Zonave me biodiversitet Gosa

U. Šilc, A. Mullaj, A. Ibraliu, M. Petrović, Z. Dajić Stevanović



Aim of our lecture:

- Why is Gosa area important for biodiversity?
- Which plant species and habitats are important from conservational view and why?
- What are threats for conservation?

Gosa area-Shkumbini River estuary



Gosa area

complex ecosystem of many habitats:

- Osmani lagoon
- Shkumbini river delta
- salt marshes
- sand dunes
- Mediterranean pine forest
- riparian forest

Flora

at least 180 species

- 11 important from conservational aspect
- 9 endangered
- 2 vulnerable

Nr.	Latin name	Threat Status by IUCN	Type of habitat
1	Pancratium maritimum	EN A1b	Sandy dunes
2	Juniperus oxycedrus subsp. macrocarpa	VU A1b	Sandy dunes
3	Juniperus phoenicea	EN A1b	Coastal Mediterranean coniferous forests
4	Aster albanicus subsp. paparisti	EN A1b	Coastal Mediterranean coniferous forests
5	Sambucus nigra	EN A1b	Riparian forests
6	Ammophila arenaria	EN A1b	Sandy dunes
7	Elymus farctus	EN A1b	Sandy dunes
8	Hypericum perforatum	EN A1b	Riparian and Coastal Mediterranean coniferous forests
9	Stachys maritima	VU A1b	Sandy dunes
10	Origanum vulgare	EN A1b	Riparian and Coastal Mediterranean coniferous forests
11	Colchicum autumnale	EN A1b	Riparian and Coastal Mediterranean coniferous forests

Pancratium maritimum L.





Aster albanicus ssp. paparisti Qosja



Hypericum perforatum L.



Elymus farctus (Viv). Runemark ex Melderis



Ammophila arenaria (<u>L.</u>) <u>Link</u>



Flora

Threats:

- collecting (economic, medicinal or aromatic use)
- endangerment and destruction of their habitats
- limited distribution

Vegetation (Habitat types)



Estuaries







Coastal lagoon



Annual vegetation of drift lines





Embryonic shifting dunes









Shifting dunes with *Ammophila arenaria*



Retrodunes and depressions









Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and *Pinus halepensis*







Salicornia colonizing mud and sand

Halophilous scrubs (*Arthrocnemum fruticosum*)





Salt meadows (*Juncus maritimus*, *Juncus acuta, Bolboschoenus maritimus*)



Water fringe vegetation (*Phragmites australis, Typha angustifolia, Scirpus lacustris* ...)







Riparian forest dominated by Salix species







Tamarix and chaste tree galleries and thickets





Imeri et al. 2010



Imeri et al. 2010

Vegetation (Habitat types)

14 habitats (even more plant communities)

3 of Community interest

(Habitats with priority status, included in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC)

- * Coastal lagoons
- * Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and/or *Pinus pinaster*
- * Coastal dunes with *Juniperus oxycedrus* subsp. *macrocarpa*

Vegetation (Habitat types)

Threats:

- endangerment and destruction of their habitats
 - land use change
 - urbanization
 - fisheries
 - transport
 - tourism
 - climate change
 - sea level rise
- limited distribution
- neophytes (Agave, Oenothera ...)

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Supporting services

nutrient dispersal and cycling

- seed dispersal

✓ Primary production

Provisioning services:

food (including seafood and game), crops, wild foods, and spices

✓ water

- minerals (including diatomite)

- pharmaceuticals, biochemicals, and industrial products
- energy (hydropower, biomass fuels)

Regulating services:

- ✓ carbon sequestration and climate regulation
- ✓ waste decomposition and detoxification
- purification of water and air

✓ crop pollination

- pest and disease control

Cultural services:

- Cultural, intellectual and spiritual inspiration
- ✓ recreational experiences (including ecotourism)
- ✓ scientific dicovery

In this small area, many plant and animal species and communities found their home.

Therefore we must realize that we are not alone in this beautiful area and that we are to respect their homes.

Falemnderit!