



LETSGO GIGLIO

Il progetto LIFE LETSGO GIGLIO e la tutela della biodiversità

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Conferenza finale

Isola del Giglio 23,24 Ottobre 2024

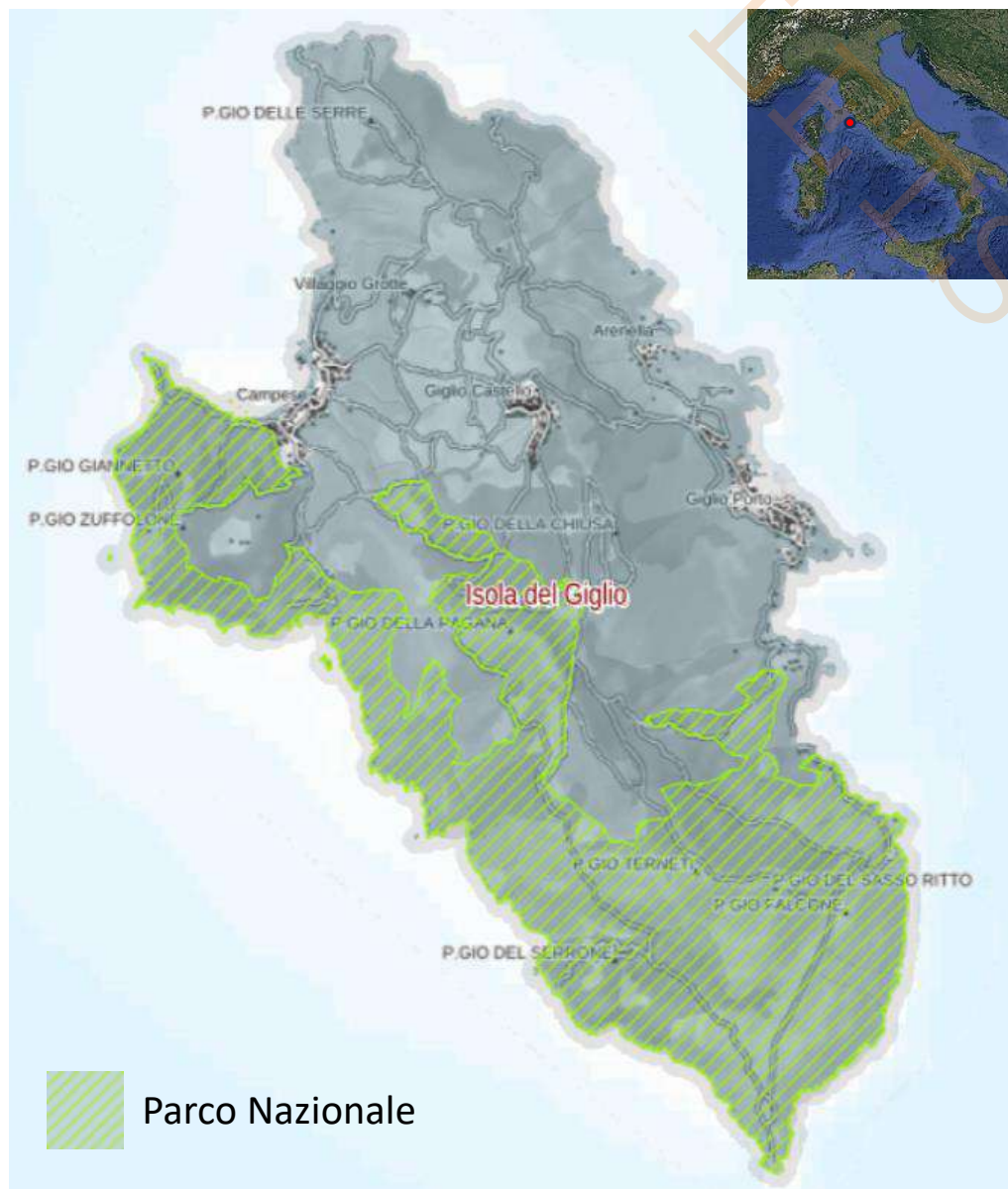


Progetto realizzato con
il cofinanziamento della
Commissione Europea

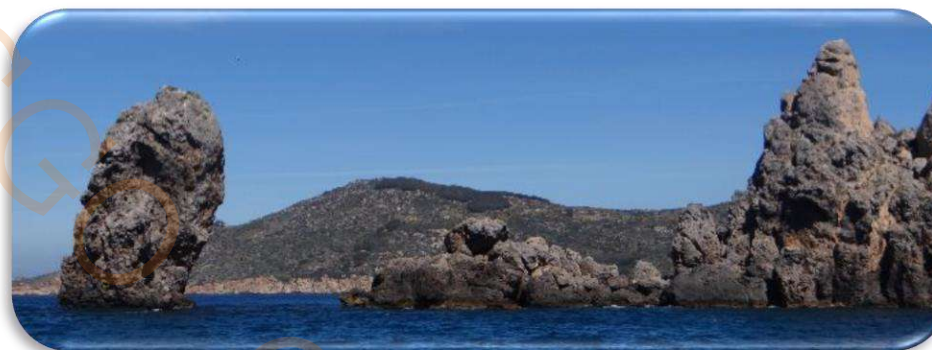


Project implemented with
co-funding from the
European Commission





**21,2 Km² – Second largest island
in the Tuscan Archipelago**



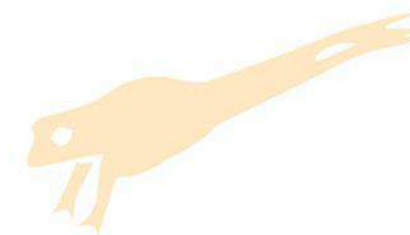
**National Park
9,1 Km²**



**Reserve
UNESCO MAB
21,2 Km²**

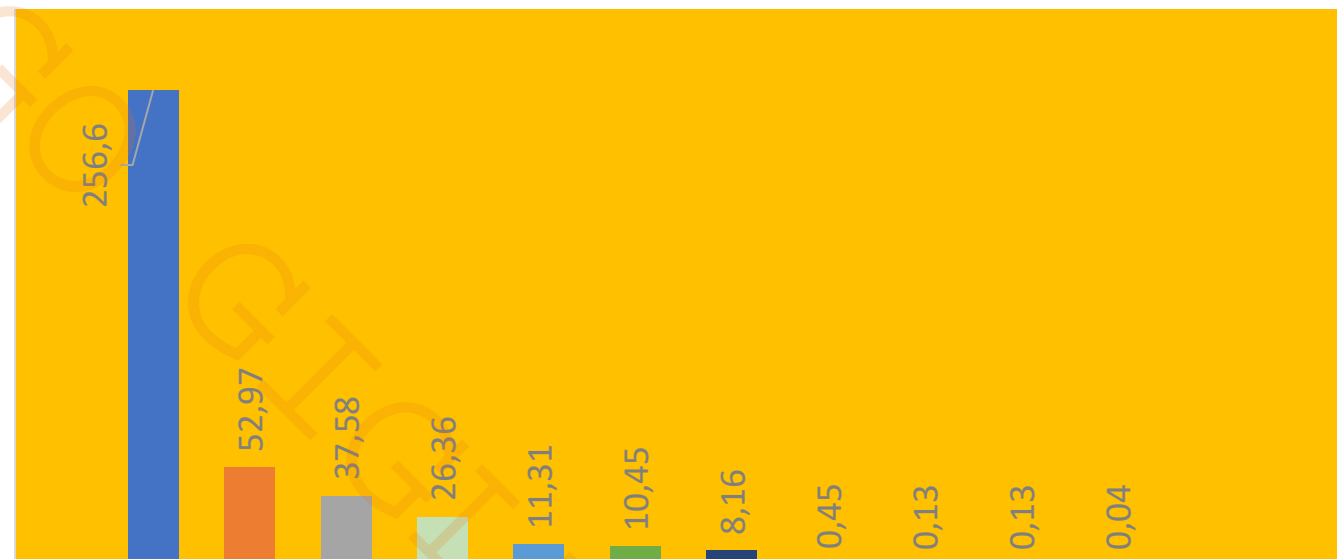


**SAC/SPA
20,94 Km²**



HABITAT

9340 1240 1430 5320 5210 6220*
8220 5330 3120 3170 * 6110



COVER - HA

- ✓ FLORA: over 500 species
- ✓ 70 species of conservation concern
- 8 endemic species

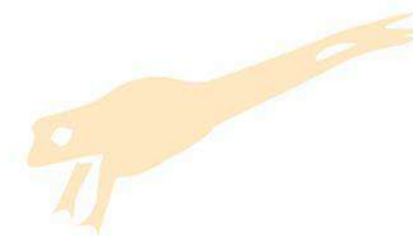




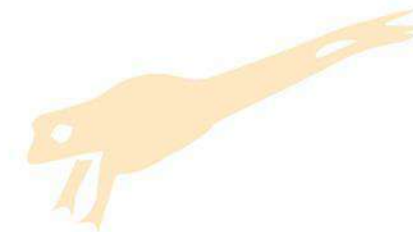
Foto: Paolo
Agnelli



Foto: Giuliano Frangini



- ✓ 28 species of invertebrates of conservation interest: 3 gastropod molluscs and 25 insects (17 beetles, 3 dragonflies, 4 butterflies and 1 grasshopper).
- ✓ 1 amphibian
- ✓ 3 reptiles of conservation interest
- ✓ 58 birds of conservation interest: 25 included in Annex I of Habitat Directive
- ✓ 7 bat species listed in Habitat Directive





✓ Resident population - 1322 (Istat 2023)

✓ Tourism

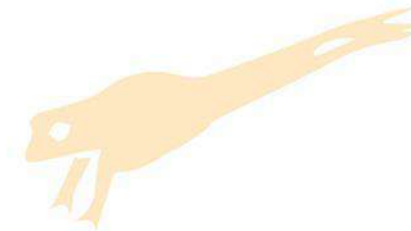
Hospitality: 18 facilities

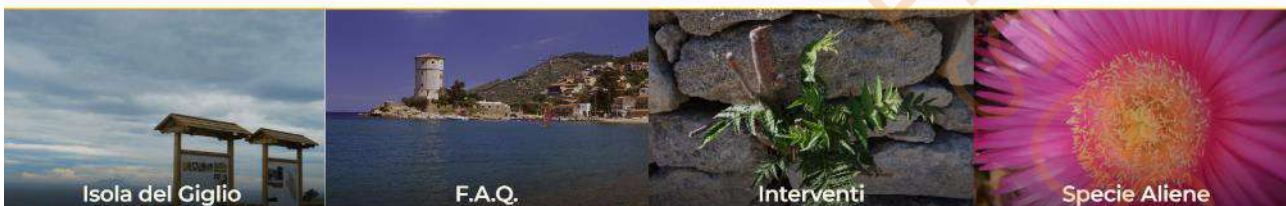
Arrivals 19631

Touristic presence 66069

(Data 2023, from Tuscany Region)

80% of resident workers are employed in the tertiary sector (trade or services)
manufacturing and agricultural activities employ about 10% of the workforce,
roughly the same percentage as the construction sector.





✓ **Implementation status:**
in the final stages
Period: 31/07/2019 - 31/12/2024



✓ **BUDGET**
Total amount: 1,593,035 €

✓ **PARTNERS**
Coordinating beneficiary: Tuscan Archipelago National Park
Associated beneficiaries: Nemo Ltd - Florence
University of Florence - Department of Biology





Improving Nature, Species and Biodiversity

✓ Protection of habitats

6220* - Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea (10.5 ha)

3170* - Mediterranean temporary ponds (approximately 0.13 ha)

8220 - Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (8.16 ha)

Coastal habitats

1240 -Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic *Limonium* spp. , 1430 - Halo-nitrophilous scrubs , 5320 - Low formations of *Euphorbia* close to cliffs (2,5 ha)

9340 - *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests (256 ha)

✓ Protection of Species

The population of *Discoglossus sardus* is expected to increase.

Provide habitats for resting and feeding of migratory birds, for nesting birds (such as *Sylvia undata*, *Lanius collurio*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*) as well as the best habitat for *European Euleptes*.



Eradication of red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta*)



- ✓ Direct benefit for the protection of the
Thyrranian painted frog (*Discoglossus
sardus*)

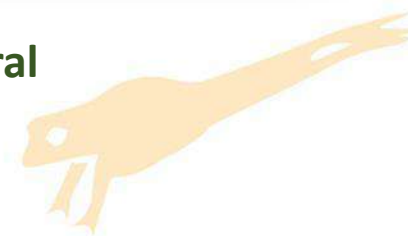
Construction of artificial ponds to support reproduction of *D. sardus*



Restoration of artificial pine forests through selective thinning and acorn sowing



- ✓ Improving the quality and natural
character of forests



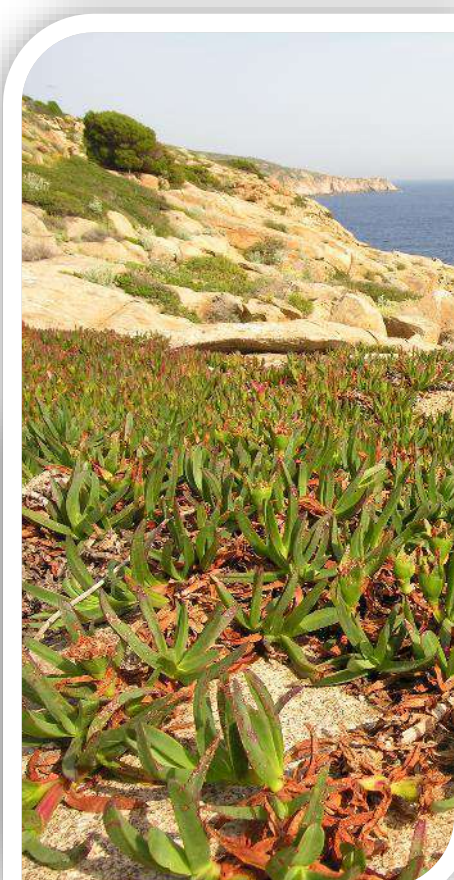
Eradication and management of two alien animals

- Mouflon (*Ovis aries*)
- Wild rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

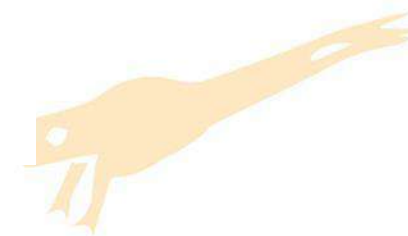


- ✓ Direct benefit for the protection of forest and open habitats
- ✓ Mitigate the impacts on vineyards

Local removal of *Carpobrotus* spp., an invasive alien species, from some coastal areas

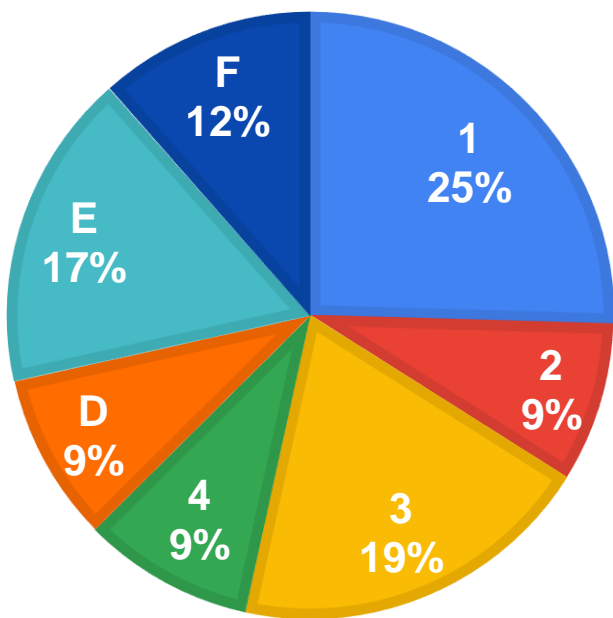


- ✓ Improving conservation status of coastal habitats



% - BUDGET PER ACTIONS

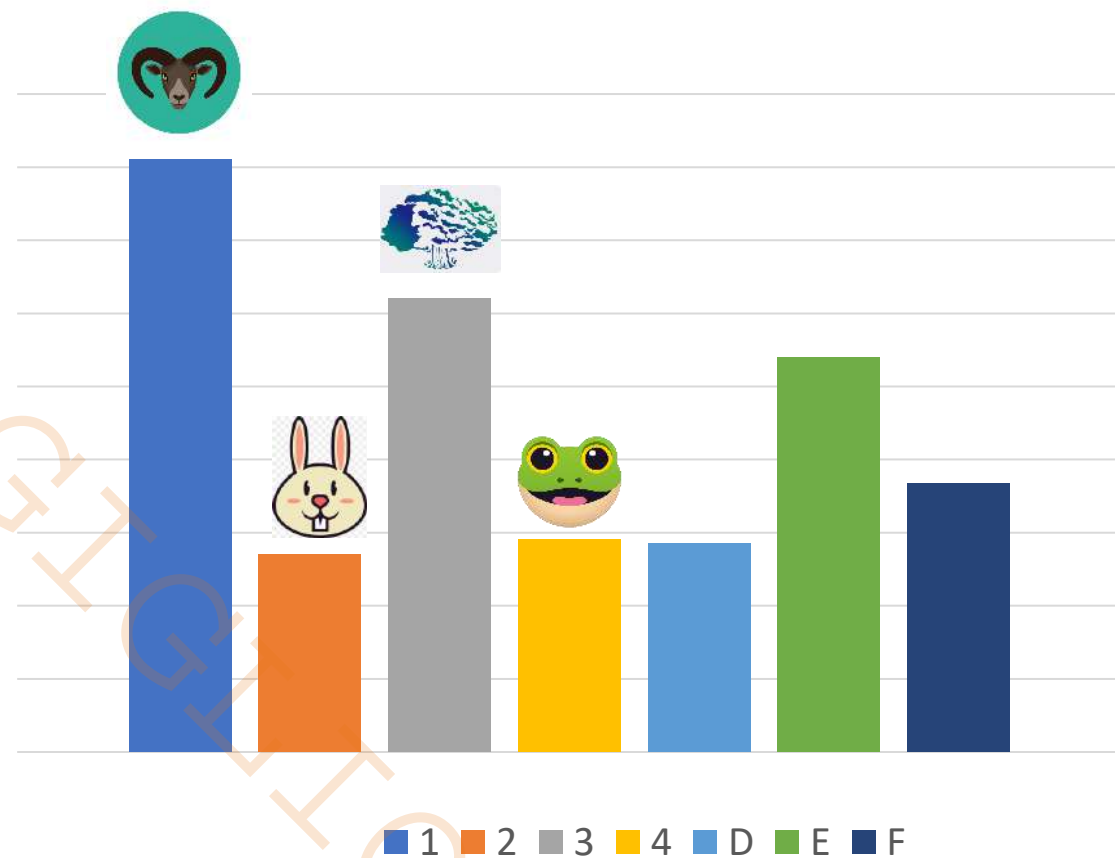
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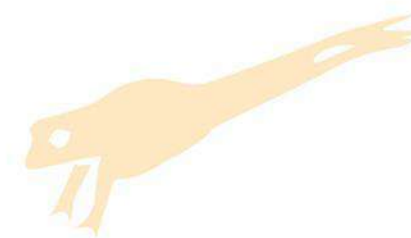
1	Mouflons
2	Rabbits
3	Forest and Carpobrotus
4	Frogs and sliders
D	Monitoring
E	Communication
F	Management

Budget per actions

€ 450.000,00
 € 400.000,00
 € 350.000,00
 € 300.000,00
 € 250.000,00
 € 200.000,00
 € 150.000,00
 € 100.000,00
 € 50.000,00
 € -



■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ D ■ E ■ F

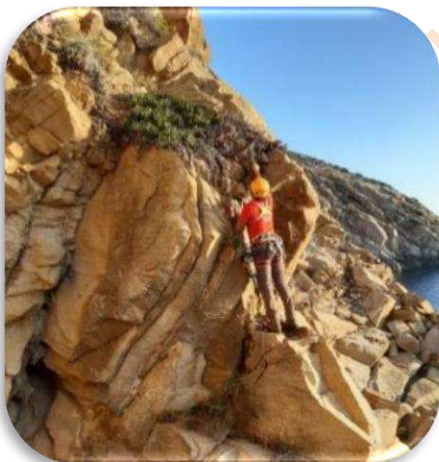




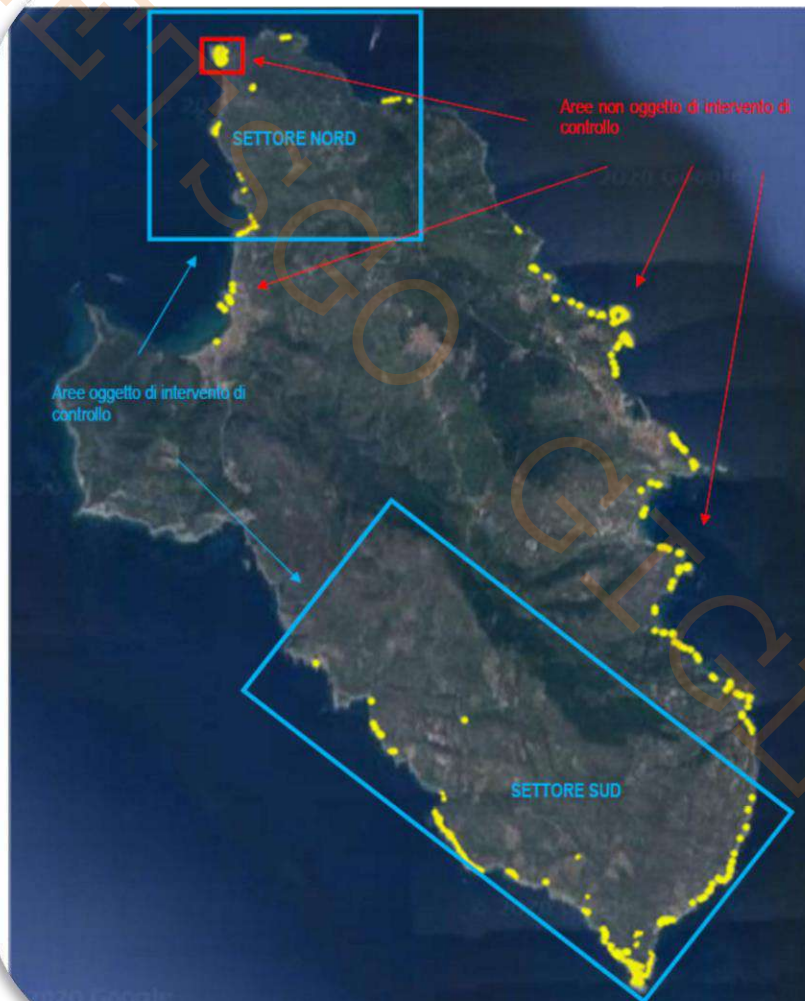
- ☐ To date, **no mouflons have been reported**
- ☐ Final monitoring session is ongoing
- ☐ Increasing know-how regarding the use of capture techniques and sterilization of ungulates in the field

- ✓ More than 3 years of activity
- ✓ 130 individuals were removed from the island
- ✓ 54 were relocated to wildlife centers
- ✓ Removal techniques: trapping by elastic snares and vertical nests, culling
- ✓ Over 1260 man/days of field work
- ✓ The change in the eradication strategy led to a significant increase in costs, rising from the planned 376,000 euros to 576,000 euros



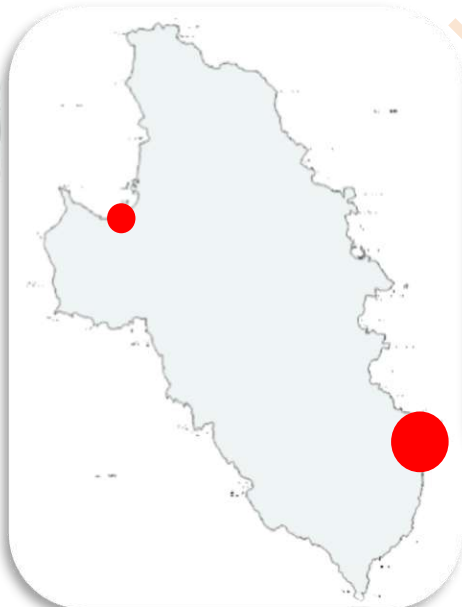


AREAS OF INTERVENTION FOR THE ERADICATION OF CARPOBROTUS SP.



- ✓ Period: 3 years of activity
- ✓ Carpobrotus was removed from a surface area of 3.1 - hectare area, including steep cliffs
- ✓ Manual removal and mulching sheet coverage
- ✓ 7 control interventions on regrowth - due to the high number of seedlings that sprouted under favourable climatic conditions
- ❑ Increasing know-how regarding the execution of work on cliffs
- ❑ Carrying out monitoring over the next few years





Translocation to authorized wildlife recovery centres

- ✓ 2 *Trachemys scripta* from an artificial pond of Hermitage Hotel
- ✓ 1 more specimens reported by a citizen in Giglio Campese



- ❑ No other reports, including the stream near Hotel Hermitage



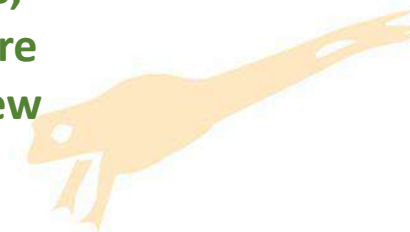


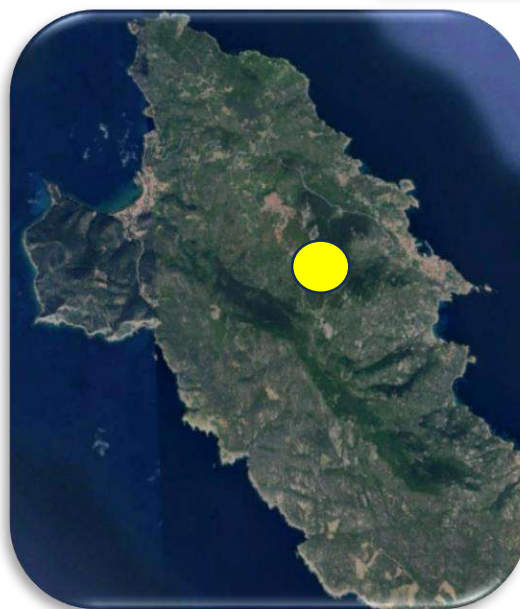
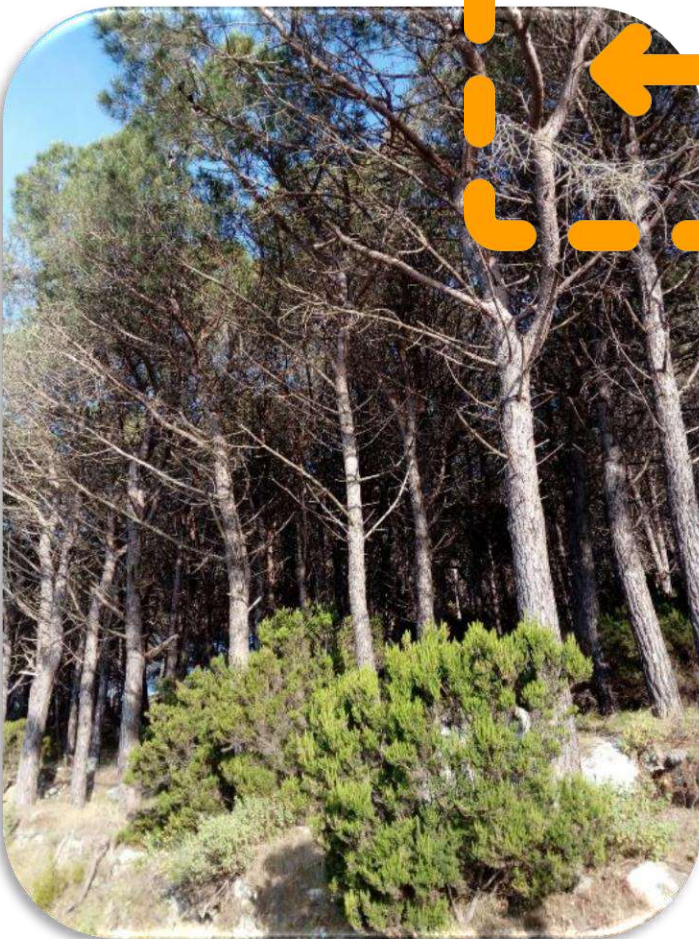
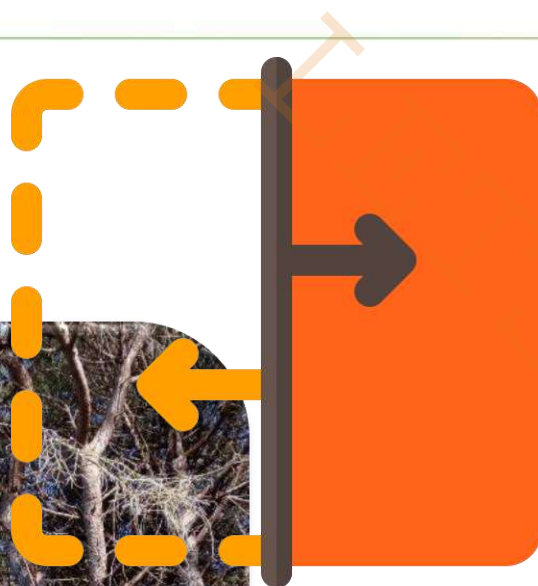
- ✓ Construction of artificial ponds at 6 sites, made of wood, prefabricated materials and masonry

Perna Elio & C Srl



- ❑ Increasing the availability of suitable sites for the species
- ❑ Promoting good practices among the island's farmers, encouraging them to restore existing ponds or create new ones





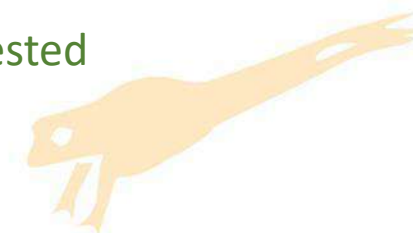
- ✓ 4.7 hectares of artificial pine forests - Selective thinning
- ✓ Sowing of holm oak acorns collected on the island
- ❑ Restoring the forest to a more natural state and allowing Mediterranean scrub species to establish, recreating the ecological conditions for the growth of holm oak.
- ❑ Increasing the stability of the remaining pine population





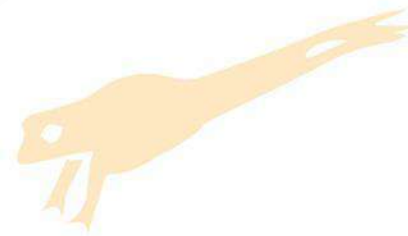
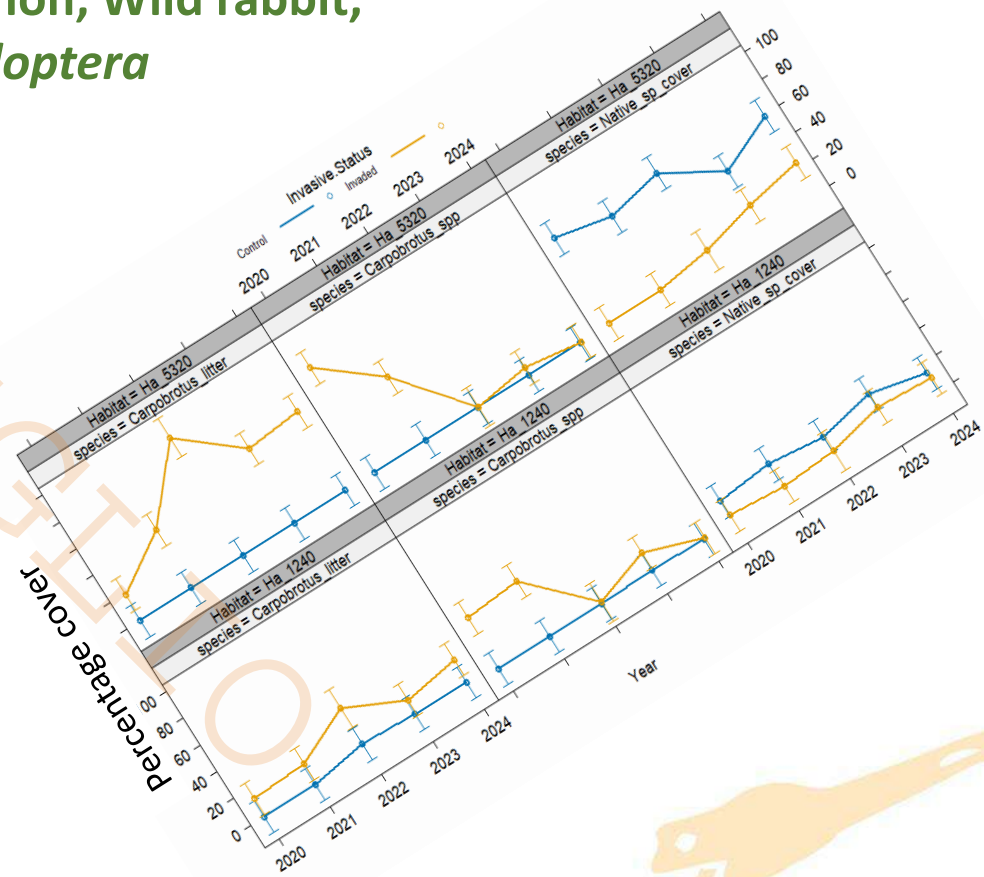
- ❑ Despite the low number of captures, further knowledge was gained to improve the effectiveness of future capture operations

- ✓ 4 certified operators to carry out the capture, farmers with properties on the island
- ✓ Only one actually set up the traps. NEMO personnel, who provided tutoring for three consecutive seasons.
- ✓ An overall trapping effort of 405 days*trap (dt) from June to December 2022 – only 6 rabbits. Estimated trapping efficiency was 0.015 rabbit/dt.
- ✓ An intensive trapping campaign carried out during autumn 2023 showed extremely low capture rates for the species, with only 2 animals caught, at least during this time of year (capture efficiency: 0.001 Rabbit/daysTrap).
- ✓ 7 different types of traps were tested





FLORA
HABITAT
FAUNA: Thyrrenian painted frog,
Mouflon, Wild rabbit,
Lepidoptera





✓ 3,889 unique users - 13,919 page views



✓ Public events: more than 400 people participated



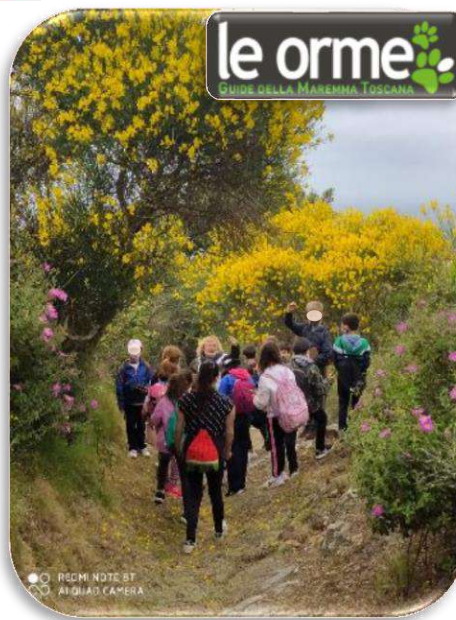
527 followers



537 followers

✓ Educational Activities
Various activities were conducted with more than 100 children

✓ Seminar activities were organized with students from the University of Turin and Florence



✓ Training updates for park guides

✓ 2 bioblitz events were organized to remove *Carpobrotus* – More than 80 students from Tuscan Universities participated

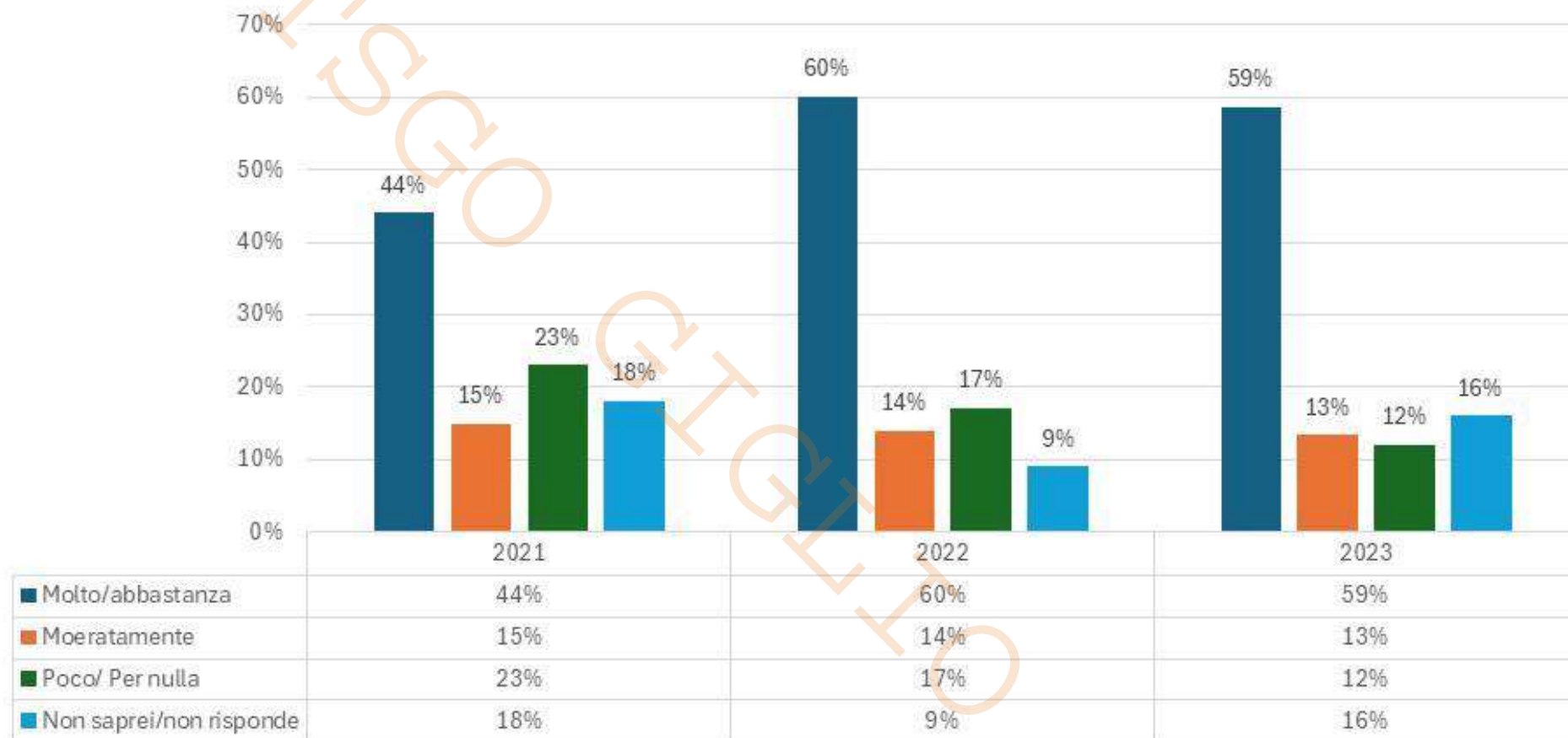


Survey questionnaire

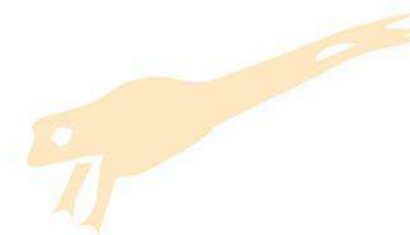
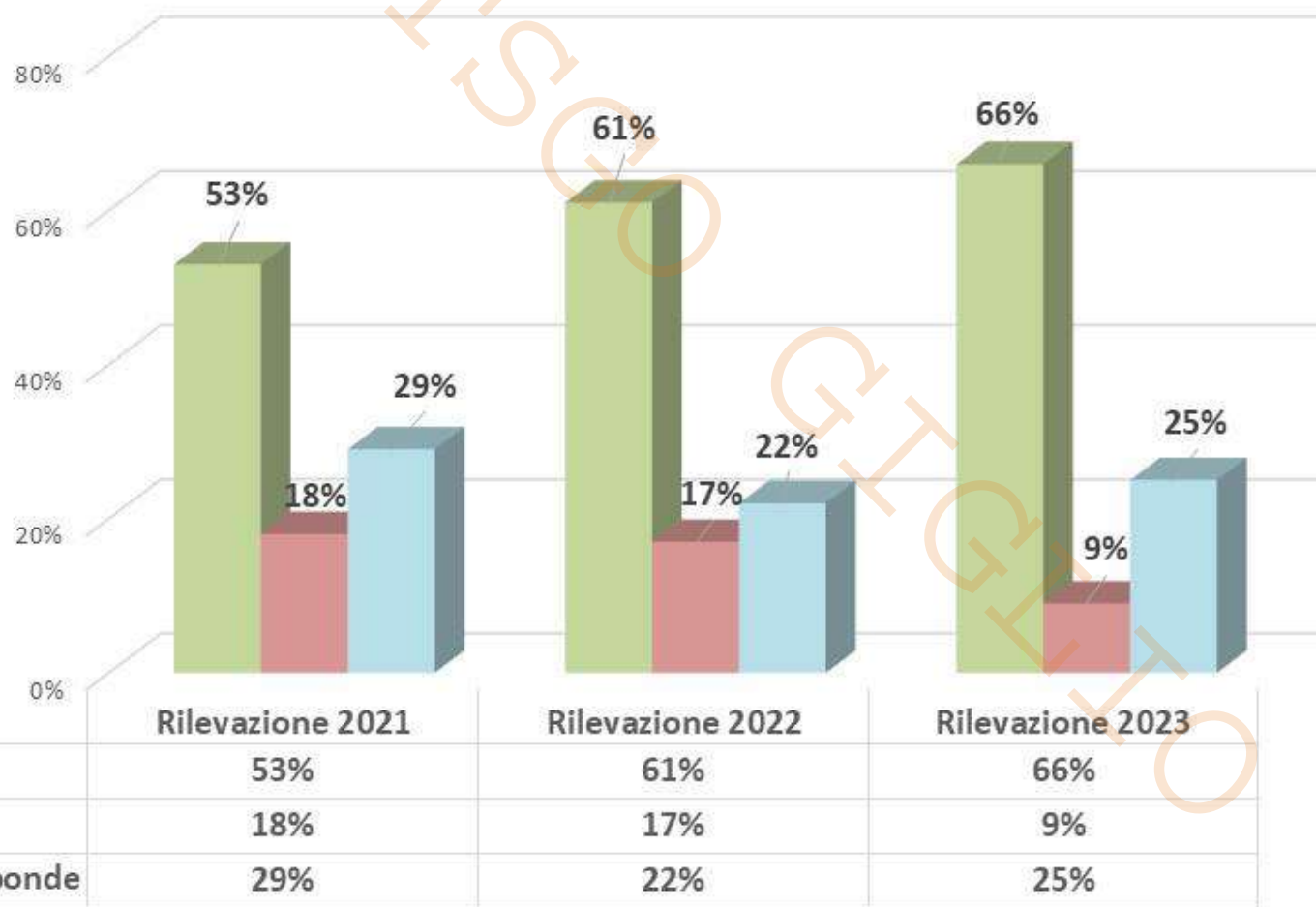
was administered in
2021 and mainly in
2022 and 2023,
during the summer
events

65-75 % of
respondents know
alien species

In your opinion, are alien species a threat to the island's ecosystem?



In your opinion, should interventions be carried out to reduce the spread of alien species on Giglio island?





Thanks to everyone who helped and supported us in the implementation of the project



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