



UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN, DEPT. MARINE SCIENCES

# BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION & MPAs

REVIEW QUESTIONS (Academic Year 2019-2020)

Responsible Professor: DROSOS KOUTSOUBAS

## **PART 1. INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION & MPAs (Terms and definitions)**

1. What is the meaning of the term 'Biological Conservation' or 'Conservation Biology'?
2. Why 'Conservation Biology' is often referred to as a "*Discipline with a deadline*"?
3. With which other Life Science disciplines 'Biological Conservation' is related to?
4. Why 'Biological Conservation' is considered as a multi-disciplinary discipline?
5. What is Biological Conservation (choose the best answer): a) 'The scientific study of natural ecosystems with the aim to conserve or protect the natural populations of birds; b) 'The scientific study of natural ecosystems with the aim to conserve or protect the Earth's plants'; c) 'The scientific study of natural ecosystems with the aim to conserve or protect the Earth's marine life'; d) 'The scientific study of natural ecosystems with the aim to conserve or protect the Earth's biodiversity'
6. Which are the three basic levels of definition of the 'Biological Diversity'?
7. Which is the basic way Organizations and Citizens are responding to the 'biodiversity crisis'?
8. Which are the major extinctions Earth has experienced throughout its history and which were the effect in the Planet Biodiversity?
9. Is there a link between 'biodiversity crisis' and 'human population increase'? In case of a positive answer explain why.
10. Indicate some of the natural threats and some of the anthropogenic threats existing nowadays for Biodiversity/
11. What is the IUCN and which is its role for Biodiversity and Conservation of species?
12. What is the IUCN Red List and how it serves for the Biological Conservation?
13. What is characterized as 'Extinct (EX)' species according to the IUCN Red List?
14. What is characterized as 'Extinct in the wild (EW)' species according to the IUCN Red List?
15. What is characterized as 'Critically endangered (CR)' species according to the IUCN Red List?
16. What is characterized as 'Endangered (EN)' species according to the IUCN Red List?
17. What is characterized as 'Vulnerable (VU)' species according to the IUCN Red List?

18. What is characterized as 'Near threatened (NT)' species according to the IUCN Red List?
19. What is characterized as 'Least concern (LC)' species according to the IUCN Red List?
20. Which are the main criteria used by the IUCN categorization of the species in the different categories of species included to the IUCN Red List?
21. In the IUCN Red List a species that is ranked as 'Critically Endangered' is a species: a) with an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild; b) with a high risk of extinction in the wild; c) with a high risk of endangerment in the wild; d) which is likely to become endangered in the near future; f) which is data deficient.
22. What is included in a holistic examination of Biodiversity?
23. Can you provide certain ecosystem services the Biodiversity offers to the human being?
24. What is meant with the term 'bio-regenerative capacity' of the Earth?
25. Provide some reasons for which the Natural Economy plays an essential role in sustaining humanity.
26. What is characterized as a 'Keystone species' and what are the consequences of its loss for the ecosystems?
27. Give an example of the loss of a marine 'Keystone species' and the consequences for the ecosystems?
28. What is characterized as an 'Indicator species' and why it is considered important to monitor its populations for the ecosystems health?
29. What is characterized as an 'Umbrella species'?
30. What is characterized as an 'Flagship species'?
31. Give some examples both for the terrestrial and marine environment of 'Flagship' species.
32. Provide some taxonomic groups that do not receive the same degree of social attention or attract funds as the vertebrates considering the need for conservation.
33. What is the Coral bleaching and with which abiotic environmental factors has been related?
34. What is the Systematic Conservation Planning and how it contributes to the Biological Conservation?

## **PART 2. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

35. What is 'Species Diversity'?
36. What is 'Genetic Diversity'?
37. What is 'Ecosystem Diversity'?
38. What is the 'Morphological' and the 'Biological' definition of a Species?
39. What is a 'Hybrid'? Give an example from Dolphins.
40. What is ' $\alpha$ -diversity' or 'species richness'?
41. What is ' $\beta$ -diversity'?

42. What is 'γ-diversity'?
43. Why the 'Genetic Diversity' is considered to be crucial for the conservation of a species?
44. What is a 'Population'?
45. Which are the Specific Aims of Conservation biology?
46. Which are the major problems of achieving the aims of Biological Conservation?
47. Explain the terms 'Endemic' and 'Indigenous' species. Give some examples from the Mediterranean Sea.
48. Explain the terms 'Allochthonus' and 'Invasive' species. Give some examples from the Mediterranean Sea.
49. Explain the term 'Ecosystem engineers'. Give some examples from the Mediterranean Sea.
50. Explain the term 'Allogenic engineers' and 'Autogenic engineers'. Give some examples from the Mediterranean Sea.
51. What are the 'Critical link' species.
52. What is the 'Darwin's paradox' OR the 'Coral Reef paradox'?
53. What is the No of the described species which have been catalogued today? How many species it is predicted that exist? How many of them in the terrestrial and marine ecosystems respectively?

### **PART 3. ECOSYSTEM GOODS & SERVICES, VALUE OF BIODIVERSITY**

54. Which are the key elements of Species diversity?
55. Which are the key elements of Genetic diversity?
56. Which are the key elements of Ecosystem or Ecological diversity?
57. What are characterized as Biogeographic realms, Biomes, Provinces and Ecoregions?
58. Give at least 5 of the existing 12 Marine Biogeographic realms.
59. Give the Province and the Biogeographic Realm in which the Aegean Ecoregion belongs.
60. Which are the main characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea?
61. How many species have been recorded so far from the Mediterranean Sea? Which are the main biogeographical categories in which the Mediterranean Species are categorized?
62. Give at least 5 of the existing 13 Ecoregions of the Mediterranean Sea.
63. Which is the Temperature distribution pattern of the Mediterranean Sea?
64. Which is the Primary Productivity distribution pattern of the Mediterranean Sea?
65. What are characterized as Communities, Ecosystems, and Habitats?
66. Indicate certain Abiotic and Biotic elements of the Marine Habitats.
67. Give at least 5 of the existing 9 Marine and Coastal Habitat types included in the Annex I of the Habitats of the EU Directive 92/43 'Protection of Habitats and Species'.

68. Which Marine and Coastal Habitat types are characterized as 'Priority' Habitats according to the EU Directive 92/43 'Protection of Habitats and Species'?
69. Which is the importance of the Species/organismal diversity?
70. Which is the importance of the Genetic diversity?
71. Which is the importance of the Ecosystem diversity?
72. Why is it important to protect biodiversity of the natural systems?
73. Indicate certain examples of Goods and Services biodiversity is offering to the human kind.
74. Why is it important to consider the Ecosystem as a whole? Or why is it important to consider the Ecosystem through an holistic approach? Give the example of the Yellowstone Park as a Case Study.
75. Give some examples of the species participation in the numerous ecological processes that occur within and between ecosystems.
76. Which are the 2 major categories of the Biodiversity values?
77. Indicate certain of the Direct Biodiversity values.
78. Indicate certain of the Indirect or Non-Consumptive Biodiversity values.
79. Indicate certain goods and services the healthy ecosystems provide to humans.
80. Indicate certain of the provisioning ecosystem goods and services provided to humans.
81. Indicate certain of the regulating ecosystem goods and services provided to humans.
82. Indicate certain of the culture ecosystem goods and services provided to humans.

#### **PART 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTION & CONSERVATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.**

83. Name 7 major threats to Biodiversity.
84. Indicate at least 3 International Conventions constituting part of the Legal Framework for conservation.
85. Provide the major issues of the 'Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)'.
86. Provide at least 5 of the major strategic targets Greece has adopted in its 2020 National Biodiversity Strategy in order to meet the objectives of reducing biodiversity loss according to the 'Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)'.
87. Provide the major issues of the "Barcelona Convention - for the protection of Mediterranean Marine & Coastal Environment".
88. Which are the 7 Protocols included in the "Barcelona Convention"?
89. Which are the including Annexes in the Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol of the "Barcelona Convention"?
90. Which are the Criteria for the selection of SPAMIs (Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance) according to the "Barcelona Convention"?

91. Which are the Criteria for the assessing of the Regional Value (= Importance) for the Mediterranean according to the “Barcelona Convention”?
92. Provide the major issues of the “Bern Convention - Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats”.
93. Provide the major issues of the “Bonn Convention - Conservation of migratory species of wild animals”.
94. Provide the major issues of the “CITES Convention - Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora”.
95. Indicate at least 3 European Directives constituting part of the Legal Framework for conservation.
96. Provide the major issues of the “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)” and the “Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)”.
97. “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)” and the “Network of Protected Areas NATURA 2000”.
98. Which is the procedure of the “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)” for the selection of the sites included in the “Network of Protected Areas NATURA 2000”?
99. Which is the definition of the ‘Site of Community Importance - SCI’ according to the “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)” and the “Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)”?
100. Which is the definition of the ‘Special Area of Conservation - SAC’ according to the “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)” and the “Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)”?
101. Which is the definition of the ‘Special Protection Areas - SPA’ according to the “Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)”?
102. Provide the major issues of the “Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EEC)”.
103. Which is the definition of the ‘GES - Good Environmental Status’ according to the “Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EEC)”.
104. Indicate at least 5 of the Marine Environmental Descriptors included in the “Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EEC)”.
105. Provide the similarities between the ‘Special Area of Conservation - SAC’ according to the “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)”, the “Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)” and the “Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EEC)”.
106. Provide the differences between the ‘Special Area of Conservation - SAC’ according to the “Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC)”, the “Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)” and the “Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EEC)”.
107. Which of the following legal tools is the latest European Directive which uses different environmental indicators to assess the Good Environmental Status? a) the Natura 2000 network, b) the Habitats and Species Directive 92/43, c) the Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56, d) the Barcelona Convention.
108. Indicate at least 2 National Regulations (Laws) constituting part of the Legal Framework for conservation in Greece.

## **PART 5. STATE OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT.**

109. What are the values of the Living Planet Index considering Marine Biodiversity over the last decades?
110. Provide a rough estimation (in % of the total No of Species) of 'Endangered' and 'Extinct' species in Groups of Aquatic Organisms such as Sea Turtles, Pinnipeds and marine Mustelids, Sea Birds, Cartilaginous Fishes, Cetaceans and Sirenians.
111. What is the status of the Coral Reefs worldwide over the last decades?
112. What is the status of the Seagrasses worldwide over the last decades?
113. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms?
114. Which are the major Direct and Indirect threats for the Marine Organisms from the Over-Fishing (Overexploitation of fish stocks)?
115. Which are the major Direct and Indirect threats for the Marine Organisms from the Pollution?
116. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms from the Marine Debris?
117. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms from the Climate Change?
118. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms from the Invasive Species?
119. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms from the Aquaculture activities?
120. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms from the Tourism activities?
121. Which are the major threats for the Marine Organisms from the Cumulative Impacts? Give certain examples of Cumulative Impacts from the Mediterranean Sea.

## **PART 6. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs) AS TOOLS FOR BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

122. Provide at least 2 definitions for the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
123. Which are the 3 major categories of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)?
124. Which are the major categories of the Partially Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)?
125. Provide the definition for the Marine Reserves or No-take Areas.
126. What is the purpose of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)?
127. Provide with Now-days MPAs Facts and Figures on a World-wide approach.
128. Provide with Now-days MPAs Facts and Figures on a Europe approach.
129. Provide with Now-days MPAs Facts and Figures on a Mediterranean approach.
130. What is the Now-days status of the MPAs in the Mediterranean taking into consideration the CBD target for protection, as well as the representativeness or coherence and the management of the MPAs.
131. Provide with Now-days Marine Reserves Facts and Figures on a World-wide approach.
132. Which are the Ecological benefits for the of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) taking into consideration the Biomass, the Density, the Size and the Diversity of the marine organisms (Marine Fishes, Invertebrates and Macroalgae/Macrophytes).

133. Which are the Ecological benefits between Fully and Partially Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) taking into consideration the Biomass and the Density of the marine organisms (Marine Fishes, Invertebrates and Macroalgae/Macrophytes).
134. A main goal of MPAs is to protect the diversity of marine life. It has been shown that MPAs enhance biomass, density, size of animals and diversity. However, this response is greater in: a) Marine Protected Area, b) Multiple-use Area, c) Partially Protected Area, d) Marine Reserve.
135. What is the BOFFFF hypothesis?
136. Why is it important the increase in the body size of the macroinvertebrates such as the Gorgonians?
137. Which are the Ecological benefits between the outside and the inside areas in the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) taking into consideration the Biomass and the Population Density of the Marine Fishes?
138. How much time is needed for Species Population and Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)?
139. What is the effect of a species Life cycle, Growth and Maturity for the Species Population and Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)?
140. Give an example of a Marine Invertebrate which shows the effect of a species Life cycle, Growth and Maturity for the Species Population recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA).
141. Give an example of a Marine Fish which shows the effect of a species Life cycle, Growth and Maturity for the Species Population recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA).
142. What is the effect of the Fishing Status and the Species Interactions for the Species Population recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)?
143. Why some Fish species increase, some decrease, and some stay the same in abundance within a Marine Protected Area (MPA) after the establishment of a MPA?
144. How much time is needed for the recovery of a Marine Fish Species Population after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)? Give an example from a studied MPA worldwide.
145. What is the effect of the Previous State of the Ecosystem for the Species Population and the Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)? Give an example from a studied MPA in the Mediterranean.
146. What is the effect of the Previous State of the Ecosystem for the Species Population and the Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)? Give an example from a studied MPA in the New Zealand.
147. What is the Spillover effect after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)?
148. What is the effect of the Dispersal of early stages of organisms for the Species Population and the Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)?
149. What is the Dispersal distance covered by different species (Algae, Invertebrates, Fishes, Sea Turtles, Cetaceans)?
150. What was the effect of the Dispersal of early stages of organisms and the Spillover effect for the Species Population and the Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the Torre Guacetto (Italy)?

151. Choose the proper statement: The benefits from the establishment of MPAs are evident positively in the number and size of species of the nearby un-protected areas due to: a) the spill-over effect and the dispersal; b) the spill-over effect; c) The benefits from the establishment of MPAs are not evident in the number and size of species of the nearby un-protected areas.
152. What is the time needed for response in Species Population and Ecosystem recovery after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)? Which are the responsible regulating factors?

## **PART 7. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs): STATUS, DESIGN, MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING.**

153. Which was the goal for 2020 set by the IUCN for the % of the Mediterranean which should be covered by Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)? Which is the Now-days %?
154. Provide the Now-days MPAs status in the Mediterranean Sea.
155. Which are the major characteristics of the present pattern of distribution of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Mediterranean Sea?
156. What is the PELAGOS SANCTUARY?
157. Which are the 2 major MPAs in the Greek Seas?
158. What is the MedPAN Network?
159. What was the % of terrestrial and marine areas of Greece included in the NATURA 2000 sites Network of Protected Areas established in 1996?
160. What is the nowadays % of terrestrial and marine areas of Greece included in the NATURA 2000 sites Network of Protected Areas with the new additional areas established in 2017?
161. The income generated by Fishing and SCUBA diving in an MPA with a Management Body and application of management measurements can be lower or higher than the average management costs? Could you provide certain examples of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea supporting your answer?
162. The MPAs provide Economic and Social Benefits to the local Society. The case study of the Medes Islands.
163. Which are the specific goals in which the MPA design depends on?
164. Which are the main characteristics which should be considered for the design of an MPA?
165. Why is it now-days approach when designing MPAs? One large size MPA? A Network of smaller MPAs? A Network of smaller MPAs taking into consideration the marine Spatial Planning initiatives?
166. Give an example which clearly demonstrates that the ocean ecosystems depend on connected habitats and explain how this contributes in the conservation MPA planning (Marine Protected Areas or Reserves Network).
167. Why MPA connectivity is considered as a major issue in the MPA design taking into consideration Marine Spatial Planning?
168. Which are the four MPA design principles known as 'CARE' which should be considered in the MPA design?
169. Are you aware of cases in which the Environmental Marine Spatial Planning has been considered in the Greek Seas for the design of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)? Please refer to these cases.



170. Which approach it is considered as suitable when an MPA is designed, the Top-down or the Bottom-up approach?
171. Explain why the engagement of stakeholders and local communities in the planning process of an MPA is essential for the successful establishment of the MPA?
172. Indicate certain ways through which the short-term costs of the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) could be reduced.
173. Which are the crucial elements that ensure and sustain the long term benefits for a successful establishment of an MPA?
174. 'Fish for ever'! Which are the elements of success?

## **PART 8. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs): RESEARCH AND MONITORING.**

175. Which are the major benefits by the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA)?
176. Which are the critical points on which an MPA success largely depends on?
177. Indicate certain of the Conservation targets (provide some examples) of the establishment of a Marine Protected Area.
178. What kind of data should be collected prior the establishment of a Marine Protected Area?
179. What kind of data should be collected after the establishment of a Marine Protected Area?
180. Indicate certain assessments which should be made in the effort to evaluate the success of the establishment of an MPA.
181. Indicate the different types of assessment design which are usually applied for the establishment of an MPA.
182. What is the "Before-After-Control-Impact / BACI)" Ecological Assessment design?
183. Could you indicate certain Destructive/Extractive methods followed in the Scientific Monitoring of Biological Diversity and Ecological Assessment in an area?
184. Which are the major problems when scientists collect, mainly biological, samples over large areas through destructive sampling?
185. What is the definition of the Non Destructive methods and why these are considered as ideal for scientific monitoring in an MPA?
186. Indicate certain examples of non-destructive methods used for Abiotic parameters.
187. Indicate certain examples of non-destructive methods used for Biotic parameters.
188. Non-destructive methods are useful for MPA monitoring because they: a) Enable direct identification of all species; b) Produce limited disturbance to the marine environment; c) Are good for studying stomach contents of fish; d) Can provide a detailed assessment of biodiversity (from microbes to megafauna)
189. What is the Underwater Visual Census (UVC)? Indicate certain habitats where the UVC is considered to provide essential info regarding the Ecological Assessment of an area.
190. What is the Occupancy Surveys technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?

191. What is the Strip Transects technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
192. What is the Distance Sampling using line transects technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
193. What is the Quadrat Sampling technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
194. What is the Photo-Quadrat Sampling technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
195. What is the Stereo-photography and Video technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
196. What is the Photography and Video through the use of ROVs and small Submersibles technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
197. What is the Remote Sensing, Monitoring and Tracking technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
198. What is the Telemetry technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
199. What is the Use of UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) such as the quadcopters technique and in what Species and Habitat types is ideal to apply?
200. What kind of techniques are used for monitoring of the Cetacean presence and noise levels?
201. What kind of techniques are used for the monitoring of the Sea Turtles reproduction and nesting activities?

## **PART 9. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs): ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING, CASE STUDIES.**

202. Which are the major Biological components which are used for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring?
203. Explain why Benthos is the best Biological component for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring.
204. Which are the main elements examined when considering the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in *Posidonia* meadows?
205. What is the Lower Limit Status technique which is considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in *Posidonia* meadows? What are the 5 types of the Lower Limit Status which have been described?
206. What is the Conservation index which is considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in *Posidonia* meadows?
207. Indicate at least 5 Metrics (Functional Compartments) which are considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in Rocky Reefs (Habitat type 1170 of the EYU Directive 92/43).
208. What is the EBQI (Ecosystem Based Quality Index) which is considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in Rocky Reefs (Habitat type 1170 of the EYU Directive 92/43)? Which are the 5 Ecological Status Classes of the EBQI Index?
209. What are the usual Visual Census techniques which are considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in Fish populations of an MPA?

210. What kind of records are considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in Fish populations of an MPA?
211. Give the Length-Weight Relationship considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in Fish populations.
212. What is the Isometric and Allometric growth in Fish populations?
213. What can we do when the 'a' or 'b' values or the 'L' values of the Length-Weight Relationship considered for the Ecological Assessment and Monitoring in Fish populations are not known?
214. The decrease in Fish species richness in the Mediterranean and world-wide is due to: a) over-fishing? b) degradation of marine and coastal habitats?, c) b) destruction of marine and coastal habitats?, d) a combination of the aforementioned?
215. What was the aim of the MedPAN North Project in which the National Marine Park of Zakynthos and the Dept. of Marine Sciences have participated to?
216. What was the Methodological approach for the assessment of the Artisanal Fisheries and the Fisheries Resources in the National Marine Park of Zakynthos in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
217. Which were the results regarding the Fish Species Diversity in areas inside and outside the National Marine Park of Zakynthos obtained from the scientific monitoring with visual census techniques in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
218. Which were the results regarding the Fish Species Biomass in areas inside and outside the National Marine Park of Zakynthos obtained from the scientific monitoring with visual census techniques in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
219. Which were the results regarding the Fish Species Diversity in areas inside and outside the National Marine Park of Zakynthos obtained from the scientific monitoring with on board sampling in commercial artisanal fisheries in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
220. Which were the results regarding the Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) in areas inside and outside the National Marine Park of Zakynthos obtained from the scientific monitoring with on board sampling in commercial artisanal fisheries in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
221. Which were the results regarding the Fish Species Size which is allowed by the Greek Legislation in areas inside and outside the National Marine Park of Zakynthos and were obtained from the scientific monitoring with on board sampling in commercial artisanal fisheries in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
222. Which were the results regarding the results of the Questionnaire Surveys and Interviews with Fishermen obtained from the scientific monitoring in the National Marine Park of Zakynthos in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
223. Which were the main Conclusions for the Fisheries Resources in the National Marine Park of Zakynthos resulting from the scientific monitoring in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
224. Which were the main Management Implications for the Fisheries Resources in the National Marine Park of Zakynthos resulting from the scientific monitoring in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?
225. Refer certain Good Practices for rational management of Fisheries Resources in the National Marine Park of Zakynthos regarding small scale Artisanal Fisheries obtained from the scientific monitoring in the framework of the MedPAN North Project?

226. Do you consider, taking into account the No of Divers visiting the National Marine Park of Zakynthos, that this eco-friendly alternative tourism activity contributes to the income generated in the island of Zakynthos?
227. Do you consider that the presence of the National Marine Park of Zakynthos provides any Economic and Social Benefits to the local Society in the island of Zakynthos and the National GTP?
228. What's your opinion to those who state that, that the existence of the National Marine Park of Zakynthos costs a lot of funds to the Greek State?
229. The effective conservation of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle *Caretta caretta* in the Eastern Mediterranean is enhanced through: a) The development of a Network of Marine and Coastal Parks across the Ionian Sea where the species is mostly distributed; b) The development of a Network of Marine Protected Areas across the Greek Seas; c) The development of a Network of Marine and Coastal Parks across the waters in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Sea; d) The development of a Network of Marine Protected Areas across the waters in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Sea.