Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Dracaena draco

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Vascular plants **Regions** Macaronesian

The Canary Island dragon tree *Dracaena draco* is endemic to Canary Islands (Spain), Madeira (Portugal) and Cape Verde (Macaronesian region). It growes on cliffs and slopes of ravines. Action is required! It is classified as Endangered (EN) in IUCN Red List. In addition it is also protected by regional law and classed as Endangered (EN) in the Spanish national red list (Moreno 2008).

There are some missing reference values from Spain and assessment is "Unknown" but "Unfavourable Bad" condition of Portugal population is 26.6% (more than 25%) and it leads to overall "Unfavourable Bad" assessment.

Pressures and threats are linked to overgrazing, erosion, genetic prolusion, dispersed habitation and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

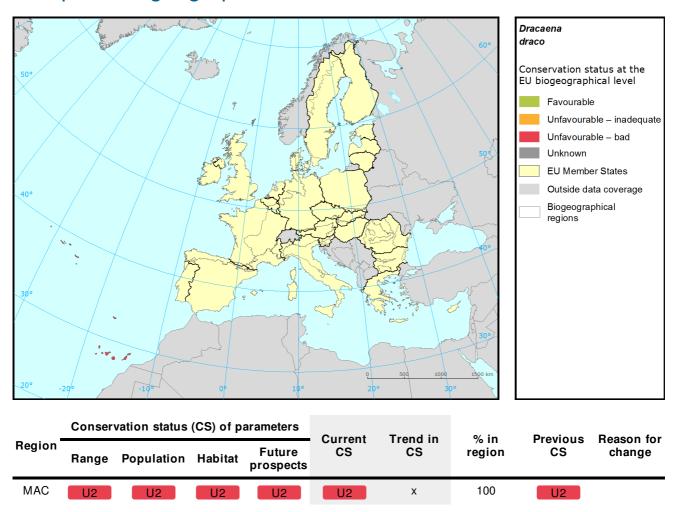
No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports.

Better data required from Spain.

Species: Dracaena draco

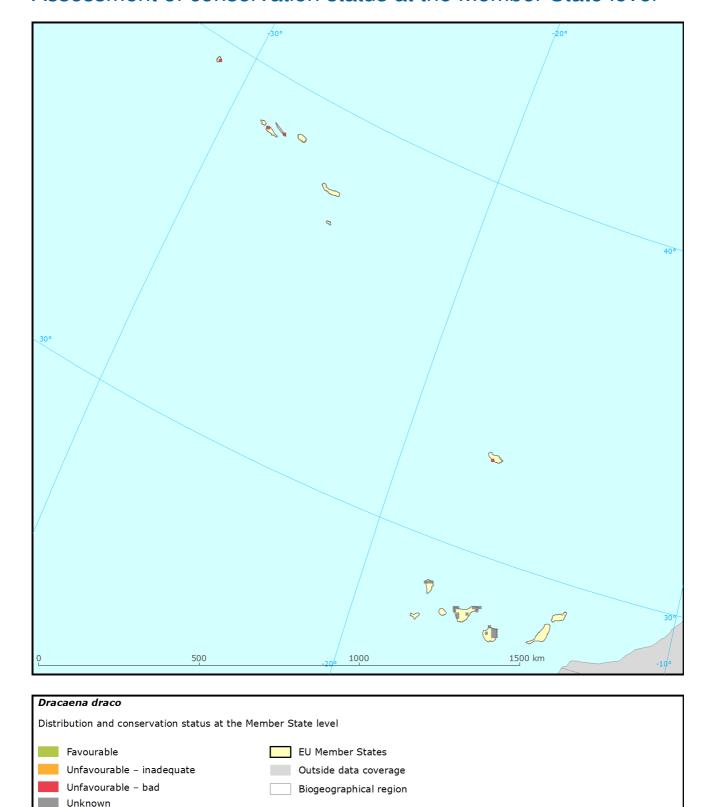
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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$ grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS Region		Cons	ervation stati	ameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for	
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ES	MAC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		84.0	U2	Changed method
PT	MAC	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	16.0	U2	Genuine

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
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	25
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	25
K01	Abiotic natural processes	25
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	25

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	20
103	Introduced species/genes	20
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	20
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	20
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	20

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=Dracaena+draco

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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.