



Technical paper N° 2/2018

**2<sup>nd</sup> pre-scoping document for the  
Macaronesian biogeographical region  
(2<sup>nd</sup> part: Fact sheets on selected habitats and species)**

Luboš Halada, Katarína Gerhátová, Noémi Matušicová, Juraj Lieskovský

Laura-Patricia Gavilán, Michelle Watson and Dominique Richard

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**Authors' affiliation:**

Luboš Halada, Institute of Landscape Ecology SAS (SK)  
Juraj Lieskovský, Institute of Landscape Ecology SAS (SK)  
Katarína Gerhátová, Institute of Landscape Ecology SAS (SK)  
Noémi Matušicová, Institute of Landscape Ecology SAS (SK)  
Laura-Patricia Gavilán, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)  
Michelle Watson, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)  
Dominique Richard, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)

**EEA project manager:**

Eleni Tryfon, European Environment Agency (DK)

**ETC/BD production support:**

Muriel Vincent, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (FR)

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European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

c/o Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

57 rue Cuvier

75231 Paris cedex, France

Phone: + 33 1 40 79 38 70

E-mail: [etc.biodiversity@mnhn.fr](mailto:etc.biodiversity@mnhn.fr)

Website: <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/>

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# 1 Introduction

## 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 (Arvela et al., 2012).

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 Member State proposals for SCIs designation which started in the late 1990s.

The 'Pre-scoping document for the Macaronesian region (Core document)' presents the general background on the Natura 2000 biogeographical or marine Seminars as well as the approach used by ETC/BD to guide the selection of habitat-types and species for priority consideration by Member States and stakeholders for discussion on management issues in the Macaronesian region.





The present document complements the above-mentioned report by providing descriptive fact-sheets on each of the 14 habitat-types as well as on 21 species (2 reptiles, 12 mammals and 7 plants) which are shared by both Spain and Portugal in the Macaronesian region. For each habitat type and each species selected for the Seminar, structured information is presented in form of the fact sheets covering the following topics: habitat /species definition, conservation status, habitat sites and maps.

## Data and method used

**Habitat definition.** The habitat definition follows the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats, its version for 28 member countries (European Commission, 2013). Descriptions of some habitat types could be shortened.

**Species definition.** The species taxonomy follows annexes of the Habitats Directive. In some cases, the taxonomic issues are discussed in the text.

**Conservation status.** The conservation status is provided in form of tables. The assessment of conservation status is based on the reporting of the EU Member Countries based on requirements of the Habitats Directive Article 17 for period 2007-2012 (further "Article 17 Reporting"). For this assessment the following categories are used: FV – favourable; U1 – unfavourable – inadequate; U2 – unfavourable-bad; XX – unknown. The standard legend is used:

 FV	favourable	 U1	unfavourable – inadequate
 U2	unfavourable-bad	 XX	Unknown

The report uses data from the Article 17 reporting cycle 2007-2012, available from the EIONET – European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity website: <http://art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>. Information is provided for individual countries (Spain, Portugal) and for the Macaronesian Biogeographical Region: habitat area (for habitats), population (for species), conservation status parameters, overall conservation status and trend. Regarding conservation parameters, Range, Area, Structure and functions, Future prospects are provided for habitat types and for species: Range, Population, Habitat for species and Future prospects.

Along with the conservation status information, the habitat area, habitat coverage and species population have been included as extracted from national Article 17 reports (2007-2012).

**Habitats/species in SCIs.** Statistical information presented in a table on occurrence of the habitat type/Annex II species in the Natura 2000 network (SCI sites) in individual countries and in the Macaronesian Biogeographical Region: number of SCI and habitat area for habitat types and population of species.

In addition a separate table presents the number of Natura 2000 sites (SCIs) for a particular habitat type or species and habitat area and species population extracted from the latest N2000 database provided by the respective country (end 2017 database).

**Pressures and conservation measures.** Pressures to species and habitats and the conservation measures as they were reported by countries in their Article 17 reports (2007-2012). In the table for pressures, only pressures ranked as 'High' have been taken into account and they are shown as level 2 pressures ie. pressures classified into lower level than 2 have been converted (see Pre-scoping document for more information).

**Maps.** Maps depicting the distribution of habitat types and species in the Macaronesian Biogeographical Region have been prepared using the latest Natura 2000 version provided to DG Environment (end 2017 database). For distribution of habitat types and species was used the GIS layer developed from national Article 17 reports (2007-2012). For Annex IV species, the Article 17 distribution maps were downloaded directly from the Article 17 web tool <https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>

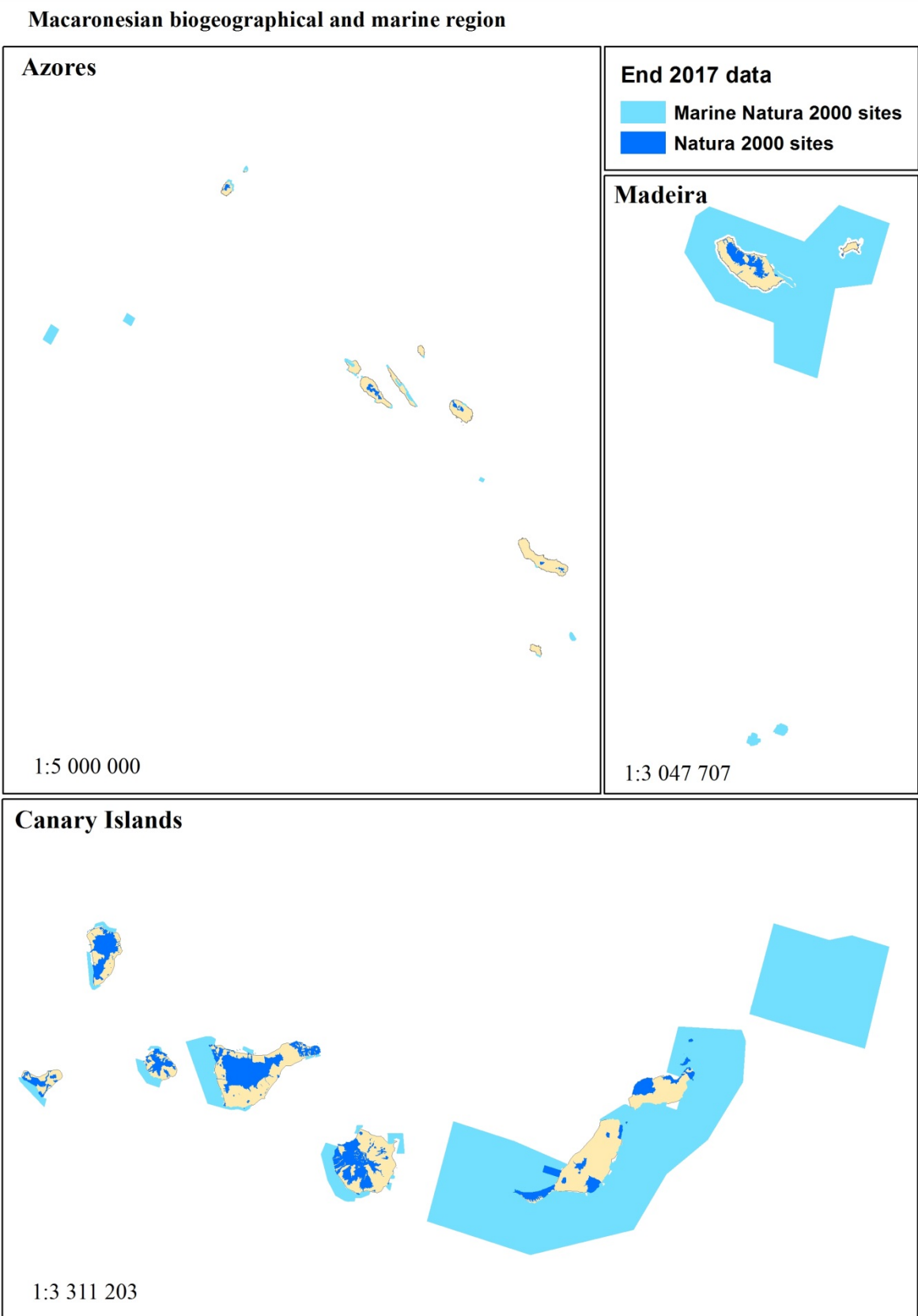
Two types of maps are provided:

1. For annex IV species : map of distribution in the Macaronesian Biogeographical Region as reported by the Member States in the Article 17 Reporting, the conservation status is distinguished as indicated in Figure 1.
2. For annex I habitat types and annex II species : map of occurrence of the habitat type or species in Habitat directive sites (SCIs). The maps contain also the distribution of the habitat type or species as reported in the Article 17 reports – the grid cells in grey colour (see Figure 1). This map has not prepared for Annex IV species. The map of all SCI in the Macaronesian Biogeographical Region is in Figure 2.

**Fig. 1: The legends used in maps – conservation status (left) and SCI sites for habitat types/species (right)**



**Fig. 2: Sites of Community Importance (SCI) in Macaronesian Biogeographic region**



EEA ETC/BD September 2018

## 2 Fact sheets for selected habitat types

### Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time (1110)

#### Annex I of the Habitats Directive

#### Marine Macaronesian

The habitat “1110 - Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time”, is basically a habitat complex that can encompass a variety of soft bottoms. According to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats (EUR28), sandbanks are elevated, elongated, rounded or irregular topographic features, permanently submerged and predominantly surrounded by deeper water. They consist mainly of sandy sediments, but larger grain sizes, including boulders and cobbles, or smaller grain sizes including mud may also be present on a sandbank. “Slightly covered by sea water all the time” means that above a sandbank the water depth is seldom more than 20 m below chart datum.

The habitat is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. Knowledge has improved since 2001-2007, and both countries report area. The overall conclusion was unknown in 2001-2007, in 2007-2013 is unfavourable-inadequate with positive trend (U1+).

Main pressures and threats reported in the Marine Macaronesian region are: reduction or loss of specific habitat features, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, coastal sand supplementation/ beach nourishment, sand and gravel extraction, oil spills in the sea, and sea-level changes.

#### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	4,512.9	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	390.0	390.0	8.6
PT	100.0	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		0.2	0.2	0.2
EU	4,612.9	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	390.2	390.2	8.5

#### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU biogeographical level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	404,6	24
PT	0	1
EU	404,6	25



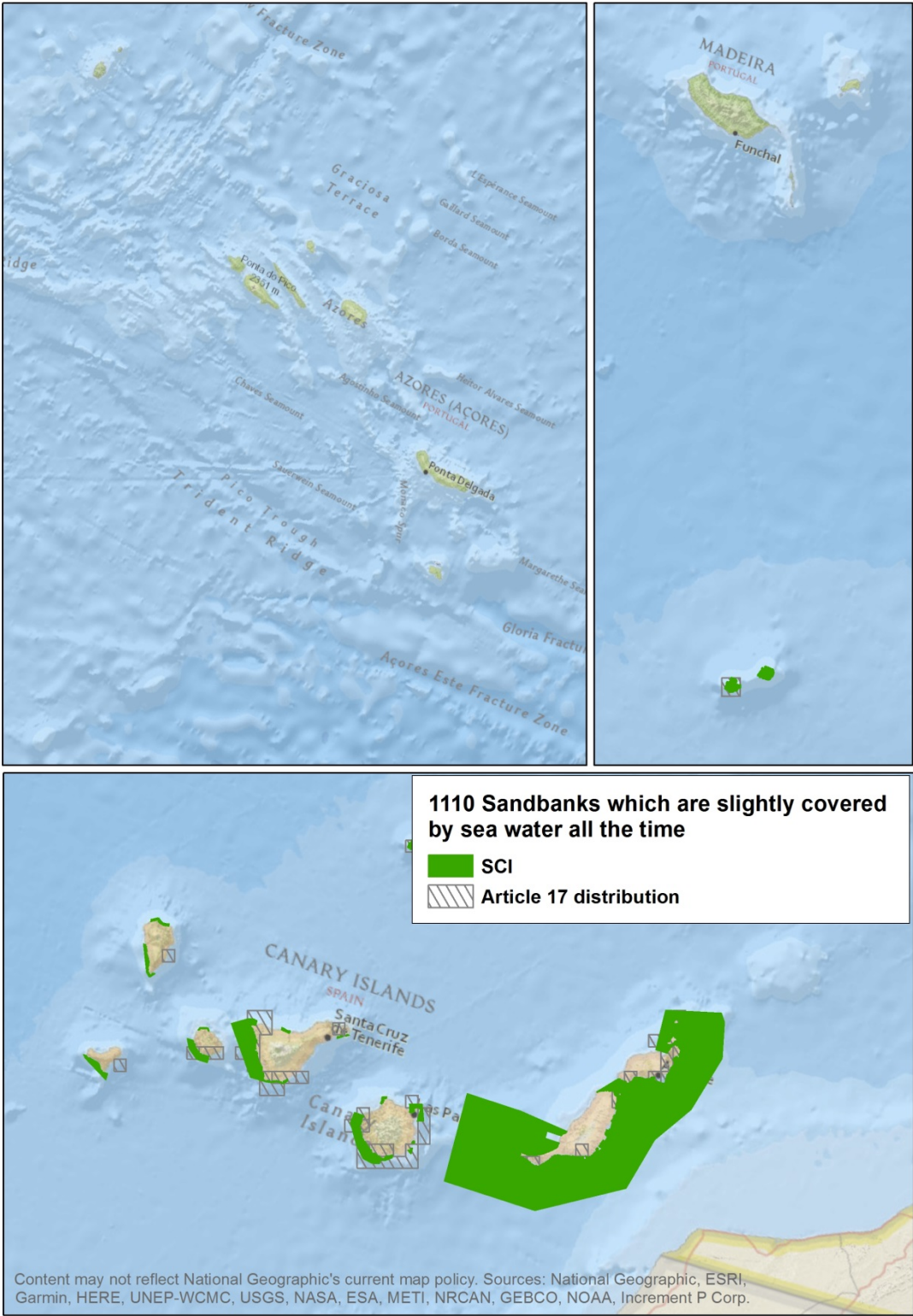
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
C01 - Mining and quarrying	25%	1	
E03 - Discharges	25%	1	
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	25%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	25%	1	

### Number of countries and conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	20%	1	
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20%	1	
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%	1	
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	20%	1	
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	20%	1	

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time**



## Coastal lagoons (1150)\*

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Lagoons are expanses of shallow coastal salt water, of varying salinity and water volume, wholly or partially separated from the sea by sand banks or shingle, or, less frequently, by rocks. Salinity may vary from brackish water to hypersalinity depending on rainfall, evaporation and through the addition of fresh seawater from storms, temporary flooding of the sea in winter or tidal exchange. With or without vegetation from *Ruppia maritima*, *Potamogeton*, *Zostera* or *Chara* (CORINE 91: 23.21 or 23.22).

In the Macaronesian Region, the habitat is present both in Spain and Portugal. Overall conclusion is unfavourable- bad (U2), same as in 2001-2007. The area is small compared to other regions, and clearly it is in a very poor conservation status. Threats and pressures are numerous, many linked to various human impacts. Main pressures and threats reported (high and medium ranked): grazing, fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Improved access to site, disposal of household / recreational facility waste, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, hunting, fishing or collecting activities, vandalism, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, noise pollution, burning down, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, erosion, accumulation of organic material, roads, motorways, nautical sports, other outdoor sports and leisure activities, invasive non-native species, modifying structures of inland water courses, collapse of terrain, landslide, storm, cyclone.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	0.27	U2	U2	XX	U1	U2	x	0.05	0.05	18.5
PT	4.0	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	2.0	3.0	61.2
EU	4.27	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	2.05	3.05	59.7

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	0,05	3
PT	0,27	1
EU	0,32	4

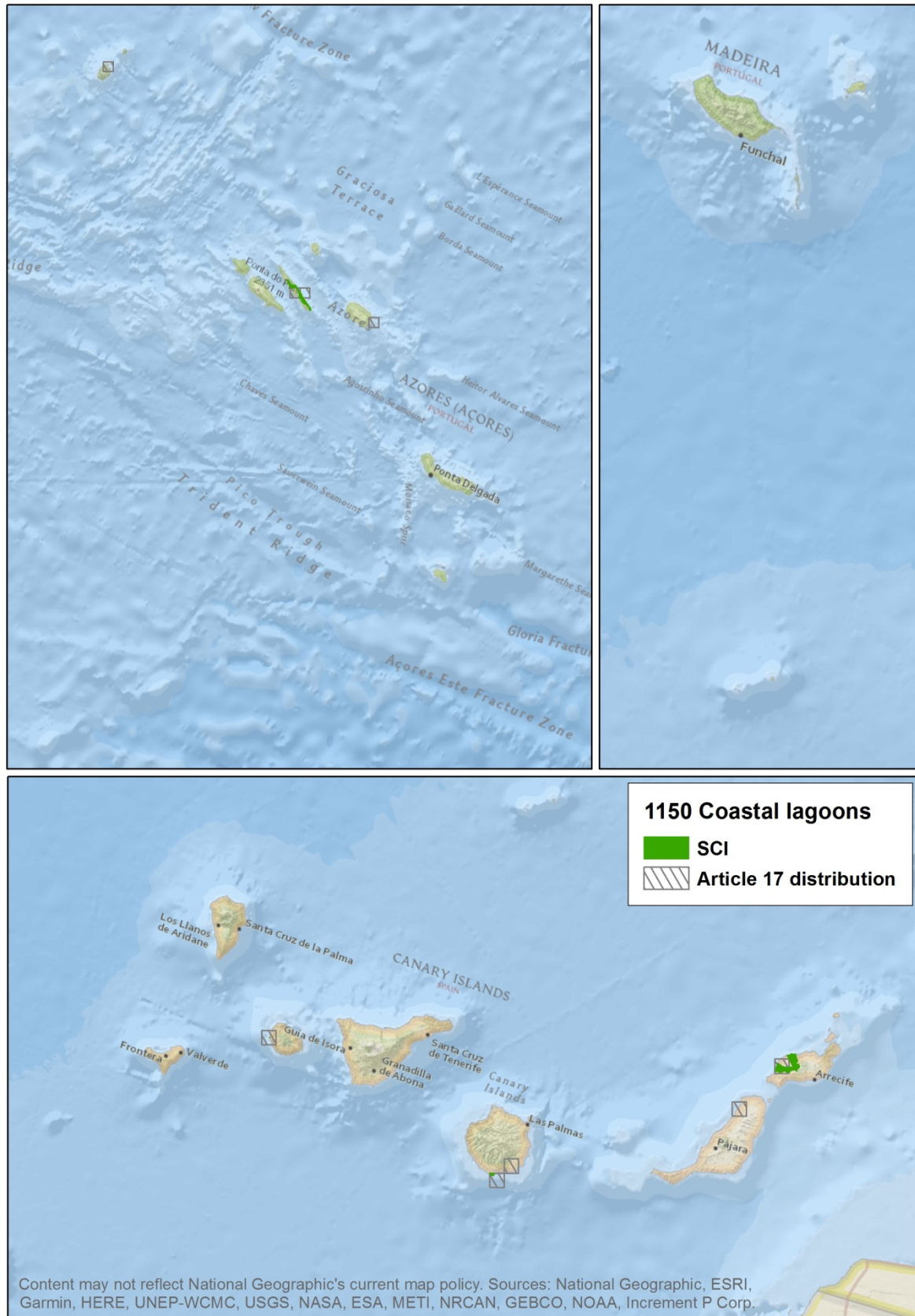
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
A04 - grazing	20%		1
E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	20%		1
H06 - excess energy	20%		1
J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	40%		2

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	20%		1
4.2 - Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	20%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	20%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20%		1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%		1

## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Coastal lagoons



## Reefs (1170)

Annex I of the Habitats Directive

Marine Macaronesian

Reefs can be either biogenic concretions or of geogenic origin. They are hard compact substrata on solid and soft bottoms, which arise from the sea floor in the sublittoral and littoral zone. Reefs may support a zonation of benthic communities of algae and animal species as well as concretions and corallogenic concretions.

Coastal reef habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic and Marine Baltic Sea as well as in Marine Black Sea, Mediterranean and Macaronesian biogeographical regions. In the Marine Macaronesian region, it is both in Spain and Portugal and the status is favourable, the same as in 2007.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	3,376.1	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		406.0	406.0	12.0
PT	232,144.0	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV				0.0
EU	235,520.1	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		406.0		0.1

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	2663,4	24
PT	0,5	17
EU	2664	41

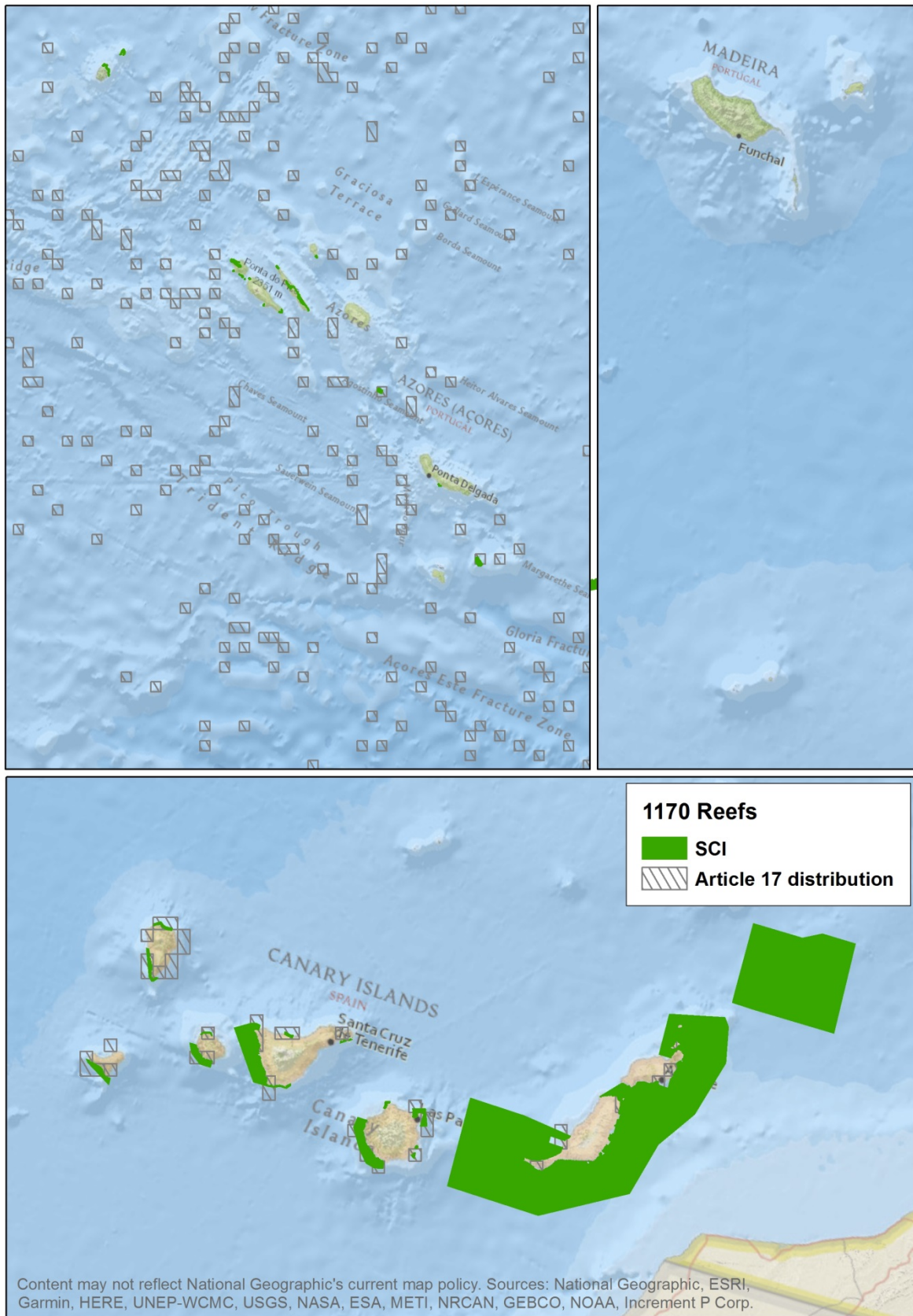
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	20%	1	
H03 - Marine water pollution	20%	1	
I01 - invasive non-native species	20%	1	
J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	20%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	20%	1	

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	20%	1	
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20%	1	
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%	1	
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	20%	1	
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	20%	1	

## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Reefs





## Annual vegetation of drift lines (1210)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Formations of annuals or representatives of annuals and perennials, occupying accumulations of drift material and gravel rich in nitrogenous organic matter (*Cakiletea maritima* p.).

A rare habitat in Macaronesian region as it rarely exists on exposed coastlines. Range and area are "favourable" in both ES and PT and all other parameters including over all conclusion in Portugal. Spain have reported "unknown" for structure and function and "unfavourable inadequate" for future prospect. The overall conclusion is "unfavourable inadequate". Better data are required from both countries.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	0.05	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	0.004	0.004	8.0
PT	60.0	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.0	40.0	50.0
EU	60.05	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	20.004	40.004	50.0

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	1,4	4
PT	1,1	12
EU	2,5	16

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

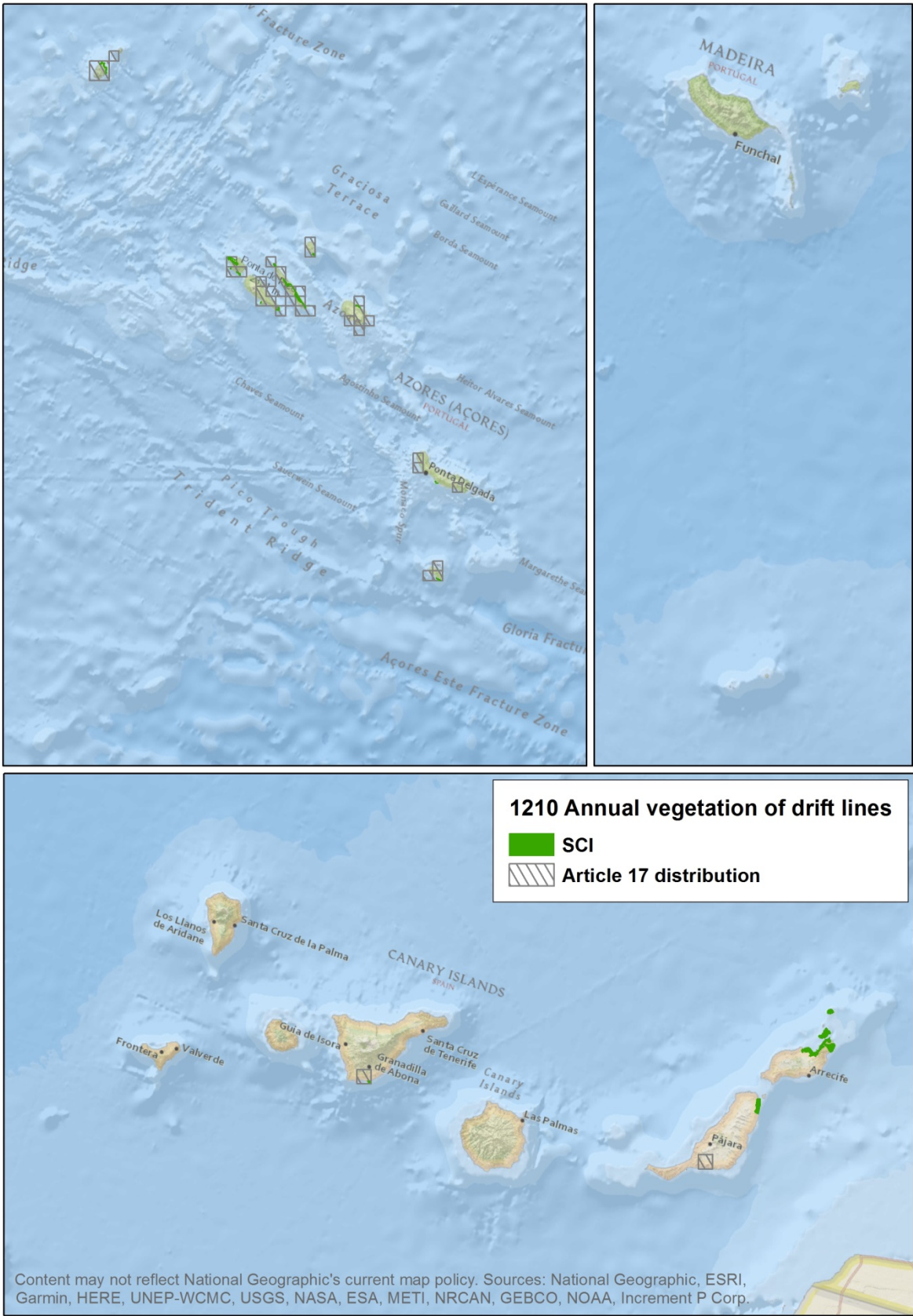
Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities			1

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
6.0 - Other spatial measures	33,3%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	33,3%		1

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	33,3%		1

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Annual vegetation of drift lines**



## Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts (1250)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Aerohaline communities of the sea-cliffs of the Canary Islands and Madeira (*Frankenio-Astidamietalia latifoliae*); communities of the sea-cliffs of the Azores (*Festucion petraeae*) dominated by the endemic *Festuca petraea*.

All parameters and overall conclusion are reported as "favourable" by both countries, except structure & functions that is reported as "unknown" from Spain. However, the overall conclusion is "favourable". No significant threats are reported.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	16.2	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		6.3	6.3	38.8
PT	271.2	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		25.0	35.0	11.1
EU	287.4	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.3	41.3	12.6

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	7,2	51
PT	28,7	34
EU	35,9	85

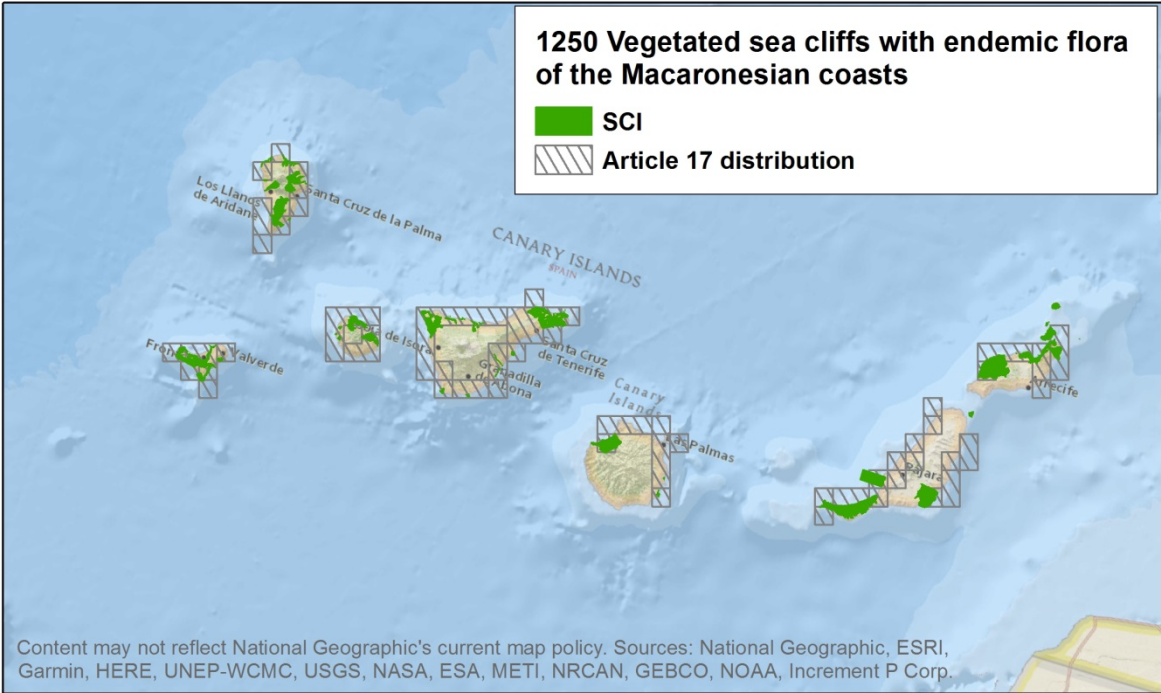
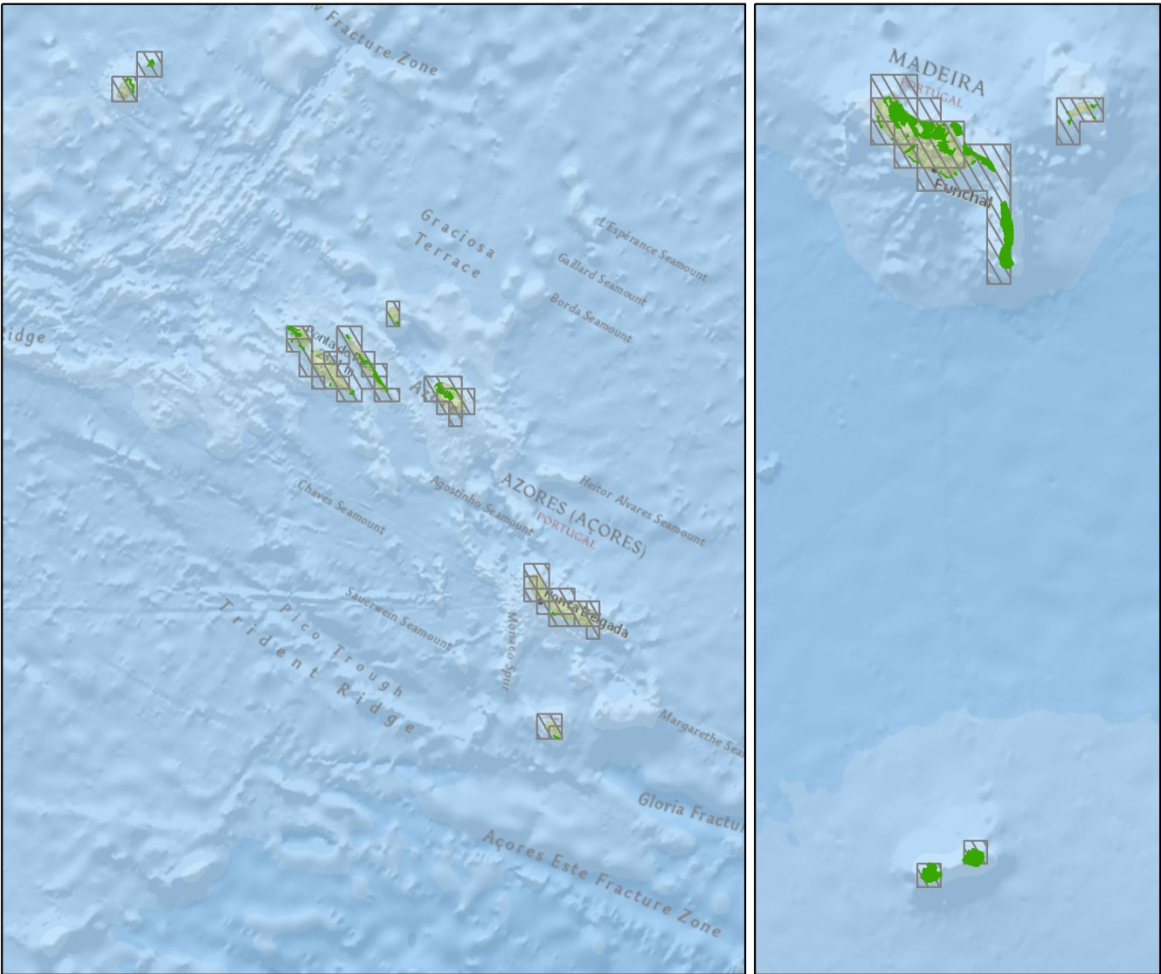
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
I01 - invasive non-native species	25%		1
K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes	25%		1
L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide	25%		1
L07 - storm, cyclone	25%		1

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	20%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	20%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20%		1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	20%		1

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts**



## Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") (2130)\*

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Fixed dunes, stabilised and colonised by more or less closed perennial grasslands and abundant carpets of lichens and mosses, from the Atlantic coasts (and the English Channel) between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cap Blanc Nez, and the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic. Also similar dunes occur along the coasts of the Black Sea.

This habitat is found throughout the Macaronesian biogeographic region, but is most widespread on the Canary Islands (Spain).

The assessment of Future Prospects is Favourable because Spain reports Favourable Future Prospects, only 'temperature change' is noted as a threat or pressure (and as low importance) although tourism is a major activity on the Canary Islands. However, the overall Conservation Status is Unfavourable-bad due to the Favourable Reference Area reported by Portugal is unknown and the Favourable Reference Value reported by Spain is much larger than the surface area (19 km<sup>2</sup>).

Although the regional Conservation Status has not changed since 2001-06, the national assessments have changed due to a change in methods used. Structure and Function in Spain, previously reported as Unfavourable-inadequate is now unknown.

Portugal reports urbanisation, sand & gravel extraction and problems with non-native species as important threats and pressures.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	4.35	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2	X	3.5	3.5	80.5
PT	1.06	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.1	0.2	14.2
EU	5.41	U1	U2	XX	FV	U2	X	3.6	3.7	67.4

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	3,6	13
PT	0,02	1
EU	3,62	14

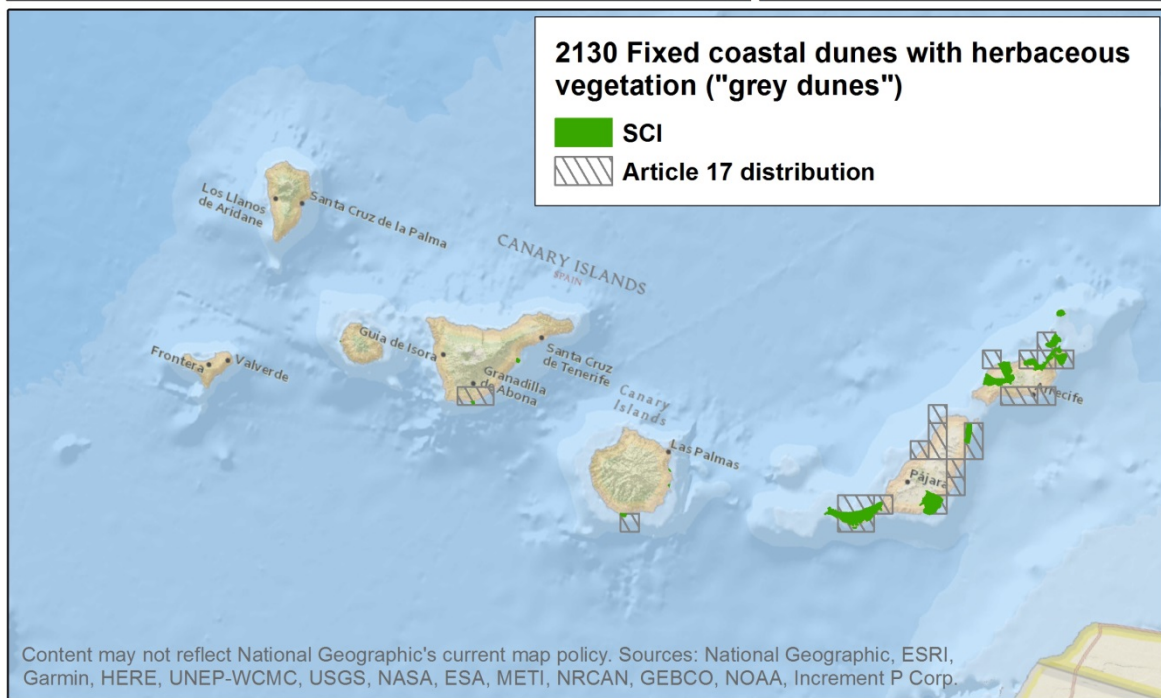
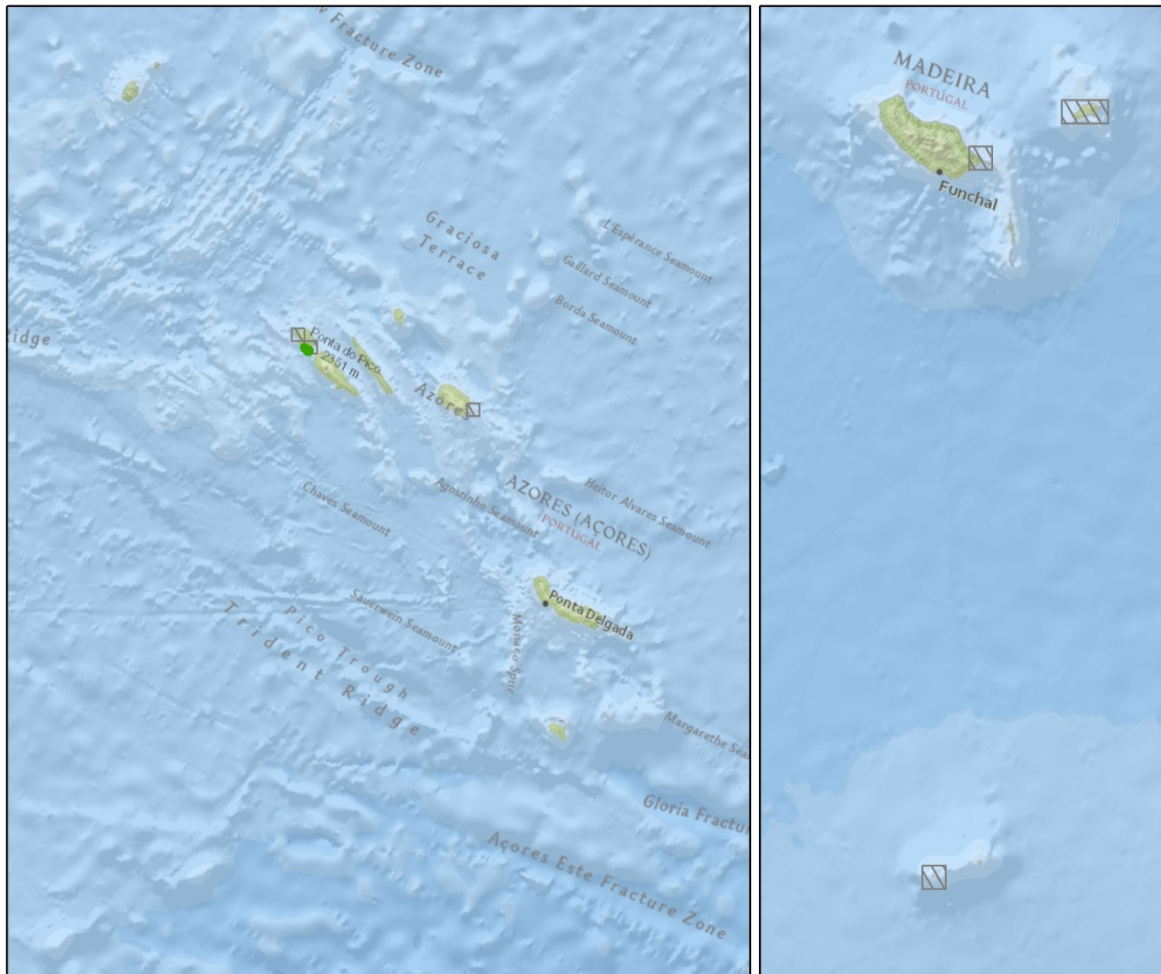
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
C01 - Mining and quarrying	25%		1
E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation	25%		1
I01 - invasive non-native species	25%		1
K04 - Interspecific floral relations	25%		1

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	16,7%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	16,7%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	33,3%	1	1
6.2 - Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	16,7%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	16,7%		1

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")**





## Endemic macaronesian heaths (4050)\*

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The habitat 4050 "Endemic Macaronesian heaths" includes *Ericaceous* formations (low and medium-tall stages) of Canary Islands, Madeira and Azores.

The habitat 4050 occurs in Spain and Portugal. The conservation status is favourable, this assessment is driven by Portugal that assessed all parameters as favourable. Spain indicated unfavourable-inadequate future prospect and the overall assessment. The surface and area are favourable and stable in both countries. The previous conservation status was considered unfavourable-bad; the change in the overall status is due by better knowledge (Portugal) and different assessment methods used (Spain). In summary, despite favourable conservation status, better knowledge of structure & function is needed and the respective measures should be taken to ensure better future prospect in Spain.

The habitat is threatened mostly by grazing, to other pressures belong outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, paths, tracks.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	310.16	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	X	174.65	174.65	56.3
PT	1,133.0	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		296.5	385.0	29.8
EU	1,443.16	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	471.19	559.65	65.7

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	188,6	70
PT	61,2	22
EU	249,9	92

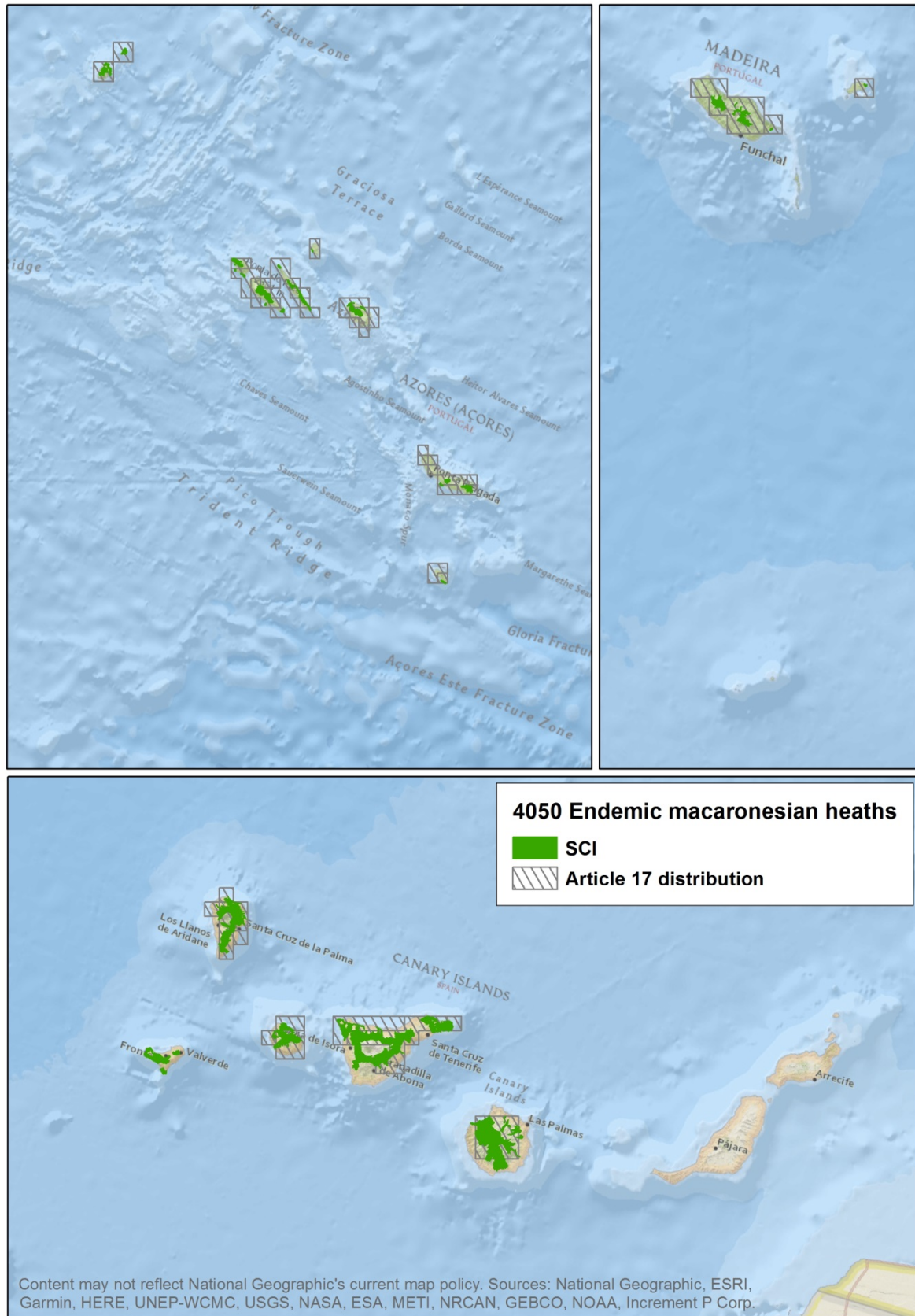
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
A04 - grazing	100%		1

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
3.0 - Other forestry-related measures	25%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	25%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	25%		1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	25%		1

## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Endemic macaronesian heaths



## Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub (5330)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Scrub formations characteristic of the thermo-Mediterranean zone. Included here are those formations, for the most part indifferent to the siliceous or calcareous nature of the substrate, that reach their greatest extension or optimal development in the thermo-Mediterranean zone. Also included are the numerous, strongly characterised, thermophile formations endemic to the south of the Iberian peninsula, mostly thermo-Mediterranean but sometimes meso-Mediterranean. To characteristic plants belong *Genista fasselata*, *Crataegus azarolus* var. *aronia*, *Euphorbia dendroides*, *Ampelodesmos mauritanica*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Ziziphus lotus*, *Maytenus senegalensis* var. *europaeus*, *Periploca laevigata* ssp. *angustifolia*, *Salsola webbii*, *Sideretis foetens*.

Overall conclusion „U1“ because of the unfavourable status Structure & functions and Future prospects of both MS. Non-genuine change in bioregion because of different method.

Most important reported threats are roads, motorways, invasive non-native species and competition (flora). The most important pressures are forestry activities, invasive non-native species, competition (flora) and walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	571.98	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	265.65	265.65	46.4
PT	3.655	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.1	2.5	47.3
EU	575.53	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	266.78	268.15	46.5

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	269	106
PT	1,3	24
EU	270,3	130

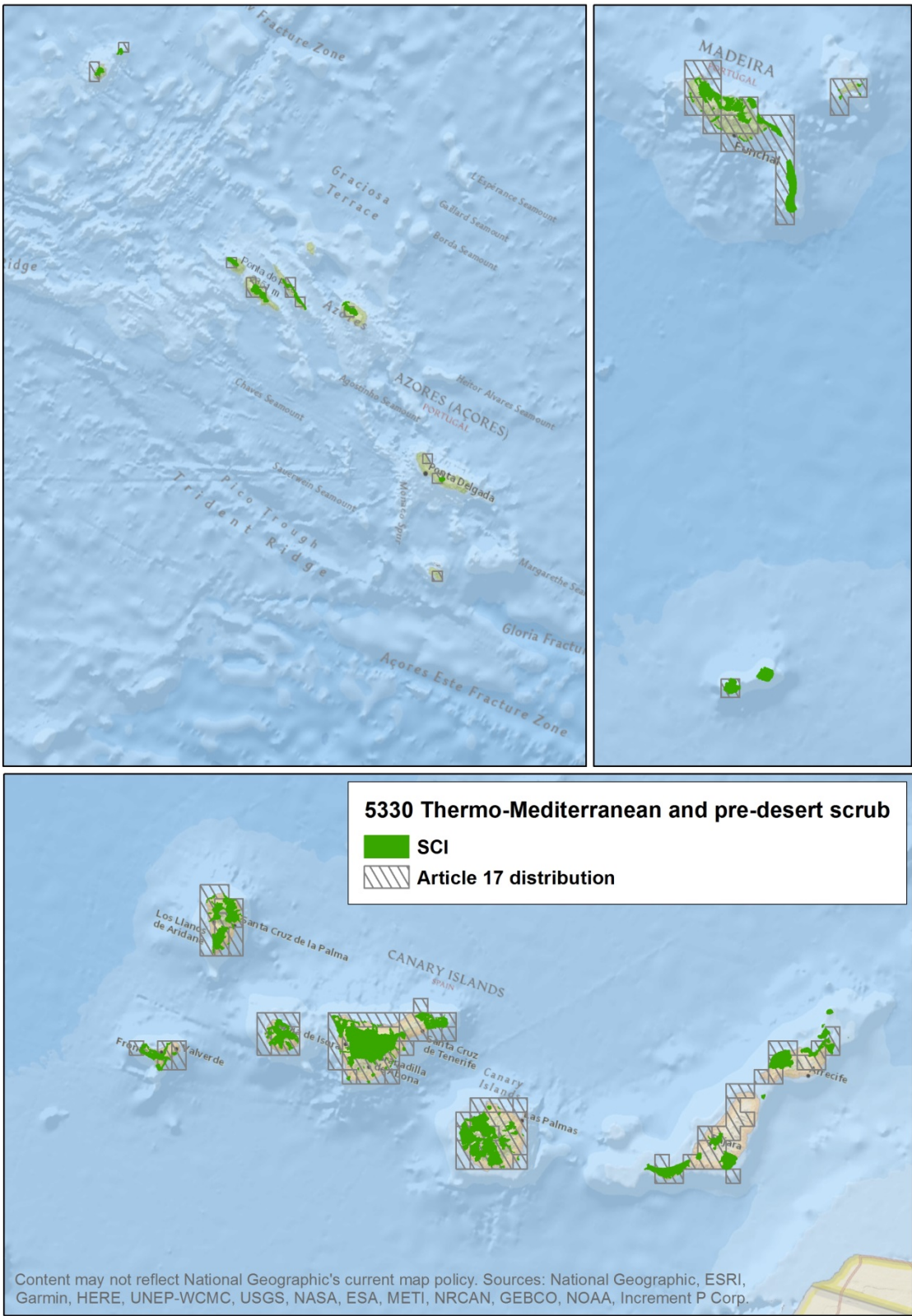
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
B07 - Forestry activities not referred to above	33,3%		
I01 - invasive non-native species	33,3%		
K04 - Interspecific floral relations	33,3%		

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
3.0 - Other forestry-related measures	20%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	20%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20%		1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	20%		1

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub**



## Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation (8220)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Chasmophytic vegetation on siliceous rocky slopes of inland cliffs (8220) presents very variable type of habitat which consists of numerous different sub-types. The plant communities reflect the composition of rock, which normally is poor in nutrient and have low pH. The herb layer includes mosses, ferns and vascular plants.

The conservation status is “Unfavourable Bad” in the Macaronesian region due to the report from Spain, but both Portugal and Spain has reported a worse situation than in last report. Main threats are connected mostly with mining and invasive species. Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports from "Favourable" to “Unfavourable Bad” are caused by different methodical approach and better data. Better data on structure and functions is required from Spain.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	19.3	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2	x	15.5	15.5	80.3
PT	11.0	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	2.3	2.8	23.1
EU	30.3	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2	x	17.8	18.3	59.6

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	17,2	64
PT	3,5	7
EU	20,7	71

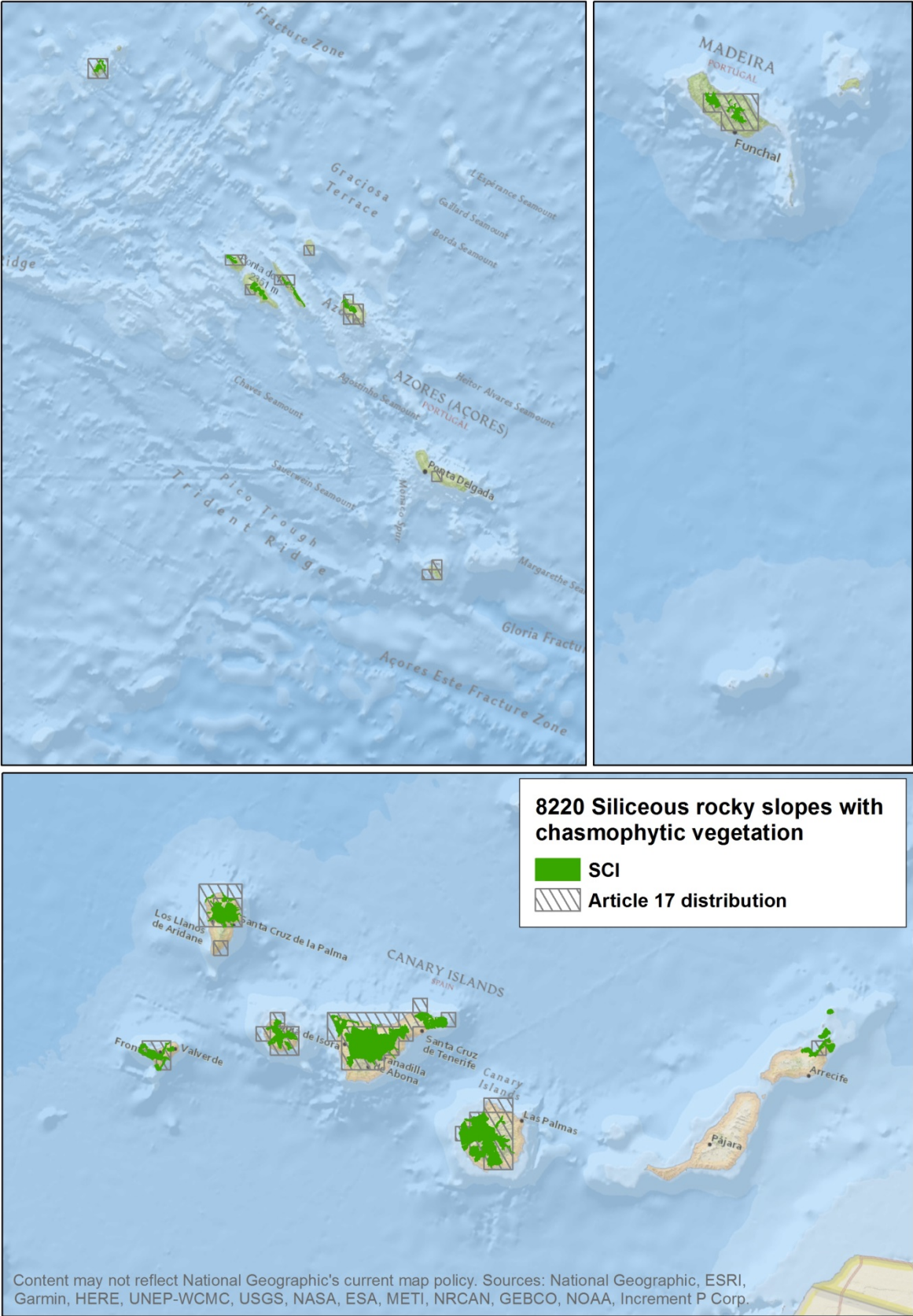
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
I01 - invasive non-native species	100%		1

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	20%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	40%	1	1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	20%		1

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation**



## Fields of lava and natural excavations (8320)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Fields of lava and natural excavations are sites and products of recent volcanic activity harbouring distinct biological communities. Several sub-types are distinguished.

The conservation status of Fields of lava and natural excavations in the Macaronesian region is unfavourable bad, which is based on the unfavourable status assessments for area and range of Spain.

Main reported threats are pollution, outdoor sports and leisure activities, trampling, sand and gravel quarries, invasive non-native species, overuse and succession.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	156.18	U2	U2	XX	FV	U2	=	124.9	124.9	80.0
PT	133.0	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		90.0	120.0	78.9
EU	289.18	U1	U2	XX	FV	U2	=	214.9	244.9	79.5

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	168,3	90
PT	10,5	4
EU	178,7	94

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

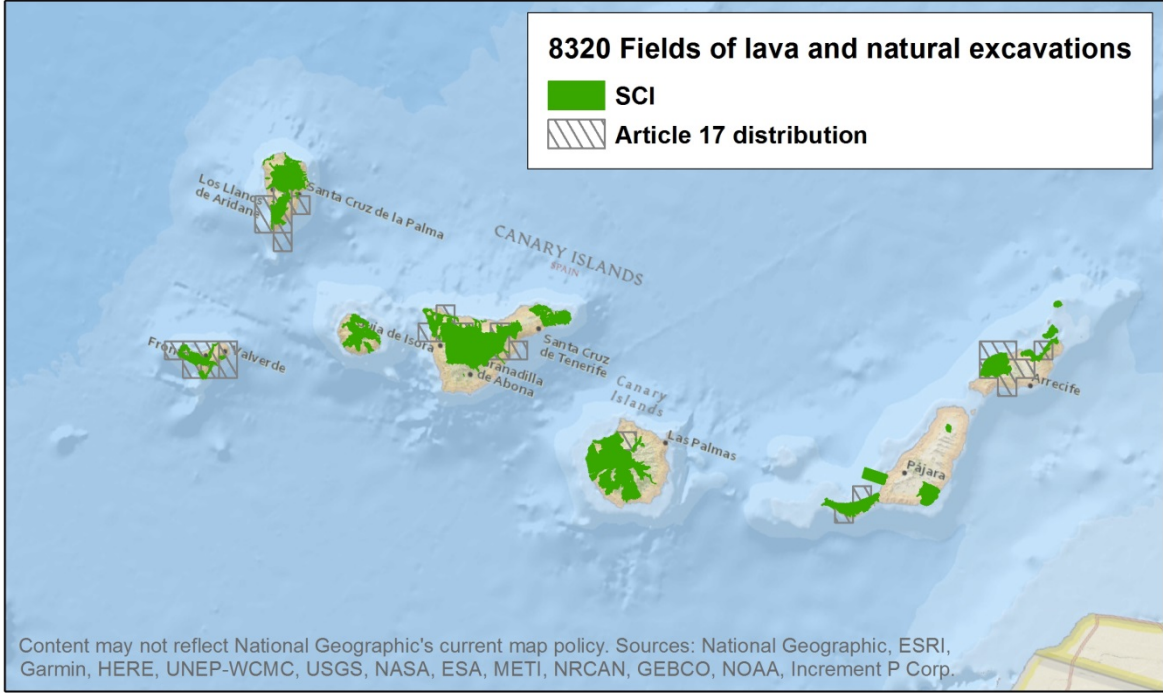
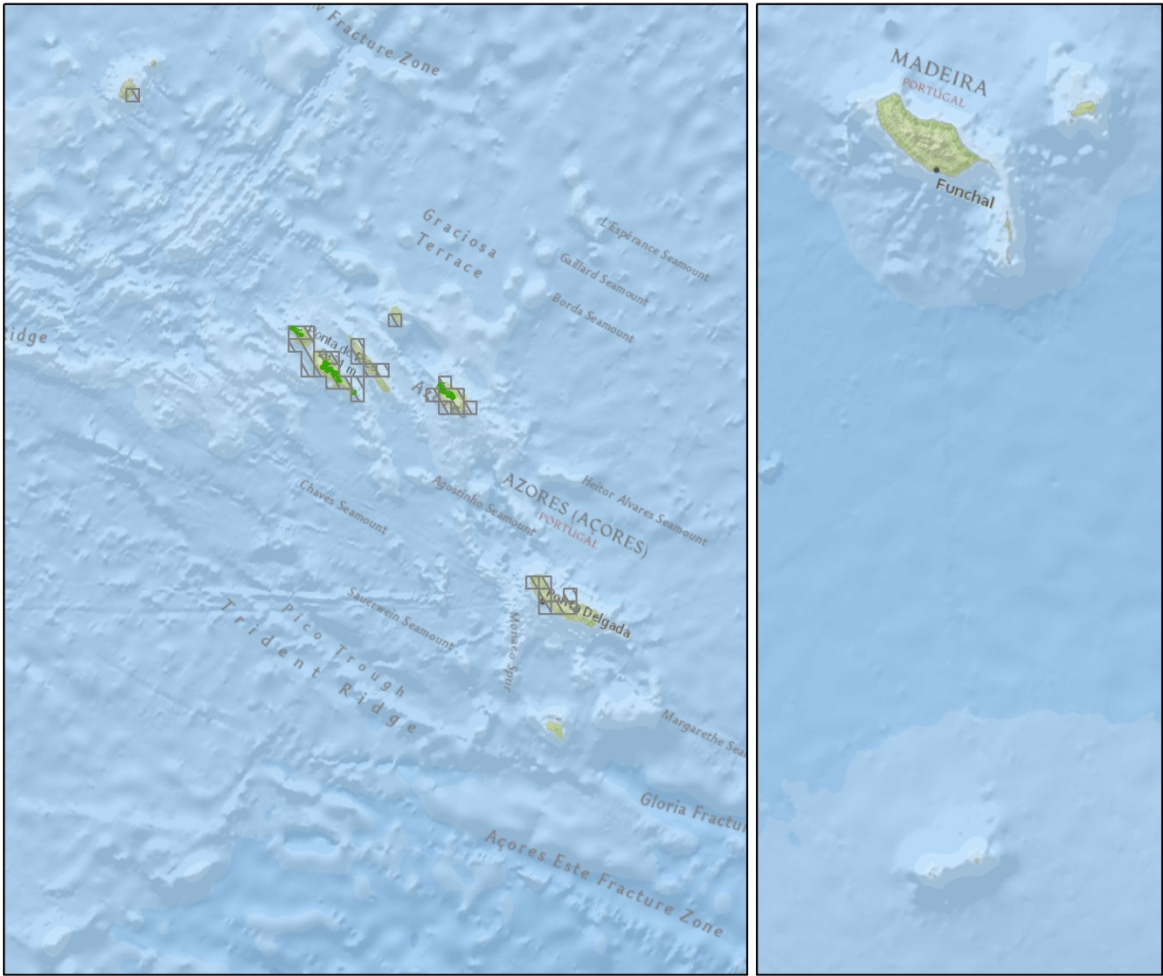
Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
C01 - Mining and quarrying	33,3%		1
H07 - Other forms of pollution	33,3%		1
I01 - invasive non-native species	33,3%		1

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	16,7%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	16,7%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	33,3%	1	1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	16,7%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	16,7%		1



**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Fields of lava and natural excavations**



## Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (8330)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

Caves situated under the sea or opened to it, at least at high tide, including partially submerged sea caves. Their bottom and sides harbour communities of marine invertebrates and algae.

The habitat is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian Region. Overall conclusion is unknown (XX). However, it is likely that the status of the habitat is favourable since both countries have favourable overall conclusion, and the overall conclusion for the region in 2001-2007 was favourable (FV). Also structures and functions are favourable for both countries. It is the unknown future prospects in Spain, and unknown area in Portugal that results in an unknown (XX) overall conclusion for the region. More data is thus needed in this region.

However, a surprisingly high number of pressures and threats are reported from both countries even though their overall conclusion is favourable. Also, many of the pressures and threats are ranked as "high" or "medium" something that is contradictory to favourable conditions. Major pressures and threats reported are scuba diving, snorkeling, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, marine water pollution, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, oil spills in the sea, and collapse of terrain landslide.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	2,261.2	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		1.2	1.2	0.1
PT	5,274.2	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV				
EU	7,535.4	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX	=		1.2	0.016

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000		
	Nb caves	Area	Nb of SCI
ES	83	1,24	17
PT	0	0	16
EU	83	1,24	33

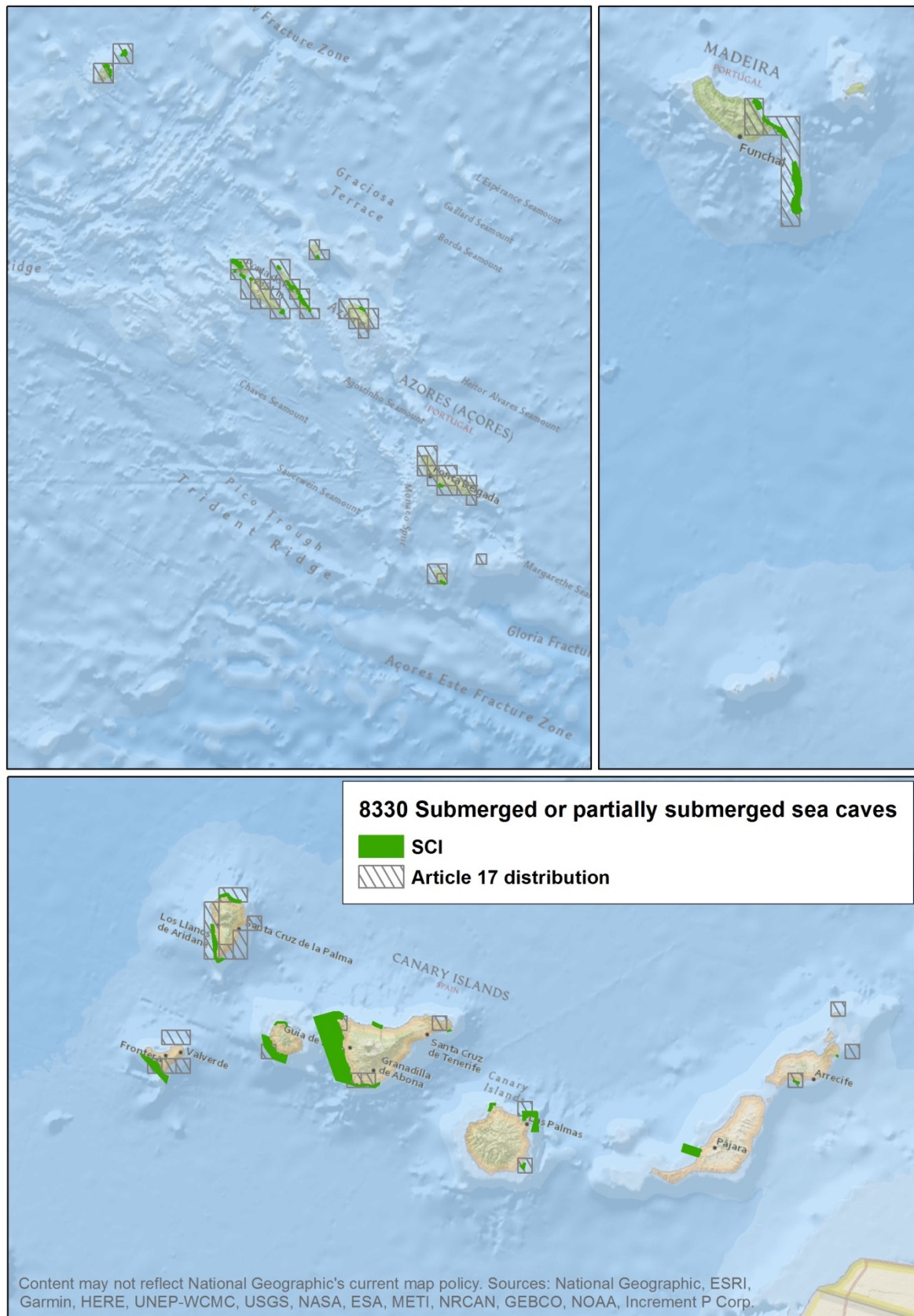
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	20%	1	
G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	20%	1	
H03 - Marine water pollution	20%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	20%	1	
L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide	20%		1

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
4.1 - Restoring/improving water quality	20%	1	
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	20%	1	
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%	1	
8.1 - Urban and industrial waste management	20%	1	
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	20%	1	
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	20%	1	

## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Submerged or partially submerged sea caves



## Olea and Ceratonia forests (9320)

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Thermo-Mediterranean or thermo-Canarian woodland dominated by arborescent *Olea europaea* ssp. *sylvestris*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Myrtus communis* or, in the Canary Islands, by *Olea europaea* ssp. *cerasiformis* and *Pistacia atlantica*. Most formations will be listed as arborescent matorral, but a few stands may have a sufficiently tall, closed canopy to qualify for this unit. Sub-types: Wild olive woodland; Carob woodland; Canarian olive woodland.

Overall conclusion “U1” as Portugal reported as unfavourable for Area, Structure & functions and Future prospects. The nature of change is non-genuine, due to different method and more accurate data.

To the most important threats and pressures belong invasive non-native species, competition (flora), introduction of disease (microbial pathogens).

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	59.1	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		25.7	25.7	43.6
PT	21.0	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.0	1.0	4.8
EU	80.1	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	26.7	26.7	33.3

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	28,3	50
PT	0	11
EU	28,3	61

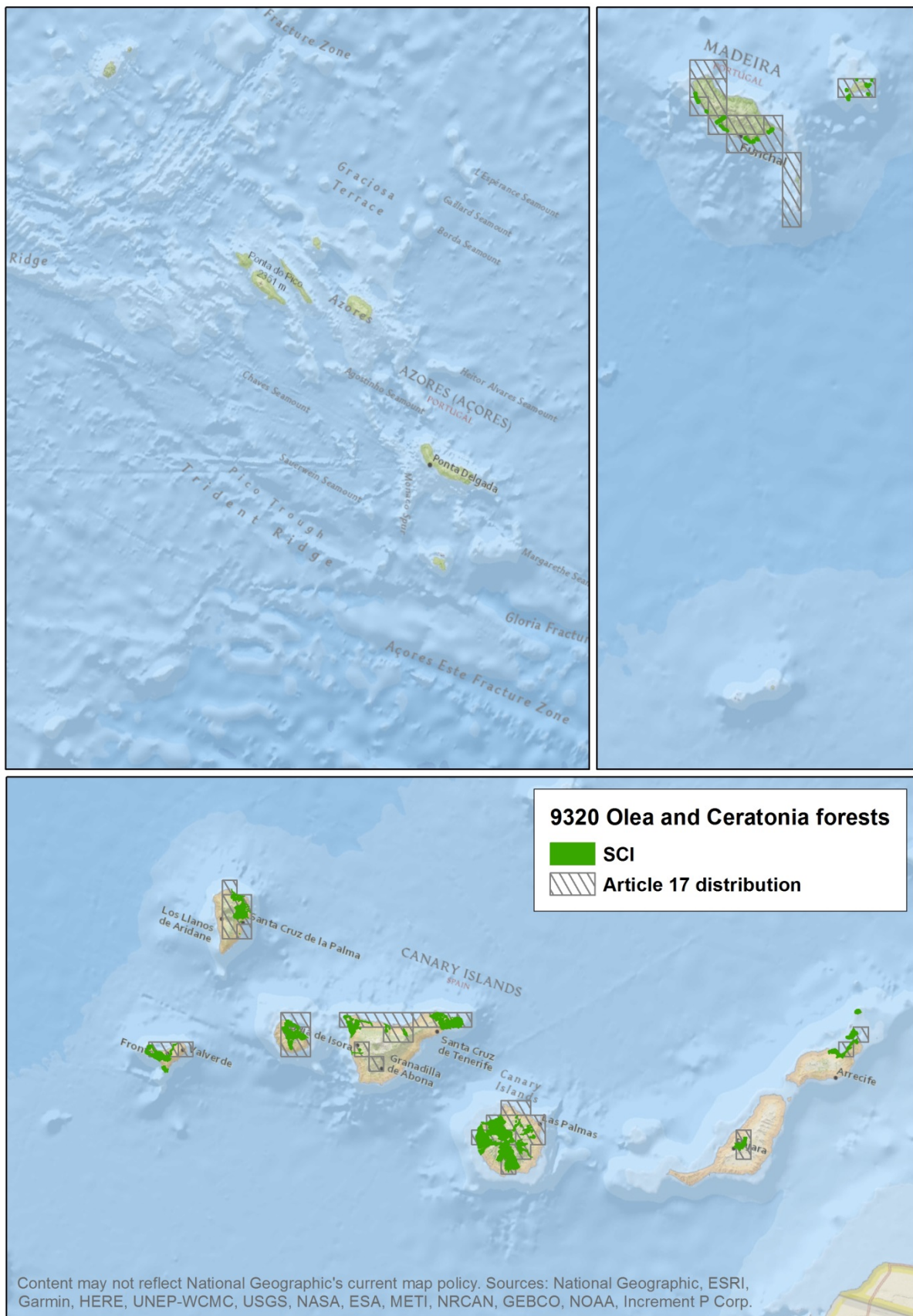
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
I01 - invasive non-native species	33,3%		1
K04 - Interspecific floral relations	66,6%		2

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
1.2 - Measures needed, but not implemented	25%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	25%		1
6.2 - Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	25%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	25%		1

## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests



## Macaronesian laurel forests (*Laurus, Ocotea*) (9360)\*

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Humid to hyper-humid, mist-bound, luxuriant, evergreen, lauriphyllous forests of the cloud belt of the Macaronesian islands, extremely rich in floral and faunal species, among which many are restricted to these communities (*Pruno-Lauretalia*). Genera such as *Picconia*, *Semele*, *Gesnouinia*, *Lactucosonchus*, *Ixanthus* are entirely endemic to these communities, while others, such as *Isoplexis*, *Visnea* and *Phyllis*, reach in them their maximum development; in addition, each of the formations of the various archipelagos harbours distinctive endemic species. This habitat type includes:

- lauriphyllous forests of the Azores (45.61 *Ericetalia azorica* p.), where the humid forests of the coastal areas (*Myrico-Pittosporietum undulati* p.) have been totally or almost totally degraded, largely invaded by the introduced Australian *Pittosporum undulatum*; a better representation survives of the hyper-humid forests (*Calcito-Juniperion brevifoliae* p.) of higher elevations;
- lauriphyllous forests of Madeira (45.62 *Pruno-Lauretalia azorica*) still occupying a relatively large surface, of the order of 10,000 ha ;
- lauriphyllous forests of the Canary Islands (45.63 *Ixantho-Laurion azoricae*); the laurel forests of each island harbour a distinctive set of endemic plants and animals, as exemplified by the species of the genus *Pericallis*, the well-marked races of the chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* or the carabid fauna.

Overall conclusion "U1" as the majority of Area is represented by unfavourable status of Portugal. To the most important threats and pressures belong invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, damage by herbivores (including game species).

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	102.9	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		95.8	95.8	93.1
PT	413.0	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	220.0	270.0	59.3
EU	515.9	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	315.8	365.8	66.06

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	103,1	55
PT	13,2	12
EU	116,3	67

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

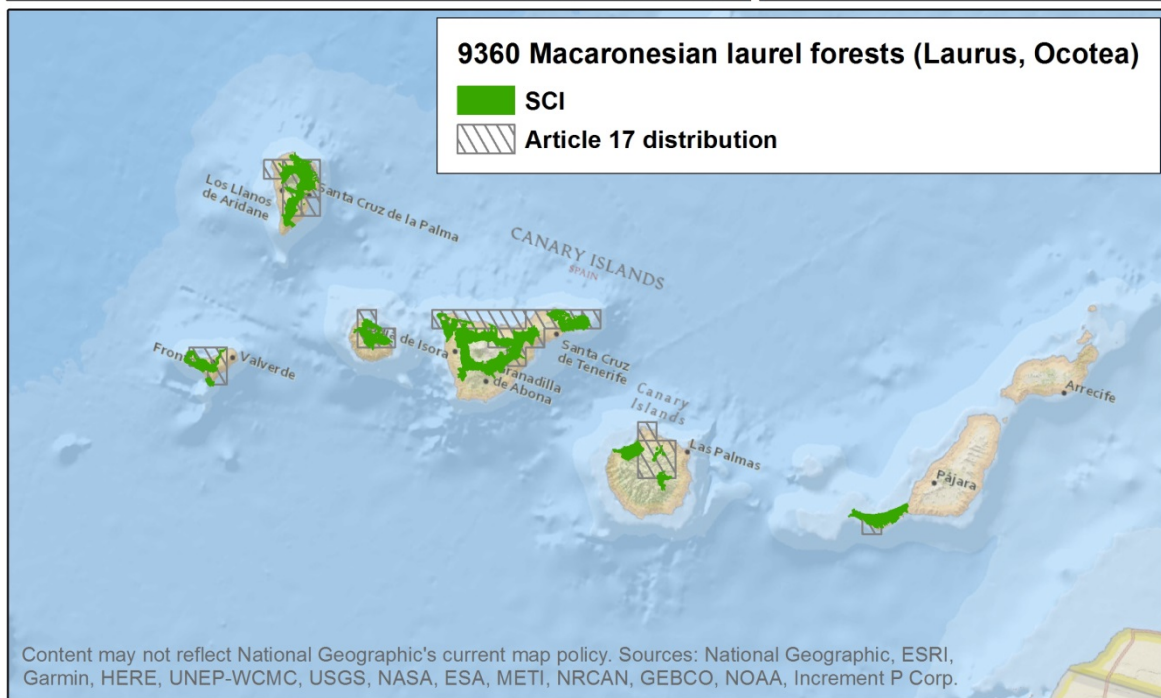
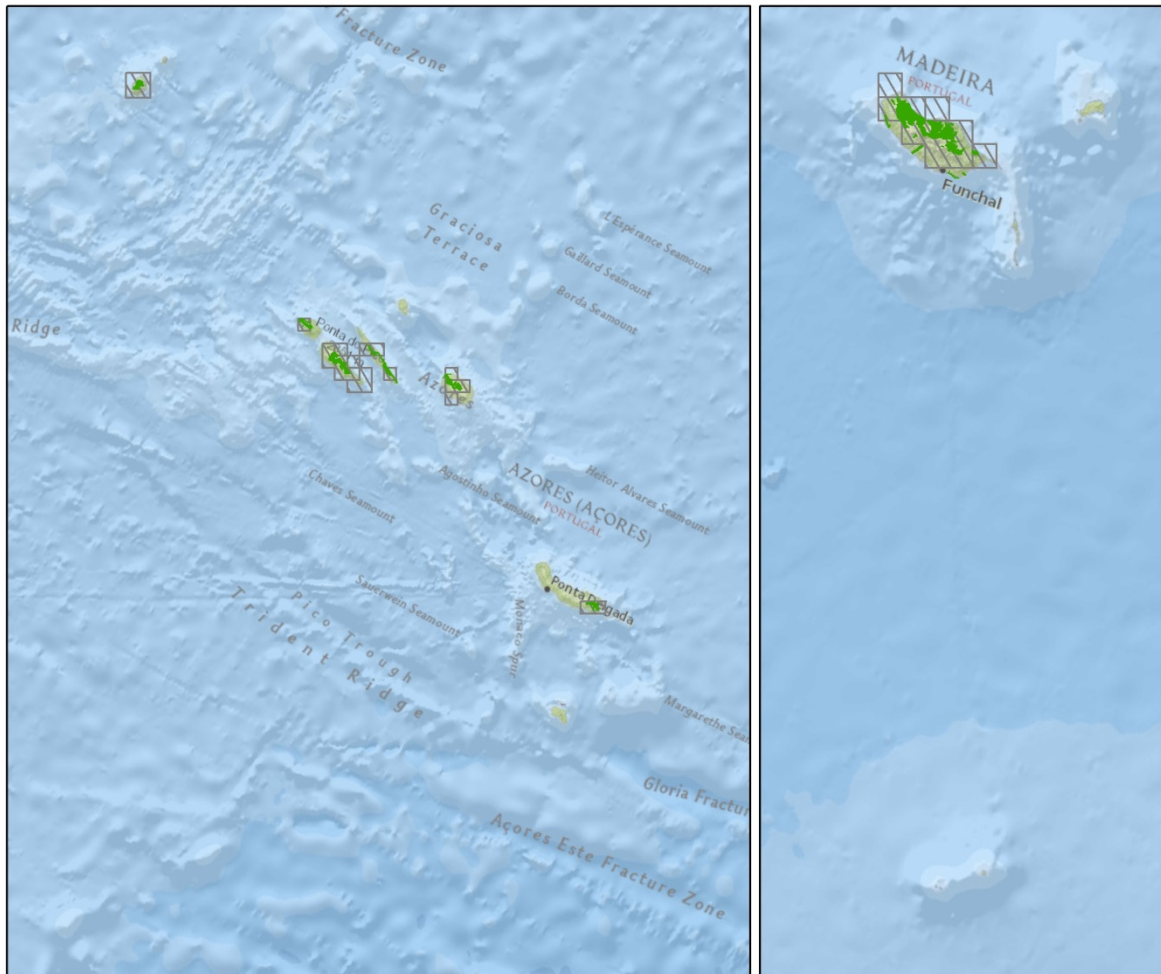
Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
A04 - grazing	20%		1
A10 - Restructuring agricultural land holding	20%		1
I01 - invasive non-native species	20%		1
K04 - Interspecific floral relations	40%		2

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
3.0 - Other forestry-related measures	14,3%		1
6.0 - Other spatial measures	28,6%	1	1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	28,6%	1	1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	14,3%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	14,3%		1



**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Macaronesian laurel forests (*Laurus*, *Ocotea*)**



Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, ESRI, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, Increment P Corp.

## Endemic forests with *Juniperus* spp. (9560)\*

(Annex I of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

Medium altitude forest formations dominated by *Juniperus* spp. (*Juniperus brevifolia*, *J. cedrus*, *J. drupacea*, *J. excelsa*, *J. foetidissima*, *J. oxycedrus*, *J. phoenicea*, *J. thurifera*).

Overall conclusion “U1” as Portugal reported Area as unfavourable. Genuine change concluded for bioregion as Portugal reported genuine change and Contribution to Target 1 is C-.

Most important reported threats are animal breeding, fertilisation paths, tracks, cycling tracks. The most important pressures are grazing, invasive non-native species, damage by herbivores (including game species) and cultivation.

### Habitat area, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000		
		Range	Area	Structure and functions	Future prospects			Area (Min)	Area (Max)	Coverage (%)
ES	44.4	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		33.2	33.2	74.8
PT	183.0	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	-	13.9	17.02	8.5
EU	227.4	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	-	47.1	50.2	21.4

### Habitat area and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Nb of SCI
ES	41,1	66
PT	11,9	9
EU	53,06	75

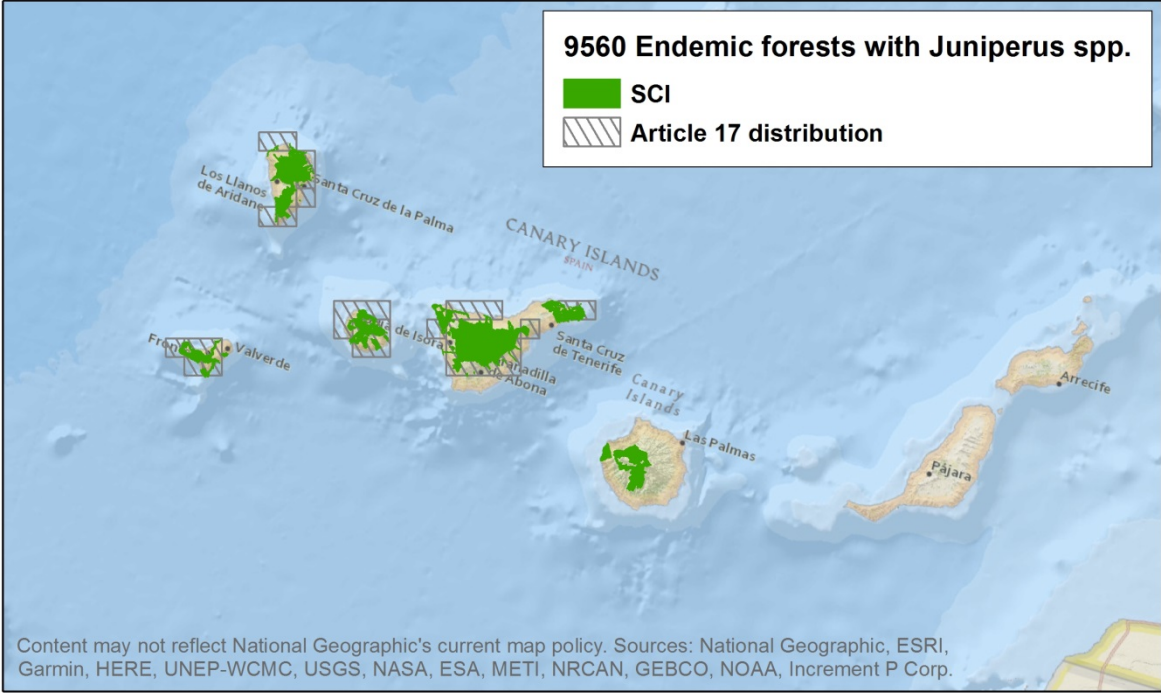
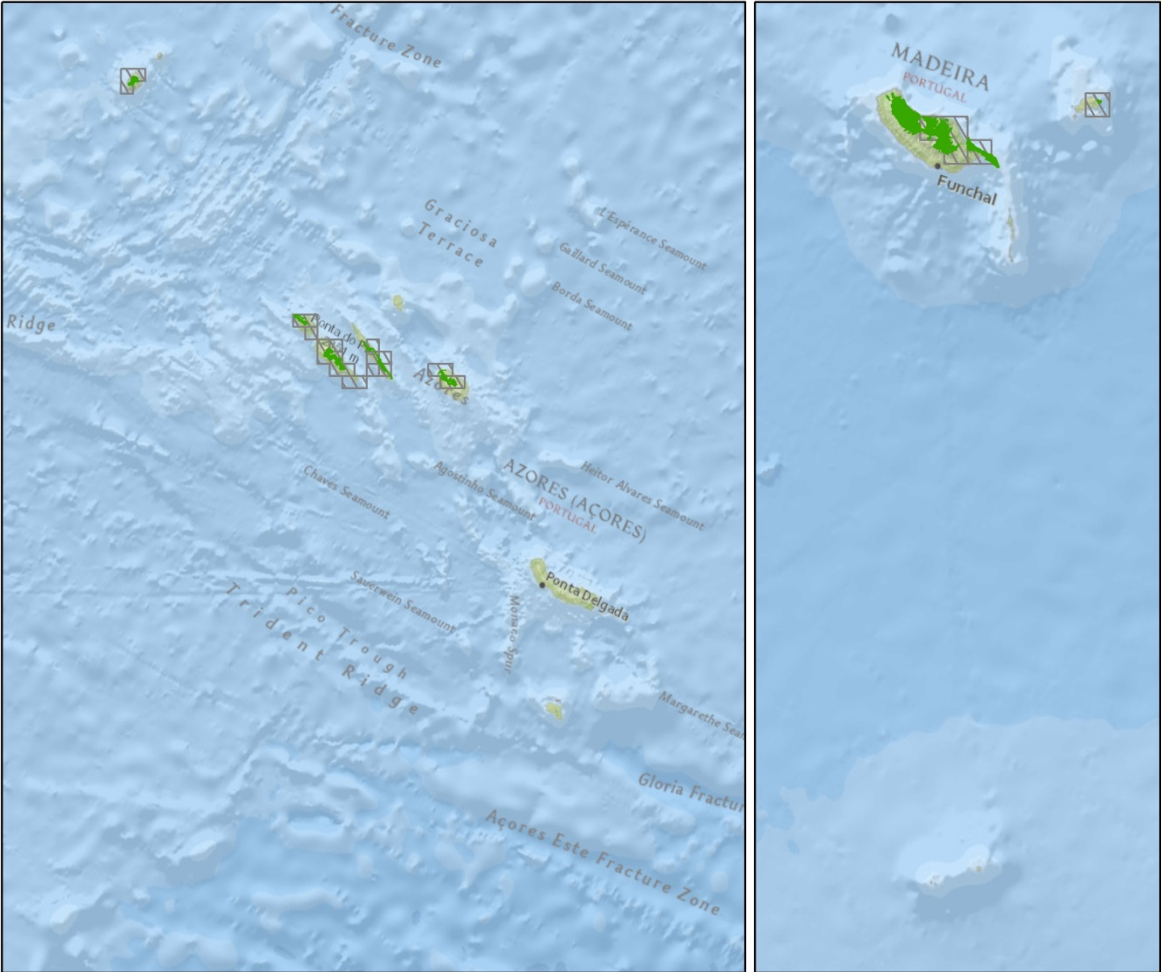
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
A04 – grazing	33,3%		1
I01 - invasive non-native species	33,3%		1
K04 - Interspecific floral relations	33,3%		1

### Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
3.0 - Other forestry-related measures	20%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	40%	1	1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	20%		1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	20%		1

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for Endemic forests with *Juniperus* spp.**



Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, ESRI, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, Increment P Corp.



### 3 Fact sheets for selected species

#### REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

##### Caretta caretta (1224)\*

(Annex II of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

*Caretta caretta* is an oceanic turtle, called Loggerhead turtle that is distributed throughout the world. It has terrestrial nest sites. It is listed on CITES Appendix I.

Overall conclusion is unfavourable-inadequate (U1). In 2001-2006, the overall conclusion was unfavourable-bad (U2). Population is unknown for the region; all parameters are unknown in Spain, and more data is thus needed for this species. The overall conclusion unfavourable- inadequate (U1) is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered.

The global reduction in population numbers of this species is mainly due to the threats that act on the nesting beaches. Main pressures and threats in the region are accidental capture in fishing gear, especially the surface longline which targets swordfish and blue shark. Another major threat to the conservation of this species is the pollution of the oceans. One of the main causes of death of turtles is the ingestion of plastics, which accumulate in the stomach as they are not digested. Another cause is asphyxia caused by hydrocarbons resultants wash the holds of ships and / or environmental disasters.

#### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula- tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	10,000 – 50,000	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		90 - 450
PT	N/A	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	N/A
EU	N/A	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	N/A

#### Population and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Population	Nb of SCI
ES	200	26
PT	n/a	20
EU	200	46

#### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

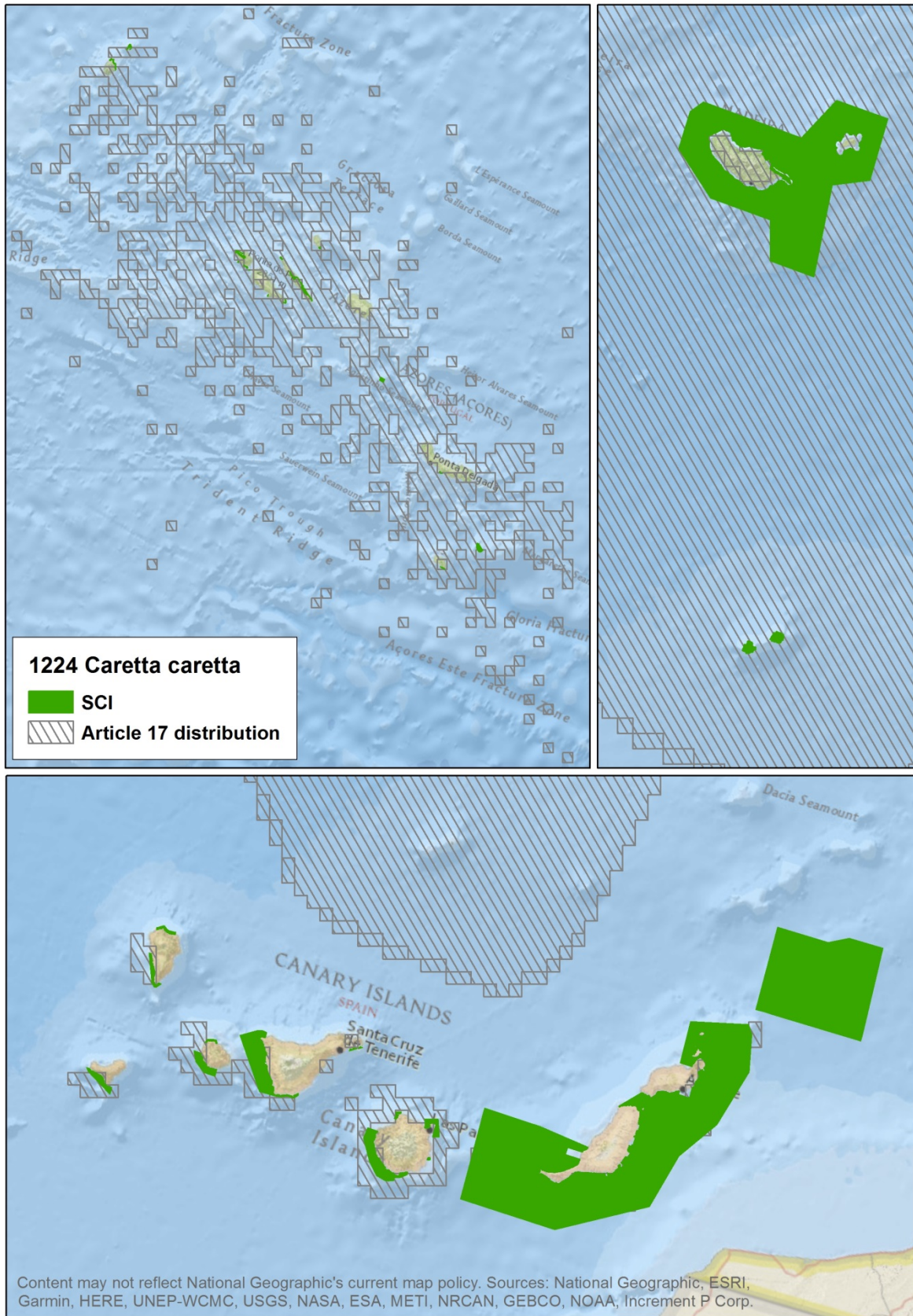
Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	42,9%	2	1
F06 - Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	14,3%	1	

<b>Pressures category 2</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ES</b>	<b>PT</b>
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	14,3%	1	
H03 - Marine water pollution	28,6%	1	1

### Number of countries and conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'

<b>Conservation measure</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ES</b>	<b>PT</b>
1.2 - Measures needed, but not implemented	12,5%		1
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	12,5%		1
5.0 - Other marine-related measures	12,5%		1
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	12,5%	1	
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	12,5%	1	
7.0 - Other species management measures	12,5%	1	
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	12,5%	1	
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	12,5%	1	

# Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for *Caretta caretta*



## Tarentola boettgeri (1231)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

This species is endemic to the islands of El Hierro and Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands of Spain. It is a very common species in both the Canary Islands and the Selvages Archipelago. This species is often found in rocky areas near the coast. It is also sometimes found in houses. This species is absent from areas of Canary pine forest. The subspecies *Tarentola boettgeri bischoffi* is found in rocky and coastal areas, where it uses the burrows of petrels and other seabirds.

Overall assessment is unknown, because Spain does not have sufficient data, nor precise population.

The species is preyed upon by introduced mammal species such as cats and hedgehogs *Erinaceus europaeus*, but this is not considered to be a major threat. The species is listed in the IUCN Red list in category Least concern (Lc).

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		N/A
PT	10,000	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
X - No threats or pressures	100%	1	

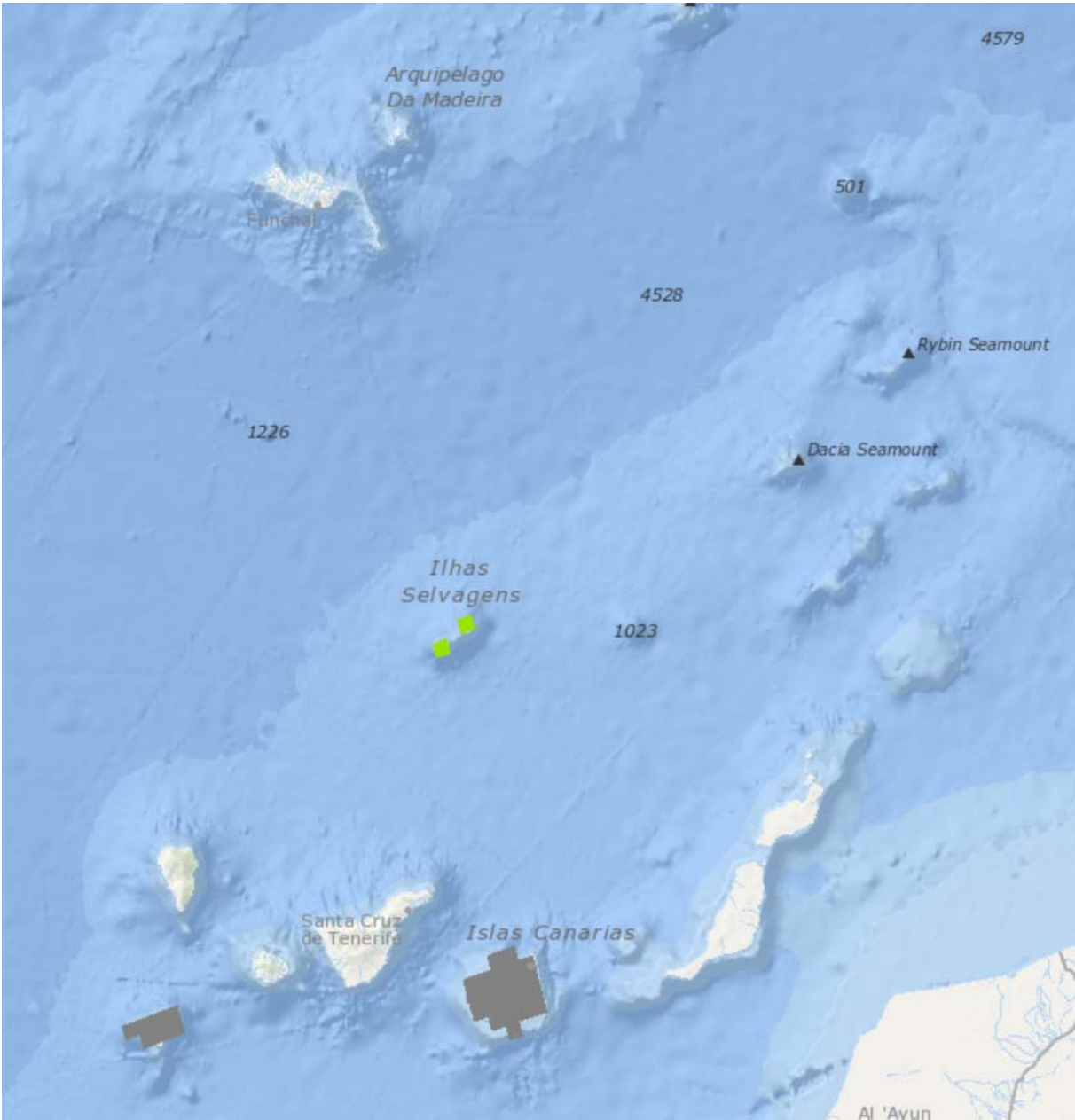
No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.



**Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Tarentola boettgeri***

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Tarentola boettgeri***

The Gran Canaria gecko has not been included in any Standard Data Form, as Annex IV species.



## MAMMALS

### Tursiops truncatus (1349)

(Annex II of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The common bottlenose dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus*, inhabits the coastal as well as pelagic waters of the marine Atlantic, Macaronesian, Black Sea and Mediterranean regions.

The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian Region. The overall assessment in the marine Macaronesian region is favourable (FV). The species was assessed as unknown (XX) in 2001-2007. The species is listed as least concern (LC) in the IUCN list of threatened species, which is in agreement with the favourable assessment of the region.

Major pressures and threats reported are shipping lanes, marine and freshwater aquaculture, pole fishing, wildlife watching, reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

#### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		166
PT	384 - 812	XX	FV	XX	FV	XX		0
EU	N/A	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	x	N/A

#### Population and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Population	Nb of SCI
ES	260-680	23
PT	365-607	21
EU	625-1287	44

#### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	20%	1	
F01 - Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	20%	1	
F02 - Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	20%	1	
G02 - Sport and leisure structures	20%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	20%	1	

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
7.0 - Other species management measures	14,3%	1	
8.3 - Managing marine traffic	14,3%	1	
7.3 - Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	14,3%	1	
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	28,6%	1	1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	28,6%	1	1



## Delphinus delphis (1350)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The short-beaked common dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*, is widely distributed in the marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian and Marine Mediterranean regions where it inhabits deep water habits. It is numerous in the north-east Atlantic and the Azores, whereas its abundance and occurrence has declined in the south-east Atlantic and in numerous areas of the Adriatic and central-western and Mediterranean Sea as well as in the Black Sea.

The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian Region. The overall assessment for the region is unknown (XX), and all parameters for the region are unknown. It is considered a common species in the area, but more information is clearly needed. The IUCN Red List of threatened species lists short-beaked common dolphin as “least concern”, while it is ‘endangered’ in the IUCN regional Red list for the Mediterranean Sea.

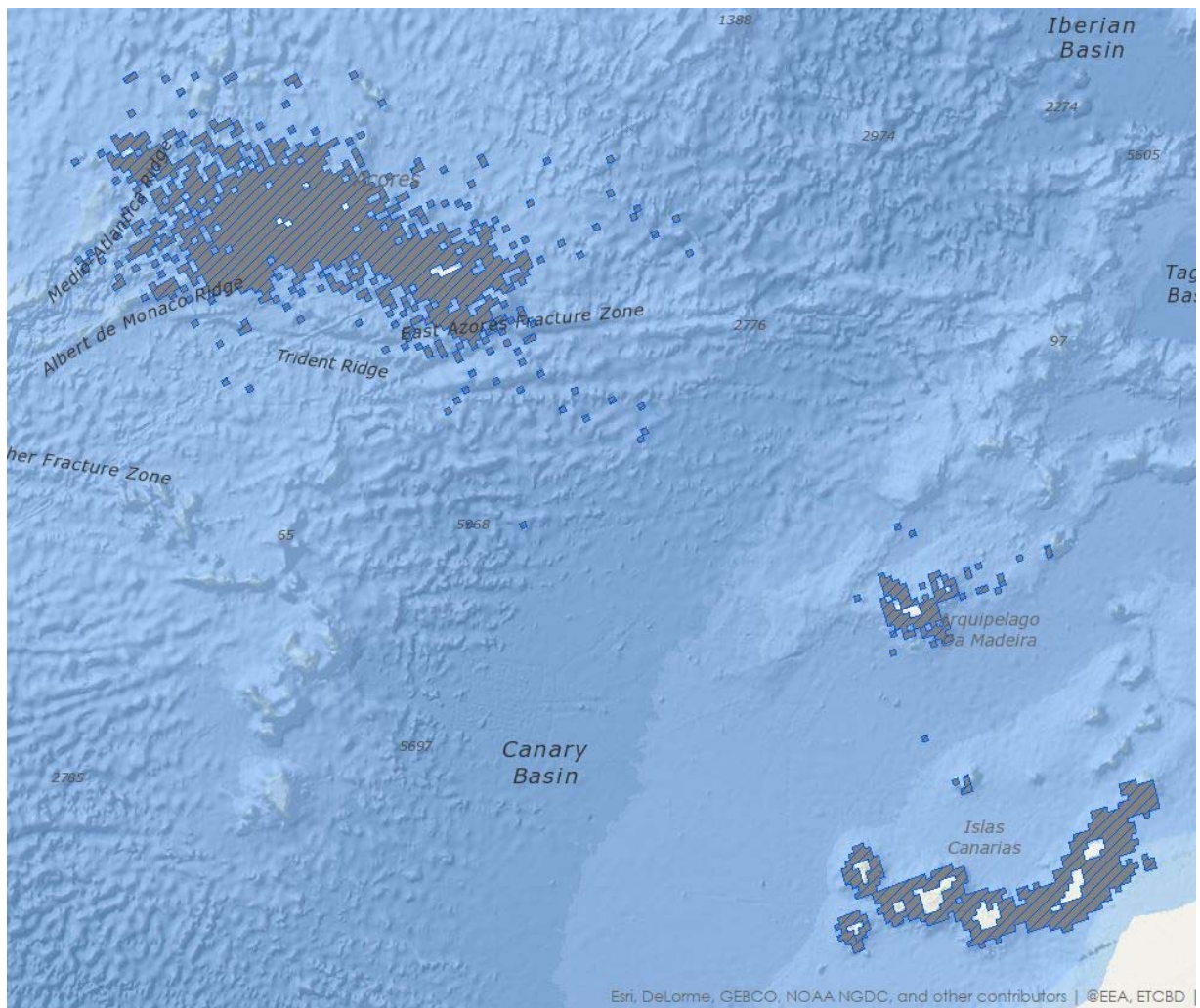
Relatively few pressures and threats are reported and none with “high” rank. Pressures and threats are mainly associated with marine pollution, noise nuisance, noise pollution, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, wildlife watching.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	363 – 1,254	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

No pressures or conservation measures are reported as ‘Highly important’.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Delphinus delphis*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Delphinus delphis*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of 10 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, of which nine are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters (with a population of 496-1032 individuals).

## Grampus griseus (2030)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The Risso's dolphin, *Grampus griseus*, is a widely-distributed species, which mostly inhabits the deep waters of the continental slope and outer shelf of the Marine Macaronesian region. The species is present in Spain and Portugal.

The overall assessment in the Marine Macaronesian region is unknown (XX), same as in 2007. Thus, more data is needed for the species. The species is considered as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of the species' large distribution and localised local threats distribution.

Main pressures and threats to this species are linked to acoustic disturbance, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, disturbance from boating activities, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, and water pollution.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

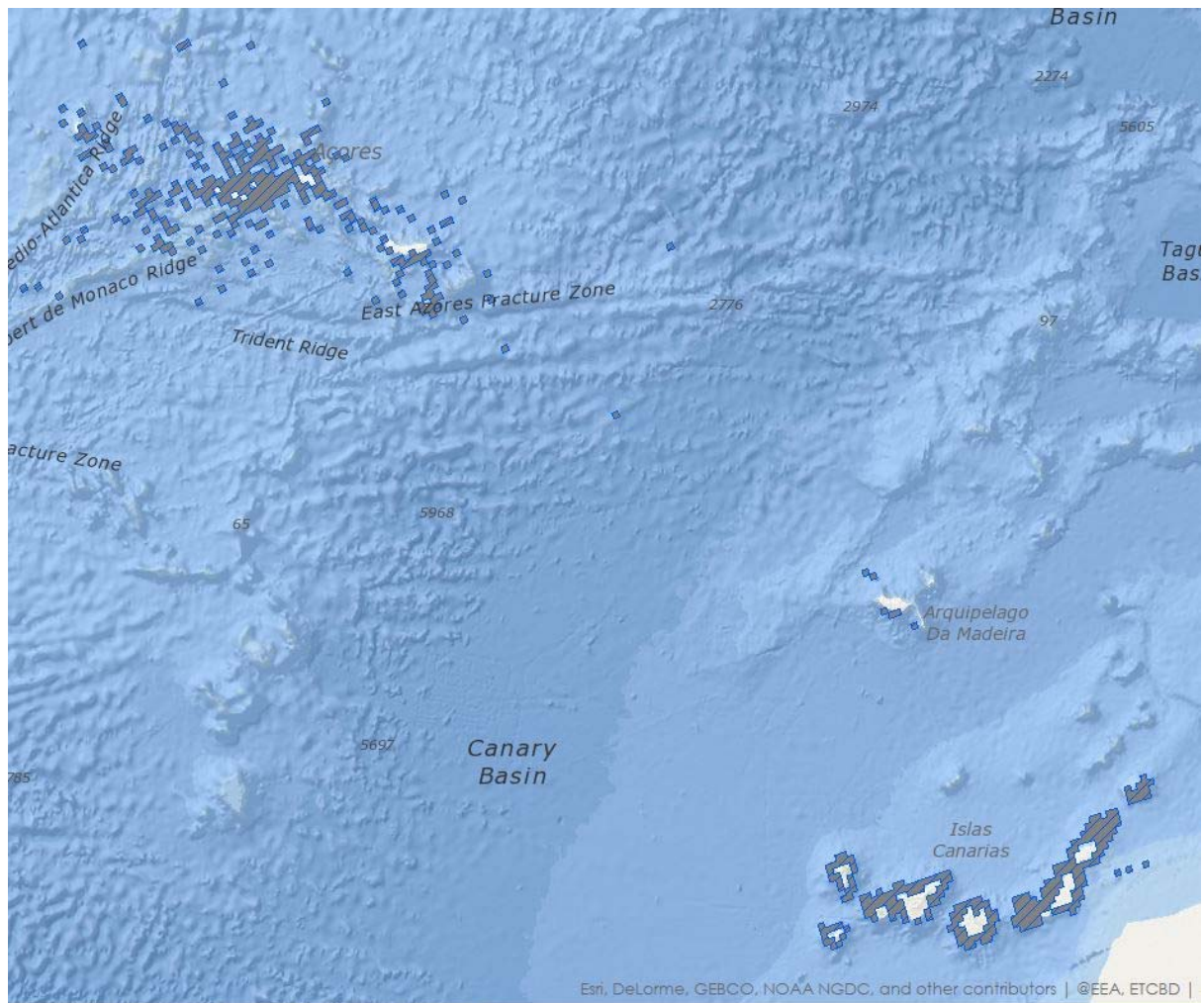
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
U - Unknown threat or pressure	100%	1	

No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Grampus griseus*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Grampus griseus*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of 10 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, of which nine are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.



## Stenella coeruleoalba (2034)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The striped dolphin, *Stenella coeruleoalba*, is widely distributed in the tropical and warm-temperate deep waters, of the continental shelf and beyond, including the Marine Macaronesian region.

The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. Knowledge on this species is limited for almost all parameters reported by Member States, and as such the overall conclusion for region is unknown (XX). At a global level, the species is listed as 'least concern' by the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Main pressures and threats to this species are linked to fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, acoustic disturbance, and marine water pollution including macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

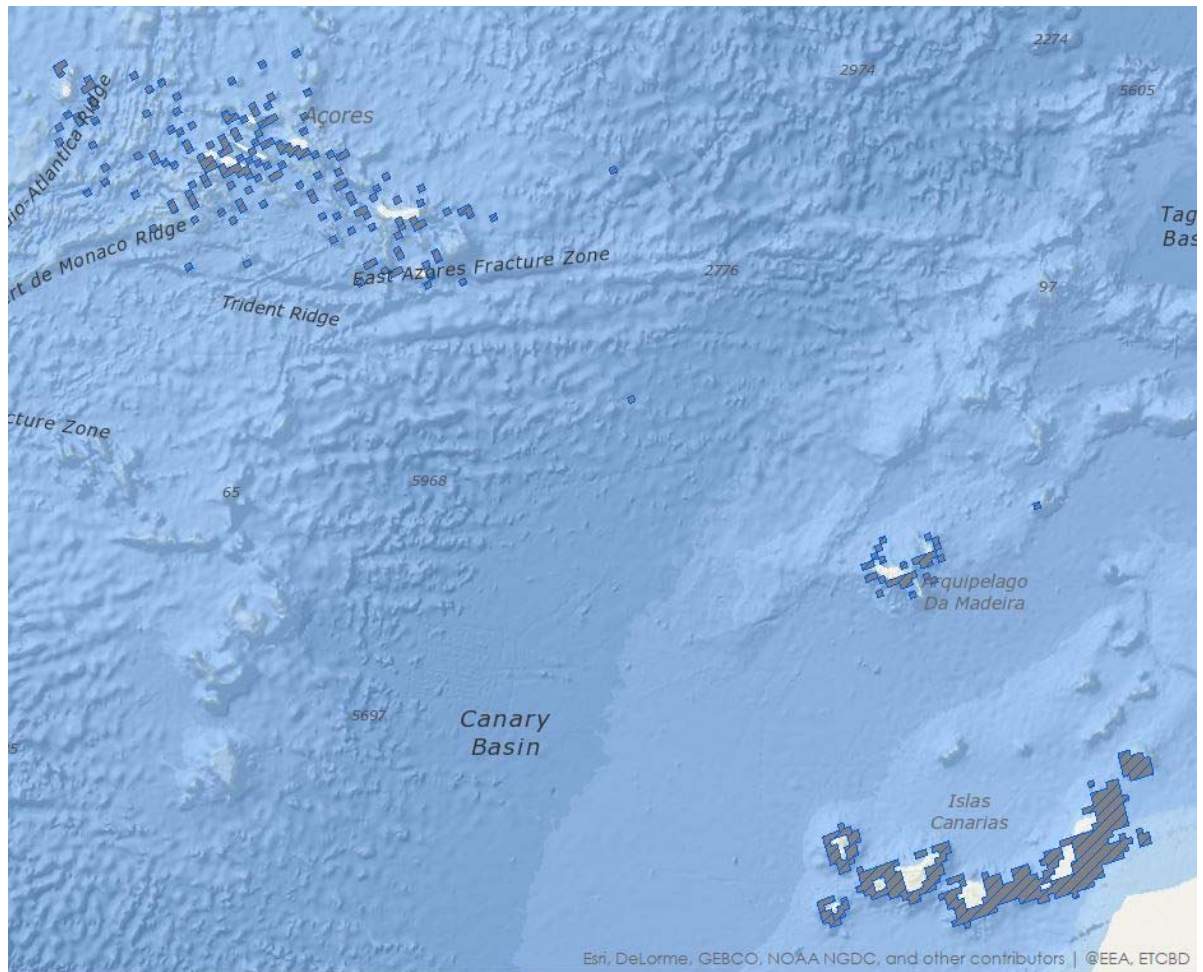
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
U - Unknown threat or pressure	100%		

No **conservation measures** are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Stenella coeruleoalba*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Stenella coeruleoalba*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of 10 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, nine are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.

## Stenella frontalis (h)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The Atlantic spotted dolphin, *Stenella frontalis*, inhabits continental and deep oceanic waters of the mid-tropical Atlantic. Its range and abundance are however still unknown. The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region.

The overall Marine Macaronesian region assessment is ‘unknown’ even though it is considered “common”, and there are sighting data for the island of Madeira that indicates the presence of numerous individuals from spring-autumn. The species’ knowledge gap on its conservation status reflects its global listing as ‘data deficient’ in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Main pressures and threats reported are wildlife watching, marine water pollution, non-synthetic compound contamination, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam), and reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

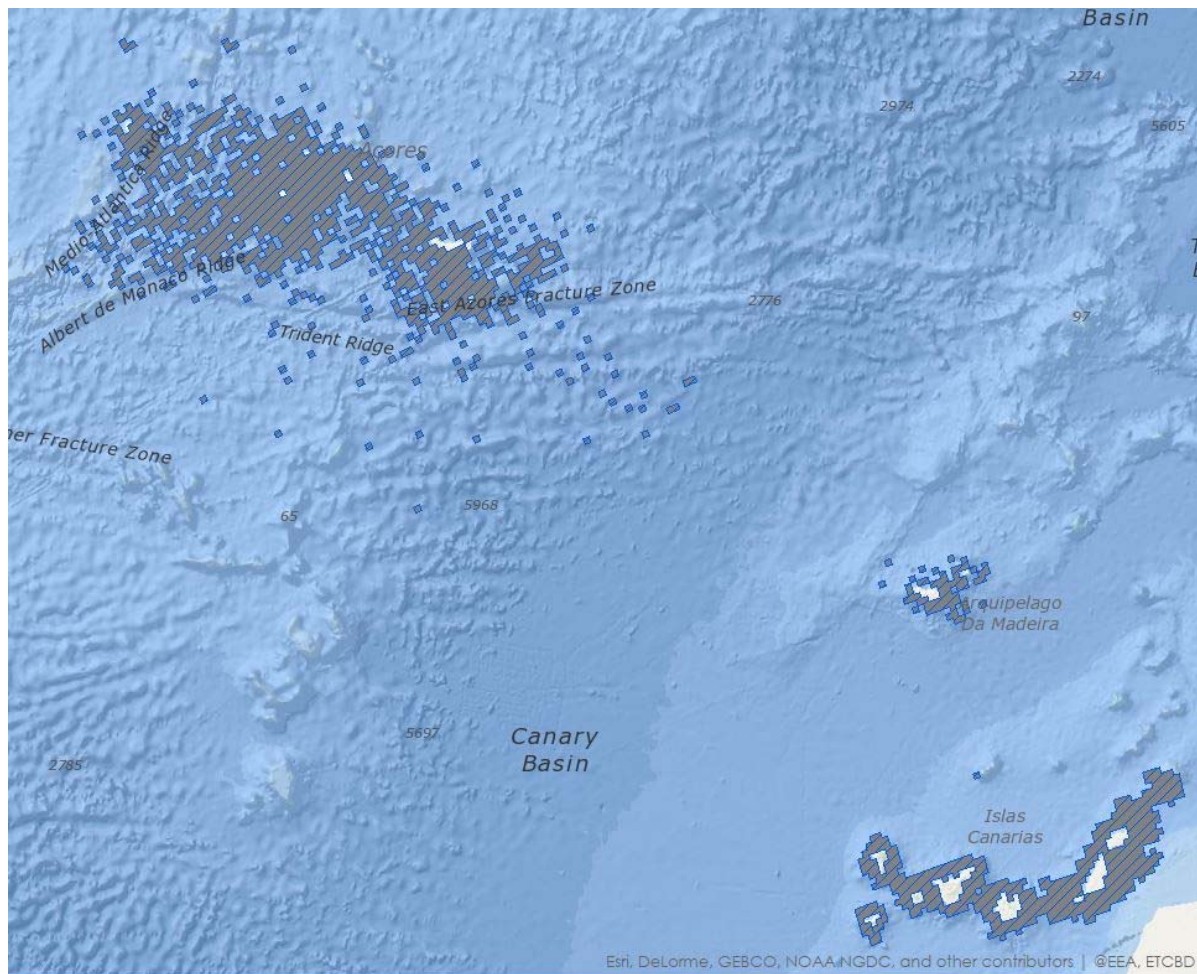
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	520 – 1,722	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		N/A
EU		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
U - Unknown threat or pressure	100%		

No conservation measures are reported as ‘Highly important’.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Stenella frontalis*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Stenella frontalis*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of nine Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, eight are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.

## Steno bredanensis (2033)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The rough-toothed dolphin, *Steno bredanensis*, inhabits the tropical to subtropical deep oceanic waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. However, the species is declared as being occasional in the Portuguese Marine Macaronesian waters.

The overall Marine Macaronesian assessment is unknown (XX), same as in 2007. The species is listed as 'data deficient' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Thus, more data is needed for the species.

Main pressures and threats reported are reduction or loss of specific habitat features, shipping lanes, wildlife watching, military manoeuvres, marine water pollution including macro pollution and noise pollution.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

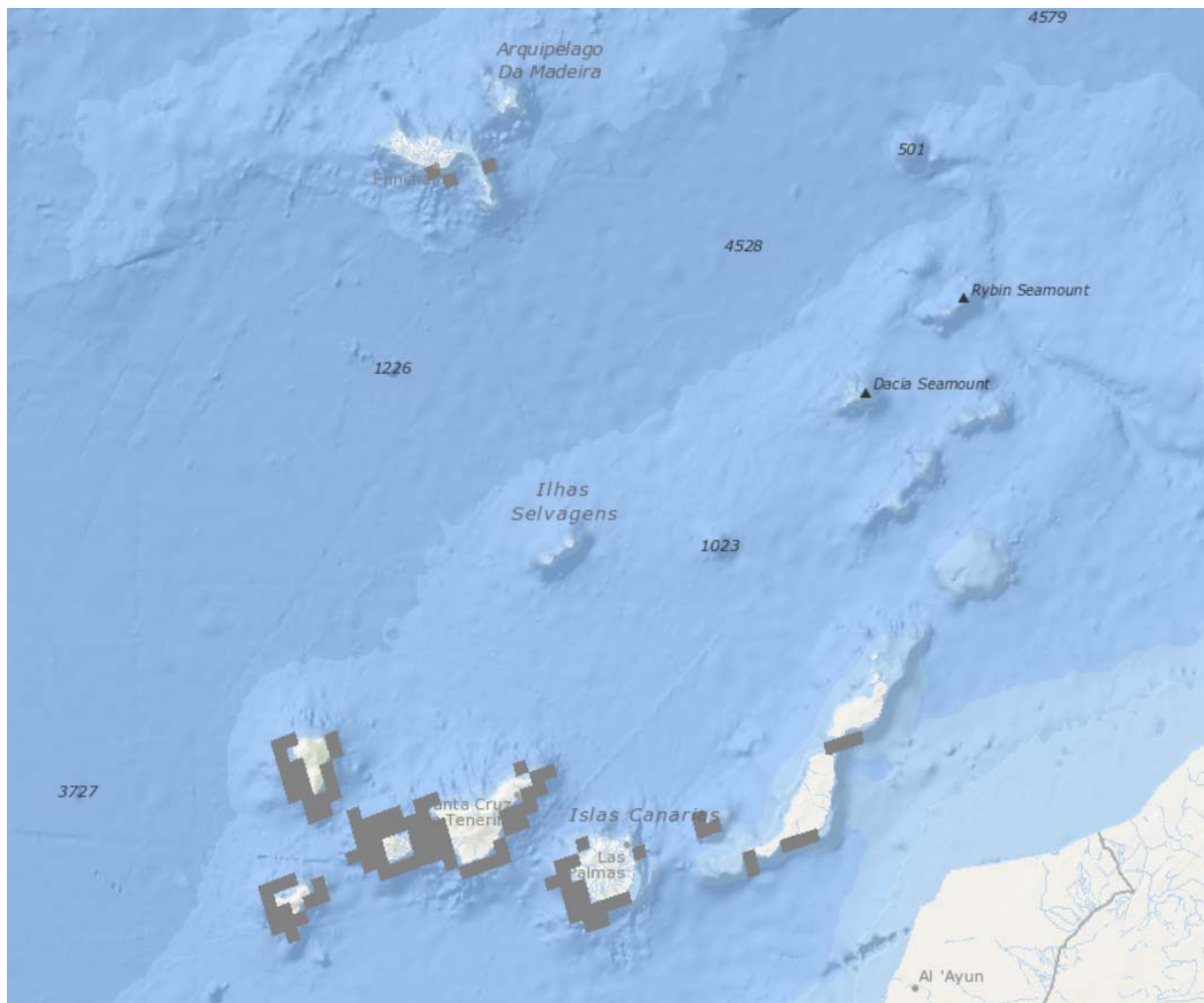
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
U - Unknown threat or pressure	100%		

No **conservation measures** are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Steno bredanensis*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Steno bredanensis*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of 6 Macaronesian SCI in Canary Islands (Spain) as Annex IV species.

## Ziphius cavirostris (2035)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

Cuvier's Beaked Whale, *Ziphius cavirostris*, inhabits the continental slope and offshore tropical to subpolar waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region.

Knowledge on this species is limited for most parameters reported by Member States, and as such the overall conclusion for region is unknown (XX). The species is listed as 'least concern' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species. More data is needed for this species.

Main pressures and threats to this species are mostly linked to acoustic disturbance, but also to boat traffic and water quality. Main pressures and threats reported are: noise nuisance, noise pollution, seismic exploration explosions, military manoeuvres, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, shipping lanes, marine water pollution, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam).

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

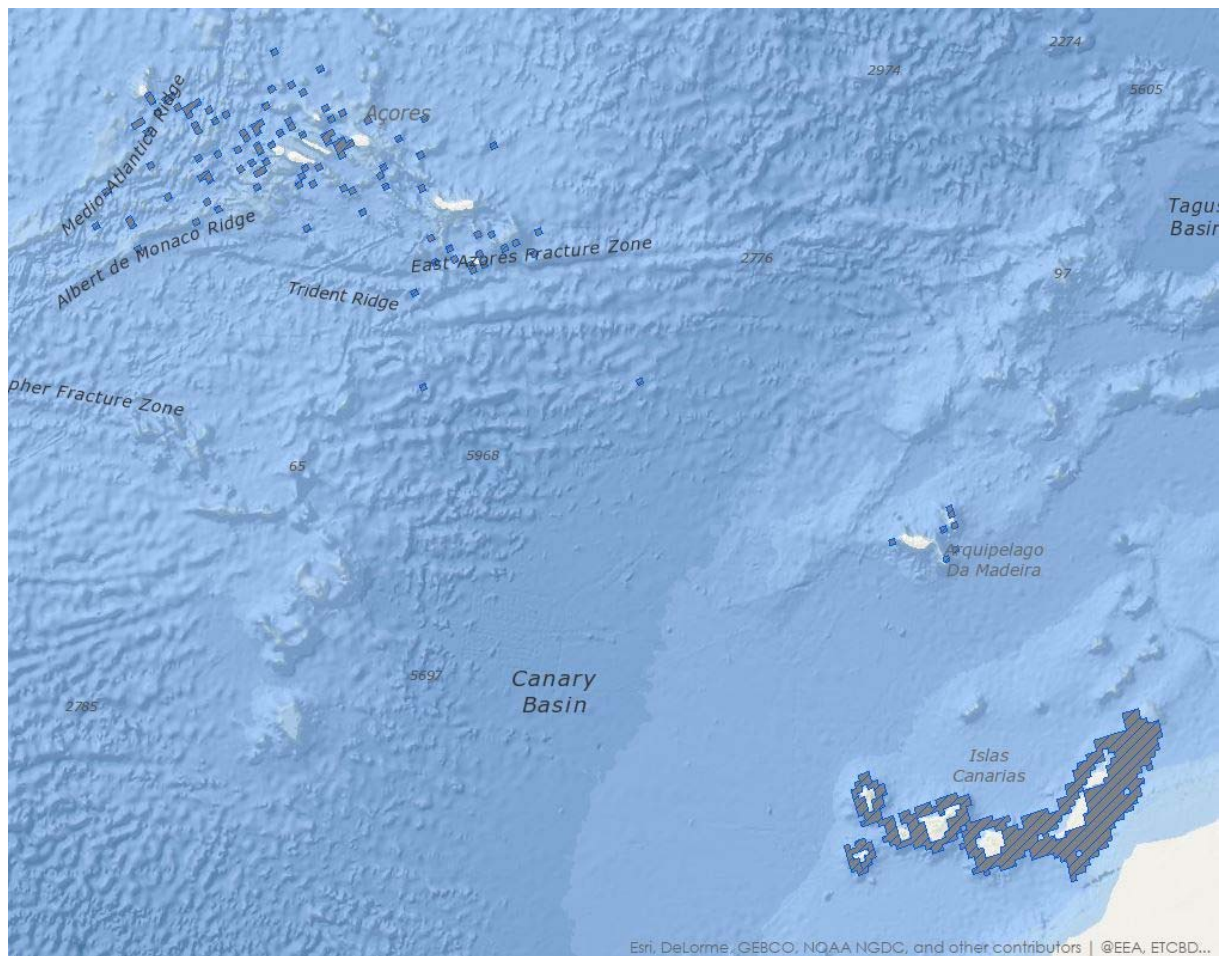
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	16,7%	1	
G04 - Military use and civil unrest	33,3%	1	1
H03 - Marine water pollution	16,7%	1	
H06 - excess energy	16,7%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	16,7%	1	

No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Ziphius cavirostris*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Ziphius cavirostris*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of five Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, four are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.



## Balaenoptera edeni (2620)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The Bryde's whale, *Balaenoptera edeni*, is present in the Atlantic Ocean with a northerly distribution range that is limited by the 40°N latitude. It is observed on a regular basis in the marine Macaronesian region around the Azores and the Canary Islands and it is believed that calving grounds may exist in the Marine Macaronesian waters.

The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. There is not enough data provided by the countries, conclusion is unknown (XX) – all parameters are assessed as unknown, only range in Spain is assessed as favourable (FV). Overall conclusion for the region in 2001-2007 was also unknown (XX).

The species is listed as 'data deficient' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species due to taxonomical uncertainty on the species' variability. Main threats and pressures listed for the species are: shipping lanes, death or injury by collision, marine water pollution, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam), noise nuisance, noise pollution, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, and wildlife watching.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

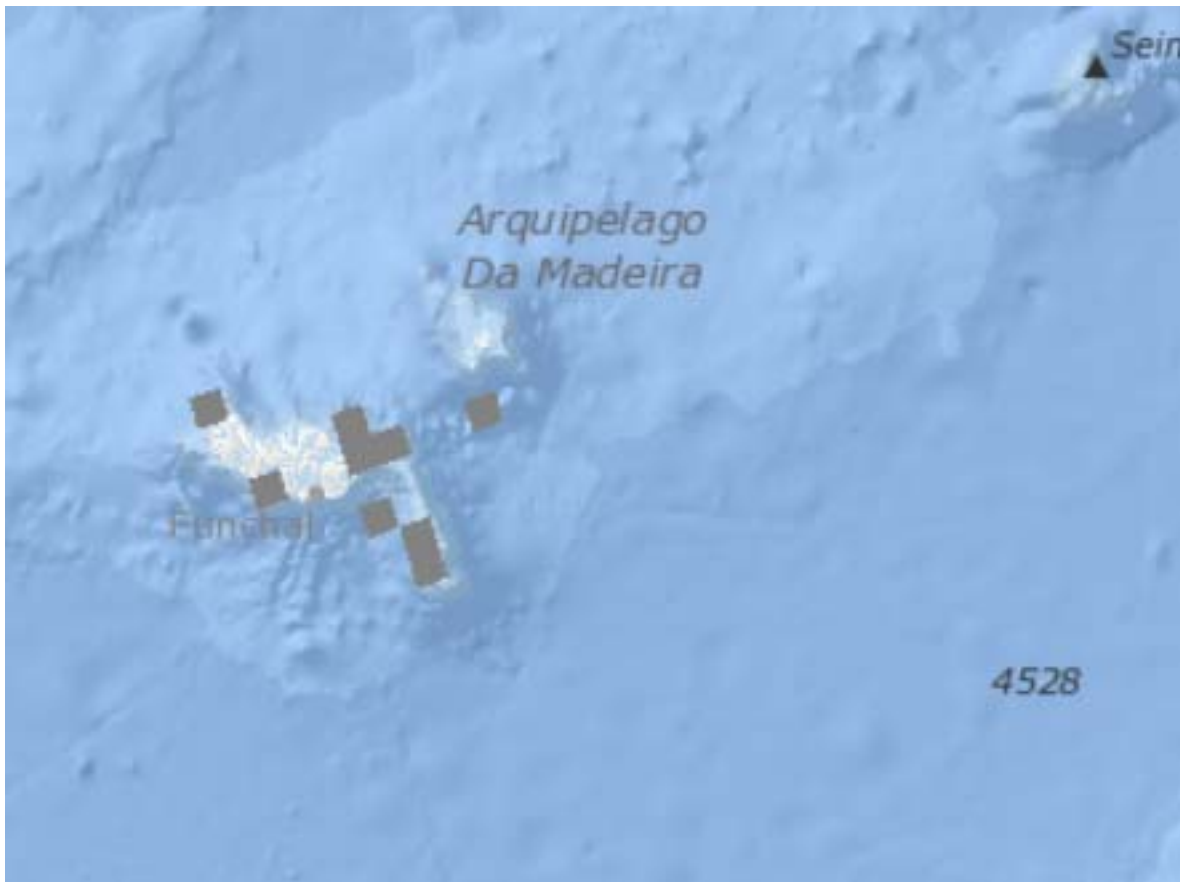
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	20%	1	
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	20%	1	
H03 - Marine water pollution	20%	1	
H06 - excess energy	20%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	20%	1	

No **conservation measures** are reported as 'Highly important'.

### Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Balaenoptera edeni*



### Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Balaenoptera edeni*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of 8 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, seven are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.

## Balaenoptera physalus (2621)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The Fin whale, *Balaenoptera physalus*, is distributed in the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions from all of the North Sea and northwestern Ireland and southwards until the Canary Islands. The species inhabits pelagic waters 400-2,000 meters deep and has been observed to breed in warmer temperate waters and then migrate to summering in temperate or polar colder waters.

The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. The overall conclusion is unknown (XX), same as in 2001-2007. More data is needed for the species. The species is listed as 'endangered' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species because of its population reduction due to historical whaling.

Main threats and pressures listed for the species: shipping lanes, death or injury by collision, marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam), noise pollution, reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

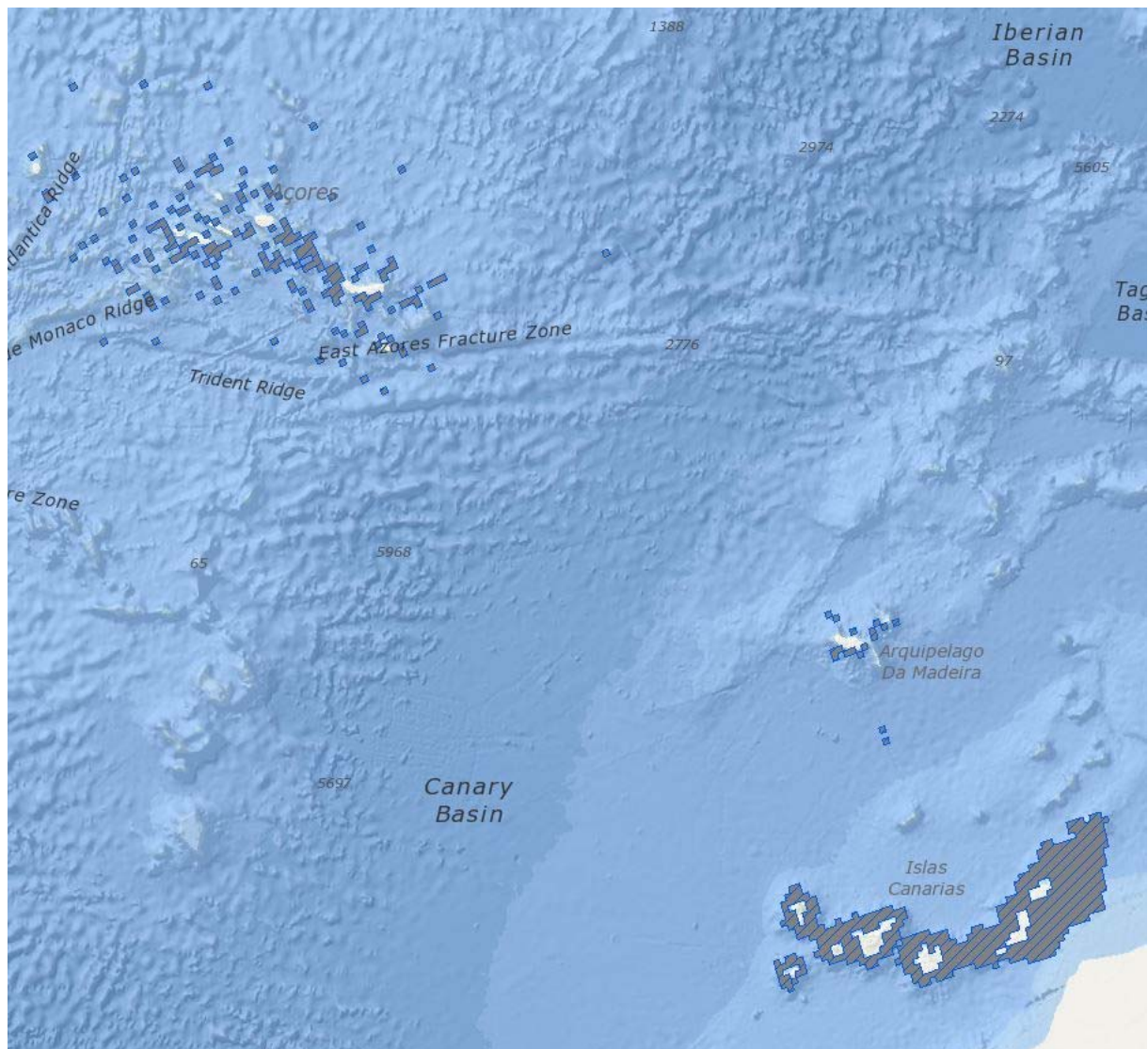
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
U - Unknown threat or pressure	100%	1	

No **conservation measures** are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Balaenoptera physalus*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Balaenoptera physalus*

This cetacean is included in the Standard Data Form of 5 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, four are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.

## Physeter catodon (5031)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Marine Macaronesian

The sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*, inhabits the continental slope and deeper (over 1,000 meters) temperate to sub-polar waters of the marine Atlantic, Macaronesian and Mediterranean regions. Its distribution range includes all of the northwestern and western range of the marine Atlantic and extends south until the Azores and the Canary Islands and into the entire marine Mediterranean region.

The species is present in Spain and Portugal in the Marine Macaronesian region. Overall conclusion is unknown (XX) for the region. In 2001-2007, the overall conclusion for the region was unfavourable-inadequate (U1). However, Spain who reported all parameters except future prospects as unfavourable- inadequate (U1) in 2001-2007, has now changed most parameters to unknown. Reason for change is no real change but change of methods. They state that the species is common and their range is favourable.

The species is vulnerable to boat collision, noise disturbance, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, and mixed forms of pollution including marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam). The species is listed as 'vulnerable' in the IUCN Red list of threatened species, and the need for data in the region is crucial. Especially since the species was considered unfavourable in 2001-2007 and now is assessed as unknown (XX).

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

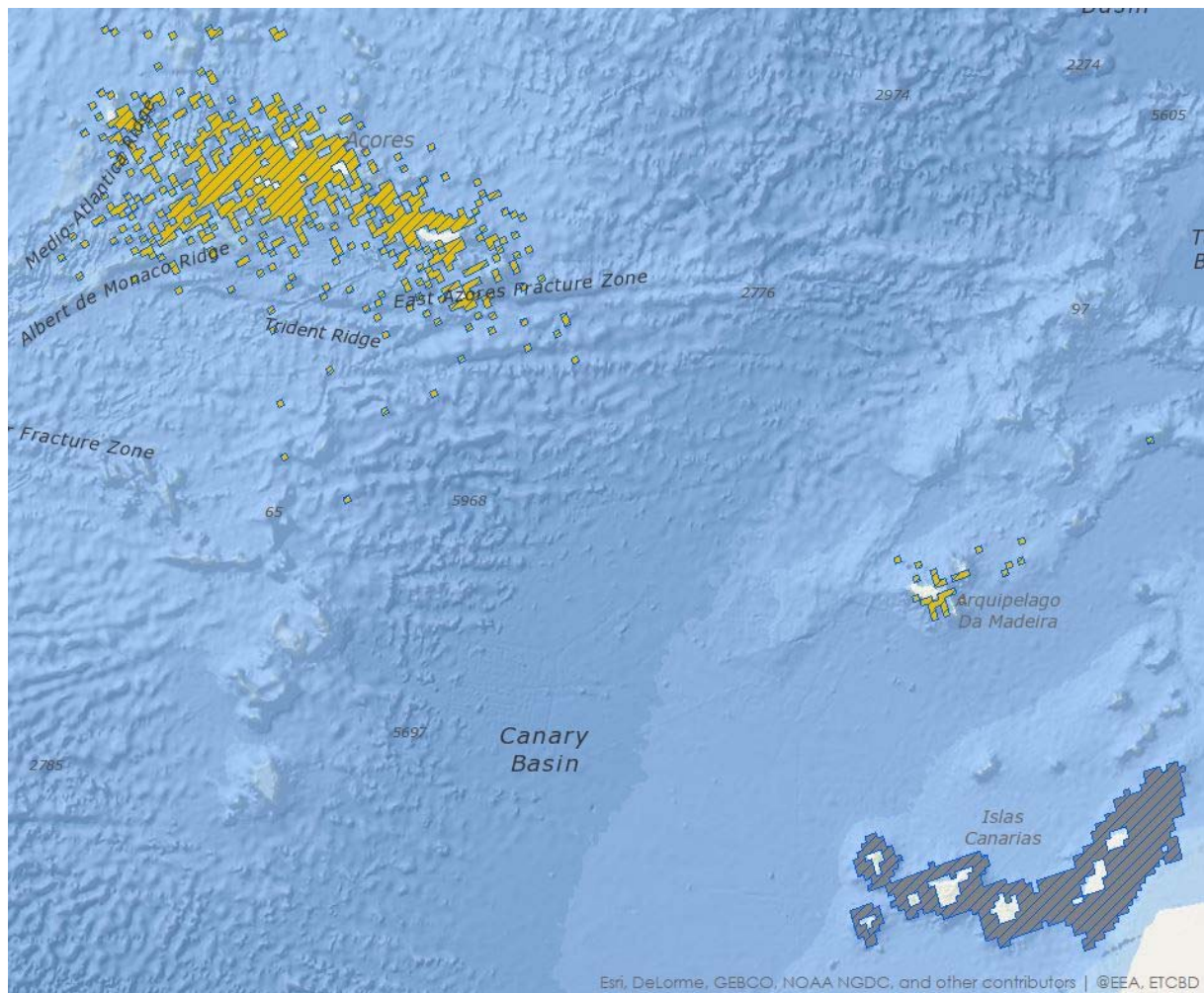
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
PT	N/A	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	N/A
ES	148 – 518	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
D03 - shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	50%	1	
H03 - Marine water pollution	50%	1	

No **conservation measures** are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Physeter catodon*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Physeter catodon*

The cachalot is included in the Standard Data Form of 8 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, seven are in Spanish waters and one in Portuguese waters.

## Nyctalus leisleri (1331)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The bat *Nyctalus leisleri* is largely a western Palaearctic species (Europe and north-west Africa) with scattered records in the western parts of the eastern Palaearctic. It is widespread although patchily distributed in Europe. It forages over woodland, pasture, and river valleys. It is linked to old trees. Summer nursery roosts are located in tree holes, plus buildings and bat boxes. In winter it hibernates mainly in tree holes, or occasionally in underground sites or buildings, often in large groups.

In the Macaronesian region this species is reported by Spain and Portugal. The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad, but improving. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-inadequate. Portugal reports this change as non-genuine (better data and knowledge) and Spain using different method for assessment. For the Macaronesian region Portugal reported the following threats and pressures: agricultural intensification, forest and plantation management and use, reconstruction, renovation of buildings, other human intrusions and disturbances, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures and fire (natural).

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

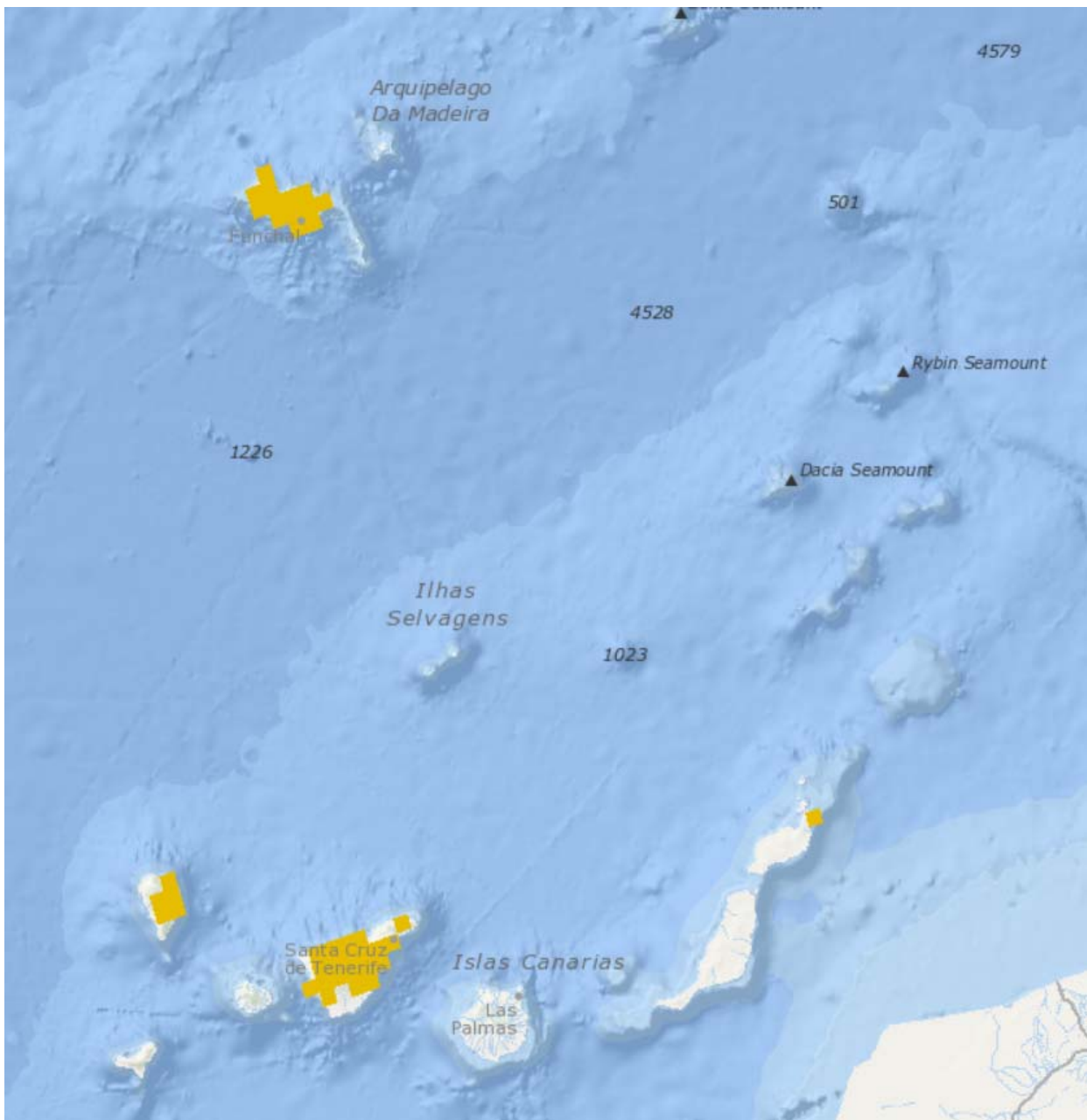
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	U1	XX	FV	FV	U1	+	N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	+	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use	20%		1
E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	20%		1
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	40%		2
L09 - fire (natural)	20%		1

No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Nyctalus leisleri*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Nyctalus leisleri*

Leisler's bat is included in the Standard Data Form for eight Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, all in Portugal.



## Pipistrellus maderensis (2017)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The Madeira Pipistrelle is a bat species endemic of Macaronesia (Madeira and Azores archipelagos and the Canary Islands); it forages over a wide range of habitats (aquatic, woodland, laurel forests, farmland).

Its conservation status in the Macaronesian region is 'unfavourable-inadequate'; however, its status in the Canary Islands is 'unknown'. The species is classified by IUCN Red List as 'endangered'.

The main pressures are agricultural intensification and use of chemicals, forest exploitation, demolishment and renovation of buildings.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

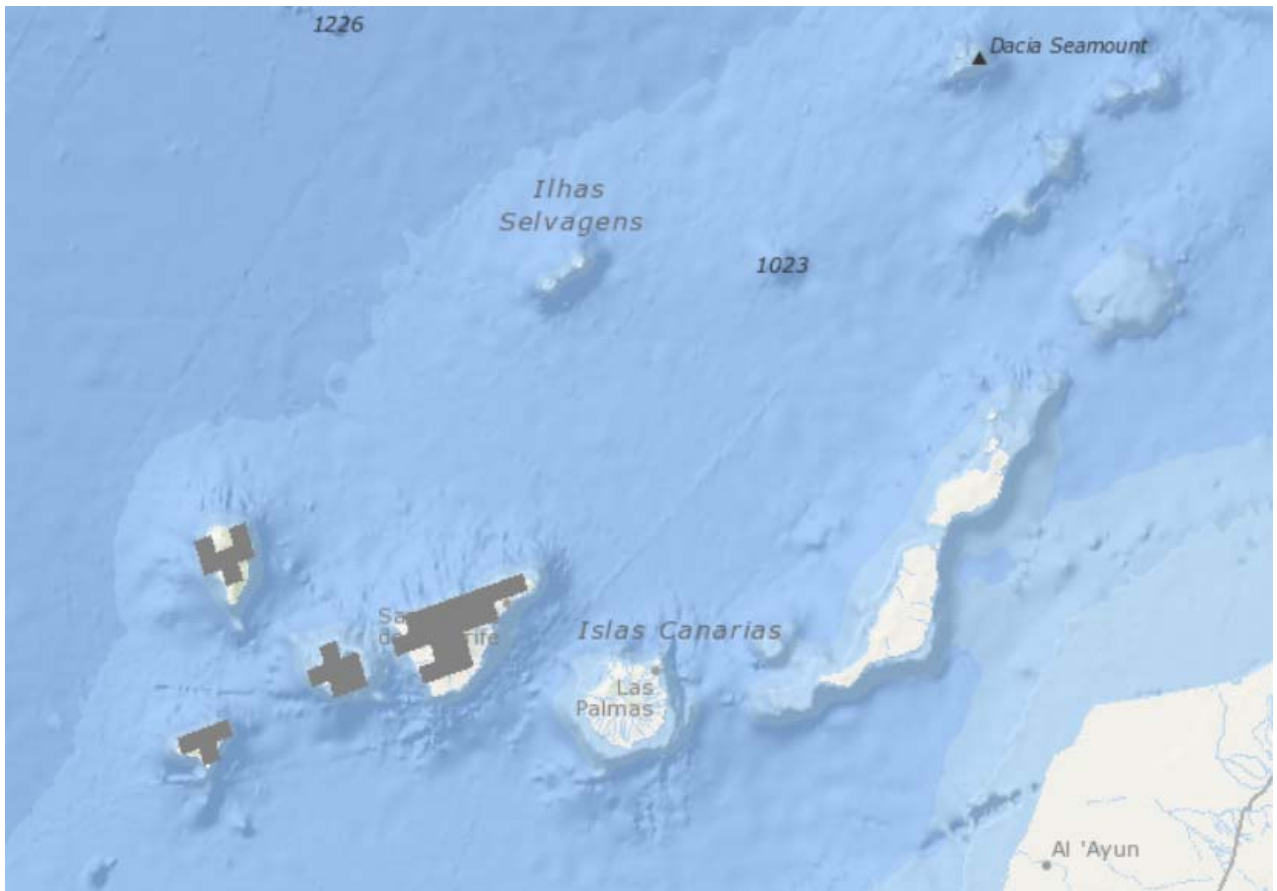
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX	-	N/A
PT	N/A	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
A02 - modification of cultivation practices	20%		1
B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use	20%		1
E06 - Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	40%		2
G05 - Other human intrusions and disturbances	20%		1

No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.

### Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Pipistrellus maderensis*



### Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Pipistrellus maderensis*

Madeira pipistrelle is included in the Standard Data Form for nine Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, all in Portugal.

## PLANTS

### Echinodium spinosum (1397) \*

(Annex II of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

This is a robust light to dark green branched pleurocarp which is to 12 cm long; primary stem wiry and thick. It is growing on soils, rocks, tree roots and tree bases in the laurel forest, often close to streams; at altitudes of 300-1600 m. It is endemic to La Palma (Spain) and Madeira (Portugal).

It is assessed as "Favourable" for Macaronesian region although there is relatively little information from Spain ("Unknown"). It is classified as 'Critically Endangered' (CR) in 'Libro Rojo de la Flora Canaria contenida en la Directiva-Hábitats Europea' (1999) and 'Endangered' (EN) in Red data book of Europe a Bryophytes. However, the major population is located on the island of Madeira and here it does not seem to be declining and the population size seems to be safe. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports. Better data is required from Spain.

Threats include destruction of the Macaronesian laurel forests, or management that disturbs the humidity and light regimes in these forests.

#### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		38 - 38
PT	N/A	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30 - 50
EU	N/A	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	N/A

#### Population and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Population	Nb of SCI
ES	25-50	1
PT	n/a	1
EU	25-50	2

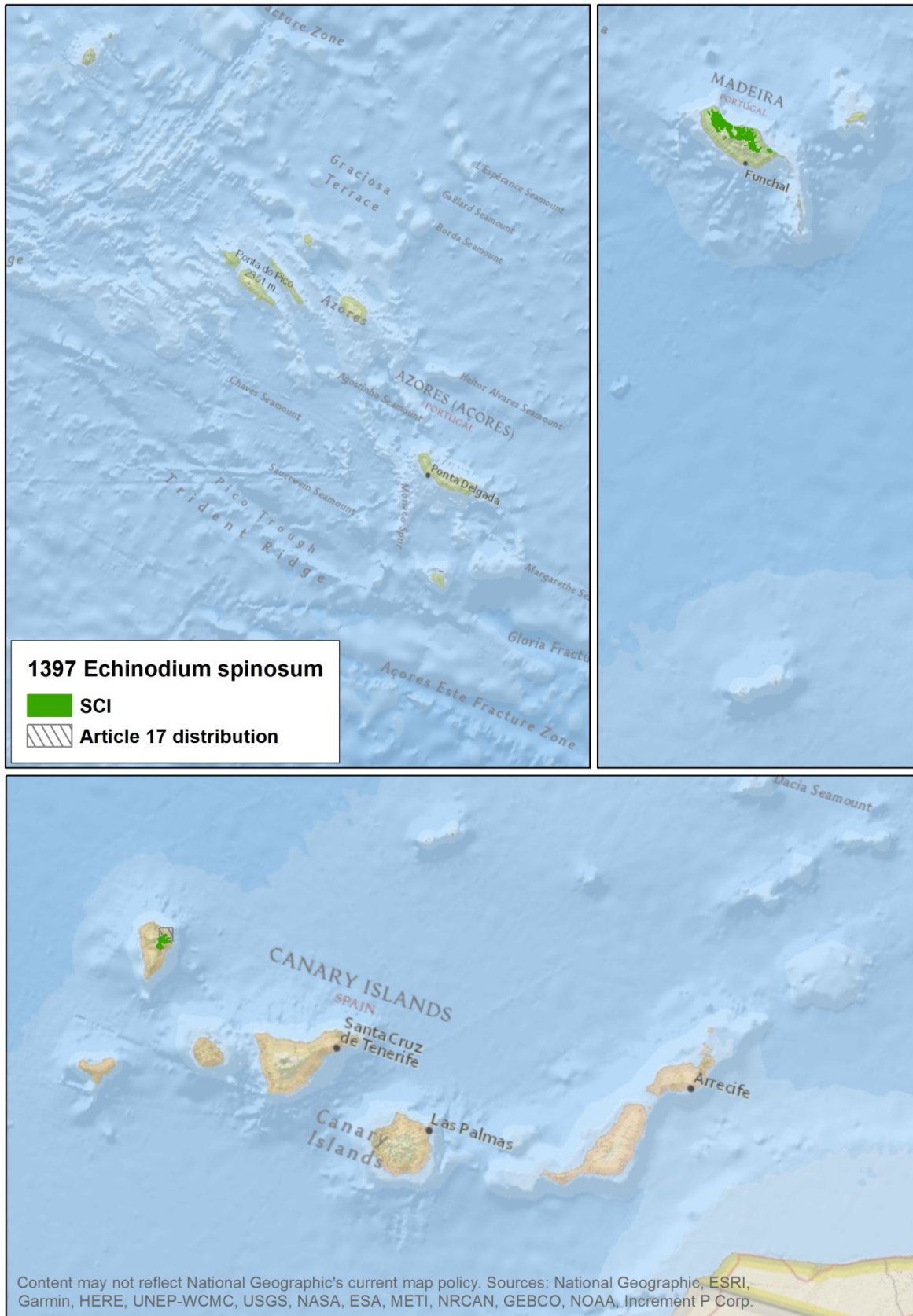
#### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
M01 - Changes in abiotic conditions	50%		1
M02 - Changes in biotic conditions	50%		1

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures			1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species		1	
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites		1	

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for *Echinoderm spinosum***



## Culcita macrocarpa (1420)

(Annex II of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The fern *Culcita macrocarpa* is Ibero-Macaronesian endemic species, distributed in the Atlantic Islands of Azores, Madeira, Canarias and in the Iberian peninsula. This species is found in siliceous rocky slopes, different forest types (e.g. alluvial, laural ...), often in steep slopes and in gorges, in moist sites, including shores of lakes. This species requires shade and warm temperatures all year round, with high atmospheric humidity. It grows in a range of the Habitat Directive Annex I habitat types.

The conservation status in the Macaronesian biogeographical region is unfavourable-inadequate, in this category it was classified also in the previous assessment. The situation of the species seems to be stable as the assessment was close to favourable (similarly as in 2007) and it was classified as favourable by Spain (where more than 99% of the species population occurs) both in 2007 and 2013.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as near threatened (NT). The species is threatened mostly by clearance or replacing of native forests, exploitation for the tourist industry, road building, invasive non-native species and fires. In the past it was extensively collected in Azores.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	1,699 – 1,699	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	x	1,699 – 1,699
PT	90,952 - 449,750	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		90,250 – 200,250
EU	92,651- 451,449	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	x	N/A

### Population and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Population	Nb of SCI
ES	71-200	2
PT	89000-299000	10
EU	89071-299200	12

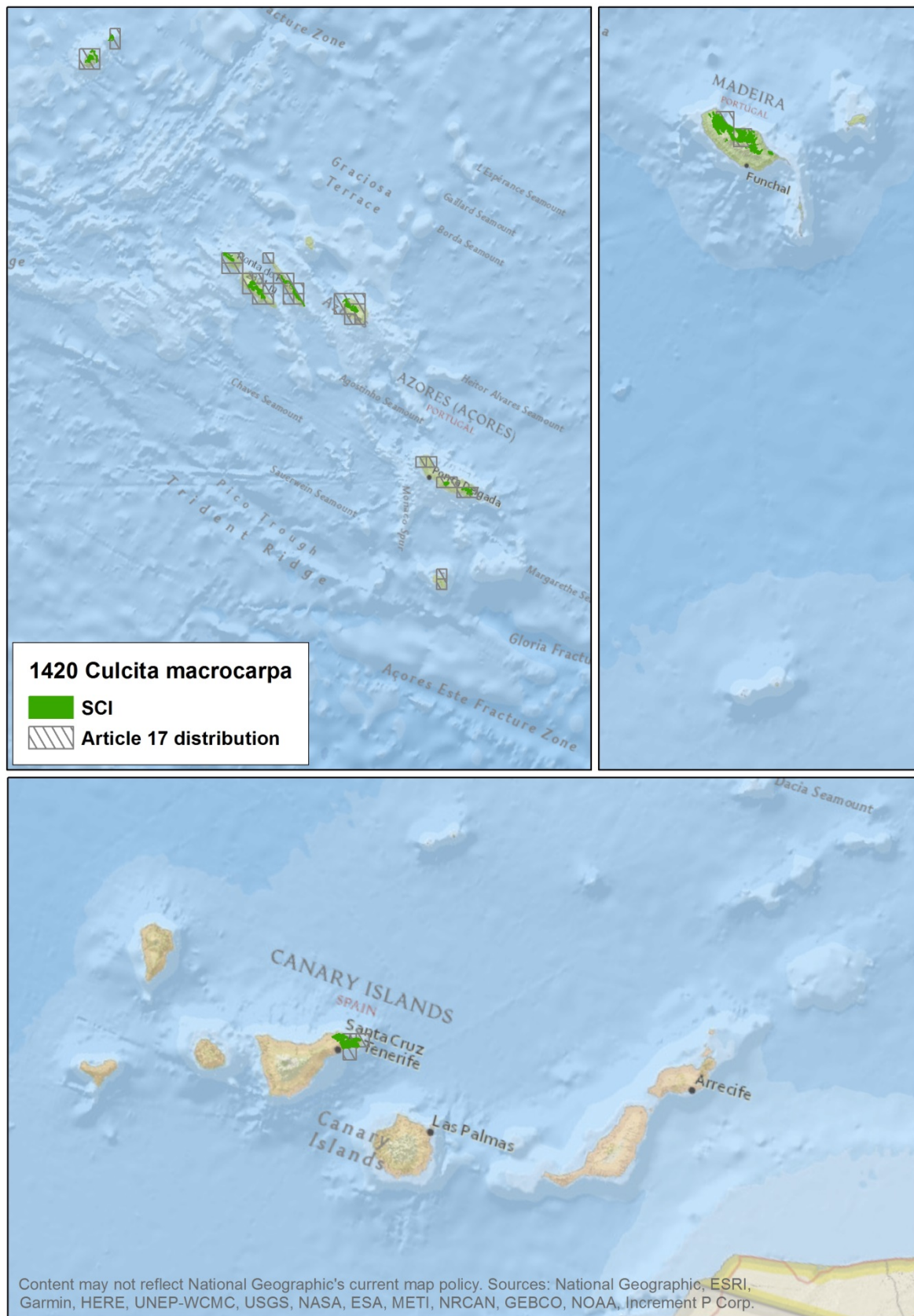
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
B01 - forest planting on open ground			

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
3.0 - Other forestry-related measures	12,5%		1
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	12,5%		1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	25%	1	1
9.1 - Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	12,5%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	12,5%		1
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	12,5%	1	
4.3 - Managing water abstraction	12,5%	1	

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for *Culcita macrocarpa***





## Trichomanes speciosum (1421)

(Annex II of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The Killarney fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*) is species of western European range, it is a Macaronesian – European endemic. The sporophyte has extremely patchy occurrence, the gametophytic generation can be found independently of the sporophyte and seems to be more widespread. Species requires highly specific microclimate high in humidity and therefore grows in dark crevices and gullies in deep and narrow wooded valleys in areas of high rainfall. It depends upon a constantly flowing water source. Some populations grow in man-made wells or mine-shafts. The species occurs in the Annex I habitats 8220, 8310, 91E0, 9120, and 9180.

The overall conservation status is unknown because Spain reported unknown range, population and future. Even though, Spain seems to have relatively good data on the population size and range (including reference values), It concluded both parameters as unknown because short-term trend is unknown. Portugal reported all parameters and the overall status as favourable. The previous conservation status was considered unfavourable – inadequate. The change in the overall assessment is due to different assessment method used.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species in category Least Concern (LC). The threat factors are linked with its very specialized specialised ecology and habitat preferences and very slow growth. The species is threatened mostly by modifying structures of inland water courses and other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, succession, reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	1,043 – 1,240	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		1,043 – 1,240
PT	N/A	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		11,500 – 42,000
EU	N/A	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	=	N/A

### Population and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Source: Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Population	Nb of SCI
ES	843-980	8
PT	16100-50200	9
EU	16943-51180	17

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

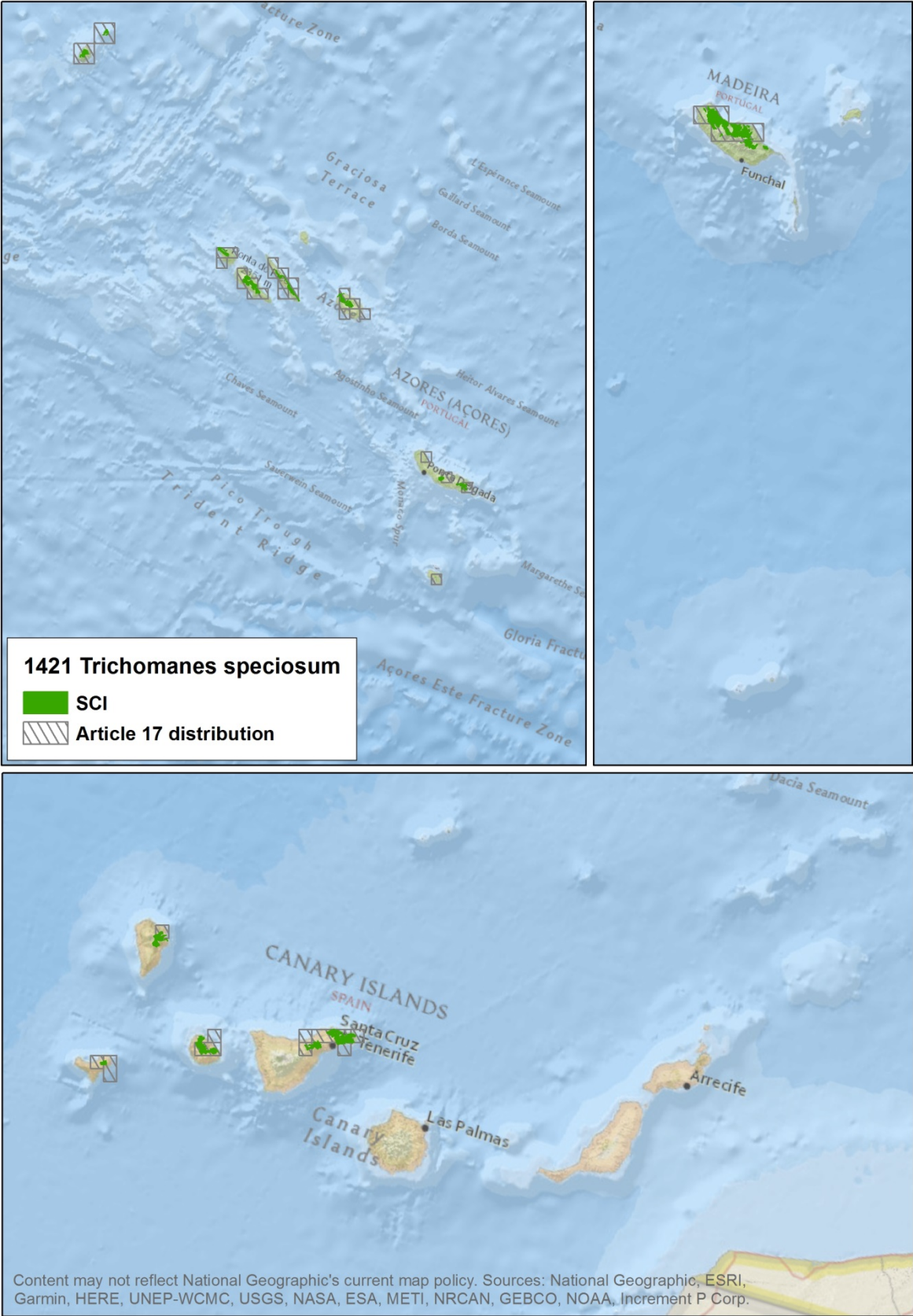
Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
A04 – grazing	16,7%		1
J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	33,3%		2
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	33,3%		2

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
U - Unknown threat or pressure	16,7%	1	

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as 'Highly important'**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
3.0 - Other forestry-related measures	14,3%		1
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	14,3%		1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	14,3%		1
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	28,6%	1	1
7.1 - Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	14,3%		1
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	14,3%	1	

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for *Trichomanes speciosum***



## Asplenium hemionitis (1424)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The fern *Asplenium hemionitis* has centre of distribution in Macaronesia, it grows also in the mainland Europe (one site in Portugal) and North Africa. This species is found in the rocky banks and walls (often man-made) with deep crevices for the roots. It is an important constituent of the indigenous and protected Laurisilva plant communities in Macaronesia. The species is not listed in the IUCN Red List, in the European red list it is classified as least concern (LC).

The conservation status of species is "Unfavourable Bad" in Macaronesian region. Trend is unknown. Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Macaronesian region. Better data required from Spain.

The species is threatened mostly by forestry practices (removal of forest undergrowth and forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth) and by reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

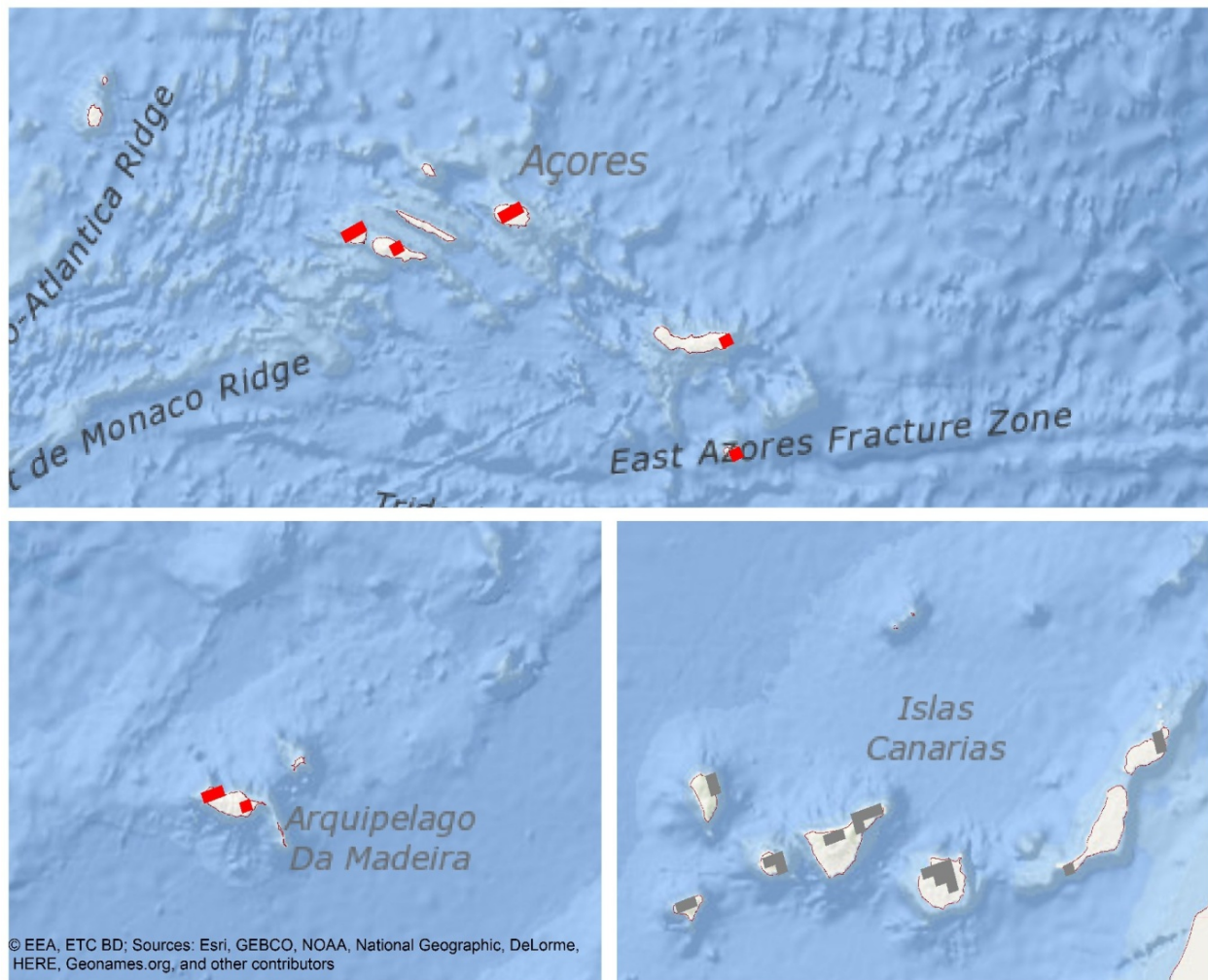
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	N/A	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	U1	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	N/A
EU	N/A	U1	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
B02 - Forest and Plantation management & use	25%		1
B03 - forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	25%		1
E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation	25%		1
U - Unknown threat or pressure	25%	1	

No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Asplenium hemionitis*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Asplenium hemionitis*

This fern is included in the Standard Data Form of 5 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, four in Portugal and one in Spain.

## Woodwardia radicans (1426)

(Annex II of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The fern *Woodwardia radicans* has fragmented distribution range across south Europe. Main distributional centre are the Atlantic Islands of the Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands, but it grows also in mainland of Portugal and Spain, in Corse, Italy and Crete, usually only several remnant populations in individual countries. The species is distributed also in northern Africa, Asia, North and Central America. This species grows in humid habitats - its roots must be submerged in water or moist soil, such as alluvial forests, in ravines, dense scrubs or around lakes. It grows also in plant communities, belonging to NATURA2000 habitat type 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries.

The conservation status in the Macaronesian biogeographical region is favourable, with increasing population in Portugal. The previous conservation status was considered unfavourable-inadequate, so the situation of species is improving. The species is not listed in the IUCN Red List, the European red list classifies it as near threatened (NT).

The species is threatened mostly by drainage, water regulation, re-afforestation, road construction and agricultural development.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	16,688 - 25,848	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		16,688 - 25,848
PT	281,000 - 5,020,000	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1,000 - 2,000
EU	297,688 – 5,045,848	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	17,688 – 27,848

### Population and number of SCI per Member State and at EU level (Natura 2000 database \_end 2017)

Country	Natura 2000	
	Population	Nb of SCI
ES	16680-25840	21
PT	219800-432000	10
EU	236480-457840	31

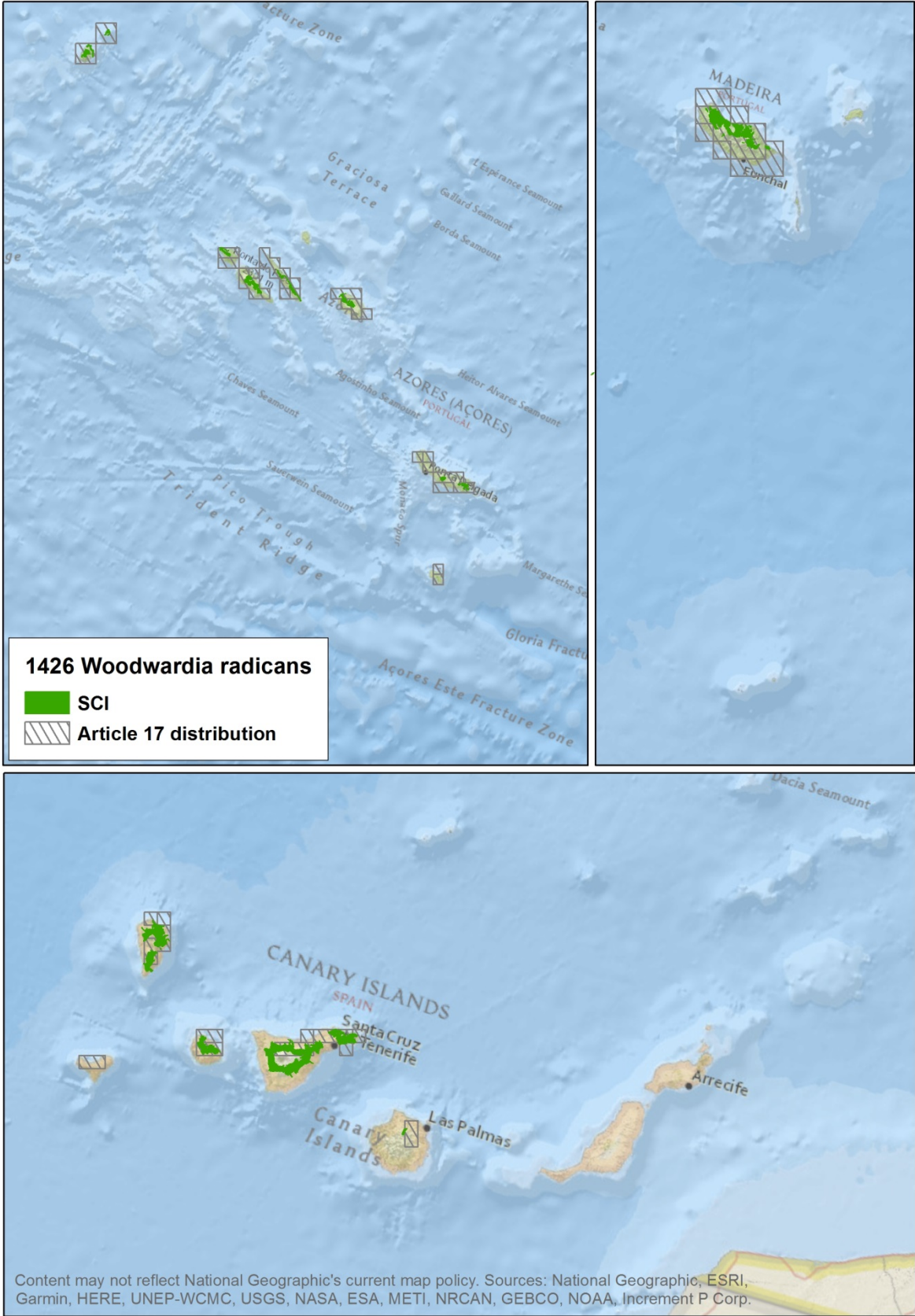
### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as ‘Highly important’

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
I01 - invasive non-native species	50%		1
U - Unknown threat or pressure	50%	1	

**Number of countries and proportion of conservation measures reported as ‘Highly important’**

Conservation measure	%	ES	PT
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	33,3%	1	1
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	16,7%		1
4.0 - Other wetland-related measures	16,7%		1
2.0 - Other agriculture-related measures	16,7%		1
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	16,7%	1	

**Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution grids for *Woodwardia radicans***





## Sideroxylon marmulano (1651)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The evergreen tree species *Sideroxylon marmulano* was recently split to three new species (Lobin et al., 2005) - *S. mirmulans* (valid name) from Madeira Islands (Portugal), *S. canariense* from the Canary Islands (Spain) and *S. marginata* from Cape Verde Islands. *S. mirmulans* grows only in the Madeira Islands, mainly in steep moist cliffs from sea level up to 500 m. *S. canariense* grows on the Canary Islands in steep cliffs and escarpments, mostly between 200 - 600 m a.s.l.

The conservation status of the former broader species *Sideroxylon marmulano* and its trend in the Macaronesian region are unknown due to unknown parameters in Spain (however, Spain currently refers to the new species *S. canariense*). The status in Portugal (*S. mirmulans* species) is unfavourable-inadequate and stable. The previous regional conclusion was unfavourable-bad due to the species habitat in Spain but as result of the taxonomical split of the former species, the change of the conservation status is considered as non-genuine.

Based on Lobin et al. (2005), *S. mirmulans* seems not to be threatened on Madeira, Deserta Grande and Bugio islands but it is threatened on Porto Santo and endangered on Ilhéu de Cima and Ilhéu da Cal (small islets around Porto Santo in the Madeira archipelago); *S. canariense* is endangered. The broader former species is assessed under a different name *Sideroxylon mirmulans* as endangered by the IUCN European Red List.

The main reported pressure is represented by roads and motorways and main threats agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, species competition and succession and natural fires.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

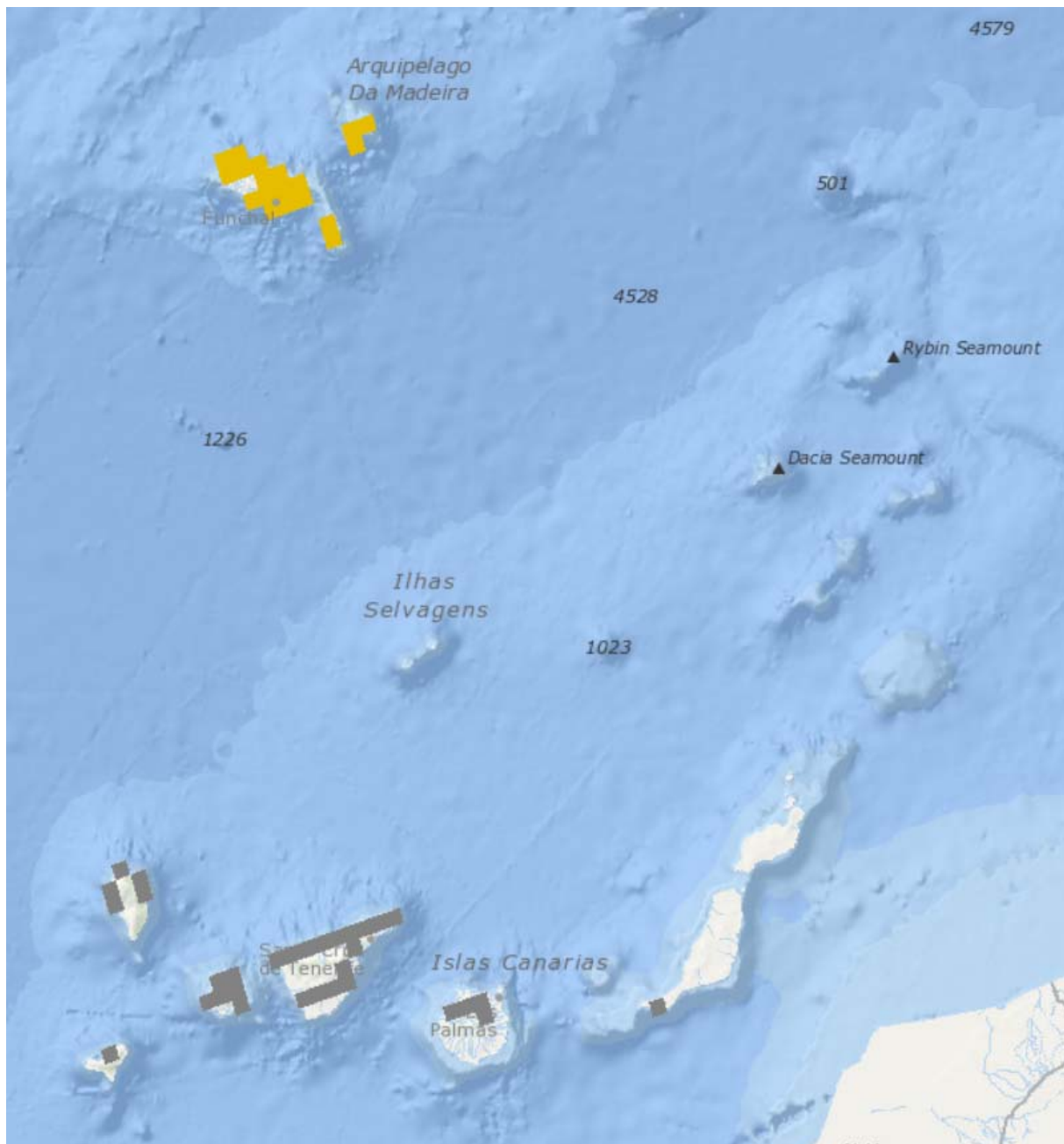
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	156 - 156	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	N/A	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	N/A
EU	N/A	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
D01 - Roads, paths and railroads	33,3%		1
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	33,3%	1	
K05 - reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	33,3%	1	

No **conservation measures** are reported as 'Highly important'.

## Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Sideroxylon marmulano*



## Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Sideroxylon marmulano*

This plant is included in the Standard Data Form of 11 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, ten in Portugal and one in Spain.

## Dracaena draco (1856)

(Annex IV of the Habitats Directive)

Macaronesian

The Canary Island dragon tree (*Dracaena draco*) was considered endemic to Canary Islands (Spain), Madeira (Portugal) and Cape Verde (Macaronesian biogeographical region), but a survey in 1996 revealed new subpopulations in North Africa, in the Anezi region of the Anti-Atlas Mts. in Morocco.

The assessment is unknown for Spain due to some missing reference and in an unfavourable-bad condition of for Portugal. The previous and the current assessment are unfavourable-bad, therefore, action is required!

It is classified as Endangered by the IUCN Red List. In addition, it is also protected by regional law and classed as Endangered on the Spanish national red list (Moreno 2008). Pressures and threats are linked to overgrazing, erosion, genetic drift, dispersed habitation and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity. The species had a wide range of uses as a medicine, for staining violins and for embalming the dead.

### Population, conservation status and coverage by Natura 2000 per Member State and at EU level (Source: Article 17 report)

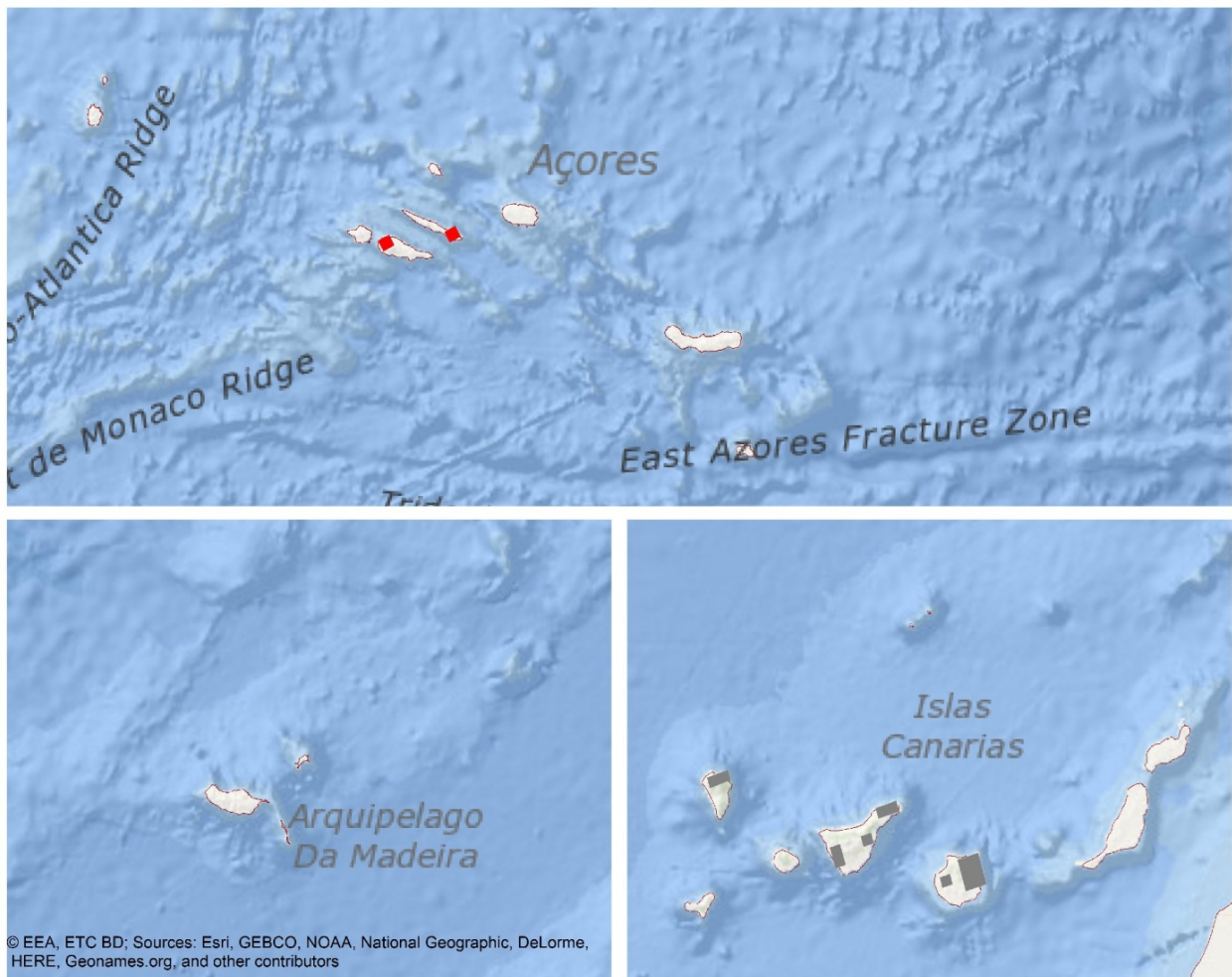
Country	Population (number of individuals)	Conservation status parameters				Overall	Trend	Natura 2000
		Range	Popula-tion	Habitat for species	Future prospects			Population
ES	697 - 697	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		N/A
PT	102 - 402	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	N/A
EU	799-1,099	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	N/A

### Number of countries and proportion of pressures reported as 'Highly important'

Pressures category 2	%	ES	PT
E01 - Urbanised areas, human habitation	25%	1	
J03 - Other ecosystem modifications	25%	1	
K01 - abiotic (slow) natural processes	25%		1
L05 - collapse of terrain, landslide	25%		1

No conservation measures are reported as 'Highly important'.

### Map of species distribution and conservation status for *Dracaena draco*



### Map of SCI sites and Art. 17 distribution for *Dracaena draco*

This tree is included in the Standard Data Form of 11 Macaronesian SCI as Annex IV species, one in Portugal and one in Spain.

## 4 References

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Lobin, W., Leyens, T., Santos, A., Costa Neves, H., Gomes, I., 2005: The genus *Sideroxylon* (Sapotaceae) on the Madeira, Canary Islands and Cape Verde archipelagoes. VIERAEA 33: 119-144. [http://www.azoresbioportal.angra.uac.pt/files/publicacoes\\_Vieraea\\_33\\_2005\\_9.pdf](http://www.azoresbioportal.angra.uac.pt/files/publicacoes_Vieraea_33_2005_9.pdf)