

Capturing and evaluating the effects of the expansive species *Ailanthus altissima* on agro-ecosystems at the Ionian Islands [†]

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Abstract: There are a significant number of agricultural systems with rich and special biodiversity, characterized as High Nature Value Farming Systems (HNV) in the Ionian Islands region. These agro-ecosystems cover a significant area in this region and are divided in olive groves and vineyards which, in some cases, cover a significant part of the protected areas (Natura 2000 and SPA). There are solid olive groves, but also a large number of scattered trees or clusters, as well as vineyards, which are largely identified as high quality wine produce. Finally, there are smaller but extremely important examples of HNV, such as the Englouvi plateau in Lefkada. In this study, we propose a method to survey the spread of *ailanthus altissima* in olive groves and vineyards (HNV areas) with the scope of evaluating the considered agro-ecosystems, based on the importance of ecosystems and ecosystem services they provide, and preparing a management plan for HNV areas.

Keywords: Remote Sensing; Geographic Information Systems; decision making; AHP;

1. Introduction

Approximately half the area of Greece used for agricultural purposes has a High Nature Value (HNV) [1]. Total agricultural and forest land covers 51% of the total area, of which 18% are forests, 15% forest land used for grazing and 18% cultivated land. HNV are the oldest and most biodiversity rich farming and forestry systems [2]. They are also characterized as Semi-natural habitats, and wild species have been interdependent with low-intensity management by local communities [1].

Alianthus altissima is an opportunistic plant that thrives in full sun and disturbed areas, deciduous, very fast growth, invasive - tree weed, versatile at different lighting intensities, adapts to almost all soil types (from the most fertile to barren, rocky), it does not thrive in soils that drain freely, it adjusts to a wide range of temperatures (likes high temperatures), and it adapts to saline soils [3]. There are direct Dangers from its spread such as: effect on the soil fertility, fast decomposition rate of plant residues, reduction of photosynthesis, increase of microbium activity and change of pH [3].

According to the literature [4], ecosystem services, i.e. the benefits that humans reap from nature, have been the subject of different classifications, according to generally accepted definitions in terms of their content. More specifically, they take into consideration many aspects of living organisms and biomes, such as biodiversity, production / supply services (production of food, water, biomass), climate regulation (rainfall, groundwater and waste services), cultural / intangible services (aesthetic value of rural landscape), leisure services, spiritual uplift and inspiration and

support services (soil formation, soil retention, photosynthesis, concentration and utilization of nutrients).

In this study, we propose a method to survey the spread of *ailanthus altissima* in olive groves and vineyards (HNV areas) with the scope of evaluating the considered agro-ecosystems based on the importance of ecosystems and ecosystem services that provide, and preparing a management plan for HNV areas. We used GIS, RS, IT and communication technology to capture the level of threat and develop effective response plans, through a fuzzy synthetic evaluation system [5].

2. Study area

The area of interest is the HNV area of the four largest islands of the Ionian Islands (Table S1). The study area is located at the Ionian region and ranged of 372.000 acres of crops. Furthermore, the area is covered by Vines and Olives, 35.000 acres (9,4%) and 337.000 (90,6%), respectively (Figure S1.). The Ionian landscape consists mainly of solid olive groves, scattered trees and vines that shape a complex geography, with points of retreat and / or abandonment, tourism and access to the coastline and connection with rural history. These historic crops offer many of the rural landscape characteristics of insular ecosystems, which combine rich habitats and local identity [6]. Despite their highly acclaimed importance, regarding biodiversity and ecosystem services, vineyards and olive groves are tormented by abandonment, deforestation/ desertification and slow development with shrinking trends.

Table 1. Total cover of HNV areas.

HNV areas	Total Cover
Corfu	46,2%
Zakynthos	26,1%
Lefkada	16,1 %
Cephalonia	11,6%

3. Methodology

On this idea, alien expansive species are a serious threat to these systems, producing the danger of spreading unwanted vegetation on agricultural land, while their risk is also identified and recognized in Community legislation on biodiversity protection (Annex II of Article 6 of the CFP Regulation) [7]. A very dangerous area-expanding type of weed the *Ailanthus altissima*, which now threatens the natural environment, including crops (olive and viticulture) in the Ionian region, is the research subject that this work focuses on.

3.1. Mapping

More specifically, we created land cover / land use maps based orthophotos of 0.5 resolution (SENTINEL-2) [8], which where overlaid by geospatial data (polygon type vectors) from Corine 2018 [9] and ILOT [10]. All of the study area was analyzed and produced mapping products indicating the affected sites in the Ionian region (Figures 1). Furthermore, we created Land Cover / Land Use (LCLU) maps based on the aforementioned vector data, combined with field observations, in order to determine the affected sites in the Ionian Islands region [11].

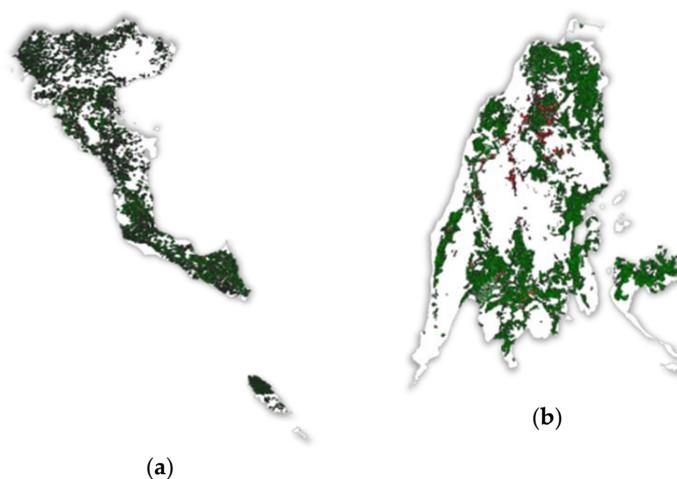


Figure 1. Affected HNV sites form Corfu (a) and Lefkada (b).

3.2. Policy recommendations.

The initial findings of the study are crucial to identify the possible interactions between the parameters of alien species' spread, which lead to the construction of specific models and corresponding evaluation scenarios [12]. In the case of the Ionian region, the lack of data has created difficulties in the past during the process of the issue. We produced continuous data and comparable information on the subject, which is expected to enhance the on-site research outcomes and further support public evaluation of the studied agro-ecosystems.

4. Results

The proposed decision support system was built by applying AHP (Tables S2, S3, S4) that is then supported by SWOT analysis processes (Figure S2). Through our research, we proposed a decision support system based on an applicable evaluation framework for assessing project alternatives by employing Multi-criteria Assessment. More specifically, we employed Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), through a model that is based on criteria including factors related to *A. altissima*, Ecological impacts and LCLU on the farming system [13].

5. Conclusions

This work is the first major study of invasive species on the Ionian region. It proposes a management plan for areas of high natural value against the invasion of *A. Alissima*. Furthermore, it introduces a novel method for managing HNV farming areas and a tool for the further alignment of National policies to EU policies, concerning sustainability, environmental protection and green growth. It may work as a tool to highlight the designation of Origin for Olive and Vine products in the region. The results will be publicly available through a web platform (Figure S3) at a future point of our project.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <https://tinyurl.com/efita241>, Figure S1: Coverage in acres for Olives (a) and Vines (b) within the area of interest. Figure S2. Results from the SWOT analysis. Figure S3. Proposed Web map. Table S1. The applied Criteria for the AH process. Table S2. The results of the AH process. Table S3. AHP scoring rate.

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