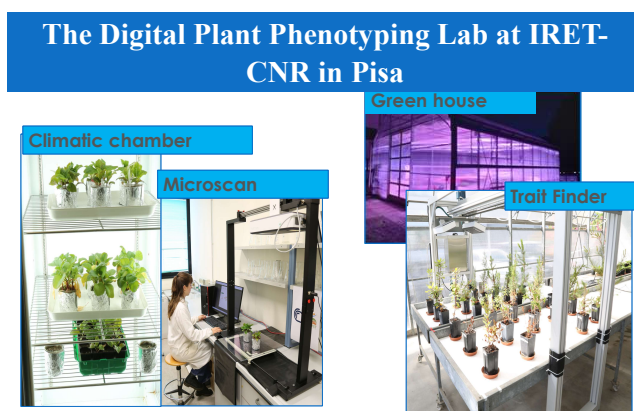
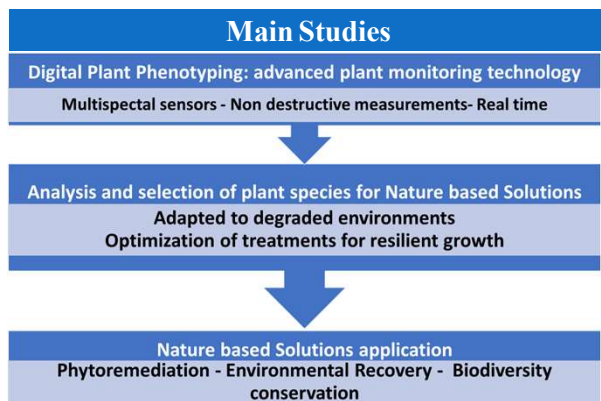


# Impact of salt stress on Mediterranean maquis biodiversity: time course monitoring approach with Digital Plant Phenotyping Platform

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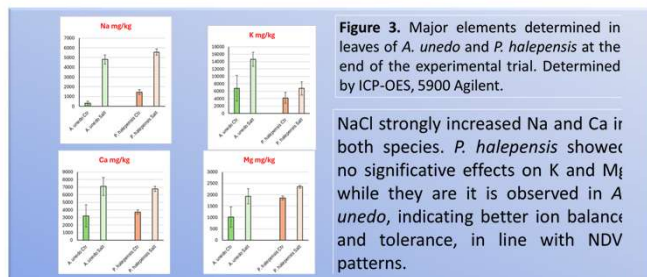
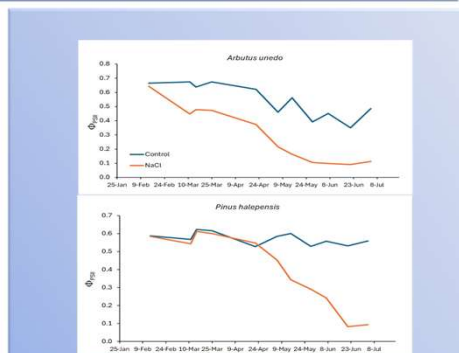
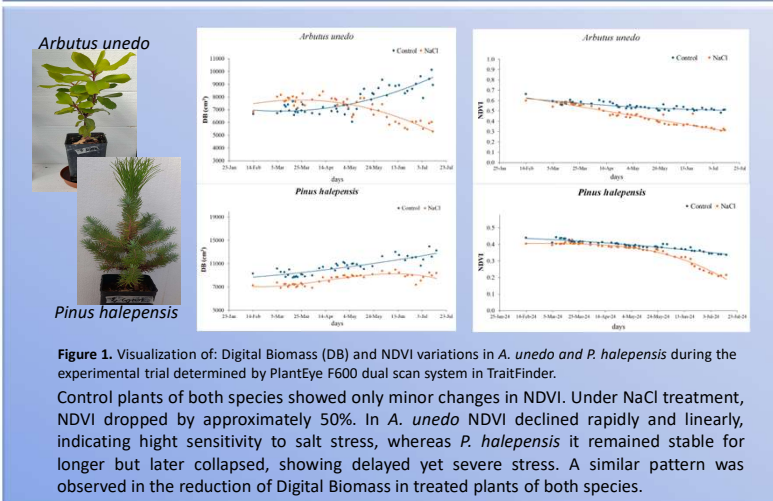
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## The STUDY : Evaluating salinity stress on Mediterranean maquis plants

Digital Plant Phenotyping (DPP) was used to study salinity stress effects on Mediterranean maquis species, a key component of coastal ecosystems. The rising soil and groundwater salinity due to sea level rise, a consequence of climate change, motivates this research. Both gymnosperms (*Pinus pinaster*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Cupressus sempervirens*) and evergreen angiosperms (*Myrtus communis*, *Arbutus unedo*) were exposed to controlled salt (NaCl) treatments for six months in semi-controlled greenhouse conditions. Plant physiological and morphological responses were monitored with PlantEye F600 dual scan (TraitFinder, Phensopex, Heerlen, The Netherlands) (FIG 1), fluorescence (FIG 2), and elemental leaf analysis (FIG 3). Partial results for *A. unedo* and *P. halepensis* are presented. These findings improve the understanding of plant resilience, ecosystem vulnerability, and inform conservation and landscape management in salt-affected coastal regions.



The combination of the real-time determination of morpho-physiological traits with chemical analyses will help to elaborate new and more sensitive Indices/Indicators for the selection of Mediterranean plant species to be applied in NbS applications.