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6.2. Analysis of the reports on Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) for the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs

Analysis of the reports on Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) for the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs

Note:

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) and United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any State, Territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of their frontiers or boundaries.

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Analysis of the reports on Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) for the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs

I. Introduction

1. COP 22 Decision IG.25/12¹ that provided guidance about “Protecting and conserving the Mediterranean through well connected and effective systems of marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including Specially Protected Areas and Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance”, has:
 - adopted the “Criteria for inclusion of Specially Protected Areas in the Directory of Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas” (see Annex III to Decision IG.25/12), including the associated updates in the UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS), see **Appendix 1** to this report;
 - Called upon the Contracting Parties to report on the Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) to the Directory of Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas based on the adopted Criteria, at the time of submitting their national implementation reports under Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention, starting with the national implementation reports for the biennium 2020-2021 to be submitted by December 2022; to this aim also encouraged the Contracting Parties to report on other effective area-based conservation measures; and
 - Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to provide an analysis of the reports on Specially Protected Areas and as appropriate on other effective area-based conservation measures, at every meeting of the SPA/BD Focal Points.
2. Yet, this report aims at providing an overview on the status of the Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) declared by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol), based on the BCRS reporting for the biennial period 2020-2021, and following the adopted Criteria for inclusion of SPAs in the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs.
3. The adopted criteria for SPAs could be summarized as follows:
 - The SPA should be declared through a legal enactment;
 - The SPA legal enactment should include at least one of the conservation objectives listed in Article 4 of the SPA/BD Protocol;
 - To achieve the conservation objectives, the SPA should define relevant protection measures as per Article 6 of the SPA/BD Protocol;
 - The SPA should have a management plan.
4. Up to the date of this report crafting (14 April 2023), 13 States Contracting Parties completed their national reports about SPAs, either by using the BCRS reporting system and/or by completing and sending the Excel table provided by SPA/RAC (see **Table 1**). On the other hand, **8 States Contracting Parties have not provided data on their SPAs before that date, consequently, the correspondent national data are not included in the results of the analysis presented in this report.**

¹ https://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_cop/cop22/decision_25.12_en.pdf

Table 1. State of implementation of the BCRS online reporting system and using the Excel table template provided.

#	State Contracting Party	Until 14 April 2023, data provided through
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Excel and BCRS 2020-2021
2	Croatia	Excel and BCRS 2020-2021
3	Cyprus	BCRS 2020-2021
4	Egypt	Excel and BCRS 2020-2021
5	Italy	Excel and BCRS 2020-2021
6	Lebanon	BCRS 2020-2021
7	Monaco	BCRS 2020-2021
8	Montenegro	Excel and BCRS 2020-2021
9	Turkey	BCRS 2020-2021
10	Morocco	Excel
11	Slovenia	Excel
12	Tunisia	Excel
13	Albania	Excel
14	Algeria	No reported data
15	Libya	No reported data
16	France	No reported data
17	Greece	No reported data
18	Israel	No reported data
19	Spain	No reported data
20	Syria	No reported data
21	Malta	No reported data

5. **This report tackles in its first part the SPAs reported by the 13 Contracting Parties** (see section “II. Reported SPAs”). In the second part of the report, the reported SPAs were filtered according to the adopted criteria, one by one, to identify those that comply with the criteria for inclusion of SPAs in the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs (see section “III. Reported SPAs and compliance with the adopted criteria”). When information was missing about some criteria, we referred to the data as “No Data reported” (ND). The data presented herein was collected until April 14th, 2023, and compiled using the R and RStudio software (R-4.2.3).

II. Reported SPAs

II.1. Reported SPAs total number, by Mediterranean sub-region, and by Contracting Party

6. In total, 13 Contracting Parties reported 140 SPAs in the Mediterranean Sea, divided into 21 SPAs in the Aegean-Levantine Sea, 71 SPAs in the Adriatic Sea, 13 SPAs in the Ionian and Central Mediterranean Sea, and 35 SPAs in the Western Mediterranean Sea (**Figure 1**).

7. The distribution of SPAs by Contracting Party shows that Italy hosts the highest number of SPAs with 32 SPAs, followed by Slovenia (21 SPAs), Turkey (19 SPAs), Croatia (18 SPAs) and Albania (17 SPAs) (**Figure 2**).

8. Reported SPAs categories were very different from one another and included mainly National Parks, Marine Reserves, Marine Protected Areas, Natural and Geomorphological Monuments, Significant Landscapes, Special Environmental Protection Areas (SEPAs), Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs), RAMSAR sites, FRAs, Managed Resources, Nature Protection Areas, Natura 2000, and UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserve.

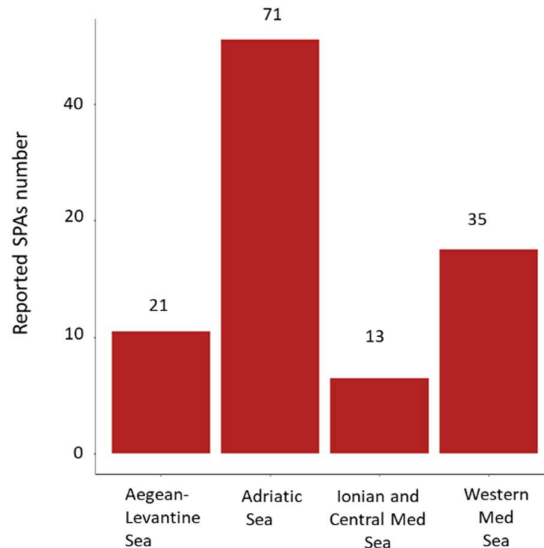


Figure 1. The number of reported SPAs by Mediterranean sub-region.

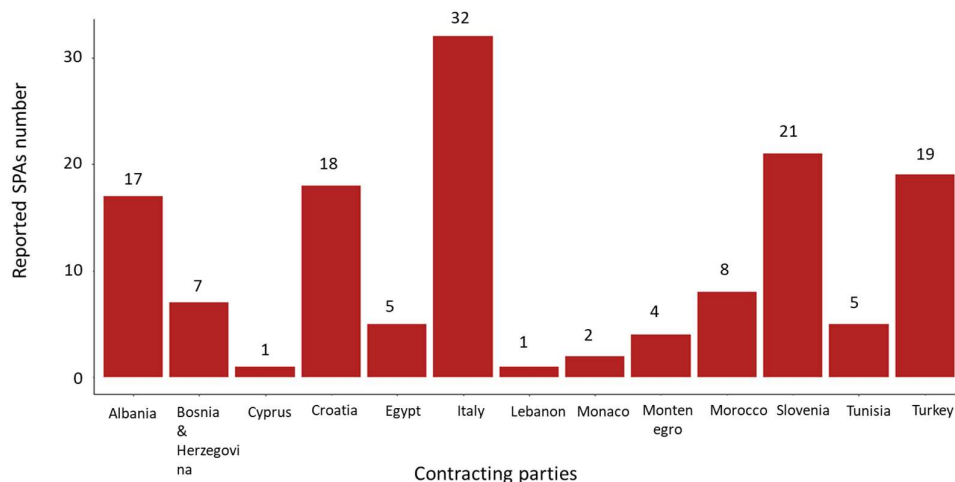


Figure 2. The number of reported SPAs by Contracting Party.

II.2. Reported SPAs total surface in the Mediterranean, by Contracting Party, and by Mediterranean sub-region

9. The total surface of reported SPAs was calculated to about 9717.728×10^3 ha, which represents 3.88% of the Mediterranean Sea. Although the number of reported SPAs was higher in the Adriatic Sea, in terms of surface, SPAs total surface in the Western Mediterranean Sea was higher, about 9023.312×10^3 ha. This is explained by the high surface of the Pelagos Sanctuary for the protection of marine mammals which is 8750×10^3 ha (**Figure 3**). Without the Pelagos Sanctuary, this area is of 967.728×10^3 ha.

10. Out of the total surface of reported SPAs, the wetlands represented 0.08% and the marine part represented 2.55%. It is important to note that details in surfaces (marine, terrestrial and wetlands) were not reported systematically by Contracting Parties, so we believe these percentages are under reported.

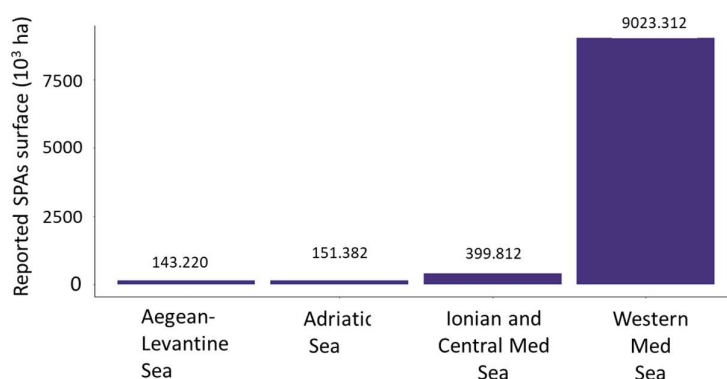


Figure 3. The total surface of reported SPAs by Mediterranean Sub-region, in 10^3 ha.

11. Reported SPAs area by Contracting Party also shows disparity between Italy and the other countries. The first reason is the Pelagos Sanctuary reported by Italy. The second reason is the highest number of reported SPAs in the extended Italian coasts (covering parts of the Western Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Ionian and Central Mediterranean Seas). **Figure 4** shows the areas in Log10 on the y-axis, with the total SPAs area for each Contracting Party on the top of each diagram bar. This function was used to allow a visibility of the lowest values. Reported SPAs area is also proportional to the each Contracting Party geographical area/length of the coastline.

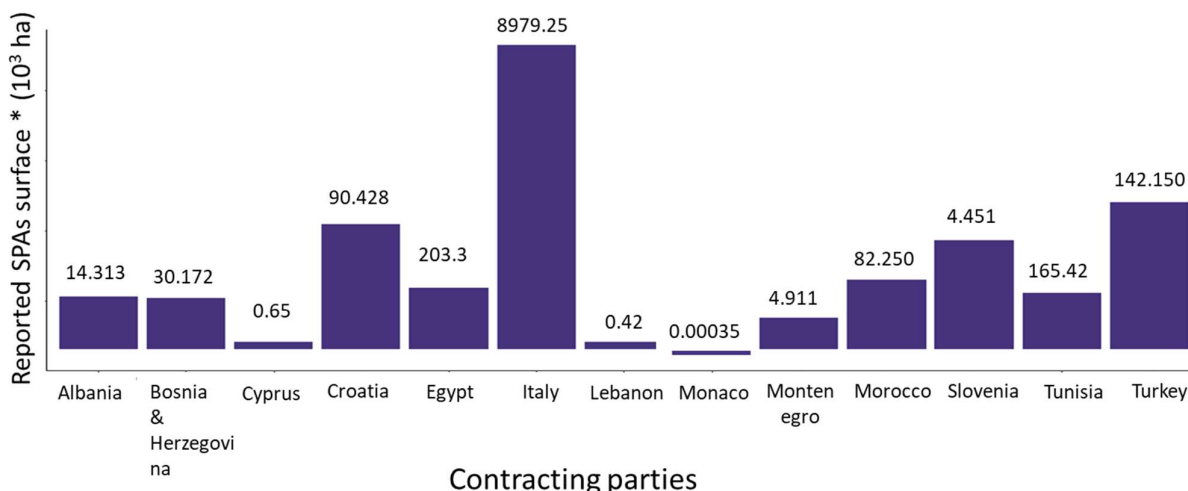


Figure 4. The total surface of reported SPAs by Contracting Party. The y-axis is in Log while the numbers showed in the columns are in 10^3 ha.

II.3. Management plans in reported SPAs

12. Over the 140 reported SPAs, 26 SPAs had no management plans, 35 had a management plan under development and 66 had an adopted management plan. There was no data reported about management plans for 13 SPAs. The detailed information by Contracting Party is presented in the **Figure 5** diagrams. The numbers on the top of the diagram bars are the total number of reported SPAs by Contracting Party.

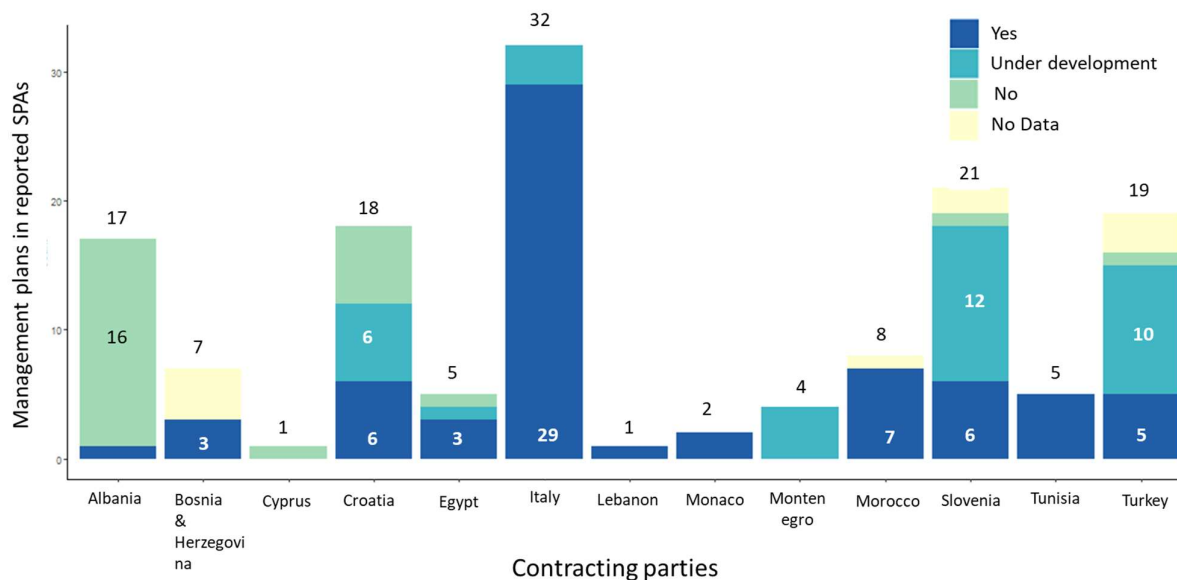


Figure 5. Management plans for the reported SPAs, all Contracting Parties considered.

II.4. Reported SPAs with a legal enactment

13. Over the 140 reported SPAs, 121 (86.42%) were legally enacted. This criterion was missing for 1 reported SPA in Croatia, 1 in Morocco, 1 in Turkey, 2 in Tunisia, and to 16 reported SPAs in Albania (**Figure 6**). Following the adopted criteria for SPAs inclusion in the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs, these reported SPAs without legal enactment were not considered under section III of this report “Reported SPAs and compliance with the adopted criteria”.

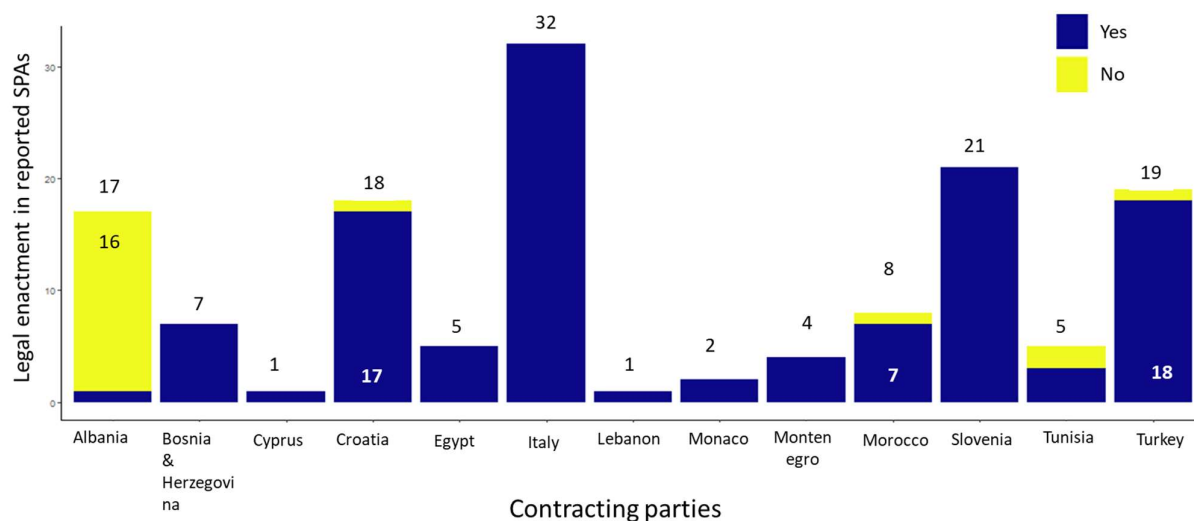


Figure 6. The number of reported SPAs with a legal enactment by Contracting Party, all Contracting Parties considered.

II.5. Main ecosystem and species and their habitats targeted by reported SPAs

14. The reported SPAs aim to protecting and managing a large variety of terrestrial, wetland and marine ecosystem. Unique marine and terrestrial habitats include pine trees, lakes, shrub wetlands, *Posidonia oceanica*, *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows and coralligenous beds. Protected species included the brown bear, chamois, vulnerable birds and sea birds and some groupers. Species listed in the Annex II and III of the SPA/BD Protocol included the cnidarian *Astroides calycularis*, the monk Seal *Monachus monachus* and the loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta*. The reported information about main habitats and species per Contracting Party and per reported SPA is summarized in **Table 3** appearing in **Appendix 3** to this report.

II.6. Reported SPAs with no-take zones

15. Five Contracting Parties reported the existence of a no-take zones in the reported SPAs (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Monaco). The reported SPAs with a no-take zone presented 49% of the total number of reported SPAs (69 out of 140). Italy and Slovenia reported the absence of no-take zone in 4 and 5 reported SPAs respectively. All SPAs in the other three Contracting Parties included a no-take zone. No data was provided for the rest of reported SPAs in other Contracting Parties.

16. The reported surface of the no-take zones is 449.95 km², representing 0.46% of the total reported surface of all reported SPAs. We believe the percentage is higher, as only 5 Contracting Parties reported their no-take zones.

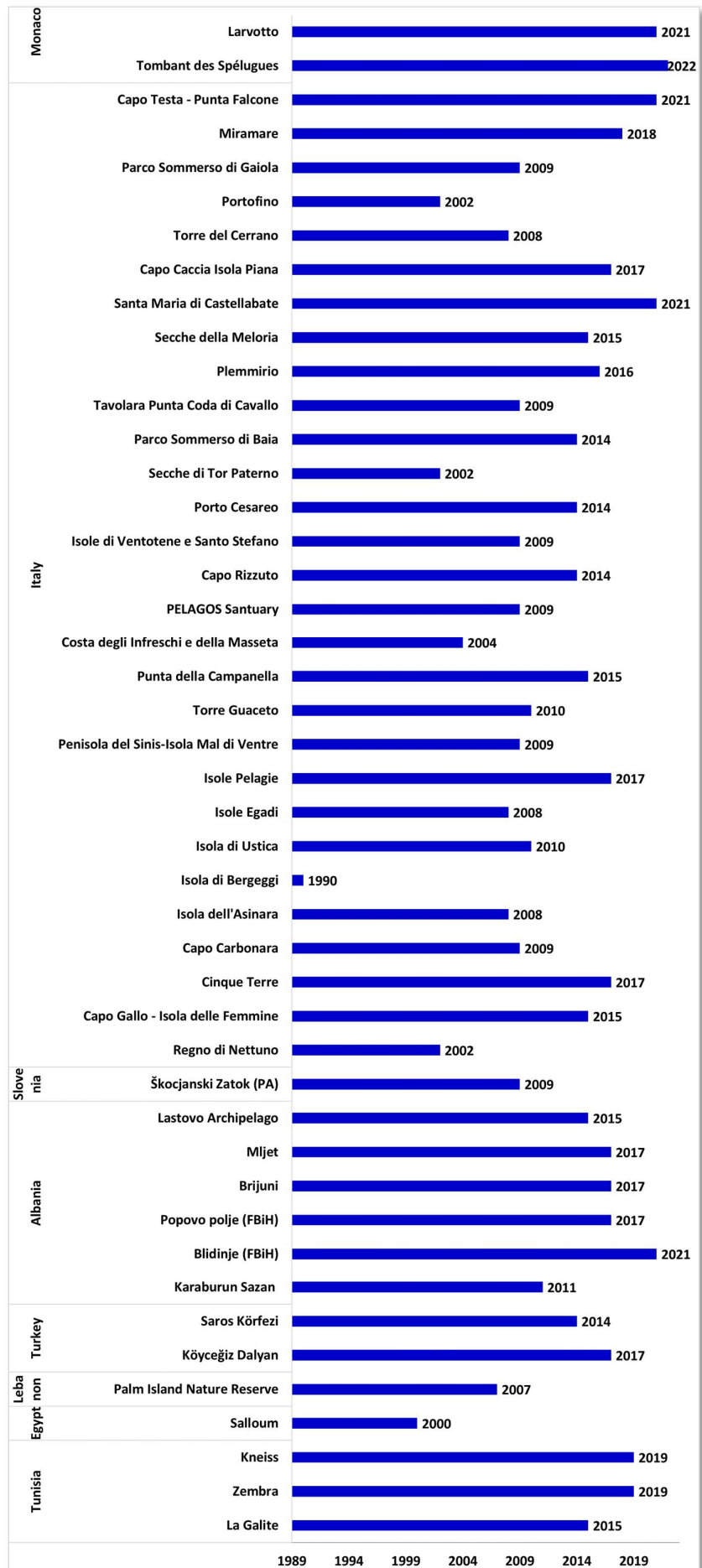
III. Reported SPAs and compliance with the adopted criteria

17. In this section of the report, SPAs that have a legal enactment, an adopted management plan, protection objectives and protection measures were considered, following the adopted criteria. SPAs are meant to be “officially established and fully managed”.

III.1. Reported SPAs with a Management Plan

18. Overall, 66 out of 140 reported SPAs had management plans, representing 47.14 % of the total reported SPAs. The adoption date ranged between 1990 (Isola Di Breggi, Italy) and 2022 (Tombant des Spélugues, Monaco). See **Table 2** in **Appendix 2** for more details. Most of the management plans were adopted after the 2000's.

Figure 7. Management plan adoption years by Contracting Party. This figure does not include SPAs where management plan adoption date was not reported.



III.2. Reported SPAs with protection measures

19. Over the 140 reported SPAs, protection measures were reported for 55.71% (78 SPAs). In four Contracting Parties, (Croatia, Egypt, Italy and Tunisia), almost all protection measures (7 or 8 measures out of 9 types of measures) were reported for all reported SPAs. While, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, protection measures concerning the regulation of any scientific research activity (f) and the regulation or prohibition of fishing, hunting, taking of animals and harvesting of plants or their destruction (g) were reported, besides the measures aiming at protecting species, ecosystems and landscapes ((h) and (i)). In Monaco, measures were : the prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes and other substances to impair the integrity of the SPA (b), the regulation of the passage of ships and any stopping or anchoring (c), the regulation of the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected area in question (d) and the regulation or prohibition of any activity involving the exploration or modification of the soil (e) (Figure 9).

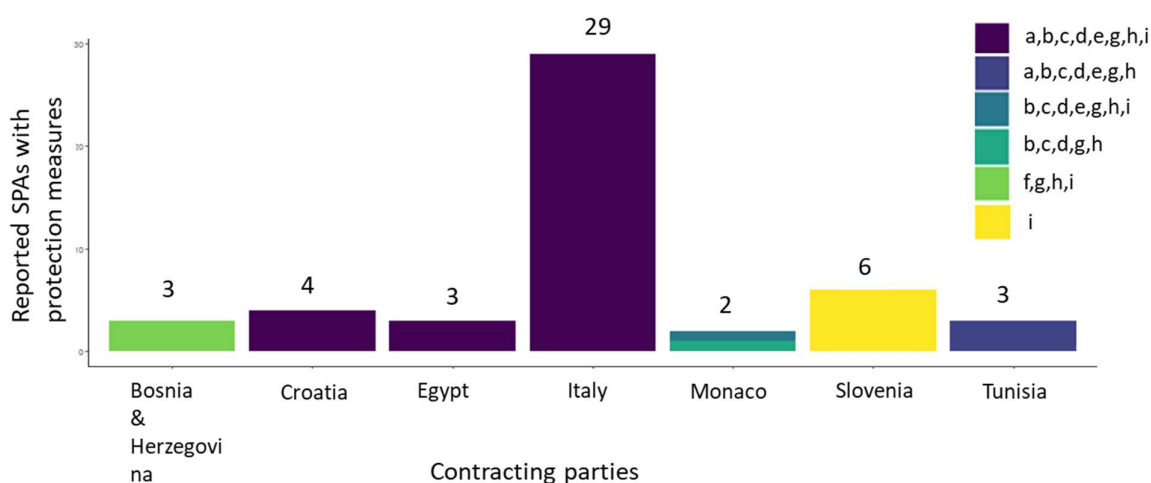


Figure 9. Number of SPAs with protection measures per Contracting Party, with adopted management plan. Protection measures are: **(a)**: the strengthening of the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which you are Party, **(b)**: the prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes and other substances likely directly or indirectly to impair the integrity of the specially protected area , **(c)**: the regulation of the passage of ships and any stopping or anchoring, **(d)**: the regulation of the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected area in question, or of genetically modified species, as well as the introduction or reintroduction of species which are or have been present in the specially protected area, **(e)**: the regulation or prohibition of any activity involving the exploration or modification of the soil or the exploitation of the subsoil of the land part, the seabed or its subsoil, **(f)**: the regulation of any scientific research activity, **(g)**: the regulation or prohibition of fishing, hunting, taking of animals and harvesting of plants or their destruction, as well as trade in animals, parts of animals, plants, parts of plants, which originate in specially protected areas, **(h)**: the regulation and if necessary, the prohibition of any other activity or act likely to harm or disturb the species or that might endanger the state of conservation of the ecosystems or species or might impair the natural or cultural characteristics of the specially protected area, **(i)**: any other measure aimed at safeguarding ecological and biological processes and the landscape.

20. The protection measures that were the most chosen by the reporters are the general measures (h) and (i) (any measures that aim at safeguarding ecological and biological processes) i.e., 74 times. Then, the regulation of scientific activities (f), the regulation of fishing, hunting or taking animals (g) and the regulation of activities that harm or disturb species (h) were the measures that were selected between 53 to 56 times. (**Figure 10**). Measures (a) and (b) were selected 47 and 49 times, respectively. All measures were applicable to all reported SPAs in Egypt (5), Croatia (9), and Italy (32). While in Tunisia, (f) and (g) were not applicable. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, measures from (a) to (e) were not applicable and measures (a) and (f) were not applicable in the two SPAs reported by Monaco. While in Slovenia, only measure (i) was reported in all 20 reported SPAs.

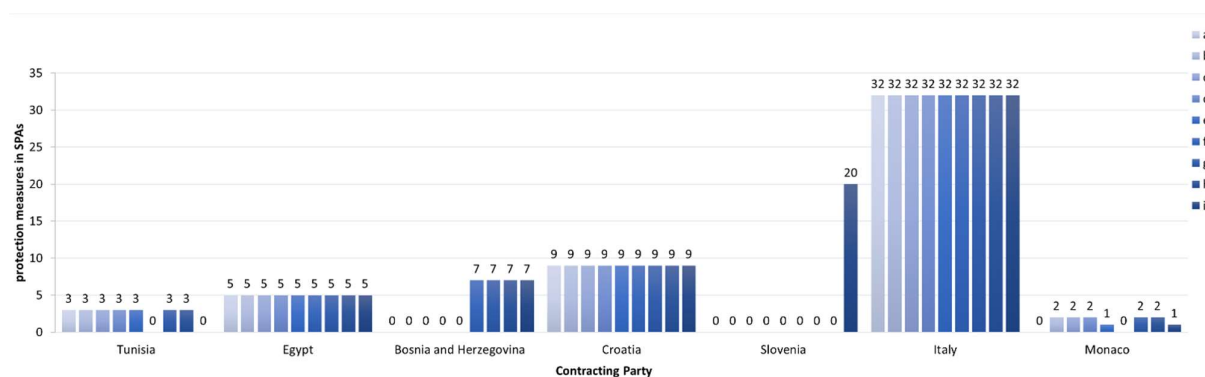


Figure 10. Protection measures selection frequency by Contracting Party, all measures reported (independently from the management plan adoption). The selection depends on the number of reported SPAs indicated on the top of each diagram for each Contracting Party. **(a)**: the strengthening of the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which you are Party, **(b)**: the prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes and other substances likely directly or indirectly to impair the integrity of the specially protected area, **(c)**: the regulation of the passage of ships and any stopping or anchoring, **(d)**: the regulation of the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected area in question, or of genetically modified species, as well as the introduction or reintroduction of species which are or have been present in the specially protected area, **(e)**: the regulation or prohibition of any activity involving the exploration or modification of the soil or the exploitation of the subsoil of the land part, the seabed or its subsoil, **(f)**: the regulation of any scientific research activity, **(g)**: the regulation or prohibition of fishing, hunting, taking of animals and harvesting of plants or their destruction, as well as trade in animals, parts of animals, plants, parts of plants, which originate in specially protected areas, **(h)**: the regulation and if necessary, the prohibition of any other activity or act likely to harm or disturb the species or that might endanger the state of conservation of the ecosystems or species or might impair the natural or cultural characteristics of the specially protected area, **(i)**: any other measure aimed at safeguarding ecological and biological processes and the landscape.

III.3. Reported SPAs with protection objectives

21. As for the protection measures, the same Contracting Parties reported protection objectives, i.e., 78 SPAs distributed in 7 Contracting Parties. Croatia, Egypt, Italy and Tunisia reported all protection objectives ((a), (b), (c) and (d)). While in Slovenia, only the protection of sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest (d) was applicable. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, one more protection objective was reported (habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna (c)). In Monaco, three objectives were reported in each SPA considering the protection of representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity (a), the habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean or which have a reduced natural area of distribution (b) and the protection of habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna (c) (**Figure 11**).

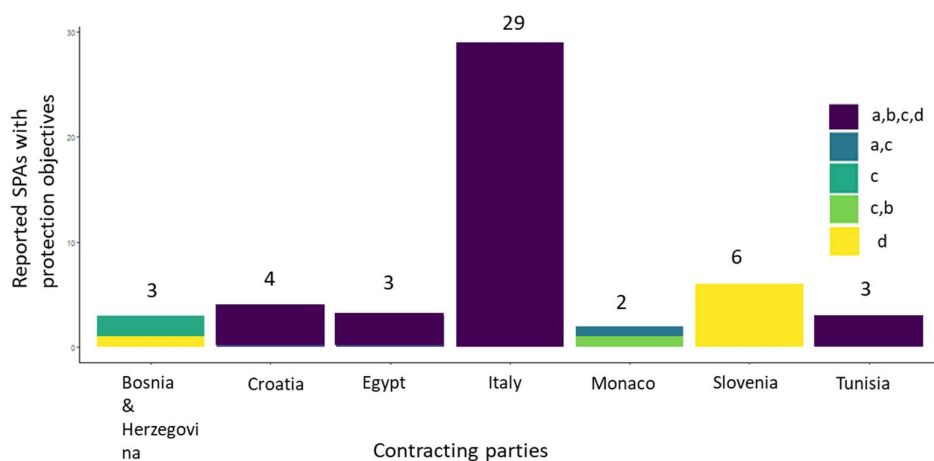


Figure 11. Number of SPAs with protection objectives by Contracting Party, with adopted management plan. The protection objectives are (a): representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity, (b): habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean or which have a reduced natural area of distribution as a consequence of their regression or on account of their intrinsically restricted area, (c): habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna, (d): sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest

22. Figure 12 shows selection frequencies for each protection objective in each reported SPA with protection objectives. The objectives (c) (habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna) and (d) (sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest) were selected 58 and 60 times, respectively. Protection objectives (a) (representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity) and (b) (habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean) were selected 49 and 52 times, respectively. The set of 4 protection objectives were all applicable in the 32 Italian reported SPAs, in Tunisia (3 SPAs), in Egypt (5 SPAs), in Croatia (9 SPAs) and in Slovenia (20 SPAs). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, protection objectives were (c) habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna and (d) sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest. Finally, in Monaco, the objective were (a) representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological, (b) diversity habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean or which have a reduced natural area of distribution as a consequence of their regression or on account of their intrinsically restricted area and (c) (**Figure 12**).

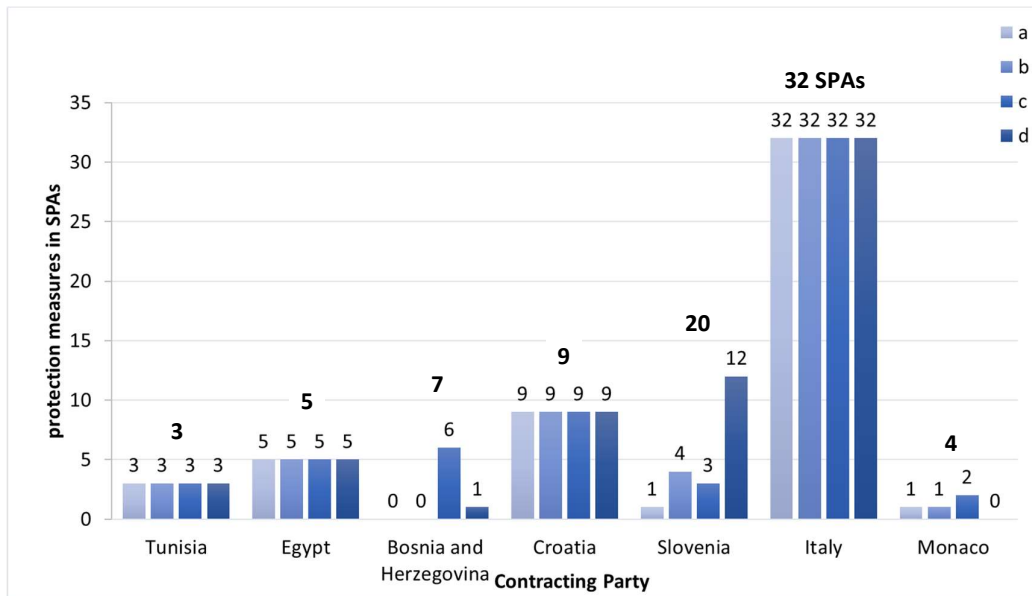


Figure 12. protection objectives selection frequency by Contracting Party, all objectives reported (independently from the management plan adoption). The selection depends on the number of reported SPAs indicated on the top of each diagram for each Contracting Party. The protection objectives are : **(a)**: representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity, **(b)**: habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean or which have a reduced natural area of distribution as a consequence of their regression or on account of their intrinsically restricted area, **(c)**: habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna, **(d)**: sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest.

III.4. Reported SPAs with legal enactment, management plan, protection objectives and measures

23. 50 reported areas have a legal enactment, an adopted management plan, protection objectives and protection measures. This represents 35.71% of the total reported SPAs (**Figure 13**).

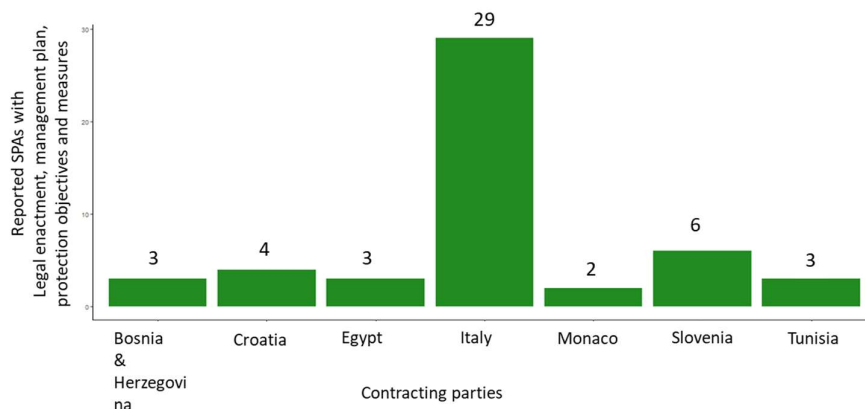


Figure 13. Number of SPAs with a legal enactment, an adopted management plan, protection objectives and protection measures.

III.5. Reported SPAs with legally binding measures

24. Protection measures were legally based in 5 of the 7 Contracting Parties where SPAs complied with all the adopted criteria (section III.4 above), representing 43 SPAs with legally binding measures. In Tunisia and Croatia, no data was available to conclude about this issue (**Figure 14**).

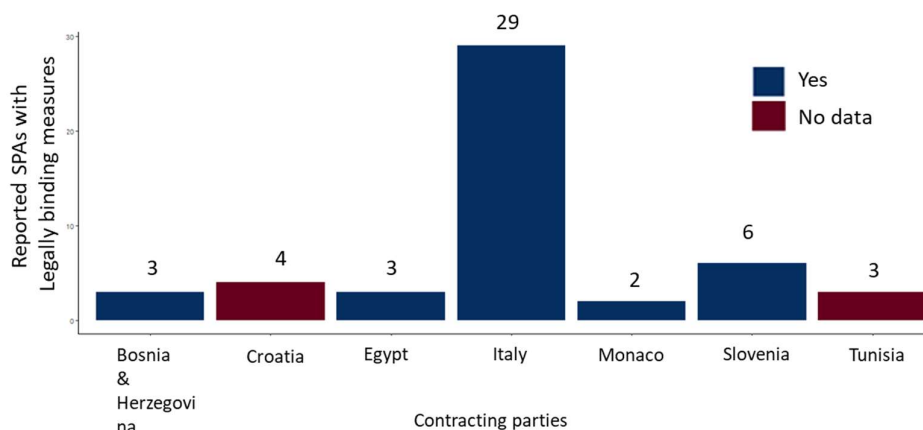


Figure 14. SPAs with legally binding measures.

III.6. SPAs total surface in the Mediterranean

25. The total surface of reported SPAs that has an adopted management plan, protection objectives and protection measures was calculated to about 9171.149×10^3 ha, which represents about 94% of the total area covered by all reported SPAs. This is due to the fact that the Pelagos Sanctuary represents already 90% of the surface of the total reported SPAs areas. Without the Pelagos Sanctuary, the area of reported SPAs complying with the adopted criteria is 421.149×10^3 ha, and so represents **43.33% of the area of all reported SPAs**.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

26. This report aimed at presenting the SPAs data, reported by the Contracting Parties, for the biennial period 2020-2021, before to the date of April 14th, 2023, using the UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS) and/or the Excel table template provided by SPA/RAC.

27. The results of the reporting were divided in two parts. The first presented the analysis considering all reported SPAs, including, the number (140 reported SPAs), the surface, the legal enactment, the management plans, Main ecosystem and species and their habitats targeted by reported SPAs and the presence of no-take zones in the reported data (section II). The second part (section III) considered the application of the newly adopted SPA criteria (COP 22 Decision IG.25/12), i.e., the legal enactment, the adoption of a management plan, the protection objectives defined, and the protection measures defined. The 50 reported SPAs that comply with the adopted criteria represented 43.33% of the area of all reported SPAs (without considering the Pelagos Sanctuary).

28. These results are very biased by the number of respondents and missing the reporting of 8 Contracting Parties with extended geographical features (Algeria, France, Greece, Israel, Libya, Malta, Spain, and Syria). The data presented herein are to be considered with caution and are not representative of the whole picture of existent Mediterranean SPAs.

29. These are the results of the first reporting on SPAs, for the biennial period 2020-2021, using the newly adopted reporting criteria to the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs. **The next reporting exercise will concern the update of SPAs according to the same criteria, for the biennial period 2022-2023, using the BCRS reporting system before December 2024.**

30. Regarding the reporting of some criteria, we encourage the Contracting Parties to report on their main ecosystems and species using the species listed under Annexes II and III of the SPA/BD Protocol and also the Mediterranean Reference List of Marine Habitat Types adopted under the Barcelona Convention.

Appendix 1: the adopted Criteria for inclusion of SPAs in the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs

Appendix 1

Additional information on Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) to be added to the reporting format for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, for purposes of inclusion in the Directory of Mediterranean SPAs

Note: The additional information is underlined and in bold.
The amendment of the reporting format should also delete the stricken-through text.

Table III. List of SPAs within the SPA/BD Protocol's geographical coverage

No	Name of the SPA	Date of establishment	<u>Legal enactment (copy of the text should be attached)</u>	Category	Jurisdiction	Coordinates Polygons	Surface (marine, terrestrial, wetland) (total and if it's the case distinguished into marine, coastal, wetland)	Main ecosystems, species and their habitats (incl. species listed under Annexes II and III)	Management plan			Protection objectives (drop down menu from objectives in Article 4)	Protection measures (drop down menu from list in Article 6) Other measures?	Are the measures legally binding (e.g. included in an applicable regulation)? If yes, provide reference to relevant regulation	Existence of No-Take Zone ³⁷ (Yes/No) If yes, provide total extent of the No-Take Zone as officially declared (in km ²)
									Date of adoption (link or attachment provided)	NO	Under development				
N															
N+1															
...															

³⁷ No-Take Zones are geographically defined zones within marine protected areas that do not allow any fishing, mining, drilling, or other extractive activities.

Appendix 2. Table 2. Management plan data by reported SPAs, ND (No Data was used whenever the date of adoption was not reported)

N	Country	The name of the SPA	Date of establishment	Legal enactment	Category	Management plan: Date of adoption	year MP
1	Morocco	Koudiet Taifour	1995	Yes	SIBE	Yes	ND
2	Morocco	Cirque d'El-Jebha	1995	Yes	SIBE	Yes	ND
3	Morocco	Parc National d'Alhoceima	2004	Yes	Parc National-ASPIM	Yes	ND
4	Morocco	Sebkha Bou Areg	2005	Yes	RAMSAR	Yes	ND
5	Morocco	Embouchure de la Moulouya	2005	Yes	RAMSAR	Yes	ND
6	Morocco	Cap des Trois Fourches	2005	Yes	RAMSAR	Yes	ND
7	Morocco	Jbel Moussa	2019	Yes	RAMSAR	Yes	ND
9	Tunisia	La Galite	1995	Yes	FRA	Yes	ND
10	Tunisia	Zembra	1973	Yes	National Park	Yes	ND
11	Tunisia	Kneiss	1988	Yes	Natural reserve	Yes	2019
12	Tunisia	Kuriat	No	No	Marine protected area	Yes	2015
13	Tunisia	Kerkennah	No	No	Marine protected area	Yes	2020
14	Egypt	Salloum	27/2/2010	Yes	managed resources	Yes	2019
16	Egypt	El- Burluse	14/5/1998	Yes	RAMSAR	Yes	ND
18	Egypt	Zaranik	15/10/1985	Yes	RAMSAR	Yes	ND
19	Lebanon	Palm Island Nature Reserve	03/09/1992	Yes	Nature reserve	Yes	2000
21	Turkey	Köyceğiz Dalyan	12/06/1988	Yes	NA	Yes	2007
22	Turkey	Foça	22/10/1990	Yes	SEPA	Yes	ND
23	Turkey	Saros Körfezi	22/10/2010	Yes	SEPA	Yes	2017
29	Turkey	Kaş-Kekova	18/01/1990	Yes	SEPA	Yes	ND
37	Turkey	Gökova	12/06/1988	Yes	SEPA	Yes	ND
40	Albania	Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park	2010	Yes	SPAMI	Yes	2014
61	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nature park Hutovo blato (FBiH)	30/03/1995	Yes	Nature park	Yes	ND
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nature park Blidinje (FBiH)	04/03/1995	Yes	Nature park	Yes	2011
63	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Protected landscape Vjetrenica - Popovo polje (FBiH)	26/02/2021	Yes	Protected landscape	Yes	2021
68	Croatia	Kornati	13/08/1980	Yes	national park	Yes	ND
69	Croatia	Brijuni	09/11/1983	Yes	National park	Yes	2017
70	Croatia	Mljet	12/11/1960	Yes	National park	Yes	2017
71	Croatia	Telascica	13/04/1988	Yes	Nature park	Yes	ND

72	Croatia	Lastovo Archipelago	19/10/2006	Yes	Nature park	Yes	2017
85	Croatia	Zavratnica	25/09/1964	Yes	significant landscape	Yes	ND
96	Slovenia	Škocjanski Zatok (PA)	1998	Yes	Nature Reserve	Yes	2015
101	Slovenia	Krajinski park Strunjan	2004	Yes	MPA of National Statute and SPAMI (since 2019)	Yes	ND
102	Slovenia	Strunjan	2013	Yes	Special Protection Area (Birds Directive)	Yes	ND
103	Slovenia	Strunjan	2004	Yes	Nature Reserve (Slovenia)	Yes	ND
104	Slovenia	Strunjan - Stjuža	2004	Yes	Nature Reserve (Slovenia)	Yes	ND
105	Slovenia	Strunjanske soline s Stjužo	2007	Yes	Special Area of Conservation	Yes	ND
107	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Regno di Nettuno	10/04/2008	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2009
108	Italy	Capo Gallo - Isola delle Femmine	05/05/2002	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2002
109	Italy	Cinque Terre	12/12/1997	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2015
110	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Capo Carbonara	15/09/1998	Yes	MPA – SPA-ASPIM	Yes	2017
111	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola dell'Asinara	20/12/2002	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2009
112	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola di Bergeggi	05/09/2007	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2008
113	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola di Ustica	26/03/1987	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	1990
114	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isole Egadi	19/05/1992	Yes	MPA – SPAMI-SPA	Yes	2010
115	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isole Pelagie	18/01/2003	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2008
116	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Penisola del Sinis-Isola Mal di Ventre	24/02/1998	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA	Yes	2017
117	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Torre Guaceto	19/05/1992	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA Ramsar-Natura2000-Special Protection Area	Yes	2009
118	Italy	Area Marina Protetta di Punta della Campanella	26/02/1998	Yes	Italian National MPA – SPAMI - SPA MPA-Site of Community	Yes	2010

					Importance (SCI)		
119	Italy	Costa degli Infreschi e della Masseta	08/04/2010	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2015
120	Italy	PELAGOS Santuario per la conservazione dei mammiferi marini	06/12/1991	Yes	International MPA - SPAMI	Yes	2004
121	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Capo Rizzuto	27/12/1991	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2009
123	Italy	Isole di Ventotene e Santo Stefano	24/02/1998	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2014
125	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Porto Cesareo	24/02/1998	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA	Yes	2009
126	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Secche di Tor Paterno	29/11/2000	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2014
127	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Parco Sommerso di Baia	09/12/2002	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2002
128	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Tavolara Punta Coda di Cavallo	26/02/1998	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA	Yes	2014
129	Italy	Area Marina Protetta del Plemmirio	09/02/2005	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA Nature 2000	Yes	2009
130	Italy	Secche della Meloria	21/10/2009	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2016
131	Italy	Santa Maria di Castellabate	09/04/2010	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2015
132	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Capo Caccia Isola Piana	05/12/2002	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA Nature 2000	Yes	2021
133	Italy	Torre del Cerrano	07/04/2010	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2017
134	Italy	Area Marina protetta di Portofino	13/08/1988	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA	Yes	2008
135	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Parco Sommerso di Gaiola	05/12/2002	Yes	MPA – SPA	Yes	2002
136	Italy	Area Marina Protetta “Miramare”	02/04/1987	Yes	MPA – SPAMI - SPA - UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserve	Yes	2009
138	Italy	Area Marina Protetta "Capo Testa - Punta Falcone"	05/09/2018	Yes	MPA	Yes	2018
139	Monaco	Aire Marine Protégée du Larvotto	11/08/1976	Yes	MPA	Yes	2021
140	Monaco	Aire Marine Protégée du Tombant des Spélugues	29/08/1986	Yes	MPA	Yes	2022

Appendix 3. Table 3. Main ecosystem and species targeted by the reported SPAs

N	Country	The name of the SPA	Main ecosystems, species and their habitats (incl. species listed under Annexes II and III)
1	Morocco	Koudiet Taifour	<p>L'ensemble du massif (500 ha) est couvert de végétation (reboisements de Pins, Lentisque, Cistes, Doum, Oléastre, Bruyère, <i>Ampelodesma mauritanica</i>,..). En arrière du complexe touristique de Ras el Aswad, une piste conduit au phare installé sur le cap (point de vue remarquable). Il est très regrettable que cette piste traverse, dans ses premières centaines de mètres et à proximité de la route principale, une zone d'épandage d'ordures ménagères du plus mauvais effet.</p> <p>Le versant nord du Cap conserve un intérêt faunistique à préserver : il abrite une colonie de plusieurs centaines de couples de Goélands leucophées. Faucon pèlerin, Pigeon biset, Merle bleu, Grand corbeau et Choucas des tours y nichent aussi. Les difficultés d'accès (végétation dense, terrain accidenté) à cette falaise ont assuré la quiétude des oiseaux.</p>
2	Morocco	Cirque d'El-Jebha	Faune et flore sous-marines remarquables et diversifiées; l'une des 3 stations rifaines connues pour la Couleuvre saharo-méditerranéenne <i>Psammophis schokari</i> ; nidification du Balbuzard pêcheur, présence quotidienne de petits cétacés qui pénètre dans le cratère.

3	Morocco	Parc National d'Alhoceima	<p>FLORE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 284 espèces réparties en 58 familles, avec un nombre important de taxons rares, menacés et/ou endémiques, avec un taux d'endémisme de 10,2% de la flore totale du Parc; - Les familles les plus importantes sont les Poaceae (38 espèces), les Asteraceae (33 espèces), les Apiaceae (32 espèces), les Fabaceae (23 espèces), les Lamiaceae (18 espèces), les Rosaceae (10 espèces), les Cistaceae (8 espèces), les Caryophyllaceae et les Juncaceae (7 espèces chacune), les Scrophulariaceae et les Orchidaceae (5 espèces chacune); - Formations à base de Thuya (<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i>), Pin d'Alep (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>), Lentisque (<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>), Oléastre (<i>Olea europaea</i>), Caroubier (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>), Chêne Kermès (<i>Quercus coccifera</i>), Chêne vert (<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>), Palmier nain (<i>Chamaerops humulis</i>) et Jujubier (<i>Ziziphus lotus</i>). <p>FAUNE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 espèces de mammifères avec 2 espèces endémiques et 10 rares ou menacées. On note la présence de la mangouste ichneumon (<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>) et de trois chauves-souris, notamment du Rhinolophe euryale (<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>), Pipistrelle de Sav (<i>Pipistrellus savii</i>) et de l'Oreillard gris (<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>); - 163 espèces d'oiseaux, avec 7 espèces et 4 ssp endémiques et 23 espèces menacées. On y trouve 128 espèces terrestres et 35 oiseaux d'affinités aquatiques, vivant dans la mer ou, dont leur mode de vie est extrêmement lié aux régions côtières et pélagiques; - une trentaine d'espèces de rapaces dans le parc, dont 26 rapaces diurnes, avec au moins 13 espèces nidifiant dans les limites du parc et 5 rapaces nocturnes: Le Balbuzard pêcheur reste l'espèce emblématique du PNAH, mais on y trouve également le Circaète jean-le-blanc (<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>), la Buse féroce (<i>Buteo rufinus</i>) et le Faucon crécerelle (<i>Falco tinnuculus</i>); - 8 amphibiens et 30 reptiles, avec 4 endémiques et 9 rares ou menacées
4	Morocco	Sebkha Bou Areg	<p>Flore remarquable</p> <p>Espèces remarquables</p> <p><i>Limonium cymuliferum</i>, endémique algéro-marocaine très rare au Maroc et assez bien représentée dans le site.</p> <p><i>Atriplex semibacata</i> et <i>Limoniastrum monopetalum</i>, rares dans le pays et à distribution très restreinte dans le site</p> <p><i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>, considérée vulnérable au Maroc et très localisée dans le SIBE. Herbar à</p>

		<p><i>Zostera noltii</i> et <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>.</p> <p>Principales formations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Herbier à <i>Zostera noltii</i> et <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> - Groupement à <i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i> et <i>Sarcocornia fruticosa</i> - Groupement à <i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i> et <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> - Groupement à <i>Suaeda vera</i> et <i>Atriplex halimus</i> - Formation à <i>Juncus rigidus</i> - Groupement à <i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i> et <i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> - Groupement à <i>Inula chritmoides</i> et <i>Suaeda maritima</i> - Groupement à <i>Phragmites australis</i> - Groupement à <i>Limonium asparagoides</i> - Formation à <i>Juncus acutus</i>, souvent en association avec <i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i> - Groupement à <i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i> - Formation à <i>Limonium cymuliferum</i> <p>Faune remarquable</p> <p>Trois espèces rares de Mollusques Bivalves : Huître plate <i>Ostrea edulis</i>, Praires <i>Venus gallina</i> et <i>Venus verrucosa</i></p> <p>Faune aquatique d'intérêt socio-économique :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13 Poissons : Bars, Sars, Dorades, Pageot, Sole, Marbré, Anguille. - 9 Mollusques : 6 Bivalves (Huître creuse, Moule, Datte de mer, Grande nacre, Palourde, Couteau) et 2 Céphalopodes (Pieuvre et Seiche). - 2 Crustacés (<i>Penaeus keraturus</i> et <i>japonicus</i>). - Zone de choix d'alimentation et de repos pour le Goéland d'Audouin <i>Larus audouinii</i>. - 4 espèces nicheuses : Râle d'eau <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>, Sterne naine <i>Sterna albifrons</i>, Avocette élégante <i>Recurvirostra avocetta</i>, Goéland railleur <i>Larus genei</i>. <p>13 espèces remarquables hivernantes et/ou migratrices, dont 6 sont bien représentées dans la lagune (Flamant rose <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>, Sterne caspienne <i>Sterna caspia</i>, Sterne royale <i>Sterna maxima</i>, Sterne voyageuse <i>Sterna bengalensis</i>, Sterne hansel <i>Sterna nilotica</i> et Sterne pierregarin <i>Sterna hirundo</i>). La nidification dans le site des deux dernières espèces est encore probable mais non vérifiée.</p>
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5	Morocco	Embouchure de la Moulouya	<p>Flore remarquable L'inventaire actuel de la flore naturelle de l'embouchure de la Moulouya se compose d'une trentaine de taxons, qui se répartissent entre 15 familles, les Chenopodiaceae étant les mieux représentées (6 taxons), alors que trois autres familles (Cyperaceae, Poaceae et Potamogetonaceae) montrent chacune trois taxons. Cette flore présente peu d'originalités, mais on y note l'existence de quatre espèces remarquables, deux étant très rares au Maroc (<i>Limonium cymuliferum</i>, <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>) et les deux autres sont considérées comme vulnérables (<i>Ruppia maritima</i> et <i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>).</p> <p>Faune remarquable Malgré le peu d'informations sur les invertébrés, on estime que ce groupe comporte un grand nombre de taxons rares, vu l'isolement écologique qu'a connu le site durant l'ère quaternaire. Les Poissons, mieux connus sur le plan qualitatif, montrent au moins cinq espèces remarquables : <i>Barbus moulouyensis</i>, endémique de la Moulouya, <i>Barbus nasus</i> et <i>Atherina boyeri</i>, endémiques nord-africains rares, l'Alose feinte <i>Alosa fallax</i> et l'Anguille <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>, rares ou vulnérables au Maroc. L'Alose vraie <i>Alosa alosa</i> serait encore représentée dans la Moulouya au moins par des hybrides, ce site constituant probablement le dernier refuge de ces hybrides au Maroc.</p> <p>Les Oiseaux constituent le groupe qui comporte le plus d'espèces remarquables, puisqu'il comporte deux espèces globalement menacées ou 'semi-menacées' (near-threatened) et 27 espèces rares ou menacées à l'échelle du Maroc (El Agbani & al., 2003).</p> <p>Les espèces d'intérêt mondial sont le Rougequeue de Moussier <i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>, endémique nord-africaine, la Sarcelle marbrée <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>, taxon vulnérable représenté dans le site par son effectif le plus élevé au Maroc (environ 200 couples reproducteurs) et le Goéland d'Audouin <i>Larus audouinii</i>, petit Laridé spécifique à la Méditerranée, classé 'semi-menacé' (near-threatened), qui se reproduit sur les îles Chafarines et utilise le site comme reposoir et 'lavoir'.</p> <p>Sept autres espèces sont considérées comme menacées à l'échelle du Maroc : trois Ardéidés (Butor étoilé <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, Crabier chevelu <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>, Héron pourpré <i>Ardea purpurea</i>) et un Rallidé (Talève sultane <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>) se reproduisent de façon certaine dans le site, alors que les autres (Râle d'eau <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>, Locustelle lusciniioïde <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> et Bruant des roseaux <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>) y sont considérées comme nicheurs probables.</p>
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			<p>Parmi la vingtaine d'espèces rares au Maroc, quelques unes se reproduisent régulièrement dans le site (Avocette élégante <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, Busard cendré <i>Circus pygargus</i>, Sterne naine <i>Sterna albifrons</i>), alors que la plupart des autres y sont peu fréquentes et généralement en tant que visiteurs.</p> <p>Un Mammifère menacé au Maroc (la Loutre <i>Lutra lutra</i>) vit encore le long de la rivière.</p>
6	Morocco	Cap des Trois Fourches	<p>Les investigations sous-marines ont permis de recenser un total de 180 espèces et dix types de communautés benthiques (PNUE-CAP/ASP 2013a et b). L'évaluation de la valeur écologique du site, en considérant les espèces et les habitats sensibles / vulnérables d'intérêt pour la conservation en Méditerranée, a confirmé que le site mérite d'être érigé en AMP. En effet, 43 espèces (<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>, <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>, <i>Larus audouinii</i>, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>, <i>Puffinus puffinus yelkouan</i>, <i>Astroides calycularis</i>, <i>Cladocora caespitosa</i>, <i>Dendrophyllia ramea</i>, <i>Savalia savaglia</i>, <i>Maja squinado</i>, <i>Palinurus elephas</i>, <i>Scyllarides latus</i>, <i>Scyllarus arctus</i>, <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>, <i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>, <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>, <i>Charonia lampas</i>, <i>Cymbula nigra</i>, <i>Dendropoma petraeum</i>, <i>Erosaria spurca</i>, <i>Luria lurida</i>, <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>, <i>Patella ferruginea</i>, <i>Pinna rudis</i>, <i>Zonaria pyrum</i>, <i>Axinella polypoides</i>, <i>Ircinia spp.</i>, <i>Cystoseira mediterranea</i>, <i>Cystoseira tamariscifolia</i>, <i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>, <i>Phyllariopsis brevipes</i>, <i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>, <i>Zonaria tournefortii</i>, <i>Cymodocea nondosa</i>, <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i>, <i>Peyssonnelia squamaria</i>, <i>Delphinus delphis</i>, <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Monachus monachus</i>, <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>, <i>Caretta caretta</i> et <i>Dermochelys coreacea</i>) et 9 habitats remarquables (Concrétions littorales organogéniques: Encorbellement à <i>Lithophyllum Byssoides</i>, Biocénose de la roche médiolittorale : Faciès à <i>Pollicipes cornucopia</i>, Herbiers de phanérogames Herbiers à <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>, Forêts à Fucales: Forêts à <i>Cystoseira spp.</i>, Forêts à Fucales: Forêts à <i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>, Forêts à Fucales: Forêts à <i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i>, <i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>, Fonds de maërl (rhodolites), Biocénoses coralligènes et Grottes sous-marines) à l'échelle du bassin méditerranéen y ont été recensés ; ce qui confère au site une valeur écologique remarquable et en fait un site sensible d'intérêt pour la conservation en Méditerranée. En outre, le Cap des Trois Fourches héberge de nombreuses espèces qualifiées de bioindicatrices d'eaux propres, renouvelées et sans charge sédimentaire élevée. Ce sont des espèces assez abondantes dans le site comme les algues <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> et <i>Cystoseira sp.</i>, les anthozoaires <i>Astroides calycularis</i>, <i>Actinia equina</i> et <i>Paramuricea</i></p>

			<p><i>clavata</i>, les ascidies <i>Polycitor adriaticum</i> et <i>Halocynthia papillosa</i>, les poissons <i>Apogon imberbis</i> et <i>Thalassoma pavo</i> ou la phanérogame <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>. La présence de communautés continues de <i>Cystoseira mediterranea</i> dans la zone sublittorale reflète une bonne qualité de l'eau, car cette espèce compte parmi les algues les plus sensibles à l'environnement. Par ailleurs, la présence quasi constante de <i>Corallina elongata</i> et du mollusque <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> indiquent que le littoral est très exposé à la houle dans la majeure partie du Cap des Trois Fourches, à l'exception de quelques criques protégées.</p>
7	Morocco	Jbel Moussa	<p>FLORE :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les écosystèmes forestiers avec des formations forestières et pré-forestières d'une grande diversité : Pinède, Subéraie, Cocciferaie, Oleastraie et Tétracinaie. - Les écosystèmes particuliers qui donnent au paysage sa richesse et son originalité : les formations rupicoles des falaises et terrains rocheux, les formations ripisylves, les dunes maritimes ainsi que les agrosystèmes. <p>FAUNE :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le site renferme 32 espèces de mammifères, constitués d'une dizaine de chiroptères, 9 rongeurs, 2 insectivores, 2 lagomorphes, 6 carnivores, 1 ongulé et 1 primate. Les espèces les plus emblématiques sont le singe magot et le porc-épic qui se maintiennent dans un espace assez restreint. - Le site accueille des contingents très importants d'oiseaux hivernants et migrateurs. De même la panoplie de ses habitats naturels offre des sites propices à la nidification de nombreuses espèces d'oiseaux. Globalement, l'avifaune du site est estimée à 252 espèces, soit plus de 50% de l'avifaune signalée au Maroc dans le pays. Les espèces nidificatrices sont estimées à 103 espèces. - Le site abrite au moins 27 espèces d'herpétofaune dont 6 amphibiens et 21 reptiles. Il a été recensé parmi ces espèces : 4 rares ou remarquables, 6 taxons endémiques du Maroc et 4 menacés au niveau national. <p>Partie marine :</p> <p>En termes d'espèces, la partie marine de l'Aire Protégée de Jbel Moussa abrite un total de 175 taxons dont la plupart sont reportés pour la première fois dans la zone. Ces taxons se répartissent sur 15 groupes taxonomiques dominés qualitativement par les éponges (33 taxons) et les poissons (24 taxons). Parmi ces espèces, 25 sont d'intérêt pour la conservation en Méditerranée (PNUE-PAM-CAR/ASP 2016). En termes d'habitats, un total de 12</p>

			<p>communautés a été recensé, entre 0 et 40 mètres de profondeur au niveau de partie maritime du site de Jbel Moussa. Parmi ces habitats, sept sont considérés d'intérêt pour la conservation. Les herbiers de <i>Zostera marina</i> et la communauté de coralligène, recensées dans la zone marine de Jbel Moussa, comptent parmi ses habitats clés d'intérêt pour la conservation en Méditerranée puisqu'ils sont considérés respectivement comme le premier et le second « point chaud » de biodiversité en Méditerranée. Leur présence remarquable dans la zone confère à celle-ci un grand intérêt sur le plan de conservation (PNUE-PAM-CAR/ASP 2016).</p> <p>L'évaluation de la valeur écologique de la zone maritime du site a révélé que le site héberge 25 espèces (<i>Astroides calycularis</i>, <i>Caryophyllia (Caryophyllia) inornata</i>, <i>Corallium rubrum</i>, <i>Ellisella paraplexauroides</i>, <i>Eunicella cavolini</i>, <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>, <i>Hoplangia durotrix</i>, <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i>, <i>Paracyathus pulchellus</i>, <i>Paramuricea clavata</i>, <i>Phyllangia americana americana</i>, <i>Polycyathus muelleriae</i>, <i>Maja squinado</i>, <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>, <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>, <i>Charonia lampas</i>, <i>Dendropoma petraeum</i>, <i>Patella ferruginea</i>, <i>Axinella polypoides</i>, <i>Spongia (Spongia) lamella</i>, <i>Spongia (Spongia) officinalis</i>, <i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i>, <i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>, <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> et <i>Zostera marina</i>) et 7 habitats clés d'intérêt pour la conservation en Méditerranée (Concrétions littorales organogéniques : Encorbellement à <i>Lithophyllum Byssoides</i>, Herbiers de phanérogames : Herbiers à <i>Zostera marina</i> ,Forêts à Fucales : Forêts à <i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i>, Forêts à Fucales : Forêts à <i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i> ,Fonds de maërl (rhodolites) ,Biocénoses coralligènes, et Grottes sous-marines)</p> <p>En considérant uniquement les invertébrés et les macrophytes, la partie marine de Jbel Moussa est la zone qui abrite le nombre maximal d'espèces avec un total de 25, suivie par la zone maritime du Parc National d'Al Hoceima avec au total 24 espèces.</p>
8	Morocco	Alboran	
9	Tunisia	La Galite	<p><i>Posidonia oceanica</i> and <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> meadows -Small rocky bottoms including brown algae. - Photophilic seaweed (<i>Cystoseira</i> spp. <i>Sargassum vulgare</i>) - Sciaphilic seaweed in calm mode (Faciès <i>Flavellina petiolata</i> and <i>Peyssonnelia squamaria</i>) - Coralligenous biocoenoses (based on Corallinaceae);</p>

10	Tunisia	Zembra	which the species <i>Asteroides calycularis</i> very abundant on the rock falls. The giant limpet <i>patella ferruginea</i> exists in several areas of the Zembra and Zembretta Islands. Ichthyic fauna is diverse, rich in sparids and groupers <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> and <i>Epinephelus costae</i> . The island of Zembra also presents several caves favorable to the life of the monk seal <i>Monachus monachus</i> which however disappeared since 1975. The area is also heavily frequented by dolphins and nesting seabirds.
11	Tunisia	Kneiss	
12	Tunisia	Kuriat	
13	Tunisia	Kerkennah	
14	Egypt	Salloum	Posidonia habitat
15	Egypt	El- Omayed	Coastal
16	Egypt	El- Burlluse	Lake
17	Egypt	Ashtum El- Gamil	Coastal & Lake
18	Egypt	Zaranik	Lake
19	Lebanon	Palm Island Nature Reserve	
20	Chypre	Lara - Toxeftra	
21	Turkey	Köyceğiz Dalyan	Marine and coastal, wetland, sea turtle wetland
22	Turkey	Foça	Monk seal, caves, birds
23	Turkey	Saros Körfezi	Marine and coastal, corals
24	Turkey	Fethiye-Göcek	Marine and coastal, wetland, sea turtle
25	Turkey	Dağca-Bozburun	Marine and coastal, Seagrass
26	Turkey	Göksu Deltası	Marine and coastal Wetland (Ramsar site), sea turtle, birds
27	Turkey	Belek	Under Development
28	Turkey	Patara	Marine and coastal, wetland, sea turtle
29	Turkey	Kaş-Kekova	Marine and coastal, sea turtle, mammals
30	Turkey	Ayvalık Adaları	
31	Turkey	Gelibolu Yarımadası	seagrass
32	Turkey	Olimpos Beydağları	

33	Turkey	Dilek Yarımadası	
34	Turkey	Troya	
35	Turkey	Yumurtalık Lagünü	Seagrass
36	Turkey	Marmaris	Seagrass
37	Turkey	Gökova	Marine and coastal, Monk seal
38	Turkey	Finike Seamount	Cetacean ,dark habitats
39	Turkey	Karaburun Ildır	Seagrass
40	Albania	Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park	It is characterized by the presence of habitats and ecosystems that are endemic to the Mediterranean region, noticeably: Seagrass meadows (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> (surface=1658 ha), <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> , <i>Zostera marina</i>), <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> bioconstructions, Coralligenous community reaching an area of 296 h and Marine caves. It still hides several endangered or threatened species that are included in the Annex II of the Protocol SPA/BD, such as: the mussel date (<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>), the purple starfish (<i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>), the coralligenous algae <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> , the monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>), the short-beaked common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>), and the loggerhead turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>).
41	Albania	Drini Delta	Species: Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> , Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> , Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , Habitats: Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial, Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal
42	Albania	Gjirokastra	Species: Egyptian Vulture <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> Lesser Kestrel <i>Falco naumanni</i>
43	Albania	Karavasta Lagoon	Species: Northern Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i> Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> Great White Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Collared Pratincole <i>Glareola pratincola</i> Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i> Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Clanga clanga</i> Habitats: Forest Shrubland Wetlands (inland) Sea Artificial/Terrestrial coastline Marine Neritic Marine Intertidal Marine Coastal/Supratidal
44	Albania	Lake Butrinti	Habitats: Forest Shrubland Wetlands (inland) Sea Artificial/Terrestrial Rocky areas Coastline Marine Neritic Marine Intertidal Marine Coastal/Supratidal

45	Albania	Lake Megali Prespa	Species: Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Habitats: Wetlands (inland) Rocky areas Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic)
46	Albania	Lake Mikri Prespa	Species: Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Habitats: Shrubland Wetlands (inland) Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) Artificial/Terrestrial
47	Albania	Lake Ohrid and surrounding area	Species: Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> Red-crested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i> Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> Common Coot <i>Fulica atra</i> Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> A4iii Species group - waterbirds Habitats: Forest Shrubland Wetlands (inland) Coastline Artificial/Terrestrial
48	Albania	Lake Shkodra (Lake Scadar)	Species: Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Habitats: Grassland Wetlands (inland) Artificial/Terrestrial
49	Albania	Lalzi Bay	Species: Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> Habitats: Forest Shrubland Grassland Wetlands (inland Sea Artificial/Terrestrial Coastline Marine Neritic Marine Intertidal Marine Coastal/Supratidal
50	Albania	Lura	Species: Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Habitats: Forest Grassland Wetlands (inland)
51	Albania	Marash mountains	Habitats: Forest Wetlands (inland)
52	Albania	Narta Lagoon	Species: White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> Common Coot <i>Fulica atra</i> Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> A4iii Species group - waterbirds Habitats: Forest Wetlands (inland) Sea Coastline Artificial/Terrestrial Marine Neritic Marine Intertidal Marine Coastal/Supratidal
53	Albania	Patoku lagoon	Species: Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Slender-billed Curlew <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> Habitats: Forest Shrubland Wetlands (inland) Artificial/Terrestrial Coastline Marine Intertidal Marine Coastal/Supratidal
54	Albania	Thethi	Species: Griffon Vulture <i>Gyps fulvus</i> Habitats: Forest Shrubland Grassland Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)

55	Albania	Velipoja	Species: Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Pygmy Cormorant <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Clanga clanga</i> Habitats: Forest Shrubland Wetlands (inland) Sea Artificial/Terrestrial Coastline Marine Neritic Marine Coastal/Supratidal
56	Albania	Vlora Bay, Karaburun Peninsula and Cika mountain	Species: Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Habitats: Forest Shrubland Grassland Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) Sea Coastline Artificial/Terrestrial Rocky areas (e.g. inland cliffs, mountain peaks) Marine Neritic Marine Coastal/Supratidal
57	Montenegro	Tivat Salina	wetland
58	Montenegro	Nature Park Platamuni	Habitats: biocenoses of seagrass meadows (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>), marine caves and coralligenous assemblies (Velika Krekavica and rt Platamuni) Protected species: <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> , <i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> , <i>Cladocora caespitosa</i> , <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i> , <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> , <i>Scyllarus arctus</i> Terrestrial part: <i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> , Mediterranean sea cliffs overgrown with endemic species of the genus <i>Limonium</i> , and the thermo Mediterranean desert shrubs with tree spurge (<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>)
59	Montenegro	Nature Park Katic	Habitats: biocenoses of seagrass meadows (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>) coralligenous biocenoses near the island of Veliki Katič (Donkova Seka) and in the bay Maljevik and caves, especially in the bay Perčin Protected species: <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> , <i>Cystoseira amentacea</i> , <i>Cladocora caespitosa</i> , <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i> , <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> , <i>Pinna nobilis</i> , <i>Scyllarus arctus</i> Terrestrial part: <i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> , Mediterranean sea cliffs overgrown with endemic species of the genus <i>Limonium</i> , and the thermo Mediterranean desert shrubs with tree spurge (<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>)
60	Montenegro	Nature Park Stari Ulcinj	Habitats: biocenoses of seagrass meadows (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>) coralligenous biocenoses and sea caves
61	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nature park Hutovo blato (FBiH)	Swamps, birds and fishes
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nature park Blidinje (FBiH)	Pine tree woods, brown bear, chamois
63	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Protected landscape Vjetrenica - Popovo polje (FBiH)	Extremely rich and unique underground fauna biodiversity with 200 registered species.

64	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nature park Orjen (RS)	Pine tree woods, brown bear, Mediterranean flora
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Monument of nature Pavlova Pećina (RS)	Extremely rich and unique underground fauna biodiversity
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Monument of nature Velika pećina	Extremely rich and unique underground fauna biodiversity
67	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Monument of nature Pećina Đalto	Extremely rich and unique underground fauna biodiversity
68	Croatia	Kornati	Marine habitats with biocoenoses of photophile algae and corals. Terrestrial habitats with rocky pastures
69	Croatia	Brijuni	Marine habitats with communities of northern Adriatic, terrestrial habitats with Holm oak forests
70	Croatia	Mljet	Marine habitats, Smal and Great Lake created by flooding of karst dales, terrestrial habitats with autochthonous Holm oak forests and Aleppo pine forests.
71	Croatia	Telascica	Marine habitats; sandy beds with stony oasis and Neptun grass meadows. Terrestrial habitats with Aleppo pine forests, macchia
72	Croatia	Lastovo Archipelago	Marine habitats with biocoenosis of photophilic algae and corals and Neptun grass meadows. Karst and undersea caves.
73	Croatia	Maloston Bay	Marine habitats with richness and diversity of marine life
74	Croatia	Lim Bay	Marine habitats with richness and diversity of marine life
75	Croatia	Natura 2000 areas	
76	Croatia	Datule Barbariga	Site of fossilized bones of Sauropoda (Reptilia, Saurischia) in Lower Cretaceous layers
77	Croatia	Neretva Delta	Wetland habitats, great number of waterfowl, marine habitats with Neptun grass meadows
78	Croatia	Prvic Island and Grgur Channel	botanical-zoological
79	Croatia	Medvidina Pecina	Extremely significant speleological object in terms of shape and dimensions, and there are no other similar caves on our coast. Medvidina Pecina was habitat of the Mediterranean monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>), which is a rare species protected by law. The cave got its faunal value and its name from this mammal (a type of seal).

80	Croatia	Modra Spilja	The blue cave is a geomorphologically interesting and beautiful karst natural object, which, due to the light phenomena and the beauty of the nature of its immediate surroundings, is a notable natural rarity, and therefore of great aesthetic and tourist value.
81	Croatia	Zelena Spilja	One of the largest and most beautiful caves, a geomorphological phenomenon on our coast. The cave represents a first-class scientific and touristic value (memorial feature).
82	Croatia	Pantan	Pantan is a wetland that is a residue of a former large wetland habitat that has been reduced by human activities (urbanization) during history. The basic phenomenon is bocce wetland ecosystem particularly important for some fish species and waterfowl migration. The wetland is characterized by gravel shoals and banks, shallow lagoon and sea belt, reed beds, channels and old abandoned ponds. From an ornithological point of view, Pantan is important because it is a resting place for migratory birds and the site for wintering and nesting.
83	Croatia	Kanal - Luka	Beautiful Aleppo pine forest that adorns the banks of the canal and the gorge coast that creates a special atmosphere for everyone who comes to Šibenik by boat. The mouth of the Krka River is home to 56 species of shellfish, the most famous of which are mussels. Due to the mixing of salt and fresh water, the channel is extremely rich in fish.
84	Croatia	Zut-Sit Archipelago	Marine habitats and Terrestrial habitats with rocky pastures.
85	Croatia	Zavratnica	Zavratnica Bay is one of the most beautiful and interesting bays on Croatian coast. Its appearance resembles a fjord, but genetically, it is a submerged torrential valley with high canyon sides. It was created in layers of the Cretaceous age, from which numerous characteristic screes are formed due to great fragmentation.
86	Slovenia	Landscape park Debeli rtič	Seagrass meadows (<i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> and <i>Zostera noltii</i>), stony corral (<i>Cladocora caespitosa</i>) association, <i>Pinna nobilis</i> , <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> , <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> , <i>Aplysina aerophoba</i>
87	Slovenia	Ankaran - Sv. Nikolaj	A seaside wetland, main habitat types: <i>Juncus maritimus</i> , <i>Linum maritimum</i> , <i>Centaurium spicatum</i>
88	Slovenia	Debeli Rtič (SCA)	Natura 2000
89	Slovenia	Debeli Rtič (SPA)	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>
90	Slovenia	Landscape park Debeli rtič	
91	Slovenia	Landscape Park Sečovlje Salina	Main species: <i>Polarni slapnik Gavia arctica</i> (A002) Sredozemski vranjek <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> (A392)

			<p>Velika bela čaplja <i>Ardea / Egretta alba</i> (A027) Mala bela čaplja <i>Egretta garzetta</i> (A026) Plamenec <i>Phoenicopterus roseus / ruber</i> (A663) Žerjav <i>Grus grus</i> (A127) Sabljarka <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (A132) Polojnik <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (A131) Zlata prosenka <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (A140) Beločeli deževnik <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (A138) Rumenonogi galeb <i>Larus michahellis / cachinnans</i> (A459) Črnoglavi galeb <i>Ichthyaetus / Larus melanocephalus</i> (A176) Kričava čigra <i>Thalasseus / Sterna sandvicensis</i> (A191) Navadna čigra <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (A193) Mala čigra <i>Sternula / Sterna albifrons</i> (A195) Rjava cipa <i>Anthus campestris</i> (A255) Solinarka <i>Cyprinodon / Aphanius fasciatus</i> (1152) Močvirska sklednica <i>Emys orbicularis</i> (1220) Main Habitat types (Natura 2000): 1130,1140,1310,1320,1410,1420</p>
92	Slovenia	Kanal Sv. Jerneja	<p>Natura 2000 habitat types: 1130,1140,1310,1320 Species: <i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>, solinarka (1152) <i>Emys orbicularis</i> (1220)</p>
93	Slovenia	Sečoveljske soline in estuarij Dragonje	<p>1130, 1140, 1310, 1320, 1410, 1420 <i>Aphanius fasciatus</i> (1152), <i>Emys orbicularis</i> (1220), <i>Eriogaster catax</i>(1074)</p>
94	Slovenia	Sečoveljske soline	<p><i>Anthus campestris</i>, rjava cipa (A255) <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>, beločeli deževnik (A138) <i>Egretta alba</i>, velika bela čaplja (A027) <i>Egretta garzetta</i>, mala bela čaplja (A026) <i>Gavia arctica</i>, polarni slapnik (A002) <i>Grus grus</i>, sivi žerjav/ žerjav (A127) <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>, polojnik (A131) <i>Larus cachinnans</i>, rumenonogi galeb (A459)</p>

			<p><i>Larus melanocephalus</i>, črnoglavi galeb (A176) <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>, vranjek (A392) <i>Phoenicopiterus ruber</i>, veliki plamenec/ plamenec (A663) <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, zlata prosenka (A140) <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, sabljarka (A132) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>, mala čigra (A195) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>, navadna čigra (A193) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>, kričava čigra (A191)</p>
95	Slovenia	Rt Madona v Piranu	<p><i>Cladocora caespitosa</i>, <i>Cystoseira</i> (<i>C. barbata</i>, <i>C. compressa</i>, <i>C. compressa f. rosetta</i>, <i>Cystoseira adriatica</i>, <i>C. corniculata</i>, <i>C. crinita</i> in <i>C. sauvageauiana</i>), <i>Spongia officinalis</i>, <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>, <i>Pholas dactylus</i>, <i>Elysia timida</i>, <i>Elysia viridis</i>, <i>Flabellina affinis</i>, <i>Homarus gammarus</i>, <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>.</p>
96	Slovenia	Škocjanski Zatok (PA)	<p>Škocjanski zatok is the largest brackish wetland in Slovenia. Together with its surrounding areas, the wetland is an ecosystem of great value to Slovenia, its uniqueness deriving from proximity to the sea, Mediterranean climate and submediterranean vegetation, as well as its organisation and size. Various depths of the brackish lagoon and high diversity of habitats – ranging from wet meadows, shallows and mudflats, tidal areas, shores and a brackish marsh to reedbeds and a freshwater marsh – provide for high diversity of plant and animal species. It is of greatest importance as a habitat for many species of water and marsh birds, namely as a flyover stop, a resting place on the migration route, a wintering place and a nesting place. By 2020, a total of 259 bird species have been recorded on only 122 ha, of which 48 are nesting birds. Among them, the rarest and internationally protected species are: <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>, <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>, <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>, <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>. In the bay, important populations of some species of birds, such as the coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>), many species of ducks and other species that feed by diving spend the winter in the bay. A large number of species of dragonflies (more than 40), butterflies (more than</p>

			400), beetles (more than 300), fish, amphibians (at least 5), reptiles (8) and bats (at least 4) have also been recorded. In total, by 2020, more than 1,600 different plant and animal species were recorded. Internationally protected coastal habitat types are well represented in the area, especially <i>Sarcocroneta fruticose</i> and <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> .
97	Slovenia	Škocjanski zatok (SAC)	
98	Slovenia	Škocjanski zatok (SPA)	
99	Slovenia	Med Izolo in Strunjanom - klif (SAC)**	Natura 2000 habitat type: 1170, 1210, 1240
100	Slovenia	Med Strunjanom in Fieso**	Natura 2000 habitat type: 1170, 1210, 1240
101	Slovenia	Krajinski park Strunjan	Ful report added separately (SPAMI reposr)
102	Slovenia	Strunjan	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> , mala bela čaplja (A026) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> , črnoglavi galeb (A176) <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> , vranjek (A392) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , kričava čigra (A191)
103	Slovenia	Strunjan	
104	Slovenia	Strunjan - Stjuža	
105	Slovenia	Strunjanske soline s Stjužo	Natura 2000 habitat types: 1130, 1140, 1150, 1310, 1420
106	Slovenia	Žusterna - rastišče pozejdonke	Posidonium oceanicae
107	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Regno di Nettuno	Posidonia meadows, coralligenous, important presence of cetaceans
108	Italy	Capo Gallo - Isola delle Femmine	In the lower mesolittoral zone there are the typical bioconstructions of the Mediterranean Sea, the worm trottoirs, whose main builders are the molluscs <i>Dendropoma cristatum</i> and <i>Vermetus triquetrus</i> . On rock cliffs it is common <i>Astroides calycularis</i> . The infralittoral zone is dominated by Posidonia meadows. The circalittoral zone is dominated by coralligenous. Sightings of the sea turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i> and dolphins such as <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> are not uncommon.

109	Italy	Cinque Terre	Posidonia meadows, Cymodocea meadows, coralligenous, <i>Patella ferruginea</i>
110	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Capo Carbonara	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, Cymodocea meadows, coralligenous
111	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola dell'Asinara	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, coralligenous, <i>Patella ferruginea</i>
112	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola di Bergeggi	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, coralligenous, marine and submarine caves
113	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola di Ustica	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous, submarine caves
114	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isole Egadi	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, coralligenous, marine submarine caves, monk seal
115	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isole Pelagie	coralligenous, <i>Caretta caretta</i> nesting sites
116	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Penisola del Sinis-Isola Mal di Ventre	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous, <i>Patella ferruginea</i>
117	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Torre Guaceto	This MPA continues inland with the Terrestrial Reserve «Torre Guaceto». The spatial succession ranging from beach, dune, and Mediterranean scrub ends up with agricultural areas. The dune environment is diverse and is characterized by habitats of interest for the EU such as: dunes with meadows of <i>Brachypodium pinnatifidum</i> and annual vegetation; mobile littoral dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (“White Dunes”); annual vegetation of marine deposition lines, and the coastal rocks with Mediterranean coastal vegetation, with endemic <i>Limonium</i> spp.. The euryhaline, eurythermic, brackish water community is characterized by the presence of the marine phanerogame <i>Nanozostera noltii</i> . The waters facing on the coast are inhabited by bird species with strong affinity for marine environments (e.g. divers, grebes, petrels, cormorants) and for swamps, like those of the order Anseriformes, that often rest and forage in the waters of the marine reserve). <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows.
118	Italy	Area Marina Protetta di Punta della Campanella	The MPA is comprised in a very high biodiversity landscape; the whole area has particular environmental characteristics, influencing the typology of benthic communities in strict correlation with the geomorphological and hydrological frame work. According to the particular animal or vegetal community, the most peculiar biological associations typologies may be summarized on hard bottoms associations of calcareous di falaise and of cave, and

			soft bottoms associations of detrital coarse sand and of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows. The MPA represents one of the richest area in the Mediterranean Sea in under water caves. Marine caves may give hospitality to a wide, interesting, and rare range of very peculiar animals (i.e. <i>Halcampoides purpurea</i> , <i>Telmatactis forskali</i> , <i>Maasella edwardsi</i> , <i>Lysmata seticaudata</i> , <i>Plesionika narval</i> , <i>Oligopus ater</i>). <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>
119	Italy	Costa degli Infreschi e della Masseta	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, coralligenous, marine and submarine caves
120	Italy	PELAGOS Santuario per la conservazione dei mammiferi marini	In the vast area pelagic cetaceans develop all their diversity where they represent 12 several species and populations ranging from several tens of thousands of individuals, some dolphins, a thousand people, for the fin whale (flagship species of the zone). Other major zoological groups benefit from conservation measures throughout the food chain (birds, large pelagic elasmobranchs and cephalopods, ...)
121	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Capo Rizzuto	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous
122	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isola dei Ciclopi	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous, coralligenous
123	Italy	Isole di Ventotene e Santo Stefano	vermetids trottoir, <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, Cymodoceas meadows, precoralligenous, coralligenous, marine e submarine caves,
124	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Isole Tremiti	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous, coralligenous, marine caves
125	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Porto Cesareo	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, Cymodocea meadows, precoralligenous, corallineous, marine caves, <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>
126	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Secche di Tor Paterno	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous, coralligenous.
127	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Parco Sommerso di Baia	Submerged archaeological park. The MPA protects the famous place of the ancient Romans called Baia, which lies on a sandy bottom in the gulf of Baia, between Punta Epitaffio and Punta del Castello, at a depth varying from a minimum of 2m to a maximum of 16m.
128	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Tavolara Punta Coda di Cavallo	About 30 endemic plants species are present in Tavolara Island, some of these have their locus classicus in this Island, such as <i>Asplenium petrarche</i> . The Islands of this MPA are important breeding sites for migratory birds, such as Yelkouan Shearwater (<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>) Cory's Shearwater (<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>), Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>),

			Audouin's Gull (<i>Larus adouinii</i>), Little Heron (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>). Regarding the marine environment, the upper mediolittoral rock of Molaro and Molarotto are characterised by the presence of belts colonized mainly by <i>Patella ferruginea</i> and <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> . In Tavolara Island, in the limestone sector, two perforator bivalves <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> and <i>Pholas dactylus</i> are commonly such as the Vermetid <i>Dendropoma petraeum</i> .
129	Italy	Area Marina Protetta del Plemmirio	The benthic fringe just before the marine area is teeming with Mediterranean biodiversity, thanks to a variety of naturally-occurring factors, such as the geo-morphological make-up of the sea bottom that has encouraged the settlement of bivalve molluscs, an indispensable ingredient of the food chain, as well as the flow of nutrients carried by the confluence of the rivers and streams that empty their foodrich waters into the sea here. These factors have all helped the development of numerous species of Mediterranean fauna such as , Sparidae Labridae, Serranidae, Blenioidae and so on. There is also an abundance of invertebrates, such as Acraniates, Tunicates, Echinoderms, Cephalopods, Nudibranchs, Bryozoa, as well as various species of marine phanerogams, including <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> .
130	Italy	Secche della Meloria	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, with an alternation of rocky areas with the characteristic basin bottom, probably originated as a result of erosion phenomena in prehistoric times.
131	Italy	Santa Maria di Castellabate	The benthic fringe just before the marine area is teeming with Mediterranean biodiversity, thanks to a variety of naturally-occurring factors, such as the geo-morphological make-up of the sea bottom that has encouraged the settlement of bivalve molluscs. These factors have all helped the development of numerous species of Mediterranean fauna such as , Sparidae Labridae, Serranidae. There is also an abundance of invertebrates, such as Acraniates, Tunicates, Echinoderms, Cephalopods, Nudibranchs, Bryozoa. The PA hosts <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows.
132	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Capo Caccia Isola Piana	western Mediterranean habitat types and species, including a very relevant assemblages of submerged and terrestrial caves. Submarine cliffs and caves are key sites or animal and plant species typical of corallinegenous and, particularly, for <i>Corallium rubrum</i> , that is present also in the infralittoral zone. The main relevant mediolittoral habitat is the formation with <i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> ; its development seems to be favored by the limestone of cliffs, where intense hydrodynamic and win conditions are present. <i>Posidonia</i> beds are heterogeneous within the MPA, the presence of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> is mainly spotted between 25m and 35m depth. The upper circalittoral zone in this area is characterized by fine heterogeneous sand and silt. Upper rocky infralittoral communities are dominated by

			calcareous red alga belonging to genera <i>Jania</i> and <i>Corallina</i> Terrestrial coastal plant landscape hosts several endemism such as <i>Centaurea horrida</i> , <i>Genista sardoa</i> and <i>Genista corsica</i> .
133	Italy	Torre del Cerrano	Typical Adriatic sandy seabed with <i>Chamelea gallina</i> , which characterize the largest portion of the area, and some parts of the bottom reefs, determined both by the semi-submerged rocks of the ancient port of Atri, with the gastropod <i>Trivia adriatica</i> and impressive bioconstructions of <i>Sabellaria halcocki</i> .
134	Italy	Area Marina protetta di Portofino	MPA Portofino represents one of the most important marine sites in the whole Mediterranean for the abundance of the red coral populations and the luxuriant coralligenous community. Portofino hosts a rich fish population: using visual methods, about 80 species were recorded recently. It is frequented by many important economical fish such as <i>Dentex dentex</i> , <i>Seriola dumerili</i> , <i>Sphyraena sphyraena</i> , <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> . The coralligenous of Portofino is also characterized by a rich population of sponges, Cnidaria and Ascidiacea.
135	Italy	Area Marina Protetta Parco Sommerso di Gaiola	This MPA is an underwater archaeological park that takes its name from the two islets that rise a few meters away from the coast of Posillipo, in the north-western sector of the Gulf of Naples. With an area of just 41.6 hectares, it extends from the picturesque village of Marechiaro to the suggestive Bay of Trentaremi, enclosing part of the large rocky bank of Cavallara towards the open sea.
136	Italy	Area Marina Protetta "Miramare"	The most representative habitats of the MPA are: the mediolittoral rock biocenosis, in particular the association with <i>Lithophilum bissoides</i> and <i>Fucus virsoides</i> ; the biocenosis of the well sorted fine sands; the biocenosis of the surface muddy sands in calm waters, in particular the association with <i>Nanozostera noltii</i> ; the biocenosis of the coarse sands and gravel affected by bottom currents with the Maërl facies; the association of the infralittoral algae with <i>Cladocora caespitosa</i> , <i>Cystoseira crinita</i> and <i>C. compressa</i> and <i>Sargassum vulgare</i> ; and finally the biocenoses of the bathyal muds.
137	Italy	Area Marina Protetta "Capo Milazzo"	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, <i>Cymodocea</i> meadows, precoralligenous, coralligenous

138	Italy	Area Marina Protetta "Capo Testa - Punta Falcone"	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, precoralligenous, coralligenous
139	Monaco	Aire Marine Protégée du Larvotto	[Magnoliophyta] <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> (Linnaeus) Delile, Herbier de Posidonie
140	Monaco	Aire Marine Protégée du Tombant des Spélugues	Assemblage Coralligène