

Project partners: Department of Forests & Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus

Island

Cyprus

Species name (Family)

Crypsis hadjikyriakou Raus & H. Scholz (Poaceae)

Common name

None

Plant description

- ✓ Annual grass, with erect or prostrate culms, 1-4 cm long. Leaf-blades glaucous green, with conspicuous ribs. Inflorescences a spiciform panicle. Caryopsis oblong.
- ✓ Flowering from July to August and fruiting from August to September.
- ✓ Occurs at an alkaline fen, at 1650 m altitude.

Distribution

Crypsis hadjikyriakou is an endemic to Cyprus. It is found at only one location in the area of Almyrolivado (Troodos mountain). The total population size is approximately 550 individuals, distributed in small groups in a very small area of 1000 m².

Map



Legal status

It is not listed in international, national or local regulations. However, it's habitat is protected and lies within the Troodos National Forest Park.

Main threats and conservation status

According to the IUCN Treats Classification Scheme (Version 3.2) the main threats are:

- ✓ 7.1 Fire & Fire Suppression
- ✓ 6.1 Recreational Activities
- ✓ 7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use (Changes in the hydrological conditions of its habitat)



It is included in the Red Data Book of the Flora of Cyprus as CR: B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) and in the IUCN Red list at Global Level as VU: D1+2.

Conservation action(s) carried out in the CARE-MEDIFLORA project

In situ conservations actions included:

- Translocation of the species to Pashia Livadi.
- Control of the naturalized species (*Cirsium arvense*) to Pashia Livadi.
- Reinforcement of the population in Almyrolivado.
- Trimming of herbaceous vegetation at Almyrolivado.

A periodic monitoring of the *in situ* actions was started. Seeds were collected and *ex situ* conserved at the Agricultural Research Institute genebank and at Amiantos Botanical Garden.

Photos



An overview of Crypsis hadjikyriakou



Production of plants for the *in situ* actions & Tranlocation of the species by removing a patch of soil with mature plants from the existing population (Almyrolivado) and transplanting it to the translocation area (Pashia Livadi)