

**ANNOTATED FORMAT FOR THE PRESENTATION
REPORTS FOR THE AREAS PROPOSED
FOR INCLUSION IN THE SPAMI LIST**

ISLA DE ALBORAN
(ALBORAN ISLAND)
SPAIN

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Annotated Format is to guide the Contracting Parties in producing reports of comparable contents, including the information necessary for the adequate evaluation of the conformity of the proposed site with the criteria set out in the Protocol and in its Annex I (Common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI List).

CONTENTS

The presentation report shall include the following main information on: (i) identification of the proposed protected area (ii) site description (iii) its Mediterranean importance (iv) the activities in and around the area and their impacts (v) legal status (vi) management measures (vii) human and financial resources available for the management and the protection of the site.

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

The reports should be submitted to the RAC/SPA two months before the meeting of National Focal Points for SPA in English or in French.

Dossiers should be compiled on A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm), with maps and plans annexed on paper with a maximum size of an A3 paper (297 mm x 420 mm). Contracting Parties are also encouraged to submit the full text of the proposal in electronic form.

The requested annexes should be submitted on paper and, if possible, also in electronic form. They are the following:

- Copies of legal texts
- Copies of planning and management documents
- Maps: administrative boundaries, zoning, land tenure, land use, and distribution of habitats and species, as appropriate
- Existing inventories of plant and fauna species
- Photographs, slides, films/videos, CD-ROMs
- List of publications and copies of the main ones concerning the site

N.B.: All the following sections have to be in the report submitted, even those sections or elements that do not apply to the proposed area. Where that is the case, please put “not applicable to the proposed area”.

1. AREA IDENTIFICATION

1.1. COUNTRY/COUNTRIES (in the case of transboundary areas)

SPAIN

1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCE OR REGION

ALMERIA (ANDALUSIA)

1.3. NAME OF THE AREA

ISLA DE ALBORAN (ALBORAN ISLAND)

1.4. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Describe its geographical boundaries, e.g. rivers, roads, geographical or administrative boundaries (do not describe the co-ordinates here; please make a separate annex with a map and a description of geographical co-ordinates as stated in the legal declaration of the area).

The Isla de Alboran is located halfway between the coasts of Melilla (north of Africa) and the coasts of Almería on the Iberian Peninsula (see adjoined map 1). It is about 40 nautical miles off the coast of Almeria (about 74 km) and 30 miles (about 56 km) for the African coast.

Given its reduced emerged dimensions (605 x 265 metres), there are no roads or any other lines of communication. It is only possible to reach the island through a small port for small sized boats.

The part above the water is flat, contrasting with the irregularity of the part submerged under the water. The coast is seen in the form of cliffs that are 10 to 12 metres high around almost the entire perimeter of the island, and from place to place there are some pebble beaches.

In addition to the main island, to the northeast there is the island of Las Nubes, a small rocky island separate from Alboran by the Morenas Canal.

1.5. SURFACE OF THE AREA (total)

26.456,7

(in national unit)

26.456,7

(in ha)

1.6. LENGTH OF THE MAIN COAST (Km)

Approximately 1.8 Km.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (maximum 3 pages)

The Isla de Alboran and the marine floor that surround it constitute a privileged enclave in the mouth of the Strait of Gibraltar, within the Alboran Sea that is the westernmost subbasin of the Mediterranean Sea.

From a geological point of view, Alboran Island has a volcanic origin, with lithology in its majority represented by andesites, though there are some conglomerates, loose sand and travertine limestones.

The relief of the island is practically flat, with a slight inclination towards the southeast, and is surrounded by cliffs, with the maximum height being 15 metres.

Human presence in the zone has been basically limited to military outposts due to the strategic role that the island possesses in the Mediterranean. The access points to the area are a small port located in the east of the island, which also serves as a refuge point for small boats in case a storm blows up. There is also a small boat dock on the west of the island.

With regards to the land biological medium, it should be noted that the isolation, the strong dominating winds, the intense marine influence and scarce surface of the island, together with the poor soil and little development, give way to a saline environment, hostile for the development of certain life forms, which is the reason that there are not trees nor large bushes. These factors condition the development of an especially resistant type of biology, but that is also interesting, since it houses diverse endemic species, some of which protected by European legislation and by the Spanish and Andalusian governments.

The marine media of the island presents a frontier character, situated between the three provinces of the Atlantic-Mediterranean region (Lusitania, Mauritania and Mediterranean), and connecting point between two totally different oceanic basins such as the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The result of all of this is a very high richness in the flora and fauna, with the presence of endemic Mediterranean and Atlantic species that find in this zone the limit of their entrance into the Mediterranean.

The importance of this biodiversity can be found in the presence of 4 habitats included in the European Habitats Directive, as well as 9 within the specific habitats list of the Mediterranean.

With regards to protected species in the context of the Mediterranean or species of ecological interest for being endemic elements or in danger, in the terrestrial zone there are 3 species of plants, 2 invertebrates and 5 birds; in the marine portion at least 5 species of plants, 14 invertebrates and 5 vertebrates are significant.

There also exists a group of 11 species of invertebrates that are the object of fishing exploitations, to which we can add 10 species of fish whose fishing needs to be regulated for the economical and environmental benefits that they generate.

The fishing activity is very significant in the zone due to the economic interest that it represents, and in the last few years the danger of overexploitation of the fishing resources has obligated the Central Spanish Administration to create a marine reserve and a fishing reserve in the Alboran area.

On the other hand, The great ecological interest that the island and its surroundings presents have been recognised, causing the Autonomic Andalusian Administration to write a Natural Resources Organisation Plan to stop further deterioration of the natural medium and making it compatible with the use of the fishing resources. Said plan proposes additionally zoning with 4 categories in which the activities are regulated, covering a total surface of 26457 ha. This ample space will be soon declared a protected space with the title of Natural Park.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1. TYPOLOGY OF THE SITE

3.1.1. Terrestrial surface, excluding wetlands (ha):		1.7
3.1.2. Wetland surface (ha):		0
3.1.3. Marine surface (Sq. Km):	Marine internal waters	0
	Territorial sea	26,456.7
	High sea	0

3.2. MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES

3.2.1. Geology/Geomorphology

Give a brief description of: (i) geological aspects (lithologic and tectonics); (ii) processes of sedimentation and erosion observable in the area; (iii) coastal geomorphology and (iv) island system. Indicate bibliographical sources.

As a geological unit, the Alboran basin is found in an area where the eastern end of the Azores-Gibraltar faults flow, the structural close of the southern Iberian and northern African alpine chains (forming the Gibraltar tectonic arch) and two large basins: Alboran Sea, eastern and the Gulf of Cádiz, western.

The Alboran basin is subdivided in two large subbasins: the western basin and the eastern one. Both are bordered by two highlands, denominated the South and North Alboran dorsal, and a narrow and deep depression that separates them, the Strait of Alboran. In the central zone the crest of Alboran is found and at its end the Island is located, surrounded by depths greater than 1000 metres.

The young continental platform of the Alboran Sea is rather irregular and generally narrow. Its western edge is situated 5 km. from the Spanish coast and about 6 km. from the African coast. It is characterised by a carbonised sedimentation with a predominance of thick material. Sand and mud predominate throughout.

The isla de Alboran is named as the only indubitable remain of some underwater volcano activity, thus its lithological nature is basically volcanic. Among the materials present you can find andesite tufa (andesite stones), conglomerates (smaller andesite stones cemented to volcanic tufa), loose sand and travertine limestone.

From a geomorphologic point of view, la orography of the island is practically flat, with a slight inclination from the lighthouse to the point with the average height being about 15 metres above sea level.

The sea floor here is rocky, forming lined structured in the form of dykes where sandy sediments and the remains of echinoderm, red algae, molluscs, and the vestiges of volcanic material are deposited.

3.2.2. Other interesting physical features: Such as hydrodynamics, volcanic formations, caves, underwater formations, etc.

It is worthwhile to mention the existence of caves in the northern half of the cliffs, among which four stand out for their great beauty and for housing underground lagoons.

3.2.3. Length of beaches (in Km), including islands:

a) Length of sandy beaches:

0

b) Length of pebble or stony beaches:

0.1

c) Length, height and depth of active sand-dunes:

0

3.3. FRESHWATER INPUTS

3.3.1. Mean annual precipitation (in mm)

Not known

3.3.2. Main water courses (permanent and seasonal)

Not Applicable to the Porposed Area

3.3.3. Estuarine areas: Existence and brief description

Not Applicable to the Proposed Area

3.3.4. Freshwater springs: Existence and brief description, including marine offsprings

Not Applicable to the Proposed Area

3.4. BIOLOGICAL FEATURES (B2, Annex I)

3.4.1. Habitats: A brief description of dominant marine and terrestrial habitats, on the basis of the habitat classifications adopted within the framework of MAP (and their coverage in ha)

Habitat Code	Habitat	Surface
1170	Reefs	21165
8330	Submerged or semisubmerged marine caves	0.2
1210	Annual vegetation over accumulated marine waste	0.2
1430	Halo-nitrophile underbrush (Pegano-Salsoletea)	0.7

3.4.2. List of regionally important species (flora and fauna) (B-2a, Annex I)

List here ONLY those species protected by international agreements, particularly those marine species included in Annex II of the Protocol, which are present in the area. Any other species may be listed if it is clearly considered of regional importance given its high representation in the area. Display the species list under the headings Marine Plants, Terrestrial Plants, Marine Invertebrates, Fish, Amphibians and Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. For each species state:

- its relative abundance as Common (C), Uncommon (U) or Occasional (O),
- Its global status as rare (r), endemic (e) and/or threatened (t), and
- its status as an important resident population (R), or important for its breeding (B), feeding (F), wintering (W) or migratory passage (M)

SPECIES	Rel. Abundance (C) (U) (O)	Global STATUS (r) (e) (t)	Local STATUS (R) (B) (F) (W) (M)
TERRESTRIAL PLANTS			
<i>Diplotaxis siettiana</i>	(C)	(t) (e)	
<i>Anacyclus alboranensis</i>	(U)	(t) (e)	
<i>Senecio alboranicus</i>	(C)	(t) (e)	
TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES			
<i>Zophosis alborana</i>	(C)	(r) (e)	
<i>Helix alboranensis</i>	(C)	(r) (e)	
MARINE PLANTS			
<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i>	(C)	(r) (t)	
<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i>	(C)	(r) (t)	
<i>Cystoseira zosteroides</i>	(C)	(r) (t)	
<i>Naccaria wiggii</i>	(C)	(r) (t)	
<i>Platoma cyclocolpa</i>	(C)	(r) (t)	
MARINE INVERTEBRATES			
<i>Aplysina spp</i>	(C)	(r) (t)	
<i>Geodia cydonium</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Thethya spp</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Astroides calycularis</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Charonia lampas</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Charonia tritonis</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Luria lurida</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Patella ferruginea</i>	(O)	(r) (t)	
<i>Pholas dactylus</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	

SPECIES	Rel. Abundance (C) (U) (O)	Global STATUS (r) (e) (t)	Local STATUS (R) (B) (F) (W) (M)
<i>Pinna rudis</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Zonaria pyrum</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
FISH			
<i>Carcharodon carcharis</i>	(O)	(r) (t)	(F)
<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
<i>Hippocampus ramulosus</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	
REPTILES			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	(U)	(t)	(F) (M)
BIRDS			
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	(U)	(t)	(B)
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	(U)	(r)	(F) (M)
<i>Larus genei</i>	(U)	(r)	(F) (M)
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	(U)	(t)	(B)
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	(U)	(t)	(B)
MAMMALS			
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	(U)	(r) (t)	(F) (M)

3.4.3. Flora: Describe in a few sentences the main plant assemblages significant in the area.

In relation to the species of terrestrial flora, it should be pointed out that due to the harsh living conditions the number of species is very reduced. The main species are: *Diplotaxis siettiana*, *Anacyclus alboranensis* and *Senecio alboranicus*, all of which are endemic to the island and in danger of extinction. Other main species of the island are: *Frankenia corymbosa* forma *alboranensis*, *Frankenia pulverulenta*, *Lavatera mauritanica*, *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*, *Spergularia bocconii*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, *Lycium europaeum* and *Triplacne nitens*, among others.

Considering the marine flora, the populations of brown algae are important (many of them adapted to the influence of the Atlantic waters) such as *Cystoseira amentacea*, *C. elegans*, *C. spinosa*, *C. zosteroides*, *C. usneoides*, *Desmarestia dresnayi*, *Laminaria ochroleuca*, *Phyllariopsis purpurascens*, *Sacchorhiza polyschides*, *Carpomitra costata*, or red algae such as *Naccaria wiggii*, *Platoma cyclocolpa*, *Kallymenia requieni*, *Peyssonnelia coriacea*, *P. squamaria*, *Sebdenia rodrigueziana*, among others.

3.4.4. Fauna: Describe in a few sentences, which are the main fauna populations present in the area.

In addition to the species of fauna pointed out in the previous section of special interest, there are numerous species associated with the distinct characteristic layers of the benetonic Mediterranean dominion (supralitoral, mesolitoral, infralitoral, circalitoral and batial). Though there need to be studies in more detail, the primary analysis indicate a great zoological richness.

The fruit of this diversity is the development of species of special interest for their exploitation such as the invertebrates *Hippospongia communis*, *Spongia agaricina*, *Spongia officinalis*, *Corallium rubrum*, *Paracentrotus lividus*, *Homarus gammarus*, *Maja squinado*, *Palinurus elephas*, *Scyllarides latus*, *Scyllarus arctus*, *Scyllarus pygmaeus*, or the fish *Epinephelus marginatus*, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, *Lamna nasus*, *Prionace glauca*, *Raja alba*, *Squatina squatina*, *Sciaena umbra*, *Umbrina cirrosa*, *Thunnus thynnus* or *Xiphias gladius*.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the existence of the monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) up to recent times. The presence of marine caves and the good state of the habitat could allow a future recolonisation on the island.

3.5. HUMAN POPULATION AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Human population

a) Inhabitants inside the area:

	Number	Date of data
Permanent	8	01-01-2001
Seasonal number (additional to permanent)	3 additional	01-01-2001

Description of the population

On the island there is only an old building that housed the military watch post and a lighthouse. From 1993 to 1997 there has not been permanent human presence. Currently, and since 1997, there is a detachment of 8 to 10 soldiers living permanently in the zone. The fluctuating population that could reach the zone correspond to reduced visits by scientific researchers and the on call personnel from the Regional Environmental Ministry.

Main human settlements and their populations

Not Applicable to the Proposed Area

3.5.2 Current human use and development

a) Briefly describe the current use of the area by subsistence, artisan, commercial and recreational fishing, hunting, tourism, agriculture and other economic sectors.

The principal uses of the zone correspond to professional fishing carried out using the arts of dragging and nets, but there also exists fishing in the traditional manner.

On the other hand, the sea floor near the isla de Alboran have been a traditional zone for red coral (*Corallium rubrum*) gathering, though later the techniques converted in systems that produced a draining of the sea floor. Currently red coral gathering is regulated by selective gathering systems, with other forms of gathering being prohibited.

b) Enter how many of the users depend on these resources, seasonality, and assessment of the social and economic importance of their use and of the perceived impact on the conservation of the area, in a score of 0-1-2-3 (meaning null, low, medium, high).

ACTIVITY AND CATEGORY	ASSESS IMPORTANCE OF		Estimated No. of Users	Seasonality
	Socio-economic	Conserv. Impact		
FISHING				
Subsistence	0	0		
Commercial, local	0	0		
Commercial, non-local	2	2		
Controlled recreational	0	0		
Un-controlled recreational	1	2		
Other				
TOURISM				
Regulated	1	1		
Unregulated	0	0		
Indicate the type of tourism				
- Sailing	1	1		
-.....				
Tourism facilities	0	0		
FOREST PRODUCTS				
Subsistence	0	0		
Non-timber commercial, local	0	0		
Non-timber commercial, non-local	0	0		
Timber commercial, local	0	0		
Timber commercial, non-local	0	0		
Agriculture				
Agriculture	0	0		
Stockbreeding	0	0		
Aquaculture	0	0		
EXTENSIVE STOCK GRAZING				
Subsistence	0	0		
Commercial, local	0	0		
Commercial, non-local	0	0		
OTHER ACTIVITIES				
-				
-				

3.5.3. Traditional economic or subsistence uses

Name any environmentally sound traditional activities integrated with nature, which support the well being of the local population. E.g. land, water use, target species, if closed seasons or closed zones are used as management techniques.

Exclusively artesian fishing with a boulder to capture *Epinephelus marginatus* and *Palinurus elephas*.

4. MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE

This Section aims at stressing the importance of the site for conservation at the regional or global scales, as set in Art. 8 para. 2 of the Protocol and B2-a, B2-b and B2-c in Annex I.

4.1. PRESENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS/HABITATS SPECIFIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Name the type of habitats considered of Mediterranean specificity, on the basis of the habitat classifications adopted within the framework of MAP, and their estimated cover (Ha).

The area presents various interesting marine habitats where a complex ecosystem with a high biodiversity is developed. Within this diversity of environments there are also included habitats of Atlantic influence in the interior of the Mediterranean, with cold water coming from the Atlantic penetrating to Alboran and mixing with the warm Mediterranean waters.

The high diversity has its origin in the interaction between cold and warm waters, which permits the flowering of deep waters that are rich in nutrients that increment the primary productivity of the ecosystem. Therefore this is a unique environment due to its ecological characteristics as well as for its strategic position within the Mediterranean biogeographic region. In this sense the isla de Alboran stands out as an important resting spot in the migration of diverse groups of vertebrates, such as fish, marine reptiles, birds and marine mammals.

4.2. PRESENCE OF HABITATS THAT ARE CRITICAL TO ENDANGERED, THREATENED OR ENDEMIC SPECIES

A critical habitat is an area essential to the conservation of the species concerned. These species should be those included in Annex II of the Protocol. E.g. Islets and sea stacks, as small islands in the sea or in large bodies of water, mostly important for water-bird colonies; caves appropriate for monk seals; undisturbed sand beaches where marine turtle nesting occurs; coastal lagoons where threatened fish or bird species feed or breed; tidal flats, coastal or benthic substrates important for marine invertebrates, etc.

Name the habitat types and the species linked to it.

The ecological richness of the sea floor has permitted the development of the following habitats:

- Forests of *Cystoseira* in a beaten regimen
- Forests of *Cystoseira* in a calm regimen
- Deep populations with *Cystoseira*
- Populations with *Laminaria* with Atlantic currents
- Coral depths
- Depths with Maërl
- Passages with vermicides
- “Forests” with *Dyctiopteris membranacea*

In the terrestrial medium, it is worthwhile to mention the fact that though the dimensions of the island are rather reduced, several endemic plants and insects are to be found, some of which are protected by European legislation and legislation from the Autonomous Government of Andalusia.

4.3. OTHER RELEVANT FEATURES (Art. 8 paragraph 2 in the Protocol)

4.3.1. Educational Interest (B-3 in Annex I)

E.g. particular values for activities of environmental education or awareness

Not Applicable to the Proposed Area

4.3.2. Scientific Interest (B-3 in Annex I)

Explain if the site represents a particular value for research in the field of natural or heritage sciences.

The principal interest resides in the biological formations that are presented, though it is also worth noting the geological aspects of the isla de Alboran, in particular those related with its volcanic origin and with plate tectonics.

Whatsmore all of the ecological processes that are produced in the zone are interesting, from the composition and structure of the ecological pyramid to the migratory phenomena of the marine species.

La influence of the distinct marine waters with Mediterranean and Atlantic origins are of special interest, and their relation with the composition of species and habitats in the zone.

4.3.3. Aesthetic Interest (B-3 in Annex I)

Name and briefly describe any outstanding natural features, landscapes or seascapes.

There are not any natural elements of an aesthetic interest with the exception of the marine caves along the northern sector of the island.

4.3.4. Main cultural features

Indicate if the area has a high representative value with respect to the cultural heritage, due to the existence of environmentally sound traditional activities integrated with nature which support the well-being of local populations.

There are no architectural, archaeological nor ethnographic elements worth mentioning.

5. IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES AFFECTING THE AREA

5.1. IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SITE

5.1.1. Exploitation of natural resources

Assess if the current rates of exploitation of natural resources within the area (sand, water and mineral exploitation, wood gathering, fishing, grazing...) are deemed unsustainable in quality or quantity, and try to quantify these threats, e.g. the percentage of the area under threat, or any known increase in extraction rates.

The principal impact comes from an excessive pressure from commercial fishing and illegal sport fishing. In this sense, drag fishing, whose principal objective is the red prawn, is altering the dynamic of its populations, since it is a deep water species that is very sensible to exploitation due to its long periods of recuperation. In the same way, the fishing of the red coral is affecting its regeneration capacity, with an irrational exploitation being carried out, in spite of the elimination of the Italian bar.

In the background one can note the impacts derived from a permanent human presence in such a small area. The permanent outpost of soldiers in the zone requires the installation of prefabricated barracks for their stay on the island. Though the solid residuals that this population generates are taken away periodically together with the provisions of the zone, the risk of accident is always present or the involuntary loss of elements (paper, plastic, etc.). Anyway these are only very small impacts that do not significantly affect the land flora and fauna. Along the same lines we could point out the impact that the liquid wastes of this population might generate, but not in any case would these be important impacts that could be absorbed and recycled by the natural medium.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the intensification of underwater sport fishing, which is provoking a lot of pressure on some species, in particular *Epinephelus marginatus*.

5.1.2. Threats to habitats and species

Mention any serious threats to marine or coastal habitats (e.g. modification, desiccation, disturbance, pollution) or to species (e.g. disturbance, poaching, introduced alien species...) within the area.

The house mouse (*Mus musculus*), is introduced in the area, which could alter the populations of land invertebrates and nesting marine birds.

5.1.3. Demand by an increased population and infrastructures

Assess whether the current human presence or an expected increase in frequentation (tourism, passage of vehicles and boats) and any human immigration into the area, or plans to build infrastructures, are considered a threat.

Recently the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food has shown its intention to restore the only building of the zone where a lighthouse is situated, though confirmation does not exist that this will be carried out. If this would be carried out it would suppose the permanent presence of a laboratory for the study of fishing resources.

5.1.4. Historic and current conflicts

Make a brief statement of any historic or current conflicts between users or user groups.

There are no conflicts worth mentioning

5.2. IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES AROUND THE SITE

In Art.7.2-e the Protocol calls for the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which a SPA was declared, such as those likely to harm or disturb species or ecosystems (Art.6.h), while Section B4 in Annex I asks to consider “the existence of threats likely to impair the ecological, biological, aesthetic or cultural value of the area” (B4-a in Annex I), recommending the existence, in the area and its surroundings, of opportunities for sustainable development (B4-d) and of an integrated coastal management plan (B4-e).

5.2.1. Pollution

Name any point and non-point sources of external pollution in nearby areas, including solid waste, and especially those affecting waters up-current.

Not applicable to the area of study since it is found very far from the areas of terrestrial human influence. There are no known cases of contamination produced by fuel or waste coming from boats.

5.2.2. Other external threats, natural and/or anthropogenic

Briefly describe any other external threat to the ecological, biological, aesthetic or cultural values of the area (such as unregulated exploitation of natural resources, serious threats on habitats or species, increase of human presence, significant impacts on landscapes and cultural values, pollution problems, any sectorial development plans and proposed projects, etc.), likely to influence

There are no known other external factors that could threaten the ecological integrity of the area.

the area in question.

5.2.3. Sustainable development measures

Comment whether the area is covered by an integrated coastal management plan, or bordering upon a zone under such a plan. Are there other opportunities for sustainable development provided for in the neighbouring areas?

Currently there is no existent sustainable development plan for this space.

6. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS¹

The foreseeable development and trends of the site do not appear in the list of common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI list, as established in the Protocol and its Annex I. Moreover, this is not always easy to assess and it is necessary to have knowledge about the site, which is not always available to all managers of protected areas; Thus, it is not obligatory to fill in the boxes in this Section 6.

On the other hand, the assessment of this foreseeable evolution and trends constitutes a dynamic supplement to the static knowledge of the site, as it appears in Sections 3, 4 and 5 above. Moreover, it is of significant importance for the definition of the objectives and the management plan of the site.

It thus appears desirable to bringing out the main outlines at least in respect to the following points:

6.1. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS OF THREATS TO AND PRESSURES UPON THE AREA

Deal briefly in succession with:

- The demographic development in and around the site
- The development of economic activities (other than tourism and recreation) within the area
- The development of local demand on tourism and recreation
- The development of tourism pressure on the area

Lately the military presence has been re-established on the island, with a series of works being in the project and/or execution phase such as the restoration of the lighthouse building and the construction of a refuge and various protection dykes.

6.2. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS IN THE AREA

Make a brief statement of potential use conflicts between the users or group of users of the site.

Not Applicable to the Proposed Area

6.3. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS OF THE NATURAL LAND ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPES OF THE AREA: as expected arising from the evolution of the pressures

If the restoration of the lighthouse is carried out, the human presence on the island will increase. From the outset the new population should not suppose and excessive increment, but it is possible that there would be significant impact on the flora and fauna of the island if the new number of people were elevated. Equally the presence of material waste will increase (plastic, metal, paper, etc.), which will influence the intrinsic quality of the landscape.

The probability also increases to introduce foreign species within such a small territory and with very sensible endemic species.

6.4. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND SEASCAPES OF THE AREA: as expected arising from the evolution of the pressures

In the zone the fishing activity is more and more intense, both professionally and for sport. This, together with the unknown nature of the biology and behaviour of the marine populations, could endanger the survival not only of the species that are object of exploitation but also the integrity of its habitats and the rest of the species that co-exist with it.

7. PROTECTION REGIME

7.1 LEGAL STATUS (General Principles “e” and Section C-2 both in Annex I)

7.1.1. Historical background of the protection of the site

The island and the surrounding sea floor were proposed as a Place of Community Interest in January 1998.

The bottompart of the island with declared *Fishing Reserve* by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture Fishing and Food, in September 1998.

7.1.2. Legal texts currently ruling the protection on the site

Enter the national conservation category, the dates and the present enforcement status of the legal instrument declaring the protection of the area. Consider both the land and the marine areas of the site. Include the full text(s) as an annex.

Provisionally, The Place of Community Interest counts on the legal protection of the Habitats Directive (article 6 of the Directive EEC/92/43) where the member states are obligated to look out for the environmental integrity of the spaces that are currently in the PLC proposal phase, and therefore Special Conservation Areas.

Later, the space was protected by the Order of the 8 of September 1998 which “*Establishes a marine reserve and a fishing reserve around the isla de Alboran and regulates the exercise of fishing in the adjacent fishing grounds*”.

Currently, the area in proposal is located in the process of being declared as a *Natural Spot*, according the law 4/1989 of the 27 of March in Andalusian of *Conservation of the Natural Spaces and the wild flora and fauna*. Nevertheless, up to today it has still not been presented to the Andalusian Parliament for its definitive approval.

7.1.3. Objectives (General Principles “a” and D-1 in Annex I)

Name in order of importance the objectives of the area as stated in its legal declaration.

The objectives of the three legal texts in effect are the following:

Habitats Directive: The proposal of a PCI by any country of the EEC obligates this member state to the conservation of the environmental integrity of the proposed space as if is had already been selected to form part of the future Nature Network 2000, and so it obligates Spain to protect all its natural resources.

Order from 8/09/1998 for the creation of marine and fishing reserves: the objectives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food are the conservation and the sustainable development of the fishing resources, for which it establishes two zones with very restrictive rules that only permit the exploitation with traditional fishing systems in very restricted areas. (see section 7.4.1 and following).

Proposal for declaration of Paraje Natural: there are various objectives which are superimposed on those which are applied to the fishing reserves.

7.1.3 (continued)

The objectives of Proposal are :

To conserve the richness of marine and terrestrial habitats that the space possesses, guaranteeing the maintenance of the unique species that live there.

To recuperate the fauna and flora species that are currently in danger, thus preserving the genetic diversity in the communities that exist in the zone.

To guarantee the conservation of the natural values of the sea floors faced with the sport activities (sailing and diving) and educational.

To assure the sustainable use of the fishing resources and the maintenance of a artisan, traditional, and professional fishing activity in such a way as to not put in danger the species, communities, ecosystems, and present landscapes.

To favour the biological recuperation of the fishing grounds.

To avoid the generation of environmental impacts caused by activities or installations that could be carried out in the space.

To optimise the knowledge of the values and resources of the zone, their deficits and possibilities thus contributing support directrix for the environmental management of the Space.

7.1.4. Indicate whether the national protection regime arises from international treaties enforced or from implementation measures of treaties (Art. 6.a in the Protocol).

In the Alborán area, the regimen of national protection comes from the application of the Habitats Directive rule.

Whatsmore, the regimen of national protection is subject to the implementation of the measures of the Barcelona Agreement, to be applied in the entire space.

7.2 INTERNATIONAL STATUS

7.2.1. Transboundary or high seas areas

Complete this section only if the area is transboundary, totally or partially in the high sea, or within areas where the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction have not yet been defined. In this case, mention the modalities of the consultation (Art. 9 para. 3A in the Protocol and General Principles "d" in Annex I).

Not Applicable to the Proposed Area

7.2.2. International category

Mention if the area, or part of it, has been designated and on what date, with an international conservation category (e.g. Specially Protected Area, Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site, World Heritage Site, European Diploma, Natura 2000, Emerald network, etc.).

The island and its surrounding marine floor were proposed as a Place of Community Interest in January 1998.

7.3 PREVIOUS LEGAL BACKGROUND AND LAND TENURE ISSUES

Briefly mention if the area or part of it is subject to any legal claim, or to any file open in that connection within the framework of an international body. Describe the land tenure regimes within the area, and append a map if existing.

The entire territory is public property.

7.4 LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR MANAGEMENT (Section D-1 in Annex I)

7.4.1. Zoning

Briefly state if the legal text protecting the area provides for different zones to allocate different management objectives of the area (e.g. core and scientific zones in both land and sea, fishing zones, visitation, gathering, restoration zones etc) and in this case the surface area in ha of these zones. Include a map as an annex

Zoning of the Proposal for the declarartion of Paraje Natural

The proposition for the organisation centres of the Isla de Alboran, the island of La Nube and the sea floor that surrounds then around 200 metres deep, as a reference, over a total area of approximately 263.75 km². This zone is also that which is proposed for declaration as a natural protected space, establishing within the same three zones (see map 2).

1. Terrestrial medium

a) Conservation Zone with Restricted Uses

The presence of the military outpost, being a protection port and being equipped with shelters, make the grade of protection compatible with the human presence.

- Makes up the isla de Alboran and the island of La Nube (7 hectares approximately).

2. Marine Medium

a) Reserve Zone

Includes the marine zones of greatest uniqueness and fragility, so that the main objective is the protection of its natural values, subordinating any action in the zone to the conservation of the resources that it houses. It encompasses a surface of approximately 16 Km², and includes:

- One mile from the isla de Alboran measured starting from the lines of straight base (without including the island proper).
- The interior waters of said base lines.
- A half mile circle around the geographic co-ordinates of latitude 35° 57' 55" North and longitude 2° 58' 36" West, that includes the lowland known as the "Piedra Escuela".

b) Conservation Zone with Restricted Uses

- Includes marine zones with abundant natural resources, whose exploitation has economic potential, for which specific measures are proposed, that even though they are restrictive to guarantee the conservation of said resources, permit their use.
- It makes up the zone included in the rectangle of 15 kms of base and 6 km of height whose central axis follows a southeast to northeast direction, uniting the isla de Alboran and the geographic centre of "Piedra Escuela", and including in its interior the reserve zone. It encompasses a surface of approximately 74 km², excluding the island and the reserve zone.

c) Conservation Zone

- This zone, the same as the previous one, houses natural resources of great environmental and commercial value, for which a strengthening of their sustainable use is proposed, at the same time that activities are permitted that are not compatible in the other zones.
- It encompasses the zone included in the polygon that involves the above mentioned zones, whose approximate surface, with these excluded, is 174 km².

Zoning of the Marine Reserve and Fishing Reserve

1) The Marine Reserve zone presents two subzones:

- One the one hand the *integral reserves*, that coincide especially with the zones differentiated in the marine medium for the Proposal as reserve zone areas, and where fishing of any kind is not permitted nor recreational activities or diving.
- On the other hand an area of *marine reserve* is differentiated in a strict sense, that coincide spatially with the areas differentiated in Proposal as Restricted Uses zones. In these areas all types of fishing is prohibited that are not done by traditional methods such as: depth boulder, spinning tackle, or rods with live bait. The extraction of flora and fauna is not permitted. Diving is permitted without the use of instruments used in fishing.

7.4.1 (continued)

2) The *Fishing Reserve* areas are unique including the above mentioned and coincide spatially with the Conservation Zones of Proposal. Here the development of the following types of fishing are permitted:

- Professional fishing with the art of bottom dragging directed towards the capture of the red prawn («*Aristeus antennatus*») and other bottom dwellers.
- Professional fishing with deep boulder equipment, surface boulder and other arts that use a hook.
- Professional fishing with the art of net enclosing fishing directed at small fish.
- Maritime recreational fishing with spinning tackle.

Whatsmore drag fishing is prohibited in throughout the fishing reserve that is found in an isobar inferior to 70 m. Likewise, the extraction of red coral (*Corallium rubrum*) is limited to the writing of reports directed to the General Fishing Secretary where it is demonstrated that their capture is economically profitable, and at the same time that the extraction is selective, and not affecting the rest of the species of the ecosystem.

7.4.2. Basic regulations

Mention the provisions, which apply to the area concerning the implementation of Article 6 of the Protocol (paragraphs a to i), Section D5 (a to d) in the Annex I and Article 17 of the Protocol.

The Proposal regulates according the zoning expressed above, the main types of activities permitted and prohibited that are presented in the proposed area, with the distinct zones falling under the protection and vigilance of the authorities of the Regional Environmental Ministry (in particular the reserves and the places of greater importance).

The coincidence of this zoning with that which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food carried out in its day in the marine reserve and fishing reserve, insist in the protection of the natural resources and the sustainable use of the important fishing resources, since the regulations are complementary at all times (see the legal text in the attached annex).

With respect to the regulation of the elimination of solid waste, there exists a system of gathering and recycling managed by the Ministry of Defence, that moves the waste to the boats that carry out the provisioning of the soldiers, and these then to the pick up points in Malaga and Almeria. The liquid wastes are considered to have little polluting capacity since it only involves 8 to 10 soldiers that make up the outpost on the island.

7.4.3. Legal competencies

Section D4 in Annex I states that the competence and responsibility with regard to administration and implementation of conservation measures for areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List must be clearly defined in the texts governing each area. Additionally Art.7.4. of the Protocol calls for the provision of clear competencies and co-ordination between national land and sea authorities, with a view to ensuring the appropriate administration and management of the protected area as a whole. Mention in which way do the legal provisions clearly establish the institutional competencies and responsibilities for the administration and conservation of the area, and if being the case, their co-ordination means, including those between land and sea authorities.

The competencies of the terrestrial portion of the space corresponds totally to the Environmental Ministry of the Regional Andalusian Government (Autonomous Government).

With regards to the competencies of the marine portion, they are shared among:

- The Land-Sea Public Domain (coastline and closest portion of land) is attributed to the Environmental Ministry (General Coast Department) with regards to the use of the space.
- The territory that encompasses the *interior water* near to the coast, is attributed to the Environmental Ministry of the Regional Andalusian Government in reference to the marine biological resources.
- The territory that includes the *exterior waters* is attributed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food in reference to fishing and its protection..

Nevertheless, the guarding of the Natural Park has a boat for the vigilance and control of the marine mile that includes the protected space.

Likewise, and in a significant way, the military outpost executes, among other labours, that of guarding the marine space, visiting by boat all of the boats that are carrying out their fishing or sport activity in the zone, and carrying out the control of their fishing permits or their environmental authorisation.

7.4.4. Other legal provisions

Describe any other relevant legal provisions, such as those requiring a management plan, the establishment of a local participation body, binding measures for other institutions or economic sectors present in the area, allocation of financial resources and tools, or any other significant measures concerning the protection and management of the area or its surrounding zones.

Other regulation elements do not exist that are being applied in the zone.

8. MANAGEMENT

Through the General Principles, para. (e) in the Annex I, the Parties agree that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value as examples and models for the protection of the natural heritage of the region. To this end, the Parties ensure that sites included in the List are provided with adequate legal status, protection measures and management methods and means.

8.1 INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

8.1.1. Authority/Authorities responsible for the area

- Terrestrial Portion: Environmental Ministry of the Regional Andalusian Government (Autonomous Government)
- Marine Portion:
 1. Land-Sea Public Domain: Spanish Ministry of the Environment (Directorate-General of Coasts)
 2. Part close to the coast (*interior waters*): Environmental Ministry of the Regional Andalusian Government
 3. Part far from the coast (*exterior waters*): Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food.

8.1.2. Other participants in the management body

Such as other national or local institutions, as stated in Section D6 in Annex I.

It exist a Provincial Council form Environment, and another one for Forest and Hunting were there is local and institutional participation.

8.1.3. Participants in other committees or bodies

Such as a scientific committee, or a body of representatives from the local stakeholders, the public, the professional and non-governmental sectors, as in Sections B4-b and B4-c in Annex I.

(See point 8.1.2)

8.1.4. Effectiveness

As stated in Section B4 of Annex I, assess as very low, low, moderate, satisfactory, very satisfactory, and comment as needed on the following aspects:

a) Effectiveness of the co-ordination, where existing:

A satisfactory co-ordination exists between the different competent administrations in the zone for the protection of the natural resources.

b) Quality of involvement by the public, local communities, economic sectors, scientific community:

Given the territorial characteristics and the geographical situation of the zone, this level of implication does not exist on the part of other institutions or local committees, at least for now.

8.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN (as set out in D7 of Annex I)

8.2.1. Management Plan

State if there is a management plan (MP) and in this case include the document as an annex. In the absence of a MP, mention if the main provisions governing the area and the main regulations for its protection are already in place and how (D7 in Annex I) and if the area will have a detailed management plan within three years (D7 in Annex I).

The Proposal permits a management and basic regulation of the natural resources and of the activities that are produced in the proposed area.

8.2.2. Formulation and approval of the Management Plan

Mention how the MP was formulated, e.g. by an expert team and/or under consultation and/or participation with other institutions or stakeholders. State the legal status of the MP, whether it is officialized, and how, and if it is binding for other institutions and sectors involved in the area.

The Proposal has been carried out by a multidisciplinary group of experts in different material. Local institutions have not participated, though the rights of the social entities that have interests in the zone have been respected.

8.2.3. Contents and application of the Management Plan

State the degree of detail in the MP by entering YES or NO in the following list of potential contents, and assess the degree of implementation of the MP by using the 0-1-2-3 score on the right hand side:

	Existing in MP	Degree of application
Detailed management objectives	YES	3
Zoning	YES	3
Regulations for each zone	YES	3
Governing body(ies)	YES	3
Management programmes as:		
Administration	YES	3
Protection	YES	3
Natural resource management	YES	3
Tourism and Visitation	NO	0
Education and Training	NO	0
Research and Monitoring	YES	1
Services and Concessions	YES	2

Fund raising activities Periodic revisions of the MP	YES	NO	0	3
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8.3 PROTECTION MEASURES

By Art. 6 of the Protocol the Parties agree to take all the necessary protection measures required for the conservation of the area, particularly the strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention, and through the regulation of any other activity likely to harm the natural or cultural value of the area, such as economic, recreation or research activities. As per Section D2 in Annex I, the protection measures must be adequate to the site objectives in the short and long term, and take in particular into account the threats upon it.

8.3.1. Boundaries and signing

Briefly, state if the boundaries of the area and its zones are adequately marked in the field, both on land, in the sea, and at the principal points of access.

Signs of the marine limits do not exist.

8.3.2. Institutional Collaboration

Name the different national and local institutions or organisations with legal responsibilities or involved in the protection and surveillance of land and sea zones, and any measures or mechanisms through which their co-ordination is pursued.

The institutional collaboration is mainly carried out among the organisms that have responsibility for the marine portion such as the Environmental ministry of the Regional Andalusian Government and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing, in particular in materials of ecosystems, fishing and its protection. This collaboration is complementary, in such a way as to optimise the human resources and materials available.

Additionally, in the zone, it is also worth mentioning the presence of the Ministry of Defence, that with its military outpost helps the vigilance and control of the boats that get close to the isla de Alboran.

8.3.3. Surveillance

Consider the adequacy of the existing protection means (human and material), and your present ability to survey land and sea uses and accesses

At this moment the human resources and materials of the distinct administrations implicated are enough for the control of the terrestrial portion and its immediate surroundings (where the zones of greater ecological value are found). Nevertheless, in the farther territories there are not enough materials and staff to effectively carry out the control of such a wide area.

8.3.4. Enforcement

Briefly, consider the adequacy of existing penalties and powers for effective enforcement of regulations, whether the existing sanctions can be considered sufficient to dissuade infractions, and if the field staff is empowered to impose sanctions.

The sanctions are enough to dissuade the people. The guards of the Regional Environmental Ministry, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food and the Ministry of Defence, have capacity to fine those people that do not have authorisation, that commit environmental crimes or that do not follow the rules of each zone.

9 AVAILABLE RESOURCES

9.1 HUMAN RESOURCES (Art. 7.2.f in the Protocol)

9.1.1. Available staff

Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the management body, in number of employees and training level, both in central headquarters and in the field. Indicate if there are staff training programmes.

The personnel existent in the central offices of the Regional Environmental Government in Seville And Almeria is not adequate for the objectives for protection and conservation of the natural medium, with it being necessary to have more human resources and materials. The personnel of vigilance and control is insufficient, and therefore the human resources and material should be equally reinforced to comply with the objectives.

9.1.2. Permanent field staff

Answer YES or NO on the current existence of the following FIELD staff categories. If YES, enter the number of staff either permanent or part-time in that category, and evaluate on a 0-1-2-3 score (0 is low, 3 is high) the adequacy of their training level.

	YES/NO	NUMBER Permanent/Part-time	ADEQUACY OF TRAINING LEVEL
Field Administrator	NO		0
Field Experts (scientific monitoring)	YES	Part-time 2	1
Field Technicians (maintenance, etc)	YES	Part-time 2	1
Wardens	NO		0
Of which marine wardens	YES	Part-time 2	1
Guides	NO		0
Other	NO		0

9.1.3. Additional Support

Briefly, describe if the area currently has the advantage of other external human resources in support of its objectives, either from other national or local institutions, volunteer programmes, non-governmental organisations, academic or international organisations. Mention if there are any significant changes in prospect for the near future.

The area counts on the technological support and ecological information in the Central Services of the Regional Environmental Government located in Seville, Spain, as well as technicians in diverse environmental material in the Provincial Environmental Delegation in Almeria.

In material of fishing and control of fishing resources the area also counts on technical support in the general Secretariat of Fishing in Madrid.

It is also worthwhile to note the existence of scientific support of the Universities Almeria, Granada and Malaga, the Advanced Centre for Scientific Research of Spain, as well as the Sea Classroom of Malaga.

9.2 FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT

By Art. 7 in the Protocol, the Parties agree to adopt measures or mechanisms to ensure the financing of the specially protected areas (Art.7.2.d), and the development of an appropriate infrastructure (Art.7.2.f). The General Principles para. "e" in the Annex I call upon the Parties to provide the areas with adequate management means.

9.2.1. Present financial means

Note if the basic financing is ensured: a core funding for basic staff, protection and information measures. Who provides this core funding? Briefly assess the degree of adequacy of the present financial means for the area, either low, moderate, satisfactory; e.g. the implementation of the management plan, including protection, information, education, training and research.

The main financing comes from the Regional Environmental Ministry, the Autonomous Andalusian Government, that covers all aspects of personnel, vigilance, research, species conservation, information, value diffusion, etc.

Equally, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food pays the fees of maintenance of the personnel, research, and material resources connected to the Alborán zone.

Only some aspects of the scientific research are in the hands of different universities and regional and federal research centres.

9.2.2. Expected or additional financial sources

Briefly describe any alternative sources of funding in use or planned, and the perspectives for long-term funding from national or other sources.

No other finance sources exist.

9.2.3. Basic infrastructure and equipment

Answer YES or NO to the following questions, and if YES, assess with a score of 1-2-3 (1 is low, 3 is high) the adequacy of the basic infrastructure and equipment.

	YES/NO	ADEQUACY
Office and/or laboratory in the field	NO	0
Signs on the main accesses	NO	0
Guard posts on the main accesses	NO	0
Visitors information centre	NO	0
Self guided trails with signs	NO	0
Terrestrial vehicles	NO	0
Marine vehicles	YES	1
Radio and communications	YES	2

Environmental awareness materials Capacity to respond to emergencies	NO YES	0 1
Comment on basic infrastructure and equipment		

9.3 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

By Section D3 of Annex I, the Parties agree that the planning, protection and management of a SPAMI must be based on an adequate knowledge of the elements of the natural environment and of socio-economic and cultural factors that characterize each area. In case of shortcomings in basic knowledge, an area proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List must have a programme for the collection on the unavailable data and information.

9.3.1. State of knowledge

a) Assess the general state of knowledge of the area.

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b) Briefly describe the extent of knowledge of the area, considering at least specific maps, main ecological processes, habitat distribution, inventories of species and socio-economic factors, such as artisan fishing.

A map of vegetation of the terrestrial portion exists on a scale of 1:5000 and the composition of the main species are known.

Incipient catalogues exist of the marine portion and a basic knowledge of the habitats and of the species that characterise them.

9.3.2. Data collection

Describe and assess the adequacy of any programme and activities to collect data in the area.

Basic studies exist about the flora and fauna, both terrestrial and marine. Their definition level should be complemented by the great diversity of species that are recognised in the zone. Only continuous follow-ups are being carried out of species in danger of extinction such as the Audouin seagull or *Patella ferruginea*. So, it would be a good idea to update all the information of the area and especially about the most sensitive species and/or in danger of extinction, after the return of permanent human presence in the zone.

9.3.3. Monitoring programme

Section D8 in Annex I states that to be included in the SPAMI List, an area will have to be endowed with a monitoring programme having a certain number of significant parameters, in order to allow the assessment of the state and trends of the area, as well as the effectiveness and protection and management measures, so that they may be adapted if need be (indicators may, for instance, supply information about species status, condition of the ecosystem, land-use changes, extraction of natural resources -sand, water, game, fish-, visiting, adherence to the provisions of the management plan, etc.).

a) Is there a monitoring programme?

	NO
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In the upcoming years (2002-2003)

b) If NO, are there plans to start one, and when?

c) If YES, assess as low, medium, satisfactory, its adequacy and present level of development.

d) If YES, who is/are carrying out the monitoring programme?

e) If YES, briefly describe how the monitoring programme will be used in reviewing the management plan.

10 Other information, if any

11 CONTACT ADDRESSES (name(s), position(s) and contact address(es) of the person(s) in charge with the proposal and that compiled the report)

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ESPAÑA (SPAIN)

12 SIGNATURE(S) ON BEHALF OF THE STATE(S) PARTY/PARTIES MAKING THE PROPOSAL

Director General de Gestion del Medio
Natural
Junta de Andalucía

Directora General de Conservacion de
la Naturaleza
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente

Fdo. Jose Guirado Romero

Fdo. Ines Gonzalez Doncel

13 DATE

5/10/2001