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

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



#### Viola cazorlensis

Annex IV Priority No

**Species group** Vascular plants **Regions** Mediterranean

The plant *Viola cazorlensis* is endemic to the Sierra de Cazorla, Segura and Las Villas, Spain (Mediterranean region. It grows on the limestone rocks. This taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List.

The conservation status is "Favourable", the previous conservation status is "Unfavourable Inadequate". The future prospect is "Favourable" and the trend is stable. The total population size of this species is estimated as  $5,000 - 1\,000,000$  individuals and the area of occupancy has been reported  $2,500\,\text{km}^2$ .

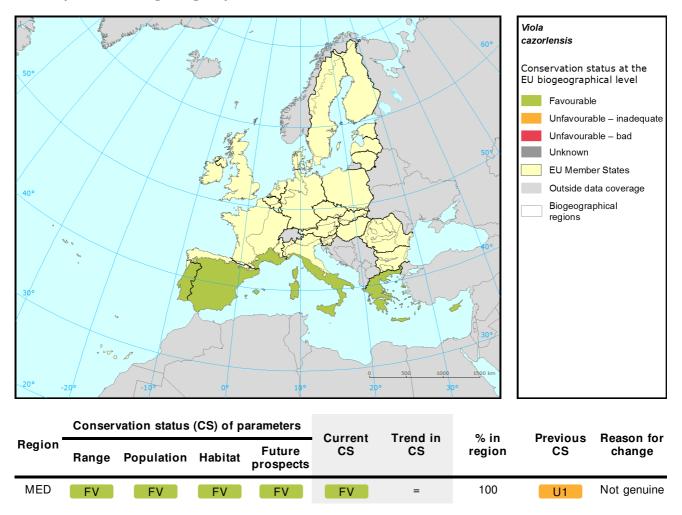
The species is threatened mostly by non intensive grazing and damage by herbivores. Avalanche and temperature changes are also regarded as threats.

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: Viola cazorlensis

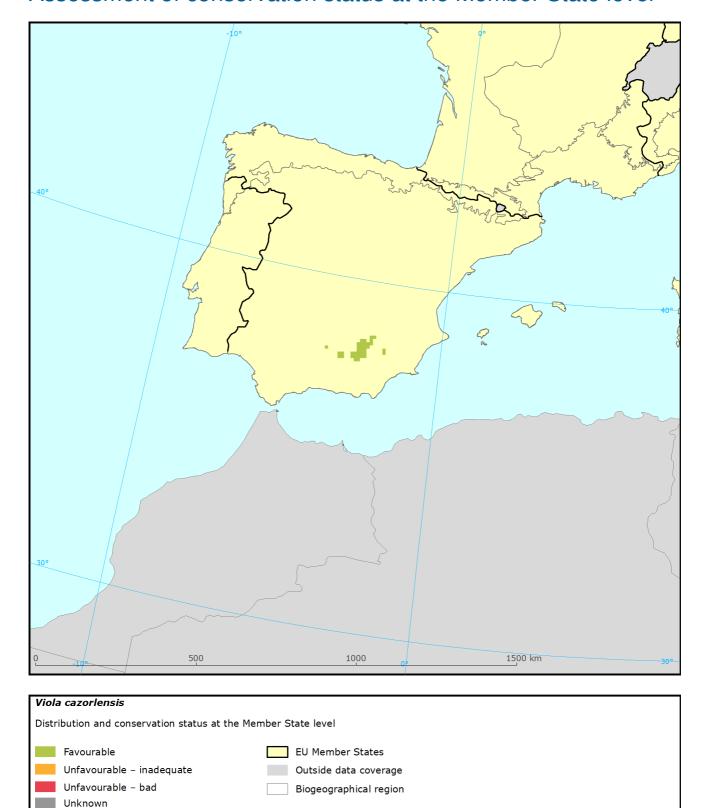
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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

#### 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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_	Conservation status of parameters				Current	Tuond in	% in	Dravious	Bosoon for
MS Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	region	Previous CS	Reason for change
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
K04	Interspecific floral relations	100

#### 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=Viola+cazorlensis

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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.