



Chaerophyllum azoricum

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

The plant *Chaerophyllum azoricum* is a tall herb grows in the Azores archipelago, Portugal. It is known from seven popualtions on five islands. It grows in two different habitat, habitat 6180, endemic grasslands, and slopes with natural wet vegetation usually in the margins of mires. It occurs only in the Macaronesian biogeographic region. This taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List.

Both the current and previous conservation status is "Unfavourable Bad. The country report of Portugal indicates "Unfavourable Inadequate" future prospect and increasing trend.

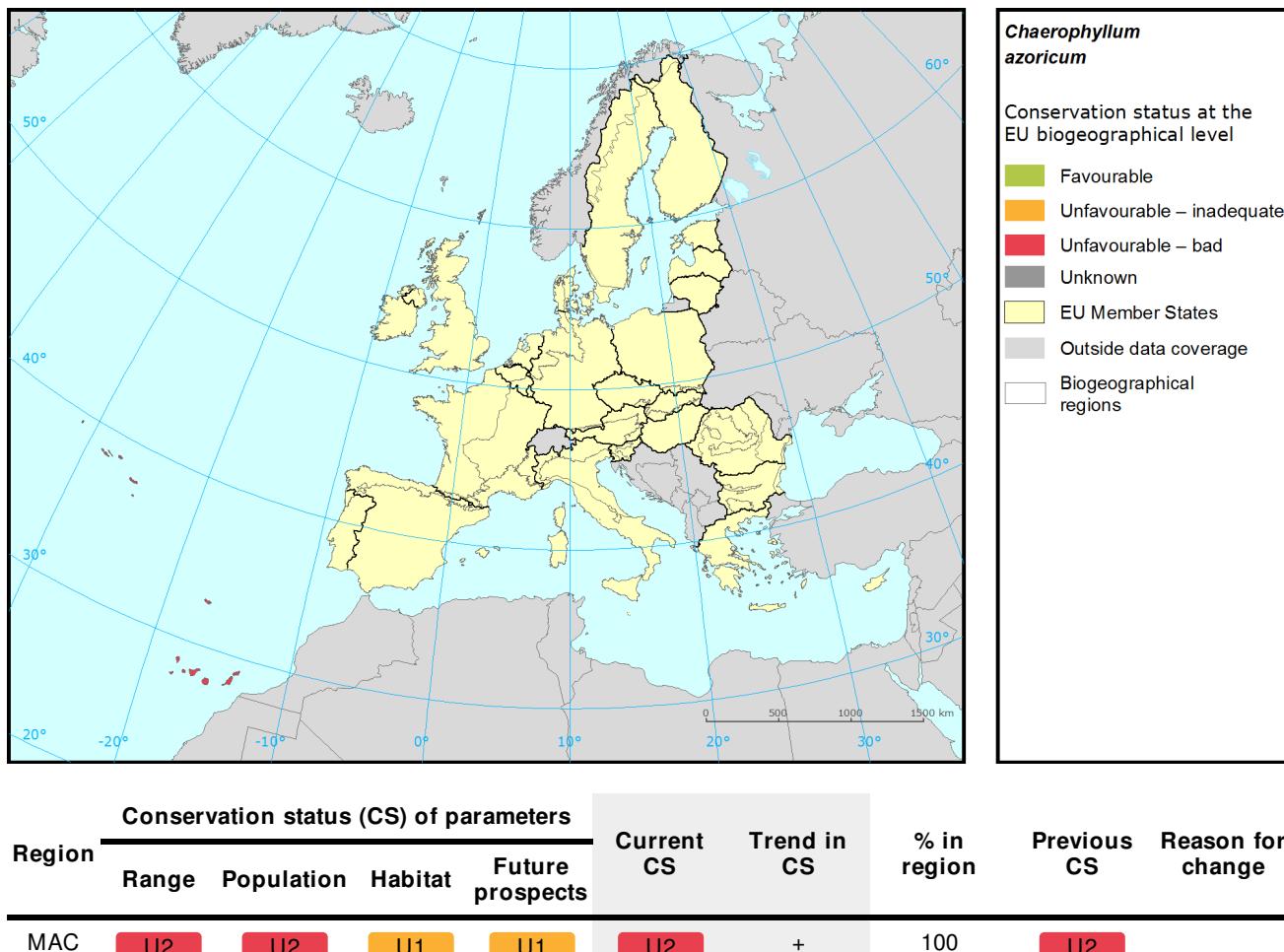
The species is threatened mostly by modification of hydrographic functioning, modifying structures of inland water courses, roads, motorways and habitat shifting and alteration. Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry activities, natural catastrophes, succession, invasion of non-native species, interspecific floral relations, damage by herbivores (rabbits) and reduced fecundity are also regarded as threats.

No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports.

Species: *Chaerophyllum azoricum*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

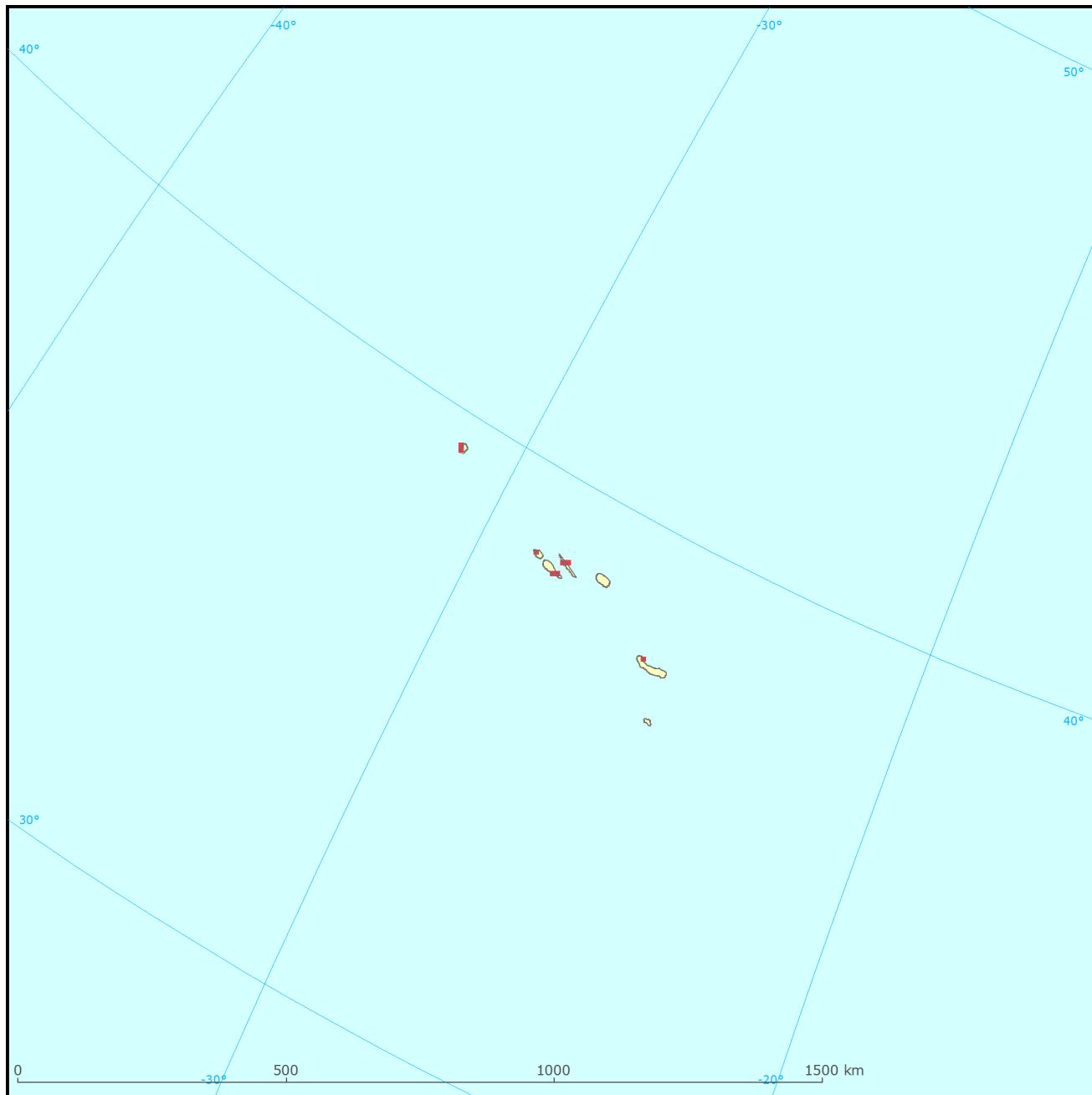


See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Chaerophyllum azoricum*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Chaerophyllum 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	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	100.0	U2	

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
B07	Other forestry activities	25
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	25
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	25

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	33
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	33

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 63

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
4.0	Other wetland-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=Chaerophyllum+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.