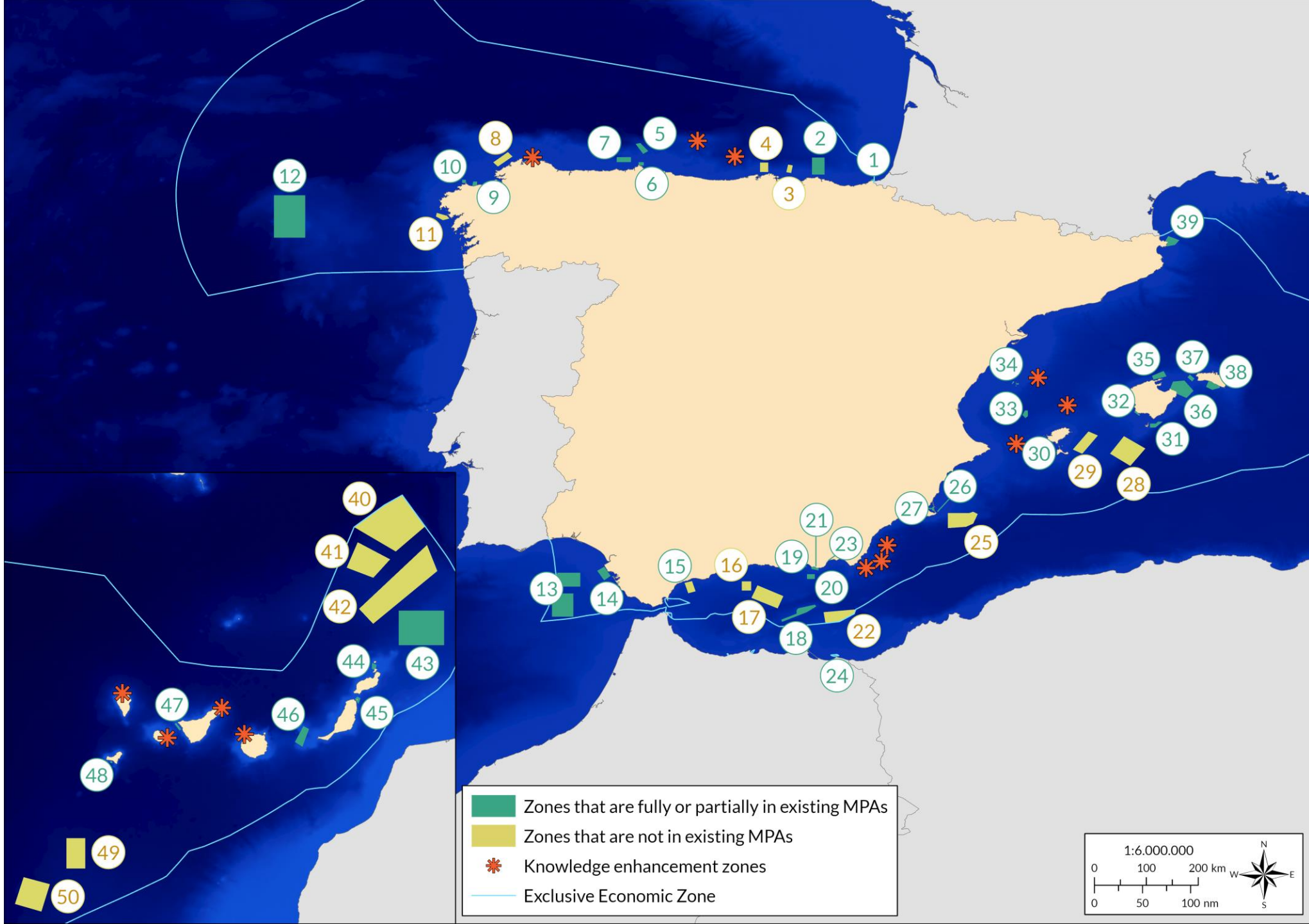




50 marine sanctuaries in Spain

Proposal for strictly protected marine areas



■ Areas that are fully or partially inside existing MPAs

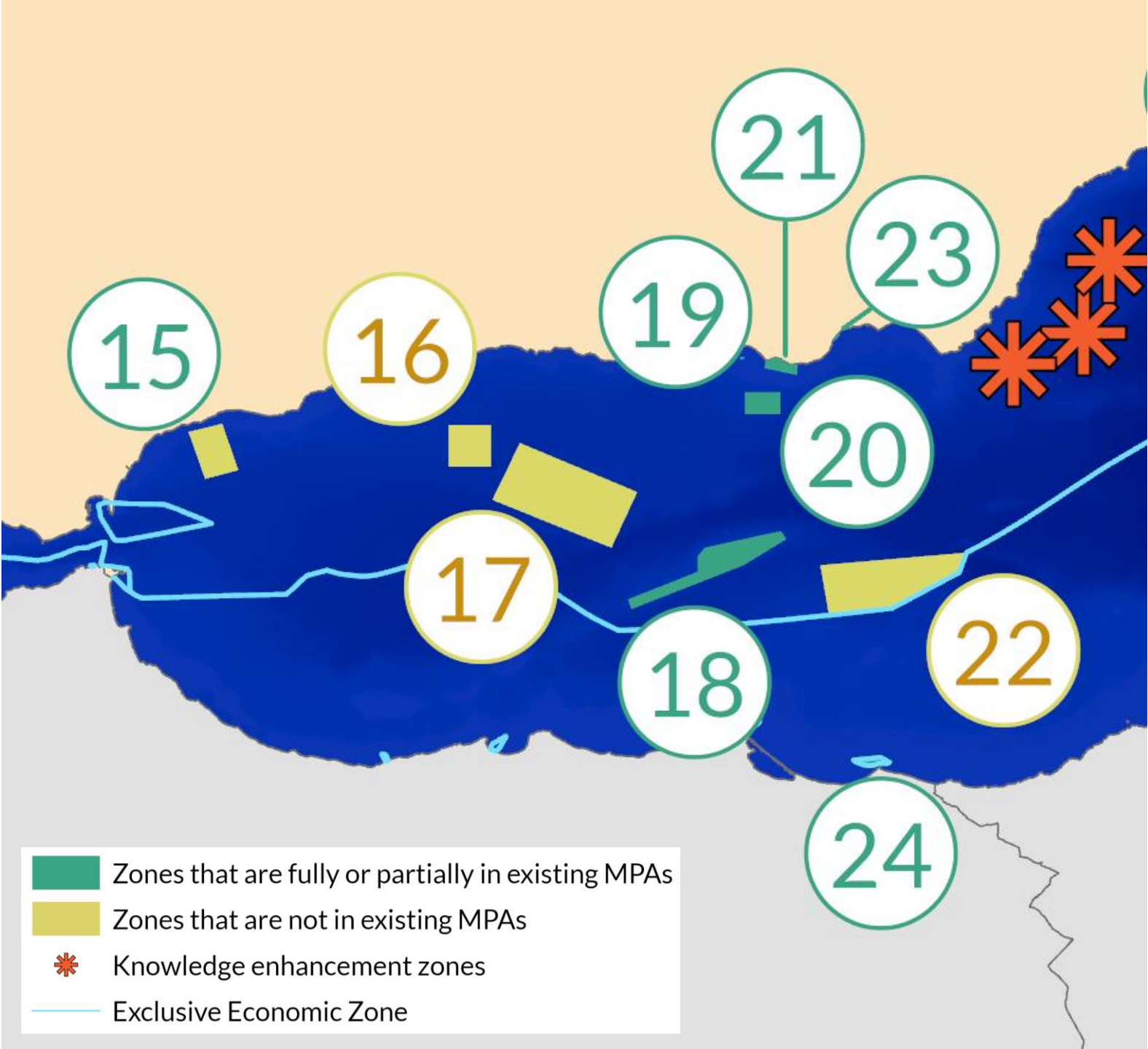
- ⑮ Placer de las Bóvedas y Cañón de Guadalmina
- ⑱ Cresta de Alborán
- ⑲ Adra
- ⑳ Seco de los Olivos
- ㉑ Punta Entinas - El Sabinar
- ㉓ Arrecifes de Roquetas de Mar
- ㉔ Islas Chafarinas
- ㉖ Cabo de Palos
- ㉗ Mar Menor
- ㉚ Arrecife barrera de S'Estany des Peix
- ㉛ P.N. Archipiélago de Cabrera
- ㉜ Cap Blanc
- ㉝ Stone Sponge Seamount
- ㉞ Columbretes
- ㉟ Cap Formentor (Canal de Menorca)
- ㊱ Capdepera (Canal de Menorca)
- ㊲ Cacahuete (Canal de Menorca)
- ㊳ Cañón de So Bou (Canal de Menorca)
- ㊴ Golfo de León

■ Areas that are not inside existing MPAs

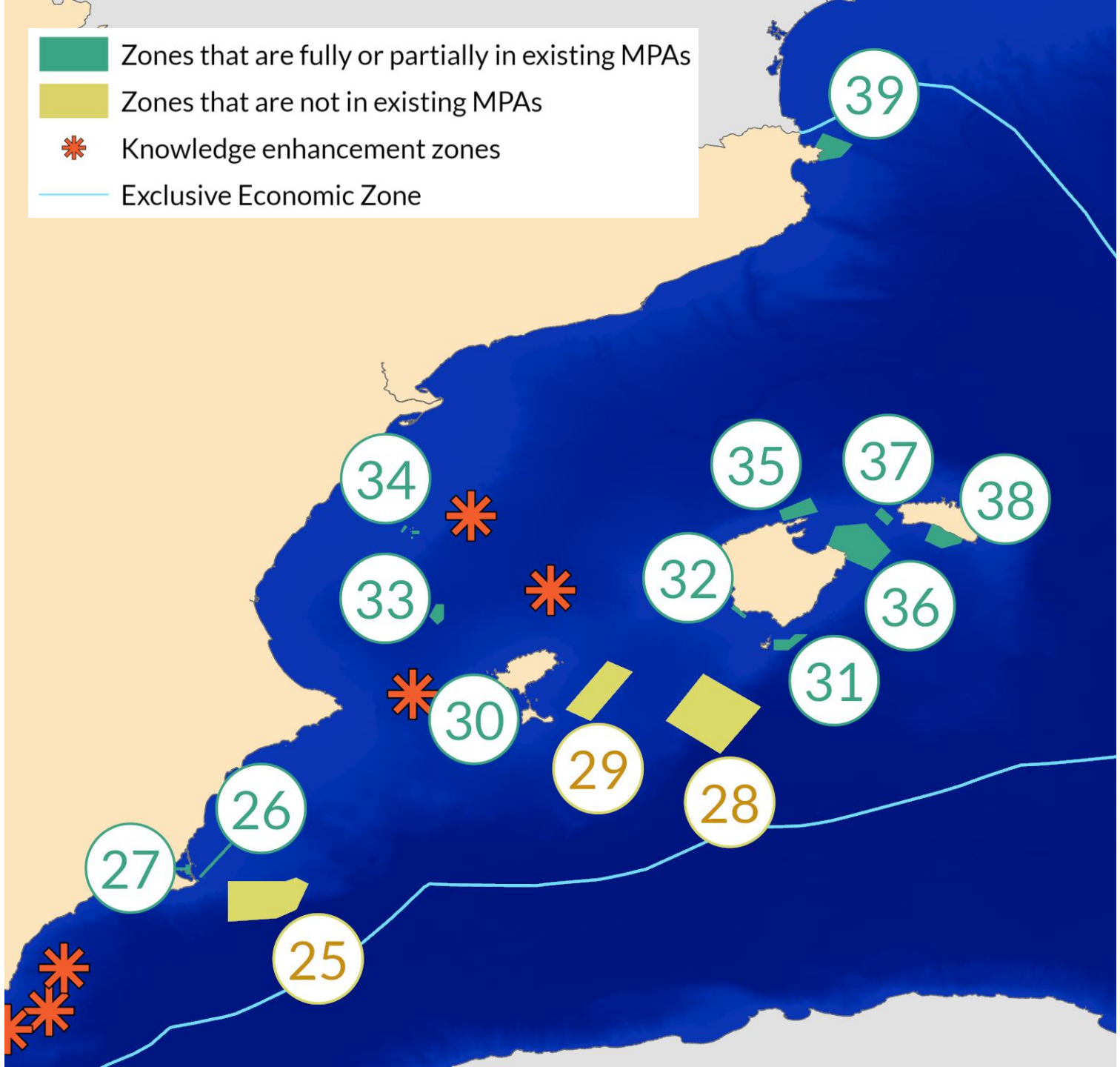
- ⑯ Banco de Algarrobo
- ⑰ Djibuti y El Idrissi
- ㉒ Cabliers y Catifas
- ㉕ Seco de Palos
- ㉘ Emile Baudot
- ㉙ Ausías March y Ses Olives



ALBORAN SEA



LEVANTINE - BALEARIC SEA

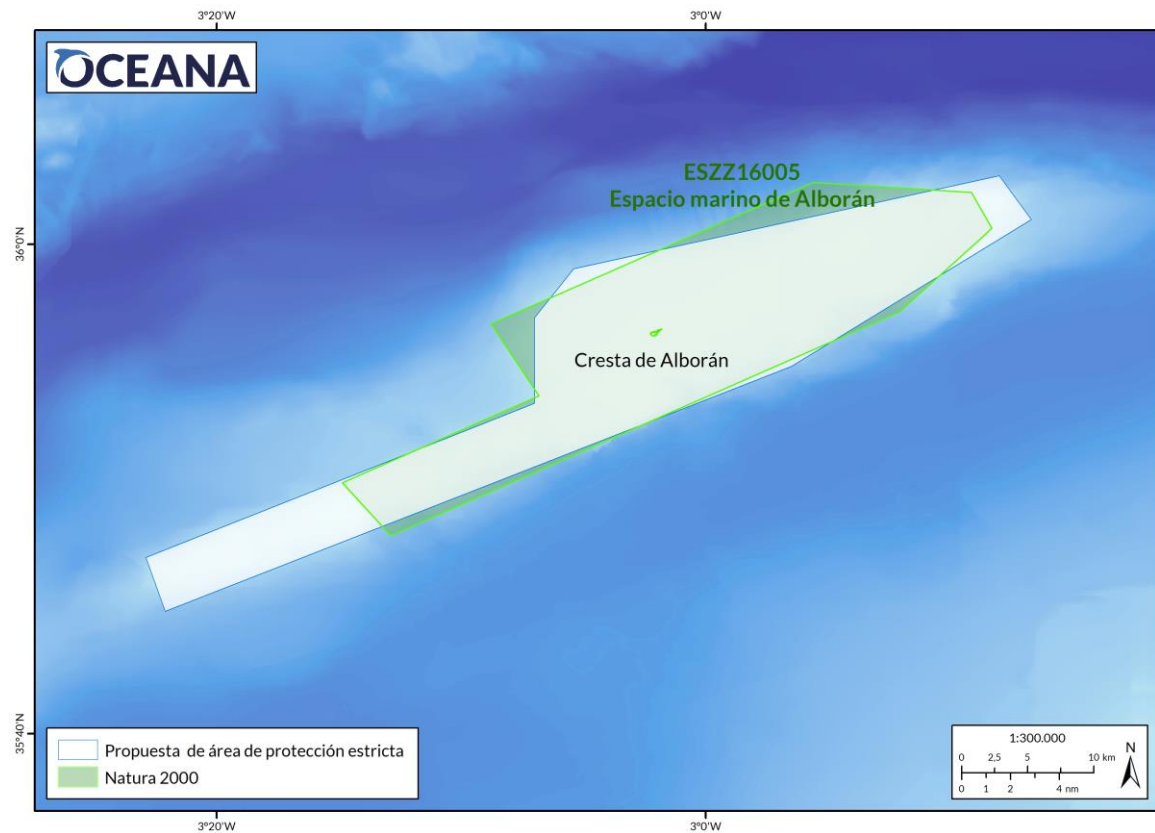


South Almeria, Spain.

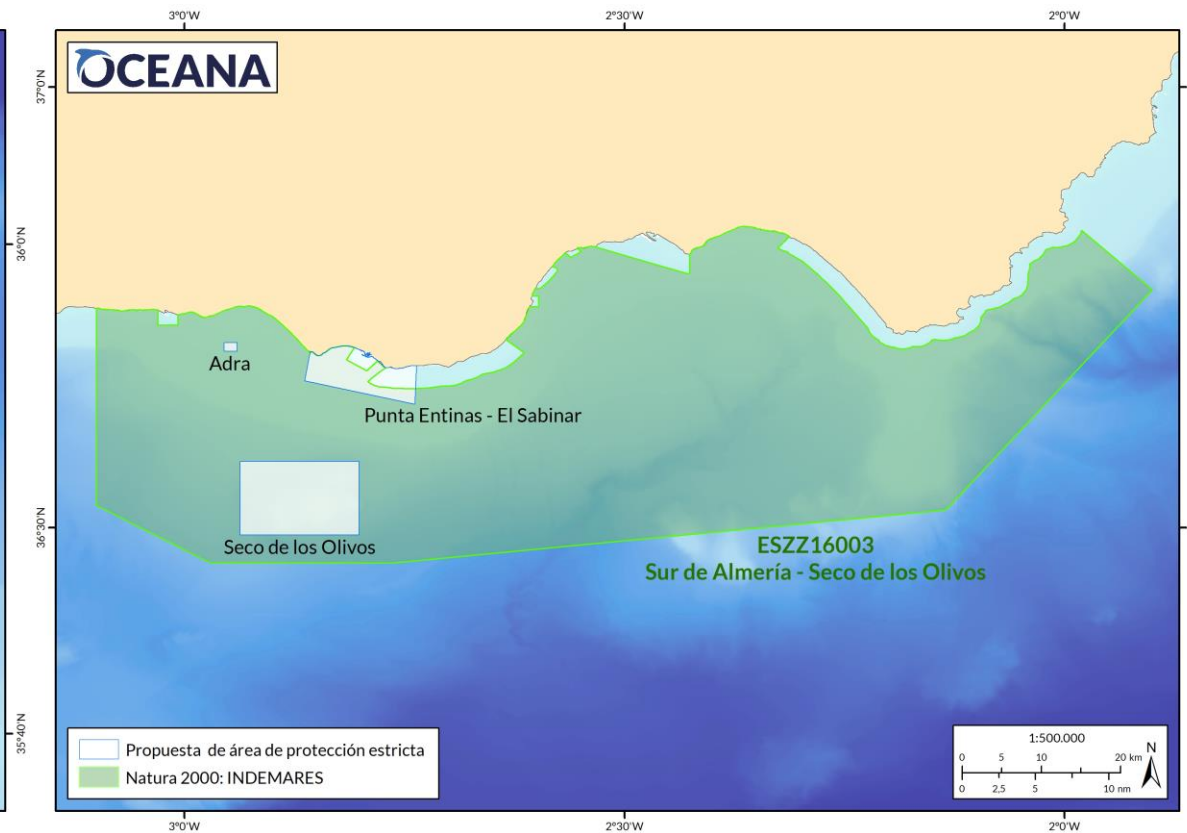


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Alboran Ridge



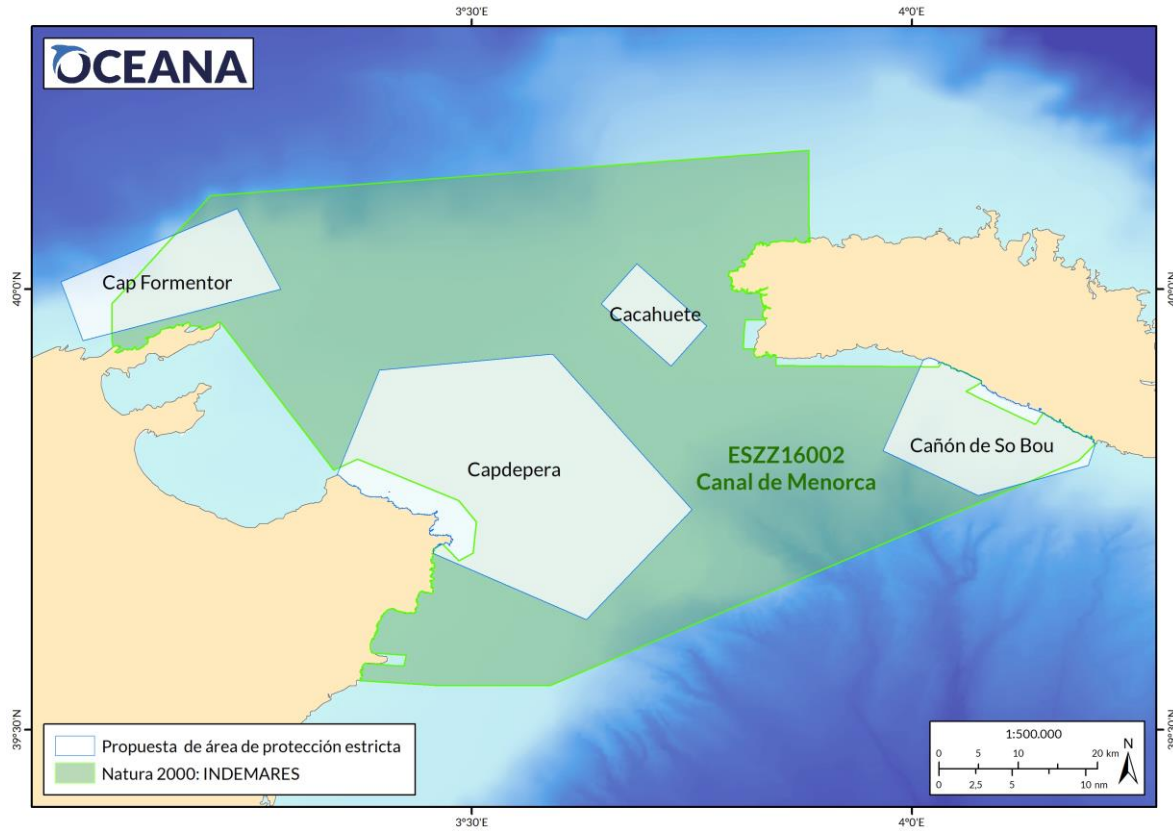
South Almería



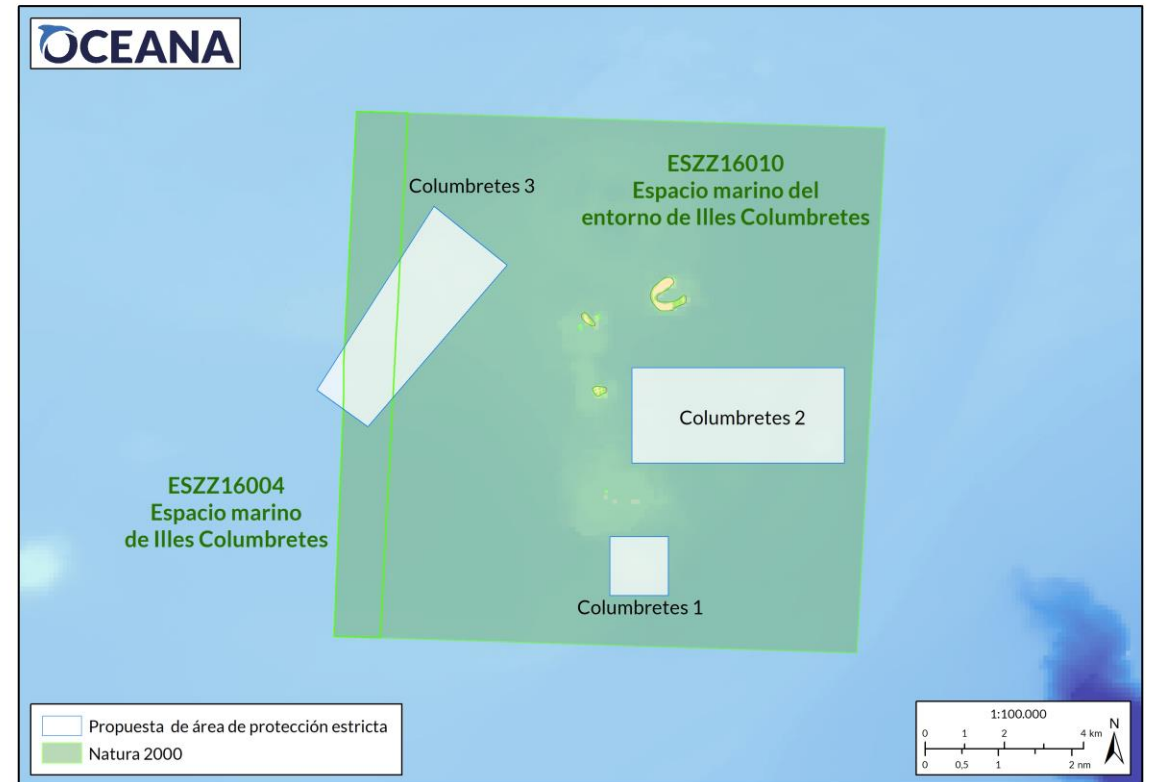
Alboran Ridge, Spain.

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Menorca Channel



Columbretes Archipelago



South Almeria, Spain.



OCEANIA



Brussels, 20.5.2020
COM(2020) 380 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Bringing nature back into our lives



Brussels, 28.1.2022
SWD(2022) 23 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations



MARINE CONSERVATION

The MPA Guide: A framework to achieve global goals for the ocean

Kirsten Grorud-Colvert*, Jenna Sullivan-Stack, Callum Roberts, Vanessa Constant, Barbara Horta e Costa, Elizabeth P. Pike, Naomi Kingston, Dan Laffoley, Enric Sala, Joachim Claudet, Alan M. Friedlander, David A. Gill, Sarah E. Lester, Jon C. Day, Emanuel J. Gonçalves, Gabby N. Ahmadi, Matt Rand, Angelo Villagomez, Natalie C. Ban, Georgina G. Gurney, Ana K. Spalding, Nathan J. Bennett, Johnny Briggs, Lance E. Morgan, Russell Moffitt, Marine Deguignet, Ellen K. Pikitch, Emily S. Darling, Sabine Jessen, Sarah O. Hameed, Giuseppe Di Carlo, Paolo Guidetti, Jean M. Harris, Jorge Torre, Zafer Kizilkaya, Tundi Agardy, Philippe Cury, Nirmal J. Shah, Karen Sack, Ling Cao, Miriam Fernandez, Jane Lubchenco



Guidelines for applying the IUCN
protected area management
categories to marine protected areas

Jon Day, Nigel Dudley, Marc Hockings, Glen Holmes,
Dan Laffoley, Sue Stolton, Sue Wells and Lauren Wenzel

Second edition



LETTER

Marine reserves: size and age do matter

Abstract

Marine reserves are widely used throughout the world to prevent overfishing and conserve biodiversity, but uncertainties remain about their optimal design. The effects of marine reserves are heterogeneous. Despite theoretical findings, empirical studies have previously found no effect of size on the effectiveness of marine reserves in protecting commercial fish stocks. Using 58 datasets from 19 European marine reserves, we show that reserve size and age do matter: Increasing the size of the no-take zone increases the density of commercial fishes within the reserve compared with outside; whereas the size of the buffer zone has the opposite effect. Moreover, positive effects of marine reserve on commercial fish species and species richness are linked to the time elapsed since the establishment of the protection scheme. The reserve size-dependency of the response to protection has strong implications for the spatial management of coastal areas because marine reserves are used for spatial zoning.

Joachim Claudet,^{1,2*} Craig W. Osenberg,³ Lisandro Benedetti-Cecchi,⁴ Paolo Domenici,^{5,6} José-Antonio García-Chartron,⁷ Ángel Pérez-Ruzafa,⁷ Fabio Badalamenti,⁸ Just Bayle-Sempere,⁹ Alberto Brito,¹⁰ Fabio Bulleri,⁴ Jean-Michel Culioli,¹¹ Mark Dimech,¹² Jesús M. Falcón,¹⁰ Ivan Guala,⁵ Marco Milazzo,¹³ Julio Sánchez-Meca,⁷ Paul J. Somerfield,¹⁴ Ben Stobart,¹⁵ Frédéric Vandeperre,¹⁶ Carlos Valle⁹ and Serge Planes¹

PERSPECTIVE

Marine reserves can mitigate and promote adaptation to climate change

Callum M. Roberts^a, Bethan C. O'Leary^a, Douglas J. McCauley^{b,c}, Philippe Maurice Cury^d, Carlos M. Duarte^e, Jane Lubchenco^f, Daniel Pauly^g, Andrea Sáenz-Arroyo^h, Ussif Rashid Sumaila^g, Rod W. Wilsonⁱ, Boris Worm^j, and Juan Carlos Castilla^{k,l,m,1}

Edited by B. L. Turner, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, and approved May 8, 2017 (received for review January 30, 2017)

Strong decreases in greenhouse gas emissions are required to meet the reduction trajectory resolved within the 2015 Paris Agreement. However, even these decreases will not avert serious stress and damage to life on Earth, and additional steps are needed to boost the resilience of ecosystems, safeguard their wildlife, and protect their capacity to supply vital goods and services. We discuss how well-managed marine reserves may help marine ecosystems and people adapt to five prominent impacts of climate change: acidification, sea-level rise, intensification of storms, shifts in species distribution, and decreased productivity and oxygen availability, as well as their cumulative effects. We explore the role of managed ecosystems in mitigating climate change by promoting carbon sequestration and storage and by buffering against uncertainty in management, environmental fluctuations, directional change, and extreme events. We highlight both strengths and limitations and conclude that marine reserves are a viable low-tech, cost-effective adaptation strategy that would yield multiple cobenefits from local to global scales, improving the outlook for the environment and people into the future.

ICES Journal of Marine Science



ICES Journal of Marine Science (2018), 75(3), 1166–1168. doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsx059

Contribution to the Themed Section: 'Marine Protected Areas'

Food for Thought

No-take marine reserves are the most effective protected areas in the ocean

Eric Sala^{1*} and Sylvaine Giakoumi²

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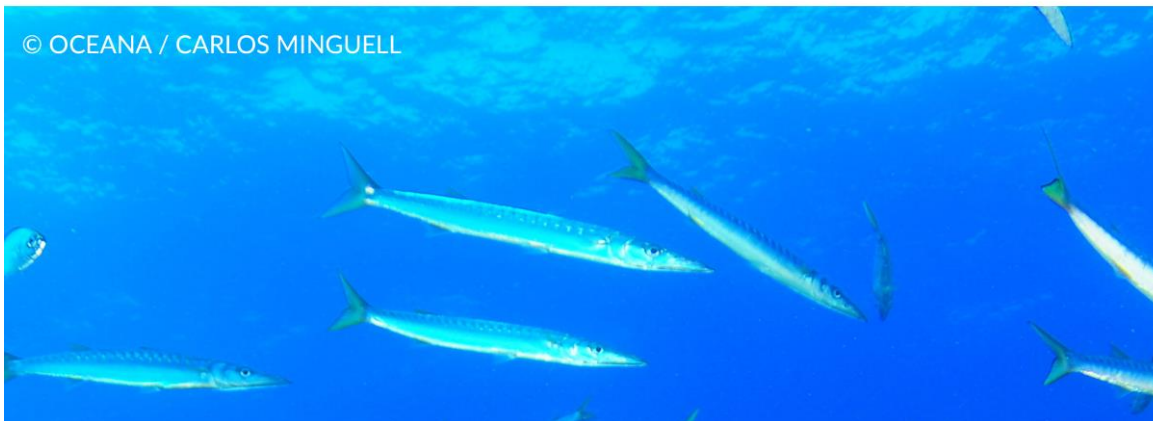
Sala, E., and Giakoumi, S. 2017. No-take marine reserves are the most effective protected areas in the ocean. – ICES Journal of Marine Science, 75: 1166–1168.



MEDITERRÁNEO 30x30

ACUERDO MARINO ENTRE ORGANIZACIONES
AMBIENTALES PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE UN 30 %
DEL MEDITERRÁNEO ESPAÑOL EN 2030

Marzo de 2024



Acuerdo para la protección de un 30% del Mediterráneo español
MEDITERRÁNEO 30x30



ClientEarth



Marilles Foundation

GEN-GOB



GOB
MENORCA
ECOLOGISME RESPONSABLE

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MED
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ocean care

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SAVE
THE
MED
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SEO BirdLife

Tursiops

ASOCIACIÓN
VELLMARI
DESCUBRIENDO EL MEDITERRÁNEO



A close-up photograph of a fishing net, likely a trawl net, with orange and yellow floats. The net is made of a fine, greenish mesh and is attached to a thick, braided rope. The floats are arranged in a regular pattern along the rope. The background is a blurred, greenish surface, possibly water or a net.

OCEANA Protecting the
World's Oceans