

A 28-years-long monitoring study suggests heavy decline and habitat shifts in three populations of a Mediterranean tortoise species

Lorenzo Rugiero^{1,*}, Massimo Capula², Daniele Dendi^{1,3,4}, Fabio Petrozzi⁵, Massimiliano Di Vittorio⁶ and Luca Luiselli^{1,3,4}

¹ Institute for Development, Ecology, Conservation and Cooperation, via G. Tomasi di Lampedusa 33, 00144 Rome, Italy

² Museo Civico di Zoologia, Rome, Italy

³ Department of Applied and Environmental Biology, Rivers State University of Science and Technology, P.M.B. 5080, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

^{4D} Département de Zoologie, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Lomé, B.P. 6057 Lomé, Togo

⁵ Ecolobby, via E. Jenner 70, 00151 Rome, Italy

⁶ Ecologia Applicata Italia s.r.l., Termini Imerese (PA), Italy

Submitted: 8 April 2020. Final revision received: 15 July 2020. Accepted: 16 July 2020

^{*}) Corresponding author; e-mail: lore.rho@gmail.com

Supplementary material

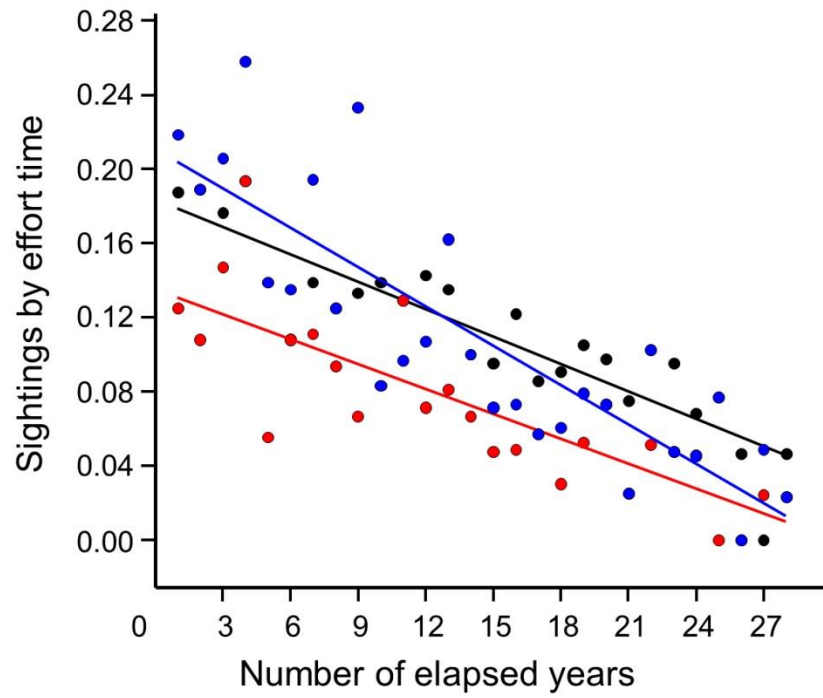


Figure S1. Regression line slopes for the three study areas for the correlation between yearly tortoise sighting frequency per effort time and the elapsed time, expressed as the number of years since the beginning of the study. Black line indicates Oriolo; blue line indicates Castel Fusano; red line indicates Manziana. For the statistical details, see the text.

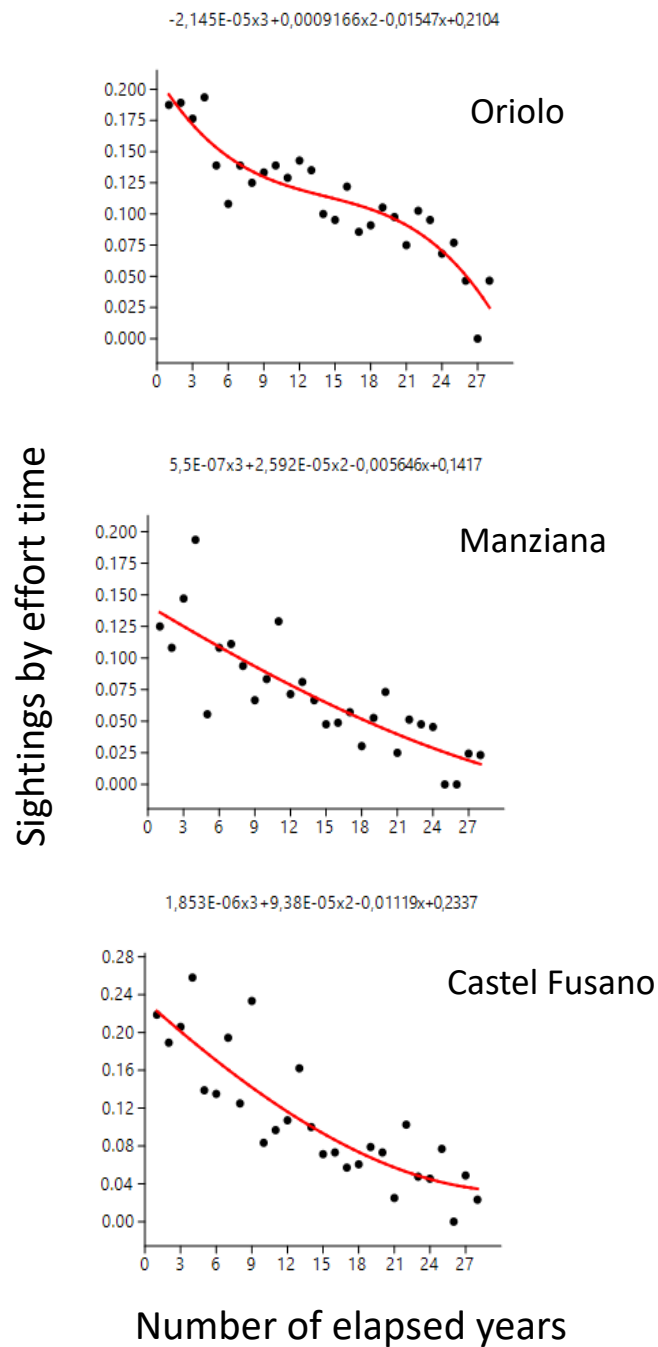


Figure S2. Best fitting models for the correlation between yearly tortoise sighting frequency per effort time and the elapsed time, expressed as the number of years since the beginning of the study, in the three study areas.