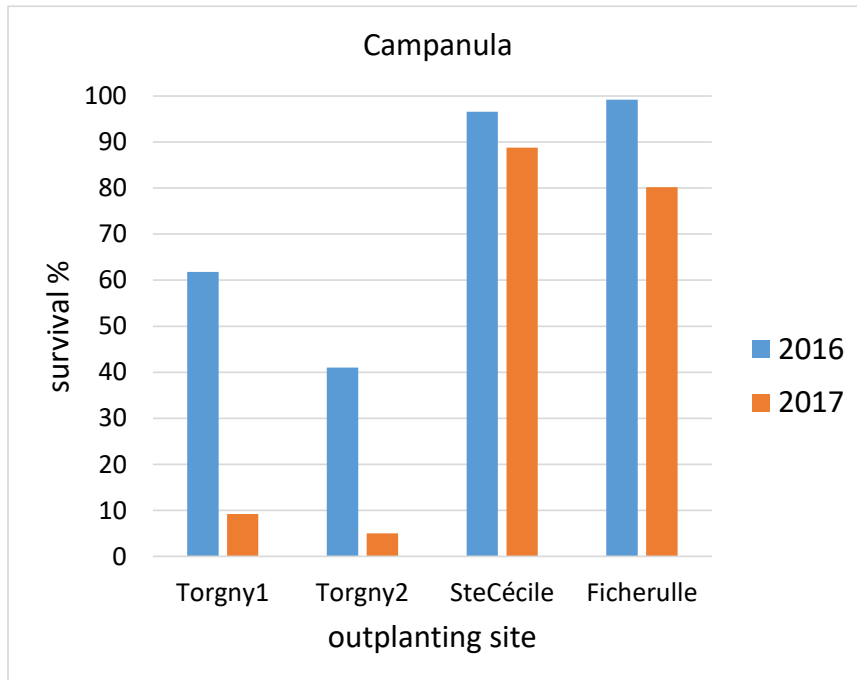
Results

4. Survival and flowering

Campanula glomerata

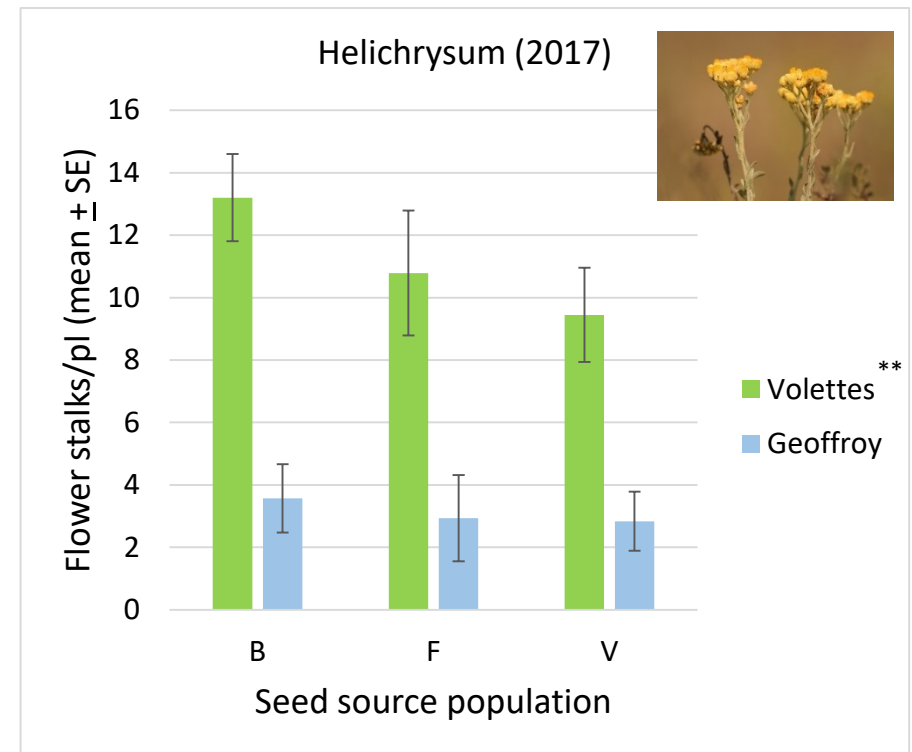
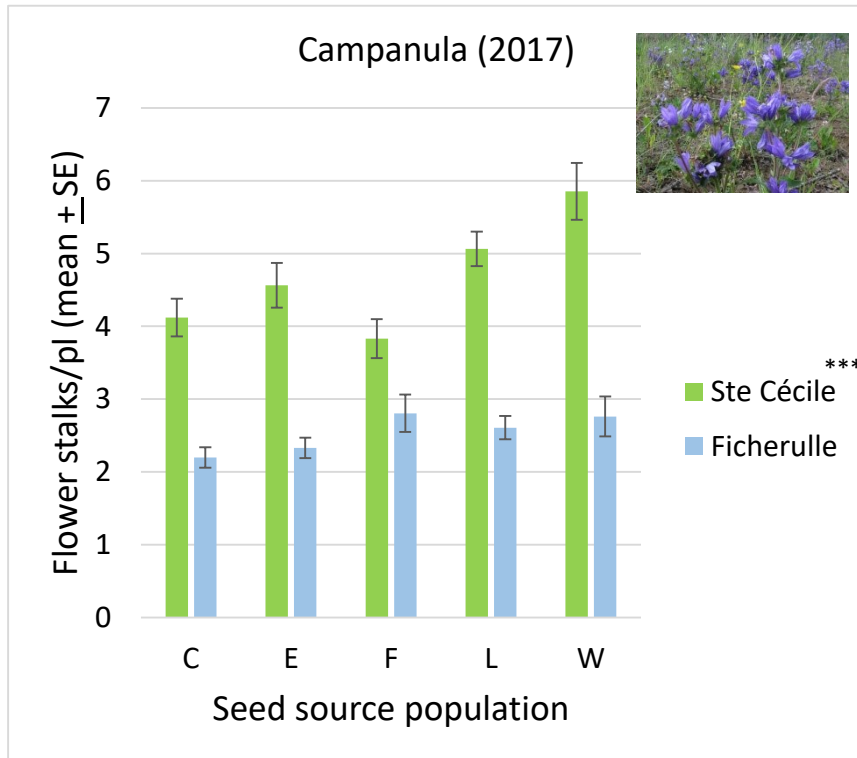


Outplanting date: September 2015



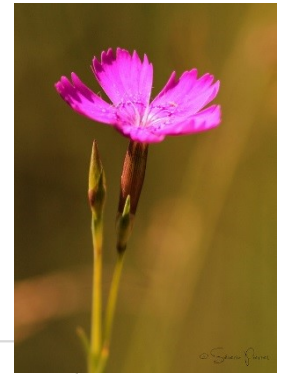
Results

5. Floral production

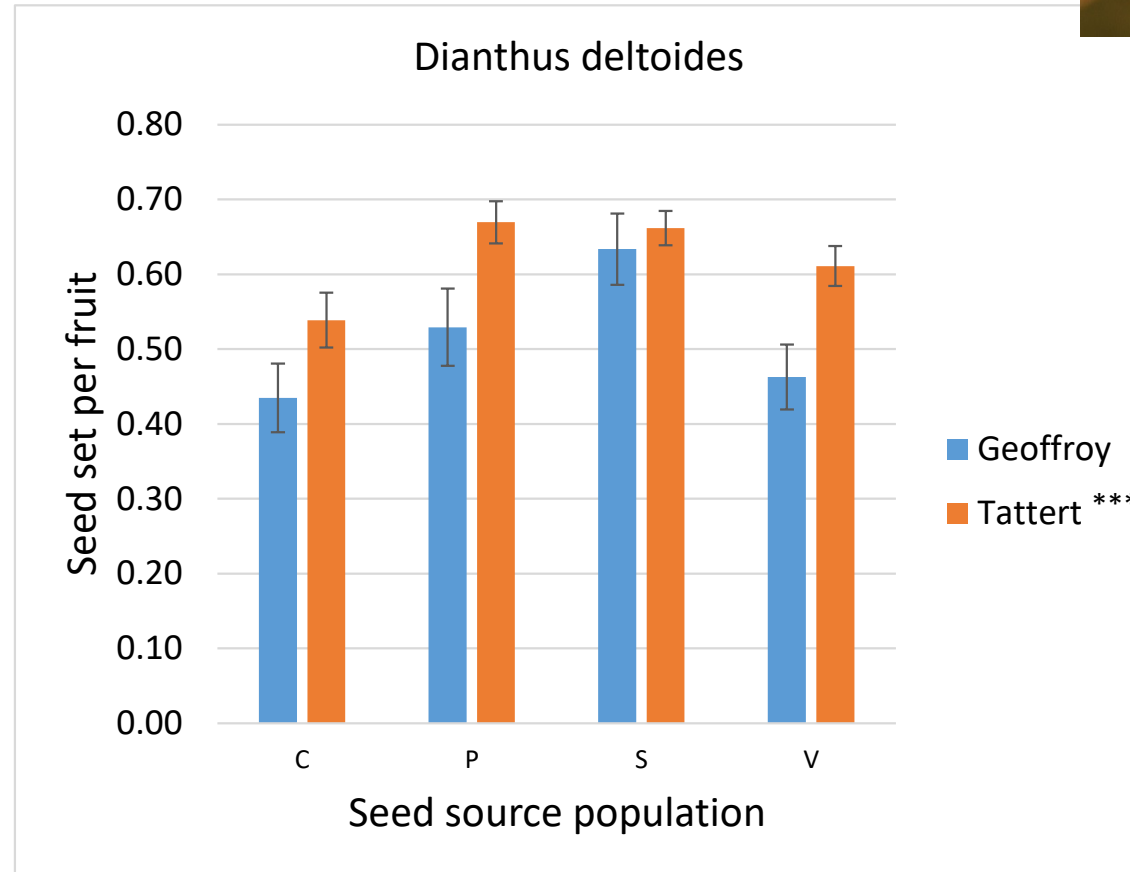


Results

6. Reproductive success



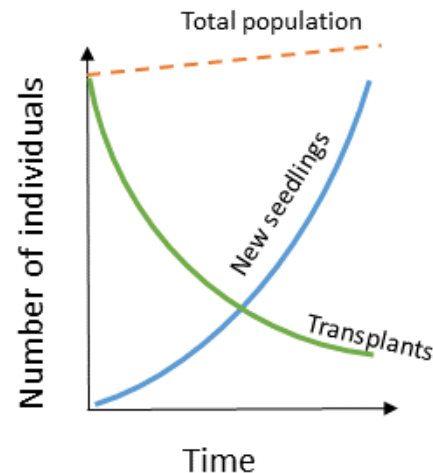
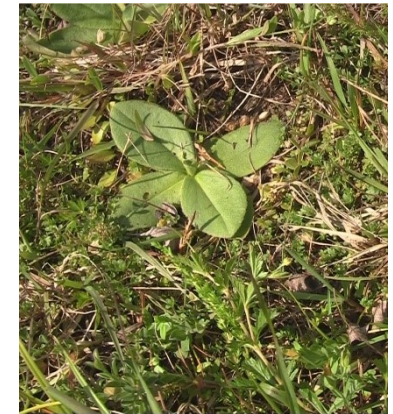
*At the end of
the first
vegetation
season*



Results

7. Recruitment

| Species | total number of new individuals |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> | 316 |
| <i>Campanula glomerata</i> | 734 |
| <i>Arnica montana</i> | 1782 |
| <i>Helichrysum arenarium</i> | 1803 |



- Seedlings are produced (+ clonal propagation for *Helichrysum*)
- New seedlings also start to colonize the surrounding area with new plants up to 18 m from the planting area (*Helichrysum*)
- A demographic dynamics is ongoing
- The transplanted individuals that will die in the future can be replaced by new plants

Conclusions

- **Soil seed bank**: the typical grassland specialists are missing from the seed bank → a successful grassland restoration requires to artificially introduce seeds of target specialist species
- **Seed quality may be reduced in small populations**: important factor to consider for optimizing the selection of seed source populations
- **Differences in plant size** have been detected according to the origin of the seeds (but the differences decreased after 2 years) , suggesting maternal effects, some local adaptation and/or local genetic drift effects
- **Differences in reproductive performances between sites and seed origin**: important to verify in the future how the choice of the source populations and target sites might impact transplanted population dynamics

Acknowledgements

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