



Cicerbita alpina – Alpine blue sow-thistle



Royal
Botanic Garden
Edinburgh

Dr Aline Finger

A.Finger@rbge.org.uk



Cicerbita alpina – Alpine blue sow-thistle



Cicerbita alpina – Alpine blue sow-thistle



Cicerbita alpina – Alpine blue sow-thistle



- At brink of extinction in the UK
- Categorised Vulnerable in Red Data List for Great Britain
- Protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- A priority species in the Scottish Biodiversity Route map to 2020
- Included in the Cairngorms Nature Action Plan
- Threatened by grazing, landslides, climate change



Flagship for species recovery through changed land management

Cicerbita alpina – Field work



Corrie Kander

Caenlochan



Why no reproduction?

- Overgrazing?
- Lack of pollinators?
- At edge of distribution range?
- Climate change?
- Genetic problems?



Lochnagar

Corrie Fee



Cicerbita alpina – Field work

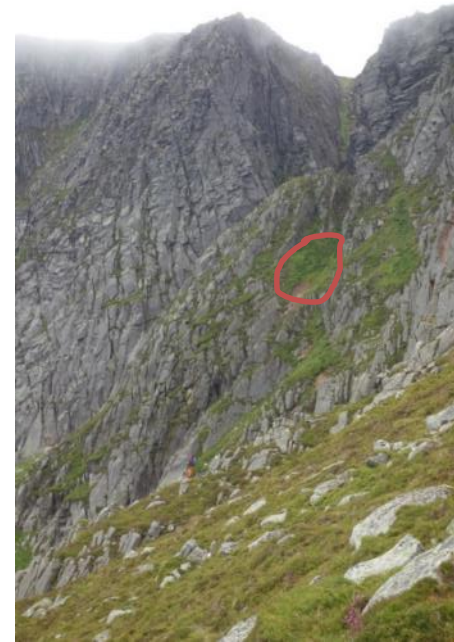
Data collection

- Counts / monitoring
- Collect plants for *ex-situ* collections
- Collect leaves for genetic analyses



Corrie Kander

Caenlochan



Lochnagar



Corrie Fee



Conservation Genetics

Genetic Data

High Relatedness between individuals



Corrie Kander

≥ 7 plants

Caenlochan ≥ 3 plants



Lochnagar

≥ 8 plants

Corrie Fee ≥ 13 plants



Cicerbita alpina – Ex-situ conservation

Plant Conservation Nursery



Cicerbita alpina – Ex-situ conservation

Plant Conservation Nursery



Bulking up rootstocks for recovery



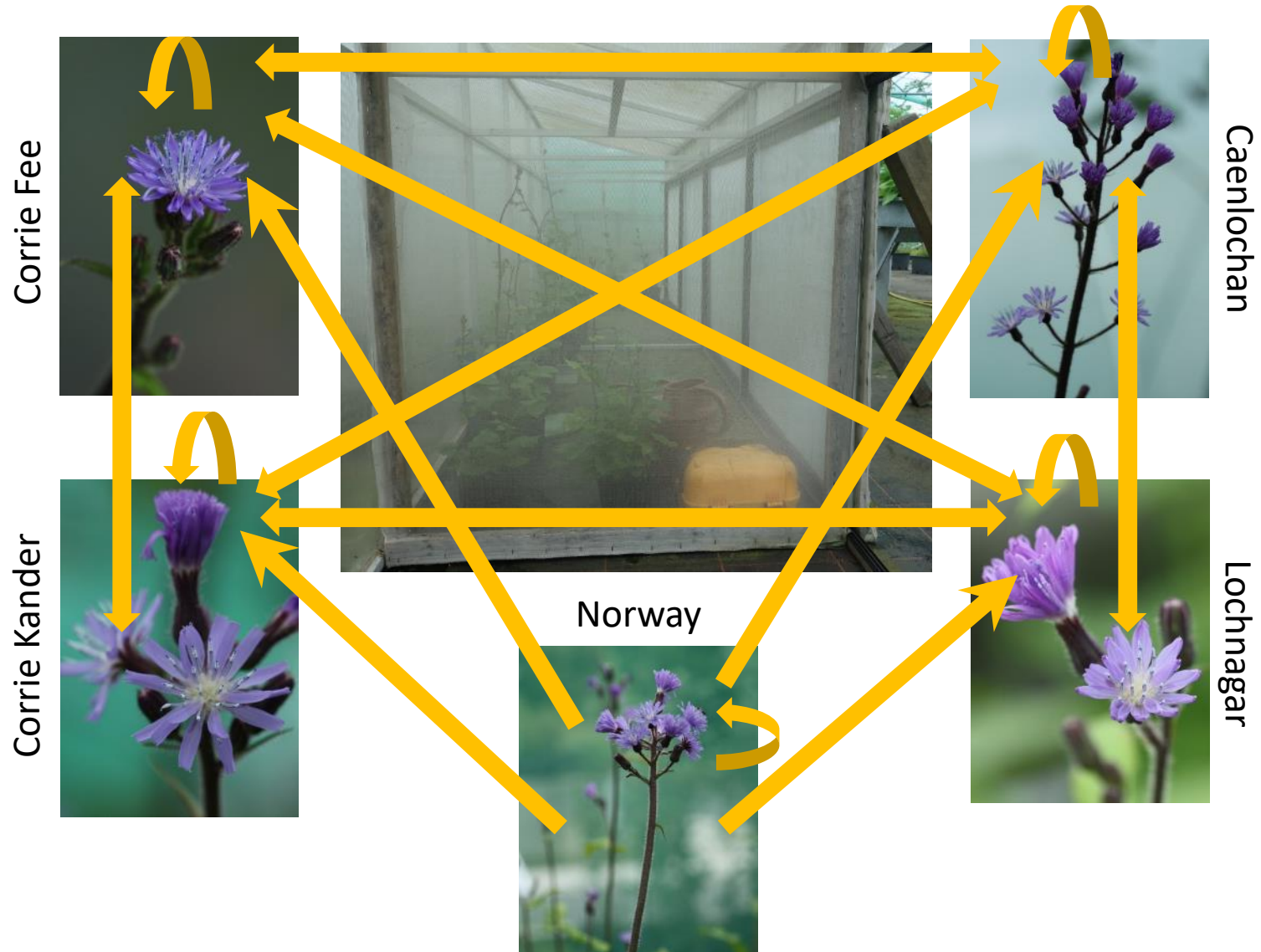
Research on reproductive biology



Biosecurity

Cicerbita alpina – Ex-situ conservation

Cross-pollination experiments



Cicerbita alpina – Ex-situ conservation



2017 + 2018 cross pollination experiments, PRELIMINARY results:

375 seedlings in total

- Crosses between populations
5% germination success
Leaf area size: 35.7 cm
92% survival after 1 year
- Crosses within populations
4% germination success
Leaf area size: 30.6 cm
96% survival after 1 year
- Selfing
3% germination success
Leaf area size: 26.8 cm
82% survival after 1 year

→ Species is self-compatible

→ Crossings between populations increases fitness?

Cicerbita alpina – Translocations

2017 Conservation Translocations

1. Morrone Birkwood



2. Mar Lodge



3. Corrie Fee



Plants from 2 provenances were used for translocations – Corrie Kander and Lochnagar

Cicerbita alpina – Translocations



Cicerbita alpina – Translocations

Monitoring

Corrie Fee



Cicerbita alpina – Translocations



Cicerbita alpina – Alpine blue sow-thistle

In a nutshell

Genetics

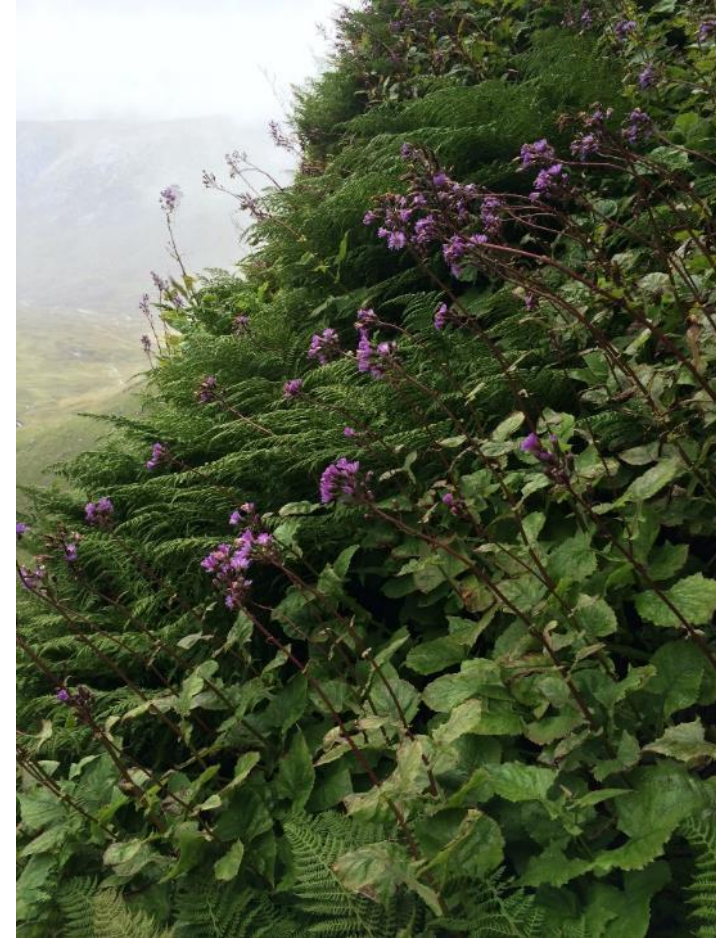
- Only few individuals remain (<50)
- Scottish sites highly inbred & low genetic diversity
- Cross pollinating increases germination, plant size and survival
- Self-compatible

Translocations

- Survival at all 3 locations
- Additional fencing needed at easy accessible sites
- Flowering stage reached only at protected sites
- Lochnagar provenance higher survival rates

Conclusion

- Grazing has the most imminent impact on plants
- Following long-term isolation inbreeding has an additional impact on reproduction
- Ongoing monitoring and research needed
- The case of *C. alpina* represents a wider conservation issue that many other species are facing in the UK





Thank You



Royal
Botanic Garden
Edinburgh

Dr Aline Finger

A.Finger@rbge.org.uk

