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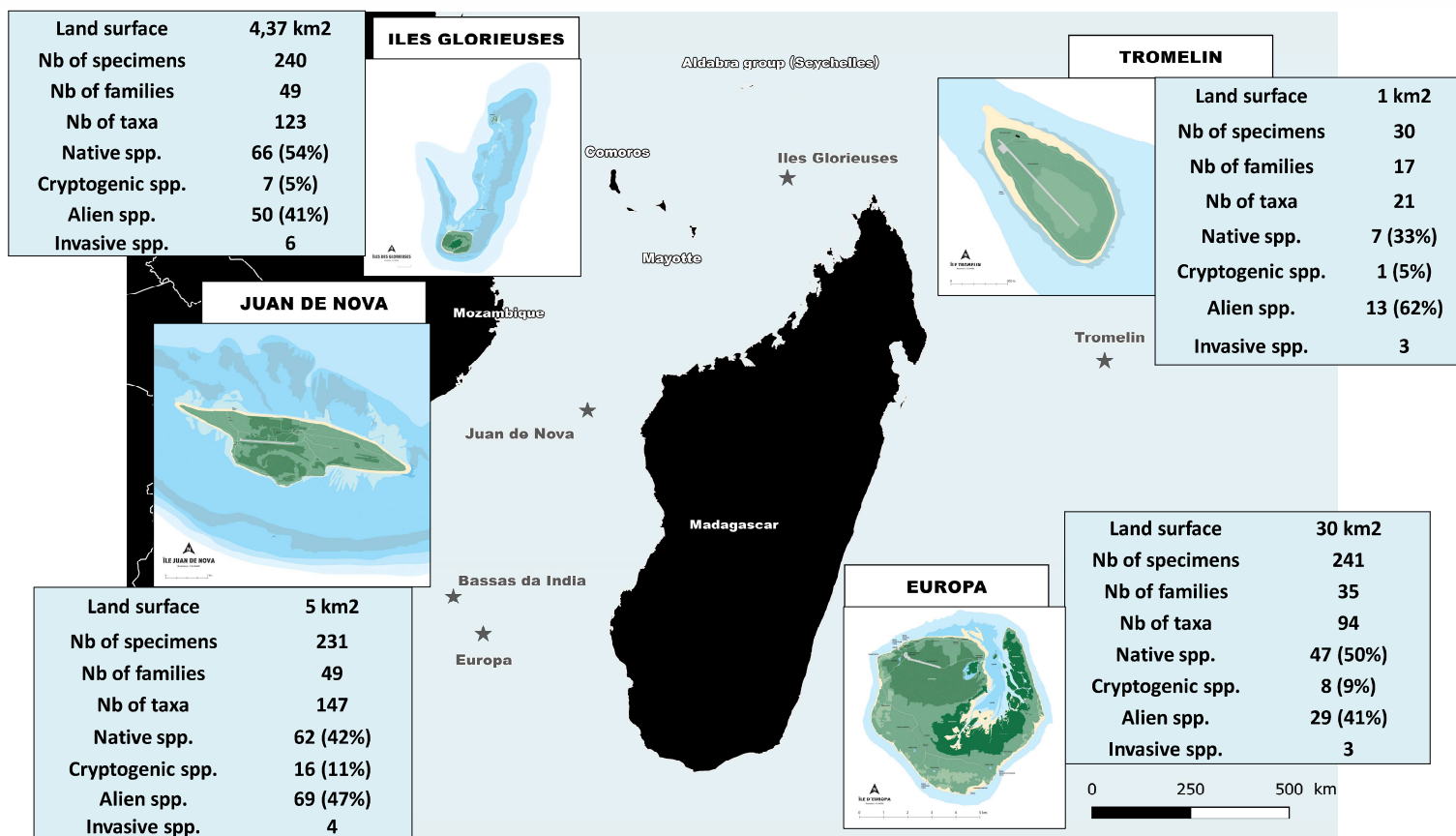
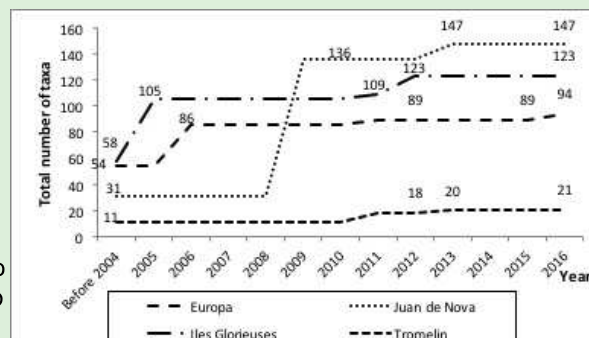
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## Context

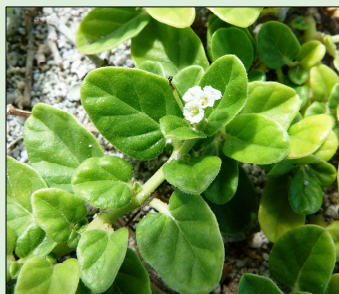
- The terrestrial vascular flora of the Îles Eparses was widely underestimated until the end of the 20th century.
- Ramsar Site and Marine Natural Park since 2012.
- Since 2004, the Conservatoire Botanique National de Mascarin, based in La Réunion, has been conducting a series of inventories on these islands.
- 26 field campaigns representing 583 cumulated days.

- 237 taxa recorded, representing increases of known flora from 74% (Europa) to 374% (Juan de Nova) compared to before 2004.
- 742 herbarium specimens collected, deposited at, databased in, and identified by CBNM, MO, P.
- Native taxa are 49% of the flora.
- Low endemism rate (4% for Europa, 1.5% for Juan de Nova) compared to Mayotte (6% est.) and Aldabra group (15% est.).

## Key Results



## Some discoveries



Boerhavia sp. nov. (Glorieuses, Tromelin)



Achyranthes sp. nov. (Europa)

## Perspectives

- 3 taxa currently being described
- Towards a new insight on phytogeography of the islands
- A complete index available at [ileseparses.cbnm.org](http://ileseparses.cbnm.org)
- Development of management strategies for three invasive species on Europa: Choca (*Furcraea foetida*), Sisal (*Agave sisalana*) and *Urochloa maxima* along with authorities on site
- Publication of a description of the Îles Eparses flora and its phytogeographic affinities in *Atooll Research Bulletin* (in prep.)