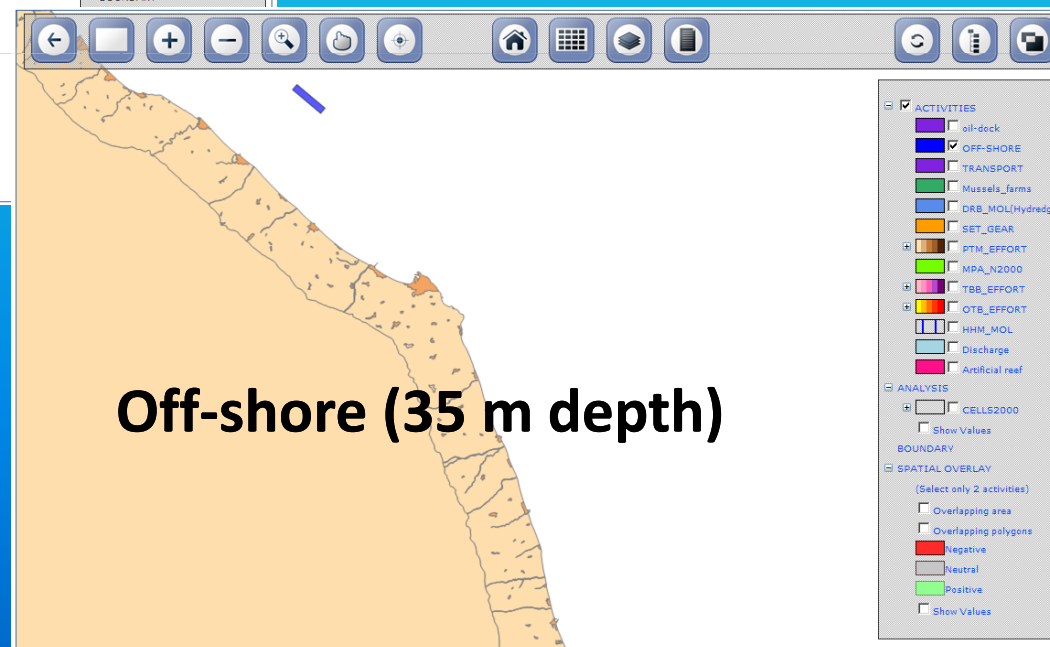
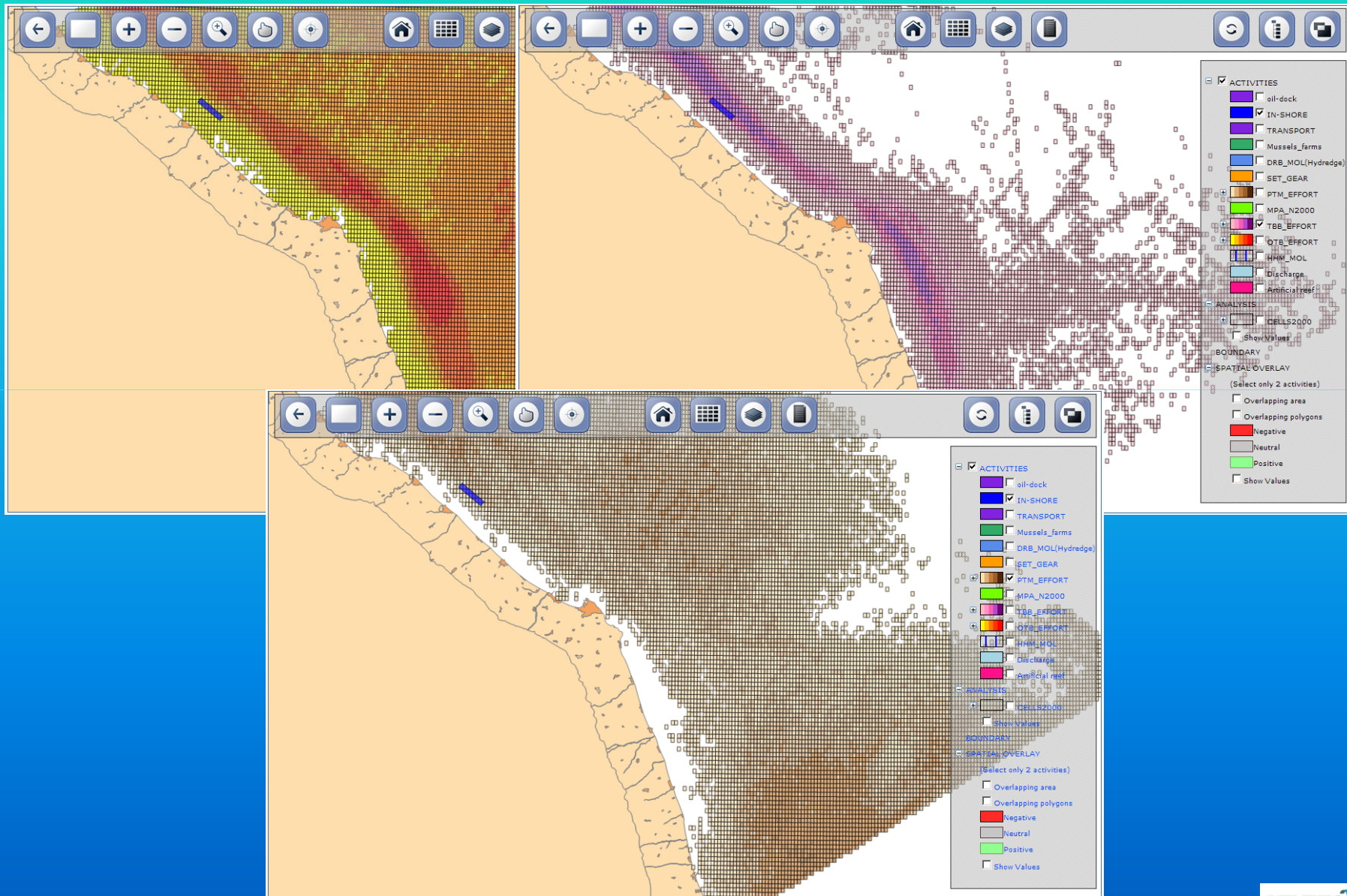


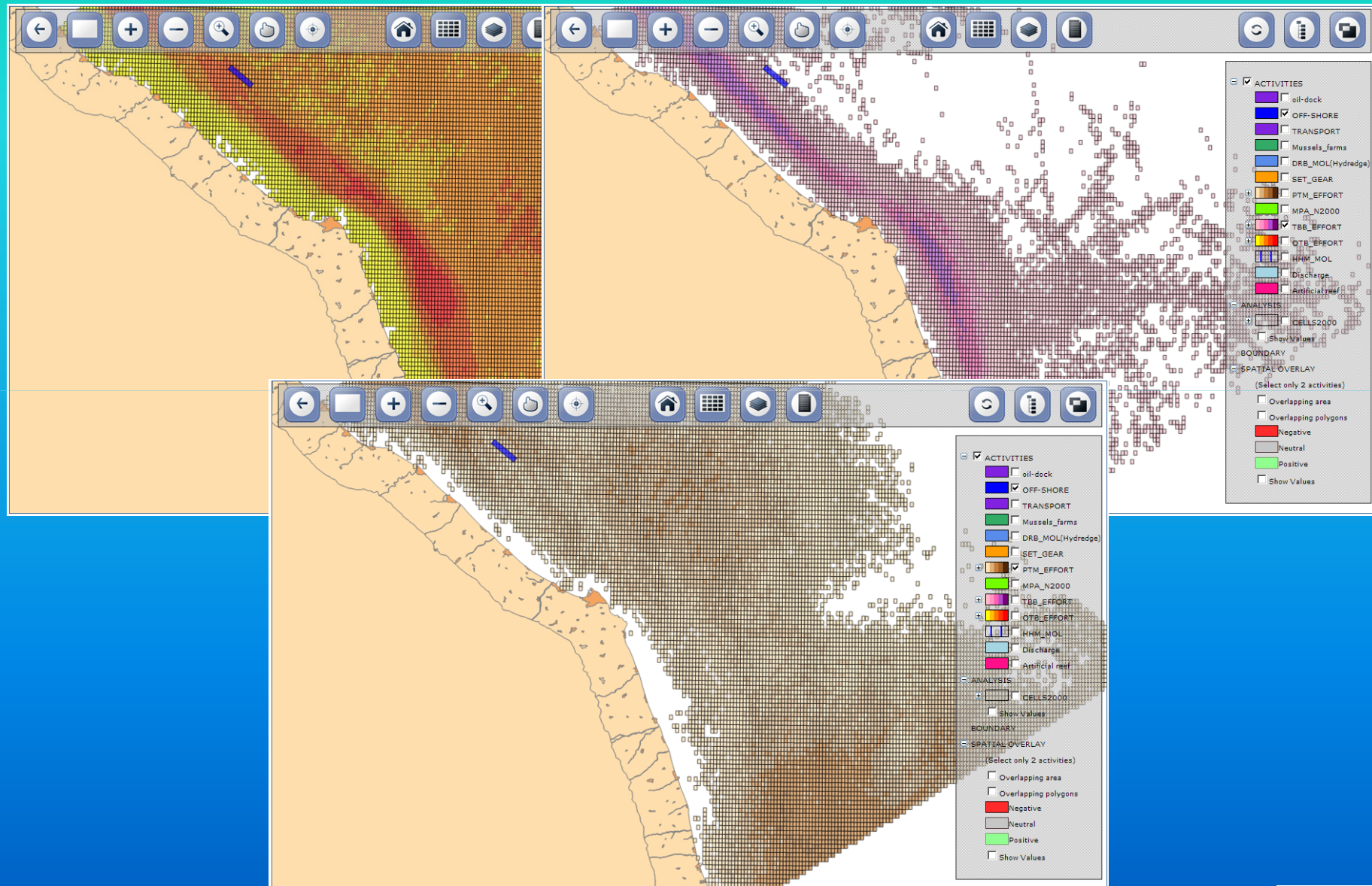
2 different scenarios for a OWF (hypoththesized 30 monopiles on 2 parallel lines)



Impact of “in”-shore windfarm on fisheries (scenario1)

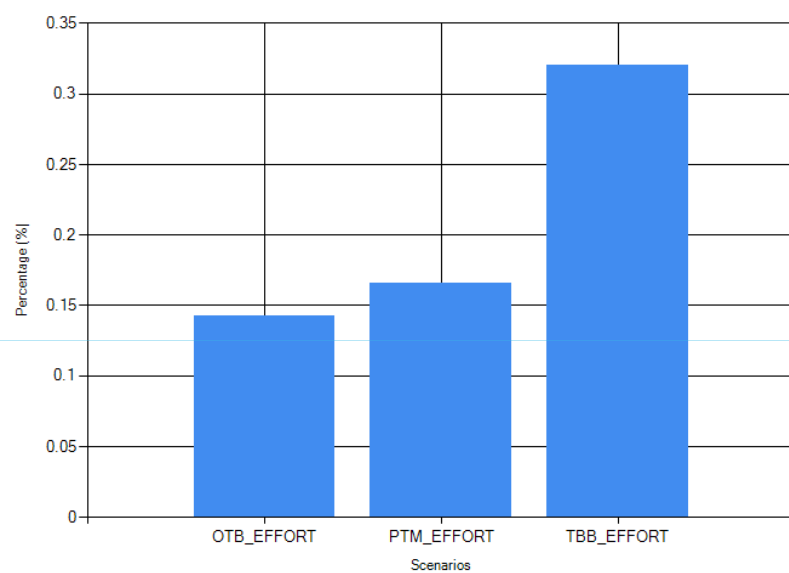


Impact of off-shore windfarm on fisheries (scenario2)

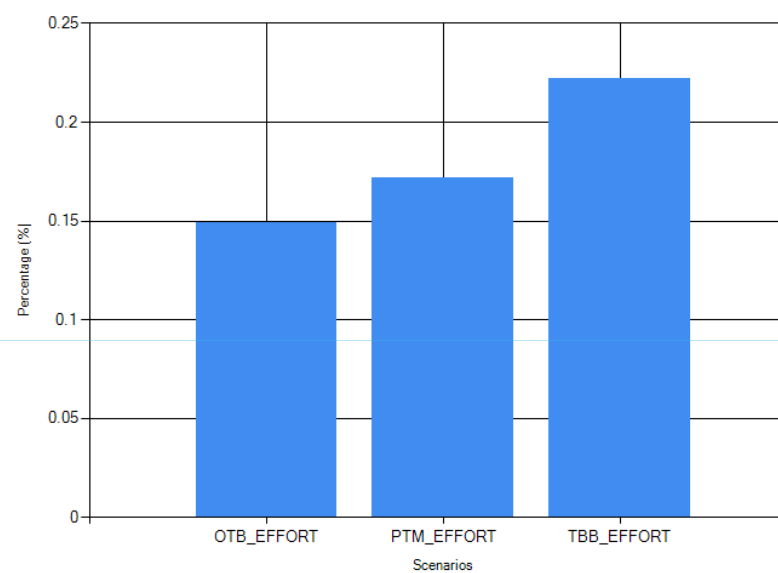


Stress levels calculation (Fishing area losses, %)

In-shore (scenario1)

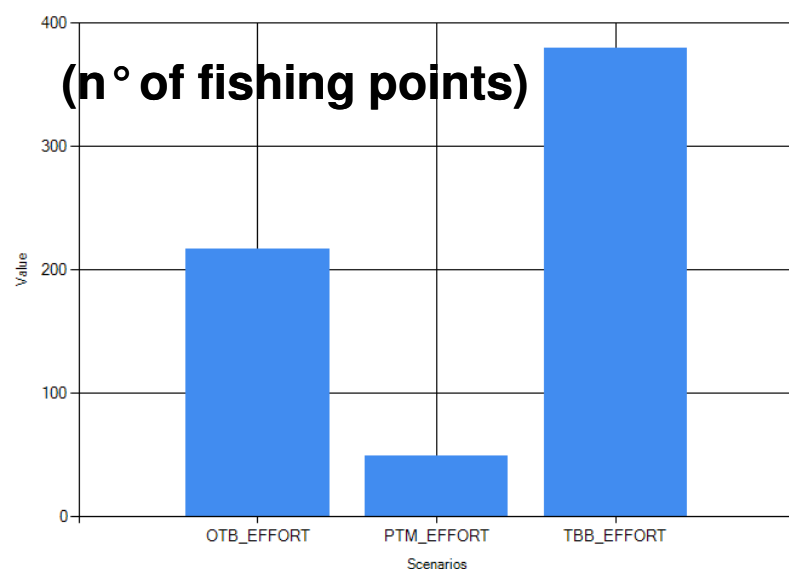
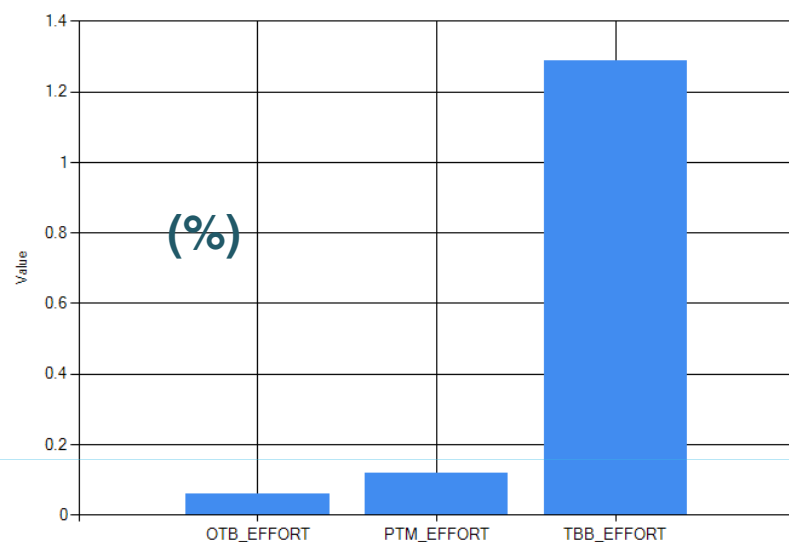


Off-shore (scenario2)

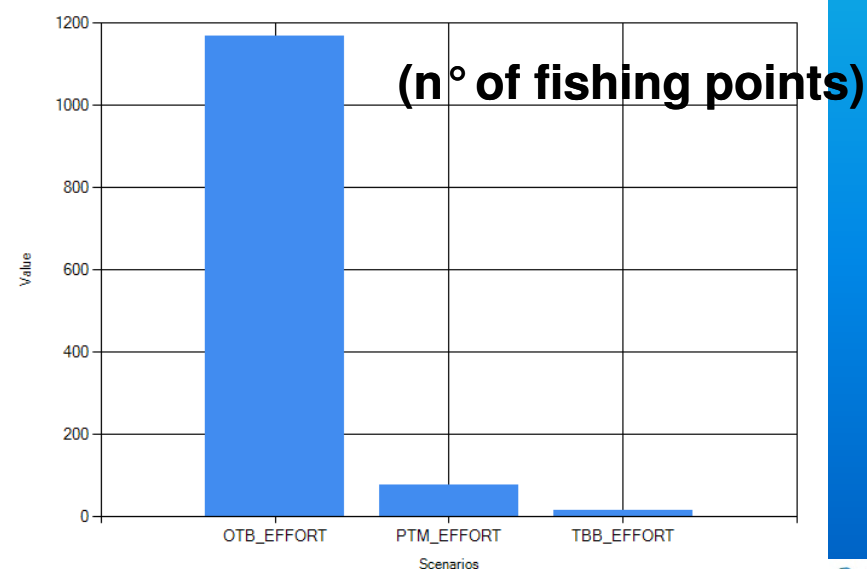
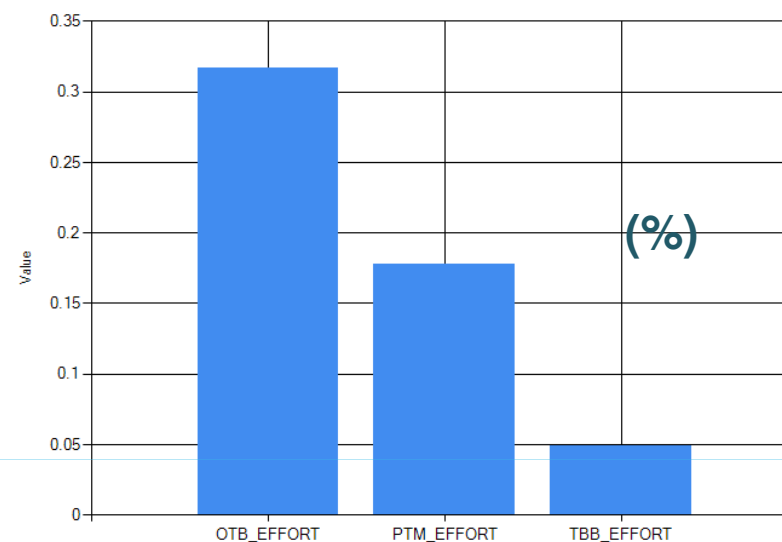


Stress levels calculation (Effort to be redistributed)

In-shore (scenario1)



Off-shore (scenario2)



The setting up of ARTIFICIAL REEFS (ARs) to attract fish in the Mediterranean Sea goes back at least to around 2 centuries ago (Fabi *et al.*, 2010).



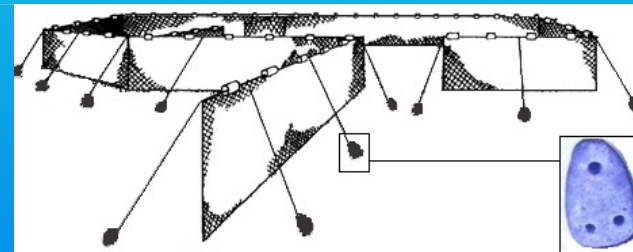
Since 1800 until 1960 the rocks used as anchors for the tuna fishery nets in the Mediterranean Sea were left on the seabed at the end of each fishing season, accumulated over time and made new rocky habitats populated by benthic fauna and fish which were exploited by local fishermen during the intervals between the fishing tuna seasons



Second half of 1900s



modern concept of “Artificial Reef”





The northern Adriatic Sea is characterized by a heavy river runoff causing eutrophication



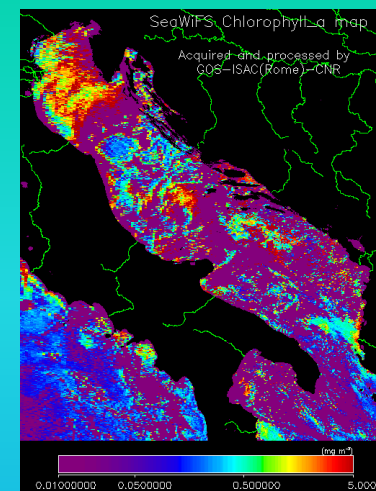
Highly productive sea



Intensively exploited by several fishing activities



Shellfish culture is well developed



Hydraulic dredges



Mussel harvesting



Illegal trawling



Suspended mussel culture



Small-scale fisheries



Recreational fisheries



Activities which compete each other for space and resources



Artificial Reefs have been deployed in
10 Mediterranean bordering countries



- Fisheries enhancement and management
- Mariculture
- Research
- Recreational
- Habitat restoration