

# RECONNECT

Regional cooperation for the transnational ecosystem sustainable development  
Interreg V-B “Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020”

## Deliverable 3.4.2

### Questionnaires quantifying ESCVs (Essential Socio-economic and Cultural Variables)

WP3: MAPPING AND EVALUATING OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Responsible Partner: **International Centre for Research on the Environment and the  
Economy (ICRE8)**



Deliverable team: **DBS-UCY /External Experts (The Cyprus Institute)**



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## DOCUMENT DATA

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of deliverable D3.4.2

The Deliverable D3.4.2 “Questionnaires quantifying ESCVs (Essential Socio-economic and Cultural Variables)” of the RECONNECT - Regional Cooperation for the transnational ecosystem sustainable development - project, co-funded by the European Union's Interreg V-B Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020 Program, aims to evaluate the Ecosystem Services (ES) provided by the *Posidonia oceanica* habitat in the Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Cape Greco in Cyprus, which has been selected for the implementation of pilot actions under this program. Specifically, a questionnaire survey was conducted to analyse people's preferences and quantify the benefit they receive from the ES of Cape Greco MPA. The estimation of the extra cost that people are willing to pay to support the provision of the ES can provide valuable insights to policy makers about potential voluntary taxes for the protection of the site.

## 2. DATA COLLECTION

The various stages for collecting the questionnaires on the ESCVs for the pilot case study of Cape Greco are presented below.

### 2.1 Stakeholders list

The first step in the data collection process was the preparation of the list of stakeholders to whom the questionnaire on ESCVs was afterwards sent. A thorough desk study was conducted to identify and contact through phone the most relative and involved actors to the project objectives. The final list of stakeholders includes 240 contacts<sup>1</sup>. The following categories of stakeholders are included in the list: officers from governmental departments (58), local government (5) and provincial administration (3), representatives of environmental organizations and NGOs (96), educational institutions (36), development

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<sup>1</sup> The detailed list of stakeholders is presented separately in an excel file, in order to fully protect the stakeholders' personal data, following the guidelines of the EU General Data Protection Regulation.

companies (6), agricultural organizations (7), professional fishermen (9), diving shops (9), and citizens (11).

## **2.2 Preparation of the questionnaire on the socioeconomic and cultural indicators for the pilot case study of Cape Greco**

The questionnaire on the ESCVs for the case studies of RECONNECT was developed by the deliverable's responsible partner ICRE8. A series of online meetings between the ICRE8 and case study partners took place to identify the ES to be included in the questionnaire survey, the pressures and the payment levels that users would pay for each ES level. For the pilot case study of Cape Greco an extra aspect was included in the questionnaire, that is, the number of tourists to reflect the impact of the massive tourist accommodation built around the Cape Greco MPA. The main pressures identified for the Cape Greco MPA are: (a) the violation of the fishing restrictions in terms of practices, and (b) the massive building of tourist accommodations on the coastal zones.

For the Cape Greco case study, the interviews were restricted to locals. Specifically, people were asked to choose among different hypothetical scenarios for the protection of Posidonia, which include a contribution as a voluntary tax. Each alternative scenario for the protection of the habitat was described by eight attributes, namely, fish abundance, water clarity, aesthetic benefits, carbon sequestration, trade-off between beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes, restrictions to fishing, preservation of underwater cultural heritage. Each attribute's levels were 3 or 4. The respondents were asked to go through a sequence of scenarios, thus allowing the monetization of trade-offs between the levels of attributes in each scenario.

More details about the design of the questionnaire can be found in the final D3.X.2 report prepared by ICRE8.

### 2.3 Dissemination and completion of electronic questionnaires

The deliverable's responsible partner, ICRE8, suggested that for better quality of results face-to-face interviews should be carried out, although online communication with the interviewees was also considered a good strategy. The coordinator and the case study partners decided that the optimal strategy for the collection of the primary data across all case study sites would be the dissemination of electronic questionnaires. Resource and time constraints in the project prevented the use of face-to-face interviews. Specifically, it was decided that the optimal number of completed questionnaires would be 150 for all case studies, which was considered a good sample size. The Qualtrics database ([www.qualtrics.com](http://www.qualtrics.com)) was used for the distribution and online completion of the questionnaires. The questionnaire is available in both English (Appendix I) and Greek, regarding the case of Cyprus.

Based on the prepared stakeholders list, a phone call to all identified stakeholders was made to remind them the objectives of the RECONNECT project and inform them about the planned questionnaire survey; this action took place in September 2019. The objective of the phone calls was to make the communication with the survey participants more personal, and thus to increase the odds of completing the questionnaires. The link of the questionnaire, both in Greek and English, was sent to more than 260 stakeholders (e.g., officers from governmental departments, local and district administration, environmental organizations, NGOs, educational and research institutions, development companies, local businesses and citizens) during October 2019 through a personal email, where the external expert explained the purpose of the research and the confidentiality of the responses. Specifically, a GDPR disclaimer was added at the beginning of the online survey explaining the type of data that will be collected and what it will be used for (prepared by the DBS-UCY).

In total, 158 questionnaires were filled for the case study of Cape Greco. This number represents a 61% response rate of the delivered questionnaires, which is a high response rate for online surveys. Cyprus was the case study with the highest number of filled

questionnaires compared to the rest case studies (i.e., 158 filled questionnaires vs the target of 150). Thus, the strategy of the completion of the online survey applied in Cyprus was used as an example for the rest case studies. The external partner organised one online meeting (December 15, 2019) and through email shared the methodology adopted in Cyprus with the rest case studies. It was stressed the importance of making the communication with stakeholders more 'personal', that is, sending the link of the questionnaire through personal email, explaining the objectives of the research, instead of a mass email through social media. Also, a phone communication before and after sending the questionnaire increased a lot the completion rate of the questionnaires.

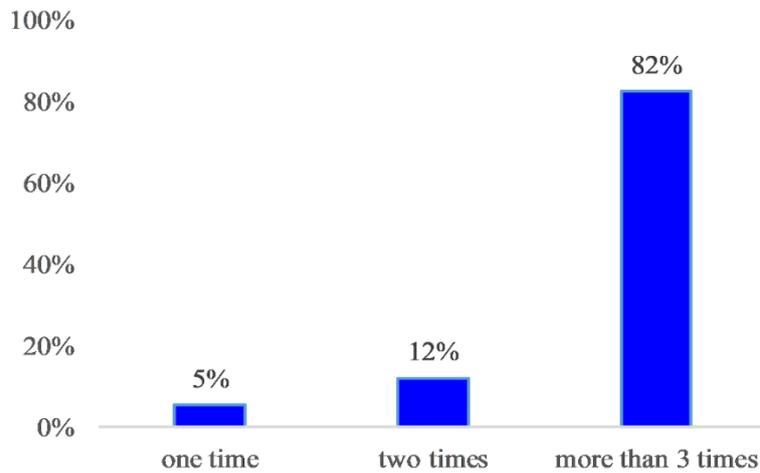
#### **2.4 Coding of the questionnaires**

The next step after the completion of the online survey was the coding and filling of the responses of the questionnaires in a database prepared by ICRE8. The extraction of the data from the Qualtrics database had to be made in a manual way, (i.e., one-by-one response per question), which was a very time-demanding task. This task was completed during January 2020. The external expert sent the final completed questionnaire survey database for Cyprus' case study to ICRE8 on February 2020.

### **3. ANALYSIS OF THE KEY SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL VARIABLES**

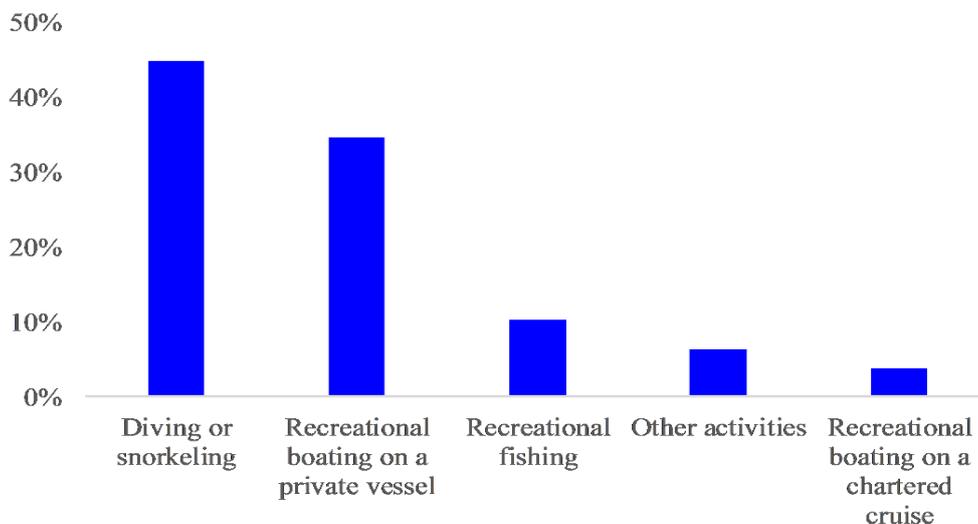
#### **3.1 Descriptive analysis of the questionnaires**

This section presents a descriptive analysis of the questionnaires for the Cape Greco case study. Of the total 158 filled questionnaires in the Qualtrics database, 22 were with missing values. About 86% of the respondents of the 136 participants have visited the Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Cape Greco (n=117), and 63% of them (n=74) have visited the *Posidonia* sp. ecosystems. Sixty-one out of the 74 respondents have visited those ecosystems for more than 3 times (Figure 1).



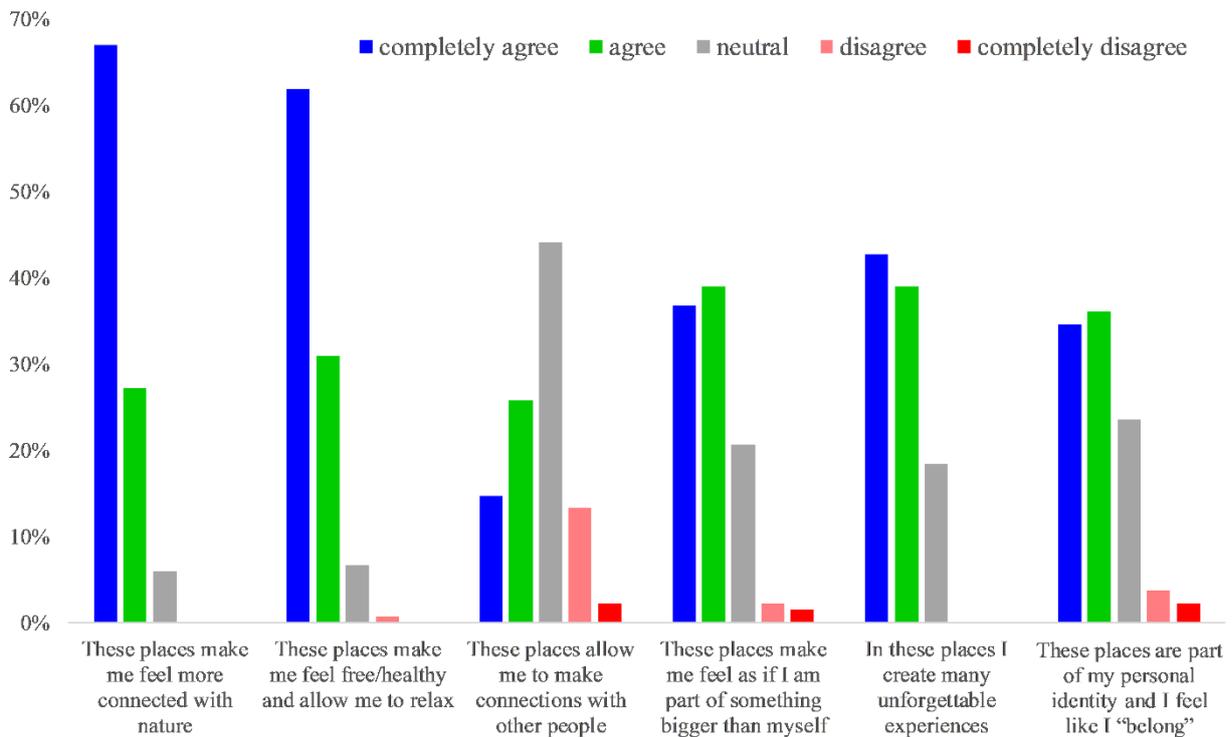
**Figure 1.** Visits on the Marine Protected Area of Cape Greco

The respondents who visited the MPA of Cape Greco (n=74) have partaken in the following activities: diving or snorkeling (45%), recreational boating on private vessel (35%), recreational fishing (10%) and commercial fishing (5%) (Figure 2). This finding supports the usefulness of citizen science actions followed in work package 5. As indicated through this questionnaire, Cape Greco is a highly visited site by divers, thus these citizens can play a pivotal role in further protecting the site, something that can be achieved through the citizen science actions of this project.



**Figure 2.** Activities that respondents have partaken in the MPA of Cape Greco

One important question to participants was their perceptions about the value of the marine protected areas. The responses of the participants, based on their own experience, are presented in Figure 3. The question was answered on a scale from 1 to 5, and the potential answers are: 1: completely disagree, 2: disagree, 3: neutral, 4: agree, 5: completely agree. Around 94% of the participants responded that the marine protected areas make them feel more connected with nature. Similarly, around 93% of the participants reported that marine protected areas make them feel free and allowed them to relax. On the contrary, only 40% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that marine protected areas can be valuable on building connections with other people. The majority of the respondents were neutral towards this attribute of marine protected areas. About three-fourths of the respondents agreed or fully agreed that the marine protected areas make them feel as being part of something bigger than themselves; only 4% of the respondents disagreed or completely disagreed with this function of the marine protected areas. Similarly, 82% of the respondents reported that in marine protected areas can create many unforgettable experiences. Finally, 71% of the respondents consider these places as part of their personal identity; around 6% of the respondents disagreed or fully disagreed with this function of the marine protected areas, while 23% of the respondents were neutral towards this function.

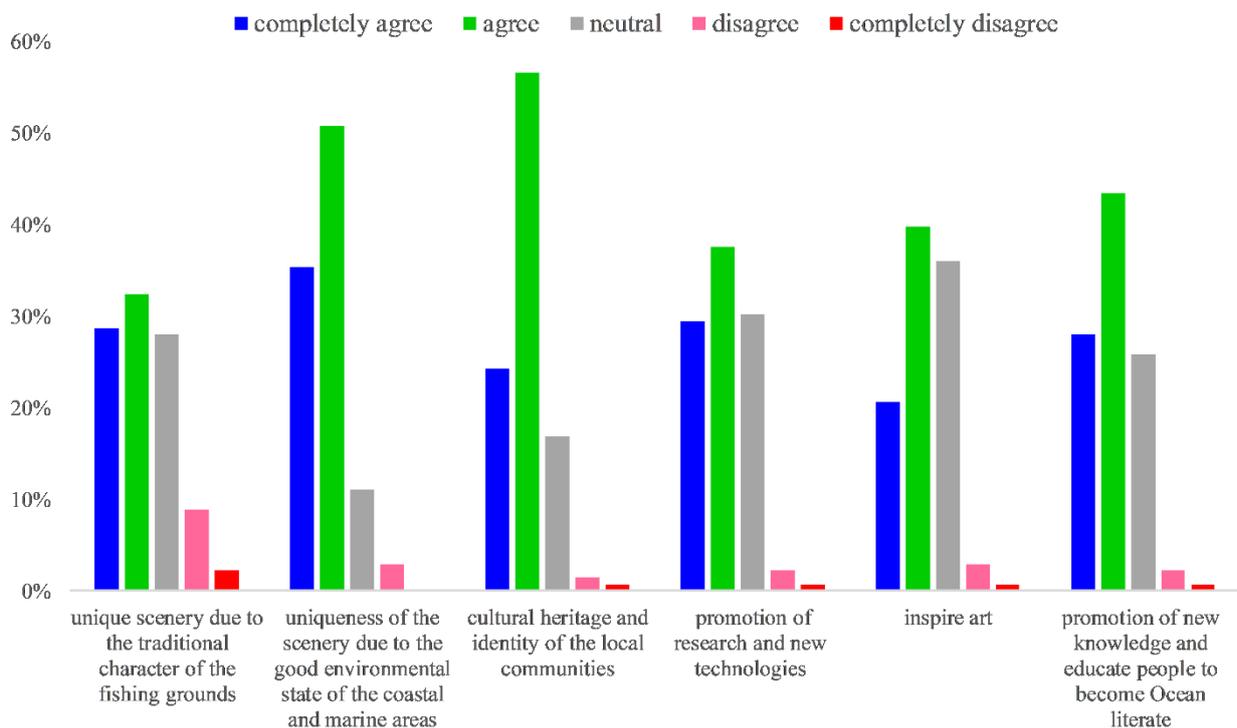


**Figure 3.** Perceptions on the importance of marine protected areas functions.

The next question was focused on the specific contributions of the marine protected area of Cape Greco. This question was also answered on a scale from 1 to 5, and the potential answers are: 1: completely disagree, 2: disagree, 3: neutral, 4: agree, 5: completely agree. The responses of the participants, based on their own experience, are presented in Figure 4.

About 61% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the marine protected area of Cape Greco contributes to the unique scenery due to the traditional character of the fishing grounds. About 11% of the respondents disagreed or fully disagreed with this contribution and 28% were neutral towards this attribute. On the contrary, 86% of the respondents agreed or fully agreed with the contribution of Cape Greco marine protected area on the uniqueness of the scenery due to the good environmental state of the coastal and marine areas. Similarly, 81% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed about the contribution Cape Greco MPA on the cultural heritage and identity of the local

communities; only 2.2% of the respondents disagreed or fully disagreed about this attribute. About 67% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed about the contribution of the marine protected area of Cape Greco on promoting the research and new technologies. However, about 30% of the respondents were neutral about this attribute. Similar are the perceptions of the respondents about the contribution of the marine protected area of Cape Greco on inspiring art; 60% of the respondents agreed or fully agreed with this attribute, while 36% of the respondents were neutral. Finally, 71% of the respondents agreed or fully agreed that the Cape Greco MPA can contribute to the promotion of new knowledge and educate people to become Ocean literate; again, 26% of the respondents were neutral towards this potential contribution of the Cape Greco marine protected area.

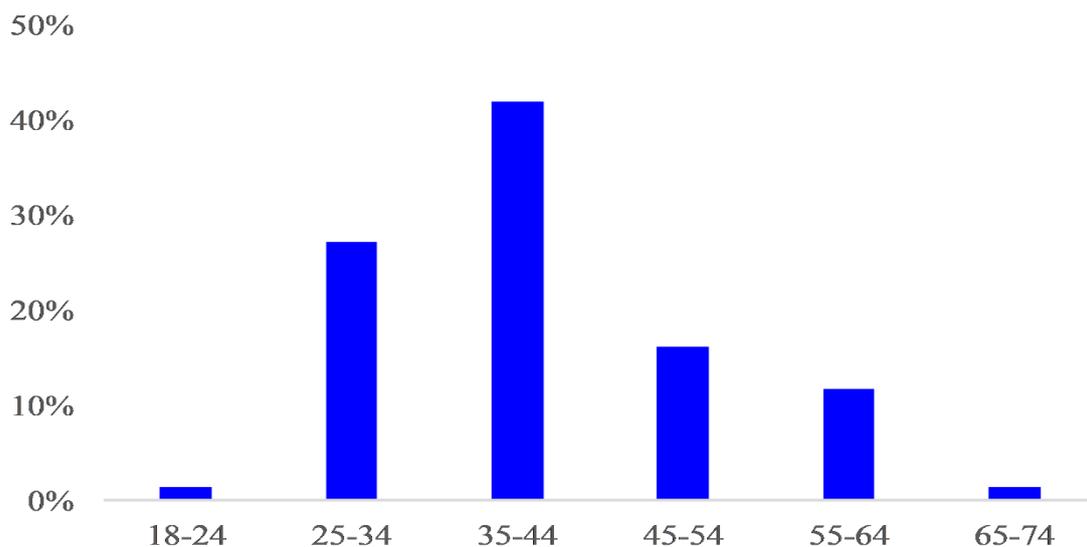


**Figure 4.** Contributions/functions of the marine protected area of Cape Greco

The respondents' willingness-to-pay estimates in the form of an annual voluntary tax for the protection of the Posidonia habitat can be found in the final D3.X.2 report prepared by

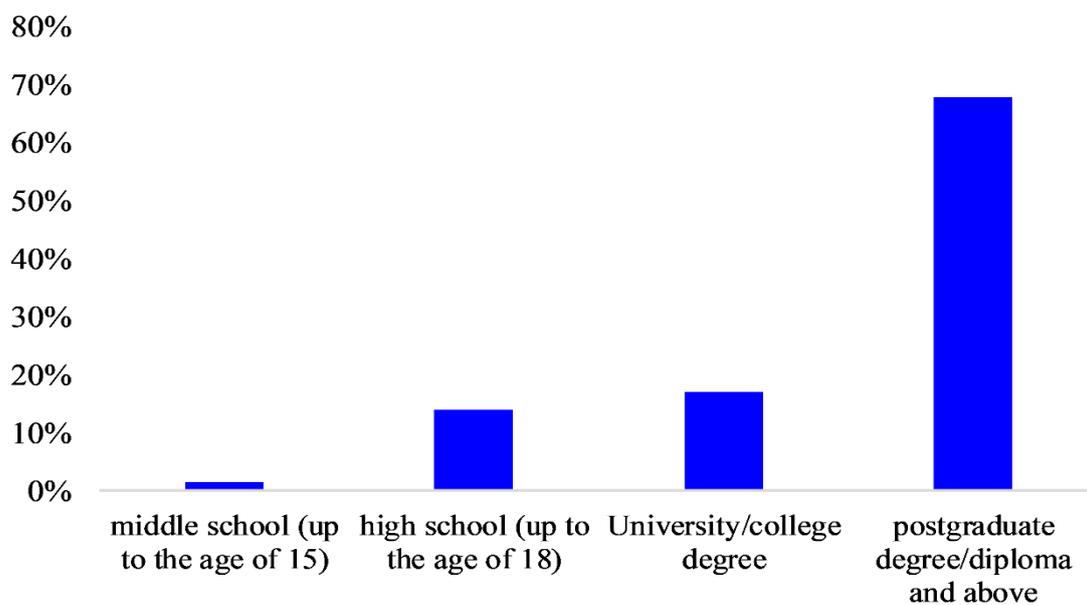
ICRE8. Briefly, in Cape Greco case study we had 816 choices (136 respondents multiply by 6 choices each). Only in 17% of the choice cards, the respondents chose the status quo, while in around 83% of the choice cards, the participants chose one of the alternative scenarios, that is an increase of the ecosystem services for at least one of the attributes accompanied by a voluntary tax. The results indicate that the average respondents' willingness to pay for a 20% increase in fish abundance is 29.71€ and 50.52€ for a 40% increase in fish abundance. As for the increase in water clarity, people are willing to pay more (42.45 euros) for the higher increase of 30% than (24.51 euros) for a smaller increase of 15%. Finally, an increase of 1% in carbon sequestration leads to a willingness to pay of 1.53 euros, while people are willing to pay 1€ for a medium increase in the preservation of underwater cultural heritage.

Below some information of the socioeconomic background of the respondents is provided. The survey captured a relatively well-balanced sample of respondents related to gender, that is, 58% male and 42% female. Most of the respondents are in the age range of 35-44 years old (42%), followed by the age range of 25-34 (27%) and 45-54 (16%) years old (Figure 5).



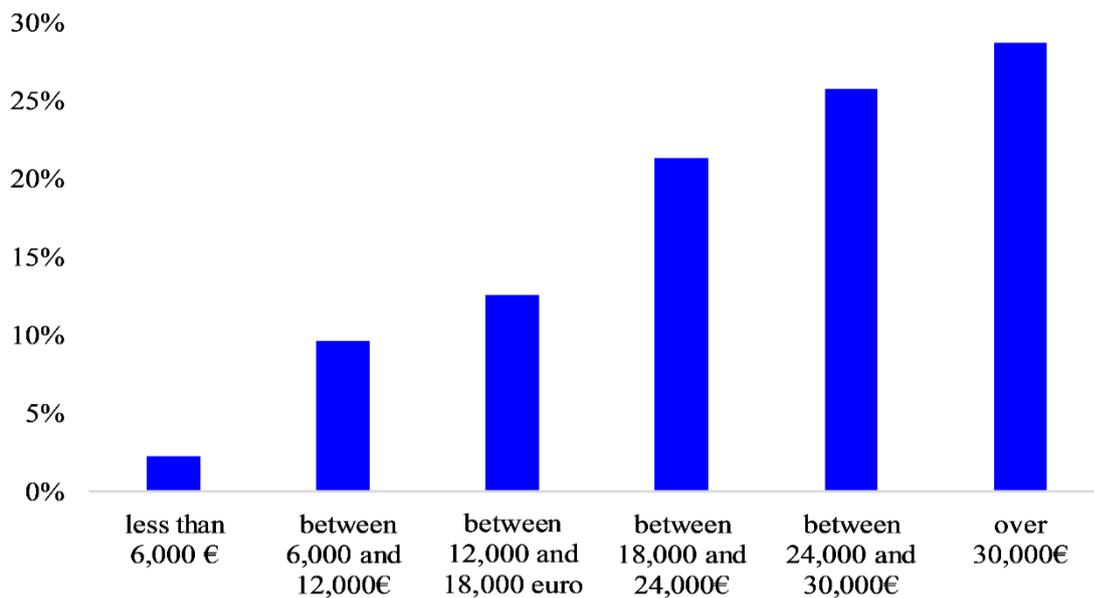
**Figure 5.** Age distribution of respondents

The majority of the respondents (68%) have a postgraduate degree, and about 17% have a University or College degree (Figure 6). Similarly, most of the respondents are employed on the public or private sector or are self-employed (87%); about 8% are students and 1.5% are pensioners.



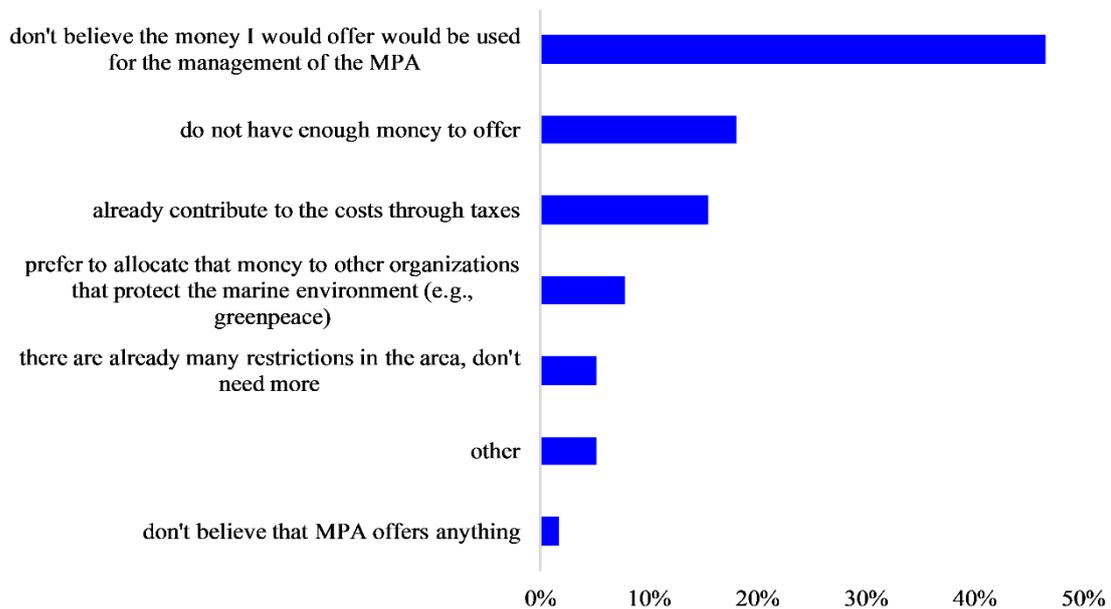
**Figure 6.** Educational level of participants

About 55% of the respondents earn annually more than 24,000€ and more than three-fourths of the participants earn over 18,000€; around 12% of the respondents earn annually less than 12,000€ (Figure 7).



**Figure 7.** Participants' personal gross income (annual)

It is interesting to mention here that around 63% of the respondents noted at the end of the survey that it might be possible to change their mind about the amounts they have chosen to pay for the protection and management of the attributes of the Posidonia habitat. The main reasons behind this change are: (a) participants' belief that the money offered wouldn't be used for the management of the marine protected area of Cape Greco (47%), (b) not enough money to offer (18%) and (c) they already contribute to the costs through taxes (16%) (Figure 8).



**Figure 8.** Reasons for changing the amounts that participants chose to pay for the management of the Cape Greco marine protected area.

### 3.2 Conclusions

The questionnaire survey results confirm that Cape Greco is a highly visited site by divers, which indicate the role these citizens can play for the protection and management of the site. The majority of the respondents stressed the contribution of the Cape Greco MPA on the uniqueness of the scenery, due to the good environmental status of the coastal and marine areas. These perceptions may also explain the relatively high levels of people’s willingness to pay for ES, such as water clarity and fish abundance. On the contrary, the relatively low levels of people’s willingness to pay for ES such as carbon sequestration and the preservation of underwater cultural heritage might indicate the low awareness of society about the whole range of ES that MPAs perform. These findings support the importance and usefulness of citizen science actions that can further improve society’s awareness about the provision of ES of Cape Greco site. Finally, the results show that participants are in general will to pay more for higher increases in the provision levels of ES.

## Appendix I – Questionnaire

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

BLOCK: [ 1 2 3 4]

### Introduction

Thank you for devoting some of your time to participate in this survey. It is a survey that is administered by the University of Cyprus, Department of Biological Sciences and the ATHENA Research and Innovation Centre and focuses on your views on the contribution of some marine ecosystems existing in the Marine Protected Area of Cape Greko in your recreation and well-being as well as the tourism development.

This survey is strictly for research purposes and your answers will be handled confidentially and we will not gather any data that can help identify you. Data will be stored under the GDPR guidelines and used for scientific research purposes alone. Also, please take into account that there are no wrong or right answers in this survey and that we are interested in your honest opinion only. This survey lasts approximately 15 minutes.

Do you agree taking part in this survey?

[IF NO\_\_] Thank you for your time, have a good day/afternoon

[IF YES\_\_] Thank you very much. Now we will start with completing the questionnaire and a short description of the survey's focus.

#### Statement

Please, read the following questions and state if we have your consent for your participation in the survey:

1. I have been given all the necessary information for that survey and my rights as participant
2. I understand that my participation is voluntary, that the information given are confidential and as the survey is anonymous I cannot ask to change my answers after submitting them

[IF NO \_\_] thank you for your time, have a nice day/evening

[IF YES \_\_] please proceed to the next page

## **A. USE, PERCEPTIONS, MOTIVES AND BEHAVIOUR FOR MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS**

Before we start, could you tell me if you have visited the Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Cape Greko?

YES \_\_\_

NO \_\_\_

In the MPA you can find several diverse ecosystems that one depends on the other to continue functioning. These ecosystems come together through several organisms of various sizes and the human eye can only see the bigger ones. The ecosystem that this study is interested in is the habitat of Posidonia, a type of underwater meadow that is found in maximum 40 m depth because it needs clarity and sun for its growth. Posidonia is found on sandy seabed and if is not impacted by human intervention (picture 1) is so dense that provides a “jungle” for big fishes and a nursery for the small ones. Around 80 species of fishes reproduce there, and the Posidonia meadows of the study area support some communities of protected species such as Charonia Tritonis (picture 2), bottleneck dolphins (picture 3) and sea turtles (picture 4). The Posidonia meadows, “blue forests”, capture big quantities of carbon dioxide and are so productive as the Amazon rainforests, while they enrich the waters and the atmosphere with oxygen. They are under risk from trawls and anchors from recreational boats



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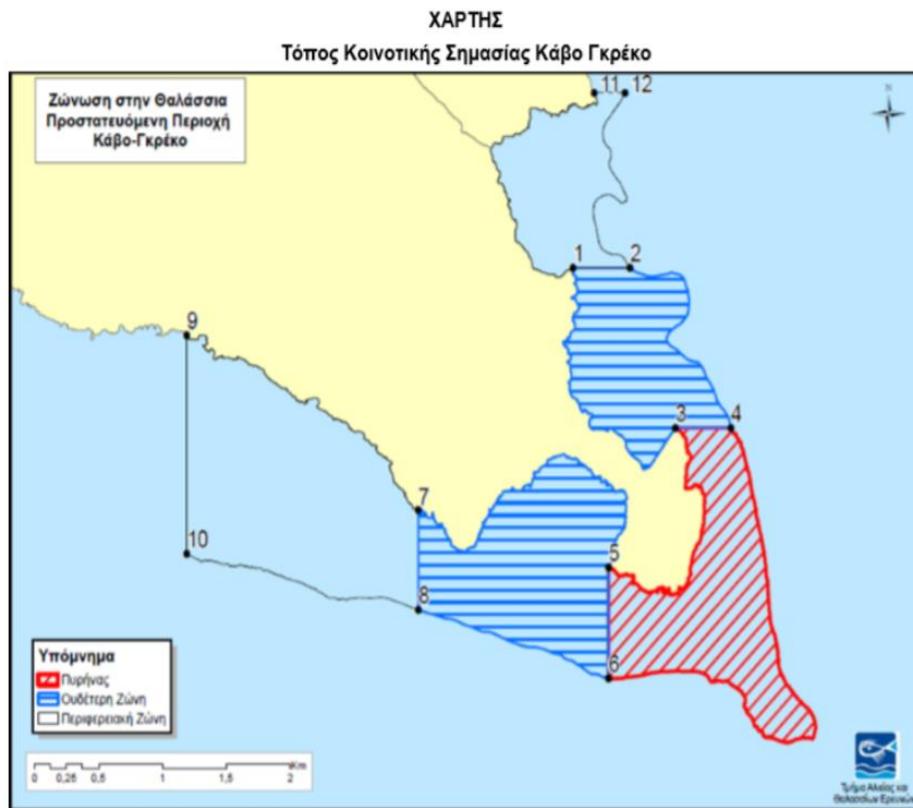
*Charonia tritonis*



Bottlenose dolphin



Sea turtle







Now we will start with some questions regarding your personal experience and familiarity with such ecosystems. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers and we're interested in your honest opinion.

A.1. Have you ever seen these ecosystems?

YES\_\_ [THEN, GO TO QUESTION A.2.]

NO\_\_ [THEN, GO TO SECTION B]

A.2. How many times have you visited the Marine Protected Area of Cape Greko? [ IF THE ANSWER IS 0, THEN SKIP THE QUESTION B ]

0	
1	
2	
>3	

A.3. When you visit the MPA of Cape Greko, which of the activities below do you partake in;

Fishing (commercial)	
Recreational fishing (angling/on a boat/underwater)	
Diving or snorkeling	
Recreational boating on a chartered cruise	
Recreational boating on a private vessel	
Other [FILL IN THE BOX]	

## B. NEW POLICY

Now think of the following, HYPOTHETICAL scenario: The managers of the MPA are thinking of better protecting Posidonia meadows that exist within the MPA. Such a scenario would allow a better environmental status of Posidonia meadows that in the Mediterranean are dying by 7% every year. Increasing the extent area of Posidonia would result in more species founding nursery in the meadows, more clear water and atmosphere (due to higher carbon capture) and aesthetic benefits from beautiful seascape etc. That can be achieved by imposing properly or increasing some restrictions already existing in the area so that the ecosystems can recover. Consequently, a contribution from people like you that could visit the MPA would be necessary for funding that change. At the present there is a zonation plan (picture 5) where the fishing is prohibited in the Red Zone of the picture. The hypothetical tighter restrictions would mean to extent the prohibition in the Blue Zone or even more to cover the Peripheral zone.

In this study you will NOT be asked to contribute monetarily. Instead, you will be asked to consider how much you could contribute realistically, if such a scenario would become a reality.

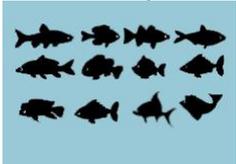
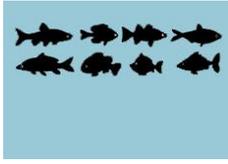
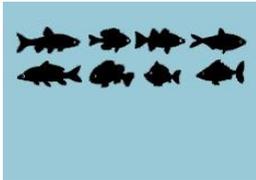
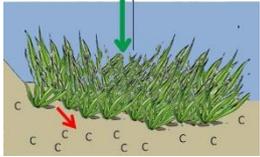
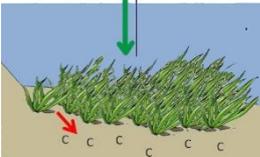
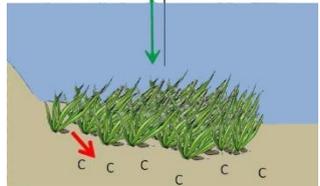
In the next section, you will be asked to choose among different hypothetical scenarios for the protection of Posidonia which include an annual contribution, as a voluntary tax. That question is hypothetical and you will not need to pay. It has been observed that participants state higher monetary levels for protection of marine ecosystems than what they actually end up paying if these new policies become a reality. Sometimes, when the time to pay comes people decides to allocate the money to another use. Before you choose try to think if you really want to pay the amount that corresponds to each scenario for visiting the area and think that you will not be able to dedicate this amount to other uses.

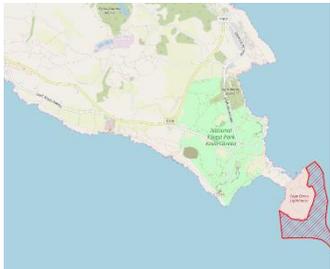
The results of this survey will be shared with policy makers and the authorities responsible for the management of the MPA. Consequently, the survey might influence future decisions on potential taxes related to the MPA.

**C. CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Now I will present you with a series of cards from which you will have the opportunity to choose 1 out of 3 possible choices. Each choice will present a different option of protecting Posidonia meadows. Each time these suggestions will appear as “Option A” and “Option B” and “Option C”. Options A and B will be different in every choice card but Option C will remain the same and will indicate in making no changes in the management of Posidonia meadows of the MPA. See an example of a choice card below.

**Choice block: 1**

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE1A</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	No increase 	
Seawater clarity	Increase by 30%	No increase	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 30%	
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 15% 	Increase by 5% 	

Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extent restriction to Neutral Zone 	Apply restriction to Red Zone 	
Increase of tourist product	Retain current level of tourism	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	No change	No change
Tax	25 Euros /year	25 Euros /year	No tax

Each alternative choice for the protection of the ecosystems is described by 9 unique characteristics:

- **Fish abundance:** The presence of Posidonia habitats provides food and nursery ground and increases the fish abundance for species caught in adjacent areas (Picture 6)
- **Water clarity:** Posidonia by reducing currents velocities and water turbidity is able to increase light availability important for its growth, contributing to water clarity and purification (Picture 7)
- **Aesthetic benefits:** Posidonia meadows are hot spots for biodiversity, providing food, habitat, refuge and nursery ground for marine flora and fauna, including commercial species and endangered such Charonia tritonis, sea turtles, monk seals, 2 rare species of dolphins (are shown already). Their presence increases the degree of enjoyment
- **Carbon sequestration:** Enjoying a healthier climate by more carbon being captured from healthier Posidonia MPA. This means that a km<sup>2</sup> of Posidonia is enough to sequester between 5 and 187 times of the yearly carbon emissions for electricity of the average Cypriot. Using the long-term carbon sequestration rate from Pergent et al. (2012) (according to Gkadolou et al., 2017) we have 22-642 t CO<sub>2</sub>/km<sup>2</sup>/year.

- **Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes:** Through sediment retention as well as hydrodynamic attenuation Posidonia meadow protects the beachline from erosion. The deposits of the dead leaves on shoreline (“banquettes”) are important sources of nutrients and serve for preserving the sediment budget (Picture 8). The highest their removal for “cleaning” purposes the less the protection benefit. The existing situation is this: the cleaning is done >3 times per year which represents a high loss of protection from erosion. Please choose among leaving the situation as it is, or the available choices with less cleaning.
- **Restrictions to fishing:** Refer to areas/zones where the fishing can be prohibited and serve as a measure to reduce over-fishing which is a serious pressure in the study area (Picture 5 again). The scenarios are: the existing situation (with over-fishing), fishing restriction in the Red Zone of the photo (recently implied as measure), extension of the restriction in the Neutral Zone or even more in the Peripheral Zone
- **Increase of tourist product:** The local tourism development increases the revenues from tourism, however a potential intensive use of the coasts might exceed the physical carrying capacity for Posidonia as well as reduce the quality of experience due to overcrowding
- **Preservation of underwater cultural heritage:** Posidonia meadows preserve valuable submerged archaeological and historical heritage and which creates a diversified experience of bathing, snorkelling or diving (Picture 9)
- **Tax:** Cypriot citizens can choose the amount they want to spend yearly for the conservation of that MPA, which will be in the form of a state tax

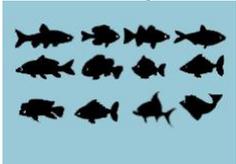
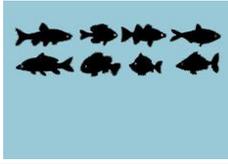
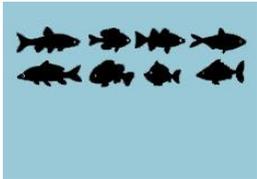
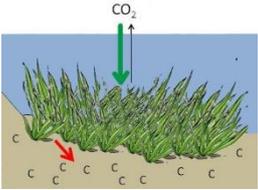
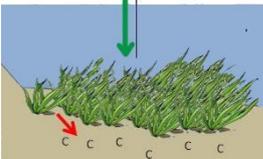
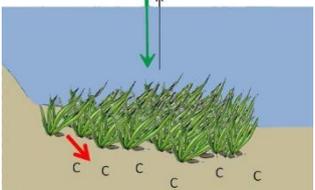
Now I will present you 6 different cards [FLIP THROUGH THE CARDS AND SHOW THEM TO THE RESPONDENT]. **Please, treat every card as if it would be the only card you were presented so that you always choose one option that is best for you among the 3 given options! Do not think of your previous choices, as these relate to a different hypothetical scenario!** Do not choose any option if you think you would not be able to afford to pay the amount it mentions. Finally, you can see [SHOW THE CARDS AGAIN] that in Options A and B the levels you are presented are different in every card and not repeated. Remember, Option C will always be the same, in every card. Now I will show you the cards for you to choose which ones you prefer.

Great, thank you very much. Now see the following card. Which option do you choose this time?

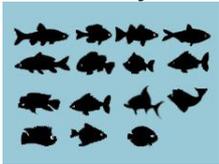
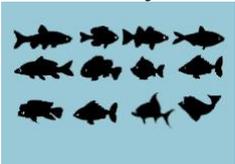
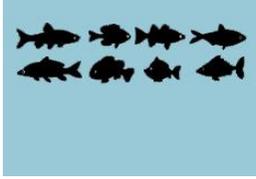
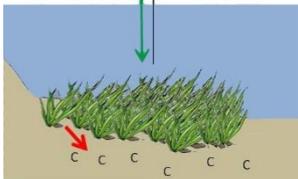
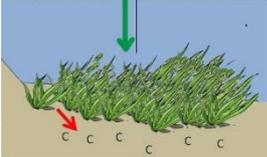
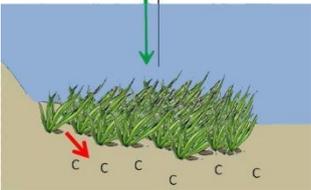
Cards	CHOICE A	CHOICE B	CHOICE C
CARD 1 (CE1A ή CE1B)			
CARD 2 (CE2A ή CE2B)			
CARD 3 (CE3A ή CE3B)			
CARD 4 (CE4A ή CE4B)			
CARD 5 (CE5A ή CE5B)			
CARD 6 (CE6A ή CE6B)			

INSERT HERE 1 OF THE CHOICE  
BLOCKS

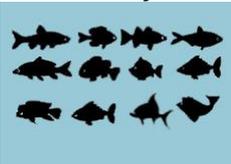
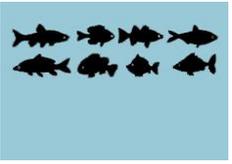
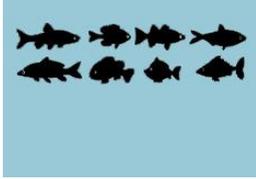
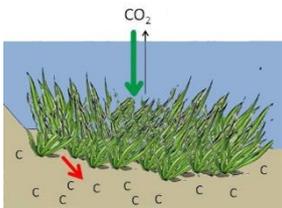
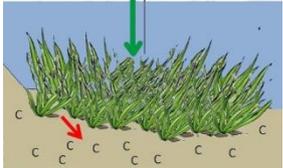
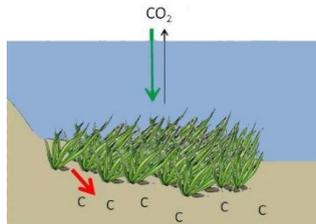
**Choice block: 1**

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE1A</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	No increase 	
Seawater clarity	Increase by 30%	No increase	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 30%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 15% 	Increase by 5% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	

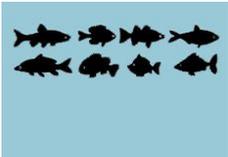
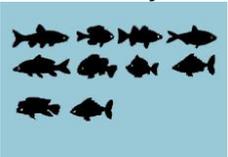
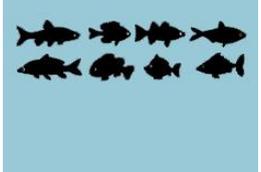
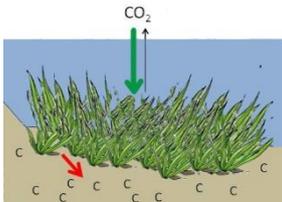
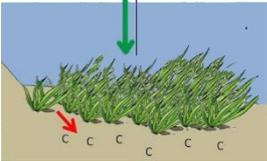
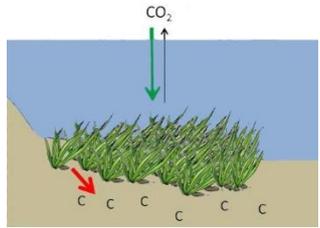
Restrictions to fishing	Extent restriction to Neutral Zone 	Apply restriction to Red Zone 	
Increase of tourist product	Retain current level of tourism	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	No change	No change
Tax	25 Euros /year	25 Euros /year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE2A</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 40% 	Increase by 20% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	No increase	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	No increase	Increase by 30%	 
Carbon sequestration	No increase 	Increase by 5% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning – max. highest protection 	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extent to Peripheral Zone	Extent to Neutral Zone	

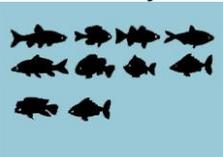
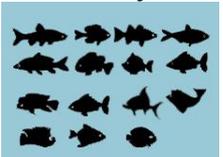
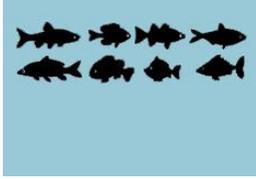
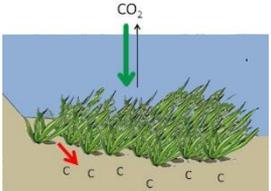
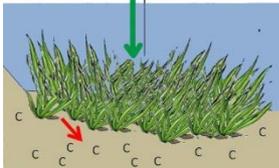
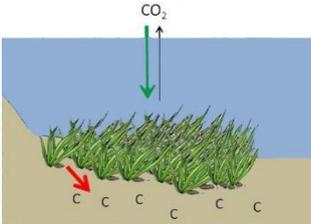
			
Increase of tourist product	Retain current tourism level	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Medium increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	75 Euros/year	50 Euros /year	No tax

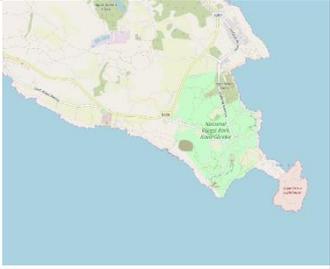
<i>Choice block</i> CE3A			
Attributes	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C / No change
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	No increase 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 30%	Increase by 90%	
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 15% 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year  Medium loss of protection 	No cleaning – equivalent to max.highest equivalent 	
Restrictions to fishing	Apply restriction to Red Zone	No restriction	

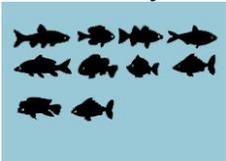
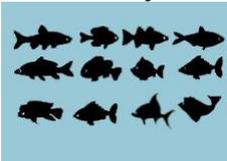
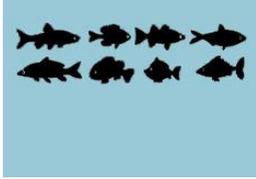
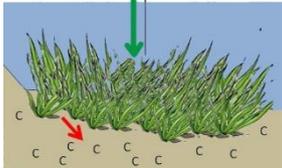
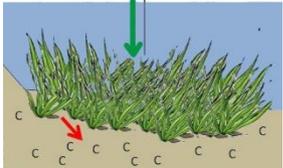
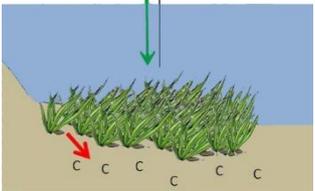
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	25 Euros /year	25 Euros /year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE4A</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	No increase 	Increase by 5% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 30%	No increase	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 90%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 15% 	Increase by 5% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Highest max.protection 	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extend to Peripheral Zone	Apply restriction for Red Zone	

			
Increase of tourist product	Retain current tourism level	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Medium increase in protection	Low increase in protection	No change
Tax	75 Euros /year	75 Euros /year	No tax

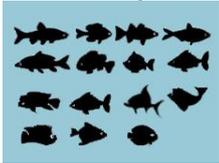
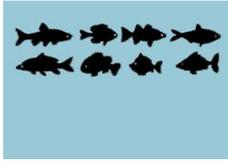
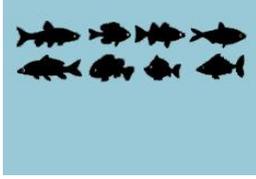
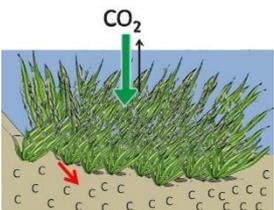
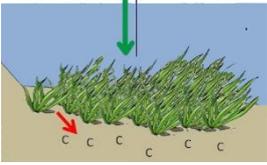
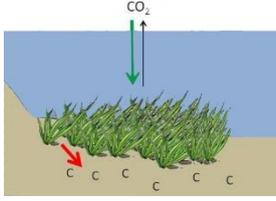
<i>Choice block CE5A</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 30%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	
Restrictions to fishing	No restriction	Apply restriction to Red Zone	

			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Retain current level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros /year	75 Euros/year	No tax

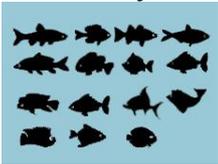
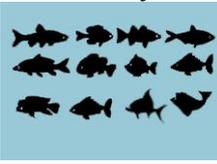
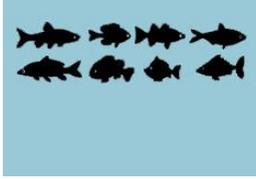
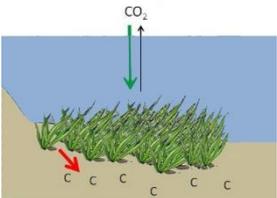
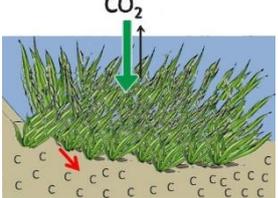
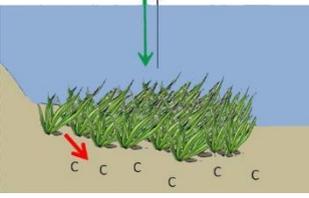
Choice block CE6A			
Attributes	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C / No change
Fish abundance	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 20% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	No increase	Increase by 15%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 30%	No increase	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 15% 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Highest max.protection 	No cleaning Highest max.protection 	

Restrictions to fishing	Extend to Peripheral Zone 	No restriction 	
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	No change	No change
Tax	25 Euros /year	25 Euros /year	No tax

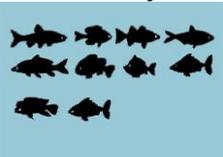
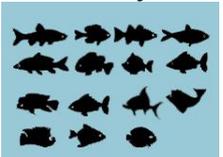
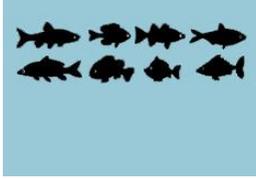
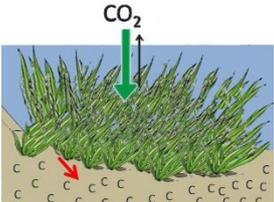
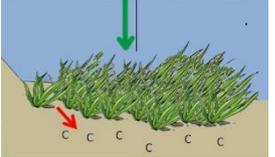
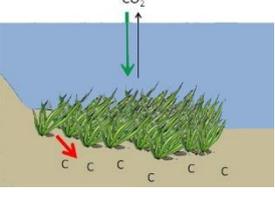
**Choice block: 2**

<i>Choice block CE1B</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 40% 	No increase 	
Seawater clarity/quality	No increase	No increase	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 30%	Increase by 60%	
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	Increase by 5% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	No restriction	Apply to the Red Zone	

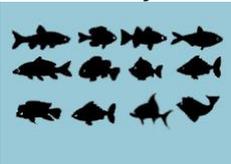
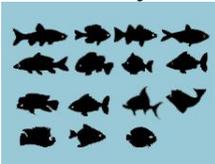
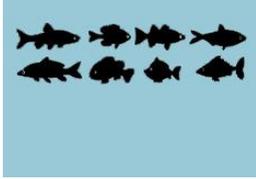
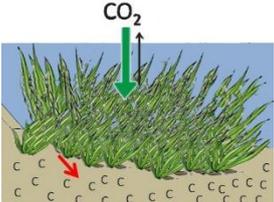
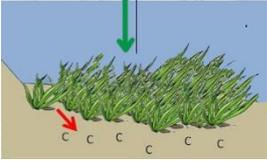
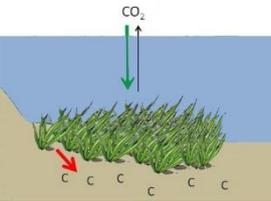
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	75 Euros /year	25 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE2B</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 40% 	Increase by 20% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 30%	No increase	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 90%	Increase by 60%	 <i>Bottlenose dolphin</i>  <i>Pterois miles</i>
Carbon sequestration	No increase 	Increase by 25% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	No restriction	Extend to the Neutral Zone	

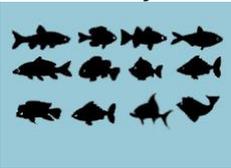
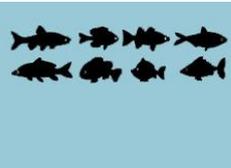
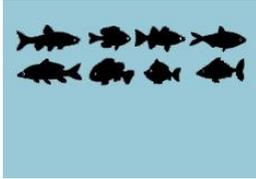
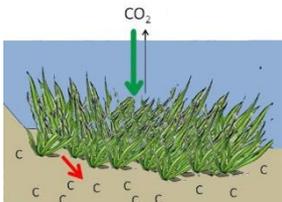
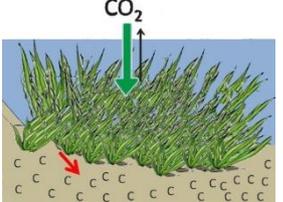
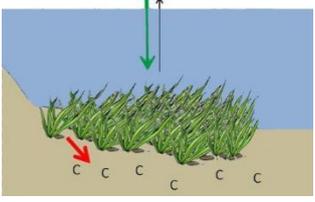
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Retain current tourism level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Medium increase in protection	No change	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE3B</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 30%	No increase	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	Increase by 5% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning > 3 times/year High protection loss 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extend to the Peripheral Zone	Apply to the Red Zone	

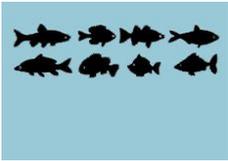
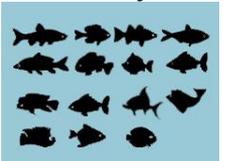
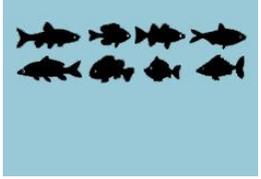
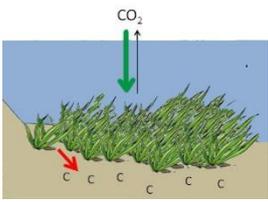
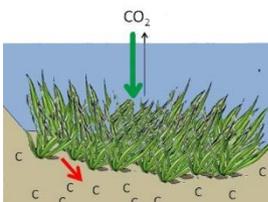
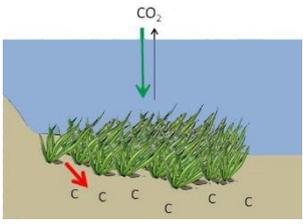
			
Increase of tourist product	Retain current tourism level	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE4B</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	No increase	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 90%	No increase	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	Increase by 5% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	No restriction	Apply to the Red Zone	

			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	25 Euros/year	No tax

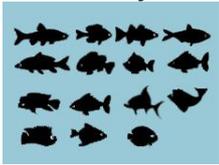
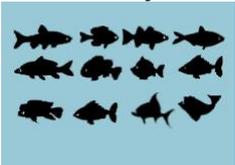
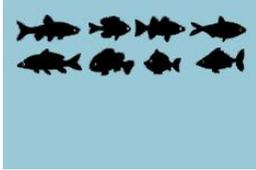
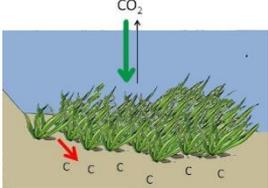
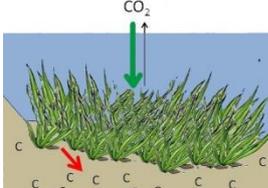
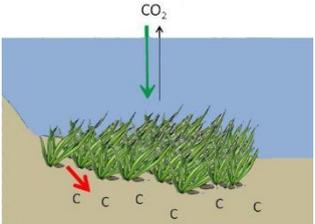
<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE5B</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	No increase 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	No increase	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 15% 	Increase by 25% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extend to the Peripheral Zone	No restriction	

			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Retain current level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	Low increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	50 Euros/year	No tax

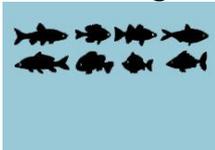
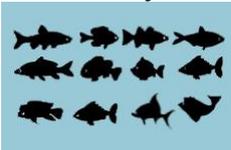
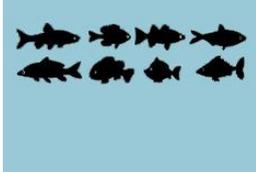
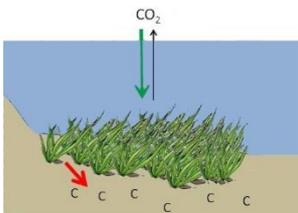
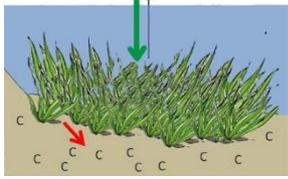
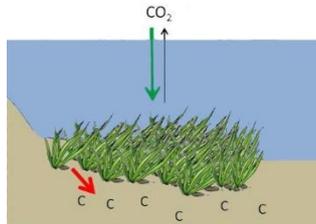
<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE6B</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	No increase 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	No increase	Increase by 15%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 90%	Increase by 30%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	

Restrictions to fishing	Extend to the Peripheral Zone 	No restriction 	
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	No change	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

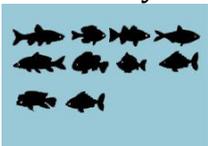
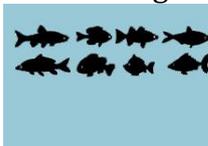
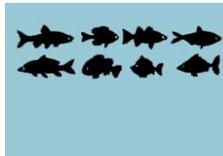
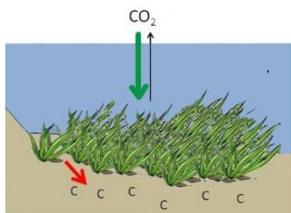
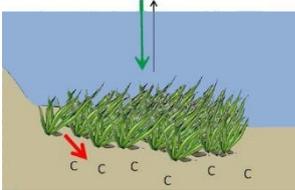
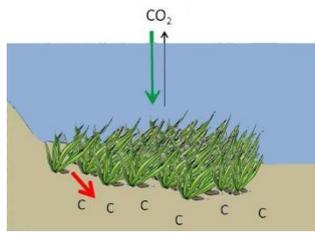
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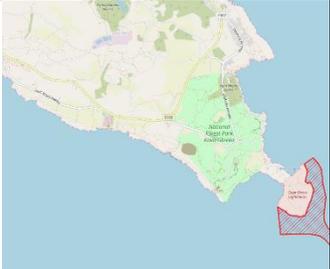
<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE1C</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 40% 	Increase by 20% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	No change	No change	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 90%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year  Medium loss of protection 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extent to include Neutral Zone	Apply for the Red Zone	

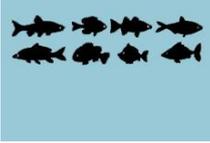
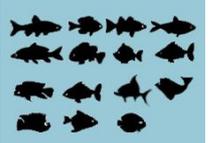
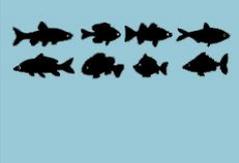
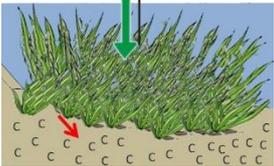
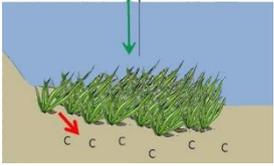
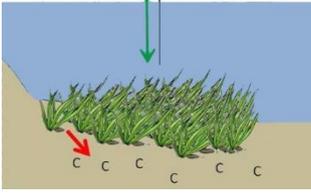
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE2C</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	No change 	Increase by 20% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	No change	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	No change	 
Carbon sequestration	No change 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year  Medium loss of protection 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extent to include Neutral Zone	Extent to the Peripheral Zone	

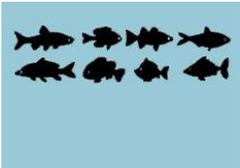
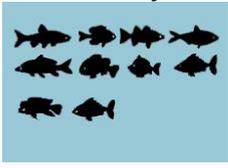
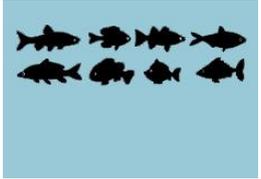
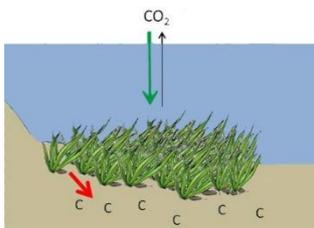
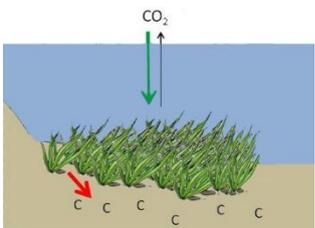
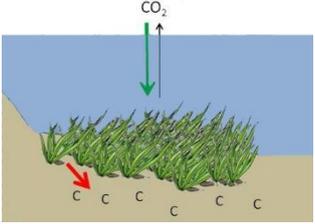
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	25 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE3C</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 5% 	No change 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	No change	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 90%	No change	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 5% 	No change 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extent to include Neutral Zone	Apply on the Red Zone	

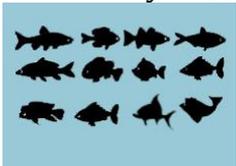
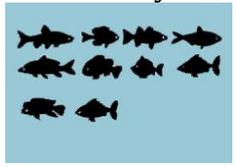
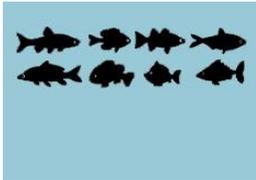
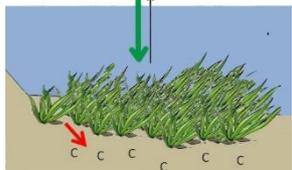
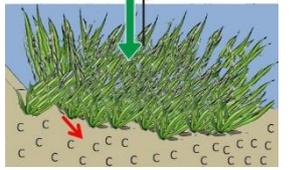
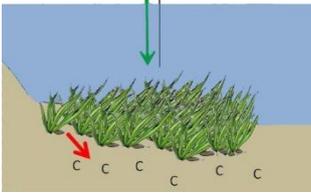
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Retain current tourism level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Low increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	50 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block CE4C</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	No increase 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	No change	Increase by 30%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	No change 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extent to include Neutral Zone	Apply to the Red Zone	

			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Retain current levels	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Medium increase in protection	No change	No change
Tax	75 Euros/year	25 Euros/year	No tax

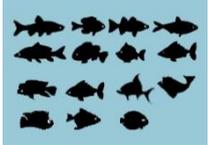
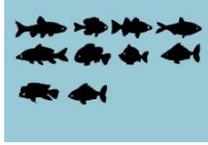
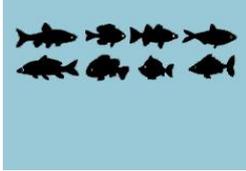
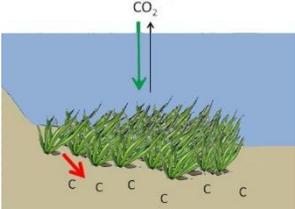
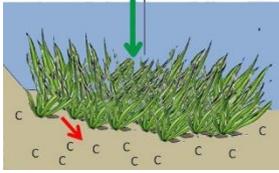
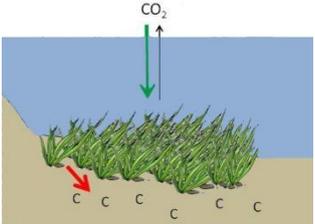
<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE5C</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	No increase 	Increase by 5% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	No change	 
Carbon sequestration	No change 	No change 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Apply on the Red Zone	No restriction	

			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Retain current tourism level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	50 Euros/year	No tax

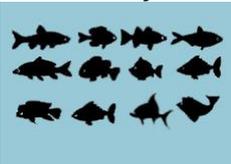
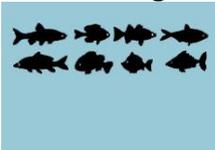
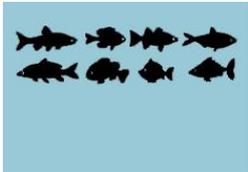
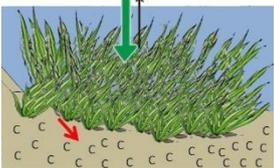
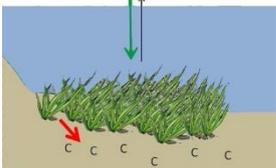
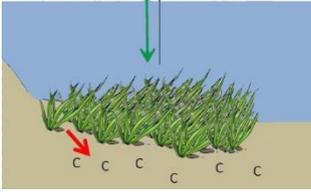
<i>Choice block CE6C</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change in management</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	Increase by 5% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 90%	Increase by 60%	
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 25% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	

Restrictions to fishing	Apply on the Red Zone 	Extent to the Peripheral Zone 	
Increase of tourist product	Retain current tourism level	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	75 Euros/year	50 Euros/year	No tax

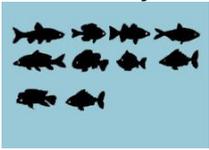
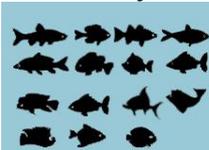
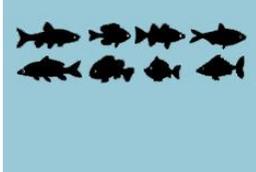
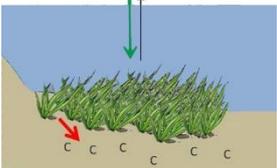
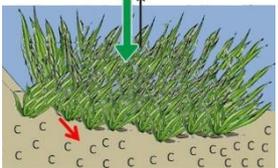
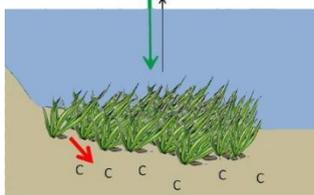
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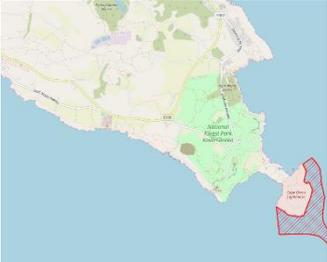
<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE1D</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 40% 	Increase by 5% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	No change	Increase by 90%	 
Carbon sequestration	No change 	Increase by 15% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	

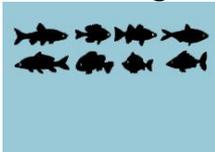
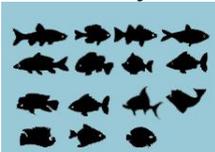
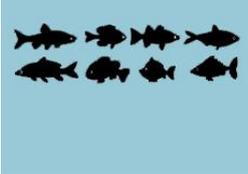
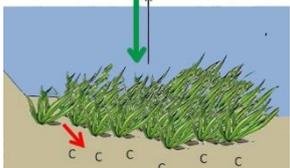
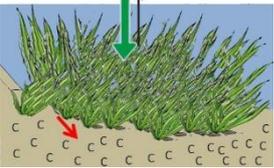
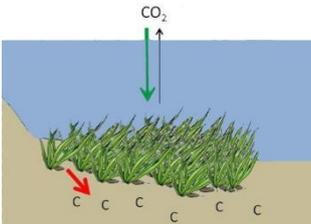
Restrictions to fishing	Extend to the Peripheral Zone 	Apply on the Red Zone 	
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Retain current tourism level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE2D</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 20% 	No change 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 30%	Increase by 30%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 90%	No change	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	No change 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year  Medium loss of protection 	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extend to the Peripheral Zone	No restriction	

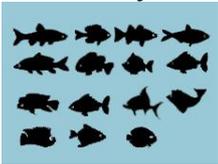
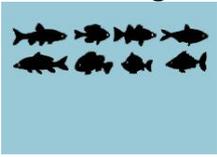
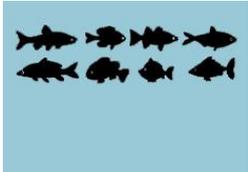
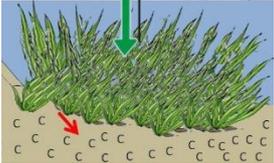
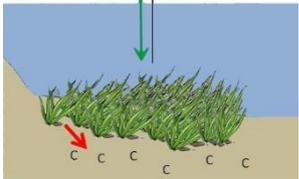
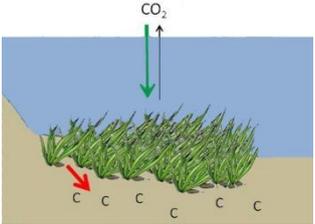
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 15%	Retain current tourism level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Low increase in protection	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

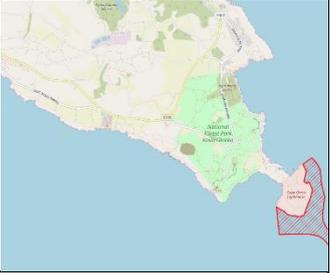
<i>Choice block CE3D</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	No change	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 90%	 
Carbon sequestration	No change 	Increase by 25% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	No restriction	Extend to the Neutral Zone	

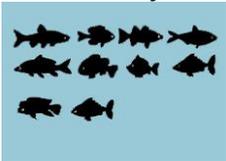
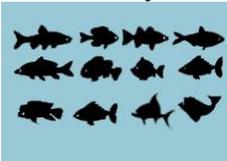
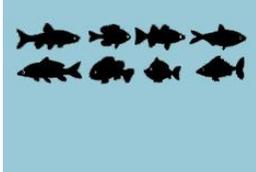
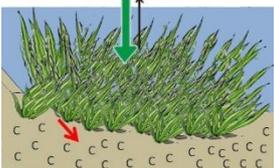
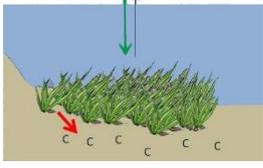
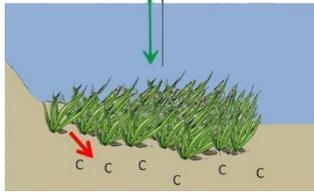
			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 15%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Medium increase in protection	Low increase in protection	No change
Tax	75 Euros/year	75 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE4D</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	No change 	Increase by 40% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 30%	No change	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 30%	Increase by 60%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 25% 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	
Restrictions to fishing	Extend to the Peripheral Zone	No restriction	

			
Increase of tourist product	Retain current tourism level	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Medium increase in protection	Medium increase in protection	No change
Tax	50 Euros/year	25 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE5D</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 40% 	No change 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	No change	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	Increase by 60%	Increase by 30%	
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	No change 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	Cleaning >3 times/year High protection loss 	
Restrictions to fishing	Apply restriction to the Red Zone	No restriction	

			
Increase of tourist product	Retain current tourism level	Retain current tourism level	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	Low increase in protection	No change	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	25 Euros/year	No tax

<i>Choice block</i> <i>CE6D</i>			
<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Choice A</b>	<b>Choice B</b>	<b>Choice C / No change</b>
Fish abundance	Increase by 5% 	Increase by 20% 	
Seawater clarity/quality	Increase by 15%	Increase by 15%	
Aesthetic (cultural) benefits	No change	Increase by 30%	 
Carbon sequestration	Increase by 25% 	No change 	
Trade-off among beachline protection from erosion and cleaning beach from Posidonia banquettes	No cleaning Max. highest protection 	Cleaning 1 -2 times/year Medium loss of protection 	
Restrictions to fishing	Apply restriction to the Red Zone	Extend to the Neutral Zone	

			
Increase of tourist product	Increase by 30%	Increase by 30%	~ 1.000 visitors /per year in the wider area
Preservation of cultural heritage	No change	Low increase in protection	No change
Tax	25 Euros/year	50 Euros/year	No tax

## D. PREFERENCES AND OPINIONS ON THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The following questions refer to the many different ways marine protected areas can be valuable to you. Based on your experience please state how much you agree with each option below.

		Completel y agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Completel y disagree
1	These places make me feel more connected with nature					
2	These places make me feel free/healthy and allow me to relax					
3	These places allow me to make connections with other people					
4	These places make me feel as if I am part of something bigger than myself					
5	In these places I create many unforgettable experiences					
6	These places are part of my personal identity and I feel like I "belong"					

*"The Marine Protected Area of Cape Greko contributes to..."*

		Completel y agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Completel y disagree
7	... to the unique scenery due to the traditional character of the fishing grounds					
8	... to the uniqueness of the scenery due to the good environmental state of the coastal and marine areas					
9	... to the cultural heritage and identity of the local communities					
10	... to promote research and new technologies					
11	... to inspire art					
12	... to promote new knowledge and educate people to become Ocean literate					

## E. DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP

This is the final group of questions on your socio-economic status and some questions about your personal views about the quality of this study. Please see with me the following questions and guide me in every question in which category you belong.

E.1. Please select your gender

Female\_\_

Male\_\_

E.2. Can you indicate in which category you belong?

Age	1
18-24	2
25-34	3
35-44	4
45-54	5
55-64	6
65-74	7
75 and above	8

E.3. Can you indicate the highest level of education you have attained?

Primary school	1
Middle school (up to the age of 15)	2
High School (up to the age of 18)	3
University/college degree	4
Postgraduate degree/diploma and above	5

E.4. Can you indicate the type of your current occupation?

Student	1
Employed (public sector, private sector, independent,	2
Taking care of the house/family	3
Pensioner	4
Other	5

E.5. Can you indicate the income range your personal, annual, gross income?

Lower than 6,000 €	1
Between 6,000 and 12,000 €	2
Between 12,000 and 18,000 €	3

Between 18,000 and 24,000 €	4
Between 24,000 and 30,000 €	5
Over 30,000 €	6

E.6. Is it possible that you changed your mind about the amounts that you chose to pay in section C ?

NO \_\_\_

YES \_\_\_ [IN THAT CASE, PLEASE INDICATE THE REASONS]

I do not have enough money to offer	
I do not believe that the money I would offer would be use for the management of the MPA	
I already contribute to the costs through my taxes	
I do not believe that the MPA offers anything	
I prefer to allocate that money to other organizations that protect the marine environment (f.e. Greenpeace)	
There are already many restrictions in the area, we do not need more	
[OTHER.... Please indicate]	

**That is the end of the survey, thank you very much for taking part in it!  
 Have a good day/afternoon.**