



5330 *Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-steppe scrub*

Habitat code	5330
Priority	No
Habitat group	Sclerophyllous scrubs
Regions	Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean

Scrub formations characteristic of the thermo-Mediterranean zone. Included here are those formations, for the most part indifferent to the siliceous or calcareous nature of the substrate, that reach their greatest extension or optimal development in the thermo-Mediterranean zone. To characteristic plants belong *Genista fasselata*, *Crataegus azarolus* var. *Aronia*, *Euphorbia dendroides*, *Ampelodesmos mauritanica*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Ziziphus lotus*, *Maytenus senegalensis* var. *europaeus*, *Periploca laevigata* ssp. *angustifolia*, *Salsola webbii*, *Sideretis foetens*, etc.

Overall conclusion for MED bioregion is „U1“ because of the unfavourable status Structure & functions and Future prospects of Spain, France and Italy. Non-genuine change in bioregion consists of different reasons – data, methods. Overall conclusion for MAC bioregion is „U1“ because of the unfavourable status Structure & functions and Future prospects of both MS. Non-genuine change in bioregion because of different method. Overall conclusion “FV”, CON bioregion is represented by Italy. Non-genuine change reported because of the different method used.

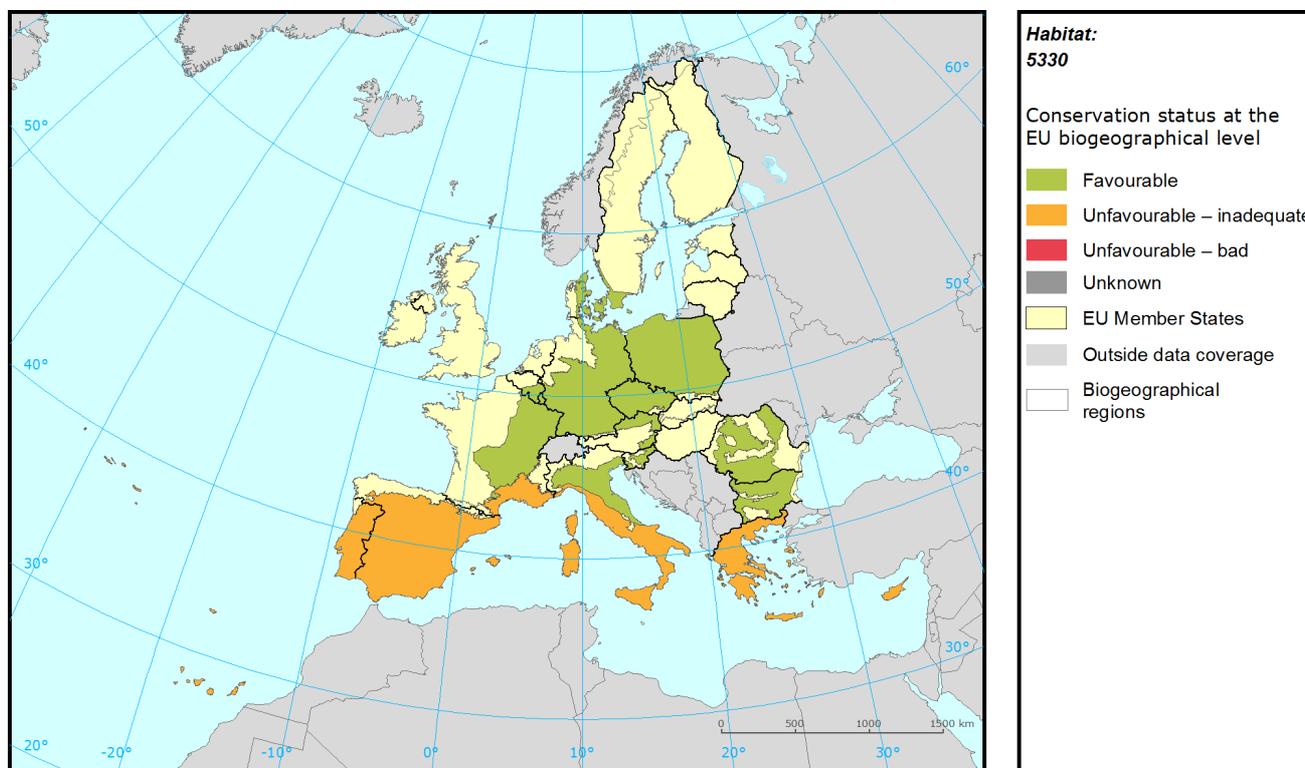
To the most important threats belong forest planting on open ground, roads, motorways, competition (flora), urbanised areas, human habitation and invasive non-native species.

The most important pressures are grazing, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, urbanised areas, human habitation, forest planting on open ground, competition (flora), walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, dispersed habitation and discharges.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



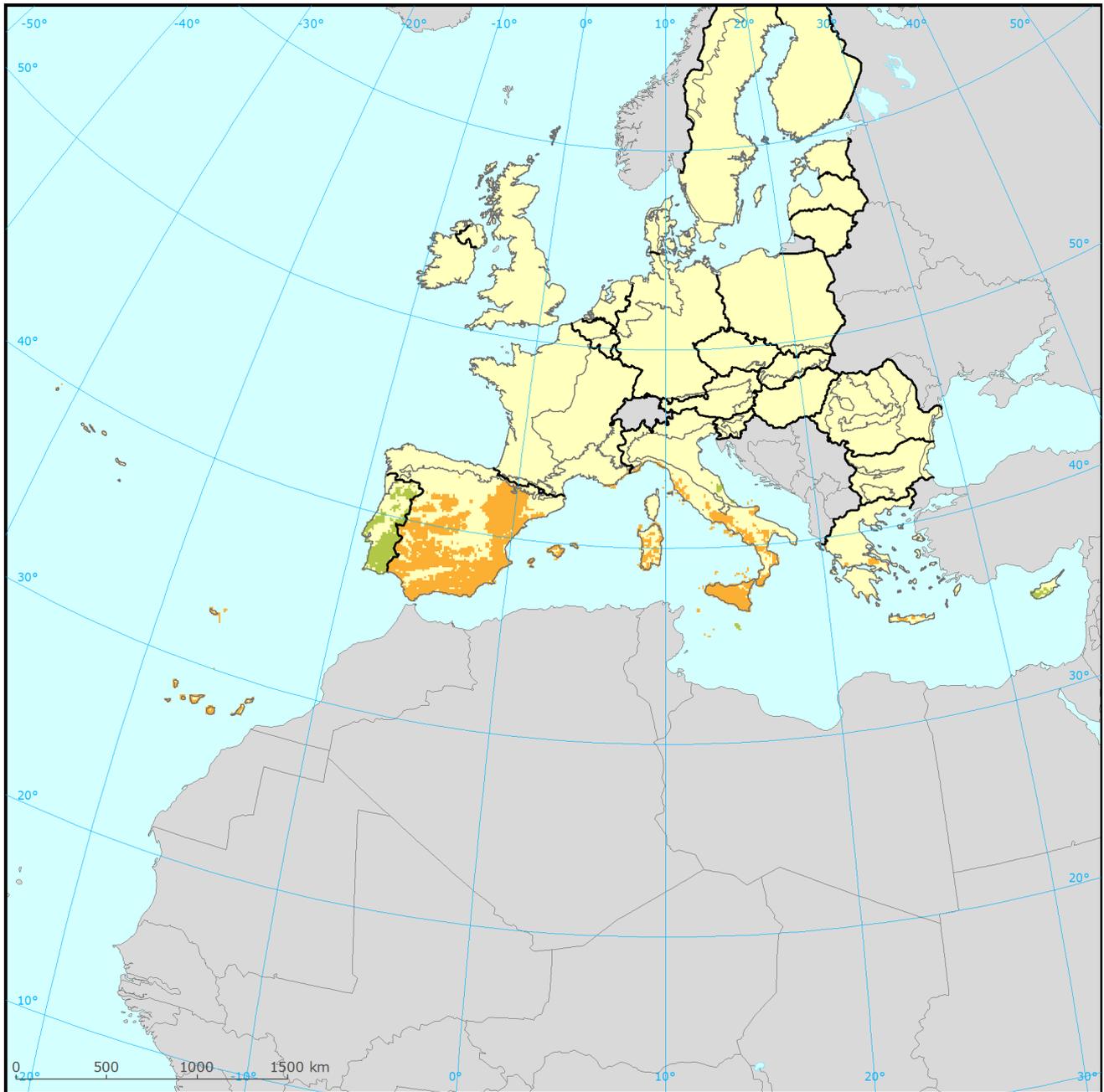
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	0.55	U1	Not genuine
MAC	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	3	U1	
MED	XX	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	96	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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 (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects					
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	U1	Changed method
ES	MAC	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	73.0	U1	Changed method
PT	MAC	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	27.0	U1	
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.9	XX	Better data
ES	MED	XX	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	61.2	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.9	U1	
GR	MED	U1	U1	FV	XX	U1		2.4	U1	
IT	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	22.3	FV	Changed method
MT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.2	XX	
PT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.1	FV	

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 habitats 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 habitats there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	20
I01	Invasive alien species	20
A04	Grazing by livestock	10
B01	Afforestation	10
B03	Forest exploitation	10
B07	Other forestry activities	10
J01	Fire and fire suppression	10
K04	Interspecific floral relations	10

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	18
I01	Invasive alien species	18
A04	Grazing by livestock	9
B01	Afforestation	9
B03	Forest exploitation	9
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	9
I02	Problematic native species	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
K04	Interspecific floral relations	9

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

Member States were asked to report the area of the habitat which is covered by the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of the habitat area covered by the network was estimated by comparing the area within the network and the total area in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	CON	MAC	MED
CY			45
ES		46	26
FR			100
IT	20		40
MT			100
PT		47	x

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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Most frequently reported conservation measures

Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this habitat using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many habitats there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	28
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	22
6.0	Other spatial measures	11
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	6
2.2	Adapting crop production	6
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	6
6.4	Manage landscape features	6
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	6
8.1	Urban and industrial waste management	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6

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/habitat/summary/?group=Sclerophyllous+scrubs&period=3&subject=5330>

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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 habitat area occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the habitat area and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the habitat has been reported by the Member States.