

LIFE Project Number

LIFE07NAT/GR/000296

Progress Report Covering the project activities from 01/10/2009 to 31/12/2010

Reporting Date **31/01/2011**

LIFE+ PROJECT NAME or Acronym

Actions for the conservation of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete and the South Aegean (Greece)/JUNICOAST

	Data Project
Project location	Greece, Crete and South Aegean
Project start date:	01/01/2009
Project end date:	31/12/2012
Total budget	1.501.210,00 €
EC contribution:	1.125.908,00 €
(%) of eligible costs	(%) 75
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2 List of key-words and abbreviations

ERT: Electrical Resistivity Tomography

FDC: Forest Directorate of Chania

FDL: Forest Directorate of Lasithi

GCPs: Ground Control Points

GPR: Ground Penetrating Radar

SOM: Soil Organic Matter

GIS: Geographical Information System

GPS: Global Positioning System

MAICh: Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania NKUA: National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

3 Executive summary

The general objective of the JUNICOAST project is to promote and enable the long term conservation of the 2250* priority habitat (Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.) in Crete and the South Aegean (Greece) where the distribution of these habitats is mainly confined. All the actions of this project are being carried out in all the Natura 2000 designated habitats of Crete comprising approximately 54 % of the total number of this habitat type in Greece.

Additionally, dissemination actions are being carried out in the South Aegean providing the opportunity for the wider protection and restoration of this habitat in Greece.

The project started on time and during this reporting period (01.10.2009 – 31.12.2010) all "preparatory actions" have been completed. All "concrete conservation actions" have started and are currently being implemented. The "public awareness and dissemination of results" actions D1 (Development and implementation of a communication strategy), D2 (website development), D3 (environmental education campaign) and D6 (Dissemination of findings to the scientific community and Layman's report) started on schedule and are currently being implemented. Actions D4, D5 and D7 are scheduled to start in the future. The "overall project operation and monitoring actions" (E actions) are also being implemented on schedule and without any notable obstacles. To date, no extension of the project duration is envisioned.

In this progress report, the proceedings and the envisaged progress until the end of each particular action are concisely described. Moreover, the costs incurred (summary by cost category and by action) are reported. The report is accompanied by the relevant annexes (annex 7.1: deliverables, annex 7.2: dissemination materials, annex 7.3: project actions, provisioned and modified time table, annex 7.4: others and annex 7.5: answers to the questions addressed by the Commission in the letter dated: Brussels, 19 of March 2010 – Ref: ENV/E3/MD/jy ARES (2010) 148122).

3.1 General progress

The project started on the 1st of January 2009. The inception report has been submitted on the 30.09.2009 and has been approved by the LIFE Nature Unit. During the reporting period for this progress report (01.10.2009 – 31.12.2010), actions A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, and A9 have been completed and all their respective deliverables have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables). Actions C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, D1, D2, D3, D6, E1, E2, E3, E4 and E5 have started according to the project work plan and are currently being implemented (see annex 7.3 Table Project actions, provisioned and modified time table). The general progress of the project implementation is considered thus far to be satisfactory.

3.2 Assessment as to whether the project objectives and work plan are still viable

The <u>primary aim</u> of this project is to promote and enable the long term conservation of the coastal dune habitats with *Juniperus spp.* in Greece.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- 1. To contribute to the consolidation and dissemination of a knowledge base for the protection, restoration, monitoring and evaluation of coastal dune with *Juniperus* spp. habitats in Greece.
- 2. To understand, quantify and halt natural and anthropogenic threats that contribute to the long term degradation of this habitat.
- 3. To design and implement actions for the protection and long term restoration of coastal dune with *Juniperus* spp. habitats.
- 4. To provide support for better environmental governance in Natura 2000 sites through stakeholder involvement and training.

By relying on the preparatory actions in Crete, the project allowed the consolidation of a national knowledge base providing insight on the abiotic and biotic factors that influence the habitat structure and quality but also on the effects of anthropogenic pressures (specific objective 1 and 2). These are being followed by the concrete conservation actions in Crete targeting the main natural and anthropogenic threats which will put into practice, test and evaluate actions and methodologies unfamiliar to the Greek habitat's context (specific objective 3). Being a demonstration project, the public awareness and dissemination of the results will be carried out on a national level using a multi-stakeholder communication strategy allowing the promotion of the concrete conservation in the South Aegean (specific objective 4). This is being achieved by using a participatory approach and stakeholder engagement from the onset of the project which include:

- An environmental education campaign raising public awareness and long term support for the project in Crete and the South Aegean,
- The provision of training and guidelines on habitat protection and restoration methods at a national level,
- The creation of local, national and European networks for the protection of this habitat.

Based on the above and on the work in progress it appears that the project objectives and work plan are still very relevant, valid and viable. To date, no changes are considered necessary, regarding the primary aim and specific objectives of the project, neither its general work plan.

3.3 Problems encountered

No major problems or difficulties have been encountered during this reporting period. However, a minor problem has occurred in the implementation of action E3 "Scientific Committee". More specifically, the second scientific committee meeting that has been initially scheduled for Friday 12 of March 2010 has been canceled (due to an unforeseen general National strike) and thus, it has been postponed, re-scheduled and finally took place on Thursday 21 of October 2010 (see action E3 below).

4 Administrative part

4.1 Description of project management

The project management team with the collaboration of the other beneficiaries, and input from various stakeholders, has carried out a number of activities to ensure the effective implementation of project. Apart from the mentioned activities in the proposal i.e. the second project meeting, the 2nd scientific committee meeting, and the 2nd stakeholder committee meeting, a number of other meetings and activities have been held to ensure the support and necessary collaboration for the project. These have taken place under the project "coordination and management" action E1 as well as the D actions and are described in detail in Section 5.

The 2nd project meeting, organized by the coordinating beneficiary (MAICh) and attended by the associated beneficiaries (NKUA and FDC) took place at the premises of the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania on the 11th of March 2010 (Action E1). The FDL was not able to attend, due to a national strike that took place on the day. (for agenda and minutes of the 2nd project meeting and publicity, please see annex 7.4). For this reason, another meeting between MAICh and FDL was organized at the premises of MAICh on the

2nd of July 2010, where all financial and technical issues as well as project reporting and dissemination matters were discussed.

The 2nd scientific committee meeting of the project took place at the premises of the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania on Thursday 21 of October 2010. This meeting was under the framework of action E3 (scientific committee) of the project. The 2nd Scientific committee meeting was organized by the coordinating beneficiary (MAICh). Chair person of this meeting was Mr. George Kazakis (project manager) and the objectives of the meeting were:

- To present the progress of the project,
- To discuss the methodologies of the project actions and the problems/difficulties that has been encountered during the 2nd year of the project.
- To discuss potential collaborations, results of preparatory actions and exchange of data between the project beneficiaries in order to facilitate the proposal of effective concrete conservation actions.

Mr. George Kazakis, Mr. Panagiotis Nyktas, Prof. Costas Thanos, Dr. Pinelopi Delipetrou and Ms. Christina Fournaraki presented analytically the results of the preparatory actions. Following the presentations, a round table discussion examining results of each preparatory action took place. Moreover, the integration of the results and the discussion of the concrete conservation/dissemination actions took place (see annex 7.4 for agenda, list of participants and minutes of the meeting).

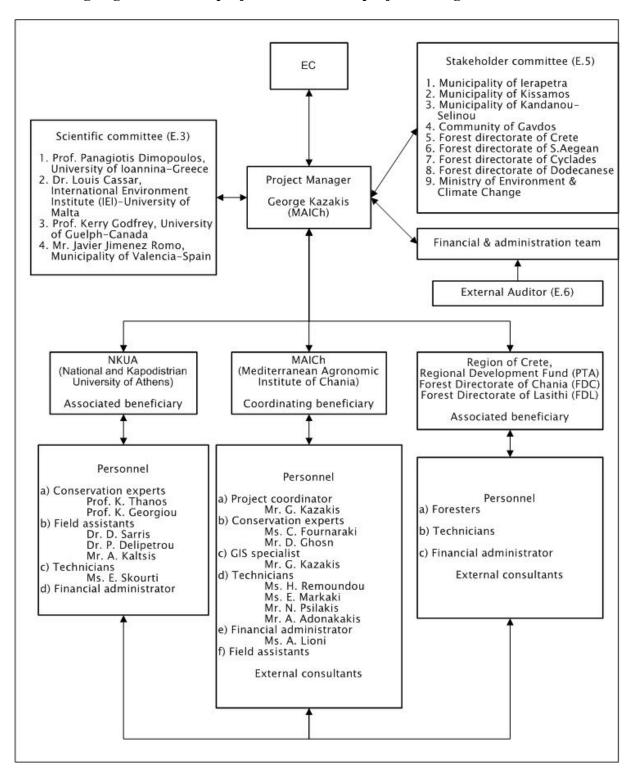
The 2nd stakeholder committee meeting (E4) took place at the premises of the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania on the 22nd of October 2010. During this meeting future collaboration between various stakeholders was discussed (see annex 7.4 for agenda, list of participants and minutes of the meeting).

Finally, the project manager and the coordination team of MAICh are in continuous communication with the associated beneficiaries, the external consultants and local stakeholders of the project in order to ensure the appropriate evolution of the project and the achievement of the deliverables and results on time as required by the common provisions. Regular email communications and consultations with scientific committee members has been taking place through this reporting period.

4.2 Organigramme of the project team and the project management structure

No changes in the project management structure took place and none of the partners were replaced or withdrawn (see inception report of 30.09.2009 for more details on the management structure of the project). See below the Organigramme of the project team and the project management structure.

Organigramme of the project team and the project management structure



4.3 Reports delivered since the start of the project

The reports and deliverables that have been submitted to the LIFE Nature Unit since the start of the project are mentioned below:

Inception report covering the period from 01.01.2009 until 30.09.2009

Deliverables (submitted with the inception report in separate documents on 09.10.2009):

- D-A.6.1.1 Stakeholder consultation and community survey for Chrysi Island
- D-A.6.1.2 Stakeholder consultation and community survey for Gavdos Island
- D-A.6.1.3 Stakeholder consultation and community survey for Kedrodasos
- D-A.6.1.4 Stakeholder consultation and community survey for Falasarna
- D-A.6.2 Stakeholder Consultation Method Effectiveness Evaluation

Progress report covering the period from 01.10.2009 until 31.12.2010 (current document) **Deliverables** (submitted with this progress report in separate documents, see annex 7.1): All deliverables include an executive summary in Greek or English if they are written in English or Greek and they have been uploaded to project website: www.junicoast.gr):

- D-A.1.1 Geomorphology of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete (In Greek with executive summary in English).
- D-A.1.2 Geomorphological maps of the habitat 2250* in Crete (In Greek)
- D-A.2.1 Report on plant associations, community types, composition and structure of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete (In English with executive summary in Greek)
- D-A.2.2 Maps of restoration interventions (In Greek)
- D-A.3 Report on population size, age-size structure and sex ratios of the *Juniperus* populations in Crete (In Greek with executive summary in English)
- D-A.4 Technical report on habitat mapping (In Greek and in English) and maps of the habitat 2250* in Crete (In English)
- D-A.5.1 Visitor impact assessment (In English with executive summary in Greek)
- D-A.5.2 Maps of visitor management infrastructures (In Greek)
- D-A.7 A Compendium monitoring protocols to evaluate effectiveness of concrete conservation and dissemination actions (In English with executive summary in Greek)
- D-A.8 Working manuals on specific protection and restoration specifications (In Greek with executive summary in English)
- D-A.9.1 Determination of the legal status of habitat 2250* in Greece (In Greek with executive summary in English)
- D-A.9.2 Determination of the governance structure (In Greek and in English)
- D-C.8.1 Progress report on *Ex-situ* conservation and propagation of keystone species (In Greek with executive summary in English)

Up to day, no extension of the project duration is envisioned.

5 Technical part

5.1 Actions

5.1.1 Action A.1: Landform and land degradation processes in dune systems

The purpose of this action was to map and describe the landforms, structures and processes on the surface and the subsurface of the 2250* habitat in all Cretan sites. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 30.06.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the completion of the Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and the Ground penetrating Radar (GPR) transects in Falasarna, soil and water sampling/analysis from Chrysi, ortho-rectification and geo-referencing of historical aerial photos and GIS data analysis and processing. The final identifiers for geomorphological mapping and description were: dune type and height, sandy layer depth, parent material, type and intensity of land forming processes. Based on those criteria 36 units were mapped in all study sites. Soil sampling and analysis showed that all sandy layers were alkaline (average pH=8.9) very poor in organic matter (SOM= 0.7%) with 60% CaCO3. Additionally, all minerals were found in very low concentrations with the exception of Magnesium and in some cases Potassium. Water Analysis in Lavrakas revealed that all mineral compounds are below the limits for drinking water with the exception of Chloride. Sampling of two locations within 2250* habitat in Chrysi were on saline water. All profiles conducted with geophysical methods showed variable sand depth and no relation of the presence of *Juniperus* spp. with freshwater water table. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.1 has met its objectives; seven geomorphological maps (one per site) and a report (including the geomorphological transect profiles of each habitat) on landforms, structures and processes of the dune systems in Crete have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.1.1 and D-A.1.2).

5.1.2 Action A.2: Determining the dune system plant communities' composition and structure

The purpose of this action was to determine and describe the composition, the structure, and the ecological processes of juniper woodland communities on all Cretan sites. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 30.06.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the completion of the 30x30m vegetation plots, each including two relevés (10x10m and 3x3m subplots) in Chrysi and Falasarna (6 in East-Chrysi, 4 in West-Chrysi and 2 in Falasarna), GPS measurements of all individual trees within the 30x30m plots in Chrysi, Falasarna and Kedrodasos. Moreover, Vegetation transects at all study sites (2 in East-Chrysi, 2 in West-Chrysi, 2 in Kedrodasos, 1 in Sarakiniko-Gavdos, 3 in Agios Ioannis-Gavdos and 2 in Lavrakas-Gavdos) were established and measured. The total number of species recorded in all sites was 142 belonging to 33 different families. Five plant communities were identified from the analysis of the vegetation plots and 18 plant community types were identified from the analysis of the transect vegetation data. A set of 36 keystone species and 80 indicator species were identified. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.2 has met its objectives; seven maps within the habitats in needs of restoration (one per site) and a report on plant associations, community types, composition and structure of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.2.1 and D-A.2.2).

5.1.3 Action A.3: Composition and structure of *Juniperus* populations

The purpose of this action was to quantitatively determine and describe the population composition and structure of the typical species of habitat type 2250*, Juniperus oxycedrus subsp. macrocarpa in all Cretan sites. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 30.06.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the completion of the GPS measurements of Juniper trees, the determination of the Juniperus population size/numbers of trunks per individual and the sexual ratio in Chrysi and Gavdos. Moreover, sampling of tree cores from selected individuals of Juniperus for age structure and sampling of cones and seeds for reproductive biology studies were conducted in Chrysi. Lavrakas site in Gavdos showed the highest population density (145 individuals/ha) whereas the least dense site is Agios Ioannis in Gavdos with 43 individuals/ha. The sex ratio of all studied populations was very close to 1:1 except those of Chrysi (Chrysi-east and Chrysi-West) where the sex ratio was 1.68 and 1.24 respectively. The total number of juvenile plants in five study sites was under or just above 10% of the total number of adult individuals. The two study sites in Gavdos (Sarakiniko and Lavrakas) hosted a higher number of juvenile plants with regeneration index equal to 1:2.2 and 1:1.6 respectively. All populations showed an average age in the range of 100-200 years. Kedrodasos and Lavrakas populations seem to be the youngest (100-110 years) while in Agios Ioannis the average age is 170-180 years. The oldest tree among those sampled was found to be 300 years old. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.3 has met its objectives; a report on population size, age-size structure and sex ratios of the Juniperus populations in Crete has been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverable D-A.3).

5.1.4 Action A.4: Habitat mapping

The purpose of this action was to accurately identify and map the target habitats at all Cretan sites. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 31.03.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the identification of the exact habitat boundaries in all Cretan sites, GPS data collection from Falasarna and Chrysi and GIS data analysis and processing of all study sites. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.4 has met its objectives; seven highly accurate/large scale maps illustrating the exact boundaries and the topographic elements of each Cretan site and a technical report for habitat mapping have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.4).

5.1.5 Action A.5: Visitor impact assessment

The purpose of this action was to undertake a visitor impact assessment in order to ensure the effective implementation of visitor management actions in all Cretan sites. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 30.06.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the completion of litter surveys in Kedrodasos, Sarakiniko-Gavdos, Agios Ioannis-Gavdos, Chrysi-East and Chrysi-West. Tourism survey analysis and spatial data input and processing were conducted for all study sites. Results from the social survey showed that the main type of tourism performed by visitors when visiting the 2250* habitats in Crete is nature-based tourism and more specifically, beach-based tourism. In Kedrodasos, almost half of visitors (54%) camp for two or more days and the other half are one-day trippers. In Gavdos the majority of visitors (65%) are staying for 5 or more days. Visitors going to Gavdos on a daily trip accounted only for 2%. In Chrysi, the majority of visitors (67%) are mainly visiting the island on a daily trip and returning to Ierapetra in the afternoon. Only 13% of the visitors to Chrysi are staying for more than 2 days.

The comparison between the "used" and "unused" plots showed significant difference in the number of broken branches per juniper tree, the cover of root exposure and the ground vegetation cover. The litter survey showed that the visitor effect on the dune system (hazard introduction and litter import) is important and not only reduces the aesthetic value of the habitat but also increases the risk of fire. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. However, in Gavdos the distribution of tents was not recorded with a GPS because at some point, visitors were bothered and started complaining. Therefore, each habitat in Gavdos was separated into different zones and the number of tents in each zone was counted. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.5 has met its objectives; seven maps illustrating the location of visitor management infrastructures and a report on visitor impact assessment have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.5.1 and D-A.5.2).

5.1.6 Action A.6: Stakeholder consultation

This action is completed and its deliverables have been submitted on 09.10.2009 with the inception report.

5.1.7 Action A.7: Elaboration of long term monitoring protocols and selection of indicators

The purpose of this action was to develop long term monitoring protocols which will enable the evaluation of the effectiveness of the concrete conservation and dissemination actions as compared to the initial situation, objectives and expected results. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 31.07.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the selection of the indicators and the development of long term monitoring protocols. In total 10 indicators were identified and 10 long term monitoring protocols with their sampling design and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.7 has met its objectives and a compendium monitoring protocols to evaluate effectiveness of concrete conservation and dissemination actions have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.7).

5.1.8 Action A.8: Elaboration of target habitat protection and restoration specifications

The purpose of this action was to propose protection and restoration specifications for the habitat 2250* in the Natura 2000 sites of Crete. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 31.07.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the integration of the results from various preparatory actions (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and A6), data input, processing and integration. The main proposed intervention measures that will take place within the habitat are: reduce camping sites through a public environmental campaign, restrict and remove litter from the habitat, eradicate the invasive species *Carpobrotus edulis* from Chrysi-East and Lavrakas, mild intervention to reduce the number of *Pinus brutia* juveniles from within the habitat, restore habitat 2110 and 2250* where necessary by planting sand fixing and keystone species, balance the male/female ration of *Juniperus macrocarpa* in Chrysi and Agios Ioannis in Gavdos and the delineation of paths within the habitat to avoid trampling by visitors. No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.8 has met its objectives and working manuals on specific protection and restoration specifications have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.8).

5.1.9 Action A.9: Determination of the Governance structure and legal status

The purpose of this action was to determine the governance structure and the legal status of the Coastal dune with Juniperus spp. habitats in Greece. This action started on 01.01.2009 and was completed on 31.03.2010. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report were the completion of the interviews with key governance bodies, data input and processing and the analysis of interviews and questionnaires. The analysis of the governance structure showed a fragmentation of responsibilities and a lack of clarity regarding the form of governance and delegation of responsibilities resulting in confusion and inability to determine accountability. The analysis of the responsibilities of various agencies and services recognized the lack of Management Bodies who should have the authority to ensure the effective management and long-term protection of the areas. The legislation is not considered to be a problem, but rather the lack of its enforcement. Limiting factors for the relevant bodies included: lack of adequate funding, difficult access to the areas, and incomplete information on the necessary measures to be implemented. The Greek legislation does not provide specific provisions to protect the habitat 2250*. The protection of this habitat occurs under general provisions on the environment through legal and administrative acts related to protected goods, which are in direct relation to the habitat (coast, dunes, beach, etc.). No major problems were encountered in implementing this action. This action is completed and no further activities are envisaged. Action A.9 has met its objectives and two reports on governance structure and habitat legal status have been produced (see annex 7.1, deliverables D-A.9.1 and D-A.9.2).

5.1.10 Action C.1: On site habitat demarcation

The purpose of this action is to demarcate the on site boundaries of the habitats in all Cretan sites. This action started on 01.01.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include exchange of data on habitat demarcation from various preparatory actions, onsite discussion on habitat demarcation (field trips to Kedrodasos, 07.07.2010, to Falasarna, 13.07.2010 and to Gavdos 27.09.2010), clarification of technical issues on habitat demarcation (fencing materials, boundaries to be demarcated, etc....) between the partners. The preparation of the technical study for the habitat demarcation is in progress.

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Tender specification for habitat demarcation will be made public
- Offers (external assistants) will be submitted to the FDC and FDL
- Evaluation of the submitted offers by the Forest Directorates
- On site demarcation of all Cretan study sites

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.11 Action C.2: Waste removal

The purpose of this action is to remove existing solid waste present on all the Cretan sites within the boundaries of the habitats. This action started on 01.01.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include exchange of data on waste removal from various preparatory actions, onsite discussion on waste removal (field trips to Kedrodasos, 07.07.2010, to Falasarna, 13.07.2010 and to Gavdos 27.09.2010), discussions on practical issues on waste removal.

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Tender specification for waste removal will be made public
- Offers (external assistants) will be submitted to the FDC and FDL
- Evaluation of the submitted offers by the Forest Directorates

• Waste removal from study sites

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.12 Action C.3: Enhancement of juniper regeneration

The purpose of this action is to protect the existing natural regeneration of junipers and to enhance, wherever needed, the seedling populations. This action started on 01.03.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include exchange of data on Juniper regeneration from various preparatory actions, collection of genetic material (seeds and cuttings) of *Juniperus macrocarpa* and seedlings/cuttings propagation.

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Seedlings and saplings of *Juniperus macrocarpa* will be available
- Onsite technical intervention methods will be available (microfencing, shading, etc...)
- Enhancement of the *Juniperus* populations where appropriate

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.13 Action C.4: Restoration of the floristic composition and structure of the target habitat 2250*

The purpose of this action is to restore the floristic composition and structure of the 2250* habitat to a desired state at the Cretan sites. This action started on 01.03.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include exchange of data on floristic composition and structure from various preparatory actions, collection of genetic material (seeds) of keystone species of habitat 2250*.

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Young individuals of selected keystone species will be available
- Balancing of the male/female of *Juniperus macrocarpa* population ratio in Chrysi and in Agios Ioannis
- Onsite technical intervention methods will be available
- Enhancement of the floristic composition and structure where appropriate

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.14 Action C.5: Fore dune stabilization through vegetation restoration

The purpose of this action is to implement concrete conservation actions needed to inhibit land degradation processes identified in action A.1 namely sand removal through wind erosion. This action started on 01.03.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include state of the art on dune stabilization, exchange of data from various preparatory actions, collection of genetic material (seeds) of keystone species of habitat 2250* and field trips to Kedrodasos, 07.07.2010, to Falasarna, 13.07.2010 and to Gavdos 27.09.2010 (MAICh and FDC). Moreover, discussions on technical issues on dune stabilization between partners and the scientific committee have taken place.

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Preparation of technical studies on dune stabilization
- Tender specification for dune stabilization will be made public
- Offers (external assistants) will be submitted to the FDC and FDL
- Evaluation of the submitted offers by the Forest Directorates

• Planting key stone species or implementation of other techniques where appropriate Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.</u>

5.1.15 Action C.6: Visitor management intervention and infrastructures

The purpose of this action is to protect the habitats from the impacts of tourism such as vegetation and tree damage, sand dune erosion and littering through the proposed visitor management interventions and infrastructures. This action started on 01.03.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include discussions on technical issues on visitor management interventions and infrastructures between partners and the scientific committee, field trips to Kedrodasos, 07.07.2010, to Falasarna, 13.07.2010 and to Gavdos 27.09.2010 (MAICh and FDC) and exchange of data from various preparatory actions

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Preparation of technical studies on visitor management interventions and infrastructures
- Tender specification for visitor management interventions and infrastructures will be made public
- Offers (external assistants) will be submitted to the FDC and FDL
- Evaluation of the submitted offers by the Forest Directorates
- Onsite implementation of visitor management interventions and infrastructures

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.16 Action C.7: Design and installation of Signs

The purpose of this action is to design and install on all Cretan sites directional and information signs in order to help protect the habitats by minimizing visitor impacts and threats. This action started on 01.03.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include the initiation and preparation of signs standards (design and fabrication guidelines), the initiation and preparation of signs content and discussions on the assessment of strategic locations of signs in all Cretan sites.

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Finalization of signs standards (design and fabrication guidelines)
- Finalization of signs content
- Construction and installation of signs

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.17 Action C.8: Ex situ conservation and propagation of keystone species

The purpose of this action is to collect, store, and propagate the keystone species of the coastal dunes with *Juniperus spp.* outside of their natural habitat thus enhancing their conservation *ex situ.* This action started on 01.01.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include draft protocols for seed collection, handling and storage of collected keystone species, draft protocols for seed germination of selected keystone species, seed collection and cuttings from *Juniperus oxycedrus* spp. *macrocarpa* from Kedrodasos, Chrysi and Gavdos (seeds only), seed collection of Keystone species and the production and propagation of plant material (*Juniperus oxycedrus* spp. *macrocarpa* and keystones species).

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

• Final protocols for seed collection, handling and storage of collected keystone species

- Final protocols for seed germination of selected keystone species
- Collection of cuttings from *Juniperus oxycedrus* spp. *macrocarpa* from Gavdos
- Seed collection of various Key stone species
- Production and propagation of plant material (*Juniperus oxycedrus* spp. *macrocarpa* and selected key stones species)

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.18 Action D.1: Development and implementation of a communication strategy

The purpose of this action is to develop and implement a communication strategy to raise awareness and disseminate the results of this project in Crete and the South Aegean. This action started on 01.01.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include the production of 20.000 project leaflet (in English and Greek), the distribution of leaflets to various stakeholders, onsite distribution of leaflets to site visitors, preparation of T-shirt design and contents, preparation of radio spot with the collaboration of Gavdos FM (in English and Greek, see annex 7.2) and the publication of 6 articles and 3 press releases in National and local newspapers (Eleftherotypia, Chaniotika Nea and Kyrikas). Moreover, online publications on various forums and blogs (in relation to the above-published articles) have been published (see annex 7.2 for detailed breakdown of publicity activities).

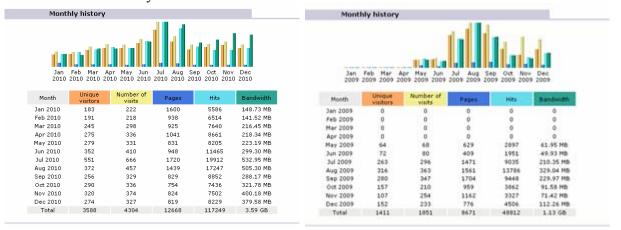
It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Preparation/production and distribution of high quality colored posters
- Production and distribution of T-shirts
- Preparation of notice boards content
- Radio spot broadcasting by Gavdos FM during summer seasons
- Collection of various materials for the production of the video
- Production and dissemination of a video
- Continuous Media publicity

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.19 Action D.2: Website development

The purpose of this action is to develop, update and maintain a project website. This action started on 01.01.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include the maintenance and regular update of the website. Web statistics are available from May 2009 to 31 of December 2010.



It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

• Continuous website maintaining and updating

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.20 Action D.3: Environmental education campaign

The purpose of this action is to carry out an environmental education campaign aimed at increasing the public's environmental knowledge to enhance people's values of habitat and to promote participation in their management. This action started on 01.01.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include collection of data for the preparation of an educational booklet on coastal dunes, meeting and discussions with school teachers, site visit to Kedrodasos with school teachers (15.12.2009), the organization of 3 local events (site visits to Kedrodasos with school teachers and students on 03.03.2010 and 15.04.2010, onsite (Kedrodasos) information meeting with volunteers on 04.08.2010), the organization of a student week and the premises of MAICh (03.05.2010 – 07.05.2010), the organization of a one day environmental education workshop on "Biodiversity and Tourism" at the premises of MAICh with school teachers (14.12.2010) and the presentation of the project to school teachers and students (10.01.2010 – 13.04.2010). It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Production of an educational booklet on coastal dunes
- Two student weeks (one per year) at the premises of MAICh
- Two workshops (one per year) with tourism representatives
- Various local events
- One day environmental education workshop at Ierapetra

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.21 Action D.4: Training for habitat protection and restoration

The purpose of this action is to train stakeholders involved in the protection of coastal dune *Juniperus spp.* 2250* habitat throughout Greece, (e.g. forest directorate staff, government officers, etc) in the demonstrated trial techniques for habitat restoration and protection. <u>This action has not started yet</u>. It will start according to the schedule on the foreseen start-date of 01-01-2012 and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.22 Action D.5: Production and dissemination of habitat protection and restoration guidelines

The purpose of this action is to produce and disseminate protection and restoration guidelines at the end of the project to the various stakeholders involved in the conservation and management of this priority habitat throughout Greece. This action has not started yet. It will start according to the schedule on the foreseen start-date of 01-07-2011 and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.23 Action D.6: Dissemination of findings to the scientific community and Layman's report

The purpose of this action is to disseminate the findings of the project to the international scientific community. This action has not started yet. It will start according to the schedule on the foreseen start-date of 01-01-2011 and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.24 Action D.7: After-LIFE communication and conservation plans

The purpose of this action is to develop and disseminate After–LIFE communication and conservation plans at the end of the project. This action has not started yet. It will start according to the schedule on the foreseen start-date of 01-07-2012 and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.25 Action E.1: Project coordination and management

The purpose of this action is to ensure effective project coordination and management enabling the achievement of the projects objectives according to the schedule and quality standards. This action started on 01.01.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include the preparation and the organization of the second project meeting (11.03.2010), the production of the minutes of the second project meeting, meetings with Forest Directorate of Lasithi (MAICh) on 02.07.2010 and with the NKUA on 12.07.2010, field trips (Kedrodasos, 07.07.2010, Falasarna, 13.07.2010 and Gavdos 27.09.2010) and onsite discussion with the FDC, the completion of the time sheets and the monitoring of the project finances through the project cost centre. Additionally, frequent contacts and meetings with associate beneficiaries and daily project meetings at MAICh are taking place.

The envisaged progress until the next report would include the continuous follow up of proposed actions schedule, scheduling of meetings etc, thus ensuring the achievement of the entire projects objectives. Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. This action is in progress and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.26 Action E.2: Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the project

The purpose of this action is to monitor, to measure and to document the effectiveness of the concrete conservation and dissemination actions implemented through this project. This action started on 01.01.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include state of the art on monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness and the preparation of monitoring actions based on defined indicators of A.7. It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

• Initiation of monitoring actions based on defined indicators of A.7 in order to evaluate

the effectiveness of the concrete conservation and dissemination actions

- Onsite implementation of the monitoring actions
- Production of a monitoring report on the effectiveness evaluation of the concrete conservation and dissemination actions

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.27 Action E.3: Scientific Committee

The purpose of this action is to establish a scientific committee which will advise and evaluate the scientific quality of the work undertaken for this project. This action started on 01.02.2009 and iss still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include the preparation and the organization of the 2nd scientific committee meeting held on the 21st of October 2010 at MAICh and regular informal communication with committee members, for consultation on various scientific issues have been taking place.

For more information on the 2^{nd} scientific committee meeting, please see attached annex 7.4 which include the agenda, list of participants and minutes of the 2^{nd} scientific committee meeting. The envisaged progress until the next report would include the organization and the execution of one more scientific committee meeting. Up to day, no major problems are

encountered in implementing this action. However, a minor problem has occurred in the implementation of action E3 "Scientific Committee". More specifically, the second scientific committee meeting that has been initially scheduled for Friday 12 of March 2010 has been canceled (due to an unforeseen general National strike) and thus, it has been postponed, rescheduled and finally took place on Thursday 21 of October 2010. This action is in progress and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.28 Action E.4: Networking with other similar LIFE projects

The purpose of this action is to establish networks with other relevant Life Projects. This action started on 01.01.2010 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include official contacts with a number of similar LIFE projects (PROVIDUNE, ITALY LIFE07NAT/IT/000519) see annex 7.4 and exchange of know-how and dissemination materials with similar Spanish LIFE projects on coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. (DUNA www.lifeduna.com, ENEBRO www.lifeenebro.com).

It is envisaged that by the end date of this action, the following activities will be completed:

- Set up and implement series of activities with PROVIDUNE (exchange of visits, meetings, workshop, seminar, etc...) to pull together information and experiences on coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. habitat restoration in Europe.
- Lessons learnt from previous experiences in Europe

Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. <u>This action is in progress</u> and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.29 Action E.5: Stakeholder Committee

The purpose of this action is to establish a stakeholder committee which will assist the project by providing the necessary support and commitment as well as information to overcome external, political, administrative, and management issues that may arise. This action started on 01.02.2009 and is still in progress. The activities performed up to the submission of this progress report include the preparation and the organization of the 2nd stakeholder committee meeting held on the 22nd of October 2010 at MAICh and regular informal communication with committee members, for consultation on various scientific issues have been taking place.

For more information on the 2nd stakeholder committee meeting, please see attached annex 7.4 which include the agenda, list of participants and minutes of the 2nd stakeholder committee meeting. The envisaged progress until the next report would include the organization and the execution of one more stakeholder committee meeting. Up to day, no major problems are encountered in implementing this action. However, the committee members have been adjusted because a new law on administrative reform "Kalikrati" has been approved and voted by the Greek parliament. For the new stakeholder committee members, please see the organigramme of the project team and the project management structure. This action is in progress and it is envisaged that its objectives will be met.

5.1.30 Action E.6: External auditing

<u>This action has not started yet</u>. Two financial external audits will take place. The first one will take place in conjunction with the mid-term report and the second one with the final report. The expenses of the first financial audit in conjunction with the mid-term report will covered by MAICh whereas the expenses of the second and final financial audit in conjunction with the final report of the project will be covered by action E6 "External auditing".

DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

DELIVERABLE I RODUCTS OF	1112 11100		D 1' 11
Name of the Deliverable	Action	Deadline	Deliverable Status
Report on community surveys and stakeholder consultation	A6	30-9-2009	Completed
Effectiveness evaluation report on stakeholders consultation methods	A6	30-9-2009	Completed
Report on Governance structure	A9	31-3-2010	Completed
Report on habitat legal status	A9	31-3-2010	Completed
Report on landforms, structures and processes of the dune systems	A1	31-6-2010	Completed
Geomorphological maps	A1	31-6-2010	Completed
Report on plant associations, community types, composition and structure of the dune systems	A2	31-6-2010	Completed
Maps of specific areas within the habitats in need of restoration	A2	31-6-2010	Completed
Report on population size, age-size structure and sex ratios of the <i>Juniperus</i> populations	A3	31-6-2010	Completed
Habitat maps	A4	31-3-2010	Completed
Report on visitor impact assessment	A5	31-6-2010	Completed
Maps illustrating the location of visitor management concrete actions	A5	31-6-2010	Completed
A compendium monitoring protocols to evaluate effectiveness of concrete conservation actions	A7	30-7-2010	Completed
Monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of public awareness actions	A7	30-7-2010	Completed
Working manuals on specific protection and restoration specifications	A8	30-7-2010	Completed
Progress report on Ex situ conservation	C8	31-12-2010	Completed
Awareness raising materials (leaflets, posters, notice boards), T-shirts and video	D1	31-12-2010	Completed
Interim Report on juniper regeneration and enhancement	C3	31-3-2011	In Progress
Interim Report on protection and enhancement of keystone species (including juniper male/female balancing)	C4	31-3-2011	In Progress
Final report on juniper regeneration and enhancement	C3	31-3-2012	Not Started
Final report on protection and enhancement of keystone species (including juniper male/female balancing)	C4	31-3-2012	Not Started
Final report on Ex situ conservation	C8	31-12-2012	Not Started
Report on Communication strategy	D1	31-12-2012	Not Started
Habitat protection and restoration guidelines	D5	31-12-2012	Not Started
Report on dissemination of findings	D6	31-12-2012	Not Started
Layman's report	D6	31-12-2012	Not Started
After-Life communication plan	D7	31-12-2012	Not Started
After-Life conservation plan	D7	31-12-2012	Not Started
Monitoring report presenting effectiveness evaluation results of concrete conservation actions	E2	31-12-2012	Not Started

Name of the Deliverable	Action	Deadline	Deliverable Status
Monitoring report presenting effectiveness evaluation results of dissemination actions	E2	31-12-2012	Not Started
Report on Networking with other similar LIFE projects	E4	31-12-2012	Not Started
Report on the success and failures of previous experiences in Europe	E4	31-12-2012	Not Started

MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone	Action	Deadline	Milestone Status
Project website activation	D2	31-3-2009	Completed
Establishment of the scientific committee	E3	31-3-2009	Completed
Establishment of the stakeholders committee	E5	31-3-2009	Completed
Installation of directional and information signs	C7	30-06-2011	In Progress
Habitats demarcation"	C1	31-3-2012	In Progress
Habitats clean from solid waste	C2	31-3-2012	In Progress
Protection of natural, juniper seedling regeneration and population enrichment with additional seedlings	C3	31-3-2012	In Progress
Establishment of seedlings/saplings of keystone species (including juniper saplings, balancing male/female ratio)	C4	31-3-2012	In Progress
Sand stabilization and sand fixation in previously erosive areas.	C5	31-3-2012	In Progress
Installation and designation of board walks, parking areas, rubbish bins	C6	31-3-2012	In Progress
Storage and cultivation of seed-lots and cuttings	C8	31-12-2012	In Progress
Educational workshops, students week, local events and networks	D3	31-12-2012	Not Started
Training workshops	D4	31-12-2012	Not Started
Network of stakeholders	D4	31-12-2012	Not Started

5.2 Envisaged progress until next report

The next progress report is scheduled to be submitted on the 31.12.2011. However, it is estimated that the threshold of 150% of the first payment will be reached by October 2011. When this threshold is reached, a request for the second payment together with the mid-term report will be submitted to the EC LIFE Nature Unit. By then it is envisaged that all concrete conservation C actions will be well in progress.

Actions D1, D2 and D3 will continue their implementation according to schedule, whereas, Actions D4, D5, D6 and D7 will start according to schedule.

So far E actions have been carried out to schedule achieving milestones of Actions E3 and E5. Actions E1, E3 and E4 and E5 will continue their implementation according to schedule, whereas, Actions E2 and E6 will start according to schedule.

Gantt chart with schedule of progress and planned actions

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5.3 Impact

So far, only the preparatory actions have been completed. All concrete conservation and dissemination actions are still in progress. The impact so far of JUNICOAST on the 2250* habitat is mostly related to the preparatory actions and partially related to the dissemination actions. This positive impact can be summarized as follow:

- Consolidation and dissemination of a knowledge base for the protection, restoration, monitoring and evaluation of coastal dune with *Juniperus* spp. habitats in Greece (results of all completed and disseminated preparatory actions),
- Raising public awareness/capacity building and long term support for the project in Crete and the South Aegean (results of various dissemination actions)

The concrete conservation actions and their respective milestones will also have a positive impact on the 2250* habitat and its conservation status will be improved through:

- Demarcation of the habitats
- Enhanced regeneration of the *Juniperus* species in all Cretan habitats
- In situ and ex situ conservation of Juniperus and habitat keystone species
- Primary/front dune zone restoration of all habitats
- Minimization of threats and negative impacts on all habitats

Indirect impacts:

5.4 Outside LIFE

Not relevant

6 Financial part

6.1 Costs incurred (summary by cost category and relevant comments).

Table concerning the incurred project costs:

Budget breakdown categories	Total cost in €	Costs incurred from the start date to 31.12.2010 in €	% of total costs
1. Personnel	646,000	295,302.06	45.71%
2. Travel and subsistence	261,000	62,836.93	24.08%
3. External assistance	204,000	34,036.24	16.68%
4. Durable goods	0	0	
Infrastructure	45,000	8,300.80	18.45%
Equipment	15,000	6,795.14	45.30%
Prototype	0	0	
5. Land purchase / long-term lease	0	0	
6. Consumables	197,000	27,397.09	13.91%
7. Other Costs	35,000	3,094.9	8.84%
8. Overheads	98,210	30,643.42	31.20%
TOTAL	1,501,210	468,406.58	31.20%

Although 31.20% of the total cost has been spent:

- 1. The "personnel" cost (45.71%) spent so far is adequate since we are at the end of the second year of the project
- 2. The "external assistance" cost (16.68%), the "infrastructure" cost (18.45%) and the "consumables" (13.91%) spent so far are below the "total" percentage cost because the concrete conservation and dissemination actions which include a high amount of money for "external assistance", for "infrastructure" and "consumables" are currently being implemented
- 3. The "equipment" cost (45.30%) is adequate. The remaining of this budget category will be spent during the implementation of the dissemination actions

The threshold of 150% of the first payment is estimated to be reached by October 2011.

Action number and name	Foreseen	Sport so far	Remaining	Projected final
	costs	Spent so far	Remaining	cost
A1-Landform and land degradation processes in dune systems	51,000	45,359.71	5,640.29	51,000
A2-Dune system plant communities composition and structure	55,000	48,319.96	6,680.04	55,000
A3-Composition and structure of Juniperus population	42,000	41,580.10	419.90	42,000
A4-Habitat Mapping	64,000	49,145.97	14,854.03	64,000
A5-Visitor Impact Assessment	39,000	39,979.76	-979.76	39,000
A6-Stakeholder consultation	32,000	23,372.70	8,627.30	32,000
A7-Elaboration of long term monitoring protocols and selection of indicators	39,000	20,000.00	19,000.00	39,000
A8-Elaboration of target habitat protection and restoration specifications	24,000	12,255.32	11,744.68	24,000
A9-Determination of governance structure and legal status	12,000	11,608.64	391.36	12,000
C1-On site habitat demarcation	85,000	4,895.97	80,104.03	85,000
C2-Waste removal	62,000	4,691.18	57,308.82	62,000
C3-Enhancement of juniper regeneration	45,000	2,082.67	42,917.33	45,000
C4-Restoration of the floristic composition and structure of the target habitat 2250*	50,000	0.00	50,000.00	50,000
C5-Fore dune stabilisation through vegetation restoration	58,000	4,838.22	53,161.78	58,000
C6-Visitor management intervention and infrastructure	93,000	3,475.08	89,524.92	93,000
C7-Design and installation of signs	54,000	5,609.65	48,390.35	54,000
C8-Ex situ conservation and propagation of keystone species	70,000	30,416.05	39,583.95	70,000
D1-Development and implementation of a communications strategy.	59,000	12,214.00	46,786.00	59,000
D2-Website development	35,000	17,582.87	17,417.13	35,000
D3-Environmental education campaign	67,000	11,510.08	55,489.92	67,000
D4-Training for habitat protection and restoration	40,000	0.00	40,000.00	40,000

Action number and name	Foreseen costs	Spent so far	Remaining	Projected final cost
D5-Production and dissemination of habitat protection and restoration guidelines	20,000	0.00	20,000.00	20,000
D6-Dissemination of findings to the scientific community and Layman's report	36,000	0.00	36,000.00	36,000
D7-After-LIFE communication and conservation plans	0	0.00	0.00	0
E1-Project coordination and management	156,000	26,855.54	129,144.46	156,000
E2-Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the project	60,000	5,000.00	55,000.00	60,000
E3-Scientific Committee	30,000	11,967.98	18,032.02	30,000
E4-Networking with other similar LIFE projects	10,000	2,500.00	7,500.00	10,000
E5-Stakeholder Committee	5,000	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000
E6-External auditing	10,000	0.00	10,000.00	10,000
TOTAL	1,403,000	437,761.45	965,238.55	1,403,000.00

7 Annexes

Annex 7.1 Deliverables

List of Deliverables submitted with this progress report in separate documents:

- D-A.1.1 Geomorphology of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete (In Greek with executive summary in English).
- D-A.1.2 Geomorphological maps of the habitat 2250* in Crete (In Greek)
- D-A.2.1 Report on plant associations, community types, composition and structure of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete (In English with executive summary in Greek)
- D-A.2.2 Maps of restoration interventions (In Greek)
- D-A.3 Report on population size, age-size structure and sex ratios of the *Juniperus* populations in Crete (In Greek with executive summary in English)
- D-A.4 Technical report on habitat mapping (In Greek and in English) and maps of the habitat 2250* in Crete (In English)
- D-A.5.1 Visitor impact assessment (In English with executive summary in Greek)
- D-A.5.2 Maps of visitor management infrastructures (In Greek)
- D-A.7 A Compendium monitoring protocols to evaluate effectiveness of concrete conservation and dissemination actions (In English with executive summary in Greek)
- D-A.8 Working manuals on specific protection and restoration specifications (In Greek with executive summary in English)
- D-A.9.1 Determination of the legal status of habitat 2250* in Greece (In Greek with executive summary in English)
- D-A.9.2 Determination of the governance structure (In Greek and in English)
- D-C.8.1 Progress report on *Ex-situ* conservation and propagation of keystone species (In Greek with executive summary in English)

Annex 7.2 Dissemination materials

Published activities

No	Subject	Source	Type of	Date of	Means of	Printed	Target
1	D 1	TT ' 4'1	Media	publication	distribution	D 1	audience
1	Press release-	Haniotika	Local	11.05.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
	Student week	nea	Newspaper		subscription		public
2	Press release-	Kirykas	Local	11.05.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
	Student week		Newspaper		subscription		public
3	Project article	Haniotika	Local	06.08.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
		nea	Newspaper		subscription		public
4	Project	Haniotika	Local	16.10.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
	article/Press	nea	Newspaper		Subscription		public
	release 2 nd						_
	Scientific and 2 nd						
	Stakeholders						
	meetings						
5	Project	Haniotika	Local	20.10.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
	article/Press	nea	Newspaper		Subscription		public
	release 2 nd						
	Scientific and 2 nd						
	Stakeholders						
	meetings						
6	Project article	Haniotika	Local	22.10.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
		nea	Newspaper		Subscription		public
7	Project article	Elefthero	National	23.10.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
		typia	Newspaper		Subscription	-	public
8	Workshop press	Haniotika	Local	11.12.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
	release	nea	Newspaper		Subscription		public
9	Project article	Haniotika	Local	15.12.2010	kiosk/	Daily	General
	3	nea	Newspaper		subscription		public

STO MAIX

Μαθητική εθδομάδα

Τα πλαίσια της Περιδαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης του προγράμματος LIFE+ Junicoast "Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη Juniperus στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο (Ελλάδα)" διοργανώθηκε στο Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων Μαθητική Εδδομάδα με σκοπό την ενημέρωση των μαθητών για τον σπάνιο οικότοπο των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη κέδρων. Η μαθητική εδδομάδα ξεκίνησε τη Δευτέρα 3 Μαΐου 2010 και ολοκληρώθηκε την Παρασκευή 5 Μαΐου 2010. Το πρόγραμμα της μαθητικής εδδομάδας περιλάμδανε:

Παρουσίαση του προγράμματος Junicoast στο εκθεσιαχό κέντρο του ΜΑΙΧ

Ξενάγηση στο δοτανικό κήπο με τα ενδημικά και σπάνια φυτά της Κρήτης

Ζωγραφική και κατασκευές με θέμα την προστασία του οικοτόπου.

Στη μαθητική εδδομάδα συμμετείχαν συνολικά 432 μαθητές από 7 διαφορετικά σχολεία της Α'δάθμιας και Β'δάθμιας εκπαίδευσης του νομού Χανίων.

2 Press release- Student week, Kirykas newspaper, 11-05-2010

Μαθητική εβδομάδα πραγματοποιήθηκε στο ΜΑΙΧ

• Συμμετείχαν 432 μαθητές από επτά σχολεία του νομού

ΣΤΑ πλαίσια της Περιβαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης του προγράμματος LIFE+ Junicoast "Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη Juniperus στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο (Ελλάδα)" διοργανώθηκε στο Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων Μαθητική Εβδομάδα με σκοπό την ενημέρωση των μαθητών για τον σπάνιο οικότοπο των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη κέδρων.

Η μαθητική εβδομάδα ξεκίνησε τη Δευτέρα 3 Μαΐου 2010 και ολοκληρώθηκε την Παρασκευή 5 Μαΐου 2010. Το πρόγραμμα της μαθητικής εβδομάδας περιλάμβανε:

- Παρουσίαση του προγράμματος Junicoast στο εκθεσιακό κέντροτου MAIX
- Ξενάγηση στο βοτανικό κήπο με τα ενδημικά και σπάνια φυτά της Κρήτης
- Ζωγραφική και κατασκευές με θέμα την προστασία του οικοτόπου

Στη μαθητική εβδομάδα συμμετείχαν συνολικά 432 μαθητές



Στιγμιότυπο από τις δραστηριότητες των μαθητών

από 7 διαφορετικά σχολεία της Α'βάθμιας και Β'βάθμιας εκπαίδευσής του νομού Χανίων. ΑΠΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΕΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΙΧ

Ενημέρωση για τους κέδρους

Ενημέρωση από επιστήμονες του Μεσογειακού Αγρονομικού Ινστιτούτου Χανίων (ΜΑΙΧ) θα πραγματοποιηθεί σήμερα, στη 1 περίπου το μεσημέρι, στο Κεδρόδασος στο Λαφονήσι για το θέμα

ενημέρωση εντάσ-σετα στις δράσεις ποτε διαργανώνουν είκεθεση κατακουργανώνουν είκεθεση κατακούργοθη, η Πρωτοδουλία Πολεκόν "Αποσούριο Τος και τη Τολεκόν "Αποσούριο Τος και της προκατίες της είκεθεσης και ευτοθυνής και υποθεσης και τον απόσουρό που περιδείλουν. Οι δράσεις θα συνεριστούν σήμερα το απόγεσμα με καθαρισμό της παρολίας, Στη συνέχεια το ποργοσμός προκατή με το πρόγεσμα που προνοκή με και προκατή με που το πρόγεσμα που το πρόγεσμα τος που τος που τος παροχών τος που τος παροχών τος που τος παροχών τος που την παροχή. που διασνανώνουν

χοντες στις εκδηλώσεις θα κα-τοκογράφουν στην περιοχή. Οι προποδουλίες επισθη-ποποίησης θα αλισόλησεθούν ανέρια, Σάθδοπο. "Η ελείθεση και υπείθυ-νη κοποσσήνκοη θεωρούμε ό-τι είναι ένα αγαθό που πρέποι να το αθόμοπατ και να το α-ποίωμβάντουμε όλοι μας", ση-μείωσε χθες ο κοινασιολόγιος και μέλος του Κινήμοπος για την ελεύθεση κατασκόγειση Σπιμάτης Αμισμανάκης και

Στο πλαίσιο διήμερων εκδηλώσεων για την ελεύθερη κατασκήνωση που γίνονται στο Κεδρόδασος

πρόσθεσε ότι σύμφωνα με έ-ρευνα που έχει διεξάγει το ΜΑΙΧ, προσέπτει ότι ο πό-μος λύγος για τον αποίο πιν-δυνεύουν τα δάση είναι η έλ-λει γη περιδούλοντατής ευα-σθεταστήσης:

λειής περιδούλοντασής εικα-οθητοποίησης. Ενηγείροντας αφού εξιξ-έροσα την εκαναπιόχε ποι τη πρωτοδούλει των φορέων δοή με θετική απαπόσχεση α-πό τις δημοτικές λοχές του Ιναχαφίον ποι της Πολακόγο-γος πρόσθεσε: "Η ελειθέρη κατοποπήνεση όπως και μόθη άλλη απθρόπινη δραστημιό-τησα έχει θετικές και αφνημ-τές συνέπικες οι αποίας σε κατες συνέπειες οι αποίες οι κα-μία περίπτιση δεν μπόςούν να ταστιστούν με αυτές που προκολεί η τοιμεντοποίηση



Ο κοινωνιολόγος και μέλος του Κινήμοτος για την αλεύθερη κατοιοκήνωση Στομότης Αμοριανάκης,

και η ανάπτιξη με στόχο το γρηματικό όφολος και μόνο.
Δε παράπεις ξενιοδοριακές μουλάκες και ο μεξικός ποιεμούς που προσελεύουν με τα πακάπαι "αll inclusive" παρέτουν αλίλιστε ελάχριστο εικονουμό, κοιουπροφόροντας παρέτενες σύστικες επιόσεις".

Παράλληλα, ο κ. Αμαχριονώσης και το προσελεύουν η της συστικός που το ποιεμοσέλουν με τα προσέλουν ε την υδέτε και την αρακτική της ελευθένες συστικές επιόσεις".

Παράλληλα, ο κ. Αμαχριονώσης και το ποιεμοσέλουν της δύστης και επιστέντης και αποτέντης και αποτέντης και αποτέντησης και αποτέντησ

4 Project article/Press release 2nd Scientific and 2nd Stakeholders meetings, Haniotika nea, newspaper, 16-10-2010



<u>5 Project article/Press release 2nd Scientific and 2nd Stakeholders meetings, Haniotika nea, newspaper, 20-10-2010</u>

34 -ΧΑΝΙΩΤΙΚΑ ΝΕΑ», Τετάρτη 20 Οκτωβρίου 2010

Ειδήσεις



ΚΑΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΡΗΤΗ

Πρόγραμμα για την προστασία των κεδροδασών

TOU FIANNE AVRIAGE

"Η τουριστική «αξιοποίηση» των ακτών, η ανεξέλεγκη δόμηση, η κατασκενή δρόμων κ.λπ. οδήγησαν στην εξαφάνιση των περισσότερων αμμοθινικών σνοτημέτων και την ανεκανόρθυση αλλοίωση του τοπίου. Μόνο μέρη δυσπρόσιτα και απομακρυσμένα παραμένουν μέχρι και σήμερα αναλλοίωτα λιατηρώντας την οικολογική μουρροπία τους, τη φυσική ομοφικά τους και τα ιδιαίτερα γαρακτισμοτικά τους?

Το συγκεκριμένο πρόγραμμα υ οποιείται από το ΜΑΙΧ σε συνε απόια με το Εθνικό και Καποδι ποιοπό Πανεπιστάμιο Αθνικόν κα τις Διευθένοτες Δασών Χανίων και Λαπόθευ της Περιφήρειας Κρήτης. Αύριο Πέιμπη 21 Οκτιεθομου θια γίνατο το ΜΑΙΧ η δετίσιμα συνέντηση ση της Επιστημονικής Επιστροπής στου προγράμματος και την Παρααπική 22 Οκτίσε βιου η δετίσεη σνάντηση των Εμπλεποιρίνων Φοράων όπου θε αυτό η Επιστροπόσια συν το Επιστροπόσια συντικό το σματα των δράσιων που ολοκληφούθυντών και ο δράσιας ποσοποσίας θυντών και ο δράσιας ποσοποσίας

Οπος σημπώνουν οι υπεύθυνο του προγραμματος, "στο πλαίσι του διετύου NATURA 2000 οι πα ράκτιας σιμισθένες με είδη κέδρων i προτεριαστητας, Στην κερτη ο οικότοπος αυτός έχει καταγοριδεί που Ελαφονήτα (Κεδρόδαπος) στα Φαλάπαρνα, στη νήπο Γαύδο (Σαρακήνικο, Αγιος Ικάννης, Λαπορικός) και στη νήπο Χρυσή νότια της Ικράπατορα, Στο νότιο Αγγαίο υπάρχει εσίσες στα νατά Μέλιο. Πελύσους

Καραιτημοτικό και κυρέσος είδος τον σεκοτάτου είναι το είδος Juniperus συγκεθτικ τόθος, πετοcarpa καντός Κάδρος ή Αρκιτθός - τον στο συματίθης και το είδος Juniperus phoenicas (Αρκιτθός η Φοντικακή η Αδόρατικο). Σουν σειώπου σταακτόσουνται, επίσης, δειάροσο αντοακτόσουνται, επίσης, δειάροσο αντοτόθο θεμανίδη κυρίσς είτη τα ακολεί συμβάλλουν στι στογαράτηση της είμανο και συματάχουν στη διαδίκατόι διαμέρφεσης των πμοσθυνώ (σύχος, θυμμία, λαδονιά, είτα,

Ακόμα οι κ. Καζόπος, Ghon και Ρεμούνδου Είγουός. "Το είδος Ιω πίρεται συγκεθαια είλος, παιτοκήρε είδος, Εκπιμέται ότι τευλοχουν ότι το μεγαθύτερα τον 300 ετον. Είνοι ότι δίοκιο, που σημαίνα ότι τευλο γενό τος συγκεθαίνα τον κιτρό ποναλογία των αποίων στον κίπρο το το δια πράπει να είναι παράπου 1: για να απαράγονται υγκές στόροι Αν και η παραγισγή απόρου είναι μεγάλη ότι μεικρό μένοι ποποστεί μεγάλη ότι μεικρό μένοι ποποστεί στο ποστεί περοδεμένη το ποστεί περοδεμένη το

η το πος ματρετ ρλοεπίκα εμφατίζ ται, χυρίως, σε σ μεία με δραχώδες πόστρωμα στα όρ του ουκοτόπου. Οι αμμοθένες

δέχονται σήμης συριστικές ή αναπτυξιακές πιέστι όλες οι παριοχής λόγω του ιδιαίτι στο ψασικού τους κάλλους αποτι σύν προορισμό πολλιών επισκεπτέ σύν προορισμό πολλιών επισκεπτέ το υπαίθοια αναγύνη και κατ ια υπαίθοια αναγύνη και κατ

Οι περιόπερες ζημιές που προσε λούν οι πιπισέπτες στον οικούτοι λει είναι 1) το λόγιμο του κέπι είναι 1) το λόγιμο του κέπι οιτάς ή για τη δημιοπογεία ελεύθερο χώρου για παταπισέγισση 2) η στ μπίση του εδάφους πει η κατα στροφή των ποιοδείν πόθεν πει το οργαθή των ποιοδείν πόθεν πει το γιη απορριμμέτειν τα ποιόα όχι μέ νο ορταπίσουν το περιδάλλου ποι ποδισθημίζουν σημαντικά την αποθι ποδισθημίζουν σημαντικά την αποθι πει εξεί του περιδάλλου ποι

Η ελεύθερη δόσκηση των κατα κιών αποτελεί έναν σημαντικό πε φάγοντα εποδάθμασης του οικικό που καθώς κατασταφόρονται οι νε φοί διαστοί των κέδφειν αλλά κι φίως κατασταφόρονται τα νααφά τω μα, που καταφέρονουν να επιδιά Οι φωτιές που ανάδουν οι καταπηνικτές αίλά και οι διατικές πυρισγιές σε γειτονικές περιοχές είναι με οφατή απειλή για τον οικότοπε αθόσον ο κέδρος δεν είναι πυρόφιο είδος και δεν αναγεννάται μετό η φωτιά.

Επίσης η υλιμοπική αλλεγή, έπο καις ματαγολόσται σημος, επόδει ώναι τις δύσμενείς συνθήμες του παράδιλουνος για την συόπτυξη και μάδεισεν (σημοδιες διοφος, μεγά η παρίοδος ξηροπός, γυηλές της συσμοπές) και συμδάλεια στην εξαθέσησή τους ξήρονοη διαπτών), πιστιν εμάντης διαπτώνος του πατώτεισεν (προσδολές εντόμενε μεγ ήντεν κλλε.) Ο πεπιπέσειας αυτάς όγτει του ότι οι κάδος είναι πολέι σράσιστηξείς γύνονται ορεπές αραδο πρόσειστηξείς γύνονται ορεπές αραδο πρόσειστηξείς γύνονται ορεπές αραδο

Αν εκτιμοτικής ωρες, αποιού για να συστόποι τόντι η Ελλεπιγη ενημέευσης και ποιαπόθητοιτολησης των εευσης και ποιαπόθητοιτολησης των εευσης και ποιαπόθητοιτολησης των εευσης και ποιαπόθητοιτολησης το το ποιαπόθητο Ελλεπική το ποιαπόθητοιτοληση
το του του του του του του του του το συστόποις οι περασμομεί το επαδάλοντα. Για του λόγο αυτό εναμέρεση και ευαπόθητοιτοληση το επαστάλου είναι ένας από τους δεσιτικού στέσγους του 4ετούς, προγράμαπος JUNICOAST "Αρόπες για για προσταπέα των παράκτων αμτοθένειν με είνδη Juniperus στη του προσταπέα των παράκτων αμτοθένειν με είνδη Juniperus στη του προσταπέα των παράκτων το επατέλεται στο πλαίπου το του του επαλείται στο πλαίπου το του του επαλείται στο πλαίπου το του για μετικού του του για του επαλείται στο πλαίπου τως για την οροσθέτηση του συστήτες για την οροσθέτηση του συστόπτες του αποσταπέστοση του συστήτες του του συστοπέρεση το του το δεσταπέστος του προσφέτη συστόπος του Αροσθέτη του τ

Χανιώτικα νέα



Αδιαφορία για προστατευόμενες περιοχές







КАТА ТОН К. ВЕРГОПОУЛО

"Πειραματόζωο" η Ελλάδα

Δεν θα υπάρξουν νέα μέτρα



Δράσεις προστασίας



Χασισοφυτεία με 400 δενδρύλλια



Σε κινητοποιήσεις κατευθύνονται οι δάσκαλοι

Ειδήσεις

ΣΤΟΝ ΝΟΜΟ ΧΑΝΙΩΝ

Αδιαφορία για τις προστατευόμενες



περιοχές

συγκριτικό πλεονέκτημα για τα Χανιά αποτελεί ο μεγάλος αριθμός προστατευομένων περιοχών (Natura) παρ' ότι, με εξαίρεση το δημιουργηθεί κανένας άλλος φορέας για τη







Eidnoeic



Περνάμε πλέον στη φάση των δράσεων

Στη φάση της υλοποίησης δράσεων για την προστασία των οικοτόπων με κέδρους σε τέσσερα σημεία της Κρήτης, βρίσκονται οι φορείς που συμμετέχουν στο πρόγραμμα Junicoast. ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΕΔΡΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

Δράσεις προστασίας

δεύτερη συνάντηση της επι-στημονικής επιτροπής του προγράμματος, στην οποία και συ-ξητήθηκαν τα επόμενα δήματα που

του γου το επόμενα δήματα που θα γίνουν.

"Έχει τελειώσει η πρώτη φάση των μελετών και μπαίνουμε στη φάση της υλοποίησης δράσεων για την προστασία τους. Συμμετέχουν οι Διευθύνσεις Δασών Χανίων και Λασιθίου, που θα εκτελέσουν τις περισσότερες δράσεις όπως: Ορισθίτηση των οικότοπων, προσπάθεις δελτίωσης της αναγέννησης των κέδρων, μικρές παρεμάσεις για να σημανθούν μονοπάτια, ώστε οι επικείτες να μην πατούν ευαίσθητες περισχές. Πρώκειται για μια ολοκληρωμένη προστασία κωρίς μεγάλες παρεμβάσεις γιατί μιλάμε για

οικοτόπους σπάνιας ομορφιάς", σημείωσε ο δασολόγος του ΜΑΙΧ κ. Γιώργος Καζάκης. Οι μεγαλύτερες απειλές για έ-

Οι μεγαλύτερες απειλές για έναν οικότοπο είναι οι ζημιές που προκαλούν οι επισκέπτες, όπως 1) το κόψιμιο των κάτω κλαδιών των κέδρων για άναιμμα φωπιάς ή για τη δημιουργία ελεύθερου χώρου για κατασκήνουη, 2) η συμπίεση του εδάφους και η καταστεροφή των ποωδών ειδών και των αρτίδιαστων του κέδρου και 3) η είψη απορομιμάτων, τα οποία όχι μόνο ευπαίνουν το περιδάλλον αλλά υποδαθμίζουν υπαντικέτ την αυθηποδαθμίζουν πικατικέτ την αυθηποδαθμίζουν να περιδάλλον αλλά υποδαθμίζουν το περιδάλλον αλλά υποδαθμίζουν το περιδάλλον αλλά υποδαθμίζουν το περιδάλλον αλλά υποδαθμίζουν συπαντικέτ την αυθηποδαθμίζουν συμαντικέτ την αυθηποδαθμίζουν συπαντικέτ την ουπαινουν το πεφιδαλλον αλλά υποδοθμίζουν σημαντικά την αυθητική αξία των πανέμοφων αυτών περιοχών. Επίσης, η ελεύθεση δόσηση των κατοικών αποτελεί έναν σημαντικό παφάγοντα υποδάθμισης του οικοτόπου καθώς κατα-

στρέφονται οι νεαροί δλαστοί των κέδρων αλλά κυρίως καταστρέφονται τα νεαρά άτομα που καταφέρνουν να επιδιώσουν. Οι φωτιές που νούν να επίσωσουν. Οι φωτές μάλά και οι δασικές πυρασγίες σε γειτονικές περιοχές είναι μια ορατή απείλή για τον οικότοπο καθόσον ο κέδρος δεν είναι πυρόφιλο είδος και δεν α-νσγεννάται μετά τη φωτία. Επίσης η κλιματική αλλαγή, έτσι όπος κα-

εμφάνιση δευτερογενών επιπτώσε σν (προσδολές εντόμου, μυχήτων κλπ.). Οι επιπτώσεις αυτές, λόγο του ότι οι κέδροι είναι πολύ δραδυ αυξείς, γίνονται οφατές αρχετά αρ γότερα. Η κυριότερη όμως απειλή για τον οικότοπο είναι η έλλειψη ε νημέρωσης και εναισθητοποίηση: των επισκεπτών. Οι εργασίες της επιτροπής συνε γίζονται σήμερα συ (πον του καινερία) συ (πον του καινερ

χίζονται σήμερα.

Τα κεδροδάση

Περιοχές στην Κρήτη με έντονη την παρουσία του Κέδρου. - Γαύδος (Σαρακήνικο, Αγιος Ιωάννης, Λαυφακάς). - Κεδρόδασος στο Λαφονήσι. - Φαλάσαρνα σε διάφορα σημεία. - Νήσος Χρυσή (Γαϊδουρονήσι).

7 Project article, Eleftherotypia, National Newspaper, 23-10-2010

| EaBBandman EAEY9EPOTYTRA | 23 OKTOBRIOY 2010

Ελλάδα

ΣΕ ΕΙΔΙΚΌ ΚΑΘΕΣΤΏΣ ΓΙΑ ΠΡΏΤΗ ΦΟΡΑ ΟΙ ΟΡΟΣΕΙΡΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΥΤΙΚΉΣ ΑΤΤΙΚΉΣ

Προστασία σε 500.000 στρέμμ.

Σε καθεστώς προστασίας μπαίνουν για πρώτη φορά περίπου 500.000 στρέμμαπερίπου 500.000 στρέμματα στις οροσειρές Πατέρα, Πάστρας, Γερανείαν και Κυθαιρένες, από το οποία πάνω από το 30% είναι δασικές εάνες, όπου κυρταρκεί το υφιλό πράσινο. Ως σή μερα, πάντεις, δεν έκουν κηρυιθές ι ότα καν τοπία το διαιτέρου φυσικού κάλλους, παρά το γεγονός ότι στα δάσι πει ελάπεις έκουν Βρει καταφόγιο ελάφια από Βρει καταφόγιο ελάφια από Βρει καταφύγιο ελάφια από την Πάρνηθα, μετά τις πυρ-

Trisixa Pazi Tzanabapa

Μάιο του 2011, άστε να προσ-θηθούν οι μελέτες από τον Οργανισμό Αθήνας και να ακο-λουθήσει η θεσμοθέτηση των μέτρων προστασίας με τη μορ-

μετρον προσιασίας με τη μορφή διατόγματος, «Εργαζόματε έστε στο τέλος του χολού εθνα μος του χρόν οθνα έχουμε έτοι-μες τις προτάσεις», μας διαβε-βαιώνει ο αρχιτέκτων Γ. Μικρός από το τμήμα Περιβάλλο-ντος του Οργανισμού.

42 συνεταιρισμοί Οι ορενοί όγκοι της Διτι-τής Αικης (Εφιρόνται ο Αλ-γότερο εριδισμόνται ο Αλ-γότερο εριδισμόνται ο Αλ-γότερο εριδισμόνται από α-θρωπογραφίζου τη αυθαίρετη δαμηση. Η μεράλη απελή ο ριμς είναι οι 42 οικοδομικοί συνετιμαμροί πιο διεκδικού από χρόνια πόνε ω από 15, 000 στρέμμεια, κυρίως σε δεσι-κές περούς του χαρικτηρί-ξονται δημόνια δικαιατορία-τη την Επιστάτις που προν από δεκαθες χρόνια δίχαι σεχαρηθεί από το κράτιος που προν από δεκαθες χρόνια δίχαι σεχαρηθεί από το κράτιος στο επιστάτι κού 'ξοι, του ποριδική τια κού' 'ξοι, του πίσερε το μετιστάτο του κοι την κυρόνισμα, το ποιαί όριας στο πράτες αρογαπικήσες. Σε αυτή την παραμέλημένη



«Μην αγγίζετε» στο 33% της Αττικής

περιόχη ενεοπερονται παρακτι-οι υδροβιόνοποι, όπως αυτοί σιο Σχίνο, τη Μαπρολίμνη και την Ψάθα, αλλά και στις εκβο-λές των ρεμάτων Μεγάρων και Κινέτας, οπ συνδυασμό με τη λίμνη Σκουρτών. Μελέτη της λίρνη Εκουργών. Μάλετη της Ορν ήθαλογικής Επαιρείας για τις βόρειες αιτίες του Κορινότια-κού επισημαίνει ότι αποτελούν σημάντικό μεταναστευτικό διάδρομο για τα μεταναστευτικό ποσλιά.

οιαρομοι για τα μετανασιουντικά ποθικά.
Εδικά για το Κλος της Ψάθος αναφέρει ότι δχούν briomate! περισσότερα από που είξη α-γόμεν που πιστικές συκεγένετες ερωθικός, αποιεπόσιρονες από Αποιεπός, κρυπιστούνσιδες κ. Τι που με βάση κανονική σδηγία briddovina το το απόνει η απελιούρενα είδη και δεκορούντα πολίτη το το εύθουπος το το απόνει η απελιούρενα είδη και δεκορούντα πολίτη με το εύθουπος το το επόμετα η το το εύθουπος. νται πολθτιμα για το ευρωπαϊ-κό φυσικό περιβάλλον. Παρ' ό-λα αυτά δεν έχουν ενταχθεί σε δίκτυα προστατευόμενων πε-ριοχών.

ροχόν.
Ευρήματα
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Το Πόριο Τερμενό έχου βρεθεί ερείπαι των Μεγαρικών Αργοθένου, το μες νάσιου της Βυζανικόν Αργοθένου, το μες νάσιου της Βυζανικόν ης Βυζανικός Το Ευρανικός Αργοθένου, το μες να είναι με το πλολογού του Ευρανικός Το Αργοπικός Το Αργοπικός Το Αργοπικός Το Αργοπικός Το Αργοπικός Το Αργοπικός Το Ευρανικός Το Αργοπικός Το Ευρανικός Το Αργοπικός Το Αργοπικό ▶Στο Πόριο Γερμενό έγουν

Η ανεξέλεγκτη δόμηση πνίγει τα κεδροδάση

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΣΤΟ Μ.Α.Ι.Χ.

"Βιοποικιλότητα στην Κρήτη"

Ετην ευκαιρία του εορτασμού του Διεθνούς Ετους Βιοποικιλότητας 2010, διοργανώνεται την Τρίτη 14 Δεκεμβρίου και ώρα 5.30 μ.μ., στο Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων εκδήλωση με θέμα «Βιοποικιλότητα στην Κρήτη. Δράσεις έρευνας, προστασίας και περιβαλλοντικής εκπαίδευσης στον Νομό Χανίων». Η εκδήλωση είναι ανοιχτή και απευθύνεται σε εκπαίδευσης που επιθυμούν να ενημερωθούν για την πλούσια διοποικιλότητα της Κρήτης και σκοπός της είναι, μέσω των παρουσιάσεων και των συζητήσεων, να διαμορφωθούν προτάσεις για νέα προγράμματα περιβαλλοντικής εκπαίδευσης. Θα πραγματοποιηθούν οι παρακάτω σύντομες παρουσιάσεις:

Χλωρίδα της Κρήτης, Φουρναράκη Χριστίνα, διολόγος Μ.Α.Ι.Χ.

Δράσεις προστασίας και ενημέρωσης για τη διοποικιλότητα, εκπρόσωπος της Διεύθυνσης Δασών Χανίων.

Παρουσίαση προγράμματος Reverse Interreg IVC «Περιφερειακές ανταλλαγές και χάραξη πολιτικής για την προστασία και ανάδειξη της διοποικιλότητας στην Ευρώπη», Γώτσιου Παναγιώτα, διολόγος Μ.Α.Ι.Χ.

Παρουσίαση του προγράμματος LIFE+ Junicoast «Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη Κέδρων στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο», Ρεμούνδου Ηλέκτρα Μ.Α.Ι.Χ.

Καλές πρακτικές στα προγράμματα περιδαλλοντικής εκπαίδευσης, υπεύθυνη Τμήματος Περιδαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης της Διεύθυνσης Β/δάθμιας εκπαίδευσης Ν.Χ. Αντωνιάδου Βούλα, διολόγος.

Μετά την ολοκλήρωση των παρουσιάσεων θα ακολουθήσει συζήτηση.

Η εκδήλωση πραγματοποιείται στο πλαίσιο των προγραμμάτων Interreg IVC "REVERSE" και LIFE+ "JUNI-COAST" και συνδιοργανώνεται από το Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων, τη Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων και τα Τμήματα Περιδαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης των Διευθύνσεων Α/δάθμιας και Β/δάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης του Νομού Χανίων.

Τηλέφωνα επικοινωνίας:

2821035000 – εσ. 716, Γώτσιου Παναγιώτα και 578 Ρεμούνδου Ηλέκτρα.

v

ΕΞΑΙΤΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΧΡΗΣΗΣ ΖΙΖΑΝΙΟΚΤΟΝΩΝ

Απειλή για σε εκδήλωση στο Μ.Α.Ι.Χ. τη βιοποικιλότητο

Η εντατιχοποίηση των χαλλιεργειών και η χρήση ζιζανιοχτόνων τις τελευταίες δεχαετίες αποτελούν από τις μεγαλύτερες απειλές για τη διοποιχιλότητα της Κρήτης, ενώ οι ειδιχοί επισημαίνουν ότι το χαλύτερο "φάρμαχο" για να αναστραφεί η χατάσταση είναι η σωστή εχπαίδευση.



Στιγμιότυπα από τη χθεσινή εκδήλωση στο Μ.Α.Ι.Χ.

α παραπάνω επισημάνθηκαν κατά τη χθεοινή εκδήλωση με θέμα «Βισποκελότητα στην Κρήτη. Δράσεις έρευνας, προστασίας και περιδαλλοντικής εκπαίδευσης στον Νομό Χανίων», που πραγματοποιήθηκε στο Μεσογειακό Αγρονομική Γυστισότο Χανίων (Μ.Α.Ι.Χ.), με την ευκαιρία του εορτασμού του Διεθνούς Έτσυς Βισποικελότηκας 2016

Η εκδήλωση πραγματοποιήθημε στο πλαίσιο των προγραμμάτων Interreg IVC «REVERSE» και LIFE+ «JUNICOAST» και συνδιοργανώθηκε από το ΜΑΙΧ., τη διεθυνση Δασών Χανίων και τα Τμήματα Περιδαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης των Διευθύνοεων Α/δάθμιας και Β/δάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης του Νοιμού Χανίων.

παίδευσης του Νοιμού Χανίων.
Η διολόγος στη Μονάδα Διατήφησης Μεσογειακών Φυτων στο Μ.Α.Ι.Χ., Χριστίνα Φουρναφέση, αναφεφόμενη στη διοποιειλότητα της Κρήτης ση-



μείωσε μεταξύ άλλων: «Είμαστε στη Μεσόγειο και η Μεσόγειος είναι πάρα πολύ πλούσια σε φυτικά είδη. Δυστυχώς, όμως, τα τελευταία χρόνια όλοι μπορούμε κα καταλάδουμε τη μείωση της διαστοικελλότητας. Έντς ελαιώνας πριν από 10 - 20 χρόνια ήταν γεμάτος διαφορετικά φυτά, ενώ τώρα είναι γεμάτος από ένα κίτονο φυτό, το οποίο είναι και ξενικό, την «ξενίδα», όπως ονομάζεται κοινά και ήδη παραπο-

νούνται οι γυναίχες πως δεν μπορούν να δρουν πια χόρτα του ψαίχναν τα καλιπούνταυ. Η κα Φουρναράκη υπογράμμισε ότι αυτό οφείλεται σε μεγάλο δαθμό στη χρήση ζιζανισκτόνων και την εντατικοποίηση των καλλιεργειών. «Εχει αλλάξει ο τρόπος που καλλιεργούσαμε την ελιά και αυτό έχει ως συνέπεια να δημιουργηθούν τα προδήματα που όλοι μπορούμε να συνληφθούμε», τόνισε και συνληφθούμε», τόνισε και συνληφθούμε», τόνισε και συνληφθούμε», τόνισε και συν

μπλήρωσε ότι εκτός από τα ζιζανιοκτόνα οοδαφές απειλές για η διοποιειλότητα συνιστούν ακομα η οιειστική ανάπτυξη αλλά και σε κάποιο δαθμό η υπεφδόσκηση. Η κα Φουρναφάκη επεσήμα-

Η κα Φουρναράση επεσήμανε ακόμα ότι η ισγόσυσα νομοθεσία για τη διοποικιλόνητα δεν εφαρμόζεται: «Υπάρχει νομοθεσία που προστατεύει πολλά είδη, τα οποία είναι για εμάς είδη δείκτες αλλά παρ' όλο που υπάρχει νομοθεσία δεν εφαρμόζεται διοτυγάς. Πέρα από την ελληνική νομοθεσία είναι και ευρωπαϊκή νομοθεσία, δηλαδή τα είδη της δοθγίας των οικοτόπων, των περιοχών "Natura", η συνθήκη της Βέρνης κ.λπ.», σημείσωε και κατέληξε ότι η λύση δρίσκεται στην παροχή καλύτεσης εκταίδευσης, ώστε να αλλάξει η νουσροπία των ανθομάκων απένουντι στο περιδάλλον.

Ο δασολόγος, Ιωάννης Φωτάσης, στάθηκε στην ανάγεη εκπάδευσης του κόσμου πάνω στα ζητήματα της διοποιειλότητας τονίζοντας μεταξύ άλλων. «Η διοποιειλότητα είναι μια αλυσίδα συσιαστικά, μια αλυσίδα δωής από την οποία δεν πρέπει να λείπει κανένας κρίκος» απόθράκτην ακληστά είναι ο μεγαλύτερος παράγοντας απειλής για τη διοποιειλότητα. Η ταχύπια στην παραγωγή, που τον οδηγούν σε μεγαλύτερα αλλά πρόσκαιρα εξόδη, είναι ο μεγαλύτερος επιδαρυντικός παράγοντας. Όμις ο άνθρωπος είναι αυτός που θα αναστφέψει την απάσταση. Δεν είναι όλα μαύρα, διά της Παιδείας ο άνθρωπος και οι νέες γενιές θα αναστφέψουν αυτή την κατάστας. Αντάσεις.

οα, οια της Παιοειας ο ανόφοισς και οι νέες γενιές θα αναστρέψουν αυτή την κατάσταση», ανέφερε ο κ. Φυπάκης.
Από την πλευρά της η υπεύθυνη Περιδαλλοντικής Εκπαδευσης Δευτεροδάθμιας, Βούλα Αντανιάδου, δήλωσε μεταξύ άλλων: «Δυναμώνει το νόημα της διδασκαλίας, όταν τα σχολεία συνεργάζονται με φορείς και ιδρύματα της περιοχής και αντλούν από αυτά εμπειρία και γνώσεις. Δυναμώνει το νόημα γιατί στο σχολείο τα μαθήματα είναι κατά κάποιον τρόπο χωρισμένα, ενώ μέσα από τα προγράμματα δέπουμε ότι ενοποιούνται με έναν τρόπο τα γνωστισμέν και τε καντισμέν το κοποιούνται με έναν τρόπο τα γνωστισμέν και το κοποιούνται με έναν τρόπο τα γνωστισμέν και το καντισμέν το κοποιούνται με έναν τρόπο τα γνωστισμέν και το καντισμέν κα

SPATAVBALIIA

Radio Spot, GAVDOS FM 88,8 O FAROS TOU NOTOU (Greek and English texts)

Γαύδος, Κεδρόδασος, Νήσος Χρυσή Πανέμορφες μοναδικές παραλίες με αμμοθίνες και κέδρα.

Ενας ανεκτίμητος φυσικός θυσαυρός που σμίλευε η φύση για εκατοντάδες χρόνια. Ενας σπάνιος οικότοπος που σήμερα απαιτεί το σεβασμό μας.

Αγαπητοί επισκέπτες, βοηθείστε στην προστασία και διατήρηση των Κεδροδασών

Μην κόβετε κλαδιά από τους κέδρους, ακόμα κι αν φαίνονται ξερά.

Αφήστε τον οικότοπο καθαρό όπως θα θέλατε να τον βρείτε όταν ήρθατε.

Προστατέψτε τα νεαρά κέδρα και την υπόλοιπη χλωρίδα.

Μην ανάβετε φωτιά υπάρχει πάντα κίνδυνος πυρκαγιάς.

Σεβαστείτε την αρμονία της φύσης, τους άλλους επισκέπτες και τους ανθρώπους που ζουν στην περιοχή.

Δώστε προτεραιότητα στη φύση. Φεύγοντας πάρτε μαζί σας τις εμπειρίες σας και τις αναμήσεις σας Αφήστε πίσω MONO τις πατημασιές σας!

πρόγραμμα λάιφ πλας Τζούνικοστ Ολοι μαζί μπορούμε καλύτερα

Gavdos, Kedrodasos, Chrysi island.... home to beautiful coastal dunes with Juniper trees,

A priceless natural treasure shaped by nature for hundreds of years,

Dear visitors, help protect and conserve our Juniper forests

Don't cut tree branches, even if they seem dry

Collect your rubbish

Protect juniper young seedlings and avoid damage on vegetation

Do not start a fire there is always a risk of forest fire

Respect your fellow visitors', the privacy, cultural heritage, habits and traditions of the host community

Do not remove or mark any feature of the natural environment and cultural sites Take with you ONLY your experiences and memories Leave behind you ONLY your footprints!

Life plus project JUNICOAST

"Actions for the conservation of coastal dunes with Juniper trees in Greece" Believe it! Together we can make it better!

Project Leaflet





The following practices would allow minimizing the negative impact on the environment and maintain the natural beauty of the habitat:

Don't cut juniper tree branches
Even If they seem dry, do not cut tree branches for firewood, as these
branches allow trapping the sand and so encouraging further dune forma-

Collect your rubbish

If you've carried it in, carry it out. Don't burn or bury rubbish, and if you
come across other people's rubbish, do the environment a favor, take it with you and dispose it correctly in the appropriate rubbish bins.

Walk on established paths

To prevent damage on vegetation and to reduce soil erosion, please, where possible, walk on established paths.

Avoid lighting fires
The Juniper is not a fire-resistant species and it does not regenerate after
fire. Do not light fires near the Junipers or near dense vegetation, there is
always a risk of fire.

Respect your fellow visitors' and the host community
Keep noise levels to a minimum to avoid disturbing others, respect the
privacy; cultural heritage, habits and traditions of host communities. Seek
permission before photographing other people.

Do not remove or mark any feature of the natural environment and cultural sites, take with you only your experiences and me leave behind you ONLY your footprints!









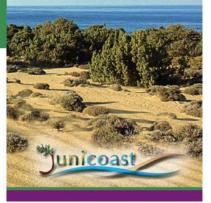






Αμμόλοφοι με κέδρα Coastal dunes with Junipers

Ένας ανεκτίμητος φυσικός θησαυρός, μάρτυρας του παρελθόντος, ανοικτό βιβλίο για το παρόν, σύμβουλος για το μέλλον



Αμμόλοφοι με κέδρα

Οι παράκτιοι αμμόλοφοι με κέδρα είναι ένας σπάνιος και πανέμορφος οικότοπος, που συναντάται στη νότια και στη δυτική Ευρώπη. Στην Ελλάδα υπάρχει κυρίως στα νησιά του Αιγαίου και στην Κρήτη. Ο οικότοπος αυτός στην οδηγία 92/43 της ΕΕ ανήκει στην κατηγορία των



"οικοτόπων προτεραιότητος" που σημαίνει στι διατρένει κίνδυνο εξαφάνισης και τα κράτη-μέλη φέρουν ιδιαίτερη ευθύνη για την διατήρησή του.

Σήμερα ο οικότοπος αυτός κινδυνεύει κυρίως από την ανεξέλεγκτη ανάπτυξη του τουρισμού, την έλλειψη ευαισθητοποίησης, τη βόσκηση, τις πυρκαγιές, την απόθεση απορριμάτων και την περιορισμένη φυσική αναγέννηση των κέδρων. Τα παραπάνω σε συνδιασμό με την κλιματική αλλαγή, η οποία αναμένεται να επηρεάσει όλα τα φυσικά οικοσυστήματα, καθιστούν επιτακτική ανάγκη την ανάληψη δράσεων με σκοπό την προστασία του οικοτόπου.

Το ποδυρομμα JUNICOAST «Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη *Ιωπίριστ*υς στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο (Ελλάδα)» είναι ένα 4ετές πρόγραμμα (2009-2012) που υλοποιείται στα πλάισια του LIFE+ για τη Φύση και τη Βιοποικιλότητα. Σκοπός του προγράμματος είναι να διασφαλίσει την μακροχρόνια διατήρηση του οικοτόπου στην Ελλάδα, στοχεύοντας στην διεύρυνση και διάδοση της γνώσης, στην αποκατάσταση των λειτουργιών του οικοτόπου και στην ελαχιστοποίηση των φυσικών ή ανθρωπογενών επιπτώσεων. Η επίτευξη του σκοπού και των στόχων του JUNICOAST θα συμβάλει στην υποστήριξη της αειφορικής διαχείρισης των περιοχών του δικτύου ΦΥΣΗ 2000.

Το πρόγραμμα θα καταγράψει τη σημερινή κατάσταση και στη συνέχεια θα εφαρμόσει δράσεις όπως, αποκατάσταση του συστήματος των αμμοθινών, κατασκευή ήπιων υποδομών διαχείρισης- διευκόλυνσης των επισκεπτών και δράσεις ενημέρωσης-ευαισθητοποίησης του κοινού και περιβαλλοντικής





Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. (Juniper) are distributed along the sandy coasts of Southern and Western Europe, on Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts. This rare and beautiful habitat has been classified as a "priority habitat" by the Habitat Directive which means types of habitats in danger of disappearance. In Greece, it can be found mainly in the Aegean islands and Crete.

Today, Costal dunes with Juniperus spp. are threatened by uncontrolled tourism, logging, forest fires, restricted natural regeneration of Juniperus, grazing and lack of public awareness. Moreover, global climate changes might have an adverse affect on coastal juniper dunes. These threats need to be managed in a sustainable way in order to ensure the habitats long

JUNICOAST «Actions for the conservation of coastal dunes with Jun spp. in Crete and the South Aegean (Greece)» is a 4 year (2009-2012) LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity project funded under the first call for the EU LIFE+ programme (2007-2013). JUNICOAST aims to promote and enable the long term conservation of the coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. habitats in Greece by a) consolidating a knowledge base for its protection, restoration and monitoring, b) by halting present natural and anthropogenic threats and implementing actions for its protection and restoration, and finally by c) providing support for better environmental governance in NATURA 2000 sites through stakeholder involvement and training.

The project will describe the current situation in all Cretan sites, will design and implement habitat restoration actions, visitor management intervetions, and actions for public awareness and environmental education.

Περιοχές εφαρμογής του προγράμματος Project sites

Κρήτη - Crete

- 1. Κεδρόδασος Ελαφονήσι
- Kedrodasus Flafonisi
- 2. Φαλάσαρνα Falasarna 3. Nήσος Χρυσή – Chrysi Island

Στις περιοχές της Κρήτης θα προγράμματος.

In Cretan sites all project actions will

Nότιο Aryαίο — South Aegean

- 5. Nhooc Ρόδος Rhodes island
- 6. Νήσος Νάξος Navos Island
- 7. Nágoc Πολύαιγος Polyalgos Island 8. Νήσος Μήλος – Milos island

Νήσος Γαύδος – Gavdos island

Σαρακήνικο - Sarakiniko

✓ Λαυρακός - Lavrakas

√ Αγιος Ιωάννης – Agios Ioannis

Στις περιοχές του Νατίου Αιγαίου θα εφαρμοσθούν οι δράσεις ευαισθη ποίησης του κοινού και διάχυσης των αποτελεσμάτων του προγράμματος In South Aegean sites the actions of public awareness and dissemi results will be implemented.



Annex 7.3 Project actions, provisioned and modified time table

Actions	Foreseen start-date	Actual start-date	Modified start-date	Foreseen end-date	Modified end-date	Status
A1-Landform and land degradation processes in dune systems	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-3-2010	30-6-2010	Completed
A2-Dune system plant communities composition and structure	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-3-2010	30-6-2010	Completed
A3-Composition and structure of Juniperus population	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-3-2010	30-6-2010	Completed
A4-Habitat Mapping	1-1-2009		-	31-3-2010		Completed
A5-Visitor Impact Assessment	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-3-2010	30-6-2010	Completed
A6-Stakeholder consultation	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	30-9-2009	-	Completed
A7-Elaboration of long term monitoring protocols and selection of indicators	1-6-2009	1-6-2009	-	30-6-2010	31-7-2010	Completed
A8-Elaboration of target habitat protection and restoration specifications	1-6-2009	1-6-2009	-	30-6-2010	31-7-2010	Completed
A9-Determination of governance structure and legal status	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-12-2009	31-3-2010	Completed
C1-On site habitat demarcation	1-1-2010	-	-	31-3-2012	-	In progress
C2-Waste removal	1-1-2010	-	-	31-3-2012	-	In progress
C3-Enhancement of juniper regeneration	1-1-2010	-	1-3-2010	31-3-2012	30-6-2012	In progress
C4-Restoration of the floristic composition and structure of the target habitat 2250*	1-1-2010	-	1-3-2010	31-3-2012	30-6-2012	In progress
C5-Fore dune stabilisation through vegetation restoration	1-1-2010	-	1-3-2010	31-3-2012	30-6-2012	In progress
C6-Visitor management intervention and infrastructure	1-1-2010	-	1-3-2010	31-3-2012	30-6-2012	In progress
C7-Design and installation of signs	1-1-2010	-	1-3-2010	31-12-2010	30-6-2011	In progress
C8-Ex situ conservation and propagation of keystone species	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	1	31-12-2012	1	In progress
D1-Development and implementation of a communications strategy.	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-12-2012	-	In progress
D2-Website development	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-12-2012	-	In progress
D3-Environmental education campaign	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-12-2012	-	In progress
D4-Training for habitat protection and restoration	1-1-2012	-	-	31-12-2012	-	Not started
D5-Production and dissemination of habitat protection and restoration guidelines	1-7-2011	-	-	31-12-2012	-	Not started
D6-Dissemination of findings to the scientific community and Layman's report	1-1-2011	-	-	31-12-2012	-	In progress

Actions	Foreseen start-date	Actual start-date	Modified start-date	Foreseen end-date	Modified end-date	Status
D7-After-LIFE communication and conservation plans	1-7-2012	-	-	31-12-2012	-	Not started
E1-Project coordination and management	1-1-2009	1-1-2009	-	31-12-2012	-	In progress
E2-Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the project	1-7-2010	-	-	31-12-2012	-	In progress
E3-Scientific Committee	1-2-2009	1-2-2009	-	1-7-2012	-	In progress
E4-Networking with other similar LIFE projects	1-1-2010	-	1-1-2009	31-12-2012	-	In progress
E5-Stakeholder Committee	1-2-2009	1-2-2009	-	1-7-2012	-	In progress
E6-External auditing	1-10-2009	-	-	31-12-2012	-	

Green text: Beneficiary responsible for implementation MAICh
Bleu text: Beneficiary responsible for implementation NKUA
Orange text: Beneficiary responsible for implementation PTA (FDC and FDL)

Annex 7.4 Others

Agenda, minutes and list of participants, 2nd project meeting



"Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη Juniperus στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο"









Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων

Χανιά, Πέμπτη 11 Μαρτίου 2010

Πρόγραμμα 2^{ης} συνάντησης των Εταίρων του προγράμματος

Πέμπτη, 11 Μαρτίου 2010		
09:00 - 09:30	Προσέλευση – Υποδοχή	
09:30 - 09:45	Παρουσίαση της γενικής προόδου του Προγράμματος	
09:45 - 10:30	Παρουσίαση της πορείας των Προπαρασκευαστικών Δράσεων	
10:30-11:15	Συγκεκριμένες Δράσεις Προστασίας	
11:15–11:45	Διάλειμμα	
11:45 - 12:30	Δράσεις ευαισθητοποίησης και διάχυσης των αποτελεσμάτων	
12:30 - 13:30	Χρονοδιάγραμμα – Παραδοτέα - Αναφορές	
13:30 - 15:00	Γεύμα	
15:00 - 16:00	Διαχείριση - Κοινές και Ειδικές διατάξεις	
16:00 – 16:30	Οικονομικά	
16:30 – 17:00	Διάλειμμα	
17:00 – 18:00	Συζήτηση - Λήξη	

LIFE07NAT/GR/000296

Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη *Juniperus* στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο – JUNICOAST



$\frac{\Pi PAKTIKA \Delta EYTEPH\Sigma \Sigma YNANTHΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΤΑΙΡΩΝ ΤΟΥ}{\Pi POΓPAMMAΤΟΣ}$

Η συνάντηση πραγματοποιήθηκε στις εγκαταστάσεις του ΜΑΙΧ (Αίθουσα Θαλής) από 09:00 – 13:30 την Πέμπτη 11 Μαρτίου 2010.

Στη συνάντηση έλαβαν μέρος:

- Καζάκης Γιώργος (συντονιστής του προγράμματος), Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Ghosn Dany, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Ρεμούνδου Ηλέκτρα, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Φουρναράκη Χριστίνα, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Νύκτας Παναγιώτης, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων, Εξωτερικός συνεργάτης
- Καργιολάκη Χαρίκλεια, Διευθύντρια Διεύθυνσης Δασών Χανίων)
- Πενταράκης Κώστας, Δασολόγος, Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων
- Φωτάκης Ιωάννης Δασολόγος, Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων
- Σοπιάδης Δημήτριος Δασολόγος, Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων
- Πιπεράκη Αρετή, Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων
- Κώστας Θάνος Αν. Καθηγητής, Εθνικό Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών
- Κουτσοβούλου Κατερίνα, Εθνικό Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών
- Καλαϊτζάκη Μαρία, Περιφερειακό Ταμείο Ανάπτυξης Κρήτης
- Παντελάκης Γιώργιος, Περιφερειακό Ταμείο Ανάπτυξης Κρήτης
- Βαλαώρα Τζώρτζια, Εξωτερική Ομάδα Παρακολούθησης Προγραμμάτων LIFE Οι εκπρόσωποι της Διεύθυνσης Δασών Λασιθίου απουσίαζαν λόγω γενικής απεργίας.

1. Παρουσίαση του προγράμματος και της πορείας υλοποίησής του

Ο συντονιστής του προγράμματος (Γ. Καζάκης) καλωσόρισε τους παρόντες και παρουσίασε περιληπτικά τη δομή του προγράμματος, τις φάσεις χρηματοδότησης και το χρονοδιάγραμμα των αναφορών. Έγινε συζήτηση για οικονομικά θέματα που αφορούν το πρόγραμμα και τον τρόπο καταβολής της 2^{ης} δόσης.

2. Παρουσίαση της προόδου των προπαρασκευαστικών δράσεων (Γ. Καζάκης, Κ. Θάνος, Κ. Κουτσοβούλου)

Παρουσιάστηκε η πορεία των προπαρασκευαστικών δράσεων μέχρι σήμερα και έγινε συζήτηση σχετικά με τις μεθοδολογίες που εφαρμόσθηκαν και τις δυσκολίες που αντιμετωπίστηκαν κατά της διάρκεια αυτής της περιόδου. Ο κ. Θάνος ανέφερε οτι θα πρέπει να συμπεριληφθούν στις απειλές του οικοτόπου η κλιματική αλλαγή καθώς και η προσβολή από ξυλοφάγο έντομο που εντοπίσθηκε κυρίως στο Κεδρόδασος αλλά και στη Γαύδο. Επίσης συμφωνήθηκε να διερευνηθεί περαιτέρω η προσβολή αυτή.

Συζητήθηκε ο τρόπος διάδοσης των αποτελεσμάτων της δράσης Α9 και προτάθηκε η επόμενη συνάντηση της Επιτροπής των Εμπλεκομένων Φορέων να λάβει τη μορφή ανοικτής ημερίδας στην οποία θα παρουσιασθούν τα παραδοτέα της δράσης αυτής (Διερεύνηση του νομικού καθεστώτος, Διερεύνηση της διοικητικής δομής)

3. Παρουσίαση των δράσεων προστασίας (Γ. Καζάκης)

C1: Συζήτηση για τον τρόπο οριοθέτησης του οικοτόπου. Προτάθηκε να μην γίνει περίφραξη και ο οικότοπος να οριοθετηθεί με φιλικές προς το περιβάλλον κατασκευές (π.χ. ξύλινοι πάσσαλοι). Οι τεχνικές λεπτομέρειες θα αποφασιστούν από κοινού με τους συμμετέχοντες εταίρους. Έγιναν διευκρινιστικές ερωτήσεις στην κα Βαλαώρα για τον τρόπο ανάθεσης του έργου από το Περιφερειακό Ταμείο Ανάπτυξης και τις Διευθύνσεις Δασών.

C2: Η απομάκρυνση των απορριμμάτων προτάθηκε να γίνει σε συνεργασία με τον αρμόδιο Δήμο της κάθε περιοχής.

C3: Διαπιστώθηκε το πρόβλημα αναγέννησης του είδους *Juniperus macrocarpa* στο Κεδρόδασος. Ο κ. Θάνος έθεσε τον προβληματισμό για το αν χρειάζεται ο εμπλουτισμός του είδους με φυτεύσεις ή είναι καλύτερα να προστατευτούν τα ήδη υπάρχοντα αρτίβλαστα με μικρές περιφράξεις.

C5: Συζήτηση για τις πρόσθιες αμμοθίνες και τον τρόπο σταθεροποίησης τους. Προτάθηκε να ακολουθηθούν πρακτικές πού έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί με επιτυχία σε άλλα προγράμματα.

C6: Συζήτηση για την τοποθέτηση των κάδων απορριμμάτων. Αποφασίστηκε να μην τοποθετηθούν μέσα στον οικότοπο. Έγινε συζήτηση για την τοποθέτηση ξύλινων διάδρομων και τη διαμόρφωση μονοπατιών όπου χρειάζεται.

Κατά τη διάρκεια της παρουσίασης των δράσεων C συζητήθηκαν οικονομικά και διαγειριστικά θέματα και τέθηκαν διευκρινιστικές ερωτήσεις.

4. Παρουσίαση δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης του κοινού και διάχυσης των αποτελεσμάτων (Γ. Καζάκης)

Μετά από πρόταση του κ. Θάνου αποφασίσθηκε να γίνουν 2 φυλλάδια, ένα μικρό τρίπτυχο για να μοιραστεί στη φετινή τουριστική περίοδο και ένα πιο ολοκληρωμένο, αργότερα, που θα περιέχει εκτός των άλλων και μέρος των αποτελεσμάτων του προγράμματος. Επίσης συζητήθηκε το ενδεχόμενο τοποθέτησης χημικών τουαλετών σε κάποιες από τις περιοχές.

Από τον κ Ι. Φωτάκη προτάθηκε η σύνταξη κανονισμού λειτουργίας του οικοτόπου.

Ο συντονιστής του προγράμματος ευχαρίστησε του παρισταμένους για τη μέχρι τώρα συνεργασία, ακολούθησε επίσκεψη στο βοτανικό κήπο και στο εκθεσιακό κέντρο και η συνάντηση έκλεισε με γεύμα εργασίας που παρατέθηκε στο εστιατόριο του ΜΑΙΧ.

Agenda, minutes and list of participants, 2nd scientific committee meeting



Actions for the conservation of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete and the South Aegean

LIFE07 NAT/GR/000296





www.junicoast.gr MAICh-Chania, Thursday 21 of October 2010

Second Scientific Committee Meeting AGENDA

Thursday, 21 of October 2010		
09:15 - 09:30	Welcome (Project Coordinator-Mr. George Kazakis)	
09:30 - 10:00	General overview on the progress of the project	
10:00 – 12:00	Preparatory Actions	
12:00 - 12:15	Coffee Break	
12:15 - 13:30	Concrete Conservation Actions	
13:30 - 15:00	Lunch (M.A.I.Ch) + Administration	
15:00 - 16:30	Dissemination Actions	
16:30 – 16:50	Coffee Break	
16:50 – 18:00	Break out sessions	
18:00-18:30	Plenary	
20:00	Dinner in traditional restaurant	







LIFE07NAT/GR/000296

"Actions for the conservation of coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. in Crete and the South Aegean (Greece)"

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SCIENTIFIC COMMITEE MEETING IN CHANIA, 21/10/2010

The second scientific committee meeting of the Life+ Nature project (Life07/NAT/GR/000296-JUNICOAST) took place at the premises of the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (MAICh), on the 21/10/2010.

Participants in the second scientific committee meeting were:

- Prof. Panagiotis Dimopoulos from University of Ioannina-Greece
- Prof. Costas Thanos from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens-Greece
- Dr. Delipetrou Pinelopi from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens-Greece
- Mr. George Kazakis (project coordinator), Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania
- Mr. Dany Ghosn, Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania
- Ms. Hlektra Remoundou, Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania
- Ms. Christina Fournaraki, Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania
- Mr. Panagiotis Nyktas from the University of Reading-England (external assistant)
- Dr. Xara Kariolaki, Director of the Forest Directorate of Chania
- Mr. Ioannis Rekatsinas, Forest Directorate of Chania
- Ms. Voula Noussia, Forest Directorate of Chania
- Mr. Dimos Dimitriou, Forest Directorate of Chania
- Ms. Manolia Stefanaki, Forest Directorate of Chania

Few days before the meeting, the following scientific committee members (**Dr. Louis F Cassar, Prof. Kerry B. Godfrey, Mr. Antonio Vizcaino and Mr. Javier Jimenez Romo),** canceled their participation in the meeting due to different professional reasons. Representatives from the Forest Directorate of Lassithi did not participate in the meeting due to similar reasons.

1. Presentation of the project progress

The project coordinator (Mr. George Kazakis) welcomed the participants and presented the time table of the project.

2. Presentation of the preparatory actions (P. Nyktas, G. Kazakis, C. Thanos, P. Delipetrou)

A round table discussion examining the progress, the materials and methods and the results of each action took place.

Action A.1 (presented by P. Nyktas)

Mr. Dimitriou asked if there is a relationship between the topography, the high depth of the sand and the dry Juniper trees in Sarakiniko. Mr. Nyktas mentioned that the trees got dry after 1998 (observation based on aerial photos), that the main reason is still unknown and that it might be due to the combination between the high depth of the sand and a long period of drought. Prof. Thanos mentioned that maybe we should look into the southern winds in the area throughout the whole year and not just during the summer period. Mr. Nyktas clarified that wind mostly affects sand dune habitats when the sand is dry, i.e. during the summer period. However, he added that it is interesting to look into the strong winds throughout the year. Mr. Kazakis stated that the available wind data shows the "average wind speed per day" and therefore we cannot depict the highest values of the winds.

Dr. Delipetrou asked if the dunes at Kedrodasos are topographical and what are the deepest ever found. Mr. Nyktas answered that the highest depth was 4 meters, adding that observations from the 1968 aerial photographs show that the beach front has increased, but the cover of trees seems to be the same. Dr. Delipetrou agreed that it takes lots of years to observe changes in the cover of the trees.

Action A.2 (presented by G. Kazakis)

Mr. Kazakis presented the sampling methodology, the data analysis and the results of this action. Dr. Delipetrou presented results obtained from the vegetation transects. She mentioned that grazing affected the vegetation in Kedrodasos and that vegetation plays an important role on embryonic dunes. Analysis of the vegetation transects showed that embryonic dunes are well developed on the west site of Chrysi and less developed on the east site. In Kedrodasos, front dunes are covered by low shrubs whereas in Gavdos front dunes are not well developed (in Sarakiniko a first flat zone is developed followed by dunes with phryganic species). Finally, she added that it would be interesting to take into account and try to correlate the vegetation data with the geomorphological data of action A.1.

Prof. Thanos mentioned that some therophytes are not present in some of the samples since the sampling took place was in April-May. He also asked if characteristic plant species of the 2250* habitat other than the Juniperus species were found. Dr. Delipetrou replied that there are some species that are characteristic of each area and that they are related to biogeography. She added that focus should be on functional plant species rather than on characteristic species since that the latter might not play an important role in the habitat. Prof. Dimopoulos mentioned that there are typical species and plant communities which vary depending on the area. He also stressed that it is important to produce a list of characteristic species for each site which will be used to assess the conservation status of the 2250 * habitat in each area. Finally, he added that since this is LIFE project, we should focus on "typical plant species" that vary depending on the area rather than on functional groups of plant species. Through this list of typical habitat species, the conservation status of the habitat could be assessed not only for each study area but also for all habitats in Greece.

Action A.3 (presented by C. Thanos)

Prof. Thanos presented the methodology and the results of the male/female ratio between the *Juniperus oxycedrus* subsp. *macrocarpa* trees.

The only study area that seems to have a male/female ratio problem is the east site at Chrysi and should be enriched with female trees that would be produced from cuttings. He also mentioned that natural regeneration is relatively low in all study areas except

that of Lavrakas. He added that the strong presence of the human factor can influence the regeneration of the species and the results show that there is a need to protect young seedlings rather than planting new individuals. In Agios Ioannis, he noted that we could do pilot enrichment by planting young seedlings from cuttings or protecting already established ones thus effectively improving the male/female ratio. He mentioned that the age of sampled trees varied between 170 to 350 years; the correlation between age and breast height diameter (DBH) varies depending on the location and the soil conditions. He proposed to study the chronology of drought (by measuring rings) and try to correlate it with the local climatic conditions for the dried Juniper trees in Sarakiniko.

Actions A.4, A.5, A6, A.7, A.9 (presented by G. Kazakis)

Action A.4 (Habitat mapping) has been completed and the map of each study area has been presented. The comparison between the 1968 aerial photos and recent satellite images has not been completed yet. However, it seems that there is no reduction in the cover of trees but instead an increase in the crown covers. Actions A.5, A.6 and A9 have been completed and their main results have been presented. Action A.7 will be completed soon. Selected indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of concrete conservation and dissemination actions and the content of the monitoring protocols have been presented.

Action A.8 (presented by P. Delipetrou)

Dr. Delipetrou proposed to limit the use of the trails used as "roads" in Chrysi, especially those parallel to the sea and if possible to limit the use of off road vehicles (vehicle use control). She also added that wooden boardwalks could be placed on the main trails. She mentioned that an effort should be done in order to help restore embryonic dunes in east Chrysi and in Sarakiniko using mechanical means (fences for sand accumulation) and/or by planting keystone species. Prof. Dimopoulos mentioned that such interventions were applied in a similar LIFE project at Stofila. Dr. Kariolaki asked for clarifications on how these fences could be constructed.

Mr. Kazakis informed the attendant about the wood eaten insect (*Buprestis cupressi*) that was found in Kedrodasos and described its lifecycle. A short discussion on how to control it took place. Prof. Thanos asked if the secretion of resin from the trees is associated with the insect. He added that the appearance of the insect might be due to the reduction in the amount of rainfall and suggested to further investigate its life cycle. Everybody agreed not to apply chemical control but rather try to reduce the population of the insect by using "biological traps". Guidance on how to use biological traps would be provided by the Forest service.

3. Presentation and discussion of the concrete conservation actions (G. kazakis)

Action C1: A discussion on how to demarcate the habitat took place. It was suggested not to create fences but rather to demarcate the habitat by placing wooden sticks every 40-50 m depending on the topography of the site (approximately 2m in height). Technical details of this action have been already discussed on site with the Forest Directorate of Chania.

It was suggested that wooden sticks with ropes will be used in Sarakiniko at the level of the road. In Agios Ioannis, demarcation will take place only at the eastern boundaries of the habitat whereas in Lavrakas, demarcation will be denser at the main entrances of the habitat. Prof. Thanos suggested fencing a section of the habitat in Falasarna in order to

create a micro-reserve or a "strongly protected" zone. Dr. Delipetrou suggested protecting the section of the Falasarna site which is farthest from the road. Ms. Stefanaki from the forest directorate of Chania suggested fencing the whole habitat in Falasarna. The risk of destroying the fence was pointed out.

Action C2: The need to implement this action in Chrysi and in Falasarna was pointed out.

Action C3:

It was decided that the Juniper population in Chrysi will be enriched by planting female trees of *Juniperus macrocarpa*. In Agios Ioannis, the population will be enriched by planting both male/female individuals. In Falasarna, there is no need to plant new individuals but rather to protect young seedlings. Prof. Thanos suggested protecting (fence) young seedlings (2 to 3 years old). He suggested moving and growing seedlings into the laboratory if seedling mortality is high and if seedlings are to not be able to survive onsite. Dr. Delipetrou and Mr. Kazakis mentioned that is it better to protect young seedlings onsite. Participants agreed to protect young seedlings (2 to 3 years old) onsite.

Action C4:

This action includes: 1) planting male or female individuals of *Juniperus macrocarpa*, 2) planting characteristic or typical habitat species and 3) removal of invasive or alien species.

- 1) Planting of female individuals will take place at Chrysi and at Sarakiniko
- 2) Prof. Dimopoulos suggested mentioning that the habitat plant communities have a favorable conservation status in well conserved sites, i.e., there is a complete list of plant species.
- 3) A habitat assessment protocol that includes three parameters (site, typical species and pressure) should be developed and carried out.

Dr. Delipetrou mentioned that this action could be implemented only on specific sites since the number of nitrophilous or alien species is low.

It was agreed that this action could include other actions that will indirectly help improve the status of the habitat.

Action C5: This action will be implemented in the east site of Chrysi. Dr. Delipetrou suggested implementing it in Sarakiniko as well.

Action C6: Discussion on the technical aspects of this action which has been already discussed onsite with the Forest Directorate of Chania took place. More specifically, in Kedrodasos, the main trails will be improved and the E4 path will be better demarcated. Rubbish bins will be placed outside of the habitat at location selected by the municipality. A small wooden boardwalk and rubbish bins will be placed in Sarakiniko. In Agios Ioannis, the main trail leading to the habitat will be improved and demarcated. In Lavrakas, the main trail starting from "Xamourio" and leading to the habitat will be demarcated

Action C7: Educational and information signs will be posted at the main entrances and along the main trails at all sites.

Action C8 (presented by Ms. Fournaraki)

A discussion on what is a "keystone species" took place. Dr. Delipetrou suggested selecting front dunes species and other species from the habitat (e.g. *Elytrigia juncea* and *Helianthemum stipulatum* from Chrysi and *Medicago marina* and *Silene succulenta* from Gavdos). Prof. Thanos proposed to collect cuttings only from study sites where the male/female ratio should be improved. He added that female cuttings from Chrysi and Sarakiniko should be collected.

4. Presentation and discussion of the public awareness and dissemination actions (G. kazakis)

The terminology used in the content of the dissemination material (brochures, leaflets, signs, etc.) and the language (Greek/English) for the T-shirts were discussed. Prof. Thanos suggested using the Greek language for the T-shirts. Finally, it was decided to produce T-shirts in English and in Greek. Dr. Delipetrou suggested inserting into Google-earth photographs from each study area. Mr. Kazakis informed the participants about the expansion of the pine species in Gavdos. This issue was raised repeatedly by the Community and the inhabitants of the island and is presented as a "problem" which should tackled as soon as possible especially in area of Lavrakas. Dr. Delipetrou mentioned that expansion of pine is due not only to the natural regeneration of the species but also to human activities such as the abandonment of old fields used for agriculture. When asked if the pine species was introduced by man to Gavdos, Prof. Thanos argued that the pine species exist in Crete and was established naturally in Gavdos. Therefore, the species should be considered as a natural element of the island. Based on observations during field work, it was noticed that the expansion of pine is not intense in the 2250* habitat where the sand is deep. The pine appears in transition zones between the 2250* habitat and the habitat of the pine forest at positions adjacent to abandoned terraces and along streams where the soil is favorable to its growth. Dr. Kariolaki mentioned that any attempt to remove pine trees from the habitat requires a detailed study and an approval from the competent authority as by law, it is forbidden to cut trees. Prof. Dimopoulos added that the magnitude of this threat (pine expansion) should be evaluated before taking any action. Since the expansion of pine occurs only on places where conditions are favorable for its development and is not observed on sand dunes dominated by Juniperus macrocarpa therefore, the threat is considered small. Dr. Delipetrou asked if there is a possibility to look into old aerial photos to investigate the expansion of pine. Mr. Ghosn mentioned that a severe expansion of the species occurs on the island of Gavdos but is not so intense on the 2250* habitat.

Implementation of management measures to address the expansion of pine is ecologically not sound, and any other measures might not succeed because the pine will be established again after few years.

Finally, the project coordinator thanked all the participants for their collaboration and suggested that the third meeting of the scientific committee will be held on the island of Gavdos if the weather conditions are favorable.

Agenda, minutes and list of participants, 2nd stakeholder committee meeting



"Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη Juniperus στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο"



LIFE07 NAT/GR/000296



www.junicoast.gr



Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων

Χανιά, Παρασκευή 22 Οκτωβρίου 2010

Πρόγραμμα 2^{ης} συνάντησης Επιτροπής Εμπλεκόμενων Φορέων

Παρασκευή 22 Οκτωβρίου 2010		
09:15 - 09:30	Προσέλευση – Υποδοχή	
09:30 - 10:00	Παρουσίαση της γενικής προόδου του Προγράμματος	
10:00 - 12:00	Παρουσίαση της πορείας των Προπαρασκευαστικών Δράσεων	
12:00 - 12:15	Διάλειμμα	
12:15 - 13:30	Συγκεκριμένες Δράσεις Προστασίας	
13:30 - 15:00	Γεύμα	
15:00 - 16:30	Δράσεις ευαισθητοποίησης και διάχυσης των αποτελεσμάτων	
16:30 – 16:50	Διάλειμμα	
16:50 – 18:00	Συζήτηση - Λήξη	







LIFE07NAT/GR/000296

Δράσεις για την προστασία των παράκτιων αμμοθινών με είδη Juniperus στην Κρήτη και στο Νότιο Αιγαίο – JUNICOAST

<u>ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΗΣ ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ ΕΜΠΛΕΚΟΜΕΝΩΝ</u> ΦΟΡΕΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

Η συνάντηση πραγματοποιήθηκε στις εγκαταστάσεις του ΜΑΙΧ (Αίθουσα Θαλής) από 09:00 – 13:30 την Παρασκευή 22 Οκτωβρίου 2010.

Στη συνάντηση έλαβαν μέρος:

- Καζάκης Γιώργος (συντονιστής του προγράμματος), Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Ghosn Dany, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Ρεμούνδου Ηλέκτρα, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων
- Νύκτας Παναγιώτης, Μεσογειακό Αγρονομικό Ινστιτούτο Χανίων, Εξωτερικός συνεργάτης
- Καργιολάκη Χαρίκλεια, Διευθύντρια Διεύθυνσης Δασών Χανίων)
- Νούσια Βούλα, Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων
- Στεφανάκη Μανωλία, Διεύθυνση Δασών Χανίων
- Κώστας Θάνος Αν. Καθηγητής , Εθνικό Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών
- Δελιπέτρου Πηνελόπη, Εθνικό Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών
- Δημόπουλος Παναγιώτης, Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων (μέλος της επιστημονικής επιτροπής)
- Ροδουσάκη Μαρία, Δήμος Κισσάμου
- Μπικάκης Μανώλης, αντιδήμαρχος, Δήμος Πελεκάνου
- Σπερελάκης Ιάκωβος, αντιδήμαρχος, Δήμος Ιναχωρίου

Οι εκπρόσωποι του Δήμου Ιεράπετρας, της Κοινότητας Γαύδου, της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Περιβάλλοντος του ΥΠΕΚΑ, και οι Διευθύνσεις Δασών Περιφέρειας Νοτίου Αιγαίου, Περιφέρειας Κρήτης, Κυκλάδων, Δωδεκανήσου και Λασιθίου απουσίαζαν.

1. Παρουσίαση του προγράμματος και της πορείας υλοποίησής του

Ο συντονιστής του προγράμματος (Γ. Καζάκης) καλωσόρισε τους παρόντες και παρουσίασε περιληπτικά τη μέχρι τώρα πορεία του προγράμματος.

2. Παρουσίαση της προόδου των προπαρασκευαστικών δράσεων (Γ. Καζάκης) Παρουσιάστηκε η πορεία των προπαρασκευαστικών δράσεων μέχρι σήμερα και ακολούθησε συζήτηση με τους συμμετέχοντες. Έγιναν διευκρινιστικές ερωτήσεις για την οικολογία του είδους Juniperus macrocarpa και τις περιοχές που βρίσκεται ο οικότοπος. Ο κ. Μπικάκης επισήμανε ότι ο οικότοπος στο Σαρακήνικο, εμφανίζει έντονη βόσκηση και θα πρέπει να περιφραχτεί. Για τα σκουπίδια, στο Κεδρόδασος ο κ. Σπερελάκης τόνισε ότι υπάρχει πρόβλημα με τη συσσώρευση απορριμμάτων στο

πηγάδι, που πρόσφατα είχε καθαριστεί, αλλά και έξω από τον οικότοπο, στην περιοχή που χρησιμοποιείται ως παρκινγκ. Στα Φαλάσαρνα υπάρχει πρόβλημα απορριμμάτων από τα υπολείμματα των θερμοκηπιακών καλλιεργειών. Η περιοχή του Άγιου Ιωάννη στη Γαύδο, θεωρήθηκε ως η μόνη περιοχή που οι επισκέπτες μαζεύουν συστηματικά τα σκουπίδια. Στα Φαλάσαρνα διαπιστώθηκε έλλειψη οικολογικής ευαισθησίας αλλά και ενημέρωσης του κοινού. Σε όλες τις περιοχές υπάρχει πρόβλημα ιδιοκτησιακό. Για το ξυλοφάγο έντομο που προσβάλει το είδος Juniperus macrocarpa προτάθηκε χημική καταπολέμηση, αλλά η πρόταση απορρίφθηκε λόγω μεγάλου κινδύνου

3. Παρουσίαση των δράσεων προστασίας (Γ. Καζάκης)

Για τη διαχείριση των απορριμμάτων στο Κεδρόδασος προτάθηκε από τον κ. Σπερελάκη να έρθουμε σε επαφή με τη ΔΕΔΙΣΑ, προκειμένου να ζητηθεί επιπλέον δρομολόγιο για τη συλλογή των σκουπιδιών. Οι κάδοι απορριμμάτων θα πρέπει να τοποθετηθούν πάνω στο δρόμο (απέναντι από το συσκευαστήριο) και όχι δίπλα στον οικότοπο γιατί το όχημα του Δήμου δεν έχει πρόσβαση μέχρι εκεί. Προτάθηκε επίσης να αποκλειστεί ο δρόμος που κατεβαίνει μέχρι τον οικότοπο στο Κεδρόδασος. Για τα Φαλάσαρνα τονίστηκε ότι το πρώτο βήμα, πριν πραγματοποιηθούν οι δράσεις προστασίας, είναι να γίνει συνεννόηση με τους ιδιοκτήτες και τους υπεύθυνους της περιοχής. Η κα Ροδουσάκη δεσμεύτηκε να ενημερωθεί για το ιδιοκτησιακό της περιοχής και να έρθει σε επικοινωνία με τον Αννουσάκη Χαράλαμπο που είχε συμμετέχει και στην πρώτη συνάντηση εμπλεκόμενων φορέων???

Τέλος ο κ. Σπερελάκης τόνισε ότι είναι σημαντικό να λάβουμε υπόψη στις δράσεις προστασίας και την Ειδική Περιβαλλοντική Μελέτη του Ελαφονησίου

4. Παρουσίαση δράσεων ευαισθητοποίησης του κοινού και διάχυσης των αποτελεσμάτων (Γ. Καζάκης)

Για τις δράσεις ευαισθητοποίησης του κοινού και διάχυσης των αποτελεσμάτων συμφωνήθηκε να προηγηθεί συνεννόηση με του αρμόδιους δήμους των περιοχών. Τονίστηκε η σημασία της περιβαλλοντικής εκπαίδευσης στα σχολεία και όλοι οι συμμετέχοντες δεσμευτήκαν να βοηθήσουν σε αυτές τις δράσεις.

Ο συντονιστής του προγράμματος ευχαρίστησε του παρισταμένους για τη μέχρι τώρα συνεργασία, ακολούθησε επίσκεψη στο βοτανικό κήπο και στο εκθεσιακό κέντρο και η συνάντηση έκλεισε με γεύμα εργασίας που παρατέθηκε στο εστιατόριο του ΜΑΙΧ.

Official contacts with other similar LIFE projects (PROVIDUNE-Italy, LIFE07NAT/IT/000519)







George KAZAKIS-Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania Alsylio Agrokipiou 85 73100 Chania - Ellas

Brussels, 1 December 2009 Prot N. 1285

Subject: Invitation to Join PROVIDUNE's activities

Dear George KAZAKIS.

I'm writing you on the behalf of the <u>UPI-TECLA European office</u> (The Union of Italian Provinces-Association for the Local and European Trans Regional Cooperation) in order to draw your attention on our project "PROVIDUNE" (LIFEO7NAT/IT/000519).

TECLA Association, together with 3 Italians provinces, namely Cagliari, Caserta and Matera, has submitted a project under the call for proposal LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity 2007. The project has been successfully approved and we are now implementing the activity. The project aims to achieve the following aims and objectives:

- Application of best practices and demonstration actions to protect the EU priority habitat and coastal dunes with Juniperus spp., and the other related habitats, within five Natura 2000 sites:
- Establishment of a common approach for the long-term protection of these habitats based on sound monitoring of a-biotic characteristics;
- Decrease/elimination of the threats affecting these habitats in the identified sites, such as tourist pressure, coastal erosion, spread of allochthonous species, lack of management and scarcity of information;
- Increase in the level of awareness of the local populations (students, local inhabitants and tourists) and stakeholders of the importance of these habitats, not only for their landscape value, but also as a means to address climate change effects (e.g. rising sea level)

I am contacting you today because we found out that your association is also implementing a UFE+ Project, and we would like to exchange knowledge, best practices and, know- how with you in order to increase dichotomously our awareness on this field.

We would like to understand if there is a mutual interest and opportunity to build a sound and reliable partnership with you or, alternatively, if you could liaise us with some of your partners.

We look forward to hearing from you and, should you have any comments or queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

With Kind Regards, Ginevra del Vecchio

&PF-TECLA European affer Union of Italian Provinces Association for the Local and European Transregional Cooperation flux the Commerce, 124 1000 transver. Belgium Tel: +32 (0):350-51.28 Fax: +12 (0):2514-3455 securage orders. consil gale toochio@upi-secla.cu

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC STUDIES

MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA



Chania, 50EK., 2009

1969

Info: George Kazakis

Tel.: 0030 28210 35000 int. 577

Fax: 0030 28210 35001 e-mail: kazakis@maich.gr

To:

UPI-TECLA European office 124, rue du Commerce 1000 – Brussels - Belgium Tel: 0032 2 503 51 28 Fax: 0032 2 514 34 55

Subject: Reply to the invitation to join PROVIDUNE's activities

Dear Ginevra del Vecchio,

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (MAICh) is implementing a LIFE+ project (LIFE07NAT/GR/000296) entitled: "Actions for the conservation of coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. in Crete and the South Aegean (Greece). / JUNICOAST.

The beneficiaries of the project are: Coordinating beneficiary: International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies / Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (CIHEAM- MAICh), Associated beneficiary (1): National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA), Associated beneficiary (2): Region of Crete, Regional Development Fund of Crete (PTA) [Forest Directorate of Chania (FDC), Forest Directorate of Lasithi (FDL)].

The primary aim of the JUNICOAST project is to promote and enable the long term conservation of the priority habitat 2250* "Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp." in Greece. The specific objectives of the project are:

- To contribute to the consolidation and dissemination of a knowledge base for the protection, restoration, monitoring and evaluation of coastal dune with Juniperus spp. habitats in Greece.
- To understand, quantify and halt natural and anthropogenic threats that contribute to the long term degradation of this habitat.
- To design and implement actions for the protection and long term restoration of coastal dune with Juniperus spp. habitats.
- To provide support for better environmental governance in Natura 2000 sites through stakeholder involvement and training.

Alsyllion Agrokepion, P.O. Box 85, GR - 73100, Chania, Greece Tel.: +30 28210 35000, Fax: +30 28210 35001, E-mail: info@maich.gr, http://www.maich.gr/



In reply to your letter dated Brussels, 1 December 2009, (Prot N. 1285), we would like to inform you that we are very interested in exchanging knowledge, best practices and, know-how in order to increase our awareness on this field. Moreover, there is a strong mutual interest and opportunity to build a sound and reliable partnership with you.

The JUNICOAST project is keen to build up cooperation with other similar LIFE projects. To this end and under action E.4 "Networking with other similar LIFE projects" we propose to establish an informal network with other relevant LIFE Projects.

Please note that we could set up a series of activities to pull together information and experiences on coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. habitat restoration, conservation and management in Europe. These activities will enable the stimulation and international exchange of ideas and experience between consortia that have been working in the past (Spain: DUNA http://www.lifeduna.com, ENEBRO http://www.lifeenebro.com) or present on similar topics of restoration and sand dune conservation and management. Such activities could be exchange of visits, participation in official project meetings, invitation to participate in training workshops on habitat protection and restoration, specific meetings to present the project's progress to an external expert audience and get feedback on the results, etc.

For more information about JUNICOAST, please visit the official website of the project (www.junicoast.gr). As you can see, we have already added your PROVIDUNE project as a link in our official project website under "Networking with Similar Life projects": (http://www.junicoast.gr/en/networking/similar_life_projects).

Please consider this reply as an official request for collaboration and tell us your opinion on how we could proceed in this effort.

Yours sincerely,

Alkinoos Nikolaidis Director

Annex 7.5

Answers to the Questions addressed by the Commission in the letter dated: Brussels, 19 of March 2010 – Ref: ENV/E3/MD/jv ARES (2010) 148122

Question 1

Will these actions replace those that were to take place in the degraded habitat or they will be done at both sites? Please specify which actions are planned for each of these two sites and clarify whether any changes in the budget is necessary.

Answer to Question 1

Concrete conservation actions that will be implemented at Falasarna will take place at both sites (initial site mapped as 2250* in the Natura 2000 and the other classified 2250* but not mapped in the Natura 2000) according to context specific suitability of each site and following the recommendations of action A8. Both sites are located within the same Natura 2000 site (GR4340001). No change in the budget is necessary.

Question 2

I would like to be informed how you propose to deal with the anthropogenic pressure on the habitat, specifically overgrazing, illegal constructions, fire damage, and waste that was observed during the recent mission.

Answer to Question 2

The <u>anthropogenic pressure</u> on the 2250* habitat in Falasarna will be reduced by increasing the public awareness through the various dissemination actions of this project (environmental education campaign, signs, leaflets, notice boards, local events, video, etc...).

Overgrazing and waste disposal will be restricted by fencing the initial site mapped as 2250* in the Natura 2000 network as they were mainly observed within this site.

No <u>illegal constructions</u> or <u>fire damage</u> have taken place within the borders of the habitat in Falasarna.

Question 3

As I understand, you will not seek any additional layer of protection such as the designation of a "wildlife refuge" for these habitats. Please justify this decision and explain how you envision the protection of the habitat to take place after the project is ended.

Answer to Question 3

This issue was discussed in the 2nd project and scientific committee meetings. It was suggested that a "micro-reserve" or a "strongly protected" zone will be established for this habitat in Falasarna. This issue is still under discussion. JUNICOAST will take into consideration the procedures followed by the CRETAPLANT project, as well as any other recommendation in order to ensure a better legal protection of these habitats before the end of the project period.