

Marine Protection Area ... Now What?!

Yellow buoy - marine protection area ... Now What?!

A protected area does not mean that the visit is prohibited.

On the contrary - but with **special attention!**

In order to protect sensitive habitats and their inhabitants, there are a variety of **rules** and measurements must be observed.

If you obey them even outside the protected areas we can act positively to protect the entire sea!

Please note:

- **Restrictions** on cruising, anchoring and stay for sport boats
- Use of designated **buoys** in bays with sea grass
- **Anchor** better on sand and silt, the anchor is safer and seagrass meadows are spared
- Dispose of **rubbish** only at designated areas
- Collect **recycling waste** and discard accordingly
- **Cigarette butts** belong to the residual waste, not to the sea
- Use **black water** holding tank to keep sensitive bays clean
- When **snorkelling**: enjoy watching and do not collect any trophies; the next one will be grateful

Marine Protected Areas ... What For?

- Established protected areas show that **biodiversity** is increasing there.
- They also have a **positive impact** on neighboring areas, as living beings tend to migrate to nearby habitats
- Consider that **sustainable fisheries** can help to ensure the survival of fish stocks and fisheries
- **Natural landscapes** remain, recover and can be explored by interested parties



Meet & Greet with Dolphins

To observe dolphins, the Whale Watcher rules apply to all:

- **Approaching** dolphins always sideways or from behind—**NEVER from the front!**
- Reduce from 300 meters to **max. 5-6 kn.**
- Keep **stable course** and a distance of at least 50 meters to the dolphins. The animals feel safer and stay longer!
- Never cross the path of an individual or **never split a group**, otherwise they will feel hunted and change their course
- If there are other boats in the area, avoid that the dolphins feel surrounded (100m distance at least)
- For **mothers and their young** keep a distance of 100 meters at least
- **Do not feed**—this will affect the natural diet of dolphins.
- Avoid noise and do not throw anything overboard
- In case of uncertainty, where the dolphins are, go with the **machine to neutral** and keep the course until you can see them again.
- Stop your observation after 20 minutes, unless the animals follow by themselves!
- In the case of **stress signals** such as 'blowing air under the water surface' or 'hitting the water surface with the fins', leave the animal's area.

Following these rules you will see them again soon!

Marine Protection Areas are different!

For **detailed charts** and special information see **following pages**.

Or get them directly online: www.klarschiff-klarsee.org

... or in nautical search engine **mySea**



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Marine Protection Areas Adria North

Brioni, playground of the northern Adria

In the turquoise blue sea lies the small green island group Brioni, which was already declared as national park in 1983. Because of the mild climate, it became a fashionable health resort around 1900, later residence of the president. The different marine depths and the current are important breeding grounds for many species of fish.

HIGHLIGHTS: sea bass, gold bream, common dentex, sole, **dragon head** and sea eel. Rare pen-shells and date-shells populate the seabed. Rich fishing grounds also attract large animals - sometimes **dolphins** and sea turtles can be seen in the waters!

NAUTICAL INFORMATION

Generally, coasts and bays are protected and a distance of 300m to the coast line is to be observed.

- It is only possible to moor in the port of Veli Brijun (register in Hotel Neptun)
- Anchoring ground is in the bay Sv. Nikola, in the south of the island of Mali Brijun. There is also a buoys field.
- For bath stop use the southeast coast of the island of Kotez. There are no charges.

Price list for a berth in the port:

	Mai, Jun, Sept	Jul, Aug	other
	950kn	1.450kn	750kn

Source: Nationalpark Brijuni 2017

Lošinj - Meet & Greet with dolphins

For decades, bottlenose dolphins have been known around the islands of Cres and Losinj. Since 1987 the groups have been observed by researchers. Based on this study, the first dolphin protection area was established in the Adriatic Sea in 2006. As early as 2009 local protests led to the withdrawal of the protected area.

HIGHLIGHTS bottlenose dolphins are still hunting in the fishing grounds. Visitors will be able to observe them in their natural surroundings. Local Research stations continue to be on-site and share their knowledge of dolphins and **sea turtles** (Veli Losinj).

NAUTICAL INFORMATION:

- Mooring are available in Mali Losinj (two marinas), some smaller ports, as well as buoys fields.
- Anchoring is generally permitted, taking into account the protection of seagrass meadows.
- In order to observe dolphins well, there exists some rules. So the animals also enjoy the contact, as waving in your bow wave (see more backside)

Prvic - lobster & prawn

The uninhabited island of Prvić is located 2m south of Krk. The island looks like a steep cliff and is known for its lighthouse Stražica at the northernmost Cape Brezonjin. Due to the variety of plants, Prvić has been declared a protected area for plants and birds.

HIGHLIGHTS: a high concentration of sage is appreciated for both sheep and beekeeping. Protected species are **domestic owls** and vultures. On the coasts of this protected area are **lobster and scampi** located. Especially seabreams are in the area.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION:

The quiet island offers no inviting berths or sheltered bays. But when you are passing, a vulture may make a show or big fish are hunting....



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Marine Protection Areas Adria Mid



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Nature-area Zut - Sit Archipelago

- No entry fees in the archipelago
- The only marina is directly in Zut
- There are buoys fields in front of restaurants and in anchorages

Telascica

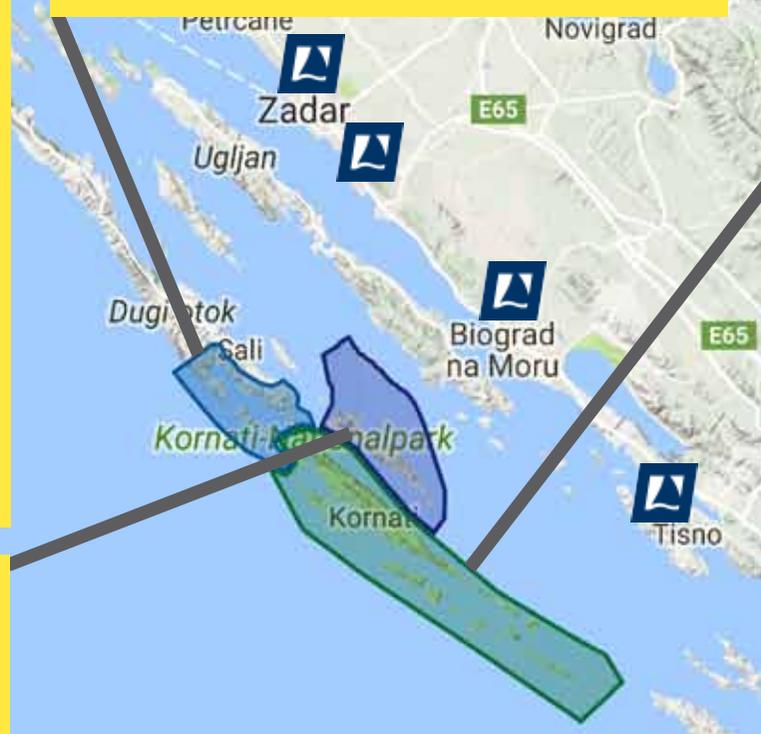
For the Telascica Nature Park you need a ticket. This is best to solve a ticket before you enter the area, since it is significantly more expensive directly in the park. (Ticket see National Park Kornati).

	1 day	3 days	5 days
up to 34 ft	200kn	400kn	600kn
34-59 ft	340kn	680kn	1.020kn

Source: Naturpark Telascica 2017

NAUTICAL INFORMATION:

- In the large bay exists a speed limit of 10 knots and in the smaller bays of 5 knots
- There are several mooring areas, like temporarily usable pontoons and anchorages
- Collecting mussels and other marine organisms is prohibited
- Harpooning is prohibited.



National Park Kornati - in seagrass hid seahorses

The archipelago of the Kornati Islands is protected by three areas. In 1967, the region around the islands of Zut-Sit was declared as Natural Zone, followed by the National Park Kornati in 1980 and the Nature Park Telascica in 1988. The contrast of cliffs, reefs and quiet bays opens up diverse underwater worlds.

HIGHLIGHTS on the green seagrass meadows live snails, squid, crab species, sea urchins and starfish as well as 185 different species of fish. Neptungrass is the nursery and feeding place for many, even for the rare **seahorses**.

The **sea grass meadows** are also climate protectors, they produce 14 liters of oxygen per square meter every day and bind a multiple of carbon dioxide. As robust as they look, they require decades for a few centimeters of growth.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION

For a visit in the National Park Kornati visitors need a valid ticket. Best buy it outside the park, as it is much more expensive in the park (discounts in your base marina):

	1 day		3 days		5 days	
months	other	Jul, Aug	other	Jul, Aug	other	Jul, Aug
-35ft	240kn	300kn	480kn	600kn	720kn	900kn
35-58ft	430kn	540kn	860kn	1.080kn	1.300kn	1.620kn

Source: Nationalpark Kornaten 2017

- Berths are available in two marinas (Zut, Piskera), some buoys, pontoons and anchorages
- Anchor prohibitions exist at islands Purara, Mrtenjak and Mali & Veli Obrucan; As well as the western reefs of Kolobucar.
- Anchoring is freely permitted in many other bays



Marine Protection Areas Adria South

Lastovo - Coral Snorkeling

The area around Lastovo - with many small islands with countless sheltered coves- is very natural due to its secluded location. Since 2006, the natural park exists with its 44 islands and its rocks and reefs.

HIGHLIGHTS are unique colonies of the **red corals**, as well as different mussel species. The corals live in branched colonies in the clean water of the natural park. Other marine inhabitants use the corals as a food and spawning area. A variety of scorpion fish, pike perch, bream, red mullet and eels live next to crabs, lobsters and giant shells on the rocky coast..

NAUTICAL INFORMATION

- Every visitor needs a ticket
- Collecting marine organisms is prohibited
- Waste disposal is only permitted at marked places
- There are berths in the marina and some pontoons of restaurants
- Because of the seagrass meadows visitors shall use pontoons or anchor on sand
- Sport fishing is permitted only with appropriate permits, harpooning is restricted.

Mljet - near the oldest mussels

The National Park Mljet was put under protection in 1960. It lies in the western part of the island and covers over 5,400 hectares, including the sea surface along the coast. The two deep salt lakes - Malo- and Veliko Jezero - show unique natural phenomena.

HIGHLIGHTS: 90 per cent of the park are covered with the famous Aleppo pine and stone oak forests. The two salt lakes offer good conditions for mussels and corals. The smaller lake houses the largest population of mussels in the Adriatic Sea with some of the oldest specimens. In the large salt lake impresses a coral reef. It extends over 650m2 and is located at a depth of 4 to 18 meters. On the coasts live a variety of marine animals..

NAUTICAL INFORMATION:

- Day ticket: up to 11m: 200kn, 11-18m: 400kn
- Ticket offices are located in Crna Klada, Pomena and Polače
- Collecting marine organisms is prohibited
- Waste disposal only at marked places
- Fishing is prohibited in the Mljetpark
- Berths: some quays, pontoons and anchorages.

Elaphiten - sea turtle as guest

To the archipelago of the Elaphiten belong in total thirteen islands. Only the three largest islands Koločep, Lopud and Šipan are inhabited. The mainland coast climbs steeply and thus provide a natural protection against cold mainland winds. On the Elaphites the steep rocks are decorated by the green crowns of the giant pines.

On the small island of Koločep is subtropical vegetation such as pines, cypresses, palm trees, aloes, cactuses and tropical fruits side by side.

HIGHLIGHTS: The stony sea floor is covered with green, black and red algae and is rich of fish, shrimp and mussels. In the area of the Mljet channel and around the small rocky island Sveti Andrija there are coral reefs. The seagrass meadows in more protected areas form the basis for the great diversity of species. Also the **loggerhead sea turtle** visits the region.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION:

- No entry fees in this park
- Mooring: there are some quays, single pontoons and some anchorages.

