

# SA DRAGONERA

ILLES BALEARS



# NATURA 2000 NETWORK

## UNDERSTANDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MARINE SITES



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA  
VICEPRESIDENCIA  
TERCERA DEL GOBIO



MINISTERIO  
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA  
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO



Fundación Biodiversidad

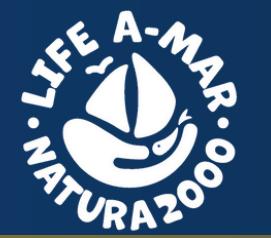


LIFE A-MAR  
NATURA 2000



NATURA 2000

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## THE LIFE A-MAR PROJECT KNOW, PROTECT AND LOVE THE SITES OF NATURA 2000 NETWORK

The LIFE A-MAR Natura 2000 project has the objective of spreading and promoting good conservation practices in Natura 2000 Network marine sites. For that, communication and awareness actions that specifically target the Mediterranean marine sites in the Natura 2000 Network are undertaken.

This project, which includes Fundación Biodiversidad of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge as a partner, will implement a marine navigation campaign through 10 marine sites of the Nature 2000 Network, developing capacity building and ocean literacy activities at each stop.

### OBJECTIVES



Increase the information available about these sites and promote their protection through citizen awareness initiatives.



Expand awareness of the existence of protected marine sites.



Promote good practices and sustainable behaviours in these sites.



Provide training for managers and users of the Natura 2000 Network marine sites.



Promote an active citizenship in the conservation of nature.

### NATURA 2000 NETWORK

#### THE MAIN INSTRUMENT FOR NATURE CONSERVATION IN EUROPE



The Natura 2000 Network covers over 18% of land surface in the European Union and over 9% of its marine territories. It's the main instrument for nature conservation in the European Union.

In Spain, this network comprises 27,3% of land surface and has already surpassed 15,8% of marine surface, becoming one of the countries that has contributed the most in Europe.

#### NATURA 2000 NETWORK SITES IN THE SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN 128 marine or maritime-terrestrial sites

In front of the Balearic islands coasts, there are 52 marine Natura 2000 Network sites, managed by both the autonomous community and the General State Administration.

# BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The protection of these marine areas provides multiple services that contribute to welfare.

FOOD / FISHING



RAW MATERIALS



ORNAMENTAL RESOURCES

WATER QUALITY



BEACH MAINTENANCE



SCIENTIFIC/MEDICAL RESOURCES



MARINE PROCESSES REGULATION

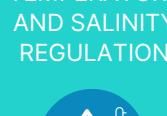


OXYGEN LIBERATION



CLIMATE REGULATION

TEMPERATURE AND SALINITY REGULATION



LIFECYCLE CONSERVATION



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



BIMASS GENERATION



CARBON SEQUESTRATION

TOURISM AND LEISURE



PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE



LANDSCAPES / INSPIRATION



TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES



## SA DRAGONERA

[es.sadragonera.org](http://es.sadragonera.org)

Sa Dragonera is formed by the island of Sa Dragonera and the islets of Es Pantaleu and Sa Mitjana. The surface of the Park amounts to 275 ha of land, which are complemented by the 457 ha of the marine reserve of fishing interest.

The great ecological value of its marine area is represented by a great variety of habitats in good condition, such as posidonia beds or large macroalgae forests. These underwater forests form refuge communities with high potential for the regeneration of a multitude of creatures such as fish, crustaceans or octopus.

The rocky and abrupt bottoms of the outer waters of Sa Dragonera quickly reach great depths, with numerous crevices and caves in the cliffs that are valuable habitats for a great variety of species.



THIS SPACE HAS BEEN DECLARED AS A **SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA OF BIRDS (SPA)** AND **SITE OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)**.



# IN THIS SITE YOU CAN FIND A WIDE VARIETY OF SPECIES, INCLUDING:

## European shag (*Gulosus aristotelis*)

An ashy black seabird that settles in the most inaccessible rocky stretches of our coasts. Its body, eyes and long neck are specialized in underwater fishing, being able to reach 45 m in depth. It is one of the seabirds that has experienced a major regression in Spain, which is why it is considered a vulnerable species.



## Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

It is the most common marine turtle in the Mediterranean. It makes long migration voyages between its feeding zones and the beaches where it lays their eggs. In Spain, they usually nest on the Mediterranean coast, especially in Catalonia, the Valencian Community and the Balearic Islands.

## Red coral (*Corallium rubrum*)

Exclusive species of the Mediterranean and African Atlantic waters. It lives exclusively on rocky substrates with low light conditions, between 40 and 200 meters. Illegal collection has led to the loss of many coral habitats and all the biodiversity that depends on them, prompting authorities to take measures to ensure their conservation.



## Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*)

A marine plant found only in the Mediterranean. Like terrestrial species, it has roots, stems, leaves and flowers. The large meadows it forms provide oxygen to the waters and are a perfect hiding place for various marine species to lay their eggs.

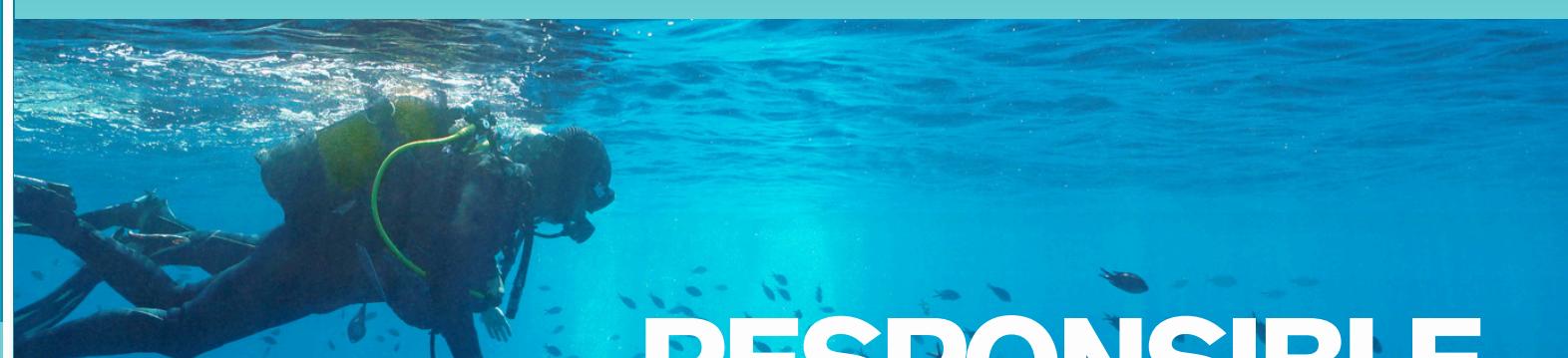
## Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)

Medium-sized seabird, with short wings, short tail, thin grayish bill and dark brown plumage above and cream on the belly and wings. There are no visible differences between sexes or ages. Its flight is characterized by rapid flapping followed by short glides. It is the most endangered seabird in Europe.



# WHAT ACTIVITIES CAN I DO?

The practice and development of activities that are compatible with the conservation of the natural values for which the areas have been protected are allowed, such as:



## RESPONSIBLE PRACTICES

- Minimize pollution.** Don't throw waste into the environment and reduce, reuse, and recycle, especially plastics, ensuring they don't end up in the sea.
- Respect local wildlife.** Don't feed or disturb wild animals. Observe without interfering.
- Protect ecosystems.** Do not collect shells, stones, or organisms; they are crucial to the ecosystem.
- Permitted activities.** Participate only in authorized activities that don't compromise the habitat.
- Report incidents.** Inform the authorities of animals in distress or if you observe illegal activities.
- Responsible anchoring in Posidonia meadows.** Avoid anchoring over Posidonia meadows, as anchoring can damage this important habitat.
- Diving in underwater caves.** When diving, follow the specific rules, decalogues, and established guides. Do not touch or remove any rock or biological formations and minimize disturbance to the environment inside the cave.