

Identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas: a national perspective

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#### View Areas Meeting the EBSA Criteria

#### All Regions

Arctic

Baltic Sea

Black and Caspian Seas

East Asian Seas

Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific

Mediterranean

North Pacific

North-East Indian Ocean

North-west Atlantic

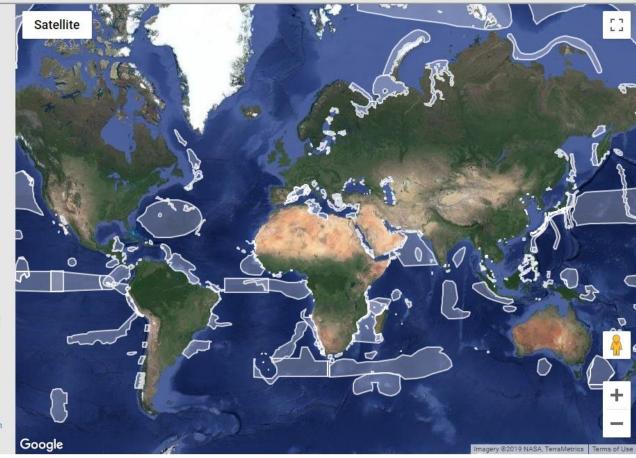
North-West Indian Ocean and Adjacent Gulf Areas

South-Eastern Atlantic

Southern Indian Ocean

Western South Pacific

Wider Caribbean and Western Mid-Atlantic



#### EBSA criteria

#### Seven criteria:

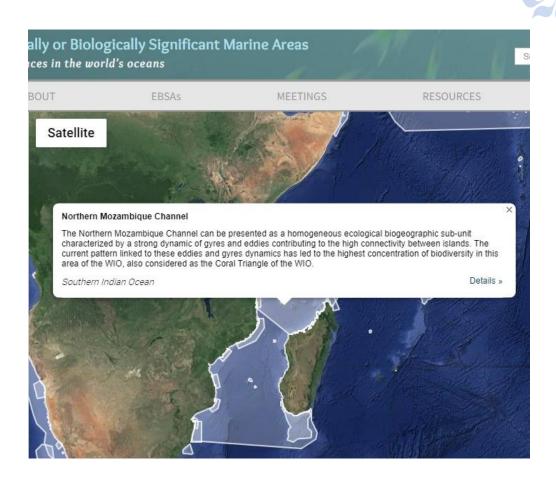
- 1) uniqueness, rarity, or notable presence;
- 2) special importance for life history stages of species;
- 3) importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats;
- 4) vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, or slow recovery;
- 5) biological diversity;
- 6) naturalness and
- 7) biological productivity





#### **EBSA** areas

- Regional workshops by the CBD
- Description of areas and polygons
- Over 300 EBSAs described

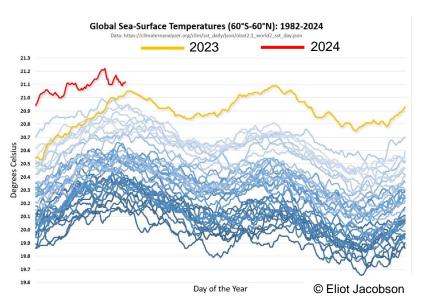


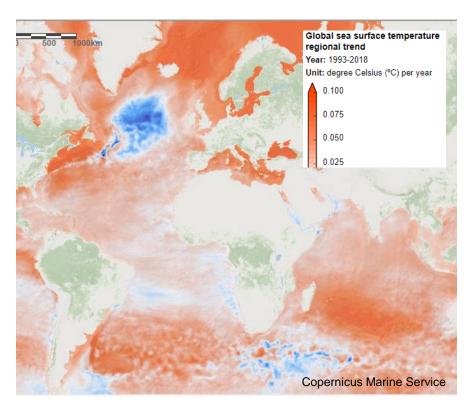


#### EBSA areas: static vs. dynamic?



Evolving process: improvements and updates with new evidence







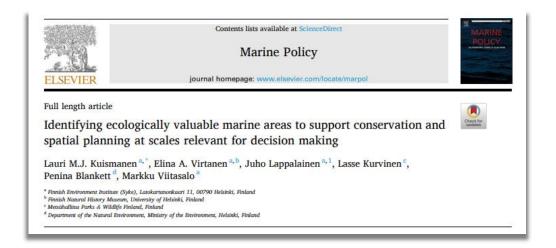
### EBSAs for the Baltic Sea in 2018





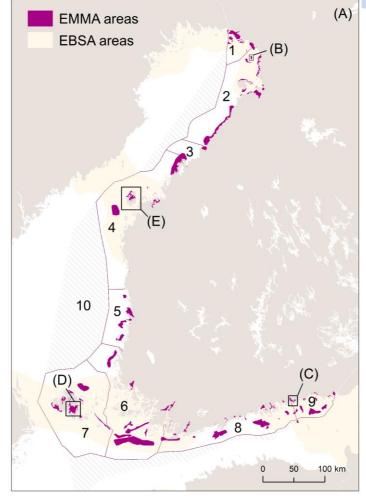


# Adoption of EBSA criteria for national applications: 87 EMMA areas for Finland



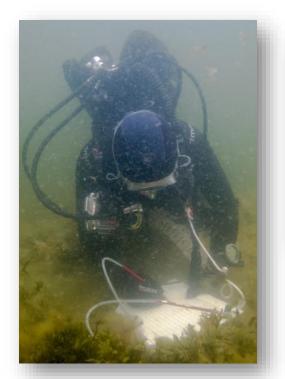






Finnish Inventory Programme for Underwater Marine

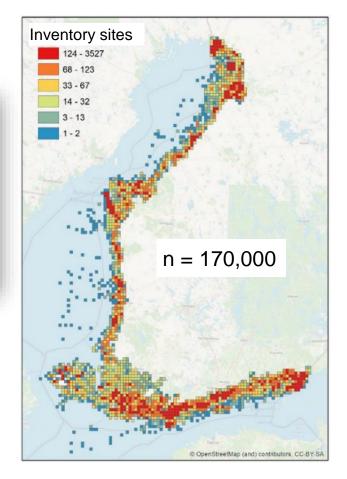
Diversity (Velmu)





Parks & Wildlife Finland







# Species distribution models

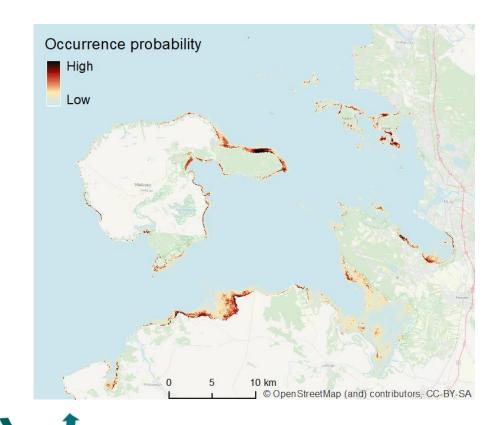




Macroplea pubipennis
-a rare leaf beetle
in EU mainly occurring in Finland









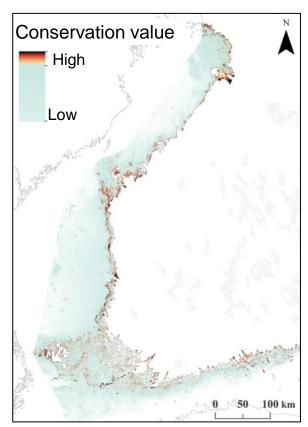
### Identification of key areas of conservation importance

- Biodiversity features (species, habitats, ecosystems)
- Threats and stressors
- Ecological connectivity
- Impacts from sea use







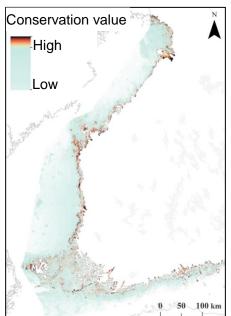


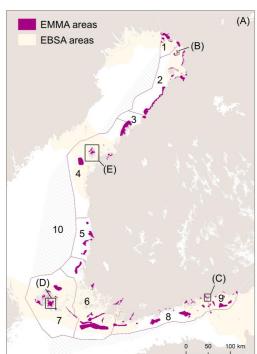


Virtanen et al. 2018

# Approaching 30 by 30

- Conservation areas
  - → strict 10%
  - → 20% other protection
- Other Effective area-based
   Conservation Measures (OECMs)
- Multi-use areas
- Marine spatial planning









What should be taken into account in identifying ecologically or biologically significant areas?

- Representative data, expert knowledge and key tools (e.g. spatial prioritization) to support the identification of areas of importance for biodiversity
- Conservation should not only concentrate on achieving areabased targets, but to maximize benefits for biodiversity

 The importance of scales: national, regional vs. global conservation efforts



# Thank you for your attention!

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