

BIODIVERSITY STATIONS NETWORK IN PORTUGAL: contribution to butterfly monitoring

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What are Biodiversity Stations (BioStations)?



BioStations are nature walks with 9 panels where you can find scientific information on species that can be seen along the footpath. The panels are akin to a field guide, displaying pictures and comments about common plants and animals, especially insects.





What are Biodiversity Stations (BioStations)?



BioStation Ribeira da Quarteira

BioStations footpaths are short (maximum 3 km), with good accessibilities, preferably circular...

... ideal for BUTTERFLY TRANSECTS COUNTS!

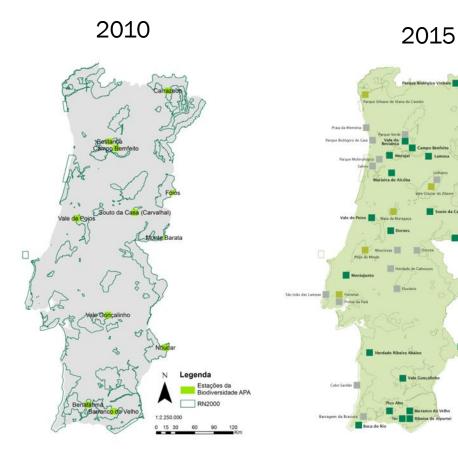


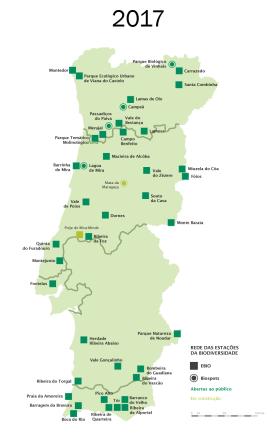




Where and how many BioStations?

REDE DAS ESTAÇÕES DA BIODIVERSIDADE











Network with 43 BioStations – 81% in classified areas















What are BioStations for?



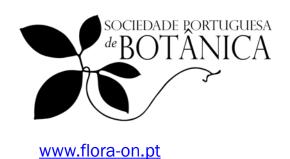
The main objective is to promote citizen participation in the inventory and monitoring of footpath's biodiversity.

It is asked to visitors to RISHARE biodiversity: Register with photographs, Identify species and SHARE the observations on the platform www.biodiversity4all.org.





BioStations Network Partners







www.wilder.pt







BioStations Network financers

Promoters

- 11 EEA Grants
- 17 Municipalities (8 with European cofunding)
- 2 Companies
- 2 Environmental organizations
- 1 Scientific institution
- 1 Particular

Local supporters

- ICNF Nature Conservation and Forest Institute
- Geoparks (Arouca, Terra de Cavaleiros)
- NGO Quercus, LPN, Almargem
- SPEA Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds







BioStations Network species diversity

- 1955 species (preliminary results)
- 924 plants (30%)
- 118 butterflies (90%)
- 56 odonata (86%)
- 906 insects

















BioStations Network published information

- 289 panels 43 about butterflies only
- 3 booklets (Vale Gonçalinho, Vale de Poios, Noudar)
- 3 field guides
- (Montejunto, Viana do Castelo, Mértola)
- 24 e-booklets <u>http://www.tagis.pt/ebio-network.html</u>
- 1 website (under construction) www.ebio.pt



2014



2017







1 species



BORBOLETA AZUL DAS TURFEIRAS I Alcon large blue - Phengaris alcon Insecta / Lepidoptera / Lycaenidae

Os seus requisitos ecológicos especiais fazem com que seja uma borboleta rara e localizada na Europa. Completa o seu ciclo de vida apenas em turfeiras de montanha onde haja a planta hospedeira Gentiane pneumonanthe e formigas do género Myrmica

By its ecological requirements, this butterfly is rare and located in Europe. The life-cycle is only complete in wet heaths with their host plant Gentiana pneumonanthe and ants from the



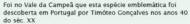








emerges. The butterfly rapidly finds a way out of the ants' nest into he outside world - and the cycle starts all over again



This emblematic butterfly was discovered in Portugal in the Campea Valley by Timóteo Gonçalves in the forties of the







(assinalado na imagem da direita) poide. To identify the species orrestly the alcon large blue, it is ngs margins and the concerns



As fémeso são castanhas e só têm eccemes azuis na base das ases, junto ao corpo. lue scales on the wing bace, ext to the butterfly body.



Esta espécie è sedentària e com pouca capacidade de voc. Percigi salmamente as borboletas

without large flying capecity. follow carefully the butterflies and hopefully you will also catch special moments like this.



















Host plants









Diversity









Habitats









General issues





PORQUE É QUE AS PLANTAS INVASORAS **DIMINUEM A BIODIVERSIDADE?**

- · Impedem o desenvolvimento das espécies nativas
- · Diminuem o fluxo das linhas de água
- · Agravam problemas de erosão

Why invasive plants reduce biodiversity?

- · Prevent native species development
- · Reduces water courses flow
- · Accelerates erosion



AS ACÁCIAS ESTÃO ENTRE AS ESPÉCIES INVASORAS MAIS PERIGOSAS | Acacias are among the most hazardous invasive species





A TINTUREIRA VEIO DA AMÉRICA DO NORTE American pokeweed came from North America



ESPÉCIES NATIVAS ADEQUADAS PARA SUBSTITUIR AS ACÁCIAS E QUE SÃO HOSPEDEIRAS DAS LAGARTAS DESTAS VISTOSAS BORBOLETAS | Native species adequate to replace acacias and which are the host plants for the catterpilars of these butterflies





BORBOLETA-VIRGULA I Comma Butterity - Palygonia c-allium



















Monitoring









How BioStations Network contribute to BMS?

Monthly butterfly counts (March-September):

10 EEA Grants BioStations: 2010

• Noudar: 2010-2011

Montejunto: 2010 - 2011

Santa Combinha: 2011 - 2012

Ribeira de Alportel: 2011 - 2012

Ribeira da Foz: 2017

Quinta do Furadouro: 2017

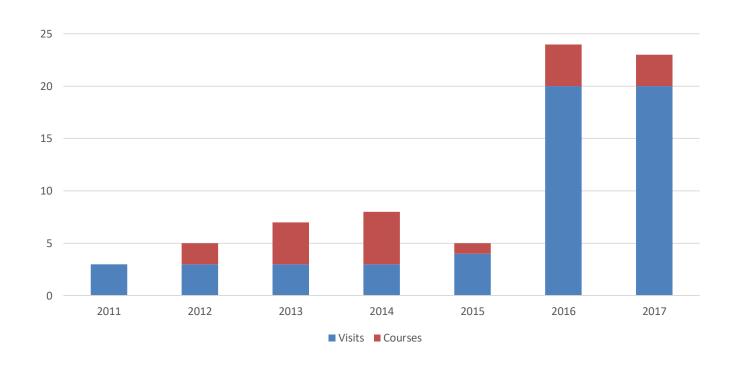






How BioStations Network contribute to BMS?

56 guided visits + 19 short courses



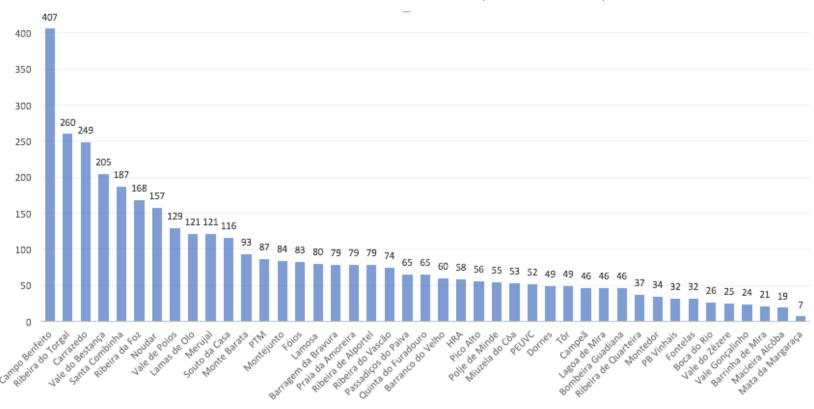






How BioStations Network contribute to BMS?

43 sites - 3815 records (2009-2017)







What about Biostations records at www.biodiversity4all.org?

- 32 sites (11 BioStations with no records...)
- 189 records (2009-2017)
- 54 butterfly species
- 28 users (only 12 portuguese...)
- But one new species for the network!



Polyommatus thersites 23 05 2016 EBIO Pico Alto Francisco Barros Bio4all







New plans for the future...

- ✓ www.ebio.pt
- ✓ Butterflies of BioStation Network (e-book)
- ✓ Pocket field guide of Portuguese Butterflies
- ✓ Promotion campaign and implementation of eBMS

Any suggestions?

Thank you very much for your attention!



