

Agenda Item 2

Review of New Information on Threats to
Small Cetaceans

Document NR4/Rev2

**2018 Annual National Report:
Germany**

Action Requested

Take note

Submitted by

Germany



Note:

Delegates are kindly reminded to bring their own document copies to the meeting, if needed.

ASCOBANS National Reporting Format

1 January 2016 – 31 December 2018

As outlined in [ASCOBANS Resolution 8.1](#) on National Reporting, this format will cover the following Sections of the Annex to the Resolution, in addition to the standard Sections I and VII:

- Disturbance, incl. potential physical impacts (Section II B5, B6, B7)
- Habitat Change and Degradation incl. potential physical impacts (Section II C10, C11, C12, C13, C14)
- Area-based Conservation / Marine Protected Areas (Section II E16, E17)
- Education and outreach (Section VI A)

Exceptionally, the reporting period for questions here is 1 January 2016 – 31 December 2018, unless stated otherwise, to accommodate the requirements of the next Meeting of Parties to ASCOBANS, scheduled for 2020. The reports will inform discussion at the 25th Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC25), which will be held in September 2019.

Where possible, National Coordinators should consult with, or delegate to, experts for particular topics so as to ease the reporting burden. The Secretariat has provided a list of potential country contacts as a starting point. Once the baseline information is in place, it should become easier to update in the future. Please include relevant web links where requested.

Please note that numbering of the sections refers to numbering as in Resolution 8.1. This means the first section in the current form is number 5 (Cetacean Watching Industry) and not number 1.

High-level Summary of Key Messages

In your country, for the reporting period from 2016 to 2018, what does this report reveal about:

1. The most successful aspects of implementation of the Agreement?

The sound protection strategy for harbour porpoises applied in pile driving appears to be a helpful instrument for lowering the noise burden of cetaceans in German marine waters.

2. The greatest challenges in implementing the Agreement?

One of the greatest challenges in implementing the Agreement is to harmonize the Nature Protection Law (EU Natura 2000-Directive) and the Fisheries Law (EU Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy), especially with a view to the harbour porpoise protection measures in the Baltic Sea.

Another challenge is the need for a scientific monitoring of bycatches that would serve as a basis for reasonable protection measures.

3. The main priorities for future implementation of the Agreement?

The protection of the Baltic proper population of the Baltic Harbour porpoise and all realistic measures, which could be realized in close future for its benefit merit to have the highest priority - at least in Germany.

Section I: General Information

A. Country Information

1. Name of Party / Non-Party Range State:

Germany

2. Details of the Report Compiler

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Does the Report Compiler act as ASCOBANS National Coordinator (i.e. focal point)?

☐ No ☒ Yes

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Does the Report Compiler act as ASCOBANS National Coordinator (i.e. focal point)?

☒ No ☐ Yes

3. Details of contributor(s)

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Section II: Habitat Conservation and Management (threats and pressures on cetaceans)

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

5. Cetacean Watching Industry

AIM: to determine if the developing cetacean watching industry poses a threat to small cetaceans.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.2, 8.1, 6.1, 5.4

Whale and dolphin watching is a global industry that can provide socio-economic benefits to local communities by attracting tourism, as well as strengthening public awareness of conservation needs. However, it also has the potential of being harmful when it interferes with the behaviour of animals in their natural environment and may even lead to injury or death. As the cetacean watching industry is still scarcely developed in some countries, collecting this data now allows tracking the development of the industry.

It is of particular importance to ASCOBANS to obtain an overview of the current scale of the activities and to monitor the development of the industry in the future. This is done by quantifying the number and locations of operators, reporting negative interactions and providing information on the development and implementation of any guidelines regarding cetacean watching.

Filling out this section accurately and completely will help to detect any indications of potential threats, allow timely mitigation action and enable Parties and Non-Party Range States to work towards a coordinated approach regarding the development of cetacean watching guidelines in the Agreement area.

Note: We are here only addressing commercial cetacean watching activities which take place from vessels and include viewing of small cetacean species. Operators are defined as those offering trips with a primary focus: they advertise specifically with the aim to see small cetaceans, or a secondary focus: they advertise either for other taxa, such as birds or seals, or large cetaceans, or more general for wildlife, but mention the opportunity to see small cetaceans.

Questions:

5.1. Do you have any commercial small cetacean watching industry operating in your country?

- ☒ **No.** Go to **Question 5.3.**
☐ **Yes.** Continue with **Question 5.2.**

5.2. In the table below, provide the sub-regions, ports and operators from which commercial cetacean watching takes place. Please tick the boxes if small cetacean watching is a primary and/or secondary focus of the operators and, in the first case what the target species are.

Overview of commercial small cetacean watching activities per sub-region.

OSPAR / HELCOM Sub-region	Port	Operator	small cetacean watching		Link to website or contact details
			Primary focus / target species	Secondary focus	
H Belt Sea	Flensburg	NABU (However: not commercial)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HP Harbour porpoise Choose a species Choose a species	<input type="checkbox"/> https://de.whales.org/wdc-ziele/meere-schuetzen/geocaching-sylt-schweinswal/ https://schleswig-holstein.nabu.de/wir-ueber-uns/organisation/landesstellen/schweinswalschutz

Regions: This refers to the sub-regions as defined by the HELCOM and OSPAR. An overview of these and a map can be found in ANNEX A. **Target species:** chose from drop-down list provided, based on ASCOBANS list, see ANNEX B.

5.3. Does your country have a definition of the term ‘harassment’? ¹

- ☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** Provide definition in table below:

In the **“Federal Nature Conservation Act “ §44.** contains the respective prohibition of “harassment” of particularly protected species as follows:

(1) It is prohibited

1.
2. to significantly disturb wild animals of strictly protected species and of European bird species during their breeding, rearing, moulting, hibernation and migration periods; a disturbance shall be deemed significant if it causes the conservation status of the local population of a species to worsen

Concerning the German respective term, which is “Störung” there is no legal definition. However there is a huge variety of definitions in legal commentary books and articles in legal journals and furthermore “jurisdiction” defining this issue. The plethora of information is immense and would require an own publication. Here only a few examples, where respective coherent information about this term can be found:

FRENZ; MÜGGENBURG (2016 2nd edition) :B NatSchG Bundesnaturschutzgesetz / Kommentar
Page 979 - 980

LORZ; KONRAD et.al. (2013 3rd ed :Becksche Kurz Kommentare “Naturschutzrecht” page 353 -354.

LÜTTKES, EWER (2018 2nd ed. : Bundesnaturschutzgesetz – Kommentar, page 476 -477

SCHLACKE (2017): Gemeinschaftskommentar zum Bundesnaturschutzgesetz, page 714 -715

National Park Law Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea: Art. 5 Protection provisions

- (1) In the national park, all actions, apart from expressly permitted measures and uses, are prohibited that could destroy, damage, change or lastingly disturb the protected area or its components. In particular, it shall not be permitted

[...]

3. to pursue or trap wild animals, to disturb wild animals with noise or by other means, to injure or kill wild animals, or to damage or take possession of wild animals or their eggs or other developmental forms, or to permit dogs to run unleashed.

5.4. Have there been any incidents of harassment to small cetaceans in the context of commercial cetacean watching reported to authorities?

- ☒ **No.**
☐ **Yes.** Provide information on table below.

5.5. Does your country have any mitigation measures (codes of conduct/guidelines) in place in the event of disturbance or harassment in the context of commercial cetacean watching?

- ☒ **No.**
☐ **Yes.** Please add below the type of measures and relevant information:

The NGOs WDC and GRD in cooperation with the Federal Agency for Nature Protection (BfN) are currently considering a joint voluntary guideline to regulate the behavior of humans around wild cetaceans in German waters (code of conduct) – including non-commercial watching..

¹ For example, the US Marine Mammal Protection Act uses the term harassment, and defines two levels: Level A harassment means any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance that has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild. Level B harassment refers to acts that have the potential to disturb (but not injure) a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by disrupting behavioural patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. NB. The UK uses the term ‘disturbance’ in its legislation.

5.6. Does your country have any operators that offer swimming with dolphins (or other small cetaceans)?

In some parts of the world this has become an important tourism industry with potential impacts for both cetaceans and swimmers. Although scarcely developed, it has occurred within the ASCOBANS Agreement Area, and requires at least background monitoring. Sometimes incidents occur and can lead to harm for cetaceans and/or swimmers.

- ☒ **No.** Go to **Question 5.9.**
☐ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below.

5.7. List any incidents of harassment to cetaceans in your country in the context of swimming with small cetaceans reported to authorities – and the outcome if known (behavioral response, injury, death, any court proceedings).

5.8. Does your country have any mitigation measures (codes of conduct/guidelines) in place in the event of disturbance or harassment during swimming with small cetaceans in place?

- ☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** List below the type of measures and relevant information:

Federal State of Schleswig Holstein:
Laws in place which forbid it (National Park Law Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea: Art. 5 Protection provisions) with possibility of proceedings and, where appropriate, penalties

Cf. Answer 5.5 The NGOs WDC and GRD in cooperation with BfN are considering a joint voluntary guideline concerning men and wild cetaceans in German waters The draft discourages swimming with wild cetaceans.

5.9. Are there any solitary sociable dolphin interactions in your country?

Occasionally, individual solitary dolphins may associate with humans, resulting in increased interactions between the two which may lead to impacts upon either. Sometimes incidents occur and can lead to harm for cetaceans and/or swimmers.

- ☐ **No.** Go to **Question 5.12.**
☒ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below:

Where (location)	Baltic sea, firth of Kiel and Flensburg
Date	2016, 2017, 2019
Species	Delphinus delphis Tursiops truncatus
Links to websites	https://www.shz.de/lokales/flensburger-tageblatt/selfie-und-delfie-sind-offenbar-weitergezogen-id12942371.html https://www.kn-online.de/Kiel/Delfin-zu-Gast-in-der-Kieler-Foerde
Any reported incidents between cetaceans or swimmers	None

If several interactions have been reported please copy this table.

5.10. List any incidents of harassments to small cetaceans in the context of interactions with solitary sociable dolphins reported to authorities – and the outcome if known (behavioural response, injury, death, any court proceedings).

No incidents

5.11. Does your country have any mitigation measures (codes of conduct/guidelines) in place in the event of interactions with solitary sociable dolphins?

- ☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** List below the type of measures and relevant information:

Federal State of Schleswig Holstein:

Laws in place which forbid it (National Park Law Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea: Art. 5 Protection provisions) with possibility of proceedings and, where appropriate, penalties

Cf. answer 5.5: The NGOs WDC and GRD in cooperation with the BfN are considering a voluntary guideline concerning humans and wild cetaceans (code of conduct). The current draft includes solitary dolphins.

This information will enable comparisons to be made across the Agreement area, and ultimately may lead to the provision of overall, consistent guidelines.

5.12. List initiatives/projects (including PhD, MSc) in 2016-2018 involving studies of the cetacean watching industry, "swim with small cetacean" operations, solitary sociable dolphin interactions and their possible effects on cetaceans (incl. title, organisation, lead author).

There is no cetacean watching industry in Germany.

5.13. List publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) from any study in your country in 2016-2018 relating to small cetacean watching industry, swim with dolphins (or small cetaceans) operations, solitary sociable dolphin interactions and their possible effects on cetaceans.

No respective literature known for Germany.

5.14. Please provide web links to other relevant information in your country on cetacean watching industry, swim with dolphins (or small cetaceans) operations, solitary sociable dolphin interactions and their possible effects on cetaceans for this section.

No relevant information known for Germany.

5.15. Has there been any other notable instances / issues related to cetacean watching industry in 2016-2018 in your country?

None with respect to a "cetacean watching industry". -

However in a larger context of cetacean watching –including creating awareness of visitors of beaches close to porpoise habitats - the following information might be of interest;

The so called "whale path" which consists of information sign-posts along the western beach of the island of Sylt (i.e. adjacent to the harbour porpoise sanctuary) has been expanded by 12 new signposts, now totaling 22 positions. The signpost informs about the presence, biology and many other aspects of harbour porpoises and other cetaceans. They also inform about other animals and their habitats.

5.16. Is the perceived level of pressure from commercial small cetacean watching in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?²

☒ **Not applicable.** There is no commercial watching.

² This is a question based on Resolution 8.1, Annex 1.

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

6. Recreational Sea Use

AIM: to determine whether recreational sea use is detrimental to small cetaceans and, if so, to identify types of activity and areas of concern.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.2, 8.3, 8.1, 7.1, 6.1, 5.4

Recreational use of the sea by humans includes a wide variety of activities, some of which are known to have a potential negative impact on small cetaceans. This includes RIBs (rigid-hulled inflatable boats), hard-hulled boats exceeding 10 knots in speed, yachts and personal water crafts such as jet skis and kayaks; and excludes recreational fishing and sea-angling.

Interactions can cause animals to change behaviour and move away, but can also have more serious impacts, such as injury or even death due to collision. ASCOBANS has agreed on a number of resolutions that highlight the importance to review all available information on recreational use of the sea. Obtaining an overview of best practices and guidelines will enable comparisons to be made across the Agreement Area, and ultimately may lead to the provision of overall, consistent guidelines that might be developed at a regional or national level. In this section we strive to obtain an overview of potential risk areas and national sources that have data on incidents with small cetaceans related to recreational sea use.

Questions:

6.1. Are data on recreational sea use available for your country?

- ☐ **No.** Go to **Question 6.3.**
☒ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below:

Federal State of Niedersachsen

Type of information:

1. Number of guests on the East-Frisian Islands and along the coast
2. Structures of the boat market (not limited to the North Sea)
3. Marinas at the North Sea coast

Web link or other relevant link to data: *(where can this information be found)*

1. https://www.ihk-emden.de/standortpolitik/Tourismus/Fakten_Zahlen/Statistiken/2357142
2. <https://www.bvwww.org/forschung/forschungsprojekte/strukturen-im-bootsmarkt.html>
3. <https://marinas.info/yachthafen/nordseek%C3%BCste?map=50.965346,5.196533,57.148161,10.327148>

Federal State of Schleswig Holstein:

Type of information:

Tourist number per region

Web link or other relevant link to data:

<https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh/wissen/soziooekonomie>

6.2. Is information on main areas of recreational sea use available for your country?

Many range states are mapping human activities to fulfil obligations under the EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, MSFD, OSPAR, and HELCOM; this information is relevant (though often not readily accessible) to ASCOBANS in understanding the extent and trends of human activities potentially impacting small cetaceans.

- ☒ **No.**
☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:
☐ **Yes.**

6.3. Was there any incidents of disturbance or harassment to small cetaceans in relation to recreational sea use in your country?

- ☐ **No.**
☒ **Unknown.**
☐ **Yes.** Provide information in the table below:

6.4. Does your country have any mitigation measures (codes of conducts/guidelines/laws/rules) in place in the event of disturbance or harassment of cetaceans through recreational sea use?

- ☐ **No.**
☐ ☒ **Yes.** Provide information in table below:

(Specify if these mitigation measures are linked to a specific species/region/activity only. Include web links to relevant information.)

Rules that regulate the speed of motor boats inside National Parks at the coast of the North Sea and Baltic Sea. The regulations aim primarily on seals and migratory birds, but all marine species benefit from it.

See <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/npnordsbefv/BJNR002420992.html> (North Sea) and <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/npbefvmvk/BJNR154200997.html> (Baltic Sea)

Federal State of Schleswig Holstein:

Laws in place (National Park Law Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea, see 5.3 and 5.8)

Provisions and conditions can be set within the framework of approval procedures.

Regarding shipping and watersports, an Order on the navigation in federal waterways in the National Parks in the area of the North Sea, 1997 (Verordnung über das Befahren der Bundeswasserstraßen in Nationalparks im Bereich der Nordsee (NPNordSBefV) a.o. sets speed limits and the crossing of protected areas (see also 16.2)

6.5. List initiatives/projects (including PhD, MSc) in 2016-2018 involving studies on the disturbance or harassment of cetaceans through recreational sea use in your country (incl. title, organisation, lead author, web link).

Nothing known

6.6. List publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) in 2016-2018 from any study in your country relating to disturbance or harassment of cetaceans through recreational sea use .

Nothing known

6.7. Please provide web links to other relevant information for this section.

Nothing known

6.8. Have there been any other notable instances / issues in your country in the reporting period?

Nothing known

6.9. Is the perceived level of pressure from recreational sea use in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?³

³ This is a question based on Resolution 8.1, Annex 1.

To be done on a species by species basis where applicable (see Annex B) and by region where relevant (see Annex A).

Scientific name of the species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown
Harbour Porpoise				x

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

B. Disturbance (incl. potential physical impacts)

7. Other Sources of Disturbance

AIM: to identify new sources of disturbance that can be a threat to small cetaceans.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.1, 6.1

With human activities in the seas increasing particularly in the coastal zone, overlap of cetacean and human habitat use is not covered by the questions above. A human activity can for example cause a cetacean to change behaviour, or it can cause physical harm or death. This section aims to identify new sources of disturbance that can be a threat to small cetaceans. The issue of noise, for example, is covered under section B3.

7.1. Have there been any incidents of disturbance to small cetaceans in your country, not covered in the items above?

- ☐ **No.**
☒ **Unknown.**
☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below:

7.2. List initiatives/projects (including PhD, MSc) in 2016-2018 involving studies on other sources of disturbance in your country (incl. title, organisation, lead author, web link).

7.3. List publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) in 2016-2018 from any study in your country relating to other sources of disturbance.

7.4. Please provide web links to other relevant information.

7.5. Has there been any other notable instances / issues in your country the reporting period?

No

C. Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)

10. Pollution and hazardous substances (incl. microplastics)

AIM: to illustrate progress, during the reporting period, on understanding, monitoring and mitigating impacts on cetaceans of important and emerging pollution-related hazards.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.8, 8.7, 8.4, 8.3, 8.2, 8.1, 7.4, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

Our oceans have been subject to a wide range of different types of pollution over the last decades. Top-predators such as small cetaceans that feed on higher trophic prey, tend to accumulate many of these potentially hazardous substances. There are a number of contaminants and pathogens that are known or suspected to have impacts on cetacean health, immune status or reproduction. These include for example:

polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs), oil pollution (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), toxins from harmful algal blooms (HABs), sewage, radionuclides, toxic elements, tri-butyl tin (TBT), morbillivirus, and Brucella. In addition, micro- and nano-plastics are also present in the environment and their impacts are presently poorly understood.

Monitoring can be done in tissues of cetaceans obtained from live animals through biopsies, or from dead animals that are generally found on the shore. Necropsies allow the sampling of different tissues such as blubber, muscle, kidney or liver and these can be analyzed subsequently.

For a better comprehension of the impact of contaminants on cetacean health, to detect new emerging hazards and to work towards a common protocol for analyzing sampling Parties are asked to provide information on their programs.

NOTE: Macroplastics and discarded fishing gear are covered under Section C 9 Marine Debris.

Questions:

10.1. Does your country conduct monitoring of pollutants in small cetaceans?

Several pollutants have serious effects on individual cetaceans and can threaten populations. The aim is to capture the nature of existing monitoring and identify gaps in terms of which pollutants are monitored, the extend of this monitoring and the establishment of securely funded long-term data series.

☐ No.

☒ Yes.

Any comments:

Any sign for intoxication and macro debris (debris larger than 2.5 cm) is investigated in harbour porpoises and any other dead cetacean found on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein as part of necropsies (e.g. size, type, location of finding and associated lesions). Measurements on chemical pollutants are not part of the current monitoring program and are only conducted occasionally as part of research projects

10.2. Who is carrying out the pollutant monitoring program? Please provide information on the institution(s)/agencies that collect the samples and carry out the analyses. *Copy table if needed.*

Name: LAVES

Role in monitoring: necropsy of marine mammals

Postal Address: Schleusenstraße 1, 27474 Cuxhaven; Germany

Contact Person: Dr. Ralf Pund

Telephone: +49 4721-6989-22

Email: Ralf.pund@laves.niedersachsen.de

Weblink: <https://state-office-for-consumer-protection-and-food-safety.niedersachsen.de/startseite/>

Name: Institute for Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Research (ITAW), University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover

Role in monitoring: collection of samples and analysis

Postal Address: Werftstrasse 6, 25761 Büsum, Germany

Contact Person: Prof. Prof. Dr. h. c. Ursula Siebert

Telephone: +49 5118568158

Email: Ursula.Siebert@tiho-hannover.de

Weblink: <https://www.tiho-hannover.de/kliniken-institute/institute/institut-fuer-terrestrische-und-aquatische-wildtierforschung/mitarbeiter/mitarbeiter-buesum/usiebert/>

Name: Deutsches Meeresmuseum

Role in monitoring: sample collection and analyses

Postal Address: Katharinenberg 14-20; 18439 Stralsund; Germany

Contact Person: Dr Michael Dähne

Telephone: +49 3831 2650 310

Email: Michael.Daehne@meeresmuseum.de

Weblink: www.meeresmuseum.de

10.3. Select the small cetacean species that were covered by your monitoring program during the reporting period from 2016 to 2018. Mark the year in which the species was sampled with an x.

2016	2017	2018	Species ⁴	2016	2017	2018	Species
x	x	x	HP Harbour porpoise	x		x	LFPW Long-finned pilot whale
x			KW Killer Whale				CD Short-beaked Common dolphin

10.4. Select the source of your samples *(multiple answers possible)*

- ☒ Necropsy from stranding
- ☒ Necropsy from bycatch
- ☒ Sample from live stranding
- ☐ Biopsy from live animal
- ☒ Other (specify in comments)

Any comments:

Macro litter objects found are measured and archived at ITAW. Any lesion discovered is documented and further investigated.

10.5. Select the geographical coverage of your monitoring program *(several answers are possible)*

<p>OSPAR Region I Arctic Waters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian Sea</p> <p>OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogger Bank</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Southern North Sea</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Northern North Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Channel</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian Trench</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Skagerrak</p> <p>OSPAR Region III Celtic Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Celtic Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Irish Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Irish & Scottish W. Coast</p>	<p>OSPAR Region IV Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N. Bay of Biscay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Iberian Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Cadiz</p> <p>OSPAR Region V Wider Atlantic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> subregions?</p> <p>HELCOM</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bothnian Bay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bothnian Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Archipelago Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Åland Sea</p>	<p>HELCOM cont.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Finland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Northern Baltic Proper</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Western Gotland Basin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Gotland Basin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Riga</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gdansk Basin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bornholm Basin</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arkona Basin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Kattegat</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belt Sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Sound</p>
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A map of the regions and sub-regions can be found in the Annex A.

10.6. Select the contaminant / pathogen analyses you have conducted for small cetaceans.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POPs (e.g. PCBs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Radionuclides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Brucella</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others: macro debris
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil (e.g. PAHs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microplastics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others: Infectious agents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HAB toxins	<input type="checkbox"/> TBT	<input type="checkbox"/> Nanoplastics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others: Toxaphene, PBDEs, PFO,.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Sewage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Morbillivirus		

Any comments:

Objects are retrieved during regularly conducted necropsies of harbor porpoises from the North and Baltic Sea. Objects and lesions found are noted, measured and archived at ITAW.

10.7. Does your country determine microplastics in cetaceans?

- ☐ **No. Go to Question 10.9.**

⁴ Please refer to Annex B for list of species, including scientific names.

☒ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below:

Do you have a specific protocol to monitor microplastic in small cetaceans? ☒ No ☐ Yes

Lower Saxony: In the case of necropsy the content of gastro-enteral tract are examined for presence of plastics (not only microplastics). (No necropsies could be carried out due to advanced decomposition of the carcasses in the last year).

Schleswig Holstein: Found macro plastic were in situ photographed, measured, noted and archived at ITAW. Lesions were in situ photographed, noted, measured and tissue samples were further investigated and archived at ITAW.

There is currently no agreed protocol between Parties. Best practice needs to be established to make sure that all results obtained are comparable between research institutes. In particular, it is essential to avoid contamination of samples during processing, e.g. with airborne microplastic fibres.

10.8. List initiatives/projects (including PhD, MSc) in 2016-2018 in your country involving studies on impact of pollution and hazardous substances (incl. microplastics) on small cetaceans (incl. title, organisation, lead author).

Doctoral thesis by Bianca Unger on the "Marine Debris in the North- and Baltic Seas: spatio-temporal distribution patterns and its occurrence in marine mammals" at University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Foundation (defended in May 2019)

10.9. List publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) and other evidence from your country in 2016-2018 relating to the impact of pollution and hazardous substances (incl. microplastics) on small cetaceans.

We need to capture information on new knowledge arising from monitoring schemes or other research projects, especially results which enhance our understanding of impacts of hazardous pollutants and/or assess their known or likely effects on cetacean population status (e.g. considering PCB concentrations in blubber in relation to threshold for inhibition of reproduction). Where relevant, please report separately per pollutant, species and area.

Unger, B., et al. (2017). "Marine debris in harbour porpoises and seals from German waters." Marine Environmental Research.

ITAW (2016-2018): Totfundmonitoring von Kleinwalen und Kegelrobben in Schleswig-Holstein im Jahr 2016, 2017, 2018. Bericht an das Ministerium für Energiewende, Landwirtschaft, Umwelt, Natur und Digitalisierung des Landes Schleswig-Holstein

10.10. If applicable, list any additional evidence/data of reduced impacts of pollutants on small cetaceans following implementation of national mitigation measures (e.g. decline of contaminant levels in blubber over time).

Not applicable

10.11. Provide web links to other relevant information to this section.

10.12. Has there been any other notable instances / issues in your country in the reporting period?

No

10.13. Is the perceived pressure from pollution and hazardous substances in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?⁵

To be done on a species by species basis where applicable (see Annex B) and by region where relevant (see Annex A).

Scientific name of the species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown
Phocoena phocoena				x

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

⁵ This is a question based on Resolution 8.1, Annex 1.

C. Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)

11. Ship Strikes

AIM: Understanding the potential risk of ship strike as a cause of injury/death in small cetaceans.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.2, 8.1, 6.1, 5.4

Ship strikes are collisions between vessels and cetaceans. In the last decades evidence has emerged that ship strikes might occur more often than previously thought and can have a significant impact on small resident cetacean populations. Most research so far has focused on large cetaceans as those animals are often carried visibly into port at the bow of a vessel. For small cetaceans ship strike events are not well documented.

Ship strike occurrence is directly linked to the frequency of shipping activity, including such directed at cetaceans, i.e. cetacean watching. To quantify this risk, it is important to know what kind of vessels are involved in the strike, in particular the vessel speed as well as the type and size of vessel. But it is also important to have information on the cetaceans involved, in particular if the animals were engaged in a particular behaviour such as feeding.

Ship strike can cause direct death or injury in cetaceans. Even collisions that are non-fatal might leave individuals with a reduction in their survival chances. To determine the occurrence of ship-strikes different sources are used. For small cetaceans, direct observations are the rarest. Necropsies of stranded animals can find evidence of characteristic trauma and photographs of animals that survived ship strikes can show typical injuries, such as marks left by propellers. One way to quantify how many animals in a population are impacted by ship strike is to look at the percentage of animals in a photo-identification catalogue that show ship strike marks.

As this is still a not well documented threat this section aims to obtain an overview of what kind of data and research is available and ongoing in the Parties.

Questions:

11.1. Are there reports available in your country of ship strikes with small cetaceans from visual observations?

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) has a global database for ship strike incidents with cetaceans. Whether or not your country is Party to the IWC, it is encouraged for countries to provide all ship strike incident information to the IWC database.

☒ **No.** Go to **Question 11.2.**

☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below:

If animal was retrieved and necropsied, is there a necropsy report for this cetacean? ☐ **No** ☒ **Yes**
If yes, provide link/contact details:

Necropsy reports are compiled and would in case of ship strikes include such cases.

Dr. Ralf Pund, Veterinarian Pathologist, responsible for necropsy of marine mammals
Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety, Institute for Fish and Fishery Products (IFF), Schleusenstraße 1, 27474 Cuxhaven, tel.: 04721-6989-22.
Ralf.pund@laves.niedersachsen.de

Dr. Michael Dähne;
Deutsches Meeresmuseum
Katharinenberg 14-20; 18439 Stralsund; Germany
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Prof. Prof. H. d. Dr. Ursula Siebert
Institute for Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Research (ITAW)
University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Foundation
Werftstr. 6, 25761 BÜsum
Telephone: 49 511 8568158
Email: ursula.siebert@tiho-hannover.de

11.2. Are there reports in your country of vessel strikes from necropsies of stranded animals for 2016-2018?

- ☒ **No.** Go to **Question 11.3.**
☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below:

11.3. Does your country have a protocol in use to determine that a cause of death in post mortem examination is due to a vessel strike?

- ☐ **No.**
☒ **Yes.** Please provide information below:

In Germany ship strikes are protocolled (if occurring) within the standard post mortem examination protocol.
The issue of potential ship-strikes with cetaceans were analyzed already early in the 90ies the Federal Agency for nature conservation
According to their report for certain species there is a high probability to become a victim of ship strikes, if there are no speed limitations for ships. – Concerned are in particular slow moving big whales like e.g. Eubalaena glacialis. However, such whales do in principle not occur in German waters and exceptional sightings are utmost unusual.
And for the only permanent inhabitant of German water, the harbour porpoise, speed limitations were created in the Wadden Sea to avoid any ship strike risk in an area, where this otherwise might have been possible.
Ship strikes seem not an issue of concern in the ASCOBANS range, the German marine waters. However, observations show that porpoises manage to reach the estuaries and fresh water parts of German rivers. There in the past ship strikes occurred and these were protocolled. Since a few years the presence of harbor porpoises in German estuaries and rivers are monitored and the situation of ship strikes assessed.

11.4. Is there evidence in your country from existing photo-identification catalogues of small cetaceans of any non-lethal ship strike for the 2016-2018?

For populations of small cetaceans, such as bottlenose dolphins, one can identify those animals in photo-identification catalogues of animals that show ship-strike evidence (e.g. scars). Monitoring the % of animals that show ship strike evidence can be a useful tool to monitor the development of this threat.

- ☒ **No.**
☐ **Yes.** Please provide information in the table below:

11.5. Do you have any other photographs or evidence of ship strikes outside of photo-identification catalogue? ☒ No ☐ Yes

11.6. List initiatives/projects (including PhD, MSc) involving studies of ship strike and its possible effects on small cetaceans for 2016-18 in your country (incl. title, organisation, lead author)

11.7. List publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) from your country relating to small cetacean ship strikes

Book Chapter:
Ritter, F. & Panigada, S. (2018). Collisions of Vessels with Cetaceans - The Underestimated Threat. In: Ch. Shepperd (Ed.): World Seas - An Environmental Evaluation - Volume III: Ecological Issues and Environmental Impacts. Elsevier Academic Press., 531-547.

11.8. List any management / policy actions related to mitigating ship strike for small cetaceans (re-routing, tracking animals, ship speed limits) in your country

Provide web links if available.

Rules that regulate the speed of motor boats inside National Parks at the coast of the North Sea and Baltic Sea. The regulations aim primarily on seals and migratory birds, but all marine species benefit from it.

See

<http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/npnordsbefv/BJNR002420992.html> (North Sea)

and

<http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/npbefvmvk/BJNR154200997.html> (Baltic Sea)

11.9. Has there been any other notable instances / issues of ship strike on small cetaceans in your country in the reporting period?

No

11.10. Is the perceived level pressure from ship strikes on small cetaceans in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?⁶

To be done on a species by species basis where applicable (see Annex B) and by region where relevant (see Annex A).

Scientific name of the species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown
Phocoena phocoena				x

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

C. Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)

12. Climate change (incl. ocean acidification)

AIM: To illustrate progress on understanding, monitoring and mitigating negative effects on small cetaceans of important and emerging climate-change-related hazards.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.9, 8.4, 8.3, 8.2, 8.1, 7.4, 7.1, 6.1, 5.7

It is certain that climate change is altering the habitat of cetaceans. However, our understanding on how the predicted changes will impact different species and populations is still lacking. CMS⁷ highlights the importance on addressing potential issues through the engagement of researchers to better understand the underlying processes, as well as conservation managers and policy makers to monitor changes and to mitigate negative impacts. Focussing on tangible climate change effects relevant to cetaceans, such as ocean warming, prey depletion / prey range shifts, ocean acidification, increased frequency and intensity of ocean storms, changes in sea ice, weakening of the North Atlantic Drift, we need to gather evidence on the existence and nature of climate change effects on small cetaceans and evaluate current monitoring programmes and mitigation measures.

This section aims to provide an overview of what kind of activities are already ongoing in the member states to address climate change. The focus is hereby on those actions specifically regarding cetaceans as well as the most likely impacts on their habitat and prey. Climate change represents possibly the most important future threat to the status of cetaceans in the ASCOBANS region. Direct effects may arise due to ocean warming, resulting in (generally northward) in distribution shifts so that the animals continue to occupy

⁶ This is a question based on Resolution 8.1, Annex 1.

⁷ [CMS Resolution 12.21](#) on Climate Change and Migratory Species.

waters with temperature regimes compatible with their thermal niches. Key indirect effects will result from changes in prey distribution and abundance due to ocean warming, ocean acidification and changes in ocean current systems.

Questions:

12.1. Does your country monitor climate effects on cetaceans?⁸

Climate change will have a multiplicity of possible direct and indirect effects on cetaceans. Attempting to quantify this is challenging, these questions are aimed to provide an overview of the type of monitoring programmes that are conducted that may provide indirect evidence of climate change on cetaceans.

- ☐ **No.** Go to **Question 12.3.**
☒ **Yes.** Continue to **Question 12.2.**

12.2. Which effects has your country been monitoring in the reporting period from 2016 to 2018?

Overview of monitoring activities related to climate change effects on small cetaceans. Please add additional direct or indirect effects if applicable.

Monitoring activity	Comments <i>(if possible, provide e.g. contact / link to project)</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changes in small cetacean abundance	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changes in small cetacean distribution	
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in small cetacean migration or movement range	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changes in small cetacean migration or movement timing	https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/nds/service/publikationen/1129_schweinswale-im-k%C3%BCstenmeer-gis-daten-und-berichte
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in small cetacean community structure	
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in reproductive success and timing in small cetaceans	

⁸ This refers to direct and indirect effects.

Monitoring activity	Comments (if possible, provide e.g. contact / link to project)
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in prey (fish) abundance and distribution	
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in timing of prey (fish) spawning and migration	
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in fishing effort	
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes in the occurrence of pathogens (from sampled individuals)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidences of algal blooms (if yes, where; specify year)	https://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/wasserwirtschaft/nordseekueste/queteueberwachung/monitoring-der-uebergangs-und-kuestengewasser-117758.html Phaeocystis 2018: https://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/aktuelles/pressemittelungen/schaumalge-laesst-nordsee-bluehen-164588.html
<input type="checkbox"/> ...	

12.3. List new initiatives / projects which provide evidence / data about climate change effects on small cetaceans in your country in 2016-2018 (title, organization, lead author; include the species concerned, the climate change effect observed, who did the work)

Provide web links if available.
/

12.4. List new reports/publications which provide evidence / data of climate change effects on small cetaceans in your country in 2016-2018 (title, organization, lead author; include the species concerned, the climate change effect observed, who did the work)

Provide web links if available.
/

12.5. Are there any actions / measures in your country to reduce identified climate change impacts on small cetaceans (directly or indirectly)?

☒ No.

☐ Yes. Please describe below:

12.6. List any gaps in monitoring / mitigation of climate change effects on cetaceans

In order to plan future monitoring and mitigation we need to be aware of current gaps and emerging issues.

12.7. List any emerging potential issues related to climate change effects on small cetaceans**12.8. Has there been any other notable instances / issues on climate change effects on small cetaceans in your country in the reporting period?**/**12.9. Is the perceived level of pressure from climate change to small cetaceans in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?⁹***To be done on a species by species basis where applicable (see Annex B) and by region where relevant (see Annex A).*

Scientific name of the species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown
Phocoena phocoena				x

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:
C. Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)**13. Physical Habitat Change (e.g. from construction)**

AIM: Human activities in the Agreement area have the potential to impact upon small cetaceans. Tracking those activities causing physical habitat change and better understanding their relative impacts will help shape any necessary mitigation action required.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.11, 8.9, 8.6, 8.4, 8.3, 8.2, 8.1, 7.1, 6.2, 6.1, 5.7

Human activities in the Agreement area have the potential to impact upon small cetaceans. Tracking those activities that cause physical habitat change and obtaining a better understanding of their relative impacts will help shape any necessary mitigation action.

This section aims to review new information on physical habitat change, e.g. from construction, and its impacts on small cetaceans, their prey and their habitat, and make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.

The collation of this information will contribute to the development of risk maps showing the spatial and temporal (by season) distribution of activities that have an impact on cetaceans, including information provided in National Reports, taking into account the work done by other organisations.

Note: In the term “physical habitat change”, we include a) coastal/marine construction – artificial islands, harbours, bridges, oil/gas platforms, wind turbines, tidal turbines; and b) seabed damage – dredging, bottom trawling.

Questions:**13.1. Provide spatial information on locations (in form of maps and/or links) of physical habitat change in your country by activity type (dredging, marine construction, coastal construction) for 2016-18.**

Many range states are mapping human activities to fulfil obligations under the EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, MSFD, OSPAR, and HELCOM; this information is relevant (though often not readily accessible) to ASCOBANS in understanding the extent and trends of human activities potentially impacting small cetaceans.

Activity: offshore windfarms construction

Which area: OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea – Southern North Sea and HELCOM area 12 Arkona Basin

⁹ This is a question based on Resolution 8.1, Annex 1.

Type of information: maps with the offshore windfarms constructed in German waters in the years 2016 to 2018 (two PDF files attached)

Is the data available online? ☐ No. Comments:

☒ Yes.

Provide link:

<http://underwaternoise.ices.dk/map.aspx>

The submissions to the European noise registry for 2016 and 2017 are available through ICES. The submission for 2018 will be available in the last quarter of 2019.

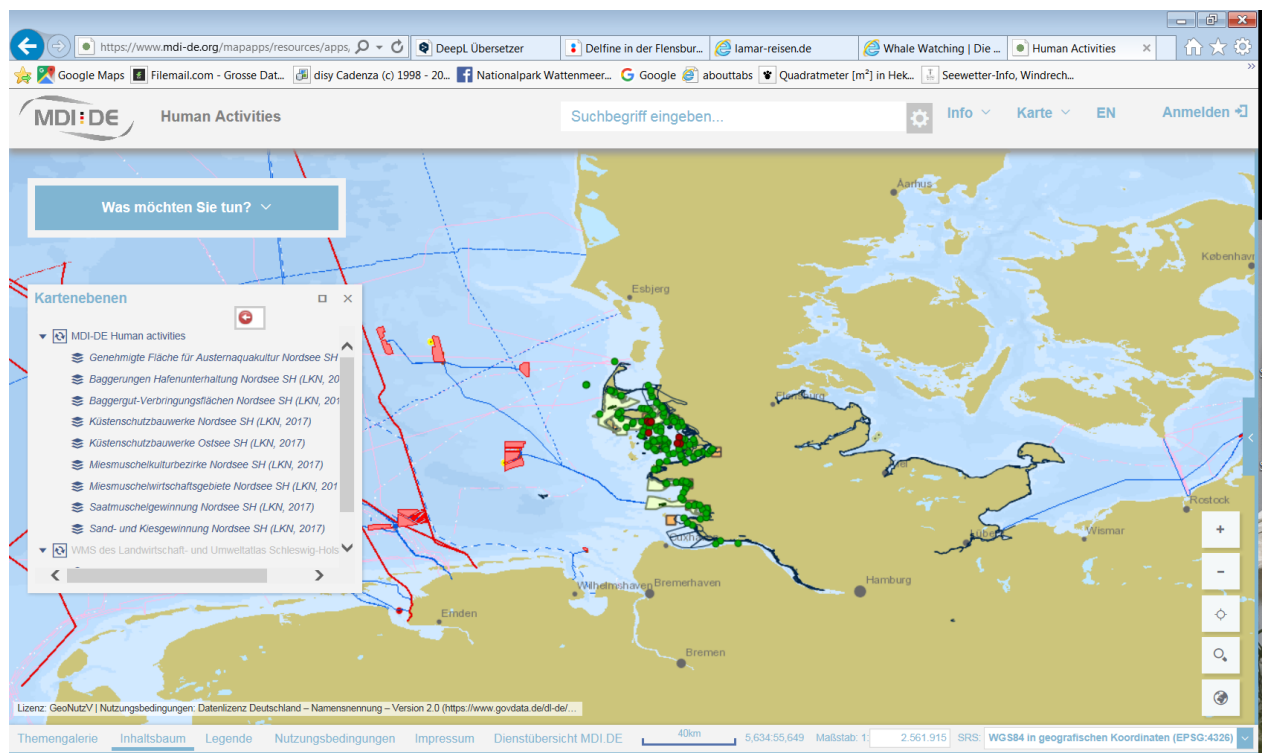
Activity:

dredging, marine construction, coastal construction

Which area: Region II, Southern North Sea

Type of information: (e.g. maps, GIS files, reports)

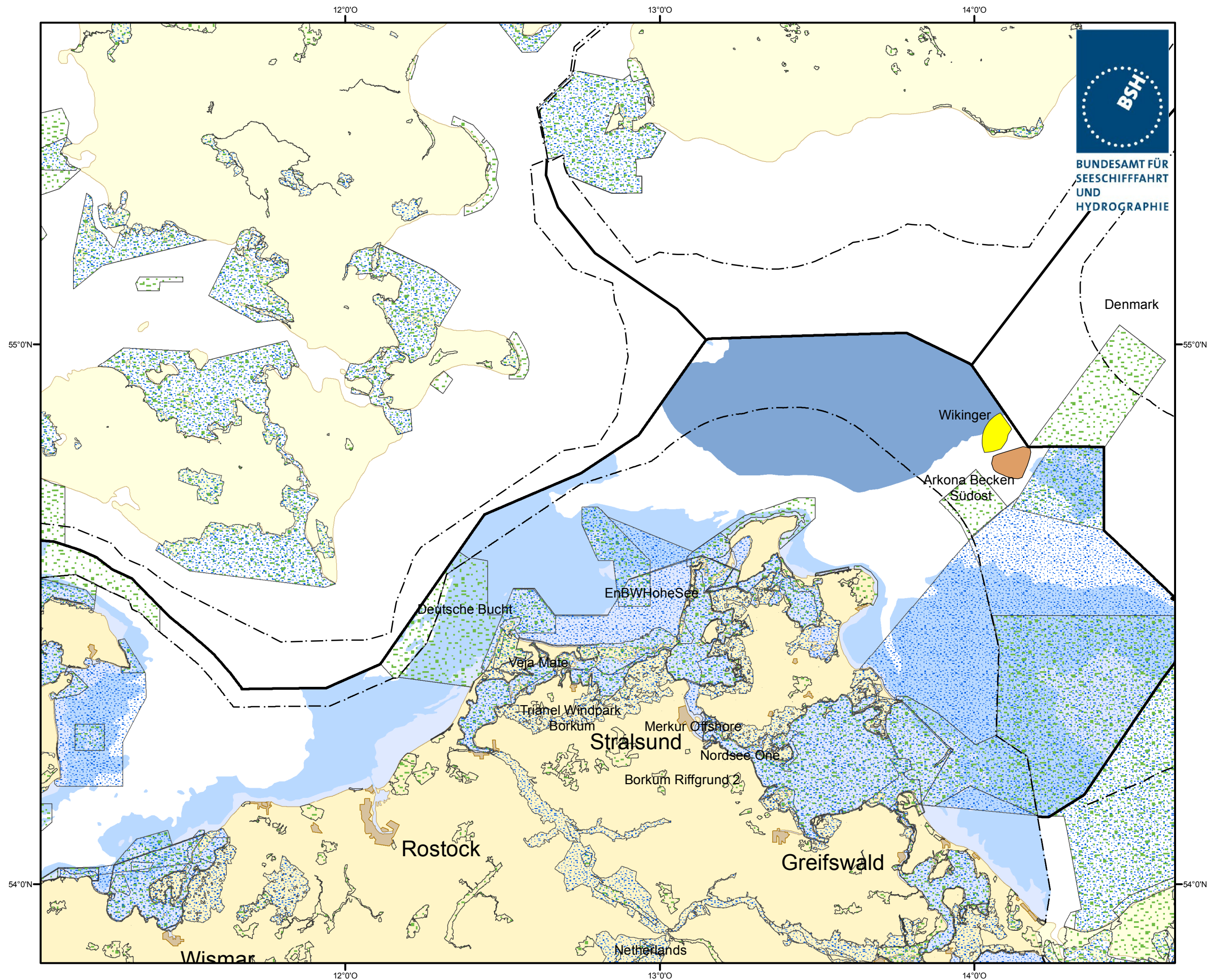
maps



Is the data available online? ☐ No. Comments:

☒ Yes. Provide link: <https://www.mdi-de.org>

Offshore Wind Farm Construction in the years 2016 to 2018 in the German EEZ of the Baltic Sea



Boundaries

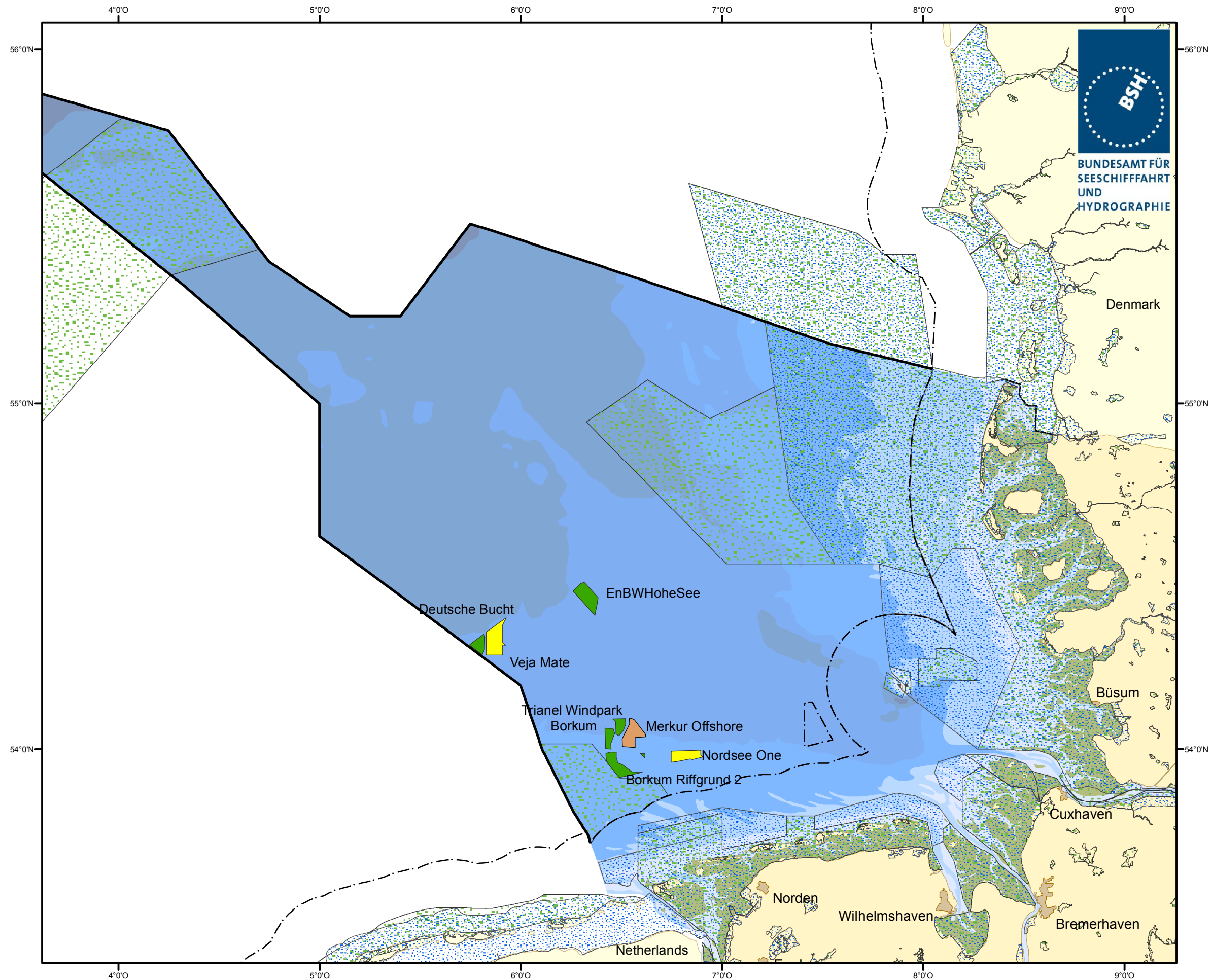
- EEZ
- - - 12-sm
- - - international border
- construction in 2018
- construction in 2017
- construction in 2016

Nature Conservation Area

- Natura2000 SCI
- Natura2000 SPA

Geodatical Datum: WGS 84
Projection: Mercator (54°N)
BSH / O4 - 10.07.2019

Offshore Wind Farm Construction in the years 2016 to 2018 in the German EEZ of the North Sea



Boundaries

- EEZ
- · - · 12-sm
- international border
- construction in 2018
- construction in 2017
- construction in 2016
- Nature Conservation Area**
- Natura2000 SCI
- Natura2000 SPA

Geodatical Datum: WGS 84
Projection: Mercator (54°N)
BSH / O4 - 10.07.2019

13.2. Does your country have any cases of impacts on physical habitat change (e.g. dredging, marine construction, coastal construction) for small cetaceans for 2016-18?

☐ No.

☒ Yes. Describe in the table below:

Area	Offshore wind farm project	Year of construction	Number of turbines	Noise threshold met	Technical noise mitigation systems
Southern North Sea	Nordsee One	2016	54	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and I H C - Noise Mitigation System
Southern North Sea	Veja Mate	2016	64	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and Hydro Sound Damper
Arkona Basin	Wikinger	2016	70	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and at-pile integrated bubble screen
Arkona Basin	Arkona-Becken Südost	2017	60	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and Hydro Sound Damper
Southern North Sea	Merkur Offshore	2017	66	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and I H C - Noise Mitigation System
Southern North Sea	Borkum Riffgrund 2	2018	36	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and I H C - Noise Mitigation System (20 locations) , Tripile-Suction-Buckets (16 Locations)
Southern North Sea	Deutsche Bucht	2018	31	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and Hydro Sound Damper
Southern North Sea	EnBW Hohe See	2018	70	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and I H C - Noise Mitigation System
Southern North Sea	Trianel Windpark Borkum Phase 2	2018	40	yes	Double Bubble Curtain and Hydro Sound Damper
https://www.mdi-de.org					

13.3. Does your country have any mitigation measures to prevent impacts on small cetaceans during physical habitat change activities (e.g. dredging, marine construction, coastal construction)?

☐ No.

☒ Yes. Describe in the table below:

Overview of mitigation measures related to small cetaceans and physical habitat change activities.

In the German EEZ and coastal waters noise mitigation measures to prevent impacts due to construction activities esp. pile driving on small cetaceans are set by a series of legislative and administrative actions.

1. Legislative actions:

- Maritime Spatial Planning Ordinance (Ro-V, 2009, to be updated in 2019) does not allow licensing of offshore wind farms in nature conservation areas (existing wind farms are excluded), impacts of wind farms on maritime environment should be monitored, spacious ecologic interactions should be considered during site selection
- Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG, 2009). Most relevant articles, § 34 sets rules and regulations for the protection of habitats for populations of species (e.g. harbour porpoise)

within nature conservation areas, § 44 sets regulations for the protection of species within nature conservation areas concerning the entire area of stakeholders,

- c) Offshore Wind Energy Act (WindSeeG, 2017) and Offshore Installation Act (SeeAnlG, 2016; previously Offshore Installation Ordinance (SeeAnlV, 1997)), sets rules for selecting, planning and licensing of offshore wind farms in the German EEZ under consideration of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG, last amended 2017) and BNatSchG (2009)
- d) Nature Conservation Area Ordinances (2017) set among others rules and criteria for the protection of habitats for protected species in nature conservation areas.

2. Administrative actions:

- a) Site Development Plan (FEP, 2019) includes rules and criteria for the specification of sites under consideration of the legislative basis mentioned above.
- b) Management Plans for the Nature Conservation Areas (under development) include rules and measures for the protection of habitats for harbor porpoise in Nature Conservation Areas.
- c) Licenses for Offshore Wind Farm Projects in the German EEZ given by BSH (2001 and ongoing) include noise mitigation measures for the protection of harbor porpoise from impacts due to pile driving. The noise mitigation measures included in incidental clauses of licenses given by BSH are laying on the legislative actions (a – d) and on administrative actions (a, b) referred above. Moreover, the noise mitigation measures included in incidental clauses consider new research results, negotiated agreements and state-of-the-art in technical solutions.

3. Agreement and Recommendations:

- a) Recommendations on Noise Thresholds for Offshore Construction (UBA, 2011),
- b) Plan for the protection of harbour porpoise in the German North Sea during wind farm construction (“Schallschutzkonzept Nordsee”, BMU 2013)

Description of noise mitigation measures as applied in the German EEZ: included in incidental clauses of licenses given by BSH for offshore construction and mandatory implemented by all projects.

- Use of a foundation method with low noise emissions,
- Thresholds for Pile Driving: SEL05 of 160 dB re 1µPa² and SPL of 190 dB re 1 µPa at 750 m, mandatory since 2008,
- Time limitation of piling duration (180 min for monopiles, 140 min for jacket piles),
- prediction of noise emissions due to pile driving (mostly through empirical models under consideration of all available data from underwater sound measurements,
- application of deterrence for marine mammals prior to piling to prevent physical injury,
- ramp up piling procedure,
- constraints on hammer energy (up to max. 2000 kJ),
- control technique requirements for hammer (high frequency - low energy procedure),
- technical mitigation systems for noise reduction applied at far distance to piling site (bubble curtains) and depending on site and project characteristics simultaneously at near distance (hydro sound dampers, noise mitigation tube),
- extensive monitoring of the effectivity of noise mitigation measures including real-time monitoring of SEL for the purpose of guiding the hammer operation at site to meet the threshold, surveys of underwater sound at each pile site and in the next nature conservation area to evaluate the effectivity of noise mitigation and surveys to detect the activity of harbour porpoise in the vicinity of piling sites,
- tight reporting procedure of the monitoring results to the responsible agencies,
- construction releases given by BSH are based on a step-by-step procedure: Each release applies for a limited number of locations (piles),
- extension of release after evaluation of the effectivity of noise mitigation measures applied as revealed by the results of the monitoring,

- Cumulative effects of wind farm construction on harbour porpoise density, main distribution areas and protected areas (FFH-Directive) are considered by license authority (BSH).

Federal State Schleswig Holstein:

Conditions as ancillary provisions of permits for noise reduction, time slots for construction work, etc.

13.4. List initiatives/projects (including PhD, MSc) in your country in 2016-2018 involving studies of impacts from physical habitat change on small cetaceans (incl. title, organisation, lead author).

R&D-Project "Development of a concept for underwater sound monitoring including an information system for sound data", BSH, Michael Bellmann (itap) and Andreas Mueller (Mueller BBM),
 R&D-Project "Development of assessment criteria for underwater sound", BSH, Andreas Mueller (MuellerBBM),
 R&D –Project, "Pilot Monitoring of underwater sound in the German North and Baltic Sea", BSH and UBA, Jens Fischer,
 EU-R&D – BIAS, Baltic Sea Information System on the Acoustic Soundscape", BSH, Jens Fischer,
 EU-R&D – JOMOPANS, Joint Monitoring Programs and Assessment in the North Sea, BSH, Jens Fischer,

Measures in the framework of the implementation of MSFD on behalf of the BMU:

- Establishment of the national registry for underwater sound (contact person Carina Juretzek carina.juretzek@bsh.de BSH),

Establishment of a sound mapping for the German North and Baltic Seas (contact persons Carina Juretzek carina.juretzek@bsh.de , Jens Fischer jens.fischer@bsh.de , BSH.

13.5. List publications (reports, theses, papers in journals, books) in 2016-2018 in your country relating to potential impacts of physical habitat change on small cetaceans.

Dähne M, Tougaard J, Carstensen J, Rose A & Nabe-Nielsen J (2017) Bubble curtains attenuate noise levels from offshore wind farm construction and reduce temporary habitat loss for harbour porpoises. Marine Ecology Progress Series 580: 221–237.
Brandt MJ, Dragon AC, Diederichs A, Bellmann M, Wahl V, Piper W, Nabe-Nielsen J & Nehls G (2018) Disturbance of harbour porpoises during construction of the first seven offshore wind farms in Germany. Marine Ecology Progress Series 596: 213–232.
A new study on the effects of noise mitigated construction, released in June, 2019:
<https://bwo-offshorewind.de/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/study-on-the-effects-of-noise-mitigated-construction-works-on-the-harbour-porpoise-population-in-the-german-north-sea.pdf>

13.6. Provide web links to other relevant information.

13.7. Has there been any other notable instances / issues in your country regarding physical habitat change in the reporting period?

No

13.8. Is the perceived level of pressure from physical habitat change) in your country increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown?¹⁰

To be done on a species by species basis where applicable (see Annex B) and by region where relevant (see Annex A).

Scientific name of the species	Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	Unknown
Phocoena phocoena			x	x

☐ **Not applicable.** Comments:

¹⁰ This is a question based on Resolution 8.1, Annex 1.

C. Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)

14. Other issues

Question:

14.1. List any other issues not mentioned above.

/

E. Area-based Conservation / Marine Protected Areas

16. List of protected areas, e.g. Natura 2000 sites

AIM: to provide information on existing and proposed marine protected areas with cetaceans as part of the selection criteria.

Relevant Resolutions: 8.2, 8.1, 5.7

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are considered under numerous agreements (including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Habitats Directive, Bern Convention, Ramsar Convention, OSPAR Convention, HELCOM, ACCOBAMS) as a tool to achieve conservation goals. Part of ASCOBANS remit is to provide expert advice for the conservation and management of small cetaceans. This includes inviting Parties and Range States to continue or initiate research aimed at locating areas of special importance to the survival (in particular breeding and feeding) of small cetaceans as suitable sites for the establishment of protected areas, and to implement appropriate management actions in these areas on their own or in the context of other intergovernmental bodies to ensure the protection of small cetaceans.

To monitor the progress of such work to fulfil the obligations of Resolution 5.7 (2006) and actions in the 2017-2020 workplan, ASCOBANS requires information (e.g. location, species, status, spatial data, management plans and monitoring) on existing and proposed marine protected areas with cetaceans as part of the selection criteria.

It is of particular interest to ASCOBANS to obtain an overview of the current scale of marine protected areas and to review best practice approaches to management of marine protected areas, in order to make recommendations to Parties, taking MPAs beyond being just 'paper parks'.

Questions:

16.1. Please complete and/or update the following table, providing details of existing or proposed MPAs with cetaceans forming part of the selection criteria.

Please copy the table for each MPA.

Name (full name of MPA)	National Park Wadden Sea of Lower Saxony	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Choose a region	
	Region II 'Greater North Sea', subregion 'Southern North Sea'	
Size (m ²)	2.769.560.000	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Phocoena phocoena is one of the species the National Park was designated for according to the demands of the FFH-directive	

	http://www.voris.niedersachsen.de/jportal/?quelle=jlink&query=WattenmeerNatPG+ND+Anlage+5&psml=bsvorisprod.psml&max=true	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	Feb. 2010	
Legislation / Directive	(e.g. <i>Habitats Directive</i>) Natura 2000	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: But there is a common management plan (marine mammals see pg 73): https://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/sites/default/files/downloads/25_pdfsam_wsp-2010-11-02-03.pdf	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.umweltkarten-niedersachsen.de/Umweltkarten/?lang=de&topic=Natur&bgLayer=TopographieGrau&catalogNodes=&layers=Aussengrenze_Wattenmeer,FFH_Gebiete_2	
Link to any other online information	https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/nieders%C3%A4chsisches-wattenmeer/natur-und-wissen/tiere/schweinswale	

Name (full name of MPA)	Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Choose a region	
Size (m²)	4410 km ² (thereof 2840km ² as a whale sanctuary)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Phocoena phocoena	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	1999	
Legislation / Directive	(e.g. <i>Habitats Directive</i>) National Park, Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh/service/mediathek/fotos/864_karte-nationalpark-schleswig-holsteinisches-wattenmeer	
Link to any other online information	https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh/walschutzgebiet https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh/overview-english	

Name (full name of MPA)	Dogger Bank
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ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Oll Dogger Bank	
Size (m ²)	1.624 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1003301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Sylter Outer Reef	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Choose a region	
	Region II 'Greater North Sea', subregion 'Southern North Sea'	
Size (m ²)	5.321 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1209301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Borkum Reef Ground
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ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Choose a region	
	Region II 'Greater North Sea', subregion 'Southern North Sea'	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE2104301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Fehmarn Belt	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m ²)	280 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1332301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Kadet Trench
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ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	100 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1339301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Adler Ground	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	234 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	(Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1251301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Western Rønne Bank
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ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m²)	87 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	<i>Habitats Directive</i>	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1249301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Odra Bank	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m²)	1.100 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2008	
Legislation / Directive	<i>Habitats Directive</i>	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html	
Link to any other online information	https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1652301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Plantagenetgrund
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ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m²)	280 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2015	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. (upcoming 2019) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1343-301-Plantagenetgrund http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1343301	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1343-301-Plantagenetgrund http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1343301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Erweiterung Libben, Steilküste und Blockgründe Wittow und Arkona	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m²)	75,75 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2009	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. (upcoming 2019) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1345-301-Erweiterung-Libben-Steilkueste-Blockgruende-Wittow-Arkona	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1345-301-Erweiterung-Libben-Steilkueste-Blockgruende-Wittow-Arkona	

	http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1345301
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1345301

Name (full name of MPA)	Steilküste und Blockgründe Wittow	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	16,5 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/vp/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/Natura-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1346-301-Steilkueste-und-Blockgruende-Wittow http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1346301#7	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1346301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Darßer Schwelle	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	384,16 km ² (
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	

Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1540302
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1540302

Name (full name of MPA)	Darß	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	42,03 km ² (16% Marina Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1541301	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1541301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Westrügenschke Boddenlandschaft mit Hiddensee	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	233,04 km ² (84,7% Marine area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:

Date of designation (if applicable)	2016
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1544302
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1544302

Name (full name of MPA)	Küstenlandschaft Südostrügen	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	24,22 km ² (55,57% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.biosphaerenreservat-suedostruegen.de/de/natura_2000_ein_netzwerk_fuer_die_zukunft/gebiete_von_gemeinschaftlicher_bedeutung_auch_ffh_gebiete_genannt	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1648302	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1648302	

Name (full name of MPA)	Greifswalder Bodden, Teile des Strelasundes und Nordspitze Usedom	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	604,06 km ² (92,97 % Marine area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1747301	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1747301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Greifswalder Boddenrandschwelle und Teile der Pommerschen Bucht	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Arkona Basin	
Size (m ²)	398,72 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1749302	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1749302	

Name (full name of MPA)	Wismarbuch	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m ²)	238,40 km ² (92,81% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1934-302-Wismarbucht	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1934302	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1934302	

Name (full name of MPA)	Erweiterung Wismarbucht	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m ²)	35,17km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-1934-401-Wismarbucht-und-Salzhaaff	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1934303	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/	

	http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE1934303
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Name (full name of MPA)	Küste Klützer Winkel und Ufer von Dassower See und Trave	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m²)	35,70 km ² (78,88% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2016	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/DE-2031-301-Kueste-Kluetzer-Winkel-und-Ufer-von-Dassower-See-und-Trave	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE2031301	
Link to any other online information	http://www.stalu-mv.de/wm/Themen/Naturschutz-und-Landschaftspflege/NATURA-2000/Managementplanung/ http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=DE2031301	

Name (full name of MPA)	Küstenbereiche Flensburgerförde und Flensburg bis Geltinger Birk	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m²)	109,46 km ² (74,26% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link:	

	https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1123-393&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1123-393&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen
Link to any other online information	

Name (full name of MPA)	Schlei inklusive Schleimündung und vorgelagerter Flachgründe	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m ²)	87,48 km ² (82,98% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1423-394&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1423-394&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

Name (full name of MPA)	Südküste der Eckernförder Bucht und vorgelagerte Flachgründe	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m ²)	82,38 km ² (96,41% Marine Area)	

Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=&g_name=Südküste+der+Eckernförder+Bucht+und+vorgelagerte+Flachgründe&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=&g_name=Südküste+der+Eckernförder+Bucht+und+vorgelagerte+Flachgründe&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

Name (full name of MPA)	Küstenlandschaft Bottsand - Marzkamp u. vorgelagerte Flachgründe	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	H Belt Sea	
Size (m²)	54,86 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1528-391&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1528-391&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

Name <i>(full name of MPA)</i>	Staberhuk	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Belt Sea	
Size (<i>m²</i>)	16,57 km ² (97,53% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation <i>(if applicable)</i>	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1533-301&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1533-301&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

Name <i>(full name of MPA)</i>	Meeresgebiet der östlichen Kieler Bucht	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Belt Sea	
Size (<i>m²</i>)	618,30 km ² (99,97% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation <i>(if applicable)</i>	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=&g_name=Meeresgebiet+der+östlichen+Kieler+Bucht&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=&g_name=Meeresgebiet+der+östlichen+Kieler+Bucht&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	

	g_nr=&g_name=Meeresgebiet+der+östlichen+Kieler+Bucht&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen
Link to any other online information	

Name <i>(full name of MPA)</i>	Küstenlandschaft vor Großenbrode und vorgelagerte Meeresbereiche	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Belt Sea	
Size (m^2)	17,39 km ² (96,35% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation <i>(if applicable)</i>	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1632-392&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1632-392&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

Name <i>(full name of MPA)</i>	Sagas-Bank	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
<i>OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area</i>	H Belt Sea	
Size (m^2)	32,38 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation <i>(if applicable)</i>	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	

Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1733-301&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1733-301&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen
Link to any other online information	

Name (full name of MPA)	Steingrund	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Choose a region	
	Region II 'Greater North Sea', subregion 'Southern North Sea'	
Size (m ²)	174,50 km ²	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1714-391&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1714-391&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

Name (full name of MPA)	Helgoland mit Helgoländer Felssockel	
ASCOBANS Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Jastarnia Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Sea Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> WBBK Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

OSPAR / HELCOM sub-area	Choose a region	
	Region II 'Greater North Sea', subregion 'Southern North Sea'	
Size (m ²)	55,09 km ² (99,12% Marine Area)	
Cetacean species forming part of selection criteria	Harbour Porpoise	
MPA status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Under consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
Date of designation (if applicable)	2010	
Legislation / Directive	Habitats Directive	
Are there management measures in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Provide link: https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1813-391&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to shapefiles and/or or online map	http://www.umweltdaten.landsh.de/atlas/script/index.php?aid=101 https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHSchutzgebiete.html?g_nr=1813-391&g_name=&lk=&art=&lr=&what=ffh&submit=true&suchen=Suchen	
Link to any other online information		

16.2. Provide information on management measures particularly relevant to small cetaceans in MPAs listed above. Including any temporal/spatial restriction of activities (i.e. seasonal fishery closures, changes to vessel activity etc.).

In order to monitor implementation of MPA management measures and make recommendations on best practice, we need to understand what management measures are being used and be aware of examples of what approaches are proving effective.

National Park Wadden Sea of Lower Saxony:

Rules that regulate the speed of motor boats inside National Parks at the coast of the North Sea and Baltic Sea. The regulations aim primarily on seals and migratory birds, but all marine species benefit from it. See <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/npnordsbefv/BJNR002420992.html> (North Sea)
The regulation is based on a directive enacted 1995 by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure.

Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park

In the whale sanctuary within the National Park Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea all kinds of gillnet fishery are prohibited within the 3 nautical mile zone (according to the „Landesverordnung zur Änderung der Landesverordnung über die Ausübung der Fischerei in den Küstengewässern vom 4. Dezember 2013“).

Beyond the 3 nautical mile zone gillnet fishery in the whale sanctuary with nets exceeding a special height and mesh size (nets with a stretched span between bottomline and floatline higher than 1.30 m and a mesh size above 150 mm) is prohibited for German fishermen.

There is a navigation regulation in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park. An adaptation of the regulations under consideration of the whale sanctuary is the subject of an ongoing joint application to the Federal Ministry of Transport with Lower Saxony and Hamburg.

Schleswig Holstein (Baltic Sea)

„voluntary agreement“ for the conservation of harbour porpoises and sea ducks in the Baltic Sea (since 2013)

(Between Fishery Association of Schleswig-Holstein; Fishery Protection Union of Schleswig-Holstein; the Baltic Sea Info-Center Eckernförde (OIC); Ministry of Energy transition, Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas Schleswig-Holstein (MELUR):

reduction of the total length of gillnets from July to August:

to 4km for boats >8m,

to 3km for boats between 6 und 8m

To 1,5km for boats < 6m

Steilküste und Blockgründe Wittow

No measures regarding fisheries and noise

Küstenlandschaft Südostrügen

Preservation of low-disturbance zones - No (further) use for tourism

Navigation control for boats

Erweiterung Wismarbucht

Preservation of low-disturbance migration zones through further technical development and application of selective fishing methods

Preservation of zones free of sound events that cause physical damage (temporary or permanent)

Küste Klützer Winkel und Ufer von Dassower See und Trave

No management measures relevant for harbour porpoise

Wismarbucht

No management measures relevant for harbour porpoise

16.3. Provide details of existing or proposed monitoring schemes related to the effectiveness of MPAs / management measures listed above for small cetaceans.

Visual monitoring: In the framework of the Natura 2000 monitoring programme dedicated visual aerial surveys for estimating abundance of harbour porpoises were carried out in the German EEZ of the North Sea in the following regions: on the Dogger Bank, in the southern German Bight (Borkum Reef Ground) as well as in the north-east (Sylt Outer Reef, also covering the whale sanctuary) in spring and summer 2018. The Baltic Sea was surveyed in five study areas (Kiel Bight, Fehmarn, Mecklenburg Bay West and East, North of Rügen) in summer 2018. These surveys are funded by the BfN. [Nachtsheim, Unger, Gilles, Siebert, ITAW].

16.4. Recommend any best practice approaches to management (threat mitigation) of MPAs listed above for small cetaceans.

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16.5. List new initiatives/projects involving studies of cetaceans relating to MPAs in your country (title, organization, lead author; include the species concerned, who did the work)

In order to plan future approaches for MPA management and monitoring we need to be aware of current gaps and emerging issues.

/

16.6. List new reports/publications involving studies of cetaceans relating to MPAs in your country (title, organization, lead author; include the species concerned, who did the work)

Provide web links if available.

/

16.7. Provide web links to other relevant information.

/

Section VI: Information and Education

A. Education and outreach

AIM: to determine if there are gaps in the outreach and education activities and if further materials should be produced in your country or by the Secretariat (e.g. on certain themes, species, regions, languages, for certain target audiences).

Relevant Resolutions: 8.3, 8.2, 5.8, 8.13

ASCOBANS Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Plan¹¹ was presented at the 17th Meeting of the Advisory Committee. The purpose of the CEPA Plan was to identify actions and activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat, Parties and relevant partners. In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended the following overarching principles: (i) Carefully identifying the audience – e.g. children, students, policy makers, fishers – and making materials appropriate to each particular audience; (ii) Noting that different localities, communities and cultures may require different approaches; (iii) Preparing outreach and education materials in relevant languages (including on the website); and (iv) Building joint initiatives with ‘partner’ organizations and others. The CEPA aimed for more effective engagement with audiences, greater impact upon audiences, closer relationship with key conservation issues; more effective connection with educational, fundraising and promotional initiatives; and more effective and easily understood communication of relevant areas of science. In this spirit, the purpose of this section is to highlight successes and to identify potential gaps in outreach and education activities and related materials.

Questions:

- Please list education/outreach activities in 2016-2018 in your country, which are of relevance to conservation of small cetaceans in ASCOBANS’ remit** (e.g. activities during the International Day of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise in May)

Organiser	Name of activity (incl. translation to English, where applicable)	Date(s)	Location	Target audience (general public, scientists, children, fishers; other – please state)	Links (for further information)
WDC	Exhibition “Die letzten 300” (The last 300)	June –Oct. 2017	Nordseeakademie, Niebüll	General Public	http://schweinswal.eu
WDC	Exhibition “Die letzten 300” (The last 300)	Dec. 2017 April 2018	Arche Wattenmeer, Sylt	General Public	http://schweinswal.eu
WDC	> 100 visits at schools and kindergardens around Germany	2016 - 2018	Various locations all over the country	Children, pupils	http://www.wdcs.org/wdcskids/de/
WDC	Dedicated Kids website	2016 - 2018		Children, pupils	http://www.wdcs.org/wdcskids/de/
UNESCO World Heritage Wadden Sea Visitor Centre	Harbour porpoise days (a regional event)	06.-09.04. 2017	Wilhelmshaven (OSPAR region II, Southern North Sea)	General public	https://www.schweinswaltage.de/

¹¹ See [AC17 Report](#), Annex 10 (starting on page 65).

Organiser	Name of activity (incl. translation to English, where applicable)	Date(s)	Location	Target audience (general public, scientists, children, fishers; other – please state)	Links (for further information)
		/ 05.-08.04 . 2018 / 11.-18.04 . 2019			
UNESCO World Heritage Wadden Sea Visitor Centre	Harbour porpoise watching tour by boat		Wilhelmshaven (OSPAR region II, Southern North Sea)	General public	https://www.wattenmeer-besucherzentrum.de/ see 'Veranstaltungen / Nationalpark Erlebnisfahrten / Schweinswal-Erlebnisfahrten 2019'
https://marine-mammals.com	EU-funded project				https://marine-mammals.com
Kieler Forschungswerkstatt, Felix Mittermayer, mittermayer@email.uni-kiel.de	Marine Mammals Science education	9.17-8.19	Versch. Projektpartner in Deutschland, Polen, Schweden, Dänemark, Belgien, s. https://marine-mammals.com/about/about-the-partners/map/	Class 6.-9. And teachers	https://marine-mammals.com/
Kieler Forschungswerkstatt & ITAW H2020: "Marine Mammals-Science Education"	Summer School	9.-13.4.2018 9.-13.7.2018 16.-20.7.2018	Kiel & Büsum	high school and non-denominational school students	https://marine-mammals.com/
Kieler Forschungswerkstatt H2020: "Marine Mammals-Science Education"	Themeday "Marine Mammals"	13.9.2018	Kiel	High school students	https://marine-mammals.com/

Organiser	Name of activity (incl. translation to English, where applicable)	Date(s)	Location	Target audience (general public, scientists, children, fishers; other – please state)	Links (for further information)
Ostsee Info-Center (UTS e.V)	Information in the exhibition, e.g. model of echo radiolocation and functionality of “PAL” (Porpoise alert),	Permanent exhibition, model of echo radiolocation and PAL since 01.18	Eckernförde	general public, children, parents, pupils, teachers, kindergarden, tourists ...	www.ostseeinfo-center.de
Ostsee Info-Center (UTS e.V.)	Eckernförder Wal-Tag (“Whale Day”: different education activities concerning whales, also porpoises)	17.8. 2016, 17.8. 2017, 17.8. 2018,	Eckernförde	general public, children, parents, pupils, teachers, kindergarden, tourists ...	www.ostseeinfo-center.de
Fischereiverein Flensburg	Little permanent exhibition in the fishing port of Flensburg	Permanent exhibition	Flensburg	General public	
ITAW & Kieler Forschungswerkstatt H2020: “Marine Mammals-Science Education”	Teacher training	19.9. 2017 23.-24.10. 2017 15.11. 2017 18.-19.11. 2017	Büsum & Kiel	Primary school/ comprehensive school/ secondary school	https://marine-mammals.com/
NP-Informationseinrichtungen insbesondere Multimar Wattforum	Exhibition, models and so on	2016 - 2018		West coast	

2. Please list current information/outreach materials produced in your country, which are of relevance to ASCOBANS' remit and species.

Name of publication <i>(incl. translation into English, where applicable)</i>	Author(s)	Publisher	Year	Links <i>(to download publication)</i>	Can ASCOBANS distribute the link to publication for outreach purposes?
WDC/ASCOBANS/NABU harbour porpoise flyer accompanying the exhibition	WDC, ASCOBANS, NABU	WDC, ASCOBANS, NABU	2016		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
visitor information system "Wal-Pfad Sylt" (Phocoena phocoena)		National Park Administration SH, NGO Schutzstation Wattenmeer and Erlebniszentrums Naturgewalten Sylt	2018	https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh/misc/sylter-walpfad-mit-22-stationen-vollendet/4915	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Podcast	H2020 "Marine Mammals Consortium"		2017-2019	https://marine-mammals.com/podcasts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Learning Material	H2020 "Marine Mammals Consortium"		2017-2019	https://marine-mammals.com/activities/learning-materials/	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
National Park Leaflet "Der Schweinswal"	National Park Administration Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea			https://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sites/default/files/media/pdf/schweinswal-web-2018-07.pdf	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

3. List other organisations engaged in outreach relevant to ASCOBANS' remit, incl. web links.

WDC
www.whales.org

<https://marine-mammals.com>
<https://www.meeresmuseum.de/>,

4. Please list other initiatives relevant to ASCOBANS' remit that are not included above.

<https://schleswig-holstein.nabu.de/imperia/md/content/schleswig-holstein/gutachtenstellungennahmen/gutachten/ostseeschweinswale-web.pdf>

5. List any gaps in your country's outreach relevant to ASCOBANS' remit. What would be needed to fill these gaps?

/

6. List outreach activities foreseen for 2020, in which you would like ASCOBANS to be involved.

The next Meeting of the Parties to ASCOBANS is scheduled to be held in 2020.

WDC is planning a final presentation of the exhibition "The last 300" (see above) on the island of Femårn (Baltic Sea).

7. Resources permitting, are there any materials that you think the ASCOBANS Secretariat should produce?

☐ No.

☒ Yes. Please describe what, and why:

The AC next year should be accompanied by respective press releases !!!

And even if this might be a controversial subject:

Shouldn't we produce a poster dedicated to Färöer :

"Dear Neighbours stop killing whales with cruel medieval methods !"

Showing dead whales there in a bloody surrounding.

8. Has there been any notable instances / issues in your country related to education and outreach in the reporting period?

No, however for the MoP in 2020 a press release is considered.

Section VII: Other Matters

A. Other information or comments important for the Agreement:¹²

/

B. Difficulties in implementing the Agreement:

Under the new EU Technical Measures Framework Regulation, Member States will be required to do what is "necessary" to reach the objectives and targets set by environmental legislation such as the MSFD and Habitats Directive. This can for example be done through joint recommendations leading to delegated acts. This new procedure has been difficult to achieve effective fisheries regulation so far, as joint recommendations tend to represent the smallest common denominator. It has to be feared that bycatch monitoring and mitigation will be hampered by long-lasting and difficult negotiations between member states, and due to the lack of guidance from the EU Commission (see Dolman et al, 2019)

Dolman, S.J., Evans, P.G.H., Ritter, F., Simmonds, M.P. and Swabe, J. **Implications of new Technical Measures Regulation for cetacean bycatch in European waters.** IWC Document SC68a_HIM03. 10pp.

¹² Opportunity to include other information relevant to the topics covered in this form but which are missing.



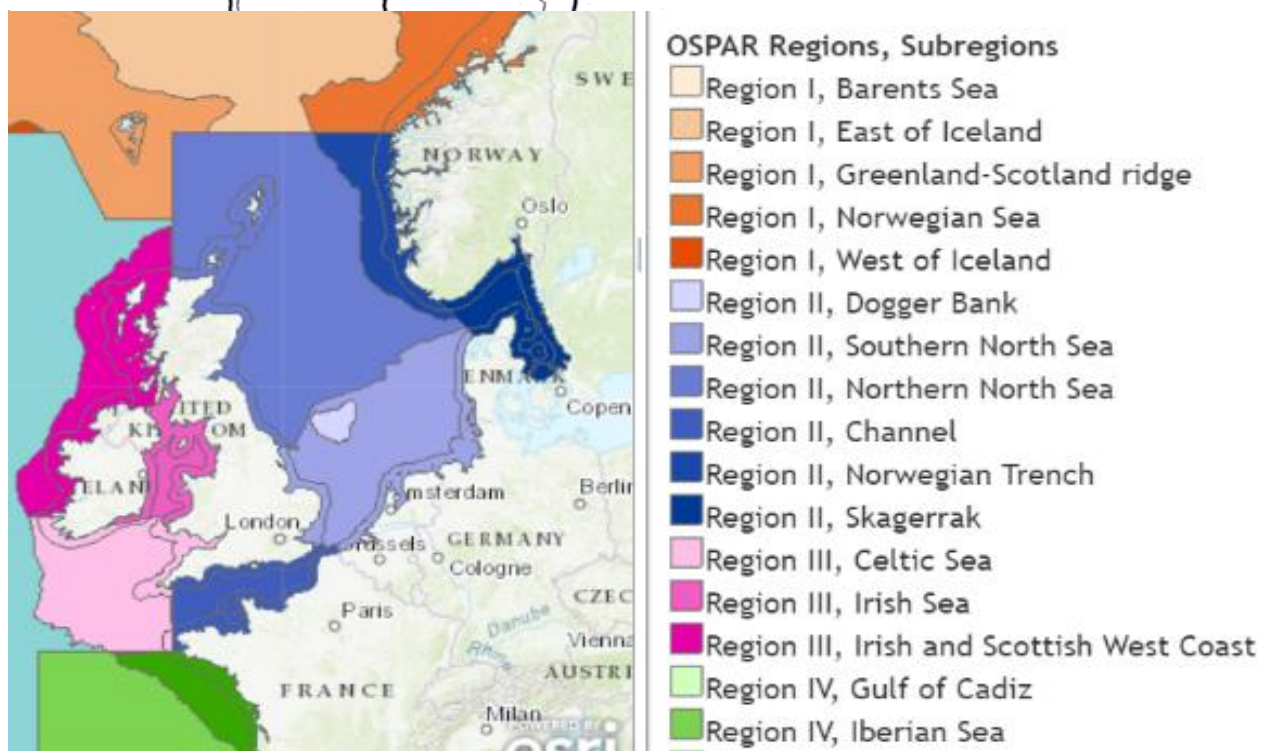
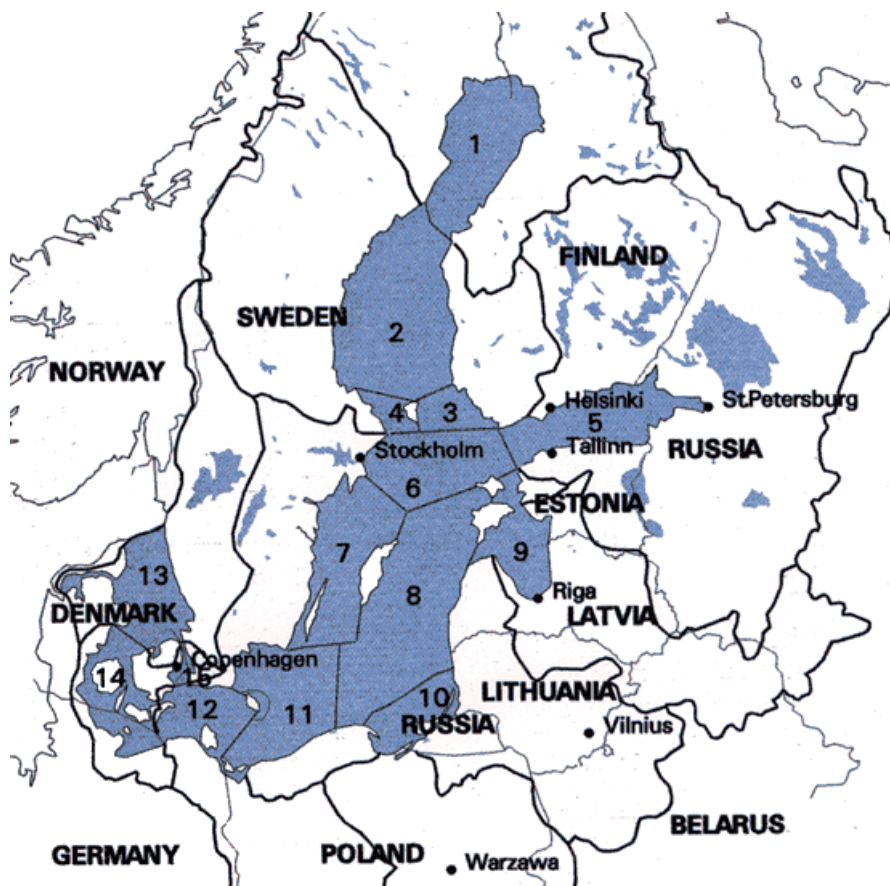
ANNEX A: Overview of the sub-regions as defined by OSPAR and HELCOM.

Choose an item.

Drop-down menu sub-regions OSPAR and HELCOM

Choose an item.

OSPAR Region I Arctic Waters <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian Sea OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Dogger Bank <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Southern North Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Northern North Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Channel <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian Trench <input type="checkbox"/> Skagerrak OSPAR Region III Celtic Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Celtic Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Irish Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Irish & Scottish W. Coast	OSPAR Region IV Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast <input type="checkbox"/> N. Bay of Biscay <input type="checkbox"/> Iberian Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Cadiz OSPAR Region V Wider Atlantic <input type="checkbox"/> subregions? HELCOM <input type="checkbox"/> Bothnian Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Bothnian Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Archipelago Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Åland Sea	HELCOM cont. <input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Finland <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Baltic Proper <input type="checkbox"/> Western Gotland Basin <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Gotland Basin <input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Riga <input type="checkbox"/> Gdansk Basin <input type="checkbox"/> Bornholm Basin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arkona Basin <input type="checkbox"/> Kattegat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belt Sea <input type="checkbox"/> The Sound
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A map of the Baltic Sea drainage basins (catchment area), and marine subdivisions, including basins.
1. Bothnian Bay

2. Bothnian Sea
3. Archipelago Sea
4. Åland Sea
5. Gulf of Finland
6. Northern Baltic Proper
7. Western Gotland Basin
8. Eastern Gotland Basin
9. Gulf of Riga
10. Gdansk Basin
11. Bornholm Basin
12. Arkona Basin
13. Kattegat
14. Belt Sea
15. The Sound

ANNEX B: Species covered by ASCOBANS.

Code	Common name	Scientific name
AWSD	Atlantic white-sided dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>
BBW	Blainville's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>
BD	Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
CBW	Cuvier's beaked whale	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>
CD	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>
FKW	False killer whale	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>
GBW	Gervais' beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>
HP	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
KW	Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>
LFPW	Long-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>
NBW	Northern bottlenose whale	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>
PKW	Pygmy killer whale	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>
PSW	Pygmy sperm whale	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>
RD	Risso's dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>
RTD	Rough-toothed dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>
SBW	Sowerby's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>
SD	Striped dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>
SFPW	Short-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>
TBW	True's beaked whale	<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>
WBD	White-beaked dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>

Drop down menu Small Cetacean Species:

Choose an item.