



Seagrass meadows are widely distributed in our waters, and cover depths from 0 to 40 meters according to their ecological needs.

They are of high ecological importance and are very sensitive to pollution and anchoring (damage to species or alteration of the substrate).



The management plan for this protected area (Order ARM/2417/2011 of 30 August) states:

- Anchoring on seagrass meadows is prohibited.
- You will find **authorized anchoring buoy fields** within or near the protected area.



Did you know?



Halophila decipiens

In Spain, it is only found in the Canary Islands, on sandy and muddy bottoms, up to 40 meters deep.

Source: Marine Angiosperm Ecology Group (IEO-CSIC)

Cymodocea nodosa



It grows on sandy and muddy bottoms (6 to 20 meters deep) and can form more or less dense meadows in areas with gentle or moderate waves.

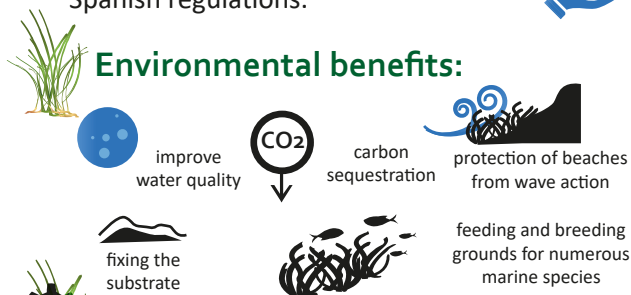
Source: Tamia Brito-TRAGSATEC, and cover photo

Why is it important to protect them?

Halophila decipiens and *Cymodocea nodosa* are species protected by Spanish regulations.



Environmental benefits:



Socioeconomic benefits:



Financiado por la Unión Europea NextGenerationEU



Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia



MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE

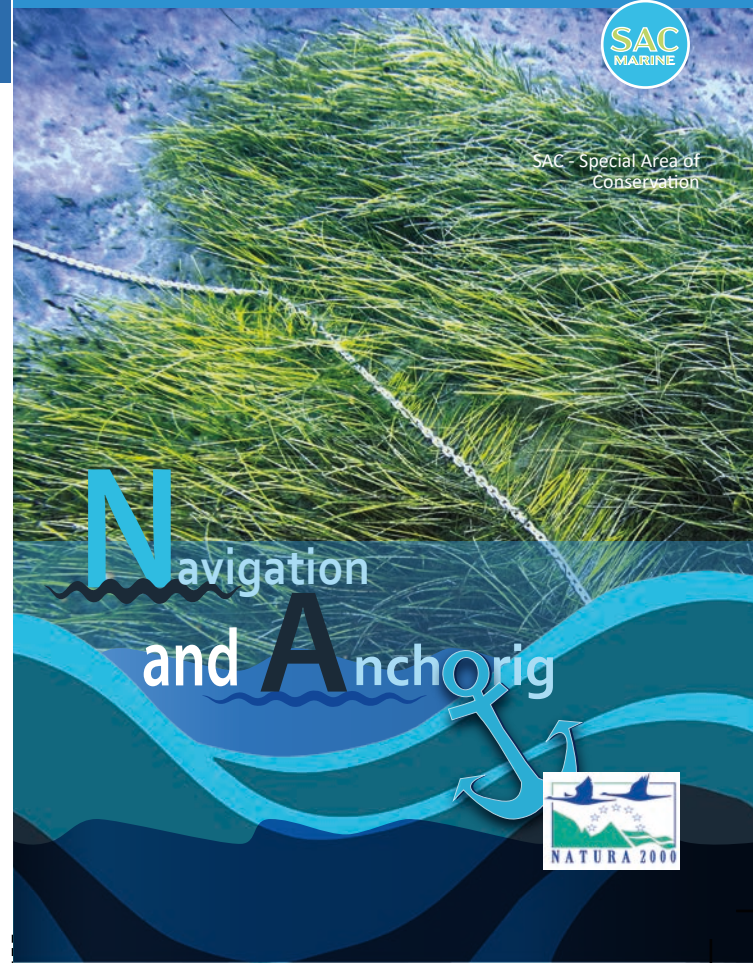
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIODIVERSIDAD, BOSQUES Y DESERTIFICACIÓN

Espacio marino de

PLAYA DEL CABRÓN

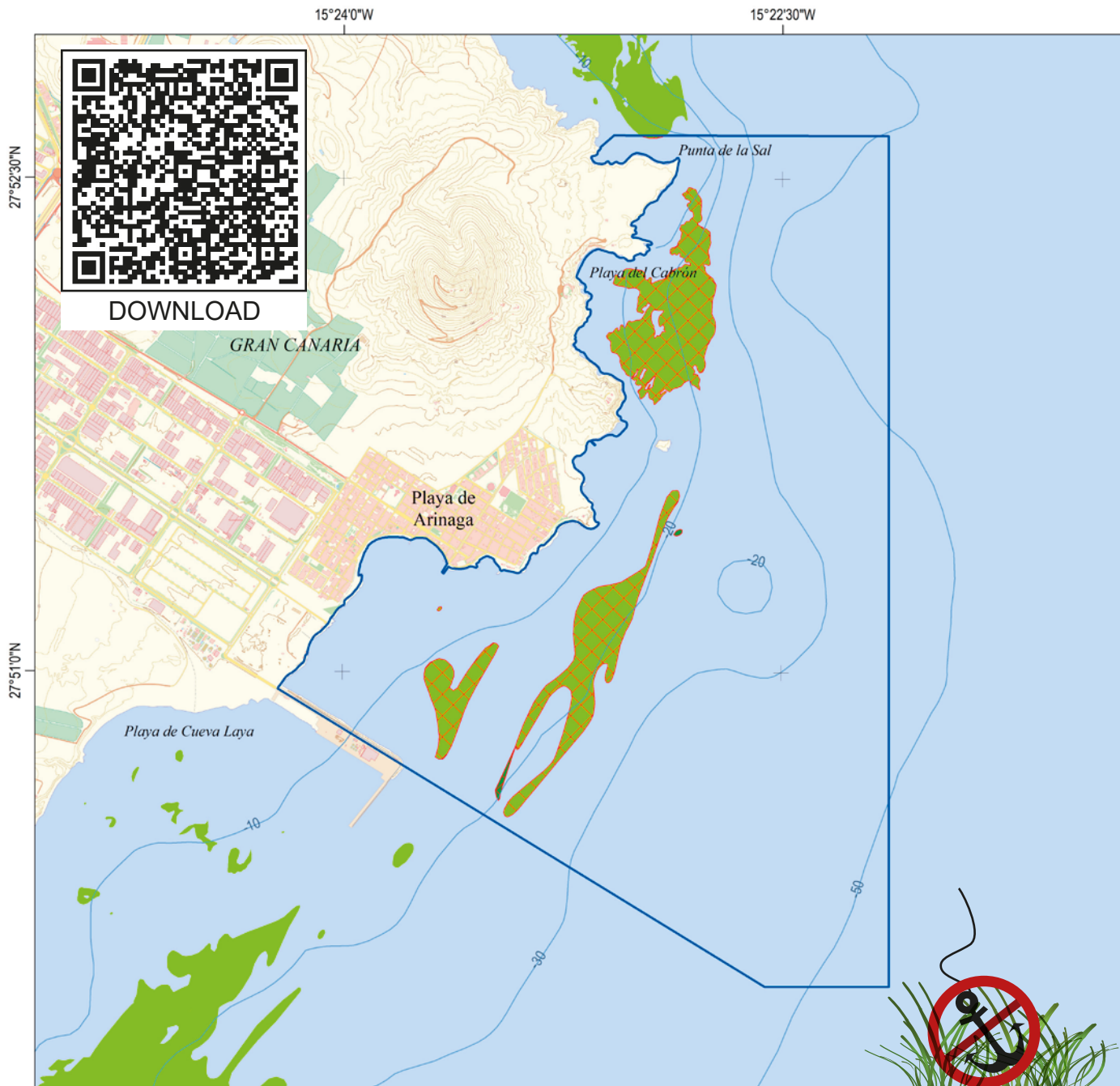


SAC - Special Area of Conservation



Navigation and Anchoring





Anchoring is prohibited in seagrass meadows within the SAC

PLAYA DEL CABRÓN

SAC - Special Area of Conservation



Delimitation of the SAC Playa del Cabrón

Prohibited anchorage area
Seagrass meadows within the SAC

Seagrass meadows

Sebadal (*Cymodocea nodosa*)

Halophila decipiens



Reference system: REGCAN95, UTM Zone 28
Basemap: Mapa Topográfico Integrado de Canarias