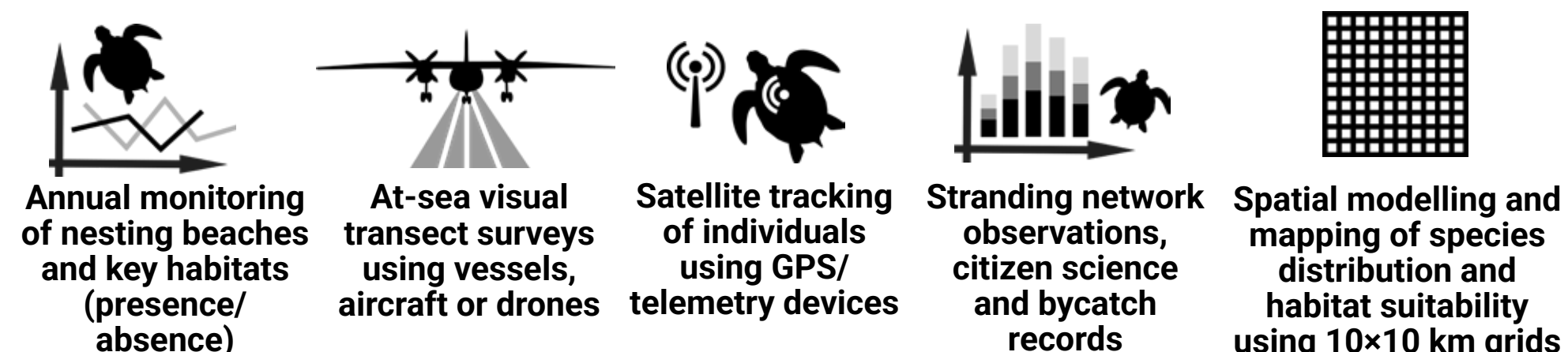


Why monitor marine turtles?

Under the **Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)** of the Barcelona Convention, marine turtles are monitored to assess progress towards Good Environmental Status (GES) under Ecological Objective 1 – Biodiversity (EO1), using regionally agreed Common Indicators (CI). The objective is to ensure that marine turtle populations and their habitats are maintained or enhanced in a healthy, resilient and functional state across the Mediterranean Sea.

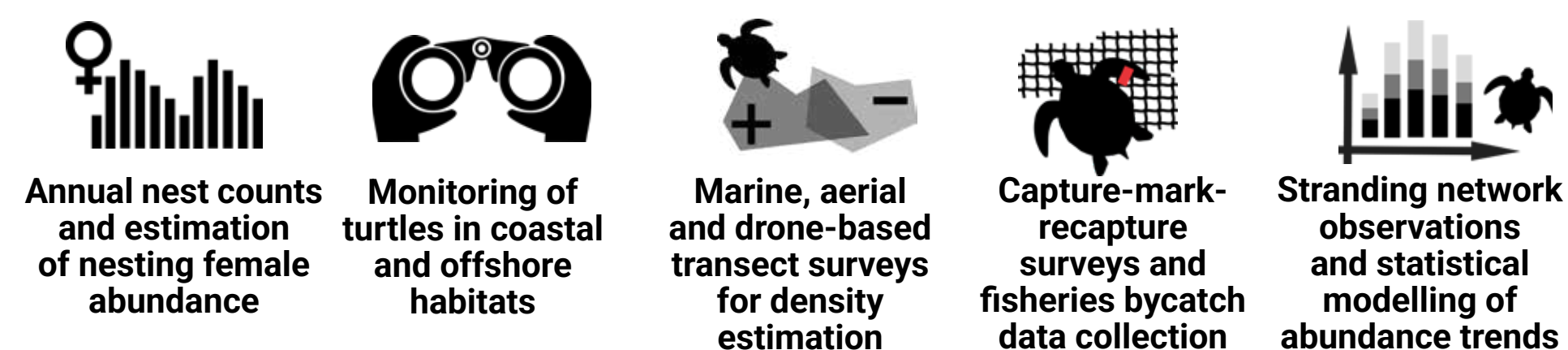
Common Indicator 3 - Species Distributional Range

This indicator assesses whether marine turtles continue to occur throughout their natural habitats in the Mediterranean, including nesting beaches, feeding areas, developmental habitats and migratory corridors. Monitoring results provide distribution maps, identification of critical habitats and assessments of spatial changes related to anthropogenic pressures and climate change impacts. Main methodologies used:



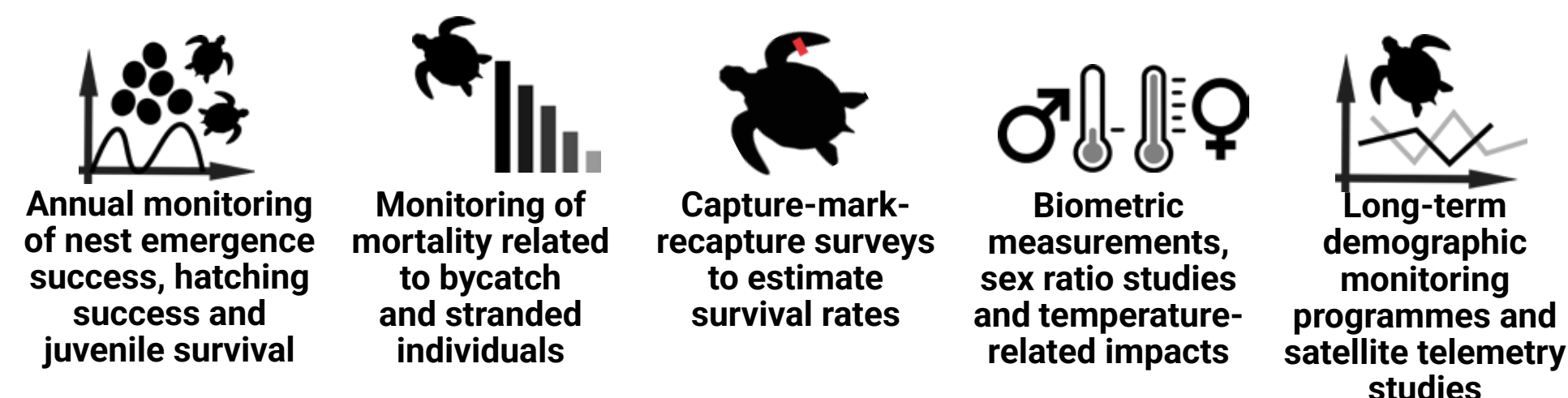
Common Indicator 4 - Population Abundance

This indicator assesses whether marine turtle populations maintain abundance levels compatible with Good Environmental Status and whether populations remain stable or show recovery trends. Monitoring provides abundance estimates, temporal trends and identification of important nesting, foraging and developmental areas. Main methodologies used:



Common Indicator 5 - Demographic Characteristics

This indicator assesses whether marine turtle populations maintain demographic characteristics that support long-term population viability. Monitoring results provide information on reproductive success, survival rates, population structure and potential impacts of anthropogenic pressures. Main methodologies used:

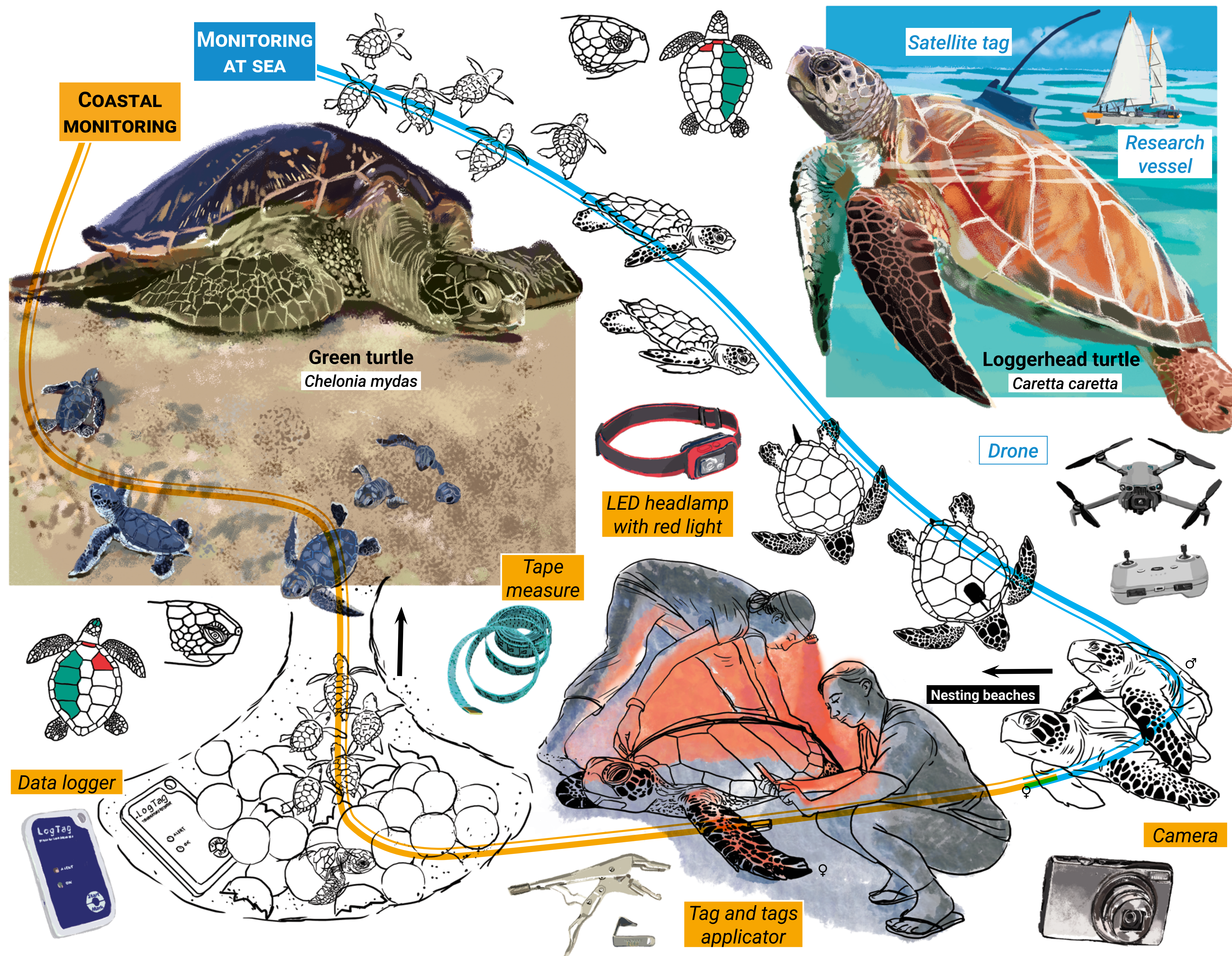


From Data to Policy

Monitoring is carried out using harmonized regional methodologies and quality assured national data reporting. Data are aggregated through the IMAP InfoSystem and contribute to the Mediterranean Quality Status Report (MED QSR). A risk-based monitoring strategy accounts for spatial pressure gradients, including fisheries, shipping, noise and pollution, as well as climate-driven distribution shifts. **This science-policy interface supports adaptive management and progress towards achieving Good Environmental Status.**

Monitoring Turtles in the Mediterranean sea

Marine turtles monitored under IMAP



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