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

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Senecio lagascanus ssp. lusitanicus

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Vascular plants **Regions** Mediterranean

The plant *Senecio lagascanus* subsp. *lusitanicus* is endemic to a small area in central Portugal (Mediterranean region), with only three knoew populations. It grows in open scrubland on calcareous ground. This taxon has is assessed as Endangered (EN) for the IUCN European Red List.

Range of species is "Favourable", but future prospect is "Unfavourable Inadequate". Other parameters are "Unknown". The overall conservation status is "Ufavourable Inadequate". The previous conservation status was considered "Unfavourable Bad".

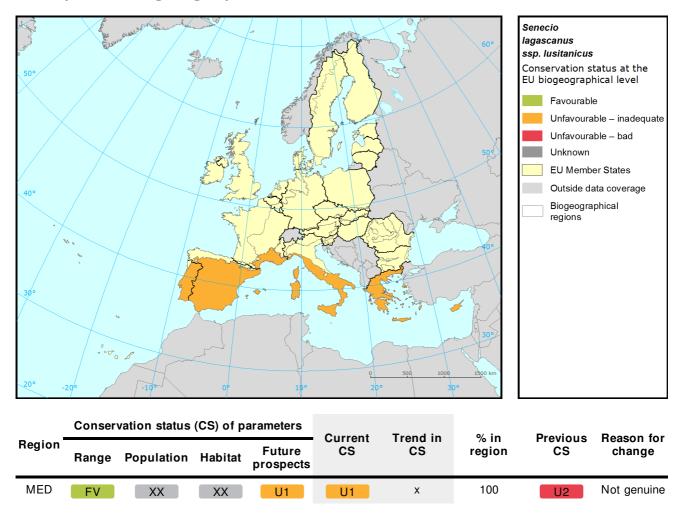
The species is threatened mostly by wind energy production, agricultural intensification and urbanisation.

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.

Better data required from Portugal.

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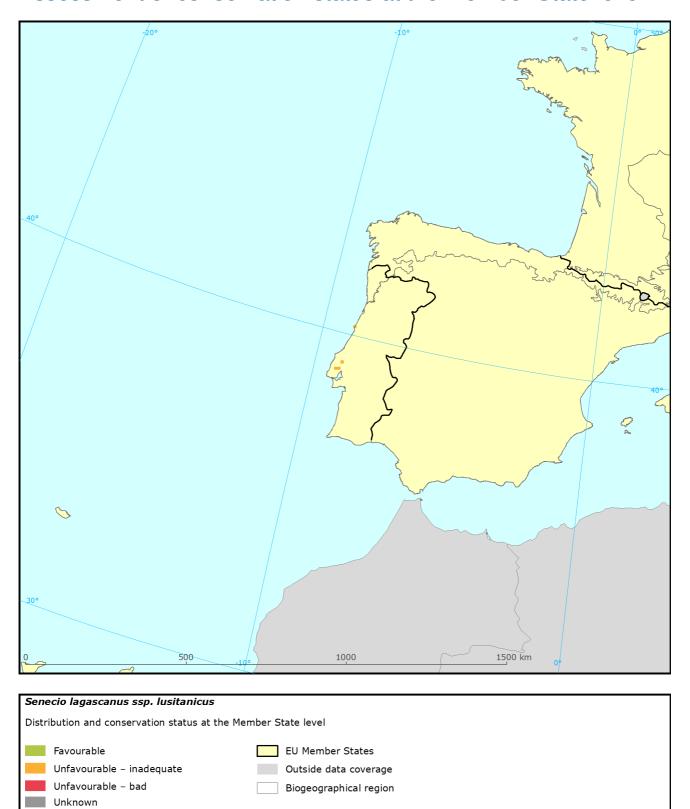
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of 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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_	Cons	servation stati	us of para	ameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason
MS Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	CS	region	CS	for change
PT MED	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	х	100.0	U2	Better data

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				
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	100				
Ten ma	Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats					
1011111	or modulation, reported inguity important timouto					
	Activity	Frequency				

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=Senecio+lagascanus+ssp.+lusitanicus

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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.