

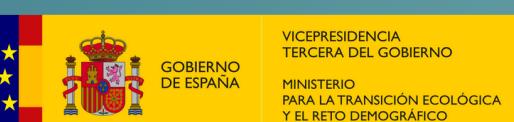
SES SALINES D'EIVISSA I FORMENTERA

ILLES BALEAR



NATURA 2000 NETWORK

UNDERSTANDING FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF MARINE SITES



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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 Illes Balears 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



SCIENTIFIC/MEDICAL RESOURCES



RAW MATERIALS



ORNAMENTAL RESOURCES



SUPPLY

WATER QUALITY



BEACH MAINTENANCE



OXYGEN LIBERATION



MARINE PROCESSES REGULATION



CLIMATE REGULATION



TEMPERATURE AND SALINITY REGULATION



REGULATION

LIFECYCLE CONSERVATION



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



CARBON SEQUESTRATION



BIO MASS GENERATION



SUPPORT

TOURISM AND LEISURE



PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE



LANDSCAPES / INSPIRATION



TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES



CULTURAL

SES SALINES D'EIVISSA I FORMENTERA

Ses Salines d'Eivissa i Formentera is a protected area of 2,838 hectares located between the ancient salt flats of Ibiza and Formentera. Its beautiful marshes are a privileged spot for birdwatching.

The marine area constitutes the 75% of the park's territory and is characterized by the presence of *Posidonia oceanica*, with its extensive coverage and excellent conservation status. This plant is responsible for protecting the beaches from wave erosion and serves as a refuge for numerous marine species. This area ranges from very shallow and calm waters to approximately 60 meters deep, home to a very well-preserved ecosystem.

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.

Common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)

It is a robust dolphin, of a dark gray color with a white underbelly. It can measure up to 4 meters long and can remain submerged for up to 10 minutes. It swims at an average speed of 5 to 6 knots, although it can reach 20 knots at its highest speed.



Pardela balear (*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.



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.



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:



SNORKELING AND DIVING



KAYAK AND PADDLE SURF



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION



BIRDS WATCHING



HIKING



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.