



Impact of human activity on fragile marine ecosystems - an overview

Mediterranean monk seal hunting



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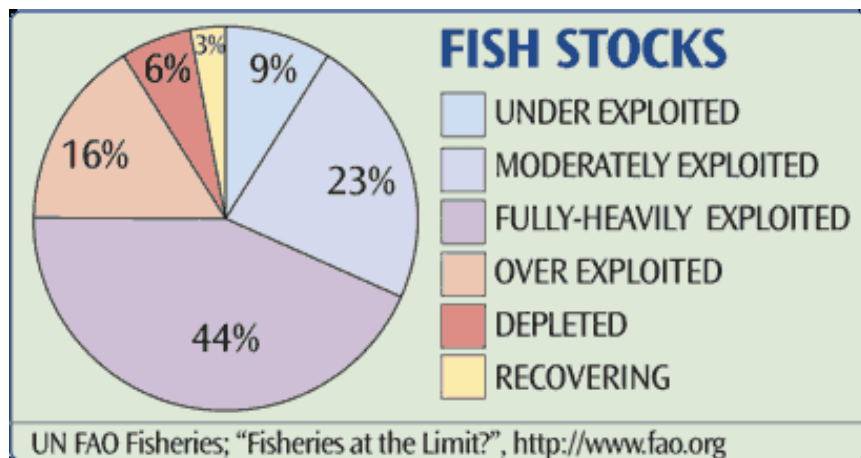


Whaling



Overexploitation

4



FAO - 75% of the major marine fish stocks are either depleted, overexploited or being fished at their biological limit

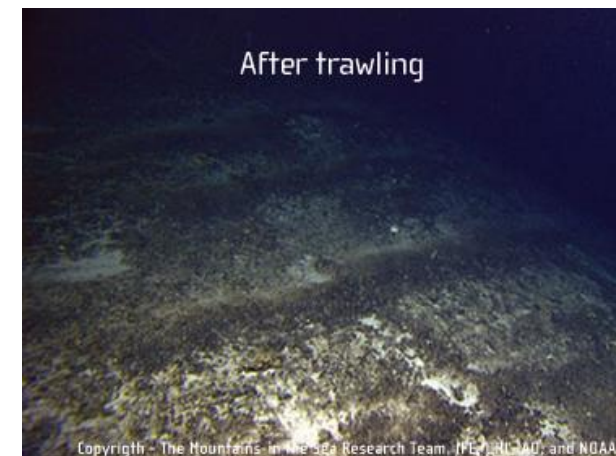
Damage to marine habitats

5

Effects of Bottom Trawling

Bottom trawling can destroy coral reefs and disrupt sediment and bottom-dwelling marine life, creating plumes that can be seen from space.

Unwanted fish or marine life can make up 40-90% of the bycatch that is caught and subsequently thrown back.



Habitat loss & degradation



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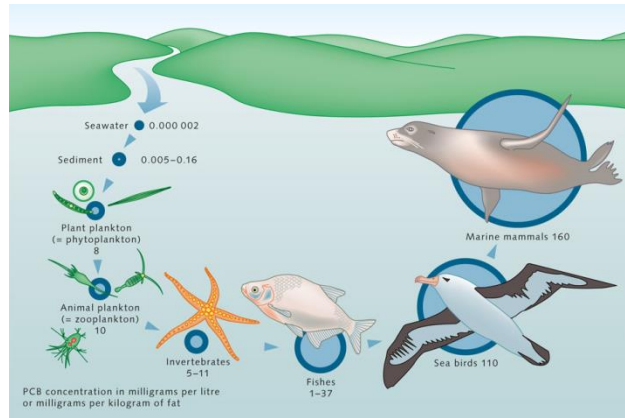


Pollution

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Plastic and micro-plastic debris



Persistent chemical pollutants



Sewage discharges



Ship ballast water discharges



Accidental oil spills



Eutrophication => algal blooms

Global change



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Global warming
Invasive alien species

Caulerpa taxifolia

Legal framework

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INTERNATIONAL

1



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Aichi target



2



➔ at least 10% of the oceans and seas in the form of **MARINE PROTECTED AREAS** by 2020.

EU

1 Habitats and Birds Directives



Natura 2000 network

2 Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)



MPAs network

Marine Protected Areas

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BENEFITS



COASTAL
PROTECTION



FISHERIES



TOURISM



RECREATION



CARBON
STORAGE

European Charter Sustainable Tourism

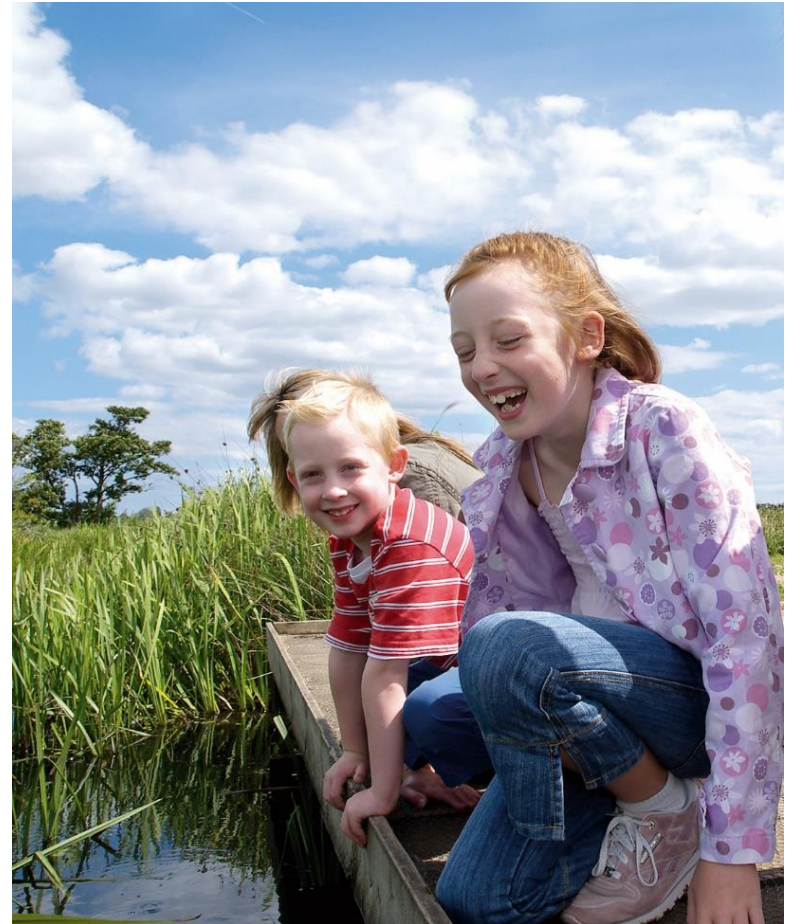


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SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN PROTECTED AREAS

good for Parks,
good for People





- **Case Study 1 – The underwater trail for disabled scuba divers**
by Claudio Valerani, Cinque Terre National Park, Riomaggiore - La Spezia, Italy
- **Case Study 2 – Management and promotion of sustainable tourism activities in the MPAs around the Strait of Gibraltar**
by Soledad Vivas, Agency of Environment and Water, Regional Government of Andalucía, Spain