



Technical paper N° 2/2015

Pre-scoping document for the marine regions (2nd part: Fact sheets on marine habitats and species)

Jérôme Bailly Maitre, Laura-Patricia Gavilan and Dominique Richard

4 May 2015

Authors' affiliation:

Jérôme Bailly Maitre, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)
Laura-Patricia Gavilan, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)
Dominique Richard, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)

EEA project manager:

Ivone Pereira Martins

ETC/BD production support:

Muriel Vincent, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)

Context:

The Topic Centre has prepared this Technical paper in collaboration with the European Environment Agency (EEA) under its 2015 work programme as a contribution to the EEA's work on Nature legislation, implementation, reporting and assessments

Citation:

Please cite this report as
Bailly Maitre, J., Gavilan, L-P. and Richard, D., 2015. Pre-scoping document for the marine regions, 1st Part: Fact sheets on marine habitats and species. ETC/BD report to the EEA.

Disclaimer:

This European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD) Technical Paper has not been subject to a European Environment Agency (EEA) member country review. The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the EEA. Neither the ETC/BD nor any person or company acting on behalf of the ETC/BD is responsible for the use that may be made of the information contained in this report.

©ETC/BD 2015
ETC/BD Technical paper N° 2/2015
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity
c/o Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle
57 rue Cuvier
75231 Paris cedex, France
Phone: + 33 1 40 79 38 70
E-mail: etc.biodiversity@mnhn.fr
Website: <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/>

Introduction	5
1.1 Conservation status.....	5
1.2 Maps	5
1.3 Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures	6
1.4 Habitats and species in SCIs	7
Habitats fact-sheets	8
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	9
1170 Reefs	12
1130 Estuaries	16
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays.....	20
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	23
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.....	27
1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases.....	30
1120 Posidonia beds.....	32
1650 Boreal Baltic narrow inlets	34
Species fact-sheets.....	37
1351 Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>).....	38
1349 Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	41
1350 Short-beaked common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>)	44
1224 Loggerhead sea turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>).....	47
2030 Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>).....	50
2035 Goose-beaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>).....	53
5031 Sperm-whale (<i>Physeter catodon</i>).....	55
1364 Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	58
2034 Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>).....	61
2621 Fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	63
1227 Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	65
1223 Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>).....	67
1365 Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).....	69
2029 Long-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala melas</i>)	72
2618 Common mink whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>).....	74

1345 Humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	76
2027 Killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>).....	78
1027 European date mussel (<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>)	80
1366 Mediterranean monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>)	82
1028 Fan mussel (<i>Pinna nobilis</i>).....	84
2028 False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	86
1938 Baltic ringed seal (<i>Phoca hispida botnica</i>)	88
5033 Northern bottlenose whale (<i>Hyperodon ampullatus</i>)	90
2622 Pygmy sperm whale (<i>Kogia kreviceps</i>).....	92
2619 Sei whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>)	94

Introduction

Background

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

The ‘Pre-scoping document for the marine regions (Core document)’ published as ETC/BD Technical paper n°2/2015, presents the general background on the Natura 2000 biogeographical or marine Seminars as well as the approach used by ETC/BD to guide the selection of habitat-types and species for priority consideration by Member States and stakeholders for discussion on management issues in the marine regions.

The present document complements the above-mentioned report by providing descriptive fact-sheets on each of the 9 habitat-types reported as marine under Article 17 reporting, as well as on 25 priority species according to the ranking procedure explained in the pre-scoping document. Each fact-sheet presents the habitat/ species conservation status together with a distribution map across Europe, details of the conservation status per country and marine region, information on pressures (see details in section...) as well as on most important conservation measures implemented. Quantitative information Natura 2000 sites hosting the concerned habitat/ species is also provided.

1.1 Conservation status

The assessment of conservation status is based on the reporting of the EU Member Countries based on requirements of the Habitats Directive Article 17 for period 2007-2012 (further “Article 17 Reporting”). For this assessment the following categories are used:

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

The conservation status is not provided for Croatia, because Croatia joined the European Union in 2014, after the reporting period for Article 17. No report was submitted by Greece in 2013. The report uses data available in the EIONET – European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity web site for the Article 17 Reporting: <http://art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>.

1.2 Maps

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

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

1.3 Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some reports were excluded from statistics as they were incomplete, or related to occasional observations. For information, they are shown in the part related to the conservation status and indicated with an asterisk (*) together with the country code. These reports are not considered for the statistics related to pressures and conservation measures. In some cases, when no high ranked pressures were provided, indications on lower rank pressures/measures are listed for complete reports.

No high ranked pressures were provided for the following species: *Megaptera novaeangliae*, *Pseudorca crassidens*, *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Hyperoodon ampullatus*.

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

1.4 Habitats and species in SCIs

Statistical information is provided on occurrence of the habitat type or species in individual countries, i.e. number of sites and habitat area within the sites. Both species of Annex II (i.e targeted by Natura 2000 sites) and species of Annex IV are indicated (for information).

The number of sites and the habitat area are extracted from national databases of SCIs submitted by the Member States at the end of 2014. Due to late availability of the European Natura 2000 database 2014, it was not possible at this stage to prepare distribution maps of Natura 2000 sites hosting habitats and species.

Habitats fact-sheets

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

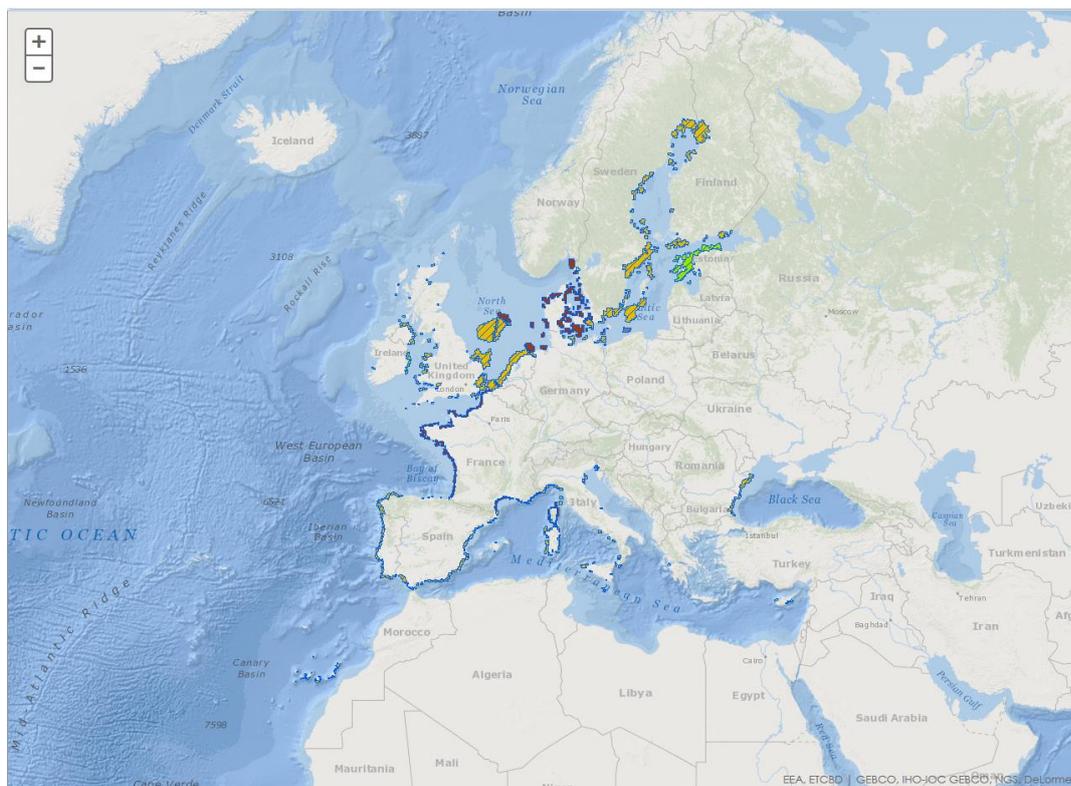
The habitat “1110 - Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time”, is basically a habitat complex that can encompass a variety of soft bottoms. According to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28, Sandbanks are: *elevated, elongated, rounded or irregular topographic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

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

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

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

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL											MBAL						
	BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	PT	SE	UK	EU27	DE	DK	EE	FI	PL	SE	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	
area	FV	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV	U2	XX	XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV
structure	U1	U2	U2	U1	U2	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1
future	U1	U2	U2	FV	U2	FV	XX	U1	U2	U1	U2	XX	U2	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1
overall	U1	U2	U2	U1	U2	FV	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	U1	U2	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1

Conservation status parameters	MBLS			MMAC			MMED							
	BG	RO	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	EU27
range	U1	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1
area	U1	FV	U1	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1
structure	U1	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	U2	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX
future	U1	U1	U1	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	U2	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX
overall	U1	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	FV	U1	U2	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
C01 - Mining and quarrying	4.8%	14.3%	0%	25.0%	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	0%	20.0%	0%	16.7%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	4.8%	0%	0%	25.0%	16.7%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	4.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	38.1%	14.3%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	9.5%	0%	0%	0%	16.7%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	4.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%	42.9%	20.0%	0%	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	14.3%	0%	0%	0%	16.7%
H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	0%	14.3%	0%	0%	0%
I01 - Invasive alien species	9.5%	0%	20.0%	0%	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	4.8%	14.3%	20.0%	0%	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	4.8%	0%	0%	25.0%	16.7%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	4.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	4.2%	12.5%	33.3%	20.0%	10.0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	4.2%	12.5%	0%	0%	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	4.2%	12.5%	0%	0%	0%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	4.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	8.3%	12.5%	0%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	25.0%	25.0%	33.3%	20.0%	30.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	8.3%	0%	0%	20.0%	30.0%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	0%	0%	0%	0%	10.0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	16.7%	12.5%	0%	20.0%	10.0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	4.2%	0%	0%	20.0%	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	4.2%	12.5%	0%	0%	10.0%
9.0 - Other resource use measures	4.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	8.3%	0%	33.3%	0%	0%

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
BE	3	1029.19
BG	20	399.98
CY	4	
DE	22	3681.46
DK	73	4223.76
EE	33	789.94
ES	112	1078.26
FI	25	128.27
FR	95	7766.11
GR	9	
HR	134	714.88
IE	4	135.58
IT	113	291.31
LT	10	7.92
LV	6	1.96
MT	3	0.89
NL	11	7849.88
PL	2	767.93
PT	9	
RO	7	
SE	161	4296.96
SI	1	0.01
UK	51	20747.92

1170 Reefs

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

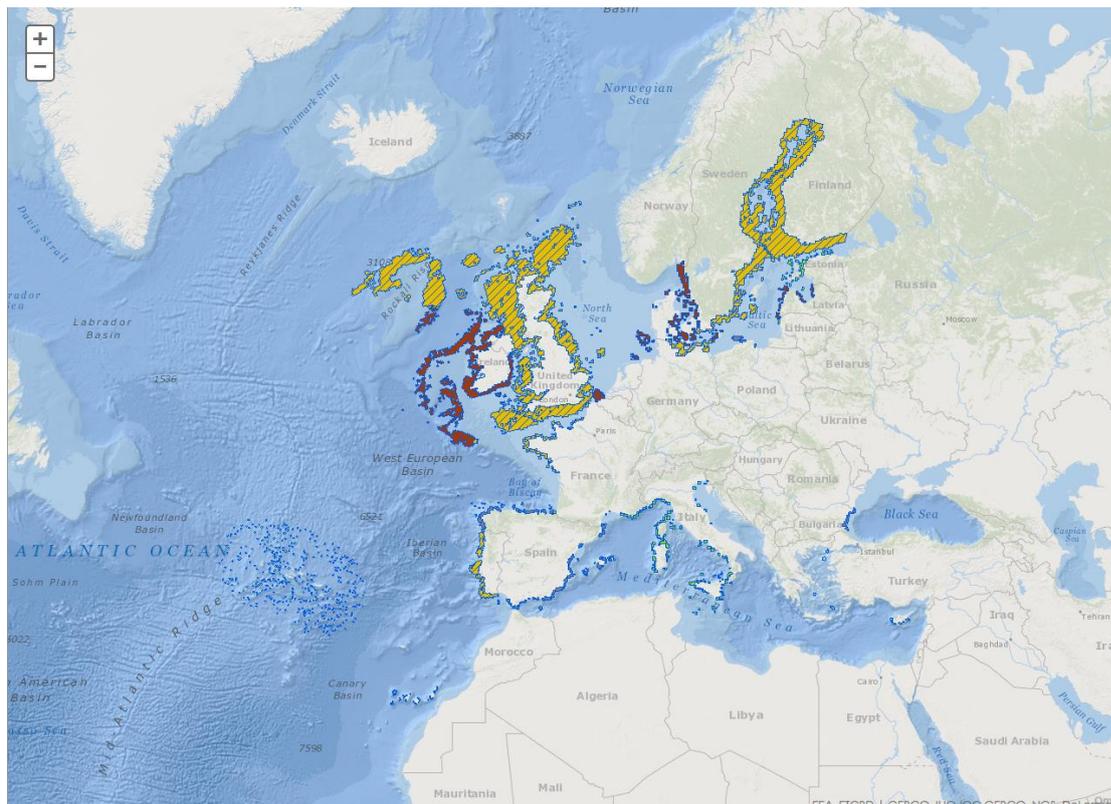
It is assessed as unfavourable bad in the Marine Atlantic region due to several Member states reporting bad Structure and functioning and bad future prospect. In 2007 the status was XU and the change is considered genuine since in Ireland (having 22% of distribution area) there is a true deterioration from inadequate to bad between assessments periods.

In the Marine Baltic Region it is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate due to poor Structure and functioning and poor future prospect. In 2007 status was unfavourable bad. The change is considered not genuine since all Member states reports that change is due to more accurate data or use of different method.

In the Marine Black Sea region status is also unfavourable-inadequate due to poor Structure and functioning of the habitat. However there is a lack of information for all other parameters. Since the two reporting member states Bulgaria and Romania joined after last assessment no comparison with 2007 status is possible.

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

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL											MBLS			MMAC		
	BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	PT	SE	UK	EU27	BG	RO	EU27	ES	PT	EU27
range	U1	U1	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV						
area	U1	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV
structure	U2	U2	U2	XX	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	U1	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX
future	U1	U2	U2	XX	U1	U2	U1	XX	U2	XX	U2	XX	U1	XX	XX	FV	FV
overall	U2	U2	U2	XX	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	XX	U1	U1	XX	FV	FV

Conservation status parameters	MBAL									MMED								
	DE	DK	EE	FI	LT	LV	PL	SE	EU27	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	U2	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
area	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	U2	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
structure	U1	U2	FV	U1	FV	U2	XX	U1	U1	FV	XX	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
future	U1	U2	FV	U1	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	XX	U1	XX
overall	U1	U2	FV	U1	FV	U2	XX	U1	U1	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	XX	U1	XX

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
C01 - Mining and quarrying	0%	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%	0%	11.1%	0%	0%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	0%	0%	11.1%	0%	14.3%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	50.0%	0%	22.2%	20.0%	28.6%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	0%	11.1%	0%	14.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	6.3%	11.1%	11.1%	0%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	6.3%	22.2%	11.1%	0%	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	6.3%	11.1%	0%	20.0%	14.3%
H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	6.3%	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
I01 - Invasive alien species	6.3%	0%	11.1%	20.0%	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	20.0%	14.3%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	6.3%	0%	0%	20.0%	14.3%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
M01 - Abiotic changes (climate change)	0%	11.1%	0%	0%	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	3.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	10.0%	7.7%	14.3%	20.0%	11.8%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	0%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%
4.4 - Restoring coastal areas	3.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	6.7%	15.4%	0%	0%	5.9%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	6.7%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	6.7%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	23.3%	15.4%	14.3%	20.0%	17.6%
6.2 - Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	3.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	6.7%	15.4%	14.3%	20.0%	23.5%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.9%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	10.0%	15.4%	14.3%	20.0%	17.6%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%	0%	14.3%	0%	0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.9%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	6.7%	7.7%	0%	20.0%	5.9%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	13.3%	0%	28.6%	0%	5.9%

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
BE	1	464.57
BG	16	2748.39
CY	7	
DE	36	1393.66
DK	74	2268.50
EE	38	115.02
ES	91	5850.33
FI	32	105.26
FR	94	4351.76
GR	9	
HR	186	223.68
IE	42	1080.78
IT	170	243.62
LT	1	11.97
LV	8	0.04
MT	7	4.33
NL	2	
PL	2	481.08
PT	8	
RO	4	
SE	333	2327.08
SI	2	0.15
UK	67	28847.06

1130 Estuaries

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

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

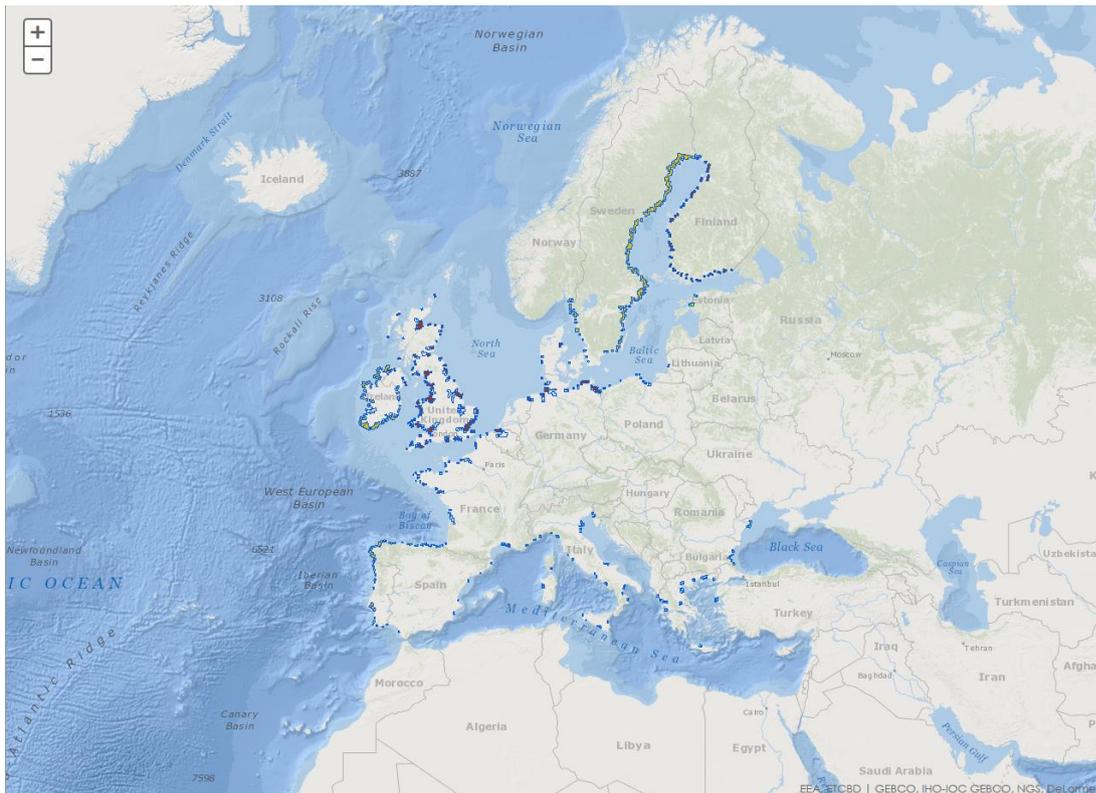
The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic, Marine Black Sea-, and Marine Mediterranean region. Note that the habitat was not assessed in the Marine Baltic region in 2001-2006, but instead it was assessed in the Boreal and/or Continental region.

Overall conclusion is unfavourable- bad (U2) in all regions except for the Marine Black Sea. The habitat seems to be in worst conditions in the north of the Marine Atlantic region. Here both of the parameters “structures and functions” and “future prospects” are considered bad. Also, several countries report that area is bad, and Netherlands also that range is bad. The situation in the Baltic Sea is also bad with inadequate future prospects. Here estuaries are also assessed as critically endangered (CR) in HELCOMs “Red List of Baltic Sea underwater biotopes. Structures and functions are unknown in the Marine Mediterranean region but future prospects are considered bad.

The Black Sea region is the exception where the overall conclusion is favourable (FV). This is mainly due to the large area of the habitat in Romania. A large part of the area in Romania is in the Natura2000 site ROSCI0066, Danube delta. The Danube delta is a relatively well preserved delta and also an UNESCO world heritage site.

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

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL											MBLS		
	BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	PT	SE	UK	EU27	BG	RO	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	U2	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV
area	U2	FV	FV	XX	U2	FV	U2	U1	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV
structure	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	U2	U1	FV	U1
future	U2	U2	U2	XX	U1	FV	U1	XX	U1	U2	U2	U1	FV	U1
overall	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	U2	U1	FV	U1

Conservation status parameters	MBAL								MMED					
	DE	DK	EE	FI	LT	PL	SE	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	SI	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	U2	XX	FV	FV	U1
area	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX	U2	XX	FV	FV	XX
structure	U2	XX	FV	U2	U1	XX	U1	U2	U1	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
future	U1	FV	FV	U2	U1	XX	U1	U1	XX	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2
overall	U2	FV	FV	U2	U1	XX	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
A02 - Modification of cultivation practices	4.3%	0%	0%	0%
A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture	0%	11.1%	0%	0%
C01 - Mining and quarrying	0%	0%	33.3%	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	8.7%	11.1%	0%	40.0%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	8.7%	0%	0%	20.0%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	0%	0%	33.3%	0%
E06 - Other urban/industrial developments	0%	0%	0%	20.0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	4.3%	0%	0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	13.0%	0%	0%	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	4.3%	0%	0%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	17.4%	44.4%	0%	20.0%
H02 - Pollution to groundwater	4.3%	0%	0%	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	4.3%	0%	0%	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	30.4%	11.1%	33.3%	0%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%	11.1%	0%	0%
K02 - Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	0%	11.1%	0%	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	0%	9.1%	0%	0%
2.1 - Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	3.7%	0%	0%	0%
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	7.4%	9.1%	28.6%	33.3%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	11.1%	9.1%	28.6%	0%
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	0%	0%	14.3%	0%
4.4 - Restoring coastal areas	11.1%	0%	0%	33.3%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	7.4%	9.1%	0%	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	3.7%	0%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	11.1%	27.3%	14.3%	33.3%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	7.4%	9.1%	0%	0%
6.4 - Manage landscape features	3.7%	0%	0%	0%
7.2 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	0%	9.1%	0%	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	3.7%	9.1%	0%	0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	3.7%	0%	0%	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	3.7%	9.1%	0%	0%
9.0 - Other resource use measures	3.7%	0%	0%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	7.4%	0%	14.3%	0%

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
BE	3	42.12
BG	7	0.64
DE	20	1332.40
DK	8	40.42
EE	4	113.83
ES	56	91.67
FI	27	128.87
FR	62	994.60
GR	9	
HR	12	143.55
IE	21	444.41
IT	31	16.68
LT	2	41.60
NL	2	436.64
PL	9	
PT	7	
RO	1	
SE	53	232.12
SI	3	0.57
UK	24	2547.72

1160 Large shallow inlets and bays

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

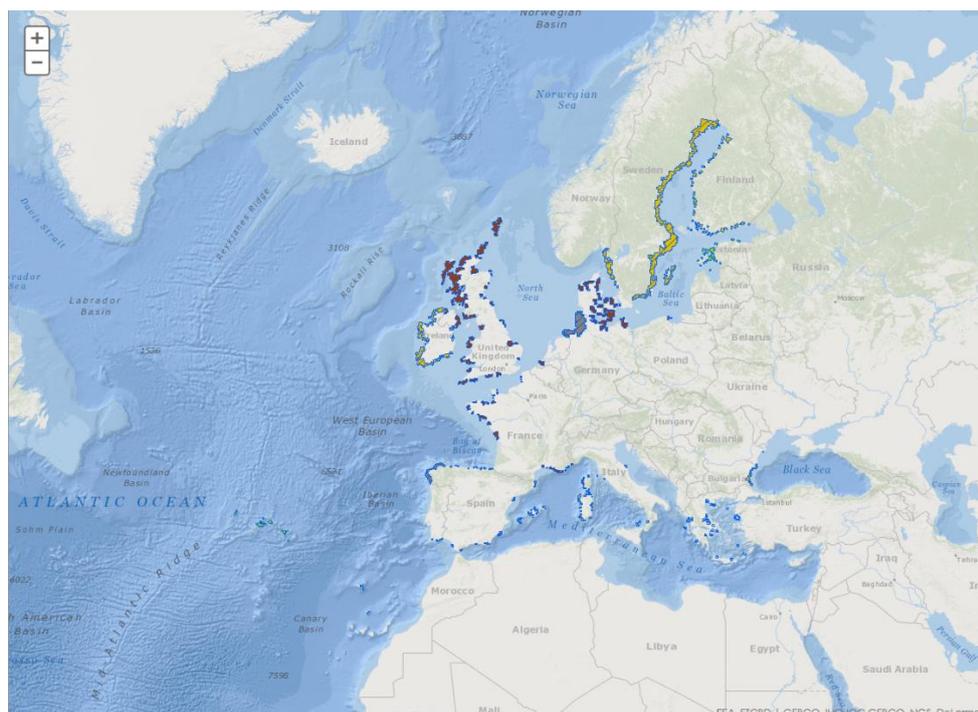
*Large indentations of the coast where, in contrast to estuaries, the influence of freshwater is generally limited. These shallow indentations are generally sheltered from wave action and contain a great diversity of sediments and substrates with a well developed zonation of benthic communities. These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

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

Overall conclusion is unfavourable- bad (U2) in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Baltic regions. In the Marine Black Sea region, the overall conclusion is unfavourable- inadequate (U1). In the Marine Mediterranean region, the overall conclusion is unknown (XX). However, it is crucial with more information for the habitat in this region, since it is likely to be in unfavourable conditions due to mainly exploitation and pollution. Especially since Greece, France, and Italy have overall conclusion unfavourable. Unfavourable- inadequate in Greece and Italy, and even unfavourable- bad in France. Overall conclusion for the Marine Macaronesian region is favourable (FV).

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

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL										MMAC	
	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	PT	SE	UK	EU27	PT	EU27
range	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV						
area	FV	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX
structure	XX	U2	XX	U2	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	U2	FV	FV
future	XX	U2	XX	U2	FV	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	FV	FV
overall	XX	U2	XX	U2	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	U2	FV	FV

Conservation status parameters	MBAL							MBLS			MMED				
	DE	DK	EE	FI	PL	SE	EU27	BG	RO	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX
area	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX
structure	U2	U2	FV	U1	XX	U1	U2	U1	FV	U1	XX	U2	U1	XX	XX
future	U1	U2	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	XX	U2	U1	XX	XX
overall	U2	U2	FV	U1	XX	U1	U2	U1	FV	U1	XX	U2	U1	U1	XX

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture	4.5%	0%	0%	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	4.5%	0%	0%	22.2%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%	0%	0%	22.2%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	0%	0%	33.3%	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	9.1%	0%	0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	27.3%	16.7%	0%	0%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	0%	0%	0%	11.1%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	4.5%	0%	0%	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	16.7%	0%	11.1%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	4.5%	0%	0%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	9.1%	50.0%	0%	11.1%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	9.1%	0%	16.7%	11.1%
I01 - Invasive alien species	9.1%	0%	0%	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	13.6%	16.7%	33.3%	11.1%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	4.5%	0%	0%	0%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%	0%	16.7%	0%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: shipping lanes and ports, discharges (household/industrial), outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities, sport and leisure infrastructures, pollution to surface waters, pollution to marine waters, soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges), invasive alien species, changes in water bodies conditions, collapse of terrain, landslide.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	7.1%	0%	0%	0%
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	7.1%	0%	0%	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%	0%	20.0%	0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	7.1%	20.0%	20.0%	0%
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	0%	0%	20.0%	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	7.1%	20.0%	0%	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	7.1%	0%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	28.6%	20.0%	20.0%	100%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	7.1%	0%	0%	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	7.1%	20.0%	0%	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	14.3%	20.0%	0%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	7.1%	0%	20.0%	0%

No high ranking conservation measures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following conservation measures with medium ranking code: other marine-related measures, restoring marine habitats, establish protected areas/sites, legal protection of habitats and species, regulation/ Management of hunting and taking, other resource use measures, regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea.

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
BG	14	37.74
DE	19	4801.85
DK	77	2967.34
EE	40	405.89
ES	20	108.66
FI	23	148.72
FR	35	927.09
GR	7	
HR	78	220.23
IE	22	1278.72
IT	35	74.73
NL	1	347.00
PL	1	219.90
PT	4	
RO	1	
SE	234	423.65
UK	17	3817.43

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

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

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

The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic-, Marine Black Sea-, Marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean region. Note that, in 2001-2007 the habitat was not reported in the Marine Baltic-, Marine Atlantic- and Marine Mediterranean region. Instead it was reported in the Boreal-, Continental-, Atlantic- and Mediterranean region. The habitat was not reported at all in the Marine Black Sea region in 2001-2007.

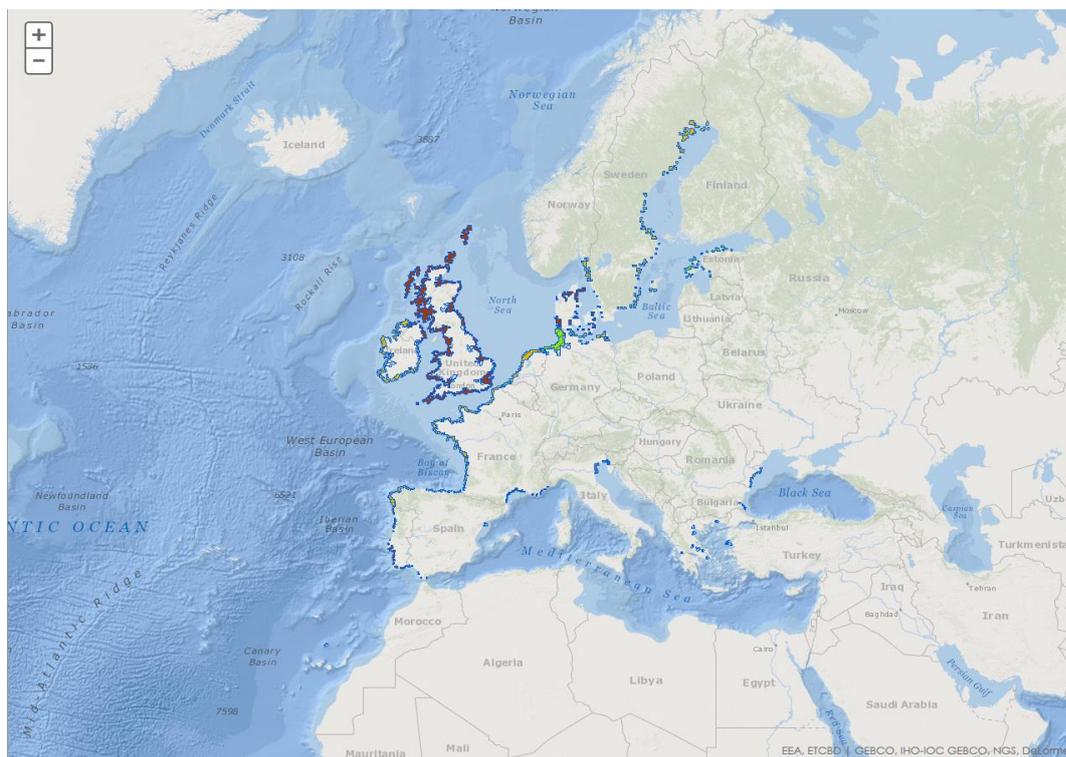
The overall conclusion is unfavourable for all regions except for the Macaronesian region where the conclusion is unknown (XX). The status is worst in the Marine Atlantic- and in the Marine Mediterranean region, where assessments are unfavourable- bad (U2), and both the parameters “structures and functions”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

In the Marine Black Sea-, and Marine Baltic Sea the overall conclusion is unfavourable-inadequate (U1). For the Marine Baltic Sea, the overall conclusion is in agreement with the HELCOMs “Red List of Baltic Sea underwater biotopes, habitats and biotope complexes” from 2013, where the habitat is assessed as vulnerable (VU).

Only the Macaronesian region are likely to have favourable conditions since they report favourable structures and functions and only one low rated threat. However, the overall conclusion is unknown (XX) and more knowledge is needed for this region.

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

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL											MMAC	
	BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	PT	SE	UK	EU27	PT	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX
Area	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX
structure	XX	FV	U2	XX	U1	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	FV	FV
future	FV	XX	U2	U1	U1	FV	XX	U2	U1	U2	U2	XX	XX
overall	FV	FV	U2	U1	U1	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	XX	XX

Conservation status parameters	MBAL					MBLS			MMED					
	DE	DK	EE	SE	EU27	BG	RO	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	SI	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1
Area	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1	U2	XX	FV	FV	U2
structure	U1	U2	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	XX	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2
future	U1	U2	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2
overall	U1	U2	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
A07 - Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4.0%	0%	0%	0%
A08 - Fertilisation in agriculture	4.0%	0%	0%	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	4.0%	0%	14.3%	14.3%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	4.0%	0%	0%	28.6%
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	4.0%	0%	14.3%	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	4.0%	0%	0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	16.0%	0%	0%	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	4.0%	0%	14.3%	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	8.0%	0%	0%	14.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	4.0%	0%	14.3%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	16.0%	0%	0%	0%
H02 - Pollution to groundwater	4.0%	0%	0%	14.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	4.0%	50.0%	14.3%	0%
I01 - Invasive alien species	4.0%	0%	0%	0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	16.0%	50.0%	28.6%	28.6%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following pressures with low ranking code: marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMED
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	6.7%	0%	0%	0%
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%	0%	11.1%	0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	6.7%	14.3%	11.1%	0%
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	0%	0%	11.1%	0%
4.4 - Restoring coastal areas	6.7%	0%	0%	50.0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	13.3%	14.3%	0%	0%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	0%	0%	11.1%	0%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	6.7%	14.3%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20.0%	28.6%	11.1%	50.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	13.3%	0%	11.1%	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	0%	14.3%	0%	0%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%	0%	11.1%	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	13.3%	14.3%	0%	0%
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	0%	0%	11.1%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	13.3%	0%	11.1%	0%

No high ranking conservation measures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following conservation measures with medium ranking code: other marine-related measures, legal protection of habitats and species, other resource use measures.

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_KM ²
BE	1	3.71
BG	18	1.12
DE	19	2833.67
DK	37	1157.27
EE	30	143.89
ES	49	68.57
FR	96	875.05
GR	6	
HR	48	0.50
IE	44	446.61
IT	14	114.85
NL	9	4928.15
PT	7	
RO	3	
SE	215	92.67
SI	5	4.78
UK	55	1918.71

8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

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

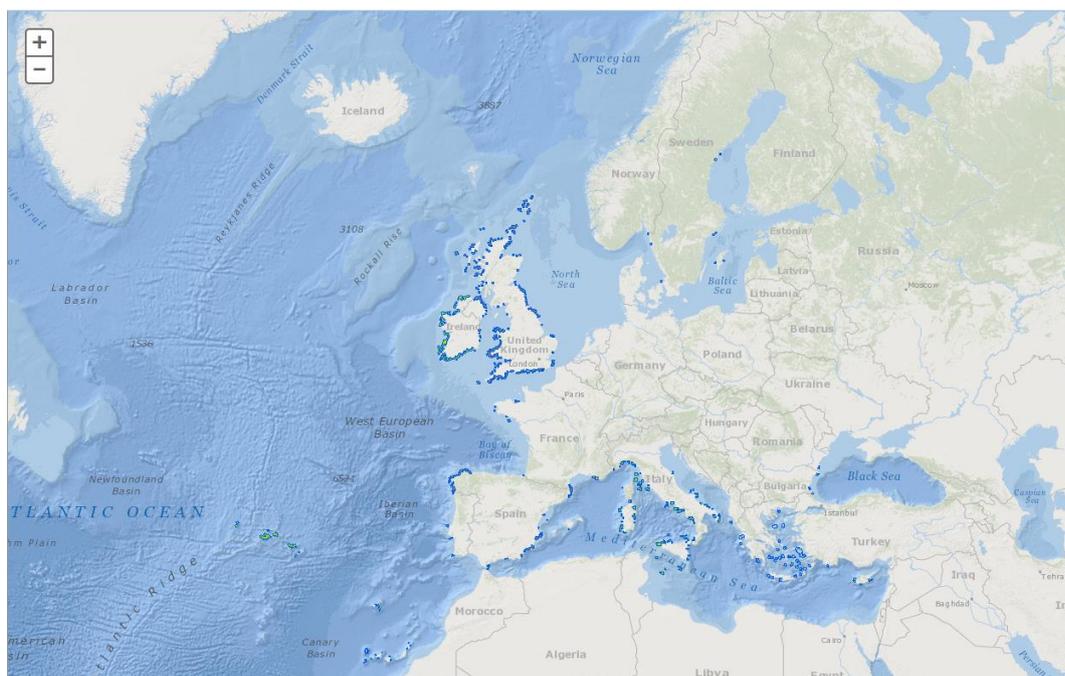
Caves situated under the sea or opened to it, at least at high tide, including partially submerged sea caves. Their bottom and sides harbour communities of marine invertebrates and algae.

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

There is poor knowledge of this habitat type in all biogeographic regions. The overall conclusion is unknown (XX) in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic-, and Marine Macaronesian region. In the Marine Mediterranean and Marine Black sea regions, overall conclusion is unfavourable-inadequate (U1).

It is likely that the habitat is in unfavourable conditions at least also in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Baltic region, but more data is needed of especially structures and functions and future prospects to be able to assess the status. Also, numerous pressures and threats are reported from most countries even though their overall conclusion is unknown (XX). High numbers of the pressures and threats are also ranked as “high” and “medium”, further suggesting that the habitat is likely to be in unfavourable conditions. Major pressures and threats are linked to physical destruction of the habitat, water quality, and changes of the marine flora and fauna due to illegal taking/ removal, invasive non-native species, fishing and changes in abiotic conditions.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MBAL			MBLS		
	ES	FR	IE	PT	SE	UK	EU27	DK	SE	EU27	BG	RO	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV
area	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
structure	XX	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	FV	FV	FV
future	XX	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1
overall	XX	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1

Conservation status parameters	MMAC			MMED							
	ES	PT	EU27	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
area	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
structure	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	XX
future	XX	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
overall	FV	FV	XX	FV	XX	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	0%	0%	14.3%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%	12.5%	0%	0%
E04 - Scattered structures and buildings	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
E06 - Other urban/industrial developments	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	11.1%	0%	0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	11.1%	0%	20.0%	14.3%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	0%	12.5%	0%	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	11.1%	25.0%	20.0%	14.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	22.2%	12.5%	0%	14.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	11.1%	12.5%	20.0%	14.3%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	0%	12.5%	0%	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	11.1%	0%	20.0%	14.3%
K01 - Abiotic natural processes	0%	12.5%	0%	0%
L05 - Collapse of terrain, landslide	0%	0%	20.0%	0%
M01 - Abiotic changes (climate change)	0%	0%	0%	14.3%

No high ranking pressures reported in MBAL although

- Denmark reported unknown pressure;
- Sweden reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: shipping lanes and ports, discharges (household/industrial), fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities, other human intrusions and disturbances, pollution to surface waters and marine waters, invasive alien species.

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

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	8.3%	0%	0%	20.0%	9.1%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	8.3%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	16.7%	0%	50.0%	20.0%	36.4%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	16.7%	0%	0%	20.0%	36.4%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	8.3%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	8.3%	0%	0%	20.0%	9.1%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	16.7%	33.3%	0%	20.0%	9.1%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	16.7%	0%	50.0%	0%	0%

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
BG	16	0.38
CY	4	
DK	2	
ES	43	20.93
FR	21	20.39
GR	11	
HR	10	0.07
IE	10	13.21
IT	56	12.34
MT	2	0.28
PT	7	
SE	2	0.03
UK	26	27.24

1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases

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

In Marine Atlantic region status is unfavourable bad due to the bad Structure and functioning and bad future prospects reported by Sweden and Denmark. These Member States did not report in 2007 when the status in the region was assessed as unknown based only on data from Spain and United Kingdom.

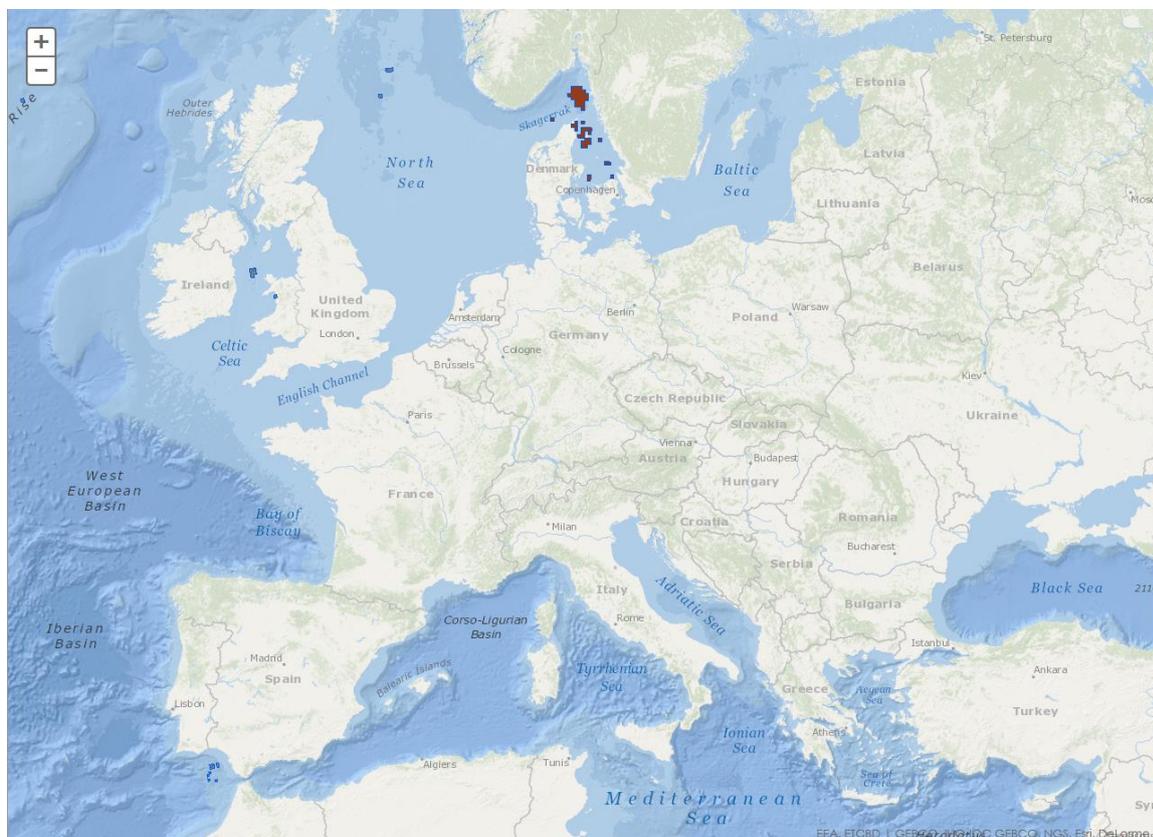
In 2007 it was reported in Marine Baltic region by Denmark but it is not reported in this region in 2013.

In Marine Black Sea region only one Member state, Romania, reports favourable status for all parameters resulting in an overall favourable status. Romania joined after 2007 therefore no comparison with previous assessment is made.

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

In Marine Macaronesian region unknown Structure and functioning and unknown future prospects results in overall status as unknown. This region was not reported in 2007.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL					MBLS		MMAC		MMED	
	DK	ES	SE	UK	EU27	RO	EU27	ES	EU27	ES	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX
area	FV	FV	U1	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX
structure	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX
future	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX
overall	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBLS	MMAC
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	57.1%	100%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	14.3%	0%	0%
H04 - Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	14.3%	0%	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	14.3%	0%	100%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMED although

- Spain reported unknown pressure.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	7.7%	0%	0%	0%
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	7.7%	0%	0%	0%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	15.4%	50.0%	25.0%	33.3%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	23.1%	0%	25.0%	33.3%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	7.7%	0%	25.0%	33.3%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	15.4%	0%	25.0%	0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	15.4%	0%	0%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	7.7%	50.0%	0%	0%

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
DK	4	24.02
ES	6	364.86
FR	2	20.58
RO	1	
SE	2	42.00
UK	3	8.56

1120 Posidonia beds

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

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

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

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

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
area	FV	U1	U1	XX	U1	FV	FV	U1
structure	FV	FV	U1	U1	XX	FV	FV	XX
future	FV	U1	XX	U1	XX	FV	XX	XX
overall	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
CY	6	
ES	100	1186.47
FR	30	887.18
GR	9	
HR	168	255.90
IT	173	1522.10
MT	5	52.82
SI	1	

1650 Boreal Baltic narrow inlets

The habitat is endemic to the Marine Baltic region & restricted to Finland and the east coast of Sweden. The bays are long and narrow and are partly separated from the open sea by a submerged sill. The enclosed nature of the bays gives natural enrichment of sediments with diverse fauna and flora, but also makes the bays more sensitive to threats and pressures.

Range and area are favourable, but structure functions and future prospects are inadequate deteriorating (U1) in Finland and bad deteriorating (U2) in Sweden with the overall conclusion for the region bad deteriorating (U2). This is in line with the HELCOM Red List of Baltic Sea underwater biotopes, habitats and biotope complexes, that assess the habitat as vulnerable (VU).

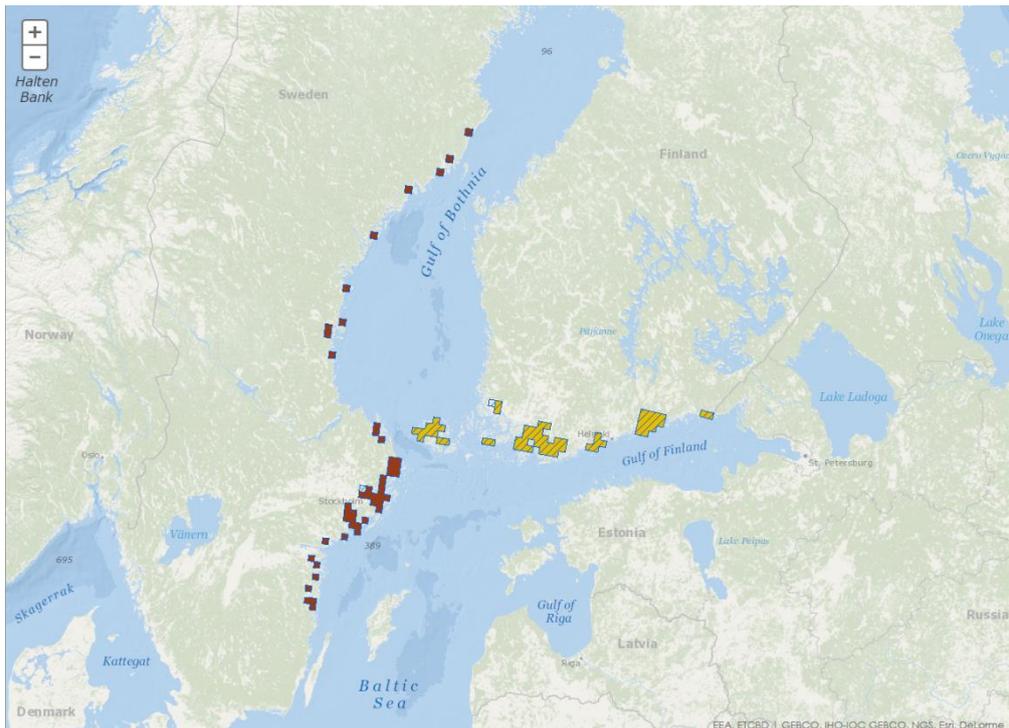
Water quality is an important factor for the state of the habitat. Increased nutrient loads results in eutrophication. Eutrophication increases primary production. That contributes to turbidity and reduces the amount of light available to submerged plants, thus narrowing the possible depth range for the macrophytes typical to the habitat type. Eutrophication also enhance growth of annual filamentous algae. This negatively affects the perennial macrophyte communities as the filamentous algae can grow on top of them and form loose, drifting algal mats that suffocate the macrophytes. The decomposing algal mats also use up oxygen and may cause hypoxia. Hypoxia releases the nutrient phosphorous that is bound in sediments, thus contributing to increased eutrophication.

Depending on the degree of urbanization in the catchment area, not only nutrients but also harmful substances end up in the water.

Continued construction on the shores has also contributed to the human pressures on the habitat type with dredging and dumping of dredged deposits and construction activities in shallow water or near the shoreline. The effects include both direct mechanical damage to the habitat type and also contributes to eutrophication, resulting from increased turbidity and resuspension of nutrients.

The habitat was assessed in Boreal region in 2007 and in the Marine Baltic region in 2013. For Finland the assessments are the same between periods (inadequate deteriorating, U1). Sweden assessed the habitat as inadequate stable (U1) in 2007 and as bad deteriorating (U2) in 2013. The change is no genuine change but due to more accurate data and improved knowledge (b1). Thus, the assessment is unfavourable and did not change between periods.

Map of habitat distribution and conservation status



Habitat conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MBAL		
	FI	SE	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV
area	FV	FV	FV
structure	U1	U2	U2
future	U1	U2	U2
overall	U1	U2	U2

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MBAL
E03 - Discharges (household/industrial)	20.0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20.0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	40.0%
J02 - Changes in water bodies conditions	20.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MBAL
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	33.3%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	33.3%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	33.3%

Number of SCIs where this habitat type occurs and habitat area covered by Natura 2000 per Member State

MS	NUMBER OF SCIs	Habitat AREA_ KM ²
FI	7	44.038
SE	6	4.958

Species fact-sheets

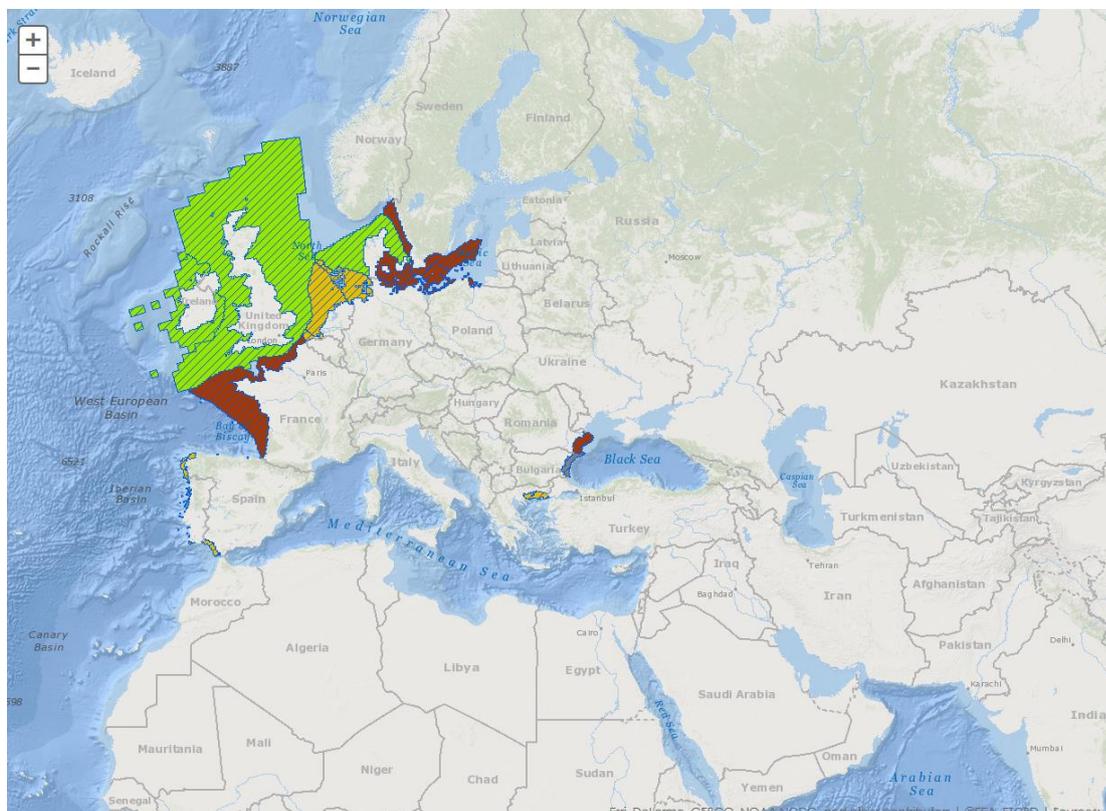
1351 Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

(Annexes II and IV)

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

In the marine Baltic region the overall assessment is 'unfavourable-bad' due to the species decline in population and habitat and the consequent unfavourable future prospects linked to habitat degradation and fishery interaction threats that the species is exposed to. Equally bad is the situation in the Black Sea Region where species is assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' due to bad future prospects, however information is lacking for all parameters for the Bulgarian part of the area. The 'unfavourable-inadequate' status in the marine Mediterranean region is determined by the critically small population size, its geographical isolation from its neighbouring Black Sea conspecific subspecies population, and the vulnerability to fishery bycatch, intentional killing and reduction in prey availability. The overall assessment in the marine Atlantic region instead, is 'favourable'; despite having small population size and degradation of habitat in large part of the area. The status as 'favourable' is dependent on the reporting of Denmark of habitat as unknown; any other status in Denmark would have resulted in the status being 'inadequate'. The species is listed at a global level as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species, while the Mediterranean subspecies is listed as 'endangered' and the Baltic Sea population as Critically endangered.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL											MBAL					
	BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	PT	SE	UK	EU27	DE	DK	FI*	PL	SE	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV		U1	FV	FV						
population	FV	FV	FV	U1	U2	FV	FV	U1	U2	FV	FV	U2	U2		U2	U2	U2
habitat of species	FV	U1	XX	U1	XX	FV	U1	U1	U1	FV	XX	U2	XX		U1	U1	XX
future	U1	U1	FV	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1	U2	FV	FV	U2	U2		U2	U2	U2
overall	U1	U1	FV	U1	U2	FV	U1	U1	U2	FV	FV	U2	U2	NA	U2	U2	U2

Conservation status parameters	MBLS			MMAC		MMED		
	BG	RO	EU27	ES*	EU27	ES*	GR	EU27
range	XX	FV	XX	FV		FV	XX	FV
population	XX	U1	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	U1	XX	XX		XX	U1	U1
future	XX	U2	U2	XX		XX	U1	U1
overall	XX	U2	U2	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS
C01 - Mining and quarrying	5.6%	0%	0%
C03 - Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	0%	8.3%	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	5.6%	0%	16.7%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	44.4%	25.0%	16.7%
F03 - Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	5.6%	8.3%	16.7%
G04 - Military use and civil unrest	0%	8.3%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%	0%	16.7%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	22.2%	25.0%	16.7%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	11.1%	16.7%	0%
H07 - Other forms of pollution	0%	8.3%	0%
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	0%	0%	16.7%
M02 - Biotic changes (climate change)	5.6%	0%	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL	MBLS
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	0%	0%	11.1%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	9.1%	28.6%	0%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	4.5%	14.3%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	18.2%	14.3%	11.1%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	22.7%	28.6%	22.2%
7.0 - Other species management measures	9.1%	14.3%	0%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	4.5%	0%	11.1%
7.2 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	0%	0%	11.1%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	13.6%	0%	11.1%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	9.1%	0%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	9.1%	0%	22.2%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
BE	2
BG	20
DE	46
DK	77
ES	17
FR	46
GR	2
IE	4
NL	8
PL	4
PT	1
RO	14
SE	9
UK	35

1349 Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)

(Annexes II and IV)

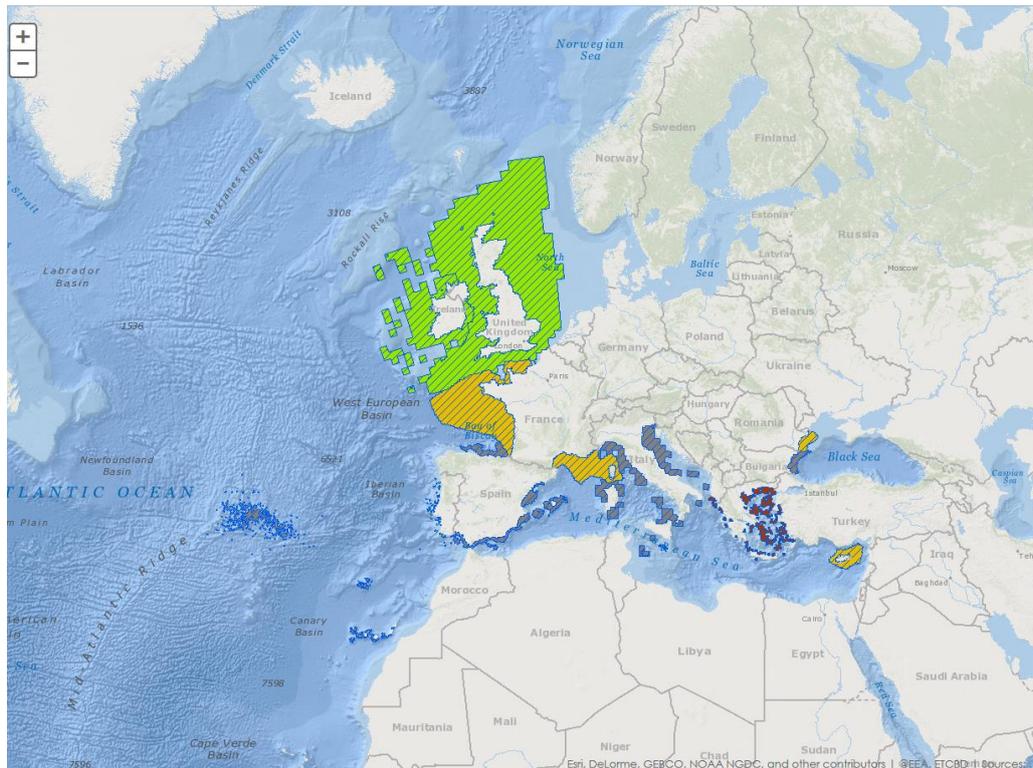
The common bottlenose dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus*, inhabits the coastal as well as pelagic waters of the marine Atlantic-, Macaronesian- Black Sea and Mediterranean regions.

The overall assessments in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Black Sea regions are unknown (XX). Thus more data is needed. According to the authorities of the United Kingdom the Atlantic assessment ignores the fact that bottlenose dolphins in European waters are divided into many small localised populations and a more dispersed wider-ranging offshore group. This population structure means that the favourable conservation status of many of the smaller groups (e.g. those of the NE Scottish coast and Welsh coasts in UK waters) is lost in the overall assessment of the species. In 2001-2007, the species was assessed favourable (FV) in the Marine Atlantic region. Also, the species is favourable (FV) in the Marine Black Sea region. This is in agreement with IUCN list of threatened species, where the species is listed as least concern (LC).

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MBLS		
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT	UK	EU27	BG	RO	EU27
range	FV	U1	FV		FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	XX
population	XX	XX	FV		FV	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV		FV	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX
future	XX	XX	FV		FV	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX
overall	XX	U1	FV	NA	FV	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX

Conservation status parameters	MMAC			MMED								
	ES	PT	EU27	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	XX	XX	FV	FV	U1
population	XX	FV	FV	U1	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX
future	XX	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	U2	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX
overall	XX	XX	FV	U1	XX	U1	U2	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’, per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	16.7%	20.0%	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0%	0%	20.0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	20.0%	16.7%	20.0%	40.0%
F03 - Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	0%	16.7%	0%	0%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	0%	16.7%	0%	0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20.0%	0%	0%	20.0%
G02 - Sport and leisure infrastructures	20.0%	0%	20.0%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%	16.7%	0%	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	40.0%	16.7%	0%	0%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	0%	0%	0%	20.0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	0%	0%	20.0%	20.0%

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

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	5.9%	25.0%	0%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	17.6%	12.5%	28.6%	31.3%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	23.5%	12.5%	28.6%	31.3%
7.0 - Other species management measures	5.9%	0%	14.3%	6.3%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	5.9%	0%	0%	6.3%
7.2 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	0%	12.5%	0%	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	11.8%	12.5%	14.3%	12.5%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%	0%	0%	6.3%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	17.6%	0%	14.3%	6.3%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	11.8%	25.0%	0%	0%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
BG	20
CY	4
ES	140
FR	82
GR	23
HR	11
IE	3
IT	61
PT	22
RO	14
UK	15

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

(Annex IV)

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

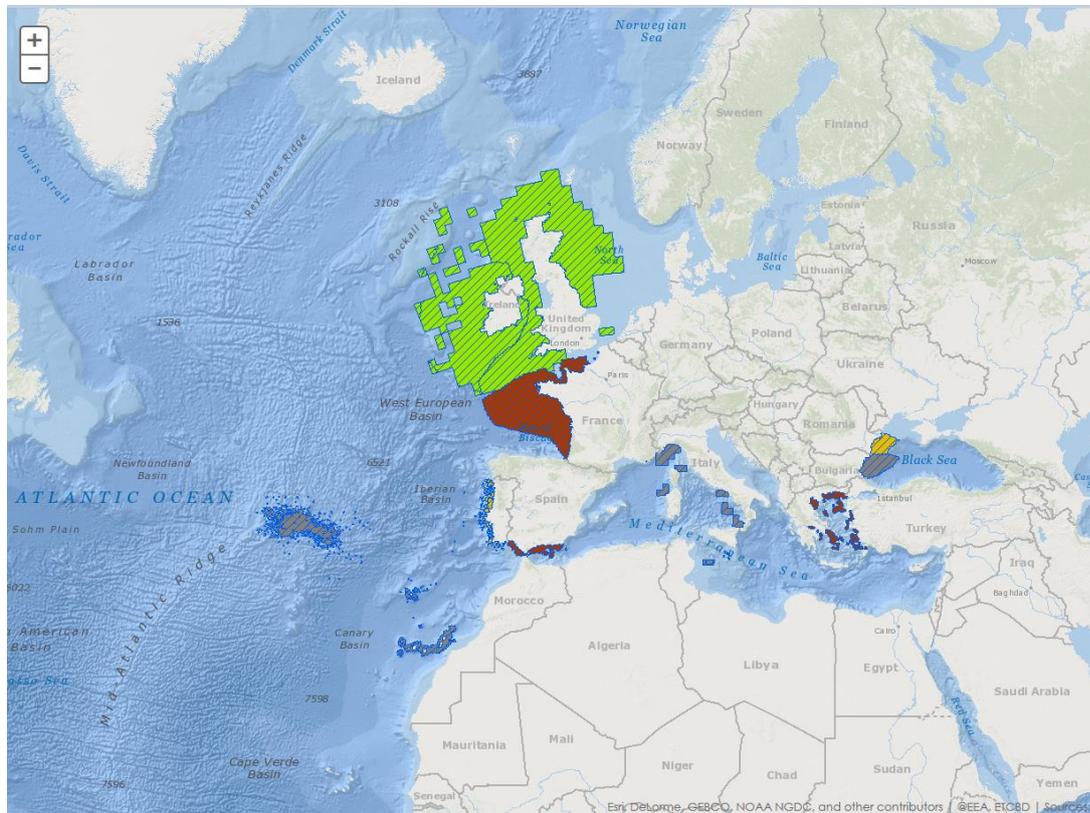
The overall assessment for the Marine Atlantic-, and Marine Black Sea region is unfavourable- inadequate (U1) due to inadequate populations habitat, and future prospects. Note that there was a problem assessing this species in the Black Sea region since no population data is provided by Bulgaria. Still the region was assessed as unfavourable- inadequate due to the assessment from Romania, known pressures and threats and the vulnerable status given by IUCN regional Red list for the Black Sea Short-beaked Common Dolphin subspecies, *D. d. ponticus*. See data sheet information and audit trail for the Black Sea region. More data is urgently needed from Bulgaria on this vulnerable species to confirm this assessment, and so that appropriate conservation measures can be taken towards the known pressures and threats towards the species. Main pressures and threats involve direct killings, and habitat deterioration (overfishing, pollution, invasive species).

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

In the Marine Macaronesian region overall conclusions are unknown (XX). The overall IUCN status is as “least concern”, and the species is considered abundant in this region. Even so, actions should be taken to collect data in this region.

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MBLS		
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT	UK	EU27	BG	RO	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV
population	U1	U2	FV		U1	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1
habitat of species	U2	XX	FV		FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1
future	U2	XX	FV		U1	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1
overall	U2	U2	FV	NA	U1	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1

Conservation status parameters	MMAC			MMED						
	ES	PT	EU27	ES	FR*	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
range	FV	XX	XX	U2	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
population	XX	XX	XX	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	U2
habitat of species	XX	XX	XX	U2	XX	U1	XX	XX	FV	XX
future	XX	FV	XX	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	U2
overall	XX	XX	XX	U2	XX	U2	XX	XX	FV	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’, per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBLS	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	16.7%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	66.7%	16.7%	66.7%
F03 - Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	0%	16.7%	0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%	16.7%	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	16.7%	16.7%	0%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	16.7%	0%	33.3%
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	0%	16.7%	0%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Spain reported the following pressures with low ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources;
- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: sport and leisure infrastructures, pollution to marine waters

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

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
BG	8
CY	2
ES	17
FR	21
GR	10
HR	1
IE	2
IT	15
RO	3

1224 Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

(Annexes II and IV)

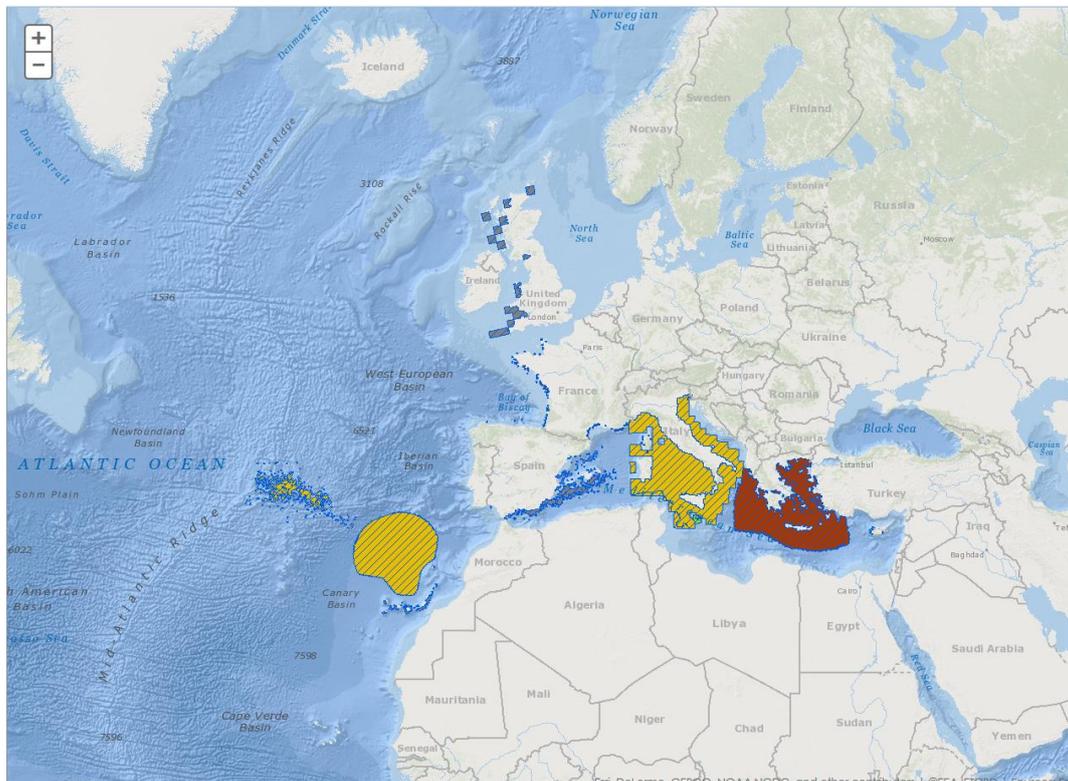
Caretta caretta is an oceanic turtle, called Loggerhead turtle that is distributed throughout the world. It has terrestrial nest sites. It is listed on CITES Appendix I.

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

In the Marine Macaronesian region, overall conclusion is unfavourable-inadequate (U1). In 2001-2006, the overall conclusion was unfavourable- bad (U2). Population is unknown for the region. Also, all parameters are unknown in Spain, and more data is thus needed for this species. Also, Portugal suggest that a trans boundary assessment should be done in the future that should include at least Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Mauritania, Cape Verde and the US. The overall conclusion unfavourable- inadequate (U1) is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED								
	ES	FR	NL*	PT*	UK*	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK*	EU27
range	XX	FV			XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV
population	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	U1			XX	U1	XX	FV	FV	FV	XX	U2	U1	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
future	XX	U2			XX	U2	XX	U1	U1	FV	XX	U2	U2	U1	FV	XX	U1	U2
overall	XX	U2	NA	NA	XX	U2	XX	U1	U1	FV	XX	U2	U2	U1	FV	XX	U1	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MMAC	MMED
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%	0%	6.7%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	22.2%	33.3%	33.3%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	11.1%	0%	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	22.2%	16.7%	6.7%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	0%	13.3%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	11.1%	16.7%	6.7%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	11.1%	0%	6.7%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	22.2%	33.3%	13.3%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	0%	0%	13.3%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MMAC	MMED
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	0%	14.3%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	16.7%	14.3%	15.4%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	33.3%	14.3%	30.8%
6.4 - Manage landscape features	0%	0%	7.7%
7.0 - Other species management measures	16.7%	14.3%	7.7%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	0%	0%	7.7%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	16.7%	14.3%	7.7%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%	14.3%	15.4%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	16.7%	14.3%	7.7%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
CY	4
ES	119
FR	14
GR	32
IT	113
PT	19
UK	1

2030 Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*)

(Annex IV)

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

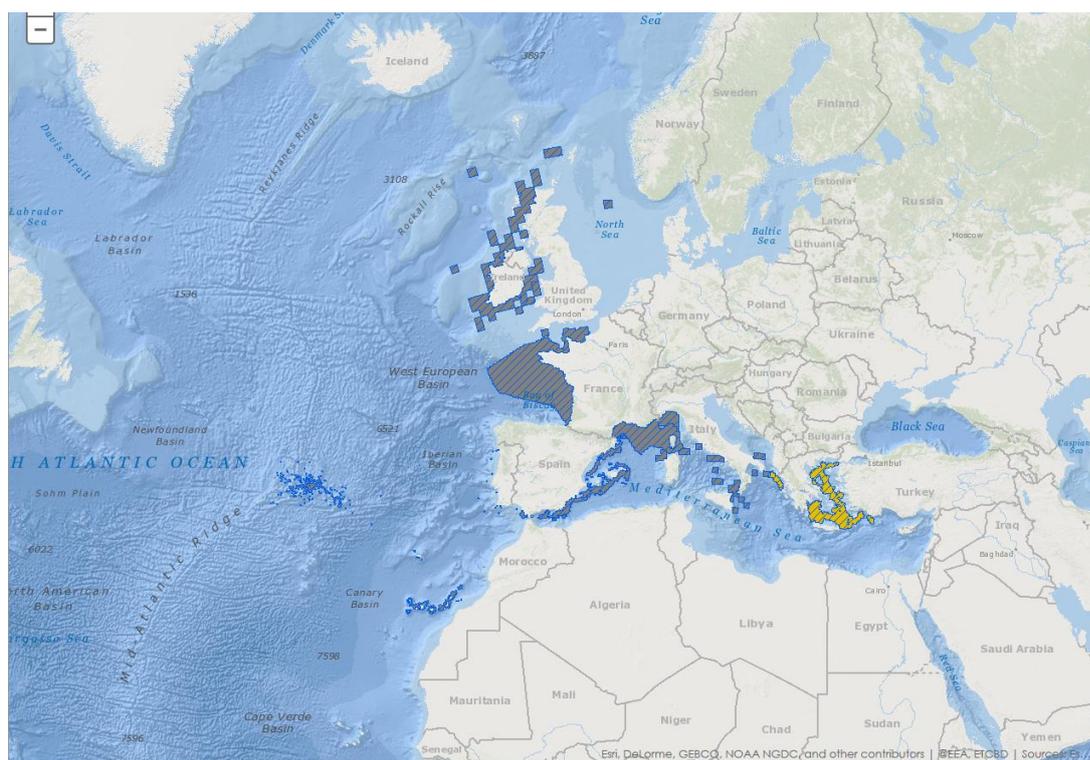
The overall assessment in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Macaronesian region is unknown (XX), same as in 2007. The overall assessment in the marine Mediterranean region is unfavourable- inadequate (U1), mainly due to the population and range in Greece that is fragmented. The species overall conclusion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

Whale and Dolphin Conservation suggests that the Current Conservation Status for the United Kingdom should be Unfavourable-Inadequate instead of Unknown if all latest data are used and proposes that noise pollution should be ranked higher under threats and pressures.

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED							
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT	UK	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT*	UK*	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV		XX	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1
population	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX
future	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
overall	XX	XX	XX	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Spain reported unknown threat or pressure;
- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: sport and leisure infrastructures, pollution to marine waters.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	15
FR	10
IE	1
IT	10

2035 Goose-beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*)

(Annex IV)

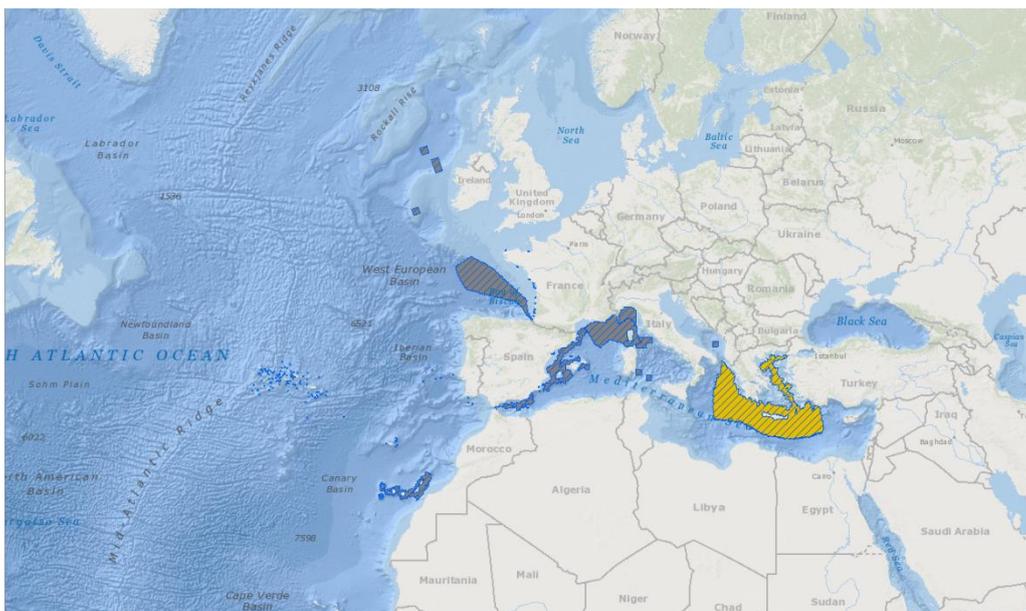
Cuvier's Beaked Whale, *Ziphius cavirostris*, inhabits the continental slope and offshore tropical to subpolar waters of the Atlantic ocean. It is also the only species of beaked whale that regularly inhabits the Mediterranean sea where it has a wide distribution though it is not frequently observed.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

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

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED					
	ES*	FR	IE	PT	UK*	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX	U1	XX	XX	U1
population	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX
future	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX
overall	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	U1

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MMAC	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	16.7%	0%
G04 - Military use and civil unrest	100%	33.3%	0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%	16.7%	0%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	0%	16.7%	100%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	0%	16.7%	0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	10
FR	1
IT	2

5031 Sperm-whale (*Physeter catodon*)

(Annex IV)

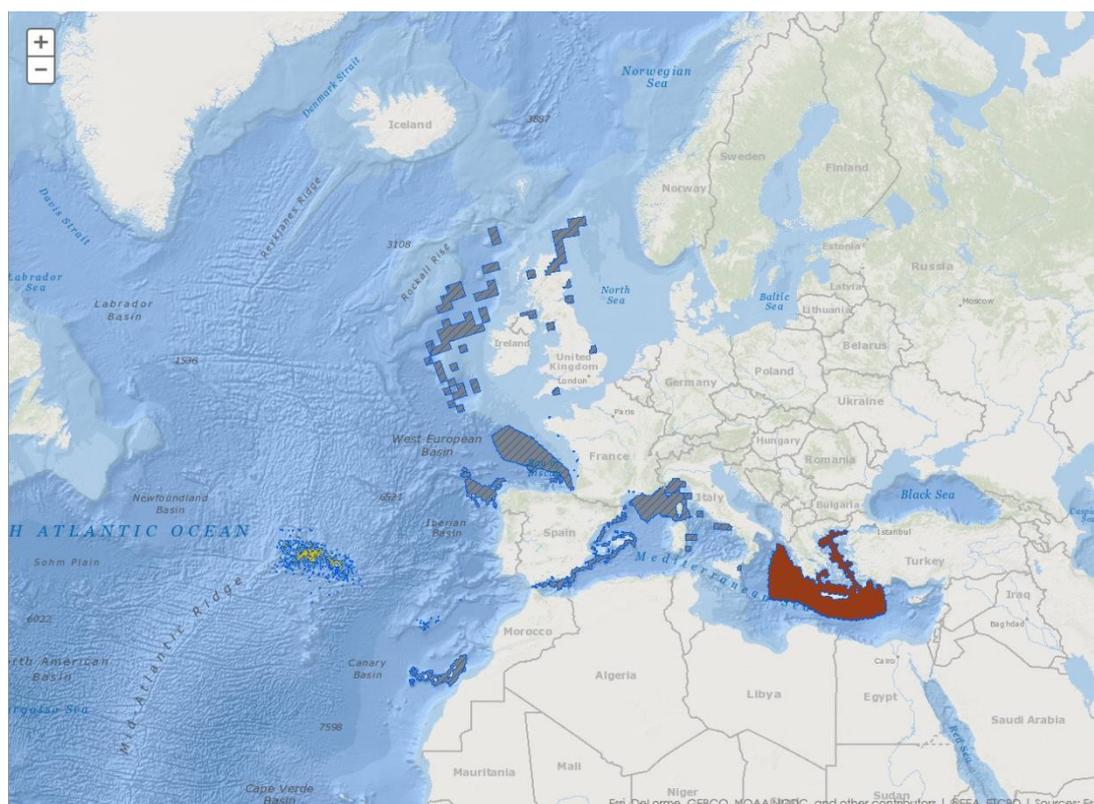
The sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*, inhabits the continental slope and deeper (over 1,000 meters) temperate to sub-polar waters of the marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian- and Marine Mediterranean regions. Its distribution range includes all of the northwestern and western range of the marine Atlantic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

Overall conclusion for the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Macaronesian region is unknown (XX). In 2001-2007, the overall conclusion for the Marine Macaronesian region was unfavourable- inadequate (U1). However, Spain who reported all parameters except future prospects as unfavourable- inadequate (U1) in 2001-2007 has now changed most parameters to unknown. Reason for change is no real change but change of methods. They state that the species is common and their range is favourable. More data is clearly needed for both Marine Atlantic- and Marine Macaronesian regions. Especially since the species is listed as 'vulnerable' in the IUCN Red list of threatened species.

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MMAC			MMED					
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT*	UK	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	ES	FR	IT	MT	UK*	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV			FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX
population	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
future	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U2
overall	XX	XX	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MMAC	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	50.0%	28.6%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	0%	28.6%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	0%	14.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	50.0%	14.3%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	0%	14.3%

No high ranking pressures reported in MATL although

- Spain reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: production of renewable energy (abiotic), fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, other human intrusions and disturbances, pollution to marine waters, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic), other changes to ecosystems;
- France reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: oil and gas exploitation, shipping lanes and ports, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, military use and civil unrest, pollution to marine waters;
- Ireland reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, other human intrusions and disturbances, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic), abiotic changes (climate change);
- The United Kingdom reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: oil and gas exploitation, shipping lanes and ports, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to marine waters.

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

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	SITETYPE
FR	B

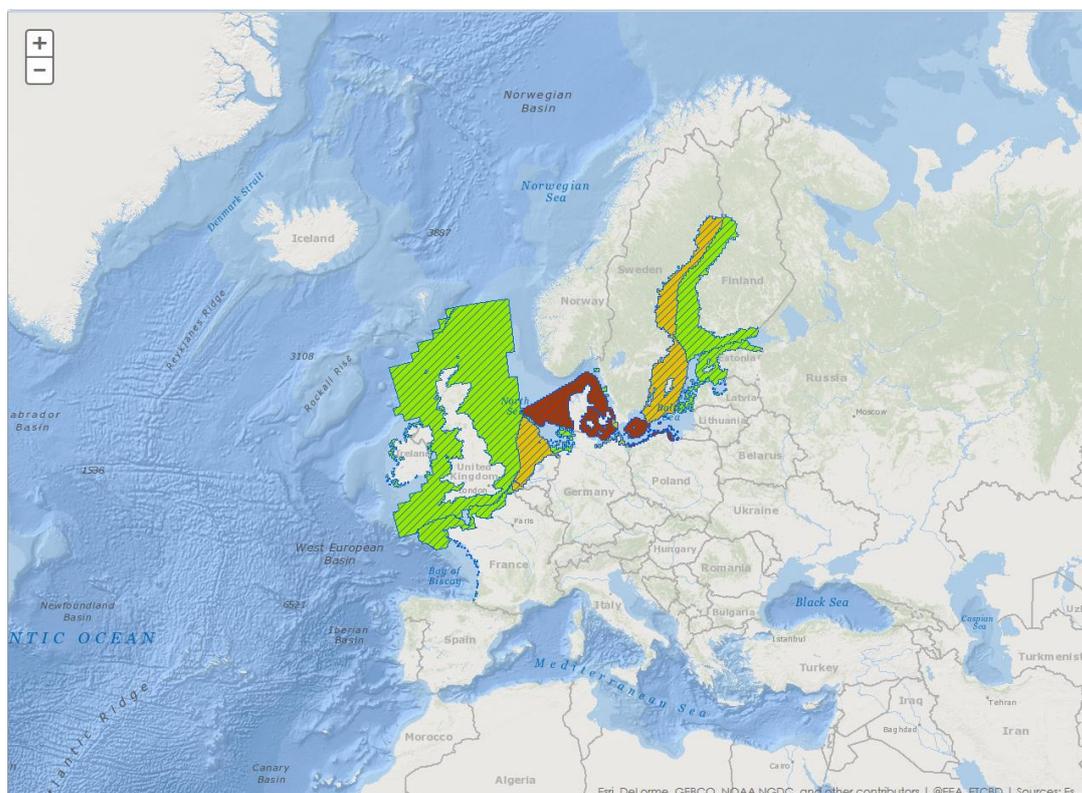
1364 Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)

(Annexes II and V)

The grey seal is present in the marine Atlantic region along the coasts of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and on the European mainland coasts from Sweden to France (Brittany). Another geographically isolated population, considered a separate subspecies, is present in the marine Baltic region.

The overall assessment in the marine Atlantic region is 'favourable' the same as in 2007 since more than 87% of the Atlantic population lies in the United Kingdom waters even though in the southeastern North Sea countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark expressed an unfavourable-bad or inadequate conclusion for at least one of four parameters (range, population, habitat, or future prospects). In the marine Baltic region the status is 'unfavourable- inadequate' due the generally unfavourable status of the species with the exception of Finland, Estonia and Latvia. The enclosed sea characteristic and the high pollution load of the Baltic Sea play a significant role in the endangered status of this species. The status in 2013 is however an improvement from 2007 when status was 'unfavourable-bad'. The change is deemed genuine since there is a genuine improvement from 'unfavourable-bad' to 'unfavourable- inadequate' in Sweden which holds the largest population(39% of gridded distribution area). It is reported but not assessed as a vagrant species in Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. The species is listed, on a global level as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL									
	BE	DE	DK	FR	IE	NL	PT*	SE	UK	EU27
range	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV
population	U1	FV	U2	FV	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV
habitat of species	U1	FV	FV	XX	FV	U1		FV	FV	FV
future	U1	FV	U2	FV	FV	U1		FV	FV	FV
overall	U1	FV	U2	FV	FV	U1	NA	FV	FV	FV

Conservation status parameters	MBAL								MMAC	
	DE	DK	EE	FI	LV	PL	SE	EU27	PT*	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	FV		
population	XX	U2	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	FV		
habitat of species	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	U2	U1	U1		
future	U1	U2	FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1		
overall	U1	U2	FV	FV	FV	U2	U1	U1	NA	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL
C01 - Mining and quarrying	20.0%	0%
C03 - Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	20.0%	0%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	20.0%	0%
E02 - Industrial or commercial areas	20.0%	0%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	20.0%	0%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	0%	25.0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	25.0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	0%	50.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	14.3%	16.7%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	14.3%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	21.4%	16.7%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	14.3%	50.0%
7.0 - Other species management measures	14.3%	0%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	7.1%	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	7.1%	16.7%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	7.1%	0%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
BE	2
DE	42
DK	26
EE	28
FI	27
FR	46
IE	16
NL	12
PL	8
SE	69
UK	43

2034 Striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*)

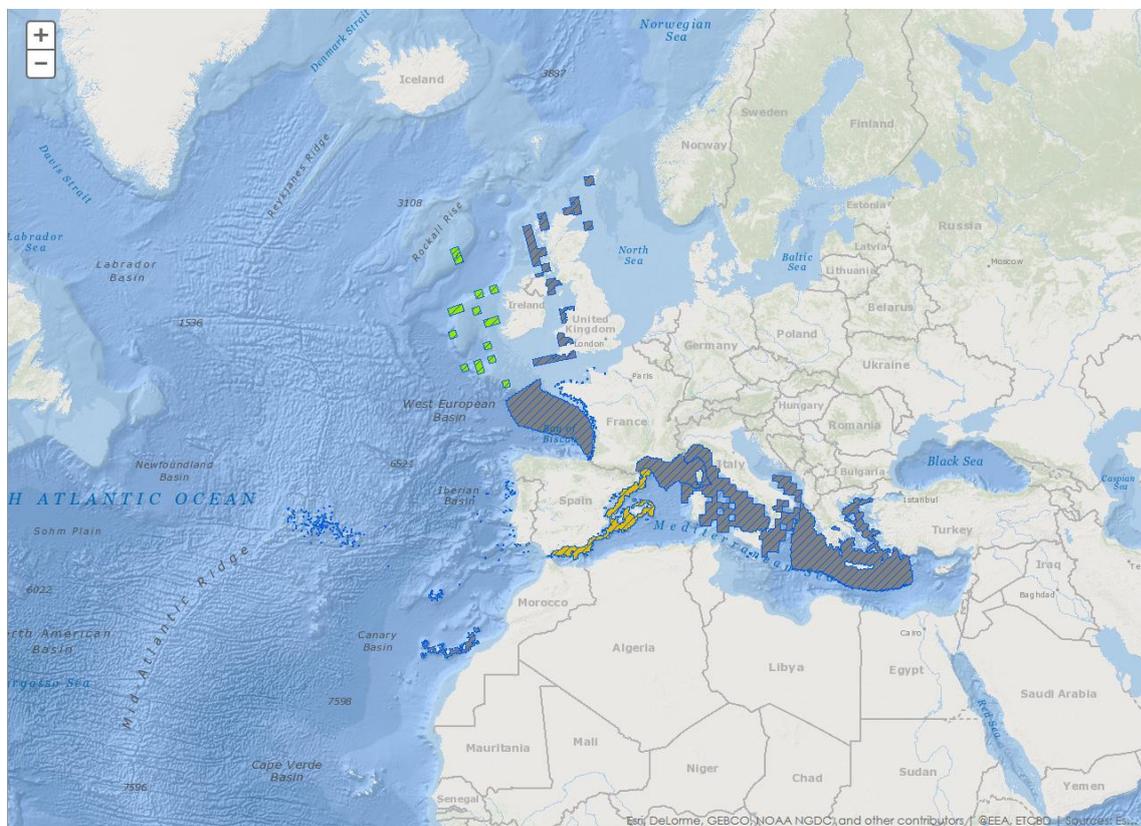
(Annex IV)

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

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED						
	ES	FR	IE	PT	UK*	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
population	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX
future	XX	XX	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	U1	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV	XX
overall	XX	XX	FV	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Spain reported unknown pressure;
- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: sport and leisure infrastructures, pollution to marine waters

No high ranking pressures reported in MATL although

- Spain reported unknown pressure;
- France reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: oil and gas exploitation, shipping lanes and ports, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, military use and civil unrest, pollution to marine waters, interspecific faunal relations;
- Ireland reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, other human intrusions and disturbances, pollution to marine waters, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic), abiotic changes (climate change);
- Portugal reported the following pressures with medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to marine waters, interspecific floral relations.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
CY	2
ES	17
FR	4
IT	27

2621 Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)

(Annex IV)

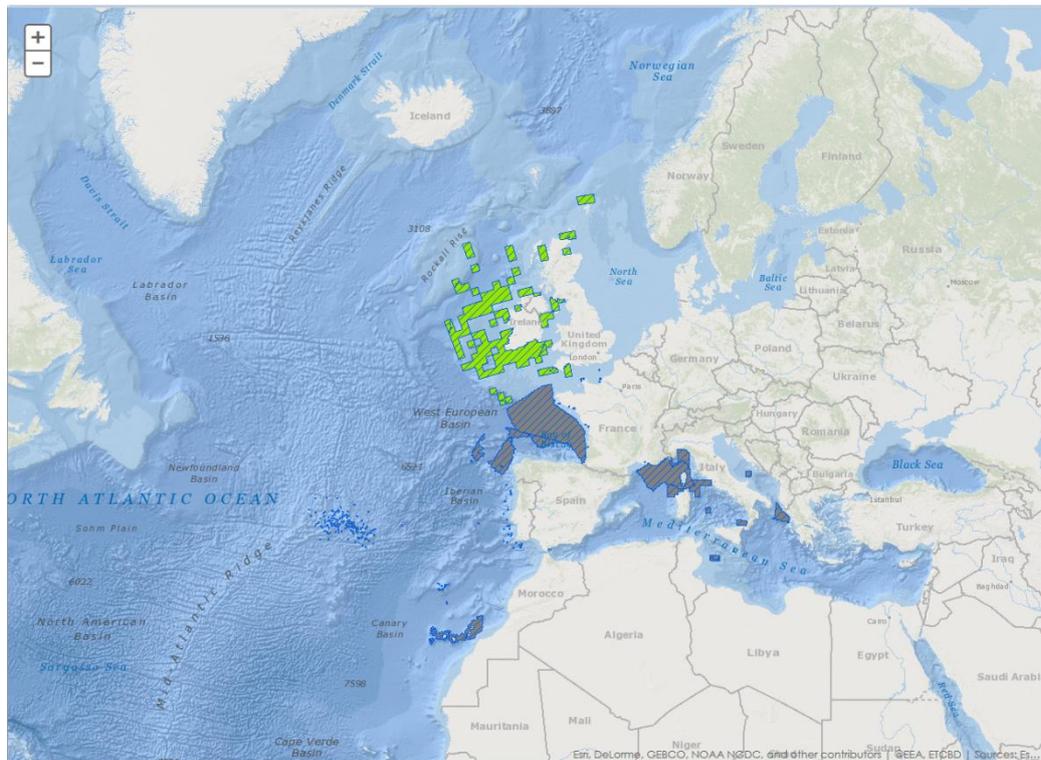
The Fin whale, *Balaenoptera physalus*, is distributed in the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions from all of the North sea and northwestern Ireland and southwards until the Canaries islands. The species inhabits pelagic waters 400-2,000 meters deep and has been observed to breed in warmer temperate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

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

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

Concerning the report from the United Kingdom, Whale and Dophin Conservation questions the validity of habitat being equivalent to the estimated range because of the acknowledged uncertainty in the Joint Cetacean Protocol to provide adequate predictions around scarce data, due to the patchy nature of fin whale distribution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MMAC			MMED						
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT	UK	EU27	ES	PT	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	UK*	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV		XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	
population	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
future	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	
overall	XX	XX	FV	NA	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	100%	50.0%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	0%	50.0%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Spain reported unknown pressure;
- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals, sport and leisure infrastructures, military use and civil unrest, other human intrusions and disturbances, pollution to marine waters, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic), abiotic changes (climate change).

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	13
FR	3
IT	6

1227 Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

(Annexes II and IV)

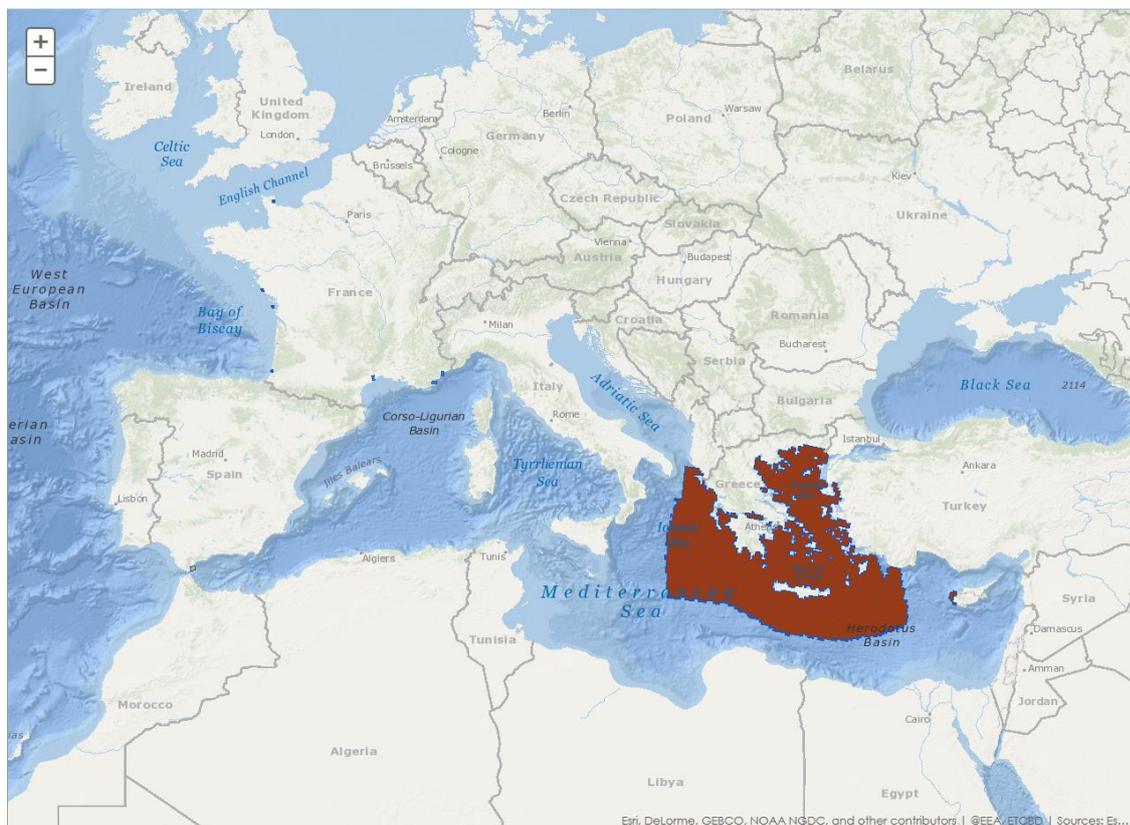
The Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) has a global distribution, occurring throughout tropical and, to a lesser extent, subtropical waters. Population trend is decreasing. Green turtles, like other sea turtle species, are particularly susceptible to population declines because of their vulnerability to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

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

In the Marine Macaronesian region, overall conclusion is unknown (XX). In 2001-2006, the overall conclusion was unfavourable (U1). Therefore, more data is urgently needed in this region since this species is likely to be in unfavourable conditions also in the Marine Macaronesian region. Especially, since the IUCN red list of threatened species list the species as endangered.

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED						
	ES	FR	NL*	PT*	UK*	EU27	ES	PT*	EU27	CY	ES	FR	GR	IT*	UK*	EU27
range	XX	FV			XX	FV	XX		XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV
population	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		XX	U2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	U2			XX	U2	XX		XX	FV	XX	XX	U1	XX	FV	U1
future	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		XX	U1	XX	XX	U2	XX	U1	U2
overall	XX	U2	NA	NA	XX	U2	XX	NA	XX	U2	XX	XX	U2	XX	U1	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MMAC	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	0%	7.7%
E01 - Urbanisation and human habitation	0%	0%	7.7%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	25.0%	25.0%	23.1%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	12.5%	0%	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	25.0%	25.0%	7.7%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	0%	15.4%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	12.5%	25.0%	7.7%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	0%	0%	7.7%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	25.0%	25.0%	15.4%
H06 - Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	0%	0%	7.7%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MMAC	MMED
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	0%	20.0%	10.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	33.3%	20.0%	30.0%
6.4 - Manage landscape features	0%	0%	10.0%
7.0 - Other species management measures	16.7%	20.0%	10.0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	16.7%	20.0%	10.0%
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	0%	0%	10.0%
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	16.7%	0%	10.0%
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	16.7%	20.0%	10.0%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
CY	2
ES	20
IT	2

1223 Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

(Annex IV)

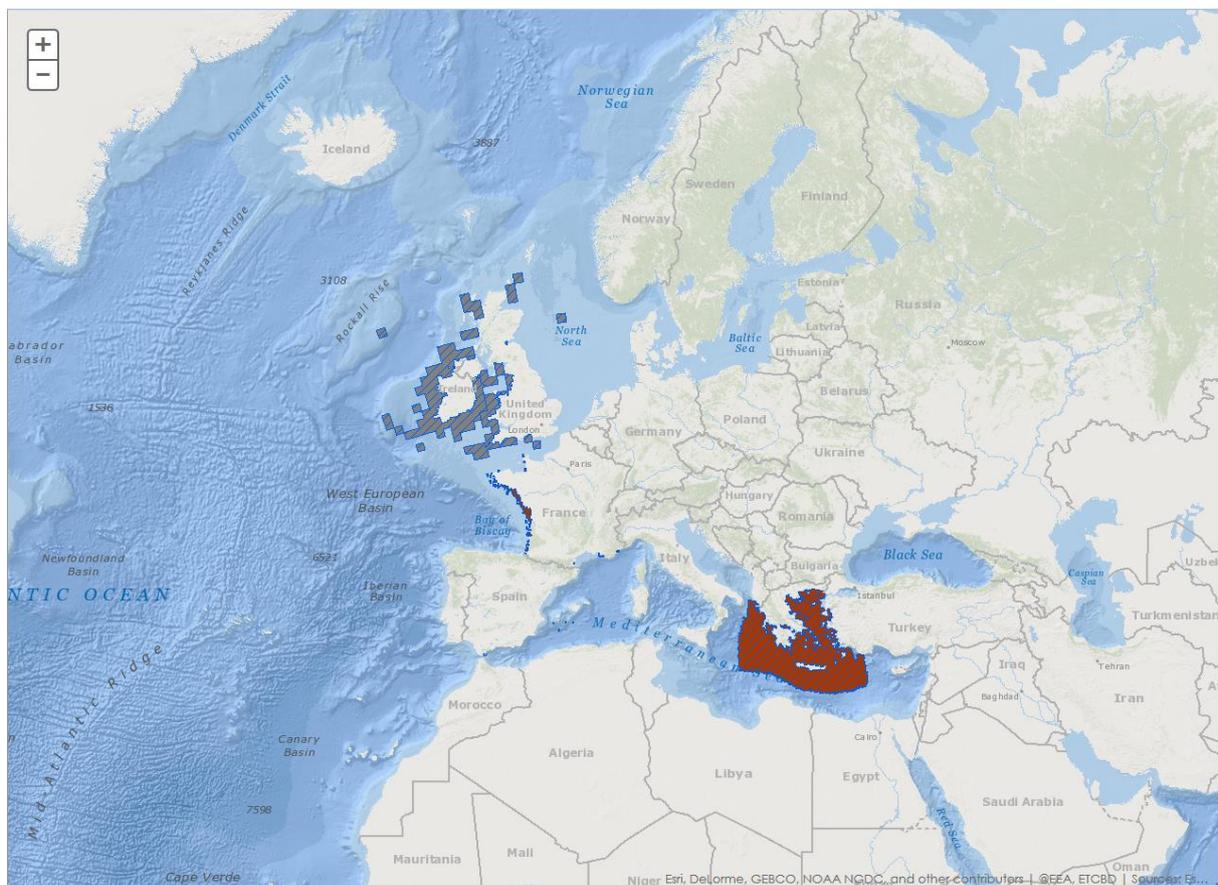
The Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is distributed globally, with nesting sites on tropical sandy beaches and foraging ranges that extend into temperate and sub-polar latitudes. Population trend is decreasing.

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

In the Marine Atlantic and Marine Macaronesian region the overall conclusions are unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2006. More data is thus needed for this species. Especially, since it is listed as vulnerable in the IUCN red list of threatened species.

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED						
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT*	UK	EU27	ES	PT*	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT*	UK*	EU27
range	XX	FV	XX			XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	FV	FV		XX	FV
population	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	U1	XX			XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	U1		XX	U1
future	XX	U2	XX			XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	U2	U2		XX	U2
overall	XX	U2	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	NA	XX	XX	U2	U2	NA	XX	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MMAC	MMED
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	0%	0%	11.1%
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	22.2%	25.0%	22.2%
F05 - Illegal taking of marine fauna	11.1%	0%	0%
F06 - Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	22.2%	25.0%	11.1%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	0%	11.1%
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	11.1%	25.0%	11.1%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	11.1%	0%	11.1%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	22.2%	25.0%	22.2%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	6
FR	11
IT	4

1365 Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*)

(Annexes II and IV)

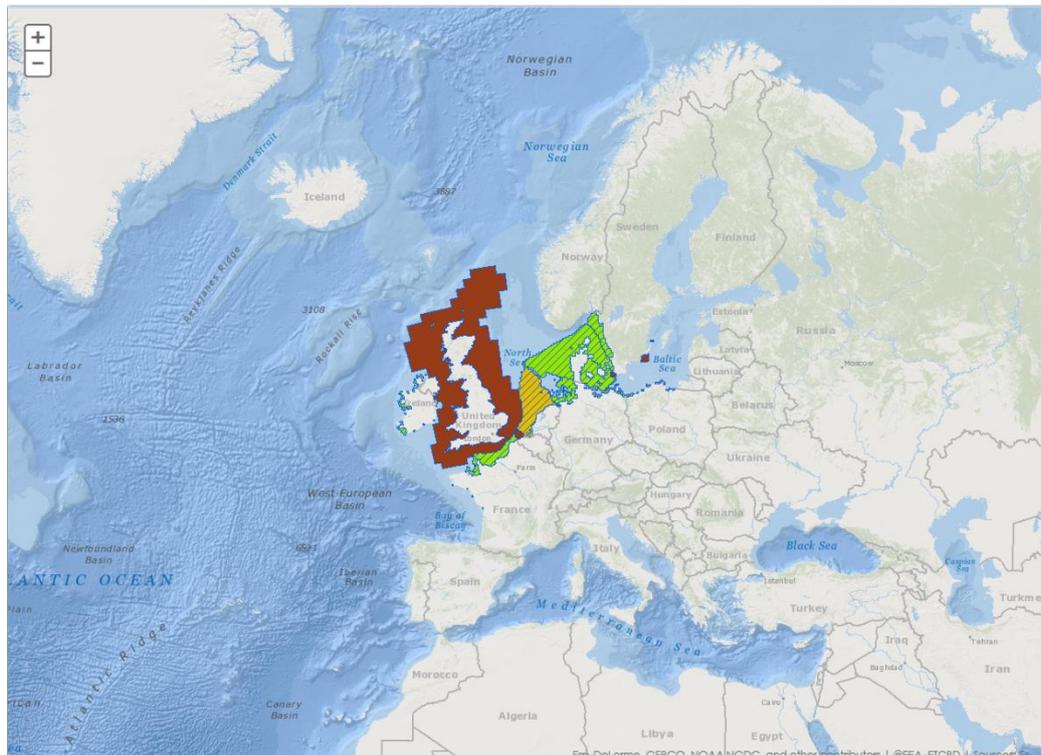
The common seal/harbour seal is present in the eastern Atlantic region with its subspecies *Phoca vitulina vitulina*. It is regularly distributed throughout the entire marine Baltic region and in the marine Atlantic region from the United Kingdom and Ireland to mainland European coasts from Sweden and southwards to France (Brittany) and occasionally as far south as northern Portugal. The Baltic population was close to extinction in the 1970s and widespread declines have occurred in the United Kingdom, Kattegat and Skagerrak, and Wadden Sea populations. The species is vulnerable to fishery bycatch, culling, high pollution loads, disease events, and disturbance to haul out areas.

The overall conservation status in the marine Atlantic region is ‘unfavourable-bad’ and dictated largely by the status (decreasing trend and population numbers below the reference values) of the United Kingdom population which represents 42% of the marine region’s population. This is a deterioration compared to 2007 when status was ‘unfavourable-inadequate’. The change is driven by worsening condition in UK and the Netherlands which is not balanced by the improved situation in Sweden.

In the Baltic on the other hand, the overall assessment is ‘unfavourable-bad’ due to the bad status of the Swedish population while status in Denmark is considered favourable. This is the same as in 2007.

It is reported but not assessed as a vagrant species in Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. The species is listed as ‘least concern’ in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL										MBAL					MMAC	
	BE	DE	DK	FR	IE	NL	PT*	SE	UK	EU27	DE	DK	PL*	SE	EU27	PT*	EU27
range	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	U2	U2		
population	U2	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		FV	U2	U2	XX	FV	XX	U2	U1		
habitat of species	U1	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	U2	U1		
future	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1		FV	U2	U2	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1		
overall	U2	FV	FV	FV	FV	U1	NA	FV	U2	U2	U1	FV	U1	U2	U2	NA	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL
C01 - Mining and quarrying	14.3%
C03 - Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	14.3%
D03 - Shipping lanes and ports	14.3%
E02 - Industrial or commercial areas	14.3%
F01 - Marine and freshwater aquaculture	14.3%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	14.3%
K03 - Interspecific faunal relations	14.3%

No high ranking pressures reported in MBAL although

- Germany reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: shipping lanes and ports, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to surface and marine waters;
- Denmark reported the following pressures with low ranking code: shipping lanes and ports, improved access to site, pollution to marine waters, other changes to ecosystems;
- Sweden fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities, pollution to marine waters, other changes to ecosystems, interspecific faunal relations, reduced fecundity/Genetic depression.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MATL	MBAL
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	5.9%	33.3%
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	11.8%	0%
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	5.9%	33.3%
6.0 - Other spatial measures	11.8%	0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	17.6%	0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	11.8%	0%
7.0 - Other species management measures	5.9%	0%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	5.9%	0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	11.8%	0%
9.2 - Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	11.8%	33.3%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIS
BE	2
DE	40
DK	60
FR	37
IE	21
NL	15
SE	40
UK	29

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

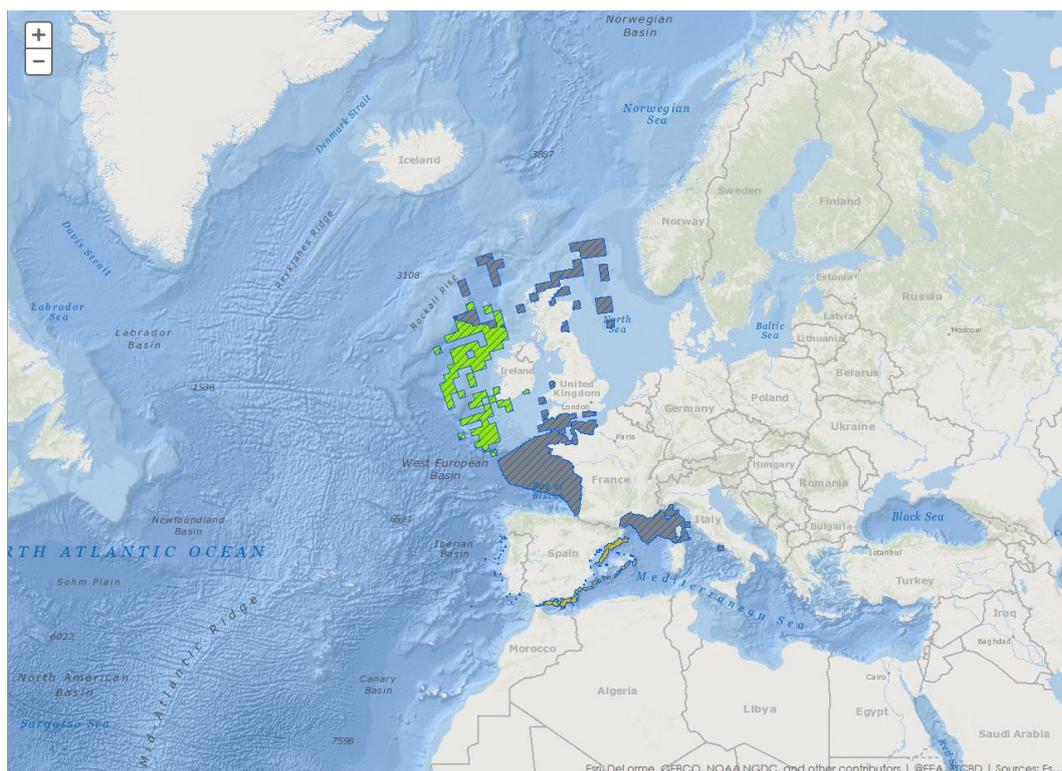
(Annex IV)

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

The overall assessment in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Macaronesian region is unknown (XX), same as in 2007. The overall assessment in the Marine Mediterranean region is unfavourable- inadequate (U1). In 2007 the overall conclusion for the region was unknown (XX). IUCN list the species as ‘data deficient’ in the Red List of threatened species. More data is needed for the species.

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MMAC			MMED					
	ES	FR	IE	NL*	PT	UK	EU27	ES*	PT*	EU27	ES	FR	IT	MT*	UK*	EU27
range	FV	FV	FV		XX	FV	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
population	XX	XX	FV		XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV		XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
future	XX	XX	FV		XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1
overall	XX	XX	FV	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX	NA	XX	U1	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

No high ranking pressures reported in MATL although

- Spain reported unknown pressure;
- France reported the following pressures with low ranking code: oil and gas exploitation, shipping lanes and ports, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, military use and civil unrest, pollution to marine waters, interspecific faunal relations;
- Ireland reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, other human intrusions and disturbances, pollution to marine waters, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic), abiotic changes (climate change), threats and pressures from outside the Member State and the EU territory;
- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to marine waters, biotic changes (climate change);
- The United Kingdom reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: oil and gas exploitation, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, military use and civil unrest, pollution to marine waters, threats and pressures from outside the EU territory.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	13
FR	19
IE	2
IT	3

2618 Common minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*)

(Annex IV)

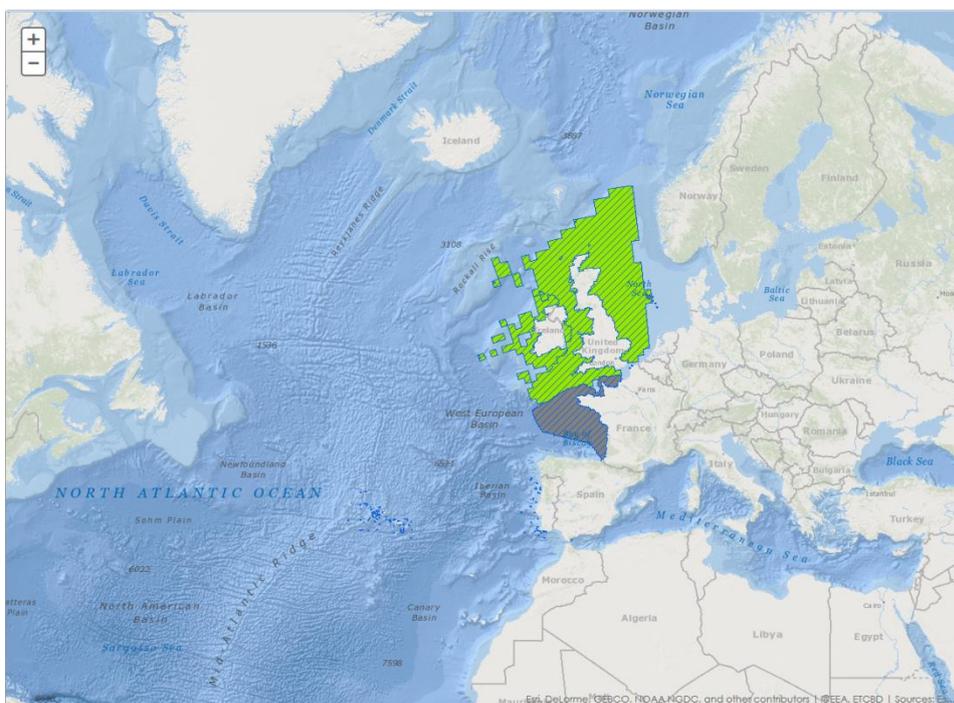
The common minke whale, *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, is widely distributed across the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions, from latitudes ranging from northwest of the British Isles and the central North Sea to the Canaries in the south. It is the most neritic of all minke whales and is most abundant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

The overall conclusion for the marine Macaronesian-, and Marine Mediterranean region is unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007. In the Marine Atlantic region, the overall conclusion is favourable (FV). This has changed from 2001-2007 when the species had overall conclusion unfavourable- inadequate (U1). However, it is not a real change, but a change in methods. Favourable (FV) conclusion is also in agreement with the IUCN Red List of threatened species that list the species as ‘Least Concern’.

However, Whale and Dolphin Conservation suggests that the assessment from the United Kingdom in the Marine Atlantic region should rather be Unfavourable-Inadequate (conclusions for Population parameter as well and Range and Habitat for the Species as Unknown). This would have had an impact to the Marine Atlantic assesment, suggestion it to be Unfavourable-Inadequate rather than Favourable.

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL									MMAC			MMED				
	DE*	DK	ES*	FR	IE	NL*	PT	UK	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27	ES*	GR*	IT*	UK*	EU27
range	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV		FV	FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV		XX	XX	
population	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	
habitat of species	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	
future	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	
overall	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV	NA	XX	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	NA	XX	XX	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following pressures with low ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals, military use and civil unrest, other human intrusions and disturbances, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic), abiotic changes (climate change).

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	6
FR	10
IE	1
IT	2

1345 Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

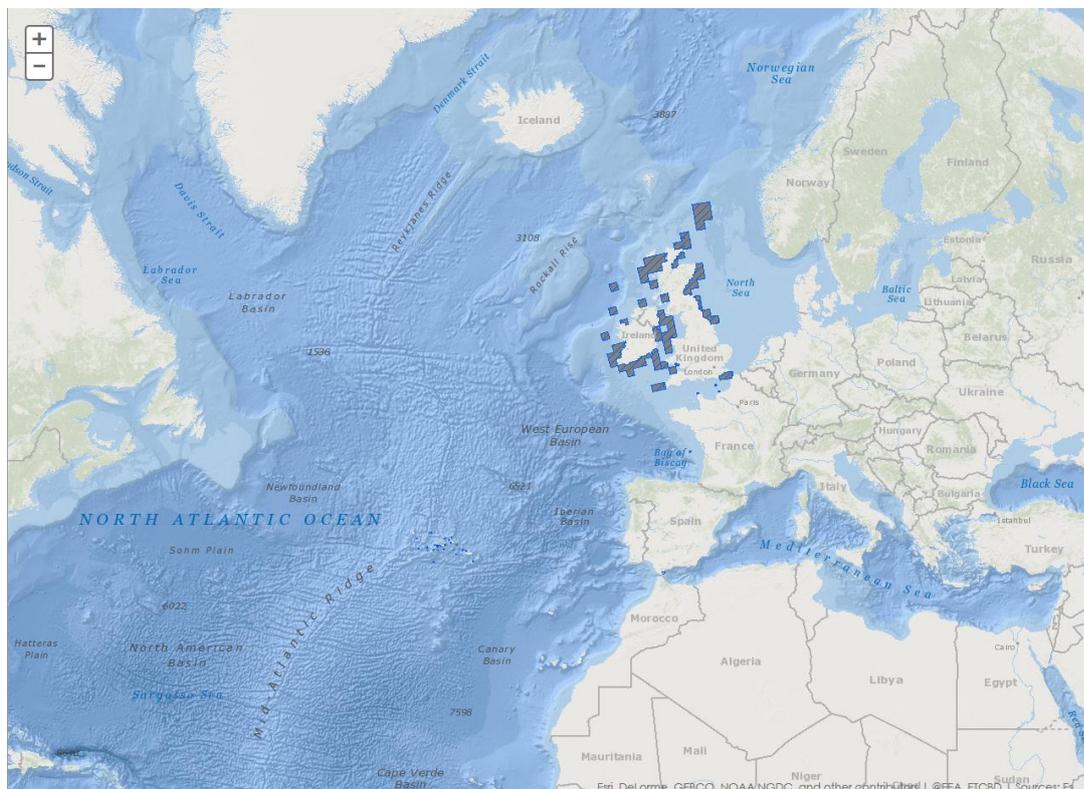
(Annex IV)

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

The overall status is unknown (XX) in the Marine Mediterranean- and Marine Atlantic region. It is the same overall status as in 2007. In the Marine Macaronesian region, the species is sighted seasonally in the Azores and the Canaries during its presumed migratory displacements between its winter and summering grounds. The overall status here is “unfavourable-inadequate” (U1) because of the inadequate future prospects evaluation given by Portugal. It is the same overall status as in 2007.

The species is listed as ‘least concern’ in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of its widespread global distribution and its recent rate of increase in different regions of the world.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MMAC			MMED				
	ES*	FR*	IE	NL*	PT*	UK*	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27	ES*	GR*	IT*	UK*	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV			XX	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		XX	XX	XX
population	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV			XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX
future	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	XX		XX	XX	XX
overall	XX	XX	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	XX	NA	XX	XX	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

No high ranking pressures reported although

- Ireland reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: abiotic changes (climate change), seismic exploration, explosions, wildlife watching, noise nuisance/noise pollution, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, death or injury by collision;
- Portugal in MMAC reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: hunting, military manoeuvres, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam), oil spills in the sea, abiotic changes (climate change), noise nuisance/noise pollution, death or injury by collision, professional passive fishing, pollution to marine waters.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	2
IT	2

2027 Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)

(Annex IV)

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

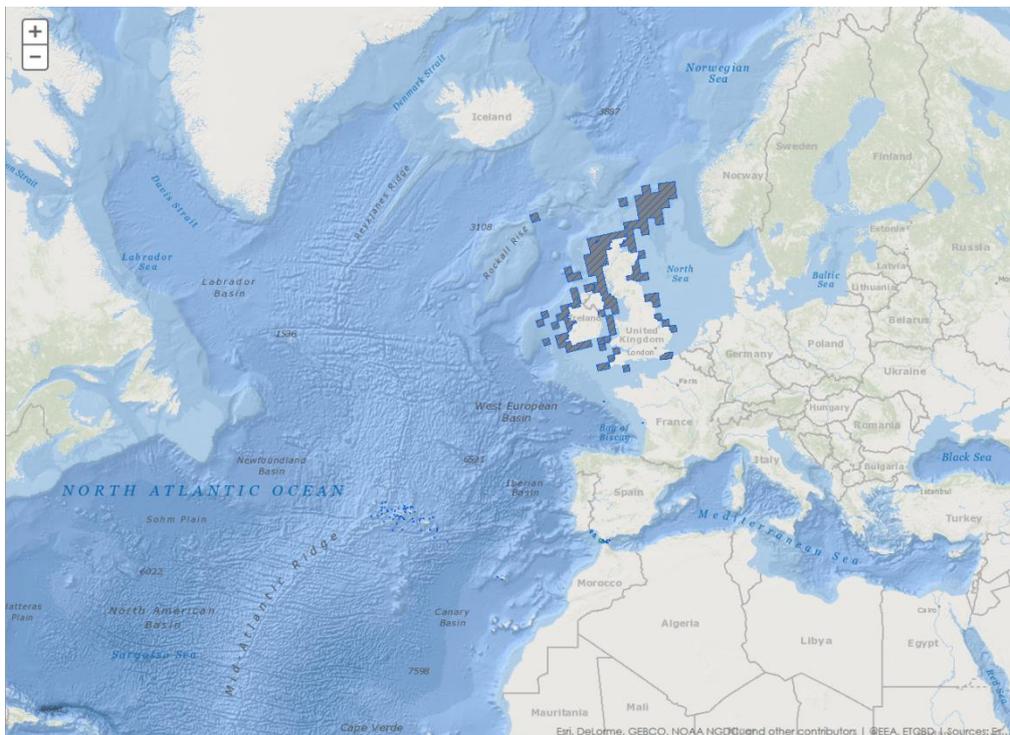
Overall status is unknown (XX) in the Marine Atlantic-, and Marine Macaronesian region because consistent data is missing for all reported parameters. It is the same assessment as in 2007. Whale and Dolphin Conservation suggests that the Population assessment of the UK should rather be Unfavourable-Bad (this would mean that the status for the Marine Atlantic region would be Unfavourable-Bad) and it questions the validity of habitat being equivalent to the estimated range as well.

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

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MMAC			MMED				
	ES	FR*	IE	NL*	PT*	UK	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27	ES	FR*	IT*	UK*	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV			FV	FV	FV	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
population	FV	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
future	FV	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV
overall	FV	XX	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX	FV

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL	MMED
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	25.0%	33.3%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	50.0%	33.3%
J03 - Other changes to ecosystems	25.0%	33.3%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following pressures with low ranking code: pollution to marine waters, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam)

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	6
FR	1
IE	1

1027 European date mussel (*Lithophaga lithophaga*)

(Annex IV)

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

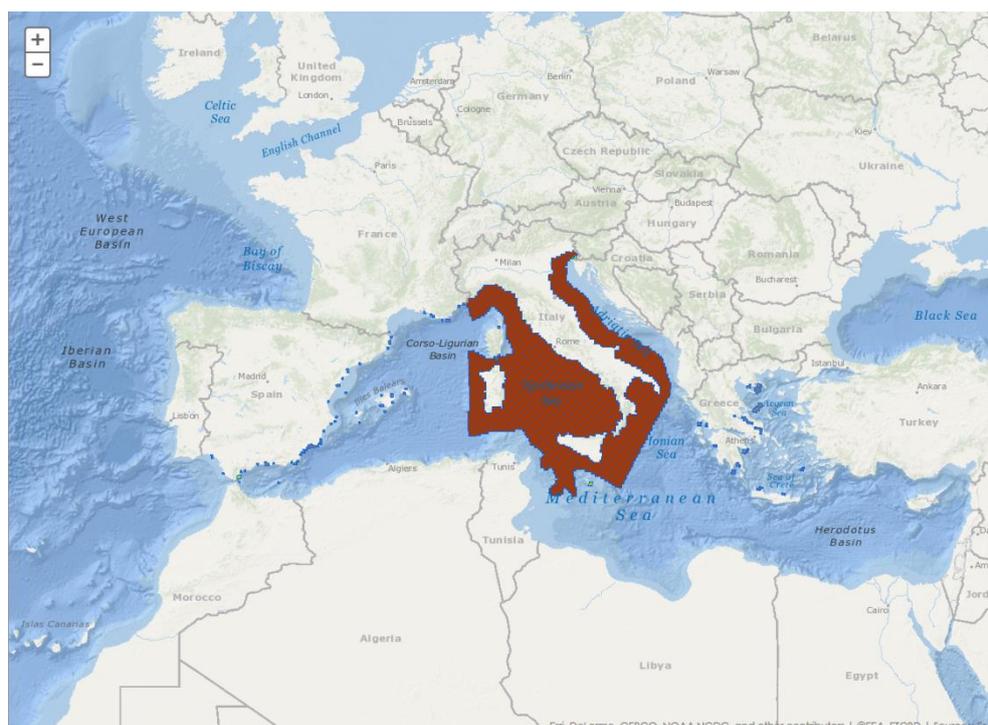
The mollusc has an extremely slow growth and it lives inside cavities of calcareous rocky substrates, which it bores with its glandular secretions.

The overall conservation status is unknown (XX) in the Marine Atlantic-, and Marine Macaronesian region. In the Mediterranean region conclusion is unfavourable- bad (U2).

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

Due to its slow growth rate and the absent data it is important to collect more data for this species. Since the species is considered unfavourable- bad (U2) in the Mediterranean region, it is especially important to improve knowledge in the Marine Atlantic-, and Marine Macaronesian region where the conclusion is unknown.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL			MMAC		MMED							
	ES	PT	EU27	ES	EU27	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
population	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX	FV	XX	FV	U2	FV	XX	FV	U2
habitat of species	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
future	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
overall	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U2	FV	FV	FV	U2

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

No high ranking pressures reported in MATL and MMAC although

- Spain reported unknown pressure in both regions;
- Portugal reported unknown pressure.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
CY	2
ES	3
FR	2
GR	6
IT	32

1366 Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)

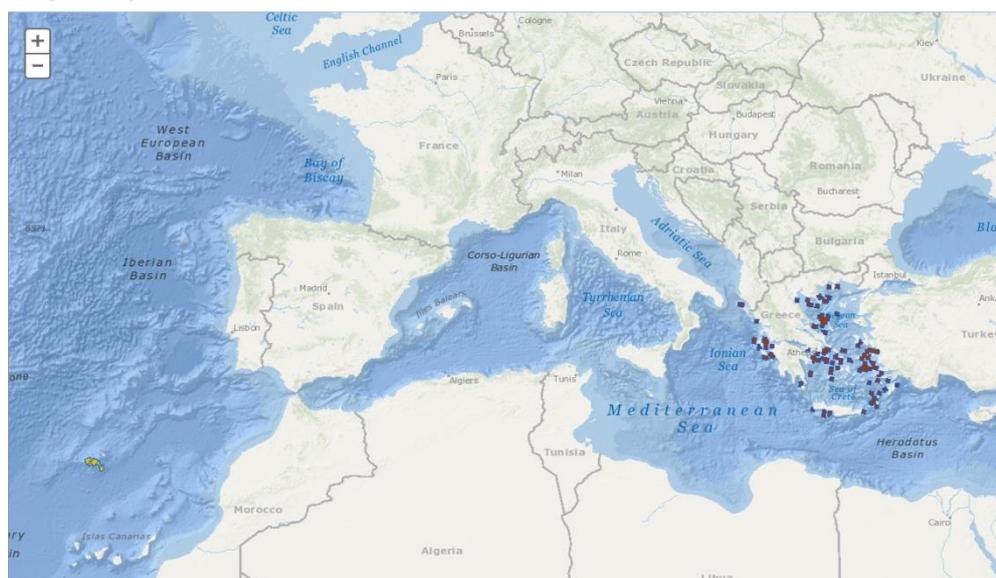
(Annexes II and IV)

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

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MMAC		MMED				
	PT	EU27	CY	ES*	GR	IT	EU27
range	FV	FV	U1	U1	FV	U2	
population	XX	XX	U1	U2	U2	U2	
habitat of species	FV	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	
future	U1	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	
overall	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MMAC	MMED
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	100%	50.0%
G01 - Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	0%	50.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
CY	2
ES	2
GR	68
IT	8
PT	3

1028 Fan mussel (*Pinna nobilis*)

(Annex IV)

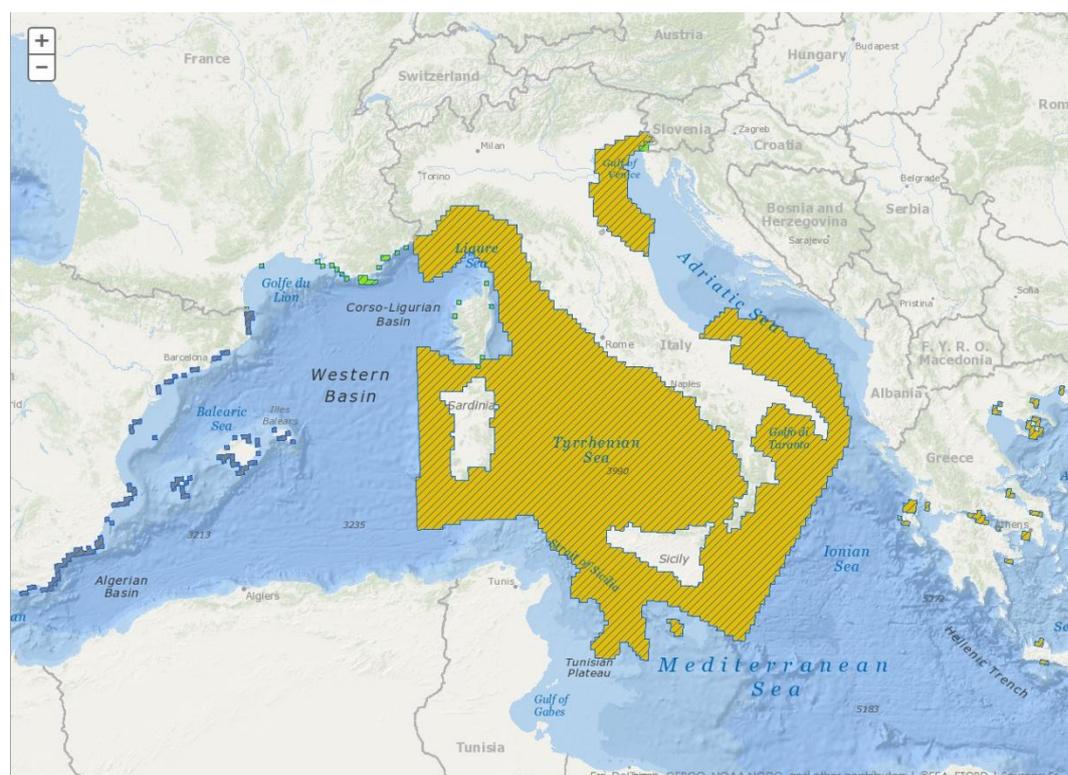
The fan mussel, *Pinna nobilis*, is an endemic Mediterranean species, and is thus only present in the Marine Mediterranean region. It has a wide geographical distribution range, and is reported in Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and United Kingdom.

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

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MMED							
	ES	FR	GR	IT	MT	SI	UK	EU27
range	XX	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV
population	XX	FV	XX	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV
habitat of species	XX	FV	XX	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1
future	XX	FV	U1	FV	U1	FV	FV	FV
overall	XX	FV	U1	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as ‘Highly important’, per region

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

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

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
CY	5
ES	17
FR	9
GR	12
IT	108

2028 False killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*)

(Annex IV)

The false killer whale, *Pseudorca crassidens*, inhabits relatively deep offshore temperate waters of the Atlantic ocean up until the 50°N latitude.

The species is reported from Spain, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, and United Kingdom in the marine Atlantic region. However, all countries report the species as “occasional, vagrant or marginal” and no values are added. Therefore, the assessment for the region is unknown (XX). The overall assessment for the region was the same in 2007.

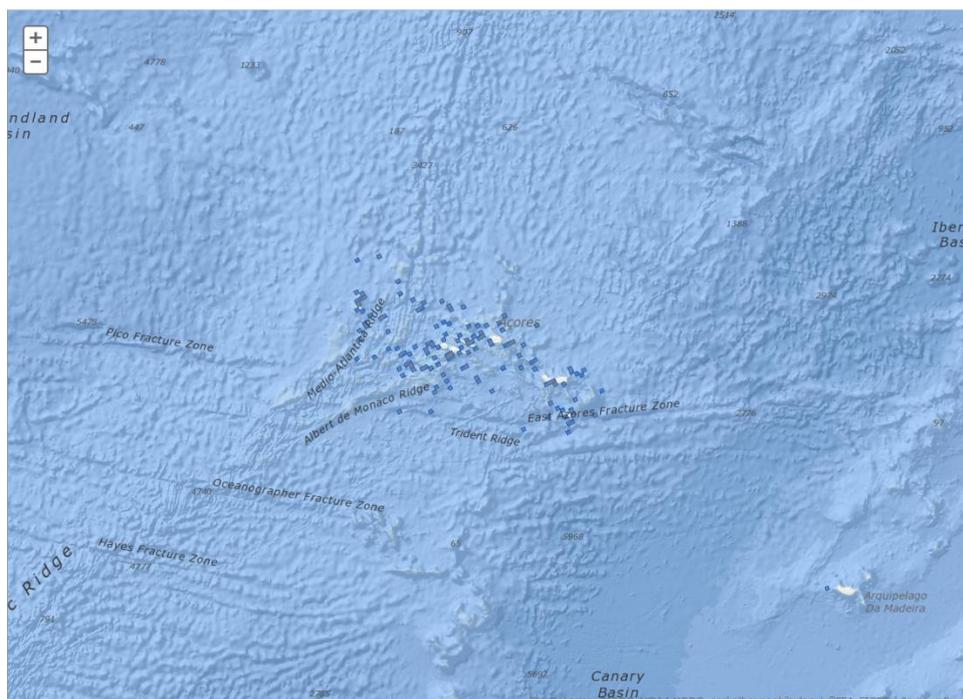
It has been observed in the whole Macaronesian region, and is present in Spain and Portugal. However, Spain reports the species as “occasional, vagrant or marginal”. Therefore, the report from Portugal is used for assessment for the region. Overall conclusion for the region is unknown (XX), same as in 2007.

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

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

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

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC			MMED				
	ES*	IE*	NL*	PT*	UK*	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27	ES*	GR*	IT*	MT*	EU27
range	FV	XX			XX		FV	XX	FV	FV		XX		
population	XX	XX			XX		XX	XX	XX	XX		XX		
habitat of species	XX	XX			XX		XX	XX	XX	XX		XX		
future	XX	XX			XX		XX	FV	FV	XX		XX		
overall	XX	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	NA	XX	NA	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

No high ranking pressures reported although

- MMAC: unknown pressure reported by Spain, wildlife watching, and pollution to marine waters with low ranking code reported by Portugal;

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
ES	4

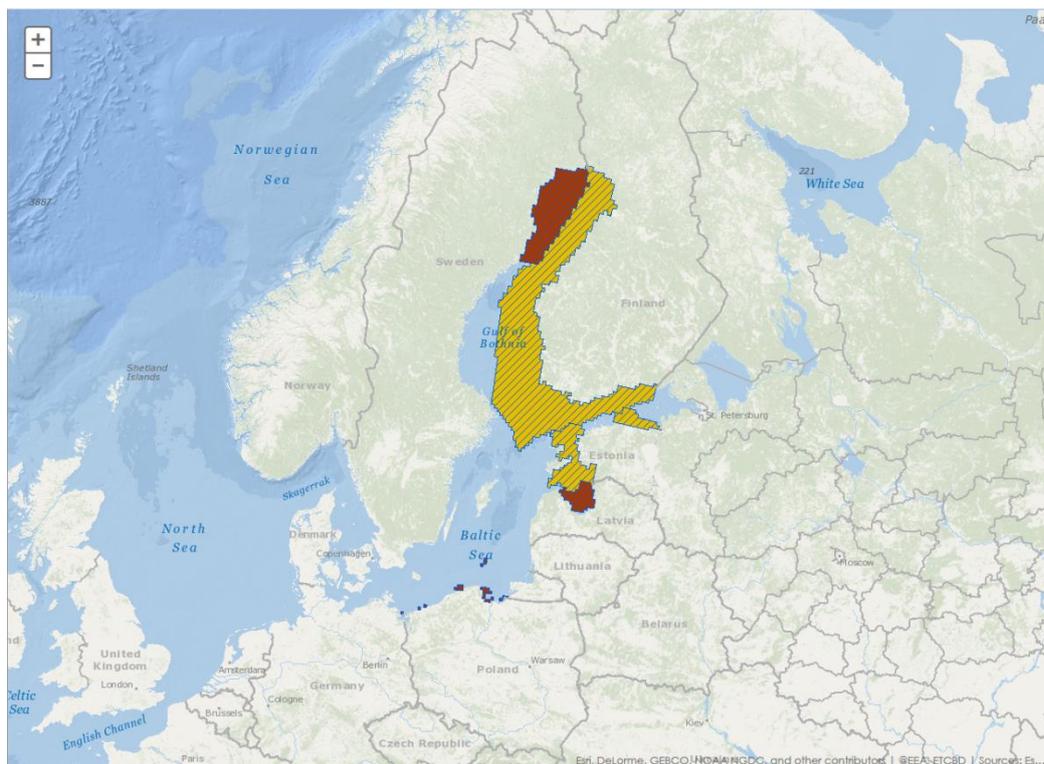
1938 Baltic ringed seal (*Phoca hispida botnica*)

(Annex V)

The Baltic ringed seal is endemic to the Baltic Sea. It breeds and moults on ice during the winter. This subspecies has suffered a very severe population decline during the last century due to over-harvesting and low fertility values possibly inhibited by high contaminant loads.

The regional overall assessment is ‘unfavourable-bad’ the same as in 2007 and dictated by the fact that more than 40% of the population is in Swedish waters for which Sweden has defined the population parameter and the overall assessment as ‘unfavourable-bad’. Several factors such as the species’ restricted geographic isolation, the high pollution load of the Baltic sea, and the future climate projections in terms of ice coverage for the next 30 years, play a significant role in the endangered status of this species. The species is listed as ‘least concern’ in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MBAL					
	EE	FI	LV	PL*	SE	EU27
range	U1	FV	FV	XX	U2	U1
population	U1	U1	U1	XX	U2	U1
habitat of species	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1
future	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2
overall	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MBAL
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	25.0%
H01 - Pollution to surface waters	25.0%
H03 - Pollution to marine waters	25.0%
M01 - Abiotic changes (climate change)	25.0%

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Conservation measures - Level 2	MBAL
5.1 - Restoring marine habitats	20.0%
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20.0%
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20.0%
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	20.0%
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	20.0%

Number of SCIs where this species occurs per Member State

COUNTRY_CODE	NUMBER OF SCIs
EE	8
FI	5
SE	7

5033 Northern bottlenose whale (*Hyperodon ampullatus*)

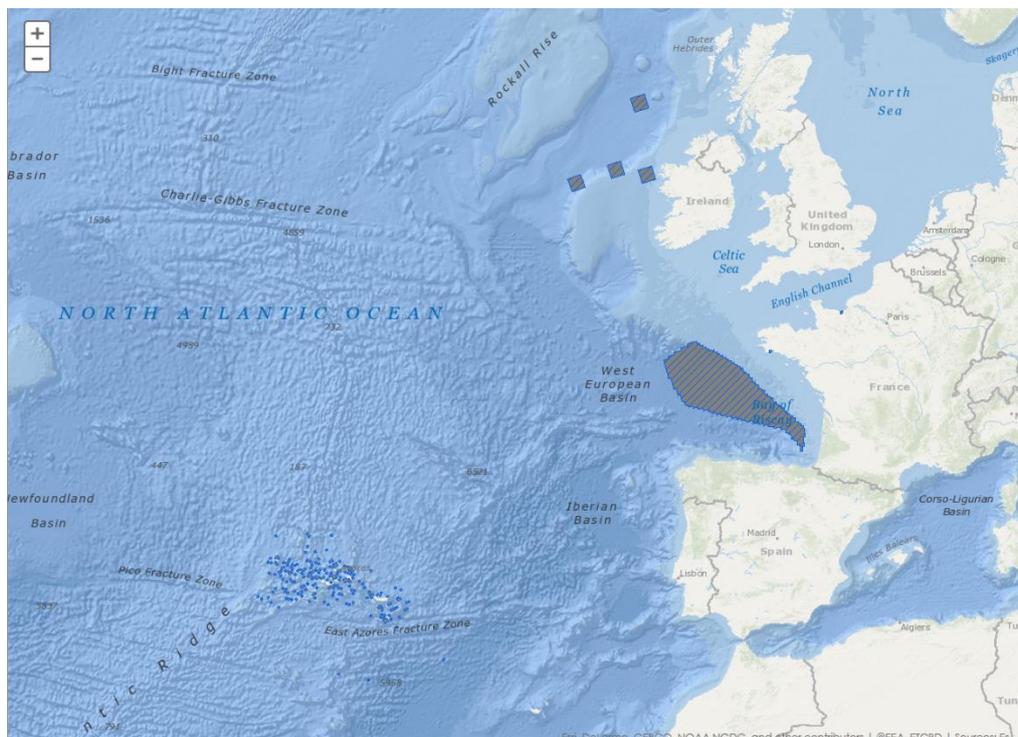
(Annex IV)

The north Atlantic bottlenose whale, *Hyperoodon ampullatus*, inhabits the cold temperate to subarctic deep waters of the continental shelf and especially the deep canyon areas of the Atlantic ocean. In the marine Atlantic region the species is mostly present in the colder waters of northern and western Scotland and Ireland as well as the bathyal canyons of the Bay of Biscay. It is occasionally observed in the marine Macaronesian region and specifically off the Azores.

The overall assessment is 'unknown' (XX) for all regions, same as in 2001-2007. This is in agreement with the IUCN Red list of threatened species where the species is listed as data deficient (DD). More data is needed for the species.

The species is vulnerable to boat collision, noise disturbance, and mixed forms of pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC		
	ES*	FR*	IE	NL*	UK*	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27
range	FV	XX	FV		XX	FV	FV	XX	XX
population	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	FV		XX	FV	XX	XX	XX
future	XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
overall	XX	XX	XX	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

No high ranking pressures reported although

- In MMAC, Portugal reported the following pressures with low ranking code: noise nuisance/noise pollution, hunting, death or injury by collision, military manoeuvres;
- In MATL, Ireland reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, threats and pressures from outside the Member State, abiotic changes (climate change), seismic exploration/explosions, noise nuisance/noise pollution, death or injury by collision.

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

This species has not been included in any Natura 2000 site.

2622 Pygmy sperm whale (*Kogia breviceps*)

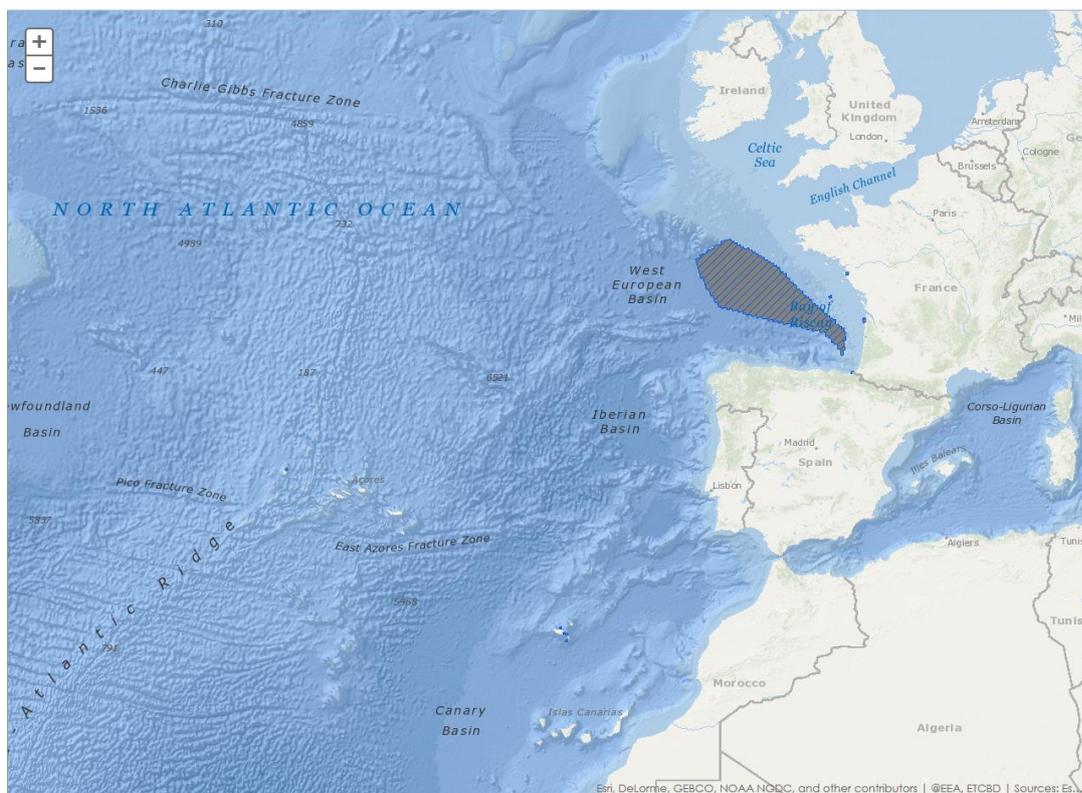
(Annex IV)

The pygmy sperm whale, *Kogia breviceps*, inhabits the temperate deep waters overlying the outer continental shelf and the pelagic waters of the Atlantic ocean. Observations capable of defining the species range and abundance are scarce and may be due the discreet nature of the species. The limited sighting and stranding data indicates that the species is present in the marine Atlantic region from the North Sea until the Netherlands as well as from the western coast of Ireland and southwards to the Bay of Biscay to the coasts of Portugal and further south into the marine Macaronesian region.

The species is present in the Marine Atlantic- and the Marine Macaronesian region. Conclusion for both regions is unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007. Conclusion unknown is in line with the IUCN's classification of this species as 'data deficient' in the Red List of threatened species.

Main pressures and threats reported are; Noise nuisance noise pollution, military use and civil unrest, exploration and extraction of oil or gas, shipping lanes, death or injury by collision, military manoeuvres, marine water pollution, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL							MMAC		
	ES*	FR	IE*	NL*	PT*	UK*	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27
Range	FV	XX	XX			XX		FV	FV	FV
population	XX	XX	XX			XX		XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	XX	XX			XX		XX	XX	XX
Future	XX	XX	XX			XX		XX	XX	XX
Overall	XX	XX	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

Pressures - Level 2	MATL
G04 - Military use and civil unrest	100%

No high ranking pressures reported in MMAC although

- Portugal reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, pollution to marine waters, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

This species has not been included in any Natura 2000 site.

2619 Sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*)

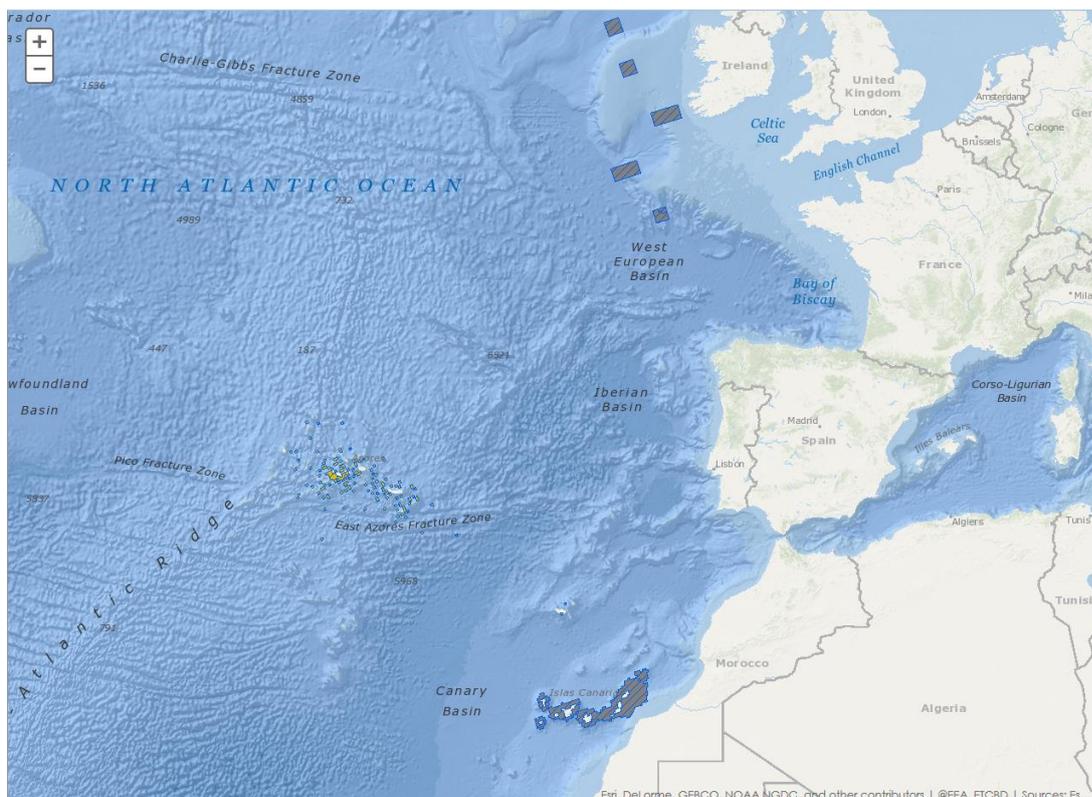
(Annex IV)

Sei whale, *Balaenoptera borealis* is widely distributed in the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions, from latitudes extending from northern Scotland southwards to the Portuguese and Spanish archipelagos. This area encompasses both its southern wintering and northern summering grounds.

The overall conclusion for both regions are unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007. The Sei whale is listed as “Endangered” (EN) in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of the impact of whaling. Also, Portugal assesses future prospects as unfavourable- inadequate, though the large gridded area of Spain is the reason for unknown for future prospects for the region. It is therefore important to improve the knowledge of the species in the Marine Macaronesian region.

Main threats and pressures listed for the species are; Shipping lanes, death or injury by collision, Noise nuisance, noise pollution, seismic exploration explosions, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam), and marine water pollution.

Map of species distribution and conservation status



Species conservation status at the Member State and EU levels per marine region

Conservation status parameters	MATL						MMAC		
	ES*	IE	NL*	PT*	UK*	EU27	ES*	PT	EU27
Range	FV	FV			XX	FV	FV	FV	FV
population	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
habitat of species	XX	FV			XX	FV	XX	XX	XX
Future	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	U1	XX
Overall	XX	XX	NA	NA	XX	XX	XX	U1	XX

*: see explanations on section 2 (Methodology on statistics for pressures and conservation measures)

Proportion of pressures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

No high ranking pressures reported although

- Ireland reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, death or injury by collision, noise nuisance/noise pollution, seismic exploration/explosions, abiotic changes (climate change);
- Portugal in MMAC reported the following pressures with low or medium ranking code: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, hunting, wildlife watching, death or injury by collision, pollution to marine waters, oil spills in the sea, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

Proportion of conservation measures reported by MS as 'Highly important', per region

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

This species has not been included in any Natura 2000 site.