

SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF PILOT WETLANDS

(Deliverable 3.2.2 – English summary)

Notes:

1) Please <u>respect the maximum number of characters</u> for each chapter: this is important in order to ensure the homogeneity of the partners' contributions.

	Chapter number and name	Cont	ents	
A.1	Pilot wetland ID	Name of the pilot wetland Country Region/s Municipality/ies (*) Grandola (*) only those that are involved in the protected wetland		Number of inhabitants 14826
		Organisation/s responsible for the management of the pilot wetland Other entities (Administrations, NGO, etc.) directly involved in the management of the pilot wetland	Agência Port (Environmen Instituto de C Florestas (Ins	tuguesa do Ambiente
		Role of the partner in relation to the pilot area (i.e. development agency, research centre,) Wetland management plan Foreseen In preparation	Local develop process facili	pment NGO / governance itator
		Validated Being implemented X None Wetland dominant typology X marine/coastal (**)	Dominant salir fresh w brackish salt wat	vater h water ter



		X Permanent Seasonal
		Temporary Intermittent
A.2	Values of the pilot wetland	X Natural heritage If yes, please describe the main features of this value (*****) The coastal lagoon is a priority habitat under Directive 92/43/EC - Habitats Directive. The surrounding area presents 11 additional habitats with importance for nature conservation, particularly those related to the coastal dune and its endemic flora, including Community protected species such as Armeria rouyana, Lonopsidium acaule, Linaria ficalhoana, Thymus camphoratus, Onanis hackelii. The pilot area is included in the Natura 2000 network as part of the Comporta/Galé Site (PTCON0034).
		(*****) please provide a short description of the most emblematic habitat and species X
		There are two historical monuments of architectural interest in the lagoon surrounding area: the S. Pedro Church in the Melides village and Ruins of the Santa Marinha Church, at the upper part of the wetland valley and associated to the archaeological site mentioned above. Architectural heritage linked to traditional activities such as milling and pottery is also important. Good examples are the Salvador Mill, in the Boavista area, and the Melides Mill Factory that is now property of the Municipality and is often used for cultural events.
		If yes, please describe the main features of this value Fairs and traditional festivities occur all over the municipal territory. The Melides Fair is an annual event held in November that combines local product and craft sales with cultural events.
		If yes, please describe the main features of this value Landscape is one of the most important values of the Pilot Area, which is still quite natural and unspoiled. The landscape system is characterized by the association of a large beach, the coastal dune and the Lagoon. Around the Lagoon, to the east, the valley is occupied by rice fields which are an important part of the wetland ecosystem. Surrounding the wetland area there is the green border of the Alentejo pine forest. The Lagoon is opened to the sea once or twice a year for sediments and nutrients renovation.



A.3	Main threats and impacts for the biodiversity of the pilot wetland	Description of the threat		Relevance of the impact		
		Agriculture	Intensive agriculture (rice production): risk of chemical contamination of the water. Farmers adopt integrated production methods and EU regulation is strictly in forced to reduce the use of chemicals.	low	medium X	high
		Residential & commercial development	Expanding urbanization in the surrounding area, not totally controlled by land use regulation, associated to ineffective sewage system.		х	
		Energy production & mining	oil and gas drilling, mining, quarrying, wind farms, etc. roads and railways and vehicles that use	NA		
		Transportation & service corridors	them, shipping lanes, flight paths; power lines, etc.	NA		
		Over-exploitation, persecution & control	consumptive use of wild biological resources including both deliberate and unintentional harvesting; hunting and egg-collection, fishing, logging, trapping, charcoal production, etc.	NA		
		Human intrusions & disturbance	Tourism: still under capacity, but with a growing tendency.	X		
		Natural system modifications	Alluviation of the lagoon, aggravated by forest management techniques in the river basin and by wind erosion of the coastal dune.			x
		Invasive & other problematic species & genes	Alien invasive plants and animals have a slight effect on biodiversity.	Х		
		Pollution	Domestic effluents, agricultural and forestry effluents, garbage and solid waste.			х
		Geological events	catastrophic geological events that have the potential to cause severe damage to habitats and species (include volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, Tsunamis, landslides, etc.)	NA		
		Climate change & severe weather	Frequent droughts and reduction of water flow in the river basin affects the water volume in the Lagoon, contributing to eutrophication.		х	
		Other	Please specify:			
A.4	Main reasons and expectations that underpin the governance process for the pilot area	What are the main drivers for promoting a voluntary governance process like Wetland Contract in the pilot area (i.e. why implement a governance process? wadopt such a tool?) The Lagoon is a natural value that has been showing problems related to water quality, a growing process of biodiversity deterioration and affecting the main economic activity (tourism). Although the process is, to a large extent, caused be natural factors, local population and economic operators converge on the need to restore water quality, while public authorities agree on efforts to slow dow				



	the pilot area. To reduce or eliminate negative factors affecting water quality; to promote or restore the use of the Lagoon for tourism, recreational and economic activities (i.e. fishing); to increase the biodiversity value of the wetland, particularly concerning birds population.
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