



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

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UNEP/BUR/55/3
17 April 2000

ENGLISH

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean
Sea against Pollution and its Protocols

● Malta, 9-10 May 2000

**STANDARD DATA FORM (SDF) FOR NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF
NATURAL SITES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST
(AS APPROVED BY THE EXPERT'S MEETING
HELD IN ROME ON 23-24 MARCH 2000)**



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FOREWORD

The tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Tunis, 17-21 November 1997) adopted criteria for the establishment of national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest. The same meeting invited SPA/RAC to work on the elaboration of the technical tools provided for in para. 3 and 7 of the criteria, and decided that such tools will be finalized at the level of the meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA and adopted at the level of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10, Annex IV).

Such tools include

- a Standard Data Form (SDF) for the compilation of information concerning the sites included in the national inventories;
- a reference list of habitat types for the selection of sites to be included in the national inventories;
- a reference list of species for the selection of sites to be included in the national inventories.

Within the fulfilment of this mandate, a first draft of the SDF including explanatory notes was elaborated by SPA/RAC and submitted to the attention of the Contracting Parties for their comments through the National Focal Points for SPA in August 1998. On the same occasion SPA/RAC requested guidance from the Contracting Parties on the elaboration of a working proposal for the reference list of species.

On the basis of the comments¹ received by December 1998, a revised version of the Form and a draft list of species were prepared. A draft reference list of habitat types was also elaborated by SPA/RAC on the basis of the outcomes of a meeting of experts on marine habitat types in the Mediterranean region (Hyères, 18-20 November 1998).

The above-mentioned draft SDF and reference lists were submitted to the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999). The meeting finalized the reference lists of species and habitat types. With regard to the SDF, the meeting requested some additional work for its finalisation. "To that end, it was decided that National Focal Points would nominate experts who would send their comments and proposals to the RAC/SPA Secretariat via e-mail, with the aim of preparing a new draft proposal. The proposal would be submitted to the National Focal Points for MAP at their September 1999 meeting and subsequently transmitted to the October 1999 meeting of the Contracting Parties" (doc.UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.154/7).

¹ Comments to the first draft were received from the following Contracting Parties: European Community, Italy, Monaco, Slovenia, Tunisia.

On the basis of the comments and proposals received², a new draft SDF was elaborated by SPA/RAC and sent to the Focal Points for SPA and experts who contributed to its revision.

The draft SDF and reference lists of habitat types and species were submitted to the meeting of MAP National Focal Points (Athens, 6-9 September 1999), which cleared them in view of their transmission to the 11th meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption. The meeting also recommended to present these technical tools to the Contracting Parties in a synthesized form (Doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.157/10).

A document incorporating the draft reference list of habitat types and the draft reference list of species in the draft SDF as Appendix B and C respectively was presented to the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, 27-30 October 1999). The meeting adopted the general framework of the SDF, and decided "to mandate to the Bureau to adopt the final version of the Form by the first half of the year 2000 on the basis of the results of a meeting of experts to be convened as soon as possible" (doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/9, Annex IV).

Following this recommendation, a meeting of experts for the finalisation of the SDF was convened in Rome from 23 to 24 March 2000, at the invitation of the Italian Government that covered the costs of its organisation. The works of the meeting led to the finalisation of the draft SDF which, in conformity with the decisions of the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, is submitted to the present meeting of the Bureau for adoption.

² Comments to the second draft were received from the following Contracting Parties: European Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Tunisia.

INTRODUCTION

The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and the Action plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II), adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 1995, contain provisions for the preparation of inventories at national as well as regional level.

Central to the success of Barcelona Convention and its protocols is the level of information on habitats and species of Mediterranean interest which will be assembled during the coming years. In this regard, the quantitative and qualitative improvement of the level of information attained within the implementation of these instruments will have to be regarded as an indicator of their performance.

In this context, and following a specific provision of MAP Phase II to prepare inventories according to common criteria, the Contracting Parties adopted at their 10th Ordinary Meeting (Tunis, 18-21 November 1997) criteria for the establishment of national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest.

The criteria provide that *"Information concerning each inventoried site will be compiled according to a standard format, which will have to be agreed by the Parties upon a proposal from the Centre. Such information will include, but will not necessarily be limited to, the fields detailed in Appendix I to these criteria."* (Art. 7)

The present Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) is conceived as an operational tool made available to the relevant national authorities for the implementation of this provision. It is designed to cover the fields of information detailed in the Appendix to the Criteria, and the specific criteria for the assessment of the importance of the site for habitats and species (Art. 4, 5 and 6 of the Criteria).

From a technical point of view, this FSD is an adaptation to the specificity of the Mediterranean of the SDFs developed within the NATURA 2000 and EMERALD networks of sites, in the process of being established within the European Union (Council Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC) and the Council of Europe (Resolution No. 3 (1996) of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention) respectively. This is made with the main objective of ensuring the fullest compatibility possible and thus facilitate the flow of data and information with the database systems established under those initiatives.

In conformity with the general objectives of the inventories, the present Form is conceived with the main objectives of

- assisting decision making concerning the management and, where appropriate, the protection of the described sites;
- providing a tool for the long-term monitoring of the sites.

The form is being designed with a view to paper records and computerised entry and transfer of data.

General considerations concerning the filling in of the Form

In the course of the elaboration of the present Form, a certain number of observations and requests for clarification were made by those who were involved in it, notably the National Focal Points for SPA and the experts who were designated to assist them. This section includes some general considerations aimed at clarifying some recurrent observations.

Relations between the present inventories and the inventories established within the Natura 2000 and Emerald networks. In a perspective of compatibility with other initiatives in the region, the present SDF is based from a technical point of view on the SDFs developed within the NATURA 2000 and EMERALD networks of sites. However, the present system of inventories presents with respect to the above-mentioned initiatives certain differences, which deserve to be recalled here in so far as they imply differences in the use of the Forms describing the inventoried sites. Natura 2000 and Emerald are networks of sites established in an international context (the European Union and the Council of Europe respectively) for conservation purposes. In this regard, the filled SDFs are the main tools for the selection of the sites to be included in the networks on the basis of the proposals put forward by the different countries. To conveniently serve this need, the SDFs have to be filled in with a high degree of homogeneity; to this end, the forms established within those initiatives provide for 'obligatory' and 'facultative' fields. The eventual inclusion of a site in the network implies an engagement at the international level of the concerned country with respect to the conservation of the site.

This phase of integration at the international level is not expected within the Mediterranean Action Plan. The present inventories of marine and coastal sites have to be considered as repositories of knowledge whose primary objectives are the assistance to countries in decision making and long-term monitoring. That being said, it is clear that for those countries participating in Natura 2000 and/or Emerald the present inventories could provide elements to be used, at country's discretion, in the setting up of the above-mentioned networks, what would be certainly made easier by the high degree of compatibility between the information systems.

Level of information requested and general indications for the filling in of the Form. In conformity with the general principles for the preparation of inventories of the elements of biological diversity in the Mediterranean region (doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV), which provide that "*To conveniently meet conservation purposes, the inventories shall:*

- *be regularly updated;*
- *contain for each listed element the information useful for its conservation and monitoring."*

the present SDF requests for each site to be inventoried a detailed and sometimes complex information, notably concerning the habitats and species of interest present on the site. In particular, the assessment of the importance of the site for a given habitat or species on the basis of the adopted criteria requires by the compiler(s) a good knowledge of the concerned habitat/species characteristics, as well as of its status inside and outside the site. It is clear that it would be difficult for a single person to conveniently fill in the Form. **The filling in of a SDF is to be better regarded as the work of a team, even where a single responsible person were identified to carry out the task.**

A second aspect concerns the actual availability, for a given site, of the information necessary to fill the form in all its parties. This concern seems to be valid in particular for the sections of the SDF relevant to the assessment of the importance of the site for the habitats and the species included in the reference lists. There is no doubt that, for a number of these habitats and species, and notably for the marine ones, the information currently available would not allow a sufficiently reliable assessment on the basis of the adopted criteria. The lack of information and the difficulties in evaluating criteria are likely to delay the filling in of fields such as representativity and relative surface of a given habitat type or population size (density) of species and the degree of conservation of different habitat types. In such cases, **it would seem preferable not to fill in the sections for which information turned out to be insufficient and what would constitute at the level of the Form an indication of gaps in information.** In order not to delay the elaboration of inventories and considering that periodical updating is expected, the complete filling in of the Form is not obligatory. However, due to the importance of the above information for the conservation of habitats and species, studies and research should be undertaken in order to collect the due data as soon as possible.

In compiling the inventories priority should be given to the most threatened sites in order to ensure their efficient management.

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1. GENERAL SITE CHARACTER:

	% cover
COASTAL AREAS	
Coastal wetlands (lagoons, estuaries, deltas, salt works)	
Salt marshes	
Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Shingle beaches	
Sea cliffs and Rocky shores	
Mud flats and Sand flats	
Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phrygana	
Forests	
Agricultural land	
Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	
MARINE AREAS	
Hard beds	
Rocks	
Muds	
Sands	
Gravels	
Stones and pebbles	
Seagrass meadows	
Caves	
Other Sea bottom areas	
<u>Other site characteristics:</u>	

3.3. SPECIES

covered by the Reference List of Species for the selection of sites to be included in the national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest

and

their assessment:

3.3.b. MARINE FLORA SPECIES included in the reference list of species:

CODE	NAME	POPULATION	SITE ASSESSMENT			Role of site
			Conservation	Endemism		
			A	Y	A	A
			B	N	B	B
			C	N	C	C
			D	N		
				Y	A	A
				N	B	B
				Y	C	C
				N		
				Y	A	A
				N	B	B
				Y	C	C
				N		
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				N		
				Y	A	A
				N	B	B
				Y	C	C
				N		
				Y	A	A

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1. QUALITY AND IMPORTANCE:

4.2. CONSERVATION STATUS:

4.3. VULNERABILITY:

4.4. SITE DESIGNATION (remarks concerning quantitative data below):

4.5. OWNERSHIP:

--

4.6. DOCUMENTATION:

--

4.7. HISTORY:

Date	Field Changed	Description

6. HUMAN ACTIVITIES IN AND AROUND THE SITE

6.1. IMPACTS / ACTIVITIES AND PROPORTION OF THE SURFACE AREA OF THE SITE AFFECTED:

IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SITE:

CODE	INTENSITY	% OF SITE	INFLUENCE	CODE	INTENSITY	% OF SITE	INFLUENCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ 0 -

IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES AROUND THE SITE:

CODE	INTENSITY	INFLUENCE	CODE	INTENSITY	INFLUENCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -
<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -	<input type="checkbox"/>	A B C	+ 0 -

6.2. SITE MANAGEMENT:

BODY(IES) RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SITE MANAGEMENT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED:

SITE MANAGEMENT AND PLANS:

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STANDARD DATA-ENTRY FORM FOR NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF NATURAL SITES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST

The following sections provide information on each of the site attributes to be recorded. The numbers of the paragraphs correspond to the section numbers in the Standard Data-Entry Form.

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Site code

In a relational database, each site is recognised by a unique code which forms the key-item within the database. The unique site code comprises 9 characters and consists of 2 components:

- 1) The first two characters represent the ISO-country code

AL	Albania	LB	Lebanon
DZ	Algeria	LY	Libya
BA	Bosnia-Herzegovina	MT	Malta
HR	Croatia	MC	Monaco
CY	Cyprus	MA	Morocco
EG	Egypt	SI	Slovenia
FR	France	ES	Spain
GR	Greece	SY	Syria
IL	Israel	TN	Tunisia
IT	Italy	TR	Turkey

- 2) The remaining 7 characters, which serve to create a unique alphanumeric code for each site, are to be given following a logical and coherent system defined by the responsible national authority.

Note that there may also be a relation between the described site and those identified under other initiatives such as CORINE Biotopes inventories, Natura 2000 and Emerald site networks, etc. This information is to be given in Section 5 of the form which deals with relations with other designated areas.

1.2. Site identification date

Enter the date the site was recorded (inventories, physical plans, etc) as a site of conservation interest in the Mediterranean. The data field takes the form of the year (four digits) followed by the month in numeric form (two digits).

Example: - 199805 : site initially listed in May 1998

Where a site has been identified and subsequently the data are being updated, the year of initial listing is presented. The changes made are recorded in the history field (see 4.7).

1.3. Form compilation date

Enter the date you wish to see as the 'compilation date' for the information recorded, using the same format as for 'Site identification date'.

1.4. Update

Enter the date when the information reported for the site was last changed, using the same format as for 'Site identification date'. In case of a record of a new site leave the 'update' field as six spaces. In case the information has been updated several times this field contains the date the information was changed most recently. Intermediate updates are stored in the 'history field', together with the nature of the change (see 4.7).

1.5. Respondent

Enter here the name, affiliation and address of the individual or organisation providing the information contained in the record. If major parts of the information have been supplied by more than one individual or organisation, each one of them will be entered, together with their own name, affiliation and address.

1.6. Site name

Sites names are entered in their local language. In this way, difficult translation is avoided and integration of existing data on the national or local level is straightforward. In the case of different characters (e.g. Greek), names are transliterated.

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1. Site-centre location

The geographical co-ordinates (longitude and latitude) of the site centre must be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds of arc. Degrees, minutes and seconds of longitude West of the meridian of Greenwich are conventionally given a "W", and degrees East a "E". This avoids co-ordinate problems if data are subsequently transferred to a Geographical Information System (GIS).

For sites composed of several distinct areas, the co-ordinates of the most important sub-area is entered.

Almost all countries are using different scales, projection types and parameters for the production of topographic maps. Being the most important source for co-ordinate identification such alternative co-ordinate systems (UTM, Lambert Conformal or Azimuthal, Gauss-Kruger, etc..) are acceptable for recording site locations on the condition that the projection type and parameters are indicated at chapter 7 (map). These co-ordinates can be converted in a GIS to degrees of longitude and latitude using the above mentioned projection parameters.

Although site-centre co-ordinates are missing in almost all source documents please make the extra effort to fill in this field accurately. It is the key to mapping and overlay procedures with other thematic data layers (such as Land Cover, soil type, land use, air quality, ...).

If data will be transferred to a central database and an alternative co-ordinate system is used, an agreement will have to be made with the competent service. Once co-ordinates are accurately recorded, information on other data fields may be filled in an automatic way, without lengthy procedures.

If site boundaries are also digitised this field can be automatically calculated as the central point of the polygons.

2.2. Site Surface Area

The surface area of a site is entered in hectares, with a 2 decimal places accuracy. The value of -99 is given to sites for which the area is still unknown. A value of 0 can be correct if the site is a cave or cliff. In this case, field 2.3 should be filled.

When the area of the site has changed over time, the most recent total area is entered. These changes are to be recorded in the history field 4.7.

2.3. Site length (if 2.2 = 0)

This field is only necessary when area measurements are not relevant (e.g. caves, cliffs). Site length is entered in kilometres, with 3 decimal places accuracy (m).

When the length of the site changed over time, the most recent total length is entered. These changes are to be recorded in the history field 4.7.

2.4. Altitude/Depth (m)

Enter the altitude and/or depth of the site compared with the sea level in three sub-fields which record the minimum, maximum and mean altitude/depth within the site boundaries. Depth is indicated with a negative value. The mean value should be calculated as the weighted average of the altitude/depth classes within the site.

In order to calculate altitude data in an automatic way, using an existing digital elevation model (DEM) in a GIS system, it is extremely important to spend more time to accurately record site co-ordinates and boundaries.

2.5. Administrative Region Code, Name and % cover within each region (for countries for which a NUTS-code system has been developed)

In this field, reference is made to the administrative region(s) in which the site is situated.

Eurostat has developed a standard hierarchical coding system for the regions of the European Community for referencing statistical data (NUTS). Presently, this system is being developed for the rest of Europe. A description can be found in the relevant publication of Eurostat. This field is included to allow countries already covered by the NUTS system, or those that will develop it in the future, to enter this type of information.

The NUTS-codes (Appendix A) are entered for each site, together with the percentage of the site within each region. Where a site is split over different regions, as many codes as regions which are involved are entered in the database at the most detailed level (5 characters). The Region name is required for cross-check with the reference list.

Where boundary information exists in digital form the percentage cover of the site in different administrative regions can be calculated in digital form.

As the NUTS system does not cover the marine environment please include any marine component not thus covered.. Please fill in the % area of the site for this marine component in a separate field.

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1. General site character

This field should provide an overall 'picture' of the site. Summarise the broad characteristics of the site, starting with an indication of the site's division into broad habitat classes using best expert judgement to estimate their percentage cover (these habitat classes are pre-formulated in the corresponding field).

The main geological, geomorphological and landscape features of importance should be described here. Where relevant indicate the dominant vegetation types. Where further detailed breakdown of the information on habitat classes is important for the conservation of the site (e.g. whether dehesas or vineyards) this should be given in a free-text section called site characteristics or directly in the detailed habitat field found in section 3.2.c.

Information on small linear and mosaic-type wooded areas (Hedges, Bocage, Tree lines) should also be provided under this general text.

3.2. Habitat types present on the site and their assessment

3.2.a and b: HABITAT TYPES AS FROM THE REFERENCE LIST OF MARINE AND COASTAL HABITAT TYPES FOR THE SELECTION OF SITES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF NATURAL SITES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST:

i) Codes and % cover of habitats within the site.

Enter here the code of the habitat types, indicated in the Reference List of Marine and Coastal Habitat Types for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest (appendix B).

Example: III.5.1/005 : 5 % of the site is covered by habitat type number III.5.1 (*Posidonia oceanica* meadows)

ii) Assessment criteria for a given natural habitat type

Representativity (as given in paragraph III.4.a in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV, p.3: Degree of representativity of the natural habitat type on the site)

The representativity should be linked to the detailed definition of the habitat types of the list of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Natural Habitat Types of Conservation Interest. The degree of representativity gives a measure of 'how typical' a habitat type is. If need be, this assessment should likewise take into account the representativity of the habitat concerned on

the site in question, either for a group of habitat types or for a particular combination of different habitat types.

If the field data, namely quantitative data, for the comparison do not exist or if measurement of the criterion is not feasible, the 'best expert judgement' may be used to rank the habitat type.

The following ranking system should be used:

A: excellent representativity

B: good representativity

C: significant representativity

Furthermore, all cases where a habitat type is present on the site in question in a **non-significant** manner must be indicated in a fourth category:

D: non-significant presence

In cases where the site representativity for the habitat type concerned is classed "D", no other indication is required for the other evaluation criteria concerning this habitat type on the site in question. In this case the criteria "Relative Surface" and "Conservation Status" should not be marked.

Relative Surface
IG.11/10,

(as given in paragraph III.4.b in document UNEP(OCA)/MED

Annex IV, Appendix IV, p.3: Area of the site covered by the natural habitat type in relation to the total area covered by that natural habitat type within the national territory)

Theoretically, to access this criterion one needs to measure the surface covered by the habitat type in the site, and the total surface of the national territory that is covered by the same habitat type. Although this is evident, it can be extremely difficult to make these measurements, especially those concerning the reference national surface.

This criterion should be expressed as a percentage "p". Whether the two measures exist or can be obtained (and the percentage can therefore be calculated) or that the result arises from an estimation according to the best judgement (which is the more likely situation) an evaluation of "p" in class intervals should be made using the following progressive model.

A: 100 ≥ p > 15 %

B: 15 ≥ p > 2 %

C: 2 ≥ p > 0 %

Conservation Status

Paragraph III.4.c in document UNEP(OCA)/MEDIG.11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV, p.3: defines conservation status as the degree of conservation of the structure and functions of the natural habitat type concerned and restoration possibilities.

Due to the difficult evaluation of these characteristics in the marine environment at the present state of knowledge, the meeting of experts held in Rome (23-24 March 2000) decided to evaluate conservation status only by the following classes of structural typology:

- A: the habitat is continuous and the assemblage compact**
- B: the habitat is discontinuous and the assemblage is a mosaic**
- C: the habitat is very discontinuous and the assemblage is sparse and residual**

Vulnerability

In addition to the above mentioned data related to the adopted criteria, the vulnerability of each habitat type is entered in a separate field according to the following ranking system:

- A: high vulnerability (low index)**
- B: medium vulnerability (medium index)**
- C: low vulnerability (high index)**

Vulnerability is defined as the inability of the habitat within the site to maintain its structure and its functions when faced with unfavourable influences either potential or existing. The evaluation of vulnerability is based on the correlation among the species of a given habitat. This correlation can be measured according to different indices (correlation index, similarity index,). To this end, it is necessary to take samples in a statistically correct way.

3.2.c Surfaces covered by other habitat types

A site may be a mosaic of habitats of the Reference List together with other habitat types. In this field all other habitat types as laid down in the classification of Mediterranean marine habitats or in the Palaearctic classification for coastal habitats are entered together with their % surface area within the site. The minimum level of detail for the identification of the habitat type is the generic two digits level, but if more detail is available please do enter the more detailed data.

Example: IV.1.1 /50 : 50 % of the site is covered by the biocenosis of coastal terrigenous muds

The total cover of habitat types recorded under 3.2 should be 100 % and corresponds to the total surface area of the site.

The data concerning the criteria of the previous sections are NOT to be given for these other habitat types. Further details on the motivations for listing individual habitats, can be given in Section 3.1 in the free-text field for describing the character of the site.

3.3. Species covered by the Reference List of Species for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest

i) Code, Name and Population data on Species

Enter the scientific names of all fauna and flora species included in the Reference List of Species (Appendix C) which occur at the site with an indication of their population within the

site (see below). Each relevant species is also to be indicated by a 4 character sequential code taken from Appendix C.

For fauna species, a distinction is to be done between resident, i.e. to be found throughout the year on the site, and migratory species. In the case of resident species, it is requested to indicate whether they reproduce on the site or not. In the case of migratory species, the site may be important for different aspects of the life cycle of species. These are categorised below:

Breeding/reproducing:	the species uses the site to reproduce and raise young
Non breeding:	the species, while being present on the site throughout the year, does not use it for reproduction
Staging:	site used on migration or for moulting outside the breeding grounds
Wintering:	uses the site during the winter

Where a non-resident population is to be found at a site in more than one season entries should be made in the appropriate fields.

As regards abundance, always enter exact population data where known. Where an exact number is not known give population range in which it falls (1-5, 6-10, 11-50, 51-100, 101-250, 251-500, 501-1000, 1001-10.000, > 10.000). Where a population range is not known but information exists on minimum or maximum population size, indicate abundance by < (less than) or > (greater than). Indicate with a suffix whether the population value is pairs (p) or individuals (i). For some species with specialised breeding systems, counts may be of males and females separately: these could be suffixed (m) or (f) respectively. For some species no numeric information might be available at all. In this case note the population size/density by indicating whether the species is common (C), rare (R) or very rare (V). In the absence of any population data indicate it as being present (P).

For invertebrates and plants in the few special cases where abundance of the species is known for the site, give population estimate or population range as given above. Otherwise indicate whether the species is common (C), rare (R), or very rare (V). In the absence of any population data indicate it as being present (P).

If, in the absence of any population data a site is still known to be of Mediterranean importance for a species, describe the character of the population in the site description text field 4.2 'Quality' outlining the nature of the population (e.g. dense, dispersed or isolated).

The following species groups are recorded separately: marine fauna (3.2.a), marine flora (3.2.b), coastal fauna (3.2.c) and coastal flora (3.2.d).

ii) Assessment criteria for a given species

The criteria for assessing the significance of a site for a given species as specified in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV, pp. 3-4 are not the same for coastal as for marine sites and/or for the marine and coastal parts of the same site. With a view to limiting the possibility of confusion, in the data entry form marine and coastal species are recorded separately.

Population (marine and coastal) (as given in paragraph III.5.a and III.6.a in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV,

pp. 3-4: Size and density of the population of the species present on the site in relation to the populations present within national territory.)

This criterion requires to evaluate the relative size or density of the population in the site with that of the national population.

This last aspect is in general quite difficult to evaluate. The optimal measure would be a percentage, resulting from the ration of the population in the site / population in the national territory. As proposed for the first criterion on habitats an estimate or a class interval should be used according to the following progressive model:

A:	100	≥ p >	15 %
B:	15	≥ p >	2 %
C:	2	≥ p >	0 %

Furthermore, all cases where a population of the species concerned is present on the site in question in a non-significant manner must be indicated in a fourth category

D: non-significant population

In cases where the site representativity for the population concerned is class "D: non-significant", no other indication is required for the other evaluation criteria concerning this species on the site in question. **In these cases the criteria "Conservation", "Isolation", "Endemism" and "Role of site" should not be marked.**

Conservation (marine and coastal) (as given in paragraph III.5.b and III.6.b in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV, pp.3-4: degree of conservation of the feature of the habitat which are important for the species concerned and possibilities for restoration)

This criterion comprises two sub-criteria:

- i) degree of conservation of the feature of the habitat important for the species
- ii) restoration possibilities

i) Degree of conservation of the feature of the habitat important for the species

This sub-criterion requires a global evaluation of the features of the habitat regarding the biological requirements of a given species. The feature relating to population dynamics are among the most appropriate for both animal and plant species. The structure of the habitat and some abiotic features should be assessed.

The 'best expert judgement' should be used to rank this criterion:

- I) elements in excellent condition
- II) elements well conserved
- III) elements in average or partially degraded condition

In cases where the sub-class “I) elements in excellent condition” or “II) elements well conserved” is given this criterion should in its totality be classed “A: excellent conservation” or “B: good conservation” respectively, independently of the grading of the other sub-criterion.

ii) Restoration possibilities

For this sub-criterion, which only needs to be taken into account when the elements are in an average or partially degraded condition, an approach analogous to the third sub-criterion of habitat assessment, should be used, adding an evaluation of the viability of the population under consideration. This should result in the system of grading as follows:

- I) restoration easy
- II) restoration possible with an average effort
- III) restoration difficult or impossible

Synthesis:	applying to the overall grading of the two sub-criteria
A: excellent conservation	⇒ elements in an excellent condition, independent of the grading of the possibility of restoration
B: good conservation	⇒ elements well conserved independent of the grading of the possibility of restoration ⇒ elements in average or partially degraded condition and restoration easy
C: average or reduced conservation	⇒ all other combinations

Endemism (as given in paragraph III.6.c in document UNEP(OCA)/ MED IG. 11/10, Annex IV, Appendix IV, p.4: the endemic characteristics of the species at the local, national and regional levels)

- Y: endemic species**
- N: non-endemic species**

The kind of endemism (local, regional, national) can be given in 4.1 (Quality).

Role of site (marine) (as given in paragraph III.6.d in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG. 11/10 Annex IV, Appendix IV, p.4.: role of the site in the whole or a part of the biological and food cycles of the particular species)

The ‘best expert judgement’ should be used to rank this criterion:

- A: very important role**
- B: moderately important role**
- C: unimportant role**

Isolation (coastal)

(as given in paragraph III.5.c in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10 Annex IV, Appendix IV, p.3: Degree of isolation of the population present on the site in relation to the natural range of the species)

This criterion may be interpreted as an approximate measure of the contribution of a given population to the genetic diversity of the species on the one hand and of the fragility of this specific population on the other hand. Using a simplistic approach one may say that the more a population is isolated (in relation to its natural range), the greater is its contribution to the genetic diversity of the species. Consequently the term isolation should be considered in a wider context, applying equally to strict endemics, to sub-species/varieties/races as well as sub-populations of a meta-population. In this context the following grading should be used:

A: population (almost) isolated

B: population not isolated, but on margins of area of distribution

C: population not isolated within extended distribution range

3.4. Other Species information (to be supplied where relevant)

All other important species of flora and fauna may be subsequently entered, where they are relevant to the conservation and management of the site, according to the following procedure:

- Tick the box of the appropriate species group;
- Provide the scientific name of the species
- Give regular maximum population data for the species where possible. When quantitative data do not exist indicate abundance semi-quantitatively or qualitatively using the notation outlines in section 3.2.i.
- Please indicate the motivation for listing each species using the following categories:
 - A. National Red Data List
 - B. Endemic
 - C. International Conventions (Bern, Bonn, Biodiversity, ...)
 - D. Other Reasons

Further details on the motivations for listing individual species, especially regarding D, can be given in Section 4.1 which is the free-text field for describing the quality and importance of the site.

The codes of Appendix C are not used here, nor is there any site assessment for the species.

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

Enter in this section free-text description of key-site characteristics.
These have two purposes:

- to allow key information to be recorded which is inadequately represented in the code list;
- to provide a concise and structural description of the site when details are being displayed.

4.1. Quality and importance

Enter the overall indication of the quality and importance of the site, in view of the conservation objectives of the Barcelona Protocol .

For internationally important wetlands that regularly hold >20.000 waterfowl this fact should be entered here.

Where a species is listed in Section 3.4 with motivation D, outline the basis for its inclusion.

4.2. Conservation status

Add more detailed indications of the conservation status of the site in relation to the "Conservation status" criterion of entered habitat types under 3.2.a/b.

4.3. Vulnerability

Indicate the nature and extent of pressures upon the site from human and other influences and the fragility of habitats and ecosystems found there. This field should include a description of important elements not adequately covered by the coded data contained in section 6.1.

4.4. Site designation

Enter as free text any aspect of the site designation that are not adequately covered by the codes used in site designation codes fields (see section 5).

4.5. Ownership

Enter a general description of the site ownership (e.g. 'private' ; 'state', 'conservation NGO',...). If possible include an estimate of the proportion of the site area in each ownership class.

4.6. Documentation

If available, for each site reference is made to relevant publications and/or scientific data concerning the site. Information entering should be made according to standard convention for scientific references. Unpublished or communications, referring to the information given in the recording form, should be included wherever useful.

4.7. History

This field will be used by the competent service to maintain a log of the stages by which the current site record developed. Examples of the information to be recorded include:

- initial notification
- correction of errors
- changes resulting from actual physical changes in the site

In each case, the history field comprises three sub-fields which are:

- the date of the change
- name of the field that is being changed
- a description outlining the changes that have been made

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH OTHER SITES

With regard to the recorded relationships indicated in 5.1 and 5.2 below, a map clearly showing the boundaries of these related sites should be established (see Section 7 of explanatory notes for further clarification on this)

5.1. Protection status at national and sub-national level (Appendix D)

For each of the Mediterranean Countries, appendix D contains a sequential list of the relevant nature conservation designation types which have statutory protection with their definition at the national and sub-national level. Appendix D is specific to each country, and should be established by the countries themselves. Each protection type should be identified by a code of 4 characters, to be defined as follows:

- the first two characters represent the ISO-country code (see 1.1 page 21);
- the remaining two digits are numbers and identify the protection type.

Protection types should be classed in one of the following three categories:

- A. Designation types used with the intention to protect fauna, flora, habitats and landscapes (the latter as far as relevant for fauna, flora and for habitat protection).
- B. Statutes under sectorial, particularly forestry and fishery, legislative and administrative acts providing an adequate protection relevant for fauna, flora and habitat conservation.
- C. Private statute providing durable protection for fauna, flora and habitat.

An example is given in Appendix D concerning Greece, for which this exercise has already been undertaken within the establishment of the Natura 2000 Network.

Within each category, protection types should be ranked by strictness of protection starting with the strictest statutes. Where there is no protection status for the site it is important to indicate this by using the national code corresponding to 'No protection status'.

For each site the codes of the appropriate designation types are to be entered, together with the % cover within the site for each designation type. The information stored in this field is on the level of the different designation types. If several nature reserves of the same type are included in the recorded site, the percentage of the total area covered by these reserves is to be entered.

The relation of individual designated areas with the site is recorded separately (see 5.2)

5.2. Sites to which this site is related (neighbouring sites and sites belonging to different designation types)

This part of the recording form allows to indicate neighbouring sites or sites belonging to different designation types which overlap or neighbour each other to be indicated. The inter-relationship between the different types is also laid down by cross-referencing them.

All possible relationships are coded using one of the following:

- types are coincident (use code =);
- the described site includes another site completely (use code +);
- the other site includes the described site completely (use code -);
- the two sites partially overlap (use code *);

In addition to entering these codes, the percentage of the described site that is overlapping with the other site should be entered.

- Neighbouring sites are indicated with a "/".

In addition, the form provides for possible designation types on the international level (e.g. Ramsar, Biogenetic Reserves, European Diploma, Barcelona, Helsinki, Biosphere, World Heritage, ...) and first some open text fields in which national designations with the name of the site can be mentioned together with the type of relation and % overlap with reference to the described site. Where appropriate, the official site code of the related site may be given in a separate field.

6. INFORMATION ON IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES IN AND AROUND THE SITE.

6.1. Impacts / Activities and proportion of the surface area of the site affected (Appendix E)

Impacts relate to all human activities and natural processes that may have an influence, either positive or negative, on the conservation and management of the site (listed in Appendix E). Considering the impacts and activities within the site:

- enter the appropriate codes from Appendix E
- indicate the intensity of their influence on the site using the following categories:
 - A: high influence
 - B: medium influence
 - C: low influence
- give the percentage of the surface area of the site affected by them
- indicate whether their influence is positive (+), neutral (o) or negative (-)

Also describe the impacts and activities in the surroundings of the site. The surroundings is the area where the outside impacts and activities may affect the integrity of the site. It will depend among other things on local topography, the nature of the site and on the type of human activities. If there are relevant impacts or activities which are not included in this list, indicate them in the free-text field "vulnerability" in Section 4.3.

6.2. Site Management

Body responsible for the management of the site

Enter the full reference including name, address and phone/fax/e-mail of the authority and/or individual responsible for the management of the site and/or other institutions/organisations involved in site management (universities, NGOs, ...).

Information on site management plans and practice, including traditional human activities

A concise overview of the management plans undertaken or under preparation, with an agenda of actions. These should take into account the threats to the site described by the human activities in association with the vulnerability field (4.3).

Information of this kind can in many cases be an important consideration when estimating the degree of success when evaluating the conservation measures proposed under financial instruments.

Please cite any plan published.

7. MAP OF THE SITE

By mapping site boundaries, information on the site can be more precisely spatially referenced. When digitised, data can be explored in the context of the wider environment, by

means of digital overlay with other data layers (e.g. results from the CORINE Land Cover project, soils, water quality or physical planning data). This enables the data to be used in a variety of applications which require exact information about spatial relationships. For example, the data become much more useful as an aid to environmental impact assessment.

All sites should be drawn on maps of the same detail and quality as the officially published topographical maps and meeting all the standards of the competent topographical institute with a scale of 1:100 000 or the nearest possible scale, with a line thickness smaller than 0.4 mm. Using this scale where several nearby sites occur the same map should be used for all sites.

If site boundaries are also available from a geographical information system, with reference to map series used for digitisation, scale, map projection and parameters, these digital data should be accessible and information related hereto included in the form.

The areas corresponding to the main categories of designation having the highest degree of conservation should be drawn on a second map with exactly the same characteristics as the first map.

In addition, if available, an aerial photograph of the site is considered to be very useful to 'understand' the nature of the site.

8. SLIDES AND OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

List of slides and other photographic material with reference to subject, place and recording date. It is very useful to have photographic material to 'understand' the general form of the site concerned, especially when problems or complaints arise for a particular site. In addition, these slides can be used for information or educational purposes concerning the Inventory.

The number of the slide indicated in the form must be given on a copy of the slide. With regard to all slides and photographs the author an copyright should also be provided.

APPENDICES

- A Administrative regions**
- B Reference List of Habitat Types for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest**
- C Reference List of Species for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest**
- D Protection status categories in each country at national and sub-national level**
- E Impacts and activities influencing the conservation status of the site**

APPENDIX A: Administrative regions

List of administrative regions per Country as defined by or compatible with the Eurostat NUTS coding system

APPENDIX B

Draft Reference List of Habitat Types for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest

As finalized by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999) and cleared by the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points (Athens, 6-9 September 1999)

SECTION I - MARINE HABITAT TYPES¹

I. SUPRALITTORAL

I. 2. SANDS

I. 2. 1 Biocenosis of supralittoral sands

- I. 2. 1. 5. Facies of phanerogams which have been washed ashore (upper part)

II. MEDIOLITTORAL

II. 1. MUDS, SANDY MUDS AND SANDS

II. 1. 1. Biocenosis of muddy sands and muds

- II. 1. 1. 1. Association with halophytes
- II. 1. 1. 2. Facies of saltworks

II. 3. STONES AND PEBBLES

II. 3. 1. Biocenosis of mediolittoral coarse detritic bottoms

- II. 3. 1. 1. Facies of banks of dead leaves of *P. oceanica* and other phanerogams

¹ The present list is based on the Classification of Benthic Marine Habitat Types for the Mediterranean Region, as it has been elaborated by the Meeting of Experts on Marine Habitat Types in the Mediterranean Region (Hyères, France, 18-20 November 1998) and subsequently reviewed by the Fourth Meeting of National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999). The selection of habitat types to be included in the list was made by the latter meeting on the basis of an evaluation of the conservation interest of each habitat type identified in the classification, which had been undertaken by the Meeting of Experts in Hyères according to an agreed set of criteria. The revised classification can be found in the report of the meeting of the National Focal Points, edited by RAC/SPA under the code UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.154/7, while the criteria and the full results of the evaluation exercise can be found in the report of the meeting in Hyères, edited by RAC/SPA under the code UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.149/5/Rev.1.

With a view to helping the reader in identifying the habitat units, for each selected habitat type also the higher hierarchical levels of the classification are indicated on the list. However, in order to try to avoid confusion between selected and non-selected units, the selected ones are indicated by an asterisk (*) on the left of the page, and are put on a grey background.

II. 4. HARD BEDS AND ROCKS

II. 4. 1. Biocenosis of the upper mediolittoral rock

- II. 4. 1. 3. Association with *Nemalion helminthoides* and *Rissoella verruculosa*
- II. 4. 1. 4. Association with *Lithophyllum papillosum* and *Polysiphonia* spp.

II. 4. 2. Biocenosis of the lower mediolittoral rock

- II. 4. 2. 1. Association with *Lithophyllum lichenoides* (= entablature with *L. tortuosum*)
- II. 4. 2. 5. Facies with *Pollicipes cornucopiae*
- II. 4. 2. 7. Association with *Fucus virsoides*
- II. 4. 2. 8. *Neogoniolithon brassica-florida* concretion
- II. 4.2.10. Pools and lagoons sometimes associated with vermetids (infralittoral enclave)
- II. 4. 3. Mediolittoral caves
- II. 4. 3. 1. Association with *Phymatolithon lenormandii* and *Hildenbrandia rubra*

III. INFRALITTORAL

III.1 SANDY MUDS, SANDS, GRAVELS AND ROCKS IN EURYHALINE AND EURYTHERMAL ENVIRONMENT

III. 1. 1. Euryhaline and eurythermal biocenosis

- III. 1. 1. 1. Association with *Ruppia cirrhosa* and/or *Ruppia maritima*
- III. 1. 1. 3. Association with *Potamogeton pectinatus*
- III. 1. 1. 4. Association with *Zostera noltii* in euryhaline and eurythermal environment
- III. 1. 1. 5. Association with *Zostera marina* in euryhaline and eurythermal environment
- III. 1. 1. 8. Association with *Halopithys incurva*

III. 2. FINE SANDS WITH MORE OR LESS MUD

III. 2. 2. Biocenosis of well sorted fine sands

- III. 2. 2. 2. Association with *Halophila stipulacea*

III. 2. 3. Biocenosis of superficial muddy sands in sheltered waters

- III. 2. 3. 3. Facies with *Loripes lacteus*, *Tapes* spp.
- III. 2. 3. 5. Association with *Zostera noltii* on superficial muddy sands in sheltered waters
- III. 2. 3. 7. Facies of hydrothermal oozes with *Cyclope neritea* and nematodes

III. 3. COARSE SANDS WITH MORE OR LESS MUD

III. 3. 1. Biocenosis of coarse sands and fine gravels mixed by the waves

- III. 3. 1. 1. Association with rhodolithes

III. 3. 2. Biocenosis of coarse sands and fine gravels under the influence of bottom currents (also found in the Circalittoral)

- III. 3. 2. 1. Maërl facies (= Association with *Lithothamnion corallioides* and *Phymatolithon calcareum*) (can also be found as facies of the biocenosis of coastal detritic).
- III. 3. 2. 2. Association with rhodolithes

III. 5. POSIDONIA OCEANICA MEADOWS

- III. 5. 1. Posidonia oceanica meadows (= Association with *Posidonia oceanica*)
- III. 5. 1. 1. Ecomorphosis of striped meadows
- III. 5. 1. 2. Ecomorphosis of "barrier-reef" meadows

III. 6. HARD BEDS AND ROCKS

III. 6. 1. Biocenosis of infralittoral algae

- III. 6. 1. 2. Association with *Cystoseira amentacea* (var. *amentacea*, var. *stricta*, var. *spicata*)
- III. 6. 1. 3. Facies with Vermetids
- III. 6. 1. 10. Association with *Cystoseira tamariscifolia* and *Saccorhiza polyschides*
- III. 6. 1. 14. Facies with *Cladocora caespitosa*
- III. 6. 1. 15. Association with *Cystoseira brachycarpa*
- III. 6. 1. 16. Association with *Cystoseira crinita*
- III. 6. 1. 17. Association with *Cystoseira crinitophylla*
- III. 6. 1. 18. Association with *Cystoseira sauvageauana*
- III. 6. 1. 19. Association with *Cystoseira spinosa*
- III. 6. 1. 20. Association with *Sargassum vulgare*
- III. 6. 1. 25. Association with *Cystoseira compressa*
- III. 6. 1. 35. Facies and Associations of Coralligenous biocenosis (in enclave)

IV. CIRCALITTORAL

IV. 2. SANDS

IV. 2. 2. Biocenosis of the coastal detritic bottom

- IV. 2. 2. 7. Association with *Laminaria rodriguezii* on detritic
- IV. 2. 2. 10. Facies with large Bryozoa

IV. 3. HARD BEDS AND ROCKS

- IV. 3. 1. Coralligenous biocenosis
- IV. 3. 1. 1. Association with *Cystoseira zosteroides*
- IV. 3. 1. 2. Association with *Cystoseira usneoides*
- IV. 3. 1. 3. Association with *Cystoseira dubia*
- IV. 3. 1. 4. Association with *Cystoseira corniculata*
- IV. 3. 1. 5. Association with *Sargassum* spp. (indigenous)
- IV. 3. 1. 8. Association with *Laminaria ochroleuca*
- IV. 3. 1. 9. Association with *Rodriguezella strafforelli*
- IV. 3. 1. 10. Facies with *Eunicella cavolinii*
- IV. 3. 1. 11. Facies with *Eunicella singularis*
- IV. 3. 1. 12. Facies with *Lophogorgia sarmentosa*
- IV. 3. 1. 13. Facies with *Paramuricea clavata*
- IV. 3. 1. 15. Coralligenous platforms

- IV.3. 2. Semi-dark caves (also in enclave in upper stages)
- IV. 3. 2. 2. Facies with *Corallium rubrum*

V. BATHYAL

V. 1. MUDS

V. 1. 1. Biocenosis of bathyal muds

- V. 1. 1. 3. Facies of soft muds with *Funiculina quadrangularis* and *Apporhais seressianus*
- V. 1. 1. 4. Facies of compact muds with *Isidella elongata*

V. 3. HARD BEDS AND ROCKS

- V. 3. 1. Biocenosis of deep sea corals
- V. 3. 2. Caves and ducts in total darkness (in enclave in the upper stages)

APPENDIX C

Draft Reference List of Species for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest

As finalized by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999) and cleared by the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points (Athens, 6-9 September 1999)

<u>Species code²</u>	<u>Species name</u>	<u>Annex II</u>	<u>Annex III</u>
	Magnoliophyta		
2276	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Y	
2277	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Y	
3001	<i>Zostera noltii</i>	Y	
	Chlorophyta		
2050	<i>Caulerpa ollivieri</i>	Y	
	Phaeophyta		
2043	<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> (including <i>var. stricta</i> and <i>var. spicata</i>)	Y	
2044	<i>Cystoseira mediterranea</i>	Y	
2045	<i>Cystoseira sedoides</i>	Y	
2046	<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i> (including <i>C. adriatica</i>)	Y	
2047	<i>Cystoseira zosteroides</i>	Y	
2049	<i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>	Y	
	Rhodophyta		
2039	<i>Goniolithon byssoides</i>	Y	
2040	<i>Lithophyllum lichenoides</i>	Y	
2041	<i>Ptilophora mediterranea</i>	Y	
2042	<i>Schimmelmannia schousboei</i>	Y	
	Porifera		
2564	<i>Asbestopluma hypogea</i>	Y	
3018	<i>Aplysina sp. Plur.</i>	Y	
3002	<i>Axinella cannabina</i>	Y	
2565	<i>Axinella polypoides</i>	Y	
3003	<i>Geodia cydonium</i>	Y	
3032	<i>Hippospongia communis</i>		Y
3004	<i>Ircinia foetida</i>	Y	
3005	<i>Ircinia pipetta</i>	Y	
2566	<i>Petrobiona massiliana</i>	Y	
3006	<i>Spongia agaricina</i>		Y
3007	<i>Spongia officinalis</i>		Y
3008	<i>Spongia zimocca</i>		Y
3009	<i>Tethya sp. Plur.</i>	Y	

²species codes were given in collaboration with the European Topic Center on Nature Conservation, Paris

	Cnidaria		
3010	<i>Antipathes sp. Plur.</i>		Y
2561	<i>Astroides calycularis</i>	Y	
1001	<i>Corallium rubrum</i>		Y
2567	<i>Errina aspera</i>	Y	
2562	<i>Gerardia savaglia</i>	Y	
	Echinodermata		
2587	<i>Asterina pancerii</i>	Y	
1008	<i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>	Y	
2588	<i>Ophiodiaster ophidianus</i>	Y	
3011	<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>		Y
	Bryozoa		
3012	<i>Hornera lichenoides</i>	Y	
	Mollusca		
2574	<i>Ranella olearia</i> (= <i>Argobuccinum olearium</i> = <i>A. giganteum</i>)	Y	
2568	<i>Charonia lampas</i> (= <i>Ch. Rubicanda</i> = <i>Ch.</i> <i>Nodifera</i>)	Y	
2569	<i>Charonia tritonis</i> (= <i>Ch. Seguenziae</i>)	Y	
2570	<i>Dendropoma petraeum</i>	Y	
2571	<i>Erosaria spurca</i>	Y	
2578	<i>Gibbula nivosa</i>	Y	
1027	<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	Y	
2572	<i>Luria lurida</i> (= <i>Cypraea lurida</i>)	Y	
2573	<i>Mitra zonata</i>	Y	
1012	<i>Patella ferruginea</i>	Y	
2579	<i>Patella nigra</i>	Y	
2581	<i>Pholas dactylus</i>	Y	
1028	<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	Y	
2580	<i>Pinna rudis</i> (= <i>P. pernula</i>)	Y	
2575	<i>Schilderia achatidea</i>	Y	
2576	<i>Tonna galea</i>	Y	
2577	<i>Zonaria pyrum</i>	Y	
	Crustacea		
3013	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>		Y
3014	<i>Maja squinado</i>		Y
2585	<i>Ocypode cursor</i>	Y	
2586	<i>Pachylasma giganteum</i>	Y	
3015	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>		Y
1090	<i>Scyllarides latus</i>		Y
3016	<i>Scyllarides pigmaeus</i>		Y
3017	<i>Scyllarides arctus</i>		Y

Pisces			
1100	<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	Y	
1101	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Y	
1102	<i>Alosa alosa</i>		Y
1103	<i>Alosa fallax</i>		Y
3019	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>		Y
1152	<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>	Y	
1151	<i>Aphanius iberus</i>	Y	
3020	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Y	
2486	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Y	
3021	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>		Y
2539	<i>Hippocampus ramulosus</i>	Y	
2538	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	Y	
2489	<i>Huso huso</i>	Y	
3022	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>		Y
3023	<i>Lamna nasus</i>		Y
1099	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>		Y
1097	<i>Lethenteron zanandreaei</i>	Y	
3024	<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Y	
1095	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>		Y
1154	<i>Pomatoschistus canestrinii</i>	Y	
2552	<i>Pomatoschistus tortonesei</i>	Y	
3025	<i>Prionace glauca</i>		Y
3026	<i>Raja alba</i>		Y
3027	<i>Sciaena umbra</i>		Y
3028	<i>Squatina squatina</i>		Y
3029	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>		Y
3030	<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>		Y
1153	<i>Valencia hispanica</i>	Y	
1992	<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>	Y	
3031	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>		Y
Reptiles			
1224	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Y	
1227	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Y	
1223	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Y	
1225	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Y	
1226	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Y	
2375	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	Y	
Aves			
A094	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Y	
A010	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Y	
A100	<i>Falco eleonorae</i>	Y	
A014	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Y	
A181	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Y	
A159	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Y	
A018	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Y	

A393	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Y
A019	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Y
A020	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Y
A035	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Y
A601	<i>Puffinus puffinus yelkouan (P. yelkouan)</i>	Y
A195	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Y
A602	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Y
A191	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Y

Mammalia

2618	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Y
2619	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Y
2621	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Y
1350	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Y
1348	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Y
2029	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Y
2030	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Y
2623	<i>Kogia simus</i>	Y
1345	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Y
2625	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Y
1366	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Y
2027	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Y
1351	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Y
2624	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Y
2028	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	Y
2034	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Y
2033	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Y
1349	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Y
2035	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Y

APPENDIX D: Protection status categories in each country at national and sub-national level

This Appendix is specific to each country, and has to be established by the countries themselves, according to the guidelines given in section 5.1 of the explanatory notes. The following table concerning Greece, for which this exercise has already been undertaken within the establishment of the Natura 2000 network, is presented as example to assist the countries in compiling this appendix.

ELLAS(GR)

CATEGORY	CODE	TYPE
	GR00	NO PROTECTION STATUS
A	GR01	Absolute nature reserve area
	GR02	Absolute nature reserve zone in Nature (Woodland) Park
	GR03	Absolute marine reserve zone in Marine Park
	GR04	Absolute nature reserve in National Park
	GR05	Core strict nature reserve in National Park
	GR06	Natural monuments and lanmarks (protected as strict nature reserve)
	GR07	Nature reserve area
	GR08	Nature reserve zone in Nature (Woodland)Park
	GR09	Marine reserve in Marine Park
	GR10	Nature reserve zone in Ecodevelopment area
	GR11	Peripheral zone of National Park
	GR12	Aesthetic Forest
B	GR21	Game breeding station
	GR22	Game refuge
	GR23	Controlled hunting area
	GR24	Protected Forest
	GR25	Multiple use management zone in Nature (Woodland) Park
	GR26	Multiple use management zone in Marine Park
	GR27	Multiple use management zone in Ecodevelopment area
GR28	Protected significant natural formations	
C	GR31	Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation

APPENDIX E

Impacts and activities influencing the conservation status of the site

(As taken from the NATURA 2000 Standard Data-Entry Form)

CODE	English Description	Description Française
000	negligible or nil	Nihil
	Agriculture, Forestry	Agriculture, Forêts
100	Cultivation	Mise en culture
101	modification of cultivation practices	Modification des pratiques culturales
102	mowing / cutting	Fauche/coupe
110	Use of pesticides	Epannage de pesticides
120	Fertilisation	Fertilisation
130	Irrigation	Irrigation
140	Grazing	Pâturage
141	abandonment of pastoral systems	Abandon de systèmes pastoraux
150	Restructuring agricultural land holding	Remembrement
151	removal of hedges and copses	Élimination des haies et boqueteaux
160	General Forestry management	Gestion forestière
161	forest planting	Plantation forestière
162	artificial planting	Artificialisation des peuplements
163	forest replanting	Replantation forestière
164	forestry clearance	Eclaircissage
165	removal of forest undergrowth	Élimination des sous-étages
166	removal of dead and dying trees	Élimination des arbres morts ou dépérissants
167	forest exploitation without replanting	Déboisement
170	Animal breeding	Elevage du bétail
171	stock feeding	Nutrition du bétail
180	Burning	Brûlage
190	Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above	Autres activités agricoles et forestières
	Fishing, hunting and collecting	Pêche, chasse et cueillette
200	Fish and Shellfish Aquaculture	Pêche, pisciculture, aquaculture
210	Professional fishing	Pêche professionnelle
211	Fixed location fishing	pêche à poste
212	Trawling	pêche hauturière
213	Drift-net fishing	pêche aux arts traïnants
220	Leisure fishing	Pêche de loisirs
221	bait digging	bêchage pour appâts
230	Hunting	Chasse
240	Taking / Removal of fauna, general	Prélèvements sur la faune
241	Collection (insects, reptiles, amphibians...)	collecte (insectes, reptiles, amphibiens)
242	Taking from nest (falcons)	désairage (rapaces)
243	trapping, poisoning, poaching	piégeage, empoisonnement, braconnage
244	other forms of taking fauna	Autres prélèvements dans la faune
250	Taking / Removal of flora, general	Prélèvements sur la flore
251	pillaging of floristic stations	Pillage de stations floristiques
290	Other hunting, fishing or collecting activities	Autres activités de pêche, chasse et cueillette
	Mining and extraction of materials	Activité minière et ext. de matériaux
300	Sand and gravel extraction	Extraction de granulats
301	Quarries	Carrières
302	removal of beach materials	Enlèvement de matériaux de plage
310	Peat extraction	Extraction de la tourbe
311	hand cutting of peat	Extraction manuelle de la tourbe
312	mechanical removal of peat	Extraction mécanique de la tourbe
320	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	Recherche et exploitation pétrolière
330	Mines	Mines
331	open cast mining	Activités minières à ciel ouvert
340	Salt works	Salines
390	Mining and extraction activities not referred to above	Autres activités minières et d'extraction

	Urbanisation, industrialisation and similar activities	Urbanisation, industrialisation et activités similaires
400	Urbanised areas, human habitation	Zones urbanisées, habitat humain
401	continuous urbanisation	Urbanisation continue
402	discontinuous urbanisation	Urbanisation discontinue
403	dispersed habitation	Habitat dispersé
409	other patterns of habitation	Autres formes d'habitats
410	Industrial or commercial areas	Zones industrielles ou commerciales
411	Factory	Usine
412	industrial stockage	Stockage industriel
419	other industrial / commercial areas	Autres zones industrielles/commerciales
420	Discharges	Décharges
421	Disposal of household waste	Dépôts de déchets ménagers
422	Disposal of industrial waste	Dépôts de déchets industriels
423	Disposal of inert materials	Dépôts de matériaux inertes
424	Other discharges	Autres décharges
430	Agricultural structures	Equipements agricoles
440	Storage of materials	Entreposage de matériaux
490	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	Autres activités d'urbanisation industrielle ou similaire
	Transportation and communication	Transport et communication
500	Communication networks	Réseau de communication
501	paths, tracks, cycling tracks	Sentier, chemin, piste cyclable
502	roads, motorways	Route, autoroute
503	railway lines, TGV	Voie ferrée, T.G.V.
504	port areas	Zones portuaires
505	Aerodrome	Aérodrome
506	airport, heliport	Aéroport, héliport
507	bridge, viaduct	Pont, viaduc
508	Tunnel	Tunnel
509	other communication networks	Autres réseaux de communication
510	Energy transport	Transport d'énergie
511	electricity lines	Ligne électrique
512	Pipe lines	Pipe line
513	Other forms of energy transport	Autres formes de transport d'énergie
520	Shipping	Navigation
530	Improved access to site	Amélioration de l'accès du site
590	Other forms of transportation and communication	Autres formes de transport et de communication
	Leisure and Tourism (some included above under different headings)	Loisirs et tourisme (certaines activités sont incluses dans différents chapitres ci-dessus)
600	Sport and leisure structures	Equipements sportifs et de loisirs
601	golf course	Golf
602	skiing complex	Complexe de ski
603	Stadium	Stade
604	circuit, track	Circuit, piste
605	Hippodrome	Hippodrome
606	attraction park	Parc d'attraction
607	sports pitch	Terrain de sport
608	camping and caravans	Camping, caravane
609	other sport / leisure complexes	Autres complexes de sports et de loisirs
610	Interpretative centres	Centres d'interprétation
620	Outdoor sports and leisure activities	Sports et loisirs de nature
621	nautical sports	Sports nautiques
622	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles	Randonnée, équitation et véhicules non motorisés
623	motorised vehicles	Véhicules motorisés
624	mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology	Escalade, varappe, spéléologie
625	gliding, delta plane, paragliding, ballooning	vol-à-voile, delta plane, parapente, ballon
626	skiing, off-piste	ski, ski hors piste
629	other outdoor sports and leisure activities	Autres sports de plein air et activités de loisirs
690	Other leisure and tourism impacts not referred to above	Autres loisirs et activités de tourisme

	Pollution and other human impacts/activities	Pollution et autres impacts/activités humaines
700	Pollution	Pollutions
701	water pollution	Pollution de l'eau
702	air pollution	Pollution de l'air
703	soil pollution	Pollution du sol
709	other forms or mixed forms of pollution	Autres formes ou formes associées de pollution
710	Noise nuisance	Nuisances sonores
720	Trampling, overuse	Piétinement, surfréquentation
730	Military manouvres	Manoeuvres militaires
740	Vandalism	Vandalisme
790	Other pollution or human impacts/activities	Autres pollutions ou impacts des activités humaines
	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (wetlands and marine environment)	Activités humaines induisant des changements de conditions hydrauliques (zones humides et marines)
800	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general	Comblement et assèchement
801	Polderisation	Poldérisation
802	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh	Modification du profil des fonds marins des estuaires et des zones humides
803	infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits	Comblement des fossés, digues, mares, étangs marais ou trous
810	Drainage	Drainage
811	management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes	Gestion de la végétation aquatique et des rives à des fins de drainage
820	Removal of sediments (mud...)	Extraction de sédiments (lave,...)
830	Canalisation	Recalibrage
840	Flooding	Mise en eau
850	Modification of hydrographic functioning, general	Modification du fonctionnement hydrographique
851	modification of marine currents	Modification des courants marins
852	modifying structures of inland water courses	Modification des structures de cours d'eau
853	management of water levels	Gestion des niveaux d'eau
860	Dumping, depositing of dredged deposits	Dumping, dépôt de dragage
870	Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general	Endigages, remblais, plages artificielles
871	Sea defense or coast protection works	Défense contre la mer, ouvrages de protection côtiers
890	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	Autres changements des conditions hydrauliques induits par l'homme
	Natural processes (biotic and abiotic)	Processus naturels (biotiques et abiotiques)
900	Erosion	Erosion
910	Silting up	Envasement
920	Drying out	Assèchement
930	Submersion	Submersion
940	Natural catastrophes	Catastrophes naturelles
941	Inundation	Inondation
942	Avalanche	Avalanche
943	collapse of terrain, landslide	Eboulement, glissement de terrain
944	storm, cyclone	Tempête, cyclone
945	volcanic activity	Volcanisme
946	Earthquake	Tremblement de terre
947	tidal wave	raz de marée
948	fire (natural)	Incendie naturel
949	other natural catastrophes	Autres catastrophes naturelles
950	Biocenotic evolution	Evolution biocénotique
951	accumulation of organic material	Accumulation de matières organiques
952	Eutrophication	Eutrophisation
953	Acidification	Acidification
954	Invasion by a species	Envahissement d'une espèce
960	Interspecific faunal relations	Relations interspécifiques à la faune

961	Competition (example: gull/tern)	Compétition (ex: Goéland/Sterne)
962	Parasitism	Parasitisme
963	introduction of disease	Apport de maladie
964	genetic pollution	pollution génétique
965	Predation	Prédation
966	antagonism arising from introduction of species	Antagonisme avec des espèces introduites
967	antagonism with domestic animals	Antagonisme avec des animaux domestiques
969	other forms or mixed forms of interspecific faunal competition	Autres formes ou formes associées de compétition à la faune
970	Interspecific floral relations	Relations interspécifiques à la flore
971	Competition	Compétition
972	Parasitism	Parasitisme
973	Introduction of disease	apport de maladie
974	genetic pollution	Pollution génétique
975	lack of pollinating agents	manque d'agents pollinisateurs
976	damage by game species	dégâts de gibier
979	other forms or mixed forms of interspecific floral competition	autres formes ou formes associées de compétition à la flore
990	Other natural processes	Autres processus naturels