

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

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	GR
1.2 Habitat code	1110 - Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2015
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.4 Additional maps	Yes

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

3. Biogeographical and marine regions

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs	Marine Mediterranean (MMED)
3.2 Sources of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 HCMR Annual Report 2012, 123pp (in Greek).• HCMR Technical Reports (2007-2014).• HCMR unpublished data (2007-2014).• MARTIN CS, GIANNOULAKI M, DE LEO F, SCARDI M, SALOMIDI M, KNITWEISS L, PACE ML, GAROFALO G, GRISTINA M, BALLESTEROS E, et al, 2014.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.

4. Range

4.1 Surface area	10500
4.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
4.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum
4.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
4.6 Long-term trend Period	
4.7 Long-term trend Direction	
4.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum
4.9 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
4.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km ²)

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b) Operator	Approximately equal to (≈)
c) Unknown	Yes
d) 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 detritic and rhodolith beds, which are important deeper components/subtypes of 1110, are not considered in this report due to absence of adequate distribution data.

4.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

Improved knowledge/more accurate data
Use of different method

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

4.12 Additional information

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	2015-015-		
5.2 Surface area (in km ²)	a) Minimum 6000	b) Maximum 8000	c) Best single value
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018		
5.6 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)		
5.7 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval
5.8 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data		
5.9 Long-term trend Period			
5.10 Long-term trend Direction			
5.11 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval
5.12 Long-term trend Method used			
5.13 Favourable reference area	a) Area (km ²)	b) Operator	
		Approximately equal to (≈)	
		Yes	
		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.	

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However, Mediterranean detritic and rhodolith beds, which are important deeper components/subtypes of 1110, are not considered in this report due to absence of adequate distribution data.

5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

Improved knowledge/more accurate data
Use of different method

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

5.15 Additional information

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat

a) Area in good condition (km ²)	Minimum 1500	Maximum 2000
b) Area in not-good condition (km ²)	Minimum 1800	Maximum 2400
c) Area where condition is not known (km ²)	Minimum 2700	Maximum 3600

6.2 Condition of habitat Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period

20072018

6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction

Decreasing (-)

6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

6.6 Typical species

Has the list of typical species changed in comparison to the previous reporting period? No

6.7 Typical 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).

6.8 Additional information

Degradation of structures and functions due to beach-seining, *Pinna nobilis* massive mortality, litter, and fish farming pollution effects.

7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, Styrofoam) (F22)	M
Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell) (C01)	M
Industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine pollution (excluding marine macro- and micro-particulate pollution) (F21)	M
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M

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Marine aquaculture generating marine pollution (G16)	M
Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats (G03)	H
Shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging) (E03)	M
Threat	Ranking
Development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning (F06)	H
Natural processes of eutrophication or acidification (L04)	M
Land, water and air transport activities generating marine pollution (E07)	H
Introduction and spread of species (including GMOs) in marine aquaculture (G17)	M
Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats (G03)	H
Shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g. canalisation, dredging) (E03)	M
Mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal) (J02)	M
Extraction of minerals (e.g. rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell) (C01)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M

7.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other data sources.
THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

7.3 Additional information

IAS: *Lagocephalus sceleratus*

8. Conservation measures

8.1 Status of measures

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| a) Are measures needed? | Yes |
| b) Indicate the status of measures | Measures identified, but none yet taken |

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

8.3 Location of the measures taken

8.4 Response to the measures

8.5 List of main conservation measures

Management of professional/commercial fishing (including shellfish and seaweed harvesting) (CG01)

Reduce/eliminate marine pollution from marine aquaculture (CG08)

Reduce impact of transport operation and infrastructure (CE01)

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Habitat restoration of areas impacted by residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure, operations and activities (CF02)

Reduce/eliminate marine pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities (CF07)

Reduce/eliminate marine contamination with litter (CF08)

Reduce bycatch and incidental killing of non-target species (CG05)

8.6 Additional information

9. Future prospects

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Area	Good
	c) Structure and functions	Poor

9.2 Additional information

10. Conclusions

10.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
10.2. Area	Favourable (FV)
10.3. Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
10.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Deteriorating (-)
10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	a) Overall assessment of conservation status Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data b) Overall trend in conservation status Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method The change is mainly due to: Use of different method
10.8 Additional information	

11. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs, SACs) coverage for Annex I habitat types

11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (in km ² in biogeographical/marine region)	a) Minimum 188 b) Maximum 280 c) Best single value
11.2 Type of estimate	Minimum
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction	Unknown (x)

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11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within network Method used

Insufficient or no data available

11.6 Additional information

Habitat type for which either new Natura sites have been designated or former ones have been expanded to cover a bigger part of their surface area.

12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

12.2 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 detritic and rhodolith beds, an important component/subtype of 1110, are not considered in this report.