

ABSTRACT BOOK

**27TH INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS FOR
CONSERVATION BIOLOGY**

**4TH EUROPEAN CONGRESS
FOR CONSERVATION
BIOLOGY**



**ICCB
ECCB
2015**

**MISSION
BIODIVERSITY:
CHOOSING
NEW PATHS FOR
CONSERVATION**

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Society for Conservation Biology

27TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

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Society for Conservation Biology

ABOUT THE SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

SCB is a global community of conservation professionals with members working in more than 100 countries who are dedicated to advancing the science and practice of conserving Earth's biological diversity. The Society's membership comprises a wide range of people interested in the conservation and study of biological diversity: resource managers, educators, government and private conservation workers, and students.

SCB publishes the flagship peer-reviewed journal of the field, *Conservation Biology*, and the cutting-edge online journal, *Conservation Letters*. The Society provides many benefits to its community, including local, regional, and global networking, an active conservation-policy program, and free online access to publications for members in developing countries. SCB also administers a postdoctoral program, the David H. Smith Conservation Research Fellowship Program, sponsored by the Cedar Tree Foundation.

MANAGEMENT OF SALTMARSH AT SAINT NIKOLAJ, NORTHERN ADRIATIC, SLOVENIA

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Saltmarsh Saint Nikolaj is a small wetland (2ha surface) situated on small patch of unspoiled coastal land between the port of Koper and campsite of Ankaran. It covers 2 ha of surface and is designated as Natura 2000 site (SAC) due to the priority habitat types 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) and 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. The halophyte plant communities are enriched with two rare plant species thriving only in this place, *Linum marittimum* and *Centaurium spicatum*. The area faces some conservation issues since it was neglected and used as a football place in the past. In that way the land was eroded and many invasive alien species invaded the area. The presentation describes some management approaches to restore and maintain the area. A wooden path above the area was first built in 2006 to prevent the negative impact of walking over the sensitive plant community. In order to eradicate and control the invasive flora several manual and machine interventions have been carried out since then. Some specific methods to increase a number of the two rarest plant species was experimented. The results of the almost ten years of field work in the area supported with monitoring researches should be translated to a management model to be used for small natural sites.

MODELLING BIODIVERSITY SCENARIOS IN MADAGASCAR UNDER BOTH THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ANTHROPOGENIC DEFORESTATION

Ghislain Vieilledent

Cirad

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Madagascar is widely known for its exceptional biodiversity which is, for the terrestrial part, mainly concentrated in tropical forests. This biodiversity is severely threatened by both climate change and deforestation. The FRB (Fondation pour la Recherche sur la Biodiversité) project named BioSceneMada (<http://bioscenemada.net>) aims at modelling the biodiversity scenarios in Madagascar under both the effects of climate change and anthropogenic deforestation. In this study we present the first results of the project. We used presence data for more than 5000 species and bioclimatic envelope

models to forecast species distribution under the effects of climate change. Species distribution maps were used to identify potential refugia for biodiversity. Combining these results to the projections of a deforestation model, we also identified the potential biodiversity hotspots under a high risk of deforestation. Project results should help define efficient strategies for conserving Madagascan biodiversity. In particular, we promote the inclusion of top priority areas for biodiversity conservation into the current Madagascar protected areas system.

AREAS OF ENDEMISM ON REGIONAL SCALE REFLECT INFLUENCES OF ADJACENT PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC DOMAINS. A CASE STUDY ON WOODY FLORA OF THE NORTHEASTERN CERRADO OF BRAZIL

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Area of endemism (AOE) is a particular area that contains species restricted to it and it can be hierarchical in organization, thus a large AOE may contain smaller areas of endemism. Brazilian cerrado is the third largest hotspots of the world but with almost none information about specific AOE, although it is well known that northeastern (NE) cerrado has a woody flora different from cerrado core. We searched for local AOE within the NE cerrado, which, in its turn, is a regional AOE of the huge Cerrado. We investigated whether AOE would reflect the influences of adjacent phytogeographic domains. We recorded 6,962 individuals of 936 woody species gathered from 160 surveys and distributed in 48 grid-cells of 1° latitude-longitude. For each grid-cell we compute indices for species richness and endemism which were tested by spatial autocorrelation analysis (SAC). Additionally we performed a parsimony analysis of endemism (PAE) to discover relationships among areas of endemism. Species richness indices were not spatially autocorrelated in contrast to endemism indices. Thus, there are hotspots for endemism but not to richness. The PAE indicated seven AOE. Considering indices of endemism and PAE, we indicated five areas of endemism in the NE cerrado: the coastal cerrados; Araripe plateau; Diamantina plateau; the northern Piauí; and the southwestern NE cerrado. Out of total species, 611 species were restricted to only one AOE whereas 170 species were widespread. Each AOE had different floristic influences from adjacent phytogeographic domains corroborating our hypothesis. The AOE indicated deserve special attention from conservation policies

