COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 24 March 1983

SN-ZP (83) 27

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Committee of Experts - Protected Areas

THE SCANDOLA NATURE RESERVE
IN THE REGIONAL NATURE PARK OF CORSICA

Application for the award of the European Diploma,
submitted by France

Regional Nature Park of Corsica
BP No. 417
20184 AKACCOP CEDEX

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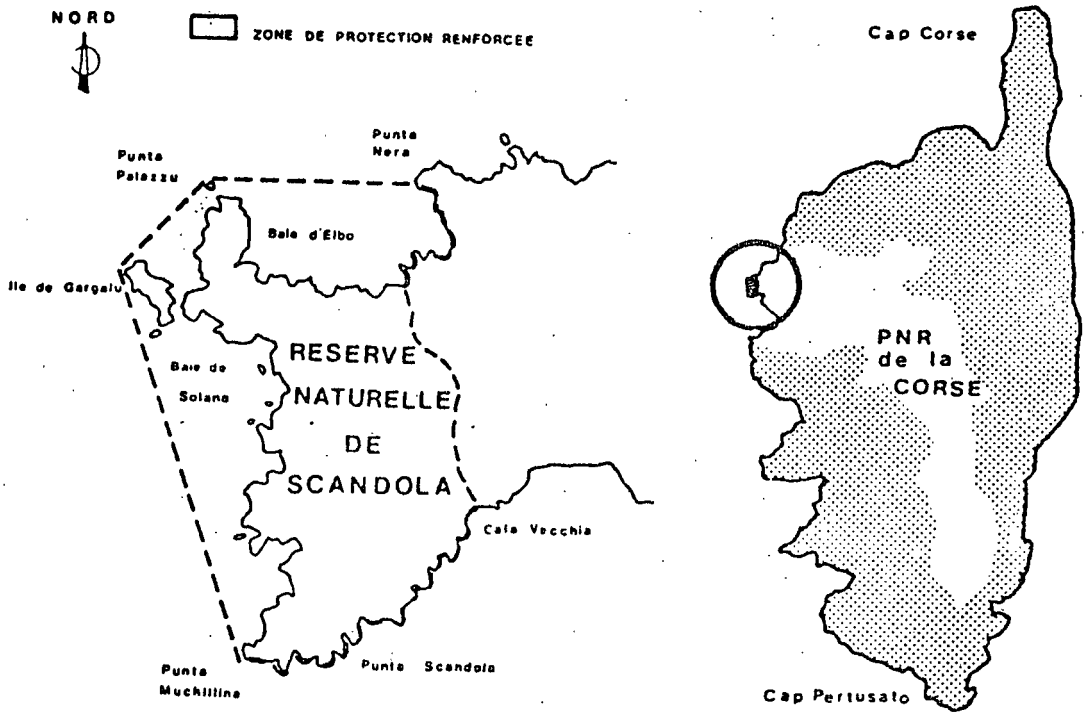
NORD
ZONE DE PROTECTION RENFORCEE
Punta Palazzu
Punta Nera
Baie d'Elbo
Ile de Gargalu
Baie de Solana
RESERVE NATURELLE DE SCANDOLA
Cala Vecchia
Punta Muchillina
Punta Scandola
Cap Corse
PNR de la CORSE
Cap Pertusato

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INTRODUCTION (BACKGROUND)

The Charter establishing the Regional Nature Park, approved in 1971 by the Ministry of the Environment, included among its priority objectives the protection of nature and sites and, in the framework of that protection, provided for the creation of nature reserves, park houses, botanical trails and field laboratories.

The park team wished to establish several nature reserves over the years, and was faced with the task of selecting the first of them, which had to conform to certain requirements:

- location, naturally, within the area of the park;
- fauna and flora of undeniable originality;
- lastly, it had to be representative of natural Mediterranean environments - nowadays extremely vulnerable and endangered - capable of serving as outstanding examples for future generations.

The choice fell on the peninsula of Scandola, in view of its magnificent scenery, the diversity of its natural resources, its remoteness from excessive human pressures and the value of its marine environment.

In October 1975 the Minister of the Environment officially established the Scandola nature reserve, on a proposal by the National Council for the Protection of Nature: it was France's first dual terrestrial/marine reserve.

1. Functioning of the reserve

Location of the reserve

It is located in the département of Southern Corsica, in the north-western part of the island, on the seaward side of the regional nature park of Corsica.

It comprises two parts:

. A land area comprising 920 hectares of municipal and private land with its highest point at 560 metres;

. A marine area of roughly 1,000 hectares, with a maximum depth of 100 metres.

Objectives

The creation of this reserve fulfils two purposes:

. To ensure the protection of representative natural environments which may thus serve as conservation areas;

. To permit the study of these environments, their functioning and evolution, as a field laboratory.

In addition, the protection of living organisms encourages the repopulation of neighbouring areas and enables the reserve also to play a significant role as a "reservoir" of potential resources.

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Regulations

As a wildlife conservatory, the reserve must be subject to stringent protection measures. At the same time, however, account must be taken of certain economic constraints and the activity of professional fishermen in the area should not be unduly curtailed.

Two separate sets of regulations have been laid down to meet these two objectives, one concerning the land area, the other the marine area.

Regulations concerning the land area

Hunting is prohibited.

The introduction of animals and plants is prohibited, whatever their stage of development.

It is forbidden to disturb the animals by shouting or making noise or by any form of photography.

The picking of plants is forbidden.

Agricultural activities and grazing may continue.

Bivouacking and camping are prohibited.

The lighting of fires is prohibited.

Refuse disposal is prohibited.

Searching for minerals and fossils is forbidden.

Motor vehicle traffic is prohibited.

Regulations concerning the marine area

Fishing is prohibited:

- to all persons in the central area of the reserve;
- elsewhere to all persons except local professional fishermen, with boats not exceeding 10 tons and 50 horsepower.

There is freedom of navigation, but speeds may be restricted by the maritime prefect.

The mooring of boats is limited to 24 hours.

Marine hunting is forbidden.

It is forbidden to throw waste or refuse into the sea.

Aqualung diving and underwater hunting are forbidden.

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Organisation and resources

Organisation

As the Ministry of the Environment has entrusted the management of the reserve to the regional park, the director of the park is also the director of the reserve.

He is assisted in his task by a consultative management committee.

A scientific committee is responsible for proposing a programme of studies and research and of ensuring its application.

Resources (personnel and equipment, finance)

Three wardens living near the reserve are responsible for the supervision and protection of the area. They are sworn officials under the Act of nature conservation.

They provide information to visitors and deal with offences, as the case may be, and their daily presence is indispensable. Very often they carry out their surveillance activities in conjunction with the police and Customs and Excise officials. By working in close cooperation with the scientific committee, taking responsibility for applying measures and observations, participating in surveys and passing on any relevant comments, they provide particularly valuable logistic support to the research workers.

Moreover, for purposes of surveillance and to assist the scientific committee in its work, the staff have a fast patrol boat with radio-telephone, a small patrol boat and a full range of diving equipment.

The "Maison de la mer" near the reserve has a small laboratory and accommodation for scientists, in addition to a garage and a workshop.

Furthermore, the Genoese tower of Elbo, which has been restored, is most useful for scientists wishing to spend the night in the reserve. The Gargalo tower, which is in process of being restored, will be used for the same purpose.

Lastly, the funds available to the reserve are provided by the Directorate of Nature Protection.

In actual fact, operational expenses are higher than the funds allocation by the directorate and the difference is made up by the park budget.

2. Interesting features of the reserve

a. The natural environment

The land area

Geology

Situated in the north-western part of Corsica, the Scandola reserve forms part of a large volcano-plutonic complex of roughly 700 km^2 covering the Cinto range and the Fango valley.

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The volcanic cycle visible in the reserve is of the upper Permian era; it is made up of pyroclastic rocks, basalt or ignimbrite coulees, lahars, lava flows and domes of fluidal rhyolite and veins of microgranite.

The great geological diversity of the rocks in the reserve, their unusual formation and their differing degrees of resistance to erosion, all give a very distinctive appearance to the topography of this region:

- large cliffs with rhyolitic columns;

- solidified mud flows covering enormous blocks of volcanic rock;

- raised seams of microgranite or rhyolite, in the midst of softer rocks;

- eroded basic veins of rock creating the opposite effect of deep fissures.

The "tafoni" (water-holes), strange cavities whose origin is still imperfectly understood, furrow and sometimes even perforate some of the cliffs, making the landscape even more striking.

Lastly, the absence of large rivers and hence of broad valleys, the rarity of beaches, and the height of the clifffs, all give this coast a wild look that is further highlighted by the sharp contrast of colours; the red of the rocks, the blue of the sea, and the green of the maquis.

Climate and hydrology

The climate is of Mediterranean type, with two dry seasons, one of little note in January, and the other much longer and more pronounced in the summer.

The marine influence is predominant; average precipitation is around 750 mm of water per annum, and the average annual temperature is close to 15°C.

Winds are mostly westerly and often gale force.

The valleys, small but numerous and deeply etched, channel all the water from permanent springs during the summer drought. A number of shallow basins fed by these channels were even hollowed out in former times to serve as watering places in the Elbo and Canalette ravines.

The living environment

Vegetation

The flora of the reserve is particularly rich in species for a territory located near the sea and rising to its highest point at Capu Purcile, at an altitude of 560 metres.

Some of these species, the most remarkable ones, are either endemic to Corsica or Cyrno-Sardinian. Others bear witness to the former ascendancy of man: cultivation, use of charcoal, fires.

The seashore and the small islands are dominated by the samphire or sea fennel (Crithmum maritimum) and plants of the sea lavender (Statice) family.

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It is worthy of note that in Corsica Statice articulata, a small smooth green plant covered with warts, often with red or orange branches, replaces the Statice minuta of the Mediterranean coasts of mainland France.

Above this belt of halophilous plants, coastal chamephytes are found, their cushion habit of growth being an adaptation to the buffeting of the winds.

It is in this biotope that one of the most prestigious exemples of the endemic flora of Corsica, Armeria soleirolii, is found. A number of larger shrubs cling to the rocky walls, such as the phoenician juniper (Juniperus phoenicea) and the tree spurge (Euphorbia dendroides), which forms magnificent rounded orange baushes and strikes an unusual note in this coastal site.

It is interesting to note the presence of small stands of Aleppo pine, a common variety in Provence and Languedoc-Roussillon but rare in Corsica.

As soon as one leaves the spray-dashed, wind-swept areas, the maquis begins; it covers most of the reserve in various guises.

First, there is the high maquis, the domain of the strawberry tree (Arbutus unedo) so familiar in island scenery, and the white heath (Erica arborea), which frequently reaches a height of three to four metres.

At low altitude near the sea, the maquis is very strongly influenced by the coastal scrubland comprising wild olive trees (Olea europea var. Oleaster), the common European myrtle (Myrtus communis) and the lentiscus or mastic tree.

In the most eroded places, the maquis gives way to lower, more scattered shrub formations: French lavender (Lavandula staechas) which is highly fragrant, the narrow-leaved cistus (Cistus monspeliensus), the sage-leaved cistus (Cistus salvifolius), and a species peculiar to Corsica, Cistus incanus ssp. corsicus.

In the thalwegs, the vegetation is quite erect, the holm oak (Quercus ilex) and the manna ash (Fraximus ornus) being found in association. The beds of streams harbour several species of fern, including the royal fern (Osmunda regalis).

The landscape of the mountain ridges is essentially rocky, but lichens abound on the northern and western slopes.

Fauna

Mammals

Reference may be made to only a small number of species, but one of them deserves special mention, the European freetailed bat (Tadarid teniotis), the largest bat in Europe, which was previously unknown in Corsica and has recently been sighted within the reserve.

Common species found in the maquis are fox, wild boar, weasel, black rat, brown rat and mouse.

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Birds

The study of ornithological fauna has alread yielded more than 50 different species, not including seabirds.

The sea cliffs provide shelter for a number of nesting species, which are among the most remarkable and the most rare on the island:

- 70 to 80 pairs of shags (Phalacrocorax aristotelis);
- three or four pairs of ospreys (Pandion haliaetus) have built their nests on the steepest spurs;
- pallid swifts (Apus pallidus) form noisy nesting colonies;
- 700 to 800 pairs of herring gulls (Larus argentatus).

Two of the most threatened species of birds of prey - the osprey and the peregrine falcon - nest in the reserve, while other predators frequent it but do not nest there: the golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), Cory's shearwater (Calonectrius diomedea) and the Manx shearwater (Puffinus puffinus).

In the interior a whole range of migratory or sedentary passerine birds are found: blackbirds and blue rock thrushes; redwings and song thrushes; blackcaps, whitethroats, Sardinian warblers, Marmora's warblers, Dartford warblers and sub-alpine warblers, the latter having in Corsica a cry different from its mainland sister; coal tits, blue tits, great tits and long-tailed tits; wrens, robins; firecrests, which have sharp black and white eye-stripes, etc.

The red-legged partridge and the quail are not very common nowadays, probably because of the disappearance of cereal crops.

Reptiles and amphibians

Among the species present are the Tyrrhenian wall lizard, the Moorish gecko, the Turkish gecko, the European leaf-toed gecko, the grass snake, the Western whip snake, the common tree frog, the Tyrrhenian painted toad, and the Corsican brook salamander.

The marine area

Physical environment

The steep cliffs of the coast extend under the sea. Less than 200 m off shore there are depths of around 100 m. Beyond that, the sea-bed falls away sharply, rapidly reaching depths of 1,000 - 1,500 m.

The life-support system

Following the bathymetric zones, one notes the presence of the calcareous erosion platform; it is made up of calcareous algae (Lithophyllum tortuosum); in places the platform is more than 1 m wide and more than 1 m thick, being the most extensive one of its kind in the northern part of the Mediterranean.

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Other species of algae are very numerous, presenting the greatest variety in the Mediterranean for such a small area. In this connection it should be pointed out that Corsica represents a bio-geographical crossroads, where species from the north and south of the basin intermingle. Consequently, there are nearly 600 plant species in the marine area of the reserve; by way of comparison, it may be observed that the entire Italian coastline has only 700 marine plant species.

a. Human influences

Knowledge of a natural environment cannot be based solely on an analysis of the present situation, which is only the combined result of the previous situation and the evolution of that environment.

An analysis of the present-day natural environment in Scandola shows that human activity is at present practically non-existent.

Evolution in recent times has therefore been a natural process, a reconquest by nature of some of its rights, since human activity started to decline around 1930.

It is surprising to learn that in the past Scandola was a crossroads of human activity, despite the geological and physical configuration of the area, which does not favour the presence of man.

In winter, the shephers would meet in Scandola during the seasonal movement of livestock ("transhumance"), while the residents of the small village of Girolata close by, used every meagre plot of land to grow wheat.

In addition, to these activities, there was the burning of charcoal, which was exported to Spain, plus fishing and so forth.

Human activities led to the disappearance of remarkable species such as the monk seal, the Corsican deer, etc.

At the present day the only remaining human activity is traditional fishing, which has been maintained in certain sectors thanks to special clauses in the statute of the reserve.

c. Scientific research

The reserve's scientific committee has attempted to study all aspects of the natural environment with a view to establishing as precise as possible a datum line of knowledge; all the inventories and studies have been carried out with the assistance of specialists, using strictly scientific methods.

Among the most striking examples, we must mention the establishment of the permanent "grid", a system of marking that has made it possible to monitor the development of the Posidonia beds since the reserve was created.

ROLE AND PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE

It meets once a year to take stock of the research work carried out and draw up research programmes for the following year.

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At each meeting research policy is discussed, the studies carried out are checked for consistency with the guiding principles behind the inventories and their follow-up. The aim is to make the Scandola reserve a reference point in the Mediterranean region.

The results of the research work are published annually.

CONCLUSION

Scandola, an example for the future

The reserve is a special environment, selected as an outstanding example and conservation area, and it should not be considered as a "gimmick". It has been conceived and brought into being for the benefit of future generations, and must be seen as a very long-term project, integrated in space and time.

Supervision of the reserve is therefore an absolute everyday necessity; similarly, the continuation of the studies carried out in the reserve is essentail, whether they serve to advance our knowledge of the area, to observe the evolution of biological balances or to analyse the effects of protective measures.

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REGIONAL NATURE PARK OF CORSICA

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EUROPEAN INTEREST JUSTIFYING THE APPLICATION

The nature reserve of Scandola is exceptional owing to the beauty of its scenery and the richness of its natural environment.

Its protection is assured by the presence of its staff, scientific committee and range of amenities.

THE TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

The steep cliffs, combining reds, ochres and browns with the sometimes geometric forms of rhyolitic columns and the sometimes swirling, twisted and chaotic forms of the "taffonis", are of striking beauty.

Developers and private companies had planned to parcel out the land and build holiday villages; this catastrophe has been averted through the creation of the reserve.

Moreover, the terrestrial environment today continues its natural evolution under the watchful eye of a scientific committee.

Remarkable species such as the osprey, which had almost vanished ten years ago, are today thriving; the Scandola reserve and its surroundings are the only nesting sites for this bird of prey in the whole of France.

This environment is now protected not only by surveillance and research teams but also by its relief, which forms a natural barrier preventing any overland access to the reserve, owing to the lack of roads.

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

As far as the marine environment of the reserve is concerned, suffice it to say that this is an intact natural environment, whose pure waters favour a positive evolution of the life support system, and in particular the Posidonia beds. In this respect the marine environment of the Scandola reserve is a model for the Mediterranean.

Being further removed than any other Mediterranean coastline from any main urban centre or any polluting human activity, the marine environment of the Scandola reserve is probably the only one that remains intact, at least in the western part of the Mediterranean.

CONCLUSION

Scandola bears witness to a fluctuating equilibrium.

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Even in the absence of pollutants, urban zones or even scattered dwellings in the immediate neighbourhood, most of the Mediterranean coastline today bears the marks of profound changes, or in many cases even disruptions, caused by incursions which in some cases are of quite recent origin.

In his progressive conquest of the sea and its shores, man brings in his wake a whole range of nuisances bound up with the fantastic accumulation of waste materials of all kinds, the growing and practically uncontrollable pressure of pleasure boating and certain fishing practices which endanger structures that nature has spent thousands of years building.

However, the Scandola reserve enjoys a state of balance which bears witness to a past singularly free from human depredation.

By analysing the natural communities of living organisms in this outstanding area, detailing their animal and vegetable components, dissecting the workings of a dynamic pattern of healthy and balanced populations, one obtains a fund of knowledge essential to an understanding of what is observed elsewhere in unstable, disturbed areas which require urgent and effective protection measures.

Moreover, beyond the realm of basic scientific research lie the variegated horizons of applied research. The study of natural environments, the analysis of biotopes and the discovery of the multiple interactions between the components of biocenoses, provide the basic information which essential to the search for new fishery or aquaculture zones in other areas.

Lastly, as a carefully protected natural spawning ground, the reserve cannot but have a beneficial influence - around its periphery, in the near future - on the economy of this extraordinary and fascinating territory.

As an underwater observation area of exceptional value, the Scandola reserve thus presents an interest which goes far beyond its geographical context to cover the whole of Corsica and all the countries of the north-western Mediterranean.

The land area of the reserve, marked to a not inconsiderable extent by the passage of man, lends itself to a different, but just as fruitful, scientific approach. Of course, it is difficult to visualise - through the more or less degraded maquis - the much more luxuriant physiognomy of the original plant cover. However, effective protection promotes rapid regeneration, enabling trees in the maquis to flourish again.

In addition, the surveillance enjoyed by the reserve makes it a haven of peace and a preferred site for a number of important species of birds, whose growing scarcity was beginning to cause concern.

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SCIENTIFIC STUDIES CARRIED OUT IN THE SCANDOLA NATURE RESERVE

1975

VERLAQUE M.

Report of the first mission on the sea-front of the Corsican Regional Nature Park by the Luminy team investigating marine benthic phytosociology. This report also exists as a reprint, Vol. No. 1, scientific research in the Scandola nature reserve.

63 pp, 58 figures Distributed

Summary:

The study contains a description of all the marine zones and corresponding biocenoses (Posidonia beds, coral zones, dark grottoes, etc).

The second part of the study contains notes on flora and fauna for each dive made.

1976

MASODIER J. and BALLAND M.

Preliminary study of the seabed bordering the future integral land reserve of Scandola.

C.E.R.A.F.E.R. Not distributed

6 pages and 2 plates

The observations were made on the basis of five dives. They concern the substratum, the sea floor, and exploitation of the sea, light exposure and surveys of fauna and flora.

1979

BODINIER J.L.

The reptiles and amphibians of the Scandola nature reserve. This study also exists as a reprint, Vol. No. 1, scientific research in the Scandola nature reserve.

10 pages

Summary:

This study is a herpetological survey carried out in the various parts of the Scandola peninsula (coastal rocks, mountain ridges; maquis, valleys; Bay of Elbo).

A list of the species observed is given for each type of habitat.

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1980

BOUDOURESQUE C.F.

Benthic phytocenoses of the Scandola nature reserve. Laboratory for marine plant biology of the University of Aix

MARSEILLE 2 - LUMINY

76 pages, 21 plates and drawings

Summary:

The study comprises surveys of underwater flora carried out in nine different locations, which are shown on diagrams.

165 species are mentioned.

More details are given about bioconcretions, coral limestone and Posidonia beds.

FAGIANELLI D.J. and COOK E.

Report of an advanced training course.

13 pages, 2 maps, 2 diagrams, 3 tables

This report has not been circulated by the regional nature park of Corsica (PNRC) and has not been included in the reprint of publications concerning the Scandola reserve.

Summary:

Counts and a behavioural study of Mediterranean bream, as well as of the temperature reserves of the water in different places and at different depths.

GAUTHIER A.

Geological file on north-west Corsica.

This study has not been printed or distributed.

1981

ANTONA M., CASTA J.M., MINICONI R.

Ichtyological inventory of the maritime area of the park (C.R. mission C.O.M.T.E.S.)

41 pages, 15 plates and drawings Distributed

Summary:

This inventory has made it possible to draw up comparative tables for the species observed, as well as probability estimates for the occurrence of species.

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The report gives an account of the means used, and was based on different criteria for the classifcation of fish:

- quantity, interest from the fishery standpoint, behaviour;

- remarkable, secondary, common or occasional species.

ANTONA M., GAUTHIER A., JUDAIS-BOLELLI R., LEENHARDT M. and MOLINIER R.

The Scandola nature reserve.

52 pages, 25 plates, maps, 16 figures Distributed

Summary:

The purpose of this booklet is to bring the Scandola nature reserve to the attention of the general public.

It includes a description of the natural environment and man-made features, and reviews the scientific research done in the reserve.

BOUDOURESQUE C.-F.

Scientific studies carried out in the Scandola nature reserve.

Reprint Vol. No. 1

174 pages, 58 drawings, 3 plates Distributed

Summary:

This report combines 14 studies carried out in the reserve from 1976 to 1980.

FAGGIANELLI D.-J., COOK E.

Contribution to the study of the ecology of the Mediterranean bream (Sarpa salpa) on the western coast of Corsica.

Not distributed

Summary:

Mediterranean bream are studied on the basis of observations made at several diving stations, with a clear description of the environment in each case.

This study yielded interesting results concerning estimates of stocks, the behaviour and growth of the Mediterranean bream, as well as the biomass and feeding habits.

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CONRAD M.

Preliminary attempt at an inventory of plant species in the Scandola nature reserve.

Year 1979-1980

29 pages Distributed

Summary:

This is a systematic inventory of all the plant species found in the reserve.

The inventory of mosses and lichens is continued in 1981 and 1982.

RUGGIERI C.

Human pressures on Scandola.

39 pages, 3 maps Distributed

Summary:

The study was carried out on the basis of field observations, contacts with local residents and archive studies; it produced evidence of intensive activity in the past.

The study is divided into three parts:

- man and his activities;
- the monk seal, its disappearance;
- charcoal, its exploitation.

1982

FELICI P.

Man and the sea in Scandola.

Travaux scientifiques, (11, 37) Vol. I, No. 2

Summary:

The report retraces the fishing activities that were practised in the proximity of the Scandola peninsula, and past and present techniques.

The study also includes a toponymic survey of the shores of the peninsula and the surroundings.

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MURGIA P.

Ichtyological inventory of the Scandola nature reserve.

Travaux scientifiques (51, 94) Vol. I, No. 2-3

Summary:

This is an updated inventory in relation to the one mentioned above. The study describes the methods used and the species are listed for each observation point.

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REPRINT OF PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING
THE SCANDOLA NATURE RESERVE

Volume I

Travaux scientifiques de la Réserve Naturelle de Scandola

General editor: J-F. BOUDOURESQUE
Regional nature park of Corsica, October 1981.

Art. 1: MAZODIER J. and BALLAND M. - 1976

Etude préliminaire des fonds bordant la future intégrale terrestre de Scandola

National Centre for technical studies and technological research on agriculture, forests and rural equipment. 8 pages.

- The observations were made on the basis of five dives; they concern the substratum, the sea floor, the exploitation of the sea, light exposure and preliminary notes on fauna and flora.

Art. 2: VERLAQUE M. - 1975

Compte rendu de la première mission effectuée, sur la façade maritime du Parc Naturel Régional de Corse, par l'équipe de phytosociologie benthique marine de Luminy (11 December 1975)
UER de Science de la Mer et de l'Environnement, 63 pages.

- Cf. list of publications of the Regional Nature Park of Corsica (PNRC)

Art.3: BOUDOURESQUE C.F. and VERLAQUE M. - 1978

Végétation marine de la Corse (Méditerranée). I. Documents pour la flore des algues.
Botanica marina, Grm., 21: 265-275.

- The authors mention seven species, including five that are new to Corsica or the French Mediterranean coasts: Choristocarpus tenellus, Gelidium latifolium var. latifolium, Hildenbrandtia canariensis, Bertholdia neapolitana and Corynospara pedicellata.

  In addition, a new species of the genus Pseudolithophyllum (Cryptonemiales) is described.

Art. 4: GIRAUD G., BOUDOURESQUE C.F., MARCOT J., MEINESZ A. and VERLAQUE M. - 1977

Indices foliaires de Posidonis oceanica (Linné) Delile, en Corse et dans la région marseillaise. Report of the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, Monaco, 24 (4): 131-132.

- The research findings are arranged in two tables, and concern the number of clusters per m^2, the average number of leaves per cluster and the index. These three values serve to calculate the average surface area per leaf.

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Art. 5: MEINESZ A. - 1977

Surveillance des herbiers de Posidonies dans la réserve sous marine de Scandola. Courrier Parc Corse, 26: 24-27.

- The study comprises a brief description of the Posidonia beds, their role and human influence on them, as well as interesting methods for the observation of these beds.

Art. 6: MARCOT J. and BOUDOURESQUE C.F. - 1977

Recherches sur le genre Peyssonnelia (Rhodophyta). XI - Sur un Peyssonnelia de Corse.
Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 37: 109-116.

- This publication contains a description, calculations and diagrams of the Peyssonnelia genus.

Art. 7: BOUDOURESQUE C.F. and VERLAQUE M. - 1976

Sur quelques Rhodophycées intéressantes des côtes de Corse.
Bull. Soc. phycol. Fr., 21: 56-64.

- This comprises lists supplemented by diagrams.

Art. 8: VERLAQUE M., BOUDOURESQUE C.F., MEINESZ A., GIRAUD G., MARCOT-COQUEUGNIOT J. - 1977

Végétation marine de la Corse (Méditerranée). II. Documents pour la flore des algues. Vie milieu, Fr., 27 (3A): 437-456.

- These are lists of algal flora for several places, indicating the places concerned and the depth. These lists are accompanied by drawings and a morphological and cellular study. The study also contains a sizable bibliography.

Art. 9: BODINIER J.L. - 1979

Les reptiles et amphibiens de la Réserve Naturelle de Scandola.
P.N.R.C. Ajaccio. 1-10.

- Cf. list of PNRC publications.

Art. 10: PANAYOTIDIS P. - 1979

L'aire minimale qualitative de la flore épiphyte des feuilles de Posidonia oceanica (Linneaus) delile, en Corse.
International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, Monaco 25-26 (4): 211-224.

- This study calculates the minimum representative surface of the Posidonietum oceanicae association with a view to studying the impact of pollution on it.

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Art. 11: JEUDY DE GRISSAC A. - 1980

Etude sommaire de sédimentologie marine et littorale.
P.N.R.C. 1-10. 7 fig. h.t.

- This report contains a general map of the location of dives, descriptive plates and technical data on the principal sites (description, analysis of samples, discussion of the specimens found).

Art. 12: NEDELEC H., VERLAQUE M. and DIAPOULIS A. - 1981

Preliminary data on Posidonia consumption by Paracentrotus lividus in Corsica (France).
Report of the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, Monaco, 27 (2): 203-204.

- This study describes the interactions between the sea urchin and Posidonia fields, and the fluctuations in the two species.

Art. 13: VERLAQUE M. - 1981

Preliminary data on some Posidonia feeders.
Report of the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, Monaco, 27 (2): 201-202.

- This is a study of the ecosystem of Posidonia beds (interactions between the beds and species that feed off them).

Art. 14: BOUDOURESQUE C.F., MEINESZ A., PANAYOTIDIS P. - 1981

Mise en place d'un carré permanent dans un herbier de Posidonies.
Report of the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, Monaco, 27: 2 pages.

- This study notes the reasons for the choice of a water plant community in Scandola and its interest (followed by a description of its evolution).

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The following are available from the Secretariat:

Booklet entitled "La réserve naturelle de Scandola";

Decree No. 75 1128 of 9 December 1975 providing for the creation of the Scandola nature reserve (Corsica);

Topographical map to the scale of 1 : 25,000;

Map of the regional nature park to the scale of 1 : 10,000;

Photo file.