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

**European Environment
Agency**
*European Topic Centre
on Biological Diversity*

Saxifraga cintrana

Annex   IV
Priority   No
Species group   Vascular plants
Regions   Mediterranean

The plant *Saxifraga cintrana* is native to central Portugal in the Mediterranean region. This species growsin the habitat (6110) "Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alysso-Sedion albi*". The IUCN Red List classifies the species as Data Deficient (DD).

The conservation status is "Unknown", the previous conservation status is after re-assessing considered "Unknown". The future prospect is unknown and the trend is unknown.

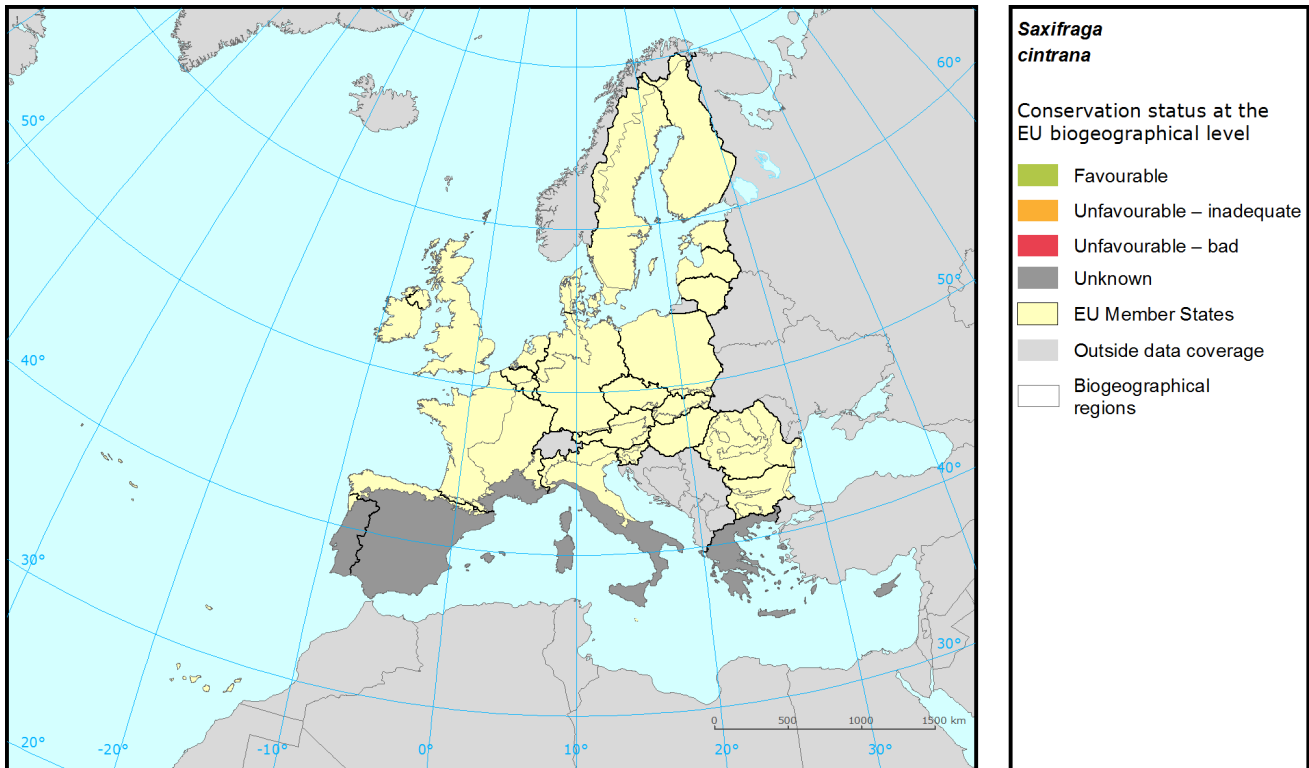The species is threatened mostly by the sand and gravel quarries.

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

Better data required from Portugal.

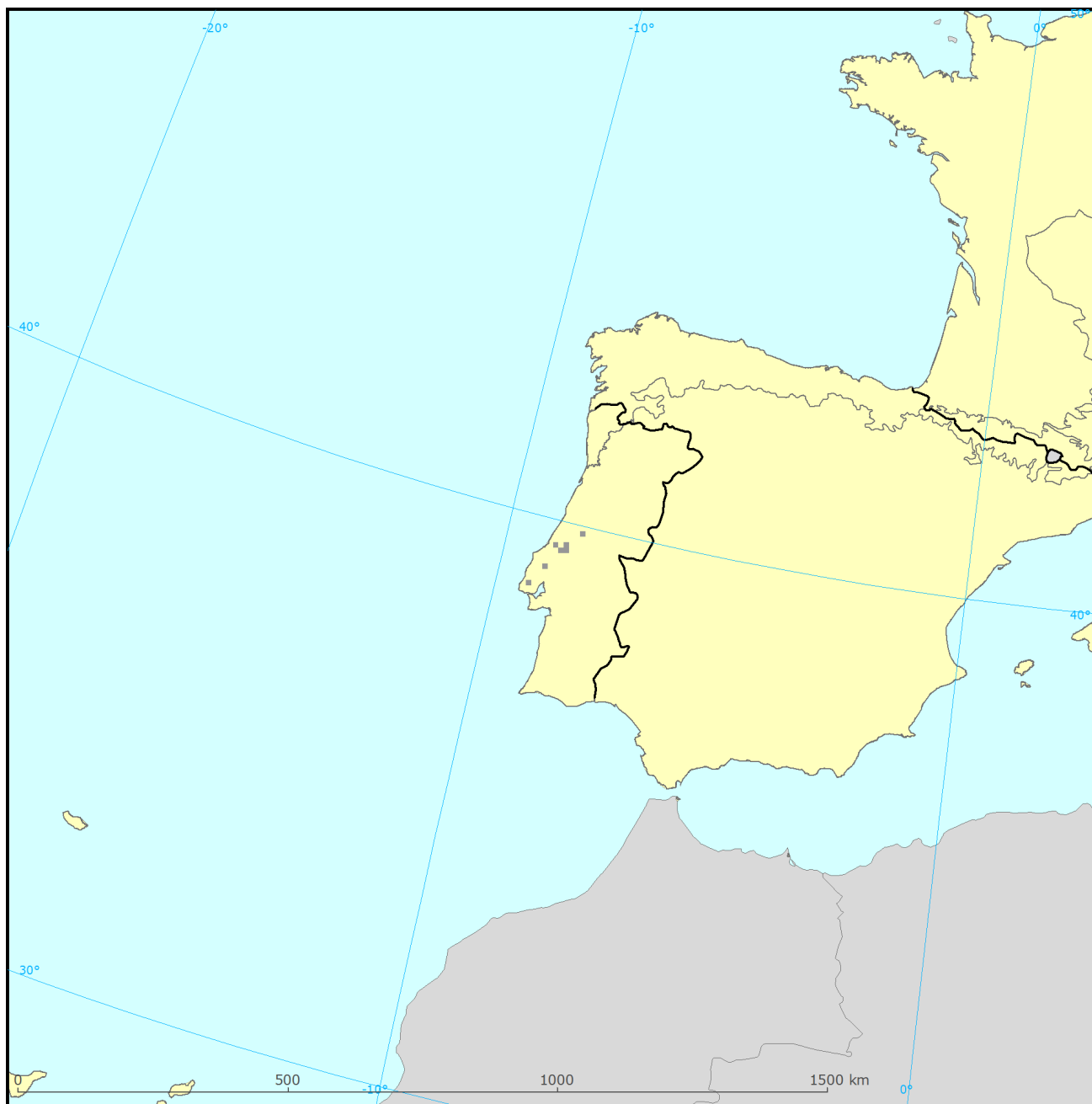# Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	100	XX	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Saxifraga cintrana

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: *Saxifraga cintrana*
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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 MED	FV	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
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=Saxifraga+cintrana

[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.