



Arceuthobium azoricum

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Macaronesian

The plant *Arceuthobium azoricum* is a dwarf mistletoe endemic to the Azores (Portugal), where it occurs on the islands of Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, and Faial. This species is an obligate parasite of the tree *Juniperus brevifolia* (also endemic to the Azores). It grows preferably at an altitude of 600-1,200 m in a variety of habitats: acid mountain scrubland with *Calluna vulgaris*; pioneer scrubland on lava flows with *Erica azorica*, *Calluna vulgaris* and *Vaccinium cylindraceum*; *Juniperus-laurus azorica* forest; *Juniperus-Ilex azorica* forest; as pure *Juniperus* woods and *Juniperus-Sphagnum* woods or *Juniperus* forested peat bogs. It grows in the Habitat Directive Annex I. types 4050, 9360 and 9560. The species is not listed in the IUCN Red List or the European Red List.

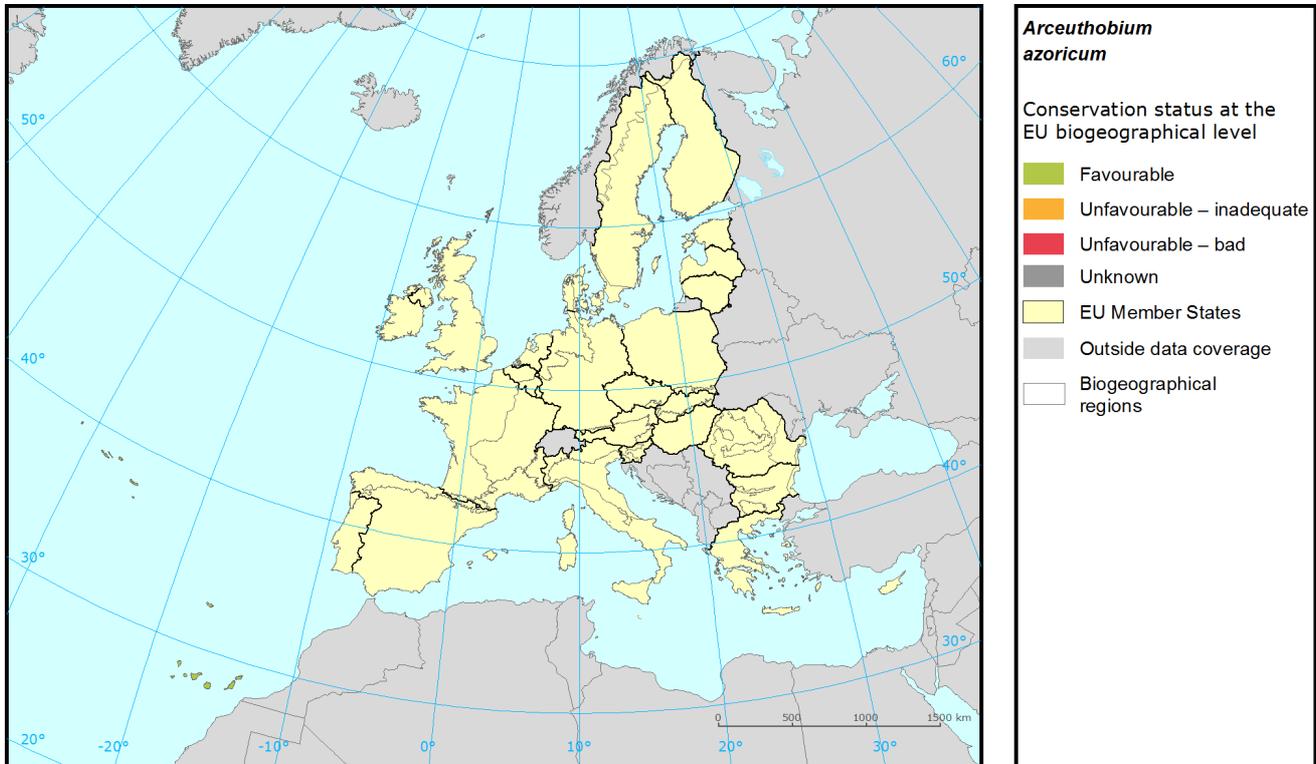
The conservation status in the Macaronesian biogeographical region is 'Favourable'. The previous conservation status was also 'Favourable'. Knowledge about the species has improved – Portugal was able to specify the size of the population, which was not the case in the previous report.

The species is threatened mostly by forestry activities, grazing, reduction or loss of specific habitat features, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, invasive non-native species, human-induced changes in hydraulic conditions, and direct collecting.

There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports.

Species: *Arceuthobium azoricum*
 Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

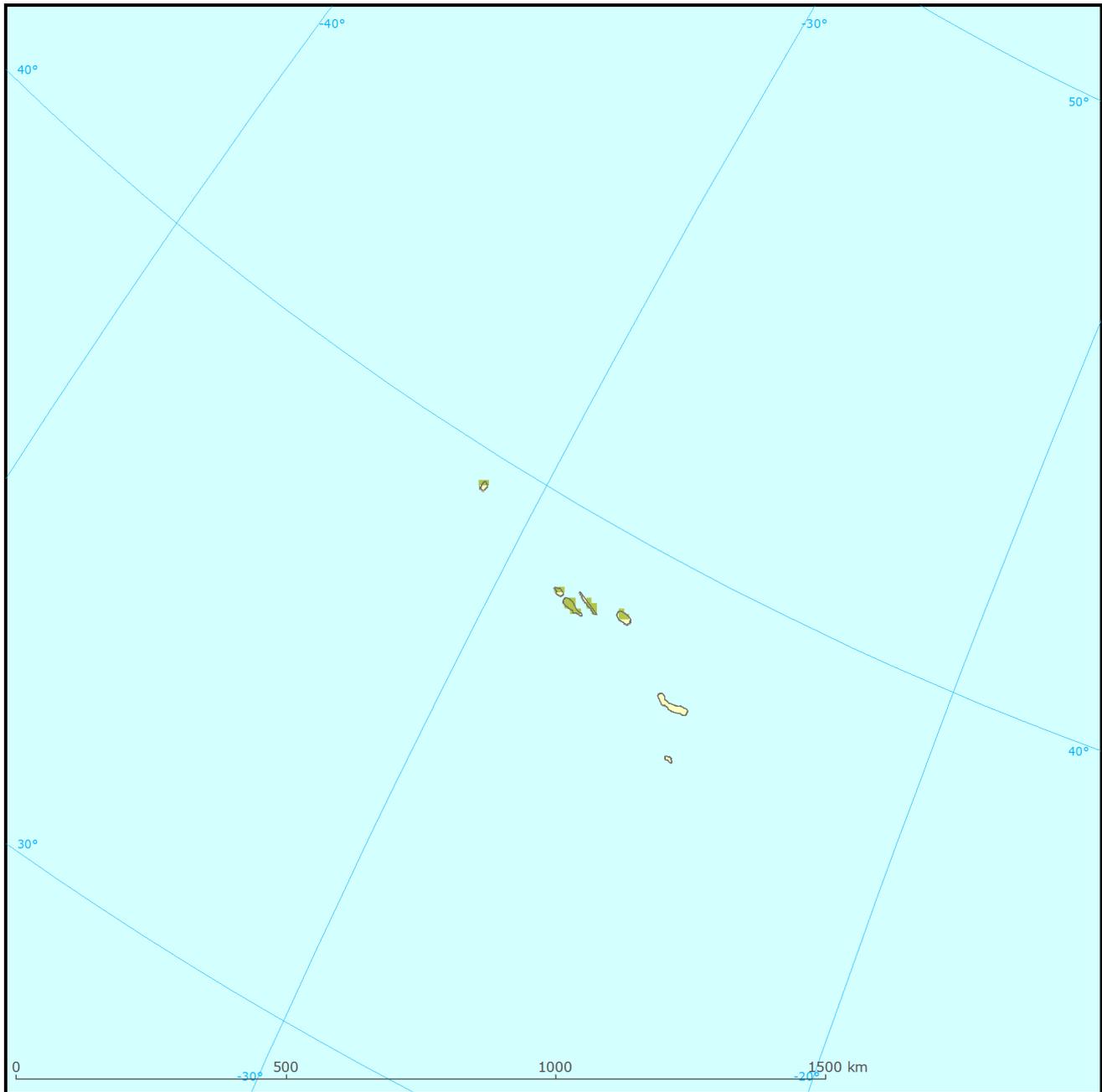


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MAC	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	100	FV	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Arceuthobium azoricum

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					
PT	MAC	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	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 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.		

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

MAC	
PT	80

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	25
6.0	Other spatial measures	25
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	25
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	25

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=Arceuthobium+azoricum>

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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.