



Ecoregion conservation

WWF EALP

Guido Trivellini & Sergio Savoia **EALP** 23/10/2013

Meeting with WWF F- general presentation of EALP







- WWF offices of A, I, F, CH
- Partners (CIPRA, ALPARC, ISCAR)
- Observers in Alpine Convention bodies
- Implementing ecoregion conservation

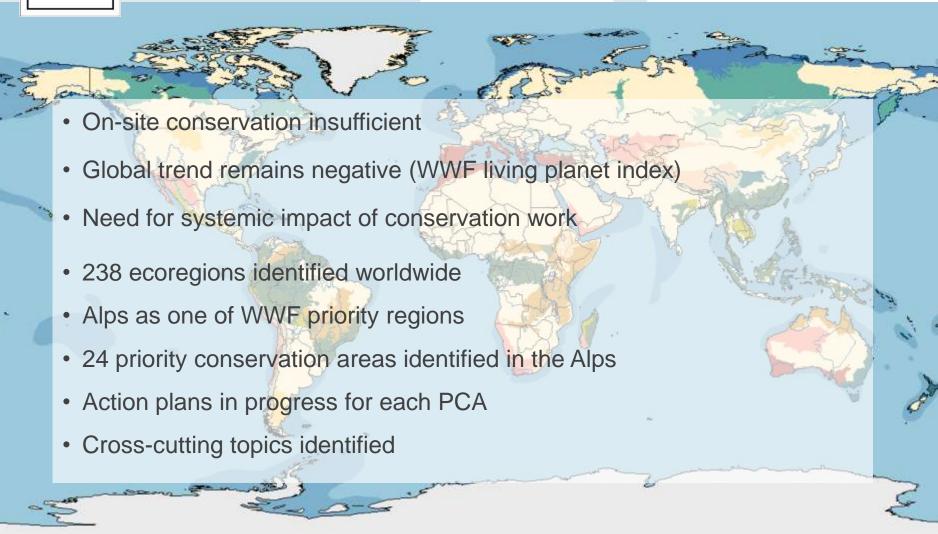






Ecoregions

A new approach to conservation







- Very high plant species richness
- High number of endemics
- Important biodiversity processes
- Extremely anthropized areas
- Significant pristine areas
- Cultural landscape
- Very advanced conservation culture





Threats

The Alps

Highly developed mountain system



- Urban sprawl → habitat fragmentation
- Traffic infrastructure → pollution, fragmentation
- Hydropower → degradation of river systems
- Loss of traditional farming → habitat loss
- Climate change → impact on species, water, safety

The Alps

The conservation plan

Priority Conservation Areas

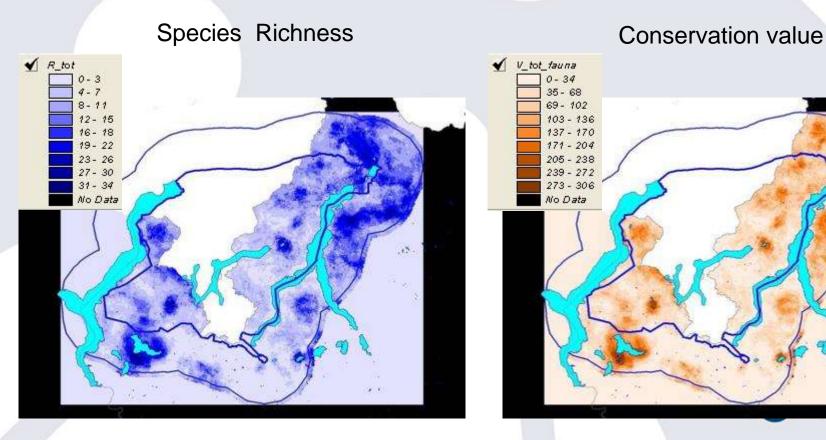
Priority Conservation Areas Analysis of biodiversity data Alpine Convention National Boundary Identification of PCAs Action planning in pilot PCAs Magnification to all PCAs Cross-cutting issues WWF EUROPEAN ALPINE PROGRAMME June 2005



Results

Overlay of 96 one-species habitat-suitability models

Total Wildlife Value (all species)





Targets

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- PCAs
- Connectivity
- Freshwater
- Large carnivores







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And the climate change?

The Alps

There is a new monitoring station which, in addition to those already present at the global level, study on the ground the variation of plant communities in relation to climate data.

Gloria Orobie is now active in Bergamo Alps.

There is also a new GLORIA Target Region in the network and it is in the southern Italian Alps.







The monitoring program of dry meadows



- Re-opening of dry 6 dry meadows
- Hand-made and voluntary work by financial managers
- The work implemented by companies as team working exercise
- Companies fund the programme and do communication



A question

1. Resistance

 high-value plantations near harvest to high-priority endangered species with limited available habitat

2. Resilience

 seek to improve forest defenses against direct and indirect effects of rapid environmental changes

3. Response

Promoting resilience is the most commonly suggested adaptive option. Practices thay cope with Disturbance (dale at al 2001)



Thank you

European Alpine Programme 3rd November 2010

www.panda.org/alps