Possible use of national inventories for defining the most appropriate conservation areas (MAAs)

<u>Negri V</u>,

Department of Applied Biology, University of Perugia













"Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative and landrace diversity, 7–9 September 2011, Palanga Lithuania

Outline

1- How to set priority conservation actions for LRs?

2- The agrobiodiversity approach. Criteria to be considered

3- Most Appropriate Areas

4 - A worked out example





"Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative and landrace diversity, 7–9 September 2011, Palanga Lithuania

1- How to set conservation areas for LRs?

Conservation activities are urgently needed for both LRs and CWRs!

LRs are rapidly disappearing because progressively replaced by modern varieties and socio economic factors, but

Money often lacking for all the needed conservation actions !

Consequently, need to identify priority actions





1- How to set conservation areas for LRs?

Two possible approaches to attribute priority:

1 – based on single LRS (see Torricelli's presentations of this morning on Lazio Region model)

2 – based on agrobiodiversity level of the area where LRs are present (tends to be holistic)





The EC funded 'AEGRO' project

An Integrated European *In Situ* Management Work Plan: Implementing Genetic Reserves and On Farm Concepts

•Worked out criteria to be taken into account in delimitating areas which are rich in agrobiodiversity (focus on LRs).

•Drafted a model strategy for setting conservation areas.

•Tested the efficiency of the developed strategy in capturing the maximum of LR diversity in Central Italy





Areas rich in agro-biodiversity: Criteria to be taken into account

C1. Number and diversity of LRs in an area
C2. Agro-ecosystem diversity of the area
C3. Presence of nearby protected areas
C4. Presence of CWRs in the area (additional criterium)
C5. Threat of extinction of LRs (additional criterium)





Strategy for establishing on farm conservation area

Starting with a certain number of potentially suitable areas, reduce their number by appling criteria (C) in sequence



For each level a threshold has to be defined below which areas are not admitted to the following level (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level" (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level" (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level" (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level" (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative difference of the following level") (area "Conservation strategies for European crop str

These selected areas could be defined as the 'Most Appropriate Areas (MAA)'

To be proposed to the National or Regional authorities as areas where to set or enhance political and economic actions in favour of LR and agrobiodiversity conservation



in order to apply this strategy LR preliminary information is needed:

- LR inventory,
- LR occurrence in standard areas and
- LR mapping

This information was worked out for the 'Central Italy' case study:

- An inventory of LRs was created (over 1300 LRs)
- LRs were mapped in areas of standard dimension (20x20 km)



FINDING OUT THE MOST AGRO_BIODIVERSE AREAS (MAAs) TO BE PROTECTED IN CENTRAL ITALY

CRITERIUM n.I : n. LR Number & Diversity index (Shannon)

9

classes 2+3+4 > 60%

THRESHOLD: > 60%

"Conservation strategies for European crop wild relative and landrace diversity, 7–9 September 2011, Palanga Lithuania

AEGRO

SE

 \simeq

THRESHOLD: presence/absence

THRESHOLD: presence/absence

6

6

All the 6 areas are of great agro-biodiversity value and can be reccommended as areas where to promote conservation activities (Most Appropriate Areas)

This basic strategy was then further developed and tested, but substantially yielded the same results

CONCLUSIONS

This strategy may be useful to set in situ-on farm priority conservation areas also in other European countries

LR inventorying and mapping is a mean for for defining the most appropriate conservation areas (MAAs)

