



«Actions to protect, conserve and promote biodiversity. Field studies of endemic, endangered and nationally important species of Greece». Funded by the Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency (NECCA)

TITLE

In-situ risks-threats profiling, ex-situ conservation actions and new molecular markers for the threatened endemic tulips of Greece

(Project ID: 14875)

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ABSTRACT

From a horticultural point of view, tulips are worldwide famous ornamental crops that are clonally propagated; however, in Greece there are 15 wild-growing Greek tulip species among which six are local Greek endemics threatened with extinction, and protected by the Greek Presidential Decree 67/1981. This research will focus on the Greek endemic members of genus *Tulipa* assessed nationally as Critically Endangered (*T. bakeri*, *T. doerfleri*), Endangered (*T. cretica*, *T. hageri*, *T. orphanidea*) or Vulnerable (*T. goulimyi*) as well as the Vulnerable Balkan-Anatolian subendemic *T. undulatifolia*. The original habitats of wild-growing Greek endemic tulips will be explored aiming to collect bulbs and mature seeds for their long-term ex-situ conservation at the Institute of Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources, Hellenic Agricultural Organization Demeter. For the targeted tulip species, species-specific diagnosis of risks-threats will be performed, photographic documentation of their flowers, leaves, bulbs, seeds and wild habitats as well as determination of their flowering and fruiting periods. Furthermore, a new molecular barcoding system will be developed and applied to the above-mentioned threatened Greek endemic tulips based on recent released genomic data. Alignment of these complete chloroplast genomes will identify the variable DNA regions that will be used to develop species-specific oligonucleotide primers for *Tulipa* taxa detection by PCR, as new molecular barcoding tool. To obtain a snapshot of the genetic diversity of the targeted tulips, we will collect plant materials for ex-situ conservation and ecological data across their ranges (genetic data from 15 localities) within a year (at least 45 days of fieldwork). The data generated will facilitate future restoration of susceptible or declined wild-growing populations and may allow the sustainable utilization of the focal Greek tulips.
