



Technical paper N° 2/2018

**2nd pre-scoping document for the
Macaronesian biogeographical region
(1st part: Core document)**

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1 Background

The new Natura 2000 Seminars at the biogeographical level aim to exchange and analyse information on measures necessary to achieving favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest, with special attention to the management and coherence of the Natura 2000 network. The seminars involve Member States, key user groups, NGOs and independent experts.

It is important to keep in mind that the Natura 2000 Seminars under discussion are a new process and should not be confused with the biogeographical seminars examining the Member State proposals for SCIs which started in the late 1990s.

The draft Terms of Reference for the new process of Natura 2000 seminars dated 8.4.2011 identify a pre-scoping phase with the following preparatory work (page 3 and 4):

- *Background work to identify relevant criteria to focus further analysis and discussions (e.g. focus on species and habitats related to ecosystems that are of special importance or under particular threat for a biogeographical region, focus on the most threatened species and habitats or focus on species and habitats for which response to measures is likely, focus on habitats that provide important ecosystem services, including in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation, not to select species and habitats present only in one Member State or where already at favourable conservation status).*
- *Identifying the species and habitat types considered to be priorities for discussion at a seminar, using existing data from the biogeographical region and the Article 17 reporting process, also having regard to the nature sub-target of the new EU biodiversity strategy.*
- *A consultation phase with Member States, Commission and stakeholders to agree which criteria to use and to decide on the species and habitat types or clusters of species or habitat types that will finally be selected. The expert group on Natura 2000 management being the most appropriate forum for this consultation.*

The “pre-scoping documents” prepared by ETC/BD aim at supporting the discussions and planning of the seminar for the different biogeographical regions.

A first pre-scoping document (first draft pre-scoping document) was prepared in February 2013 for both the Macaronesian and the Mediterranean regions. It described the methodology to rank habitat types and species proposed for priority discussions within the seminars, based on the Article 17 data from the first reporting cycle, i.e. the period 2001-2006.

The present pre-scoping document which covers only the Macaronesian region continues from the work of the 1st draft, but making use of Article 17 data from the second reporting cycle, i.e. the period 2007-2012. The pre-scoping document will contribute to the preparation of the seminar background document which will be drafted by the Commission consultant.

Although some information related to habitats and species occurring in the marine Macaronesian region is already reflected in the pre-scoping document for Marine regions, prepared by ETC/BD in 2015 (https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/Reports/ETCBDTechnicalWorkingpapers/Pre-scoping_document_marine_regions), it is also reported in the present pre-scoping document

How to use the information of the pre-scoping document?

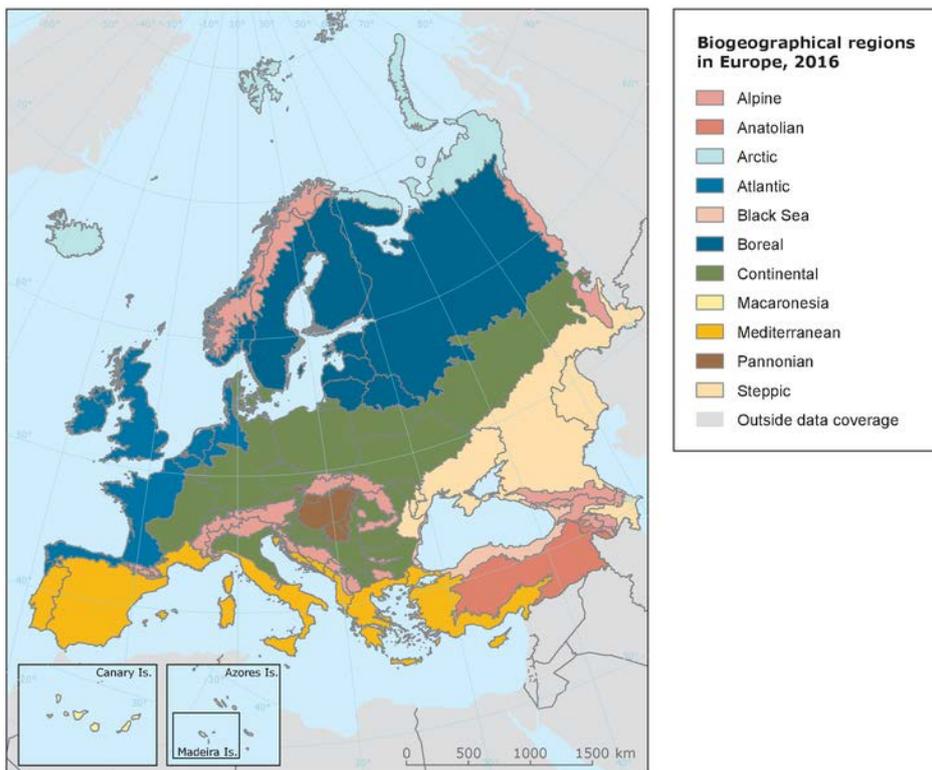
The pre-scoping document includes the information that the ETC/BD has collated during the preparatory phase of the Macaronesian Natura 2000 seminar. It aims:

- at giving some more detailed information using Article 17 and Natura 2000 data on those habitat types and species which are shared by the two member States (Spain and Portugal) in this region. The latter is in the format of background information sheets prepared as a separate document. This information will be included in the Seminar background document as well.
- at promoting and addressing elements on how to use Article 17 and Natura 2000 data in the work towards improved conservation status. For example coverage of the Natura 2000 network (N2K coverage) for each habitat and species present in both Spain and Portugal is mentioned to give indications on how big proportion of the habitat types is within the network – this is to help getting ideas whether the needs for actions are rather outside of the network or vice versa. In addition, “ trend” information is included in the table as this could give ideas about “quick gains” in case of positive trend (potential easy improvement of species/habitat status with management measures). This kind of information can potentially be used in later stages while working on the conservation measures.

2 General information on the Macaronesian region

The Macaronesian region is one of eleven biogeographical regions recognized at Pan-European level (nine in the European Union), each with its own characteristic blend of vegetation, climate and geology. (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1. The biogeographical regions of Europe (EEA 2016).



The Macaronesian region covers two Member States, Portugal and Spain. Spain covers 69 % of the region (the Canary Islands) and Portugal 31% (the Azores and Madeira).

Some characteristics of the Macaronesian region are:

- The Macaronesian biogeographic region comprises volcanic islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in three archipelagos, the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores
- The regions' climate is heavily influenced by the ocean
- Large differences in habitats and species diversity among islands and groups of islands
- The laurel forest of Madeira, a unique habitat, is now protected
- High level of endemism, both in plants and animals
- High level of impact on biodiversity from agriculture and tourism industry
- Several endangered species, especially among sea birds

Source: EEA (2003)

Table 2.1 shows the share of SCIs across each biogeographical region

Table 2.1. Sites proposed under the Habitats Directive (SCIs) per biogeographical region

Biogeographical region	Nb of SCI	Area of SCIs per Region (km ²)
Alpine	1931	158 176,9

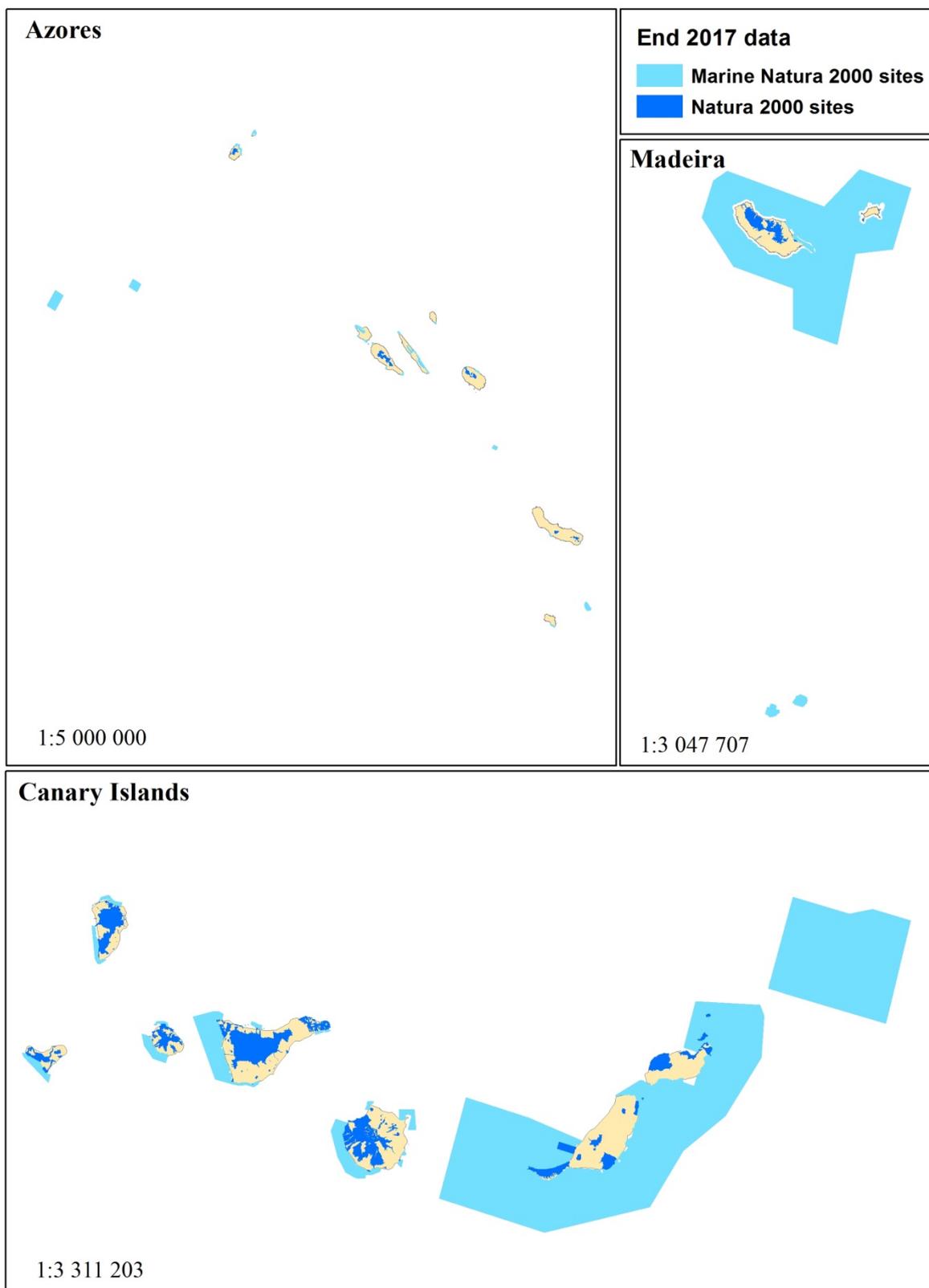
Atlantic	2826	352 189,19
Black sea	45	16 845,24
Boreal	6534	126 455
Continental	8527	197 499,7
Macaronesia	224	33 006,81
Mediterranean	3555	246 892,8
Pannonian	866	17 027,64
Steppic	49	8 014,5

Source: Natura 2000 database, end 2017

Fig 2.2 shows the spatial distribution of SCIs (including marine) in the Macaronesian region.

Figure 2.2 SCIs sites across the Macaronesian region.

Macaronesian biogeographical and marine region



EEA ETC/BD September 2018

For further information on the Macaronesian region:

European Commission (2009) *Natura 2000 in the Macaronesian region* (characteristics of the region, number of Annex I habitat types and Annex II species compared to other biogeographical regions etc)

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/biogeos/Macaronesian.pdf>

European Commission: the Natura 2000 barometer: provides figures for the global Natura 2000 sites (SPAs+ SCIs) which have been obtained by GIS analysis, using the electronic spatial boundaries provided by Member States for each of their sites. It is regularly updated in Natura 2000 Newsletter:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/natura2000nl_en.htm

EEA (2003) Europe's biodiversity – biogeographical regions and seas. Biogeographical regions in Europe. The Macaronesian region – volcanic islands in the ocean.

https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/report_2002_0524_154909/biogeographical-regions-in-europe/MacaronesiaReg.pdf/view

3 The Article 17 (conservation status) reporting

All Member States are required by the Habitats Directive to monitor habitat types and species of Community interest. Article 17 of the Directive requires that every 6 years Member States prepare reports to be sent to the European Commission on the implementation of the Directive. This includes assessments on the conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest, *i.e.* habitats listed in Annex I and species listed in Annex II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive across the whole territory of the Member State concerned (not only within Natura 2000).

The Article 17 reports prepared by the Member States have three sections; (i) general information about the implementation of the Habitats Directive, (ii) the assessments of conservation status of species and (iii) for habitats. Conservation status was assessed using a standard methodology to facilitate comparisons between Member States and to allow aggregation to give assessments for biogeographical regions. Conservation status is assessed as being either 'favourable' (FV), 'unfavourable-inadequate' (U1) and 'unfavourable-bad' (U2), based on four parameters as defined in Article 1 of the Directive.

The parameters for habitat types are 'range', 'area covered by the habitat type', 'structure and functions' and 'future prospects' and for species they are 'range', 'population', 'habitat of species' and 'future prospects'. Member States were encouraged to use expert opinions where there was insufficient data to inform judgements. However, where there was great uncertainty it was also possible to report the conservation status as 'unknown'. The assessments of the four parameters were combined following an agreed method to give an overall assessment of conservation status. The conservation status is assessed separately for each of the biogeographical region occurring in a Member State.

When the draft pre-scoping document for the Mediterranean and the Macaronesian regions was prepared in February 2013, only results from the first Art 17 reporting round (2001-2006) were available. Therefore, the ranking of habitats and species to be considered as priority for discussion, was based on Art 17 assessments from that period.

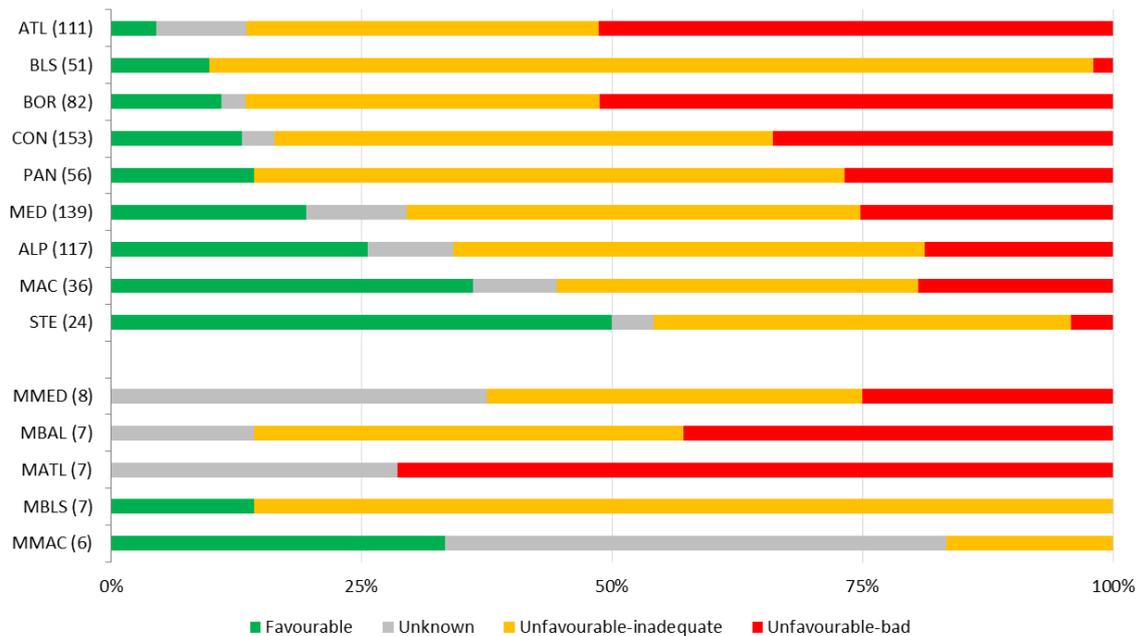
In the meantime, results from the second Art 17 reporting round (2007-2012) have been published https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013.

3.1 Overview of conservation status of habitats and species

The below figures reflect the conservation status of habitat types (Annex I habitat-types) and species (Annexes II, IV and V) assessed as part of this second reporting round.

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 shows the conservation status of respectively the habitat types and species across the different biogeographical and marine regions.

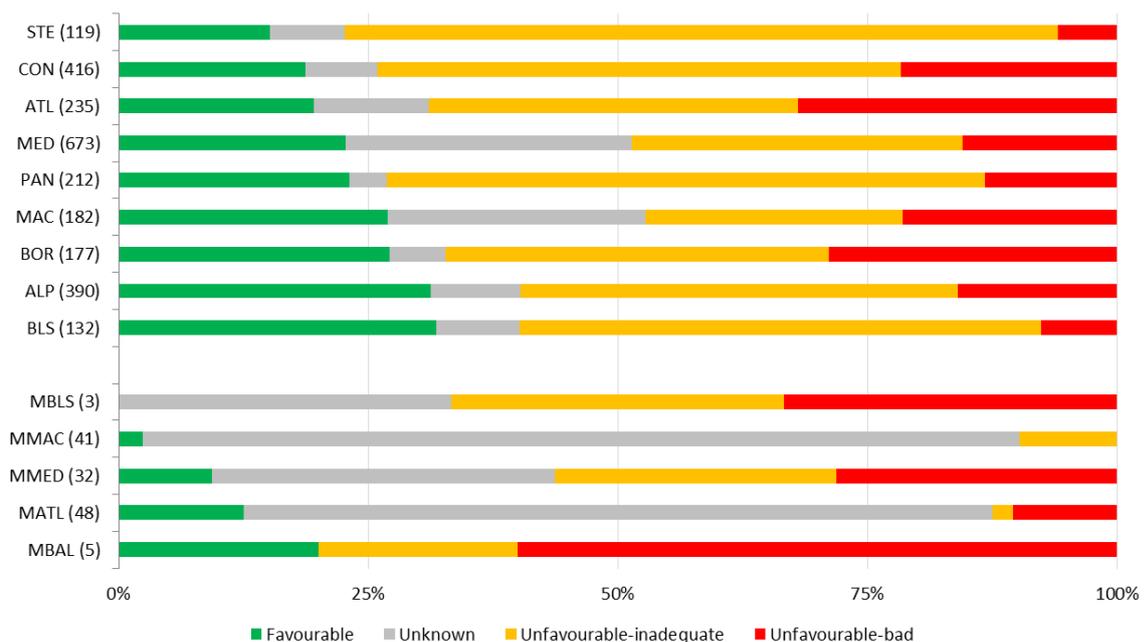
Figure 3.1 Conservation status of habitat types per biogeographical and marine region.



Note: The number of assessments is indicated in parenthesis. The total number of assessments is 804

Source: Article 17 reports and assessments 2007-2012

Figure 3.2 Conservation status of species per biogeographical and marine region.

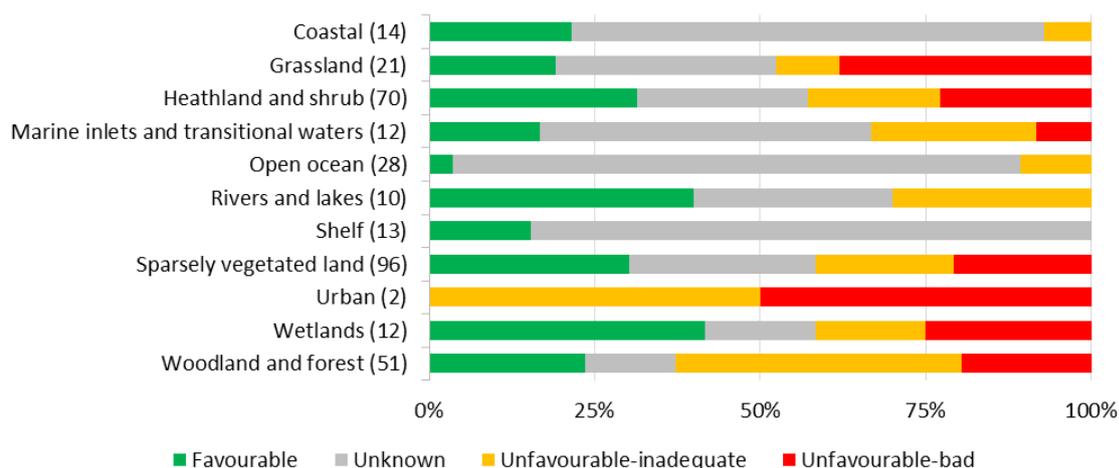


Note: The number of assessments is indicated in parenthesis. The total number of assessments is 2665

Source: Article 17 reports and assessments 2007-2012

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage of overall assessments of habitat types and species for each MAES ecosystem-type in the Macaronesian region (see more about the MAES in section 5.2.3). The number in brackets shows the number of assessments in each group. The statistics are based on the European level biogeographical assessments of conservation status. Some of the habitats or species can be listed in two ecosystem types.

Figure 3.3 Conservation status of habitat types and species per MAES ecosystem in the Macaronesian region (number of assessments in brackets).



Note: The number of assessments is indicated in parenthesis. The total number of assessments is 329

3.2 Pressures to habitats and species

As part of their reporting under Article 17 Member States are asked to report important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal.

https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/reference_portal

Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the habitat and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Both, pressures and threats were ranked in three classes: 'high, medium and low' importance.

However, in the following analysis only **pressures classed as 'High'** have been considered and pressures classified into lower level than 2 have been converted into 'level 2' and counted only once in spite of being indicated several times at a lower level (see table below). Moreover, features considered as "not valid for statistics" have been excluded. This means that all species or habitat for which no reports have been provided are excluded from the following analysis, e.g. species with a weak occurrence (occasional). Features for which no pressure information has been reported have been excluded in the analysis.

Species code	Region	MS	Pressure code reported	Level 2 pressure code	Total considered for the statistics
1234	XX	ZZ	F02.02.01	F02	F02 (counted only once). Pressure from level 2 to lower levels are merged and counted only once at level 2
1234	XX	ZZ	F02.01.03	F02	
1234	XX	ZZ	F02	F02	
9999	WW	YY	F02.02	F02	F02 counted once more
9999	WW	YY	F03.02	F03	F02 and F03

Note: the pressure F02 is reported in 75% (3/4) of the assessments when the pressure F03 represents 25%. Results on reported pressures are shown respectively in figures 3.4 for habitats and 3.5 for species. It should be noted that 33% of the habitat assessments and 47% of the species assessments have no high ranking pressures reported.

Fig.3.4 Frequency (%) of pressures with ‘high impact’ reported for habitats

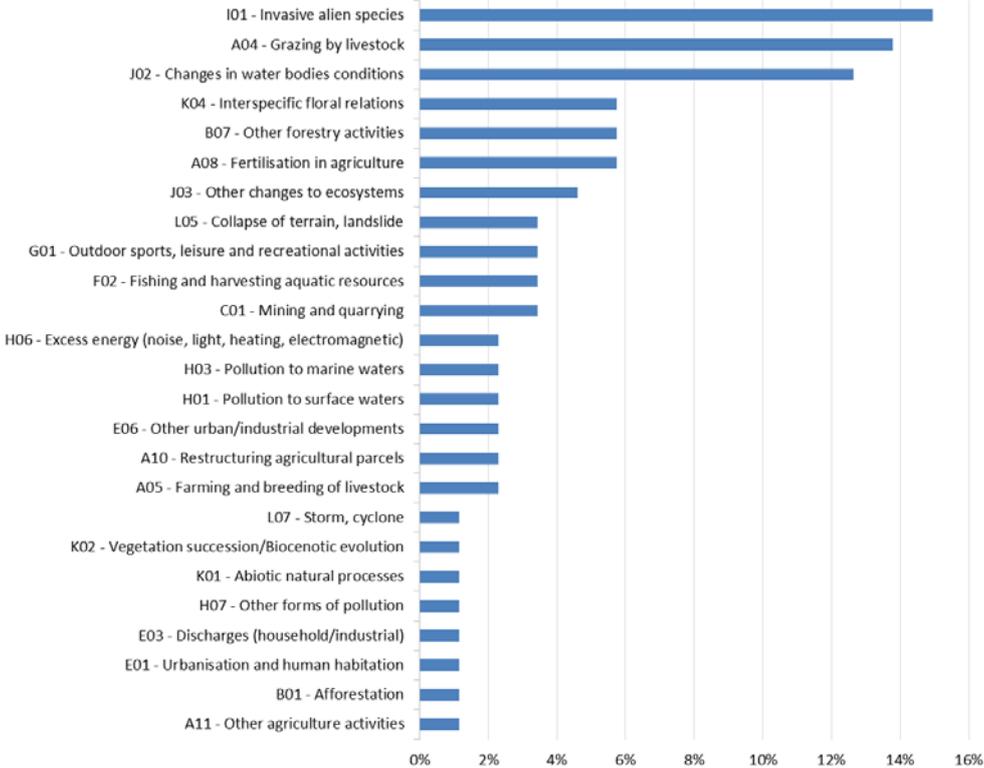
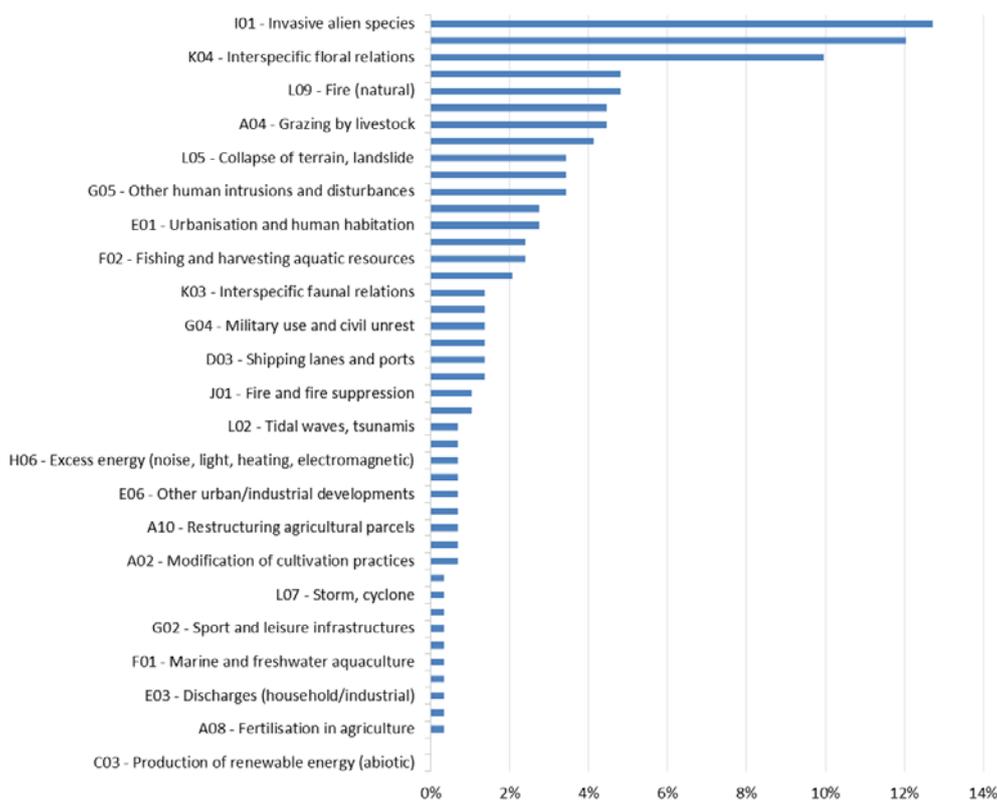


Fig. 3.5 Frequency (%) of pressures with ‘high impact’ reported for species



Note: 65% of marine species don't have any high ranking pressures reported.

4 Identifying habitat types & species for discussion in the Macaronesian Seminar

As part of the first draft pre-scoping document for the Mediterranean and the Macaronesian regions prepared in February 2013¹, the ranking methodology - which is applied in all biogeographic regions - had been implemented for all habitats and species of the Macaronesian region, based on data from the 2001-2006 Art 17 reporting round.

In the present document only the 14 habitats and the 21 non Annex V species (terrestrial and marine) which are common to Spain and Portugal in the Macaronesian region (Table 2) are considered and ranked (see section 5) based on data from the 2007-2012 Art 17 reporting round.

Table 4.1 Habitats and species of the Macaronesian region (Terrestrial and marine) shared by Spain and Portugal

Feature code	Region	Priority	Name	Annex of the Habitats Directive
MACARONESIAN REGION (Terrestrial)				
Habitats				
1150	MAC	*	Coastal lagoons	I
1210	MAC		Annual vegetation of drift lines	I
1250	MAC		Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts	I

¹http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/platform/documents/med_mac_draft_pre-scoping_doc_20130212_en.pdf

Feature code	Region	Priority	Name	Annex of the Habitats Directive	
2130	MAC	*	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	I	
4050	MAC	*	Endemic macaronesian heaths	I	
5330	MAC		Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub	I	
8220	MAC		Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	I	
8320	MAC		Fields of lava and natural excavations	I	
9320	MAC		Olea and Ceratonia forests	I	
9360	MAC	*	Macaronesian laurel forests (Laurus, Ocotea)	I	
9560	MAC	*	Endemic forests with Juniperus spp.	I	
Species					
Code	Taxonomic group				
1231	R	MAC	Tarentola boettgeri	IV	
1331	M	MAC	Nyctalus leisleri	IV	
2017	M	MAC	Pipistrellus maderensis	IV	
Plants					
1397	P	MAC	*	Echinodium spinosum	II
1420	P	MAC		Culcita macrocarpa	II
1421	P	MAC		Trichomanes speciosum	II
1424	P	MAC		Asplenium hemionitis	IV
1426	P	MAC		Woodwardia radicans	II
1651	P	MAC		Sideroxylon marmulano	IV
1856	P	MAC		Dracaena draco	IV

MACARONESIAN REGION (Marine)					
Habitats					
1110		MMAC		Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	I
1170		MMAC		Reefs	I
8330		MMAC		Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	I
Species					
Code	Taxonomic group				
1224	R	MMAC	*	Caretta caretta	II
1349	M	MMAC		Tursiops truncatus	II
1350	M	MMAC		Delphinus delphis	IV
2030	M	MMAC		Grampus griseus	IV
2034	M	MMAC		Stenella coeruleoalba	IV
2628	M	MMAC		Stenella frontalis	IV
2033	M	MMAC		Steno bredanensis	IV
2035	M	MMAC		Ziphius cavirostris	IV
2620	M	MMAC		Balaenoptera edeni	IV
2621	M	MMAC		Balaenoptera physalus	IV
5031	M	MMAC		Physeter catodon	IV

5 Ranking habitat types and species shared by Spain and Portugal in the Macaronesian region

Although only habitats and species shared by Spain and Portugal in the Macaronesian regions are considered for discussion during the seminar, it is still useful to assess those which should be given priority, taking into account their conservation status and trends.

5.1 Data used

The main source of information for the identification of the criteria is the 2007-2012 Article 17 reports (https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013). Bird species are not covered in the ETC/BD analysis, but birds are part of the Natura 2000 seminars.

Only habitats listed in Annex I and species listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive, shared by Spain and Portugal were considered in the analysis. Annex V species are excluded following the approach adopted in other biogeographical regions.

Article 17 data from the Member State level were used in this proposal as the potential measures deriving from this process would be taken at the national level.

5.2 Methods used

The methodology applied is the same than for other biogeographical regions, as described below.

5.2.1 Criteria for prioritisation (Criterion A, B and C)

Ranking habitats and species should reflect on one side the conservation 'urgency/priority' (unfavourable conservation status and declining trends) and on the other side joint interest of

Member States involved in the seminar (i.e. priority given to habitat types and species which occur in both countries in the region).

The ranking methodology developed for other seminars (and also developed for the Macaronesian region as part of the first draft pre-scoping document prepared in February 2013) is based on three criteria, i.e.:

Criterion A. *Number of MS where species/habitat types are present.* In the present case A will always equal 2 as only habitats and species present in both Spain and Portugal are considered.

Criterion B. *Species and habitat types at unfavourable conservation status*

Criterion C. *Trend information*

Details on how criteria B and C are applied are provided as follows:

Criterion B. *Species and habitat types at unfavourable conservation status (U2 & U1 & XX)*

The terms of reference for the biogeographical seminars exclude from the discussion species and habitats already at favourable conservation status. This is why species and habitats with favourable conservation status are not taken into account under criterion B. Species and habitats are allocated a score based on their conservation status in each Member State in the following way:

The habitat/species scores

- 2 points for each Member State in which it has been assessed as Unfavourable-Bad (U2) and
- 1 point if Unfavourable-Inadequate (U1) or Unknown (XX).

and these scores summed up give the overall score.

This criterion reflects the importance to agree on management for habitat types and species that are far from being at favourable conservation status compared to those ones which are close to favourable status.

Criterion C. *Trend information*

As part of the 2007-2012 Article 17 reporting, Member States also provided information on the trend in Unfavourable conservation status (+ Improving trend, - Declining trend, = Stable, X Unknown trend). All species and habitat types that were reported as U1 or U2 having an overall negative trend in the Article 17 reports were taken into account.

C = Number of Member States where the trend in Unfavourable conservation status is declining

5.2.2 Filtering the species and habitat types based on criteria A, B and C and use of the Priority Index

Once the scores are given to each habitat type and species according to the criteria A, B and C, they are then used to calculate a Priority Index for each species and habitat type² = A*(B+C)

For example the Priority Index for the habitat “Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”) (2130)” in the Macaronesian region is assessed as follows:

	Member State	Score for criteria A	Conservation status	Score for criteria B	Trend	Score for criteria C
	ES		U2	2	x	
	PT		U1	1	-	1

² The other options for the algorithm are described in the draft pre-scoping document for the Boreal region by the ETC/BD: <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/b9886a98-1fe2-40f1-a759-053c62748d6c>

	Member State	Score for criteria A	Conservation status	Score for criteria B	Trend	Score for criteria C
		2		3		1
Priority Index	6					

A = 2

B = 1(N°U2) + (N°U1) = 1*2 + 1*1 = 3

C = 1(N°-)

5.2.3 Criteria for clustering habitats and species

The first discussions in 2011 on the new Natura 2000 seminars at biogeographical level identified a need to cluster the habitats and species into broader habitat groups. The original clustering of habitat types and species developed by the EEA and the ETC/BD for the EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline³ had been used as a basis to group species and habitat types under broad habitat groups for the Boreal, Atlantic and Alpine seminar processes as this was the most recent available grouping covering all Member States and relatively easy to be adjusted for the purposes of these seminars.

While in the first draft pre-scoping document prepared in February 2013, species and habitat types were allocated to at least one of the thirteen habitat groups (forests, freshwater, wetlands, grasslands, agro-ecosystems, rocks, etc.) defined for the Baseline, the typology of ecosystem-types as defined by the MAES⁴ process is used in this document. The table below shows the correspondence between the different MAES ecosystem-types and the 'habitat-groups which were used in previous pre-scoping document prepared by ETC/BD.

Table 5.1 Correspondence between MAES typology and habitat groups used in the 2010 Baseline

MAES typology of ecosystems		Habitat groups used in the 2010 Baseline
Major ecosystem category (level 1)	Ecosystem type for mapping & assessment (level 2)	
Terrestrial	Urban	-
	Cropland	-
	Grassland	Grasslands
	Woodland and forest	Forests
	Heathland and scrub	Heaths & scrubs
	Sparsely vegetated land	Rock and ice)
	Inland wetlands	Mires and bogs
Freshwater		Rivers and lakes
Marine	Marine inlets and transitional waters	Coastal
	Coastal	

³The EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline provides facts and figures on the state and trends of the different biodiversity and ecosystem components and supports the EU in developing the post-2010 sub-targets and provides factual data for measuring and monitoring progress in the EU from 2011 to 2020 (<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-2010-biodiversity-baseline>)

⁴ Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services.

	Shelf	Marine
	Open oceans	

Note: Colours used to distinguish the different MAES ecosystem-types are reflected in Tables 6.1 and 6.2

For the ETC/BD analysis the habitat types and species from Art 17 data are grouped under one ecosystem-type only wherever possible and limited to a maximum of two ecosystem-type⁵ (as for the other biogeographical regions).

6 Results of habitats and species ranking

In this section conservation status assessment and priority index for all habitats and species shared by Spain and Portugal in the Macaronesian region, based on (2007-2012) Art 17 data are presented. As a result of genuine changes or changes in methodologies applied by the countries in conservation status assessment, the (2007-2012) reporting round under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive shows different outcomes as compared to the (2001-2006) reporting round for most of the 13 habitats and 21 species shared between Spain and Portugal (see columns 4 and 10 of Table 6.1 and Table 6.2). As a consequence, the ranking of habitats also changes between the two reporting rounds.

6.1 Habitats

Column 9 of Table 6.1 shows the Priority Index for habitats based on (2007-2012) Art 17 data. Habitat-types are ranked in columns 1 and 2 according to this Priority Index. For comparison, the Priority Index calculated with (2001-2007) Art 17 data is presented in column 11.

Table 6.1 EU conservation status and Priority Index for habitats shared by Portugal and Spain in the Macaronesian region, based on 2007-2012 Art 17 data as compared to results based on 2001-2006 Art 17 data

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Habitat code and grouping	Habitat-type	Priority	EU-Macaronesian Conservation status (2007-2012)	Trend	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Priority Index A*(B+C)	EU-Macaronesian Conservation status (2001-2006)	Previous Priority Index (2001-2006)
1150	Coastal lagoons	Y	U2	-	2	4	1	10	U2	12
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Y	U2	x	2	3	1	8	U2	8
5330	Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub	N	U1	x	2	2	1	6	U1	8
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	N	U2	x	2	3	0	6	FV	4
11 10	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N	U1	+	2	2	0	4	XX	4
8320	Fields of lava and natural excavations	N	U2	=	2	2	0	4	U1	4
9320	Olea and Ceratonia forests	N	U1	-	2	1	1	4	U2	12
9560	Endemic forests with Juniperus spp.	Y	U1	-	2	1	1	4	U2	10
1170	Reefs	N	FV	na	2	1	0	2	FV	0
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	N	U1	x	2	1	0	2	XX	2
4050	Endemic macaronesian heaths	Y	FV	=	2	1	0	2	U2	10
9360	Macaronesian laurel forests	Y	U1	=	2	1	0	2	U2	12

⁵ Please notice that some Annex II/IV species may be missing under relevant habitat group, but normally Member States should be able to pick them up during the process, at latest when habitats and species are selected under discussion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Habitat code and grouping	Habitat-type	Priority	EU-Macaronesian Conservation status (2007-2012)	Trend	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Priority Index A*(B+C)	EU-Macaronesian Conservation status (2001-2006)	Previous Priority Index (2001-2006)
	(Laurus, Ocotea)									
1250	Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts	N	FV	na	2	0	0	0	U1	8
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	N	XX	=	2	0	0	0	FV	2

Note: Colours used in column 1 correspond to MAES categories as described in Table 5.1

For both reporting periods habitats 1150, 2130 and 5330 rank high, although with a lower value for 5330 with (2007-2012) Art 17 data. While habitats 9360, 9320, 9560 and 4050 were scoring among the highest with (2001-2006) Art 17 data, they rank in a medium position with (2007-2012) Art 17 data, with significantly lower values than previously. This is mainly due to changes in assessments by Spain, i.e. from U2 to FV between the two reporting periods for the first three habitats and from U2 to U1 for the latter.

While habitat 1250 was also ranking high with (2001-2006) Art 17 data, it scores very low with (2007-2012) Art 17 data. This habitat was previously assessed as U1 by both Portugal and Spain but is now assessed as FV by both Member States.

6.2 Species

Column 9 of Table 6.2 shows the Priority Index for species based on (2007-2012) Art 17 data. Species are ranked in columns 1 and 2 according to this Priority Index. For comparison, the Priority Index calculated with (2001-2007) Art 17 data is presented in column 11.

Table 6.2 EU conservation status and Priority Index for species shared by Portugal and Spain in the Macaronesian region, based on 2007-2012 Art 17 data as compared to results based on 2001-2006 Art 17 data

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Species code and grouping	Species	Taxonomic group	Priority	EU Conservation status (2007-2012)	Trend	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Priority A*(B+C)	EU Conservation status (2001-2006)	Previous Priority Index (2001-2006)	
Terrestrial species												
14	24	Asplenium hemionitis	P	N	U2	x	2	3	1	8	U1	10
18	56	Dracaena draco	P	N	U2	x	2	3	1	8	U2	12
1331		Nyctalus leisleri	M	N	U1	+	2	2	1	6	U2	6
20	17	Pipistrellus maderensis	M	N	U1	-	2	2	1	6	U2	6
16	51	Sideroxylon marmulano	P	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	U2	6
1231		Tarentola boettgeri	R	N	XX	na	2	1	0	2	FV	0
13	97	Echinodium spinosum	P	Y	FV	=	2	1	0	2	FV	2
1420		Culcita macrocarpa	P	N	U1	x	2	1	0	2	U1	6
14	21	Trichomanes speciosum	P	N	XX	=	2	1	0	2	U1	2
14	26	Woodwardia radicans	P	N	FV	=	2	0	0	0	U1	2
Marine species												
1224		Caretta caretta	R	Y	U1	x	2	2	0	4	U2	4
13	49	Tursiops truncatus	M	N	FV	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4
1350		Delphinus delphis	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	6
2030		Grampus griseus	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Species code and grouping	Species	Taxonomic group	Priority	EU Conservation status (2007-2012)	Trend	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Priority A*(B+C)	EU Conservation status (2001-2006)	Previous Priority Index (2001-2006)
2033	Steno bredanensis	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	1
2034	Stenella coeruleoalba	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4
2035	Ziphius cavirostris	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4
2620	Balaenoptera edeni	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4
2621	Balaenoptera physalus	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4
2628	Stenella frontalis	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	XX	4
5031	Physeter catodon	M	N	XX	x	2	2	0	4	UI	4

Note: Colours used in column 1 correspond to MAES ecosystem-types as described in Table 5.1

For both reporting periods the species *Asplenium hemionitis*, *Nyctalus leisleri*, *Pipistrellus maderensis*, *Dracaena draco* and *Sideroxylon marmulano* rank the highest, although with lower scores for the two latter when using (2007-2012) Art 17 data. *Culcita macrocarpa* ranks lower with (2007-2012) Art 17 than with (2001-2006) data. For marine species the medium scoring largely reflects the “Unknown” conservation status.

7 Introduction to fact sheets on habitats and species for the Macaronesian region (Terrestrial and marine)

Information fact sheets have been prepared for each habitat-type and species shared between Spain and Portugal in the Macaronesian region (Terrestrial and marine) as listed in Table 2. Each fact-sheet includes the following information:

- General information on the conservation status of the habitat/ species as reported from Article 17 reporting
- A distribution map of the habitat/ species as well as spatial representation of the conservation status
- Conservation status of the habitat/ species per Member state
- Main pressures and conservation measures reported for this habitat/ species
- Number of Natura 2000 sites where the habitat/ species is reported

These fact sheets are provided in a separate document (see ETC Technical report n° ??/2018 ‘Pre-scoping document for the Macaronesian biogeographical region, 2nd part: Fact sheets on habitats and species’).