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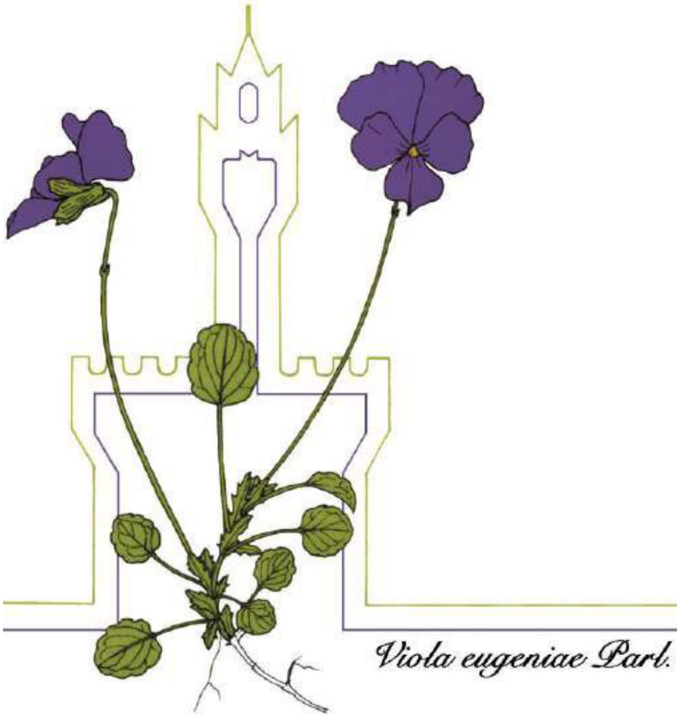

ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE LECTURES, COMMUNICATIONS, POSTERS

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2.1 = Warmer temperatures determine the germination window of *Platanus orientalis* L.

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Recent anthropogenic climate change is disrupting natural environmental patterns, which is affecting species' distributions and life history events, putting natural populations at risk and creating challenges for biodiversity conservation (1). The most threatened species are those with restricted ecology. This might be the case of wetland species in the Mediterranean bioregion.
Platanus orientalis L. is a long-lived tree distributed from the central Mediterranean to the Himalaya (2) that occupies lowland riparian forests, a geographically restricted ecological niche within its distribution (Habitat Natura 2000 code 92C0). *P. orientalis* is currently in decline in Europe, where it is considered vulnerable due to habitat loss, fungal infection by *Ceratocystis platani* and ongoing climate change (3).
The aim of our work was to better understand seed germination behaviour of Sicilian populations from Iblei and Peloritani Mountains at the western range edge of *P. orientalis* in Europe. We recently observed that the number of individuals of *P. orientalis* in natural populations has significantly declined in the last few decades, and seedling recruitment is very low in almost all monitored locations. Here, we conducted a series of experiments to explore the effects of temperature and light on seed germination of *P. orientalis*. Experiments started two weeks after seed collection and tested germination performance at constant temperature (5°C increments from 5-35°C), either with 12/12h light/dark (L/D) or full darkness (D) photoperiod.
Our results allowed us to exclude the presence of primary dormancy. Seeds are dispersed between late winter and early spring and are immediately germinable, but require temperatures above 10°C, with almost complete thermo-inhibition of germination below 15°C, either in light and dark conditions. In the light, final germination percentage reached 90% in the optimal temperature range (20 to 30°C) and remained high at temperatures either side of the optimal range (around 80% at both 35 and 15°C). At temperature above 20°C, mean germination time was very short (3 days), and increased with decreasing temperature (up to 10 days at 15°C). The presence of light improved germination at 15 and 20°C (near zero germination in full darkness), but had no effect at higher temperatures.
Our laboratory experiments supported the likelihood of a late-spring germination window (April to May), when the temperature increases and water availability in the soil is assured. In agreement with this, we observed seedlings of *P. orientalis* in the field in early May. Seed germination characteristics in *P. orientalis* were quite similar to those reported for many temperate wetland species that require high temperature, temperature fluctuation and light for ideal germination conditions. For example, seeds of *Salix* spp. are also non-dormant at the time of dispersal and can germinate over a wide range of temperatures (4). This combination of characteristics is known as the 'typical wetland germination requirement (TWGR)' (5,6). Considering the thermal germination requirements observed in our experiments, long-term population survival of *P. orientalis*, particularly at the western edge of its distribution, could be further threatened by reduced spring precipitation, increased temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events that are predicted to occur with ongoing climate change (7). There may be a second window of suitable germination conditions between late summer and early autumn, and our future research will test this to better understand the natural germination seasons of *P. orientalis*, and how they may shift between spring and autumn as climate change continues to alter natural environmental regimes. Indeed, understanding how germination strategies will respond to ongoing climate change is important for implementing active conservation measures.

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