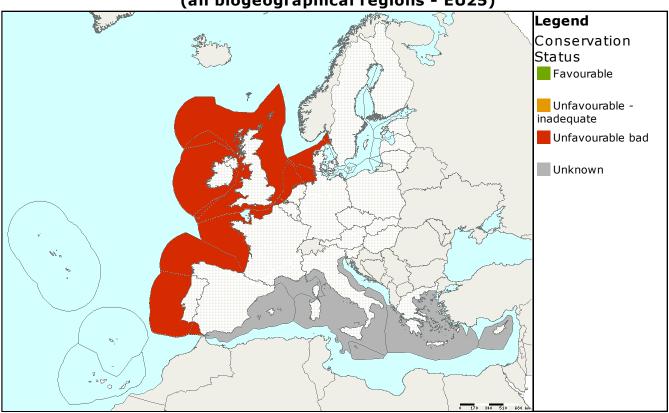
## **Habitats Directive Article 17 Reporting**



Species name: Lithothamnium coralloides
Annex: V

Species group: Plants
Regions: MATL MMED

Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



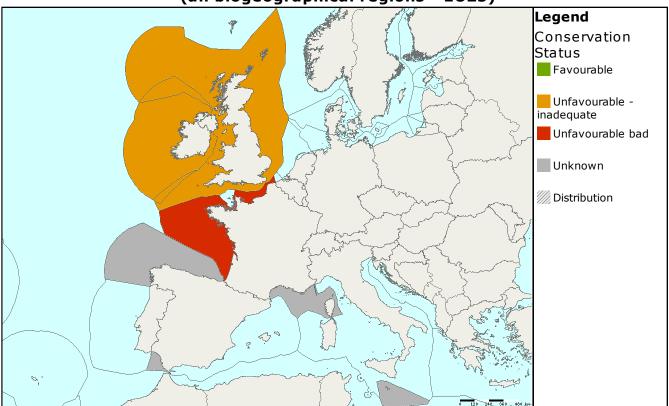
| MS   | Region |       | Conservation | Donulation | Donulation          |         |                        |       |
|------|--------|-------|--------------|------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|-------|
|      |        | Range | Population   | Habitat    | Future<br>prospects | Overall | Population size & unit | Trend |
| EU25 | MATL   |       |              |            |                     |         | 236 grids              |       |
| EU25 | MMED   |       |              |            |                     |         | 2 N grids              | X     |

The calcareous red algae *Lithothamnium corallioides* is a free-living Rhodophycean belonging to the order Corallinales, whose main constitutive characteristic is the presence of a carbonate layer. It is patchily distributed in the marine Atlantic region, with a northern distribution limit between the Orkney Islands and southern Norway and extending southwards until the Mediterranean sea. The species is found unattached on sediments composed of coarse sand and gravels and a high proportion of detritic components. This algae, when found at high densities together with *Phymatolithon calcareum* can give rise to rhodolith beds (Maerl beds) that can be severely impacted by resource extraction and habitat degradation.

The overall assessment is 'unfavourable-bad' in the marine Atlantic region due to the high degradation of Maerl beds along most of France's (Brittany) coasts. No reports are available by Denmark and Portugal where Maerl beds are also known to occur. In the marine Mediterranean region the overall assessment status is 'unknown' due to the absence of knowledge on this species declared in the French and Maltese reports. It is to be noted that Spain, Italy, Slovenia and Greece did not provide any report for this

species even though it is known to be present in these countries' waters. Range, population and distribution data needs to be collected. This is particularly important since this is a species whose exploitation may be subject to management measures and since it constitutes a habitat on which trawling is forbidden in the Mediterranean Sea according to the EC fisheries regulation.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



| MS | Region |       | Conservation |         |                     | Population | Data          |   |         |
|----|--------|-------|--------------|---------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---|---------|
|    |        | Range | Population   | Habitat | Future<br>prospects | Overall    | Size&unit     |   | quality |
| ES | MATL   |       |              |         |                     |            | 8 - 10 loc.   | = | 1       |
| FR | MATL   |       |              |         |                     |            | N/A loc.      | - | 2       |
| ΙE | MATL   |       |              |         |                     |            | N/A x         | X | 3       |
| UK | MATL   |       |              |         |                     |            | 157 - (157) x | Χ | 2       |
| FR | MMED   |       |              |         |                     |            | N/A loc.      | X | 3       |
| МТ | MMED   |       |              |         |                     |            | N/A x         | X | 3       |

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17</a>