

Adriatice Mediterranee

Fauna marina in pericolo

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8° FESTIVAL ADRIATICO MEDITERRANEO

ECOSOFIA 2014
Programma eventi per la biodiversità marina

Traffico illegale, sfruttamento, maltrattamento e salvaguardia degli animali acquatici





a different "kind" of sea



a sea made of many seas





Species endemism of 10 to 48% depending on the groups

biodiversity

The Mediterranean is home to the **Atlantic bluefin tuna's main spawning grounds**, *Thunnus thynnus*, which are found in the Balearic Islands, Tyrrhenian Sea, Levantine Sea and southern Turkey



Around **2-3.000** sea turtles, Caretta caretta, and **350** green turtles, Chelonia mydas, nest annually in the Mediterranean. The coasts of Turkey, Greece, Cyprus and Libya are the most important nesting areas for the C. caretta; whereas the C. mydas lays almost exclusively in the eastern Mediterranean mainly in Turkey and Cyprus



biodiversity



The **great white shark**, *Carcharodon carcharias*, classified as Endangered Species in the Mediterranean, has unique **breeding areas** in the Strait of Sicily







The **Pelagos sanctuary** hosts a particularly rich cetaceans fauna, including the largest part of the **fin whale population** (3.500 individuals), *Balaenoptera physalus* in the Mediterranean



The **coralline assemblage** is one of the **most beautiful and productive ecosystems** in the Mediterranean.

It consists of hard corals and a large number of algae, sponges, gorgonians, corals, bryozoans and tunicates species, and it hosts communities of crustaceans, molluscs or fish of all ages who live in this complex structure.



The eastern part of the Mediterranean especially the Aegean Sea is home to most of the small and largely fragmented population of the **Mediterranean monk seal**, *Monachus monachus*.



Seagrass meadows are the top biodiversity hotspot of the Mediterranean; many invertebrates and vertebrates live, feed, breed and shelter in their leaves and rhizomes. These are also key species for providing oxygen, nutrients and protection to the coast. One of the seagrass species, *Posidonia oceanica*, is endemic to the Mediterranean.





The 12 priority conservation areas identified by the RAC/SPA:

1. Alboran Sea; 2. Balearic Islands area; 3. Gulf of lion area; 4. Tyrrhenian Sea; 5. Northern Strait of Sicily (including Adventure bank and surrounding banks); 6. Southern Strait of Sicily; 7. Northern and central Adriatic Sea; 8. Cape Santa Maria di leuca; 9. North-east region of Ionian Sea; 10. Thracian Sea; 11. North-east levantine Sea and Rhodes Gyre; 12. Nile Delta region



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas identified by the RAC/SPA: 1. Alboran Sea; 2. Balearic Islands area; 3. Gulf of lion area; 4. Tyrrhenian Sea; 5. Tunisian Plateau; 6. Adriatic Sea; 7. Ionian Sea; 8. Aegean Sea; 9. levantine Sea; 10. Nile Delta region

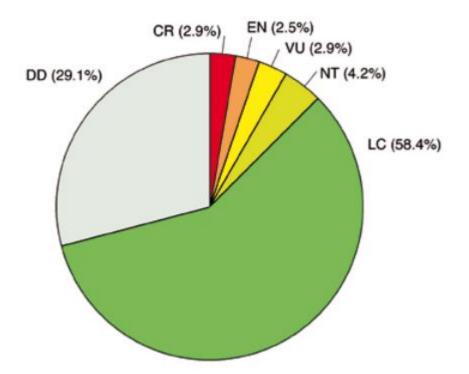


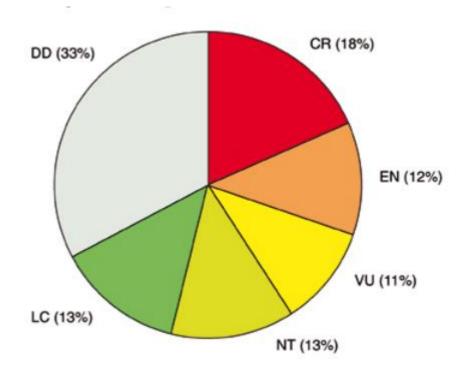
Un tesoro in pericolo

Specie a rischio



	IUCN Red List Categories	No of native species	No of endemic species
Threatened categories	Critically Endangered (CR)	15	1
	Endangered (EN)	13	2
	Vulnerable (VU)	15	1
	Near Threatened (NT)	22	2
	Least Concern (LC)	303	39
	Data Deficient (DD)	151	29
	Total number of species assessed	519	74
	Total number (and %) of threatened species	43 (8.3%)	4 (5.4%)





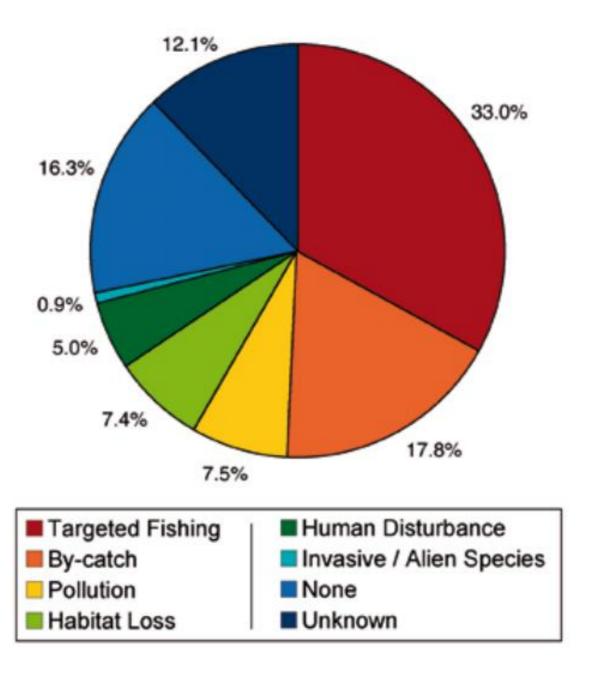
The World Conservation Union

Totali

Squali e razze



le minacce







HOPE

Healthy Oceans
Productive Ecosystems

A European Conference for the marine environment

3-4 March 2014, Brussels

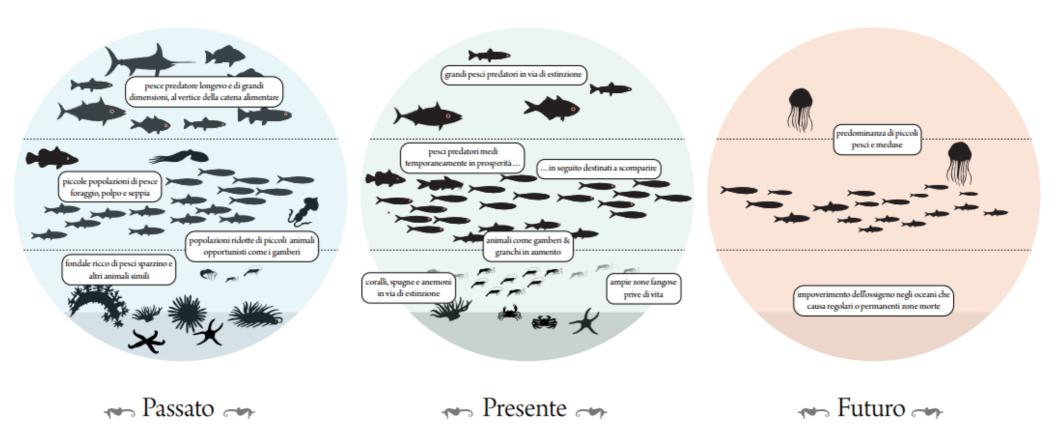
50% of Europe's fish stocks are fished outside safe biological levels

Only 10%
of marine habitats and
of species
are found to
be in good
condition

Almost 500 new non-indigenous species have been reported since 2000

overfishin

88%
of marine species in the
Mediterranean and Black
Seas are overfished



Nel mondo, il 40% dei pesci pescati, è pescato "per sbaglio"

Nelle reti derivanti la percentuale di scarto arriva all'85%



Pollution

Aquaculture Chemical Plastics Solid waste Cruise Ship Pollution
Oil Pollution
Shipping Emissions



Table 1. 'Top 12' marine litter items in Mediterranean ICC campaigns (2002-2006)

Item	Counts	Percent
Cigarettes/cigarette filters	222,563	27
Cigar tips	86,146	10
Plastic bottles (2 L or less)	81,238	9.8
Plastic bags	70,912	8.5
Aluminum beverage cans	63,282	7.6
Caps/lids	60,920	7.3
Beverages bottles (glass)	48,085	5.8
Cups/plates/forks/knives/spoons	32,037	3.8
Tobacco packaging/wrappers	23,648	2.8
Food wrappers/containers	21,029	2.5
Straws/stirrers	17,184	2.1
Pull tabs	15,488I	1.9





habitat changes - climate changes - alien species

"southernization"



habitat changes - climate changes - alien species



habitat changes Il "caso" del delfino comune

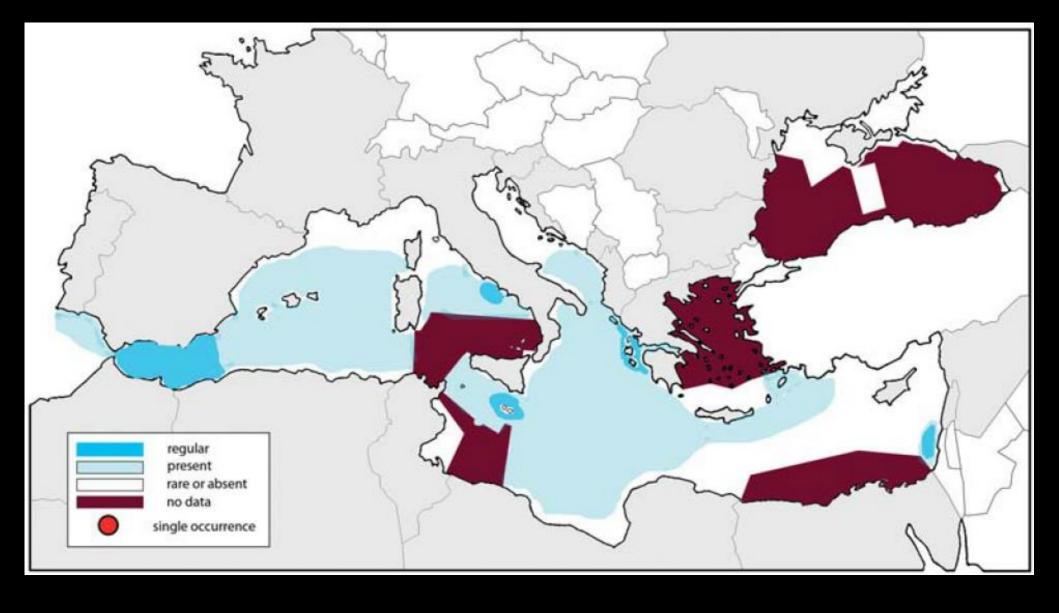




Intentional killings and systematic dolphin extermination campaigns conducted for over a century as an attempt to reduce conflict with fisheries caused significant dolphin mortality until the 1960s. Unsustainable killings are thought to have triggered the decline of short-beaked common dolphins. In addition, habitat degradation and changes in prey availability in subsequent years probably accelerated the decline of this species.

(Bearzi et al. 2004)





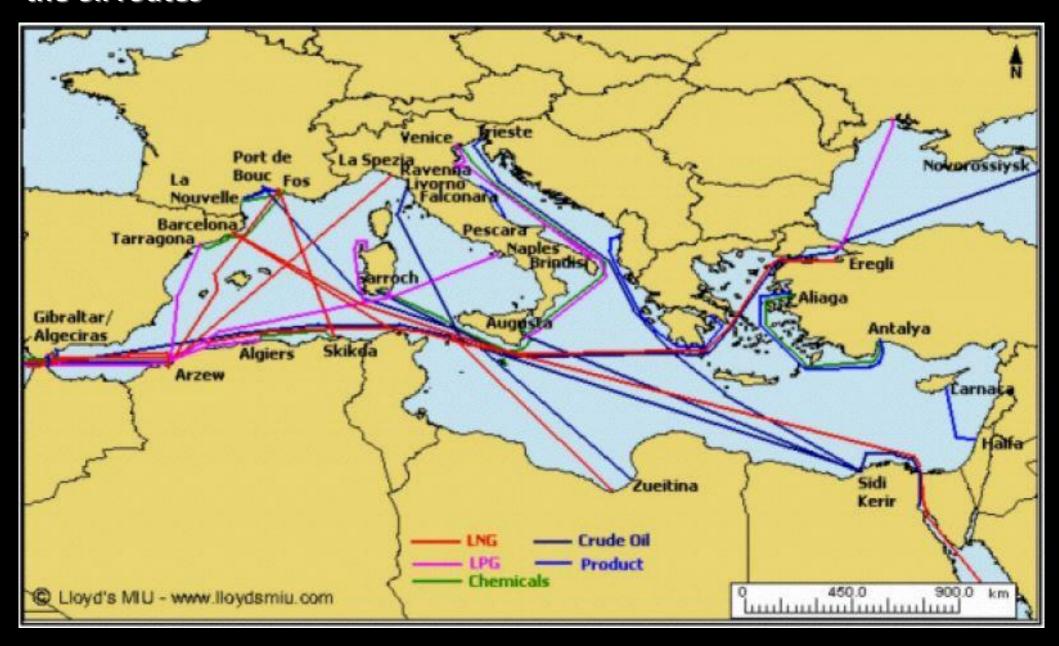
endangered

oil pollution

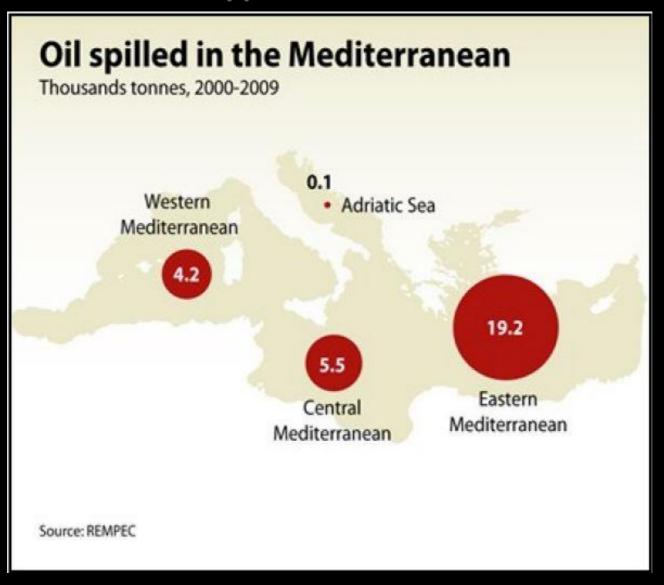


oil pollution

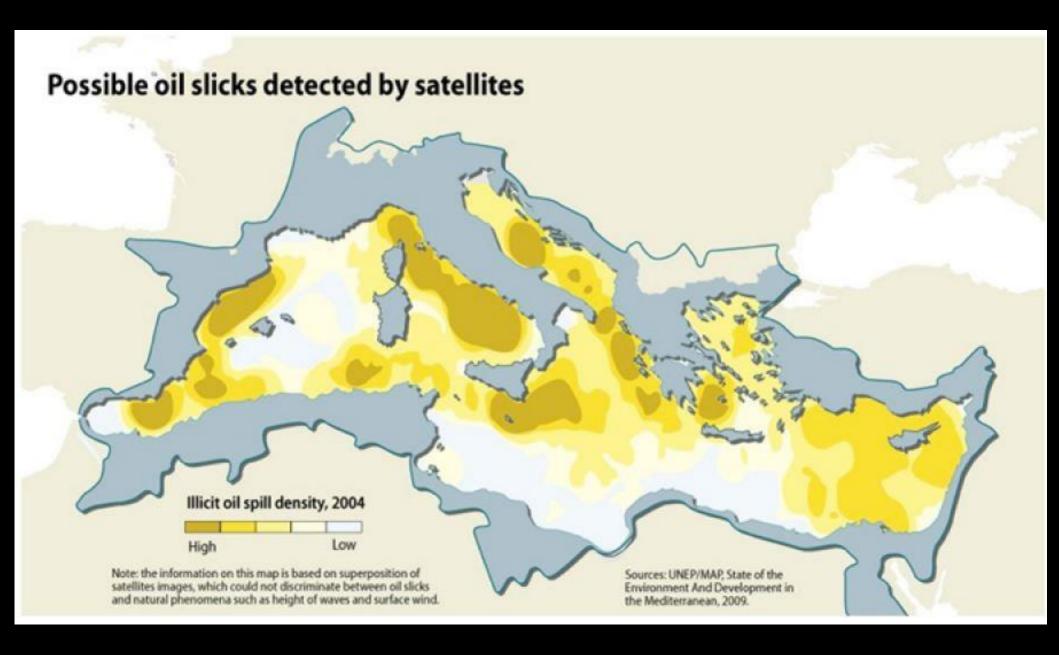
the oil routes



Sometimes it happens...

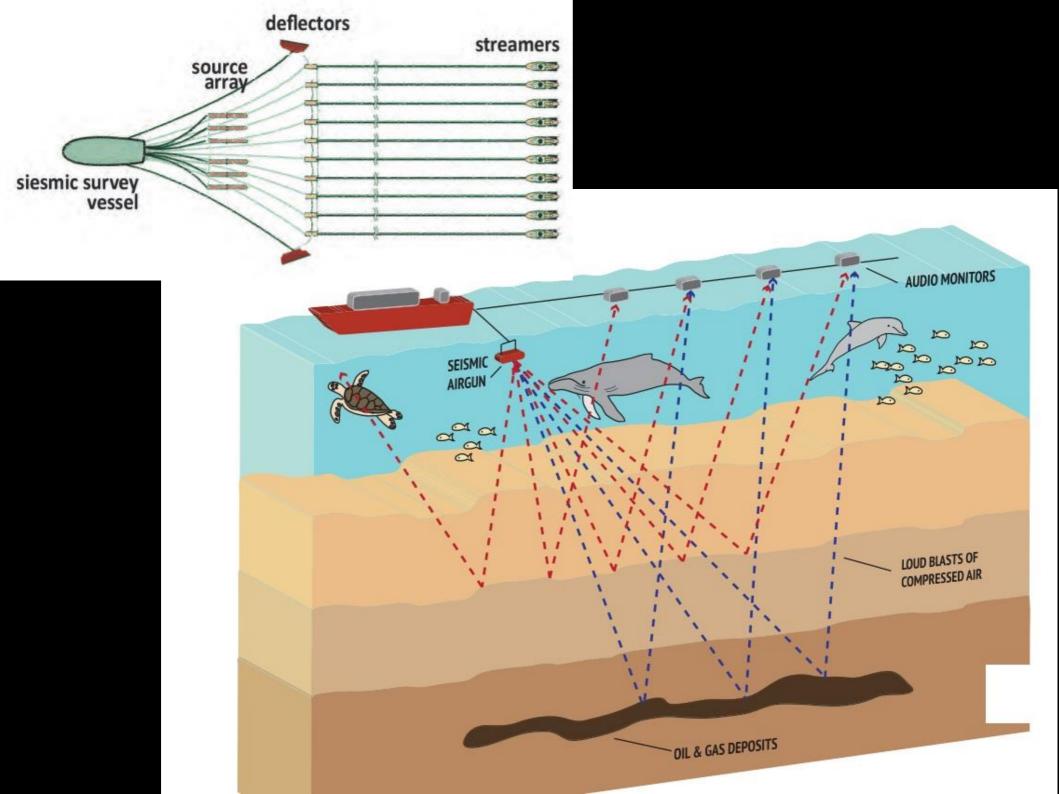


oil pollution



I seismic surveys e le bombe sonore







Croatia launched a tender for licenses to explore and drill for potential oil and gas reserves in the Adriatic, hoping to attract investments badly needed for its ailing economy.

It's happening now



Serve:

- Ripristinare i nostri stock ittici a livelli sani (politica comune della pesca)
- Aumentare i bilanci nazionali e comunitari per la ricerca
- Fermare la perdita di biodiversità marina
- Migliorare lo stato di conservazione degli habitat marini vulnerabili
- Approntare un sistema ecologicamente rappresentativo e ben collegato di aree protette
- Limitare gli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici sugli oceani, in particolare l'acidificazione;
- Arrestare e invertire gli effetti dell'eutrofizzazione
- Affrontare tutte le altre fonti di inquinamento marino
- Garantire lo sviluppo sostenibile delle attività economiche che interessano l'ambiente marino
- Coinvolgere il pubblico nella protezione dell'oceano e comunicare meglio problemi e obiettivi.

grazie

