



RESEARCH

In addition to evaluation by the Animal Welfare Directorate, research permits should continue to take into consideration the priority lines of research identified to fill in the gaps of data required to assess, manage and monitor risks to the maintenance of a favourable conservation status of the target species and their habitats.

Furthermore, it is important to take into account the regulation, codes of best practice and recommendations set forward by relevant research and conservation fora.



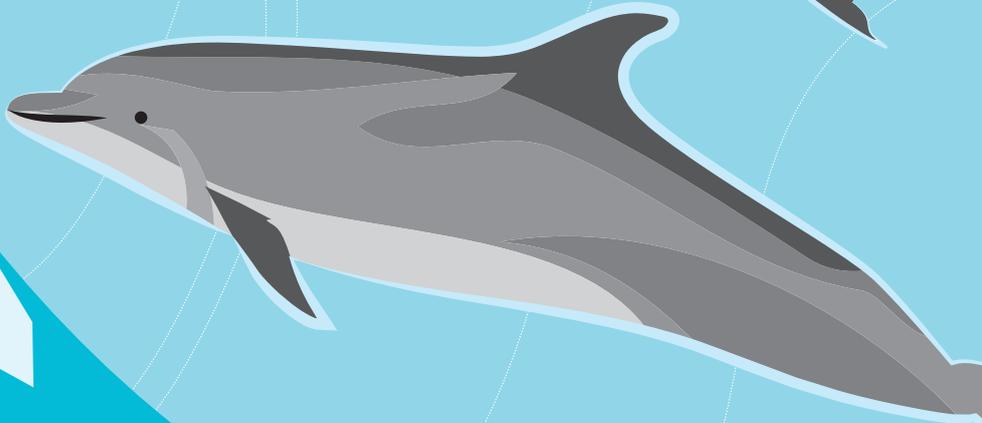
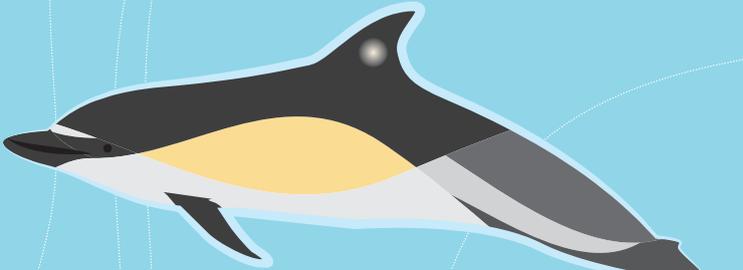
PRIORITY LINES OF RESEARCH

Mapping of debris aggregation sites for organized removal programs by divers, yachtmen, schools, fishers

Develop technology to avoid ghost fishing in LAMPUKI fishery

Bottlenose dolphin monitoring program (acoustics + photo id)

COMMON DOLPHIN



BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN



EDUCATION

Cetaceans and marine turtles in Malta provide a unique opportunity as flagship species of marine biodiversity conservation. Raising awareness and education are essential to consolidate the management plans and ensure that they are followed-up by a cultural change that can enhance the sustainability of human activities with regards to its maritime natural and cultural treasures.

LIFE+ MIGRATE has provided an important source of data and images that can be used for the establishment of capacity development and educational programs.

Through education, it is also possible to address risk to marine biodiversity that cannot be reached exclusively by actions developed with the sectors active at sea, as debris pollution or other sources of pollution that are produced on land or outside of Malta.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS, MATERIALS AND LINKS:

www.marinenatura2000malta.com

- . ACCOBAMS & RAC/SPA. 2004. Guidelines for the Development of National Networks of Cetacean Strandings Monitoring. Edit RAC/SPA & ACCOBAMS, Tunis, 20 pp.
- . Casale, P. and Margaritoulis, D. (Eds.) (2010). Sea turtles in the Mediterranean: Distribution, threats and conservation priorities. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 294 pp.
- . FRANZOSINI, C., GENOV, T., TEMPESTA, M., 2013. Cetacean Manual for MPA Managers. ACCOBAMS, MedPAN and UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis. 77 pp.
- . RAC/SPA. 2003. Guidelines to design legislations and regulations to the conservation and management of marine turtles populations and their habitats, Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis, 63 pp.
- . RAC/SPA. 2004. Guidelines to improve the involvement of marine rescue centres for marine turtles. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis, 48 pp.
- . RAC/SPA, 2014. Guidelines to improve the implementation of the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas network and connectivity between Specially Protected Areas. By Dan LAFFOLEY. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis. 32 pp.
- . RAC/SPA & IUCN-Med. 2013. Stakeholder Participation Toolkit for Identification, Designation and Management of Marine Protected Areas. RAC/SPA and IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis. 30 pp.
- . UNEP/MAP - RAC/SPA. 2001. Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis, 8 pp.
- . UNEP/MAP - RAC/SPA. 2007. Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis, 40 pp.
- . UNEP/MAP - RAC/SPA. 2011. Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Marine Protected Areas for Cetaceans. By Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciarra. Ed. ACCOBAMS-RAC/SPA, Tunis. 36 pp.
- . UNEP/MAP - RAC/SPA. 2012. Guidelines for Setting up and Management of Specially Protected Areas for Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean. By Andreas Demetropoulos, CWS. Ed. RAC/SPA, Tunis, 32 pp.
- . Würtz, M., 2010. Mediterranean Pelagic Habitat: Oceanographic and Biological Processes, An Overview. Gland, Switzerland and Malaga, Spain: IUCN. 88 pp.