Pilot Sites Ecosys	System Type Country	Country Partner	Partn. Study Region	Area [ha] Area Shape Elevation Annual [ha] Range [m] median	nual Temperature Annual Precip. Annual Precip. Köppen-Geiger climate Major Geiger mperature Worldclim site description Worldclim Climate	Major Vegetation Globecover 2009 National Biosphere Park Reserve	OreWorldNaturaMain habitat typesPriority habitat types Natura 2000 [EU Habitat typesHeritage Site2000 siteNatura 2000 [EU code]	Type of Protection#	Climate*	Elevation Range [m] Annual Precip.	m/yr] Major Land use/land covers†	Major envi. pressures‡	Key status indicators	Key ecosystem services provided by site?	contact name	Post-flooding or irrigated cropla.	Rainfed Mosaic cropland Mosaic Closed (>4c. 'ands (50-70%) / vegetation broadleaved	Open (15-40%) Closed (>40%) Open (15-40%) Closed (>15%) Op	Closed to open 15%) mixed shrubland (50- (50-70%) / forest	Closed to open (>15%) Sparse (<15%) Vegetation (>15%)	Closed to open '>15%) grassland and associated areas areas water bodies and ice
				Tempe, Worldclin.	rerature lim Site description Worldclim Climate	raik Keser\	Habitat type code]									croplands (or aquatic)	vegetation (grassland/shrub deciduou (grassland/shrub land/forest) (20-70%) / cropland (20-50%)	deciduous evergreen forest deciduous or evergreen forest (>5m) (>5m) to the forest (>5m) (>5m) to the forest (>5m) to the fore	proadleaved and needleleaved (20-50%) forest (>5m) (20-50%) shrub.	ru- (broadleaved or needleleaved, vegetation evergreen or (grassland, deciduous) savannas or rubland (<5m) lichens/mosses) water	or woody areas (Urban vegetation on areas >50%) regularly flooded or aterlogged soil
Mountain Ecosystems				70.212	671.0 200 100				Handle 1770 V (5 17)	750 1000		Sandar III o W	Chamer's as 121 and 122 are 123			Globcover Class 11	14 20 30 50	60 70 90	100 110 120	130 140 150	180 190 200 210 220
Mountain Ecosystems Gran Paradiso Moun	Yountain Ecosystems Italy	IT Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricc			0.1 -6.7 to 9 900 - 1300 921 - 2337 Et Polar and alpine climate Mos				ommunity Hemiboreal (dfb) / Boreal (dfc)	>700	Glaciers and perpetual snow; Bare rocks; Natural grasslands; Transitional woodland-sh Coniferous forest	nodland-shrubs; H, C, W	Chamois and ibex populations; bird populations; invertebrates communities (lepidoptera rhopalocera, orthoptera, coleoptera staphylinidae, hymenoptera formicidae); glacier front position; periglacial flora	Provisioning: Nutrition (cultivated crops, reared animals, water); Materials (from plants, water) Regulation&Maintenance: Mediation of flows (hydrological cycle and flood protection); Maintenance of physical and biological conditions (lifecycle, habitat and gene pool protection; global and regional climate regulation); Cultural: Interaction with biota, ecosystems (scientific, educational, heritage, cultural, aestethic)	Antonello Provenzale Ramona Viterbi	99.30 %	12.24 % 26.55 % 12.64 % 4.52 .	6.02 % 0.30 %	0.70 % 0.04 % 1.35 %	1.58 % 14.30 %	0.26 % 16.42 % 0.12 % 2.27 %
Northern Limestone NP	Yountain Ecosystems Austria	Ta AT European Environment Agenc			4.6 0.3 to 7.8 1500 - 2000 972 - 1570 Dfb Humid continental climate Mos				7-10° C (Alpine)	500-1963 (LTER 500-950) 1500-2000	Mountain forest and alpine grasslands	Afforestation; Nitrogen desposition; Climate change	One of Austria's largest distinct forest area, which has not yet been dissected by public transportation routes and human habitation	Drinking water resources (SW); Biodiversity; Carbon sequestration (CM); Sustainable tourism (PU)	Thomas Dirnboeck		2.79 % 26.64 % 7.30 % 10.32 %				
		ugal PT University of Porto - ICETA	PT		10.6 7.7 to 14.9 2500 - 3500 1135 - 1705 Csb Warm-summer Mediterranean climate fores	forest		National Park, N2000, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Temperate with Dry and Warm Summer	100-1545 2500	Heath, scrub, forest, bare soil and rock	HICW also wildfires	Land area and status of Annex I habitat types Connectivity of focal LC/habitat classes Iberian wolf population size Status of other protected plant and animal species Extent of invasion by non-native plants	Water for agriculture and for energy production; Timber production; Livestock; Carbon sequestration in forest; Eco-tourism; Flood and landslide prevention; Soil formation and protection			2.72 % 8.19 % 2.38 % 30.42 %				
		ES University of Granada			10.1 1.4 to 17 250 - 700 280 - 1308 Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Close	Closed to open shrubland 1999 1979	xxxx 4090, 6160, 9340 1510, 6220, 7210, 7220	National Park; Natural Park; SCI for the Mediterranean biogeographical region; UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	According to Peel el al (2007): BSH, but according to Iberian Climate Atlas: Dsc; Bs. Csb, depending on altitude	Bsh and 860 to 3482 m a.s.l 600 mm	Forests and seminatural areas; Agricultural areas; Alpine ecosystems; mediterranean shrublands; Alpine lakes	Climate change, Biogeochemical cycle Changes; land use changes	Connectivity of focal LC/habitat classes Iberian wolf population size Status of other protected plant and animal species Extent of invasion by non-native plants Snow cover trends; Primary production trends; Changes in phenology; Changes in regulation, provision, supporting and cultural ecosystem services. Tree vitality; Natural forest dynamics; Lynx population	Main regulation services: Dampening perturbations; water cycle regulation			0.40 % 2.63 % 21.31 % 0.10 %				
Bayerischer Wald	Sylountain Ecosystems Germany	nany DE University of Bayreuth			5.1 2.6 to 6.7 1000 - 1600 895 - 1349 Cfb Oceanic climate Close fore:	Closed (>40%) needleleaved evergreen forest	xxxx 9110, 9140, 9410 4070, 6230, 7110, 9180, 91D0	National Park, Natural Park; first National Park in Germany founded 1970.	Transition between oceanic and ontinent climate; winters with deep frost and large amounts of snow (> 2m). Annual average temperature between 3 and 7 °C.	rarge 1453 m a.s.l. 1000- 1600	Largest compact forest area in Central Europe, dominated by conifers such as a Hay meadows, Formerly rafting, glass production based on forest resources.	as Norway Spruce, Bark beetle outbreak; air pollution; climate warming; invasive species	Tree vitality; Natural forest dynamics; Lynx population	Drinking water, Tourism, Mesoclimate, Flood prevention; Glacial relictic species; Environmental education in the canopy walk and information center	Carl Beierkuhnlein	97.82 %	0.23 % 10.93 % 3.19 % 6.96 %	34.46 % 1.35 %	27.79 % 0.40 %	0.06 %	12.45 %
Lakes Ohrid/Prespa	Yountain Ecosystems Former Yof Macedon	er Yugoslav Republic FYROM PSI Hydrobiological Institute, donia			9.4 2.2 to 11.7 907 - 795 722 - 1108 Csb Warm-summer Mediterranean climate fores	te Closed (>40%) broadleaved deciduous forest	1979	UNESCO world heritage site / Ramsar site and Monument of Nature	ture Warm temperate	693 m / 849 m a.s.l. 907 / 795	Waterbodies; Forests; Complex cultivation patterns; Pastures; Transitional wo Non-productive land.	voodland-shrub; Eutrophication; Habitat destruction; Sewerage; Fertilizer and pesticide use on farmland; Overfishing; Tourism; Water level declination.	Flora and fauna biodiversity, population structure and dynamics; Physico-chemical parameters; Microbiological parameters.	Drinking water; Irrigation water; Tourism; Biodiversity hotspot; Museum of living fossils; Home of endemic species; Significant bird migration and breeding habitats; Home of critically endangered or vulnerable species	Orhideja Tasevska	99.69 % 0.31 %	6.57 % 17.86 % 10.72 % 37.65	0.99 %	3.63 % 0.43 % 0.15 %	1.96 %	0.01 % 0.82 % 18.39 %
High Tatra Mts. Moun	Mountain Ecosystems Poland,	nd/Slovakia PL/SK United Nations Environme			2.7 -2.6 to 5.9 n/a 698 - 1760 Dfc Subarctic climate Close fore:	Closed (>40%) needleleaved evergreen forest SK: 1949 / PL: 1955	xxxx 4070, 6150, 9410 4070, 6230, 7110, 7220, 8160, 9180, 91D0, 91	, 91E0 UNESCO Biosphere Reserve / national parks / N2000 (both SCIs and SPAs)	Dfb Dfc ET	Depending Annual predexcluding volumes in the state of th	e.g. elevation, slope exposition etc. Major landcover (codes: CLC level 3, names based on EUNIS level 2): a) predominant: 312 Coniferous woodland (45.52 % in 2006); b) 322 Subalpine scrub (dwarf pine); c) 332 Screes and bare rock d) 321 Alpine and subalpine grassland/meadows Other main landcover classes, e.g. 313 (mixed forest), 324, 333, 512 (mountain labelow 15 % of surface. Major landuse: none (protected areas, but with tourism visitation)	[sequence & codes from EU Habitat Directive reporting classification for threats and pressures) Agriculture: A04.03 abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing Sylviculture, forestry: B02 Forest and Plantation management & use - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.01 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.06 thinning of tree layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.06 thinning of tree layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.01 disporated for the layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.01 disporated for the layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.01 disporated for the layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free layer - in forests under private land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free land of the park /B02.02 free land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.02 free land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.00 free land ownership in areas surrounding the park /B02.01 free lay	high biodiversity conservation values, mountain ecosystems and habitats, numerous HabDir. and BirdDir. "Annex" species, incl. endemic, rare and threatened plant and fauna species, incl. endemic, rare and threatened plant and fauna species, incl. and BirdDir. "Annex" species, incl. endemic, rare and threatened plant and fauna species, incl. and BirdDir. "Annex" species, incl. endemic, rare and threatened plant and fauna species, incl. and BirdDir. "Annex" species, incl. endemic, rare and threatened plant and fauna species, incl. endemic, rare and threatened plant and rare and threatened plant and rar	(sequence & codes CICES v. 4.3) 1.1.1.2 Reared animals and their outputs /1.1.1.3 Wild plants and their outputs /1.1.1.4 Wild animals and their outputs /1.1.2.1 Surface water for drinking / 1.2.1.1 Fibres and other materials from plants for direct use or processing / 1.2.1.3 Genetic materials from all biota / 1.2.2.1 Surface water for non-drinking purposes / 1.3.1.1 Biomass-based energy sources – wood fuel / 2.1.1.2 Mediation by biota Filtration_sequestration_storage_accumulation by micro-organisms, algae, plants, and animals / 2.1.2.1 Mediation by ecosystems - Filtration_sequestration_ecosystems - Filtration_sequestration_storage_accumulation by ecosystems/ 2.1.2.3 Mediation of smell_noise_visual impacts / 2.2.1.1 Mass stabilisation and control of erosion rates / 2.2.1.2 Buffer and attenuation of mass flows / 2.2.2.1 Hydrological cycle and water flow maintenance / 2.2.2.2 Flood protection / 2.3.1.1 Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection - Pollination and seed dispersal / 2.3.3.1 Soil formation and composition - Weathering processes / 2.3.3.2 Soil formation and composition and fixing processes / 2.3.4.1 Water conditions - Chemical condition of freshwaters / 2.3.5.1 Atmospheric composition and climate regulation - Micro and regional climate regulation / 3.1.1.1 Physical and interlectual interactions with biota, ecosystems, and landscapes - Physical and experiential interactions / 3.1.2.1 Intellectual and representative interactions - Educational/3.1.2.3 Intellectual and representative interactions - Heritage, cultural/3.1.2.4 Intellectual and representative interactions - Aesthetic/3.2.1.1 Spiritual, symbolic and other interactions with biota, ecosystems, and landscapes/3.2.2.1 Other cultural outputs - Existence (Enjoyment provided by wild species, wilderness, ecosystems, landscapes)/3.2.2.2 Other cultural outputs - Bequest (Willingness to preserve plants, animals, ecoystems, landscapes for the experience and use of future generations; moral/ethical perspective or belief)	g / 1.2.1.3 ns, algae, .1.2 Buffering ion and lation - Global ms, and resentative /3.1.2.5	99.23 %				0.47 % 2.07 %	0.29 % 0.06 % 0.14 %
Hardangervidda \hbardangervidda		vay NO University of Bergen			-1.3 -3 to 4.1 700 - 2250 929 - 2124 Et Polar and alpine climate Spar			NATIONAL park (IUCN Cat. II) , and adjabet landscape protected area (IUCN Cat. V)	Area Northern Boreal - Alpine (Dfc / ET),	500 - 1933 masl 700-2250	Grazed grasslands, Moors and heathland, Bare rocks, Sparsely vegetated area, perpetual snow	Grazing mammals (A), introduced species (I), tourism, and motorized traffic	Largest Mtplateau N-Europa, wild Rain-deer, Southern boundary of artic flora and fauna; Mountain-Fox, Snow-owl.	Oxygen, water, plant-biomass, mttrout, fishing, hunting and recreation.	Ole Vetaas Tessa Bahiga Bargmann	99.71 %	0.08	0.01 % 1.14 % 0.		80.55 %	1.13 % 14.99 % 1.32 % 0.11 %
Abisko	1ountain Ecosystems Sweden	den SE University of Bayreuth	Uni BT National Park	7,700 7,722 341 to 1191 -6.	-0.7 -4.6 to 0.4 304 - 1000 387 - 612 Et Polar and alpine climate Spar	Sparse vegetation 1909 1986	5 1996 2007 3140, 4060, 9040 7240, 7320, 9010	National park, NATURA 2000 Including Bird protection area (river delta) Nearby 5 additional NATURA 2000 areas covering 90 547ha in total	Subarctic	341-1191 304 in Abisku gradient in the ϵ west	National park; steep precipitation e area with up to 1000 mm/yr in the discontinous permafrost with snow bed vegetation reindeer herding; tourism	Climate change; herbivori; touristic exploatation	Ecosystem responds to rather rapid climte change; Interference between indigious people's traditional life style (reindee herding) and tourism	Biodiversity: large species richness including rare and endangered species and some endemics; wetlands very important for migrating birds and for breeding; Landscape conservation: relatively untouched mountain areas; "Europe's last wilderness"; glacial landforms and other geomorphologic phenomena of the arctic landscapes Cultural: important areas for reindeer herding – calving (spring) and feeding grounds (summer); recreation – summer and winter tourism; research – classical and actual sites for climate related ecosystem studies; geosciences; research on aurora horealis	Carl Beierkuhnlein - Ludmilla Janeck	98.48 %	14.52	21.95 %	9.36 % 5.20 %	31.94 %	2.79 % 0.08 % 8.99 %
La Palma Island	nuntain Ecosystems Spain	ES University of Bayreuth	Uni BT Biosphere Reserv	ve 70,832 71,646 0 to 2426 16	16 8.6 to 20.4 200 - 1500 307 - 598 Csb Warm-summer Mediterranean climate fores	Closed (>40%) needleleaved evergreen 1954 1983 forest	xxxx 4050, 9360, 9550 4050, 9360, 9370, 9560	Biosphere Reserve (whole island), including a national park (Caldera de Taburiente), UNESCO starlight reserve	subtropical / oceanic but very diverse because of topography, including semi-arid lowlands, humid montane climate in cloud forests, alpine climate in summit regions, Average temperature ranges between 9 and 22 °C	0-2426 200-1500	Canary Pine forest, Laurel forest, woodland, plantations, vineyards; volcanic ash cover a large part of the island due to sub-recent volcanic activity and erosion.	Agriculture (plantations with intensive irrigation, fertilisation, and chemical application); Extreme climatic events (drought, heavy rain); Introduced non-native herbivores (rabbits, goats, rax. Tourism	rats); Single island endemic species unique to this island	Hot spot of endemism; drinking water, Irrigation water, efficient collection of cloud and fog water by trees (especially canary pine),	J. María Fernández-Palacios Carl Beierkuhnlein -	99.39 % 0.14 %	4.23 % 8.06 % 6.40 % 15.74 >	27.42 %	1.52 % 4.94 % 3.97 %	21.45 % 0.24 % 2.87 %	1.50 % 0.32 % 0.59 %
Water-limited Ecosystems	Year F			470.000						200 022						20.255					
Har HaNegev Vv	water-limited Ecosystems Israel	IS Ben Gurion University			17.8 16 to 21 80 - 100 69 - 188 Bwh Hot desert climates Bare	Bare areas	Avaat 6210, 6220, 8210 6220	Natural reserve, UNESCO World Heritage site	Arid to Semi Arid	300 - 800 <100	Barren land	Grazing; Mining	spectral indices of biogenic soil crusts, annuals, and perenials; Population density of isopods, ibexes, scorpios, snails; Soil disturbance by desert porcupines; Wadis backward erosion	Soil αevelopment and conservation; Nutrient cycling; Primary production; Food and Fiber; Research; Education; Tourism; Aesthetic features; spirituality	Yehoshua Shkedy Moshe Shachak	99.24 %			0.02 %	1.29 %	97.93 %
Samaria	'ater-limited Ecosystems Greece	GR FORTH - Foundation for Resea.	Research and Technology - Hellas FORTH National Park	58,454 53,406 0 to 2454 12.1	12.1 6 to 19.2 600 - 2000 679 - 1052 Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Mos	Mosaic vegetation 1962 1981	x 2000 4090, 9290, 9540, 5420, 1120, 3170 1170, 1120, 3170	UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (World Heritage), National Park, Natura 2000 site	rra 2000 CSa	0 to 2500m 2000	Coniferous forests, Sparesly vegetated areas, Natural grassland, Sclerofyllus vego	Landscape fragmentation desertification induced by overgrazing and uncontrolled fires, poaching and uncontrolled abstraction of endemic species of flora, massive touristic flow	Endemic species, Bird populations, Seagrass meadows	Ground water for drinking, Surface water for non-drinking purposes, Cultivated crops, Reared animals and their outputs, Wild animals and their outputs, Mass stabilisation and control of erosion rates, Pollination and seed dispersal, Maintain nursery populations and habitats, Decomposition and fixing processes, Experiential use of plants, animals and land-/seascapes in different environmental settings, Cultural	Maintaining Dimitris Poursanidis	0.99 %	0.00 % 0.05 % 0.28 % 0.00 %	0.13 %	0.00 % 0.08 %	0.09 % 0.17 %	0.09 % 0.04 % Exists in potholes (depths of 700-1200m)
Murgia Alta Water	Vater-limited Ecosystems Italy	IT Consiglio Nazionale delle Ri			13.1 12.1 to 14.6 604 519 - 647 Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Mos				Mediterranean with a pluviseasonal-oceanic Mediterranean bioclimate. The ombrotypes range from dry to sub-humid and the thermotype is meso-Mediterranean	300 to 679m a.s.l. 604	Mediterranean steppe grasslands (Stipa austroitalica, Festuca circummeditern spinulosus, Koeleria splendens and Asphodelus ramosus); Cultivated areas; Planted coniferous forest (habitats: 62A0, 6220*,6210, 8210,8310,9250,3150,3170, 91AA, 9250). Main indicator species: lesser kestrel (Falco naumanni), Lanner falcon (Falco biarmicu feldeggi)	The transformation of the original rocky pastures into wheat fields, through stone clearing and crushing by modern technologies; soil erosion; sediment deposition in aquifer; fires; agriculture intensification; abandonment of grazing causing grass encroachment; illegal mining; poaching; illegal waste and toxic mud dumping on transformed areas causing heavy metal contamination of soils and aquifer system; logging; infrastructure development; deforestation	Tulture tion of Habitat fragmentation; habitat loss of: 62A0, 6220*,6210	Regulating (erosion prevention; regulation of water flow; maintenance of soil fertility; pollination.) Habitat services (stopover for migrating birds). Cultural agro-tourism)			11.52 % 55.70 % 16.66 % 0.01 %				
Montado	'ater-limited Ecosystems Portugal	ugal PT University of Lisbon	Alentejo (NUTS II)	⁻ S II)	16.5 12.5 to 17.6 600 462 - 1023 Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Mos		1997-2000 6310, 9330, 9340 3170, 4020, 91E0	EU Habitats Directive, Natura 2000, IBA	Mediterranean (Köppen-Geiger climate: "Csa")	0m to 1017m 600 (annual av	Wood pasture systems (agro-forestry), cork oak forest, pastures	Soil degradation; Overgrazing; Drought; Disease & pests; Fire	Ecosystem structure, habitat connectivity, oak tree condition, populations of protected species, soil condition, water balance	balance cork, pastures, water infiltration, regulation of soil fertility and structure, landscape for ecotourism, protected wildlife and habitats	Tiago Domingos Vânia Proença	99.87 % 1.80 %	6.38 % 29.53 % 12.03 % 0.39 %	2.54 %	0.73 % 3.26 % 11.21 %	15.46 % 0.00 % 14.17 %	0.01 % 1.48 % 0.13 % 0.76 %
Kruger Natl. Park	'ater-limited Ecosystems South Afr.	Africa SA Council for Scientific and Inda	1 Industrial Research (CSIR) CSIR National Park	1,963,300 1,900,807 140 to 462 22.	22.4 19.7 to 24.7 533 403 - 935 Bsh Hot semi-arid climates Mos	Mosaic vegetation 1898		National Park	Dry Savanna	140 - 462 533	Savanna: Broad and fine-leaved trees (woodlands) and grass cover	Potential for habitat homogenization (e.g. driven by elephant impact or inappropriate fire regimes), Invasive alien plant species, bush encroachment, poaching (especially rhino); upstream water extraction and pollution; socio-economic situation in region	Habitat for variety of animals (including the big 5), 336 tree species, 49 fish, 34 amphibians, 114 reptiles, 507 birds and 14 mammals.	nd 147 Ecotourism, high biodiversity, GM	Abel Ramoelo Izak Smit	99.80 %	0.00 % 0.00 % 45.36 % 0.32 >	7.84 % 0.01 %	13.37 % 1.34 %	16.48 % 14.65 %	0.01 %
Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Wadden Sea and Dutch Delta Coasta	and Marine Ecosystems The Netherlands	rlands NL Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor	vt voor Onderzoek der Zee NIOZ NL+DF+DM	1,100,000 1,019,219 -15 to 2 8 8	8.8 8.1 to 10.1 800 739 - 827 Cfb Oceanic climate Water	Water bodies 2002 x 2005	2009 xxxx 1110, 1140, 1330 2130	UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (World Heritage)	Boreal	-15 to +2 m NAP 800	Aquaculture, fisheries	Fisheries, eutrophication	Sandy tidal flat habitat, benthic biomass, bird populations	Stopover for millions of migrating birds, Nursery for many fish species, Sustainable tourism	Hermann Hummel	99.27 %	35 % 1.42 % 0.72 % 0.24 %	0.03 % 0.01 %	0.03 % 0.05 % 0.33 %	0.18 % 0.14 %	0.02 % 0.01 % 0.77 % 94.96 %
Camargue	astal and Marine Ecosystems France	ce FR Tour du Valat			14.2 14 to 14.3 600 622 - 726 Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Water			, 7210 UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, including 1 Regional Park, 7 Natura 2000 sites, 2 Ramsar sites, 1 National Natural Reserve, 2 Regional Natural Reserves	700 Mediterranean	-2 to +5 m	Wetlands (salt marshes & steppes, lagoons, ponds, freshwater marshes), marine coast agriculture (rice, wheat, pastures, fallow land), saltworks	Climate change (sea-level rise & delta subsidence, coastal erosion, reduced precipitations, increased soil salinization); Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, modification of flooding regimes); Agriculture (use of biocides, chemicals and fertilisation, intensification, crop changes); land reclamation (for urbanisation, development, agriculture); proliferation of exotic species	Relative sea level, coastline location, marsh hydroperiod, land cover/use changes (including area of rice cultivation), bird populations	rird SW, FB, C, PU, A, WA, FI, NU, IN, SP, CU, ER, BU							21.39 % 8.14 % 1.17 % 33.04 %
Donana Co.	stal and Marine Ecosystems Spain	ES Estación Biológica de Doñana - C Científicas	na - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones EBD-CSIC National Park	54,252 53,416 0 to 47 17.9	7 9 17.7 to 18.1 552 518 - 554 Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate	Mosaic vegetation 1969 1980	1994 1987 (bird) 12150, 2250, 2260 1150, 1510, 2150, 2250, 2270, 3170, 4020, 6220, 72.	`20, 7210 UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and World	Csa	0-47 552	Wetlands, dunes, shrubland	Europhication, water extraction	bird populations, marsh hydroperiod, vegetation communities, endangered species	SW, PU, C, A							47.00 % 0.07 % 5.00 % 3.00 % 0.00 %
Danube Delta Coasta	`oastal and Marine Ecosystems Romania	ania RO University of Bucharest	Uni BC Biosphere Rese.	rve 516,500 578,250 0 to 13 1.	11.5	Water bodies 1991 1993	1993 xxxx	UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (World Heritage) Ramsar site Natura 2000 site	Temperate Continental	0.05 – 13 m 400 - 450	Aquaculture, fisheries, forestry	Fisheries, hunting, tourism, eutrophication water transport	habitat, benthic biomass, bird populations L	Local climate regulation, Water flow regulation, Water purification, Nutrient regulation, Erosion regulation, Pollination, Energy (Biomass), Fodder, Livestock, Fibre, Timber, Wood Fuel, Capture Fisheries, Aquaculture, Wild Foods, Biochemica Medicine, Freshwater, Recreation & Tourism, Landscape aesthetics, amenity and inspiration, Knowledge systems, Religious and spiritual experiences, Cultural heritage & cultural diversity, Natural Heritage & natural diversity	nchemicals / Constantin Cazacu	99.58 %	5.02 % 6.85 % 1.60 % 0.16	0.09 % 0.03 %	0.02 %	0.03 % 1.41 %	43.32 % 0.10 % 0.08 % 40.73 %
Curonian Lagoon	nastal and Marine Ecosystems Lithuania	uania LT Klaipeda University	Uni KP Region LT	158,400 60,338 -5 to 60 7.	7.2 7 to 7.4 700 - 800 725 - 754 Cfb Oceanic climate Water	Water bodies 1945		NATURA 2000 site, Curonian Spit cultural landscape is on UNESCO World Heritage List since 1999 Baltic Sea Protected territory by HELCOM	Boreal Intermediate between maritime and continental since	0-60(maximun at sandy dunes) m 700-800 mm/y	Tourism, Fishery(substantial part of recreational fishery), some oil extraction and shipping	Eutrophication, fishery	Habitats, bird popultaion, maximum chlorophyll a concentrations S C fl	Provision services of fishery and reed harvesting, some oil extraction. Stopover for millions of migrating birds, Nursery for many fish species, Sustainable tourism Cultural heritage & cultural diversity flood protection Nutrient regulation (denitrification) climate regulation (carbon sequestring)	Arturas Razinkovas-Baziukas	`s 99.31 %	0.32 % 2.00 % 0.16 % 0.77 %	7.92 % 0.03 %	2.76 % 0.10 %	0.68 %	0.38 % 0.10 % 0.78 % 83.31 %
LME1:Caribbean C	astal and Marine Ecosystems transnatio.	ntional tn United Nations Educational, S.	ional, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO Region	194,300,000 -7,500 to 0	Am/As Tropical monsoon climate Water	Water bodies		Marine protected areas	sub-tropical and tropical	sea level to -7,500m 400-1200	Tourism, agriculture, mangroves, fisheries.	Habitat loss by ecosystem conversion, overfishing, sewage, nutrification, oil pollution, sedimentation, ocean acidification, sea temperature rise	coral cover, coral diversity, fish abundance and diversity, mangrove cover, bird populations, whale abundance and diversit,	Provisioning services from fisheries, shoreline protection, tourism and recreation, existence value of charismatic species (e.g. whales), carbon sequestration (mangroves and seagrasses).	Albert Fischer Ward Appeltans Sarah Grimes						
LME2: Mediterranean Cc	rstal and Marine Ecosystems transnation.	tn United Nations Educational, Scientifi Universite de Bretagne Occidentale	ional, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNESCO Region e Occidentale	250,000,000 -5,267 to 0	Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Water	Water bodies		Marine protected areas	warm temperate	sea level to -5,267m	Tourism, agriculture, fisheries	Overfishing, eutrophication	fish abundance and diversity, habitat cover	Provisioning services from fisheries, shoreline protection, tourism and recreation, existence value of charismatic species (e.g. whales), carbon sequestration (salt marshes and seagrasses).	Linwood Pendleton Albert Fischer Ward Appeltans Sarah Grimes						100%
Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Mediterranean	stal and Marine Ecosystems transnation. Monaco)	Vional (France, Italy, tn United Nations Educational, Sc. Universite de Bretagne Occidenta.	ional, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNESCO; SPAMI (Special UBO Protected Area of Mediterranean	8,750,000 -2,700 to 0	Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Water	Water bodies 2001		Marine sanctuary	warm temperate	sea level to -5,267m	Tourism, fisheries	Boating, Microplastics, Ship strikes, Pollution, Noise pollution, Overfishing		Cultural (whale-watching tourism), Existence value of marine mammals	Linwood Pendleton Evangelia Drakou, Linwood Pendleton, Ward Appeltans						100%
Can Corea MDA (included within the	nd Marine Ecosystems France	FR United Nations Educational, Scients	ional, Scientific and Cultural Organization; IMEGITERTANEAN Importance) Proposed marine	178,265	Csa Hot-summer Mediterranean climate Water	**Vater bodies 2008	2008 1110, 1120, 1130, 1170 1110, 1130, 1170	Marine protected areas	warm temperate	sea level to -5.267m	Tourism fisheries	Boating, Microplastics, Ship strikes, Pollution, Noise pollution, Overfishing		Cultural (whale-watching tourism) Existence value of marine mammals	Evangelia Drakou, Linwood Pendleton, Ward Appeltans						