



Sideroxylon marmulano

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Macaronesian

The evergreen tree species *Sideroxylon marmulano* was recently split to three new species (Lobin et al., 2005) - *S. mirmulans* (valid name) from Madeira Islands (Portugal), *S. canariense* from the Canary Islands (Spain) and *S. marginata* from Cape Verde Islands. *S. mirmulans* grows only in the Madeira Islands mainly in steep moist cliffs from sea level up to 500 m. *S. canariense* grows on the Canary Islands in steep cliffs and escarpments, mostly between 200 - 600 m a.s.l. Based on the mentioned literature, *S. mirmulans* seems not to be threatened on Madeira, Deserta Grande and Bugio islands but is threatened on Porto Santo and endangered on Ilhéu de Cima and Ilhéu da Cal (small islets around Porto Santo); *S. canariense* is Endangered (EN). The wide old-concept species is assessed under a different name *Sideroxylon mirmulano* as Vulnerable (VU) in the IUCN European Red List.

This species is reported only from the Macaronesian region. The conservation status of the wide old-concept species *Sideroxylon marmulano* and its trend are "Unknown" due to "Unknown" parameters in Spain (but it currently refers to the new species *S. canariense*). These parameters however indicate "Unfavourable Inadequate" (range) or "Unfavourable Bad" status (habitat). The status in Portugal (the true *S. mirmulans* species) is "Unfavourable Inadequate" and stable and therefore this is the tendency at regional level. The previous regional conclusion was "Unfavourable Bad" due to the species habitat in Spain. It however refers to the current *S. canariense*. This new species needs to be included to the Habitats Directive separately.

The main reported pressure is represented by roads and motorways and main threats agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, species competition and succession and natural fires.

Thus the change of the conservation status of *Sideroxylon marmulano* is considered as non-genuine (towards unknown).

Better data required from Spain.

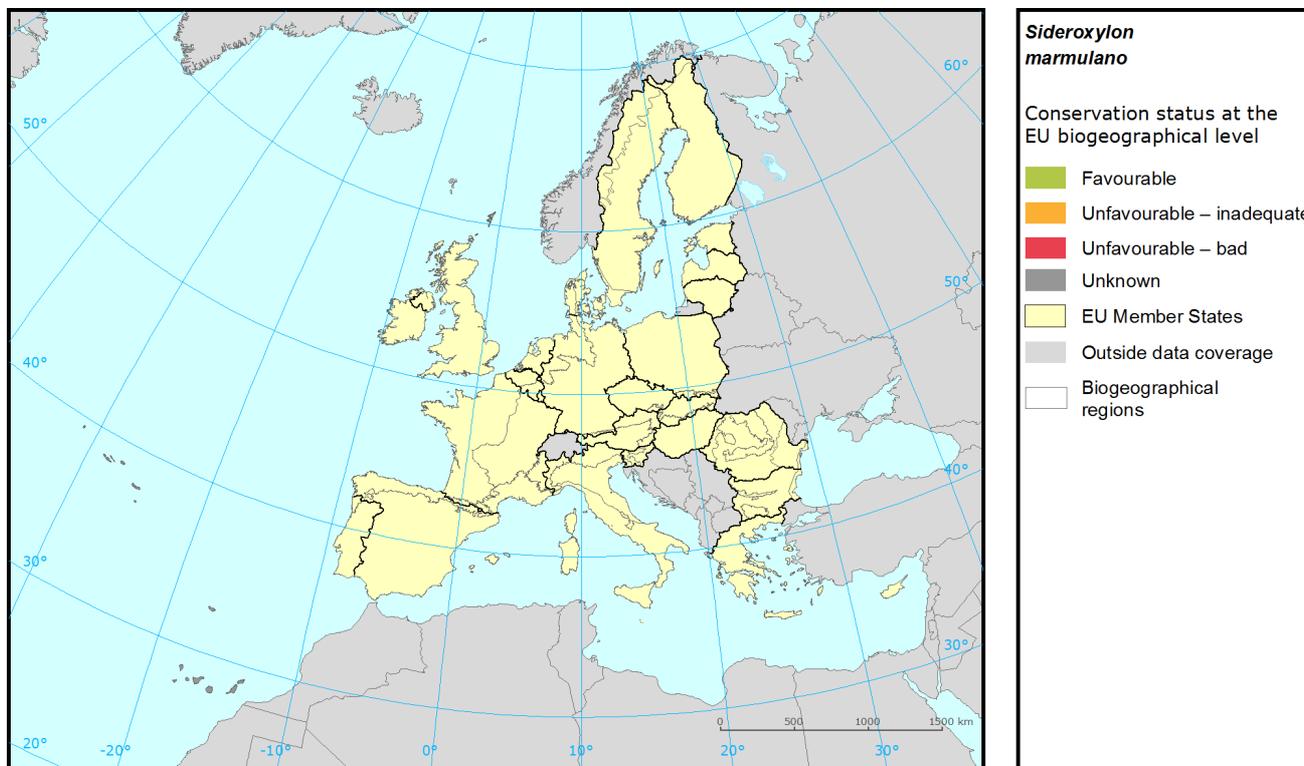
LOBIN, W., T. LEYENS, A. SANTOS, H. COSTA NEVES & I. GOMES (2005). The genus *Sideroxylon* (Sapotaceae) on the Madeira, Canary Islands and Cape Verde archipelagoes. *VIERAEA* 33: 119-144.

http://www.azoresbioportal.angra.uac.pt/files/publicacoes_Vieraea_33_2005_9.pdf

Species: *Sideroxylon marmulano*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

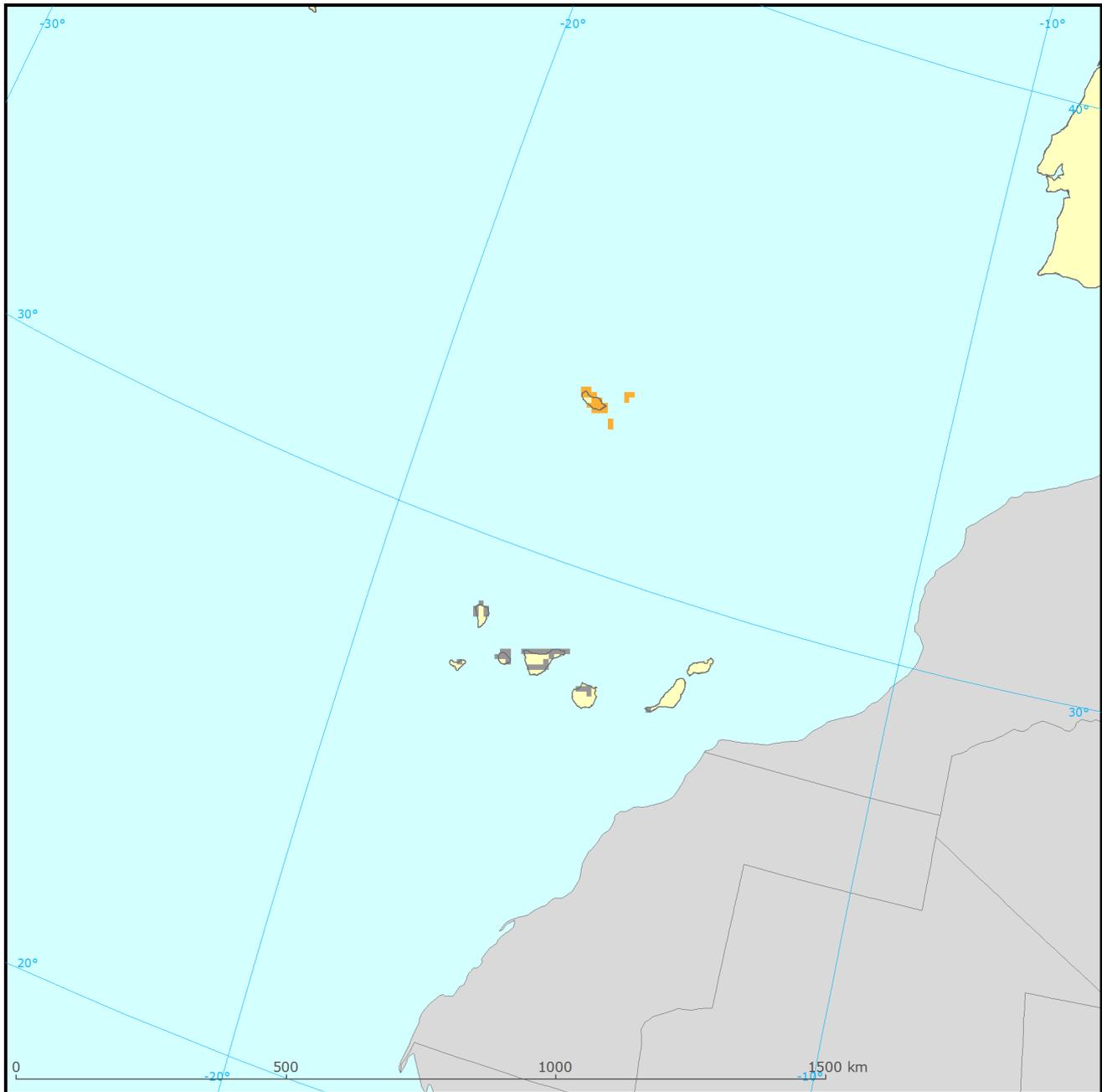


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	100	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Sideroxylon marmulano*
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Sideroxylon marmulano

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					
ES MAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		62.7	XX	
PT MAC	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	37.3	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
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	33
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	33

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	14
I01	Invasive alien species	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	14
K04	Interspecific floral relations	14
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	14
L09	Fire (natural)	14

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=Sideroxylon+marmulano>

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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.