



## Corallium rubrum

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<b>Annex</b>	V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Other invertebrates
<b>Regions</b>	Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean

### *Corallium rubrum*

Red or precious coral is the common name given to *Corallium rubrum*, since it is used for making jewelry. Harvesting of the coral for jewelry is the main threat to the species. Climate change is also an increasing threat. The species is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Macaronesian- and the Marine Mediterranean region.

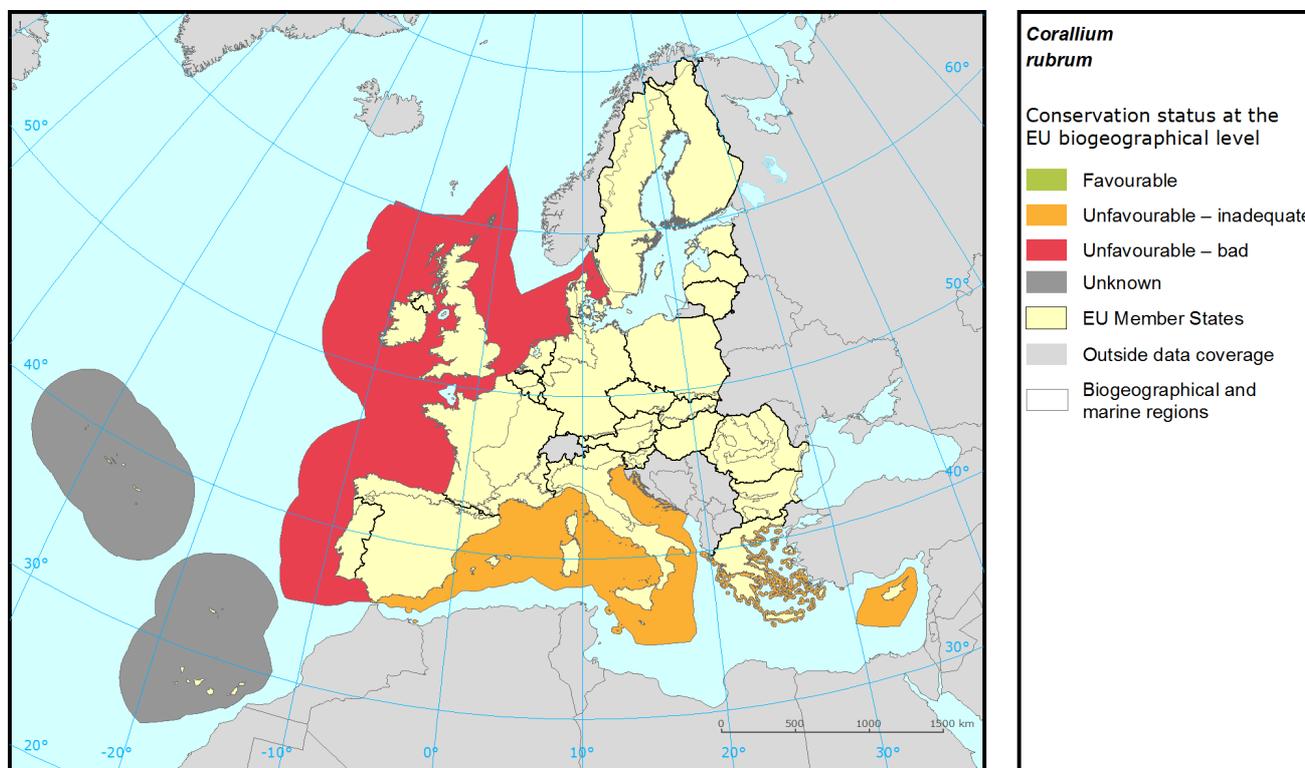
Overall conclusion is either unfavorable or unknown. In the Marine Atlantic region it is assessed as unfavorable bad with a decreasing trend (U2-), and in the Mediterranean as unfavorable- inadequate (U1). The overall conclusion for the species is that it is unfavorable and still under threat, mainly from coral fishing.

Data is scarce even though it is a heavily exploited species. It is therefore important that more data is collected in the future.

# Species: *Corallium rubrum*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



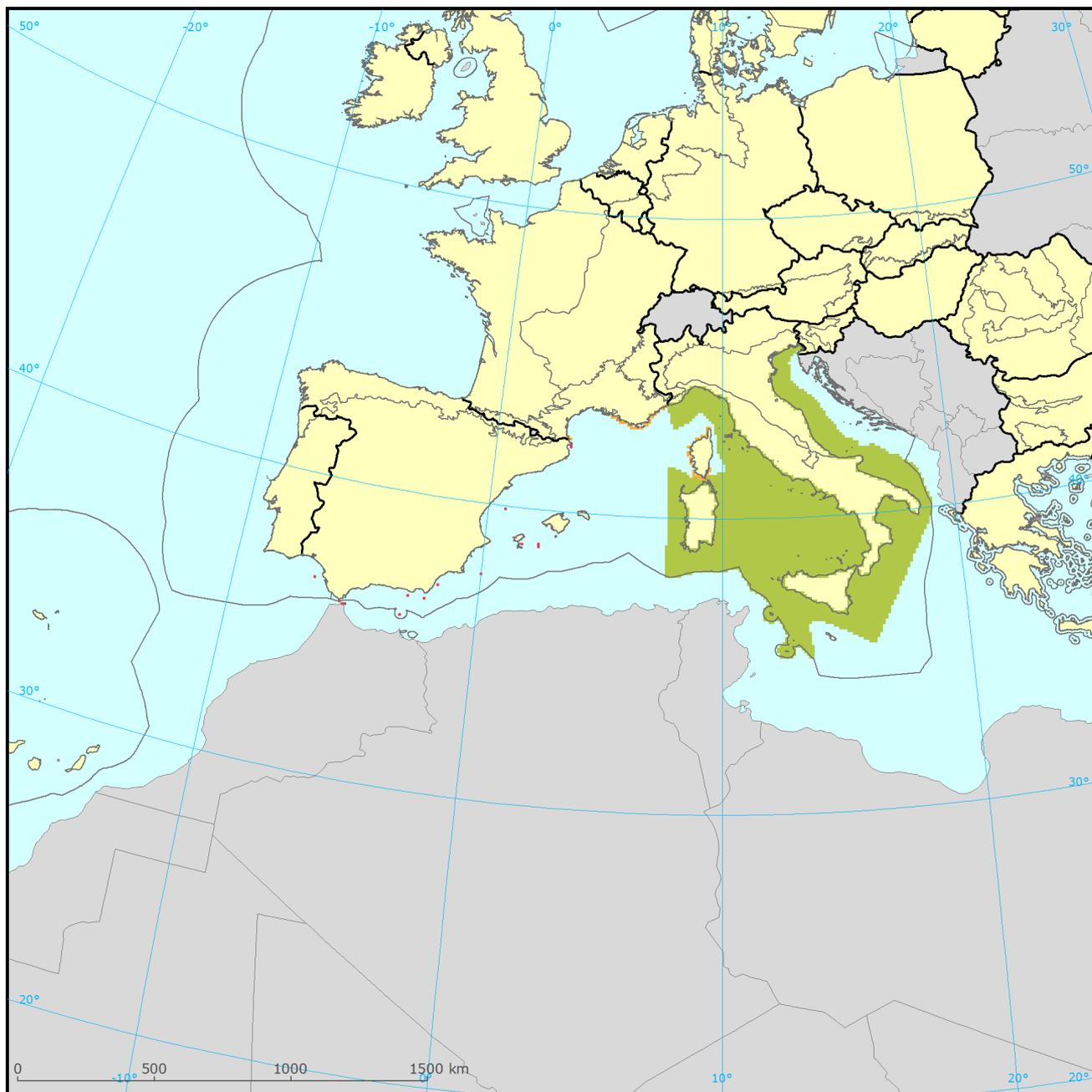
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MATL	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	0.02	XX	Not genuine
MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	0.02	XX	
MMED	FV	U1	FV	XX	U1	=	100	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### ***Corallium rubrum***

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Favourable                |  EU Member States                   |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage              |
|  Unfavourable – bad        |  Biogeographical and marine regions |
|  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					
ES MATL	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	100.0		
ES MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0		
ES MMED	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	0.3	XX	Changed method
FR MMED	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	1.3	U1	
GR MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.1	XX	
IT MMED	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		98.2	XX	Better data
MT MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	

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
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	80
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	20

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	80
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	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=Other+invertebrates&period=3&subject=Corallium+rubrum>

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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.