



UNITED  
NATIONS

EP

UNEP/MED WG.467/14



UNITED NATIONS  
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

8 August 2019  
Original: English

7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Ecosystem Approach Coordination Group

Athens, Greece, 9 September 2019

**Agenda Item 8: Monitoring Protocols for IMAP Common Indicators Related to Pollution and Guidance on monitoring concerning IMAP Common Indicators related to Biodiversity and Non-Indigenous Species**

**Draft Updated Reference List of Marine Habitat Types for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest in the Mediterranean**

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UNEP/MAP  
Athens 2019

### **Note by the Secretariat**

The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and the Action plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II), adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 1995, contain provisions for the preparation of inventories at national as well as regional level.

At their 10th Ordinary Meeting (Tunis, 18-21 November 1998), the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution adopted common criteria for the preparation of national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest.

The criteria provided for the establishment of a reference list of marine and coastal natural habitat types, to be drafted on the basis of a model classification. At the same Meeting the Contracting Parties invited the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) to work on the elaboration of a model classification of marine habitat types for the Mediterranean region, as well as a reference list of habitat types.

The COP 11 (Malta, 27-30 October 1999) adopted the Classification of benthic marine habitat types for the Mediterranean region and the Reference List of Marine Habitat Types for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest.

The 19th Meeting of the Contracting Parties requested SPA/RAC to revise the Reference List of Marine and Coastal Habitat Types in the Mediterranean for consideration by COP 20, taking in full account the biodiversity-related MAP Ecological Objectives, IMAP, and GES targets (Decision IG.22/12).

At their 20th Ordinary Meeting (Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017), the Contracting Parties, took note of the updated Reference List of Marine and Coastal Habitat Types in the Mediterranean, so that it can be used, where necessary, as a first basis for identifying reference habitats to be monitored at the national level under the IMAP and requested the (SPA/RAC) to finalize, in consultation with its focal points, the Classification of benthic marine habitat types for the Mediterranean region and the Reference List of Marine and Coastal Habitat Types in the Mediterranean, with a view to submitting them to the Contracting Parties at their 21st Ordinary Meeting (Decision IG.23/8).

In this context, SPA/RAC convened a meeting of experts (Rome, Italy 22-23 January 2019)<sup>1</sup>, thanks to the kind invitation of the Government of Italy and financial support of the MAVA Foundation for Nature. The Expert Meeting reviewed and endorsed the Draft Updated Classification of benthic marine habitat types and the Draft Updated Reference List of Marine Habitat Types for the Mediterranean region and invited SPA/RAC to submit them to the 14th Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points and MAP Focal Points meetings and to the 21st Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, for adoption.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points (Portorož, Slovenia, 18-21 June 2019) endorsed the proposed lists and invited SPA/RAC to submit it for adoption by the COP 21.

The updating of the Reference List of Marine and Coastal Habitat Types in the Mediterranean allows the inclusion of the recent habitat types identified since their adoption in 1999. The proposed list is aligned with the updated structure of the revised marine component of EUNIS habitats classification. This will enable a coherent use of the proposed list in national inventories and monitoring programmes and homogenous and adequate assessment of the MAP Ecological objective One (EO1) and respective Common indicators at the whole Mediterranean level.

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<sup>1</sup>The meeting documents could be downloaded at the following link :<http://www.rac-spa.org/habitats.html>

**Draft Updated Reference List of Marine Habitat Types for the Selection of Sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest in the Mediterranean**

**LITTORAL**

MA1.5 Littoral rock

MA1.51 Supralittoral rock

MA1.51a Supralittoral euryhaline and eurythermal pools (enclave of mediolittoral)

MA1.51b Wracks of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA1.52 Mediolittoral caves

MA1.53 Upper mediolittoral rock

MA1.531 Association with encrusting Corallinales creating belts (e.g. *Lithophyllum bissoides*, *Neogoniolithon* spp.)

MA1.54 Lower mediolittoral rock

MA1.541 Association with encrusting Corallinales creating belts (e.g. *Lithophyllum bissoides*, *Neogoniolithon* spp.)

MA1.542 Association with Fucales

MA1.544 Facies with *Pollicipes pollicipes*

MA1.545 Facies with Vermetidae (*Dendropoma* spp.) (vermetid reefs)

MA1.54a Mediolittoral euryhaline and eurythermal pools (enclave of infralittoral)

MA2.5 Littoral biogenic habitat

MA2.51 Lower mediolittoral biogenic habitat

MA2.511 Association with encrusting Corallinales creating platforms

MA2.512 Facies with *Sabellaria* spp. (reefs of *Sabellaria*)

MA2.513 Facies with Vermetidae (*Dendropoma* spp.) (vermetid reefs)

MA2.51a Banks of dead leaves of macrophytes (*banquette*)

MA3.5 Littoral coarse sediment

MA3.51 Supralittoral coarse sediment

MA3.511 Association with macrophytes

MA3.51a Deposit of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA3.52 Mediolittoral coarse sediment

MA3.521 Association with indigenous marine angiosperms

MA3.52a Deposit of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA4.5 Littoral mixed sediment

MA4.51 Supralittoral mixed sediment

MA4.511 Association with macrophytes

MA4.51a Deposit of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA4.52 Mediolittoral mixed sediment

MA4.521 Association with indigenous marine angiosperms

MA4.52a Deposit of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA5.5 Littoral sand

MA5.51 Supralittoral sands

MA5.511 Association with macrophytes

MA5.51a Deposit of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA5.52 Mediolittoral sands

MA5.521 Association with indigenous marine angiosperms

MA5.52a Deposit of dead leaves of macrophytes

MA6.5 Littoral mud

MA6.51 Supralittoral mud

MA6.511 Association with macrophytes

MA6.52 Mediolittoral mud

MA6.52a Habitats of transitional waters (e.g. estuaries and lagoons)

MA6.521a Association with halophytes (*Salicornia* spp.) or marine angiosperms (e.g. *Zostera noltei*, *Ruppia maritima*)

**INFRALITTORAL**

MB1.5 Infralittoral rock

MB1.51 Algal-dominated infralittoral rock

MB1.51a Well illuminated infralittoral rock, exposed

MB1.511a Association with Fucales

MB1.513a Association with encrusting Corallinales creating belts (e.g. *Titanoderma trochanter*, *Tenarea tortuosa*)

MB1.514a Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB1.516a Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Cladocora caespitosa*)

MB1.51b Moderately illuminated infralittoral rock, exposed

MB1.512b Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB1.515b Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Astroides calycularis*)

MB1.51c Well illuminated infralittoral rock, sheltered

MB1.511c Association with Fucales

MB1.514c Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB1.516c Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Cladocora caespitosa*)

MB1.51d Moderately illuminated infralittoral rock, sheltered

MB1.512d Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB1.514d Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Eunicella* spp.)

MB1.51e Lower infralittoral rock moderately illuminated

MB1.511e Association with Fucales

MB1.512e Association with Laminariales (kelp beds)

MB1.513e Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB1.515e Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Eunicella* spp.)

MB1.516e Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Cladocora caespitosa*)

MB1.52 Invertebrate-dominated infralittoral rock

MB1.52a Moderately illuminated infralittoral rock, sheltered

MB1.521a Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB1.524a Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Astroides calycularis*, *Cladocora caespitosa*, *Polycyathus muelleriae*, *Pourtalosmia anthophyllites*)

MB1.525a Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Eunicella* spp., *Paramuricea clavata*, *Corallium rubrum*)

MB1.53 Infralittoral rock affected by sediments

MB1.532 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Axinella polypoides*, *Axinella cannabina*)

MB1.533 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Cladocora caespitosa*)

MB1.534 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Eunicella* spp., *Leptogorgia* spp.)

MB1.537 Facies with endolithic species (e.g. *Lithophaga lithophaga*, *Cliona* spp.)

MB1.54 Habitats of transitional waters (e.g. estuaries and lagoons)

MB1.541 Association with marine angiosperms or other halophytes

MB1.542 Association with Fucales

MB1.55 Coralligenous (enclave of circalittoral, see MC1.51)

MB1.56 Semi-dark caves and overhangs (see MC1.53)

MB2.5 Infralittoral biogenic habitat

MB2.51 Reefs in algal-dominated habitat

MB2.511 Facies with Vermetidae (*Dendropoma* spp.) (vermetid reefs)

MB2.52 Reefs on fine sand in very shallow waters

MB2.521 Facies with *Sabellaria* spp. (reefs of *Sabellaria*)

MB2.53 Reefs of *Cladocora caespitosa*

MB2.54 *Posidonia oceanica* meadows

MB2.541 *Posidonia oceanica* meadow on rock

MB2.542 *Posidonia oceanica* meadow on matte

MB2.543 *Posidonia oceanica* meadow on sand, coarse or mixed sediment

MB2.545 Natural monuments/Ecomorphoses of *Posidonia oceanica* (fringing reef, barrier reef, atolls)

MB2.546 Association of *Posidonia oceanica* with *Cymodocea nodosa* or *Caulerpa* spp.

MB2.547 Association of *Cymodocea nodosa* or *Caulerpa* spp. with dead matte of *Posidonia oceanica*

MB3.5 Infralittoral coarse sediment

MB3.51 Infralittoral coarse sediment mixed by waves

MB3.511 Association with maërl or rhodolithes (e.g. *Lithothamnion* spp., *Neogoniolithon* spp., *Lithophyllum* spp., *Spongites fruticulosa*)

MB3.52 Infralittoral coarse sediment under the influence of bottom currents

MB3.521 Association with maërl or rhodolithes (e.g. *Lithothamnion* spp., *Neogoniolithon* spp., *Lithophyllum* spp., *Spongites fruticulosa*)

MB5.5 Infralittoral sand

MB5.52 Well sorted fine sand

MB5.521 Association with indigenous marine angiosperms

MB5.53 Fine sand in sheltered waters

MB5.531 Association with indigenous marine angiosperms

MB5.533 Association with indigenous Mediterranean *Caulerpa* spp.

MB5.539 Facies of *Tritia neritea* and nematodes (in hydrothermal vents)

MB5.54 Habitats of transitional waters (e.g. estuaries and lagoons)

MB5.541 Association with marine angiosperms or other halophytes

MB5.542 Association with Fucales

MB6.5 Infralittoral mud sediment

MB6.51 Habitats of transitional waters (e.g. estuaries and lagoons)

MB6.511 Association with marine angiosperms or other halophytes

## **CIRCALITTORAL**

MC1.5 Circalittoral rock

MC1.51 Coralligenous

MC1.51a Algal-dominated coralligenous

MC1.512a Association with Fucales or Laminariales

MC1.51b Invertebrate-dominated coralligenous

MC1.512b Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Spongia lamella*, *Sarcotragus foetidus*, *Axinella* spp.)

MC1.514b Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Eunicella* spp., *Leptogorgia* spp., *Paramuricea* spp., *Corallium rubrum*)

MC1.516b Facies with the Zoantharia *Savalia savaglia*

MC1.517b Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Leptopsammia pruvoti*, *Madracis pharensis*)

MC1.518b Facies with Vermetidae and/or Serpulidae

MC1.519b Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Reteporella grimaldii*, *Pentapora fascialis*)

MC1.51c Invertebrate-dominated coralligenous covered by sediment

See MC1.51b for examples of reference facies

MC1.52 Shelf edge rock

MC1.52a Coralligenous outcrops

MC1.523a Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Eunicella* spp., *Leptogorgia* spp., *Paramuricea* spp., *Corallium rubrum*)

MC1.524a Facies with Antipatharia (e.g. *Antipathella subpinnata*)

MC1.525a Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madracis pharensis*)

MC1.526a Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Reteporella grimaldii*, *Pentapora fascialis*)

MC1.52b Coralligenous outcrops covered by sediment

See MC1.52a for examples of reference facies

MC1.52c Deep banks

MC1.521c Facies with Antipatharia (e.g. *Antipathella subpinnata*)

MC1.522c Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Nidalia studeri*)

MC1.523c Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp.)

MC1.53 Semi-dark caves and overhangs

MC1.53a Walls and tunnels

MC1.531a Facies with sponges (e.g. *Axinella* spp., *Chondrosia reniformis*, *Petrosia ficiformis*)

MC1.533a Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Eunicella* spp., *Paramuricea* spp., *Corallium rubrum*)

MC1.534a Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Leptopsammia pruvoti*, *Phyllangia mouchezii*)

MC1.536a Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Reteporella grimaldii*, *Pentapora fascialis*)

MC1.53b Ceilings

See MC1.53a for examples of reference facies

MC1.53c Detritic bottom

See MC3.51 for examples of reference associations and facies

MC1.53d Brackish water caves or caves subjected to freshwater runoff

MC1.531d Facies with *Heteroscleromorpha* spp. sponges

MC2.5 Circalittoralbiogenic habitat

MC2.51 Coralligenous platforms

MC2.512 Association with Fucales

MC2.515 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Spongia lamella*, *Sarcotragus foetidus*, *Axinella* spp.)

MC2.517 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Eunicella* spp., *Leptogorgia* spp., *Paramuricea* spp., *Corallium rubrum*)

MC2.518 Facies with the Zoantharia *Savalia savaglia*

MC2.519 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madraci sphaerensis*, *Phyllangia mouchezii*)

MC2.51A Facies with Vermetidae and/or Serpulidae

MC2.51B Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Reteporella grimaldii*, *Pentapora fascialis*)

MC3.5 Circalittoral coarse sediment

MC3.51 Coastal detritic bottoms (without rhodoliths)

MC3.511 Association with Laminariales

MC3.512 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Spongia lamella*, *Sarcotragus foetidus*, *Axinella* spp.)

MC3.514 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Eunicella* spp., *Leptogorgia* spp.)

MC3.515 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Pennatula* spp., *Virgularia mirabilis*)

MC3.518 Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Turbicellepora incrassata*, *Fron dipora verrucosa*, *Pentapora fascialis*)

MC3.519 Facies with Crinoidea (e.g. *Leptomera* spp.)

MC3.52 Coastal detritic bottoms with rhodoliths

MC3.521 Association with maërl (e.g. *Lithothamnion* spp., *Neogoniolithon* spp., *Lithophyllum* spp., *Spongites fruticulosa*)

MC3.522 Association with *Peyssonnelia* spp.

MC3.523 Association with Laminariales

MC3.524 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Spongia lamella*, *Sarcotragus foetidus*, *Axinella* spp.)

MC3.526 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Paralcyonium spinulosum*)

MC3.527 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Veretillum cynomorium*)

MC4.5 Circalittoral mixed sediment

MC4.51 Muddy detritic bottoms

MC4.512 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Spinimuricea* spp.)

MC4.513 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Veretillum cynomorium*)

MC6.5 Circalittoral mud sediment

MC6.51 Coastal terrigenous muds

MC6.511 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp.) and Holothuroidea (e.g. *Parastichopus* spp.)

MC6.512 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Pennatula* spp., *Virgularia mirabilis*)

**OFFSHORE CIRCALITTORAL**

MD1.5 Offshore circalittoral rock

MD1.51 Offshore circalittoral rock invertebrate-dominated

MD1.512 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Spongia lamella*, *Axinella* spp.)

MD1.513 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Callogorgia verticillata*, *Ellisella paraplexauroides*, *Eunicella* spp., *Leptogorgia* spp., *Paramuricea* spp., *Swiftia pallida*, *Corallium rubrum*)

MD1.514 Facies with Antipatharia (e.g. *Antipathella subpinnata*)

MD1.515 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madracis pharensis*)

MD1.517 Facies with the Zoantharia *Savalia savaglia*



MD1.51B Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Myriapora truncata*, *Pentapora fascialis*)

MD1.52 Offshore circalittoral rock invertebrate-dominated covered by sediments

See MD1.51 for examples of reference facies

MD1.53 Deep offshore circalittoral banks

MD1.531 Facies with Antipatharia (e.g. *Antipathella subpinnata*)

MD1.532 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Nidalia* spp.)

MD1.533 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp.)

MD2.5 Offshore circalittoral biogenic habitat

MD2.51 Offshore reefs

MD2.511 Facies with Vermetidae and/or Serpulidae

MD2.52 Thanatocoenosis of corals, or Brachiopoda, or Bivalvia (e.g. *Modiolus modiolus*)

See MD1.51 for examples of reference facies

MD3.5 Offshore circalittoral coarse sediment

MD3.51 Offshore circalittoral detritic bottoms

MD3.511 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

MD3.514 Facies with Crinoidea (e.g. *Leptometra* spp.)

MD4.5 Offshore circalittoral mixed sediment

MD4.51 Offshore circalittoral detritic bottoms

See MD3.51 for examples of reference facies

MD5.5 Offshore circalittoral sand

MD5.51 Offshore circalittoral sand

See MD3.51 for examples of reference facies

MD6.5 Offshore circalittoral mud

MD6.51 Offshore terrigenous sticky muds

MD6.511 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Pennatula* spp., *Virgularia mirabilis*)

MD6.513 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

## **UPPER BATHYAL**

ME1.5 Upper bathyal rock

ME1.51 Upper bathyal rock invertebrate-dominated

ME1.512 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Spongia lamella*, *Axinella* spp.)

ME1.513 Facies with Antipatharia (e.g. *Antipathes* spp., *Leiopathes glaberrima*, *Parantipathes larix*)

ME1.514 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Acanthogorgia* spp., *Callogorgia verticillata*, *Placogorgia* spp., *Swiftia pallida*, *Corallium rubrum*)

ME1.515 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madrepora oculata*, *Desmophyllum cristagalli*, *Desmophyllum pertusum*, *Madracis pharensis*)

ME1.516 Facies with Cirripeda (e.g. *Megabalanus* spp., *Pachylasma giganteum*)

ME1.517 Facies with Crinoidea (e.g. *Leptometra* spp.)

ME1.518 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

ME1.52 Caves and ducts in total darkness

ME2.5 Upper bathyal biogenic habitat

ME2.51 Upper bathyal reefs

ME2.512 Facies with large and erect sponges (e.g. *Leiodermatium* spp.)

ME2.513 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Madrepora oculata*, *Desmophyllum cristagalli*)

ME2.514 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

ME2.515 Facies with Serpulidae reefs (e.g. *Serpula vermicularis*)

ME2.52 Thanatocoenosis of corals, or Brachiopoda, or Bivalvia, or sponges

See ME1.51 for examples of reference facies

ME3.5 Upper bathyal coarse sediment

ME3.51 Upper bathyal coarse sediment

ME3.511 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Alcyonium* spp., *Chironephthya mediterranea*,  
*Paralcyonium spinulosum*, *Paramuricea* spp., *Villogorgia bebrycoides*)

ME4.5 Upper bathyal mixed sediment

ME4.51 Upper bathyal mixed sediment

ME4.511 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

ME5.5 Upper bathyal sand

ME5.51 Upper bathyal detritic sand

ME5.512 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Pennatula* spp., *Pteroeides griseum*)

ME5.513 Facies with Crinoidea (e.g. *Leptometra* spp.)

ME5.515 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

ME5.517 Facies with Bryozoa

ME5.518 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Caryophyllia cyathus*)

ME6.5 Upper bathyal muds

ME6.51 Upper bathyal muds

ME6.512 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Pennatula* spp., *Funiculina quadrangularis*)

ME6.513 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Isidella elongata*)

ME6.514 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madrepora oculata*,  
*Desmophyllum cristagalli*)

ME6.516 Facies with Crinoidea (e.g. *Leptometra* spp.)

ME6.518 Facies with the Bivalvia *Neopycnodonte* spp.

ME6.51B Facies with Bryozoa (e.g. *Candidae* spp., *Kinetoskias* spp.)

ME6.51C Facies with giant Foraminifera (e.g. Astrorhizida)

## **LOWER BATHYAL**

### MF1.5 Lower bathyal rock

#### MF1.51 Lower bathyal rock

MF1.512 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Dendrobrachia* spp.)

MF1.513 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madrepora oculata*,  
*Desmophyllum cristagalli*, *Desmophyllum pertusum*)

MF1.514 Facies with chemiosynthetic benthic species (e.g. Siboglinidae, *Lucinoma* spp.)

### MF2.5 Lower bathyal biogenic habitat

#### MF2.51 Lower bathyal reefs

MF2.511 Facies with Scleractinia (e.g. *Dendrophyllia* spp., *Madrepora oculata*,  
*Desmophyllum cristagalli*, *Desmophyllum pertusum*)

MF2.52 Thanatocoenosis of corals, or Brachiopoda, or Bivalvia, or sponges

See MF1.51 for examples of reference facies

### MF6.5 Lower bathyal muds

#### MF6.51 Sandy muds

MF6.512 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Isidella elongata*)

MF6.514 Facies with Pennatulacea (e.g. *Pennatula* spp., *Funiculina quadrangularis*)

## **ABYSSAL**

### MG1.5 Abyssal rock

#### MG1.51 Abyssal rock

MG1.512 Facies with Alcyonacea

### MG6.5 Abyssal mud

#### MG6.51 Abyssal mud

MG6.512 Facies with Alcyonacea (e.g. *Isidella elongata*)

There are some geomorphologic / hydrologic features not included in the above list because their presence is independent from the depth zone and the substrate type, but they must also be considered due to the role they play in the Mediterranean ecosystem<sup>2</sup>. They can hold a “complex of habitats” and geoforms that cannot be treated isolated, and therefore, they do not fit inside other categories. Among them:

- Hydrothermal vents
- Cold seeps (sulfide, methane – e.g. pockmarks, mud volcanoes)
- Brine pools
- Freshwater resurgences
- Seamounts (including banks, hills, etc.)
- Submarine canyons
- Escarpments
- Boulders fields

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<sup>2</sup>Action Plan for the conservation of habitats and species associated with seamounts, underwater caves and canyons, aphotic hard beds and chemo-synthetic phenomena in the Mediterranean Sea (Dark Habitats Action Plan)

**Annex I: the revised the marine section of the EUNIS habitat classification<sup>3</sup>**

Table 1. Level 2 units of the marine component of the revised EUNIS habitats classification, including proposed level 2 codes

			Hard/firm		Soft			
			Rock*	Biogenic habitat**	Coarse	Mixed	Sand	Mud
Depth Zones	Phytoplankton/ hydrodynamic gradient	Littoral	MA1	MA2	MA3	MA4	MA5	MA6
		Infralittoral	MB1	MB2	MB3	MB4	MB5	MB6
		Circalittoral	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4	MC5	MC6
	Aphytoplankton/ hydrodynamic gradient	Offshore circalittoral	MD1	MD2	MD3	MD4	MD5	MD6
		Upper bathyal	ME1	ME2	ME3	ME4	ME5	ME6
		Lower bathyal	MF1	MF2	MF3	MF4	MF5	MF6
		Abyssal	MG1	MG2	MG3	MG4	MG5	MG6

Table 2. Updated EUNIS habitat classification

Level 1: Marine habitats (code M)

Level 2: Depth zone

- LITTORAL (code A)
- INFRALITTORAL (code B)
- CIRACLITTORAL (code C)
- OFFSHORE CIRCALITTORAL (code D)
- UPPER BATHYAL (code E)
- LOWER BATHYAL (code F)
- ABYSSAL (code G)

Substrate type

- ROCK (including soft rock, marls, clays, artificial hard substrata) (code 1)
- BIOGENIC HABITAT (code 2)
- COARSE (code 3)
- MIXED (code 4)
- SAND (code 5)
- MUD (code 6)

Level 3: Regions: Atlantic, Baltic, Black Sea, Arctic and Mediterranean (the latter corresponding to the code 5).

<sup>3</sup>Evans D., Aish A., Boon A., Condé S., Connor D., Gelabert E., Michez N., Parry M., Richard D., Salvati E., Tunesi L. 2016. Revising the marine section of the EUNIS habitat classification. Report of a workshop held at the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, 12-13 May 2016. ETC/BD report to the EEA: 8 pp.

## Annex II: criteria for the selection of the Reference List of Marine Habitat Type

The eight traits used for the selection are the following:

1. Fragility: degree of susceptibility of the habitat to degradation (i.e., maintaining its structure and functions) when faced to natural and anthropogenic disturbances;
2. Resilience<sup>1</sup>: inability to recover quickly from a disturbance. Usually it is related to life-history traits of component species that make recovery difficult (i.e., slow growth rates, late age of maturity, low or unpredictable recruitment, long-lived);
3. Uniqueness or rarity: degree of rarity, i.e. unusual or very infrequent, at the Mediterranean level;
4. Importance of the habitat for hosting rare, threatened, endangered or endemic species that occur only in discrete areas;
5. Species diversity: the number of species hosted in the habitat;
6. Structural complexity: degree of complexity of physical structures created by biotic and abiotic features;
7. Capacity of modifying the physical environment and the ecosystem processes (i.e., geomorphological traits, fluxes of matter and energy), with a particular relevance to the occurrence of bio-constructors;
8. Significance of the habitat for the survival, spawning/reproduction of species not necessarily typical for the habitat during all their life cycle, and other (ecosystem) services provided by the habitat.

The 3-levels of score have been used to score each habitat type, in relation to each trait and in relation to other habitats situated in the same bathymetric zone. The score 1 corresponds to a low level, the score 2 to a medium level, and the score 3 to a high level. All habitat types having a rating of 3 in “Uniqueness or Rarity” (i.e., those that are extremely rare) have been selected for the inclusion in the reference list regardless of their final rating. No water column habitats or habitats of anthropogenic origin have been considered for the inclusion in the reference list. When the main habitat-forming species is a non-indigenous species, it has not been selected for the references list whatever it is its final rating.

Inclusion of a habitat in the reference list depends on the final rating (i.e., the total score) adding the values of the eight traits altogether. The minimum score reached by a habitat can be 8 (score 1 to each of the eight traits), whilst the maximum score can be 24 (score 3 to each of the eight traits). Following an analysis on the frequency distribution of the total scores for all the habitats (up to the level 5 of the classification), two groups with a normal distribution have been clearly identified (Fig. 1).

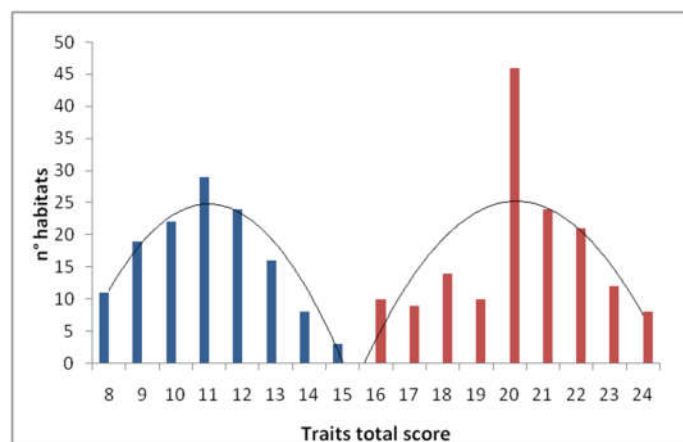


Figure 1. Number of habitats (up to the level 5 of the classification) belonging to each class of the traits total score. The model describing a normal distribution is also represented for both groups.

The two groups are separated by a threshold value of 16. All habitats reaching a total score in the eight traits equal or higher than 16, should be included in the updated reference list as priority habitats. In particular, the following two categories of habitats can be defined:

- Priority habitats: are habitats reaching a total score  $\geq 16$ . For these habitats conservation and strict protection are absolutely mandatory;
- Least relevant habitats are habitats reaching a total score  $< 16$ . These habitats do not require special conservation or management measures and can thus be used, but always provided a sustainable use of them.