

The genus Magnolia sl. in Cuba

Seven endemic taxa

M. cubensis subsp. cubensis M. orbiculata

M. minor



M. cristalensis

M. virginiana subsp. oviedoi

M. cubensis subsp. acunae

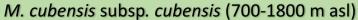
M. oblongifolia

The genus Magnolia sl. in Cuba

Two cultivated species





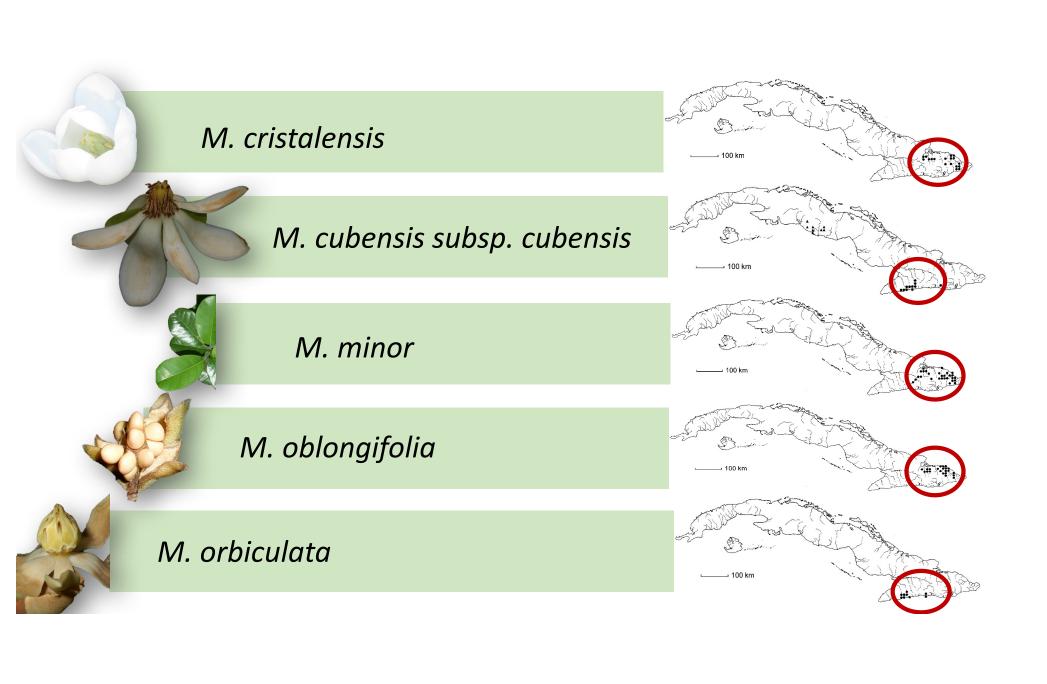


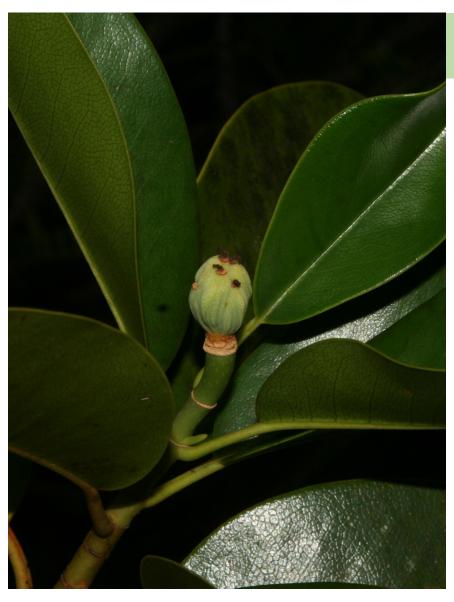
M. cubensis subsp. acunae (700-1000 m asl)

- M. cristalensis (700-1100 m asl)
- M. minor (300-900 m asl)
- M. orbiculata (100-1100 m asl)

Altitudinal range of cuban magnolias



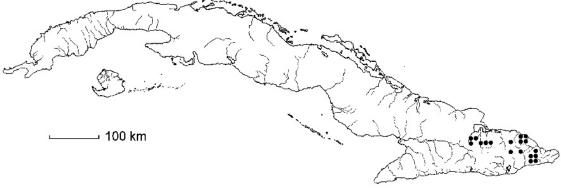


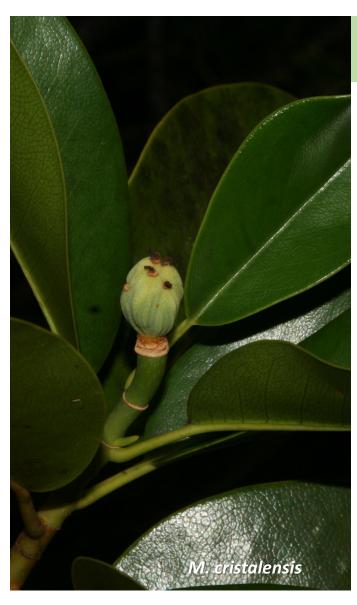


Magnolia cristalensis Bisse

The species is very rare in the field

(Martínez 2002, Martínez & al. 2005, Sanchez-Abad 2008, Gómez & al. 2012; Gómez & al. 2015)





M. cristalensis vs. M. cubensis

More coriaceus leafs in *M. cristalensis* than in *M. cubensis*

Induplicate leafs in *M. cristalensis* vs not induplicate leafs in *M. cubensis*

Tertiary veins more visible in *M. cristalensis* than in *M. cubensis*

Floral receptacle pubecent in *M.* cristalensis vs floral receptacle glabrous in *M.* cubensis



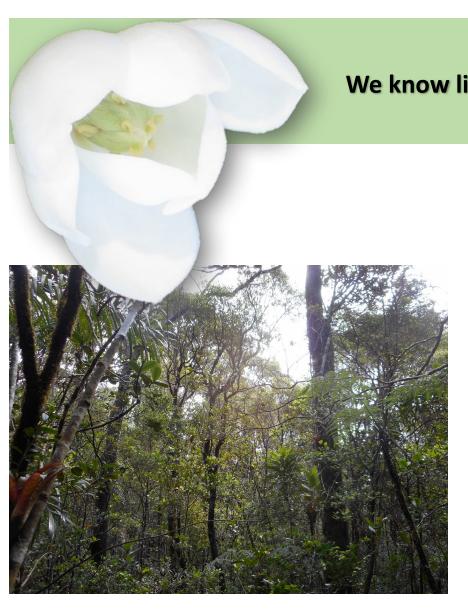
The habitats of *M. cristalensis* are strongly affected by human impacts



CR: B2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v);C1+2a(i) (González-Torres & al. 2016)





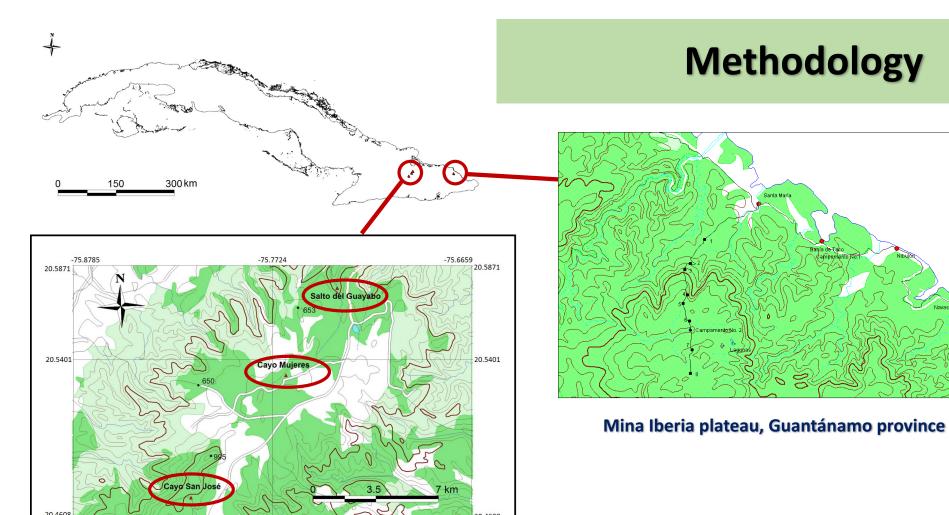


We know little about the ecology of Magnolia cristalensis

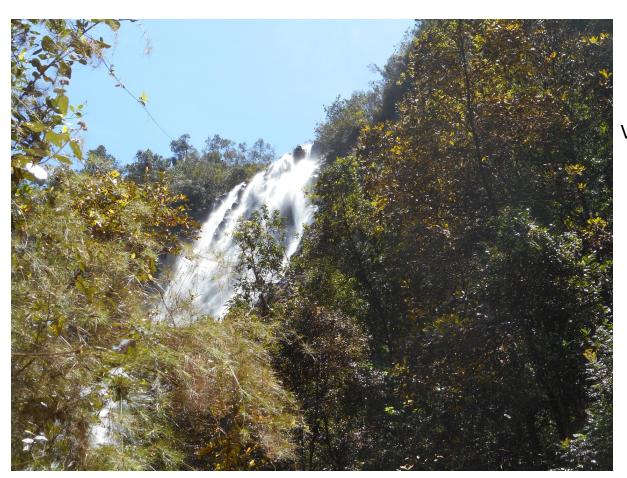
Aims:

 To characterize the habitat of Magnolia cristalensis in Sierra de Nipe and Mina Iberia, Eastern Cuba

 To characterize the population structure of this species on each locality



Sierra de Nipe, Holguín province



Characterization of habitat of Magnolia cristalensis

Vegetation type according to Reyes (2011)

Vegetation stratification

Strata height and cover

Species composition

Population structure of Magnolia cristalensis



An intensive search of the individuals of *Magnolia cristalensis* in the potential habitat of the species was conducted using the total count method (Bullock 1996)

The coordinates of each individuals was recorded using a GPS Garmin. In addition, the height, diameter, health and phenology for each individuals were recorded

The individuals were grouped in six-height class (< 1 m; 1.1-3m; 3.1-6 m; 6.1-9 m; 9.1-12 m; > 12 m) and four diameter class (< 1 m; 1.1-5 cm; 5.1-10 m; > 10 cm)

Habitat of Magnolia cristalensis in Sierra de Nipe



Vegetation type: Tropical rainforest over serpentine soils in Cayo Mujeres

Altitude: 780 m asl

Mean temperature: 21.7°C

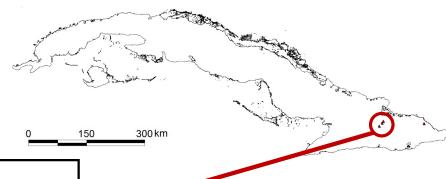
Rainfall: 2064 mm

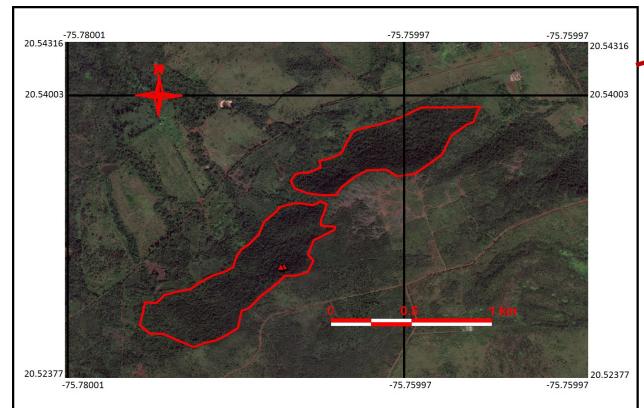
Height and cover of vegetation strata

Trees layer: 20-25 m, 70-100% of cover Bushes layer: 2-4 m, 60-80% of cover Herbs layer: 0.5-1.5 m, 40-100% of cover



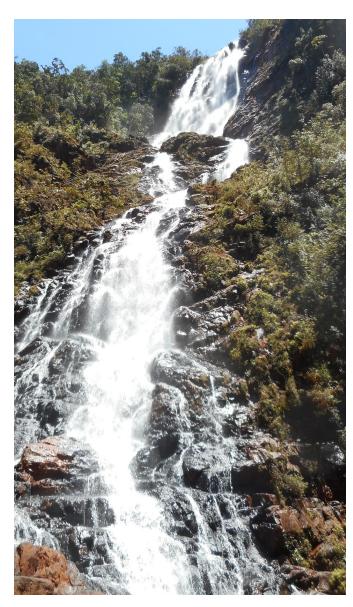
Population structure of *Magnolia cristalensis* in Sierra de Nipe





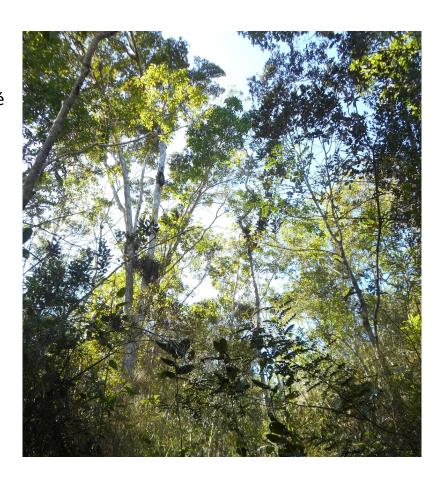
We only found three adults individuals in Cayo Mujeres

Density: 0.04 ind/ha.



We did not find any individual of *Magnolia* cristalensis in Cayo San José and Guayabo river fall

Cayo San José



Guayabo river fall

Magnolia cristalensis has a relict population at the edge of local extinction in Sierra de Nipe







Habitat of Magnolia cristalensis in Alto de Iberia



Vegetation type: Tropical rainforest over soils with deficient drainage

Altitude: 530 and 700 asl

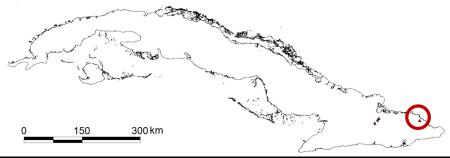
Mean temperature: 22°C

Rainfall: 3000 mm

Height and cover of vegetation strata Trees layer: 8-15 m, 80-100% of cover

Bushes layer: 2-5 m, 40-60% of cover Herbs layer: 0.5-1 m, 50-100% of cover





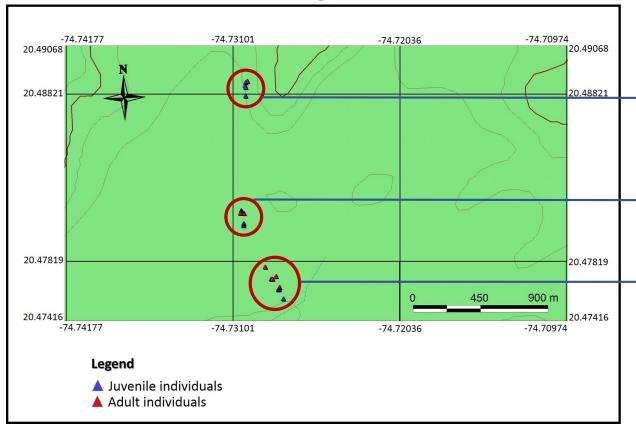
Population of Magnolia cistalensis in the Alto de Iberia plateau

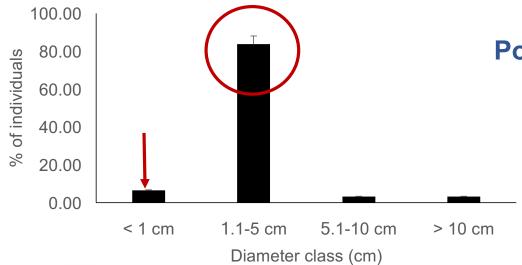
13 adults and 19 juveniles Density: 0.7 ind/ha.

one adult and 14 juveniles

six adults and three juveniles

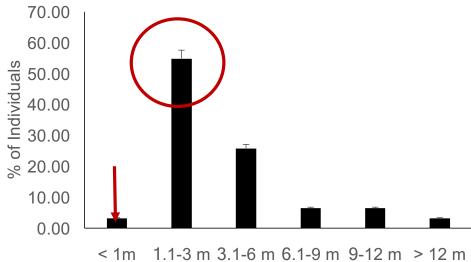
five adults and two juveniles



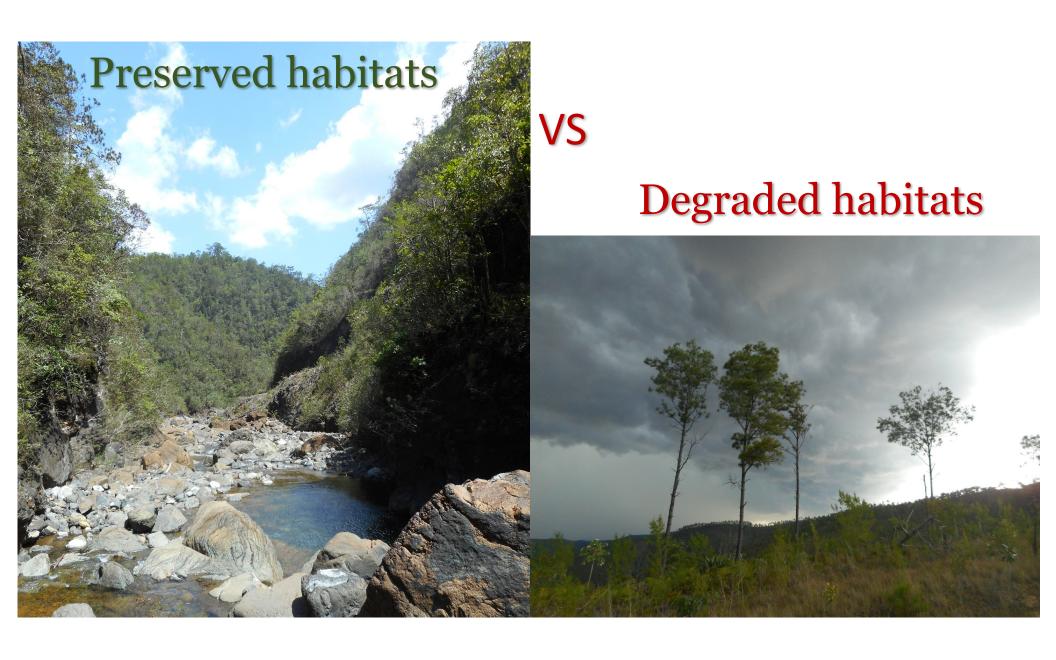


Population structure in Alto de Iberia





< 1m 1.1-3 m 3.1-6 m 6.1-9 m 9-12 m > 12 m Height class (m)





Final considerations

In Sierra de Nipe and Mina Iberia, *Magnolia cristalensis* grows in tropical serpentine rainforests and it is an indicator of mature forest very well preserved.

The population of Sierra de Nipe is at the edge of extinction, and it will require immediate conservation actions to assure its persistence in the future. These actions may include the habitat management and reinforcement with new individuals.

The subpopulations of Mina Iberia is small but it has a relatively balanced structure and grows in very well preserved habitat, for these reasons it does not need active management actions for its conservation

The natural regeneration is deficient in both subpopulation of *Magnolia cristalensis* and the interaction of this low regenerative capacity with the fragmentation and habitat loss could be the main causes of threats for the species























