

Role of  
Natura  
2000 sites  
and other  
MPAs in  
marine  
restoration



Helford River/Lewis Jefferies



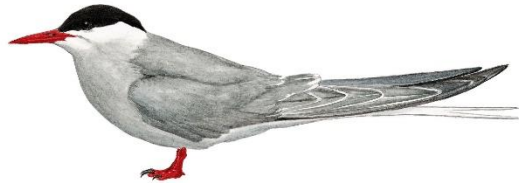
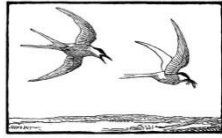
Blue Reef LIFE

# STONE REEFS IN DENMARK

# Blue Reef Denmark Baltic (2006-2013)

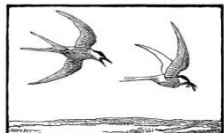
- Restore favourable conservation status to offshore reefs
- 5ha of degraded reef restored and 6.5 ha of disturbed reef stabilised
- Restrictions on fishing in the area from the start (complete ban)
- In practice strictly protected due to currents
- 6 ton increase in algae
- 3 ton increase in bottom fauna
- 3-6 fold increase in cod



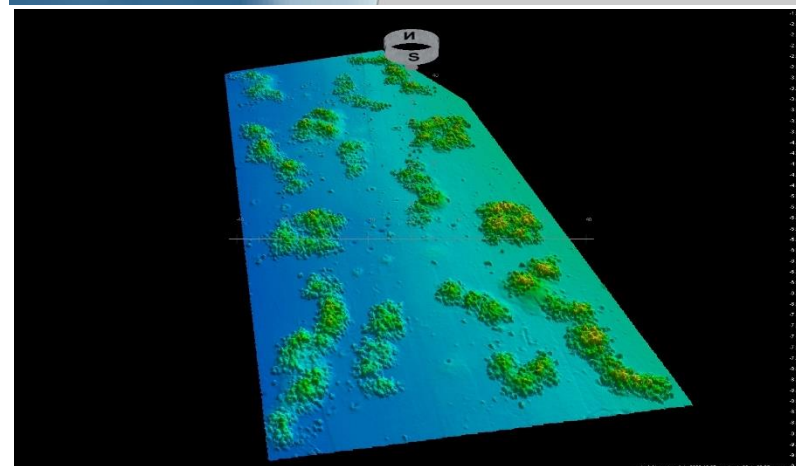
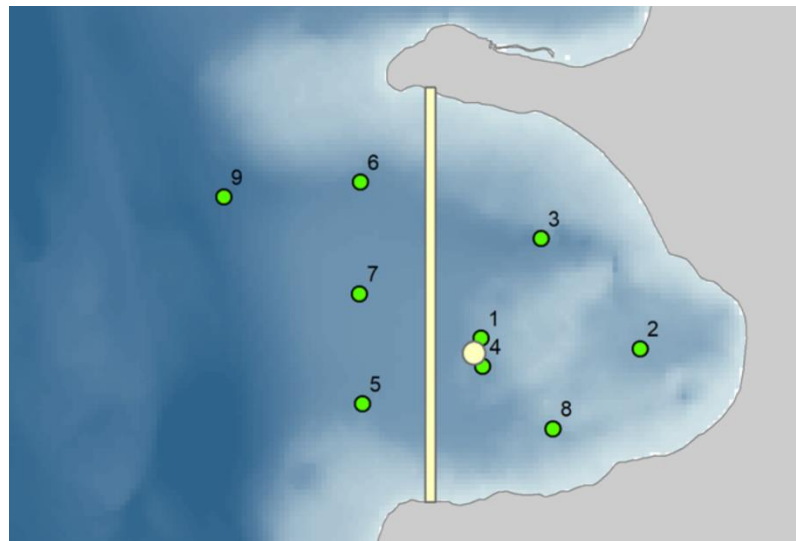


- Improving habitats for coastal birds
- Stone reefs to provide feeding areas for coastal birds
- Objective to increase habitat suitable for blue mussel population and seagrasses for juvenile fish

Drawing by Jens Overgaard Christensen



- Stone reef
  - 2800 m<sup>3</sup> stones
  - 6-8 m depth
- Voluntary protection
  - 8 km<sup>2</sup>
- Protection from fishing for 7 years
- Cod and Harbour porpoise





## ECOLOGY OF LÆSØ TRINDEL – A REEF IMPACTED BY EXTRACTION OF BOULDERS

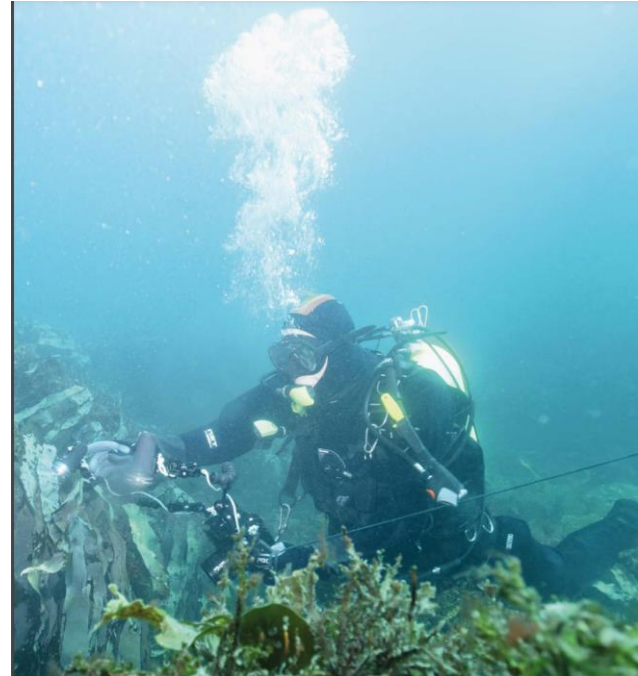
NERI Technical Report no. 757 2009



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
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## BEST PRACTICE FOR RESTORATION OF STONE REEFS IN DENMARK (CODES OF CONDUCT)

Technical Report from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy No. 91 2016



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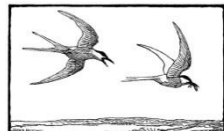


Helford River/Lewis Jefferies

## SEAGRASS RESTORATION



Middelfart  
KOMMUNE



Better BirdLIFE





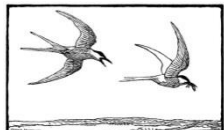


Photo by Peter Leth-Larsen



## LIFE Recreation Remedies



Remove pressures.....  
.....seagrass returns





Method 1: Seeds in hessian bags



Method 2: cultivation

ocean  
conservation  
trust



- 
- Method 3: Injection



# CLOSING THOUGHTS

- Way behind terrestrial restoration
- Argument for just removing the pressures and let nature repair itself
- There are some good reasons to carry out restoration
- Restoration needs to be more than just for the habitat x or species y – it needs to be for multiple benefits:
  - *Oyster reefs: biodiversity, coastal protection, water quality*
  - *Seagrass: biodiversity, nursery areas, stabilising sediments, carbon sequestration, removal of pollutants*

