



Caretta caretta

Annex	II, IV
Priority	Yes
Species group	Reptiles
Regions	Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean

Caretta caretta

Caretta caretta is an oceanic turtle, called Loggerhead turtle that is distributed throughout the world. It has terrestrial nest sites. It is listed on CITES Appendix I.

Overall conclusions are unfavorable-bad (U2) in the Marine Atlantic- and the Marine Mediterranean regions. In 2001-2006, the overall conclusion was unknown and knowledge has thus improved. However, population is unknown for both region, and more data is thus needed for this species. The overall conclusion unfavorable- bad (U2) is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered.

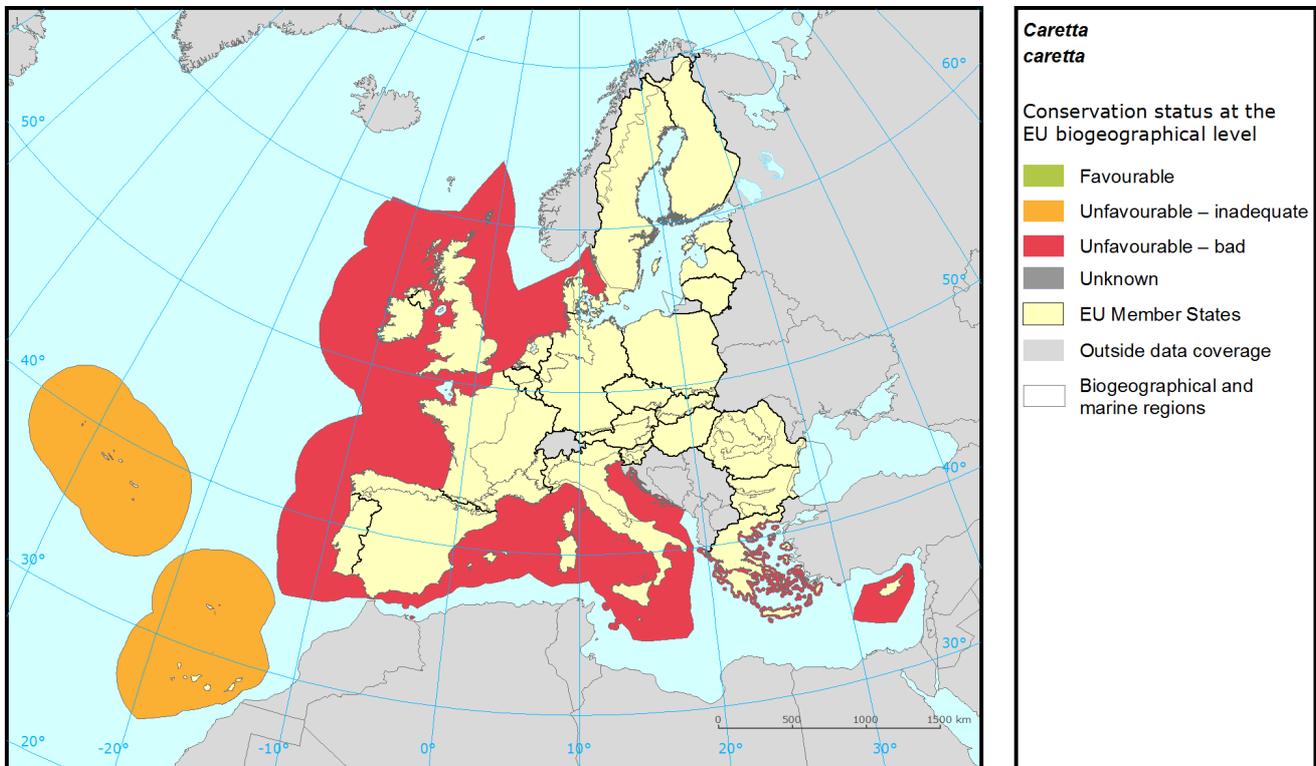
In the Marine Macaronesian region, overall conclusion is unfavorable-inadequate (U1). In 2001-2006, the overall conclusion was unfavorable- bad (U2). Population is unknown for the region. Also, all parameters are unknown in Spain, and more data is thus needed for this species. Also, Portugal suggest that a trans boundary assessment should be done in the future that should include at least Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Mauritania, Cape Verde and the US. The overall conclusion unfavorable- inadequate (U1) is in line with the IUCN red list of threatened species that list the species as endangered

Pressures and threats mainly involve fishing and other boating activities, water pollution (including macro-pollution) and constructions and other activities on land that disturb breeding, but also illegal taking.

Species: *Caretta caretta*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



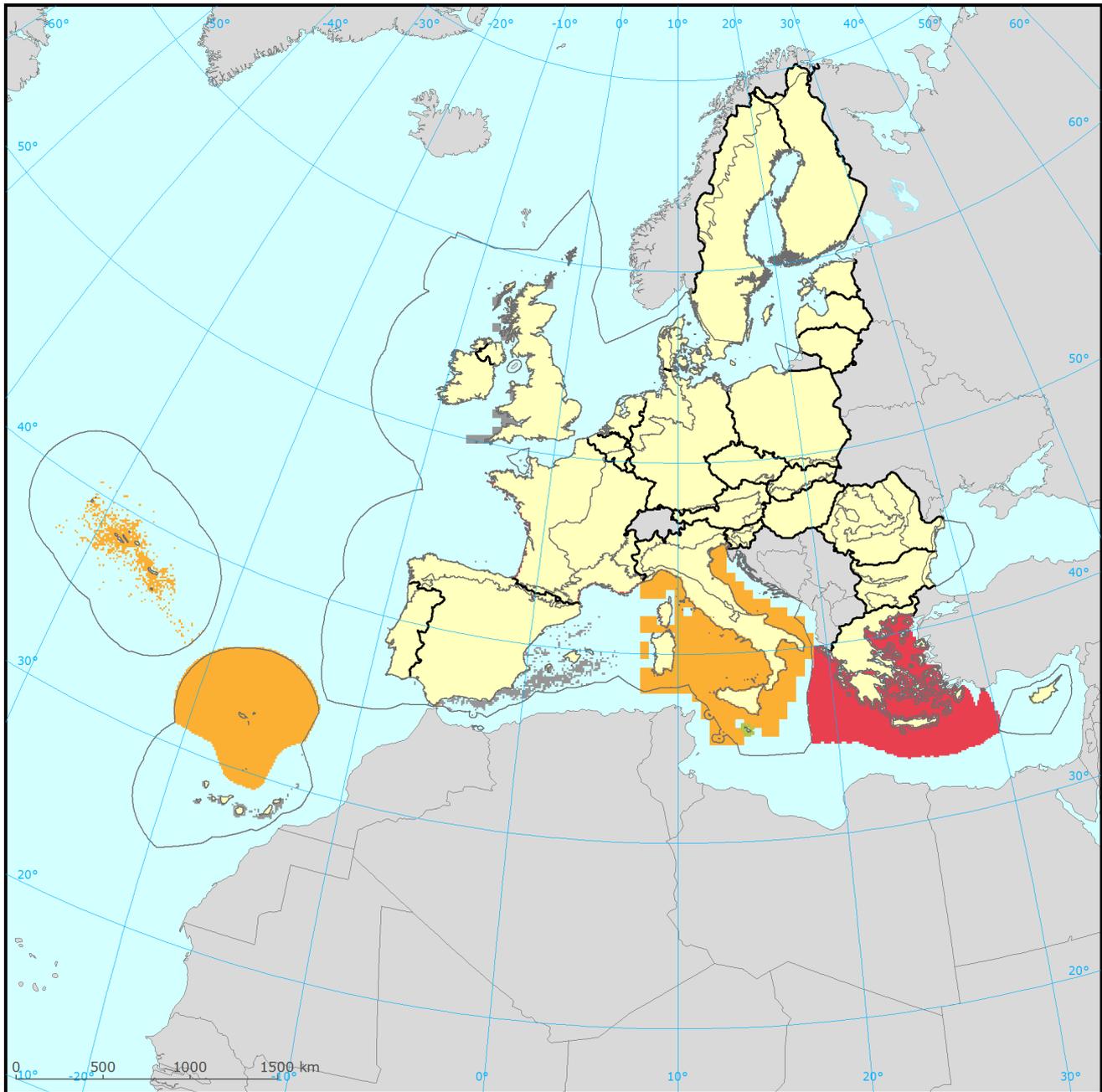
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MATL	FV	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	3	XX	Not genuine
MMAC	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	34	U2	Not genuine
MMED	FV	XX	U1	U2	U2	-	63	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Caretta caretta

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 MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.5	XX	
FR MATL	FV	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	92.5	XX	Better data
NL MATL									
PT MATL								XX	
UK MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
ES MMAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.4	XX	
PT MMAC	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	x	97.6	U1	
CY MMED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.1	U1	Genuine
ES MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.9	XX	
FR MMED	FV	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	0.4	U1	Changed method
GR MMED	FV	XX	U1-	U2	U2		42.2	U2	
IT MMED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	51.0	XX	Better data
MT MMED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	XX	
SI MMED	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX			FV	Changed method
UK MMED	XX	XX	FV	U1	U1	=		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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	30
H03	Pollution to marine waters	20
F06	Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	7
H01	Pollution to surface waters	7
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	7
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	31
H03	Pollution to marine waters	17
F06	Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	14
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	7
H01	Pollution to surface waters	7
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)	7
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	3

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Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

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

	MATL	MMAC	MMED
CY			100
ES	100	1	9
FR	x		x
IT			x
MT			1
PT		x	
SI			0

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species 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 species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	27
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	15
7.0	Other species management measures	12
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	12
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	12
8.3	Managing marine traffic	12
5.0	Other marine-related measures	4
6.4	Manage landscape features	4
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	4

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/>

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[group=Reptiles&period=3&subject=Caretta+caretta](#)

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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.

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 species population 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 species has been reported by the Member States.