



Marsupella profunda

Annex	II
Priority	Yes
Species group	Non-vascular plants
Regions	Atlantic, Macaronesian, Mediterranean

Marsupella profunda is a rare liverwort which grows on micaceous or clay waste substrates which are flat or gently sloping. It appears to be a pioneer species, the largest populations being found on surfaces showing the early stages of colonisation by other bryophytes and by vascular plants. It only occurs on a limited amount of sites. These sites are situated in Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Very important data from Portugal are still lacking, where this species has hardly been assessed (resulting in an "Unknown" status for both Macaronesian and Mediterranean region in the national report).

The status in the Atlantic region is assessed as "Unfavourable Bad", mainly due to the assessment of the United Kingdom which was 'bad and deteriorating'. On mainland Portugal it is, however still on the red list for mainland Portugal (Atlantic region) and its status here is Near Threatened (NT) (Sergio et al. 2013).

In the Macaronesian region its status is "Unknown", still it is according to literature well known on both the Azores and Madeira and on Madeira it has according to the latest information (Sim-Sim et al. 2008) been evaluated for the Red list of Madeira as Endangered (EN) (b2a). It is also found on one of the island of Santa Maria in the Azores (Gabriel et al. 2005). There is also a dubious record from the Canary islands (Losada-Lima & González-Mancebo 1999).

In the Mediterranean region it is situated in inland mainland Portugal. On mainland Portugal it is still on the red list and its status here is Near Threatened (NT) (Sergio et al. 2013). It is necessary to increase the Portuguese data availability, because this country hosts a large part of this species range. It is assessed as "Unfavourable Inadequate" for the region.

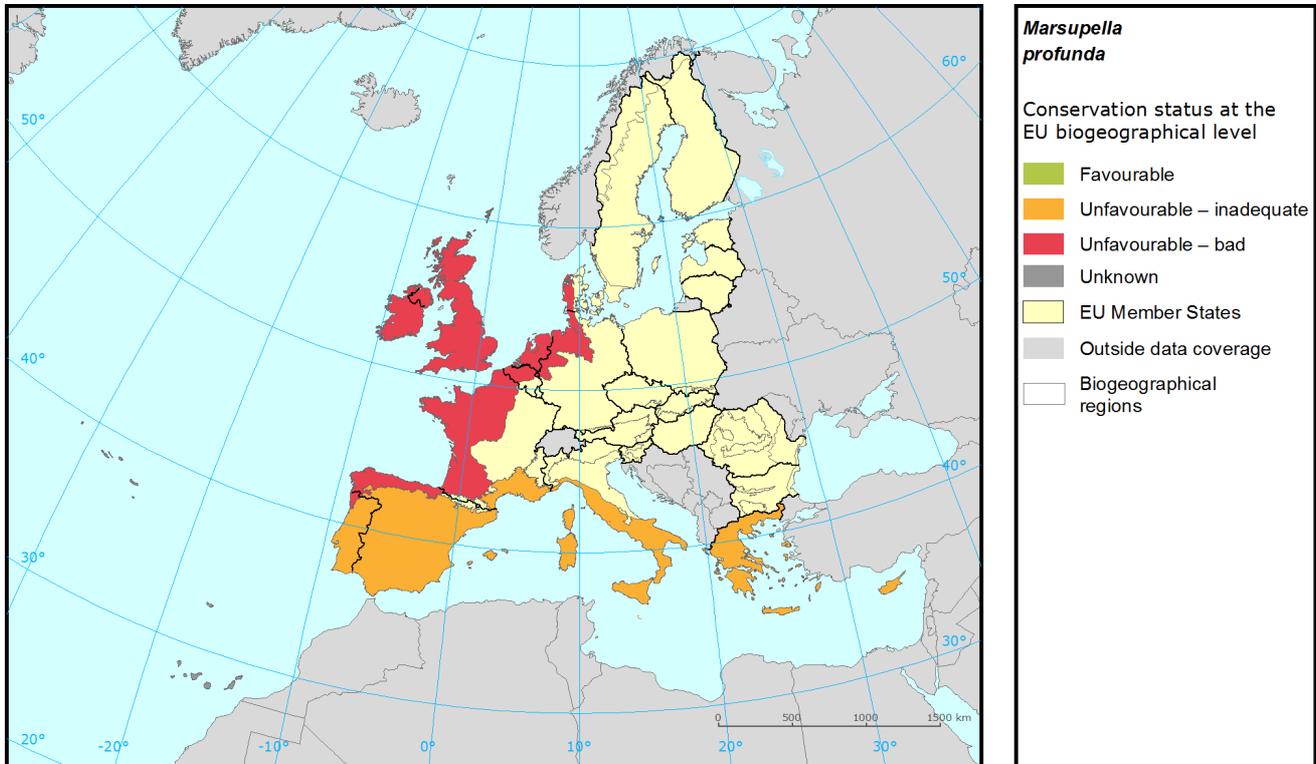
Major threats to this species include overgrowth of coarse vegetation, overgrazing and botanical collection. On the United Kingdom's Red List it is listed as 'Critically Endangered'. It disappeared from at least six Cornish sites between 1971 and 2005 due to shading from *Ulex europaeus* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.

No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports.

Better data is required from Portugal.

Species: *Marsupella profunda*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

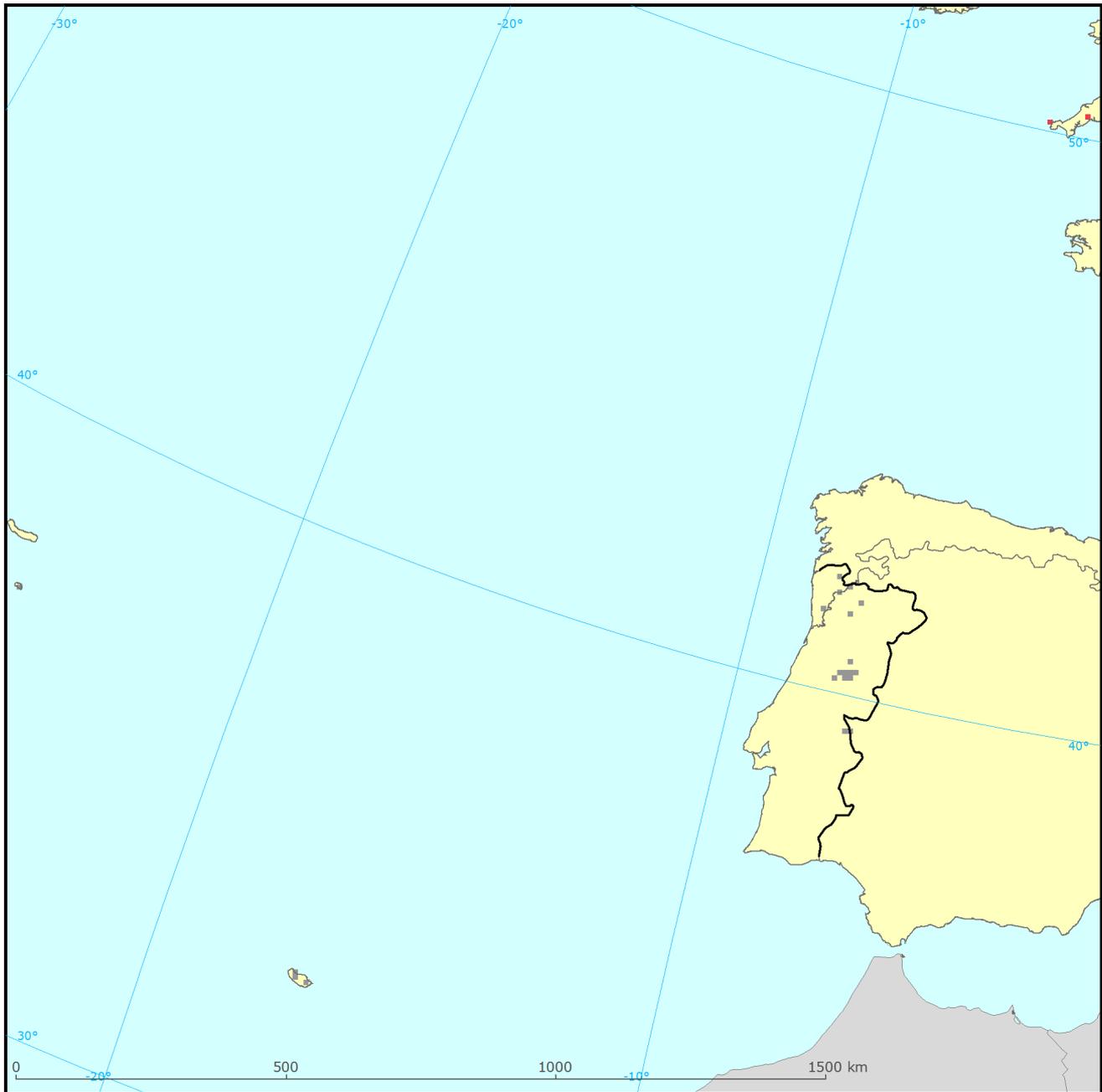


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	U2	XX	XX	XX	U2	-	18	U2	
MAC	XX		18	XX					
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	64	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Marsupella profunda

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.

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX		50.0	U2	Better data	
UK	ATL	U2	U1	U1	U1	U2	50.0	U2-		
PT	MAC	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	U2	Better data	
PT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	U1	Better data	

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 species 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 species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	100

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

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

	ATL	MAC	MED
PT	x	75	x
UK	89		

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species 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 species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	60
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20

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/species/summary/?group=Non-vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Marsupella+profunda>

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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 species population 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 species population 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 species has been reported by the Member States.