Criteria for area prioritization, basic data collection and monitoring - case study from the eastern Adriatic coast

Sandro Bogdanović & Toni Nikolić

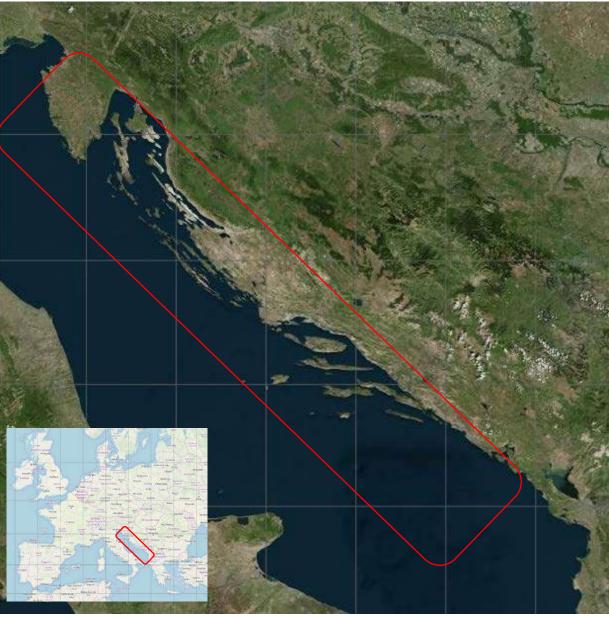
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia



POSITION

- Adriatic sea:
- SE-NW direction
- Total lenght 783 km
- 200 km average bandwidth
- Cca 140.000 km2
- Depths up to 1233 m



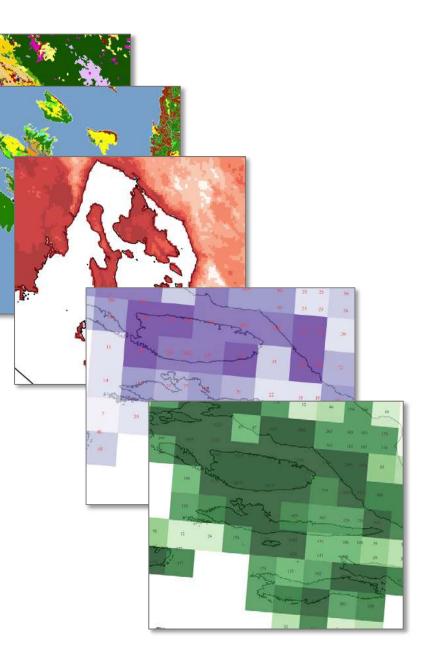


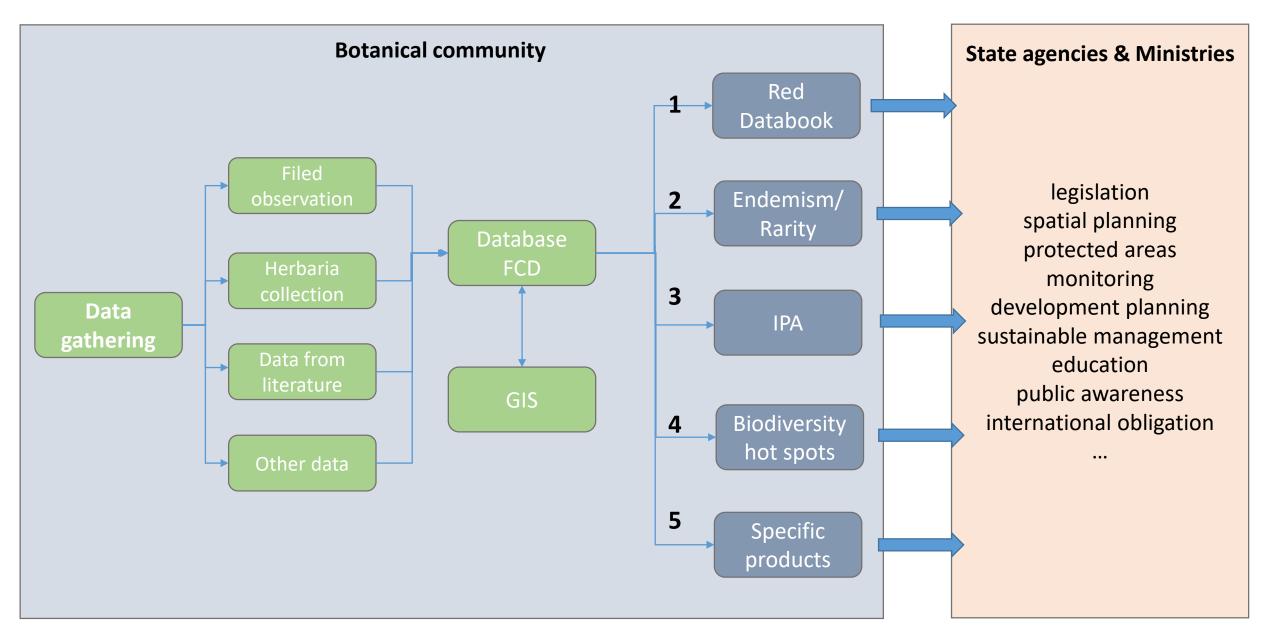
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STATE OF KNOWLEDGE

- Vegetation maps 1:50.000
- Forest hab. maps 1:100.000
- Unforest hab. maps 1:25.000
- Natural & Potential veg.
- CORINE Landcover
- Climatic data (several variables)
- Digital ortophoto 1:5000
- DEM
- Pedological maps
- Geological maps
- Other ...
- Realtime data about flora







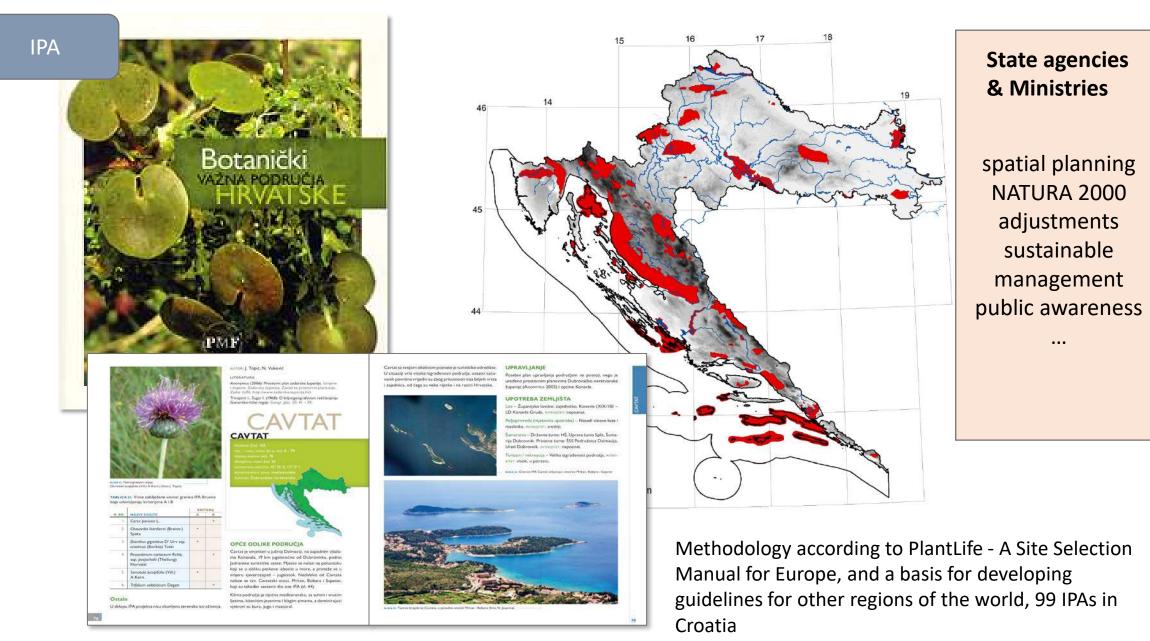




State agencies & Ministries

Legislation, all taxa in categories EN, CR, VU protected by the law on all natural habitats spatial planning education public awareness

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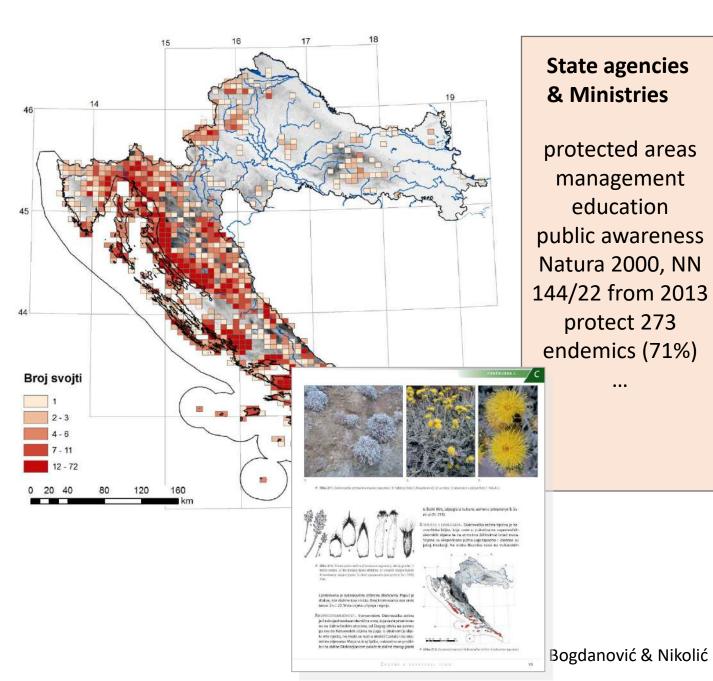


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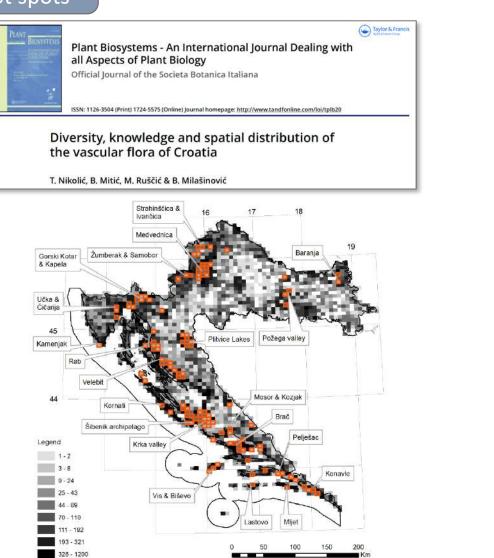


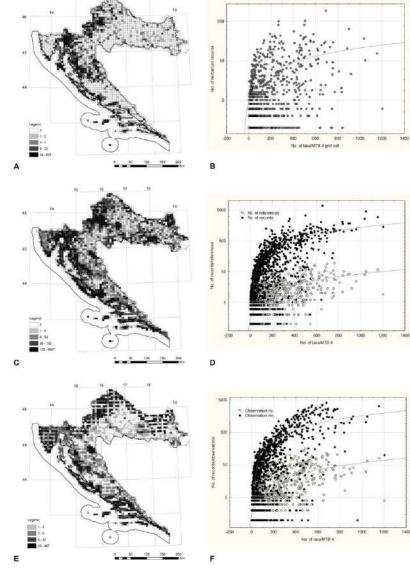




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Biodiversity hot spots





State agencies & Ministries

spatial planning protected areas management education public awareness

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	Endomicity	Distribution of ondonne taxa of vascalar nora ana laana ana no
		quency were analyzed
2	Threatenes	Number of threatened taxa of flora and fauna were used on some or
		all levels separately, using IUCN categorization ver. 3.1 (EX, RE,
		CR, EN and VU) to recline to national Red Books (finished and in up
		growth) and international red listing initiative (IUCN 2003,
		http://www.iucnredlist.org/)
3	Rarity	The rarity was defined and rarity index calculated for each spatial
		unit, separately for flora, fauna and habitats
4	Isolated taxa presence	Mostly isolated geographically leading in population or on higher
		level of isolation. Rarity index, mentioned above take care about
		isolation effect
5	Indicator taxa	Not analyzed separately, but discussed and mentioned on several
		occasion
6	Wilderness	Indirectly included in habitat analysis
7	General and known species richness	a diversity used but not in final decision making because of mostly
		uneven data distribution - could lead to un appropriate spatial eval-
		uation
8	Ecosystem diversity	Indirectly included in habitat analysis
9	Landscape diversity	in progress, not finished jet
10	Habitat diversity	Diversity on habitats, number of defined habitats types per square
		unit, uniqueness analyzed for whole area. Special important data
		because it is only full spatial covering data set
11	Conservation importance (using other or above	According to the regional / national / local priorities especially re-
	criteria)	garding Habitat directive and internationally designated sites
12	Habitat with important species richness	Indirectly included in habitat analysis
13	Selected taxa richness	Related to special types habitats, especially small water courses,
		ridges cliffs and caves
14	Specific a biotic elements	Used as directly connected with biodiversity and unique taxa com-
		position (topographic strangeness, altitude, exposition, slope, etc.)
15	Natural Heritage	Used national resources on already established values as an inte-
		gral part of national network of protected areas/sites or national /
		international ecological networks (area recognized as nature parks,
		national parks, strict reserves, Ramsar sites, parts of PEEN, Emer-
		ald, etc.)
16	etc.	Distribution models for slack known taxa (i.e. Posidonia oceanica),
		free expert judgment (i.e. some maritime areas), etc.

 Table 2. Summary of data used in surrogate approach in Coast project area biodiversity analysis

Comment

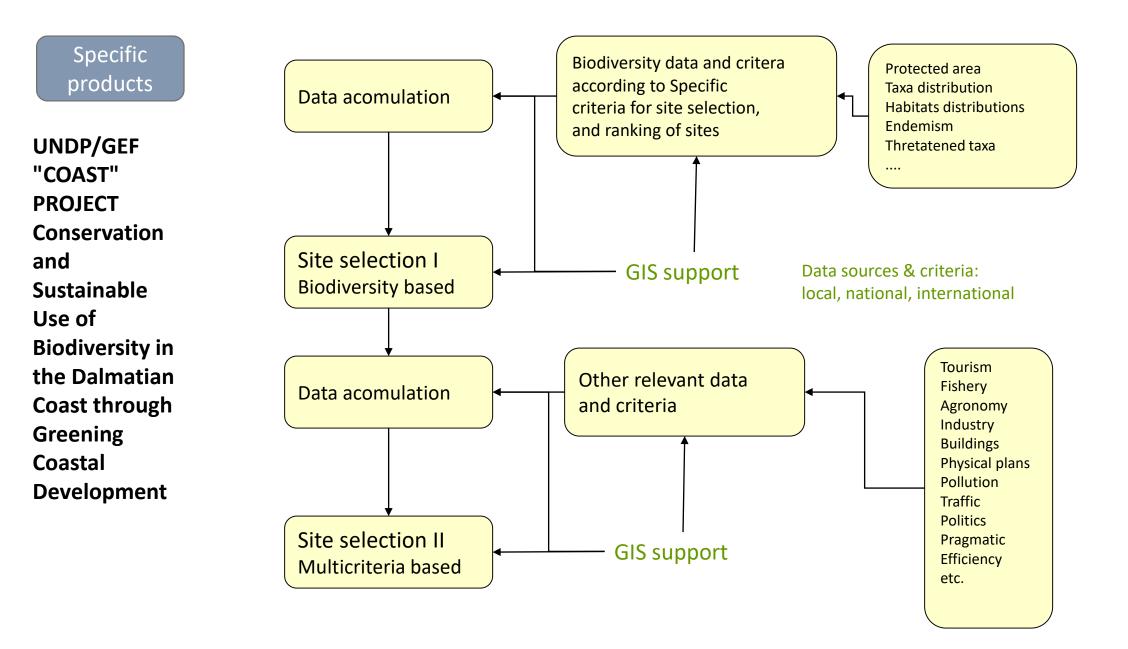
Distribution of endemic taxa of vascular flora and fauna and fre-

State agencies & Ministries county spatial planning sustainable tourism development monitoring public education awareness • • •

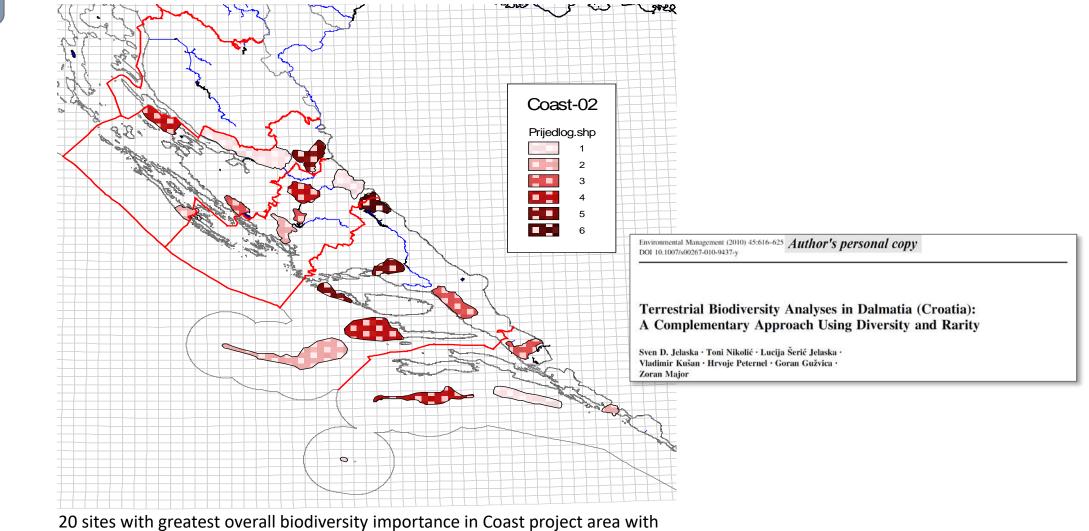
Criteria

Endemicity

No.



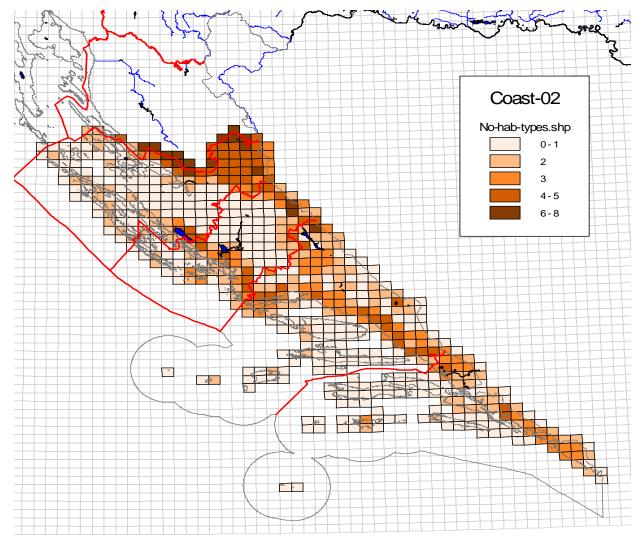
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priority codes (1-max, 6-min) for each county separately

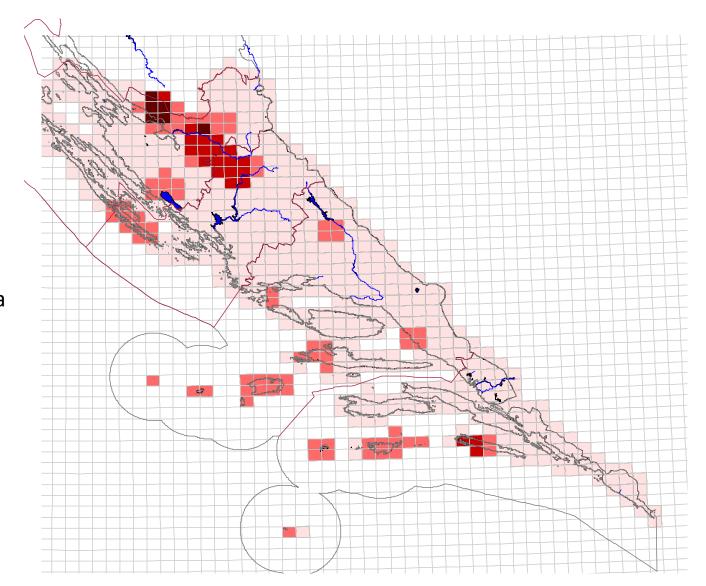
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The number of different habitats per square unit (MTB ¼) listed in Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Source of data: Map of habitats (mmu 9 ha) – Ministry of **Environmental Protection, Physical** Planning and Construction



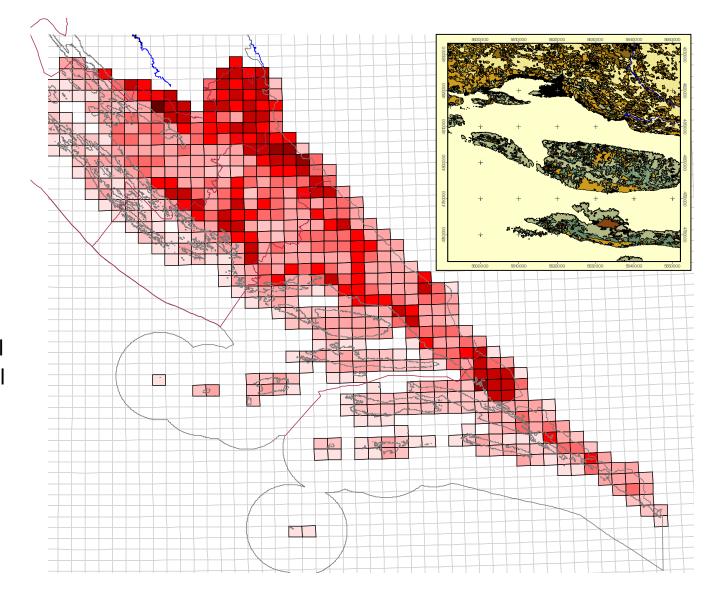
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Distribution and number of fauna taxa per square unit

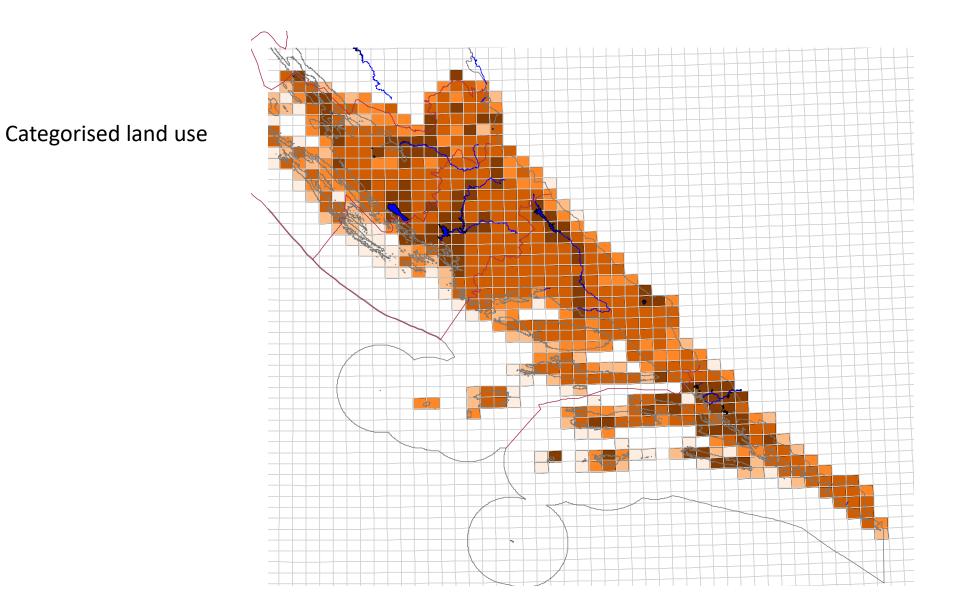


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Eg. number of small aquatic habitats per unit field as particularly significant habitats, number of speleological objects or eg total number of natural habitats per unit field on land



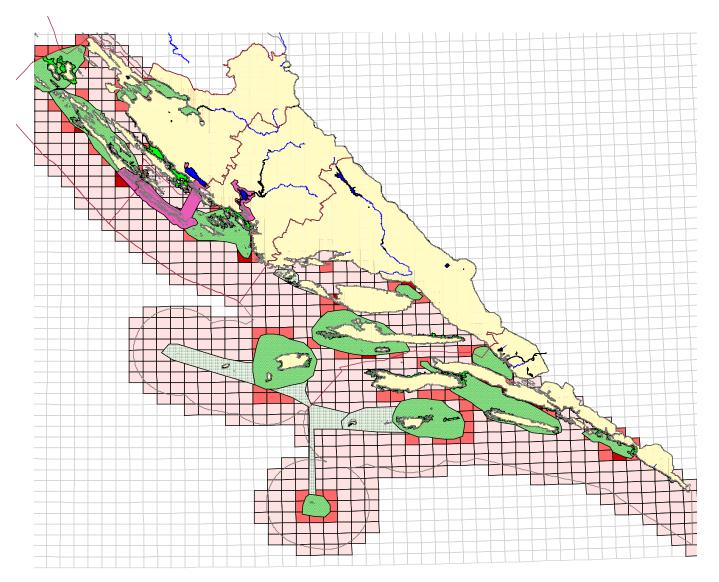
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Development

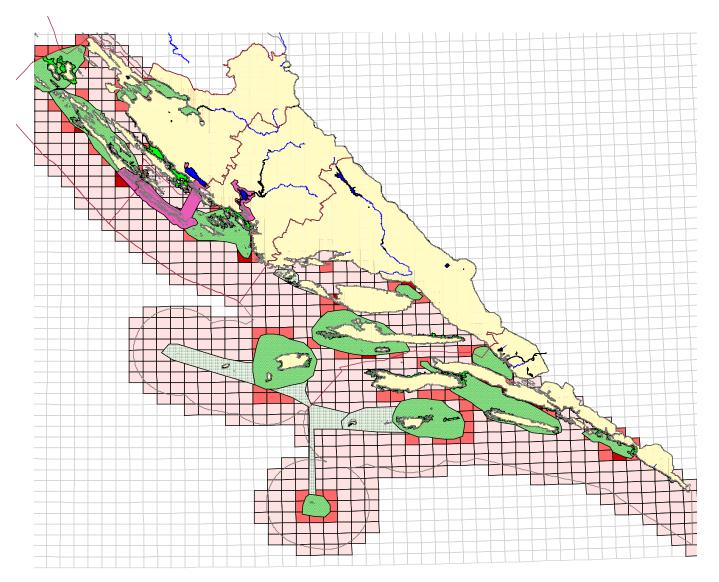
Areas particularly important for the conservation of marine biodiversity



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Development

Areas particularly important for the conservation of marine biodiversity





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Development

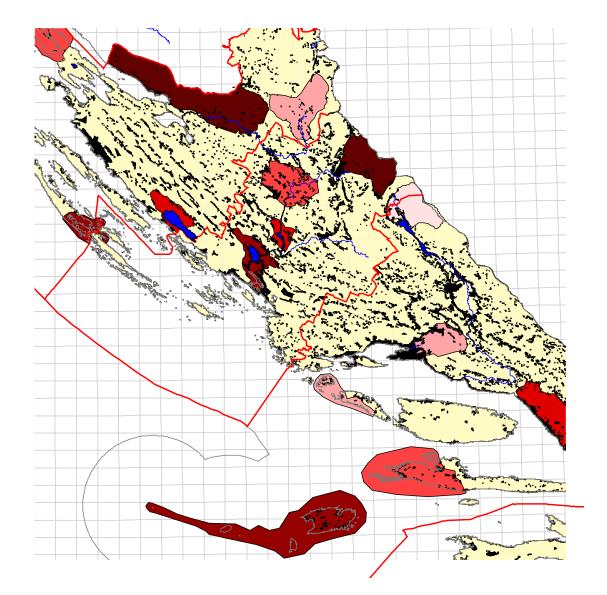
An example of a conflict of interest

Overlap of construction and tourist areas with areas important for biodiversity conservation.

Use of other data collected by the BD team as well as other sectors



Managament plans for 20 priority sites





Strengthening the capacity for environmentally sensitive beach management

Guidelines and priority actions for sustainable beach management in Croatia United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

- detecting all sandy shore localities based on remote sensing data
- 2. field inventory of all target habitats
- 3. flora inventory, full census
- 4. habitat threats assesment
- 5. management proposals
- 6. demonstration practical application at 3 localities

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State agencies & Ministries

site spatial planning sustainable tourism development monitoring education public awareness

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State agencies & Ministries

education public awareness

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Thank you for your attention 🙂

Sandro Bogdanović & Toni Nikolić

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia, <u>sbogdanovic@agr.hr</u> Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia, <u>toni.nikolic@biol.pmf.hr</u>

