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## **Introduction**

A significant factor in the reduction of biodiversity, particularly in biodiversity hotspots where many rare and vulnerable species thrive, is climate change. The Mediterranean Basin, which makes up more than 60% of the Mediterranean climate's global range and has about 22500 plant species, including 11700 endemics, is one of the world's top hotspots for plant biodiversity. Because of this unusual concentration of plant diversity, conservation biologists are under pressure to develop ways to reduce the anticipated loss of biodiversity in the area. Planning for conservation measures might be more effective if we are aware of the link between biological characteristics of species and susceptibility to extinction. There is a conspicuous lack of consistency throughout research, and the association between the vast majority of qualities investigated and extinction risk remains mostly mysterious, despite the fact that few traits have been identified as potential biological drivers of extinction risk in both plants and animals. Importantly, this lack of empirical consistency makes it difficult to pinpoint the species that may

distance and that PD increases with area. There haven't been any

