

# LIFE LETSGO GIGLIO

**Less alien species in the Tuscan Archipelago:  
new actions to protect Giglio island habitats**



**PROJECT LOCATION: Giglio Island (Tuscany, Italy)**

## **BUDGET INFO:**

**Total amount: 1,593,035 Euros**

**% EC Co-funding: 955,820 Euro (60 %)**

**DURATION: Start: 31/07/2019 - End: 31/12/2023**

## **PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTORS:**

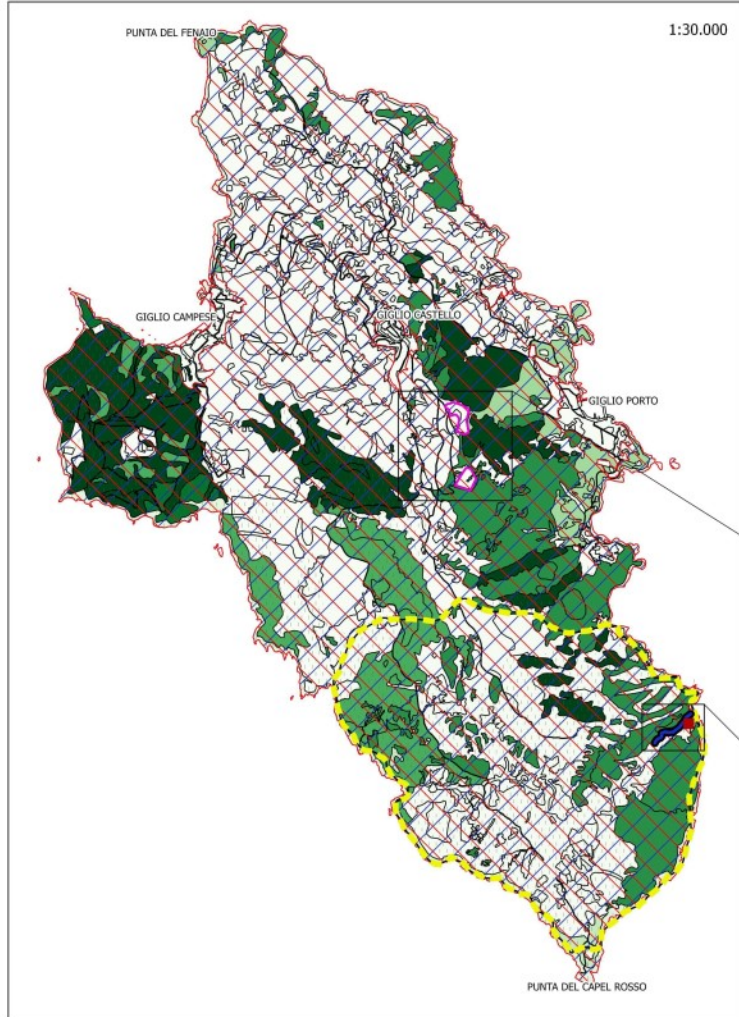
**Coordinating Beneficiary: Parco Nazionale Arcipelago Toscano  
(PNAT)**

**Associated Beneficiaries: NEMO Ltd, Università degli Studi di Firenze -  
Dipartimento di Biologia**



# Map of project site

## Giglio Island - Site IT51A0023



MAP OF THE PRC  
Tuscan Archipelago



### Legend

ZPS IT51A0023 "Isola del Giglio"

ZSC IT51A0023 "Isola del Giglio"

PWAT

### Habitat

NO\_Nature2000\_Habitat

Mosaic of coastal rocky cliffs, including the habitats Vege with endemic Limonium spp. (1240) and Low formations

Mosaics of low coastal shrublands, including the habitats and Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-B with chasmophytic vegetation (8220)

Mosaics of coastal shrublands, including the habitats Ha Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-B with chasmophytic vegetation (8220)

Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub (5330)

Mosaics of mediterranean maquis and Pseudo-steppe wi of the Thero-Brachypodietea (6220\*)

Mosaics of mediterranean maquis including: Oligotrophic on sandy soils of the West Mediterranean, with Isoetes ; Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Ah Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-B and Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

Mosaics of Arborescent matorral with Juniperus spp. (52 and Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests (9340)

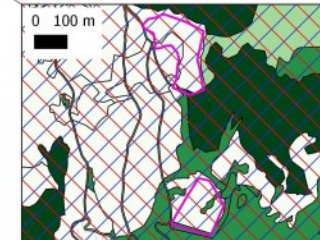
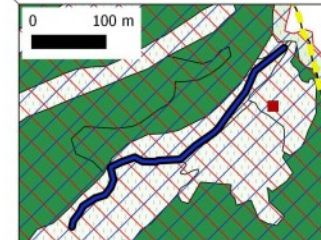
Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests (9340)

Area target of eradication of *Trachemys scripta* - Actions

Stream "Fosso della Monaca", target of surveys for the s of *Trachemys scripta* - Actions A4a and C4a

Areas target of thinning-out interventions and seeding o acorns in pine (*Pinus* spp.) plantations - Actions A3b and C4b

Area of search for suitable locations for the artificial ponds of *Discoglossus sardus* - Actions A4b and C4b



# OBJECTIVES & SCOPE

Eradication or intensive management of two invasive animals that have a strong impact on some of the most important habitats: mouflon (*Ovis aries*) and wild rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)



- Improving the quality and natural character of the ecosystem.
- Conservation of the open environments that are crucial to allow migratory Passerines and breeding species such as *Lanius collurio* and for reptiles such as *Euleptes europaea*.

Eradication of red-eared slider *Trachemys scripta*



Direct benefit for the protection of the population of *Discoglossus sardus*.

Control of *Carpobrotus sp.* which causes degradation and subsequently the loss of habitat surface, on approximately 2.5 hectares



Protection of 2.5 hectares of coastal Habitats 1240, 1430, 5320 and 6220\*.

Restoration of 4 ha of artificial forests of *Pinus sp.* and their management



Transition to semi-natural forest habitats (referred to Habitats 9340 and 9540), with higher levels of biodiversity and of greater importance for migratory birds to stop in and rest.

# KEY ACTIONS

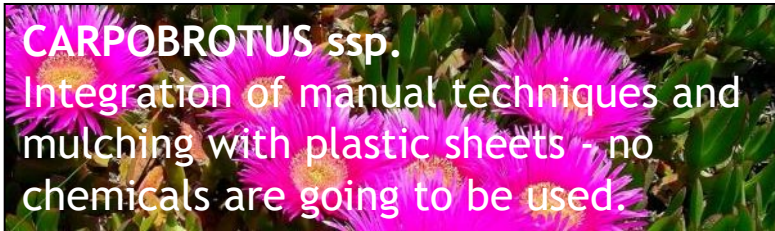
## MOUFLON

The main technique that will be adopted is killing by specialised operators.  
Trap catch and *Juda* animal technique will be used too



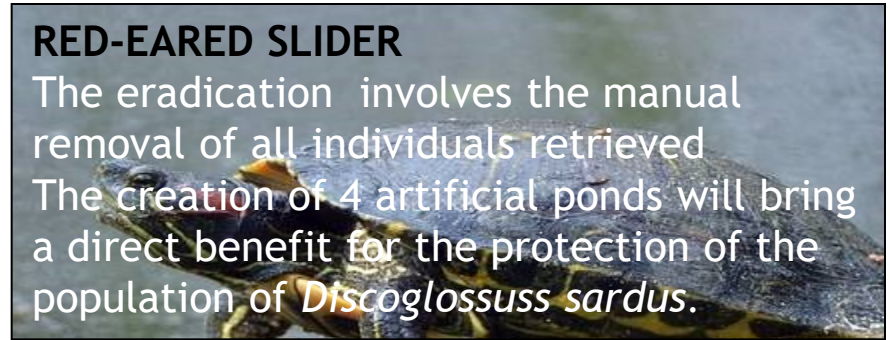
## CARPOBROTUS ssp.

Integration of manual techniques and mulching with plastic sheets - no chemicals are going to be used.



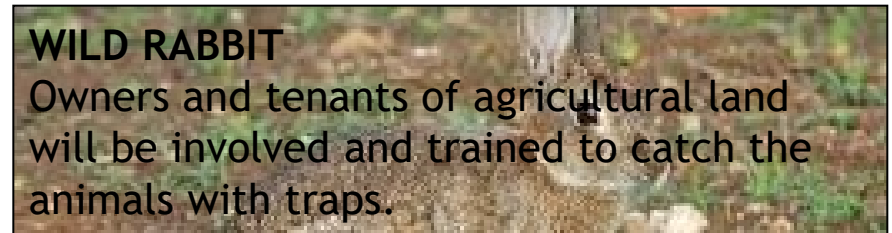
## RED-EARED SLIDER

The eradication involves the manual removal of all individuals retrieved  
The creation of 4 artificial ponds will bring a direct benefit for the protection of the population of *Discoglossus sardus*.



## WILD RABBIT

Owners and tenants of agricultural land will be involved and trained to catch the animals with traps.



## FOREST OF PINES

During the first two years - activities of forest thinning.  
In subsequent years - sowing/planting of native species (e.g. holm oak).



## COMMUNICATIONS

Increase awareness of local communities about the damage caused by alien species.



# EXPECTED IMPACTS



## Improved Nature, Species and Biodiversity

### Habitat

Protection of Habitats 6220\* (10.5 ha), 3120 and 3170\* (both around 0.13 ha), 8220 (8.16 ha)  
2.5 hectares of coastal Habitats 1240, 1430, 5320 and 6220\*.  
Habitat 9340 (526 ha)

### Species

The population of *Discoglossus sardus* is expected to increase by 33% by the end of the project and by 66% to 5 years from the end of the project.

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

## **Awareness rising**

- It is expected that the project communication deliverables will be made available to approximately 50.000 people
- Website 5000 users
- Behavioural change - It is expected that about 7500 people, 15% of people informed regarding the project, may change their behavior.

# SUSTAINABILITY

The eradication of the mouflon and *Trachemys* does not require active post-Life operations - there is very low risk of a new introductions following the eradications.

The intensive management of wild rabbits must be kept up at a fairly constant rate, even after the end of the project. The interventions will be realised on the subjects that were identified during the project and the Park Authority will coordinate the withdrawal operations.

*Carpobrotus* eradicated areas will be controlled and monitored by PNAT in the long the term.

The thinning out interventions on artificial pine forests need further long-term management actions (after around 5 years) that can be envisaged by PNAT in the after-life plan

- A bilingual manual for replicability and transferability of the project in other geographical areas will be drawn up for local administrations, park authorities, managing bodies of Natura 2000 sites and other stakeholders.
- The final conference - to encourage the use of the solutions adopted in the project.
- The collaboration with the Island Conservation experts - dissemination of techniques used and results achieved.

