

Some calcareous grasslands plant species harbor higher reproductive performances in restored habitats compared to reference habitats

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Context











Biodiversity threats



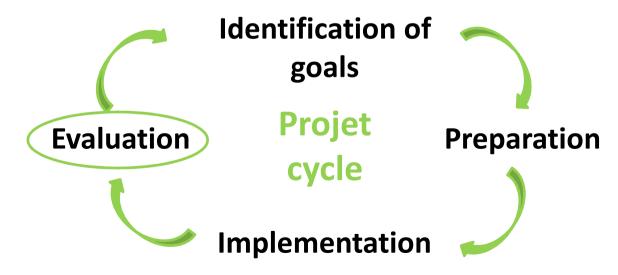








- Changes in land use :
- → Habitats destruction
- → Fragmentation
- Response = Ecological restoration
- → Restoration projects







- Species diversity
- Vegetation structure
- Ecosystem resilience
- Ecosystem integration in the landscape
- Sustainability of reproductive populations





→ Successful restoration if populations are able to persist over the long term

Restored populations posses attributes necessary for :

- Reproduction
- Migration
- Growth
- Adaptive evolutionary changes



Indicators: Species performances





Objectives



Objectives



- To evaluate the success of restoration
- Population indicators
 - (Re)Colonization
 - Reproductive success
 - Final fitness
- Comparaison between reference and restored parcels





Methods

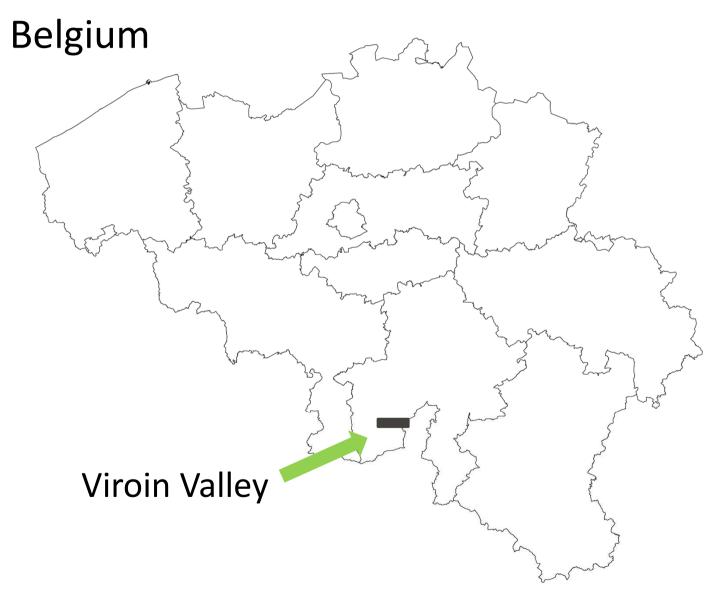


Focused habitat



Study area

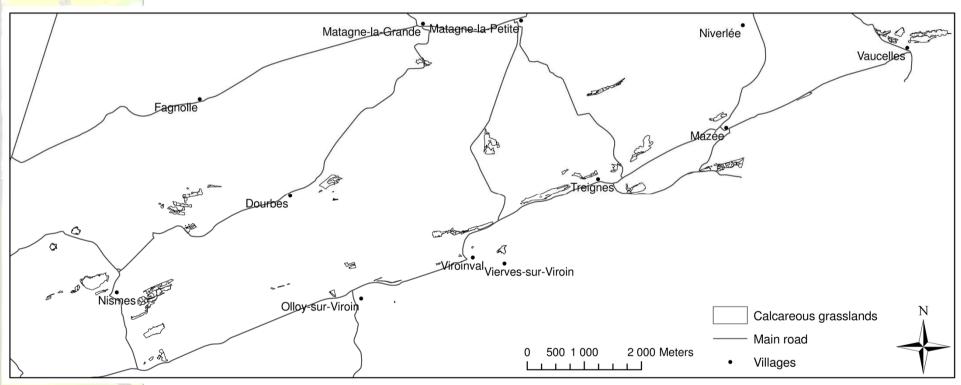






Study area

The Viroin Valley



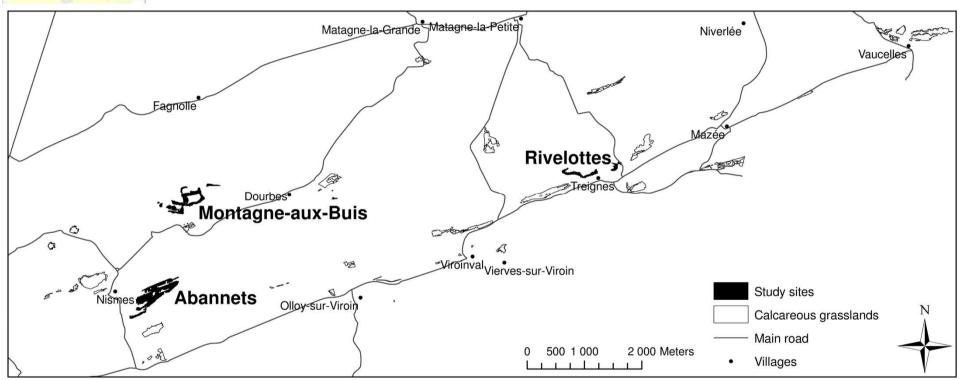




Study sites



The Viroin Valley







Study parcels



Study species



Hippocrepis comosa Fabaceae



Sanguisorba minor Rosaceae

Potentilla neumanniana Rosaceae Specialists and abundant









→ occurrence (%)

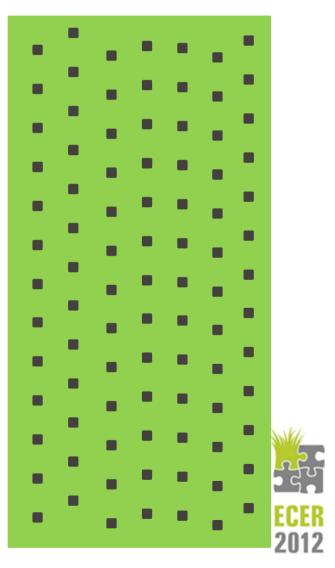






→ occurrence (%)





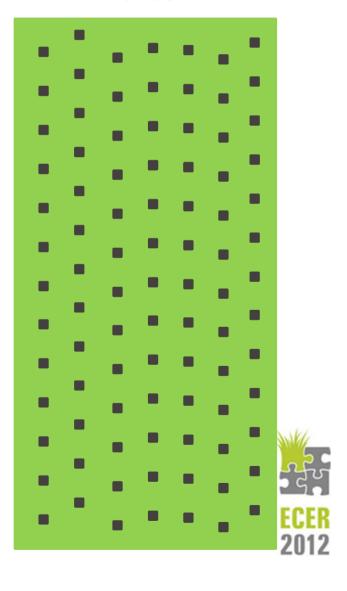




→ occurrence (%)

	-	
Site	Parcel	Nb of plots (1m ²)
Abannets	Reference	400
	1990-2000	225
	>2000	504
Montagne-aux-buis	Reference	334
	1990-2000	178
	>2000	208
Rivelottes	Reference	125
	1990-2000	206
	>2000	123

Parcel

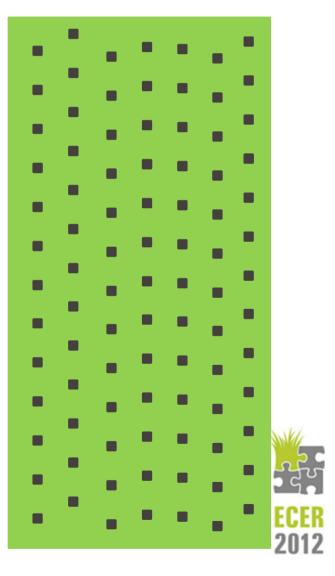






- Species recolonisation
 - → occurrence (%)
- Reproductive success





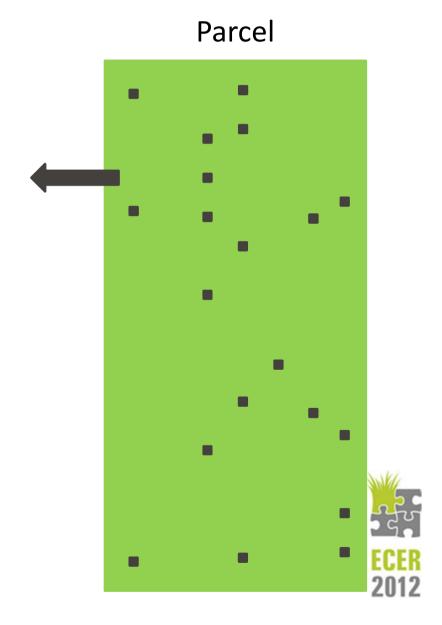




→ occurrence (%)

Reproductive success

20 plots randomly selected On 2 sites (6 parcels) / species One individual selected /plot







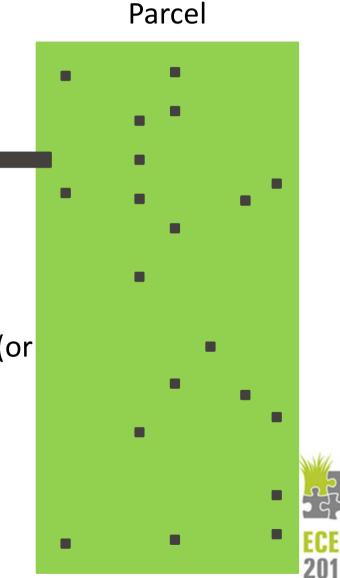
→ occurrence (%)

Reproductive success

20 plots randomly selected On 2 sites (6 parcels) / species One individual selected /plot

→ Number of flowers (or inflorescences) / indiv.

→ Number of seeds / fruit (or inflorescences)







→ occurrence (%)

Reproductive success

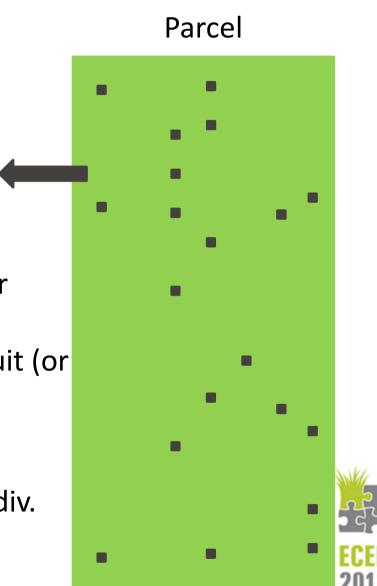
20 plots randomly selected On 2 sites (6 parcels) / species One individual selected /plot

→ Number of flowers (or inflorescences) / indiv.

→ Number of seeds / fruit (or inflorescences)

Final fitness

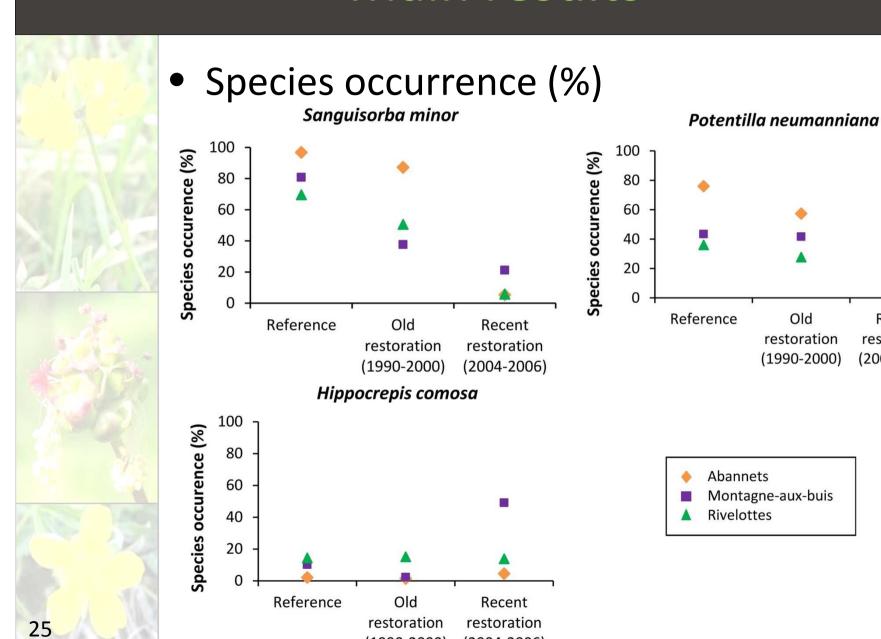
→ Number of seeds / indiv.











(1990-2000)

(2004-2006)

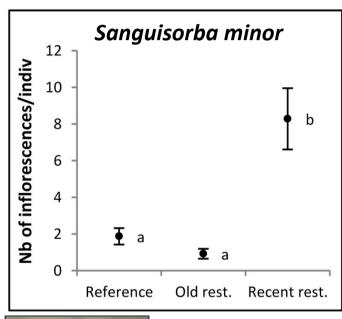


Recent

restoration

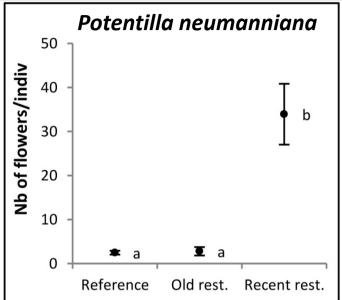
(2004-2006)

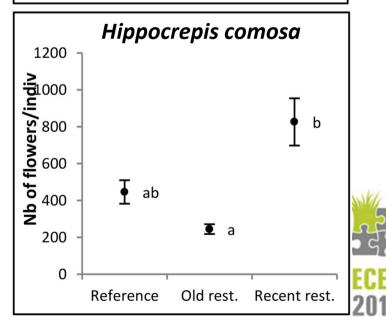








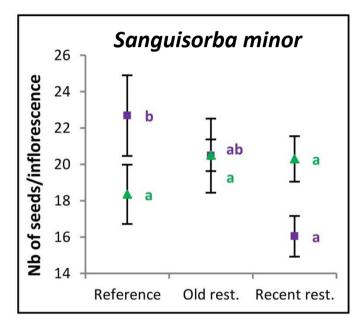




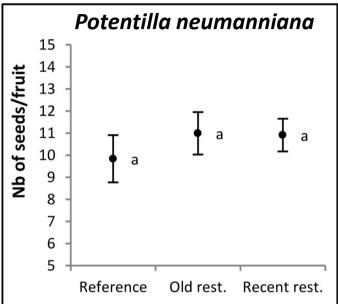


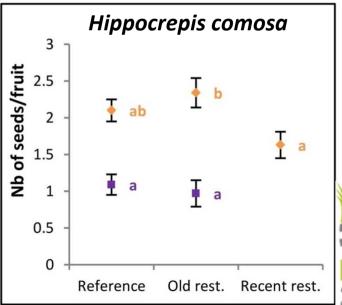


→ Number of seeds/fruit





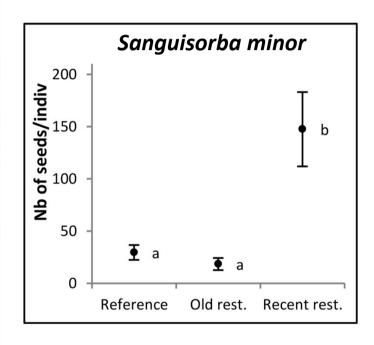


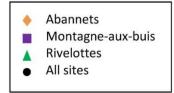


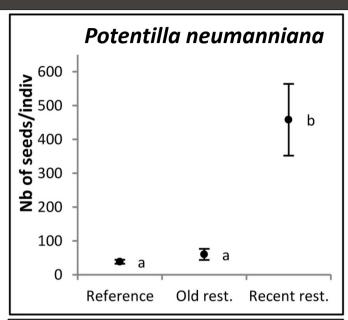


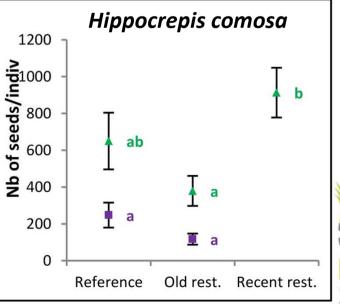






















Discussion



Discussion



- Restoration success:
- \rightarrow (Re)colonisation success
 - Colonisation of restored parcels
 - Species occurrence reference >> restoration
 - S. minor and P. neumanniana

H. comosa

- Soil seed bank
- Dispersion by wind
- Dispersion by sheep and goats

- Soil seed bank
- Dispersion by wind
- Dispersion by goats



NB: Study species = abundant

Discussion



Restoration success:

→ Reproductive success and fitness

 Flowers and seeds production in recently restored grasslands >>>> reference

→ Hopefull concerning species persistence as higher fitness ↑ populations dynamic ↓ extinction risks

Seeds/fruit : no clear differences

→ No lack of pollination









Conclusion



Conclusion



- Recently restored populations :
 - play an important role in supporting species persistence in fragmented grasslands
 - have a favorable effect on the dynamic of species evolving in manmade landscape
- Species occurrence : Reference >> Restoration
- Reproductive performance : Reference <<
 Restoration
- → Importance of considering more than one attribute when evaluating restoration success



Thank you for your attention

