



Medio ambiente  
eficiencia de recursos

# Targeted biotopes and corresponding pool of species



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# 1. Characterisation of target biotopes in the SUDOE region and validation of the list of test species

## 1.1 CHARACTERISATION OF THE BIOTOPES WITHIN THE SUDOE SPACE

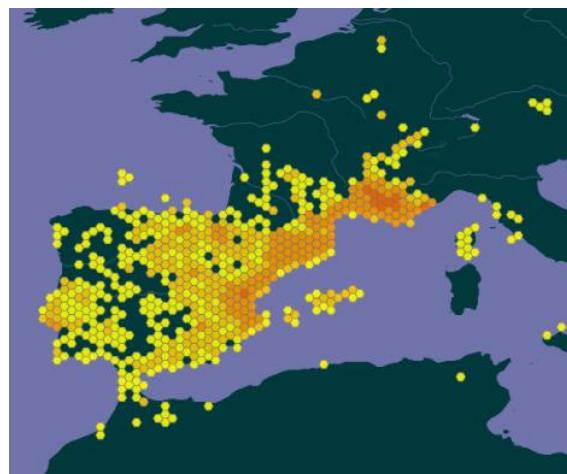
### 1.1.1 General description of the targeted biotopes

In general, the project aims to restore indigenous and diversified vegetation in Mediterranean agrosystems in the SUDOE region. Two "framework" factors are thus defined, the Mediterranean bioclimatic region and the spaces usable by the agrosystems. The latter are mainly installed on plots of land with a medium to high productivity substrate, which can in principle be ploughed. These characteristics are found in areas with medium to deep soils (Figure 1);



**Figure 1 :** Schematic representation of Mediterranean grassland vegetation with its medium to deep substrate (*in* : Folch i Guillen 1986 : 115, modifié).

These are typically western Mediterranean vegetations, of which one species is particularly representative: the Phoenician Brachypod (*Brachypodium phoenicoides*) :



**Figure 2 :** Distribution of *Brachypodium phoenicoides* (from [www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org), modified).



**Figure 3 :** Automnal appearance of *Brachypodium phoenicoides* (photo M. Klesczewski, CEN Occitanie).

### 1.1.2 Structure, dynamics and management

The vegetations targeted by the project are naturally dominated by perennial species known as grassland, but depending on the dynamic stage (initial, pioneer, stabilised, in equilibrium) and the degree of disturbance, annual species may be more or less present or even dominant.

In most cases, it is therefore a mixture of annual and perennial species, the proportions of which depend in particular on the management implemented and the climatic conditions of the current year. For example, the small disturbances created by the passage of a herd and a well-watered winter favour the expression of annual species, whereas management by mowing only and dry years strongly limit them.

As a result, and through the implementation of pastoral management, a manager can influence the mixture expressed each year, within the limits of the species assemblages present on his plot.



**Figure 4 :** Spring appearance of a grazed Mediterranean meadow, with flowering facies of an annual species, *Knautia integrifolia* (photo M. Klesczewski, CEN Occitanie).

### 1.1.3 Linkage to existing reference systems

#### 1.1.3.1 Consulted reference systems

In order to clarify our approach, it is necessary to clarify the typology of the vegetation (= natural habitats) targeted by the "Fleurs Locales" project, by linking the target groups to existing regional or even national/European reference systems:

Auteurs, année	Titre	Type	Zone concernée
BISSARDON & GUIBAL 1997	CORINE Biotopes. Version originale. Types d'habitats français	Codes numériques CORINE & phytosociologie	France
BRAUN-BLANQUET ET AL. 1952	Les groupements végétaux de la France méditerranéenne	Phytosociologie	France méditerranéenne
DISCA ET AL. 2009	Catalogue régional des mesures de gestion des habitats et des espèces d'intérêt communautaire. Type milieux agro-pastoraux.	Description régionale des enjeux par habitat d'intérêt communautaire	France méditerranéenne (ex-région Languedoc-Roussillon)
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES COMMISSION 1991	CORINE biotopes manual	Codes numériques CORINE & phytosociologie, référentiel européen	Europe
EUROPEAN COMMISSION DG ENVIRONMENT 2007	Interpretation Manual of European Union habitats. EUR 28	Codes numériques & phytosociologie, référentiel Natura 2000	Europe
FOLCH I GUILLEN 1986	La vegetació dels països catalans, segona edició	Phytosociologie, référentiel régional	Catalogne (ESP)
GAYET ET AL. 2018	Guide de détermination des habitats terrestres et marins de la typologie EUNIS	Clé de détermination pour codes numériques référentiel EUNIS	France

GRUPO DE TRABAJO TÉCNICO DE HÁBITAT Y BIORREGIONES 2016	Lista patrón de los hábitats terrestres presentes en España	Habitats (codes EUNIS) présents en Espagne	Espagne
JULVE 1998 ff.	<i>BASEVEG. Répertoire synonymique des groupements végétaux de France</i>	Phytosociologie, référentiel européen	Europe
LOUVEL ET AL. 2013	<i>EUNIS, European Nature Information System... Classification des habitats. Traduction française</i>	Codes numériques EUNIS, référentiel européen.	Europe

**Table 1 :** Vegetation/habitat/phytosociology reference systems used in the project.

#### 1.1.3.2 Methodology for linking to known vegetation types

Plant communities are linked to existing reference systems based on the plant species considered characteristic of a phytosociological unit. As an accessory, determination keys (Gayet et al. 2018) or species lists (Grupo de Trabajo Técnico de Hábitat y Biorregiones 2016) can also allow for a link to the EUNIS code.

Seed mixtures (“cortèges”) are classified by an essential criterion of the ecological functioning of vegetations, namely the biological type of the species, which is equivalent to their life strategy: annual or perennial species.

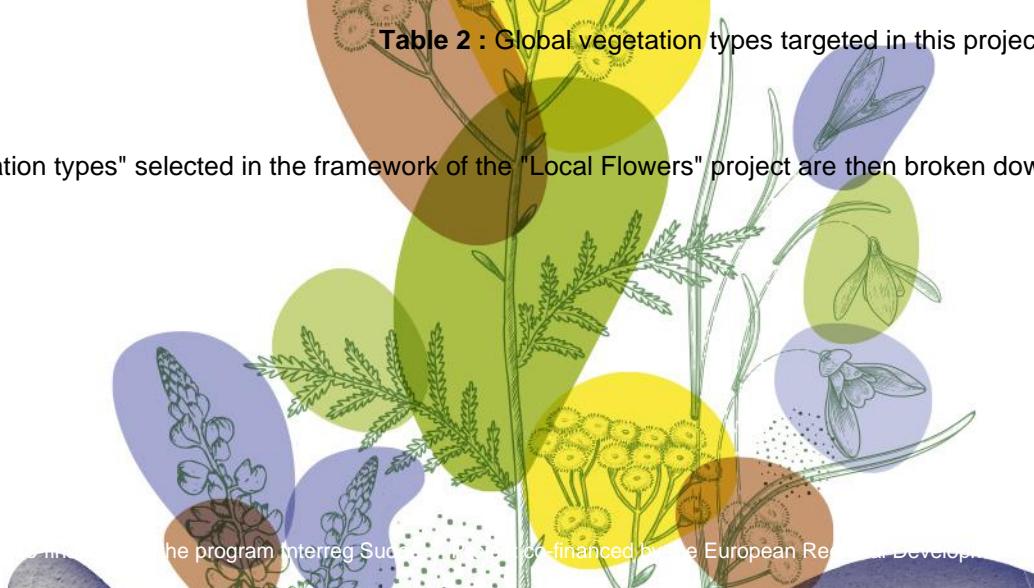


### 1.1.3.3 Overall list of vegetation types targeted by the project “Fleurs locales”

Biological type	Phytosociological unit	Code CORINE	Code EUNIS	Code Natura 2000	« Fleurs locales » name (title)
annuals	<i>Stipo capensis-Brachypodietea distachyi</i>	34.51	E1.313	6220*	Annual Mediterranean xeric grasslands
	<i>Brometalia rubenti-tectorum</i>	87	I1.3	-	Annual Mediterranean ruderal grasslands
perennials	<i>Brachypodium phoenicoidis</i>	34.36	E1.2A	6220*	Grassland with Phoenician Brachypod
	<i>Onopordetea acanthii</i>	87	I1.5	-	Mediterranean perennial ruderal grasslands

Table 2 : Global vegetation types targeted in this project

These "global vegetation types" selected in the framework of the "Local Flowers" project are then broken down for each of the three participating countries.



## 1.2 SPECIES AND MIXES VALIDATION

### 1.2.1 France

#### 1.2.1.1 Species selection criteria

Within the species groups indicated as being part of the target habitats in France (Julve 1998 ff., Disca *et al.* 2009), we have selected the species to be retained according to the following criteria:

- species found in one of the targeted habitats in at least one of the departments Aude, Gard, or Hérault;
- species not known to be toxic to livestock;
- non thorny species.



### 1.2.1.2 List of selected species

Biological types	Target vegetation	Selected and harvested species
annuals	Annual Mediterranean xeric grasslands	<i>Astragalus hamosus</i> <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> <i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> <i>Bromus lanceolatus</i> <i>Centaurea paniculata</i> <i>Crepis zacintha</i> <i>Gaudinia fragilis</i> <i>Geropogon glaber</i> <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i> <i>Medicago doliata</i> <i>Medicago lupulina</i> <i>Medicago minima</i> <i>Medicago praecox</i> <i>Medicago rigidula</i> <i>Medicago truncatula</i> <i>Melilotus indicus</i> <i>Melilotus spicatus</i> <i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i> <i>Scorpiurus subvilosus</i> <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> <i>Trifolium campestre</i> <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> ssp. <i>molinerii</i> <i>Trifolium stellatum</i>

<b>Annual Mediterranean ruderal grasslands</b>	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>
	<i>Trigonella elegans</i>
	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>
	<i>Vicia lutea</i>
	<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i>
	<i>Xeranthemum cylindraceum</i>
	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
	<i>Aegilops ventricosa</i>
	<i>Anchusa italicica</i>
	<i>Anisantha rigida</i>
	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>
	<i>Cerinthe major</i>
	<i>Cota altissima</i>
	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> ssp. <i>taraxacifolia</i>
	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>
	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
	<i>Knautia integrifolia</i>
	<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>
	<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>
	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
	<i>Mantisalca salmantica</i>
	<i>Medicago arabica</i>
	<i>Medicago ciliaris</i>
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
	<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>
	<i>Medicago scutellata</i>

		<i>Melilotus alba</i>
		<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
		<i>Nigella damascena</i>
		<i>Papaver rhoes</i>
		<i>Phalaris brachystachys</i>
		<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>
		<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
		<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
		<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>
		<i>Scandix pecten-veneris ssp. hispanica</i>
		<i>Scorzonera laciniata</i>
		<i>Sinapis alba</i>
		<i>Trifolium squamosum</i>
		<i>Trigonella esculenta</i>
		<i>Trigonella sicula</i>
		<i>Urospermum picroides</i>
		<i>Verbascum boerhavii</i>
		<i>Vicia serratifolia</i>
		<i>Vicia villosa</i>
<b>Perennials</b>	<b>Grassland with Phoenician Brachypod</b>	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
		<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
		<i>Avenula bromoides</i>
		<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>
		<i>Brachypodium phoenicoides</i>
		<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>
		<i>Centaurea collina</i>
		<i>Dactylis glomerata ssp. hispanica</i>

	<i>Loncomelos narbonensis</i>
	<i>Lotus glaber</i>
	<i>Lotus herbaceus</i>
	<i>Lotus maritimus</i>
	<i>Phlomis herba-venti</i>
	<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>
	<i>Silene italica</i>
	<i>Stachys recta</i>
	<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.
	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>
	<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>
<b>Mediterranean perennial ruderal grasslands</b>	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>
	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>
	<i>Malva pseudo-lavatera</i>
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>

**Table 3 :** Vegetation types targeted by the project in France and species harvested according to them.

## 1.2.2 Spain FGN

### 1.2.2.1 Species selection criteria

#### El Baldío

- Species that work as cover to reduce the percentage of bare soil and to improve soil characteristics;
- Species that will increase the biodiversity and quantity of the pasture;
- Species that help to reduce the erosion of the soil;
- Species to increase the quantity and quality of fodder and to improve the food ration for the livestock;
- Species that enhance the presence of pollinators.

#### EEE Carcaixent

- Species that work as cover to reduce the percentage of bare soil and to improve soil characteristics;
- Species that will increase the biodiversity and can contribute potentially to biological pest control ;
- Species that enhance the presence of pollinators.

#### Celler del Roure

- Species that work as cover to reduce the percentage of bare soil and to improve soil characteristics, more specifically adapted to “albariza” soils (white loamy soils) ;
- Species adapted to standard field operations, such as light tilling, needed to avoid vines competition with water. The vineyard in this case is rainfed ;
- Species that are able to create a dense cover by the end of the season (harvest time) and to ease machinery access even on wet conditions (as white loamy soils are very limiting in that sense) ;
- Species that enhance the presence of pollinators.

### 1.2.2.2 List of selected species

Biological types	Target vegetation	Selected and harvested species
Annuals	<b>6220 Annual Mediterranean xeric grasslands</b>	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>
		<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
		<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
		<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
		<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>
		<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>
		<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>
		<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>
		<i>Trifolium lappaceum</i>

<b>Annual Mediterranean ruderal grasslands</b>	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>
	<i>Ammi majus</i>
	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
	<i>Biscutella auriculata</i>
	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
	<i>Briza maxima</i>
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
	<i>Bromus scoparius</i>
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>
	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
	<i>Camelina sativa</i>
	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
	<i>Cleonia lusitanica</i>
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>
	<i>Diplotaxis erucoides</i>
	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>
	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
	<i>Iberis crenata</i>
	<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>
	<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
	<i>Nigella damascena</i>
	<i>Nigella hispanica</i>

		<i>Nigella sativa</i>
		<i>Papaver dubium</i>
		<i>Papaver rhoes</i>
		<i>Silene colorata</i>
		<i>Sinapis alba</i>
		<i>Stachys arvensis</i>
		<i>Tagetes patula</i>
		<i>Tordylium maximum</i>
		<i>Tordylium officinale</i>
		<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
		<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>
		<i>Vicia narbonensis</i>
		<i>Vicia sativa</i>
		<i>Vicia spp.</i>
Perennials	Mesic grassland	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
		<i>Bromus spp.</i>
		<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
		<i>Daucus carota</i>
		<i>Echium vulgare</i>
		<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
		<i>Festuca ovina</i>
		<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
		<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
		<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
		<i>Lolium perenne</i>
		<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>

	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<b>Mediterranean perennial ruderal grasslands</b>	<i>Achillea ageratum</i>
	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>
	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.

**Table 4 :** Vegetation types targeted by the FGN project in Spain and species harvested according to them.

### 1.2.3 Spain : Semillas Silvestres

#### 1.2.3.1 Species selection criteria

##### Mediterranean woody cultivation: olive groves, vineyards and almond trees

- Autochthonous species of the Mediterranean Bioregion in the Iberian Peninsula.
- Belonging to the biological types of therophytes or hemicryptophytes according to Raunkiaer's classification.
- Reduced competition for water with the crop.
- Ease of implantation by seeding.
- Root systems with diverse architecture to avoid interspecific competition.
- Grasses with suitable lignocellulosic content to leave persistent stubble during the summer.
- High seed production capacity to guarantee natural reseeding.
- Ability to germinate without the need for burial to avoid tilling the soil each year.
- Dicots with supply of pollen, nectar and other rewards for pollinators and auxiliary entomofauna of the crop.
- Moderate height in its vegetative development.
- Ease of elimination and control through mechanical methods (clearing) and chemical mowing.
- Non-harmful species for the mechanization of crop operations.
- Species not resistant to pre- and post-emergence herbicides.
- Seeds without the presence of mechanical or biological lethargy that delay germination after sowing.
- Species that can be produced by mechanized cultivation, that is, without biological characteristics that limit or prevent efficient planting, harvesting, seed processing and storage.

#### 1.2.3.2 List of selected species

Biological type	Target vegetation	Selected and harvested species
Annuals	<b>6220 Sub-steppe areas of grasses and annuals of the Thero Brachypodietea</b>	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>
		<i>Cleonia lusitanica</i>
		<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
		<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>
		<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
		<i>Silene colorata</i>
		<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>
		<i>Trifolium lappaceum</i>
		<i>Ammi majus</i>

	<b>Annual Mediterranean ruderalf grasslands</b>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
		<i>Calendula arvensis</i>
		<i>Nigella damascena</i>
		<i>Papaver dubium</i>
		<i>Tordylium officinale</i>
<b>Perennials</b>	<b>6220 Perennial Mediterranean grasslands</b>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
		<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>

**Table 5 :** Vegetation types targeted by the *Semillas Silvestres* project in Spain and species harvested or bought according to them.

## 1.2.4 Portugal

### 1.2.4.1 Species selection criteria

#### Vineyards-CBMA :

We have selected the species to be retained according to the following criteria:

- Species found in the target region (Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro)
- Annual plants since they will naturally senesce at the onset of the summer dry season and persist as seeds.
- Reduced competition for water with the grapevines
- Species that reduces competition with the crop for soil moisture and reduces the requirement of farmers actively manage the ground cover
- Species that regenerate from the seed bank at the onset of the autumn rains, when protection from erosion is needed.

#### Olive grove - INIAV-Elvas :

We selected autochthonous species (legumes, grasses and other botanical families) from the Mediterranean :

- Annual and short cycle plants, but with good ground covering capacity,
- Most with prostrate shape and a high percentage of hard seeds ;
- We opted for some species that attract insects and other auxiliary organisms.

#### Olive grove – IPB - Trás-os-Montes :

We selected autochthonous mediterranean species (legumes, grasses and other botanical families) according to the following criteria:

- Species found in the target region (Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro)
- Annual species with a low potential biomass and short biological cycles to avoid water competition with olive trees;
- Species that regenerate from the seed bank at the onset of the autumn rains, when protection from erosion is needed.

#### 1.2.4.2 List of selected species

Biological type	Target vegetation	Selected and harvested species
Annuals	<b>6220 Sub-steppe areas of grasses and annuals of the Thero Brachypodietea</b>	<i>Astragalus pelecinus</i>
		<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>
		<i>Bromus scoparius</i>
		<i>Cleonia lusitanica</i>
		<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
		<i>Hordeum geniculatum</i>
		<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>
		<i>Scorpiurus vermiculatus</i>
		<i>Silene colorata</i>
		<i>Trifolium cherleri</i>
		<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>
		<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>
		<i>Trifolium lappaceum</i>
		<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>
	Annual Mediterranean ruderal grasslands	<i>Ammi majus</i>
		<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>

		<i>Borago officinalis</i>
		<i>Calendula arvensis</i>
		<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
		<i>Nigella damascena</i>
		<i>Papaver dubium</i>
		<i>Papaver hybridum</i>
<b>Perennials</b>	<b>6220 Perennial Mediterranean grasslands</b>	<i>Daucus carota</i>
		<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
		<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>

**Table 6 :** Vegetation types targeted by the project in Portugal and species harvested or bought according to them.

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