



9370 *Palm groves of Phoenix*

Habitat code	9370
Priority	Yes
Habitat group	Forests
Regions	Macaronesian, Mediterranean

Woods formed by the two endemic palm trees, *Phoenix theophrasti* and *Phoenix canariensis*. The palm groves of Crete are restricted to damp sandy coastal valleys; the luxuriant palm growth is accompanied by a thick shrubby undergrowth rich of *Nerium oleander*, and about four other smaller coastal groves, notably on the south coast of the prefectorate of Rethimnon. The Canarian palm groves are mostly characteristic of the bottom of barrancos and of alluvial soils, below 600 metres.

Overall conclusion "U1", MAC bioregion is represented by Spain, non-genuine change reported due to different methods used. Overall conclusion "FV", MED bioregion is represented by Greece, values for Area are doubtful because surface is the same as for Range.

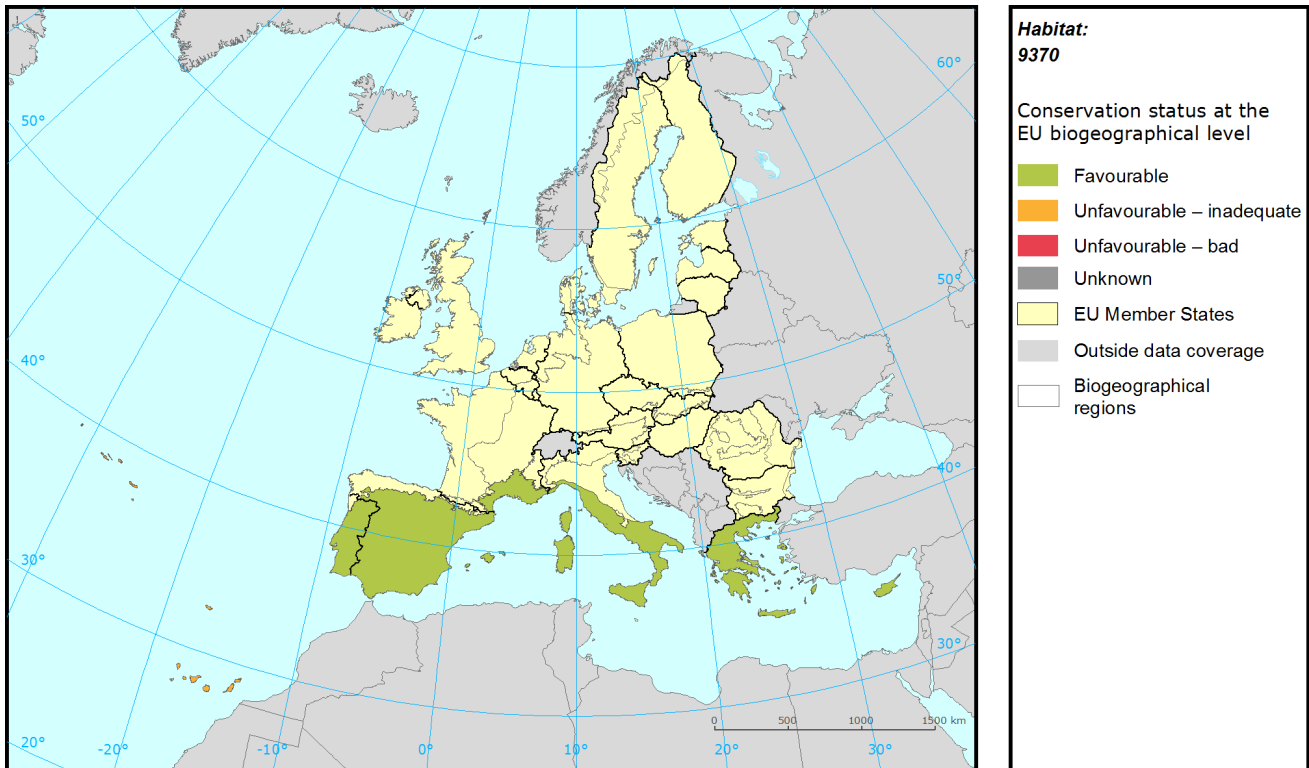
To the most important threats belong invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning, general and damage by herbivores (including game species).

The most important pressures are abandonment of crop production and droughts and less precipitations.

Habitat: 9370 *Palm groves of Phoenix*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



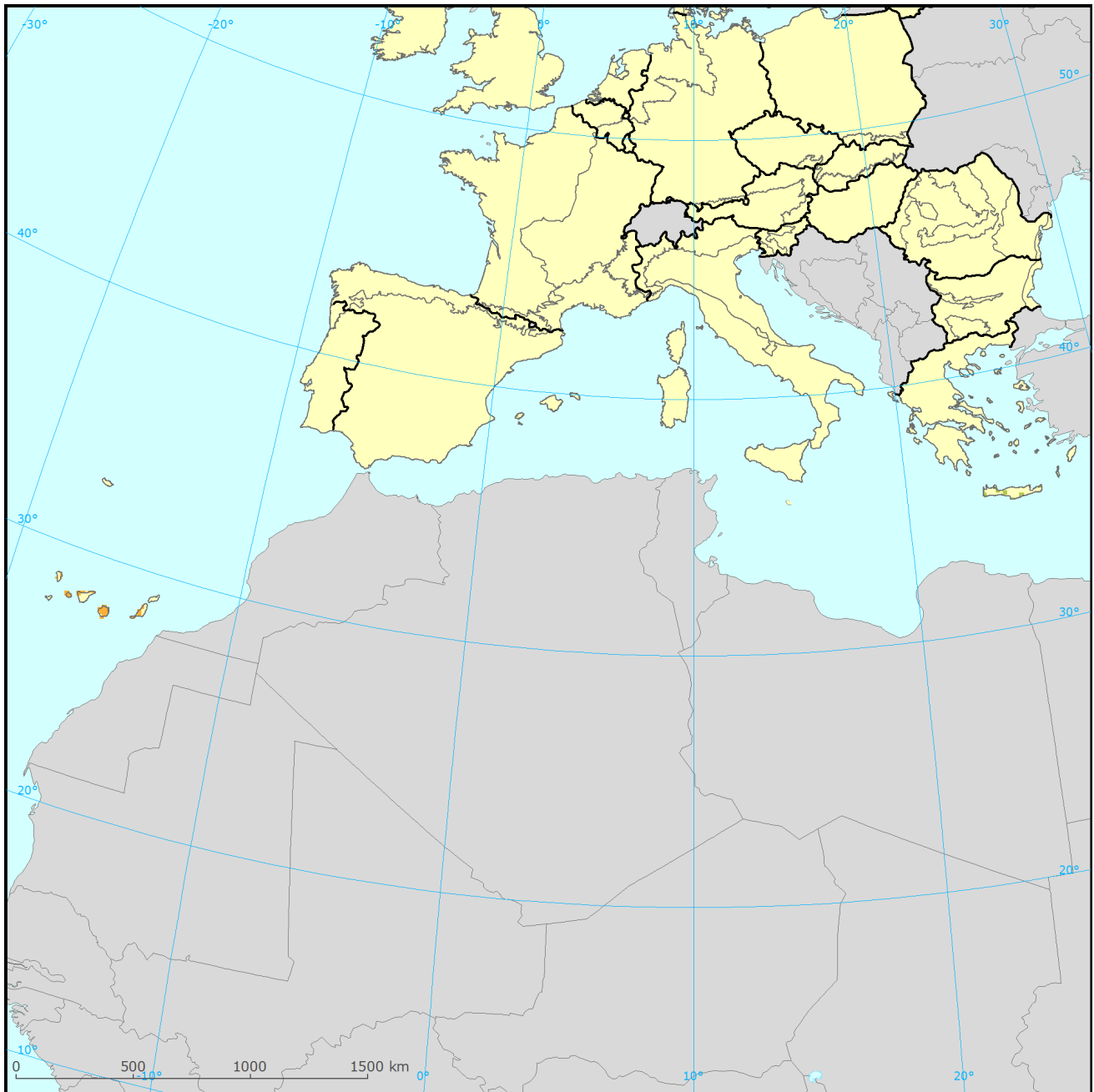
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
MAC	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	88	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	12	FV	

See the endnote for more information¹

Habitat: 9370 *Palm groves of Phoenix*








Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Habitat: 9370

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Favourable |  EU Member States |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage |
|  Unfavourable – bad |  Biogeographical region |
|  Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

Habitat: 9370 *Palm groves of Phoenix*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS	Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects					
ES	MAC	FV	FV	XX	U1	=	100.0	U2	Changed method	
GR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV		

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the habitats and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some habitats there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.		

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
No 'highly important' threats were reported.		

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

Member States were asked to report the area of the habitat which is covered by the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of the habitat area covered by the network was estimated by comparing the area within the network and the total area in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

MAC	
ES	33

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Habitat: 9370 *Palm groves of Phoenix*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Most frequently reported conservation measures

Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this habitat using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many habitats there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
No 'highly important' measures were reported.		

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Forests&period=3&subject=9370>

Habitat: 9370 *Palm groves of Phoenix*

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i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the habitat area occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the habitat area and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the habitat has been reported by the Member States.