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Conservation of Asteraceae Martinov family at the *in situ* preserve area of *Butia odorata* (Barb.Rodr.) Noblick at Fazenda São Miguel, Tapes, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

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Pampas, the South American temperate grasslands and associated ecosystems, extends from southern Brazil, through Argentina and Uruguay. This landscape represents 2% of Brazilian territory, with Asteraceae as the richest family in number of species. Historically, the natural grasslands and associated ecosystems have been exploited by extensive grazing and ricefields. The ecosystem of palm groves dominated by *Butia odorata* (Barb. Rodr.) Noblick, locally known as *butiazal* or *palmar*, is one of these areas. In this context, the aim of this work is to access the diversity of Asteraceae, focusing in endangered species, in the butiazal ecosystem aiming to provide subsidies for the elaboration of public policies for the conservation, management and sustainable use of this ecosystem. The area of study comprises 750 ha of *Butia odorata*, conserved *in situ* by the grazing conservative management in the São Miguel Farm (30°31'38" S, 51°21'42.4" W), located in the municipality of Tapes, in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. To conduct the floristic survey of Asteraceae, the review of specimens previously collected deposited in the ECT herbarium at Embrapa Clima Temperado and monthly fieldwork expeditions were carried out between October 2016 and June 2017. Then, the checklist of species was compared to red lists of threatened species. Approximately 250 exsiccatae of Asteraceae have been analysed. The Asteraceae at Fazenda São Miguel is confirmed as the largest family represented by 15 tribes, 43 genera and 68 species. Astereae and Eupatorieae are the tribes with the highest diversity with 18 and nine species respectively, which encompasses 39% of Asteraceae local flora. *Baccharis* represents the richest genus with nine species, followed by *Senecio* and *Pterocaulon* with five species each. The other genera possess three, two or one species, representing 72% of Asteraceae total species in the analysed area. Concerning the conservation status, all taxa found in the area have not yet been assessed for the IUCN World Red List. *Isostigma peucedanifolium* (Spreng.) Less. and *Schlechtendalia luzulifolia* Less. are at the Brazilian Red List and *I. peucedanifolium* and *Pamphalea commersonii* Cass. are at Rio Grande do Sul state Red List. Considering that Rio Grande do Sul is the third state with the highest number of endangered Asteraceae species in Brazil, the results highlight that the conservative management of the area plays a key role in regional level conservation of Asteraceae threatened species. (CNPq, Embrapa, PROBIC-FAPERGS)

Key-words: Compositae, Red list, South Brazil.