



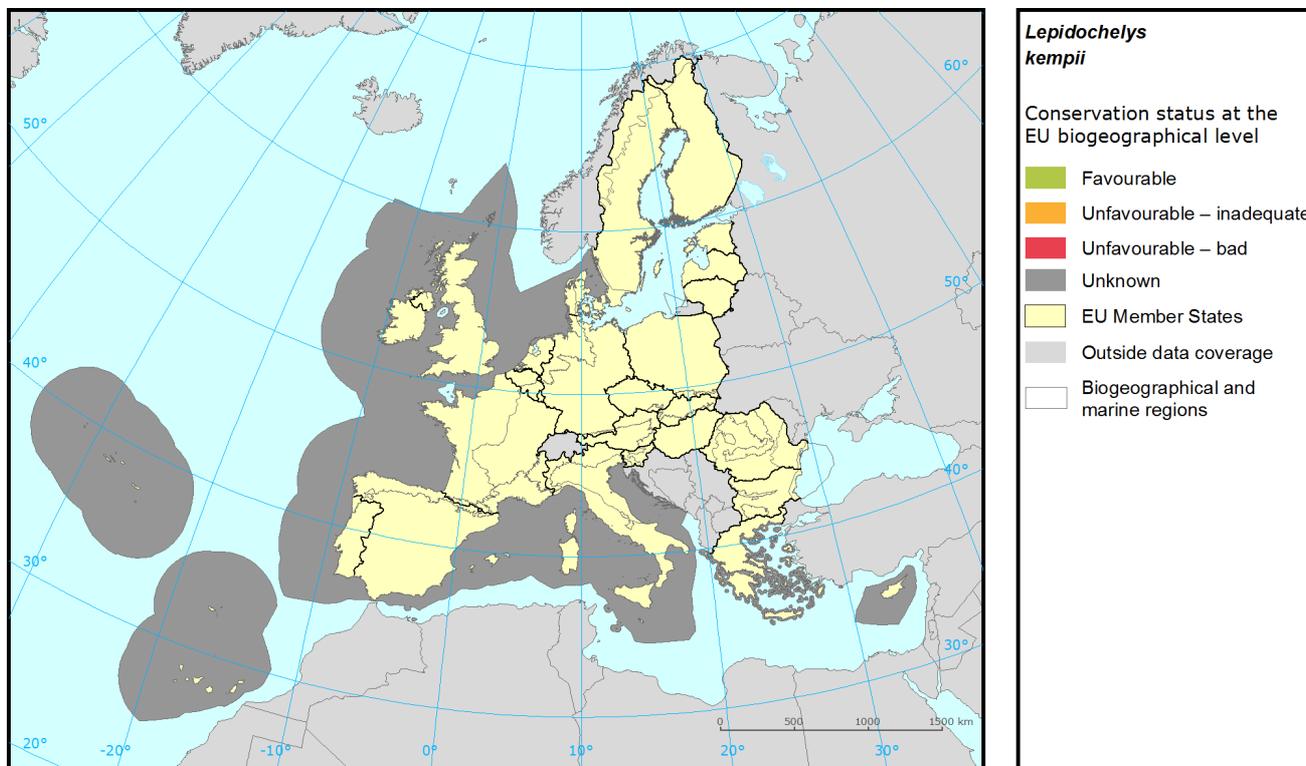
Lepidochelys kempii

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Reptiles
Regions	Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean

Kemp's Ridley sea turtle have distribution range that is restricted to the Northwestern Atlantic. Its presence is therefore considered occasional in EU member states and no regional assessment is made. Vagrant individuals are reported however from Spain, UK and Netherlands in the marine Atlantic regions, from Portugal in the Macaronesian region and from Spain and Italy in the marine Mediterranean region. The species is at threat from accidental capture in fishing gear and pollution as well as habitat degradation in the nesting and reproductive areas lying outside of the European seas. Kemp's Ridley sea turtle is listed as 'Critically Endangered' in the IUCN Red List of threatened species.

Species: *Lepidochelys kempii*
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					XX	x		XX	
MMAC					XX	x		XX	
MMED					XX	x		XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

No data available

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: *Lepidochelys kempii*

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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			XX	
NL MATL									
UK MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
PT MMAC								U1	
ES MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
IT MMED									

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=Reptiles&period=3&subject=Lepidochelys+kempii>

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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.