

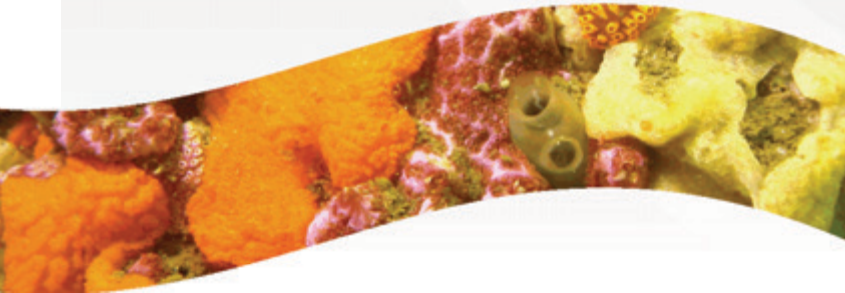
Marine Protected Areas networks in the eastern Mediterranean for the conservation of biodiversity and for the restoration of fishery resources

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Background

- Human use of the sea increases
- Home of vulnerable marine habitats & species
- Majority of the main fish stocks in the Eastern Mediterranean seem to be overexploited
- Need for conservation and restoration
 - Marine Spatial Planning
 - Marine Protected Areas (MPA) networks





Marine Spatial Planning in the Aegean Sea for the protection and conservation of biodiversity



Towards the establishment of Marine Protected Area Networks in the Eastern Mediterranean

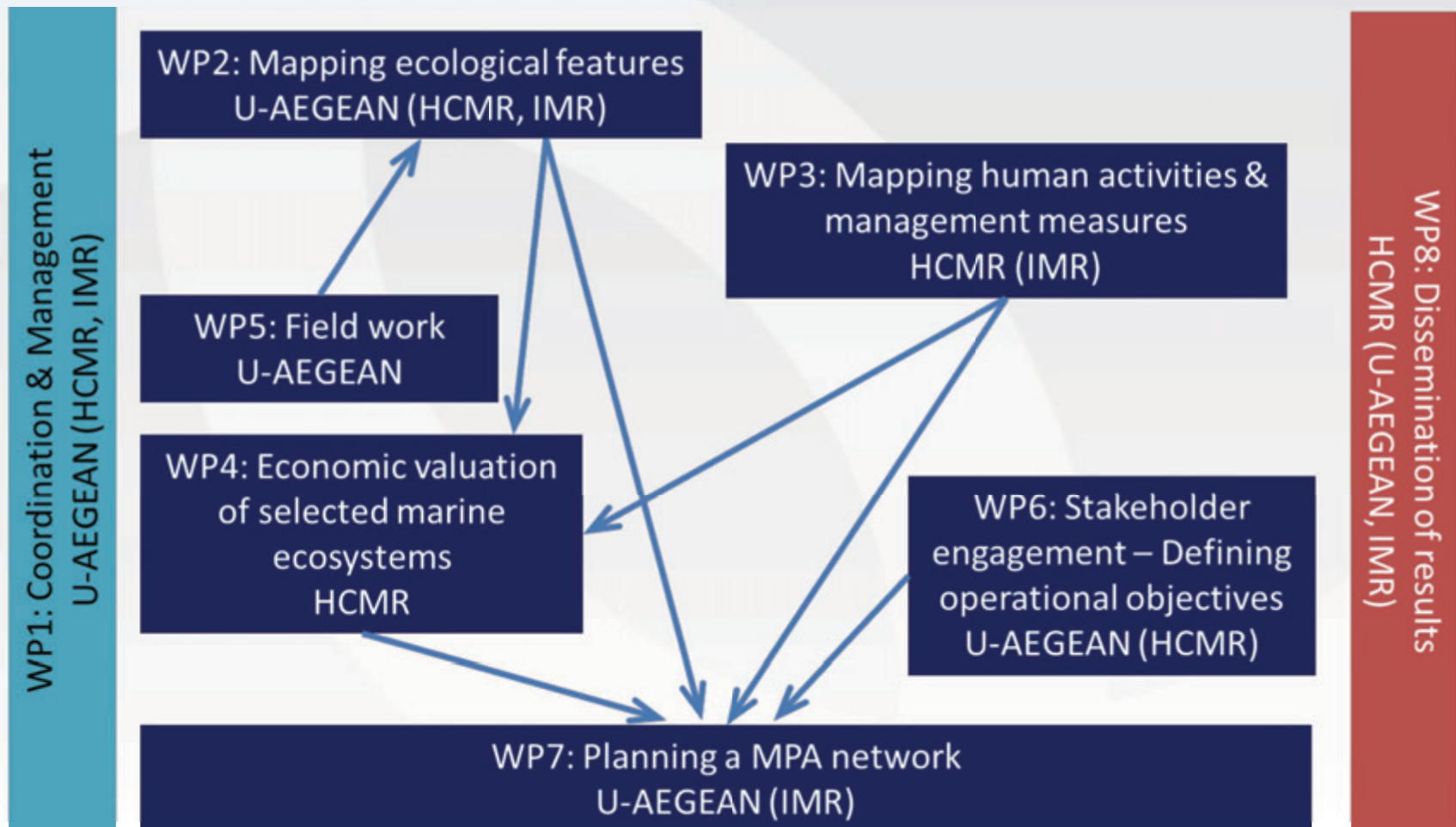


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MARISCA in a nutshell

- 3 partners/2 countries
- 25 scientists
- 13 months
- 8 Work Packages (WPs)



MARISCA in a nutshell

main goal

to plan a network of MPAs/management zones

Contribution towards:

- MSP directive (2014/89/EU) – March 2021 deadline
- MSFD directive (2008/56/EC) – strategies, incl. MPA networks
- Habitats and Birds Directives (92/43/EEC & 2009/147/EC)

**Maritime Spatial Planning in the Aegean Sea for the
conservation and protection of biodiversity**

MARISCA in a nutshell

- Mapping ecological features
- Estimating cumulative impacts of human activities
- Valuation of marine ecosystems
- Collecting new data through field work
- Involving stakeholders
- Designing a MPAs network in the context of MSP



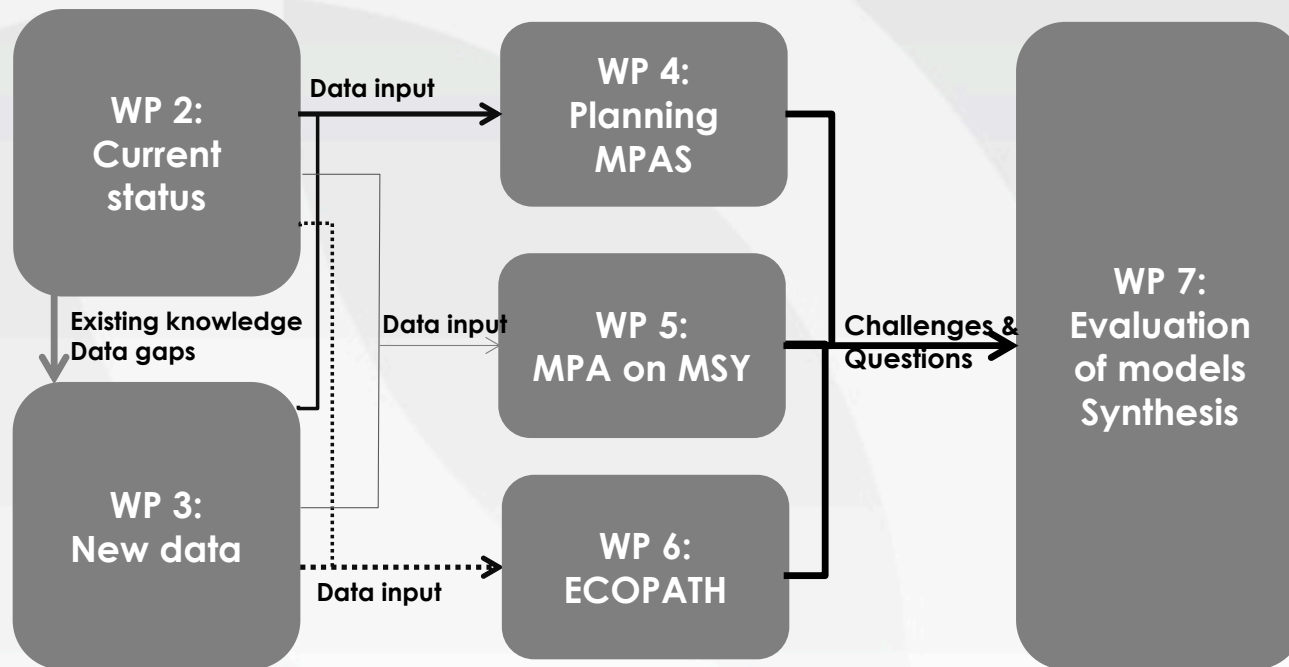


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PROTOMEDEA in a nutshell

- 7 partners/3 countries
- 36 months
- 35 scientists
- 8 WPs

WP 1: COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT



WP 8: COMMUNICATION & DISSEMINATION

MPA networks towards MSY



PROTOMEDEA in a nutshell

Objective

“to plan a network of MPAs in the Aegean Sea and Cyprus, that will take into consideration the protection of **ecological features of conservation importance** and **essential fish habitats, important areas for fisheries**, as well as the **socio-economic impact/cost** of additional fisheries restrictions, under a **participatory bottom-up procedure**”



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PROTOMEDEA in a nutshell

- mapping of existing MPAs and planning of proposed MPA networks
- mapping of essential fish habitats
- examination of the effect of MPA in achieving MSY objectives of the CFP
- development of ECOPATH models in selected case studies
- what-if-scenarios of MPA impacts on MSY -Ecopath/Ecospace models will be evaluated
 - consultation with stakeholders



Data input

- Use of existing knowledge
- Collection of new data
 - collection of data to confirm / controlled low reliability data
 - verification of spatial distribution models
 - visual / sampling confirmation with field data (ground-truth) for remote sensing analysis
- Through means of
 - Aerial photography
 - Side scan sonar
 - Underwater visual census
 - Fishing trials



Mapping of Ecological features

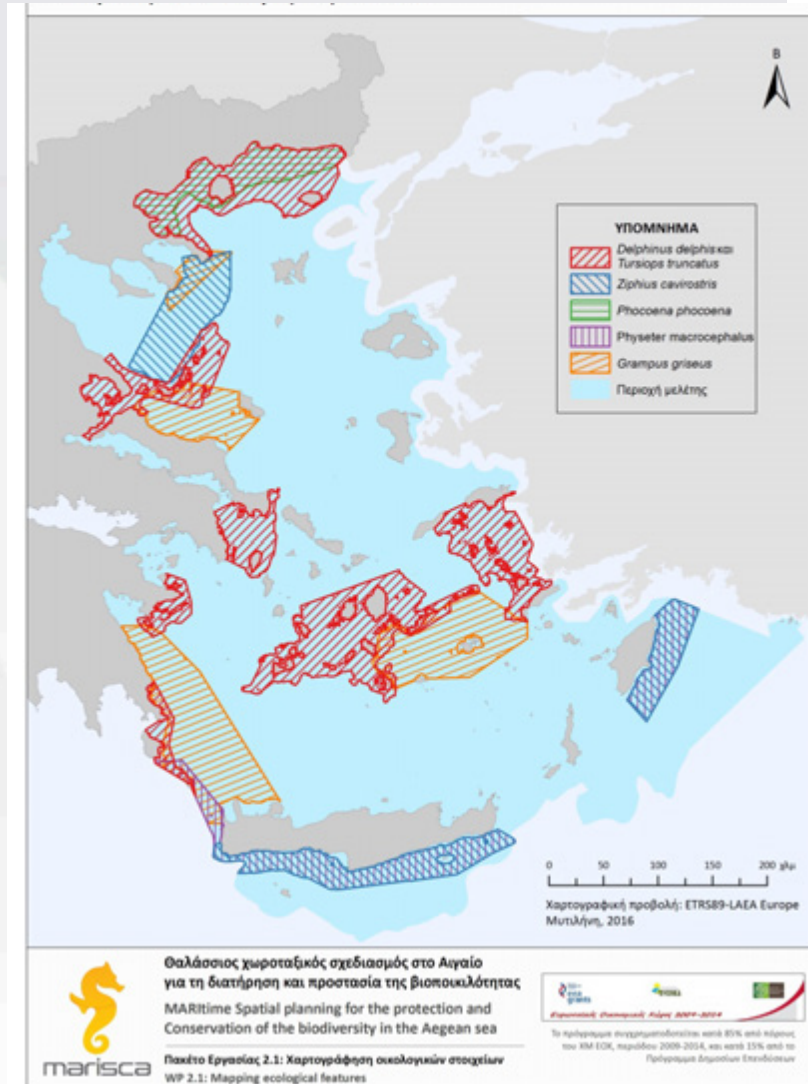
GIS layers ⇒ spatial distribution of:

- **Habitats**

- as in the Habitats Directive + additional habitats of conservation value
(e.g. *Posidonia oceanica* beds, Reefs, Coralligenous communities)

- **Species**

- protected species according to European & national legislation and international agreements, e.g.
all cetaceans
monk seal *Monachus monachus*
marine turtle *Caretta caretta*
fan mussel *Pinna nobilis*
date mussel *Lithophaga lithophaga*
sea horses *Hippocampus* spp.





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Mapping of current MPA status

- GIS layers of the spatial distribution of:
- existing MPAs in the study areas



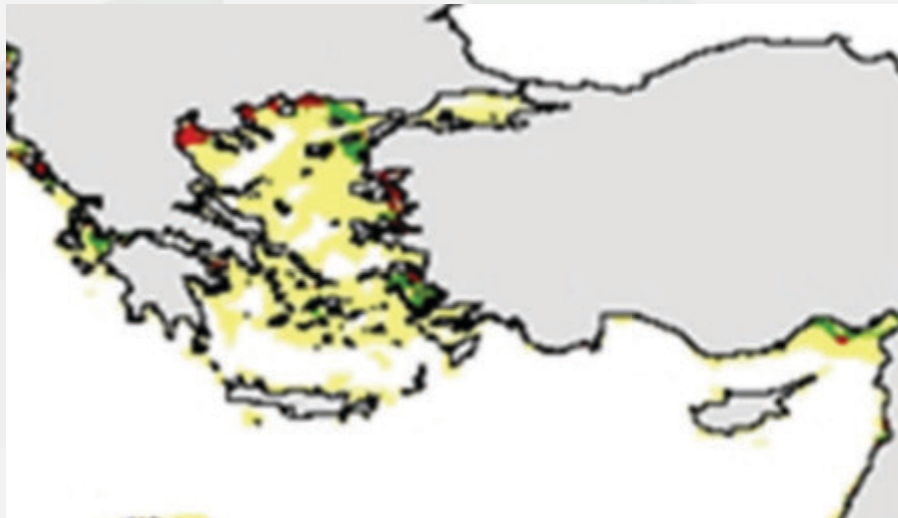


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Mapping of current MPA status

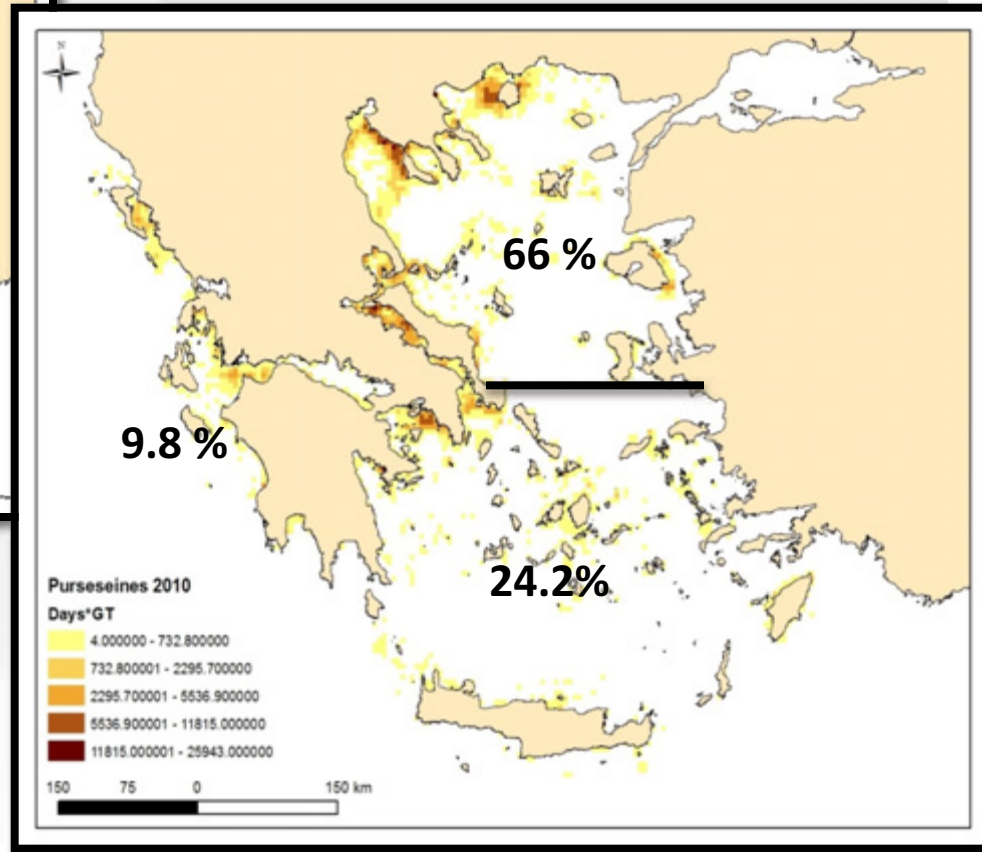
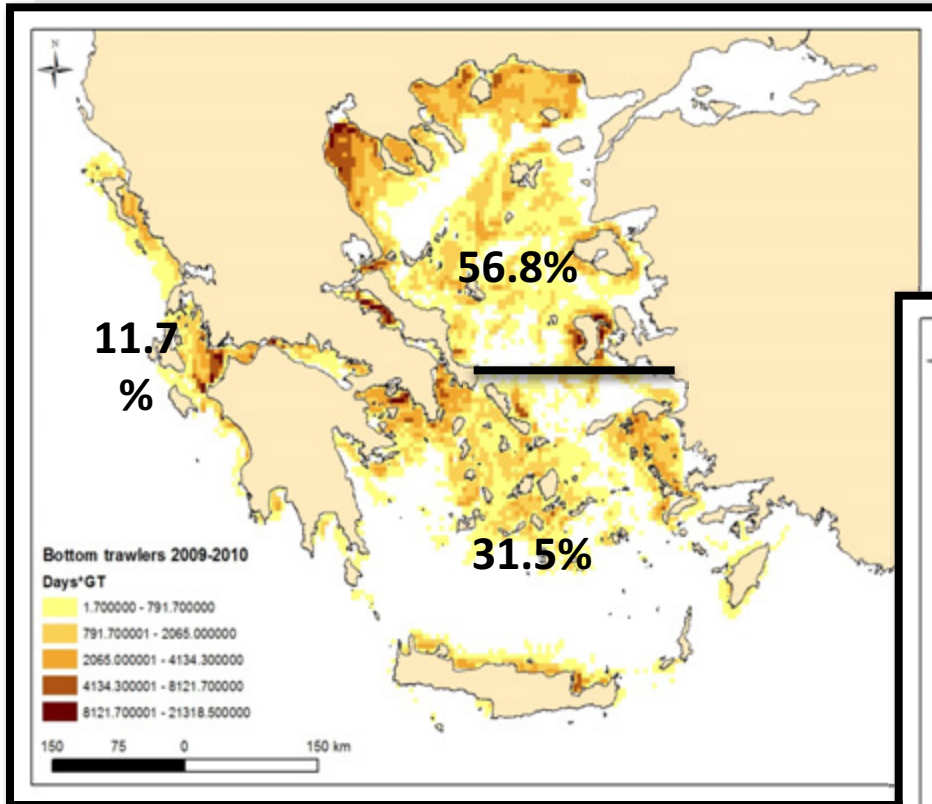
GIS layers of the spatial distribution of:

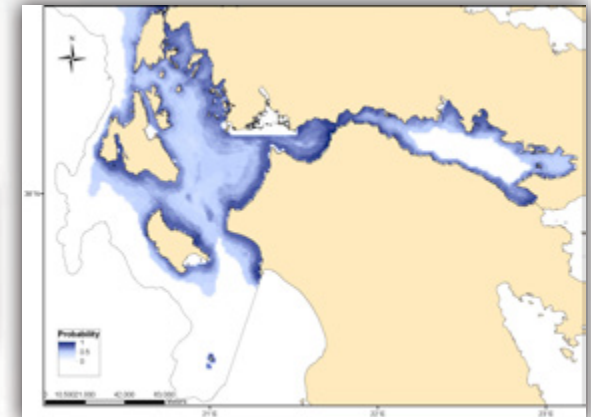
- Essential fish habitats



mapping of fishing effort

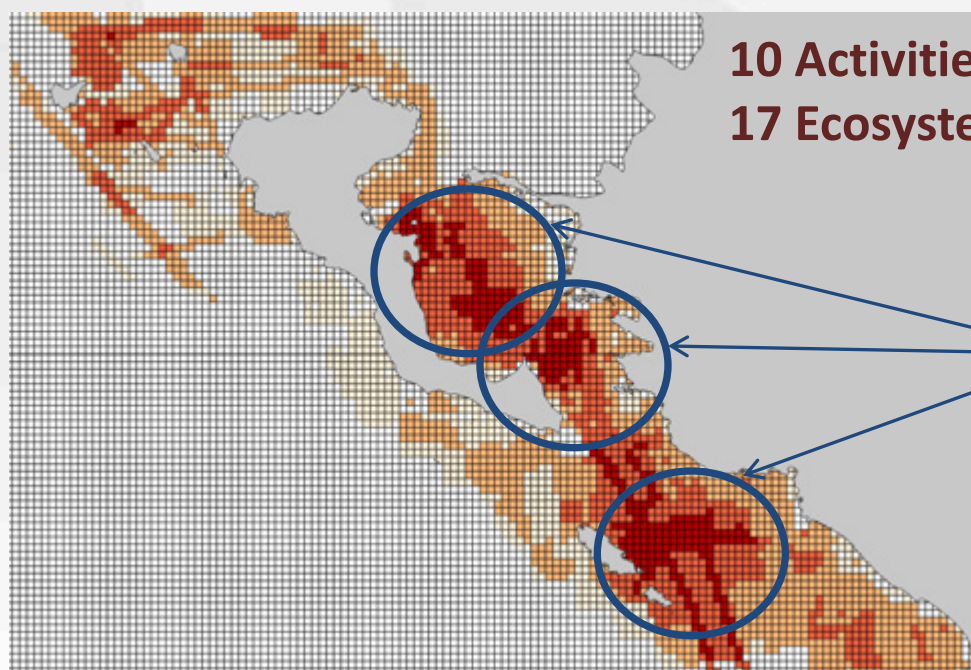
bottom trawlers & purse seiners





Maps of cumulative impact of human activities

- Collection of spatiotemporal data for :
 - existing human activities
 - future human activities
 - management plans and measures



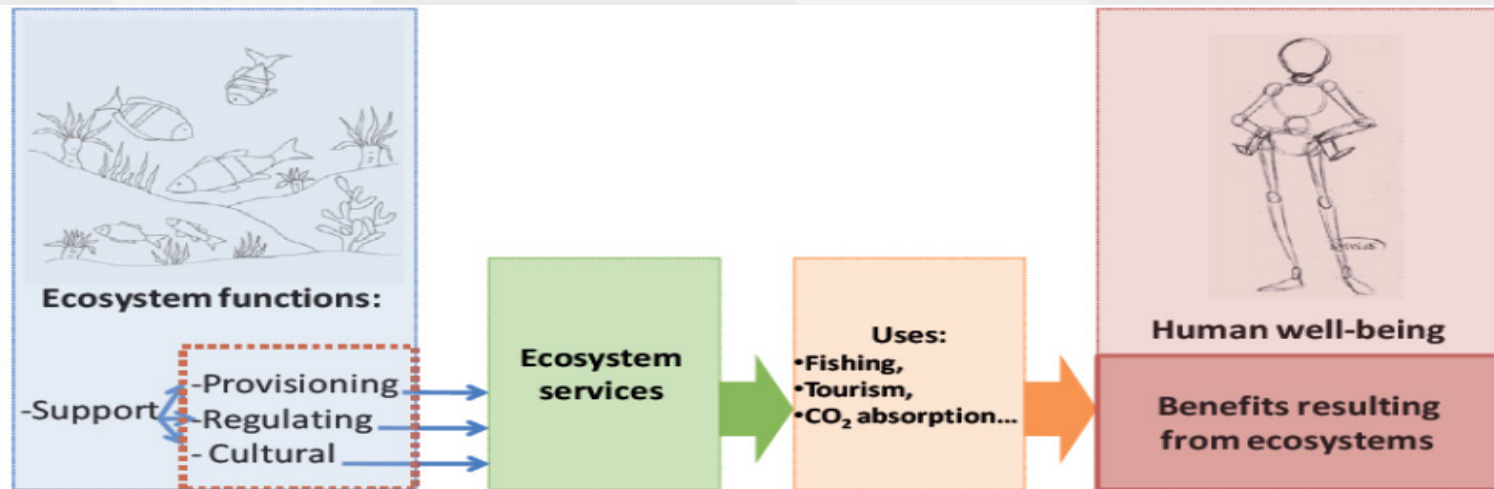
ADRIPLAN
(DG MARE project)
2013-2015

**Hot spot areas of
cumulative impacts**

Valuation of marine ecosystems

- assess the value of ecosystem services of selected habitats/species
- value transfer method
- assess the cost of ecosystem degradation

“The economic assessment is the process of estimating, in monetary terms, the increase or the expected decline in well-being resulting from the use of a good or service”
(Romero, 1994)



Source: Plan Bleu (2010)

Relation between ecosystems and individuals



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MSY/Bio-economic models

- Determining technical and scientific indicators to evaluate the effect of MPAs network towards MSY objectives
- Short, medium and long term forecast of MSY
- MSY/Bio-economic models
 - examination of the impact of MPAs on the overall fishery production
 - effects of different spatial and temporal fishery closures on the stocks of commercial important species, as well as, on those of sensitive species (e.g. elasmobranchs)
 - assessment of the medium term economic impact of various spatial and temporal fishery closures on the fisheries





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Ecopath/Ecosim/Ecospace models

What are models used for?

- Lyne Morisette contacted registered EwE users:
325 models constructed or under construction
 - 42% ecosystem structure;
 - 30% fisheries management;
 - 11% theoretical ecology;
 - 6% protected area evaluations





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Ecopath/Ecosim/Ecospace models

Thermaikos Gulf

Inner

LOW EFFORT AREA

Area : 336 km²

Mean depth : 21 m

Max depth : 45 m

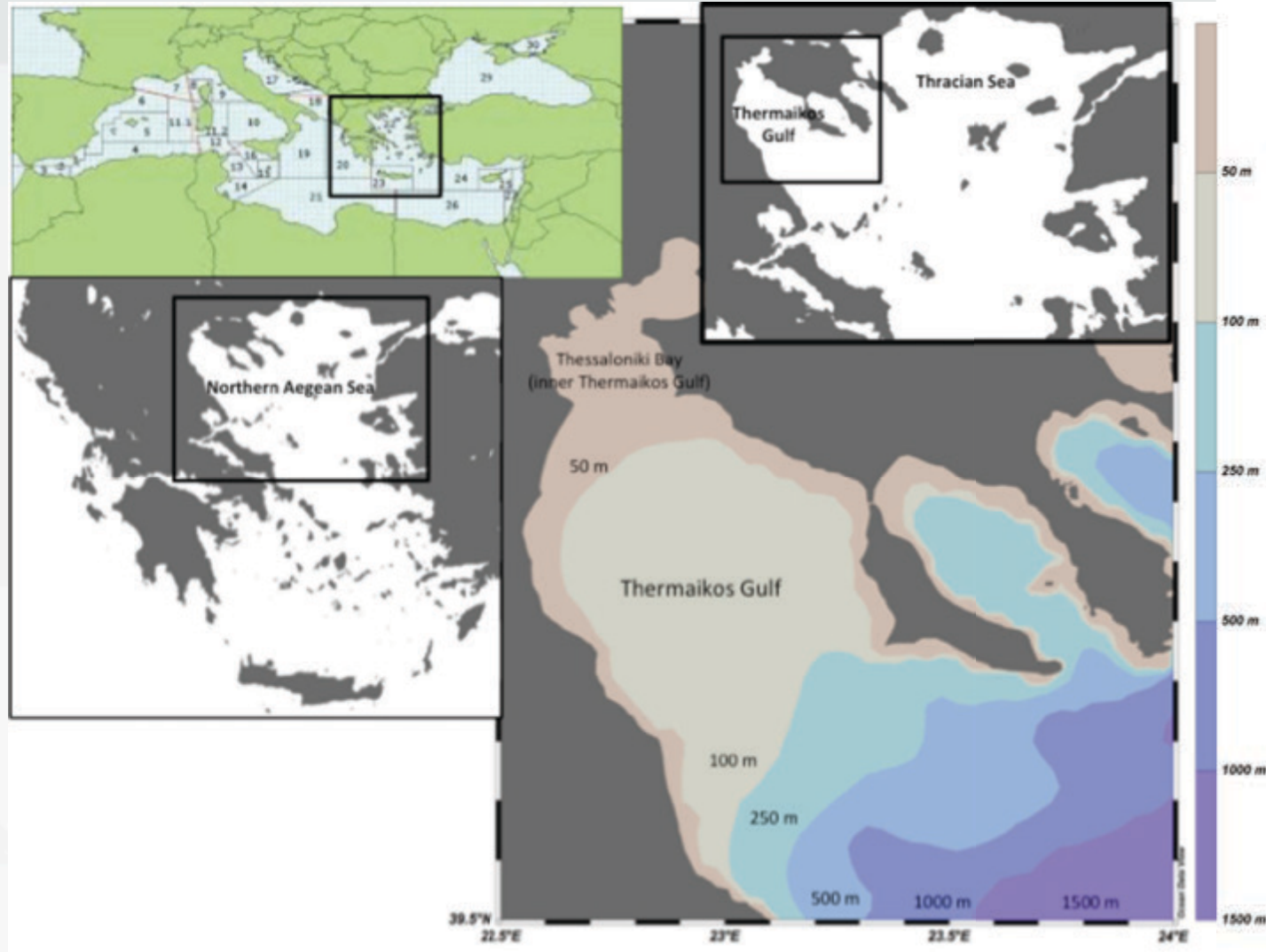
Outer

HIGH EFFORT AREA

Area : 3500 km²

Mean depth : 75 m

Max depth : 250 m





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Ecopath/Ecosim/Ecospace models

Pagassitikos Gulf

LOW EFFORT AREA

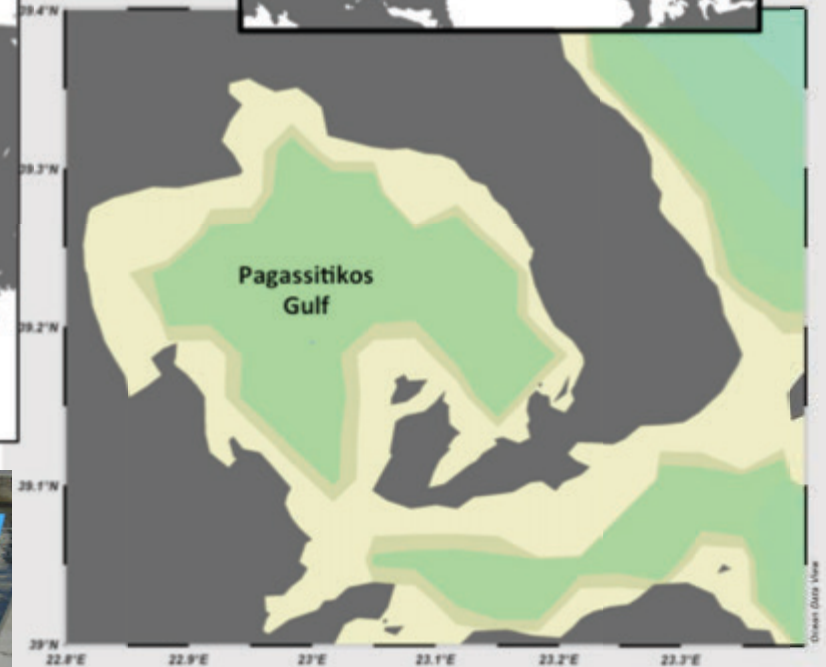
Area : 520 km²

Mean depth : 70 m

Max depth : 108 m

Spawning/nursery area
for over 90 fish species

Trawls and boat seines
Prohibited since 1966



MPA network maps

- Systematic Conservation Planning
- SCP involves working through a structured, transparent and defensible process of decision making
- Connectivity
- Adequacy
- Representativeness
- Efficiency

MPA network maps



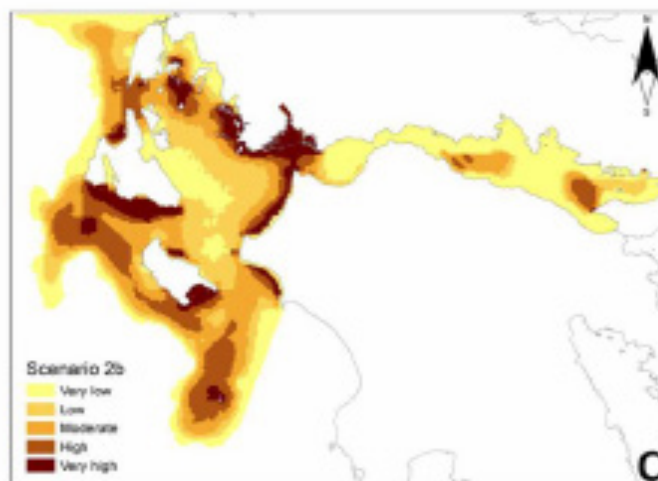
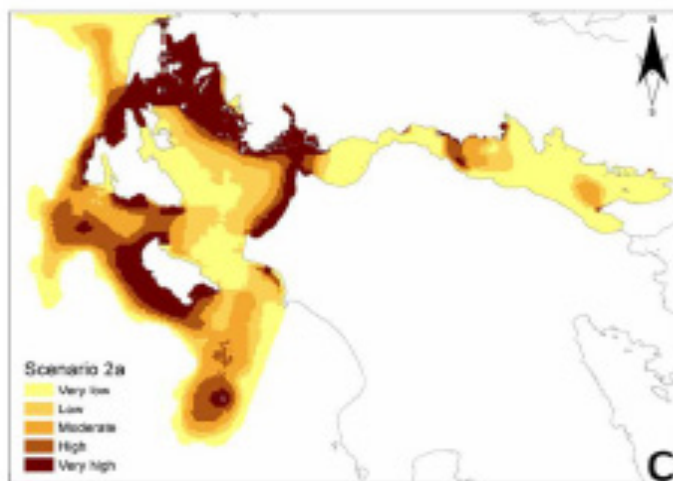
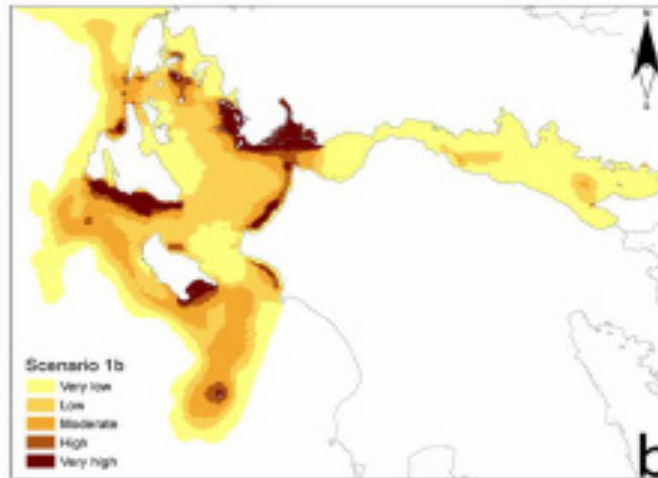
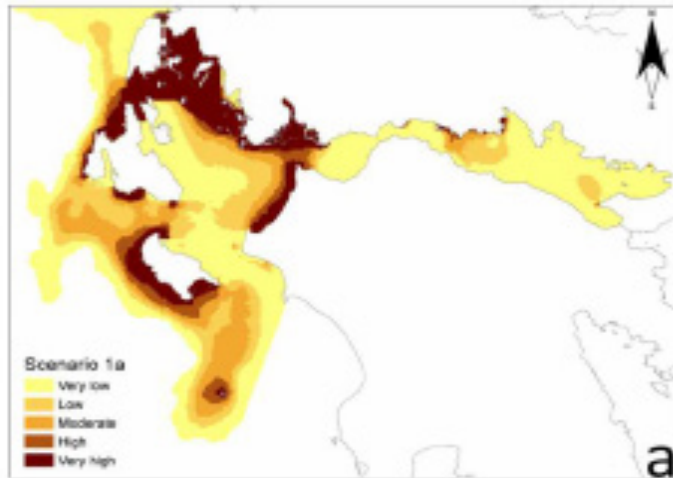
MARXAN

- Identifies priority areas
- Identifies MPA networks

MARXAN WITH ZONES

- Zones conservation areas with different levels of protection
- Zones for multiple uses

MPA network maps



Ionian Sea case study

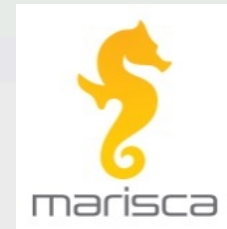
Stakeholder involvement

- stakeholders especially locals affected by the implementation of a new MPA
- impacted by restrictions or may benefit from the results
- they need to be involved
- typical stakeholders:
 - managers
 - people
 - groups living or operating in the area that might have some defined use of the area
 - recreationalists, fishermen, tourist related businesses, conservation organisations, municipalities and other governing/managing organisations

Outcome

proposed networks of protected areas and
zones with restrictions on human activities, in
order to

conserve biodiversity



and restore fisheries





marisca
MARine Spatial planning for the
protection and Conservation of
biodiversity in the Aegean sea

Marisca
Community

Liked Message

Timeline About Photos Likes Videos

Protomedea
Community

Add a Button Liked Message

Timeline About Photos Likes More



Thank you for your attention

