

A2.42 Communities of Marmara littoral mixed sediment

Summary

This habitat is present in the Sea of Marmara on shores of mixed sediments ranging from muds with gravel and sand components to mixed sediments (pebbles, gravels, sands and mud in more even proportions). The pressures and threats likely to affect the habitat are: agricultural run-off, marine traffic, coastal development, marine water pollution, and aggregate extraction. Currently this habitat is not addressed by any legislation or management aimed at its conservation. The conservation and management measures which would benefit the habitat are: restoring coastal areas and marine habitats, improving water quality, establishing protected areas, management of marine traffic, managing urban and industrial waste, and regulating the exploitation of natural resources.

Synthesis

Detailed information on the abundance and extent of this habitat is lacking. Information on the quantity and quality of this habitat, including historical or recent trends, is absent. For the purposes of Red List assessment this habitat is therefore considered to be Data Deficient.

Overall Category & Criteria			
EU 28		EU 28+	
Red List Category	Red List Criteria	Red List Category	Red List Criteria
n/a	-	Data Deficient	-

Sub-habitat types that may require further examination

None

Habitat Type

Code and name

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There are currently no photographs of this habitat available.

Habitat description

Shores of mixed sediments ranging from muds with gravel and sand components to mixed sediments (pebbles, gravels, sands and mud in more even proportions). By definition, mixed sediments are poorly sorted. Similarly, there is unlikely to be an easily defined boundary between areas of mixed sediment with stable cobbles and boulders, and boulder fields which fall into the rocky shore category. Stable large cobbles or boulders may be present, which support epibiota such as fucoids and green seaweeds more commonly found on rocky and boulder shores. Mixed sediments which are predominantly muddy tend to support infaunal communities, which are similar to those of mud and sandy mud shores. Habitats with sheltered gravelly sandy mud, subject to reduced salinity, mainly on the mid and lower shore, may have an abundant community of ragworms *Hediste diversicolor*.

Indicators of quality:

Both biotic and abiotic indicators have been used to describe marine habitat quality. These include the presence of particular species, water quality parameters, levels of exposure to a particular exposure as well as more integrated indices which describe habitat function and structure, such as trophic index, or successful stages of development in habitats that have a natural cycle of change over time. There are no

known commonly agreed indicators of quality for this habitat, although particular parameters may be set in certain situations, e.g. protected features with Natura 2000 sites, where reference values may have been determined and applied on a location-specific basis. Some potential indicators of quality which can be used are the presence and abundance of indicated characteristic species.

Characteristic species:

Ulva rigida, *Aphelochaeta marioni*, *Capitella capitata*, *Cirriformia tentaculata*, *Sphaerosyllis taylori*, *Ostrea edulis*, *Cerastoderma edule*, *Hexaplex trunculus*, *Aora gracilis*, *Melita palmata*, *Microprotopus maculatus*, *Abra nitida*, *Pygospio elegans*, *Corophium volutator*, *Diogenes pugilator*, *Psidia bluteli*, *Psidia longimana* and *Xantho poressa*.

Classification

This habitat may be equivalent to, or broader than, or narrower than the habitats or ecosystems in the following typologies.

EUNIS (v1405):

Level 4. A sub-habitat of littoral mixed sediment (A2.4)

Annex 1:

1130 Estuaries

1160 Large shallow inlets and bays

MAES:

Marine - Marine inlets and transitional waters

Marine - Coastal

MSFD:

Shallow sublittoral coarse sediment

Shallow sublittoral mixed sediment

EUSEaMap:

Not mapped

IUCN:

9.3 Subtidal loose rock/ pebble/ gravel

9.10 Estuaries

12.3 Shingle and/ or pebble shoreline and/ or beaches

Does the habitat type present an outstanding example of typical characteristics of one or more biogeographic regions?

No

Justification

The Sea of Marmara has distinct environmental conditions compared to the Black Sea, with conditions more similar to those of the Mediterranean Sea. As such this habitat does not represent an outstanding example of the typical characteristics of the Black Sea region.

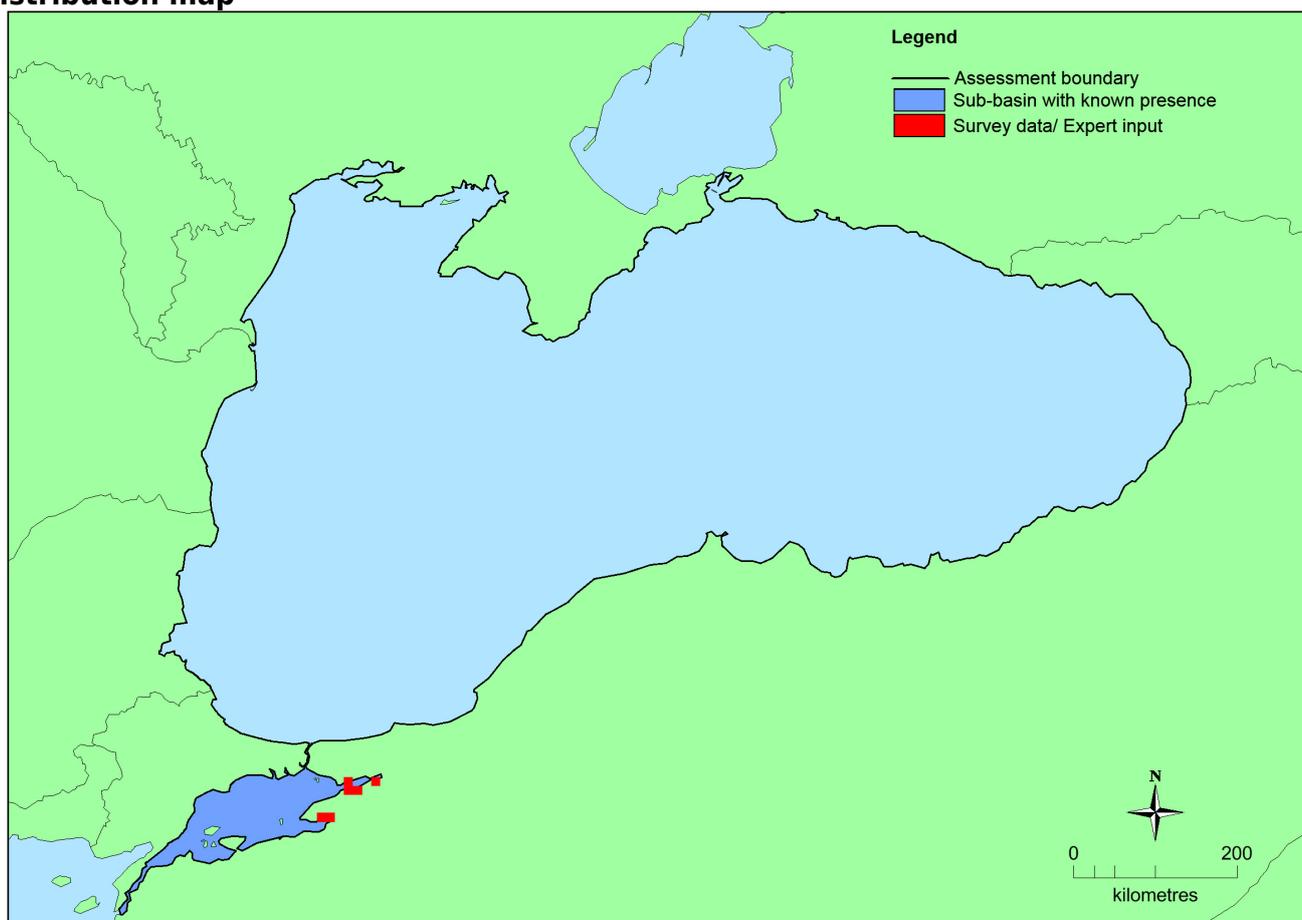
Geographic occurrence and trends

Region	Present or Presence Uncertain	Current area of habitat	Recent trend in quantity (last 50 yrs)	Recent trend in quality (last 50 yrs)
<i>Black Sea</i>	Sea of Marmara: Present	Km ²	Unknown	Unknown

Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy and habitat area

	Extent of Occurrence (EOO)	Area of Occupancy (AOO)	Current estimated Total Area	Comment
<i>EU 28</i>	N/A Km ²	N/A	N/A Km ²	This habitat is only present in the Sea of Marmara therefore it does not occur in the EU28
<i>EU 28+</i>	1898 Km ²	6	Unknown Km ²	EOO and AOO have been calculated on the available data.

Distribution map



This map has been generated based on expert opinion and has been used to calculate AOO and EOO. The map should be treated with caution as it does not necessarily reflect the full distribution of the habitat.

How much of the current distribution of the habitat type lies within the EU 28?

The habitat is only present in the Sea of Marmara, therefore it is not present in the EU28.

Trends in quantity

There is insufficient data to accurately assess changes in quantity of the habitat

- Average current trend in quantity (extent)

EU 28: -

EU 28+: Unknown

- Does the habitat type have a small natural range following regression?

Unknown

Justification

This habitat does not occur in the Black Sea, therefore the maximum EOO for the Sea of Marmara is 11,350km². However, there is insufficient information to assess whether the habitat has undergone a significant decline (>25% of extent) in the last 50 years. This habitat also occurs in the Mediterranean therefore it is unlikely to have a small natural range.

- Does the habitat have a small natural range by reason of its intrinsically restricted area?

No

Justification

This habitat does not occur in the Black Sea, however it is present in the Sea of Marmara as well as the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore this habitat is unlikely to have an intrinsically restricted area.

Trends in quality

There is insufficient data to accurately assess changes in quality of the habitat

- Average current trend in quality

EU 28: -

EU 28+: Unknown

Pressures and threats

Being directly subject to various human activities, this habitat is especially prone to impacts such as coastal pollution (urban, agricultural, industrial, fish-farming, etc.), coastal zone development (particularly urbanization and uncontrolled coastal infrastructures), contamination of sediments and biota caused by anti-foulants and atmospheric inputs of hazardous compounds, and episodic perturbations (e.g. sediment removal and illegal dumping of wreckages).

List of pressures and threats

Agriculture

Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals

Fertilisation

Mining, extraction of materials and energy production

Sand and gravel extraction

Sand and gravel quarries

Removal of beach materials

Transportation and service corridors

Roads, paths and railroads

Port areas

Piers / tourist harbours or recreational piers

Fishing harbours

Industrial ports

Shipping lanes

Marine constructions

Urbanisation, residential and commercial development

Urbanised areas, human habitation
Industrial or commercial areas
Discharges

Pollution

Pollution to surface waters (limnic, terrestrial, marine & brackish)
Marine water pollution
Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)

Conservation and management

This habitat is not addressed by any legislation or management aimed at its conservation. Direct engagement of scientists and conservationists in the planning of the management process, analysis of social and economic costs and benefits of different management options, and involvement of diverse stakeholders will be essential to successful implementation of conservation actions.

List of conservation and management needs

Measures related to wetland, freshwater and coastal habitats

Restoring/Improving water quality
Restoring coastal areas

Measures related to marine habitats

Restoring marine habitats

Measures related to spatial planning

Establish protected areas/sites
Legal protection of habitats and species
Manage landscape features

Measures related to urban areas, industry, energy and transport

Urban and industrial waste management
Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems
Managing marine traffic

Measures related to special resource use

Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land
Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea

Conservation status

Annex 1:

1160: MMED XX

When severely damaged, does the habitat retain the capacity to recover its typical character and functionality?

The capacity of this habitat to recover after it has been severely damaged is unknown.

Effort required

10 years
Unknown

Red List Assessment

Criterion A: Reduction in quantity

Criterion A	A1	A2a	A2b	A3
EU 28	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %
EU 28+	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %

There is insufficient data on changes in quantity of this habitat to determine any trends in quantity.

Criterion B: Restricted geographic distribution

Criterion B	B1				B2				B3
	EOO	a	b	c	AOO	a	b	c	
EU 28	n/a Km ²	-	-	n/a	n/a	-	-	n/a	n/a
EU 28+	unknown Km ²	Unknown							

The precise extent of the habitat is unknown. Therefore there is insufficient data to calculate EOO and AOO.

Criterion C and D: Reduction in abiotic and/or biotic quality

Criteria C/D	C/D1		C/D2		C/D3	
	Extent affected	Relative severity	Extent affected	Relative severity	Extent affected	Relative severity
EU 28	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %
EU 28+	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %

Criterion C	C1		C2		C3	
	Extent affected	Relative severity	Extent affected	Relative severity	Extent affected	Relative severity
EU 28	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %	n/a %
EU 28+	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %	unknown %

Criterion D	D1		D2		D3	
	Extent affected	Relative severity	Extent affected	Relative severity	Extent affected	Relative severity
EU 28	n/a %	n/a%	n/a %	n/a%	n/a %	n/a%
EU 28+	unknown %	unknown%	unknown %	unknown%	unknown %	unknown%

Experts consider there to be insufficient data to conduct an assessment using criteria C/D.

Criterion E: Quantitative analysis to evaluate risk of habitat collapse

Criterion E	Probability of collapse
EU 28	n/a

Criterion E	Probability of collapse
EU 28+	unknown

There is no quantitative analysis available to estimate the probability of collapse of this habitat type.

Overall assessment "Balance sheet" for EU 28 and EU 28+

	A1	A2a	A2b	A3	B1	B2	B3	C/D1	C/D2	C/D3	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E
EU28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU28+	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD	DD

Overall Category & Criteria			
EU 28		EU 28+	
Red List Category	Red List Criteria	Red List Category	Red List Criteria
n/a	-	Data Deficient	-

Confidence in the assessment

Low (mainly based on uncertain or indirect information, inferred and suspected data values, and/or limited expert knowledge)

Assessors

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Reviewers

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18/03/2016

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27/04/2016

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