Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Murbeckiella sousae

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Vascular plants **Regions** Mediterranean

The plant *Murbeckiella sousae* is endemic to the Sierras de Louza, Marao and Freita, northern Portugal (Mediterranean region). This species grows in cracks in siliceous rocks in altitude between 280 and 1,450 m. It grows in the habitat (8220) "Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation". The IUCN European Red List classifies the species as Near Threatened (NT).

The conservation status is "Unknown" as Portugal reported "Unknown" for three parameter and their trends; only range is considered "Favourable" and stable. The previous conservation status was considered "Unfavourable Bad".

The species is threatened mostly by grazing, fires, quarries, the construction of communication networks, and mountaineering activities; potentially also by building of wind farms.

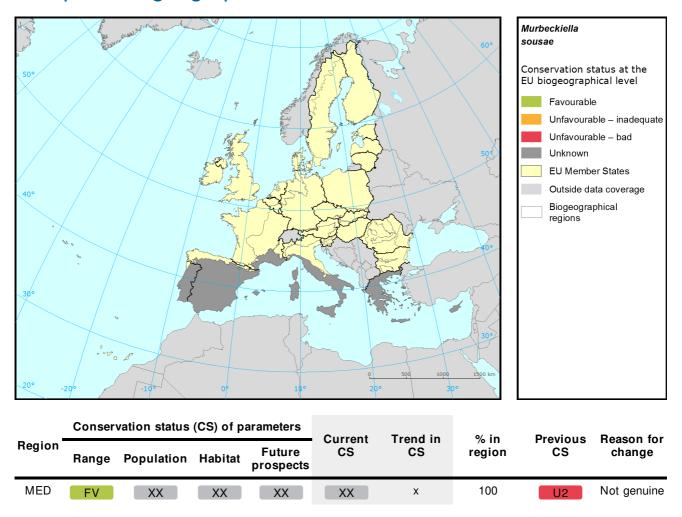
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach rather than real change in conservation status.

Better data required from Portugal.

Species: Murbeckiella sousae

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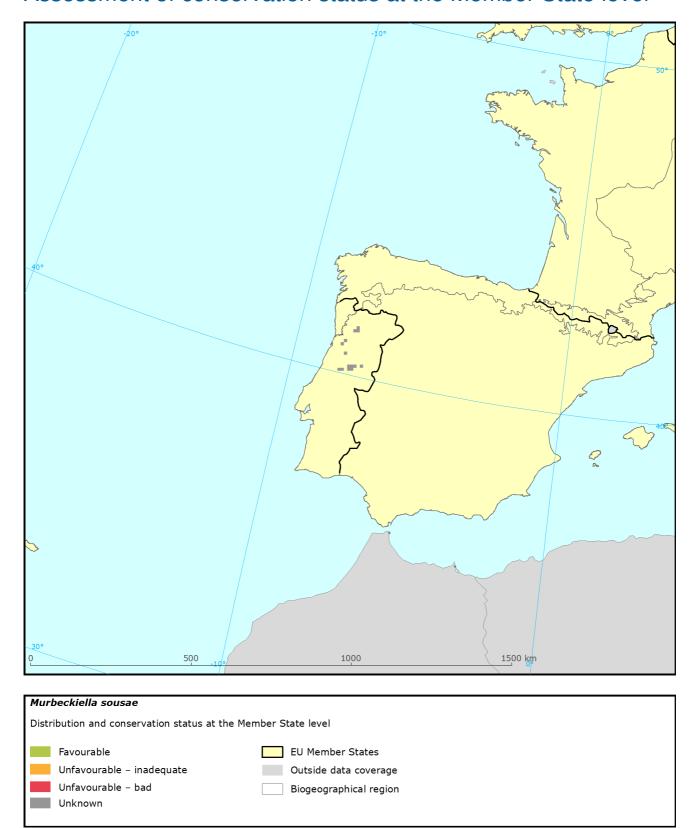
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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

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_	Conservation status of parameters				Cumant	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
MS Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	CS	region	CS	change
PT MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	U2	Changed method

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
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.	
Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats	
Code Activity	Frequency
No 'highly important' threats 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/species/summary/? group=Vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Murbeckiella+sousae

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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.