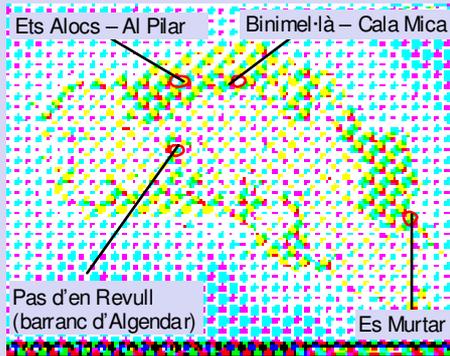


Pere Fraga i Arguimbau, Irene Estaún Clarisó, Eva Cardona Pons, Mireia Comas Casademont, Carmen Garriga Sintes

Projecte LIFE+ RENEIX, Consell Insular de Menorca, Pça. Biosfera, 5, 07703 Maó, Menorca  
[pfa.life@cime.es](mailto:pfa.life@cime.es) Web page: [ifereneix.cime.es](http://ifereneix.cime.es)

**II JORNADES DE BOTÀNICA A MENORCA**  
 (Las Plantas Conservadas) | Seminario de la Flora y las Faun de la Mediterránea

The LIFE+ RENEIX project aims to get an integral management of endangered plant species of Menorca. Thus, it's focused on a long-term conservation of target species through different actions on the habitats and the whole areas where they grow. In order to make more feasible these objectives four areas of the island have been selected for the implementation of the project.



## Es Murta

Fossilized system of grey dunes with a strong human pressure. It holds a high diversity of habitats, from Mediterranean temporary ponds to dry sandy slopes besides. A high diversity of plant species is favoured and among them some of the most endangered ones because of their narrow distribution in the island: *Cneorum tricoccon*, *Orobanche foetida* and the endemic priority species *Vicia bifoliolata*. Social awareness is a key factor in this area.

## Binimel·là - Cala Mica

It's the largest area covered by the project. It is not a single geomorphological unit, but a geological complex that holds several land forms as coastal lagoons, salty soils, dune systems or cliffs. These particularities make this area one of the hotspots of plant diversity and endemics within the island. It is of particular interest the high development of the plant community *Launaeetum cervicornis* which is formed mainly by endemics and among them a priority species: *Femeniasia balearica*.

## Es Alocs - El Pilar

It's the second largest site covered by the project. Another geological complex with even a higher number of habitats ranging from coastal rocky outcrops to mature forests of *Quercus ilex*. The most outstanding land form is a dune system that runs up to 3 km inland in a typical elongated form of the dune systems in the northern part of the island. This configuration favours a gradation of habitats linked to sandy soils and hence again one of the higher concentration of endemics in the island.

## Pas d'en Revull

It's the smallest area included in the project. It was selected because of its social significance as it is a well known and appreciated place to local people. In fact, several conservation initiatives have been developed by local volunteers. At the same time it holds a rich endemic flora, composed mainly by rupicolous plants. Thus, within the project this will be the first area to get local citizens involved in the development of some actions of the project.

*Anthyllis hystrix*



A Minorcan endemic thorny cushion plant. Not highly endangered but an outstanding endemic because of ecological and landscaping significance in coastal habitats. Habitat and landscape restoration in the areas of Binimel·là - Cala Mica and Es Alocs - El Pilar should favour the enlargement of existing populations.

*Aristolochia clematidis*



Only one or two populations are known in Menorca. The best known one is in the area of Es Alocs - El Pilar. It grows on riparian vegetation of *Tamarix* and *Vitex*. Regulation of trails and allowing the regeneration of natural vegetation could promote a significant increase of effectiveness.

*Cneorum tricoccon*



A single population is known in Menorca in the area of Es Murta. Here this species is linked to stabilised dune systems. Habitat destruction due to threats as uncontrolled trails has led to an alarming decrease of effectiveness in few years. Habitat restoration along with reinforcement of populations is planned.

*Echinophora spinosa*



Only three populations are known in the island, each one with less than five individuals. Two of them are located in areas covered by the project. Regulating the access of people to the beaches should have a positive effect on the long-term conservation of this species, besides *ex situ* cultivation and reintroduction will be attempted.

*Femeniasia balearica*



An endemic priority species of Menorca with three isolated populations. One of them occurs in the area of Binimel·là - Cala Mica. A specific action is focused on it in order to establish a cultivation method to produce plants *ex situ* to be used for regeneration and reinforcement of existing populations.

*Lysimachia minoricensis*



A Minorcan endemic extinct in the wild. From previous experiences is known that the area of Pas d'en Revull is favourable for a reintroduction of this species. New attempts are planned within the project.

*Orobanche foetida*



A parasitic species of the endemic *Ononis crispa* with only two populations known today. One of them occurs in the area of Es Murta. Regeneration of habitat and subsequent increase of effectiveness of its host plant should lead to the enlargement of this population.

*Paeonia cambessedesii*



A Gymnesian endemic included in the Habitats Directive. Also a well known plant by local people. Artificial reinforcement of population in the area of Pas d'en Revull could be a way to raise awareness for the conservation of endemic species.

*Polycarpon dunense*



A recently described endemic species that inhabits mobile sands in unvegetated patches of consolidated dune systems. This habitat preference makes it sensitive to alterations like over frequentation, thus regulation of access to beaches could be favourable to its conservation.

*Vicia bifoliolata*



Another priority species endemic of Menorca. Preferred habitat is low scrub vegetation dominated by *Cistus monspeliensis* and open areas caused by natural alterations like temporary ponds or seasonal streams. In the area of Es Murta effectiveness have decreased due to habitat destruction.

*Viola stolonifera*



Only two natural populations located in limestone gorges are known of this endemic. The most important one is in the area of Pas d'en Revull. Recently developed actions of restoration and regulation of visitants have been positive with a significant increase of effectiveness.

*Vitex agnus-castus*



The most important population of this riparian woody plant is located in the area of Es Alocs - El Pilar. The regulation of access to the coast and regeneration of coastal marsh area should have positive effects in the conservation and increase of effectiveness.