







WILDLIFE CRIME IN GREECE: THE ROLE OF NGOs





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«...And turning around him with open palms he sowed mulleins, crocuses, bellflowers...»

Odysseus Elytis Axion Esti, Genesis, 92-93







Biodiversity in Europe and in Greece for specific groups of organisms (Legakis & Maragou 2009, Bilz et al. 2011, Dimopoulos 2018, Hellenic Ornithological Society 2015, BISE, Birdlife International).

TAXA	Number of species in Europe	Number of species in Greece
Vascular Plants	c.20000	5837 (> 29%) (1103 endemics)*
Mammals	184	115 (> 60%) (2 endemics)
Birds	533	c.450 (85%)
Reptiles	151	64 (> 40%) (9 endemics)
Fishes of sweet water	546	154(c.30%) (83 endemics)

^{*}the total number of Greek species and subspecies of plants is 6705 (1491 endemics)

So in Greece the biodiversity of species of plants and animals is enormous.

In this way, our country constitutes one of the most important biodiversity hotspots in Europe, while simultaneously constitutes the most important hotspot for endemism in Europe and in Mediterranean.



Testudo marginata

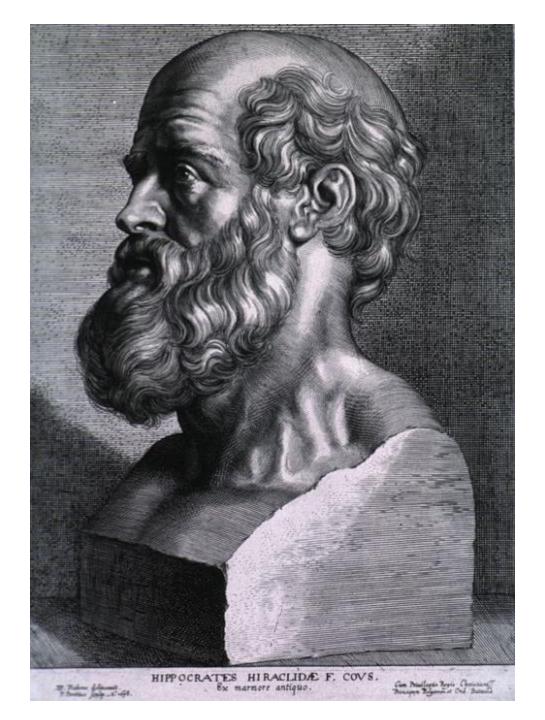


Veronica oetaea



Papilio alexanor

Due to the environmental conditions many of our plants resort to the production of secondary metabolites which are natural substances that may serve as medicines, aromatic essences, insect repellents, food preservatives, etc. and used for that purposes by the ancients, apart from all their other common uses.

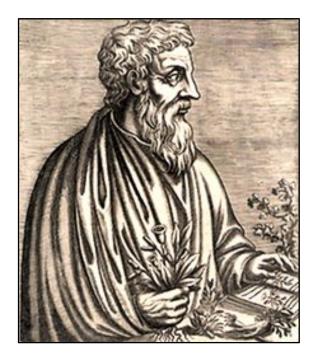


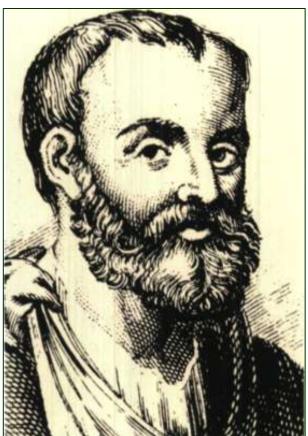
Hippocrates

(Kos 460 BC - Larissa 377 BC)
The father of Medicine

"Ηγεμονικότερον απάντων η φύσις" = "Nature is the most dominant ruler of all"

Already in Hippocrates' writings almost 300 medicinal plant species are mentioned.







Pedanios Dioscorides (40-90 AD, "De Materia medica")

Claudius Galen (129-199 AD, many writings)

Gaius Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD, "Naturalis Historia")



Galen and Hippocrates on the front page of a book about medicine written by Justus Cortnumm, edited in Lipsia in 1677 by Georg Heinrich Frommann.



The complicated structure of secondary metabolites is difficult to synthesize in the laboratory.

Despite the growth in the field of synthetic chemistry, we are still dependent on plant sources of secondary metabolites.

In current days, many plant taxa are in danger because of overcollection.







HERA





Origanum dictamnus

Dittany of Crete

Directive 92/43/EEC, Annex II BERN PD 67/81

Dapper (1703)

Sideritis syriaca subsp. syriaca Cretan mountain tea Endemic in Crete

GREEK MOUNTAIN TEAS

5 of them are Greek endemics:

Sideritis clandestina with 2 subspecies,

S. euboea,

S. raeseri subsp. attica,

S. syriaca subsp. syriaca



Sideritis euboea Endemic in Euboea island

GREEK MOUNTAIN TEAS



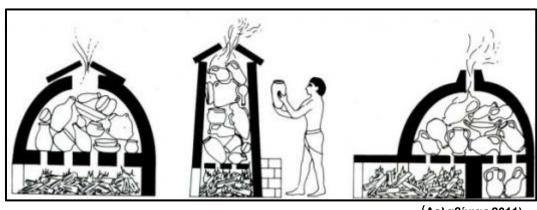
Sideritis scardica
Olympus mounain tea



Sideritis perfoliata subsp. perfoliata

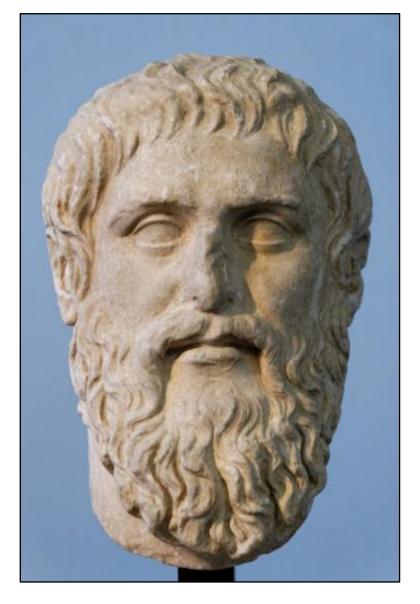
Ancient use of plants for:

- **V** Heat.
- **√** Food and its preparation through heat.
- ✔ Creation of weapons, tools, furniture, cookware, chariots.
- **√** Creation of boats.
- **∨** Structural material.
- ▼ Medicine, perfumes.
- **√** Fabric, colors.
- **√** Melting metals.
- **V** Baking clay objects.



(Δελαβίνιας 2011)

Wood = " $Y\lambda\eta$ " = Material, Matter



Plato describes the destruction of the forests in Athens (Kritias 111,b-d).

Plato 427 - 347 BC

Capparis spinosa (caper bush) is used as edible and medicinal from ancient times





Muscari comosum (tassel hyacinth) edible and medicinal from ancient times

ENDEMIC IN GREECE



Centaurea raphanina subsp. mixta

Paeonia clusii subsp. rhodia is endemic in Rodos island



PAEONIES

"As quickly as white milk with rennet thickens likewise the blood in the wounds of Ares became because of Paeon's herbs"

Homer's *Iliad* (5.902)

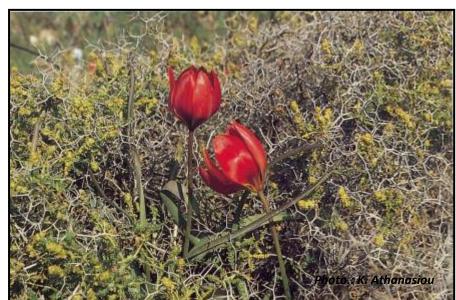


Paeonia mascula subsp. hellenica is endemic in Greece

Tulipa bakeri , endemic in Crete



Tulipa goulimyi, endemic in S Greece



TULIPS

Tulipa doerfleri, endemic in C Κρήτη





CITES

Cyclamen graecum



Did ancient Greeks protect nature?

In ancient Greece laws used to forbid logging on sacred forests and ordered that animals would run free inside them.

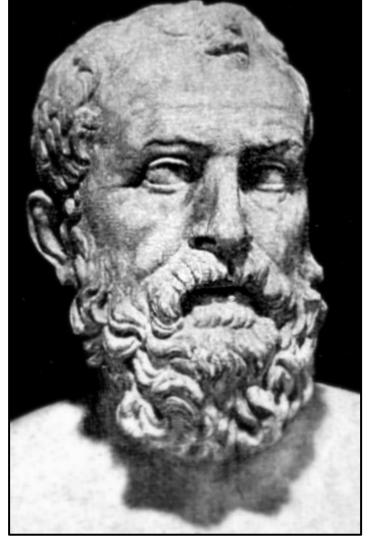
For those who did not obey the law, the price was high, about 50-100 "drachmae" (the usual salary reached 0,30-1 "drachma").

SACRED FORESTS TODAY'S PROTECTED AREAS

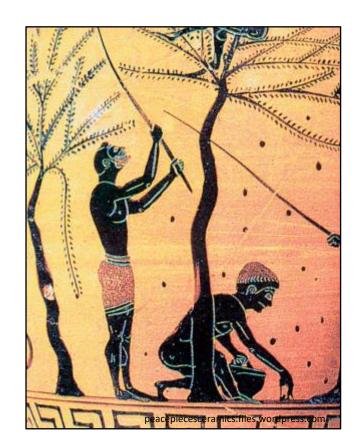


Erysichthon's Myth

In Hellenic thought, where man, nature and gods create harmony, its destruction leads to " $Y\beta\rho\iota\varsigma$ " = Disrespect, causing " $N\dot{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ " = Divine Punishment



Solon 639 – 559 BC



Prohibition of cutting more than two olive trees of each olive grove annually.

In many districts it was forbidden - even besides the sacred forests - to cut more than two trees per owner (Gouta 2009).

What happens in modern Greece?

There are a lot of laws concerning the protection of nature and wildlife.

Unfortunately this legal framework is complicated and not sufficient enough.

Few examples:

- The Presidential Decree 67/81 still has to be updated as the law 3937/2011 orders.
- The directives of many local forestry authorities allow the collection of a half or one kilo of rare aromatic / medicinal / apiarian plant species for personal use per person per day!
- Other forestry authorities have not yet announced any directive!

Sometimes the state is the one who breaks the law!

The always existing problem is that there is no control of the enforcement of the laws.

Are we out of order?

588 cases of trafficking of 145 Greek endemic plant species (32 endangered in national and international level) via internet by 73 nurseries in Germany, England, French, USA, Canada, Australia etc. (Menteli 2014)

Nagoya Protocol 2010

Signed by 193 counties which had accepted the CBD 1992 (in Greece validated by the law 2204/1994)

A relevant European Law was established.

It is time to vote a Greek Law as well.

- The legislation and the control for the enforcement of laws and regulations are duties of the State.
- The NGOs, dealing with the protection of wildlife have their own role to prevent wildlife crimes.



The HSPN is actively involved in the following key areas:

- Environmental interventions.
- Raising awareness among the public on environmental issues.
- Environmental education with five networks Nature conservation projects.
- Nature conservation projects.

✓ Environmental interventions

- Interventions with the public services and with various governmental agencies regarding violations of national or European environmental regulations and laws, or serious threats to the environment.
- Interventions pushing for environmental legislation.

✓ Raising awareness

Raising awareness among the public on environmental issues, laws and regulations in many cases, like through the Blue Flag Programme.



Since 1992 the HSPN has been the national operator of the Blue Flag, a Programme which is aimed at ecological management of beaches, marinas and tourist boats.

Protection of sea daffodil which grows only in sandy beaches





✓ Environmental Education

The HSPN is the national operator for three International Programmes implemented by Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE):







It also operates two national Programmes:





✓ Nature conservation projects



LIFE project "ForOpenForests":

Management of forests and forest openings for the conservation of biodiversity at species, habitat, and landscape level in two Natura sites:

"Ethnikos Drymos Oitis" (GR2440004),

"Oros Kallidromo" (GR2440006).





Pressing charges against those who crossed by vehicles a temporary pond (priority for conservation habitat in the E.U.).

✓ Nature conservation projects

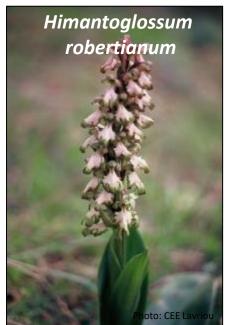


ICON = Interactive Conservation Platform for Orchids
Native to Greece -Turkey

- Promoting the cooperation between Greek, Turkish and German NGOs for the protection of wild orchids in Turkey.
- Creating an innovative powerful common awareness /educational tool.









P.D. 67/81, CITES

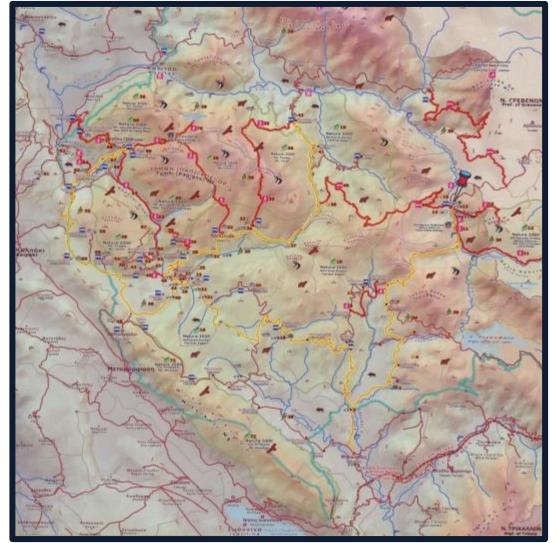


Intervention regarding effective protection of *Orchidaceae*. Report the salep trafficking in Greece

Salep is a traditional construct.

It is created through the pulverisation of dried bulbs of different species of spontaneous orchids.

Their systematic collection may lead to the gradual distinction of orchids from the ecosystems.





VOVOUSA

- is located in N Pindos sierra
- is crossed by Aoos river
- belongs to the villages of E Zagori region
- is within the largest Greek protected land area (Natural Park of N Pindos)
- has very high ecological & aesthetic value



Prevention of the diversion

Promotion of mountainous ecosystems

Protection of mountainous ecosystems

Advocating sustainable development



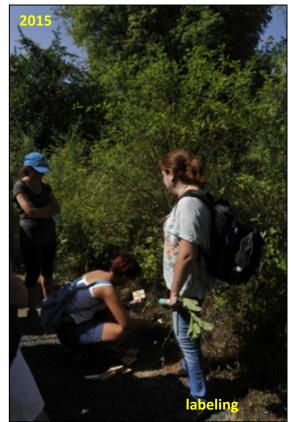
Reason
announcement of Aoos
river diversion by the
government

VOVOUSA FESTIVAL

Goals

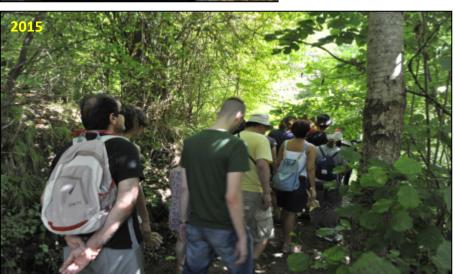
Organized by locals since 2013

Since 2014 our NGO participates in this and carries out its **Vovousa project**





Field walks and workshops







2016

Education and training of locals





Ευχαριστώ πολύ!

Köszönöm szépen!



Grazzi!

Thank you!

Hvala!

