



## Asplenium hemionitis

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<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Vascular plants
<b>Regions</b>	Macaronesian, Mediterranean

The fern *Asplenium hemionitis* has its centre of distribution in Macaronesia, and also grows in mainland Europe (one site in Portugal) and North Africa. This species is found in rocky banks and walls (often man-made) that have deep crevices for its 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 the species in the Mediterranean biogeographical region is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and 'Unfavourable-Bad' in the Macaronesian region. Some improvement was recorded for the Mediterranean region.

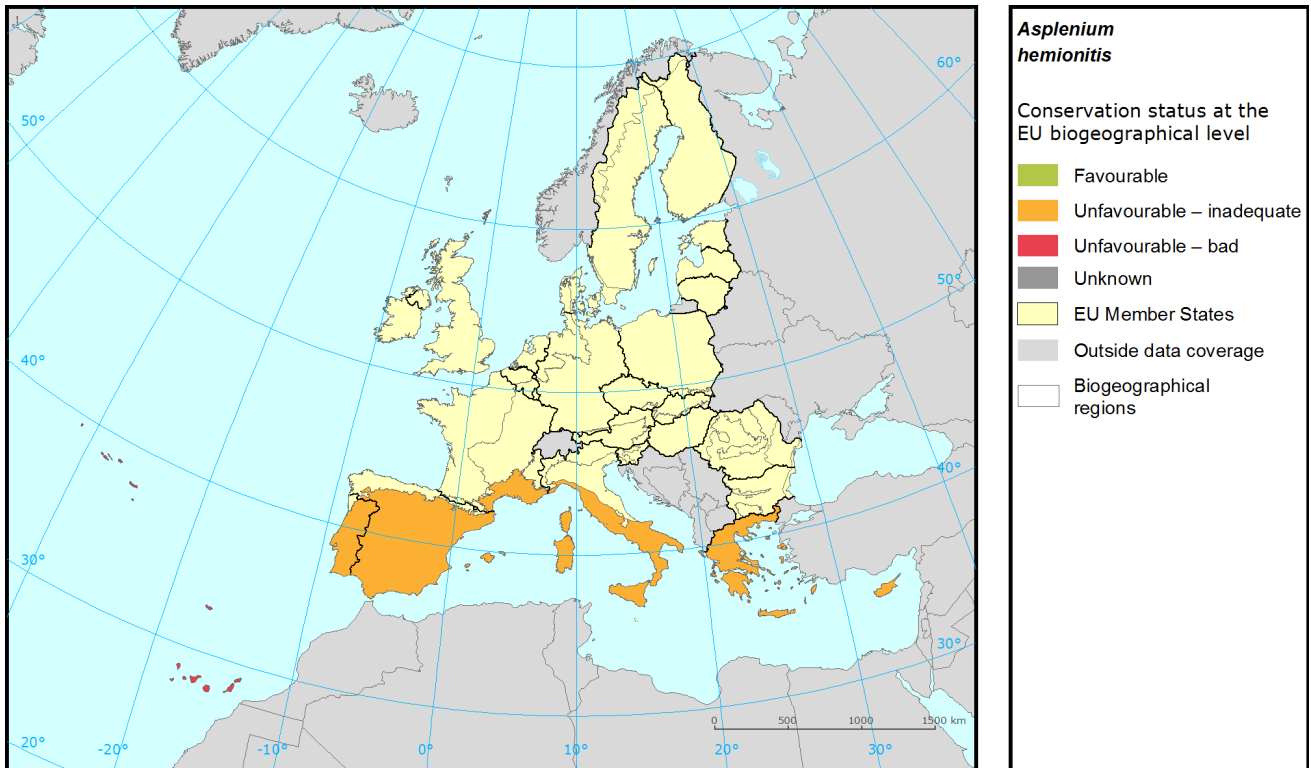
The species is mainly threatened by forestry practices (removal of forest undergrowth and forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth) and by reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

Changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly due to a different methodological approach and better data rather than a real change in conservation status in both the Macaronesian and Mediterranean regions.

Better data are required from Spain.

Species: *Asplenium hemionitis*  
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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

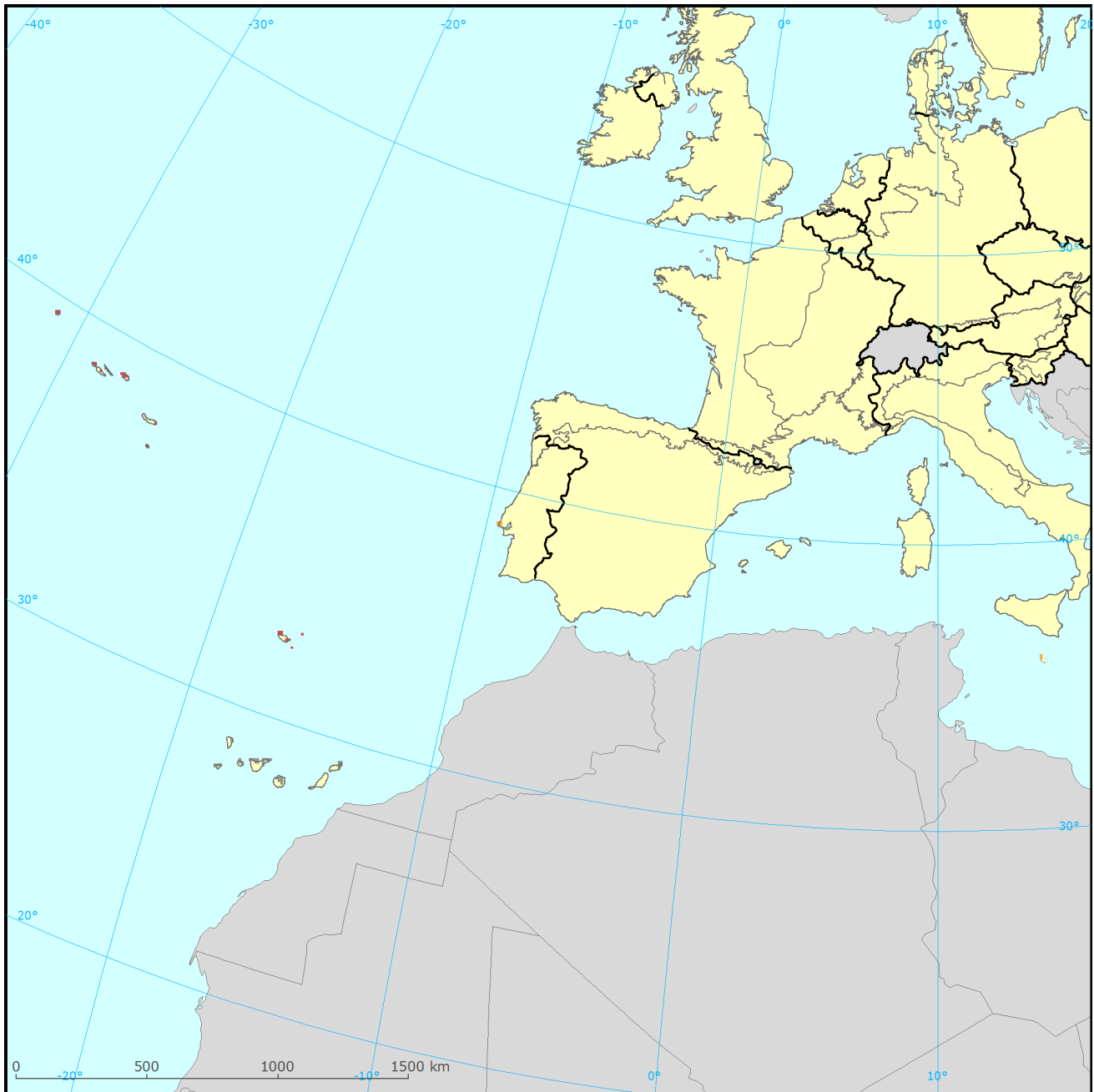


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MAC	<span style="background-color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="background-color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="background-color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="background-color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="background-color: red;">U2</span>	x	90	<span style="background-color: orange;">U1</span>	Not genuine
MED	<span style="background-color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="background-color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="background-color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="background-color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="background-color: orange;">U1</span>	x	10	<span style="background-color: green;">FV</span>	Not genuine

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








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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Asplenium hemionitis*

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.

# Species: *Asplenium hemionitis*

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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 MAC	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		58.2	XX	
PT MAC	U1	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	41.8	U2	
IT MED								FV	
MT MED	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	x	33.3	U2	Better data
PT MED	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	x	66.7	U1	

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	50
B03	Forest exploitation	25
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	25

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	67
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33

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=Vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Asplenium+hemionitis>

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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.