

AB.J3L10 BALTIC APHOTIC SAND DOMINATED BY MULTIPLE INFAUNAL BIVALVE SPECIES: *MACOMA CALCAREA*, *MYA TRUNCATA*, *ASTARTE SPP.*, *SPISULA SPP.*

AUTHOR

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TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Baltic aphotic zone bottoms with at least 90 % coverage of sand. Sand has less than 20 % of mud/silt/clay fraction (<63 µm), and the proportion of sand (grain size 0.063–2 mm) exceeds 70% of the combined gravel and sand fraction. Biomass of infaunal bivalves dominates and is highest in the group that includes infaunal bivalves/polychaetes/crustaceans/echinoderms/insect larvae. Out of the infaunal bivalves, multiple infaunal bivalve species (*Macoma calcarea*, *Mya truncata*, *Astarte spp.*, *Spisula spp.*) constitute at least 50 % of the biomass.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Macoma calcarea, *Mya truncata*, *Astarte spp.*, *Spisula spp.*

QUALITY DESCRIPTORS

Diversity, abundance and biomass of fauna

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

Kiel bight to Darss sill

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

HELCOM 1998:

2.5 Sandy bottoms

2.5.1 Aphotic zone

EUNIS 2012:

A5 Sublittoral sediment

A5.2 Sublittoral sand

A5.27 Deep circalittoral sand

A5.273 Baltic sandy bottoms of the aphotic zone

<http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/2620>