

LOW SCALE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS FOR IN VITRO PROPAGATION OF WILD PLANTS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY (SPAIN)

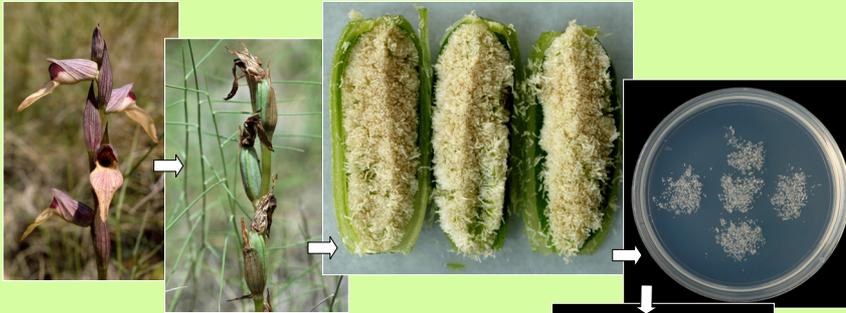


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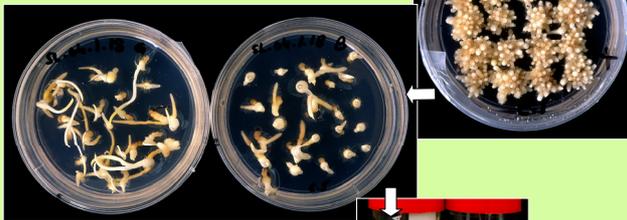
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Since 1990 the Valencian region (Spain) has developed projects to propagate its most endangered wild plants through a collaboration between the Biodiversity Conservation office of the regional government (Generalitat Valenciana) and the IVIA -Valencian Institute for Agronomical Research-. As a result of this programme up to 67 species have been micropropagated and/or germinated *in vitro* for several purposes: 1) to obtain new individuals for a few species having either no genetical diversity or a very low population size in the wild, i.e. a single pure specimen (no traces of hybridization) of *Cistus heterophyllus carthaginensis*, survives in the field, 2) to establish protocols for the propagation of endangered species showing germination difficulties (i.e. *Taxus baccata*), 3) to germinate *in vitro* (without further clonal propagation) species which cannot be propagated by traditional means in nurseries (i.e., most Mediterranean orchids) or whose seeds cannot be harvested in field in good condition (i.e. *Salix tarraconensis*), and 4) to generate a small number of clonal plants for educational gardens of rare, endemic or endangered plants



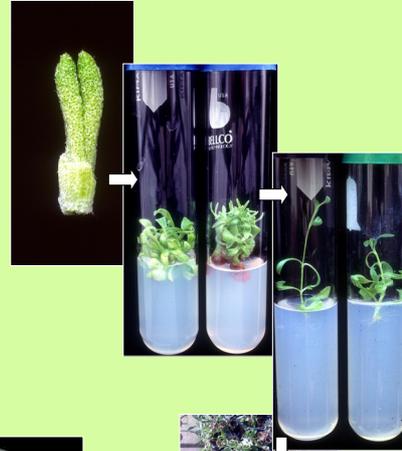
Serapias lingua



Taxus baccata

The partnership has been extended to other Spanish regions thanks to the collaboration with their regional governments. The activities are focused on several species of orchids, growing in Aragon -such as *Cypripedium calceolus*- and Extremadura -a couple of endemic orchids: *Serapias viridis* and *Ophrys apifera* var. *almaracensis*-. Most activities of this programme have been co-financed by the European Union through LIFE funds, or have produced plants used for other EU's partnership frameworks like EFFGA and Interreg MEDOCC projects

Silene hifacensis



List of species involved (1) (plant names according to <http://www.anthos.es>):

Orchids:

- Aceras anthropophorum*
- Anacamptis pyramidalis*
- Barlia robertiana*
- Cephalanthera damasonium*
- Cypripedium calceolus*
- Dactylorhiza fuchsii*
- Dactylorhiza sambucina*
- Epipactis distans*
- Epipactis parviflora*
- Himantoglossum hircinum*
- Limodorum abortivum*
- Limodorum trabutianum*
- Listera ovata*
- Neotinea maculata*
- Ophrys scolopax*
- Ophrys apifera* var. *apifera*
- Ophrys apifera* var. *almaracensis**
- Ophrys bilunulata*
- Ophrys fusca*
- Ophrys lutea*
- Ophrys scolopax*
- Ophrys speculum*
- Ophrys sphegodes*
- Ophrys tenthredinifera*
- Orchis champagneuxii*
- Orchis coriophora*
- Orchis italica*
- Orchis langei*
- Orchis mascula*
- Orchis morio* subsp. *picta*
- Orchis obliensis*
- Orchis purpurea*
- Orchis tenera*
- Orchis ustulata*
- Platanthera algeriensis*
- Platanthera chlorantha*
- Serapias lingua*
- Serapias parviflora*
- Serapias viridis**

Other families:

- Antirrhinum valentinum**
- Antirrhinum pertegasii**
- Aristolochia clematitis*
- Caralluma munbyana* subsp. *hispanica**
- Carduncellus dianius**
- Chaenorhinum tenellum**
- Cistus heterophyllus* subsp. *carthaginensis**
- Convolvulus valentinus* subsp. *valentinus**
- Hippocrepis valentina**
- Jasione mansanetiana**
- Juniperus oxycedrus* subsp. *macrocarpa*
- Leucium valentinum**
- Limonium rigualii**
- Linaria cavanillesii**
- Lupinus mariae-josephi**
- Marsilea quadrifolia*
- Marsilea strigosa*
- Medicago citrina**
- Periploca laevigata* subsp. *angustifolia*
- Petrocoptis pardoii**
- Salix tarraconensis**
- Sideritis javalambrensis**
- Silene diclinis**
- Silene hifacensis**
- Taxus baccata*
- Teucrium flavum* subsp. *glaucum*
- Teucrium homotrichum**
- Tilia platyphyllos*

*Spanish or Iberic endemic plants
(1) For several orchids only the first phases have been achieved, therefore research will continue in the next years.

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Text downloadable from <http://www.uv.es/etalum/cluj1.pdf>

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