



IOB Congress 2021

Plants choice for NSP in Colombia

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Paissá Coop.









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Sun path

Berlin: 52° 31' 1.331" N, 13° 23' 19.896" E

Albufeira: 37° 8' 40.286" N, 8° 12' 52.517" W

Arbeláez: 4° 14' 1.474" N, 74° 24' 44.927" W

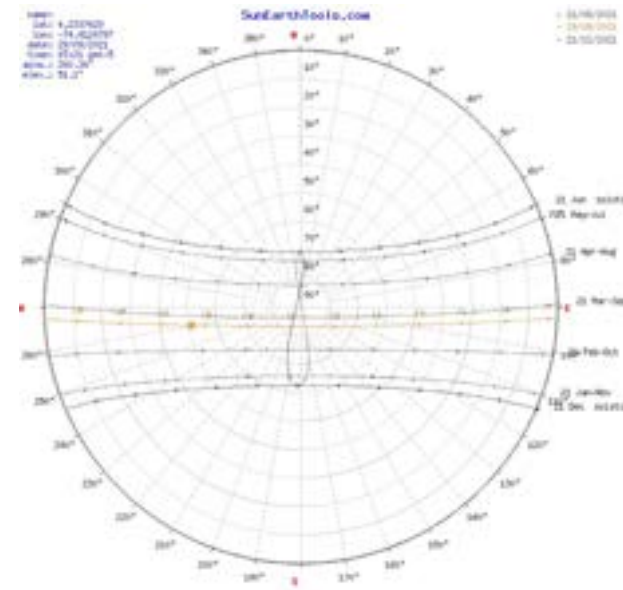
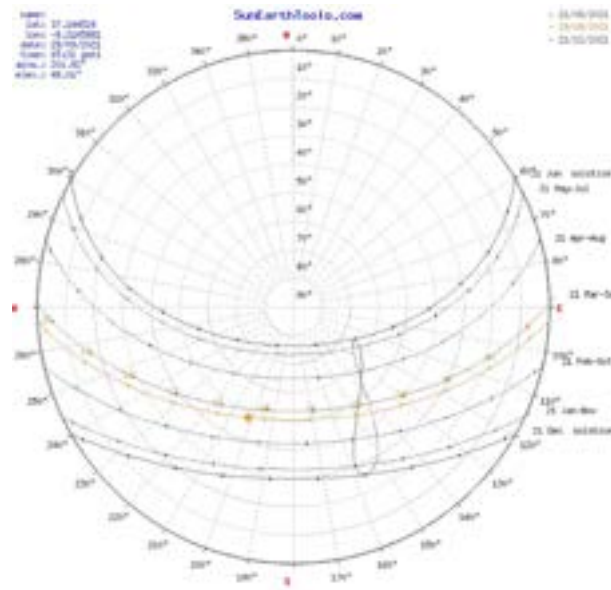
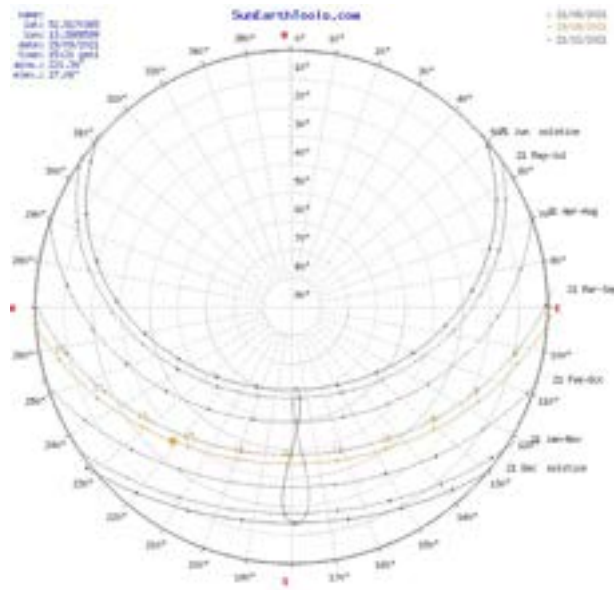


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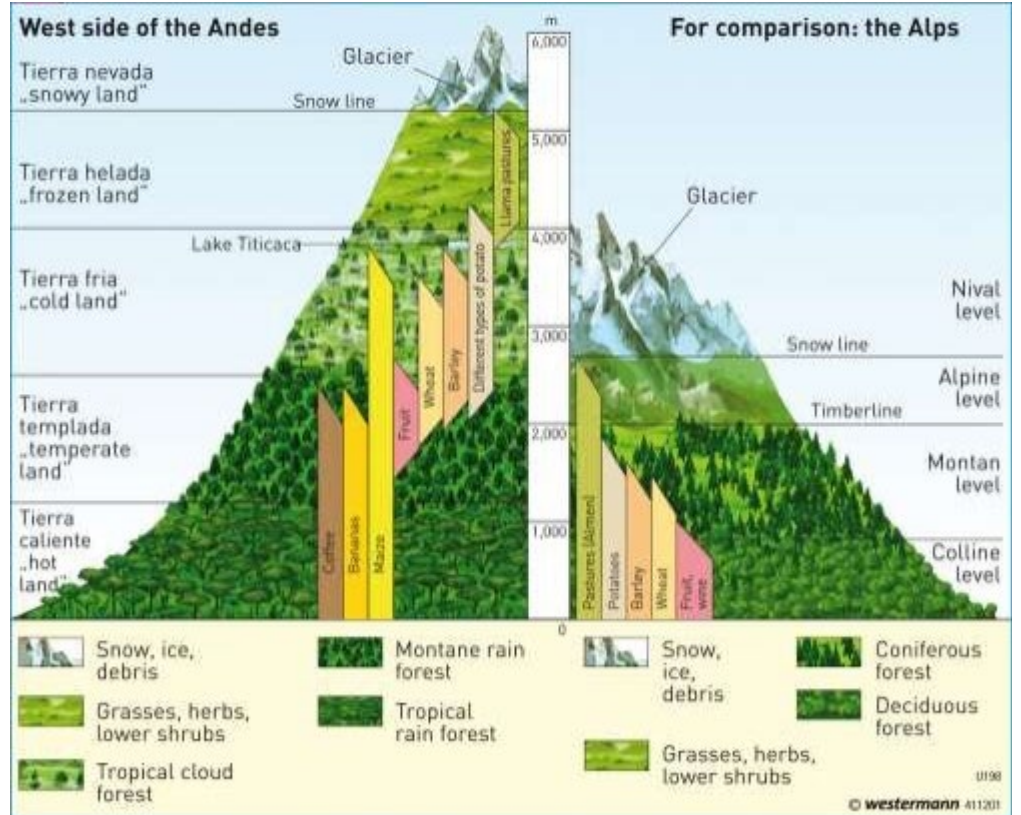
Maps:
A. Relief
B. Climate Zones



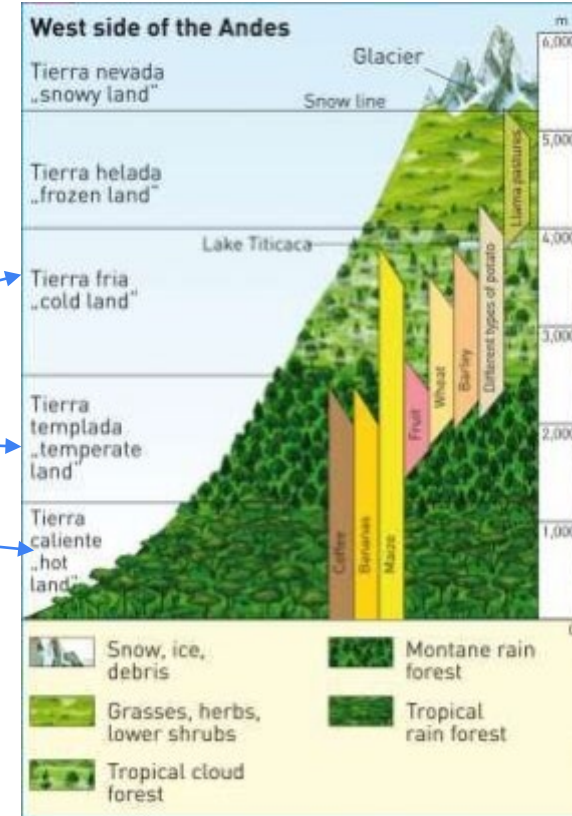
Maps:

A. Biome

B. Altitudinal zonation



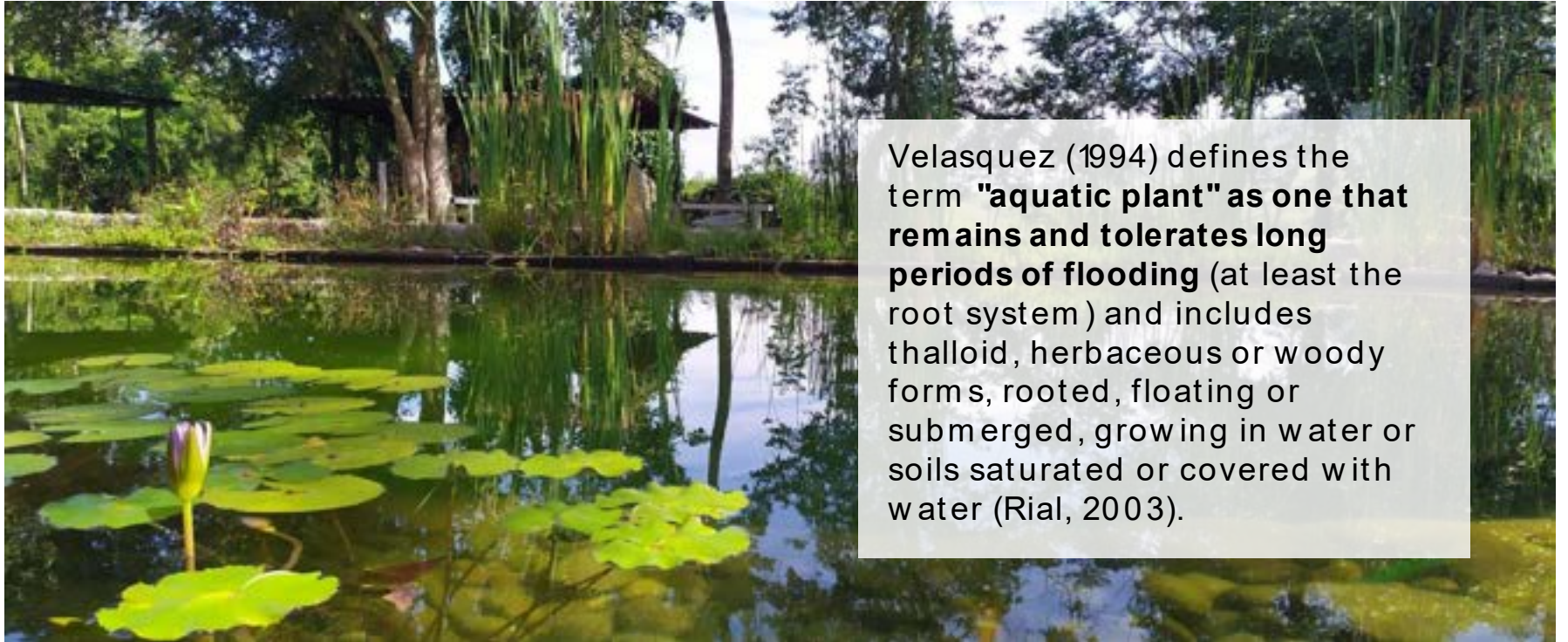
Maps:
A. Biome
B. Altitudinal zonation



In Colombia, 169 native (and 24 exotic) aquatic species of the following families that have been recorded up to today:

Alismataceae (21)	Eriocaulaceae (5)
Araceae (18)	Cabombaceae (3)
Plantaginaceae (15)	Elatinaceae (3)
Cyperaceae (13)	Fabaceae (3)
Nymphaeaceae (12)	Mayacaceae (3)
Pontederiaceae (11)	Typhaceae (3)
Hydrocharitaceae (8)	Ceratophyllaceae (2)
Lentibulariaceae (8)	Crassulaceae (2)
Onagraceae (8)	Cymodoceaceae (2)
Potamogetonaceae (7)	Salviniaceae (6)





Velasquez (1994) defines the term **"aquatic plant"** as one that **remains and tolerates long periods of flooding** (at least the root system) and includes thalloid, herbaceous or woody forms, rooted, floating or submerged, growing in water or soils saturated or covered with water (Rial, 2003).



Ludwigia sedioides (Humb. & Bonpl.) H. Hara

Ludwigia sedioides (Humb. & Bonpl.) H. Hara

Myrtales
Onagraceae

Hierba hidrófila, perenne, arraigada flotante. Raíces muy delgadas. Tallos delgados, ramificados bajo el agua, ensalzados en los nodos, verdes o rojos. Hojas flotantes, agrupadas en rosetas terminales; periclios de diferente longitud; lámina rómbico-ovada, aserrada hacia el ápice. Flores axilares, solitarias; pedicelos generalmente rojos; 4 sépalos; 4 pétalos amarillos. Frutos cápsulas más largas que anchas, cuadrangulares, glabras. Semillas estradas, marrón.

Habita en sabanas inundables, en bajos, zanjas, esteros, moshales y lagunas.

Distribución neotropical.

ECOLOGÍA, USOS Y CONSERVACIÓN

- Presente de 0 a 200 m.s.n.m. aprox.
- Posiblemente autógama o polinizada por insectos.
- Por su belleza es muy utilizada como ornamental.

REFERENCIAS

Bedoya y Madridán, 2015; Camero-Campos, 2010; Pitt y Pitt, 2002; Rial, 2009; Velázquez, 1994.



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Plant choice criteria

Origin and distribution

Native

Species that occupy their original range

Introduced

Species that are outside their original range

Naturalized

Introduced species with the capacity to maintain populations autonomously

Subspontaneous

Introduced species without the ability to survive in the occupied territories

Invasive

Naturalized species with high propagation capacity in number of individuals and distance.

Very invasive

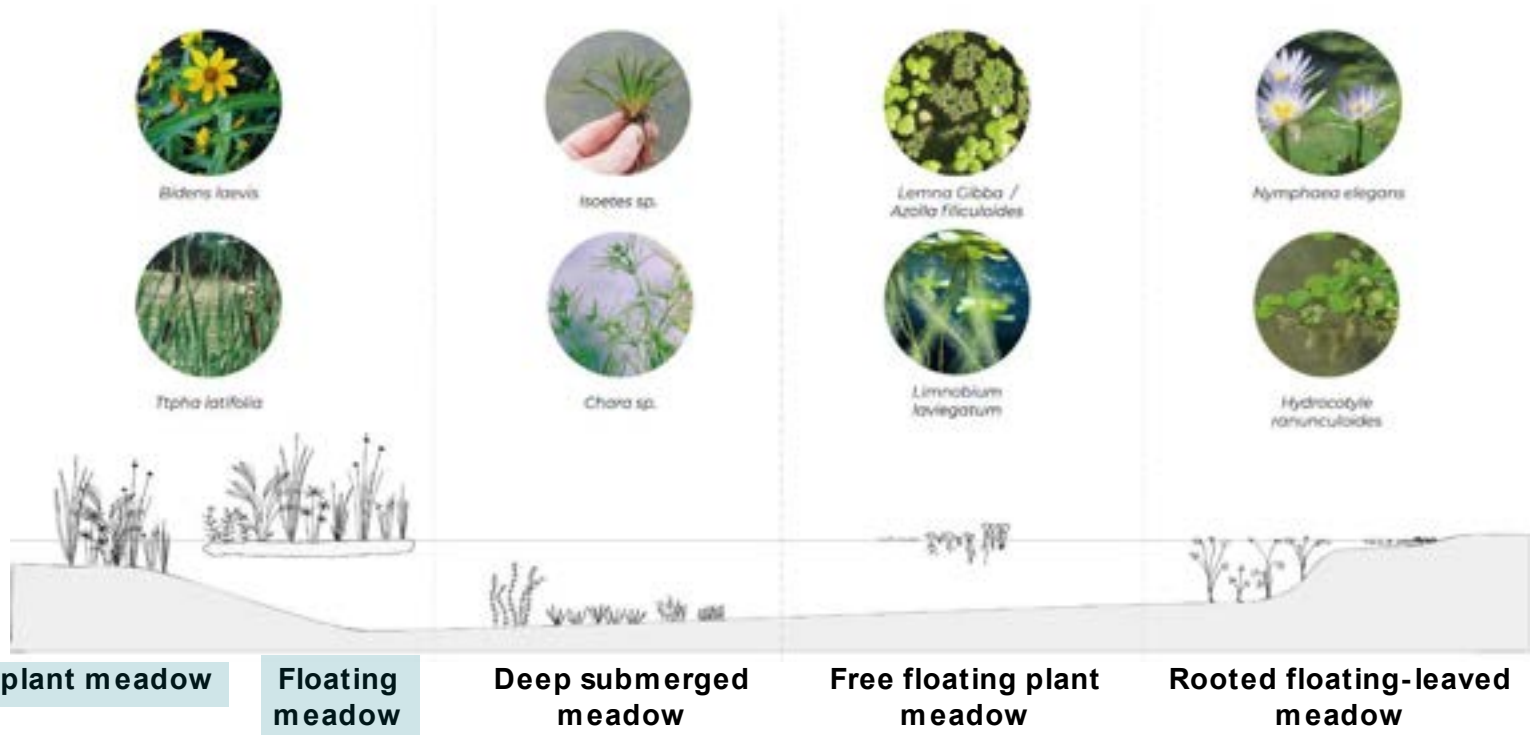
Naturalized species with a high propagation capacity capable of altering native ecosystems.



Calceolaria mexicana

Plant choice criteria

Formations



Plant choice criteria

Trophic state

Level of productivity



Oligotrophic

Low primary productivity due to nutrient deficiency.
(*Fontinalis bogotensis*)



Mesotrophic

Intermediate level of productivity.
(*Cotula coronopifolia*)



Eutrophic

High biological productivity due to excessive nutrients.
(*Bidens laevis*)



Guacheneque páramo plants

Planting process

Search and selection of plants in nearby water bodies



Transport



Temporary local nursery





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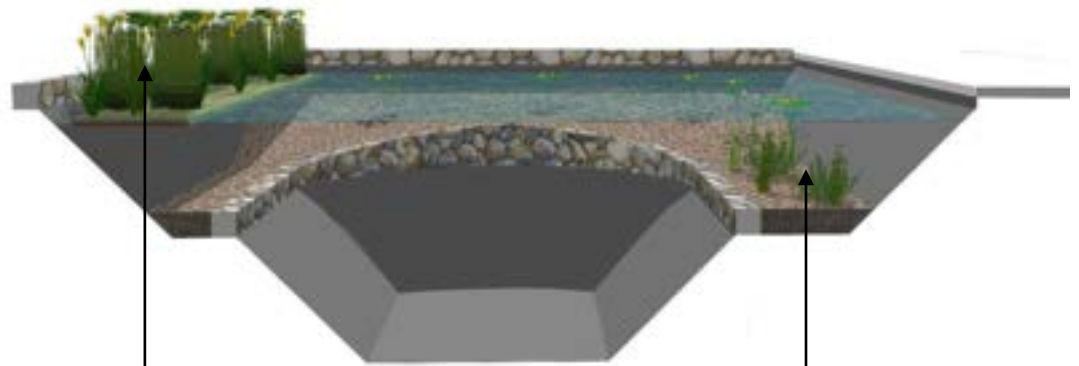




Guaduas

(Cundinamarca)

Altitude: 1100 msnm
Temperature: 18 a 28 °c



**Rooted emergent plants
in floating meadow**

**Rooted floating-leaved and
Rooted submersed plants**



*Hydrocotyle
ranunculoides*



Cyperus luzulae



Bidens laevis



Chara sp.

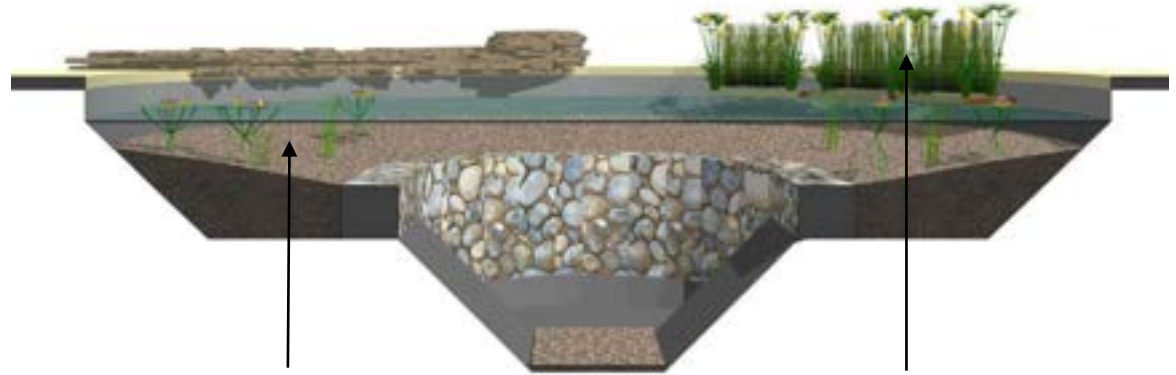




Los Santos

(Santander)

Altitude: 1600 m
Temperature: 19 a 26 °c



**Rooted floating-leaved and
Rooted submersed plants**

**Rooted emergent plants
in floating meadow**



*Vallisneria
Spiralis*



Nymphaea sp.



*Equisetum
bogotense*



*Juncus
microcephalus*



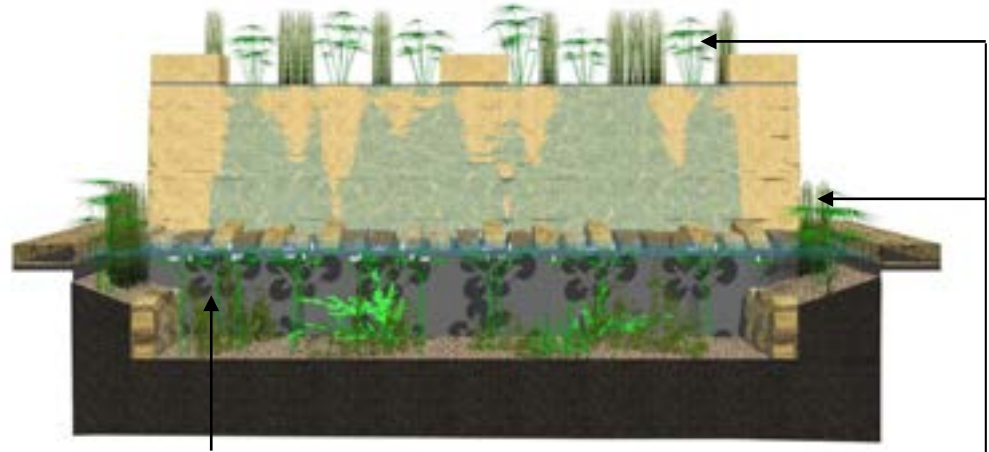
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Arbeláez

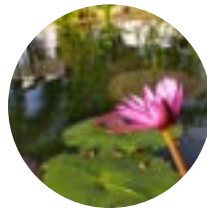
(Cundinamarca)

Altitude: 1580 m
Temperature: 15 a 27 °C



Routed floating-leaved and
Routed submersed plants

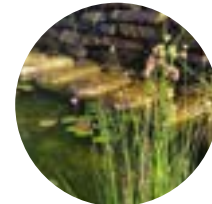
Routed emergent plants



Nymphaea sp.



*Ludwigia
peploides*



Cf. Scirpus sp.



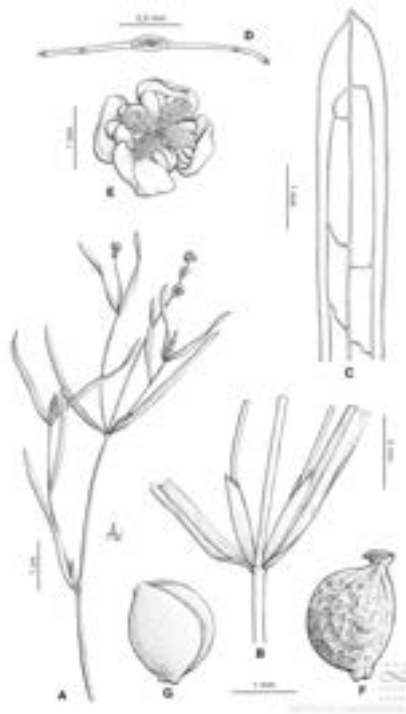
*Eleocharis
sp.*

Hypothesis of plant found



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Potamogeton Pusillus



INSTITUTO DE BOTÁNICA DARWINIAN. (2003).
Potamogeton pusillus L. [Ilustración].
<http://www.darwin.edu.ar/ImagenesIris/Potamogeton%20pusillus.jpg>

Potamogeton Paramoanus



Tropicos.org. Missouri Botanical Garden. 04
Oct 2021<<http://www.tropicos.org/Image/37769>> Photographer: MBG CC-BY-NC-SA

Conclusions

- **Promote site-specific design based on plants knowledge**

There are no universal solutions. NSP are nature based solutions that respond to their surrounding ecosystems. Experience in Andalucía shows failures of universal solution / remote design. Research for plants selection is necessary in this direction.

- **Invent the American NSP?**

Will we create the Caribbean biopool? The andean biopool? The coffee-region biopool?

- **Create regional associations belonging to the IOB**

Promote common guidelines to avoid massive trial/ error that will result in bad public perception.

Disseminate the existence of NPSs.

Create research alliances.

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