MEDITERRANEAN

Country	Region	Locality	Project name	Project number	Duration	Coordinator and contacts	Summary	Objectives	Main results	Website
Spain	Chafarinas islands	Rey Francisco and Congresso island	Eradication campaign against *Rattus rattus*		Four campaings: 1992, 1996, 1997 and 1999	Jorge Orueta	We show the results of an eradication campaign against Rattus rattus developed in Rey Francisco Island (12 ha), Chafarinas islands, southwestern Mediterranean. The first campaign occured in 1992 and stopped when bait consumption reached zero. In 1995, rat scats were found leading to the following campaigns. After the last campaign, 66 stations were permently set during summer, autmumn and winter to monitor achievements.	Eradicate rats from Rey Francisco Island	Rats were eradicated from the islands.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225232737_Successful_eradication_of_invasive_rodents_from_a_small_island_through_pulsed_baiting_inside_covered_stations
France	Corsica (Lavezzi Archipelago)	Lavezzu Island	Rat eradication campaigns	-	Control campaings in 1989, 1993, 1993 and 1994. Rat eradication in 2000	Office de l'Environnement de la Corse, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	Between 1989 and 1994, 4 ship rat *Rattus rattus* controls were performed in several subcolonies. In November 2000, rats were eradicated from Lavezzu Island and its 16 peripheral islets (85 ha) using traps then toxic baits. We compare cost (number of person-hours required in the field) and benefit (Cory's shearwater breeding success) of control and eradication. The average breeding success doubled when rats were controlled or eradicated (0.82) compared to the situation without rat management (0.45). Moreover, the average breeding success after eradication (0.86) was significantly (11%) higher than after rat controls (0.75). The estimated effort needed to perform eradication and checking of the permanent bait-station system during the year following eradication was 1360 person-hours. In contrast, rat control was estimated to require 240 or 1440 person-hours per year when implemented by trained and untrained staff, respectively. Within 6 yr, eradication cost is lower than control cost performed by untrained staff and confers several ecological advantages on more ecosystem components than Cory's shearwater alone. Improved eradication tools such as hand or aerial broadcasting of toxic baits instead of the fairly labour-intensive eradication strategy we used would dramatically increase the economic advantage of eradication vs. control.	Undertake a cost-benefit analysis, using as a case study, Lavezzu Island. On Lavezzu Island, like other Mediterranean islands, rat predation on adults or eggs has never been recorded, the rodents apparently affecting 4 to 6 days old chicks until fledgling. Analyse the economic aspects of eradication. We suggest a way to avoid covering all economic aspects, while allowing rational comparisons by using one simple parameter: time spent in the field to perform management actions. The Lavezzu Cory's shearwater population size and breeding success have been recorded annually since 1979. In past years, rodent control was performed sporadically, but rodents were eradicated from the island during October 2000. This situation provides a unique opportunity to contrast these 2 management strategies and to compare respective cost (time spent in the field to perform control or eradication) and benefit (Cory's shearwater breeding success).	Our cost–benefit comparison strongly suggests that eradication is preferable to control. Moreover, eradication provides additional advantages, since it affects other organisms such as ground-nesting birds, reptiles, insects, snails, and plants, which unlike Cory's shearwater, are actually eliminated by rats. It thus provides a new island for colonisation by locally extinct or endangered species that cannot sustain their populations if rats are present.	https://www.int-res.com/articles/esr2008/4/n004p267.pdf About the 2000 campaing: http://www.smilo-program.org/fr/ressources/fiches-bonnes-pratiques/fiche/25
Italy	Tuscany	Capraia and Toscana Island	Capraia/Toscana - Capraia and other small islands of the Tuscan Archipelago : biological diversity conservation	LIFE97 NAT/IT/004153	Jan 1998 - April 2001	Regione Toscana - Assessorato all'Ambiente Roberto Rossi ro.rossi@regione.toscana.it	Off the Tuscan coast an archipelago of little islands, on which nature is still very much unspoilt, marches away towards Corsica. The LIFE project in question targeted the biodiversity on Capraia island, 500 ha of which has been designated SPA. These places are veritable evolutionary laboratories where, thanks to their isolation, plants and animals had - and still have - time and opportunity to differentiate themselves from their mainland ancestors. However, the biodiversity on the islands was under attack from invading species like rats and the tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima), and from tourism.	The ultimate objective of the LIFE project was to have the entire surface area of Capraia and the 12 islets declared as SPA and to have the management plans. Besides, conservation measures would be carried out to eliminate the tree of heaven from Capraia and to bring the rat populations on the islets under control.	Increased awareness of the stakeholders on the threats that affect the area. Improved breeding conditions (due to the removal of the rats) for Shearwaters.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=228
Spain	Balearic Islands	Menorca	Flora Menorca - Conservation of areas with threatened species of the flora in the island Minorca	LIFE00 NAT/E/007355	Jan 2001 - Dec 2004	Juan Juaneda Franco mamb.cime@olime.es	Menorca, the easternmost island in the Balearics, boasts a large and interesting plant community, including a number of endemic species. Amongst these are eight species listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive, four of which are considered priorities. The main threat to these species comes from the invasion of Carpobrotus edulis, which has spread rapidly across the island. The result is that the native flora is being displaced at an alarming rate. The other main threat to native flora comes from tourism, with massive influxes of visitors at certain times of the year and a proliferation of vehicle access tracks within the SCI.	To improve and conserve the conditions for native plants, the Menorca Island Council drew up an action programme, with the support of the regional government, to address the different threats. The first step was to eradicate Carpobrotus edulis from all the SACs. Various techniques were tested to determine the most effective method of large-scale eradication. Thereafter, vehicles access would be heavily restricted and tourists would be encouraged instead to visit the site by foot using an existing track running the length of the coastline. This work was to be backed up by a major information and awareness raising campaign aimed at the local population and landowners. The ultimate objective was to encourage them to become actively involved in the conservation of these endemic plant species so that the results of the project can maintained in the long run.	The results of the project can be grouped into three main categories: 1) Removal of invasive species from SCIs and encouragement of native species; 2) Actions to regulate access to SCIs (for example by restricting vehicle access); 3) Other results such as jobs created by the project and local participation. Work to remove invasive species covered an impressive 142,268 square metres up to February 2004. However, the extent of invasive species coverage was greater than foreseen when the project was drawn up and a higher than expected level of human and economic input was needed. Carpobrotus was removed from all SCIs except for two where there was opposition from private landowners. However, in October 2005, the beneficiary also obtained permission to work in those areas. Control of threats and raising awareness are the most notable results obtained for Natura 2000 species and habitats.	http://lifeflora.cime.es/sig/portada.htm
France	Marseille	Frioul and Rioul archipelagos	MARSILES - Conservation of marine birds of Marseille islands	LIFE03 NAT/F/000102	March 2003 - Dec 2007	Jean-Christophe Heidet jeanchristophe.heidet@ceep.asso.fr	The archipelagos of Frioul and Rioul close to the city of Marseille are home to breeding seabirds such as Cory's shearwater (Calonectris diomedea), Yelkoun shearwater (Puffinus yelkouan) Mediterranean storm petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus melitensis) and Mediterranean shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii). As a result of the availability of food in and around Marseille, the Yellow-legged gull nesting population (more than 15 000 pairs) has greatly increased to the detriment of other nesting species. Moreover, the spread of gull has favoured the development of opportunistic plants and supported the population increase of introduced species like black rats and rabbits, and thus contributing to the impoverishment of the islands' biodiversity. As a result, sites used in the past by storm petrels on the Riou archipelago have been abandoned, as well as some of the former colonies of Cory's shearwater. On the archipelago of Frioul, the breeding colonies of Cory's shearwater remain threatened and show low reproductive rates. Moreover, since the 1930s, the number of tourists and the amount of human activity related to the proximity of the town of Marseilles has increased, resulting in strong disturbances to the ecosystem of these islands.	The general objective of the project was to assure the conservation of the protected marine bird colonies and to put in place favourable conditions for the return of birds to former sites. Data collected was used for the implementation of programmes to partially exterminate rats and rabbits on the large islands and totally eradicate them on the small islands. Moreover, regulation of users and the reinforcement of legal protection would also be set up within the framework of this project.	Key results included: - The complete eradication of the black rats on the Plane Island and density reduction of rats and rabbits on the bigger islands (Riou, Pomègues et Ratonneau); - Increase on the overall number of individuals of the targeted marine birds, its reproductive success and new occupied nesting sites as well as immediate and lasting installation of birds in the artificial nesting boxes (especially the occupancy by Yelkoun shearwater); - The use of an innovative device for diffusing birdsong to attract storm petrel and establish new colonies sites (though effectiveness is not shown yet). - The installation and restoration of paths to support the tranquillity of the colonies; - The elaboration of communication tools and especially a book on the management of the populations of marine birds of the islands of Marseille; - The transfer of the results through a network set up on the small islands of the Mediterranean.	LIFE: http://www.oiseaux-marins.org/home After LIFE: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&repId=8&fil=LIFE03_NAT_F_000102_AfterLIFE_FR.pdf
Italy	Tuscany	Tuscan Archipelago	ISOTOSCA - Tuscan Islands: new actions towards sea birds and habitat	LIFE04 NAT/IT/000172	September 2004 - December 2007	Francesca Giannini gianninif@islepark.it	The Tuscan Archipelago hosts important bird species including the shearwater (Calonectris diomedaea), the storm petrel (Hydrobates pelagicus), the Audouin's gull (Larus audouinii) and the Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii). These have been threatened by the presence of alien species, i.e. rats and cats, and by human disturbance, which have had a negative impact on the birds' habitats and breeding performance. The increase of Yellow-legged gull population has also had a negative impact on the Audouin's gull through the competition for breeding sites and the predation of nests.	The aim of this project was to apply successful conservation techniques, in order to guarantee the conservation of marine bird colonies in all the National Park's islands. Scientific research was planned to improve understanding on the Audouin's gull colony movements and identify potential breeding sites for management. Conservation plans for the national park's species were to be elaborated and implemented, which would entail removal of alien species (rats and cats). Analysis of tourism activities sought to identify optimum management methodologies to reduce visitor pressures on wildlife.	Monitoring of Audouin's gull colonies and analysis of the species' reproductive success were carried out in all islands of the Arcipelago. Knowledge about Larus cachinnans was also improved and this should help limit the increase in population size, in order to reduce competition effects with the Audouin's gull. Cory's shearwater colonies were monitored and specific protection actions were undertaken in Giannutri island, the largest island occupied by this species, where rats were eradicated using more than 1 000 poisoned bait traps. Similar techniques were applied on Pianosa island to protect young shearwaters. Positive effects of the rat eradication have already been observed with an increase in shearwater nesting numbers. Removal of feral cats from Pianosa island, using humane techniques, also helped protect Audouin's gulls and shearwaters. Over 50 cats were captured, sterilized and transferred to Elba island. Few cats remained on the island and further capture activities are planned in 2008. Some 28 ha of juniper (Juniperus phoenicea) formations were recovered on Pianosa island. Control of shrubs and	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=2631
France	Hyères	Hyères islands	HYERILES - Conservation of Cory's shearwater on the Hyères islands	LIFE03 NAT/F/000105	Sep 2003 - Sep 2007	Mathieu Lasceve	The Hyères archipelago is composed by 3 large islands (Levant, Port-Cros and Porquerolles) and 6 small islets. These islands, which extend over 3000 ha, are covered with dense forests and scrub. Coastal cliffs favorise the presence of Mediterranean seabirds such as the Cory's shearwater, the Mediterranean Shearwater and the European Storm-petrel. In recent years, the insular ecosystems of the Hyères archipelago, has suffered from several factors: increase in tourism, pollution (hydrocarbons, light and sound) and an overabundant population of nesting Yellow-legged gull. These plentiful colonies of gulls have generated ecological imbalances on the islands. They scavenge open-air dumps on the mainland to feed their chicks and consequently bring a huge amount of organic matter to the islands. This has lead to an increase in availability of food sources for introduced predators such as rats and cats. In recent years, the populations of these predators have increased rapidly.	The main aim of the project was to stop the decline and to ensure the long-term conservation of the Cory's shearwater and Yelkouan Shearwater on the Hyères archipelago. The following actions were planned: i) Predator control by trapping (rats and cats) and removal of the Yellow legged gull nests located inside the shearwaters colonies; ii) Restore and increase the carrying capacity of breeding sites by the creation of artificial burrows, the consolidation of deteriorated sites and the installation of acoustic devices; iii) Develop educational and communication tools to increase awareness among the general public; iv) Launch a study programme to improve scientific knowledge about the ecology and biology of this poorly known species; v) Exchange of knowledge and know-how amongst managers and scientists involved in the study of Mediterranean seabird populations and in particular, those in charge of similar LIFE projects on Marseille islands and Balearic islands.	The project gave good results and a greatly improved knowledge of the colonies of seabirds on the Hyères islands: - The various actions (in particular the capture of feral cats) were successful in increasing the colonies of shearwater - Improved knowledge of the Hyères island seabirds - Improved knowledge and management of predators introduced on the Hyères islands - 36 artificial burrows were put in place and both species of shearwater responded positively - Limiting public access to the reproduction sites and controlling access to the islands - Increasing public awareness and environmental education activities	LIFE: http://www.puffin-hyeres.org/ After LIFE : http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&repId=8&fil=LIFE03_NAT_F_000105_AfterLIFE_FR.pdf
Greece	17 greek SPAs		Seabirds of Greece - Concrete conservation actions for the Mediterranean Shag and Audouin's Gull in Greece, including the inventory of relevant marine IBAS	LIFE07 NAT/GR/00285	2008 to 2012	Hellenic Ornithological Society. info@ornithologiki.gr	The project aims to achieve a significant improvement of the Mediterranean Shag's and Audouin's Gull conservation status in Greece, by implementing concrete conservation actions in 17 Greek SPA sites, according to the prescriptions and priorities identified by the International Action Plans for the two species.	1. Data collection for the identification of marine Important Bird Areas (marine IBAs). 2. Eradication of terrestrial invasive species (rats) and population control of Yellow-legged gull on selected uninhabited islets. 3. Assessment and mitigation of accidental bycatch of seabirds in fishing gear. 4. Public Awareness and dissemination actions on major islands in Aegean and Ionian sea. 5. Support of coordination among European Birdlife Partners on seabird conservation and Marine IBAs.	Besides other important results the project achieved the following results: compilation of a marine IBA inventory; rat eradication operations on 9 islet complexes consisting of 19 islets with a total surface area of 250.4 ha; pilot population control operations at 5 Yellow-legged Gull colonies on islets that also host Mediterranean Shag and Audouin's Gull colonies; assessment of seabird bycatch in all types of fishing gear	http://www.ornithologiki.gr/page_cn.php?tID=2574&aID=1046
Italy	Sardinia	Molara and Proratora islands	Rat eradication on the Molara and Proratora islands	-	2008	Marine Protected Area of Tavolara - Punta Cod Cavallo	High predation rates by black rats *Rattus rattus* on the largest population of Yelkouan shearwater suggested the urgent adoption of conservation measures in the Tavolara archipelago (NE Sardinia), within the Tavolara – Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area. An action plan for an overall decrease of the rat impact was produced and operational strategies were evaluated for all different islands and islets of this area.	Promote Rodent eradication	Yelkouan shearwater reproductive success greatly increased after rat eradication in Molara, from total failure at the previous rat eradication reaching values of 0.6-0.8 fledglings per pair in 2009 and 2010. After 21 months of an apparent absence of rats, signs of their presence were discovered in July 2010 along 1 km of the Tavolara coast. These signs of rats followed the appearance of several domestic rabbits (quickly captured and removed) in the previous winter. The responsibles of the introduction of rabbits to Molara are unknown.	http://www.issg.org/pdf/aliens_newsletters/A32.pdf Page 32 Molara island eradication: sci-hub.tw/10.1007/s10530-013-0487-y
Tunisia	Zembra archipelago	Zembretta and Zembrettina islands	Rat eradication campaing	-	2009 -2012	Karen Bourgeois (karen.bourgeois2@gmail.com) Cooperation between the Conservatoire du Littoral (Petites Iles de Méditerranée initiative) and the Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral.	The ship rat *Rattus rattus* was introduced 1,500 years ago to the Zembra Archipelago (Tunisia) and was eradicated in October–November 2009 on two of its islands, Zembretta and Zembrettina. This eradication was performed 2 years after the discovery of a small colony of Yelkouan shearwaters	*Rattus rattus* eradication	For 2 years before and 3 years after rat eradication, the Zembretta Yelkouan shearwater breeding colony was checked yearly at the end of the breeding season. The number of recorded breeding pairs reaching 176 and 145, respectively, two and 3 years after rat eradication. This experiment shows that eradication of an ancient introduced ship rat population has dramatically improved the Zembretta Yelkouan shearwater breeding population very quickly. This result suggests that managing even long-introduced populations might well be fruitful.	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10530-013-0419-x
Greece	Uninhabited islets and islands		ConShagAudMIBAGR - Concrete Conservation Actions for the Mediterranean Shag and Audouin's gull in Greece including the inventory of relevant marine IBAs	LIFE07 NAT/GR/00028S	Jan 2009 - Dec 2012	Jakob Fric info@ornithologiki.gr	Seabirds in the Mediterranean are subject to a range of threats, depending on species and location. However, the most important threats, in terms of conservation, are insufficient knowledge to help protect seabirds in their marine environment; predation by introduced mammals (primarily rats and cats); predation on competition for food and habitat with Yellow-legged gull; incidental capture and mortality by fishing activities; reduced quality of breeding habitats; risk of oil spills and chemical pollution; and over-fishing.	The LIFE project focused on improving the conservation status of Audouin's gull and Mediterranean shag, addressing the most relevant threats, such as rat predation, gull competition and commercial fishing activities: - Improve breeding performance of national populations of Andouin's gull and Mediterranean Shag - Complete removal of all rats from five Natura 2000 network sites island complexes, - Modification of fishing gear and/or fishing regulations - Research to improve knowledge concerning Yellow-legged gull control methods - Identification of Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs)	Identification of 41 marine IBAs Rat eradications were successfully implemented on nine complexes of islets Seabirds breeding success was improved by the pilot implementation of control measures to reduce Yellow-legged gull populations The project assessed the incidence of bycatch and developed mitigation measures in cooperation with local fishermen.	LIFE: http://www.ornithologiki.gr/page_cn.php?aID=1293&tID=2925 After LIFE: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&repId=8&fil=LIFE07_NAT_GR_000285_AfterLIFE.pdf
Italy	Tuscany	Tuscan Archipelago National Park - Islands of Montecristo and Pianosa	Montecristo 2010 - Montecristo 2010: eradication of invasive plant and animal aliens and conservation of species/habitats in the Tuscan Archipelago,Italy.	LIFE08 NAT/IT/000353	2010-2014	Stefano Vagniluca s.vagniluca@corpoforestale.it	Habitats on the small island of Montecristo, one of seven islands in the Tuscan Archipelago of Italy's Tyrrhenian Sea, are seriously threatened by the invasive alien species Tree of Heaven *Ailanthus altissima*. Meanwhile, the nests and eggs of the shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* and other seabirds are vulnerable to *Rattus rattus*. Control measures to eradicate these two alien species are deemed necessary, but these measures must not negatively impact a third exotic species, a species closely related to the wild goat *Capra aegagrus*, which was introduced in pre-Roman times. The expansion of Umbrella pine *Pinus halepensis* and *Acacia pycnocantha* are also causing some conservation problems.	The Montecristo 2010 project aimed to eradicate two of the three invasive alien species that are currently impacting local biodiversity on the islands of Montecristo and Pianosa in the Tuscan Archipelago – Rattus rattus and Ailanthus altissima – and to reduce the impact of the goat species without losing its local presence in the wild or subjecting it to the possible effects of rat poisoning. On Pianosa, although less secluded from human activities, the problem of alien plant species was addressed. The project aimed to eradicate three alien plants (Carpobrotus sp., Ailanthus altissima and Acacia pycnacantha) that still have a relatively limited distribution, and to control over a limited area (10 ha) a fourth species (Pinus halepensis) that has spread from plantations and is slowly invading a habitat listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive	Eradication of rat on the island of Montecristo Improved natural habitats through the eradication of Ailanthus altissima Elimination of invasive alien plant species from the island of Pianosa	http://www.montecristo2010.it/index.asp http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=3587&docType=pdf
Spain	Balearic Islands	Sa Dragonera	Rodent eradication on SA Dragonera		February 2011 to May 2012	Government of the Balearic Islands. Species Conservation Service. jmayol@dgcapea.caib.es	Sa Dragonera Island, which gives its name to the Natural Park, is a massive limestone island of 362 ha. Outstanding natural values of Sa Dragonera are the important breeding colonies of six Mediterranean seabirds: shag, yellow-legged gull, Audouin's gull, Scopoli's shearwater, European storm petrel and Balearic shearwater. The main environmental problem of this island was the large population of ship rats. Rabbits and house mice were also present.	Eradication of rodents	Rat eradication was successful but rabbits were still present on the island	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272997203_Aerial_broadcast_of_rodenticide_on_the_island_of_Sa_Dragonera_Balearic_Islands_Spain_A_promising_rodent_eradication_experience_on_a_Mediterranean_Island

Country	Region	Locality	Project name	Project number	Duration	Coordinator and contacts	Summary	Objectives	Main results	Website
France	Island of Hyères	Bagaud Island	Black rat and ice plant eradication on Bagaud island	-	September 2011 to January 2013	Julie Braschi (jbraschi@live.fr)	Simultaneous eradications of Black Rat (Rattus rattus) and Ice plants (Carpobrotus spp.) on Bagaud Island (Port-Cros National Park, Provence, France). Bagaud Island is an integral reserve of the Port-Cros National Park (PNPC), located in the îles d'Hyères Archipelago (Var, France). In the last centuries, it has undergone two major anthropogenic disturbances: the invasion of the Black Rat (Rattus rattus) and the Ice plants (Carpobrotus spp.), two alien taxa known for their particularly negative effects on the flora and fauna of the Mediterranean island ecosystems, including Arthropods. PNPC has launched a ten-year program of ecological restoration that involves the eradication of these two invasive taxa.	Eradicate the black rat and the ice plant from the Bagaud island	This first post-eradication study reveals an increase in the abundance of arthropods trapped between 2011 (4868 individuals in 74 traps) and 2013 (6892, n = 60). The average number of trapped Arthropods was significantly higher in areas where Carpobrotus spp. have been eradicated, but declined in the bush area that housed a high density of R. rattus. The communities of decomposers explode, in contrast to predator populations. However, the global specific richness remains stable (220 morphospecies in 2011, 216 in 2013).	http://documents.irevues.inist.fr/bitstream/handle/2042/57887/RevueEcologie_2015_70_Sup13_91.pdf?sequence=1
Italy	Sicilia	Linosa Island	Pelagic Birds - Conservation of the main European population of Calonectris d. diomedea and other pelagic birds on Pelagic islands	LIFE11 NAT/IT/000093	June 2012 to December 2016	Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie e Forestali - Università degli studi di Palermo. Bruno.massa@unipa.it	The predation of eggs and nestlings by *Rattus rattus* has reduced Cory's shearwater's reproductive success rate to 40-50%; the estimated population is about 10 000 pairs. Another direct threat to Cory's shearwater reproduction is the collection of eggs by tourists, most of whom are not aware of the importance of preserving such eggs. Finally, the uncontrolled growth of two of the most invasive alien plant species in the Mediterranena islands – Carpobrotus edulis and Nicotiana glauca – has led to the degradation of many habitats, threatening endemic plants and favouring the expansion of the black rat population.	1. Protect the breeding population of Cory's Shearwater in Linosa and the small populations of other species of Community interest that are threatened by black rat predation (Caretta caretta, Puffinus yelkouan, Calandrella brachydactyla). 2. Restore the natural condition of the island's ecosystems by eliminating the invasive alien species. 3. Protect habitats of Community interest (mainly habitat 1240) threatened by Carpobrotus spp. 4. Develop "green" tourism around the presence of Cory's Shearwater and other threatened species outside of the regular tourist season.	Eradication of the Black rat and recovery of Cory's shearwater and other seabirds populations Eradication of two of the most invasive alien plant species Increase of awareness in the local community for the value of the population of Cory's Shearwater and for natural values of the islands	http://www.pelagicbirds.eu/the-project/?lang=en
Italy	Sardinia	Tavolara archipelago	LIFE Puffinus Tavolara - Protection of the largest population of Puffinus yelkouan on Earth and containment and eradication of invasive alien species	LIFE12 NAT/IT/000416	Jul 2013 to November 2018	Comune di Olbia Valentina Secchi vsecchi@comune.olbia.ot.it	Predation by Rattus rattus is threatening the world's largest population of Puffinus yelkouan. On Tavolara, Shearwaters can only successfully breed at a reduced number of nests, located in caves in rat-free high cliffs. The same threats also affect other bird species. The presence of alien plant species (in particular Carpobrotus edulis and C. acinaciformis) on the island also threatens the conservation of habitats and species, as does the presence of wild goats. Tackling these biological threats is made more difficult by a lack of awareness among the local population of the importance of the threatened species, and of the risks associated with the introduction of alien species.	The project's objectives are: 1) Eradication of R. rattus and Mus musculus from Tavolara and three smaller islets using rodenticide baits, which will be distributed from the air, except along the coast and in the few inhabited areas of Tavolara; 2) Preparatory scientific actions (monitoring of rodents, non-target species at risk, P. yelkouan and other target species) and communication with the local community as well as to a wider audience; 3) Implementation of biosecurity measures 4)Eradication of Carpobrotus from Tavolara by manual uprooting. 5)Control of wild goats on Tavolara by capture and free conveyance to breeders	Eradication of rodents from Tavolara and three smaller islets; Restoration of suitable conditions for European storm petrels Eradication of Carpobrotus from Tavolara Establishment of biosecurity measures Reduction of the wild goat population on Tavolara Increased awareness among the local population of the value of P. yelkouan, the impact of alien species and the need for adoption of best practices, with a consequent reduction in new introductions of alien species.	http://www.lifepuffinustavolara.it/?lang=en
Italy	Sardinia	Capo Carbonara	RESMARIS - Recovering Endangered habitats in the Capo Carbonara Marine Area	LIFE13 NAT/IT/000433	June 2014 to May 2018	Provincia di Cagliari. www.provincia.cagliari.it. resmaris@provincia.cagliari.it. info@resmaris.eu	Main aim is the conservation and recovery of the priority terrestrial and marine habitats within the SIC ITB040020 Isola dei Cavoli, Serpentara, Punta Molentis and Campulongu	1. Reduce and/or eliminate the threat for the habitats given by the presence of invasive plant species. 2. Apply the best practices and actions of demonstration to protect and to restore the three priority habitats in the SIC. 3. Reduce and/or eliminate the anchorage threat on the habitat 1120. 4. Favour the reappearance of the spontaneous autochthonous vegetation on priority habitats and on all formations interconnected both in the submerged beach, as in the emerged and in particular along the dune ridges. 5. restore and recover the sensitive areas from the impacts of the invasive species in the priority habitats.	Manual removal of alien invasive species Caulerpa cylindracea; Plantation of native plant Posidonia oceanica Control of land invasive species 59,000 sqm Renaturation of areas where control of invasive species was implemented through naturalistic engineering interventions	http://www.resmaris.eu/en/
Italy	Tuscany	Arcipelago Toscano National Park (islands of Pianosa, Elba, Montecristo and Giannutri)	RESTO CON LIFE - Island conservation in Tuscany, restoring habitats not only for birds	LIFE13 NAT/IT/000471	June 2014 to December 2018	Parco Nazionale Arcipelago Toscano. info@restoconlife.eu. giannini@sleepark.it	Several habitat and species found on the islands of the national park are seriously threatened by alien animal species (e.g. rodents, feral cats, hedgehogs, game birds) and by alien plant species (e.g. *Carpobrotus spp., Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). Control measures to eradicate these alien species are necessary in order to restore the natural island communities. Moreover, recovery actions are required to protect habitats, such as the only dune system in the whole archipelago.	1. Eradication of alien animal species in order to restore the natural island communities and/or to improve the breeding performances of autochthonous species. 2. Direct restoration of endemic species communities by means of attraction devices for seabirds, passive translocation for sedentary species and habitat enlargement/restoration. 3. Eradication of invasive alien plants in Giannutri, Pianosa and the Montecristo islands. 4. Fencing off key land plots in Elba and the Montecristo islands to protect them from pressures by alien ungulates (hoofed mammals). 5. Habitat management of the Lacona dune system using modern bioengineering structures.	Project still in progress	http://www.restoconlife.eu/?page_id=53&lang=en
Italy	Lazio	Pontine Archipelago	LIFE PonDerat - Restoring the Pontine Archipelago ecosystem through management of rats and other invasive alien species	LIFE14 NAT/IT/000544	October 2015-March 2020	Dario Capizzi dcapizzi@regione.lazio.it	The breeding success of bird species with unfavourable conservation status, such as Scopoli's shearwater and Yelkouan shearwater, is seriously threatened by the black rat, as demonstrated by international scientific literature. This negative trend is occurring in several Mediterranean islands (Tavolara, Pianosa and Montecristo) as well as the Pontine Archipelago. Furthermore, the uncontrolled growth of invasive alien plant species in the Mediterranean islands has led to the degradation of many habitats, threatening endemic plants and favouring the expansion of the black rat population. This problem is also occurring in Pontine Archipelago, which is threatened by Carpobrotus spp.	The LIFE PonDerat project aims to: Eradicate and control alien animal species (such as rodents and feral goats) in order to restore island habitats and communities and improve the breeding performances of native species (mainly Calonectris diomedea and Puffinus yelkouan); Fence off key land plots on Zannone island in order to exclude wild alien animals (mouflons) and to restore habitats of Community interest; Eradicate invasive alien plant species (Carpobrotus spp.) on S. Stefano, Ventotene and Palmarola islands, as well as to improve the success of rat eradication; Implement tight bio-security measures to prevent rat reinvasions.	Project still in progress	http://www.ponderat.eu/en-home
Italy	Sardinia	Cavoli archipelago	Rat eradication on the Serpentara - Cavoli Archipelago	-	2017-2020	Fondation Segrè and Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area	On Italian islands, two seabird species are particularly prone to rat predation and especially important in terms of viable nesting populations: the Scopoli's Shearwater and the Yelkouan Shearwater.	This project aims at the complete eradication of the invasive black rat from two islands in the Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area in the southern part of Sardinia, Serpentara and Cavoli. On both islands, the eradication will be done through the use of traditional bait dispensers selective for rat-sized animals. The seabird populations will be closely monitored to assess the impact of the activity, and a bio-security programme integrated with a communication programme targeted at boat-owners and tour operators will be put in place to reduce the risk of rats' return.	Project still in progress	http://www.fondationsegre.org/rat-eradication-on-the-serpentara-cavoli-archipelago/

MACARONESIA

Country	Region	Locality	Project name	Project number	Duration	Coordinator and contacts	Summary	Objectives	Main results	Website
Portugal	Azores archipelago	Several SPAs in different islands	Conservation of marine birds and their habitats in the Azores	LIFE94 NAT/P/001034	January 1995 to September 1997	Universidade dos Açores. Departamento Oceanografia e Pescas	The communities of seabirds breeding on the Azores archipelago are very distinct from those found in the rest of continental Europe. However, the level of knowledge about the distribution, population levels and ecology of the birds remains very limited; most are threatened by human activities and by predation from introduced terrestrial predators.	Conserve the seabirds habitat and maintain the population levels of the most threatened species. To achieve this the project aims to eradicate invasive mammals	Control of introduced mammals (rabbits, rodents and goats); Installation of 50 nest boxes for Roseate Terns; Erosion control through plantation of native plants and construction of wood barriers across the ravines; Restrictions to infrastructure development; Two of the SPAs showed an increase in the number of seabirds; Expansion of the Common Tern colony in the Praia islet; Significantly vegetation recover in the Praia islet; Assessment of the historical and present status of the seabird community and a study of the breeding phenology of the local seabird species; An important achievement of the project was the involvement of the regional environmental authority and local municipalities	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=440
Portugal	Madeira archipelago	Deserta Grande	Restoration measures for the terrestrial habitat of Deserta Grande	LIFE95 NAT/P/000125	January 1996 to December 1998	Serviço Parque Natural da Madeira. paulooliveira.sra@gov-madeira.pt	Situated in the Madeira archipelago, the islands of Ilhéu Chao, Deserta Grande and Bugio cover a total of 1 423 ha. Of volcanic origin, they harbour a very rich and ecologically important endemic flora, as well as several important fauna species such as the monk seal, the Desertas tarantula and numerous seabirds. The introduction of mammals including rabbits and goats to the islands at the time of their discovery has, however, led to the severe regression of its endemic flora and to heavy erosion along all coastlines that has caused problems for nesting sites of several seabirds.	Restore the flora diversity and stem the erosion of Deserta Grande and enhance seabirds breeding areas by, in the first instance, removing introduced animals (rabbits, rodents, goats and cats) from the islands.	The project was successful in the eradication of rabbits, cats and goats on Deserta Grande. However, the eradication of rodents was not achieved, although the numbers were substantially lowered; The recovery of the vegetation cover was also achieved. This in turn, helps to reduce erosion and increases the potential nesting grounds and breeding areas for seabirds; Awareness was also raised about the recovery of terrestrial habitat of Deserta Grande. This project was considered to be highly innovative as this was the first time a project targeting the eradication of invasive non-native animals on an island at this scale had been attempted in Europe.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=38
Spain	Canary Islands	Tenerife Island	Columba bollii/junoniae - Increase in the size population of Columba bollii y Columba junoniae	LIFE96 NAT/E/003095	Jan 1997 - Dec 2000	Juan Luis Rodriguez Luengo juanluis.rodriguezluengo@gobiernodecanarias.org	The Bolle's pigeon and White-tailed laurel pigeon (*Columba bollii* and *Columba junoniae*) found in the Canary Islands are endemic of those islands. Their habitat is the Macaronesian Laurisilva. The white-tailed laurel pigeon nowadays occurs on the islands of Tenerife, La Palma, La Gomera and El Hierro. The distribution area of the Bolle's pigeon is even more restricted since it only occurs in the islands of Tenerife, La Palma and La Gomera. Both are considered threatened species, and they are even endangered at some islands. The destruction of the laurisilva forests and excessive hunting pressure have been the two factors that have traditionally had a negative impact on the conservation of these two species. Forestry is still practised in certain parts of their distribution areas as well as other negative factors such as poaching, water canalisation and presence of rats in the nesting areas.	The main aim was to establish the technical and scientific bases for the recovery and conservation of the laurisilva pigeons in the Canary Islands. To achieve this, the main focus was placed on gathering data about the species and their habitats and update knowledge on their distribution; eliminate rats from the slopes of Tigaiga Mountain; raise awareness about the plight of the laurisilva pigeons	This project accomplished its general objective of setting up the foundations for the recovery and conservation of *Columba bollii* and *C. junoniae* in the Canary Islands; Knowledge on the biology, conservation status and conservation needs of both species was improved; The causes for low breeding were faced and effectively eradicated. Experimental rat control was undertaken and had very positive results; Additional factors potentially affecting breeding success were also detected; Remarkable increase in social awareness.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=92
Spain	Canary Islands	Lanzarote and surrounding islets	Famara - Restoration of the islets and the cliffs of Famara (Lanzarote Island)	LIFE99 NAT/E/006392	June 1999 to January 2002	Cabildo Insular de Lanzarote. Luis Pascual González. medioambiente@cabildo.com	North-eastern Lanzarote consists of sparsely populated high cliffs and volcanic islets. Their isolation and geographical location make them natural sites of great interest. They contain unique plant communities, 14 of which are endemic to Lanzarote and 38 to the Canary Islands, including, in particular, 4 priority plant species under the Habitats Directive. They also provide a unique haven in the Canary Islands archipelago for abundant and diverse birdlife. Some of this natural wealth is under attack from exotic species of fauna (rabbits, rats, and cats) and flora (False tobacco *Nicotiana glauca*), which are highly adapted to that environment and widespread, at the expense of indigenous species and habitats.	Control of exotic fauna and flora both in Lanzarote and in the neighbouring islets using methods compatible with the natural environment. The project also planned the rehabilitation of the habitats typical of Famara by restoring the sensitive areas of the cliffs and islets (quarries, traffic regulation) and cleaning up the coastline.	The status of the native habitats and species present in the two target SCIs/SPAs were improved; The nesting and feeding habitats for several resident bird species and the conservation status of the dunes, cliffs and shrubs were improved; Successful eradication of exotic rabbits in Montaña Clara Islet and their control in Alegranza Islet using solely "clean" methods. The eradication meant a pioneer work worldwide for islands of comparable length; Sucessful eradication of the remnant cats and rats, and of the exotic plant Nicotiana glauca from Montaña Clara; Habitat management and surveillance in the human inhabited islands were also implemented.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=386
Portugal	Madeira archipelago	Selvagem Grande	Recovery of Selvagem Grande terrestrial habitats	Leader+ project	2001 to 2003	Serviço Parque Natural da Madeira. paulooliveira.sra@gov-madeira.pt	The Portuguese island of Selvagem Grande (Great Salvage) in Macaronesia is an important seabird breeding area. Significant populations of Cory's shearwater, Bulwer's petrel, and Little Shearwater are present, and White-faced Storm-petrel and Madeiran Storm-petrel populations are of global significance. Selvagem Grande also provides diverse habitats for an extensive flora, including 11 endemic species. The 270-ha island was also inhabited by two alien invasive mammals: the European Rabbit and the House Mouse and one exotic plant, the False tobacco.	Creating the conditions for the recovery of existing species and habitats in Selvagem Grande, through the eradication of introduced animals and plants.	Complete eradication of House mouse, rabbits and False tobacco	NA
Portugal	Azores archipelago	São Miguel Island	PRIOLO - Azores bullfinch habitat recovery in Pico da Vara/Ribeira do Guilherme SPA	LIFE03 NAT/P/000013	October 2003 to Nov 2008	SPEA. Joaquim Teodósio joaquim.teodosio@spea.pt	The remains of the Laurissilva Forest in the eastern part of São Miguel island is home for the 100 remaining pairs of the critically endangered Azores bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*). However, the laurel forest is fighting a losing battle against invading alien plant species which were brought to the archipelago long ago by its colonisers and are still sometimes used by farmers for hedging. The alien plants provide neither quality food nor refuge for the bullfinch. Loss of native habitats due to their large-scale invasion by exotics and consequent shortage of food - at the end of winter, beginning of spring and during the summer months - seem to be the main reasons for the gradual reduction of the bird's habitat and population. Other threats to the endangered Azores bullfinch are inadequate legal protection, lack of a suitable management plan for the Natura 2000 site, inadequate legislation regarding the control of alien species and protection of native species, lack of awareness of the dynamics of alien and native species.	Ensure the existence of a stable population of Pyrrhula murina on the island of São Miguel; Preparation of a management plan for the SPA, its enlargement to cover the whole species' range and its inclusion in the national network of protected areas; Involvement of the regional administration and local population in the application of the project's measures; Lobby the administration to revise existing legislation on the control of exotic species and to replace exotic plants by native ones; Support farmers in applying to other EU funds to plant fruit trees suitable for the species, promote artificial feeding and raise public awareness through a range of awareness-raising and educational tools.	This project succeeded in generating a high level of mobilization from local and regional stakeholders in the Azores; Positive trends were seen both in recovery of native vegetation and in bullfinch numbers; SPA of Pico da Vara/Ribeira do Guilherme enlarged by almost three times, covering the whole species range; SPA integrated into the São Miguel Island Natural Park through the creation of the Pico da Vara Natural Reserve; Local and regional economic analyses of the project's impact; A guide on cutting back the exotic Criptomeria japonica inside the SPA; publication of new legislation on control of exotics species; Control of Criptomeria trees from 10 ha and tested the use of chemical controls to remove exotic plant specimens, such as Hedychium gardneranum, from 227 ha; Plantation of more than 65 000 specimens of native species grown in nurseries; Quick response of the native vegetation in covering the soil available due to the project interventions; Establishment of the Priolo Environmental Centre.	http://life-priolo.spea.pt/en/
Spain	Canary Islands	Tenerife Island	Juniperus Tenerife - Restoration of Juniperus spp. forests on Tenerife	LIFE04 NAT/ES/000064	Jan 2005 - Dec 2008	Cabildo de Tenerife. Area de Medio Ambiente y Paisaje. Servicio Técnico de Gestión Territorial y Ambiental Ricardo Melchior Navarro jalberto@cabtfe.es	Thermophilous forests once covered vast areas on the Canary Islands, Spain. The forests include several priority habitats listed in the EU Habitats Directive, including Macaronesian juniper woods. The habitat is also important for some bird species such as the rare laurel pigeon *Columba junoniae* , which is endemic. This unique habitats was once deforested and the sparse remaining areas had become degraded due to human activity and overgrazing. As well as the deforestation, the main threats to the habitat are from erosion risk and from invasive alien species.	The main project's objective was to begin the restoration of the Juniperus thermophilous forest, establishing a pilot experience and generating the necessary capacity for the continuation of a forest recovery programme after the end of the project. The targeted area for restoration actions was 53.5 hectares of land within the Teno nature park, on the island of Tenerife. As well as practical restoration measures, the project aims to assess the composition and structure of the habitat, and plant reproduction. Implementing a monitoring plan and publish best practice guidelines.	The foundations for the restoration of the Juniperus thermophilous forest were implemented. Preliminary study of the endemic Juniperus forest of the Teno park was carried out; Production of 14850 plants to be used in the ecological restoration; Ecological restoration of the area through removal of alien plants (over 1 000 m2), experimental reforestation (planting seedlings from the tree nursery. Vegetation and bird species monitoring in the project area; Promotion of dissemination activities	http://www.tenerife.es/life/
Portugal	Madeira archipelago		Invasive plants control		2006 - on going	Partnership between IFCN and local entities	In Madeira Island, invasive alien plants were introduced consciously or unconsciously, spreading and developing spontaneously, becoming the greatest threat to the equilibrium and future of island ecosystems. Given the responsibility of conserving the Natural Heritage of the Region, several projects have been promoted to control or eradicate this type of plant in the Protected Areas.	Since 2006, several actions have been developed to control and eradicate small nuclei of Hydrangea macrophylla, Solanum mauritianum, Passiflora molissima and Hedychium gardnerianum in areas of Laurisilva Forest. Since 2008, periodic monitoring actions of Carpobrotus edulis, Arundo donax and Ricinus communis have been implemented, and control and eradication actions of the Agave Americana in Ponta de São Lourençohave been developed. Since 2009, the Phalaris aquatica has been progressively controlled in the Castanheira Valley in the Deserta Grande and the Conyza bonariensis, on the top of the Selvagem Grande. The objective is also to raise the awareness of managers and users of natural spaces, as well as all those involved in the production and plant sale.	Project still in progress	https://ifcn.madeira.gov.pt/biodiversidade/projetos/controlo-de-plantas-invasoras.html
Portugal	Azores archipelago	Feno Islet (Terceira Island)	Erradication of Black Rat from Feno Islet		March 2006 to April 2007	Serviço de Ambiente da Terceira. Joao.js.amaral@azores.gov.pt	In 2009 the Azores archipelago held 1,198 pairs of the endangered roseate tern *Sterna dougallii* , representing 47.5% of the European breeding population. Most colonies are small, having fewer than 20 breeding pairs. Only a few sites may hold larger numbers. One such colony is Feno islet, a small islet located at the southeastern tip of Terceira island. However, a sudden decline in tern numbers was noticed in May 2003, when several eggs were also found predated, apparently by rats.	Given the importance of Feno Islet to the Azores Roseate Tern population, the aim of this project was to eliminate Black Rats.	Eridaction of Black rats in Feno islet	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235977689_Black_rat_Rattus_rattus_eradication_by_trapping_allows_recovery_of_breeding_roseate_tern_Sterna_dougallii_and_common_tern_Shirundo_populations_on_Feno_Islet_the_Azores_Portugal
Portugal	Madeira archipelago	Desertas Islands	SOS Freira do Bugio - Urgent measures for the recovery of Bugio's petrel, Pterodroma feae, and its habitat	LIFE06 NAT/P/000184	February 2006 to December 2010	Serviço Parque Natural da Madeira. diliamenezes.sra@gov-madeira.pt	The Desertas Islands (Madeira), Portugal, holds the entire population of Desertas petrel *Pterodroma deserta* (formerly known as *Pterodroma feae*). The main threats to the species are the disturbance and destruction of nests caused by rabbits; habitat degradation due to the introduction of vertebrates; concentration of at least 90% of the breeding population in a single limited area (<20 000 sq metre); lack of knowledge of the existence of important feeding and dispersion areas for the species and of the direct and indirect impact of human activities; and predation by small mammals and other birds.	The project's long-term aim was to conserve a sustainable population of the targeted seabird and its breeding habitat. Actions would include optimising conditions for the recovery of the breeding habitat, promoting the bird's expansion into new areas with available breeding habitat on the islands of Bugio and on Deserta Grande; identifying the important areas at sea during its life cycle; and encouraging public support for the conservation of the species and its habitat.	The project concluded successfully with all the planned actions achieving their objectives. Total eradication of rabbits, goats and mice from the southern plateau of the island of Bugio; The reproductive biology of the target species was studied in detail; Knowledge about distribution at-sea improved; Control of erosion through placing coconut mesh and sowing seeds from native plants. Confirmation of the new taxonomic status of Bugio's petrel, now recognised as an endemic species of the Desertas; Project's awareness and dissemination campaigns attracted a very high number of participants and have helped to increase the knowledge about the species among the local people.	http://www.sosfreiradobugio.pt/

Country	Region	Locality	Project name	Project number	Duration	Coordinator and contacts	Summary	Objectives	Main results	Website
Portugal	Azores archipelago	Corvo Island	SAFE ISLANDS FOR SEABIRDS - Safe islands for seabirds/ Initiating the restoration of seabird-driven ecosystems in the Azores	LIFE07 NAT/P/000649	January 2009 to december 2012	SPEA. Pedro.geraldes@spea.pt	The populations of most species of Procellariiform seabirds in the Azores have been reduced in the last 500 years by several orders of magnitude. Few petrel species have been entirely lost from the archipelago, but their ecological functions have effectively ceased with profound consequences for native terrestrial communities. The population crashes have been caused by three main factors: over-harvesting, introduced predators and habitat destruction. Human harvesting has ceased, but introduced predators are ubiquitous on the main islands and have reached several of the offshore islets. Habitat destruction, primarily to make way for agricultural development, has also resulted in the spread of invasive alien plants. Actions to conserve the remnant populations of petrels in the Azores have been developed, mostly involving seabird monitoring, colony identification and census. Active management of sites, however, has been limited; though the small-scale experimental studies have shown the potential for large-scale management and restoration of seabird colonies.	1. Eradication of the introduced invasive rodents from the islet of Vila Franca do Campo (on the shore of São Miguel island) and from the Communitarian Reserve of Corvo and establishment of biosecurity measures to prevent future recolonizations. 2. Remove invasive exotic plants and restore native vegetation in the Communitarian Reserve of Corvo and Vila Franca do Campo islet. 3. Create a predator-free area without invasive plants in the Ecological Communitarian Reserve of Corvo suited for breeding seabirds. 4. Encourage seabirds to nest in the predator-free areas. 5. Enhance the management of garbage. 6. Develop an operational plan for the eradication of goats, sheep, rats and cats. 7. Develop a virtual interpretation centre with information about the Azorean seabirds, and develop pedestrian routes in Corvo.	This project demonstrated that the large-scale restoration of seabird habitats is possible through the use of innovative methods and approaches; Creation og GIS distribution maps for alien mammals and plants for Corvo Island and Vila Franca do Campo Islet, as the basis for a draft operation plan to eradicate them; A Biological Reserve was successfully established on Corvo, with predator-free fencing extending for about 700m; Invasive alien mammals and plants were removed from this area and two existing reserves; The project showed that eradicating rats from uninhabited islands in the Azores was technically feasible, though total eradication was not deemed feasible given the current social, economic and political framework; A cat neutering and tagging programme was conducted. Domestic cats were identified with a chip and most were sterilized. Feral cats were captured in a total of seven trapping campaigns, with 60 animals being caught, chipped, sterilized and released in areas free of bird nests; Waste management actions on Corvo Island were successfully concluded with more efficient system of recycling boxes being installed.	http://life-corvo.spea.pt/pt/
Portugal	Azores archipelago	São Miguel Island	LAURISSILVA SUSTENTAVEL - Recovery, conservation and sustainable management of Tronqueira/Planalto dos Graminhais	LIFE07 NAT/P/000630	Jan 2009 - Jun 2013	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves Joaquim Teodósio joaquim.teodosio@spea.pt	Two of the difficulties for islands with a large number of invasive alien plants (for example, São Miguel) are the need for specially qualified teams and the availability of native flora to plant in the spaces freed of exotic species through control measures. Previous initiatives have resulted in several policy-related actions, management plans and new regional laws, but it is still difficult to find enough native plants for the restoration of habitats. Economic activities that depend on the maintenance of the rich local natural heritage can contribute to the continuity of the conservation efforts after the end of a LIFE project. It would also be beneficial to assist local producers in the development of products and services that could benefit the conservation of the area or support these efforts economically, e.g. handcrafts, gastronomy, tourism, etc.	This project aimed to achieve the future management of native habitats and control of invasive alien species by addressing the basic needs that were not being met, including a nursery dedicated to the production of native plants for conservation purposes and a qualified team that can launch a programme for alien species control for the management of natural sites. Sustainable management will also be ensured by the creation of a network of protected areas.	This project reached all the proposed objectives and even surpassed them in some respects, for instance, regarding the surface area of Laurel forest recovered; Identification and designation of a new NATURA 2000 network site in the Azores, namely the Site of Community Importance Serra da Tronqueira/Planalto dos Graminhais (PTMIG0024); Conservation of priority natural habitats of the Azores, in particular, areas of Azorean natural forest; The project successfully tested and implemented methodologies for the recovery and management of important areas of priority habitats; Dissemination and awareness-raising activities regarding the importance of the habitats' preservation as well as activities to foster and promote alternative and sustainable ways to improve the local economy, coupled with the conservation of ecosystems; Control of invasive exotic vegetation and planting various types of native species grown in nurseries; More than 86 000 native plants, produced in a nursery, were planted; Creation of an original Azorean blueberry orchard and restructuring of the only active raised bogs area in Sao Miguel to restore the water regulation system.	http://life-laurissilva.spea.pt/pt/
Portugal	Madeira archipelago	Porto Santo Islets	LIFE Porto Santo Islets - Halt the loss of European Biodiversity through the recovery of habitats and species of the Islets of Porto Santo and surrounding marine area.	LIFE09 NAT/PT/000041	September 2010 to December 2015	Serviço Parque Natural da Madeira. dilamenezes.sra@gov-madeira.pt	Guarantee that the ecosystems of Nature 2000 Network site of Ilhéus do Porto Santo (Porto Santo Islets), and the surrounding marine area, reach a stable, favourable and self-sustainable conservation status. These islets harbour a high number of endemic species, many of which are outlined in the EC Habitats and Bird Directive Annexes. This will be achieved through the creation of conditions for the recovery of the habitats and species present in this Nature 2000 Network site.	1. Eradicate the rabbit populations. 2. significantly reduce the mice population. 3. significantly reduce the invasive plants populations. 4. control and stabilize the gulls populations. 5. cease the uncontrolled and unorganized visits to the Porto Santo Islets. 6. Implement, during the project lifetime, the 14 programs of conservation measures specific to those species of higher conservation concern (seabirds, terrestrial molluscs and plants of the European directives.	Besides other important results the project achieved the following results: Eradication of rabbits in Ilhéu de Cima and mice in Ilhéu da Cal; Eradication of invasive alien plants such as Agave americana in Ilhéu de Cima and Nicotiana glauca in Ilhéu de Cima and Ilhéu de Ferro; Increased knowledge of the biology/ecology and taxonomy of the target species; Implementation of a programme for collecting seabirds blinded by lights, with the involvement of the local community.	https://lifeportosanto.madeira.gov.pt/
Portugal	Madeira archipelago	Ponta São Lourenço and Desertas Islands	LIFE Recover Natura Recovering species and terrestrial habitats in Natura 2000 sites of Ponta de São Lourenço and Desertas Islands	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000195	October 2013 to September 2017	Serviço Parque Natural da Madeira. dilamenezes.sra@gov-madeira.pt	The long-term or ongoing objective of this project is to guarantee that the ecosystems of the Natura 2000 Sites of Ponta de São Lourenço and Desertas Islands (Deserta Grande and Ilhéu Chão) reach a stable, favourable and self-sustaining conservation status. These areas harbour a high number of unique endemic species, many of them listed in the annexes of Habitats and Birds Directives. This objective will be reached by creating the conditions for the recovery of the habitats and species present in these areas, namely through the eradication and control of introduced vertebrates and invertebrates invasive species, and plants.	1. creation of an exclusion area free of introduced vertebrates on Ponta de São Lourenço. 2. erradication of rabbit, rats and mice populations. 3. significant reduction of the goat population. 4. significant reduction of the populations of invasive plants. 5. control and stabilisation of the populations of Yellow-legged Gulls. 6. control of the populations of Argentine ants. 7. removal of the power line located in the Ponta de São Lourenço.	Eradication of rabbits and mice on Ilhéu Chão; Reduction of goat population on Deserta Grande; Control of invasive plants on Deserta Grande; Control of Yellow-legged Gull on Ponta de São Lourenço and Deserta Grande; Control of the populations of Argentine ants; Removal of power line in Ponta de São Lourenço	https://liferecovernatura.madeira.gov.pt/
Portugal	Madeira archipelago	Madeira Island	Fura-bardos - Conservation of Macaronesian Sparrowhawk and Laurissilva habitat in Madeira Island	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000402	July 2013 to Jun 2017	SPEA. Cátia Gouveia madeira@spea.pt	The Macaronesian Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus granti*) is a subspecies with a distribution area restricted to the Madeira Island and to some islands of the Canary archipelago (Gran Canaria, Tenerife, La Palma, La Gomera and El Hierro). This subspecies is dependent on the Macaronesian laurel forest (*Laurisilva*). There is no accurate data on its current population on the island of Madeira and Canaries archipelago. Recent changes in habitat have significantly reduced the area of potential nesting of the target species, with wider distribution of invasive exotic plants from nature and forest fires. This means that it is essential to recover areas of laurel forest habitat so as not to compromise the reproductive capacity of the species, and thus its conservation.	Reduce the invasive alien plants populations in the laurel forest; Recover a significant area of burnt laurel forest; Producing native vegetation in nurseries; Train and establish a qualified team specialised in controlling invasive alien species; Improve knowledge about Madeira and Canary population trends of Macaronesian Sparrowhawk and provide essential information about its ecology; Promote a strong public awareness campaign; Ensure measures are continued and sustained by engaging with the local/regional administration and the local population.	This project accomplished and in some cases surpassed all the proposed objectives. Improved knowledge on the ecology and distribution of the Macaronesian Sparrowhawk in the Madeira and Canaries archipelagos; Estimative of populations size (43 breeding pairs and 250 confirmed pairs to Madeira and Canaries, respectively; Control of invasive alien plant species in 46.5 hectares in the Assumadouros and Ginjas areas and plantation of 36000 plants; Recover of burnt areas in 36 ha in Terra Chã, including the plantation of 21200 plants	http://life-furabardos.spea.pt/en/
Portugal	Azores archipelago	São Miguel Island	Terras do Priolo - Active protection of the population of the Azores bullfinch (Priolo) and its habitats and sustainable management of Pico da Vara/ Ribeira do Guilherme SPA's	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000527	July 2013 to Jun 2019	SPEA. Rui Botelho. Rui.botelho@spea.pt	The "Pico da Vara /Ribeira do Guilherme" Natura 2000 site is a major hotspot for biodiversity within the EU and the Macaronesia biogeographical region. It is home to one of Europe's most endangered birds, the Azores bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*). This species is severely threatened by the growth of invasive alien plant species, which are destroying the native forests, heaths and shrubs, including priority habitats. The conservation of the Azores bullfinch was the target of a previous LIFE Nature project however, some significant gaps still need to be filled in order to complete this work and secure the site's priority species and valuable habitats.	The project's main objective is to implement sustainable management measures for the conservation of the Azores bullfinch and the preservation of rare and endangered habitats. Specific project aims are i) Improve habitat quality and access to food sources throughout the year for the targeted bird species; ii) Connect recovered areas of priority laurel forest, by recovering sensitive and sloping areas between the habitats; iii) Assure the long term stability of bird populations and reduce of impact of alien predators; iv) Raise awareness among stakeholders and local people and involve them in the conservation of the site; v) Promote coordinated management of the site, through the promotion of sustainable tourism.	Project still in progress	http://life-terrasdopriolo.spea.pt/pt/
Cabo Verde		Ilha de Santa Luzia	Conservation and Restoration of Santa Luzia Island		2003 to 2020	SPEA. Pedro Geraldes pedro.geraldes@spea.pt	The project aims the full recovery and sustainable protection of habitats and the threatened biodiversity of the Protected Marine Area of the Ilhéu Raso, Branco and Santa Luzia, an important biodiversity hotspot in the North Atlantic.	Control or eradicate invasive species; Improve the conservation status of endangered birds and reptile species in Raso and Santa Luzia; Involve local fishing communities in the restoration of the protected area and generate sources of income through ecotourism; Increase the capacity of the local partner Biosphere 1 for the nature conservation.	Project still in progress	http://santaluzia.spea.pt/pt/o-projeto/

HER EU REGIONS

Country	Region	Locality	Project name	Project number	Duration	Coordinator and contacts	Summary	Objectives	Main results	Website
United Kingdom	Scotland	Ailsa Craig Island	Brown rat eradication on Ailsa Craig	-	1991-1992	Bernard Zonfrillo (Bernard.Zonfrillo@glasgow.ac.uk)	In Scotland, the Brown Rat spread rather slowly, and by 1855 was described as "recently introduced" in some remote areas. The Brown Rat has now spread over virtually all of the Scottish mainland and, through the agency of man, to many islands, large and small. By 1890 the rats had clearly spread from below the cliffs and around the houses to occupy all habitats on the Ailsa Craig island. This situation remained until 1991. Detailed studies undertaken during 1989 and 1990 of the breeding success of seabirds on Ailsa Craig showed that Northern Fulmars and Gulls in particular appeared to suffer heavy losses at the egg and chick stage. Following preliminary discussions between interested parties it was agreed that complete rat eradication, if possible, would be of benefit to the seabirds and the island in general. The Ailsa Craig Working Group was therefore formed in November 1989 to investigate and oversee a proposed rat eradication project.	Eradicate the brown rat from Ailsa Craig island	Since April 1991 that no signs of rats have been found on the island.	http://www.ayrshire-birding.org.uk/2001/01/ailsa_craig_before_and_after_the_eradication_of_rats_in_1991/
France	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Kerguelen archipelago (Verte Island, Guillou Island and Cochons Island)	Rabbit erradication through poisoning	-	Three campaings from 1992 to 1997: 1992 rabit eradication on Verte Island, 1994 in Guillou island and 1997 in Cochons Island	J.L. Chapuis (chapuis@mnhn.fr)	Rabbits were introduced in 1874 into the Kerguelen Archipelago. Their presence was disastrous for this sensitive, depauperate ecosystem, leading to a rapid regression of the autochthonous vegetations. In order to control the population, myxoma virus was introduced in 1955-56. Thereafter, rabbits developed a resistance to this virus and, in the absence of any vector, the disease played a minor role in the regulation of the populations. In 1987-88, the rabbit flea was introduced experimentally on an island to facilitate transmission of the virus. However, native plant species are particularly vulnerable to alien herbivorous mammals and the removal of all rabbits is the only sure way of allowing the ecologival restoration of this three islands. To this end, a restoration program aimed at rabbit eradication was progressively implemented from 1992 onwards on three islands of the archipelago. We tested a first-generation anticoagulant, chlorophacinone, as an agent for eradication rabbits from three islands of the Kerguelen Archipelago.	Eradicate rabbits from the three islands.	In the Kerguelen archipelago, the choice of wheat with chlorophacinone as a bait proved very efficient and enabled rabbits to be eradicated from small islands (about 150 ha).	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262729919_Eradication_of_rabbits_Oryctolagus_cuniculus_by_poisoning_on_three_islands_of_the_subantarctic_Kerguelen_Archipelago Paper: Responses of seabirds to the rabbit eradication on Ile Verte, sub-Antarctic Kerguelen Archipelago http://www.globalraptors.org/grin/researchers/uploads/407/brodier2011.pdf
France	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Saint-Paul Island	Rat and Rabbit eradication campaigns in Saint-Paul Island	-	1995 - 1999	Cooperation between the Administration of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises (taaf.mission@wanadoo.fr) and the Centre National de la Recherce Scientifique	Introduced Black rats have decimated the seabird colonies on Saint-Paul Island (Southern Indian Ocean). Only six of the 13 seabird species originally breeding on Saint-Paul are now represented by only a few individuals confined to an islet located 150 m from the main island. This led us to believe that recolonisation was possible on Saint-Paul Island if all rats were removed from it. The Administration of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises decided to eradicate rats and part of the funding was provided by the European Development Fund. Two preliminary trials were conducted in 1995 and 1996, and in January 1997, 13.5 tonnes of brodifacoum bait (Pestoff Rodent Bait) were spread by helicopter. The island was intensively checked for rat presence during three months after the drop and during two more follow-up operations in late 1997 and early 1999, when respectively 48 and 18, and five rabbits were killed.	This paper describes the rat eradication on Saint-Paul Island, which comprised four phases: (1) feasibility study in New Zealand in 1994, (2) two exploratory surveys in 1995 and 1996, (3) the eradication campaign in 1997, and (4) two follow-up surveys in 1997 and 1998-99.	Complete eradication of black rats but eradication of rabbits still needs to be confirmed. Mice were not eradicated, presumably due to lack of good cover of baits, linked to spreader malfunction. The Saint-Paul Island project demonstrates the efficiency of the aerial technique against rats, but shows that rabbit eradication needs a more sustained effort. Breeding of endemic Macgillivray's prion (Pachyptila macgillivrayi) and of great winged petrels (Pterodroma macroptera) has already begun on Saint-Paul Island.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268303908_Eradication_of_rats_and_rabbits_from_Saint-Paul_Island_French_Southern_Territories
France	Britanny	Marine archipelagos and islets of Brittany	Ilots marins de Bretagne - Maritime archipelagos and islets of Brittany	LIFE98 NAT/F/005250	Oct 1998 - Feb 2003	Luc Raoul sepnb.brest@wannadoo.fr	One of the outstanding features of Brittany is its huge number of islets. Only five groups of islets have been selected for this LIFE project. Because of their geographic isolation, they have managed to preserve environmental qualities rarely found on the mainland. They have considerable heritage value for Europe: largest one, with 80 islets ranging in size from 0.1 to 18.8 ha. Here, it was planned to test the they are home to numerous marine habitats, which come under the Habitats Directive, and to several implementation of the Natura 2000 management plan, which had already been adopted. A series of nesting sites for terns, including *Sterna dougalli* and petrels (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). These small and fragile integrated actions was also to be carried out: cleaning up and regulating access to the intertidal islet ecosystems thus present a range of interesting aspects but threats are rising. In spite of the various zone, restoration of a lagoon, etc. The second group consisted of islets in private ownership, where forms of legal protection they enjoy, they are affected by environmental changes and growing human the policy would be to try to conclude conservation contracts with the owners. On Bénéguet island, pressures. Introduced species (rats, rabbits) are destroying the habitats, and colonies of Herring gulls are measures would focus on habitat restoration. Finally, the fourth and fifth groups involved specific causing alterations to the vegetation, while the repeated degradation and disturbances brought about by actions in favour of terns and petrels. On three groups of heavily visited islets, an analysis would be human activity on the islets is also contributing to a loss of biodiversity. Furthermore, amateur sea anglers made of people's comings and goings in order to think through solutions to control visitors. and professional fishermen are over-exploiting the intertidal zone.	The project aimed at promoting the preservation of Brittany's marine archipelagoes and islets through pilot conservation measures on five groups of islets. The first group, Trégor-Goëlo, was the	Along other important results obtained, the project improved the status of the breeding seabirds. To secure breeding sites, gulls and invasive species such as American minks and rats were controlled. The high vegetation was cut before the breeding season to maintain favourable conditions for the terns. For three species, the sandwich tern, the common tern and the little tern, the results are positive and the global trend is an increase of the populations. Concerning the storm petrel, artificial nest burrows have been tested in the Sept-Iles and Molène archipelagos and this action provided encouraging results in the Molène natural reserve with the start of the bird colonisation.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=310
United Kingdom	Wales	Puffin island	Black and Brown rat eradication from Puffin Island	-	February 1998 to late 2000	Countryside Council for Wales and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	In 1998 the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) eradicated rats from Puffin Island in order to improve the habitat of nesting seabirds.	The restoration of a ground-predator free seabird colony by eradicating the Brown rat from Puffin island. Use 0.05% warfarin wheat bait supplied by boat, (and later helicopter) applied down burrows. In a second phase use Diphenocoum bait in pre-packed sachets housed in 300mm plastic drainpipe sections, placed at 88 locations, especially the cliff zone.	No evidence of rats since 1998. Little conclusive change in puffin and cormorant numbers. Continuing increase in guillemot numbers and re-establishment of breeding black guillemot. Possible establishment of breeding eider. Increase in grass thatch, bramble and elder scrub.	http://www.angleseynature.co.uk/puffinislandrateradication.html
United Kingdom	Wales	Ramsey island	Black rat eradication from Ramsey Island	-	1999 to 2000	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Brown rats were accidentally introduced to the island via shipwrecks in the 1800's. With eggs and defenceless chicks being easy prey for this voracious alien predator a once thriving puffin colony became extinct, storm petrels disappeared and Manx shearwaters were severely impacted. In 1999/2000 under the guidance of Wildlife Management International from New Zealand, the RSPB undertook an ambitious rat eradication programme, the biggest island to be tackled in the UK at the time.	Eradicate the brown rat from Ramsey island.	In 1998, the year before eradication, there were just 897 pairs of Manx shearwater breeding on Ramsey with very few chicks successfully fledging. In the first full survey after the rats had gone in 2007 this number had jumped to 2,387 pairs. By 2012 it had reached 3,835 pairs	https://community.rspb.org.uk/placestovisit/ramseyisland/b/ramseyisland-blog/posts/the-rise-of-the-shearwater https://community.rspb.org.uk/placestovisit/ramseyisland/b/ramseyisland-blog/posts/island-predators
France	Guadeloupe	Fajou island	Ship rat, house mouse and Javanese Mongoose eradication campaings	-	2001 - 2004	Cooperation between INRA (Institut National de la Recherce Agronomique) (Olivier Lorvelec lorvelec@beaulieu.rennes.inra.fr) and the Gadeloupe National Park	In March 2001, simultaneously by trapping and chemical baits an attempt was done to eradicate the Javanese Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), the Ship Rat (*Rattus rattus*) and the House Mouse (*Mus domesticus*) from Fajou Island (104 ha of mangrove on peat, 11 ha of dry vegetation on sandy soil), part of a natural reserve managed by the Guadeloupe National Park (French West Indies). A control in December 2001 and January 2002 revealed the failure of the Ship Rat eradication. A second eradication operation was undertaken in March 2002 in order to test hypotheses explaining this failure and put right some technical defects. It allowed to conclude to the success of the Mongoose eradication by trapping alone but the potential success of the House Mouse eradication by trapping and poisoning in March 2001 could not yet be properly evaluated.	Eradicate the Javanese Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), the Ship Rat (*Rattus rattus*) and the House Mouse (*Mus domesticus)* from Fajou Island	The Mongoose eradication and the sharp decline of the Ship Rat population induced the disappearance of the destruction of Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) nests and the colonization of the dry part of the island by the Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris*), strictly located in the mangrove before. The abundance indices of the Clapper Rail and the terrestrial crab *Cardisoma guanhumi* increased. To be tested, the eventual relationships between these increases and the drop of the alien mammal populations require more data. Such operations combining research and management have to be planned in the long term with good logistical, technical and qualified human supports. All these conditions were gathered here because of the protected area status of the Fajou Island.	http://documents.irevues.inist.fr/bitstream/handle/2042/55599/RevueEcologie_2004_59_1-2_293.pdf?sequence=1
United Kingdom	England	Lundy island	Lundy Seabird Recovery Project	-	November 2002 to March 2004	Partnership between Natural England, the RSPB, the National Trust and the Landmark Trust	The UK holds 93% of the world's breeding populations of Manx Shearwater. Lundy Island's populations of Manx Shearwater and Puffin are currently much lower than those reported over 100 years ago. A major factor responsible for these declines was believed to be predation by rats. In 2002 a programme to eradicate rats to benefit these seabirds was started. Both the Black and Brown occurred on the island. The former is rare in the UK but both are globally widespread and abundant, and both are predators of seabirds. The two-year eradication programme was completed in March 2004, since which there has been no evidence of rats. Monitoring will now focus on the populations and productivity of the target seabirds although an increase in the breeding populations is not expected in the short term.	Eradicate rats to increase seabird breeding success	No evidence of rats has been recorded since February 2004.	http://natuurtijdschriften.nl/download?type=document;docid=546214
United Kingdom	Scotland	Canna and Sanday Islands	Canna Seabirds - Canna seabird recovery project	LIFE05 NAT/UK/000141	January 2005 to May 2008	The National Trust for Scotland. Richard Luxmore rluxmoore@nts.org.uk	The islands of Canna and Sanday, as well as being a Site of Special Scientific Interest, qualify as a Special Protection Area (SPA) by regularly supporting more than 20 000 individuals of 13 species of seabirds. Breeding success had fallen and seabird numbers decreased severely from about 21 000 breeding seabirds in 1995 to about 14 000 in 2004. This decline was due to increasing levels of predation of eggs and chicks by introduced brown rats. The Manx shearwater had almost disappeared from the islands as a breeding bird. Only one seabird, the black-legged kittiwake, was increasing in number on the islands and only in areas where it nests on vertical cliffs inaccessible to rats. Such decreases in seabird populations have important socio-economic implications since the principal source of revenue and employment on the islands is the tourist trade. The decline in seabirds and the presence of large numbers of rats around houses would adversely affect this trade.	1. Halt the decline in the internationally important seabird populations breeding on the islands of Canna and Sanday and to facilitate their recovery and long-term protection. 2. Rat eradication. A programme of action would consist of establishing and maintaining a grid of bait stations containing poisoned bait to kill rats during the winter of 2005/06, and if necessary the following winter. Mitigating actions to reduce the threat of accidental or secondary poisoning of non-target wild and domestic mammals or birds would include specific eradication designs and diversionary feeding of raptors to reduce the likelihood of scavenging on dead rats. 3. Establishment of rat-proof waste management, freight and quarantine procedures and long-term rat surveillance, coupled with a contingency plan for action in the event of a rat being accidentally reintroduced to the islands. 4. A comprehensive local and national programme was foreseen to raise public awareness of issues relating to conservation of seabirds, the Natura 2000 network and problems of introduced species.	The island was declared rat free in March 2008. Signs of increased breeding success of Shags, razorbills and Puffins have already been noticed and the first successful breeding in over 10 years of Manx shearwater was recorded in 2006. Other key results included the establishment of rat-proof waste management, freight and quarantine procedures and long-term rat surveillance, coupled with a contingency plan for action in the event of a rat being accidentally reintroduced to the islands.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=2937
United Kingdom	Scotland	Craigleith and Fidra islands	SOS Puffin		2007-2014	Scottish Seabird Centre info@seabird.org	SOS Puffin is the Scottish Seabird Centre's award-winning project to save the puffins on the islands in the Firth of Forth. One of the UK's largest puffin colonies, numbers on the island of Craigleith had crashed from over 10,000 pairs to less than a thousand, due to a giant plant called tree mallow which grows to 3 metres in height. Tree mallow is thought to have been introduced to the Bass Rock over 300 years ago. It has spread rapidly in recent years, taking over the other islands and preventing the puffins from nesting and rearing their pufflings.	Tree mallow eradication in order to restore Puffin breeding habitat and recover natural vegetation	Over 280 work parties have made regular trips out to Craigleith and neighbouring Fidra island over the last 10 years to cut down the tree mallow, with the project being run and supported entirely by more than 1,100 volunteers. Thanks to this tremendous support, excellent progress has been made and monitoring is showing that the natural vegetation is recovering and the puffins are now able to nest without interference from tree mallow. Other nesting birds such as eider ducks and fulmars have also benefited. The project needs to continue for some time as tree mallow continues to regenerate from the large seed bank in the soil.	https://seabird.org/conservation/sos-puffin/44/194
France	Overseas departments (DOMs)	Reunion, Martinique and French Guiana	CAP DOM - Conserving French overseas threatened bird species and their habitats using demonstrative conservation tools.	LIFE09 NAT/FR/000582	Sep 2010 - Sep 2015	Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux. Anne-France Touveron anne-france.touveron@lpo.fr	Though still accounting for around 80% of French biodiversity, the overseas departments (DOMs) have significantly declined in recent years. Biodiversity in these areas is threatened by invasive species, urbanisation and economic activities, as well as a lack of appropriate conservation tools. The Birds and Habitats Directives do not apply in these DOMs and biodiversity protection is not integrated into policies such as agriculture, fishing or trade policies. Because of their remote geographical location, research developments and technical innovations in nature conservation have tended to overlook these regions. Furthermore, conservation management tools that have been developed for the European continent are not necessarily suitable because of the specificities of the local natural and socio-economic contexts.	The objective of this LIFE Biodiversity project was to contribute to stopping biodiversity loss in three DOMs (Reunion, Martinique and French Guiana), by testing demonstrative and innovative conservation management tools for the protection of threatened bird species and their habitats, and by disseminating the results to other EU overseas territories.	Besides other important results, in Reunion, the project developed a cost effective methodology to reduce and control the presence of rats on an area of more than 800 hectares. By the end of the project, the rat population had been cleared from 250 ha. Cost-effective methods to control their reappearance in the short and long term were also developed. The Reunion cuckoo shrike (*Coracina newtoni)* population has increased by more than 50%. Monitoring shows that the population is continuing to steadily increase. Moreover, there is a strong will to pursue rat control, which should benefit the population.	https://lifecapdom.org/?lang=en

Country	Region	Locality	Project name	Project number	Duration	**Coordinator and contacts**	**Summary**	**Objectives**	**Main results**	**Website**
United Kingdom	South West	Isles of Scilly	Seabird Recovery LIFE Project: Scilly Isles - Maintaining and enhancing the Isles of Scilly SPA through the removal of rats from two key islands	LIFE11 NAT/UK/000387	October 2012 to September 2017	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Paul St Pierre paul.stpierre@rspb.org.uk	The Isles of Scilly lie at the centre of a large network of Natura 2000 sites covering 26 851 ha. The archipelago is home to several important habitats and seabird colonies. In addition, the Isles of Scilly contains SSSIs of national importance for vascular plant species, vascular plant associations, breeding shorebirds and lichens. Project actions will take place mainly on the islands of St Agnes and Gugh in the southern part of the Scilly SPA. These are two separate islands that are connected by a rock and sand bar at low tide. The brown rat is widespread and abundant on both islands, and was probably introduced as a result of shipwrecks in the 18th century. The presence of brown rats (estimated at 3 300 individuals) is responsible for the loss of adults, young and eggs of both the main target bird species within the Isles of Scilly site, and is therefore affecting the population sizes and distributions of these species.	The overall purpose of the project is to maintain and enhance the conservation value of the Isles of Scilly Natura 2000 network site by removing brown rats from two key islands within this SPA.	The Project had three primary and inter-linked aims which were successfully achieved: Reverse recent declines in seabird populations on the Isles of Scilly through removal of the non-native brown rat from the islands of St Agnes and Gugh, and maintaining the uninhabited seabird islands 'rat-free'. Enable people living on and visiting the Isles of Scilly to learn about, take pride in, and play an active role in celebrating and conserving their seabird and wider natural heritage. Train and support island communities to embrace the benefits of seabird recovery, including the removal of rats, and continue to protect their heritage once the project has ended.	http://www.ios-seabirds.org.uk/
United Kingdom	Scotland	Shiant Isles	LIFE Shiants - Protecting and restoring the Shiant Isles SPA through rat removal, and safeguarding other seabird island SPAs in the UK	LIFE13 NAT/UK/000209	October 2014 to December 2018	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Nick Folkard nick.folkard@rspb.org.uk	The Shiant Isles Natura 2000 network site is a key site for seabirds. However, the site faces several threats, including the presence of invasive rats that predate important seabird colonies. When conditions were last assessed in 2008, both of the seabirds covered by the assessment – razorbill (Alca torda) and common guillemot (Uria aalge) – were classified as 'unfavourable declining'. At present, few biosecurity plans exist for islands such as the Shiants, and no clear best practice guidelines are available. As a result, many key breeding colonies are vulnerable to invasions by alien species. Preparatory work for the LIFE project suggested that a sustainable eradication of rats was feasible at a reasonable cost on the Shiant Isles, particularly given their remote location.	The main objectives of the project are to: Remove invasive rats from the Shiant Isles Natura 2000 network site, thereby eliminating a significant pressure on the existing seabird population; Promote the colonisation of the Shiant Isles by European storm petrel and Manx shearwater, for example, through the use of call playback; Protect the Shiants through improved biosecurity by establishing minimum biosecurity standards, producing a guideline document for island managers and carrying out training exercises across the country; and Build expertise within the UK (and elsewhere in the EU) in island restoration, thereby reducing reliance on expensive external contractors.	In March 2018 the Shiants were declared officially free of rats as a result of the project. From spring 2016 Manx shearwaters and storm petrels were encouraged to nest on the Shiant Isles, and in the summer of 2017 calling storm petrels were recorded on the islands for the first time. In 2018 was confirmed the breeding of storm petrels.	http://www.rspb.org.uk/shiantslife https://ww2.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/shiantsisles/work/index.aspx
United Kingdom	British Overseas Territory	Soth Georgia	South Georgia Habitat Restoration		2015 - 2018	South Georgia Heritage Trust. info@sght.org	The arrival of rats and other rodents on South Georgia as stowaways on sealing and whaling ships had a catastrophic effect on the island's native bird populations. Rats eat the eggs and chicks of many ground-nesting bird species. As a result, the main island had been all but abandoned by the storm petrels, prions, diving petrels and blue petrels that once nested there. The endemic South Georgia Pipit once bred throughout the island. Now it is listed as near-threatened. Before SGHT's Habitat Restoration project its breeding was confined to rodent-free offshore islands and islets, and the few remaining main-island areas that are protected from rodent invasion by sea-level glaciers.	Eradicate rats from South Georgia	Island declared rat-free in 2018	https://www.sght.org/habitat-restoration/
France	Reunion Island		LIFE+ PETRELS - Halting the decline of endemic Petrels from Reunion Island: demonstration of large-scale innovative conservation actions	LIFE13 BIO/FR/000075	July 2014 to july 2020	Parc national de La Réunion. Lucie.labbe@reunion-parcnational.fr	Réunion Island hosts one of the most unique seabird communities in the world, including two endangered endemic petrels, the Barau's petrel (Pterodroma barau) and the Mascarene black petrel (Pseudobulweria aterrima). These species are in dire need of emergency conservation measures. They already benefit from national action plans, but the implementation of conservation actions suffers from ecological, technical and financial constraints, resulting in conflicts between nature conservation and socio-economic development. France has the sixth highest proportion of its endemic species threatened at the European level, although these species are mainly located in overseas territories where conservation efforts need to be stepped up to fully implement the EU Biodiversity Strategy by 2020.	1. Reversal of the catastrophic trend of petrel populations in the Réunion National Park. 2. Development of appropriate conservation management techniques, including the identification of breeding colonies and artificial breeding. 3. Enhanced biological knowledge for both endemic petrel species. 4. Control of the spread of invasive species, especially rats and cats, in the remotest areas of the island. 5. Exchange and dissemination of the results to other nature conservation bodies. 6. Consultations with local stakeholders. 7. Raised awareness of the need to protect these two species.	Project still in progress	http://www.petrels.re/
United Kingdom	Scotland	Orkney islands	The Orkney Native Wildlife Project		2019 - 2024	Partnerships between The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Scottish Natural Heritage and Orkney Islands Council. Founding from the Heritage Lottery fund	Stoats were first seen in Orkney in 2010 and since then the population has become fully established. They are now widely distributed throughout Mainland Orkney, Burray and South Ronaldsay, and pose a very serious threat to Orkney's unique wildlife. Our aim is to develop a project to safeguard Orkney's ecology by removing stoats. Stoats are accomplished predators and pose a very serious threat to Orkney's wildlife, including: the native Orkney vole, hen harrier, short-eared owl and many ground nesting birds. Orkney has several Special Protection Areas designated for their ground nesting birds, including red-throated divers and Arctic terns. These sites are likely to be negatively affected unless the stoat population can be controlled.	The project aim is to ensure that the unique native wildlife of the Orkney Islands, is safeguarded for the lasting benefit not only for the residents and visitors but also for the nation as a whole. The project will directly address the urgent issue of invasive non-native predators that currently threaten this balance through a major stoat eradication programme. It will also deliver a wide-ranging engagement programme and community consultation and develop activities such as a citizen science programme to help Orcadians be involved in ensuring Orkney's native wildlife thrives. Finally, it will engage people directly with the delivery of the project and a range of opportunities to engage in monitoring and citizen science. The legacy of the project will be a protected native wildlife which is valued and understood by residents and visitors alike.	Project still in progress	https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/land-and-sea-management/managing-wildlife/orkney-native-wildlife-project
France	Outermost Regions	French Guiana, Martinique, Mayotte, La Réunion and Saint-Martin	LIFE BIODIV'OM - Protecting threatened biodiversity in French Outermost Regions by sustainable and demonstration conservation actions	LIFE17 NAT/FR/000604	Sep 2018 - Sep 2023	Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux. Delphine Morin delphine.morin@lpo.fr	Biodiversity in French outermost regions is unique globally and exceptional at European level. However, it is seriously threatened in five such regions - French Guiana, Martinique, Mayotte, La Réunion and Saint-Martin. The main pressures include: population growth on the small islands (La Réunion, Martinique, Mayotte and Saint-Martin); urban, forestry and mining development in French Guiana; and mass tourism. Changing climatic conditions and invasive alien species (IAS) are other important factors affecting populations of local species.	This project aims to develop and implement innovative, effective and sustainable methods to deal with the dramatic loss of fauna, flora and natural habitats in 5 regions. More specifically, the project seeks to: Increase the population of five globally threatened species: the Reunion cuckooshrike (*Coracina newtoni*) on Reunion Island, the Madagascar pond heron (*Ardeola idea*) on Mayotte, the Atlantic goliath grouper (*Epinephelus itajara*) in French Guiana and on Saint-Martin, the Nassau grouper (*Epinephelus striatus*) on Saint-Martin, and the white-breasted thrasher (*Ramphocinclus brachyurus*) on Martinique; Improve the conservation status of important habitats and sites hosting species that are threatened at European level by controlling IAS and by protecting the sites.	Project still in progress	https://www.lifebiodivom.fr/en/

UK Rodent Eradication Toolkit: http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?pageid=613

Fifteen years of rat eradication on Italian Islands: http://www.infs-acquatici.it/PDF/ratti/problematic%20wildlife.pdf

Invasive Rodent Eradication on Islands http://bio.research.ucsc.edu/people/croll/pdf/Howald_2007.pdf

A review of feral cat eradication on islands https://ccal.ucsc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Nogales_2004.pdf

Invasive alien species on European Islands: eradications and priorities for future work
http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/Island_Invasives/pdfHQprint/1GenovesiEurope.pdf

Seeing the ocean through the eyes of seabirds: A new path for marine conservation? http://www.oiseaux-marins.org/upload/iedit/1/pj/172_1437_Lescroel_et_al_2016_Mar_Pol.pdf

Breeding shearwaters on Italian islands: population size, island selection and co-existence with their main alien predator
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258691157_Breeding_shearwaters_on_Italian_islands_population_size_island_selection_and_co-existence_with_their_main_alien_predator

Severity of the Effects of Invasive Rats on Seabirds:A Global Review
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5597045_Severity_of_the_Effects_of_Invasive_Rats_on_Seabirds_A_Global_Review

Diagnosing the cause of failure to eradicate introduced rodents on islands: brodifacoum versus diphacinone and method of bait delivery
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259312542_Diagnosing_the_cause_of_failure_to_eradicate_introduced_rodents_on_islands_brodifacoum_versus_diphacinone_and_method_of_bait_delivery

ERADICATING HOUSE MICE FROM ISLANDS: SUCCESSES, FAILURES AND THE WAY FORWARD http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nwrcinvasive/27/

Guidelines for eradication of terrestrial vertebrates: a European Contribution to the Invasive Alien Species Issues
http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1023&context=icwdmother

L'ÉRADICATION DES ESPÈCES INTRODUITES, UN PRÉALABLE À LA RESTAURATION DES MILIEUX INSULAIRES. CAS DES ILES FRANÇAISES : https://www.nss-journal.org/articles/nss/pdf/1995/05/nss199503sp51.pdf

Hottentot Fig (Carpobrotus edulis) Invasive Species Action Plan https://invasivespeciesireland.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/Carpobrotus_edulis_ISAP.pdf