



## Pinna nobilis

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<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Molluscs
<b>Regions</b>	Marine Mediterranean

### *Pinna nobilis*

The fan mussel, *Pinna nobilis*, is an endemic Mediterranean species, and is thus only present in the Marine Mediterranean region. It has a wide geographical distribution range, and is reported in Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and United Kingdom.

*Pinna nobilis* is the largest Mediterranean bivalve and a long lived species. It occurs in coastal areas, mostly on soft sediments characterised by seagrass meadows.

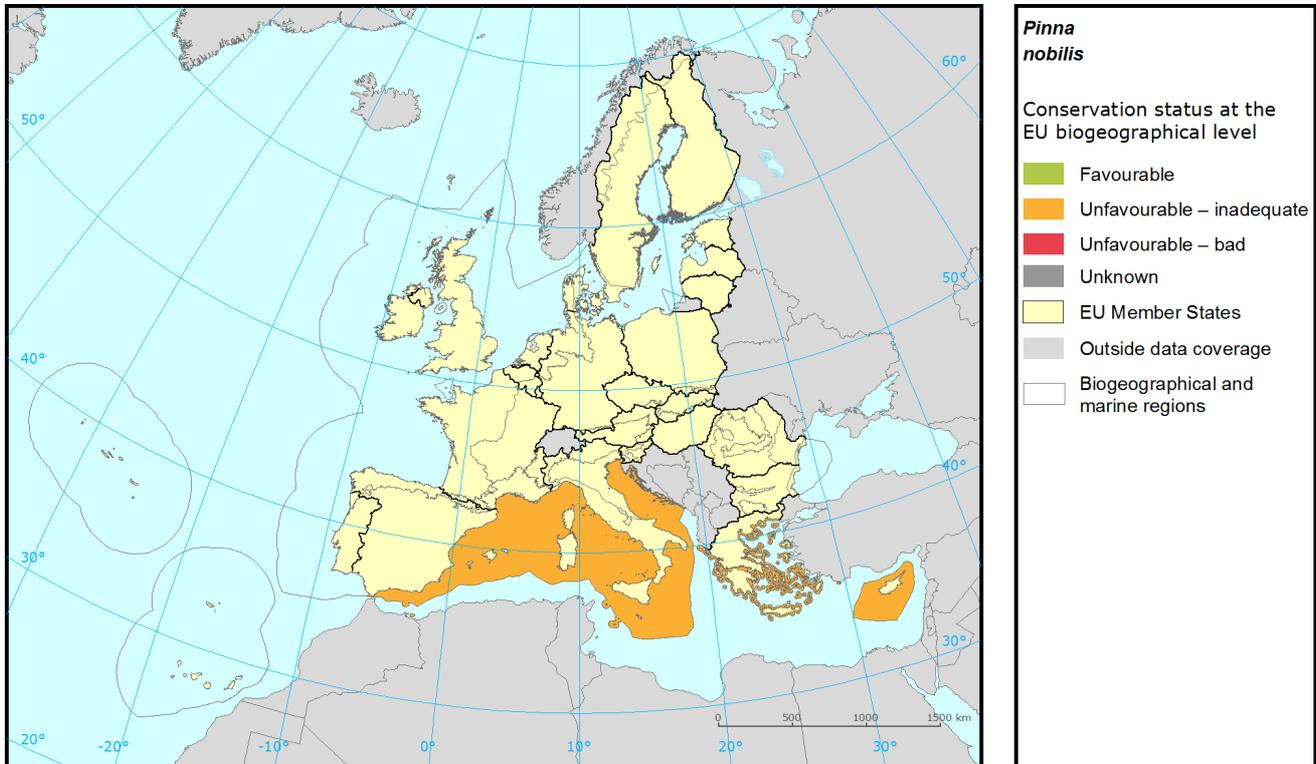
The overall assessment is unfavourable-inadequate (U1) in the marine Mediterranean region. In 2007, it was assessed as inadequate- bad (U2). However, there is no real change reported.

The species is exposed to numerous threats such as accidental killing by trawling and anchoring, collection of its shell for decorative purposes and habitat degradation. Main pressures reported are; "removal for collection purposes", "Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna", "penetration/ disturbance below surface of the seabed", "port areas", "nautical sports", and "water pollution".

# Species: *Pinna nobilis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



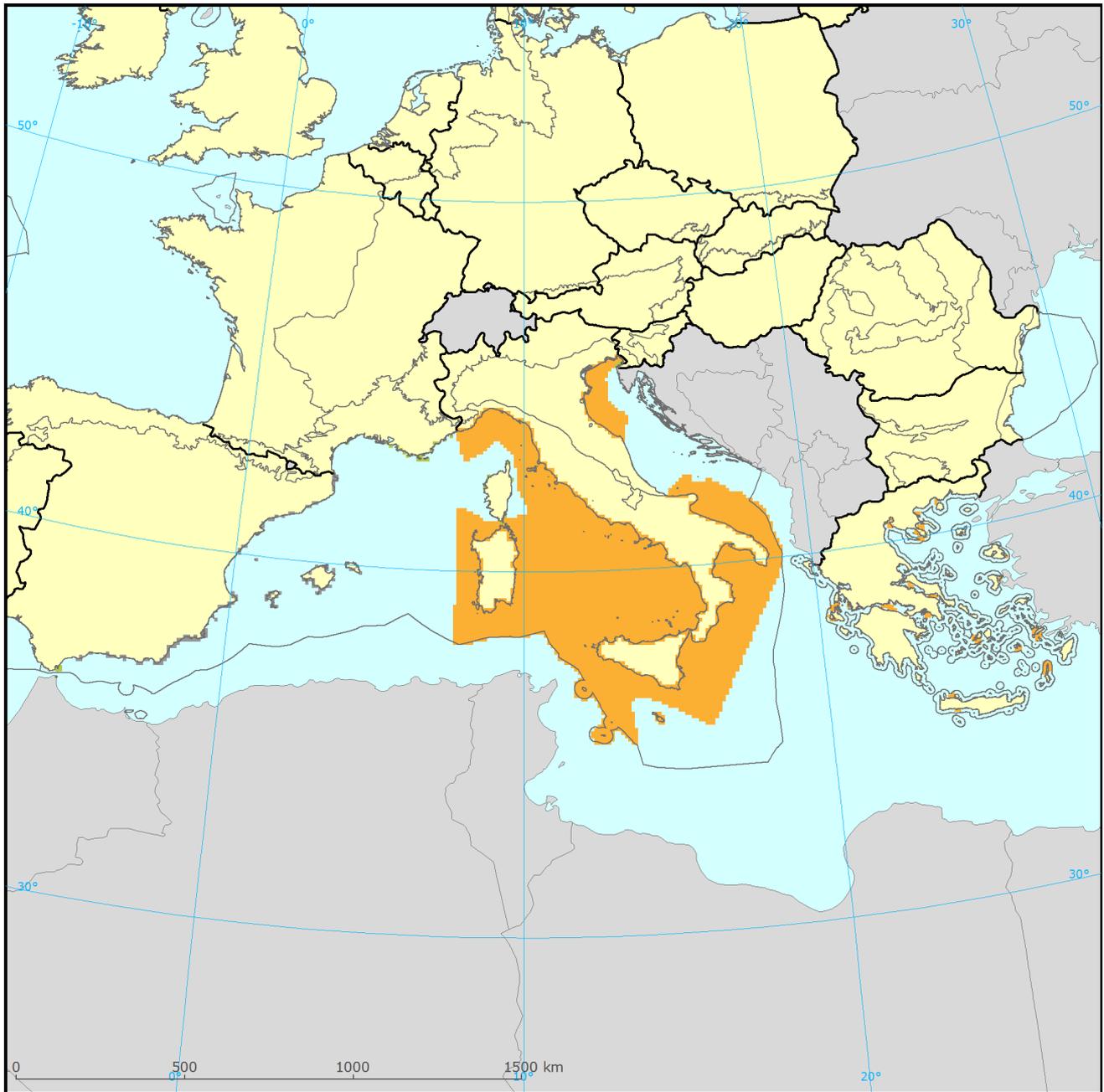
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MMED	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	100	U2	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Pinna nobilis*

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Favourable                |  EU Member States                   |
|  Unfavourable - inadequate |  Outside data coverage              |
|  Unfavourable - bad        |  Biogeographical and marine regions |
|  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 MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.4	XX	
FR MMED	XX	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.5	U2	
GR MMED	U1	XX	XX	U1	U1		0.8	U1	
IT MMED	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	95.9	XX	Better data
MT MMED	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	0.2	XX	Better data
SI MMED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.1	FV	
UK MMED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.1		

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
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	17
C01	Mining and quarrying	8
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	8
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
H03	Pollution to marine waters	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	30
C01	Mining and quarrying	10
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	10
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	10
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	10
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	10
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	10

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=Molluscs&period=3&subject=Pinna+nobilis>

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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.