



Final Conference

“Volunteering for conservation of
protected species and habitats”

23rd June 2022

Centro di Selezione
Equestre “Galeone”
RCB Martina Franca (TA)



Organizing committee

Alice Lenzi – CREA DC
Alessandro Campanaro – CREA DC
Lara Redolfi De Zan – D.R.E.Am. Italia
Silvia Gisoni – CREA DC
Sönke Hardersen – RCB Verona
Emma Minari – RCB Verona
Giuseppe Geronimo – RCB Martina Franca
Mario Romano – RCB Castel di Sangro
Cristina Blandino – CREA DC
Vincenzo Andriani – RCB Verona

RCB – Reparto Carabinieri Biodiversità

CREA-DC – Consiglio per la Ricerca in Agricoltura e l'Analisi dell'Economia Agraria, Difesa e Certificazione

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Project partners

CUFA – Arma dei Carabinieri – Comando Unità forestali Ambientali Agroalimentari Carabinieri – Raggruppamento Carabinieri Biodiversità

CREA – DC Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l'analisi dell'economia agraria
– Centro di ricerca Difesa e Certificazione, Firenze

D.R.E.Am. Italia Soc. Coop. Agr.

The conference is hosted by Reparto Carabinieri Biodiversità di Martina Franca, in Riserva Naturale Statale Murge Orientali, Centro di Selezione Equestre "Galeone".



Detailed programme

23rd June 2022



09:00 - 9:30 **Registration**

09:30 - 9:35 **Welcome and opening session**

Ten. Col. Giovanni Notarnicola - Comandante RCB Martina Franca

09:35 - 10:15 **The example of LIFE ESC360 : introduction by the project coordinators**

Chair: Cristina Giannetti - Head of CREA press office

- Gen. D. Davide De Laurentis - Comandante del Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela della Biodiversità e dei Parchi
- Pio Federico Roversi - Head of CREA Plant Protection and Certification
- Marcello Miozzo - Direttore tecnico D.R.E.Am. Italia
- Ten. Col. Vincenzo Andriani - Comandante RCB Verona

10:15 - 11:00 **Strategies and EU funding for volunteering and the management of the Natura 2000 Network in Italy**

Chair: Alessandro Campanaro - CREA Difesa e Certificazione

- Angelo Salsi - CINEA, Head of Unit of LIFE Environment
- Laura Pettiti (in collegamento) - MITE, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea
- Pierangela Angelini - ISPRA

11:00 - 11:20 **Coffee break**

11:20 - 13:00 **Results of LIFE ESC360 project monitoring**

Chair: Franco Mason - già Responsabile del Centro Nazionale Biodiversità Forestale Carabinieri di Bosco Fontana

- Introduzione al progetto. Lara Redolfi De Zan - D.R.E.Am. Italia
- Habitat e piante. Ten. Col. Bruno Petriccione - RCB Castel di Sangro
- Insetti. Soenke Hardersen - RCB Verona
- Uccelli. Filippo La Civita - RCB Castel di Sangro
- Mammiferi. Mario Romano - RCB Castel di Sangro
- Anfibi e rettili. Matteo Ruocco & Lara Redolfi De Zan - D.R.E.Am. Italia

13:00 - 14:30 **Lunch**

14:30 - 15:30 **Other experiences of environmental volunteering**

Chair: **Ten. Col. Vincenzo Andriani** - Comandante RCB Verona

- Pablo De La Nava Martinez - SEO/BirdLife, LIFE Followers
- Joni Vieira - Montis, LIFE Volunteer ESCAPES
- Massimo Soldarini - Lipu/BirdLife, LIFE CHOO-NA!
- Alice De Marco - Legambiente Piemonte e Valle d'Aosta APS, LIFE VisPO

15:30 - 16:00 **The contribution of the State Nature Reserves to the Natura 2000 Network**

Chair: **Pio Federico Roversi** - Head of CREA Plant Protection and Certification

- Gen. B. Raffaele Manicone - Comandante Raggruppamento Carabinieri Biodiversità
- Col. Giovanni Quilghini - Comandante RCB Follonica
- Ten. Col. Giovanni Nobili - Comandante RCB Punta Marina

16:00 - 17:00 **Citizen science: impact on society**

Chair: **Caterina Bergami** - CNR ISMAR

- Laura Criscuolo - CNR IREA, IGG
- Antonella Passani - T6 Ecosystems srl
- Simona Bonelli - UniTo, Dip. di Scienze della Vita e Biologia dei Sistemi
- Chiara Vitillo - Museo di Storia Naturale della Maremma





17:00 - 17:30 **Presentation of the Workshop results**

Alessandro Campanaro and the rapporteur of the workshop sessions:

- Recruitment and logistics
- Training
- Impacts of the environmental volunteering
- Monitoring protocols
- Data management
- Environmental monitoring in areas managed by military corps

17:30 **Conclusions**



Link for streaming:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/CREARicercadavedere>

Funding strategies for Natura 2000 network possible role for volunteering

Laura Pettiti

Direzione Patrimonio naturalistico e mare - MITE

Abstract

Following the new programming as well as the resource mobilization commitments proposed in the European Biodiversity Strategy, Natura 2000 Network will benefit from a range of possible funding.

The main actors playing an important role in finalizing these funding opportunities are the PAFs (priority action frameworks) that have been compiled and approved by the regions and autonomous provinces and delivered to the Commission in January 2022.

These tools provide an important reference for quantifying the needs required for the full implementation of Natura 2000 Network in Italy and they identify the possible funds from which to draw these resources.

Access to the resources available for biodiversity and Natura 2000 network on the next EU programming instruments, however, requires good governance between the various involved actors: regional departments responsible for Natura 2000 network, fund management authorities (agricultural departments for EAFRD, programming departments for ERDF), site managers, final beneficiaries of the available measures.

Given this plurality of involved actors, volunteering can play a major role, not only in the possible implementation of specific actions on the territory but also in the possible dialogue facilitation between institutional and non-institutional actors.

Innovative tools for habitat monitoring

Pierangela Angelini, ISP

Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale - Dipartimento per il monitoraggio e la tutela dell'ambiente e per la conservazione della biodiversità

Abstract

In 2016 Italian National Institute for environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) published the first national handbook for habitat monitoring with the aim to outline the methodological instruments for the implementation of a monitoring program of the Italian habitat types, as required by art. 17 of the Habitats Directive, with particular regard to the data collection at site level. The Manual is composed by monitoring forms which describe priority variables that need to be collected in the field and defines the most effective techniques and operational guidance for data collection. The activities and methods suggested in the Manual are aimed at enabling the specialized operators to implement the harmonized collection of data by means of standardized technical protocols. A standardized basis of information is indeed essential for producing comparable data and generating reliable assessments on the conservation status of each habitat type at national level. Although the publication of the Manual is relatively recent, since 2016 many innovations have been introduced in monitoring techniques and this suggests planning for an update. An excellent basis for investigating innovative monitoring techniques is represented by the Horizon2020 project "NI - Natural Intelligence for robotic monitoring of habitats" (<https://www.nih2020.eu/>), launched in January 2021 coordinated by the University of Pisa with ISPRA among the partners. The project and intend to explore the possibilities of robotics in the field of environmental monitoring and the tremendous advancements done in recent years by artificial intelligence and robotics make us to believe in a very promising future.

Youth Environmental Volunteering in Spain: Project LIFE Followers: Experiences, outcomes and lessons learnt

Pablo de la Nava

SEO/BirdLife, LIFE Followers (LIFE16 ESC/ES/000003)

Abstract

After LIFE+ Activa Natura 2000 project SEO/BirdLife continued the challenge of raising Natura 2000's profile, this time tackling the specific task of bringing home the importance of the world's biggest species protection network to Europe's youngsters and involving them in its conservation. This gave birth in September 2017 to the preparatory project LIFE Followers (LIFE16 ESC/ES/000003) which takes over the Natura 2000 awareness-raising baton from the recently created (Dec 2016) European Solidarity Corps with co-financing of the European Union's European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the LIFE programme. The remit this time is not only to bring the Natura 2000 Network to a wider audience but also to provide young people with experience, informal and nonformal training opportunities, thereby increasing their decision-making powers and skillset and hence their job opportunities. It is these young people, after all, who in the future will be responsible for the upkeep of these nature sites.



Building a long-term biodiversity database with volunteers

João Vitor Oliveira Freitas and Jóni Leandro da Silva Vieira
MONTIS, LIFE Volunteer ESCAPES (LIFE17 ESC/PT/00003)

Abstract

As a NGO, MONTIS relies mostly on volunteers to manage land for biodiversity enhancement purposes. Since 2015 managing private land, balancing habitat restoration, biodiversity and fire resilience, has been the central activity of MONTIS. MONTIS buys land and establishes agreements with landowners for biodiversity management

Volunteering is a core activity for MONTIS. Volunteering is used as an awareness raising and engagement tool, and is always a first option for any of the association's activities.

Therefore MONTIS has been working on landscape evolution assessment and biodiversity monitoring with volunteers. The main activities performed so far were the collection of data by volunteers with iNaturalist (namely volunteers from LIFE VOLUNTEER ESCAPES project), works and studies by interns, and camera trapping with volunteers. Recently, building on 2 years of work done by two interns, MONTIS is developing a tool focused on collecting data with volunteers.

MONTIS is also part of the LIFE ENPLC project and the ELCN network (European Land Conservation), leading the Volunteering Working Group within the network. This group is focused in improving cooperation between landowners and organisations for volunteering in private land conservation.

Young volunteers for bird conservation: the LIFE Choose Nature project by Lipu

Massimo Soldarini

LIPU/BirdLife Italia, LIFE CHOONA! (LIFE16ESC/IT/000002)

Abstract

With the Choose Nature project, called ChooNa, (LIFE16 ESC / IT / 000002) Lipu has involved over 400 guys and girls belonging to the European Solidarity Corps. The recruitment was carried out through a recruitment campaign on the main social networks, aimed at young people between the ages of 18 and 30. The volunteers were divided into 20 groups, present in 10 Italian regions, with the aim of protecting 11 species of particularly protected birds such as Kentish plover, White stork, Montagu's harrier, Lesser kestrel, Bonelli's eagle and Eleonora's falcon. One group carried out communication actions on the project and three others, called "pollutants intervention group", were trained to act in emergency situations such as spills of hydrocarbons and other pollutants in the water. The project, launched in September 2017, ended in August 2020. Young people achieved these extraordinary results: over 65.500 hours of total volunteering of which 6.700 were dedicated to raising awareness and information for citizens and stakeholders, about 15.000 to protection of the nests, monitoring, and anti-poaching activities, 13.000 were instead dedicated to the care of wildlife in difficulty at the three recovery centres involved in the project. The project was supported by the LIFE program of the European Commission with the precious contribution of the Cariplo Foundation.



Citizen science in Legambiente: projects and campaigns

Alice De Marco

Legambiente Piemonte e Valle d'Aosta, LIFE VisPO (LIFE17 ESC/IT/000002)

Abstract

Legambiente has been active in citizen science campaigns and projects for years. Raising awareness about the environment that surrounds us also helps us to take care of it and feel it as our own, strengthening the sense of community and especially of co-responsibility, an indispensable factor. The recipients of the activities are very often the younger generations, because today more than ever it is necessary to hand over the planet to people who are attentive and capable of safeguarding it and who know how to interpret the phenomena that affect it, certainly better than those who came before them did. Campaigns such as La goletta Verde, Goletta dei Laghi, Big Jump, Beach Litter aim to monitor the territory by obtaining long-term or new data on which to develop proposals, build collaborations and interactions, and disseminate and inform in a correct manner on the state of our waters and the causes of pollution.

Among the specific projects in the Piedmontese territory, the experience just concluded with the LIFE ESC VisPO project allowed to involve young volunteers, more than 270 between Italy and Hungary, in citizen science activities and enhancement of the Po and Danube river environment. Training activities, recruitment, involvement in monitoring and preservation of the territory for 3 years during which the young people monitored the situation of invasive alien species in the Natura 2000 Network areas and carried out more than 400 river bank cleaning initiatives by water and land.



Exporting biodiversity: opportunity or need in State Nature Reserves?

Manicone Raffaele Pio, Giovanni Nobili, Giovanni Quilghini
Raggruppamento Carabinieri per la Biodiversità

Abstract

Historically, the establishment of many State Nature Reserves as “biogenetic,” recognized one of their basic functions: to contain and export Biodiversity. Over the years, this function has been implemented at various levels, particularly in terms of the collection, selection and dissemination of germplasm, i.e. forest propagation material, through Centri Nazionali di Biodiversità Forestale. As focal points of the national and European network of protected areas, State Reserves often also constitute the original and more naturalistically valuable ‘skeleton’ of larger protected contexts, thus they “unintentionally” favor the spontaneous spread of plant and animal species in accordance with their natural propensity to expand their ranges under favorable conditions. Despite the intense anthropization of the national territory, the spread of once rare and endangered species is now evident also to citizens who are less informed on natural dynamics. In addition, the Raggruppamento Carabinieri per la Biodiversità also proceeds with targeted translocation programs in order to favor the spread of faunal and/or floristic entities recognized as conservational units in need of increased survival chances over those offered by the residual site of origin alone. The latter represents an opportunity which in the past has been reserved to particular ecotypes, including domestic ones, whose breeds have seen their range circumscribed over time. The increasingly evident environmental changes, including those of global origin, as well as the establishment of different alien species on several territories, tend to highlight the importance of such translocations in order to increase the chances of future survival of many species that represent National Biodiversity heritage.

The management of ecological transition in the State Nature Reserves

Manicone Raffaele Pio, Giovanni Nobili, Giovanni Quilghini
Raggruppamento Carabinieri per la Biodiversità

Abstract

Over time, habitats and species are subject to change due to natural dynamics and human activities. Human activity produces alterations, which are not necessarily negative, even in the most strictly protected natural areas as a result of management actions. These management activities are always purposive and therefore closely related to the expectations of the cultural and social context, thus to the historical period to which they relate. The concept that links natural processes with the benefits that society obtains from them is that of Ecosystem Services (ES). In the short term, processes aimed at obtaining material goods (wood, fishing but also tourism, etc.) are favored; in the current phase of rapid change -with particular reference to the effects of climate change- ecosystem processes can be relied upon to provide greater resilience due to their regulating capacity (protection from floods, landslides, absorption of pollutants, stabilizing capacity of Biodiversity itself, etc.) by linking abiotic and biotic worlds. However, it is only the cultural ESs, based on the perception of the value attributed to natural assets, that are able to direct management objectives and choices in the medium to long term. The management activity conducted by the Carabinieri per la Biodiversità in the State Nature Reserves originates from the history of the territory, is oriented towards resilience expectations over ongoing environmental changes and it is accompanied by environmental education and awareness activities addressed to young students but also to all territorial actors, for a phase of concrete and conscious transition.

The holistic approach in the management of State Nature Reserves

Manicone Raffaele Pio, Giovanni Nobili, Giovanni Quilghini
Raggruppamento Carabinieri per la Biodiversità

Abstract

State Nature Reserves are not all temples of pristine nature. Many of them are established in historically and extensively anthropized settings, in territorial areas shaped by the local socio-economic structure. The management of these Reserves cannot ignore these conditions, often made more critical by the limited extent, isolation, and fragmentation that exacerbate their insular character. Drainage in lowland areas, the presence of road infrastructures, as well as the pressure due to the presence of productive areas and/or tourist settlements, all contribute to making management choices and the adoption of conservation measures difficult. An holistic approach thus becomes a necessary path to strive for conservation in the medium to long term. Conservation needs may coincide with the expectations of the production level, and the protection of naturalistic aspects becomes a qualifying part of it. The aim is to develop virtuous paths of collaboration and mutual involvement with different actors, interested at different levels. Vocation for this management approach has always been represented by peculiar semi-natural habitats: lagoons, salt marshes, and less obviously areas characterized by extensive agriculture/forestry owe their existence, specificity and naturalistic richness to traditional practices and the respectful hand of man. In State Reserves, the adoption of site-specific conservation measures that respect locally handed-down traditional knowledge and practices is one of the key criteria for sustainability of management choices. Management experiences of complex territorial areas are presented, with examples taken also from LIFE Projects which have seen the involvement of the Carabinieri per la Biodiversità, local authorities and the productive world.

Redefining the role of science and knowledge in complex socio-ecological issues

Laura Criscuolo^{1,2}, Alba L'Astorina¹

1 IREA, National Research Council, Via Bassini 15, 20133 Milan, Italy

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Abstract

Science is today at the center of complex socio-ecological challenges, characterized by a large number of variables, perspectives and numerous interests at stake. In these issues, science often is being asked for clear-cut, neutral, objective answers on which to base irrefutable political decisions. Each of us experiences every day, however, that this model of "pure science" is not fully working and that the advancement of scientific research is shaken by uncertainty, misunderstandings, forced interpretations, claims by society to have part in the discussion. If each output depends on the variables included in the model, what are the dimensions that should be addressed within any scientific discussion? Must specialized disciplinary research proceed autonomously or must it not neglect the requests of other disciplines, of society, of the territory? Citizen Science and transdisciplinary research offer meeting grounds for the needs for dialogue and renewal that come from both the scientific community and society. Citizen Science not only impacts on civil society participants but also on researchers and on their way of approaching scientific work. This is all the more true the more deeply the social actors are involved in the knowledge creation process.

The social research project BRIDGES has taken up the challenge and tries to embrace the complexity, the stratification and plurality of knowledge, right from the structuring of the research process. During the project, the impacts of this "encounter" both on the scientific community and on the network of local expertise are experienced, empowering an hybrid and transdisciplinary form of Citizen Science.

Mapping the impacts of CS: a flexible and modular methodology

Antonella Passani
T6 Ecosystems S.r.l.

Abstract

CS projects often produce important benefits, not only at scientific level, but also at social, political and, in some cases, at economic level. Mapping and effectively describing these impacts, however, can be a challenge for CS projects and funding entities. This is for several reasons, including the lack of time and resources or specific expertise that often characterizes CS projects. Another difficulty is the diversity that can be observed among different CS projects: they may differ not only in the topic they address but also in the way they involve citizens and other key variables such as duration, number of people involved, etc. To overcome these difficulties, in the context of the European project ACTION (www.actionproject.eu), a multidimensional, flexible and modular impact assessment methodology capable of adapting to different types of projects was developed and tested. The methodology, designed with the support of a number of CS projects, is accompanied by operational tools for planning the assessment activities and carry out data collection. The talk will present the methodology and illustrate how to use it practically. The presentation of the methodology will be accompanied by concrete examples from some of the projects to which it has been applied.



The Italian Butterfly Monitoring Scheme: an Italian Citizen Science successful

Simona Bonelli¹, Leonardo Dapporto², Stefano Scalercio³, Federica Paradiso⁴, Marta Depetris¹, Cristina G. Sevilleja⁵

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Abstract

Butterflies are one of the most well-known groups of insects, and their charisma attracts thousands of passionate citizens; these aspects are essential for the growth of the project around Europe. The European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (eBMS) uses the standardized and shared Pollard Walk method, a transect that ensures the collection of replicable and comparable semi-quantitative estimation of the relative abundances of butterfly populations.

Today eBMS involves 22 European Countries and more than 10000 transects are walked every year across Europe for a total of 17600 km walked since 1990. In 2019, the Italian BMS (ITBMS) was born thanks to the contribution of the European Pilot-Project ABLE (Assessing Butterflies in Europe) and to the ITBMS National Committee that includes the University of Turin, University of Florence, and CREA Research Centre of Forestry and Wood of Calabria. The same research group has already carried out the Italian Butterfly Red List project (Bonelli et al. 2018). The ITBMS National Committee (i) develops an input system for transect data following the European guidelines, (ii) organizes training on butterfly identification, (iii) validates the data collected. The Italian BMS counts 120 permanent transects. The community of volunteers grows day by day and more than 130 people joined the national scheme, a strong signal of raising awareness for the health state of butterflies and their protection. The involvement of citizens is providing information about population trends for more than 150 species, half of the whole Italian butterfly biodiversity, undoubtedly an unattainable goal using only the scientists' efforts.

It's easy to say BioBlitz: features, results and critical analysis of the BioBlitzes organized by the Maremma Natural History Museum

Andrea Sforzi & Chiara Vitillo

Museo di Storia Naturale della Maremma – Strada Corsini, 5 58100 Grosseto

Abstract

Over the last few years, there has been a profound change in the way scientific institutions interact with the public, in a context of openness and direct involvement. Many natural history museums, thanks to their long history of collaboration with their communities of passionate naturalists, are among the subjects that mostly contributed to this change. In fact, a growing number of them offer a wide range of citizen science activities, contributing to strengthening the interface between science and society. Among the different types of projects and activities, BioBlitzes certainly constitute a successful format, which concentrates elements of novelty, discovery, direct experience of nature and direct relationship between experts and amateurs. The Maremma Natural History Museum, as part of its citizen science projects, has been organizing BioBlitz since 2013, focusing on territorial realities belonging to the Natura 2000 network. This work is a synthesis of the experience gained up to 2018 and aims to take stock of the results obtained and the possible future prospects.

PROJECT RESOURCES

Web page

<https://www.life360esc.eu/it/>

Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/life360esc>

Instagram

https://instagram.com/volontari_esc360?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=

Youtube channel

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCheMXVY9bEJj7-ixO_CUTUA

Youtube videos playlist:

Volunteers activities 2020

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLuHR_wWt4GLUpHR926hqGMc_izZCZYi7R

Volunteers activities 2021

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g7snnMMFUo&list=PLuHR_wWt4GLU3oOfTn6Z2ExN4JyfWmB2G&index=2



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