2021 EDITION















Maritime Rescue: Tel. 900 202 202 · Canal 16 VHF

Emergencies: 112





More information:

Passeig del Port, s/n · 17258 l'Estartit Tel. 972 75 17 01 pnmmbt@gencat.cat www.gencat.cat/parcs/illes_medes



General regulations

Do not dump any substance inside the NR. Do not feed the marine wildlife. Do not anchor above Posidonia sea grass. Do not disembark in the SNR of the Medes Islands

Navigate responsibly

Respect the alpha flag of the boats or buoys indicating that there are low water levels and keep a safe distance (minimum 50 meters).

It is strictly forbidden to dump any kind of substance within the Nature Reserve, nor feed the marine wildlife.

Do not anchor on Posidonia sea grass.

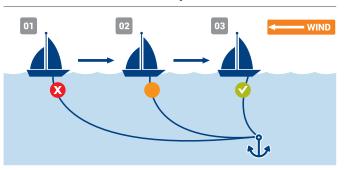
Moderate your speed. Within the Partial Nature Reserve and less than 50 meters from the coast, you are to sail at a maximum of 3 knots.





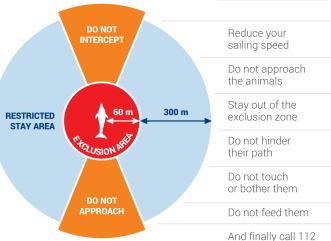


Withdraw your anchor in a manner that respects the seabed



Act respectfully when observing cetaceans

Do not approach closer than 60 meters. It is forbidden to fly drones in the NR without specific authorisation



Responsible fishing in MMBTNR

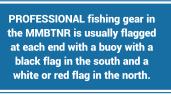
Minimum distance of 300 m from any professional fishing vessel that is fishing; and 200 m from the beaches with bathers or port breakwaters where there are land fishermen.

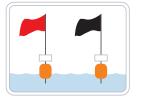
Do not tie vessels to buoys or any other floating object in the sea.

Do not anchor over the Posidonia seabed

You may not fish in the PNR around the Medes Islands.

Always carry your fishing licence





Natural heritage of the MMBTNR

Posidonia meadows

The Posidonia meadows (Posidonia oceanica) form one of the most marvellous ecosystems in the Mediterranean. Anchoring must be avoided.

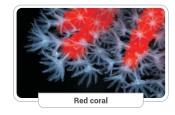




Coral seabed

It is home to fragile, slow-growing species that require priority conservation measures. During a dive, you must be careful not to damage it.





Fish schools

The stability of fish populations is vital to the balance of our seas. Where fishing is allowed, it must be done sustainably.





Nesting birds

Threatened species such as the shag cormorant or some ardeidae find food, tranquillity and shelter to breed.





Responsible anchoring



FREE FREE

















The Mediterranean landscapes







Marine area of the Montgrí, **Medes Islands and Baix Ter Nature Reserve**



Regulation of uses

Montgrí, Medes Islands and Baix Ter Nature Reserve

Peripheral area of the Medes Marine Partial Nature Reserve

Medes Marine Partial Nature Reserve

Medes Marine Strict Nature Reserve

It is strictly forbidden to access the surfaced part of the Medes Islands without prior authorisation from the managing body.



Activity in the Medes Islands PNR







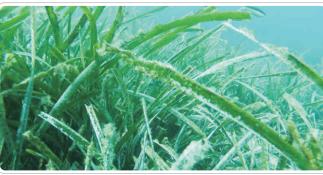








Posidonia meadows are a European Habitat of Interest and an indicator of good environmental health. It increases biodiversity and provides food and shelter for many commercial fishing species.



It stabilises the seabed and protects the coastline. producing oxygen and absorbing Co2.



Anchors and chains break the roots and damage the stems.



Posidonia, a green underwater treasure

The underwater meadows of this aquatic plant (not seaweed!), popularly referred to locally as "alguers", are an extremely valuable habitat, protected throughout Europe. To the west of the big Meda island we find one of the country's best conserved fields containing this aquatic plant.

A breeding ground for fish

Among other ecological roles, the Posidonia beds provide a refuge for thousands of juvenile fish, providing a nursery that benefits a variety of species.

Regulated anchoring, protected Posidonia beds!

Recreational sailing in the waters around the Medes Islands is permitted, but anchoring is strictly limited to buoys with low-impact securing.

The Mediterranean's green lung

Posidonia grows slowly, just 1 to 2 cm a year.

The full anchoring manoeuvre of a vessel above Posidonia can destroy from 16 to 34 plant stems if it is not done in a way that respects the seabed.

Posidonia is the Mediterranean's green lung: it absorbs CO2 and supplies O2, and it does so much better than any forest.

It is essential in mitigating the effects of climate change.

