



Santolina elegans

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Mediterranean

The plant *Santolina elegans* is endemic to the mountains in the Sierra Nevada , Sierras del Pozo y la Cabrilla , Sierra de la Taibilla (Andalucia) and Sierra de Moratalla (Murcia) in Spain (Mediterranean region). It grows in calcareous alpine grassland between 1,700 and 2,100 m asl. The IUCN European Red List classifies the species as Vulnerable (VU) because of its restricted distribution.

The previous reporting was "Unknown" status and the current "Favourable" conservation status in all parameters and overall.

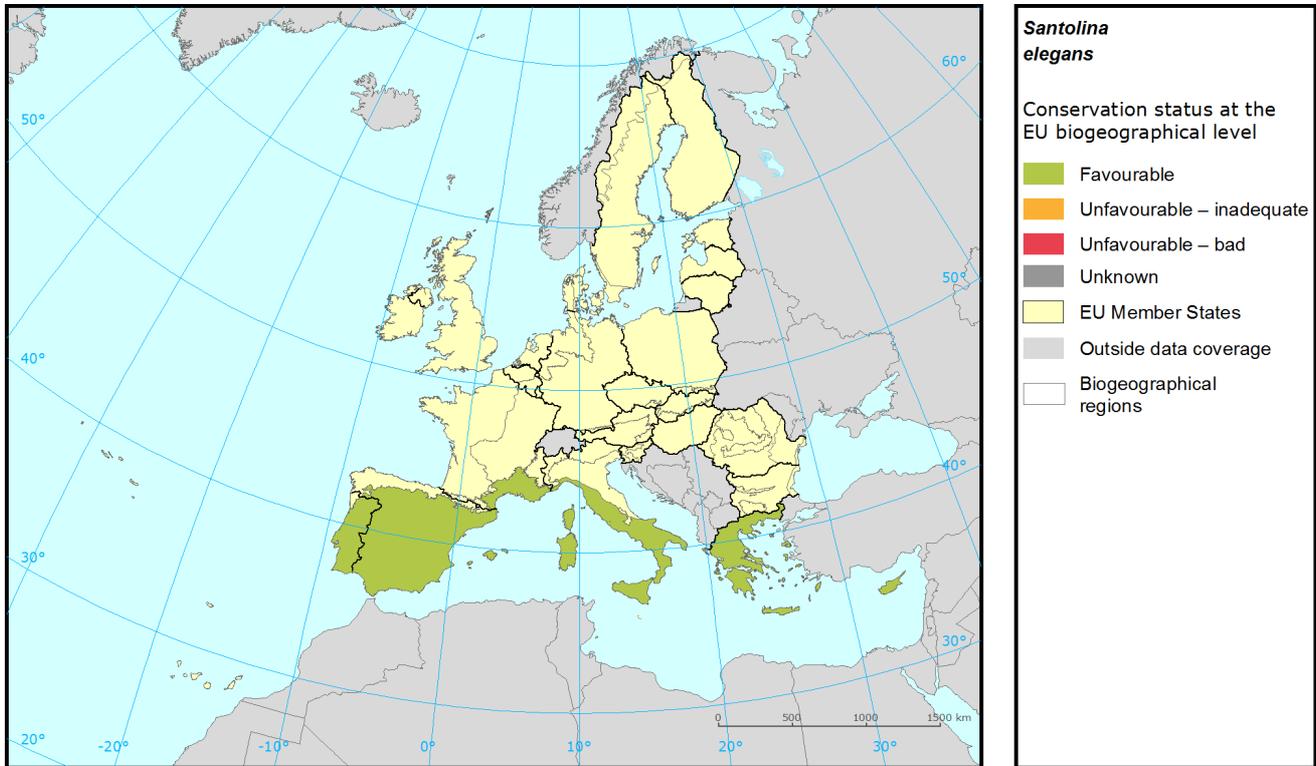
The species is threatened mostly by grazing and tourism.

Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status.

Species: *Santolina elegans*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



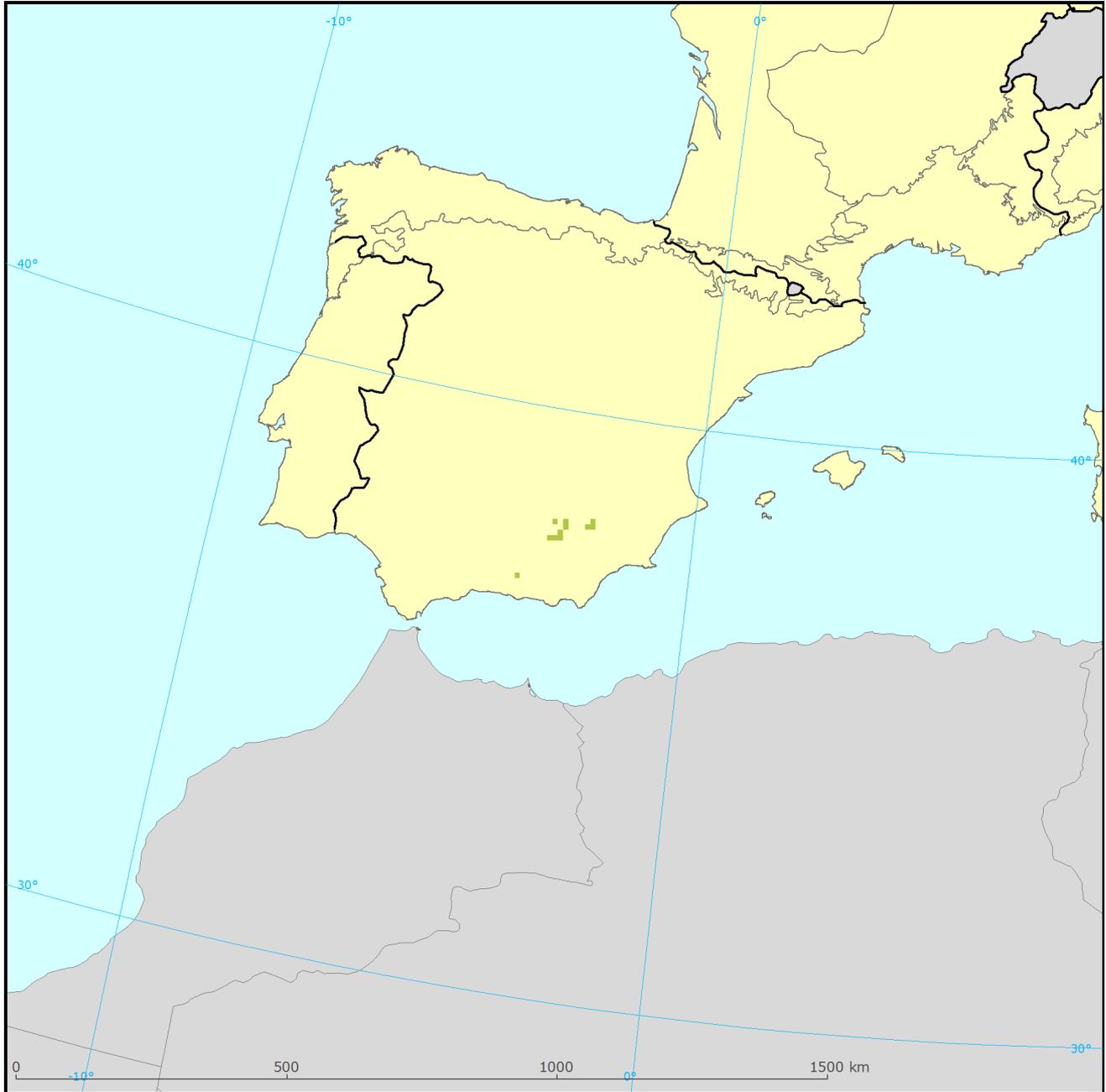
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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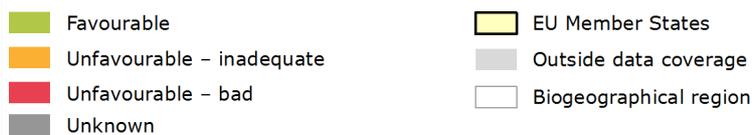
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Santolina elegans

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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 MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	XX	Changed method

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
A04	Grazing by livestock	50
K04	Interspecific floral relations	50

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	50
K04	Interspecific floral relations	50

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=Santolina+elegans>

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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.