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Fact sheets

on Mediterranean marine habitats and species

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Introduction	5
1.1 Habitats and species conservation status	5
1.2 Distribution maps.....	6
1.3 Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures	6
1.4 SCIs designated for targeted habitats and species	7
Habitats fact-sheets	8
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	9
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	12
1170 Reefs	15
1130 Estuaries	18
1120 Posidonia beds.....	21
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.....	23
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays.....	26
1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases.....	29
Species fact-sheets.....	31
1224 Loggerhead sea turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>).....	32
1349 Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	34
1227 Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	37
1350 Short-beaked common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>)	39
1223 Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>).....	41
2621 Fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	43
2030 Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>).....	45
2034 Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>).....	47
1027 European date mussel (<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>)	49
1028 Fan mussel (<i>Pinna nobilis</i>).....	51
1366 Mediterranean monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>)	53
2029 Long-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala melas</i>)	55
5031 Sperm-whale (<i>Physeter catodon</i>).....	57
2035 Goose-beaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>).....	59
1012 Ribbed Mediterranean Limpet (<i>Patella ferruginea</i>).....	61
2618 Common mink whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>).....	63

1345 Humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	65
2028 False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	67
1008 Hatchpin urchin (<i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>)	69
2027 Killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>).....	71
1351 Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>).....	73
2033 Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	75
1226 Kemp's Ridley turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>)	76
2578 Trochid gastropod (<i>Gibbula nivos</i> a).....	77

Introduction

Background

The new Natura 2000 Seminars at the biogeographical level aim to exchange and analyse information on measures necessary to achieving favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest, with special attention to the management and coherence of the Natura 2000 network. The seminars involve Member States, key user groups, NGOs and independent experts (Arvela et al., 2012).

In preparation for the marine kick off seminar which took place in Saint Malo, FR, in May 2015, the ETC/BD had prepared a [‘Pre-scoping document for the marine regions \(Core document\)’](#) including, in Section 4, a methodology for ranking marine habitats and species, as a priority for consideration by Member States and stakeholders, taking into account their conservation status as reported under Art 17 for the period (2007-2012). While the report was focused on marine regions altogether, a specific ranking analysis was made per marine region and reflected in Appendix I of the report. Results of the ranking for habitats and species in the Mediterranean Sea are provided in Annex to the present report.

The present document provides descriptive fact-sheets on each of the 8 habitat-types reported as present in the marine Mediterranean region under Article 17 reporting, as well as on 21 priority species according to the ranking procedure explained in the above-mentioned pre-scoping document. In addition, although not subject to ranking (because only present in Malta), the mollusc species ‘*Gibbula nivos*a’ is also described in a fact sheet.

Each fact-sheet presents the habitat/ species conservation status together with a distribution map across Europe, details of the conservation status per country and marine region, information on pressures (see details in section...) as well as on most important conservation measures implemented. Quantitative information on Natura 2000 sites proposed for the concerned habitat/ species is also provided.

Habitats and species are presented in the ranking order as defined in Tables annexed to the report.

1.1 Habitats and species conservation status

The assessment of conservation status is based on the reporting of the EU Member Countries based on requirements of the Habitats Directive Article 17 for period 2007-2012 (further “Article 17 Reporting”), as available from <http://art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>. For this assessment the following categories are used:

FV	Favourable	U1	unfavourable – inadequate
U2	unfavourable-bad	XX	unknown

The conservation status is not provided for Croatia, because Croatia joined the European Union in 2014, after the reporting period for Article 17. For Greece two types of assessments are provided:

- 1) in the synthetic table which provides comparative information on conservation status for each MS concerned, the information reported for Greece corresponds to the 2001-2006 reporting round because no report had been submitted by this country in 2013;
- 2) in a separate table is shown the assessment for the 2007-2012 reporting period as provided by Greece in 2015.

1.2 Distribution maps

Maps showing the distribution of habitat types and species in the different marine regions, including the Mediterranean, were prepared using the national GIS layers – the latest version provided to the DG Environment (usually 2014 layers).

In addition to the distribution of the habitat type/ species, each map shows their conservation status in each Member State in the different marine regions as reported by the Member States under Article 17 Reporting.

1.3 Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures

The list of pressures and conservation measures used for the assessment can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal¹. The list of pressures is structured in a hierarchical way, with 3 levels reflecting different degrees of precision, see Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Pressure (and threats) categories used for Article 12 & 17 reporting, Level 1 in full and examples of Levels 2 and 3

Level 1		Level 2 (part)		Level 3 (part)	
Code	Name				
A	Agriculture				
B	Forestry				
C	Mining, quarrying & energy production				
D	Transportation & service infrastructure				
E	Urbanisation, residential & commercial development				
F	Use of living resources (other than agriculture & forestry)	F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture		
G	Disturbances due to human activities	F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	F02.01	Professional passive fishing
H	Pollution	F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	F02.02	Professional active fishing
I	Invasive and introduced species	F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	F02.03	Leisure fishing
J	Modification of natural conditions	F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna		
K	Natural processes (excluding catastrophes)	F06	Other hunting, fishing and collection activities		
L	Geological events, natural catastrophes				
M	Climate change				
X	No pressures or threats				
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State				
XE	Threats and pressures from outside the EU territory				
U	Unknown threat or pressure				

For the Article 17 reports, Member States were requested to report pressures at the second hierarchical level, but were given the option of using more precise categories (i.e. third and fourth level). The following analyses on pressures are based on this requested hierarchical level.

¹ http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/reference_portal

In addition to the type of pressure and conservation measures (up to 20 maximum) for each habitat/species, Member States also ranked the relative importance of the pressure or conservation measures as falling under one of three categories: low, medium and high importance/impact. A maximum of five high ranked entries could be reported by Member States for each habitat/species in a given region.

The following habitats and species fact sheets only retain high-ranked pressures and conservation measures. As the ranking code was not obligatory to indicate unknown/no pressures and no measures, these categories have been excluded from statistics to allow the comparison between MS.

Some reports were excluded from statistics as they were incomplete, or related to occasional observations. These reports are not considered for the statistics related to pressures and conservation measures. In some cases, when no high ranked pressures were provided, indications on lower rank pressures/measures are listed for complete reports.

Reporting on Conservation measures was expected only for Annex II species.

1.4 *SCIs designated for targeted habitats and species*

For habitats, information on number of sites designated per country under the Habitats Directive for each targeted habitat-type and area covered by the habitat within sites is provided.

For species, information on number of sites designated per country under the Habitats Directive for each targeted species is provided, including the number of sites for which the species population is insignificant ('D sites').

Habitats fact-sheets

1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

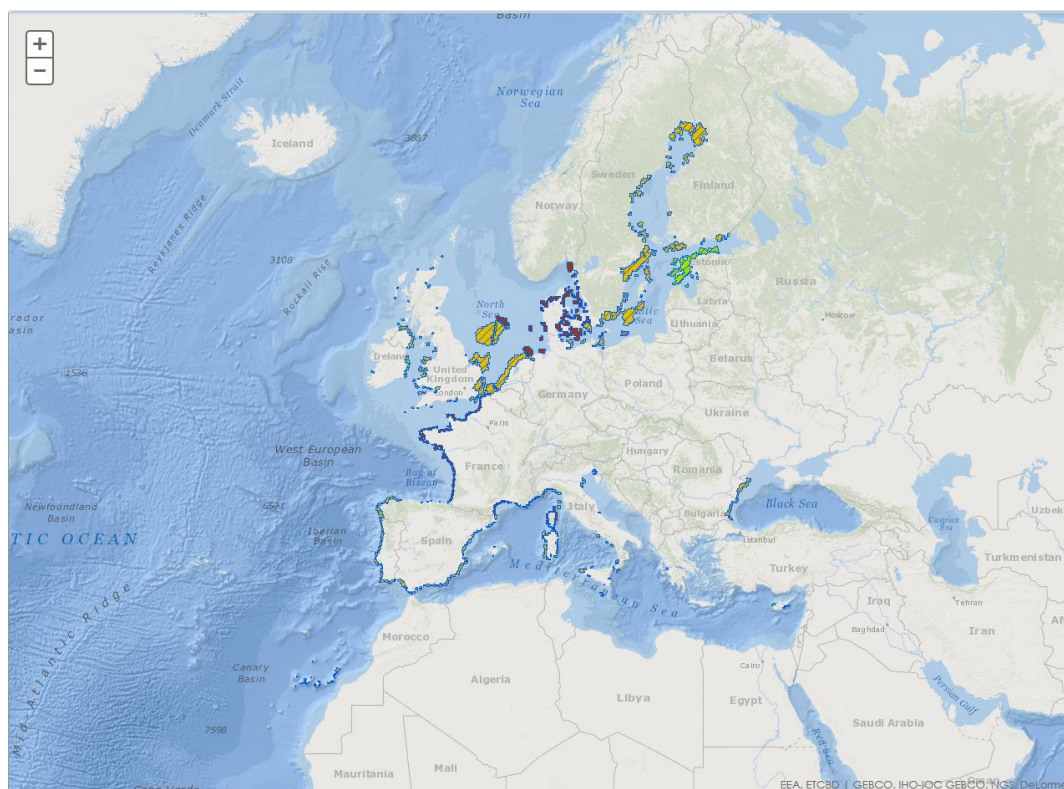
The habitat “1110 - Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time”, is basically a habitat complex that can encompass a variety of soft bottoms. According to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28, Sandbanks are: *elevated, elongated, rounded or irregular topographic features, permanently submerged and predominantly surrounded by deeper water. They consist mainly of sandy sediments, but larger grain sizes, including boulders and cobbles, or smaller grain sizes including mud may also be present on a sandbank.*

The overall conclusion for the habitat is unfavourable in all regions where the habitat is present; unfavourable- bad (U2) in the Marine Atlantic region, and unfavourable- inadequate (U1) in the Marine Black Sea-, Marine Baltic Sea-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean region.

Knowledge has improved since, all regions could be assessed in 2007-2013, but in 2001-2007, the habitat was reported as unknown in the Marine Macaronesian-, Marine Black Sea, and Marine Mediterranean region.

Main pressures and threats reported for the habitat involve pollution including eutrophication effects, over fishing, invasive non-native species, and mechanical damage such as marine constructions, benthic trawling, and dredging.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	EU27
Range	FV	FV	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1
Area	FV	FV	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1
Structure& functions	FV	U1	U2	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX
Future prospects	FV	FV	U2	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	FV	U1	U2	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	FV
Structure& functions	FV
Future prospects	FV
Overall conservation status	FV

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
C01 - Mining and quarrying	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	16.7%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	16.7%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	16.7%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	16.7%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	16.7%
H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	0%
I01 - Invasive alien species	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	16.7%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	10.0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	30.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	30.0%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	10.0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	10.0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	10.0%
9.0 - Other resource use measures	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
CY	2	0,90
ES	27	177,82
FR	30	665,96
GR	44	N/A
HR	9	82,08
IT	117	285,69
MT	3	0,89
SI	1	0,01

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

The habitat 1140 “Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide“ is according to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28;

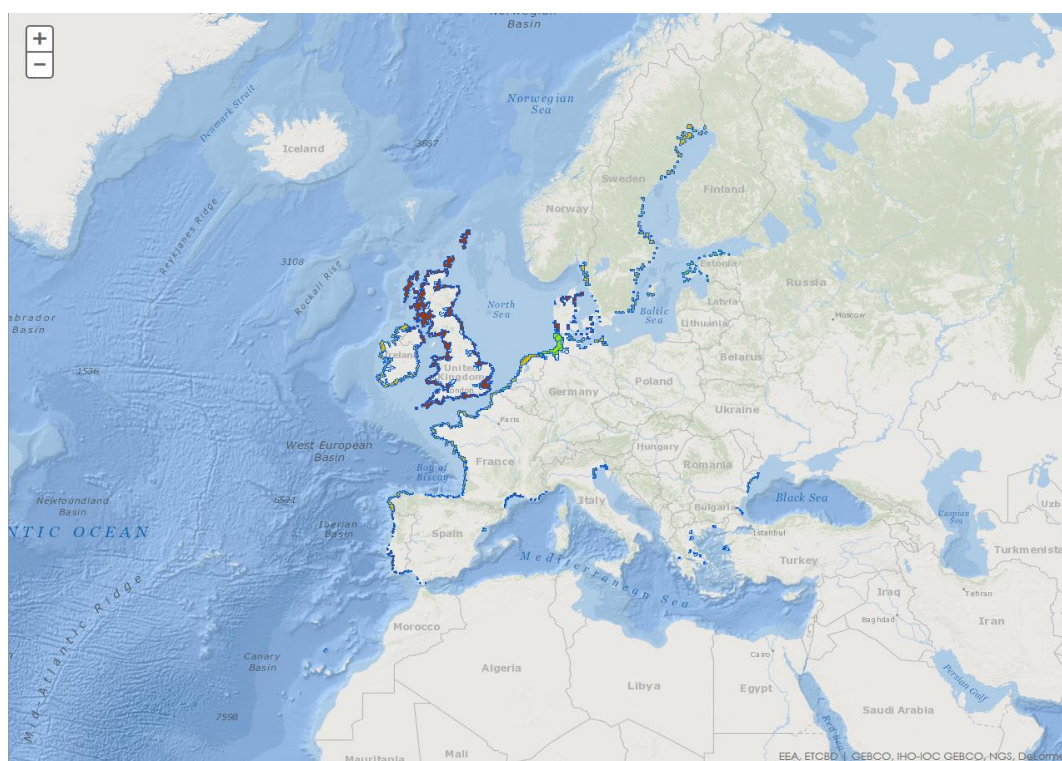
Sands and muds of the coasts of the oceans, their connected seas and associated lagoons, not covered by sea water at low tide, devoid of vascular plants, usually coated by blue algae and diatoms. They are of particular importance as feeding grounds for wildfowl and waders. The diverse intertidal communities of invertebrates and algae that occupy them can be used to define subdivisions of 11.27, eelgrass communities that may be exposed for a few hours in the course of every tide have been listed under 11.3, brackish water vegetation of permanent pools by use of those of 11.4. Note: Eelgrass communities (11.3) are included in this habitat type.

The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic-, Marine Black Sea-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean region.

The overall conclusion is unfavourable for all regions except for the Macaronesian region where the conclusion is unknown (XX). The status is worst in the Marine Atlantic- and in the Marine Mediterranean region, where assessments are unfavourable- bad (U2), and both the parameters “structures and functions” and “future prospects” are bad. In the Marine Mediterranean region also area is bad and range is inadequate.

Treats and pressures are numerous, but the major threats in all regions are coastal defense activities such as diking and stabilization of sand. Water traffic in shallow areas close to the coast can damage the habitat through coastal erosion. Also dredging is a threat, and in some areas also intense recreational use of the shore. Eutrophication due to nutrient run-off from the catchment area also threatens the quality of the habitat. Run-off from urban areas introduce various hazardous substances, that can accumulate in the soft sediments. Oil spills at sea that are washed ashore on mudflats or sandflats pose a serious threat, as oil is very difficult to remove from this type of soft sediment.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED					
	ES	FR	GR	IT	SI	EU27
Range	FV	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1
Area	U1	U2	XX	FV	FV	U2
Structure& functions	XX	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2
Future prospects	U1	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2
Overall conservation status	U1	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	XX
Structure& functions	U1
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
A07 - Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	0%
A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	14.3%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	28.6%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	14.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%
H02 - Pollution to groundwater	14.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%
I01 - Invasive alien species	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	28.6%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	0%
4.4 - Restoring coastal areas	50.0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	50.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	0%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	0%
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

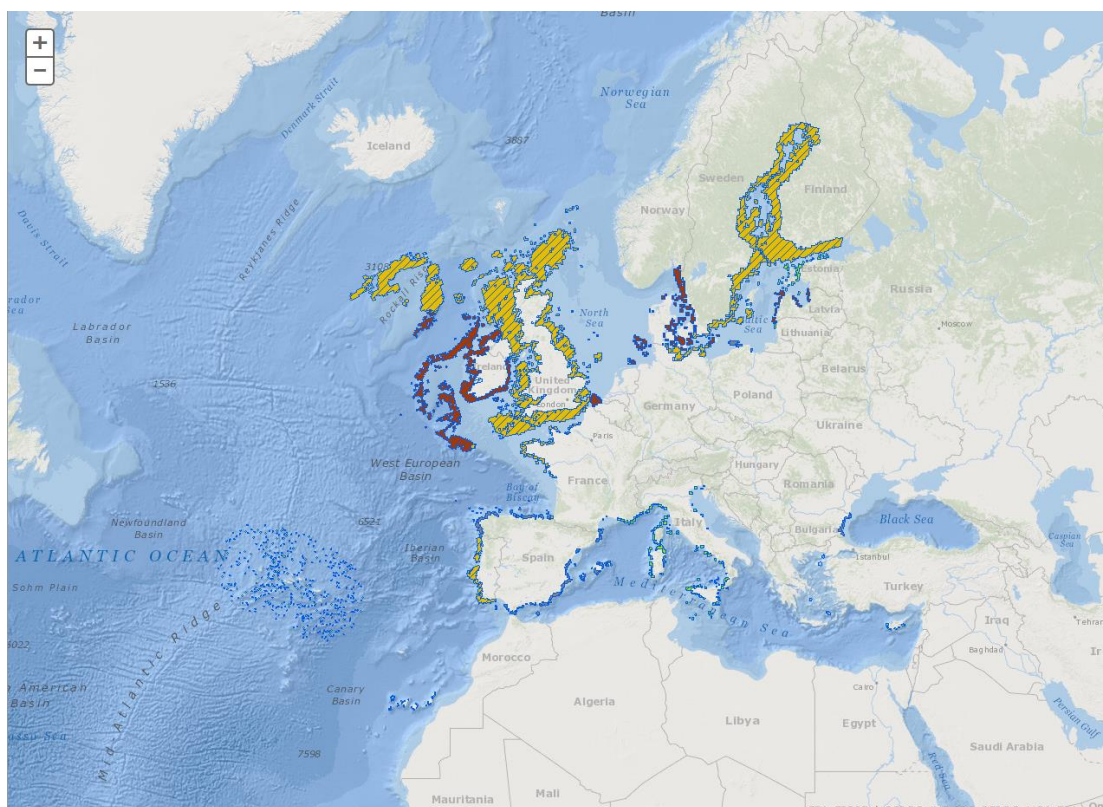
MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
ES	1	16,08
FR	22	18,13
GR	13	N/A
HR	4	0.16
IT	9	95,50
SI	5	4.78

1170 Reefs

Coastal reef habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic and Marine Baltic Sea as well as in Marine Black Sea, Mediterranean and Macaronesian bio geographical regions. This habitat is reported as mainly threatened by fishing, pollution and temperature changes.

In Marine Mediterranean the conservation status is unknown since both Structure and functions and future prospects are unknown. In 2007 status was unfavourable-inadequate, however the change is considered not genuine since it is due to better data and change in assessment methods.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED								
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
Range	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
Area	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
Structure& functions	FV	XX	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
Future prospects	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	XX	U1	XX
Overall conservation status	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	XX	U1	XX

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	FV
Structure& functions	FV
Future prospects	FV
Overall conservation status	FV

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
C01 - Mining and quarrying	0%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	14.3%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	28.6%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	14.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	14.3%
H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	0%
I01 - Invasive alien species	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	14.3%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	14.3%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%
M01 - Abiotic changes (climate change)	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	11.8%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%
4.4 - Restoring coastal areas	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	5.9%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	17.6%
6.2 - Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	23.5%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	5.9%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	17.6%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	5.9%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	5.9%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	5.9%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
CY	5	18,29
ES	34	731,15
FR	20	196,40
GR	72	N/A
HR	13	24,03
IT	192	257,34
MT	7	4,33
SI	2	0,15
UK	1	5,76

1130 Estuaries

The habitat 1130 Estuaries is according to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28;

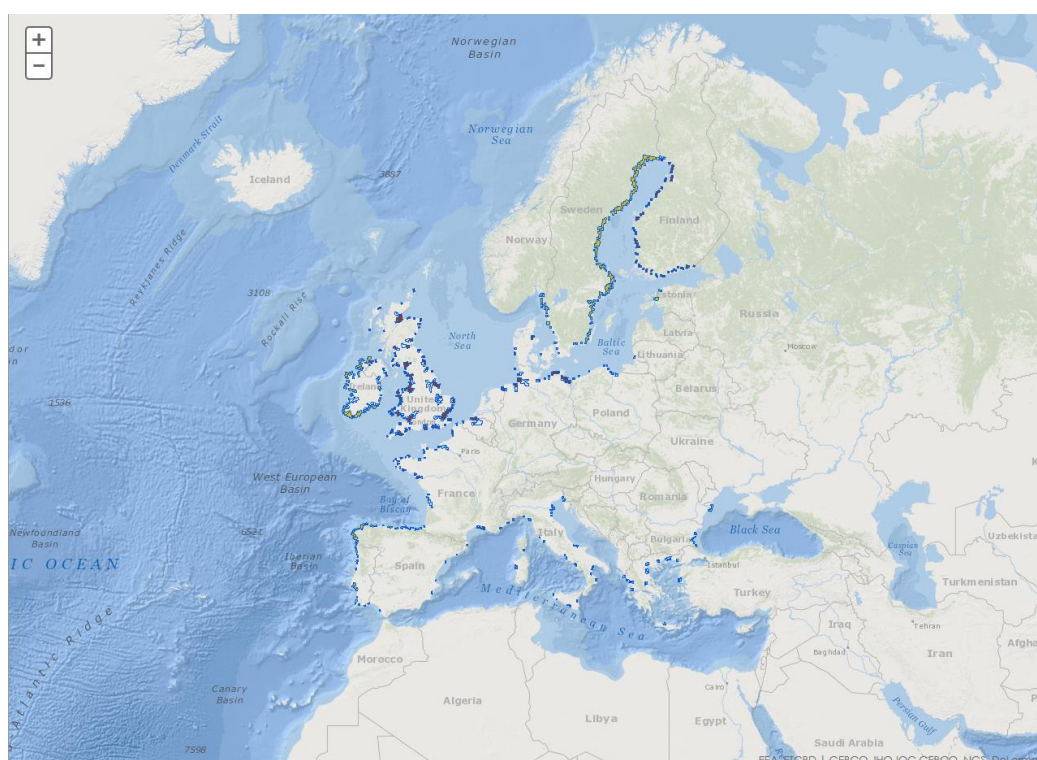
Downstream part of a river valley, subject to the tide and extending from the limit of brackish waters. River estuaries are coastal inlets where, unlike 'large shallow inlets and bays' there is generally a substantial freshwater influence. The mixing of freshwater and sea water and the reduced current flows in the shelter of the estuary lead to deposition of fine sediments, often forming extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Where the tidal currents are faster than flood tides, most sediments deposit to form a delta at the mouth of the estuary. Baltic river mouths, considered as an estuary subtype, have brackish water and no tide, with large wetland vegetation (helophytic) and luxurious aquatic vegetation in shallow water areas.

The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic, Marine Black Sea-, and Marine Mediterranean region.

Overall conclusion is unfavourable- bad (U2) in all regions except for the Marine Black Sea. Structures and functions are unknown in the Marine Mediterranean region but future prospects are considered bad.

Threats and pressures are numerous, many linked to development, use of water (modification of water flow), water quality, and fishing.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED					
	ES	FR	GR	IT	SI	EU27
Range	FV	U2	XX	FV	FV	U1
Area	XX	U2	XX	FV	FV	XX
Structure& functions	U1	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
Future prospects	XX	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2
Overall conservation status	U1	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	FV
Structure& functions	U1
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
A02 - Modification of cultivation practices	0%
A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture	0%
C01 - Mining and quarrying	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	40.0%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	20.0%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	0%
E06 - Other urban/industrial developments	20.0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	20.0%
H02 - Pollution to groundwater	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	0%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%
K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	0%
2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	0%
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	33.3%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	0%
4.4 - Restoring coastal areas	33.3%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	33.3%

6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	0%
6.4 - Manage landscape features	0%
7.2 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	0%
9.0 - Other resource use measures	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
ES	6	1008,10
FR	10	18,59
GR	21	N/A
HR	5	65
IT	32	14,70
SI	3	0,57

1120 Posidonia beds

The habitat 1120 Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*) is only present in the Marine Mediterranean region. It is according to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28, *Beds of Posidonia oceanica (Linnaeus) Delile characteristic of the infralittoral zone of the Mediterranean (depth: ranging from a few dozen centimetres to 30 - 40 metres). On hard or soft substrate, these beds constitute one of the main climax communities. They can withstand relatively large variations in temperature and water movement, but are sensitive to desalination, generally requiring a salinity of between 36 and 39‰.*

The habitat is present in Cyprus, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Malta and Slovenia the Marine Mediterranean region.

Overall conclusion is unfavourable- inadequate stable (U1), same as in 2001-2007. This is in agreement with the habitat's scientifically known unfavourable situation due to threats such as water quality deterioration due to coastal anthropic pressures and illegal trawling activities. Loss of the habitat and habitat destruction continues, often linked to tourism development.

Main pressures and threats reported are; mechanical damage such as benthic trawling, coastal sand supplementation/ beach nourishment and various constructions, but also water pollution, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine and freshwater Aquaculture, and invasive non-native species.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	EU27
Range	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
Area	FV	U1	U1	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1
Structure& functions	FV	FV	U1	U1	XX	FV	FV	XX
Future prospects	FV	U1	XX	U1	XX	FV	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	U1
Structure& functions	FV
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	14.3%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	14.3%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	28.6%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	14.3%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	14.3%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	14.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	7.7%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	23.1%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	38.5%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	7.7%
7.2 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	7.7%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	7.7%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	7.7%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
CY	5	22,38
ES	75	788,56
FR	30	883,11
GR	73	N/A
HR	11	36,16
IT	175	1482,49
MT	5	52,82
SI	1	0,004

8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

The habitat “Submerged or partially submerged sea caves“ is according to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28;

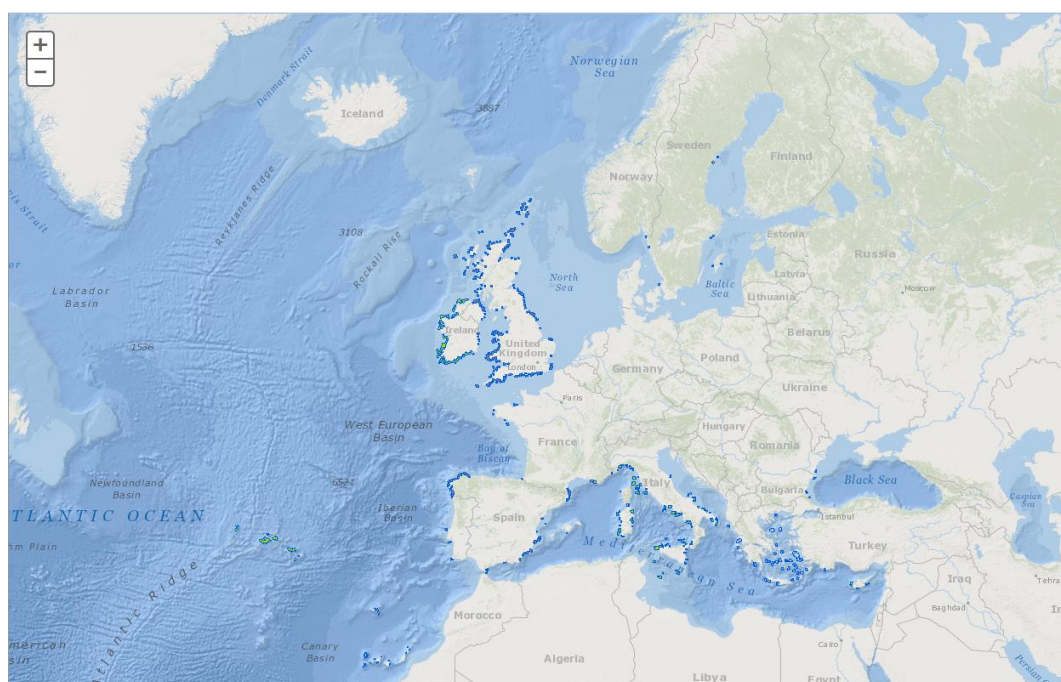
Caves situated under the sea or opened to it, at least at high tide, including partially submerged sea caves. Their bottom and sides harbour communities of marine invertebrates and algae.

The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic-, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean and Marine Black Sea region.

In the Marine Mediterranean overall conclusion on conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate (U1).

Also, numerous pressures and threats are reported from most countries even though their overall conclusion is unknown (XX). High numbers of the pressures and threats are also ranked as “high” and “medium”, further suggesting that the habitat is likely to be in unfavourable conditions. Major pressures and threats are linked to physical destruction of the habitat, water quality, and changes of the marine flora and fauna due to illegal taking/ removal, invasive non-native species, fishing and changes in abiotic conditions.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
Range	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
Area	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
Structure& functions	FV	XX	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	XX
Future prospects	FV	XX	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
Overall conservation status	FV	XX	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	XX
Structure& functions	XX
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	14.3%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%
E04 - Scattered structures and buildings	0%
E06 - Other urban/industrial developments	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	14.3%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	14.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	14.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	14.3%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	14.3%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%
L05 - Collapse of terrain, landslide	0%
M01 - Abiotic changes (climate change)	14.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	9.1%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	36.4%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	36.4%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	9.1%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	9.1%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
CY	2	0,14
ES	19	10,48
FR	19	19,90
GR	35	N/A
HR	22	N/A
IT	106	11,40
MT	4	0,28
SI	2	0,15
UK	1	0,78

1160 Large shallow inlets and bays

According to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28, the habitat “Large shallow inlets and bays” is:

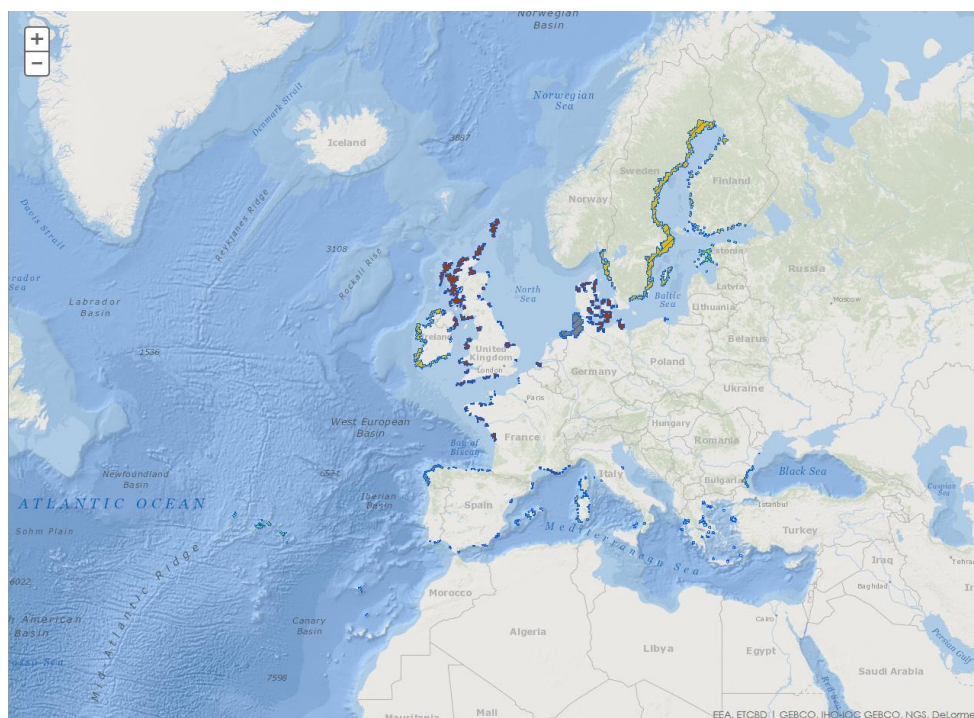
*Large indentations of the coast where, in contrast to estuaries, the influence of freshwater is generally limited. These shallow indentations are generally sheltered from wave action and contain a great diversity of sediments and substrates with a well-developed zonation of benthic communities. These communities have generally a high biodiversity. The limit of shallow water is sometimes defined by the distribution of the *Zosteretea* and *Potametea* associations. Several physiographic types may be included under this category providing the water is shallow over a major part of the area: embayments, fjords, rias and voes.*

The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic-, Marine Black Sea-, Marine Macaronesian and Marine Mediterranean region.

In the Marine Mediterranean region, the overall conclusion on conservation status is unknown (XX). However, it is crucial to get more information on the habitat in this region, since it is likely to be in unfavourable condition due to mainly exploitation and pollution. Especially since Greece, France, and Italy have overall conclusion unfavourable. Unfavourable- inadequate in Greece and Italy, and even unfavourable- bad in France.

Pressures and threats towards the habitat mainly involve various physical disturbance, and water quality with both eutrophication and various pollutions, but also locally extraction of oil or gas and aquaculture.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	ES	FR	GR	IT	EU27
Range	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX
Area	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX
Structure& functions	XX	U2	U1	XX	XX
Future prospects	XX	U2	U1	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	XX	U2	U1	U1	XX

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Area	FV
Structure& functions	U1
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	22.2%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	22.2%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	0%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	11.1%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	11.1%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	11.1%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	11.1%
I01 - Invasive alien species	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	11.1%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	0%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	0%
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	100%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

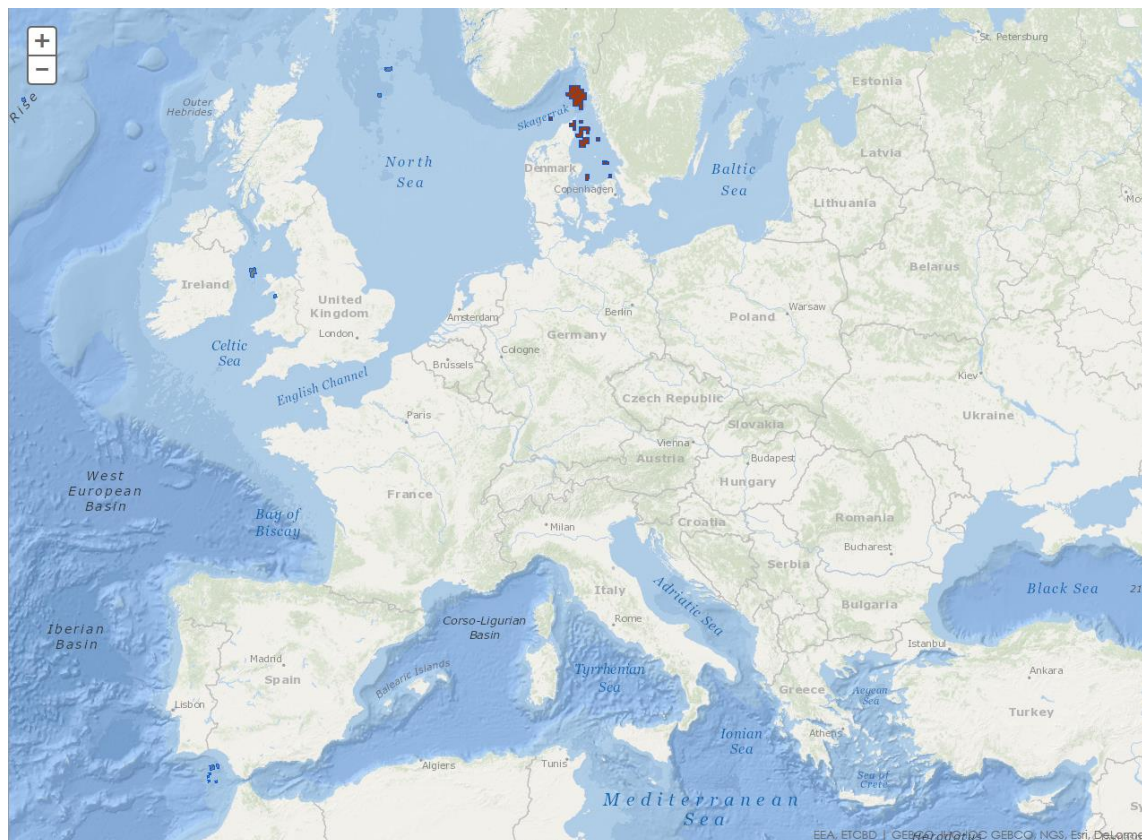
MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
ES	11	7,39
FR	20	22,42
GR	18	N/A
HR	3	5,70
IT	35	74,73
MT	4	0,28

1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases

These habitats are reported mainly threatened by fishing, pollution and temperature changes.

In Marine Mediterranean the status is the same as in 2007, unknown for all parameters.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED	
	ES	EU27
Range	XX	XX
Area	XX	XX
Structure& functions	XX	XX
Future prospects	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	XX	XX

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No high ranking pressures reported in MMED although

- Spain reported unknown pressure.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	33.3%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	33.3%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	33.3%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this habitat and habitat area covered per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
ES	3	182,43

Species fact-sheets

1224 Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

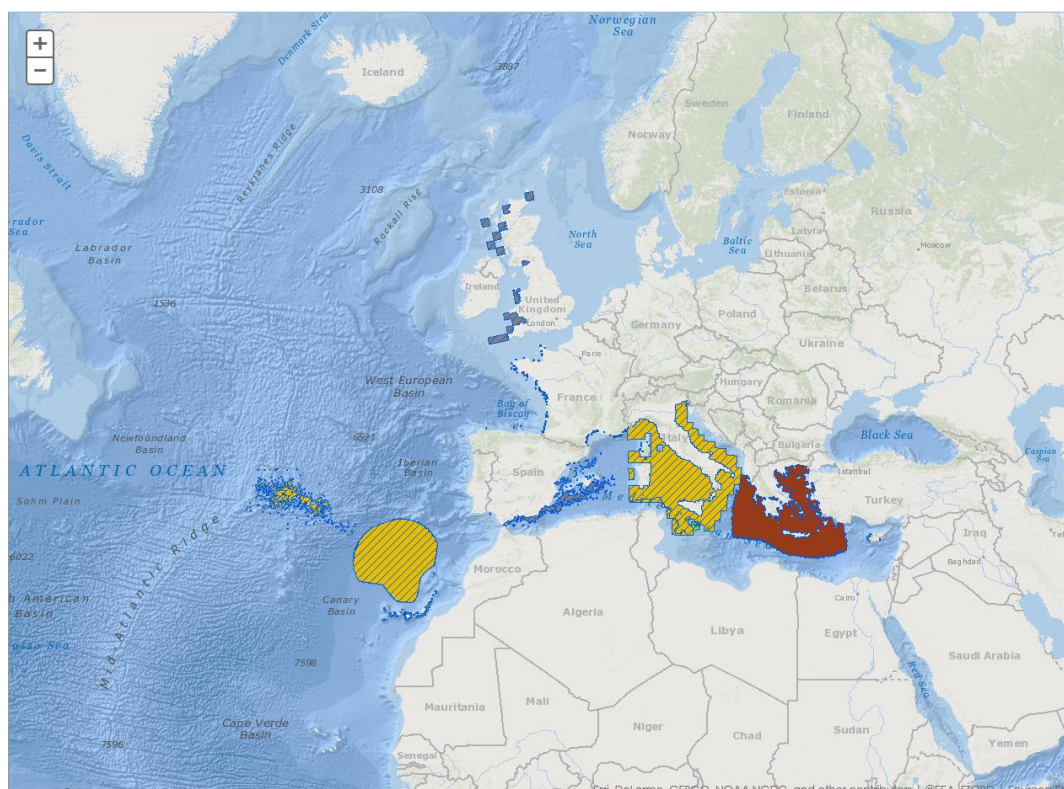
(Annexes II and IV)

Caretta caretta is an oceanic turtle, called Loggerhead turtle that is distributed throughout the world. It has terrestrial nest sites. It is listed on CITES Appendix I.

Overall conclusions are unfavourable-bad (U2) in the Marine Atlantic- and the Marine Mediterranean regions. In 2001-2006, the overall conclusion was unknown and knowledge has thus improved. However, population is unknown for both region, and more data is thus needed for this species. The overall conclusion unfavourable- bad (U2) is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered.

Pressures and threats mainly involve fishing and other boating activities, water pollution (including macro-pollution) and constructions and other activities on land that disturb breeding, but also illegal taking.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED								
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV
Population	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	FV	XX	U2	U1	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
Future prospects	FV	XX	U2	U2	U1	FV	XX	U1	U2
Overall conservation status	FV	XX	U2	U2	U1	FV	XX	U1	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Population	U1
Habitat for species	U1
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	6.7%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	33.3%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	6.7%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	13.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	6.7%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	6.7%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	13.3%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	13.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	15.4%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	30.8%
6.4 - Manage landscape features	7.7%
7.0 - Other species management measures	7.7%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	7.7%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	7.7%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	15.4%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	7.7%

Number of SCIs designated for this species per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Of which number of 'D' sites (insignificant population)
CY	2	0
ES	58	10
FR	16	6
GR	32	8
IT	107	61
MT	3	0
UK	1	0

1349 Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)

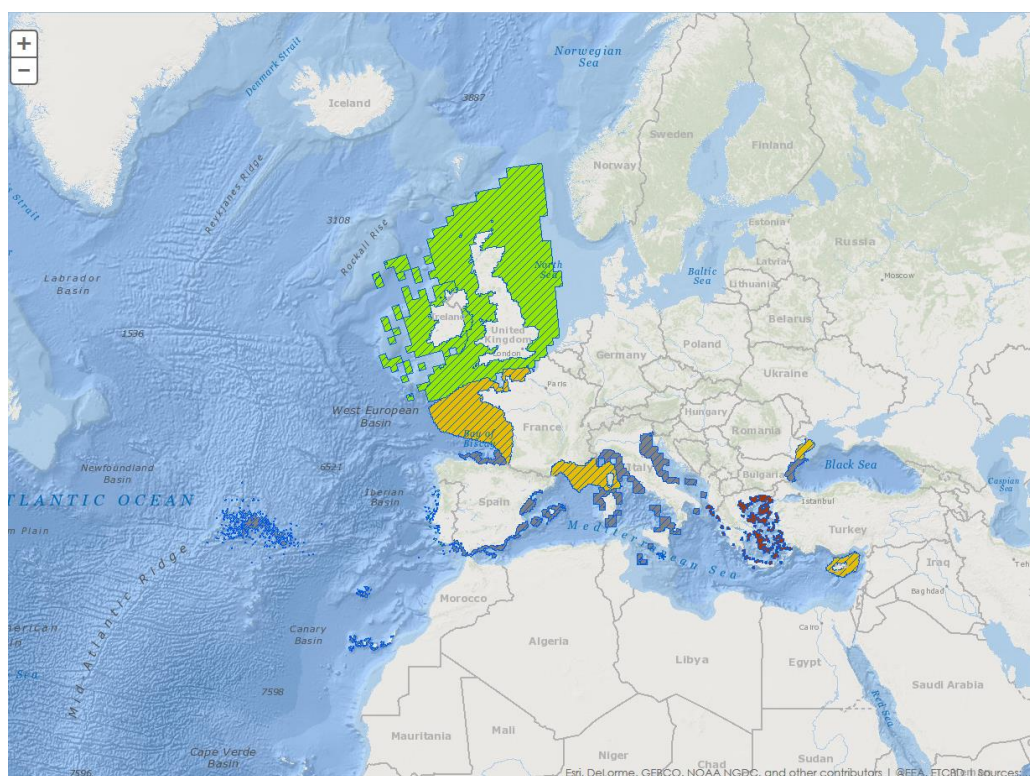
(Annexes II and IV)

The common bottlenose dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus*, inhabits the coastal as well as pelagic waters of the marine Atlantic-, Macaronesian- Black Sea and Mediterranean regions.

In the marine Mediterranean region, the common bottlenose dolphin is in unfavourable- inadequate (U1) conservation status. That is in agreement with the IUCN list of threatened species, where the species is listed as vulnerable (VU) for the Mediterranean subpopulation. The species was assessed as unknown (XX) in 2001-2007, thus knowledge has improved even though most countries lack knowledge of reference values for population and future prospects.

The species has been reported as being vulnerable to: interaction with fishing gear, disturbance from nautical activities, noise disturbance, population fragmentation, reduction in the availability of prey, various pollution and deliberate killing. Numerous pressures and threats are reported.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED								
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
Range	FV	FV	U1	U1	XX	XX	FV	FV	U1
Population	U1	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX
Future prospects	FV	XX	XX	U2	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX
Overall conservation status	U1	XX	U1	U2	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	XX
Population	XX
Habitat for species	U1
Future prospects	XX
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	40.0%
F03 - Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	0%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20.0%
G02 - Sport and leisure infrastructures	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	20.0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	20.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	31.3%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	31.3%
7.0 - Other species management measures	6.3%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	6.3%
7.2 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	12.5%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	6.3%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	6.3%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	0%

Number of SCIs designated for this species per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Of which number of 'D' sites (insignificant population)
CY	3	0
ES	65	10
FR	25	2
GR	21	1
HR	6	0
IT	58	26
MT	3	0
UK	1	0

1227 Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

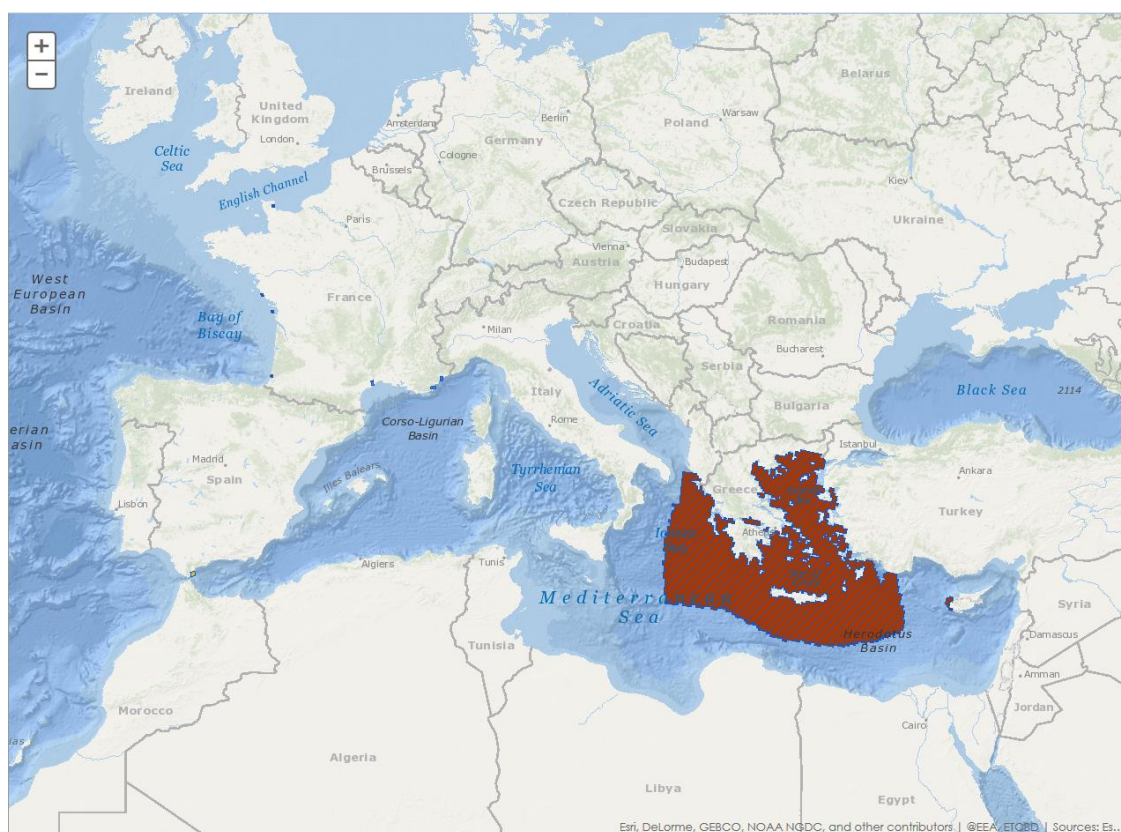
(Annexes II and IV)

The Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) has a global distribution, occurring throughout tropical and, to a lesser extent, subtropical waters. Population trend is decreasing. Green turtles, like other sea turtle species, are particularly susceptible to population declines because of their vulnerability to anthropogenic impacts during all life-stages: from eggs to adults.

Overall conclusion is unfavourable-bad (U2) in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Mediterranean region. Knowledge has increased in the Marine Atlantic region that had overall conclusion unknown (XX) in 2001-2006. However population is unknown for both regions and also future prospects in the Marine Atlantic region. Thus more data is needed for this species. The overall conclusion unfavourable- bad (U2) is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered.

Pressures and threats mainly involve fishing and other boating activities, water pollution (including macro-pollution) and constructions and other activities on land that disturb breeding, but also light pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED						
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT*	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV
Population	U2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX	FV	U1
Future prospects	U1	XX	XX	U2	XX	U1	U2
Overall conservation status	U2	XX	XX	U2	XX	U1	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Population	XX
Habitat for species	XX
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	7.7%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	7.7%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	23.1%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	7.7%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	15.4%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	7.7%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	7.7%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	15.4%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	7.7%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	10.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	30.0%
6.4 - Manage landscape features	10.0%
7.0 - Other species management measures	10.0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	10.0%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	10.0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	10.0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	10.0%

Number of SCIs designated for this species per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Of which number of 'D' sites (insignificant population)
CY	2	0
ES	1	1

1350 Short-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)

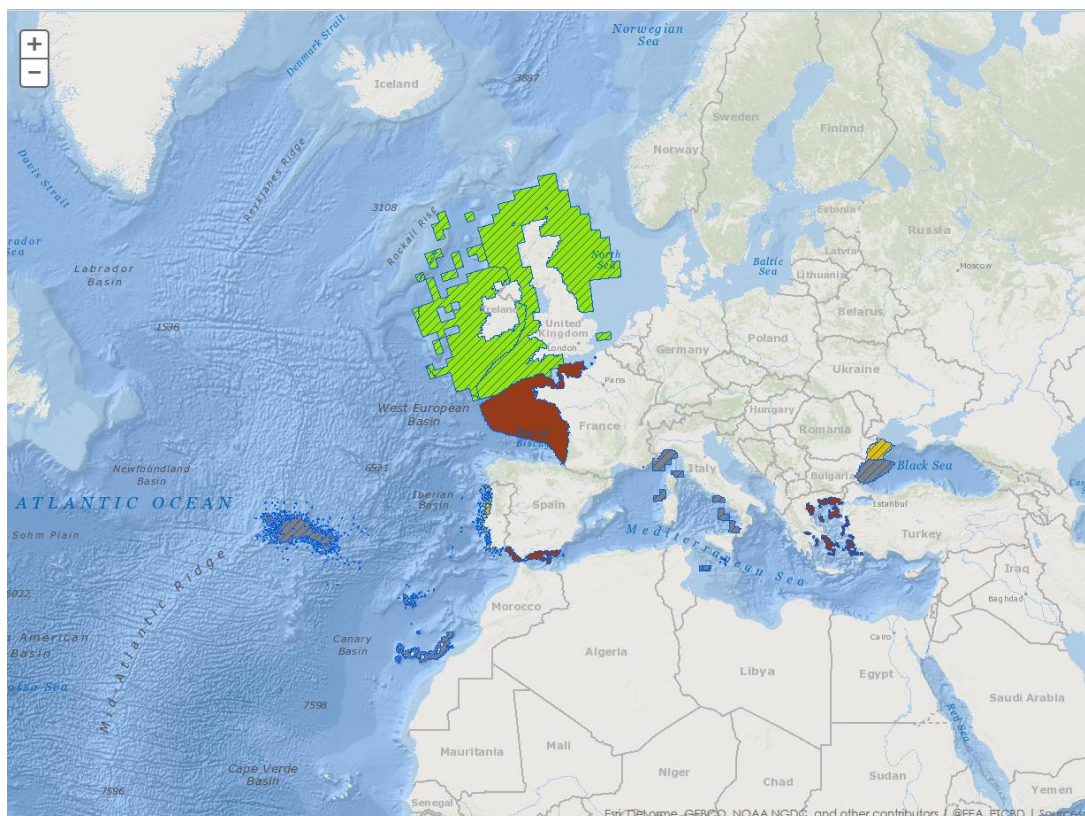
(Annex IV)

The short-beaked common dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*, is widely distributed in the marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean regions where it inhabits deep water habits. It is numerous in the north-east Atlantic and the Azores whereas its abundance and occurrence has declined in the south-east Atlantic and in numerous areas of the Adriatic and central-western and Mediterranean Sea as well as in the Black Sea.

In the Marine Mediterranean region, overall conclusion on conservation status is unfavourable- bad (U2) due to unfavourable populations and future prospects. This is in agreement with the IUCN Red List of threatened species, that lists short-beaked common dolphin as 'endangered' in the IUCN regional Red list for the Mediterranean Sea.

Many countries note that the threats to this species are mostly linked to interaction with fishing gears (trawling, netting) and epipelagic fish stock depletion by overfishing, but also direct killing, pollution and transport activities.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED						
	ES	FR*	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
Range	U2	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
Population	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	U2
Habitat for species	U2	XX	U1	XX	XX	FV	XX
Future prospects	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	U2
Overall conservation status	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	U1
Population	U2
Habitat for species	U2
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	66.7%
F03 - Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	33.3%
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1223 Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

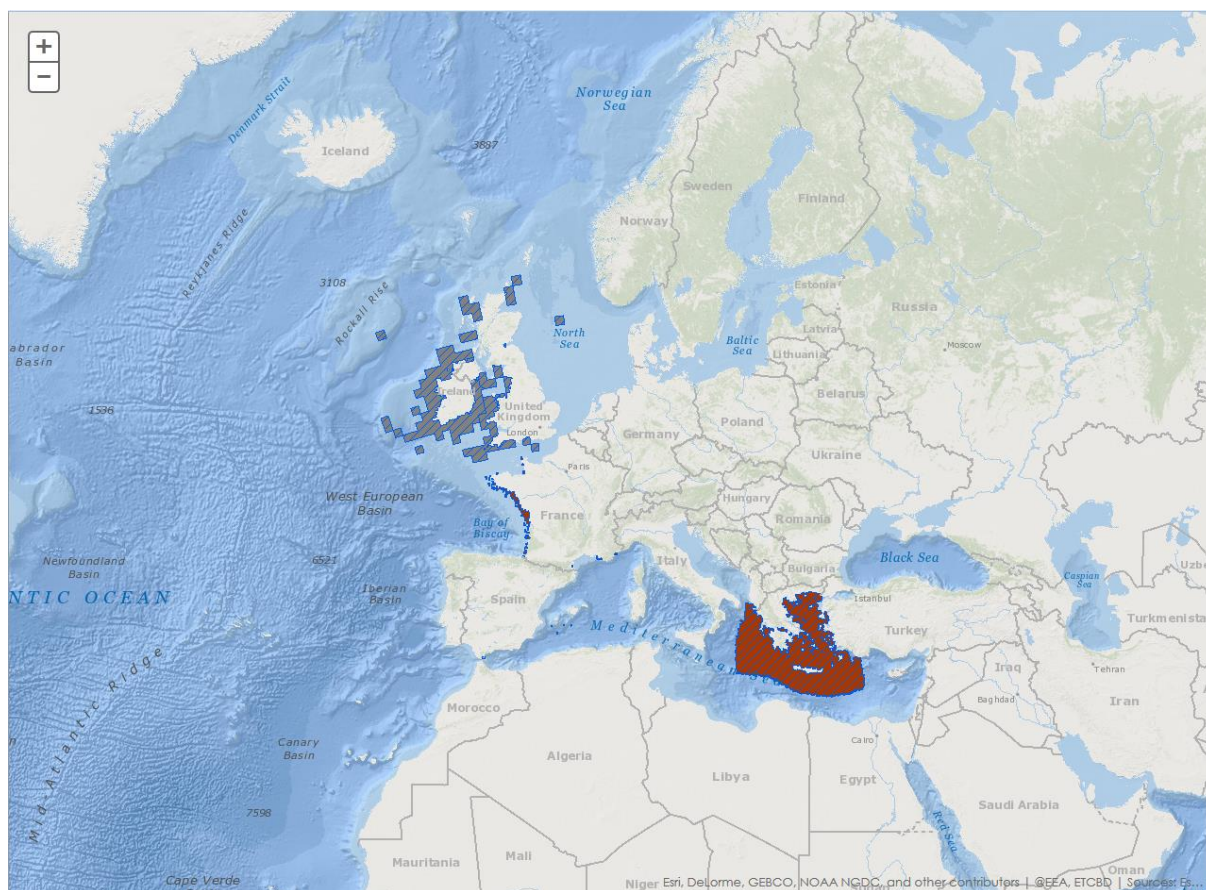
(Annex IV)

The Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is distributed globally, with nesting sites on tropical sandy beaches and foraging ranges that extend into temperate and sub-polar latitudes. Population trend is decreasing.

The overall conclusion on conservation status for the Marine Mediterranean region is unfavourable (U2), same as in 2001-2006. Population for the region is unknown as well as most of the other parameters for countries, and more data is thus needed for this species. The overall conclusion is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species where the species is listed as vulnerable.

Pressures and threats mainly involve fishing, water pollution and constructions and other activities on land that disturb breeding.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED					
	ES	FR	GR	IT*	UK*	EU27
Range	XX	FV	FV		XX	FV
Population	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX
Habitat for species	XX	XX	U1		XX	U1
Future prospects	XX	U2	U2		XX	U2
Overall conservation status	XX	U2	U2	NA	XX	U2

Note: Blank = species reported but no assessment available

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Population	XX
Habitat for species	XX
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	11.1%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	22.2%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	11.1%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	11.1%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	11.1%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	11.1%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	22.2%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2621 Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)

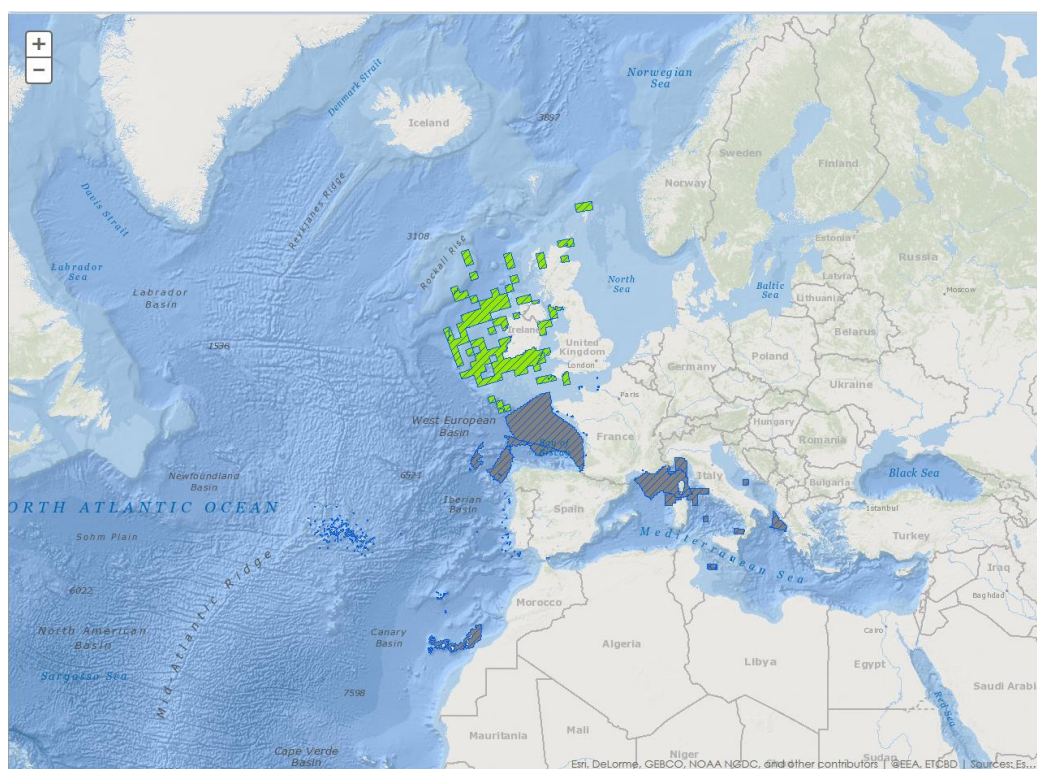
(Annex IV)

The Fin whale, *Balaenoptera physalus*, is distributed in the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions from all of the North sea and northwestern Ireland and southwards until the Canaries islands. The species inhabits pelagic waters 400-2,000 meters deep and has been observed to breed in warmer temperate waters and then migrate to summering temperate or polar colder waters. The species found in the Marine Mediterranean region is a genetically distinct subpopulation that resides in the central and western Mediterranean Sea.

The species is present in the Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian-, and the Marine Mediterranean region. Conclusion for all regions is unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007. More data is needed for the species. Especially since the species is listed as vulnerable (VU) endangered' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species in the Mediterranean. Also, the species is listed as 'endangered' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of its population reduction due to historical whaling.

Main threats and pressures listed for the species; shipping, death or injury by collision, noise, Military use and civil unrest, professional fishing, drift-net fishing, water pollution, wildlife watching, non-synthetic compound contamination, synthetic compound contamination, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, exploration and extraction of oil or gas.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED						
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	
Population	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
Habitat for species	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
Future prospects	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
Overall conservation status	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Note: Blank no assessment available

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	XX
Population	XX
Habitat for species	XX
Future prospects	XX
Overall conservation status	XX

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	50.0%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	50.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2030 Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*)

(Annex IV)

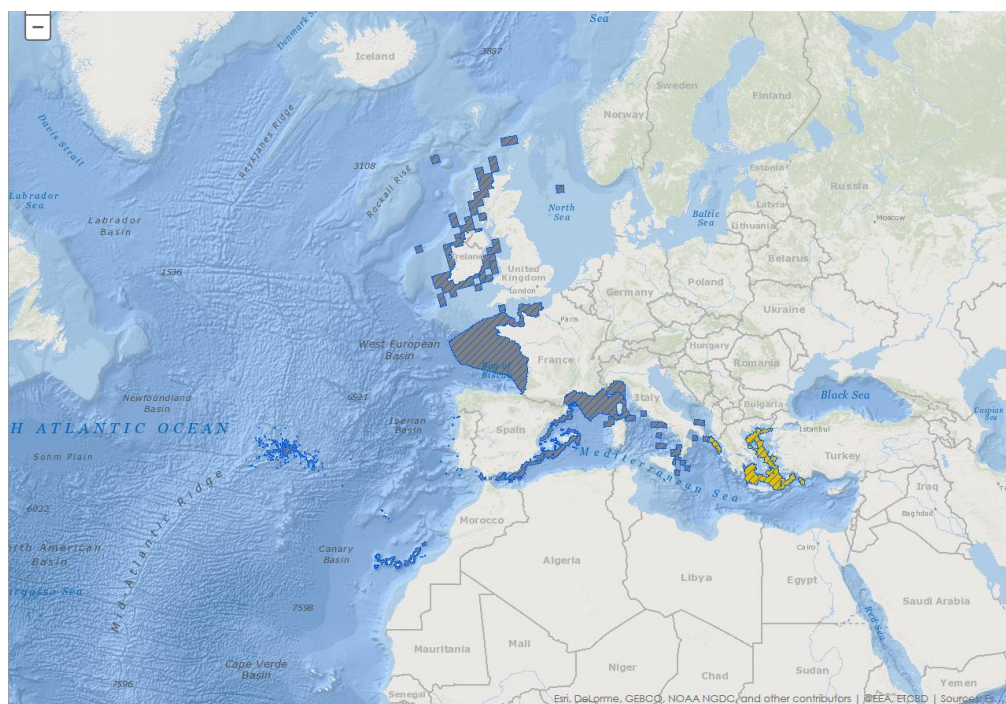
The Risso's dolphin, *Grampus griseus*, is a widely-distributed species, which mostly inhabits the deep waters of the continental slope and outer shelf of the marine Atlantic-, Macaronesian- and Mediterranean regions. The Mediterranean population is genetically distinct from the eastern Atlantic population and genetic fragmentation has been observed amongst sub-groups within the basin. Risso's dolphins in the Mediterranean have also been observed to manifest a high degree of site fidelity.

The overall conservation status assessment in the marine Mediterranean region is unfavourable-inadequate (U1), mainly due to the population and range in Greece that is fragmented. The species overall conclusion for the region was unknown (XX) in 2007.

The species is considered as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of the species' large distribution and localised local threats distribution. In the Mediterranean, the species is considered as 'data deficient' (DD) in the IUCN Red List of threatened. Thus, more data is needed for the species.

Main pressures and threats to this species are linked to acoustic disturbance, accidental capture in fishing gear such as long-lines and gillnets, disturbance from recreational and other boating activities, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, and water pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED						
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT*	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1
Population	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX
Future prospects	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	U1
Population	XX
Habitat for species	U1
Future prospects	XX
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	100%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2034 Striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*)

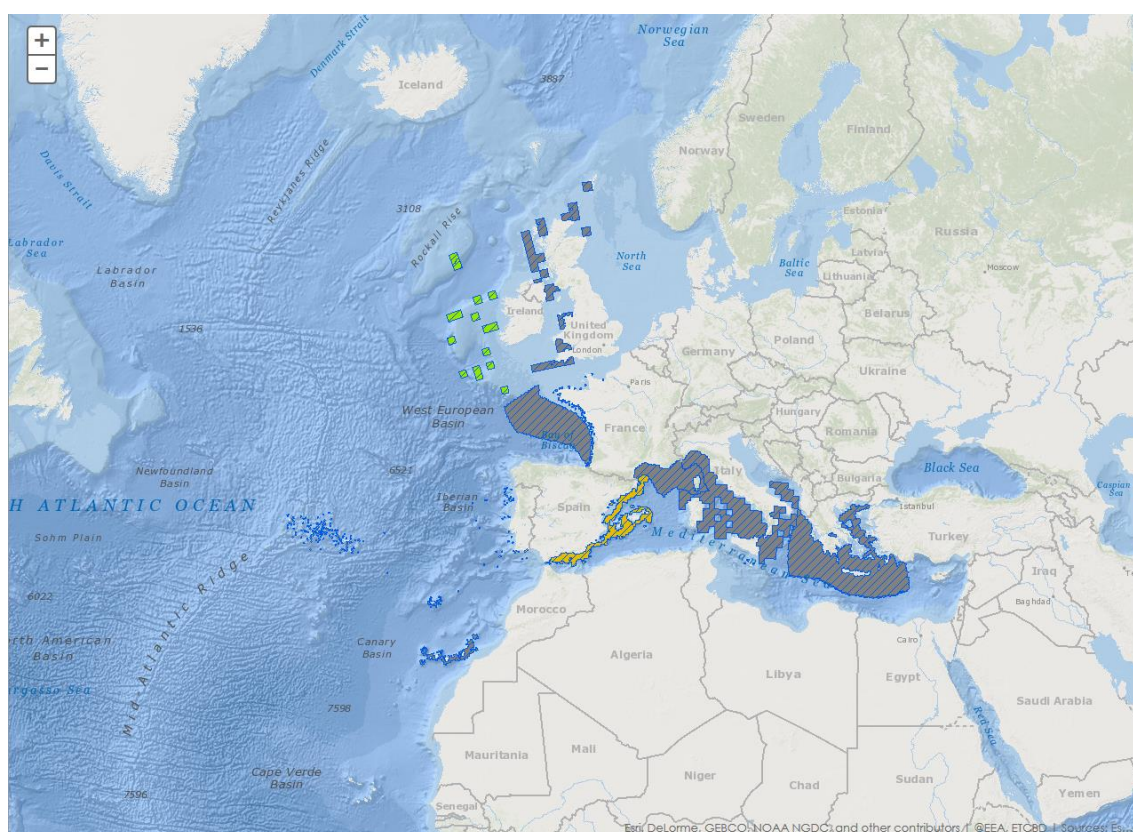
(Annex IV)

The striped dolphin, *Stenella coeruleoalba*, is widely distributed in the tropical and warm-temperate deep waters, of the continental shelf and beyond, of the marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian-, and marine Mediterranean regions. It is rare in the UK waters and frequent in the French, Spanish and Portuguese coasts including the islands of the Macaronesian region and all of the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean and North Atlantic populations appear to be isolated from each other.

Knowledge on this species is limited for almost all parameters reported by Member States, and as such the overall conclusion for the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean regions is unknown (XX). Though listed, at a global level, as species of ‘least concern’ by the IUCN Red List of threatened species it is proposed for listing as ‘vulnerable’ in the IUCN regional Red list for the Mediterranean Sea because of the various threats to which it is known to be exposed to (contaminants, fishery interaction etc.). It is thus likely that this species is in unfavourable condition in the Marine Mediterranean region, but more data is needed for that conclusion.

Main pressures and threats to this species are linked to Fishing and harvesting aquatic resource, acoustic disturbance, and marine water pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED						
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
Range	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
Population	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
Habitat for species	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
Future prospects	U1	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV	XX
Overall conservation status	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	XX
Population	XX
Habitat for species	XX
Future prospects	XX
Overall conservation status	XX

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	100%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important'

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1027 European date mussel (*Lithophaga lithophaga*)

(Annex IV)

The European date mussel, *Lithophaga lithophaga*, is a rock-boring bivalve mollusk that is widespread along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. It is present in the marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean region.

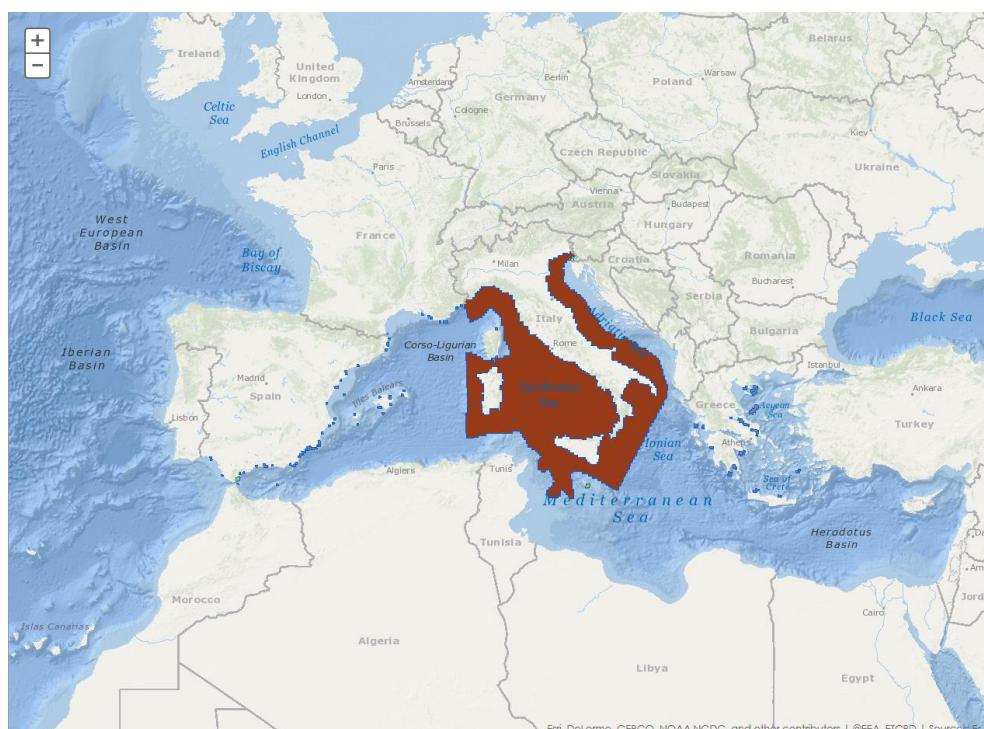
The mollusk has an extremely slow growth and it lives inside cavities of calcareous rocky substrates, which it bores with its glandular secretions.

In the Mediterranean region conclusion on conservation status is unfavourable- bad (U2).

In the Marine Mediterranean region, main pressures and threats are “date mussel fishing”, and “reduction and loss of specific habitat features”. Also, a possible threat for this species is the fishing method that was used to collect it. That involves destructive illegal practices such as dynamite fishing and using hammers which destroy the rocky reef where it lives.

Due to its slow growth rate and the absent data it is important to collect more data for this species.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
Range	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
Population	FV	XX	FV	U2	FV	XX	FV	U2
Habitat for species	XX	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
Future prospects	XX	XX	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
Overall conservation status	XX	XX	XX	U2	FV	FV	FV	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	U1
Population	U1
Habitat for species	U1
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	25.0%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	75.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1028 Fan mussel (*Pinna nobilis*)

(Annex IV)

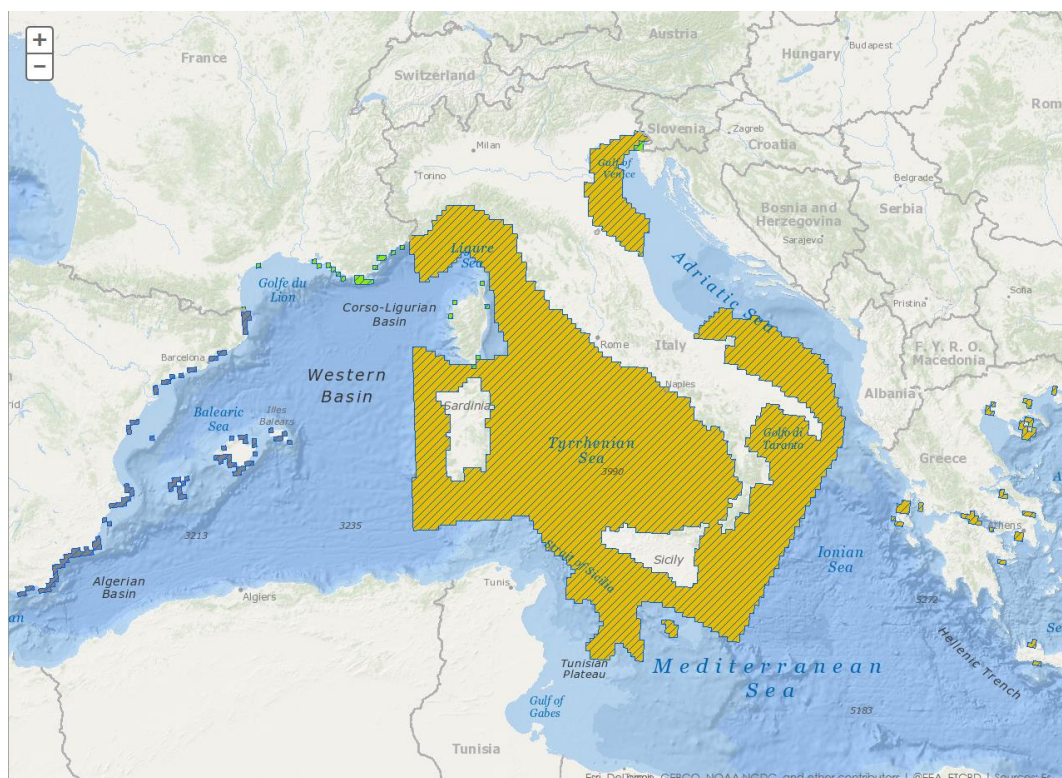
The fan mussel, *Pinna nobilis*, is an endemic Mediterranean species, and is thus only present in the Marine Mediterranean region. It has a wide geographical distribution range, and is reported in Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and United Kingdom.

Pinna nobilis is the largest Mediterranean bivalve and a long lived species. It occurs in coastal areas, mostly on soft sediments characterised by seagrass meadows.

The overall assessment is unfavourable-inadequate (U1) in the marine Mediterranean region. In 2007, it was assessed as inadequate- bad (U2). However, there is no real change reported.

The species is exposed to numerous threats such as accidental killing by trawling and anchoring, collection of its shell for decorative purposes and habitat degradation. Main pressures reported are; “removal for collection purposes”, “Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna“, “penetration/ disturbance below surface of the seabed”, “port areas”, “nautical sports”, and “water pollution”.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
Range	XX	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
Population	XX	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV
Habitat for species	XX	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
Future prospects	XX	FV	U1	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV
Overall conservation status	XX	FV	U1	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Population	U1
Habitat for species	U1
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
C01 - Mining and quarrying	8.3%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	8.3%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8.3%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	8.3%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	16.7%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	8.3%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	8.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	8.3%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	8.3%
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	8.3%
M02 - Biotic changes (climate change)	8.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1366 Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)

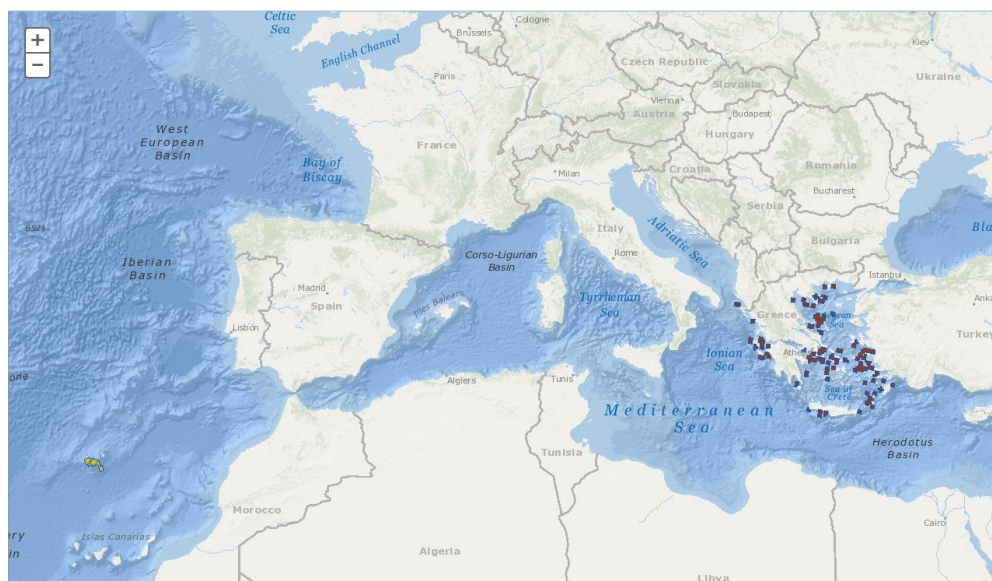
(Annexes II and IV)

The Mediterranean monk seal, *Monachus monachus*, inhabits the marine Macaronesian and Mediterranean regions where it breeds, respectively, in the archipelago of Madeira and throughout a large part of the Greek island archipelagos and the island of Crete. A colony is also reported in Cyprus and sighting data is reported for southern Italian and Spanish locations.

The overall conclusion is unfavourable in both regions. Unfavourable-bad (U2) in the Marine Mediterranean region, and Unfavourable- inadequate (U1) in the Marine Macaronesian region. This is in agreement with the IUCN list of threatened species that list Mediterranean monk seal as critically endangered. Data is not complete for any of the Parameters in the Marine Mediterranean region and populations values in the Marine Macaronesian region is unknown. Considering the vulnerable status of this species, urgent actions should be taken to collect data, so that appropriate conservation measures can be taken towards the many known pressures and threats towards the species. The Mediterranean Monk Seal was historically reduced to a very small population due to deliberate killings by fishermen and sealing. The population in the Marine Mediterranean region is heavily fragmented with many small subpopulations. There are also signs of inbreeding. Apart from this, pressures and threats are mainly linked to fishing activities but also to boating activities and pollution.

Listed pressures and threats are: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, professional passive fishing, leisure fishing, trawling, netting, trapping, poisoning, poaching, hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, recreational cave visits, scuba diving, snorkeling, continuous urbanization, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, discharges, water pollution, marine, water pollution, noise nuisance, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding), shipping lanes.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	CY	ES*	GR	IT	EU27
Range	U1	U1	FV	U2	
Population	U1	U2	U2	U2	
Habitat for species	U1	U2	U1	U2	
Future prospects	U1	U2	U1	U2	
Overall conservation status	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2

Note: Blank = no assessment available

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	FV
Population	U1
Habitat for species	U1
Future prospects	U1
Overall conservation status	U1

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	50.0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	50.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
6.0 - Other spatial measures	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	33.3%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	33.3%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	16.7%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	16.7%

Number of SCIs designated for this species per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Of which number of 'D' sites (insignificant population)
CY	2	0
ES	1	1
GR	68	18
IT	7	4

2029 Long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*)

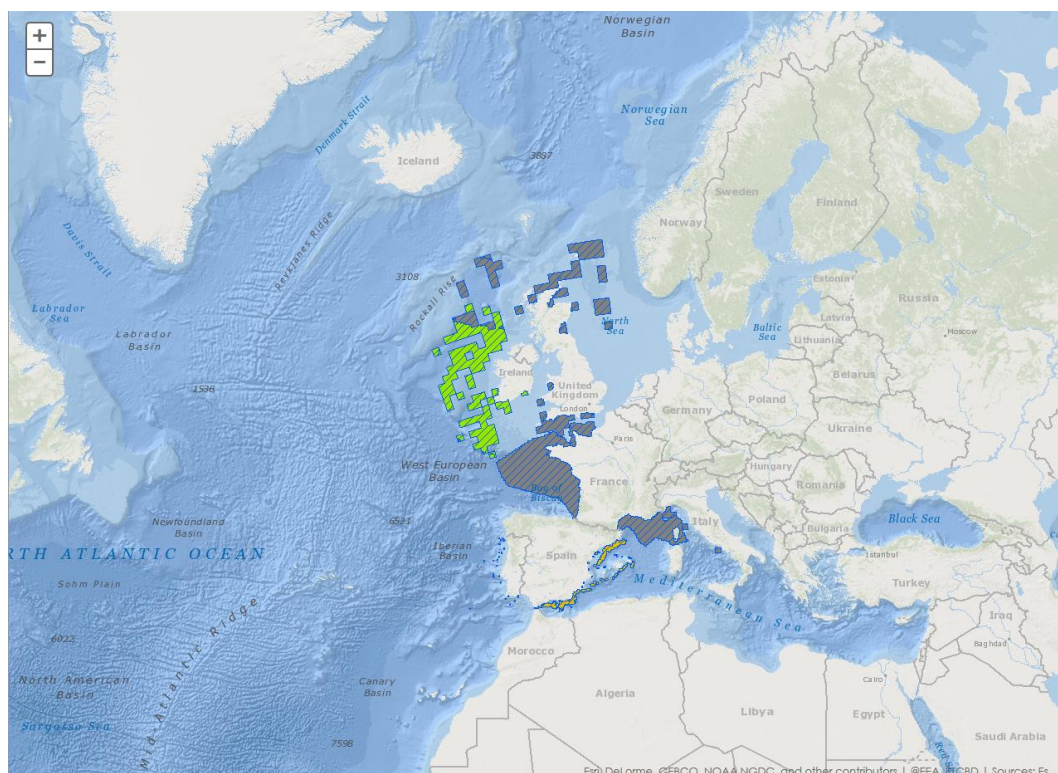
(Annex IV)

The long-finned pilot whale, *Globicephala melas*, inhabits the temperate and subarctic deep water habitat, ranging between 200-3,000 meters, of the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian, and Marine Mediterranean regions.

The overall assessment on conservation status in the Marine Mediterranean region is unfavourable-inadequate (U1). In 2007 the overall conclusion for the region was unknown (XX). IUCN list the species as 'data deficient' in the Red List of threatened species. More data is needed for the species.

Main pressures listed are; various boating activities, various water pollution including noise, introduction of disease (microbial pathogens), temperature changes, changes in biotic conditions, reduction and loss of specific habitat features, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, and reduction of prey availability (including carcasses).

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED					
	ES	FR	IT	MT*	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
Population	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1
Habitat for species	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Future prospects	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1
Overall conservation status	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’, in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	20,0%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	20,0%
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	20,0%
M01 - Abiotic changes (climate change)	20,0%
M02 - Biotic changes (climate change)	20,0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

5031 Sperm-whale (*Physeter catodon*)

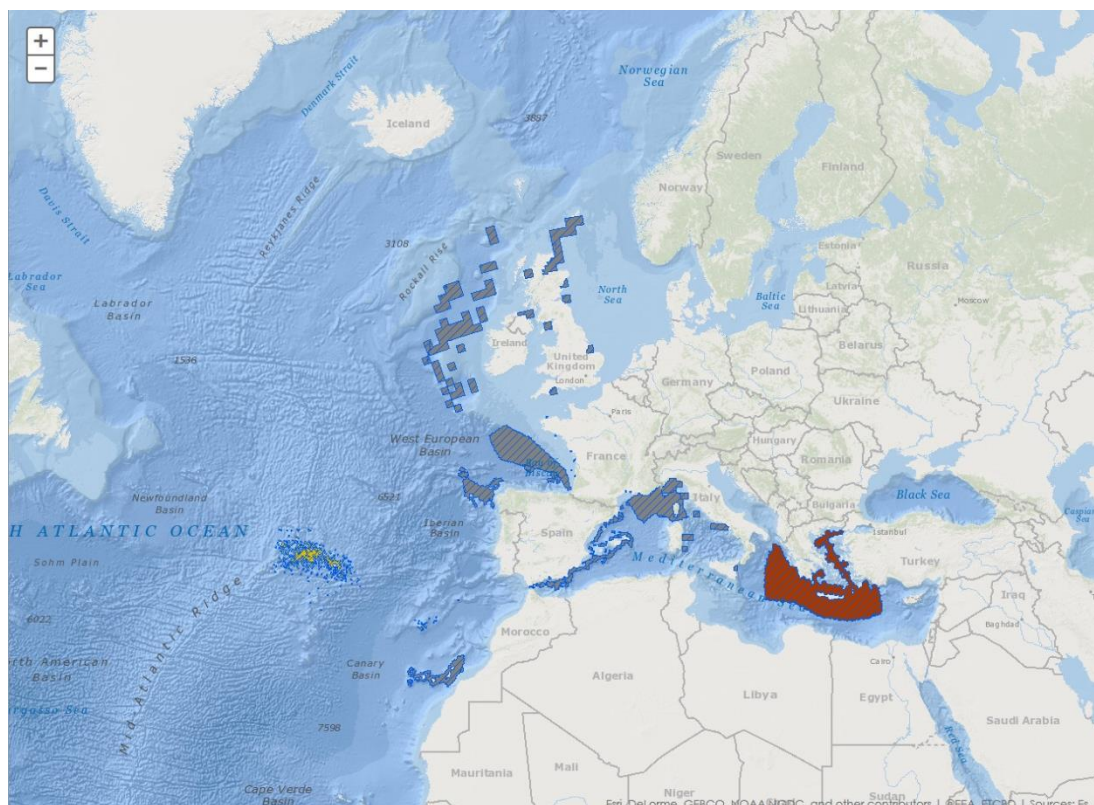
(Annex IV)

The sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*, inhabits the continental slope and deeper (over 1,000 meters) temperate to sub-polar waters of the marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian- and Marine Mediterranean regions. Its distribution range includes all of the northwestern and western range of the marine Atlantic and extends south until the Azores and the Canaries islands and into the entire marine Mediterranean region. The population in the Marine Mediterranean region is genetically distinct from the Atlantic population.

Overall conclusion on conservation status for the Mediterranean region is unfavourable- bad (U2), same as in 2001-2007. Conclusion is based on preliminary information indicating a population decline and bad future prospects due to various ongoing threats. This is in line with the IUCN Red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered (EN).

Most countries reported the species as vulnerable to boat collision, noise disturbance, mixed forms of pollution, and bycatch in illegal use of driftnets in the Mediterranean Sea.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED					
	ES	FR	IT	MT	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX
Population	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Future prospects	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U2
Overall conservation status	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U2

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	XX
Population	U1
Habitat for species	U2
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	28.6%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	28.6%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	14.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	14.3%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	14.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2035 Goose-beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*)

(Annex IV)

Cuvier's Beaked Whale, *Ziphius cavirostris*, inhabits the continental slope and offshore tropical to subpolar waters of the Atlantic ocean. It is also the only species of beaked whale that regularly inhabits the Mediterranean Sea where it has a wide distribution though it is not frequently observed. The species is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian, and the Marine Mediterranean region.

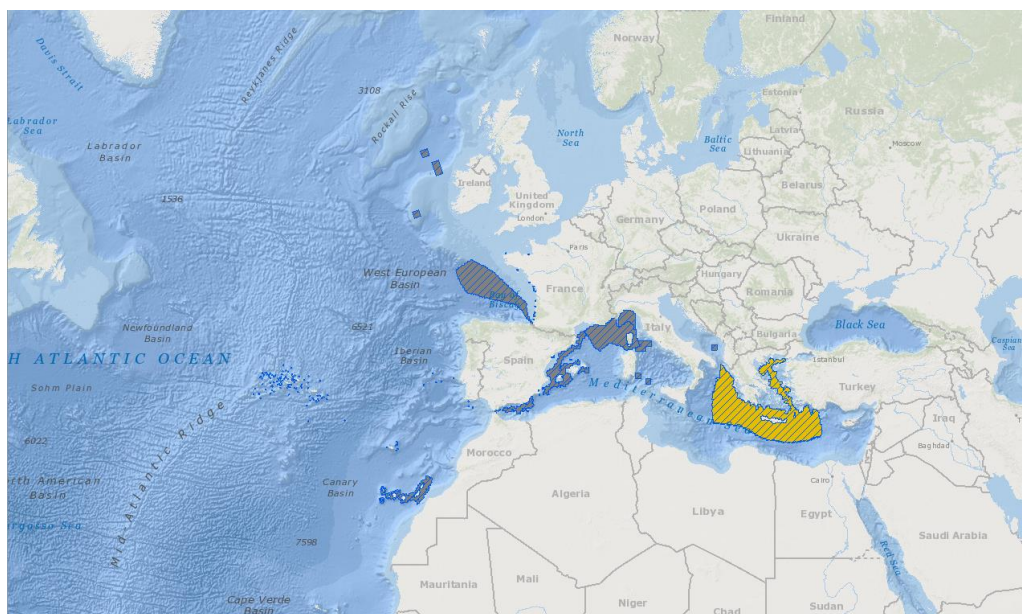
Knowledge on this species is limited for most parameters reported by Member States.

In the Marine Mediterranean region, conclusion on conservation status is unfavourable- inadequate (U1). The assessment is in agreement with the knowledge in the region as there is likely deterioration of the species habitat. Mainly because of rapid increase of the anthropogenic noise levels introduced to the marine environment and pollution (shipping lanes and traffic, military exercises including use of high level sonar, illegal dynamite fishing, pollution by plastic debris swallowed by Cuvier's beaked whales). Although many parameters regarding the species population are unknown, the threat by the use of military sonar is extremely high, since one single exercise in a geographical zone could rapidly erase an entire population from a large area in the Marine Mediterranean region.

The species is listed as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species but is proposed for listing as 'data deficient' in the IUCN Regional Red List for the Mediterranean Sea. More data is needed for this species.

Min pressures and threats reported are linked to noise pollution, but also shipping lanes, and marine water pollution including marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED					
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	EU27
Range	FV	XX	U1	XX	XX	U1
Population	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX
Future prospects	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	U1
Population	U1
Habitat for species	U2
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%
G04 - Military use and civil unrest	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	100%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1012 Ribbed Mediterranean Limpet (*Patella ferruginea*)

(Annex IV)

Patella ferruginea is a species of sea snail. It is endemic to the Mediterranean, and was formerly widespread in almost all of the western Mediterranean. It is currently very rare and is considered a relic species with geographically isolated colonies. It is reported as occurring in Spain, France, Italy and United Kingdom.

The conservation status is unfavourable-bad (U2) due to the overall assessments provided by Spain and Italy who host more than 25% of the overall potential distribution. The species was reported as unfavourable-bad (U2) also in 2007, thus no improvement is yet seen.

Main pressures reported are; port areas, marine constructions, illegal taking and collection, hunting fishing or collecting activities, water pollution, and habitat degradation (loss of specific habitat features).

France report the species as unknown, and more data is required for the species. Especially since it is reported as unfavourable-bad (U2) and is endemic to the Mediterranean.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	ES	FR	IT	UK	EU27
Range	U2	XX	FV	FV	FV
Population	U2	XX	FV	FV	FV
Habitat for species	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV
Future prospects	U2	XX	U2	FV	U2
Overall conservation status	U2	XX	U2	FV	U2

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	30,00%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	20,00%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	20,00%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	10,00%
D02 - Shipping lanes and ports	10,00%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	10,00%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2618 Common minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*)

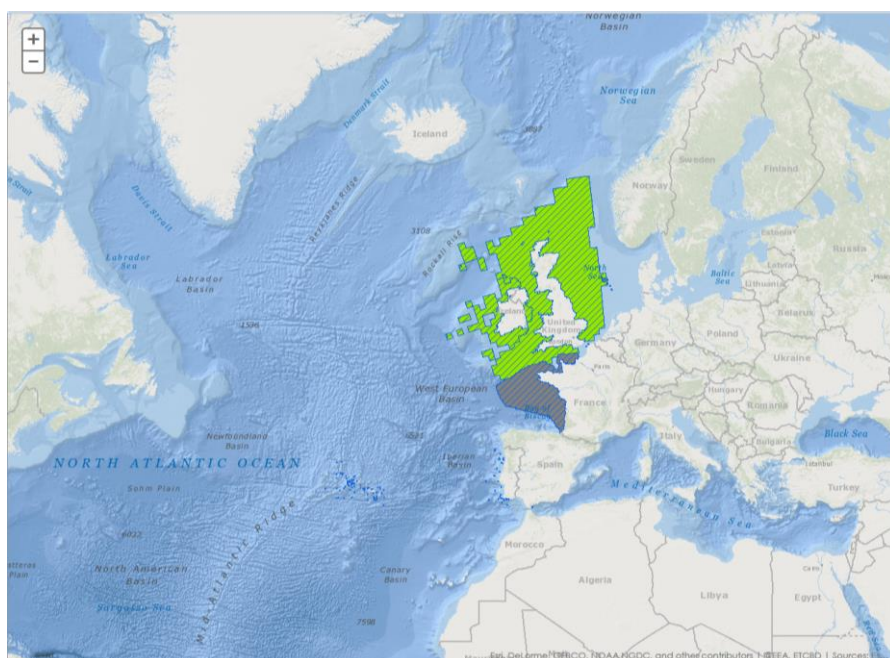
(Annex IV)

The common minke whale, *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, is widely distributed across the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions, from latitudes ranging from northwest of the British Isles and the central North Sea to the Canaries in the south. It is the most neritic of all minke whales and is most abundant in ocean areas overlying the continental platform. The common minke whale has no resident population in the Mediterranean Sea. It occurs occasionally as visitor from the Atlantic Ocean.

The overall conclusion on conservation status in the Marine Mediterranean region is unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007.

Main threats and pressures for the species are linked to noise pollution, shipping and water pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	ES*	GR*	IT*	UK*	EU27
Range	FV		XX	XX	
Population	XX		XX	XX	
Habitat for species	XX		XX	XX	
Future prospects	XX		XX	XX	
Overall conservation status	XX	NA	XX	XX	XX

Note: Blank = species reported but no assessment available

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	
Population	
Habitat for species	
Future prospects	
Overall conservation status	

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MATL
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	66.7%
XO - Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	33.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

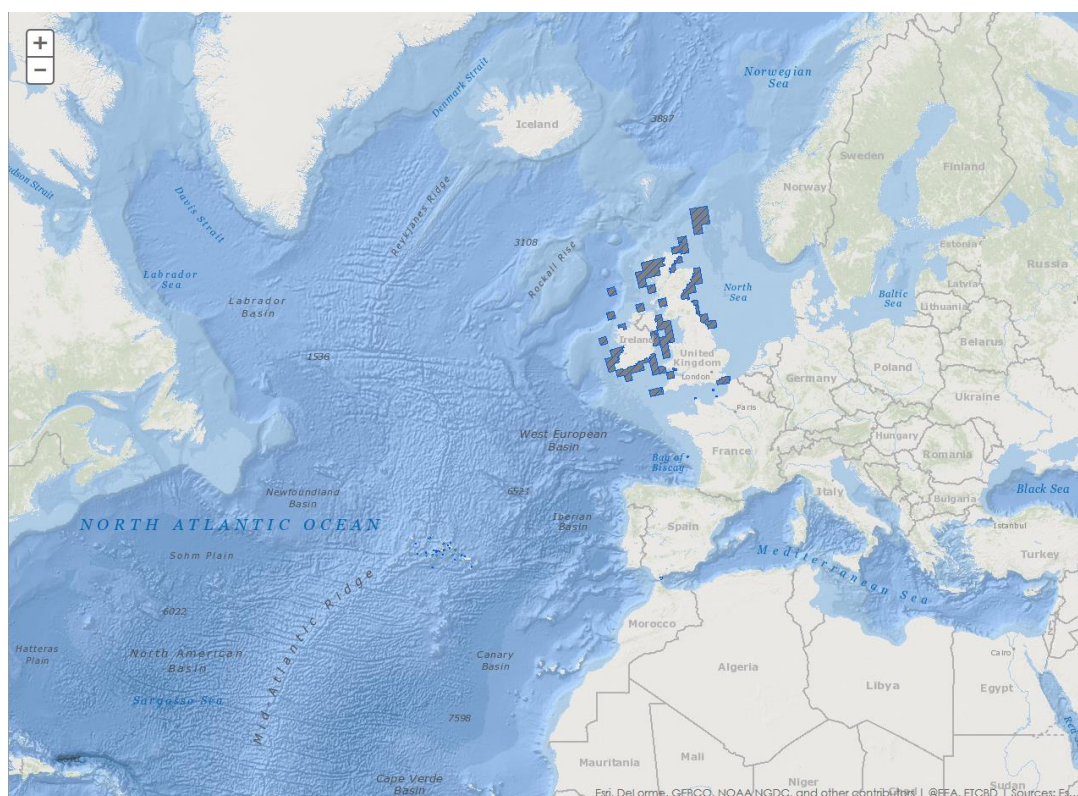
1345 Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

(Annex IV)

The humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae* has been recorded in the continental shelf and deep waters of the marine Atlantic- and in the Marine Macaronesian region, though its main wintering grounds lie north of these regions. The humpback whale has no resident population in the Mediterranean Sea. It occurs there occasionally as visitor from the Atlantic Ocean.

The overall conservation status is unknown (XX) in the Marine Mediterranean. It is the same overall status as in 2007. The species is listed as ‘least concern’ in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of its widespread global distribution and its recent rate of increase in different regions of the world.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	ES*	GR*	IT*	UK*	EU27
Range	FV		XX	XX	XX
Population	XX		XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	XX		XX	XX	XX
Future prospects	XX		XX	XX	XX
Overall conservation status	XX	NA	XX	XX	XX

Note: Blank = species reported but no assessment available

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	
Population	
Habitat for species	
Future prospects	
Overall conservation status	

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No high ranking pressures.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2028 False killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*)

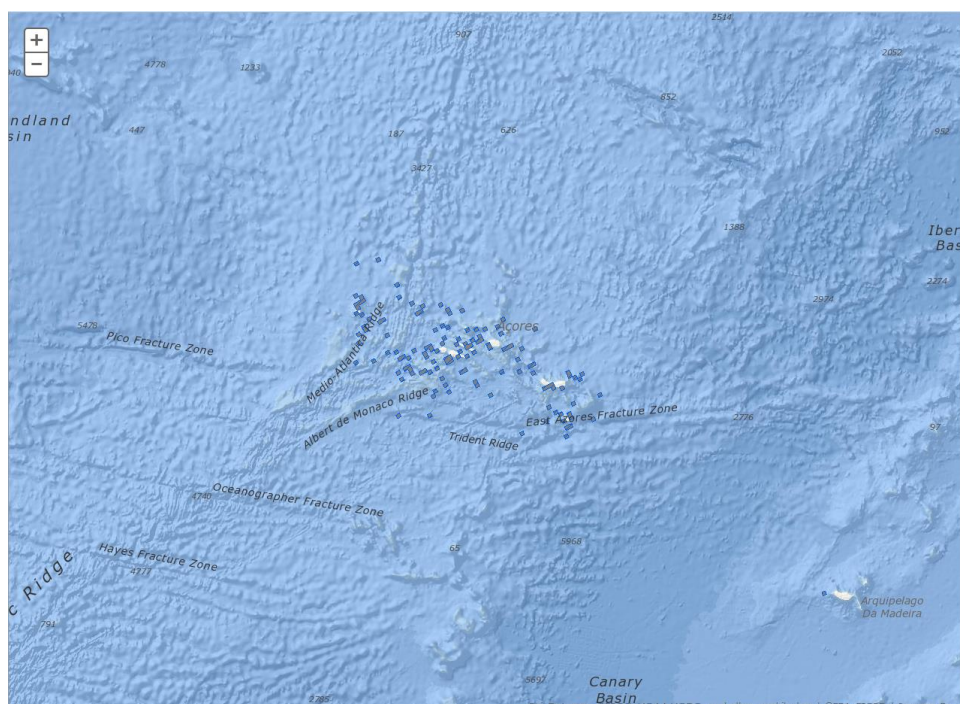
(Annex IV)

In the Marine Mediterranean region, the false killer whale is believed to have no resident population. It occurs occasionally as visitor from the Atlantic Ocean. The species is reported from Greece, Spain, Italy and Malta in the marine Mediterranean region. However, all countries but Greece report the species as “occasional, vagrant or marginal” and the only value added is from Greece that has reported gridded area. Therefore, the assessment for the region is unknown (XX), same as in 2007.

The lack of knowledge on this species’ conservation status reflects its IUCN listing as ‘data deficient’ in the Red List of threatened species.

Main threats towards the species are anthropogenic sound, by catches, reduction in prey availability, and various pollutions including macro pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	ES*	GR*	IT*	MT*	EU27
Range	FV		XX		
Population	XX		XX		
Habitat for species	XX		XX		
Future prospects	XX		XX		
Overall conservation status	XX	NA	XX	NA	XX

Note: Blank = species reported but no assessment available

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	
Population	
Habitat for species	
Future prospects	
Overall conservation status	

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’

No high ranking pressures reported

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1008 Hatchpin urchin (*Centrostephanus longispinus*)

(Annex IV)

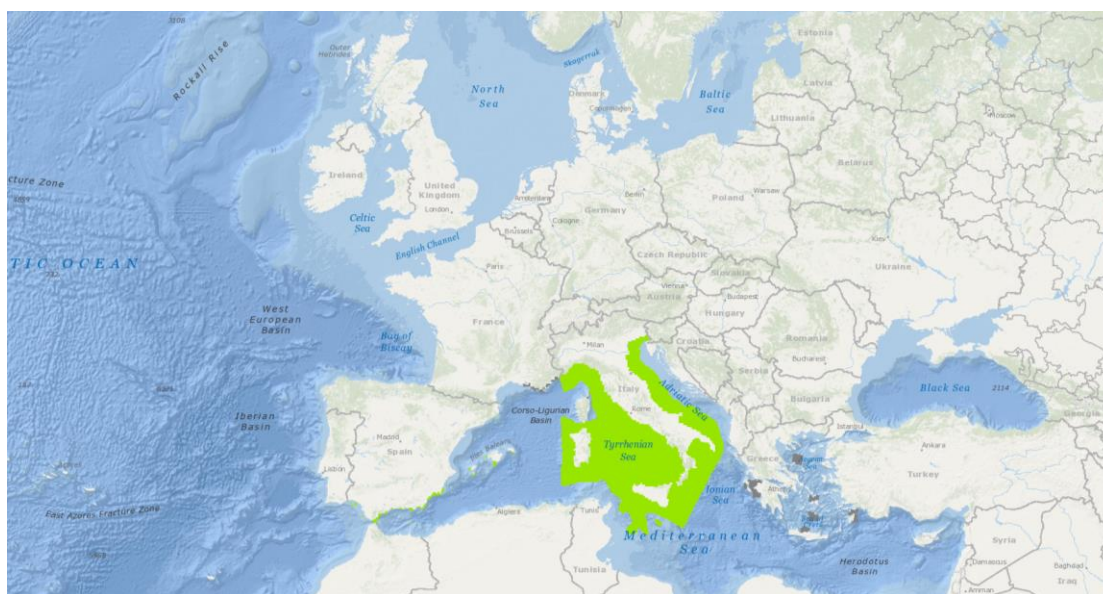
Centrostephanus longispinus, is a species of sea present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean region.

Conclusion for the species is favourable in the Marine Mediterranean region.

The species is considered widely distributed in all regions but with a scattered distribution. It is generally regarded as an unexploited common species that has not been observed to decline locally. Nonetheless, populations may be subject to incidental collection by trawling. Main pressures reported are “benthic or demersal trawling”, “Discharges”, and “port areas”.

Population is unknown for many countries which highlight the need for better monitoring and data collection on this species.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED						
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
Range	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
Population	XX	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
Habitat for species	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX
Future prospects	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
Overall conservation status	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No high ranking pressures

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2027 Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)

(Annex IV)

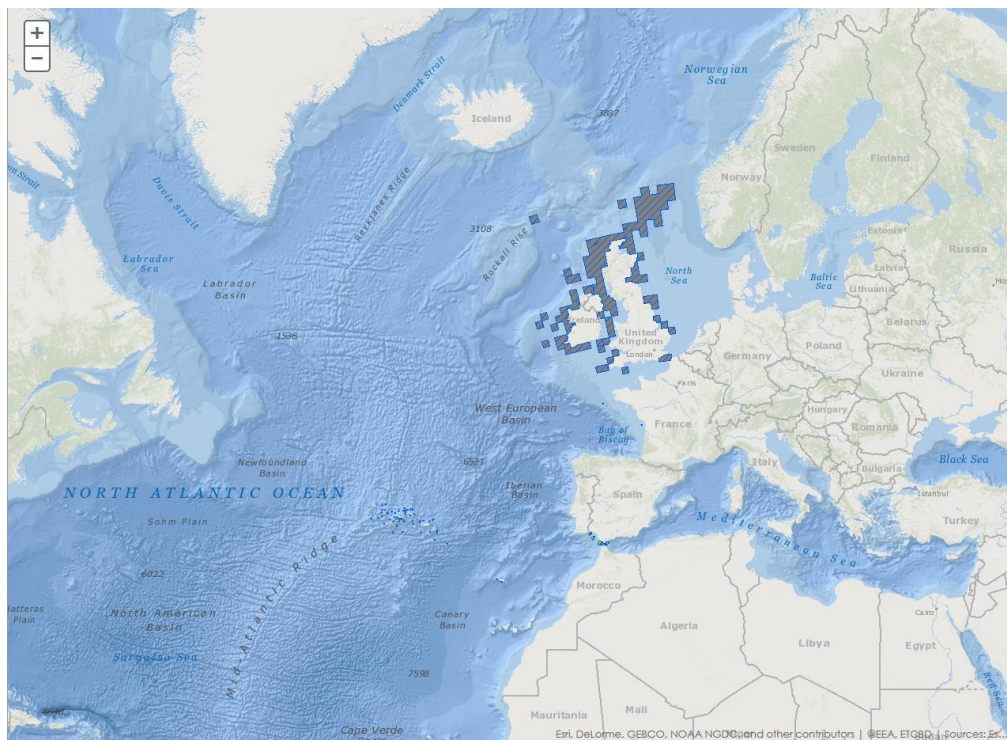
The killer whale, *Orcinus orca*, is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian, and Marine Mediterranean region. The species is reported as “occasional, vagrant or marginal” in many of the countries.

In the Marine Mediterranean region, overall conservation status is favourable (FV) based on the report from Spain where the species is common. The species was reported as unknown (XX) in 2007 in the marine Mediterranean region.

The species is listed as ‘data deficient’ in the Red List of threatened species. More data is thus needed for the species.

The species is reported as being vulnerable to various forms of pollution, boating activities, professional passive fishing, reduction in prey availability, and noise disturbance such as that generated by military or seismic exploration activities.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED				
	ES	FR*	IT*	UK*	EU27
Range	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
Population	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
Habitat for species	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Future prospects	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
Overall conservation status	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	33.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	33.3%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	33.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1351 Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

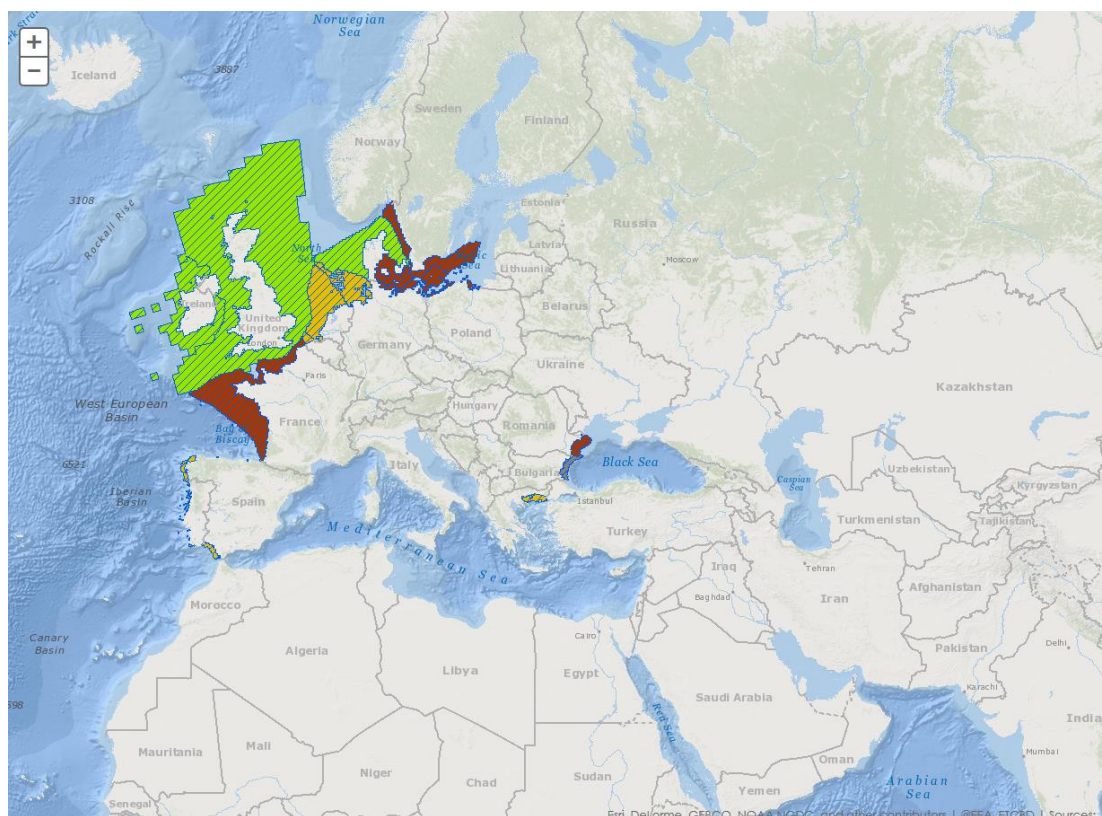
(Annexes II and IV)

The harbour porpoise inhabits the cold temperate to sub-polar continental shelf waters of the marine Baltic and Atlantic regions. It is present as a subspecies, *Phocoena phocoena relicta*, in the Aegean and Marmara seas of the marine Mediterranean region.

The 'unfavourable-inadequate' conservation status in the marine Mediterranean region is determined by the critically small population size, its geographical isolation from its neighboring Black Sea conspecific subspecies population, and the vulnerability to fishery bycatch, intentional killing and reduction in prey availability.

The species is listed at a global level as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species, while the Mediterranean subspecies is listed as 'endangered' and the Baltic Sea population as Critically endangered.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED		
	ES*	GR	EU27
Range	FV	XX	FV
Population	XX	XX	XX
Habitat for species	XX	U1	U1
Future prospects	XX	U1	U1
Overall conservation status	XX	U1	U1

Conservation status parameters	GR
Range	XX
Population	XX
Habitat for species	U2
Future prospects	U2
Overall conservation status	U2

Greek assessment from 2015

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No high pressure reported in the Mediterranean Sea.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important'

No high conservation measure reported in the Mediterranean Sea.

Number of SCIs designated for this species per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Of which number of 'D' sites (insignificant population)
ES	2	2
GR	2	0

2033 Rough-toothed dolphin (*Steno bredanensis*)

(Annex IV)

The rough-toothed dolphin, *Steno bredanensis*, inhabits the tropical to subtropical deep oceanic waters of the Atlantic ocean. In the Marine Mediterranean region, the species is present only in Italy and Malta. Both countries report the species as “occasional, vagrant or marginal “, and no values are reported from any country. However, Italy has left an evaluation and that has been used for assessment for the region, method 00. All parameters are unknown, with unknown trend. Conclusion for the region is unknown (XX).

The species is listed as ‘data deficient’ in the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Thus, more data is needed for the species.

No distribution map available for this species

Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED		
	IT	MT	EU27
Range	XX		XX
Population	XX		XX
Habitat for species	XX		XX
Future prospects	XX		XX
Overall conservation status	XX		XX

Note: Blank = species reported but no assessment available

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No high pressure reported for this species.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’ in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

1226 Kemp's Ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*)

(Annex IV)

The Kemp's Ridley sea turtle has a distribution range that is restricted to the Northwestern Atlantic. Its presence is therefore considered occasional in EU member states and no regional assessment is made. Vagrant individuals are reported however from Spain and Italy in the marine Mediterranean region. The species is at threat from accidental capture in fishing gear and pollution as well as habitat degradation in the nesting and reproductive areas lying outside of the European seas. Kemp's Ridley sea turtle is listed as "Critically Endangered" in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

No distribution map available for this species

Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED		
	ES	IT	EU27
Range	XX		
Population	XX		
Habitat for species	XX		
Future prospects	XX		
Overall conservation status	XX		XX

Note: Blank = species reported but no assessment available

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	25,00%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	25,00%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	25,00%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	25,00%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

No conservation measures to be reported for non-Annex II species according to Art 17 guidelines.

No Natura 2000 site needs to be designated for this Annex IV species

2578 Trochid gastropod (*Gibbula nivosa*)

(Annex II and Annex IV)

The trochid gastropod *Gibbula nivosa* is endemic to the Maltese Islands. It occurs on seagrass leaves and under rocks at depths of 1-4 meters. It is also listed in Greece in the Marine Mediterranean region, but the species' presence has not been confirmed. It is possible that it no longer exist in Greece.

The overall conclusion is unfavourable- inadequate (U1) based on the report from Malta where range, habitat for species and future prospects all are assessed as unfavourable- inadequate (U1). Population is still unknown and it is important to continue to collect data for this very rare endemic species.

Major pressures and threats are associated with exploitation of shallow waters and water quality.

No distribution map available for this species

Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels in MMED

Conservation status parameters	MMED	
	MT	EU27
Range	U1	U1
Population	XX	XX
Habitat for species	U1	U1
Future prospects	U1	U1
Overall conservation status	U1	U1

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Pressures - Level 2	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	33,33%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	33,33%
D02 - Utility and service lines/pipelines	33,33%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important' in MMED

Conservation measures - Level 2	MMED
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	25.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	25.0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	25,00%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	25,00%

Number of SCIs designated for this species per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Of which number of 'D' sites (insignificant population)
MT	2	0

Annex

Ranked marine Mediterranean habitats

N2K code	Description	Taxonomical group	Priority	I	II	IV	V	MMED CS	Positive trends	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Priority Index A*(B+C)
Habitats													
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Habitats		Y				U1	1	7	5	1	42
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Habitats		Y				U1	0	5	6	1	35
1170	Reefs	Habitats		Y				XX	0	8	4	0	32
1130	Estuaries	Habitats		Y				U1	0	5	6	0	30
1120	Posidonia beds (<i>Posidonion oceanicae</i>)	Habitats	Y	Y				U1	1	7	4	0	28
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Habitats		Y				U1	0	7	4	0	28
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	Habitats		Y				XX	0	4	5	0	20
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	Habitats		Y				XX	0	1	1	0	1

Ranked marine Mediterranean species

N2K code	Description	Taxonomical group	Priority	Annex			MMED CS	Positive trends	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Priority Index A*(B+C)
				II	IV	V						
1224	Caretta caretta	Reptiles	Y	Y	Y		U2	0	8	8	2	80
1349	Tursiops truncatus	Mammals		Y	Y		U1	0	8	9	0	72
1227	Chelonia mydas	Reptiles	Y	Y	Y		U1	1	6	8	0	48
1350	Delphinus delphis	Mammals			Y		U1	0	6	7	0	42
1223	Dermochelys coriacea	Reptiles			Y		U1	0	5	7	1	40
2621	Balaenoptera physalus	Mammals			Y		XX	0	6	6	0	36
2030	Grampus griseus	Mammals			Y		U1	0	6	6	0	36
2034	Stenella coeruleoalba	Mammals			Y		XX	0	6	5	1	36
1027	Lithophaga lithophaga	Molluscs			Y		U2+	1	7	5	0	35
1028	Pinna nobilis	Molluscs			Y		U1	0	7	4	1	35
1366	Monachus monachus	Mammals	Y	Y	Y		U1	0	4	7	1	32
2029	Globicephala melas	Mammals			Y		U1	0	5	5	0	25
5031	Physeter catodon	Mammals			Y		U1	0	5	5	0	25
2035	Ziphius cavirostris	Mammals			Y		U1	0	5	5	0	25
1012	Patella ferruginea	Molluscs			Y		U2	0	4	5	0	20
2618	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Mammals			Y		XX	0	4	4	0	16
1345	Megaptera novaeangliae	Mammals			Y		XX	0	4	4	0	16
2028	Pseudorca crassidens	Mammals			Y		XX	0	4	4	0	16
1008	Centrostephanus longispinus	Other invertebrates			Y		FV	0	6	2	0	12
2027	Orcinus orca	Mammals			Y		FV	0	4	3	0	12
1351	Phocoena phocoena	Mammals		Y	Y		U1	0	2	2	0	4
2033	Steno bredanensis	Mammals			Y		XX	0	2	2	0	4
1226	Lepidochelys kempii	Reptiles			Y		XX	0	2	2	0	4