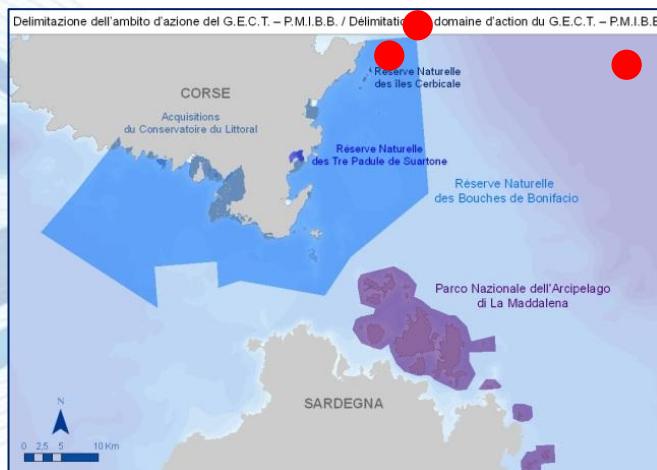
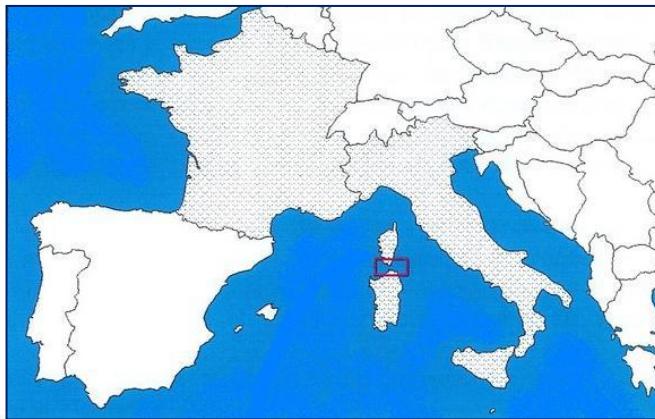


# Knowledge of the flora and study of the vegetation dynamics on marine islets



NOSTRA Bonifacio – 4 and 5 June, 2014

# Localisation of the area

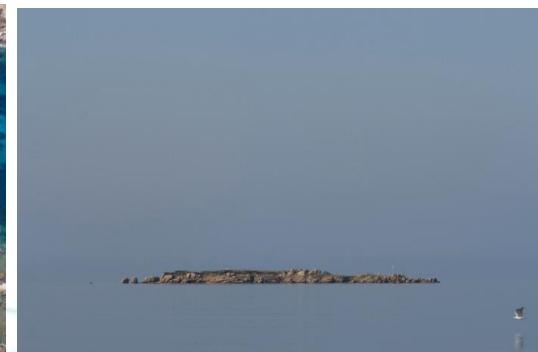


## Localisation of the area



## Localisation of the area

- Farina Island
- Forana Island
- Cerbicale
- Maestro Maria
- Piana
- Pietricaggiosa Islands
- Vacca Rock
- Toro Islets
- Folaca Island
- Capu d'Acciaju Islets
- Porraggia Island
- Ratino Island
- Piana Island
- In Vachetta
- Lavezzi Islands
- Cala Sciumara Islets
- Fazzio Island
- Tonnara Islands
- Bruzzi Islands
- Moines Islets



# Inventory

Islet Name	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area (ha)	N° of taxa
Lavezzi	729,370	72.9	226
Piana	64,500	6.5	214
Pietricaggiosa	45,800	4.6	96
Maestro Maria	28,200	2.8	88
Fazzio (small islet)	3,620	0.3	48
Fazzio (large islet)	12,130	1.2	41
Bruzzi	11,550	1.2	24
Grand Toro	16,200	1.6	15
Petit Toro	5,100	0.5	10
Folacchedda	990	0.01	7

*Anthyllis barba-jovis*



*Nananthea perpusilla*



*Ipomea sagittata*

**Protected**  
**Endemic**  
**Limited to the area** **Rare**



*Asplenium obovatum*



*Limonium lambinonii*



*Helicodiceros  
muscivorus*



*Mesembryanthemum  
crystallinum*

# Monitoring a heritage species: *Silene velutina*

## Corsica: 26 stations

14 micro island stations  
12 coastal stations

COBIEC  
Acquisitions by the Coast  
Conservation Authority

Réserve Naturelle  
des îles Cerbicale  
Cerbicale Islands  
Natural Reserve

Réserve Naturelle  
des Tre Padule de Suartone  
Tre Padule de Suartone  
Natural Reserve

Réserve Naturelle  
des Bouches de Bonifacio

## E.G.C.T.-P.M.I.B.B.: 26 stations

13 Corsican stations  
13 Sardinian stations



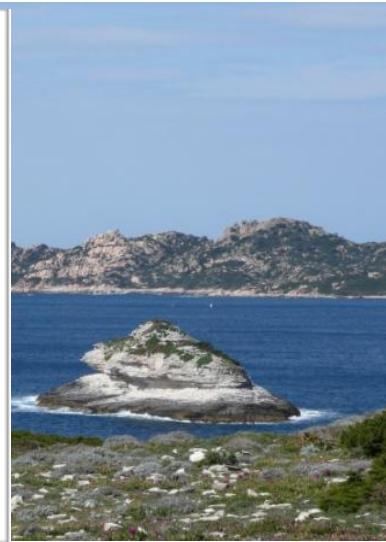
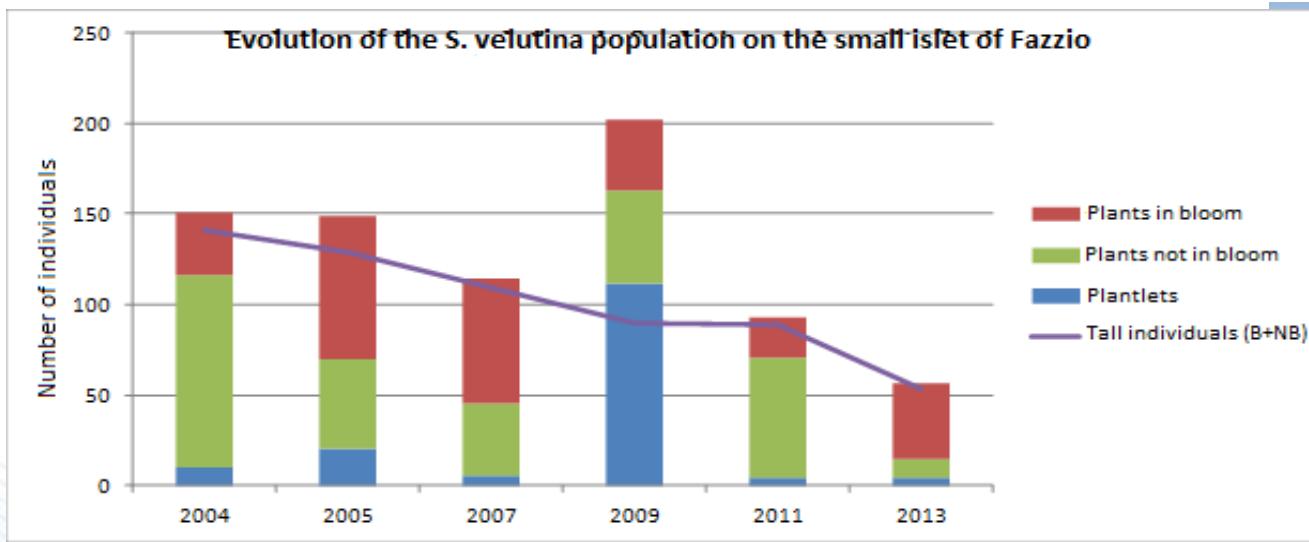
SARDEGNA

Parco Nazionale dell'Arcipelago  
di La Maddalena

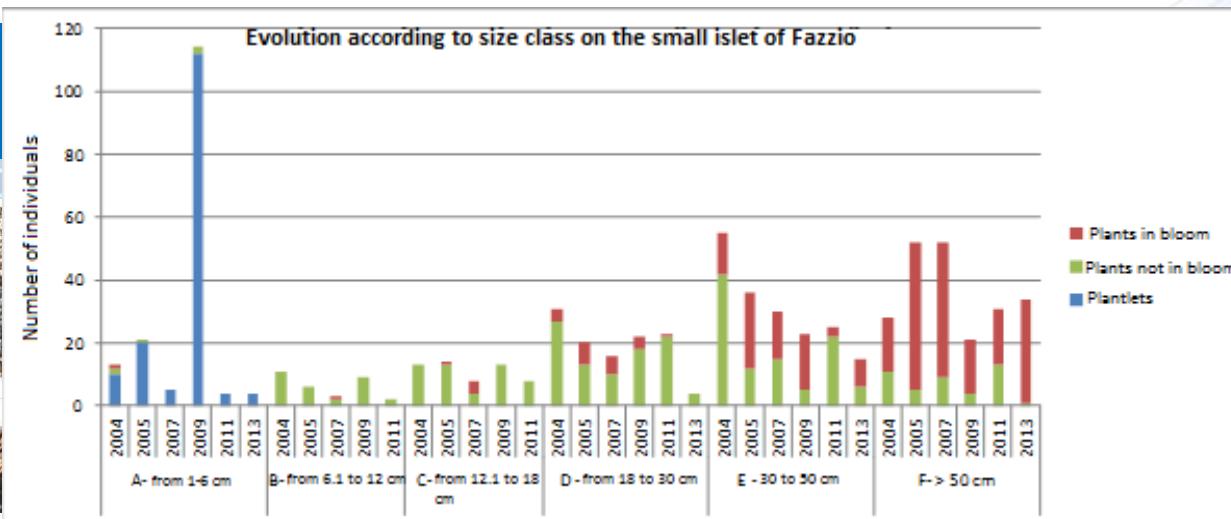
## Sardinia: 13 stations

13 micro island stations

# Monitoring a heritage species: *Silene velutina*



## Decline in the population



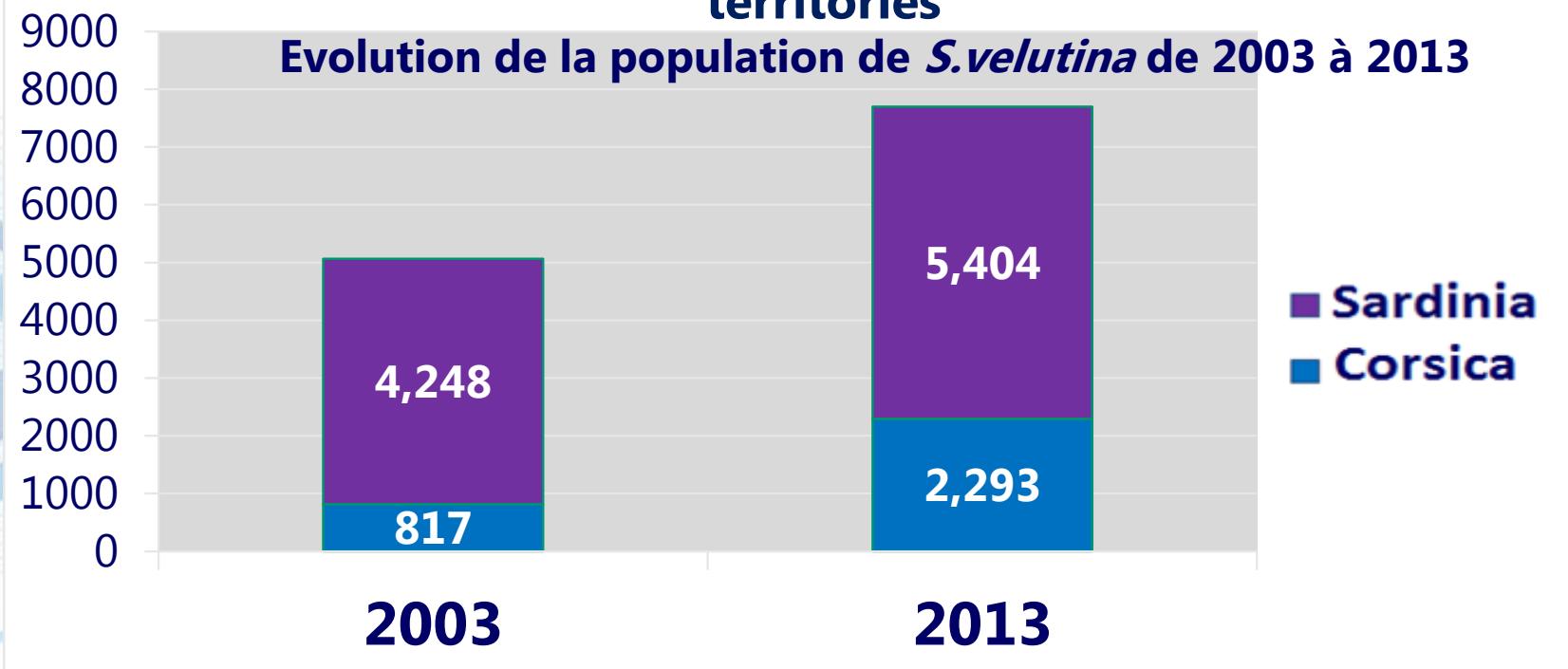
**Population in 2013:**

**2,293 individuals in Corsica**

**5,404 individuals in Sardinia**

**7,697 individuals**  
In the EGCT-PMIBB territory

**Monitoring of the population for more than 10 years in the territories**



## Changes in numbers - 4 trends:

- drastic decline** (Fazzio, Folaca)
- decline** (Ecueils d'Acciaju)
- stability** (Folaca, Folachedda and Cala Sciumara)
- progression** (Tamaricciu, Toro Islets, Silène and St Roch Islets)

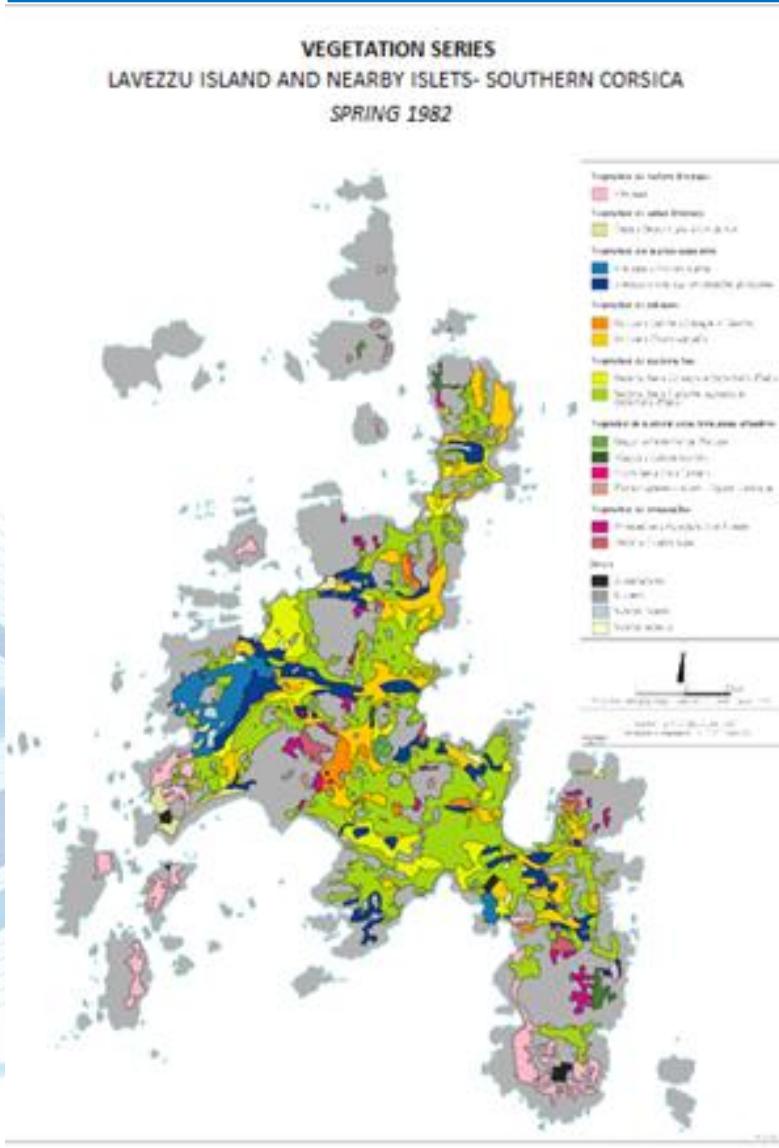


## Threats:

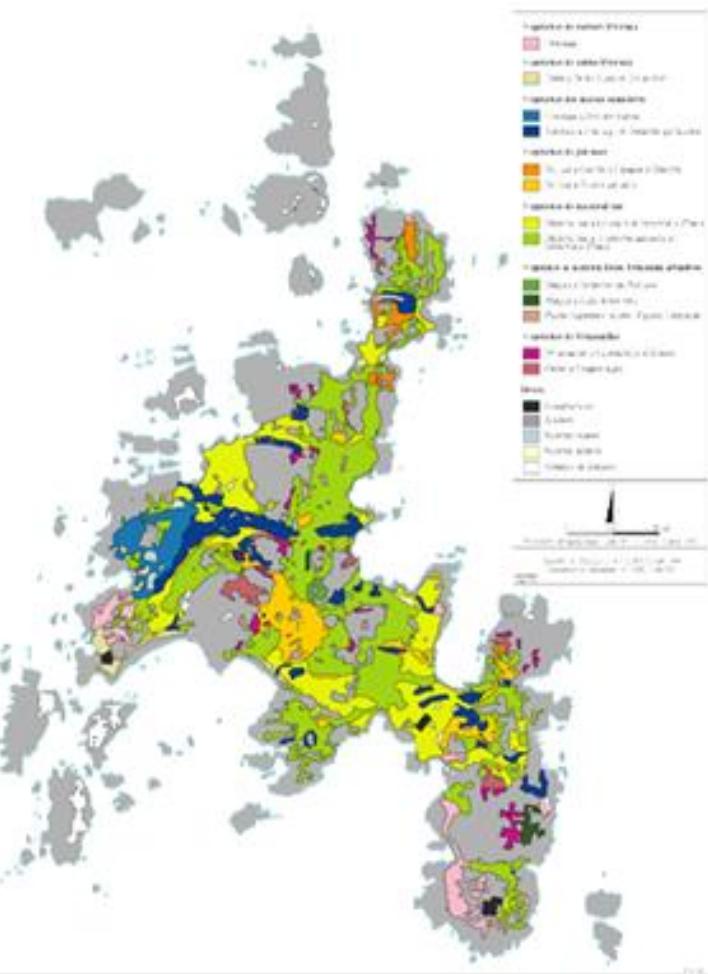
- Presence of **breeding gulls**
- Presence of ***Lavatera arborea***
- Presence of **black rats**
- Trampling**
- Substrate Erosion**

## **Study of vegetation dynamics on Lavezzi Island since 1982**

## DUBRAY (1982)



**VEGETATION SERIES**  
LAVEZZU ISLAND AND NEARBY ISLETS- SOUTHERN CORSICA  
*SPRING 1994*

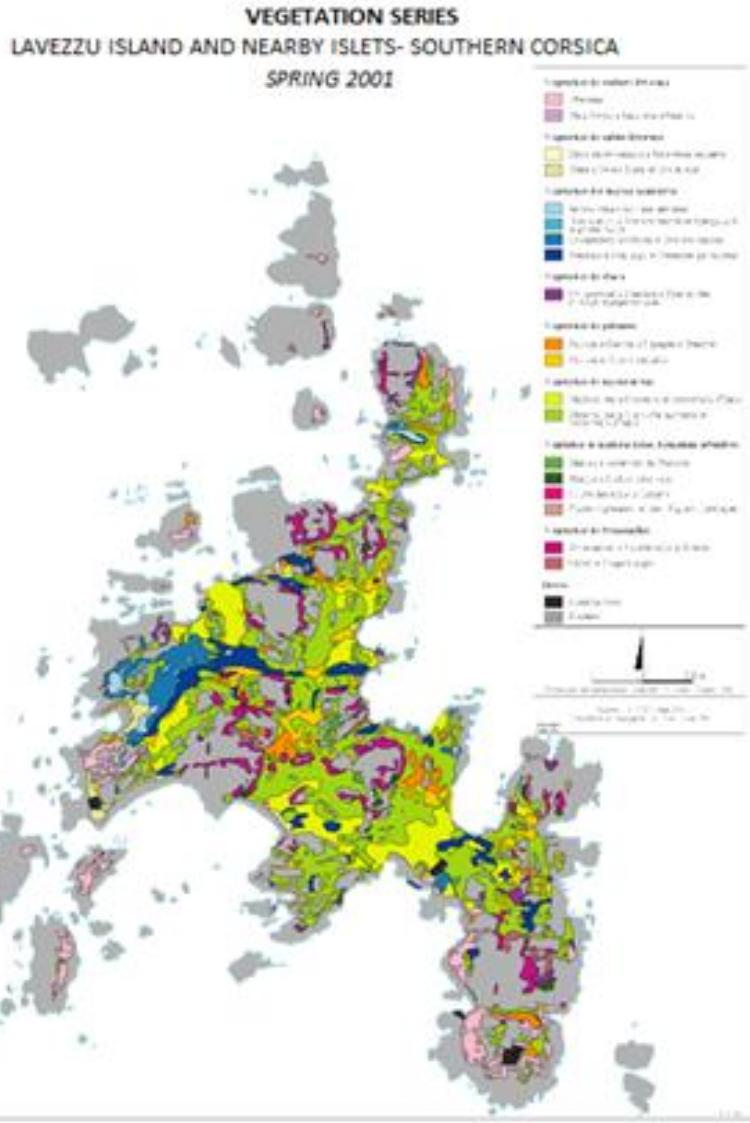


# **Study of vegetation dynamics on Lavezzi Island since 1982**

DUBRAY

## **CHALLIOU and LORIOT(1994)**



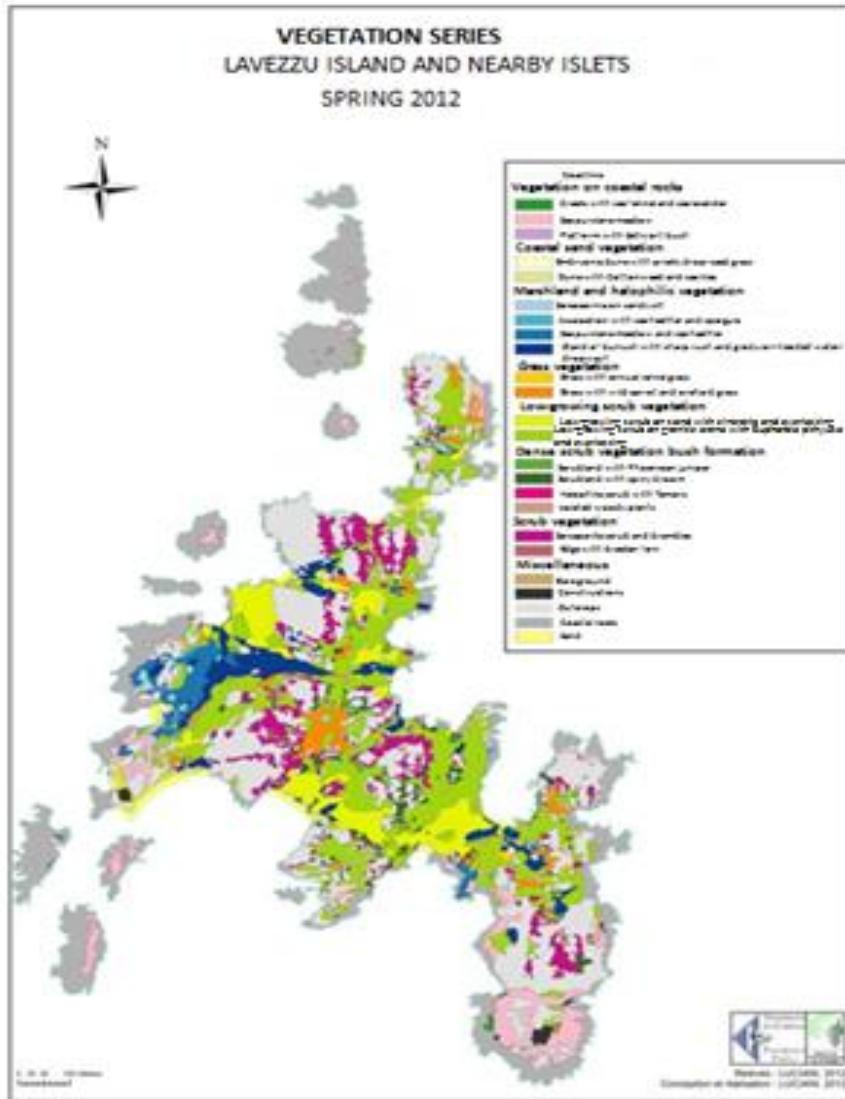


## Study of vegetation dynamics on Lavezzi Island since 1982

DUBRAY (1982)

CHALLIOU and LORIOT  
(1994)

COIC (2001)



## Study of vegetation dynamics on Lavezzi Island since 1982

DUBRAY (1982)

CHALLIOU and LORIOT  
(1994)

COIC (2001)

LUCIANI(2012)

30 year monitoring of the  
island's vegetation

## Phytocoenotic inventory and identification of vegetation series

## Ground prospecting: creation of the vegetation unit map

Each unit is:

- Attached to a vegetation series
- Characterised by a dynamic sequence
- Defined by one or several dominant or characteristic species

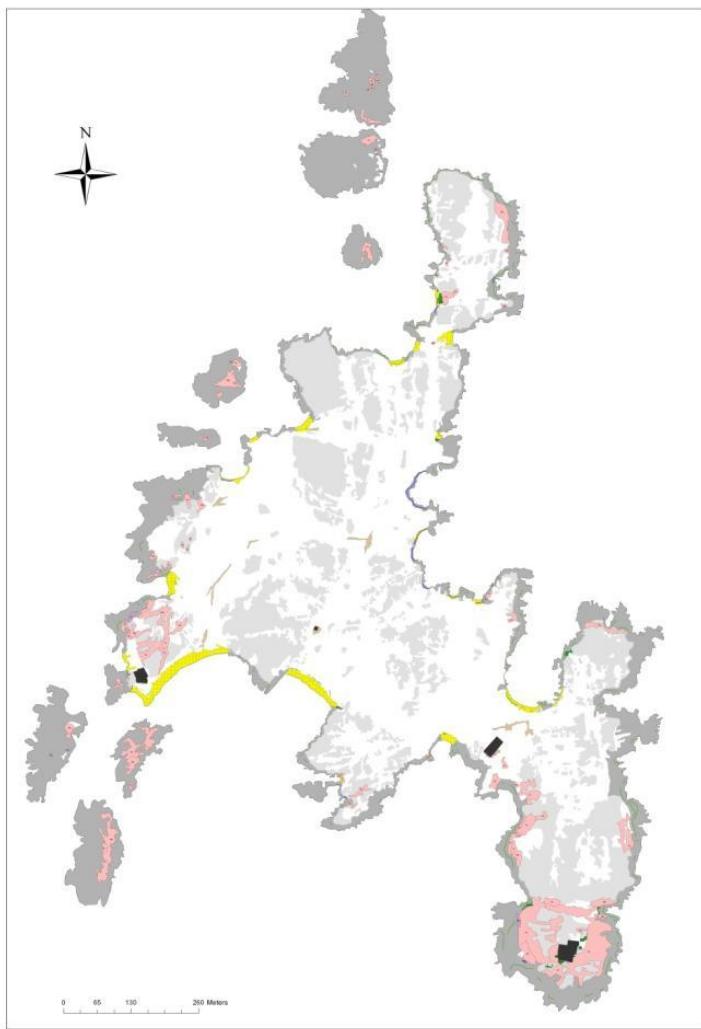
## Entry of data into a GIS

A **dynamic series** assembles various sequences of an ecological succession, that is the whole made up of an initial, stable vegetal grouping, in harmony with the environmental conditions, the groupings demonstrating progressive dynamics and those which derive from regressive dynamics (OZENDA,1982).

### Dynamic Sequences:

- Sequence 1 – Initial grouping
- Sequence 2 – Substratum or superimposition grouping
- Sequence 3 – Grouping of total substitution
- Sequence 4 – Bedrock exposed

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012

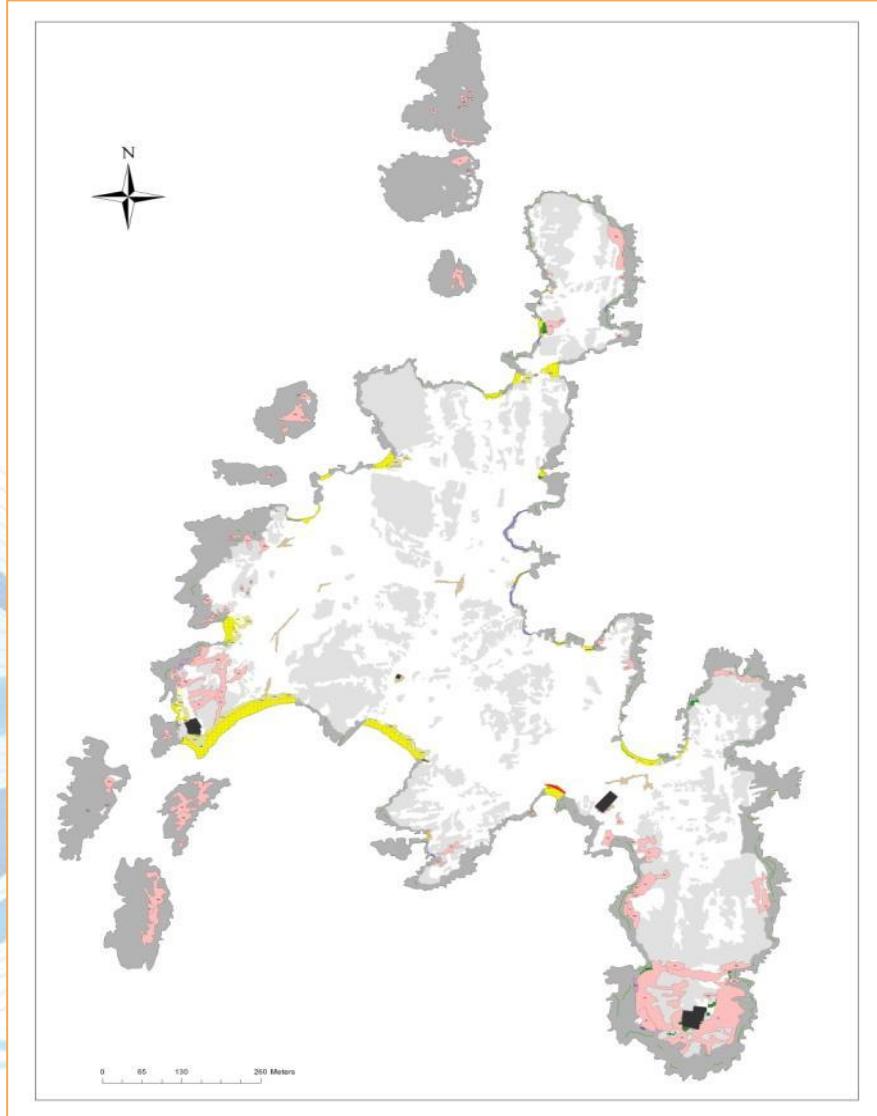


# Cartography 2012: Vegetation series and dominant species



# Coastal rocks

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012

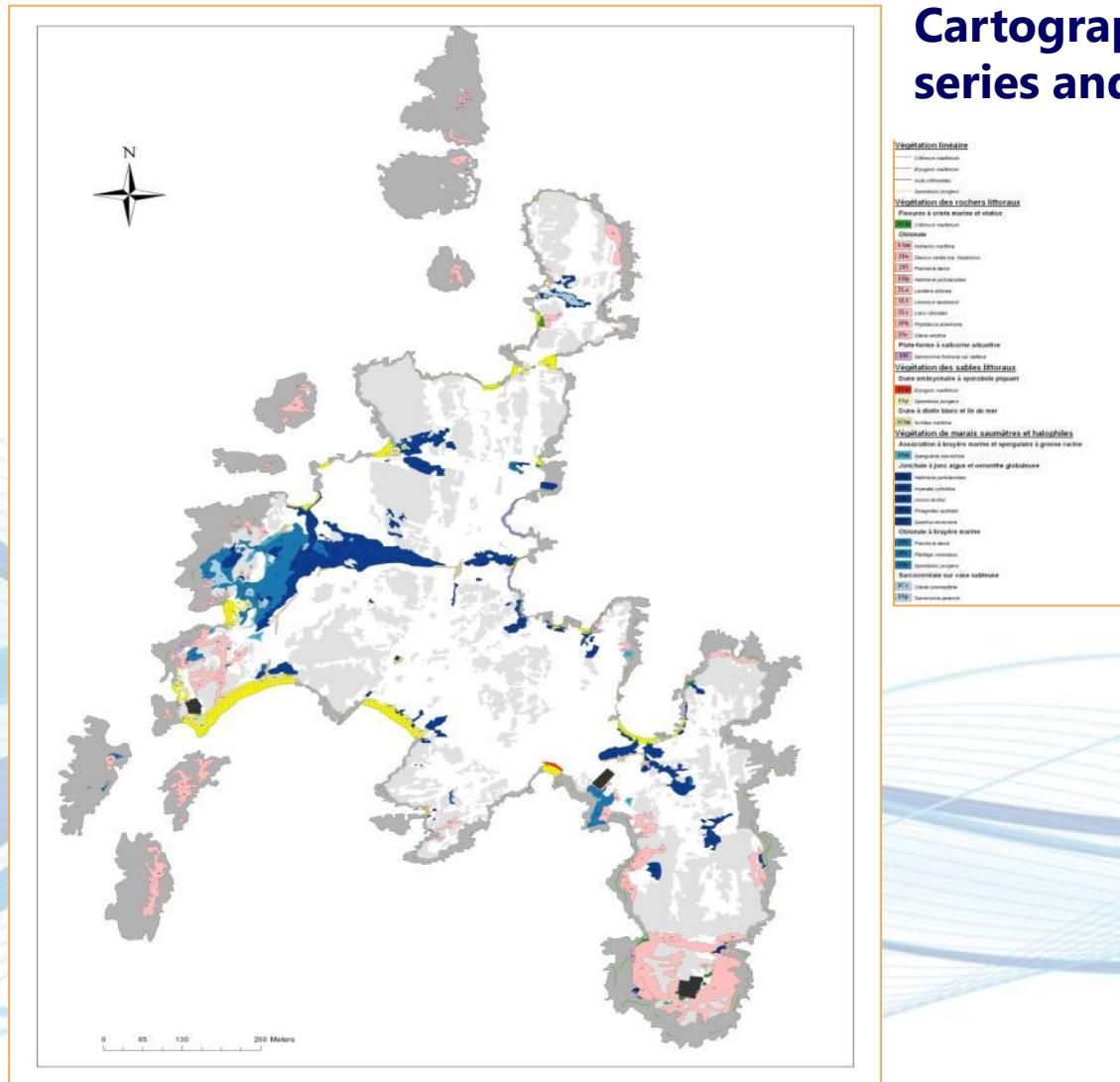


## Cartography 2012: Vegetation series and dominant species

Végétation linéaire	
1	Cahors maritime
2	Genista scorpius
3	Ulex europeus
4	Spartium junceum
Végétation des roches littorales	
5	Parviflora à stèle maritime et stolone
6	Coronaria
7	Artemisia maritima
8	Dianthus carota ssp. hyperboreus
9	Purshia lenticularis
10	Genista scorpius
11	Calystegia soldanella
12	Acetosella vulgaris
13	Calystegia soldanella
14	Calystegia soldanella
15	Calystegia soldanella
16	Calystegia soldanella
Plate-forme à salsoline subtile	
17	Salsola komarovii var. officinalis
Végétation des sables littoraux	
18	Parviflora à spirobole piquante
19	Lathyrus japonicus
20	Genista scorpius
21	Dune à dunes blanches et île de mer
22	Acetosella vulgaris

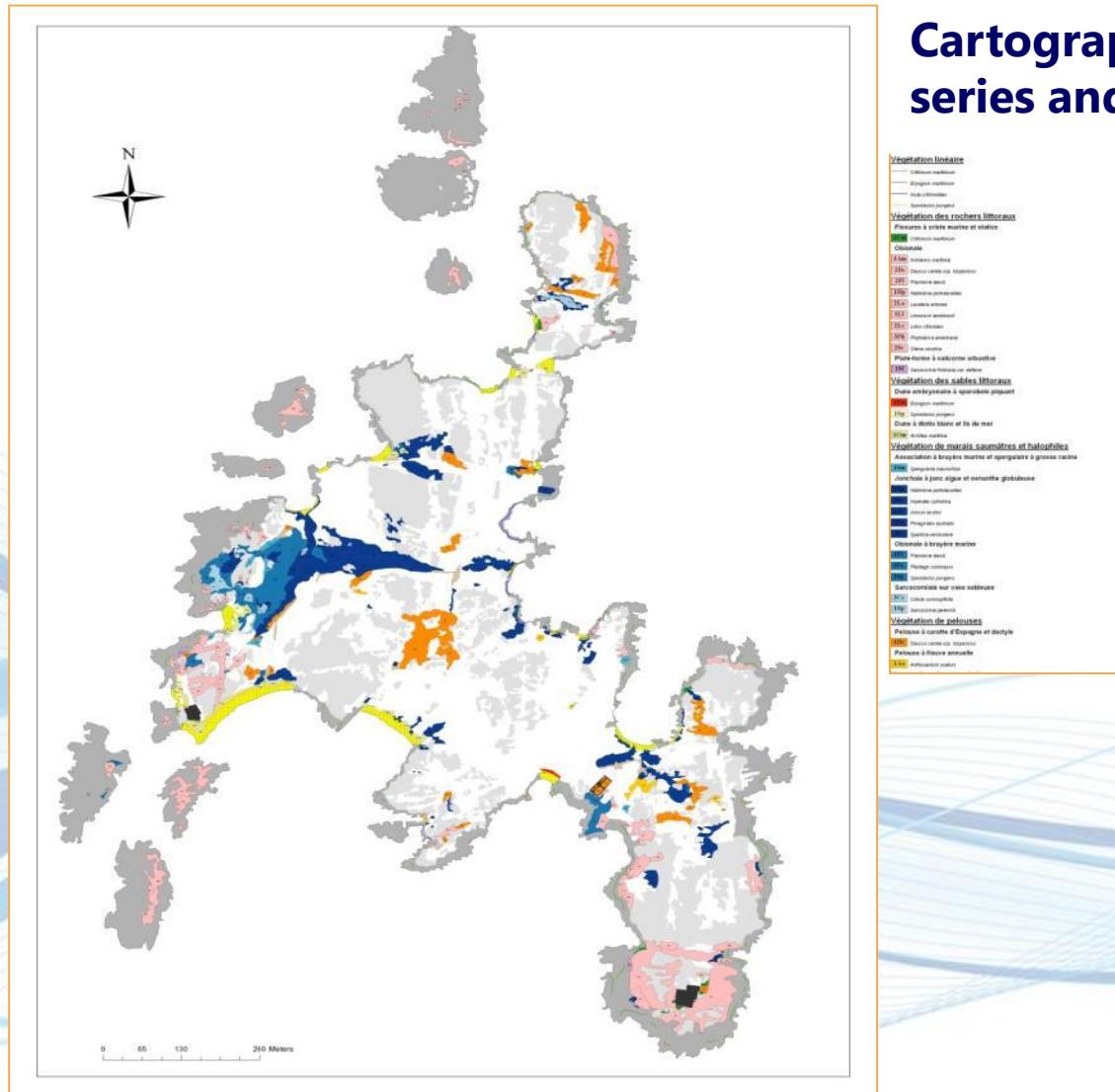
Coastal rocks  
Coastal sand

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012



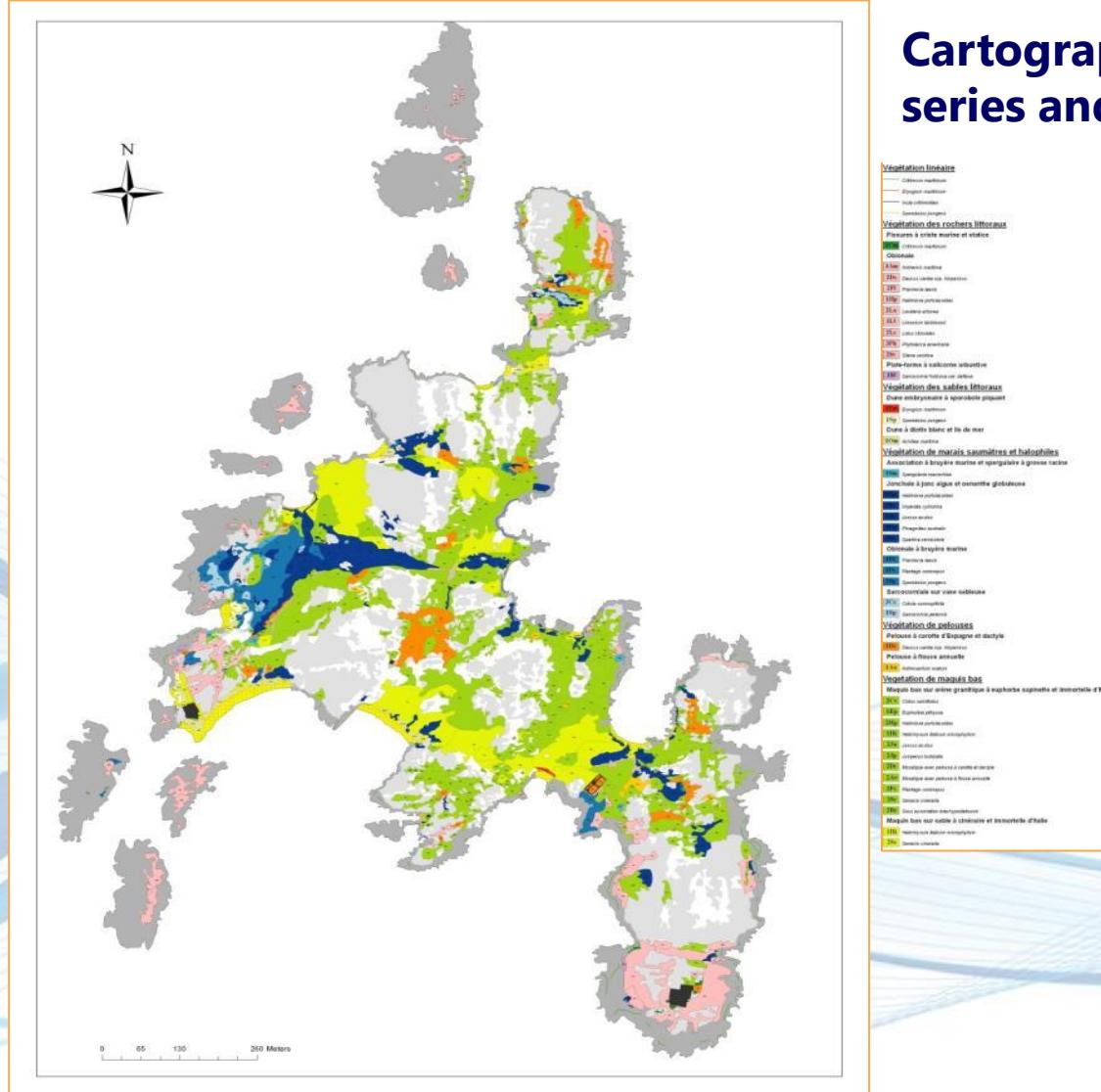
**Coastal rocks**  
**Coastal sand**  
**Brackish and  
halophilic marshland**

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012



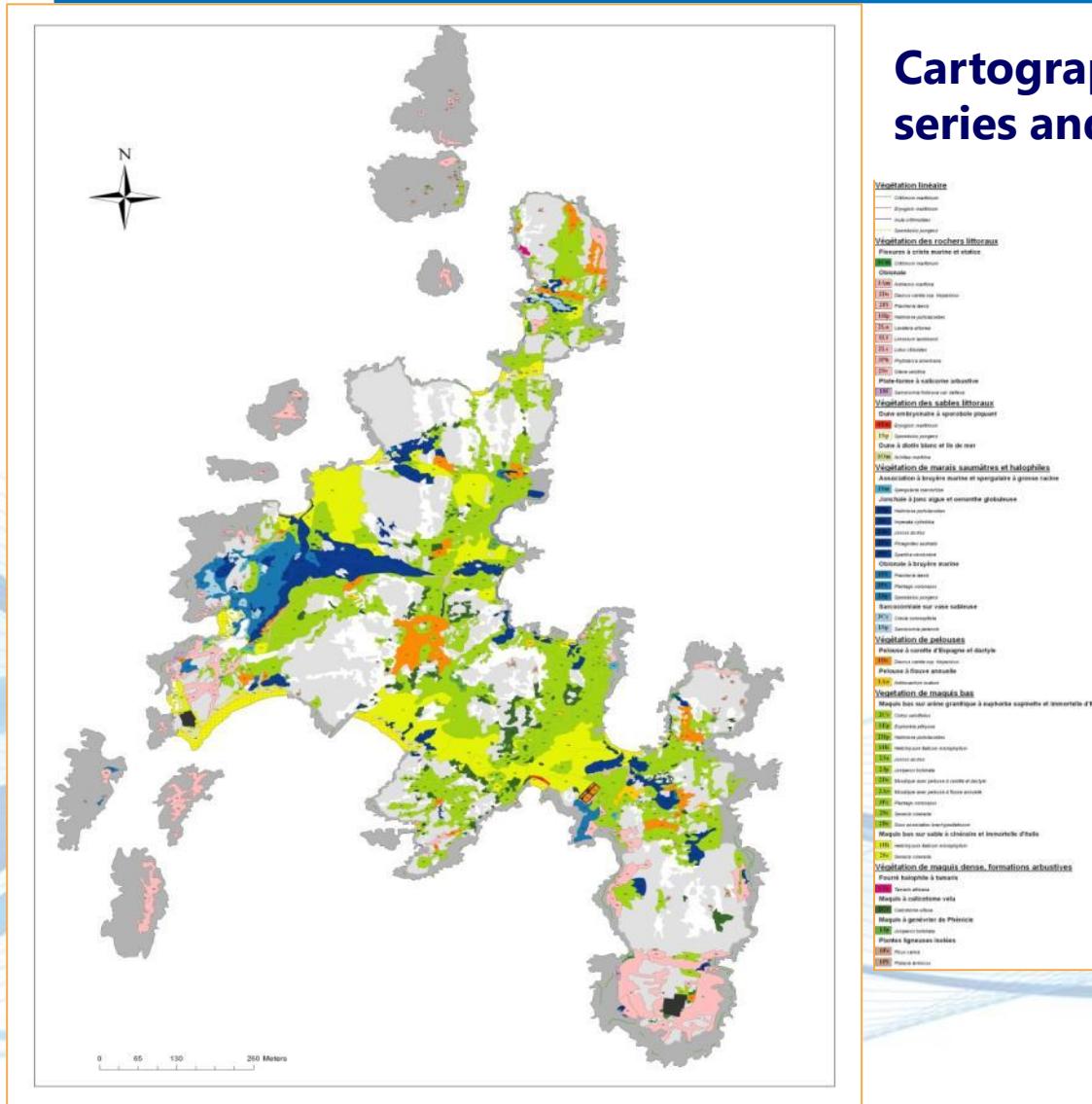
**Coastal rocks**  
**Coastal sand**  
**Brackish and  
halophilic marshland**  
**Grass**

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012



**Coastal rocks**  
**Coastal sand**  
**Brackish and halophilic marshland**  
**Grass**  
**Low-growing scrub**

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012



**Coastal rocks**

**Coastal sand**

**Brackish and halophilic marshland**

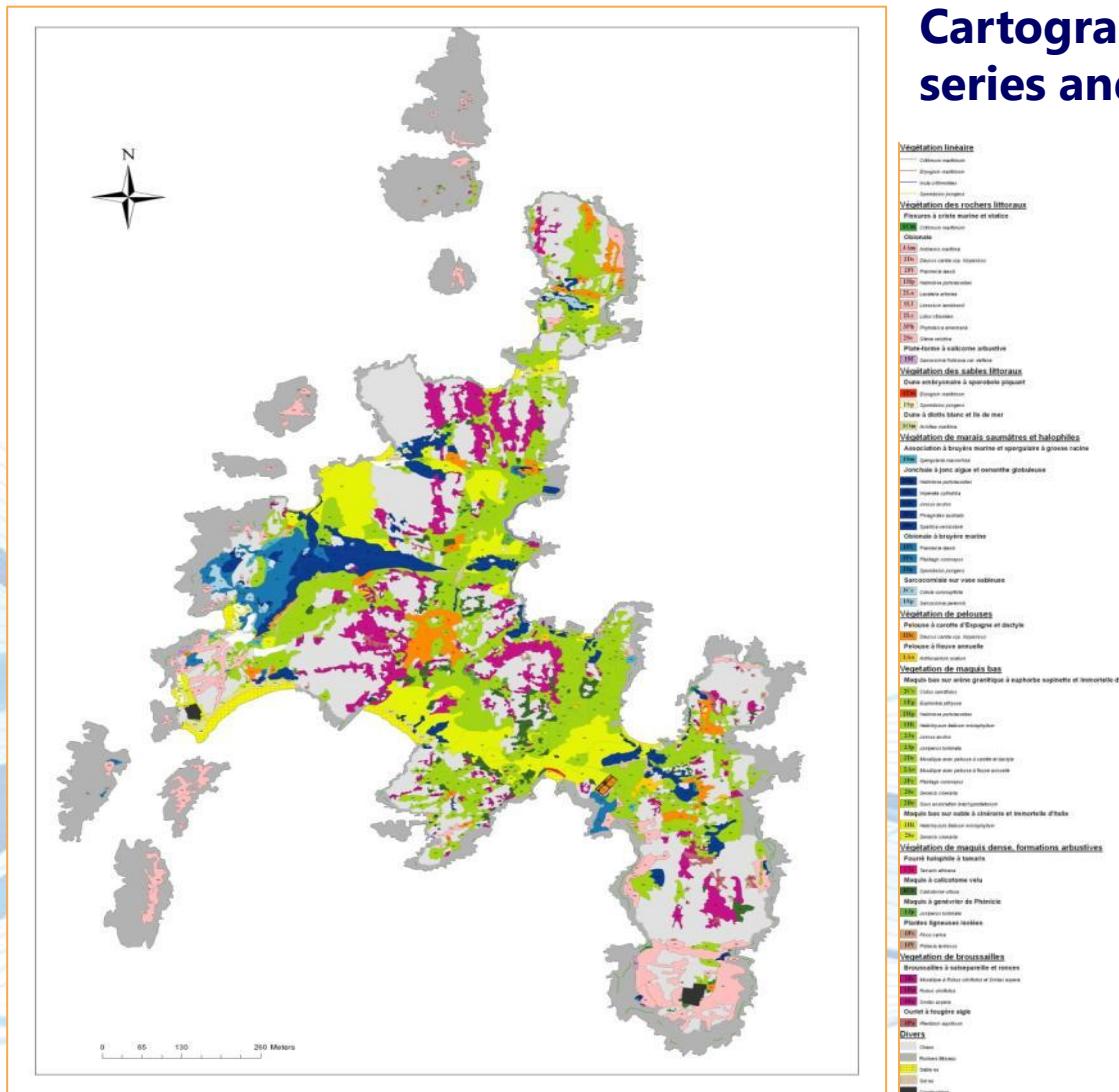
**Grass**

**Low-growing scrub**

**Dense scrub, bush formations**

# Vegetation dynamics: cartography 2012

## Cartography 2012: Vegetation series and dominant species



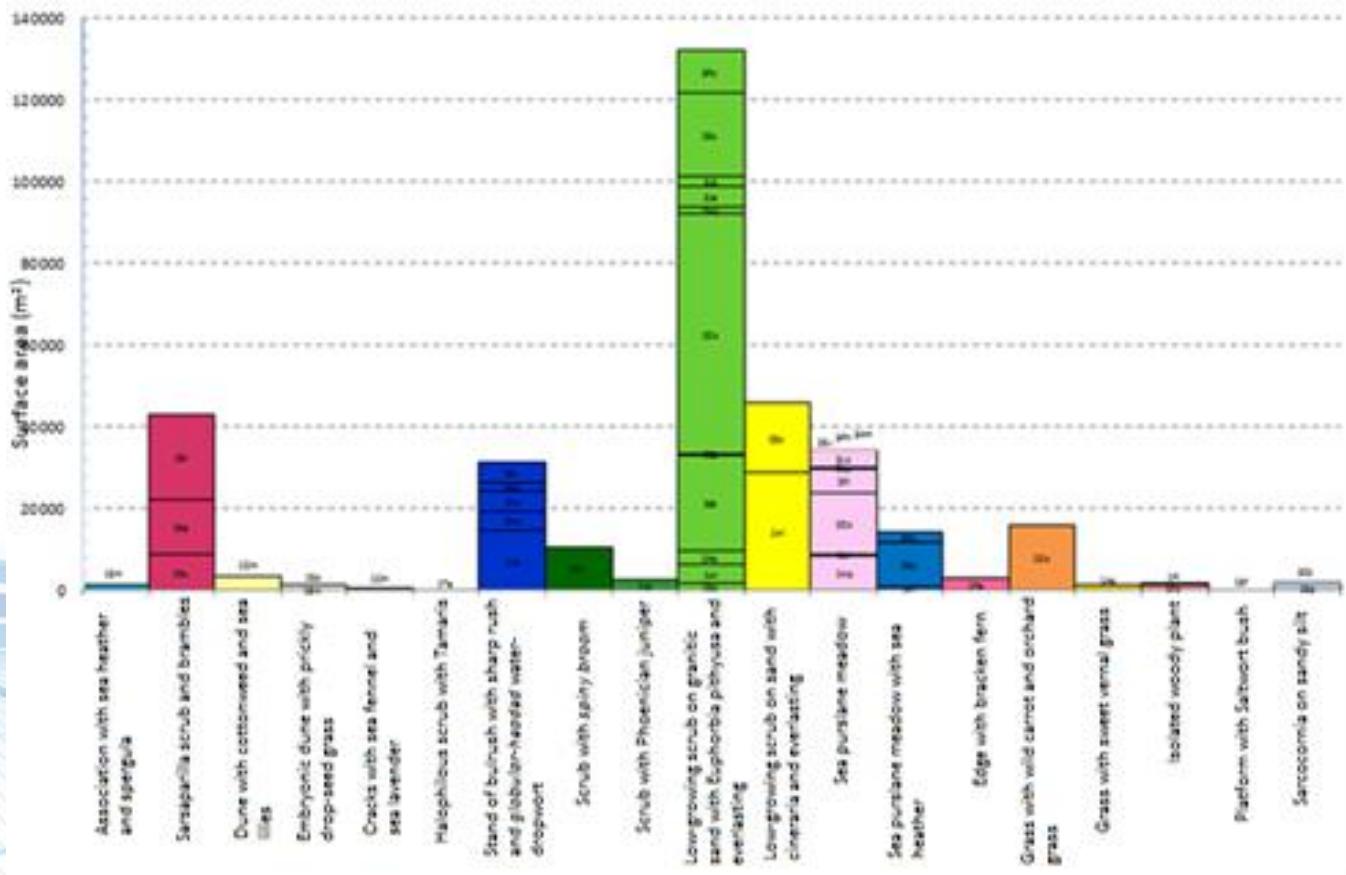
**Coastal rocks**  
**Coastal sand**  
**Brackish and**  
**halophilic marshland**  
**Grass**  
**Low-growing scrub**  
**Dense scrub, bush**  
**formations**  
**Scrubland**

## Surface analysis:

**Strong dominance  
of low-growing  
scrub (51.43%)**

**Significant  
Proportion of  
scrubland  
(12.37%)**

**11 vegetation  
series  
representing  
less than 1%  
each**



## Diachronic analysis

### Regression:

Grass with sweet vernal grass

Dunes with Cottonweed and sea lily

### Progression:

Grass with wild carrot and orchard grass

Scrub with Phoenician juniper

Scrub with spiny broom

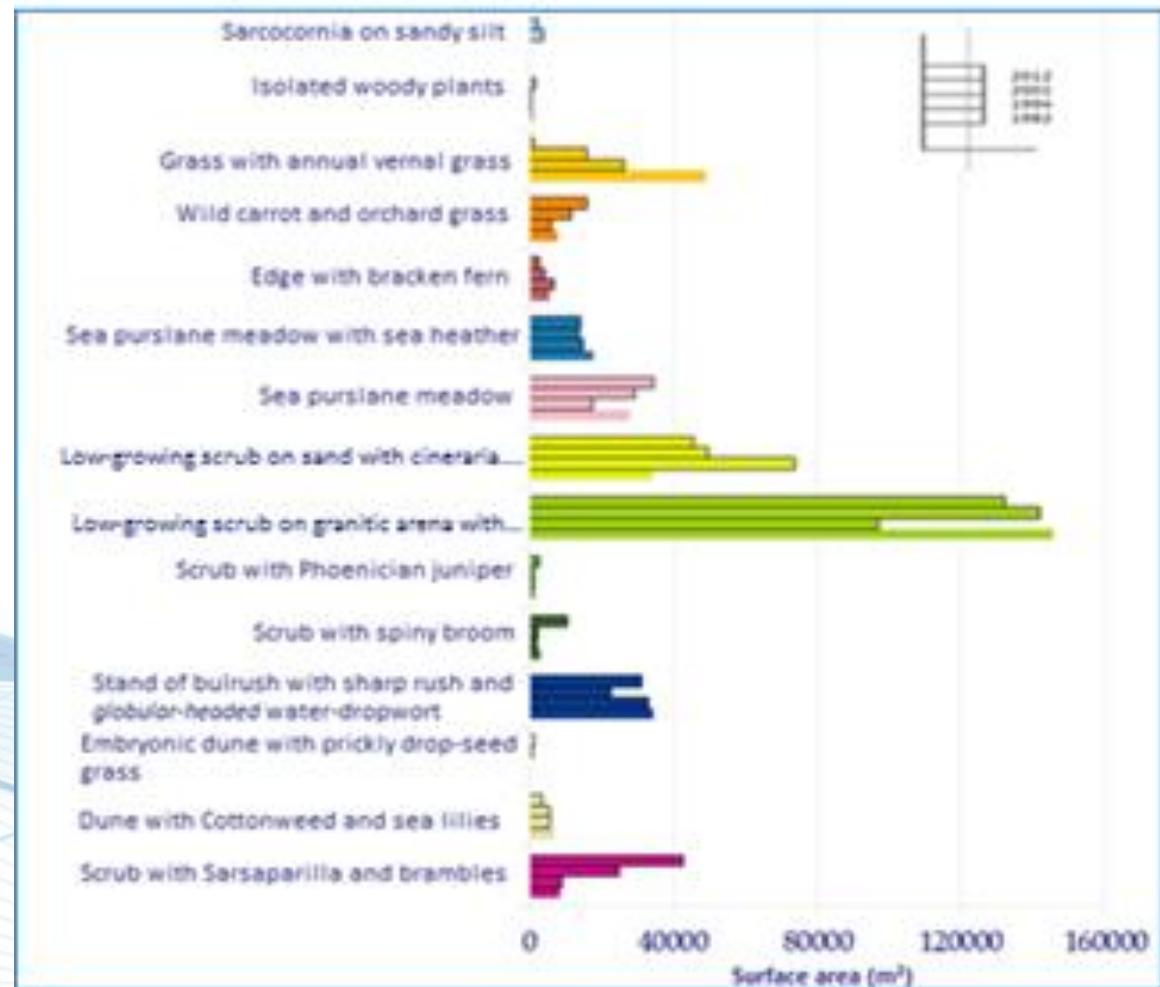
Sarsaparilla scrub and brambles

### Stability:

Sea purslane meadow

Low-growing scrub on sand

Bulrush stands



# Vegetation dynamics: variation of natural factors

## Grazing on Lavezzi Island:

**1977-1983 Strong sheep domination**

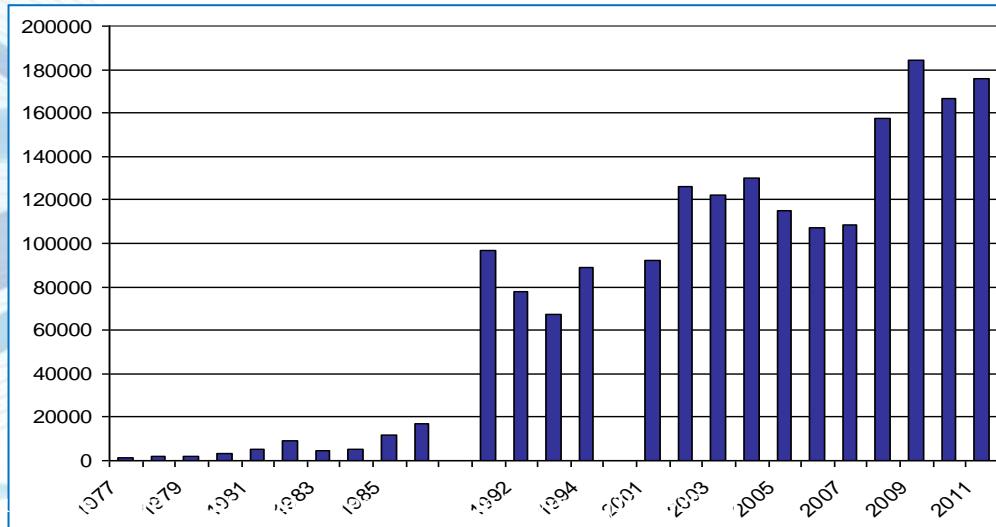
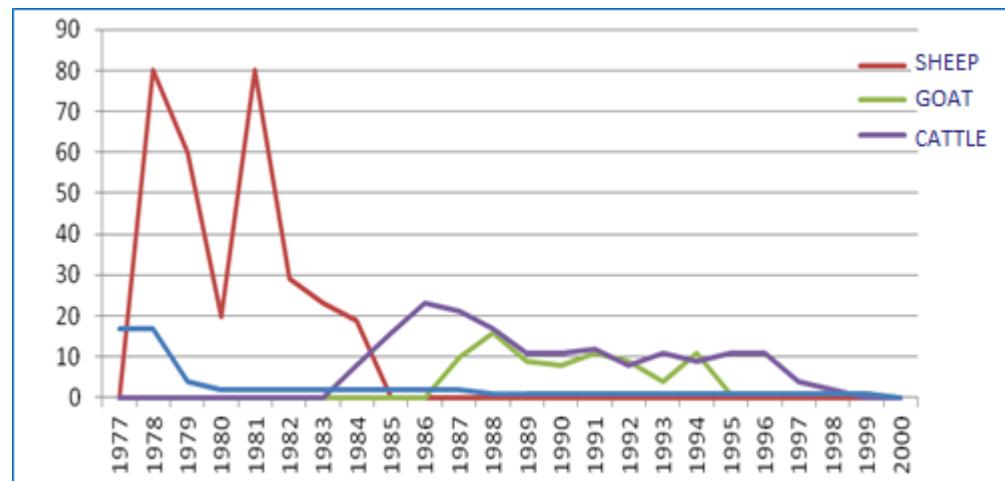
**1983 Introduction of cattle**

**Lack of sheep**

**1986 Introduction of goats**

**1995 Absence of goats**

**1999 End of grazing**



## Visitors to Lavezzi Island:

**1982 < 10,000 people**

**1994 65,000 people**

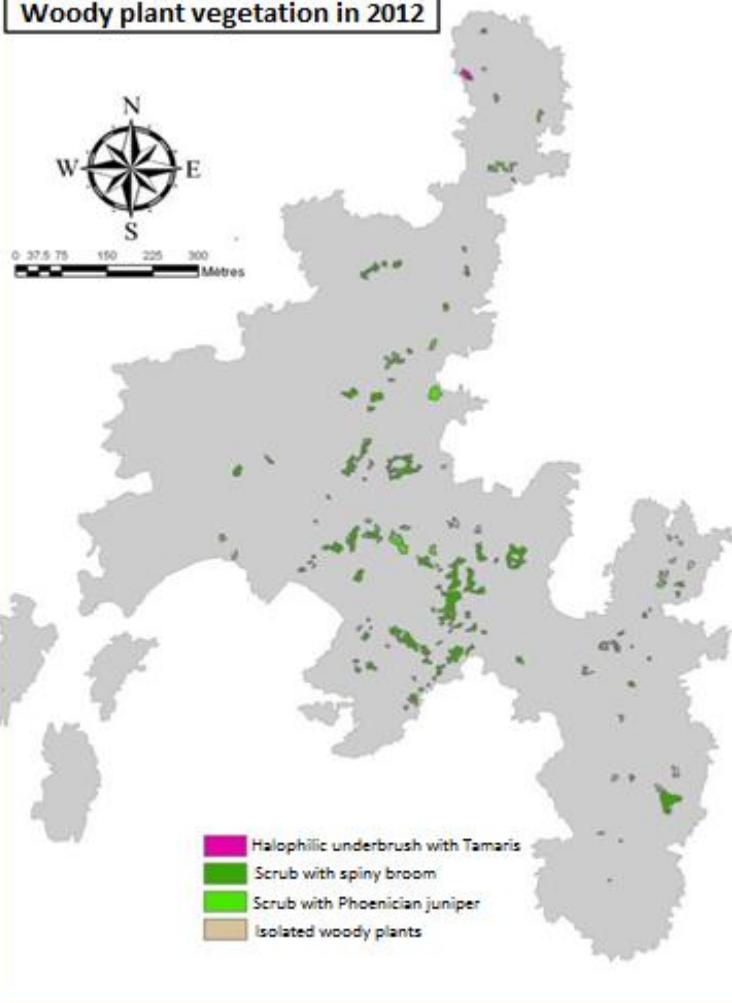
**2001 90,000 people**

**2012 175,000 people**

# Vegetation dynamics: Analysis of the end to grazing

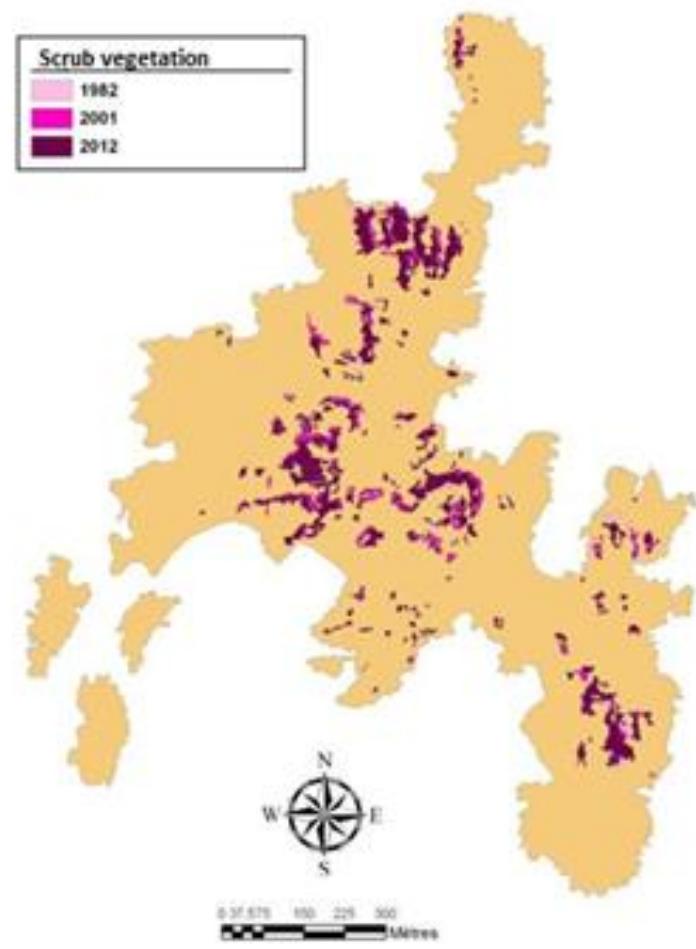
## Progression of scrub with *Juniperus turbinata* and *Calicotome villosa*

Woody plant vegetation in 2012

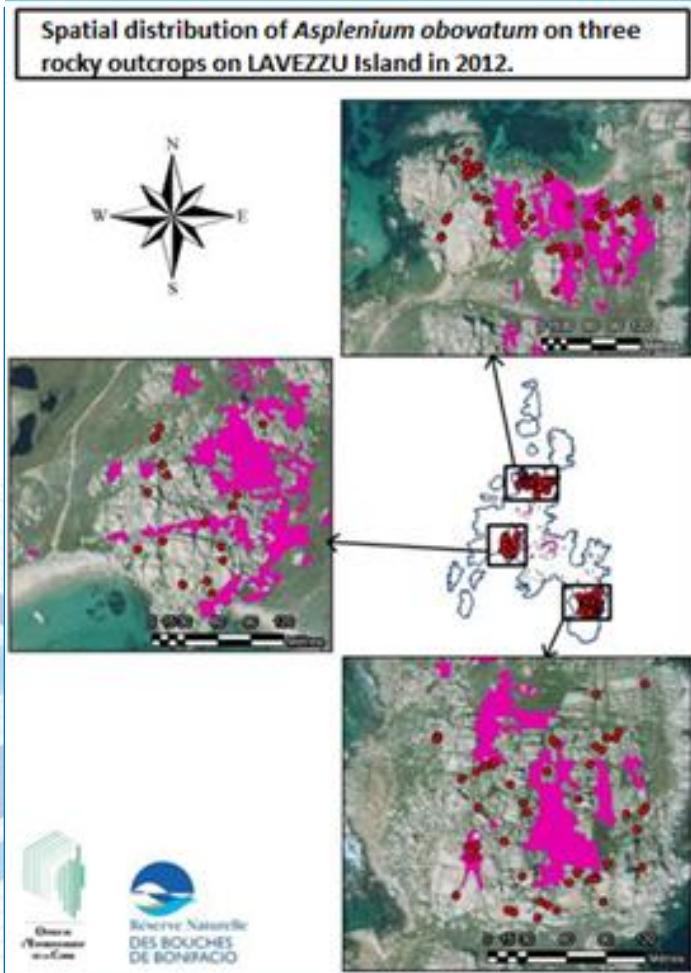


## Strong progression of scrub

Evolution of scrubland between 1982, 2001 and 2012



# Vegetation dynamics: Management measures



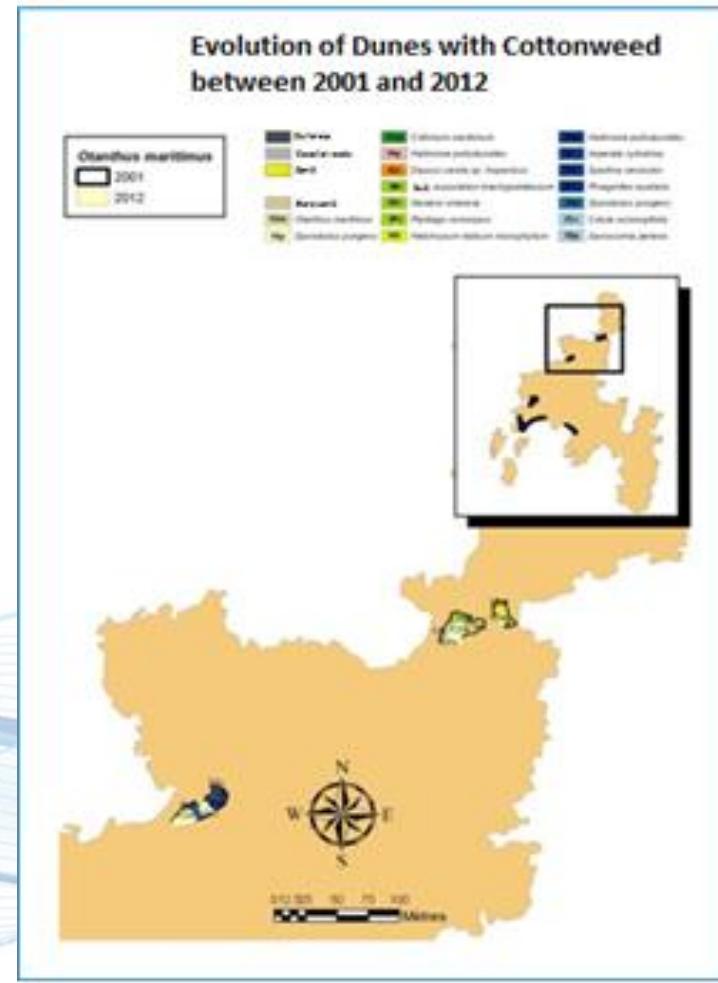
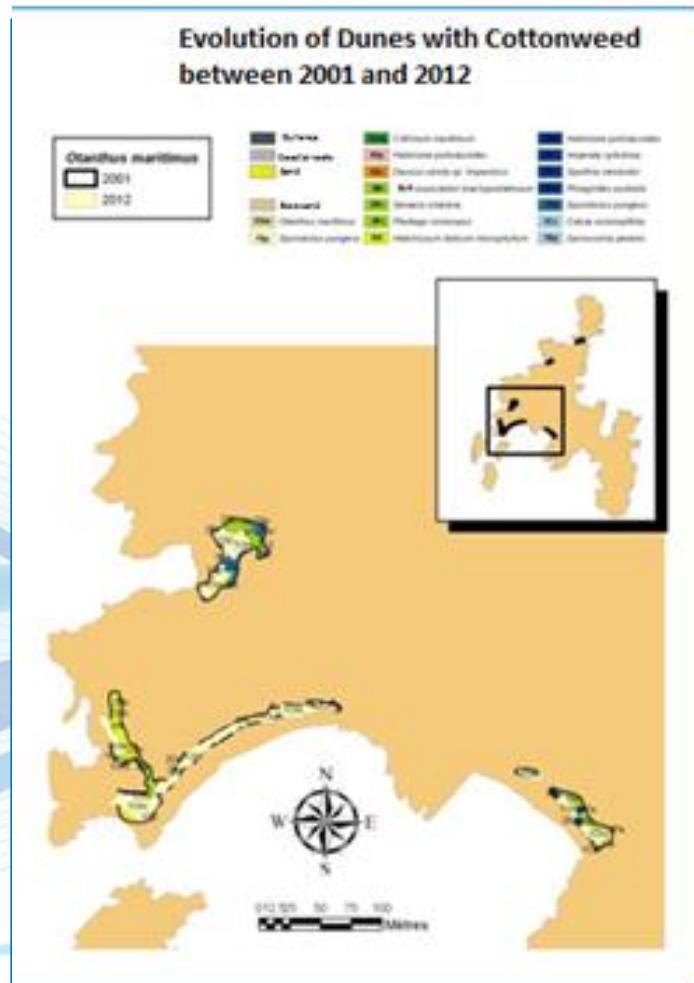
## End of grazing=closing of environments:

- Development of woody plants
- Development of tall grasses
- Loss of biodiversity?
- Risk for the species with high heritage value?
- +Positive effect on *Anthyllis barba-jovis*

No intervention  
Reintroduction of grazing  
Mechanical clearing

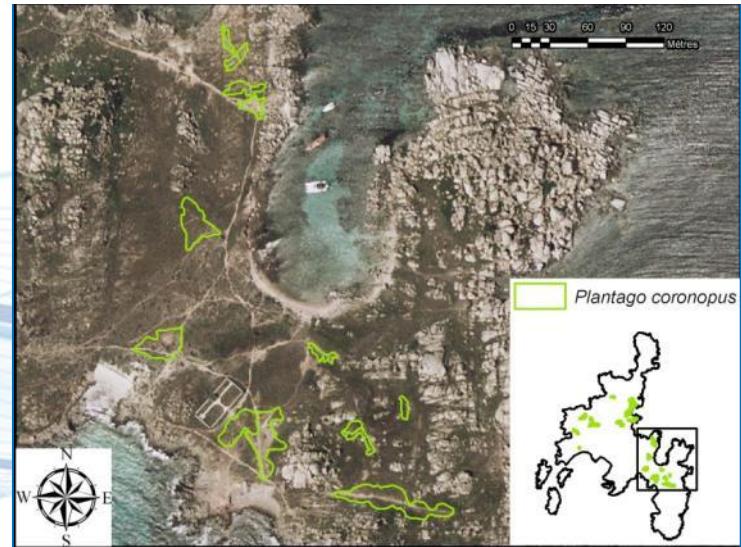
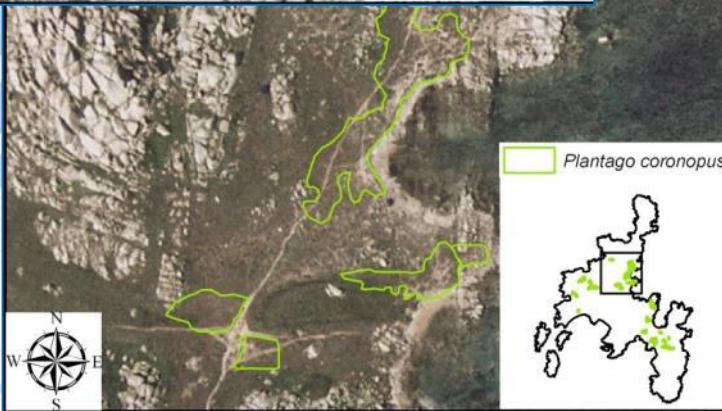
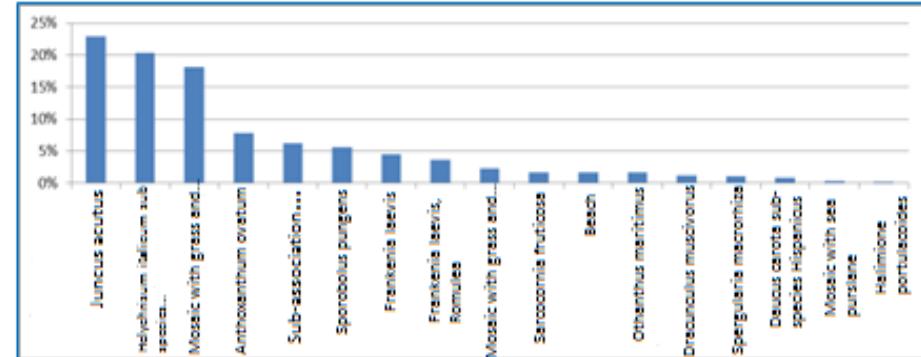
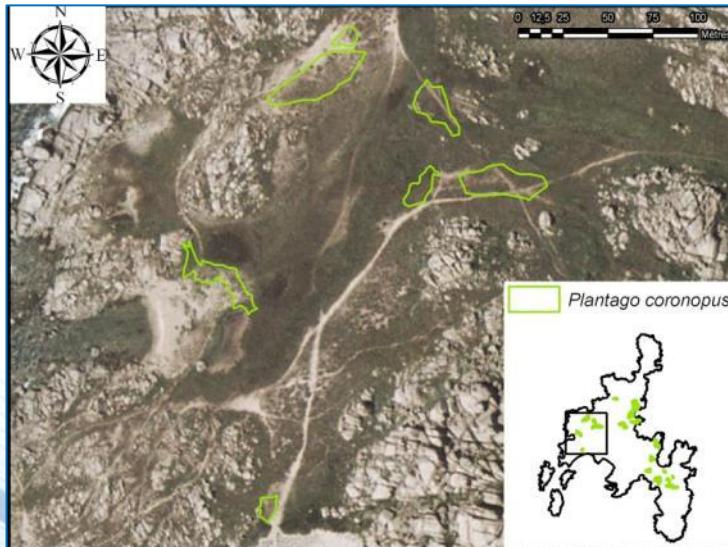
## Vegetation dynamics: Analysing the impact of tourism

# Fragmentation of dunes with *Othanthus maritimus*



# Vegetation dynamics: Analysing the impact of tourism

## Apparition of a facies with *Plantago coronopus*



## Increase in visitor numbers: impact of trampling



- Degradation of dune environments
- Degradation of areas attracting high numbers of visitors



**Restricted access to fragile areas  
Channelling of visitor traffic  
Path maintenance**

