Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 17 for annex I habitat types (Annex D)

CODE: 1110

NAME: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.2 Distribution Method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range Map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region: **Marine Mediterranean (MMED)**

2.2 Published:

• Dafis, S., E. Papastergiadou, E. Lazaridou and M. Tsiafouli. 2001. Technical guide for the identification description and mapping of habitat types in Greece. Greek Biotope/Wetland Centre (EKBY). 393 p. (in Greek).

• HCMR, 2014. Monitoring of coastal and transitional waters in Greece under the article 8 of the Water Framework Directive (WFD 2000/60/EC), Simboura N & P Panagiotidis (eds). HCMR Annual Report 2013, 145pp (in greek)

• HCMR, 2013. Monitoring of coastal and transitional waters in Greece under the article 8 of the Water Framework Directive (WFD 2000/60/EC), Simboura N & P Panagiotidis (eds). HCMR Annual Report 2012, 123pp (in greek)

• HCMR Technical Reports (2007-2014).

• HCMR unpublished data (2007-2014).

• MARTIN CS, GIANNOULAKI M, DE LEO F, SCARDI M, SALOMIDI M, KNITWEISS L, PACE ML, GAROFALO G, GRISTINA M, BALLESTEROS E, et al, 2014. Coralligenous and maërl habitats: predictive modelling to identify their spatial distributions across the Mediterranean Sea. Scientific Reports, 5073, doi:10.1038/srep05073

• Simboura, N. & A. Zenetos, 2002. Benthic indicators to use in ecological quality classification of Mediterranean soft bottom marine ecosystems, including a new Biotic index. Mediterranean Marine Science, 3/2:77-111.

• Simboura, N. & S. Reizopoulou, 2008. An intercalibration of classification metrics of benthic macroinvertebrates in coastal and transitional ecosystems of the Eastern Mediterranean ecoregion (Greece). Marine Pollution Bulletin 56:116

2.3 Range of the habitat type in the biogeographical region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	5854,28	
2.3.2 Range method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period		
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A	
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Range calculated for Habitat Type 1110 refers to precisely two of its several relevant subtypes, namely "Cymodocea nodosa beds" and "well-sorted fine sands" (Dr. P. Panayotidis, pers com). The presence and extent of these

	two subtypes has been substantially identified and mapped during the initial establishment of the Greek NATURA 2000 Network (Dr. P. Panayotidis, pers.com) and no important changes are expected to have occurred since the adoption of the Directive. FRR is thus considered approximately equal to current range. However, Mediterranean dedritic and rhodolith beds, which are important deeper components/subtypes of 1110, are not considered in this report due to absence of adequate distribution data.
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.4 Area covered by Habitat

2.4.1 Surface area (km²)	280	
2.4.2 Year or period	2001-	
2.4.3 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.4.4 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.4.5 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.4.6 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.4.7 Short term trend method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)	
2.4.8 Long-term trend period		
2.4.9 Long-term trend direction	N/A	
2.4.10 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.4.11 Long term trend method used	N/A	
2.4.12 Favourable reference area	area (km)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unknown	No
	method	The Surface Area calculated here for Habitat Type 1110 refers to precisely two of its several relevant subtypes, namely "Cymodocea nodosa beds" and "well-sorted fine sands" (Dr. P. Panayotidis, pers com). The presence and extent of these two subtypes has been substantially identified and mapped during the initial establishment of the Greek NATURA 2000 Network (Dr. P. Panayotidis, pers.com) and no important changes are expected to have occurred since the adoption of the Directive. Thus FRA is considered approximately equal to current area. However, Mediterranean dedritic and rhodolith beds, which are important deeper components/subtypes of 1110, are not considered in this report due to absence of adequate distribution data.
2.4.13 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data	

2.5 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	low importance (L)	Mixed pollutants (X)
Sand and gravel extraction (C01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (J02)	low importance (L)	N/A

marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam) (H03.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
benthic or demersal trawling (F02.02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
marine constructions (D03.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.5.1 Method used – pressures: based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or othe

2.6 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Sand and gravel extraction (C01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
benthic or demersal trawling (F02.02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
marine constructions (D03.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – threats: expert opinion (1)

2.7 Complementary Information

2.7.1 Species

Cymodocea nodosa (Ucria) Asch.

Halophila stipulacea (Forsskål) Ascherson

2.7.2 Species method used: The list of typical species presented here follows the phytosociological criteria set by Dafis et al. 2001. To assess the ecological status of sedimentary bottom types however, multi-specific approaches have been applied based on various biotic indices which take into account the composition and relative abundance of the benthic (infaunal) communities (Simboura & Zenetos, 2001; Simboura & Reizopoulou, 2008)

2.7.3 Justification of % - thresholds for trends:

2.7.4 Structure and functions - methods used: Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

2.7.5 Other relevant information: - Most of the collected data regarding habitat type 1110 status across Greece result from the HCMR Monitoring activities under the article 8 of the Water Framework Directive.
- Mediterranean dedritic and rhodolith beds, an important component/subtype of 1110, are not considered in this report.

2.8 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.8.1 Range
assessment: Favourable (FV)
qualifiers: N/A

2.8.2 Area
assessment: Favourable (FV)
qualifiers: N/A

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2.8.3 Specific structures and functions (incl Species)	assessment	Favourable (FV)
	qualifiers	N/A
2.8.4 Future prospects	assessment	Favourable (FV)
	qualifiers	N/A
2.8.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status		Favourable (FV)
2.8.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status		N/A

3. Natura 2000 coverage _conservation measures - Annex I habitat types on biogeographical level

3.1 Area covered by habitat

3.1.1 Surface area (km²)	min	188	max	280
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
3.1.3. Trend of surface area	N/A			

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems (7.3)	Legal	low importance (L)	Both	Unknown
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Long term