

**Pre-scoping Document for the Natura 2000 Seminar
at the Mediterranean Region**

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1. Background

The new Natura 2000 Seminars at the biogeographical level aim to exchange and analyse information on measures necessary to achieving favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest, with special attention to the management and coherence of the Natura 2000 network. The seminars involve Member States, key user groups, NGOs and independent experts.

It is important to keep in mind that the Natura 2000 Seminars under discussion are a new process and should not be confused with the biogeographical seminars examining the Member State proposals for SCIs which started in the late 1990s.

The draft Terms of Reference for the new process of Natura 2000 seminars dated 8.4.2011 identifies a pre-scoping phase with the following preparatory work (page 3 and 4):

- *Background work to identify relevant criteria to focus further analysis and discussions (e.g. focus on species and habitats related to ecosystems that are of special importance or under particular threat for a biogeographical region, focus on the most threatened species and habitats or focus on species and habitats for which response to measures is likely, focus on habitats that provide important ecosystem services, including in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation, not to select species and habitats present only in one Member State or where already at favourable conservation status).*
- *Identifying the species and habitat types considered to be priorities for discussion at a seminar, using existing data from the biogeographical region and the Article 17 reporting process, also having regard to the nature sub-target of the new EU biodiversity strategy.*
- *A consultation phase with Member States, Commission and stakeholders to agree which criteria to use and to decide on the species and habitat types or clusters of species or habitat types that will finally be selected. The expert group on Natura 2000 management being the most appropriate forum for this consultation.*

NB: The "pre-scoping documents" for Natura 2000 Seminars are developed in two or three stages; at each drafting stage there will be additional information and sections. Draft versions are subsequently expanded and completed to take into account decisions by the Steering Committees of each region.

The document is targeted to serve the discussion and planning of the seminar for the Mediterranean region. The 1st (draft) pre-scoping document dated 12.2.2013 by the ETC/BD was part of the pre-scoping phase and followed largely the approach developed for the pilot seminar at the Boreal, the Atlantic and Alpine region.

The 1st pre-scoping document described the methodology to rank the habitat types and species and provided some additional information based mainly on the Article 17 data. It covered both the Macaronesian and Mediterranean region.

The 2nd pre-scoping document covering only the Mediterranean region continues from the work of the 1st draft, adding results of the selection of the habitat types by the Steering Committee and other additional information using Article 17 data. The pre-scoping document will contribute to the preparation of the seminar background document which will be drafted by the Commission consultant.

How to use the information of the pre-scoping document?

The pre-scoping document includes the information that the ETC/BD has collated during the preparatory phase of the Mediterranean Natura 2000 seminar. It aims

- 1) at supporting the Member States, DG ENV and the involved stakeholders to make decisions on the habitat types and species to be covered in the Mediterranean seminar and
- 2) at giving some more detailed information using Article 17 and Natura 2000 data on those habitat types and species that the Steering Committee decided to select for discussion in the seminar. The latter is in the format of background information sheets in the chapter 5 of this document. This information will be included in the Seminar background document as well.
- 3) at promoting and addressing elements on how to use Article 17 and Natura 2000 data in the work towards improved conservation status. For example coverage of Natura 2000 network (N2K coverage) has been added to Appendix 1 to give indications on how big proportion of the habitat types is within the network – this is to help getting ideas whether the needs for actions are rather outside of the network or vice versa. The coverage proportion is given with simple symbols for all habitat types and species. In addition, a “positive trend” is included in the table as this could give ideas about “quick gains” (potential easy improvement of species/habitat status with management measures). This kind of information can potentially be used in later stages while working on the conservation measures.

Please note that Croatia who joined the EU on 1.7.2013 has not been included in the statistics presented below.

2. General information on the Mediterranean region

The European Union has nine biogeographical regions (map 1), each with its own characteristic blend of vegetation, climate and geology. Working at the biogeographical level makes it easier to discuss conservation of species and habitat types under similar natural conditions across a suite of countries, irrespective of political and administrative boundaries.

Map 1. The biogeographical regions of the European Union (EEA 2009).

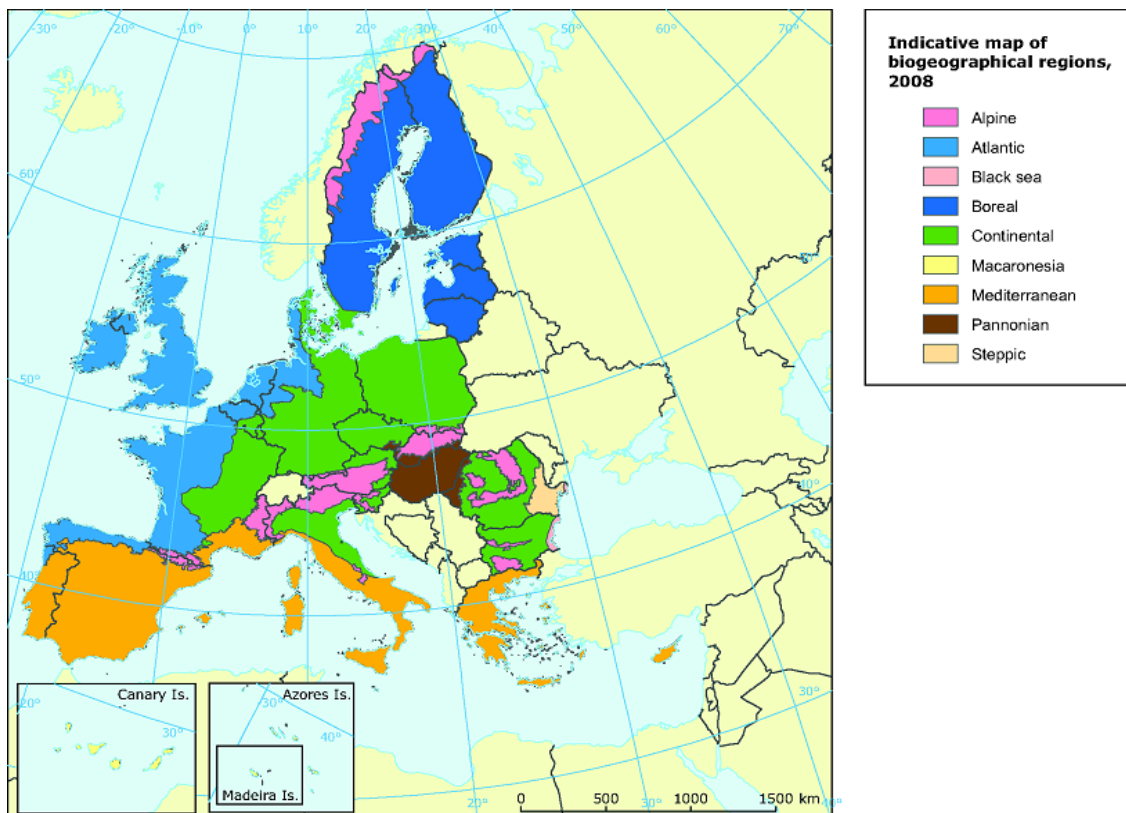


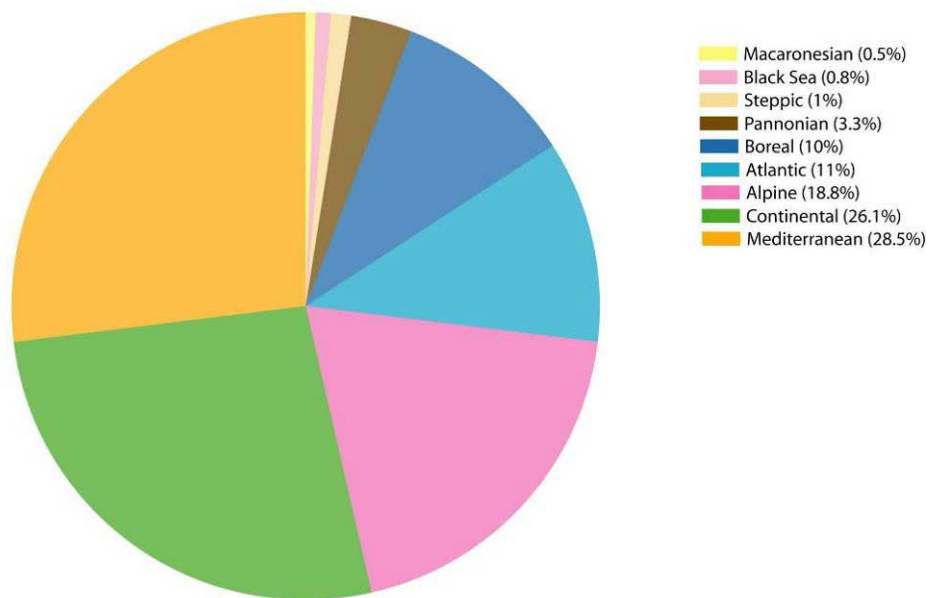
Table 1. Natura 2000 sites per biogeographical region

| Biogeographical region | Area of Natura 2000 sites per Region (km ²) | Number of sites |
|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Alpine | 143 515 | 1 908 |
| Atlantic | 83 068 | 3 667 |
| Black sea | 6285 | 57 |
| Boreal | 75 186 | 7534 |
| Continental | 198 784 | 9 678 |
| Macaronesia | 3 838 | 234 |
| Mediterranean | 217 196 | 3 987 |
| Pannonian | 25 206 | 895 |
| Steppic | 7 999 | 89 |

Source: Natura 2000 database, end 2011

Figure 1. Total area of Natura 2000 sites in nine biogeographical regions (Natura 2000 database, end 2011)

% of Natura 2000 sites per Biogeographical region



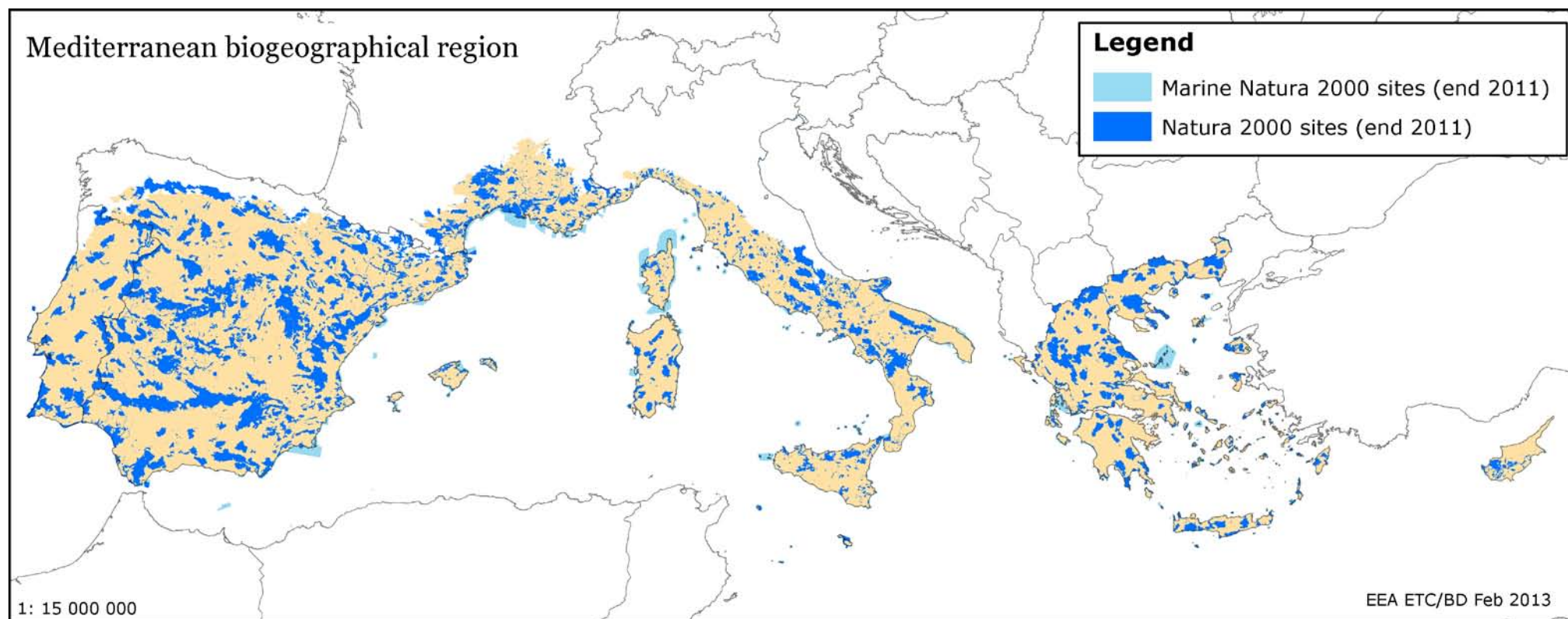
The Mediterranean biogeographical region

The Mediterranean biogeographical region covers all or part of 12 countries in the northern coast of the Mediterranean Sea of which nine are EU Member States: France, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. The biogeographical regions borders the Atlantic, Alpine and Continental regions.

- The Mediterranean biogeographical region and the Mediterranean Sea constitute a frontier zone between Europe, Asia and Africa in terms of climate and species
- The climate is warm with hot summers and mild winters. Arid and desert conditions are increasing and water will become more and more scarce
- Soils are low in humus, and the erosion risk is great in most areas
- The number of indigenous species is still the highest in Europe, the wider Mediterranean area being one of the two hotspots for species in Europe
- There is also a high number of endemics as well as wild ancestors to cultivated plants
- The cultural influence on nature is the longest in Europe, but rural areas are increasingly being depopulated and abandoned
- More than 35 % of the tourists visits in Europe take place in the region, exerting heavy pressure on land and coasts, water and nature resources
- Formerly widespread dry grasslands and traditional agro-forestry with dehesa and montados are decreasing, the areas turned to intensive agriculture or abandoned to scrub formation
- The intensive agriculture, vegetable growing and the large citrus orchards require intensive irrigation
- The region is the olive oil, fruit and nut production region of Europe
- Though there is only around 25% forest cover trees are a dominant feature in the landscape (incl. orchards, olive groves etc.)
- Oaks are important, natural old forests are scarce
- Sclerophyllous (evergreen) trees, shrubs and dwarfshrubs are characteristic, many with aromatic oil contents
- There are few lakes and bogs, the area covered by mires is reduced
- However, some of Europe's most important wetlands for birds migrating between Europe and Africa are found both in eastern and western parts
- Wolf and wildcat have spread, but the Iberian lynx is close to extinction

Source: EEA (2003) Europe's biodiversity – biogeographical regions and seas. Biogeographical regions in Europe.

Map 2. Natura 2000 sites across the Mediterranean region



NB the map shows the situation before Croatia joined the EU. The map shows all Mediterranean terrestrial sites and marine Mediterranean sites except sites in Northern Adriatic. Marine sites in the Spanish and Portuguese Marine Atlantic are not shown either.

For further information on the Mediterranean region, please see:

- European Commission (2005) *Natura 2000 in the Mediterranean region* (characteristics of the region, number of Annex I habitat types and Annex II species compared to other biogeographical regions etc)

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/biogeos/Mediterranean.pdf>

- EEA (2003) Europe's biodiversity – biogeographical regions and seas. Biogeographical regions in Europe. The Mediterranean region – long influence from cultivation, high pressure from tourists, species rich, warm and drying.

http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/report_2002_0524_154909

General:

Natura 2000 Barometer provides figures for the global Natura 2000 sites (SPAs+ SCIs) which have been obtained by GIS analysis, using the electronic spatial boundaries provided by Member States for each of their sites. It is regularly updated in Natura 2000 Newsletter:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/natura2000nl_en.htm

3. The Article 17 (conservation status) reporting

All Member States are required by the Habitats Directive to monitor habitat types and species of Community interest. Article 17 of the Directive requires that every 6 years Member States prepare reports to be sent to the European Commission on the implementation of the Directive. The Article 17 report for the period 2001-2006 is the first reporting period that includes assessments on the conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest. The Article 17 reports (<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17>) cover the habitat types and species across the whole territory of the Member State concerned, not only within Natura 2000 sites.

The Article 17 reports prepared by the Member States have three sections; (i) general information about the implementation of the Habitats Directive, (ii) the assessments of conservation status of species and (iii) for habitats. Conservation status was assessed using a standard methodology to facilitate comparisons between Member States and to allow aggregation to give assessments for biogeographical regions. Conservation status is assessed as being either 'favourable' (FV), 'unfavourable-inadequate' (U1) and 'unfavourable-bad' (U2), based on four parameters as defined in Article 1 of the Directive.

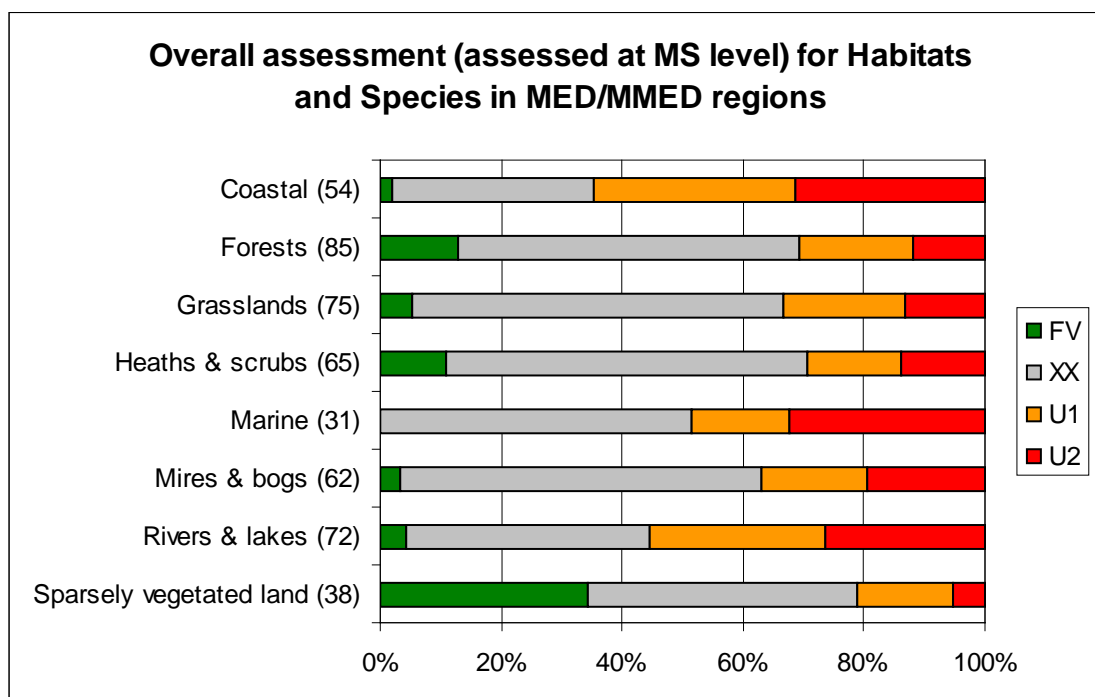
The parameters for habitat types are 'range', 'area covered by the habitat type', 'structure and functions' and 'future prospects' and for species they are 'range', 'population', 'habitat of species' and 'future prospects'. Member States were encouraged to use expert opinions where there was insufficient data to inform judgements. However, where there was great uncertainty it was also possible to report the conservation status as 'unknown'. The assessments of the four parameters were combined following an agreed method to give an overall assessment of conservation status. The conservation status is assessed separately for each of the biogeographical region occurring in a Member State.

The current reporting period covers the period of 2007-2012. Lessons from the first assessment period have been learnt and taken into account as much as possible and a revised reporting format and guidance document were made available in 2011. The harmonisation process will continue after 2013.

Conservation status of habitat types and species per habitat group in the Mediterranean region

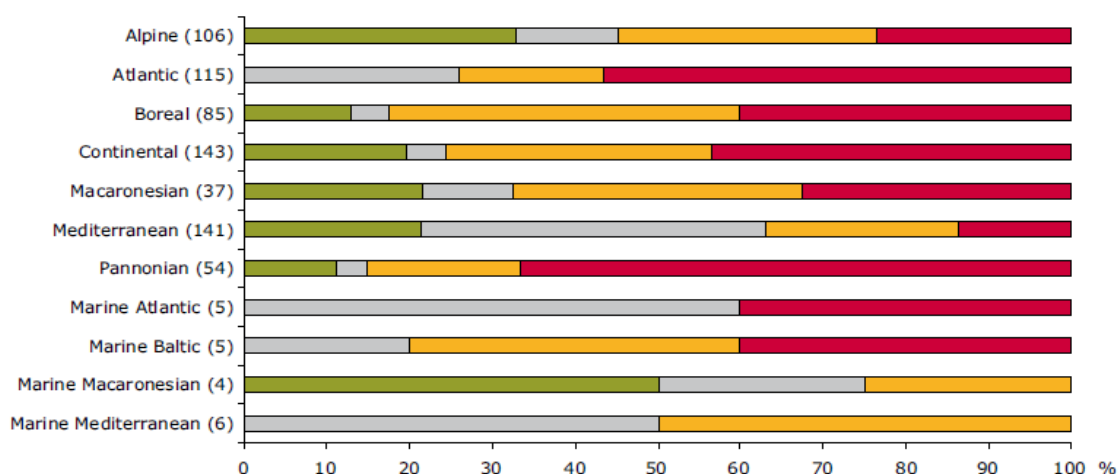
Figure 3 shows the percentages of overall assessments of habitat types and species in each class for habitat groups in the Mediterranean region (see more about the habitat groups on page 16). The number in brackets shows the number of assessments in each group. The statistics are based on the Member State level biogeographical assessments of conservation status. All habitat types and Annex II and IV species are used in the graph. More details on listing habitats and species in habitats groups can be found in the Appendix 1. Some of the habitats or species can be listed in two habitat groups.

Figure 3. Conservation status of habitat types and species per habitat group in the Mediterranean region (number of assessments in brackets).



To compare the conservation status of the habitat types and species between different biogeographical and marine regions, please see the Figure 4 and 5 (taken from the EEA Technical report on EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline).

Figure 4. Conservation status of habitat types per biogeographical and marine region.

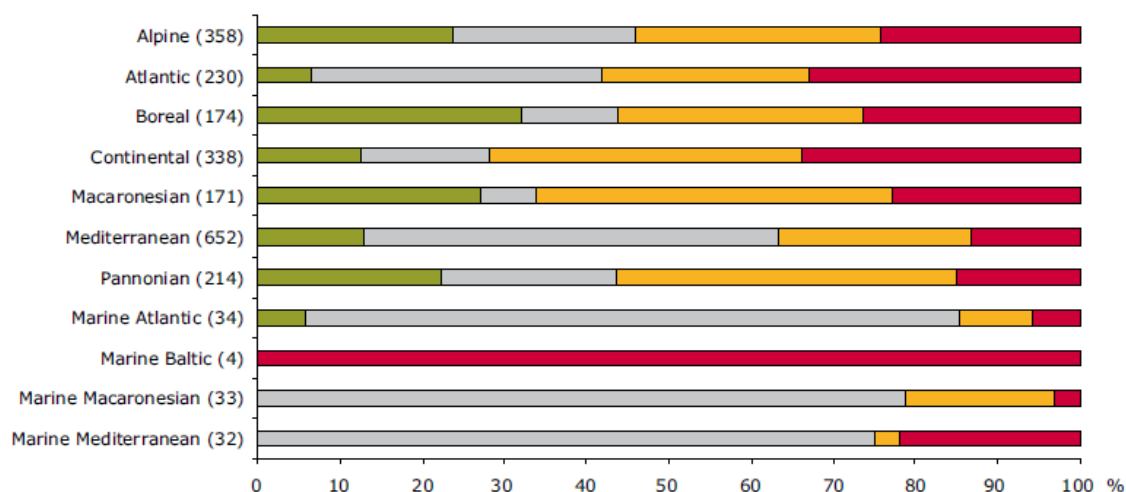


- The proportion of the habitats assessed as 'unfavourable — bad' exceeds 40 % in most of the biogeographical and marine regions.
- The proportion of the habitats assessed as 'unfavourable' is more than 70 % in most of the terrestrial biogeographical regions.
- In the Atlantic and Pannonian biogeographical regions, more than 50 % of the habitats are assessed as 'unfavourable — bad'; this percentage slightly exceeds the percentage in the other biogeographical regions.

Note: Geographical coverage: EU except Bulgaria and Romania; number of assessments in brackets.

Source: ETC/BD, 2008.

Figure 5. Conservation status of species per biogeographical and marine region.



- The proportion of species assessed as 'unfavourable — bad' exceeds 20 % in most of the biogeographical regions.
- However, the highest percentage of 'unfavourable-bad' assessments is in the Continental and Atlantic regions.
- The proportion of 'favourable' assessments exceeds 20 % in the Alpine, Boreal, Macaronesian and Pannonian regions.
- The proportion of 'unknown' assessments is overwhelming in most of the marine regions indicating that gaps in knowledge are in general much higher for the marine environment than for the terrestrial environment.

Note: Geographical coverage: EU except Bulgaria and Romania; number of assessments in brackets.

Source: ETC/BD, 2008.

4. Identifying habitat types & species for the Mediterranean Seminar – preparatory work

This chapter summarises the work provided by the ETC/BD to help the Steering Committee in narrowing down the selection of habitat types and species during the preparatory stage of the Mediterranean (and Macaronesian) Natura 2000 Seminar. The methodology and ranking of species and habitat types is described below and was introduced to the Steering Committee on 21.2.2013.

4.1 *Data and method used for the analysis & ranking of species and habitat types and habitat groups*

4.1.1 Data used

One of the aims of the new process of the Natura 2000 seminars at biogeographical level is to assess and discuss how the management of the Natura 2000 network can best contribute to the improvement of the conservation status of the targeted species and habitat types (and status of birds). This is why the main source of information for the identification of the criteria is the Article 17 reports (<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17>) (see also chapter 3). In addition, there are practical reasons for this choice: this information is easily accessible and it is the most recent data at the European level (covering period 2001-2006, EU25 species listed in the Annex II, IV and V and habitat types of Annex I of the Habitats Directive). Bird species are not covered in the ETC/BD analysis, but birds are part of the Natura 2000 seminars.

The Article 17 data from the Member State level were used in this proposal as the potential measures deriving from this process would be taken at the national level. The Article 17 data quality issues are not repeated here as they are discussed in details in the Article 17 Technical report <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/chapter2>.

4.1.2 Methods used

For all calculations concerning the species and habitat types listed in the Annex I, II and IV of the Habitats Directive, the Article 17 reporting data of 2001-2006 were used. Annex V species were excluded following the approach of the Pilot Boreal, Atlantic and Alpine processes. In addition, species and habitat types occurring only in one Member States were excluded from the Mediterranean calculations (following the same approach as in the Atlantic and Alpine seminar process).

In total 119 Annex I habitat types and 223 Annex II/IV species of the Mediterranean region were covered in this analysis. This covers 53 plant species.

Criteria for prioritisation (Criterion A, B and C)

Given the need to focus on a limited number of issues in the seminar the priority for discussions of habitat types and species was assessed and ranked. Identifying priorities should reflect on one side the conservation 'urgency/priority' (unfavourable conservation status and declining trends) and on the other side joint interest of all Member States involved in the seminar (the priority should be given to habitat types and species which occur in most of the countries in the region).

The following criteria based on the Article 17 reporting are proposed to be used for the first step to narrow down the selection of species and habitat types (criteria for prioritisation). There are three criteria A, B and C. This work was developed for the Pilot Seminar.

Criterion A. Number of MS where species/habitat types are present

The proposal is to give a higher weight to species and habitat types which occur in several Member States. Habitat types and species only occurring in one Member State of the Mediterranean region or habitat type and species that just have some outliers in the region from e.g. the Continental region are less important to discuss in such a setting than the habitat types and species that are shared by many Member States in the Mediterranean region and with their main distribution there. As explained above, species and habitat types occurring in one Mediterranean Member State only were left out from the analysis.

If for example a species in Mediterranean region is only present in two Member State it scored only 2 points, but if it is present in all eight Mediterranean Member States it scored 8 points. Criterion A has a multiplier effect as shown below under the paragraph 'Filtering the species and habitat types based on criteria A, B and C.

Criterion B. Species and habitat types at unfavourable conservation status (U2 & U1 & XX)

The terms of reference for the biogeographical seminars excludes from the discussion species and habitats already at favourable conservation status. This is why species and habitats with favourable conservation status were not taken into account under criterion B. Species and habitats were allocated a score based on their conservation status in each Member State in the following way:

The habitat/species scores

- 2 points for each Member State in which it has been assessed as Unfavourable-Bad (U2) and
- 1 point if Unfavourable-Inadequate (U1) or Unknown (XX).

and these scores summed up give the overall score.

For example the Coastal lagoon 1150 in Mediterranean region was assessed as follows

$$B = 2(N^{\circ}U2) + N^{\circ}U1 + N^{\circ}XX = 3*2 + 2*1 + 1*1 = 9$$

- B = score for criterion B
- N°U2, N°U1, N°XX = number of Member States with the conclusion U2, U1, XX.

| Member State | Article 17 evaluation | Score |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|
| CY | U1 | 1 |
| EL | U2 | 2 |
| ES | XX | 1 |
| FR | U2 | 2 |
| IT | FV | - |
| MT | U1 | 1 |

| Member State | Article 17 evaluation | Score |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
| PT | U2 | 2 |
| Overall score | | 9 |

This criterion reflects the importance to agree on management for habitat types and species that are far from being at favourable conservation status compared to those ones which are close to favourable status. The higher is the number of Member States with unfavourable conclusions the higher the score. This method works with absolute numbers, it is not sensitive to the percentage of the habitat area or species population having an unfavourable status. For example if the conclusion in two out of eight Member States is U2 the species has 4 points (considering it is favourable in remaining 5 MS). But the species scores 4 points also if the species occur only in two Member States and both have reported U2 conservation status.

On the other hand the score is dependent on the number of Member States where the habitat/or species occurs. The habitats/species present in several Member States have higher probability to get high scores.



Criterion C. Trend information

All species and habitat types that were reported as having a negative trend in the Article 17 reports were taken into account using the following parameters:

| Feature | Trend |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Species | "Population" |
| | "Habitat for the species" |
| Habitat types | "Area of the habitat type" |
| | Qualifier for "Structure & functions" |

Ideally, the qualifier information (U1-, U2-) could have been used under the parameter "Structure and functions", however as qualifiers were not used systematically in the Art 17 reports of 2001-2006, it was not used under this criteria for the analysis of the Mediterranean region.

For these parameters each negative trend information (scoring 1) was counted per species or habitat type.

If both parameters for a species were negative in eight Member States, the score would be 16 points.

$$C = N^{\circ} \text{ trend1} + N^{\circ} \text{ trend2}$$

- C = score for criterion C
- N° trend1, N° trend2 = number of Member States where the trend1, trend2 is negative

NB: For the Boreal region (Pilot seminar) the qualifier information for structure and functions (U1-, U2-) was used to support this criterion as this information was available from the Boreal Member States. Information on structure and function is closely linked to potential management needs, so its use can be justified in this context.

It is expected that in the current reporting round the Member States will use the qualifier in a more systematic way, thus the information could be used for the future seminars.

Filtering the species and habitat types based on criteria A, B and C and use of the Priority Index

After the scores were given to each habitat type and species according to the criteria A, B and C, the scores were then used to calculate a Priority Index for each species and habitat type. The algorithm for calculation should be understandable and simple and the Steering Committees for the Boreal, Atlantic and Alpine regions agreed to use the sum of scores for unfavourable conservation status and negative trend multiplied by the number of countries where habitat/species is present: $A*(B+C)$.

The other options for the algorithm are described in the draft pre-scoping document for the Boreal region by the ETC/BD:

<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/b9886a98-1fe2-40f1-a759-053c62748d6c>

Criteria for clustering habitats and species

The first discussions in 2011 on the new Natura 2000 seminars at biogeographical level identified a need to cluster the habitats and species into broader ecosystems. The original clustering of habitat types and species developed by the EEA and the ETC/BD for the EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline¹ has been used as a basis to group species and habitat types under broad habitat groups for the Boreal, Atlantic and Alpine seminar processes as this was the most recent available grouping covering all Member States and relatively easy to be adjusted for the purposes of these seminars.

In this earlier background work all species and habitat types were allocated to at least one of the thirteen habitat groups (forests, freshwater, wetlands, grasslands, agro-ecosystems, rocks etc). The ETC adjusted the habitat groups to better reflect the ecological conditions of each region (see e.g. the pre-scoping document for the Atlantic region <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/b9886a98-1fe2-40f1-a759-053c62748d6c>).

However, the on-going MAES² process is working on the new typology of ecosystems for mapping and assessment and the ETC/BD started taking this into account in the work for the Mediterranean region (in practise no major differences to the work done so far for the other biogeographical regions). See the table below.

| MAES typology of ecosystems | | Habitat –group used in pre-scoping work by ETC/BD |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Major ecosystem category (level 1) | Ecosystem type for mapping & assessment (level 2) | |
| Terrestrial | Urban | - |
| | Cropland | - |
| | Grassland | Yes |
| | Woodland and forest | Yes, but we call it 'Forests' |
| | Heathland and scrub | Yes, but we call it 'Heaths & scrubs' |
| | Sparsely vegetated land | Yes (means rock and ice) |
| | Inland wetlands | Yes, but we call it 'Mires and bogs' |
| | Coastal | Yes, although MAES work not completed yet |
| Freshwater | Rivers and lakes | Yes |
| Marine | | Yes, although MAES work not completed yet |

For the ETC/BD analysis the habitat types and species from Art 17 data were clustered under only one habitat group wherever possible and limited to maximum of two habitat groups³ and Annex V species were excluded (as for the other biogeographical regions).

¹The EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline provides facts and figures on the state and trends of the different biodiversity and ecosystem components and supports the EU in developing the post-2010 sub-targets and provides factual data for measuring and monitoring progress in the EU from 2011 to 2020 (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-2010-biodiversity-baseline>)

² Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services.

³ Please notice that some Annex II/IV species may be missing under relevant habitat group, but normally Member States should be able to pick them up during the process, at latest when habitats and species are selected under discussion.

NB: For some species e.g. bats the clustering may be too narrow, because breeding, foraging, resting and wintering habitat can cover more than two habitats.

As a result, the ETC/BD proposed to use eight habitat groups and habitat types and species were attributed to these groups using Article 17 checklist and ETC/BD expert opinion:

Forests, Grasslands, Coastal, Heaths & scrubs, Lakes and rivers, Mires & bogs, Sparsely vegetated land and Marine

Using the Priority Index to rank habitat groups

To finalise the ranking of different habitat groups, for each group of habitat type and species the cumulative Priority Index was calculated by summing up the index of each habitat and species and then divided it with the number of habitats and species in the group.

We can use the 'Rivers and lakes' group in table 2 as an example for how the Priority Index was calculated. First we used the algorithm $A*(B + C)$. Each species and habitat types linked to 'Rivers and lakes' got a figure (index) by using this agreed formula. The figures were summed up and divided by the number of species/habitats of listed under 'Rivers and lakes' giving the cumulative Priority Index 7 for this habitat group.

4.2. Results

Ranking of the habitats and species under eight habitat groups

Ranking of the eight habitat groups is shown in table 2. The results of this analysis give marine and coastal habitat groups highest scores suggesting that these habitat groups (their habitat types and species) require particular attention in the Mediterranean region.

Table 2. The cumulative priority index in MED region using $A*(B+C)$ and the ranking (excluding Annex I habitat types and Annex II & IV species occurring only in one MS, covers 223 species and 119 habitat types).

| Habitat group | Number of species and habitat types | $A*(B+C)$ |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Marine | 31 | 38,03 |
| Coastal | 54 | 33,11 |
| Forests | 85 | 21,35 |
| Mires & bogs | 62 | 19,89 |
| Grasslands | 75 | 19,79 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 65 | 16,92 |
| Rivers & lakes | 72 | 16,61 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 38 | 9,66 |

Ranking of the habitats and species

Given the need to focus on a limited number of issues in the Natura 2000 seminar, we have used the algorithm $A*(B+C)$ where A = number of MS, B = unfavourable conservation status and C = negative trend, to calculate a Priority Index for each habitat types and species following the steps as described above. We ranked the top 23 habitat types (habitat types with the highest Priority Index) for the Mediterranean region (see below table 3. For legend see Appendix 1).

Table 3. Top 23 habitat types of the Mediterranean region (some habitat types have same score).

| N2K code | Description | Prio | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|----------|--|------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| 2110 | Embryonic shifting dunes | N | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 10 | 5 | 105 |
| 1150 | Coastal lagoons | Y | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 9 | 4 | 91 |
| 1310 | Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand | N | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 4 | 84 |
| 1410 | Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) | N | XX | 1 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| 2230 | Malcolmietalia dune grasslands | N | U1 | 1 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| 1420 | Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi) | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| 1210 | Annual vegetation of drift lines | N | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| 9320 | Olea and Ceratonia forests | N | U1 | 1 | ● | 8 | 6 | 3 | 72 |
| 92A0 | Salix alba and Populus alba galleries | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 7 | 3 | 70 |
| 3170 | Mediterranean temporary ponds | Y | XX | 0 | ●● | 7 | 6 | 3 | 63 |
| 1110 | Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 1 | 63 |
| 1510 | Mediterranean salt steppes (Limonietalia) | Y | XX | 0 | ●●● | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| 2260 | Cisto-Lavenduletalia dune sclerophyllous scrubs | N | XX | 0 | ● | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| 92D0 | Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 6 | 2 | 56 |
| 2250 | Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. | Y | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 6 | 6 | 3 | 54 |
| 2120 | Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") | N | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 5 | 7 | 3 | 50 |
| 1130 | Estuaries | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 5 | 7 | 3 | 50 |
| 1120 | Posidonia beds (Posidionion oceanicae) | Y | U1 | 1 | ●● | 7 | 6 | 1 | 49 |
| 2190 | Humid dune slacks | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 6 | 5 | 3 | 48 |
| 3140 | Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. | N | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| 1170 | Reefs | N | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|----|---|-----|---|---|---|----|
| 8330 | Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | N | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| 9540 | Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines | N | XX | 0 | ● | 6 | 5 | 2 | 42 |

Final selection

The Member States and stakeholders were given an opportunity to propose their selection of 20 habitat types (at least 15 of these habitats had to be drawn from the 23 habitats identified in the table 5 (Top 23 habitat types) and up to five additional habitats that were not in the table 5, but in the table of Appendix 1). The Steering Committee discussed the outcome of the selection of the habitat types on 24.4.2013 and the final selection included 23 habitat types as listed below. 'NEW' in the table means that the habitat type was proposed by Member States and/or stakeholders in addition to the Top 23 habitat types.

For Member States' proposal for species selection, see the document provided by the EC consultant (available on CIRCABDC).

Coastal habitats: 10 habitats

| Code | Habitat |
|------|--|
| 1120 | Posidonia beds (Posidonion oceanicae) |
| 1110 | Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time |
| 1150 | Coastal lagoons |
| 1170 | Reefs |
| 1310 | Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand |
| 1410 | Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) |
| 1420 | Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi) |
| 2110 | Embryonic shifting dunes |
| 2230 | Malcolmietalia dune grasslands |
| 2250 | Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. |

Forest habitats: 5 habitats

| Code | Habitat |
|------|--|
| 9320 | Olea and Ceratonia forests |
| 9260 | Castanea sativa woods (NEW) |
| 9540 | Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines |
| 9330 | Quercus suber forests (NEW) |
| 9340 | Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests (NEW) |

Freshwater habitats: 4 habitats

| Code | Habitat |
|------|--|
| 92A0 | Salix alba and Populus alba galleries |
| 92D0 | Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) |
| 3290 | Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the Paspalo-Agrostidion (NEW) |
| 3170 | Mediterranean temporary ponds |

Grassland, Heaths & Scrubs: 4 habitats

| Code | Habitat |
|-------------|---|
| 6210 | Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites) (NEW) |
| 6220 | Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea |
| 5330 | Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub |
| 6310 | Dehesas with evergreen Quercus spp (NEW) |

5. Background information sheets for selected 23 habitat types

More information is provided for the selected habitat types in the background information sheets. Each of the selected habitat types has an information sheet including also information on the associated species (using Art 17 data).

A background information sheet for each habitat type includes

- the description of each habitat type as in the EU Interpretation Manual of 2007⁴,
- web link to summary sheets with conservation status information both at EU level and Member State level (this means information available in the summary sheets produced in 2008⁵)
- estimation on the Natura 2000 coverage,
- number of SCIs and habitat area in hectares within the SCIs for the habitat type⁶ and
- a map with SCIs and Article 17 distribution area of the habitat type in the Mediterranean region. The maps include information from D sites as well.
- For those habitat types which occur/may occur in Croatia, '0' or '?' have been added to the tables of *Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region*. '0' = occurs in Croatia⁷ but Natura 2000 database for Croatia is not yet available, '?' = occurrence possible but not confirmed.

Some specific issues on the data used in the background information sheets

Statistics on the number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State:

The latest version of the Natura 2000 database (version 2012) was used for the calculation of the number of SCIs and the habitat area for each Member State. However, this was not possible for Cyprus, Portugal and Greece (no area provided for habitats) and therefore data from 2011 had to be used.

Slovenia: only one habitat, 1120 (reported in CON in the Natura 2000 database, no information on marine part) is reported for Slovenia both in the Natura 2000 database and in the Art 17 2001-2006 reporting round. Data were taken from 2011 Natura 2000 database.

(Some Member States in the Mediterranean region have insufficiencies in the designation of SCIs, particularly for marine habitat types but this is not recorded here).

Statistics on Natura 2000 coverage:

⁴http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/docs/2007_07_im.pdf

⁵ Online report on Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: conservation status of habitats & species of Community interest (2001-2006)

⁶The habitat area is calculated bit differently compared to the calculations for the Natura coverage, thus the habitat area in hectares given in tables of the chapter 5 should be considered as a minimum area.

⁷ Based on Topić, J. & Vukelić, J. (2009) *Priručnik za određivanje kopnenih staništa u Hrvatskoj prema Direktivi o staništima EU* Državnog zavoda za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb. & Bakran-Petricioli, T. (2011) *Priručnik za određivanje morskih staništa u Hrvatskoj prema Direktivi o staništima EU*. Državnog zavoda za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb.

The use of the new data (2012) has a slight impact on the results provided in this pre-scoping document, namely on the calculation of the Natura 2000 coverage. However, in practice for the 23 selected habitats, only 4 habitats are concerned compared to the draft pre-scoping document dated April 2013 (the table below shows the cases where there is a difference between the previous and current document). The latest information has been used for the calculations for the background information sheets. See Appendix 1 for the symbols ‘*’ etc and Appendix 2 for the method used.

| Habitat code | Natura 2000 coverage (data from 2011) | Natura 2000 coverage (data from 2012) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9260 | *** | * |
| 9320 | * | ** |
| 9330 | *** | ** |
| 9340 | ** | * |

| NzK code | Priority | Habitat type |
|----------|----------|---|
| 1110 | | Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time |
| 1120 | * | Posidonia beds (Posidonion oceanicae) |
| 1150 | * | Coastal lagoons |
| 1170 | | Reefs |
| 1310 | | Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand |
| 1410 | | Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) |
| 1420 | | Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi) |
| 2110 | | Embryonic shifting dunes |
| 2230 | | Malcolmietalia dune grasslands |
| 2250 | * | Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. |
| 3170 | * | Mediterranean temporary ponds |
| 3290 | | Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the Paspalo-Agrostidion |
| 5330 | | Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub |
| 6210 | | Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) |
| 6220 | * | Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea |
| 6310 | | Dehesas with evergreen Quercus spp. |
| 9260 | | Castanea sativa woods |
| 92A0 | | Salix alba and Populus alba galleries |
| 92D0 | | Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) |
| 9320 | | Olea and Ceratonia forests |
| 9330 | | Quercus suber forests |
| 9340 | | Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests |
| 9540 | | Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines |

Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time (1110)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Sandbanks are elevated, elongated, rounded or irregular topographic features, permanently submerged and predominantly surrounded by deeper water. They consist mainly of sandy sediments, but larger grain sizes, including boulders and cobbles, or smaller grain sizes including mud may also be present on a sandbank. Banks where sandy sediments occur in a layer over hard substrata are classed as sandbanks if the associated biota are dependent on the sand rather than on the underlying hard substrata.

“Slightly covered by sea water all the time” means that above a sandbank the water depth is seldom more than 20 m below chart datum. Sandbanks can, however, extend beneath 20 m below chart datum. It can, therefore, be appropriate to include in designations such areas where they are part of the feature and host its biological assemblages.

Sandbanks can be found in association with mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (1140), with Posidonia beds (1120) and reefs (1170). Sandbanks may also be a component part of habitat 1130 Estuaries and habitat 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1110-sandbanks_slightly/download/1/1110-Sandbanks%20slightly%20covered%20by%20sea%20water%20all%20time.pdf

Other information

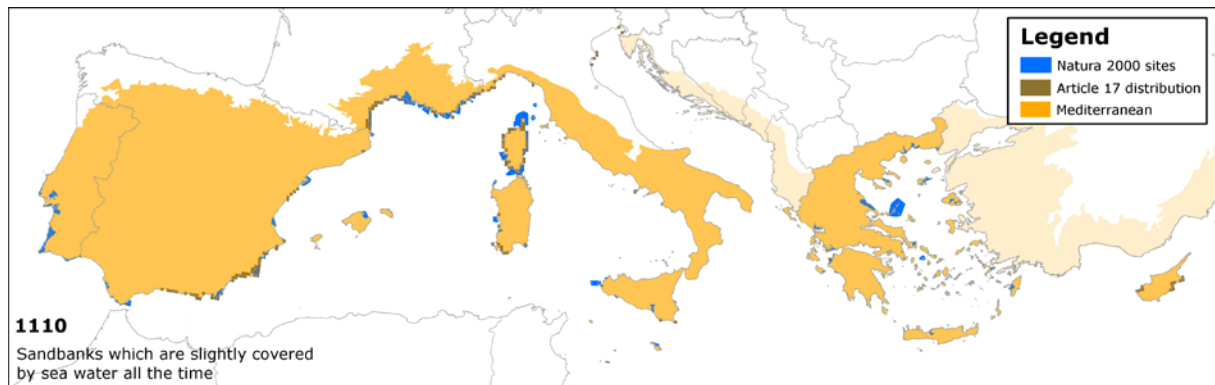
According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT* | SI |
|-------------------|----|------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|------|----|
| Number of sites | 2 | 35 | 29 | 44 | 0 | 59 | 3 | 9 | |
| Habitat area (ha) | 90 | 6031 | 48946 | 19321 | 0 | 15170 | 89 | 5133 | |

*not assessed in MED/MMED in the Art17

Map of SCIs proposed for Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time & Article 17 distribution



Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*) (1120)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Beds of *Posidonia oceanica* (Linnaeus) Delile characteristic of the infralittoral zone of the Mediterranean (depth: ranging from a few dozen centimetres to 30 - 40 metres). On hard or soft substrate, these beds constitute one of the main climax communities. They can withstand relatively large variations in temperature and water movement, but are sensitive to desalination, generally requiring a salinity of between 36 and 39‰.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1120-posidonia_oceanicae/download/1/1120-Posidonia%20beds%20%28Posidonia%20oceanicae%29.pdf

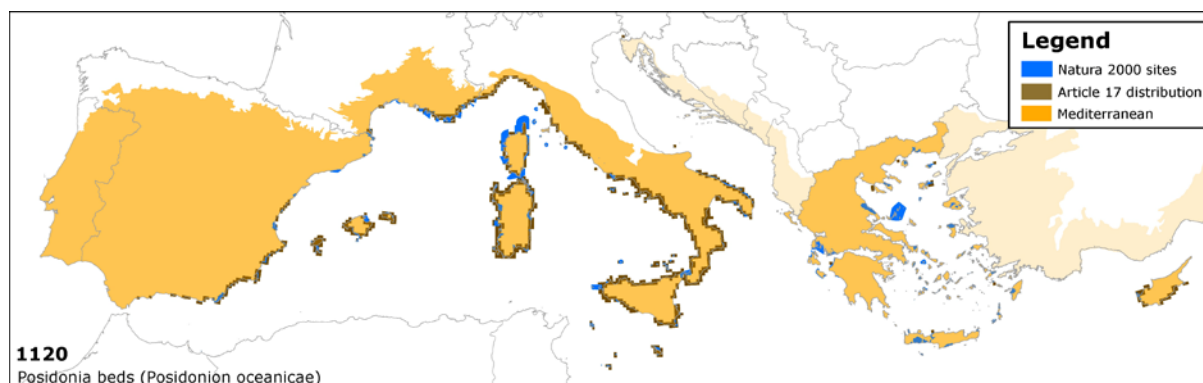
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 51-75% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | SI |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|--------|------|----|
| Number of sites | 5 | 77 | 30 | 73 | 0 | 170 | 5 | 1 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 2238 | 74626 | 86994 | 60587 | 0 | 150711 | 5282 | 6 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Posidonia* beds (*Posidonia oceanica*) & Article 17 distribution



Coastal lagoons (1150)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Lagoons are expanses of shallow coastal salt water, of varying salinity and water volume, wholly or partially separated from the sea by sand banks or shingle, or, less frequently, by rocks. Salinity may vary from brackish water to hypersalinity depending on rainfall, evaporation and through the addition of fresh seawater from storms, temporary flooding of the sea in winter or tidal exchange. With or without vegetation from *Ruppiaetea maritima*, *Potamoetea*, *Zosteretea* or *Charetea* (CORINE 91: 23.21 or 23.22).

- Flads and gloes, considered a Baltic variety of lagoons, are small, usually shallow, more or less delimited water bodies still connected to the sea or have been cut off from the sea very recently by land upheaval. Characterised by well-developed reedbeds and luxuriant submerged vegetation and having several morphological and botanical development stages in the process whereby sea becomes land.
- Salt basins and salt ponds may also be considered as lagoons, providing they had their origin on a transformed natural old lagoon or on a saltmarsh, and are characterised by a minor impact from exploitation.

Saltmarshes form part of this complex.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1150-coastal_lagoonspdf/download/1/1150-Coastal%20lagoons.pdf

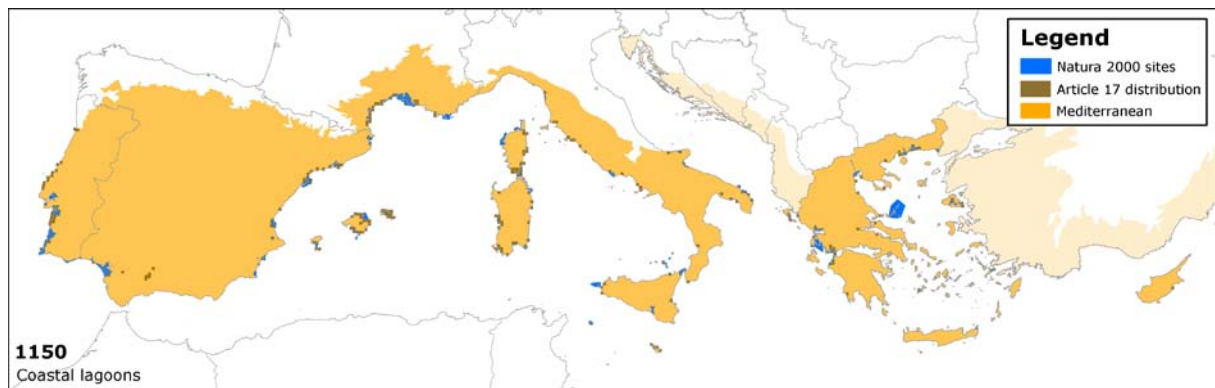
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|------|
| Number of sites | 1 | 46 | 28 | 35 | 0 | 83 | 4 | 8 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 577 | 27005 | 48945 | 38865 | 0 | 32095 | 8 | 2159 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Coastal lagoons & Article 17 distribution



Reefs (1170)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Reefs can be either biogenic concretions or of geogenic origin. They are hard compact substrata on solid and soft bottoms, which arise from the sea floor in the sublittoral and littoral zone. Reefs may support a zonation of benthic communities of algae and animal species as well as concretions and corallogenic concretions.

Clarifications:

- "*Hard compact substrata*" are: rocks (including soft rock, e.g. chalk), boulders and cobbles (generally >64 mm in diameter).
- "*Biogenic concretions*" are defined as: concretions, encrustations, corallogenic concretions and bivalve mussel beds originating from dead or living animals, i.e. biogenic hard bottoms which supply habitats for epibiotic species.
- "*Geogenic origin*" means: reefs formed by non biogenic substrata.
- "*Arise from the sea floor*" means: the reef is topographically distinct from the surrounding seafloor.
- "*Sublittoral and littoral zone*" means: the reefs may extend from the sublittoral uninterrupted into the intertidal (littoral) zone or may only occur in the sublittoral zone, including deep water areas such as the bathyal.
- Such hard substrata that are covered by a thin and mobile veneer of sediment are classed as reefs if the associated biota are dependent on the hard substratum rather than the overlying sediment.
- Where an uninterrupted zonation of sublittoral and littoral communities exist, the integrity of the ecological unit should be respected in the selection of sites.
- A variety of subtidal topographic features are included in this habitat complex such as: Hydrothermal vent habitats, sea mounts, vertical rock walls, horizontal ledges, overhangs, pinnacles, gullies, ridges, sloping or flat bed rock, broken rock and boulder and cobble fields.

Reefs can be found in association with "vegetated sea cliffs" (habitats 1230, 1240 and 1250) "sandbanks which are covered by sea water all the time" (1110) and "sea caves" (habitat 8830). Reefs may also be a component part of habitat 1130 "estuaries" and habitat 1160 "large shallow inlets and bays".

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1170-reefspd/download/1/1170-Reefs.pdf

Other information

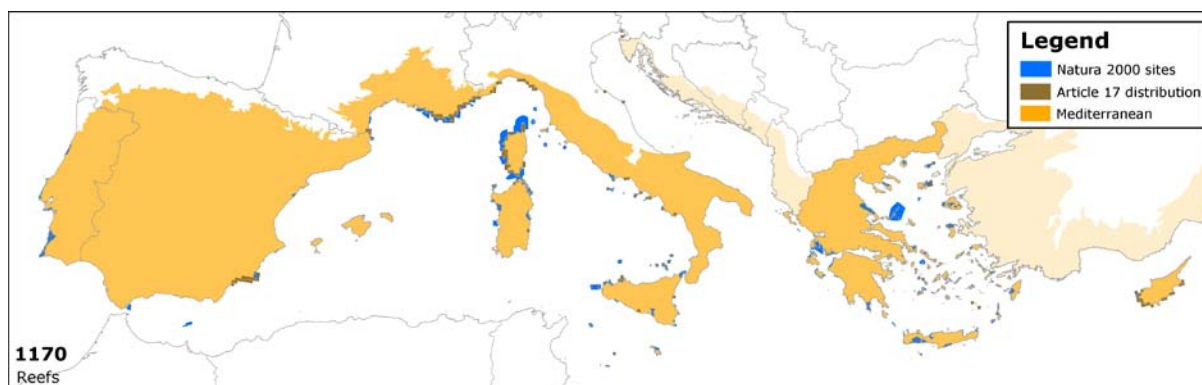
According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES* | FR | GR | CR | IT | MT | PT* | SI | UK |
|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|-----|------|----|-----|
| Number of sites | 5 | 18 | 23 | 72 | 0 | 137 | 7 | 5 | | 1 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 1830 | 26241 | 23543 | 17358 | 0 | 21113 | 433 | 1321 | | 576 |

*not assessed in MED/MMED in the Art17

Map of SCIs proposed for Reefs & Article 17 distribution



Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand (1310)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Formations composed mostly or predominantly of annuals, in particular Chenopodiaceae of the genus *Salicornia* or grasses, colonising periodically inundated muds and sands of marine or interior salt marshes. *Thero-Salicornietea*, *Frankenietea pulverulenta*, *Saginetea maritima*.

Sub-types

- 15.11 - Glasswort swards (*Thero-Salicornietalia*): annual glasswort (*Salicornia* spp., *Microcnemum coralloides*), seablite (*Suaeda maritima*), or sometimes salwort (*Salsola* spp.) formations colonising periodically inundated muds of coastal saltmarshes and inland salt-basins.
- 15.12 - Mediterranean halo-nitrophilous pioneer communities (*Frankenion pulverulenta*): formations of halo-nitrophilous annuals (*Frankenia pulverulenta*, *Suaeda splendens*, *Salsola soda*, *Cressa cretica*, *Parapholis incurva*, *P. strigosa*, *Hordeum marinum*, *Sphenopus divaricatus*) colonising salt muds of the Mediterranean region, susceptible to temporary inundation and extreme drying;
- 15.13 - Atlantic sea-pearlwort communities (*Saginion maritima*): formations of annual pioneers occupying sands subject to variable salinity and humidity, on the coasts, in dune systems and saltmarshes. They are usually limited to small areas and best developed in the zone of contact between dune and saltmarsh.
- 15.14 Central Eurasian crypsoid communities : Sparse solonchak formations of annual grasses of genus *Crypsis* (*Heleochoa*) colonizing drying muds of humid depressions of the salt steppes and saltmarshes (15.A) of Eurasia, from Pannonia to the Far East.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1310-salicornia/download/1/1310-Salicornia%20and%20other%20annuals%20colonizing%20mud%20and%20sand.pdf

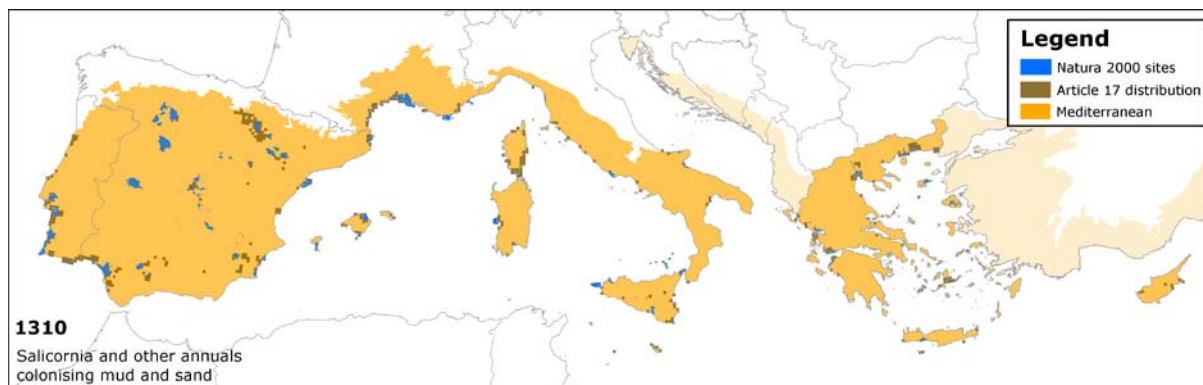
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|------|----|------|----|------|
| Number of sites | 4 | 74 | 22 | 38 | 0 | 77 | 2 | 8 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 241 | 5292 | 2646 | 4429 | 0 | 4627 | | 3543 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand & Article 17 distribution



Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) (1410)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Various Mediterranean and western Pontic (Black Sea) communities of the *Juncetalia maritimi*. The different associations are described under point 2) with their characteristic plant species.

Sub-types :

- 15.51 - tall rush saltmarshes dominated by *Juncus maritimus* and/or *J. acutus*
 - 15.52 - short rush, sedge and clover saltmarshes (*Juncion maritimi*) and humid meadows behind the littoral, rich in annual plant species and in *Fabacea* (*Trifolion squamosi*)
 - 15.53 - mediterranean halo-psammophile meadows (*Plantaginion crassifoliae*)
 - 15.54 - Iberian salt meadows (*Puccinellion fasciculatae*)
 - 15.55 - halophilous marshes along the coast and the coastal lagoons (*Puccinellion festuciformis*)
 - 15.57 - humid halophilous moors with the shrubby stratum dominated by *Artemisia coerulescens* (*Agropyro-Artemision coerulescentis*).
- Cyprus subtypes - Halophytic vegetation periodically inundated by saline or brackish water

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1410-mediterranean/download/1/1410-Mediterranean%20salt%20meadows%20%28Juncetalia%20maritimi%29.pdf

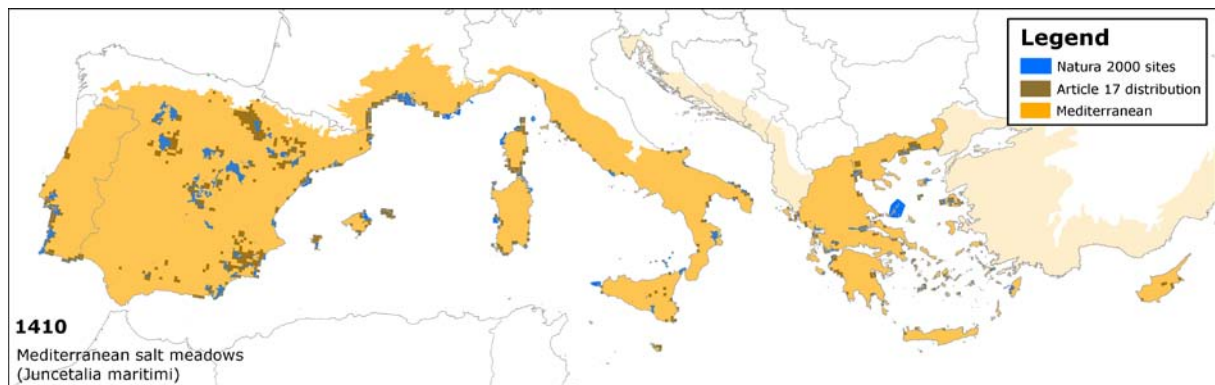
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|-------------------|----|-------|------|------|----|------|----|------|
| Number of sites | 5 | 127 | 39 | 53 | 0 | 115 | 6 | 8 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 19 | 14186 | 8962 | 8249 | 0 | 5643 | 15 | 4719 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) & Article 17 distribution



Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*) (1420)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Perennial vegetation of marine saline muds (schorre) mainly composed of scrub, essentially with a Mediterranean-Atlantic distribution (*Salicornia*, *Limonium vulgare*, *Suaeda* and *Atriplex* communities) and belonging to the *Sarcocornetea fruticosi* class.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/coastal_habitats/coastal_habitats/1420-mediterranean/download/1/1420-Mediterranean%20and%20thermo-Atlantic%20halophilous%20scrubs.pdf

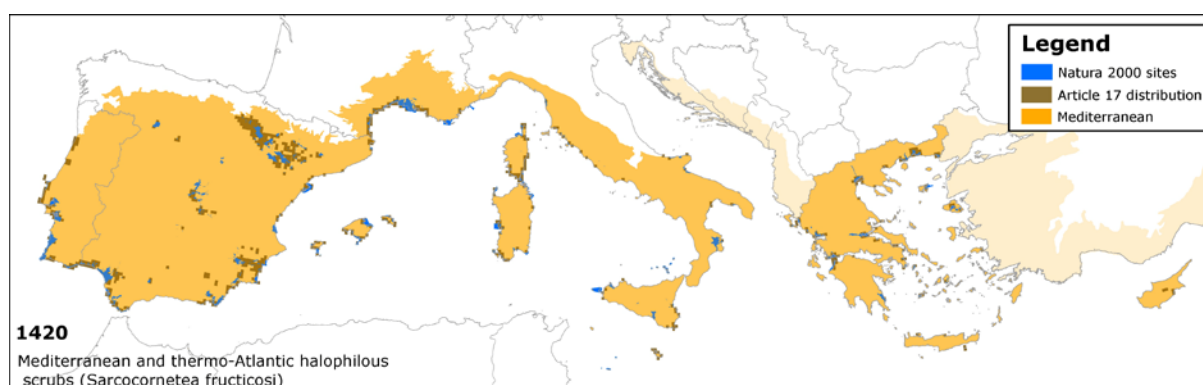
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|----|------|----|------|
| Number of sites | 2 | 129 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 89 | 9 | 7 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 358 | 24809 | 16428 | 18122 | 0 | 4039 | 6 | 7753 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*) & Article 17 distribution



Embryonic shifting dunes (2110)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Formations of the coast representing the first stages of dune construction, constituted by ripples or raised sand surfaces of the upper beach or by a seaward fringe at the foot of the tall dunes.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/dunes_habitats/dunes_habitats/2110-embryonic_shifting/download/1/2110-Embryonic%20shifting%20dunes.pdf

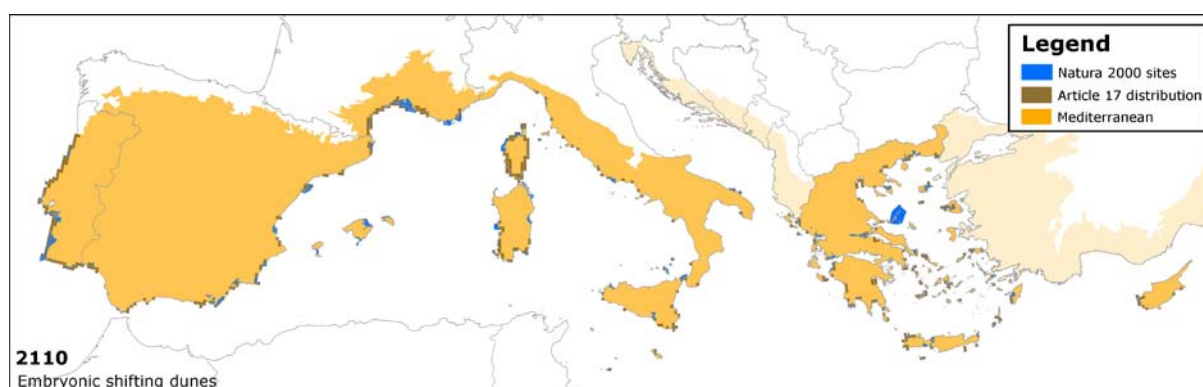
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|--------------------------|----|------|------|------|----|------|----|------|
| Number of sites | 4 | 48 | 31 | 71 | 0 | 109 | 3 | 10 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 40 | 2883 | 2828 | 3454 | 0 | 1493 | 0 | 3979 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Embryonic shifting dunes & Article 17 distribution



Malcolmietalia dune grasslands (2230)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Associations with many small annuals and often abundant ephemeral spring bloom, with *Malcolmia lacera*, *M. ramosissima*, *Evax astericiflora*, *E. lusitanica*, *Anthyllis hamosa*, *Linaria pedunculata*, of deep sands in dry interdunal depressions of the coasts.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/dunes_habitats/dunes_habitats/2230-malcolmietalia/download/1/2230-Malcolmietalia%20dune%20grasslands.pdf

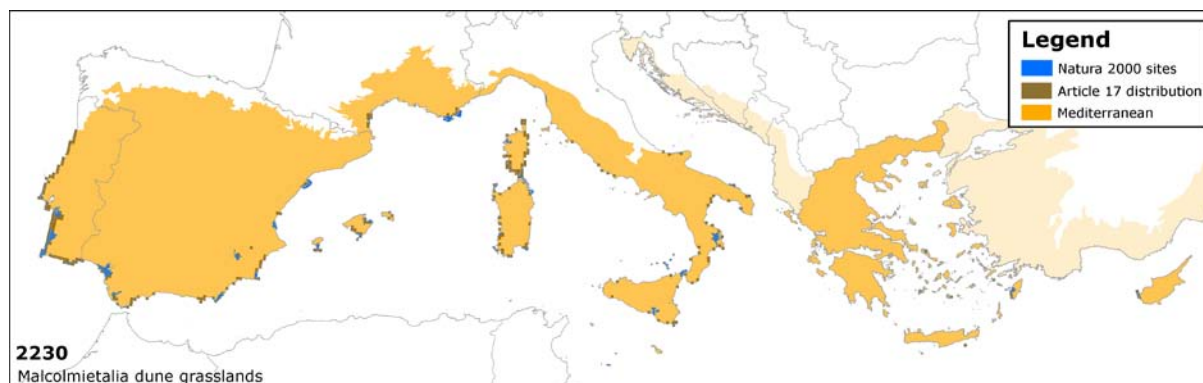
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | PT | UK |
|-------------------|----|------|------|----|----|------|------|----|
| Number of sites | 1 | 27 | 27 | 7 | ? | 98 | 8 | 1 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 0 | 3121 | 1099 | 45 | ? | 2969 | 4101 | 40 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Malcolmietalia* dune grasslands & Article 17 distribution



Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. (2250)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Juniper formations [*Juniperus turbinata* ssp. *turbinata* (= *J. lycia*, *J. phoenicea* ssp. *lycia*), *J. macrocarpa*, *J. navicularis* (= *J. transtagana*, *J. oxycedrus* ssp. *transtagana*), *J. communis*] of Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic coastal dune slacks and slopes (*Juniperion lyciae*). *Juniperus communis* formations of calcareous dunes. This habitat type includes the communities of *J. communis* from the calcareous dunes of Jutland and the communities of *J. phoenicea* ssp. *lycia* in Rièges woods in the Camargue.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/dunes_habitats/dunes_habitats/2250-coastal_juniperus/download/1/2250-Coastal%20dunes%20with%20Juniperus%20spp..pdf

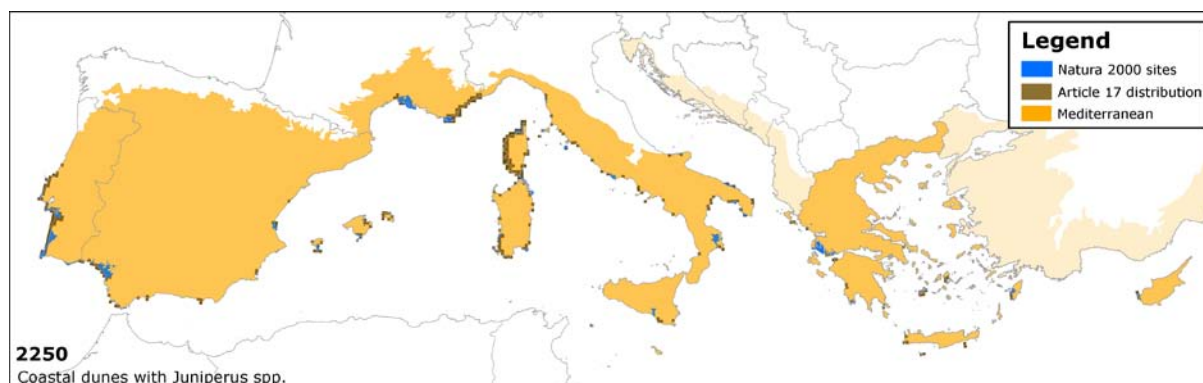
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | PT |
|-------------------|----|------|------|------|----|------|------|
| Number of sites | 1 | 26 | 20 | 16 | ? | 91 | 8 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 0 | 4917 | 2546 | 1050 | ? | 5597 | 4874 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. & Article 17 distribution



Mediterranean temporary ponds (3170)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Very shallow temporary ponds (a few centimetres deep) which exist only in winter or late spring, with a flora mainly composed of Mediterranean therophytic and geophytic species belonging to the alliances *Isoetion*, *Nanocyperion flavescentis*, *Preslion cervinae*, *Agrostion salmanticae*, *Heleochloion* and *Lythrion tribracteati*.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at

http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/freshwater_habitats/freshwater_habitats/3170-mediterranean/download/1/3170-Mediterranean%20temporary%20ponds.pdf

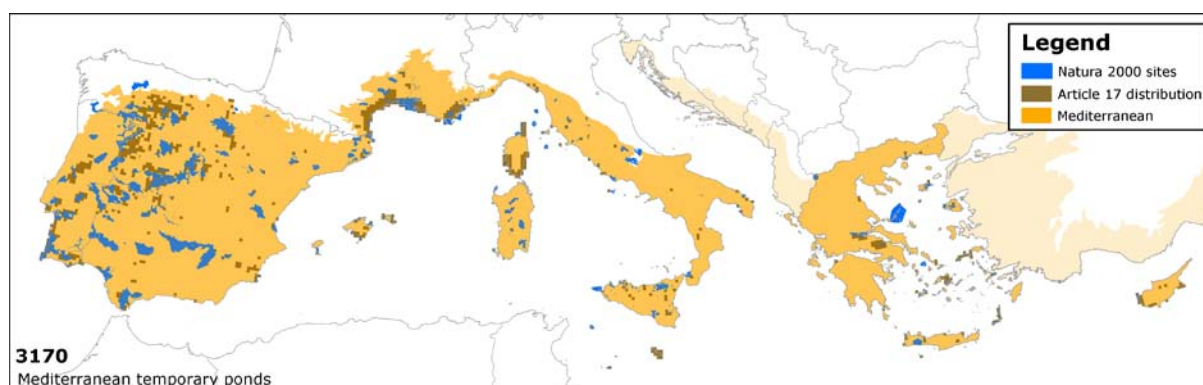
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 51-75% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | CR | IT | MT | PT |
|--------------------------|----|-------|------|------|----|------|----|-------|
| Number of sites | 2 | 138 | 56 | 34 | 0 | 108 | 9 | 29 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 0 | 29268 | 5513 | 1481 | 0 | 2609 | 2 | 21323 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Mediterranean temporary ponds & Article 17 distribution



Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the *Paspalo-Agrostidion* (3290)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Paspalo-Agrostidion* communities. They correspond to the river type 24.53, but with the particularity of an interrupted flow and a dry bed during a part of the year. The bed of the river can be completely dry or left with some pools.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/freshwater_habitats/freshwater_habitats/3290-intermittently/download/1/3290-Intermittently%20flowing%20Med.%20rivers%20Paspalo-Agrostidion.pdf

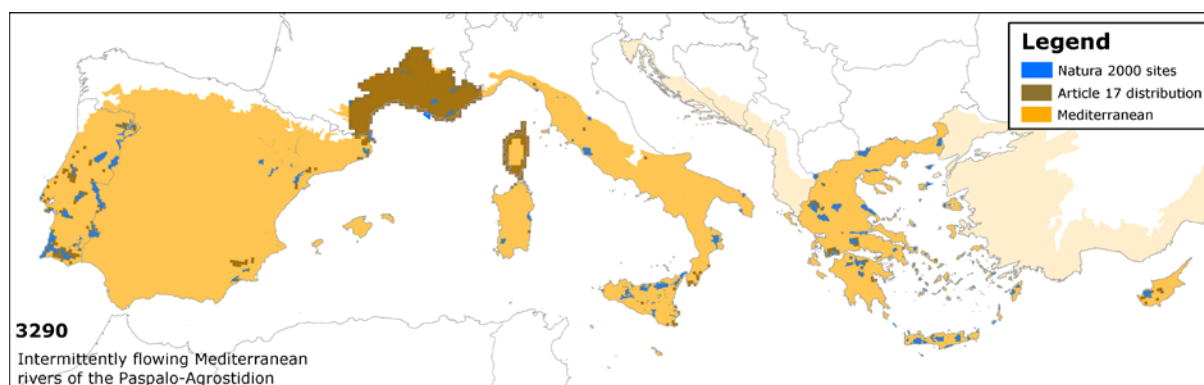
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | IT | PT |
|-------------------|----|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| Number of sites | 7 | 24 | 19 | 87 | 88 | 24 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 4 | 724 | 1570 | 9854 | 2695 | 12356 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the *Paspalo-Agrostidion* & Article 17 distribution



Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub (5330)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Scrub formations characteristic of the thermo-Mediterranean zone. Included here are those formations, for the most part indifferent to the siliceous or calcareous nature of the substrate, that reach their greatest extension or optimal development in the thermo-Mediterranean zone. Also included are the numerous, strongly characterised, thermophile formations endemic to the south of the Iberian peninsula, mostly thermo-Mediterranean but sometimes meso-Mediterranean; in their great local diversity they are a western counterpart of, and sometimes approach in appearance, the mostly eastern Mediterranean phrygas, which, however, on account of their strong structural singularity, are listed separately under 33.

Sub-types :

32.21G - *Genista fasselata* brush

Brushes dominated by the tall, spiny *Genista fasselata* of very restricted distribution in the eastern Mediterranean basin.

31.8B5p - Xerophilous *Crataegus azarolus* var. *aronia* scrub.

Low to medium height scrub of the semi-arid zone of Cyprus characterised by *Crataegus azarolus* var. *aronia* with an abundance of herbs and grasses and belonging to the *Genisto-Ceratonietum*. It develops at low to medium altitudes (300-500 m) on calcareous substrates.

32.22 - Tree-spurge formations

Stands of *Euphorbia dendroides*, remarkable tertiary relict of Macaronesian origin; they occur as a facies of the thermo-Mediterranean brushes of the Balearics, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Isles Eolie, Egadi, Pelagi, Pantelleria, Crete, and, very locally, of those of the coasts of northern Catalonia, south-eastern France, peninsular Italy and its islands, central Greece, notably on slopes facing the gulf of Corinth, the Peloponnese, the Aegean archipelagos, and enclaves of the Mediterranean periphery of Anatolia and the Levant. Particularly extensive and robust stands occur in Sicily, Sardinia and Crete where they may extend to relatively high altitudes. Very local formations in Mediterranean North Africa occupy the steep rocky slopes of some coastal capes and isolated inland sites (Ichkeul).

32.23 - Diss-dominated garrigues

Garrigues invaded and dominated by the high tussocks of *Ampelodesmos mauritanica*; typically thermo-Mediterranean, they also occur extensively in the meso-Mediterranean zone. They are most prevalent on the Tyrrhenian coast of central and southern Italy, in Sicily, in the Mediterranean zone and the less arid parts of the Saharo-Mediterranean transition zone of North Africa.

32.24 - Palmetto brush

Chamaerops humilis-dominated formations; other thermo-Mediterranean brushes or garrigues rich in the physiognomically important palmetto can be identified by a combination of this code and that of the other appropriate subdivision of 32.2. Palmetto brushes are best represented in the coastal areas of south-western, southern and eastern Iberia, the Balearics, Sicily and its satellite islands and Mediterranean North Africa, with more sporadic occurrences in the Guadalquivir basin, Sardinia, and the Tyrrhenian coasts and islands of peninsular Italy.

32.25 - Mediterranean pre-desert scrub. *Periplocion angustifoliae*, *Anthyllidetalia terniflorae*.

Shrub formations constituting, with the halo-nitrophilous scrubs (15.724) and the localised gypsum scrubs (15.93), much of the natural and semi-natural vegetation of the arid zone of south-eastern Spain (Almeria, Murcia, Alicante), a highly distinctive region of unique climatological, biological and landscape character within Europe, extremely rich in African and endemic species. Several of the most remarkable formations remain in only a few undisturbed localities and are gravely at risk⁸. Similar formations occur in the upper arid (Mediterranean arid) zone of North Africa. Outposts of these communities also exist in Sicily, the Egadi islands, the Pelagie islands, Malta and Pantelleria

32.26 - Thermo-Mediterranean broom fields (retamares)

West Mediterranean formations dominated by retamas (*Lygos* spp.) or by large, non-spiny thermo-Mediterranean brooms of genera *Cytisus* and *Genista*, limited to the Iberian peninsula, the Balearics, Mediterranean North Africa, Sicily and its associated islands, the Cilento coast of Campania.

32.441p - Spiny spurge garrigues

Euphorbia melitensis garrigues of Malta

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/sclerophyllous_scrub/sclerophyllous_scrub/5330-thermo-mediterranea/download/1/5330-Thermo-Mediterranean%20and%20pre-steppe%20scrub.pdf

Other information

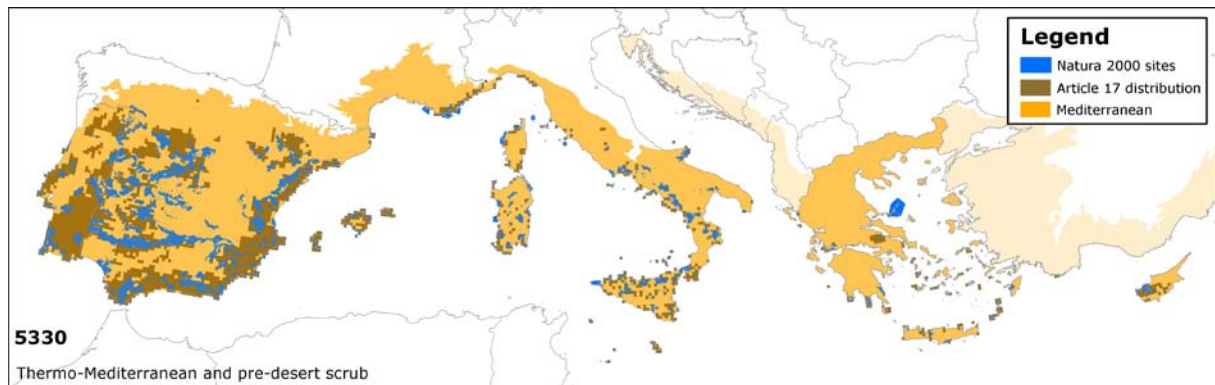
According to the ETC/BD calculations 0-50% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that potentially important part of the management needs of this habitat types occurs outside the Natura 2000 network.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|----|-------|-----|-------|
| Number of sites | 16 | 356 | 13 | 36 | 0 | 387 | 13 | 28 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 828 | 353631 | 2727 | 8420 | 0 | 98964 | 351 | 42618 |

⁸ Communities dominated by hummocks of very tall stands of Lotus tree *Zyziphius lotus*, are included in the Annex I priority habitat 'Matorral with *Zyziphius*' (32.17).

Map of SCIs proposed for Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub & Article 17 distribution



Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites) (6210)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Dry to semi-dry calcareous grasslands of the *Festuco-Brometea*. This habitat is formed on the one hand by steppic or subcontinental grasslands (*Festucetalia valesiacae*) and, on the other, by the grasslands of more oceanic and sub-Mediterranean regions (*Brometalia erecti*); in the latter case, a distinction is made between primary *Xerobromion* grasslands and secondary (semi-natural) *Mesobromion* grasslands with *Bromus erectus*; the latter are characterised by their rich orchid flora. Abandonment results in thermophile scrub with an intermediate stage of thermophile fringe vegetation (*Trifolio-Geranietea*).

Important orchid sites should be interpreted as sites that are important on the basis of one or more of the following three criteria:

- (a) the site hosts a rich suite of orchid species
- (b) the site hosts an important population of at least one orchid species considered not very common on the national territory
- (c) the site hosts one or several orchid species considered to be rare, very rare or exceptional on the national territory.

Often in association with scrubland and thermophile forests and with dry pioneer *Sedum* meadows (*Sedo-Scleranthea*).

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/grasslands/grasslands/6210-seminatural/download/1/6210-Seminatural%20dry%20grassl.%20%26amp%3B%20scrubland%20facies%20on%20calc.%20sub.pdf

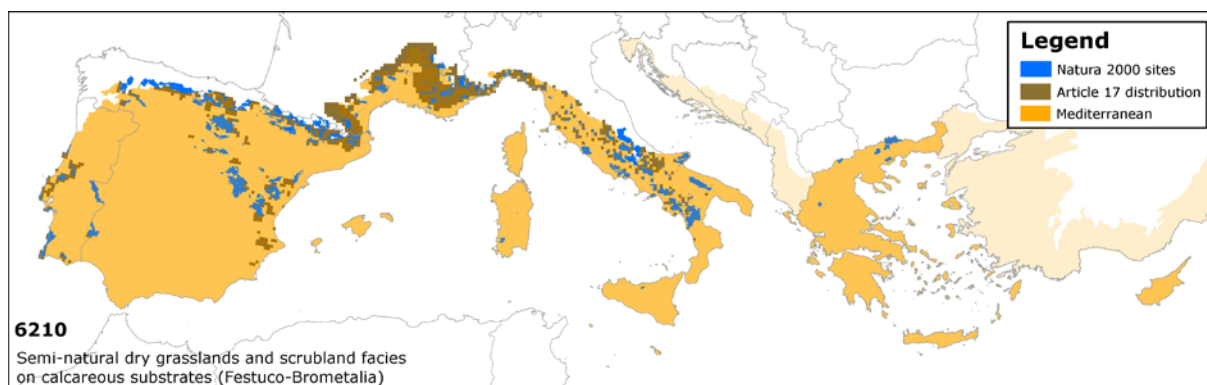
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | ES | FR | HR | IT | PT |
|-------------------|-------|-------|----|--------|-------|
| Number of sites | 115 | 98 | 0 | 352 | 12 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 54178 | 37842 | 0 | 155783 | 10837 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites) & Article 17 distribution



Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea* (6220)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Meso- and thermo-Mediterranean xerophile, mostly open, short-grass annual grasslands rich in therophytes; therophyte communities of oligotrophic soils on base-rich, often calcareous substrates. Perennial communities - *Thero-Brachypodietea*, *Thero-Brachypodietalia*: *Thero-Brachypodion*. *Poetea bulbosae*: *Astragalo-Poion bulbosae* (basiphile), *Trifolio-Periballion* (silicolous). Annual communities - *Tuberarietea guttatae* Br.-Bl. 1952 em. Rivas-Martínez 1978, *Trachynietalia distachyae* Rivas-Martínez 1978: *Trachynion distachyae* (calciphile), *Sedo-Ctenopsion* (gypsophile), *Omphalodion commutatae* (dolomitic and silico-basiphile). In France a distinction can be made between: (a) annual herbaceous vegetation of dry, initial, low-nitrogen soils ranging from neutro-basic to calcareous: *Stipo capensis-Brachypodietea distachyae* (Br-Bl. 47) Brullo 85; (b) vegetation of more or less closed grasslands on deep, nitrocline and xerocline soil: *Brachypodietalia phoenicoidis* (Br-Bl. 31) Molinier 34. In Italy this habitat mainly exists in the South and on the islands (*Thero-Brachypodietea*, *Poetea bulbosae*, *Lygeo-Stipetea*).

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/grasslands/grasslands/thero-brachypodietepdf/download/1/6220-Pseudosteppe%20with%20grasses%20%26amp%3B%20annuals%20Thero-Brachypodiete.pdf

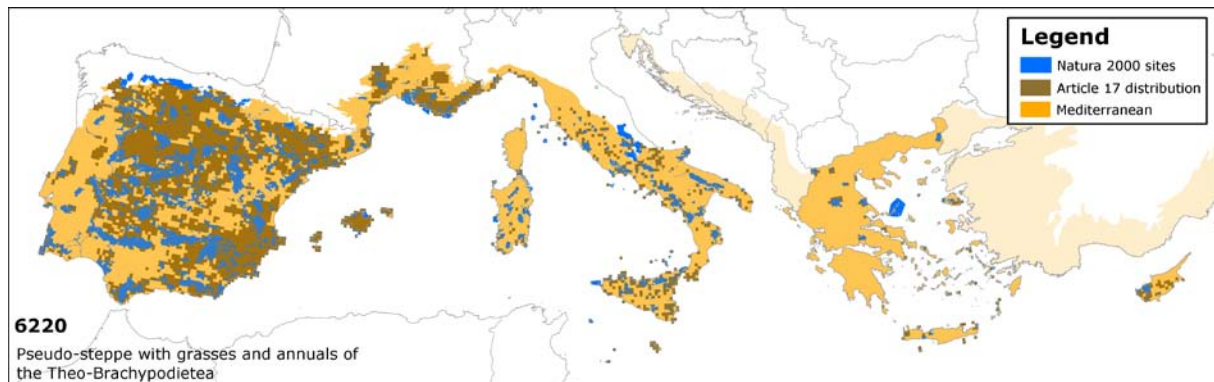
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 0-50% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that potentially important part of the management needs of this habitat types occurs outside the Natura 2000 network.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|----|--------|-----|-------|
| Number of sites | 21 | 455 | 78 | 34 | 0 | 560 | 5 | 29 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 1528 | 408022 | 35473 | 13513 | 0 | 164421 | 105 | 47447 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the *Thero-Brachypodietea* & Article 17 distribution



Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp. (6310)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

A characteristic landscape of the Iberian peninsula in which crops, pasture land or Meso-Mediterranean arborescent matorral, in juxtaposition or rotation, are shaded by a fairly closed to very open canopy of native evergreen oaks (*Quercus suber*, *Q. ilex*, *Q. rotundifolia*, *Q. coccifera*). It is an important habitat of raptors, including the threatened Iberian endemic eagle (*Aquila adalberti*), of the crane (*Grus grus*), of large insects and their predators and of the endangered felid (*Lynx pardinus*).

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/grasslands/grasslands/6310-dehesas_evergreen/download/1/6310-Dehesas%20with%20evergreen%20Quercus%20spp..pdf

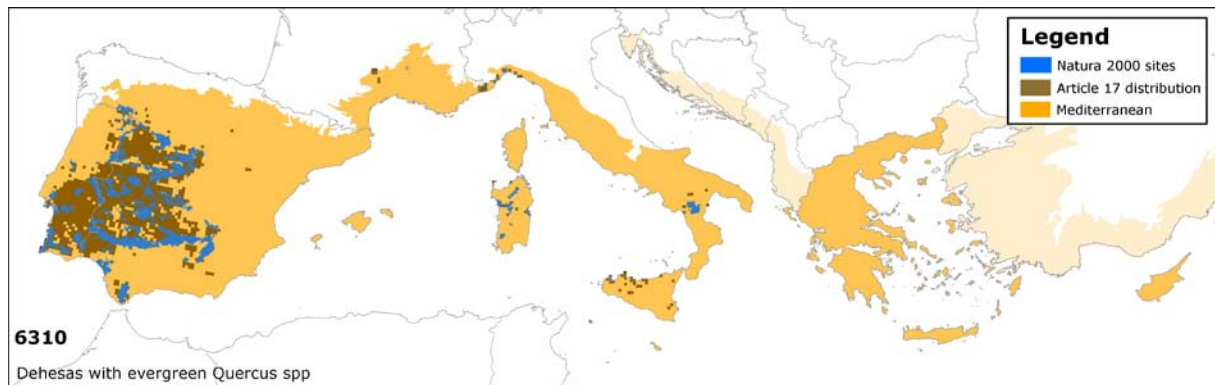
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 0-50% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that potentially important part of the management needs of this habitat types occurs outside the Natura 2000 network.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | ES | FR | IT | PT |
|-------------------|--------|-----|-------|--------|
| Number of sites | 131 | 3 | 25 | 27 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 554501 | 892 | 10866 | 122604 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp. & Article 17 distribution



Castanea sativa woods (9260)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Supra-Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean *Castanea sativa*-dominated forests and old established plantations with semi-natural undergrowth.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/9260-castanea_woodspdf/download/1/9260-Castanea%20sativa%20woods.pdf

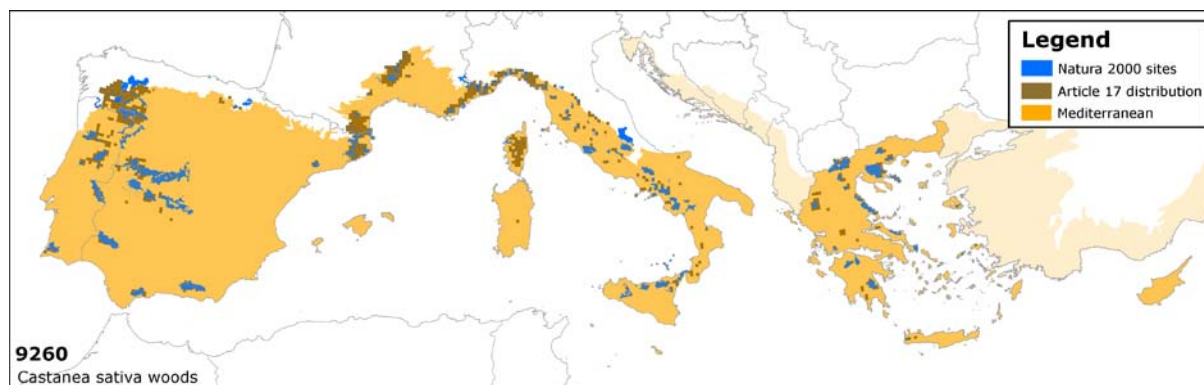
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 0-50% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that potentially important part of the management needs of this habitat types occurs outside the Natura 2000 network.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | PT |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|------|
| Number of sites | 65 | 29 | 25 | 0 | 190 | 11 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 44416 | 17290 | 17889 | 0 | 74368 | 6168 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Castanea sativa* woods & Article 17 distribution



Salix alba and Populus alba galleries (92A0)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Riparian forests of the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins dominated by *Salix alba*, *Salix fragilis* or their relatives (Pal Class. 44.141). Mediterranean and Central Eurasian multi-layered riverine forests with *Populus* spp., *Ulmus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Acer* spp., *Tamarix* spp., *Juglans regia*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus pedunculiflora*, *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Fraxinus pallisiae*, lianas. Tall poplars, *Populus alba*, *Populus caspica*, *Populus euphratica* (*Populus diversifolia*), are usually dominant in height; they may be absent or sparse in some associations which are then dominated by species of the genera listed above (Pal Class. 44.6).

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/92a0-salix_galleriespdf/download/1/92A0-Salix%20alba%20and%20Populus%20alba%20galleries.pdf

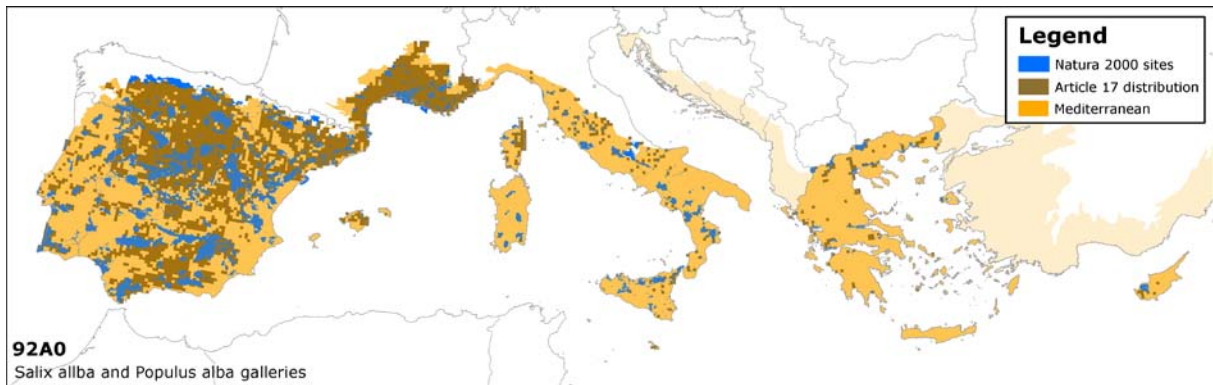
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|-------------------|----|-------|-------|------|----|-------|----|-------|
| Number of sites | 6 | 391 | 89 | 40 | ? | 263 | 2 | 36 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 28 | 76528 | 21133 | 4012 | ? | 28520 | 4 | 13930 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries & Article 17 distribution



Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*) (92D0)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Tamarisk, oleander, and chaste tree galleries and thickets and similar low ligneous formations of permanent or temporary streams and wetlands of the thermo-Mediterranean zone and south-western Iberia, and of the most hygromorphic locations within the Saharo-Mediterranean and Saharo-Sindian zones. Includes formations of *Tamarix smyrnensis* (syn. *Tamarix ramossissima*) of stream sides and coastal localities of the Pontic and Steppic regions of western Eurasia.

The formations with *Tamarix africana* should not be taken into account.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at

http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/92d0-southern_nerio-tama/download/1/92D0-Southern%20riparian%20galleries%20%26amp%3B%20thickets%20Nerio-Tamaric...pdf

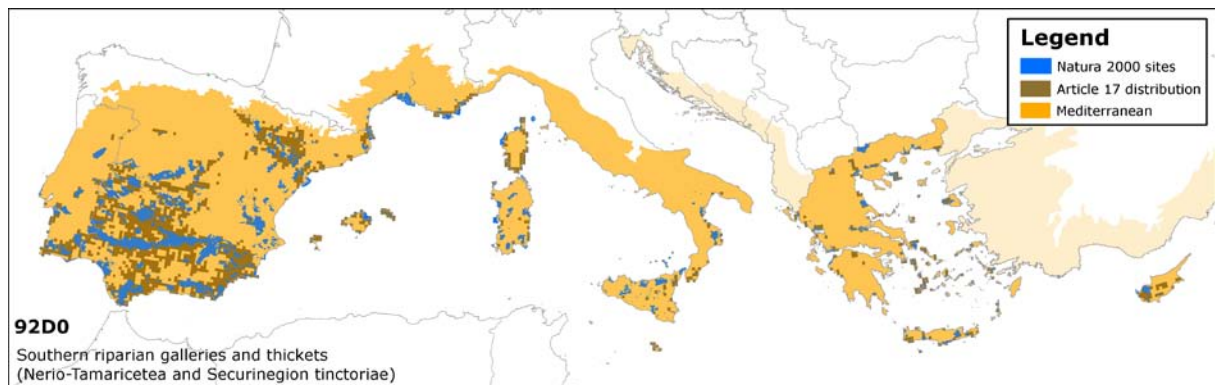
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 76-100% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|-------------------|-----|-------|------|------|----|------|----|-------|
| Number of sites | 20 | 325 | 39 | 73 | 0 | 134 | 8 | 18 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 639 | 54896 | 3419 | 9199 | 0 | 4443 | 14 | 13776 |

Map of SCIs proposed for Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*) & Article 17 distribution



***Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests (9320)**

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Thermo-Mediterranean or thermo-Canarian woodland dominated by arborescent *Olea europaea* ssp. *sylvestris*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Myrtus communis* or, in the Canary Islands, by *Olea europaea* ssp. *cerasiformis* and *Pistacia atlantica*. Most formations will be listed as arborescent matorral (35.12), but a few stands may have a sufficiently tall, closed canopy to qualify for this unit.

Sub-types :

45.11 - Wild olive woodland

Olea europaea ssp. *sylvestris* - dominated formations. A climax olive forest, with *Ceratonia siliqua* and *Pistacia lentiscus* exists on the north flank of Djebel Ichkeul in northern Tunisia. Elsewhere, the communities most resembling olive forest are found in southern Andalusia (*Tamo communis-Oleetum sylvestris*: extinct?), in Menorca (*Prasio majoris-Oleetum sylvestris*), Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, Crete.

45.12 - Carob woodland

Ceratonia siliqua - dominated formations, often with *Olea europaea* ssp. *sylvestris* and *Pistacia lentiscus*. The most developed examples, some truly forest-like, are to be found in Tunisia, on the slopes of the Djebel, where they constitute carob-dominated facies of the wild olive woodlands (45.11), in Mallorca (*Cneoro tricocci-Ceratonietum siliquae*), in eastern Sardinia, in south-eastern Sicily, in Puglia, in Crete.

45.13 - Canarian olive woodland

Olea europaea ssp. *cerasiformis* and *Pistacia atlantica* formations of the Canary Islands.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/9320-olea_ceratonia/download/1/9320-Olea%20and%20Ceratonia%20forests.pdf

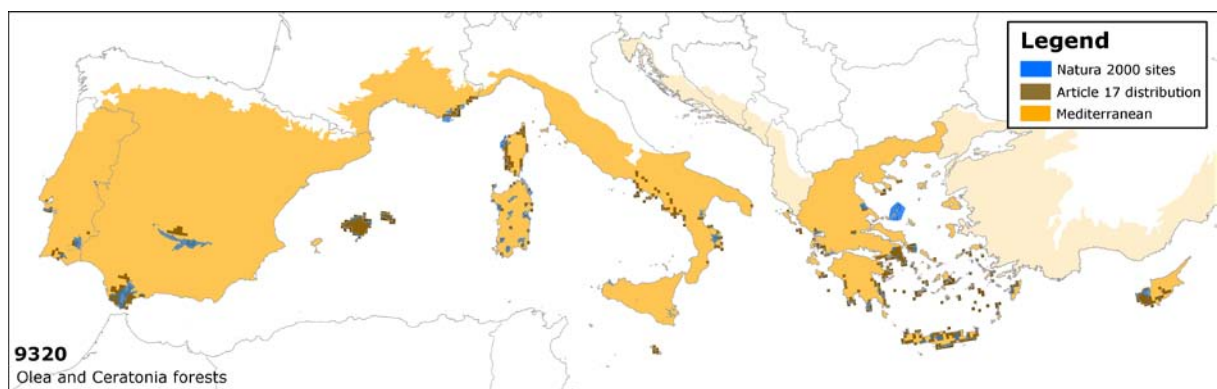
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 51-75% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT | UK |
|--------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|----|-------|----|------|----|
| Number of sites | 15 | 72 | 14 | 60 | 0 | 59 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 5468 | 25469 | 3380 | 49893 | 0 | 11671 | 27 | 3582 | 60 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests & Article 17 distribution



Quercus suber forests (9330)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

West-Mediterranean silicicolous forests dominated by *Quercus suber*, usually more thermophile and hygrophile than 45.3.

Sub-types :

45.21 - Tyrrhenian cork-oak forests

Quercion suberis

Mostly meso-Mediterranean *Quercus suber* forests of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, France and north-eastern Spain. They are most often degraded to arborescent matorral (32.11).

45.22 - South-western Iberian cork-oak forests

Quercion fagineo-suberis

Quercus suber forests, often with *Q. faginea* or *Q. canariensis*, of the south-western quadrant of the Iberian peninsula.

45.23 -North-western Iberian cork-oak forests

Very local, exiguous *Quercus suber* enclaves in the *Q. pyrenaica* forest area of the valleys of the Sil and of the Mino (Galicia).

45.24 - Aquitanian cork-oak woodland

Isolated *Q. suber*-dominated stands occurring either as a facies of dunal pine-cork oak forests or in a very limited area of the eastern Landes.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/9330-quercus_forestspdf/download/1/9330-Quercus%20suber%20forests.pdf

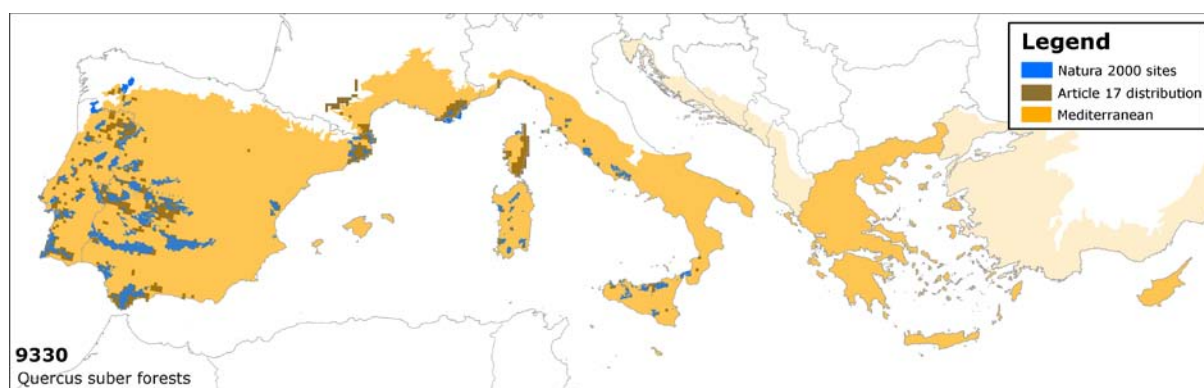
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 51-75% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that Natura 2000 network provides an important framework for the management of this habitat type.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | ES | FR | IT | PT |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of sites | 84 | 26 | 78 | 32 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 172693 | 16960 | 23719 | 19211 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Quercus suber* forests & Article 17 distribution



***Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests (9340)**

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Forests dominated by *Quercus ilex* or *Q. rotundifolia*, often, but not necessarily, calcicolous.

Sub-types :

45.31 - Meso-Mediterranean holm-oak forests

Rich meso-Mediterranean formations, penetrating locally, mostly in ravines, into the thermo-Mediterranean zone. They are often degraded to arborescent matorral (32.11), and some of the types listed below no longer exist in the fully developed forest state relevant to category 45; they have nevertheless been included, both to provide appropriate codes for use in 32.11, and because restoration may be possible.

45.32 - Supra-Mediterranean holm-oak forests

Formations of the supra-Mediterranean levels, often mixed with deciduous oaks, *Acer* spp. or *Ostrya carpinifolia*.

45.33 - Aquitanian holm-oak woodland

Isolated *Quercus ilex*-dominated stands occurring as a facies of dunal pine-holm oak forests.

45.34 - *Quercus rotundifolia* woodland

Iberian forest communities formed by *Q. rotundifolia*. Generally, even in mature state, less tall, less luxuriant and drier than the fully developed forests that can be constituted by the closely related *Q. ilex*, they are, moreover, most often degraded into open woodland or even arborescent matorral. Species characteristic of the undergrowth are *Arbutus unedo*, *Phillyrea angustifolia*, *Rhamnus alaternus*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Jasminum fruticans*, *Smilax aspera*, *Lonicera etrusca*, *L. implexa*.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/9340-quercus_rotundifoli/download/1/9340-Quercus%20ilex%20and%20Quercus%20rotundifolia%20forests.pdf

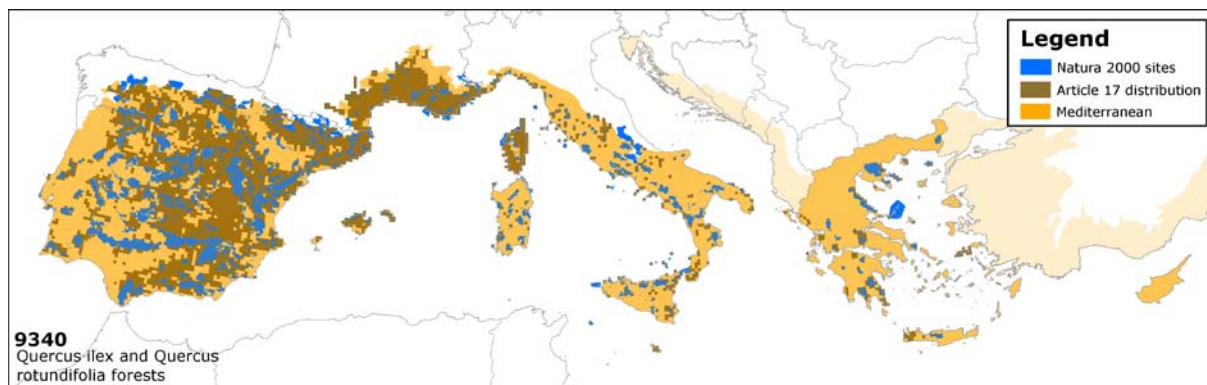
Other information

According to the ETC/BD calculations 0-50% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that potentially important part of the management needs of this habitat types occurs outside the Natura 2000 network.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----|--------|----|-------|
| Number of sites | 472 | 100 | 44 | 0 | 432 | 4 | 27 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 563538 | 92131 | 61816 | 0 | 176350 | 66 | 31036 |

Map of SCIs proposed for *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests & Article 17 distribution



Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines (9540)

Habitats Manual 2007 (only the most relevant part taken) :

Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic woods of thermophilous pines, mostly appearing as substitution or paraclimactic stages of forests of the *Quercetalia ilicis* or *Ceratonio-Rhamnetalia*. Long-established plantations of these pines, within their natural area of occurrence, and with an undergrowth basically similar to that of paraclimactic formations, are included.

Sub-types :

42.81 - Maritime pine forests

Forests and plantations of *Pinus pinaster* ssp. *atlantica* of south-western France and the western Iberian peninsula.

42.82 - Mesogean pine forests

Forests of *Pinus pinaster* ssp. *pinaster* (= *Pinus mesogeensis*) of the western Mediterranean, mostly in siliceous meso-Mediterranean, upper meso-Mediterranean and supra-Mediterranean situations of Spain, Corsica, south-eastern France, north-western Italy, Sardinia and Pantelleria.

42.821 - Iberian mesogean pine forests

Pinus pinaster forests of the Iberian peninsula, appearing mostly as substitution communities of *Quercus rotundifolia*, *Q. pyrenaica* or, locally, *Q. suber*, *Q. faginea* woodlands.

42.822 - Corbières mesogean pine forests

Isolated *Pinus pinaster* - dominated woods of the Corbières.

42.823 - Franco-Italian mesogean pine forests

Pinus pinaster forests of siliceous lower meso-Mediterranean areas of Provence, of marls and limestones of the upper meso-Mediterranean level of the Maritime Alps and the Ligurian Alps, and of mostly siliceous or clayey soils of the hills of Liguria and Tuscany.

42.824- Corsican mesogean pine forests

Pinetum pinastri, *Erico-Arbutetum* p., *Galio-Pinetum* p.

Pinus pinaster-dominated forests of the meso- and supra-Mediterranean levels of Corsica, mostly on granitic substrates; they are very developed, accompanied by a maquis-like understory, in the meso-Mediterranean zone, mostly in its upper levels; they occur locally within the supra-Mediterranean zone, on adrets and at lower altitudes, as facies of laricio pine forests.

42.825 - Sardinian mesogean pine forests

Pinus pinaster formations on granitic substrates of northern Sardinia, with *Arbutus unedo*, *Quercus ilex*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Erica arborea*, *Genista corsica*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Calicotome spinosa*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Teucrium marum*.

42.826- Pantellerian mesogean pine forests

Pinus pinaster woods of Pantelleria.

42.83 - Stone pine forests

Mediterranean forests and old naturalised plantations of *Pinus pinea*. Old introductions in many areas often makes the distinction between self sown forests and long-established formations of artificial origin difficult. These are thus included here, while recent, obviously artificial groves are not.

42.831 - Iberian stone pine forests

Pinus pinea forests of the Iberian peninsula, where they reach their greatest development.

42.832- Balearic stone pine woods

Pinus pinea formations of the Balearic Islands, native only on Ibiza and Formentera.

42.833 - Provence stone pine woods

Pinus pinea formations of Provence, possibly spontaneous on coastal sands and in the Maures area.

42.834 - Corsican stone pine woods

Pinus pinea formations of the littoral of Corsica, some of which may be of natural origin, in particular on old dunes of the east coast.

42.835 - Sardinian stone pine forests

Pinus pinea formations of Sardinia.

42.836 - Sicilian stone pine forests

Pinus pinea formations of the Monti Peloritani, north-western Sicily, of probable native origin.

42.837 - Peninsular Italian stone pine forests

Large, ancient, *Pinus pinea* plantations of the Tyrennian, and locally, Adriatic coasts of the Italian peninsula, in Liguria, Tuscany, Latium, Campania, Emilia-Romana (Ravenna) and Friuli-Venetia Giulia (Grado).

42.838 - Greek stone pine forests

Pinus pinea woods of the littoral and coastal hills of the Peloponnese, Chalcidice, Crete and Aegean islands, rather local but probably in part, at least, spontaneous; a splendid example exists, in particular, on Skiathos.

42.84 - Aleppo pine forests

Woods of *Pinus halepensis*, a frequent colonist of thermo- and calcicolous meso-Mediterranean scrubs. The distinction between spontaneous forests and long-established formations of artificial origin is often difficult. The latter are thus included here, while recent, obviously artificial groves are not.

42.841 - Iberian Aleppo pine forests

Pinus halepensis forests of Spain, considered native for at least two-thirds of their considerable expanse; they are mostly restricted to eastern regions on the Mediterranean slope of the Catalanian mountains, the Maestrazgo, the pre-Baetic ranges of the upper Guadalquivir basin, the southern Andalusian mountains; they penetrate farther inland in the Ebro basin and around the headwaters of the Tagus and Guadalquivir systems.

42.842 - Balearic Aleppo pine forests

Pinus halepensis formations of the Balearics, present and probably native on all the major islands.

42.843 - Provenço-Ligurian Aleppo pine forests

Mostly lower meso-Mediterranean *Pinus halepensis* forests of Provence and of the lower slopes and coastlines of the Maritime and Ligurian Alps, extensive and undoubtedly native.

42.844 - Corsican Aleppo pine woods

Rare and local *Pinus halepensis* woods of the Corsican coasts, some, at least, possibly natural.

42.845 - Sardinian Aleppo pine woods

Pinus halepensis formations of Sardinia, where certainly native woods occur on Isola di San Pietro and the Sulcis coast of Iglesiente.

42.846 - Sicilian Aleppo pine woods

Pinus halepensis formations of Sicily and peripheral islands (Egadi, Lampedusa, Pantelleria).

42.847 - Peninsular Italian Aleppo pine forests

Pinus halepensis formations of the Italian peninsula; extensive, probably at least partially native ones are individualised in the subdivisions below.

42.848 - Greek Aleppo pine forests

Pinus halepensis formations of Greece, where the species is relatively widespread, particularly in Attica, Thessaly, the coasts of the Peloponnese and of central continental Greece, the Ionian islands, Chalcidici, the northern Sporades, Euboea and Skiros.

42.85 - Aegean pine forests

Pinus brutia forests of Crete and eastern Aegean islands. Eastern vicariants of Aleppo pine forests (42.84), they comprise, however, taller, more luxuriant, and often extensive, formations. Disjunct formations of this pine or of related species, described from Crimea and the Caucasian region (*Pinus pityusa*, *Pinus stankewiczii*, *Pinus eldarica*) have been included..

42.851 - Aegean pine forests of Crete

Pinus brutia-dominated forests of Crete and its satellite islands Gavdos and Gaidaronisi, pure or mixed with *Cupressus sempervirens*; they are widespread in particular in the White Mountains, the Psiloriti range, the Dikti range and, locally, in the Sitia mountains and the Asterousia mountains.

42.852 - Aegean pine forests of Lesbos

Extensive *Pinus brutia* forests of Lesbos, occupying Mount Olympus and surrounding hills in the south-eastern quadrant of the island, as well as parts of the Kuratsonas range in the north-west; these forests harbour the only European population of the nuthatch *Sitta krueperi* and the most significant one of the orchid *Comperia comperiana*.

42.853 - Aegean pine forests of Samos

Pinus brutia forests covering large expanses of Samos, in particular in the Ambelos range, the Kerki mountains, the southern hills and the north-eastern peninsula.

42.854 - Aegean pine woods of Chios

Remnant forests of Chios with a composition and stratification similar to those of the forests of Samos.

42.855 - Aegean pine forests of Thasos

Broad *Pinus brutia* belt on the lower reaches of Thasos, up to about 400 to 500 metres, mixed with *Pinus pallasiana* in the higher areas.

42.856 - Aegean pine woods of Samothrace

Mostly sparse *Pinus brutia* formations of the lowlands of Samothrace.

42.857 - Aegean pine forests of Rhodes

Remnant *Pinus brutia* forests of Rhodes, still represented by some relatively natural formations with rich scrub undergrowth.

42.858 - Aegean pine forests of Karpathos

Fairly extensive *Pinus brutia* forests of Karpathos, distributed, in particular, in the northern coastal area, the southern interior and the middle elevation of Kali Limni.

42.859 - Aegean pine forests of the Dodecanese

Pinus brutia formations of the islands of Simi, Kos, Leros and Ikaria.

Conservation status assessed at the European level and MS level

The information is available in the summary sheet at http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/x_habitat-art17report/library/datasheets/habitats/forests/forests/9540-mediterranean/download/1/9540-Mediterranean%20pine%20forests%20with%20endemic%20Mesogean%20pines.pdf

Other information

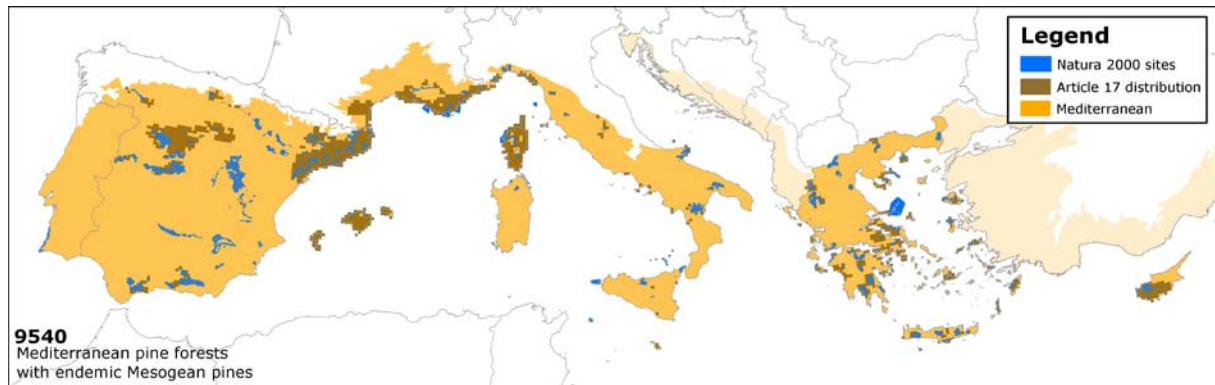
According to the ETC/BD calculations 0-50% of the area of this habitat type are within SCIs (see Appendix 1). This means that potentially important part of the management needs of this habitat types occurs outside the Natura 2000 network.

Number of SCIs and habitat area (ha) within SCIs per Member State in the Mediterranean biogeographical region

| | CY | ES | FR | GR | HR | IT | MT | PT* |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----|-------|----|-----|
| Number of sites | 23 | 133 | 37 | 71 | 0 | 105 | 2 | 1 |
| Habitat area (ha) | 39555 | 249319 | 15944 | 112395 | 0 | 29283 | 18 | |

*not assessed in MED/MMED in the Art17

Map of SCIs proposed for Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines & Article 17 distribution



Appendix 1. List of species and habitats types of the Mediterranean region

- Different colours are used for different habitat groups. Species/habitat types present in only one MS are excluded.
- H= habitat type, A = amphibian, I = invertebrate, M = mammal, P = plant, R = reptile
- **Prio** = priority habitat type or species
- **I, II and IV** refer to Annexes of the Habitats Directive.
- **MED CS** = Conservation status at the Mediterranean region. Red = unfavourable-bad, amber = unfavourable-inadequate, grey = unknown.
- **Positive trend**: positive trend for population & habitat for species or area of the habitat were used. 0 means that there was not any positive trend reported under the used parameters. Maximum value for species is 16 and 8 for habitat types.
- **N2K coverage**: symbols indicate how many % of habitat area/species distribution are within the SCIs (● = 0-50, ●● = 51-75 and ●●● = 76-100). Empty cell means that the available data did not allow calculation. See method on Appendix 2.
- **Criterion A**= number of MS where species/habitat type is present, **Criterion B** = species/habitat types at U2, U1 or unknown status and **Criterion C**= negative trend and **A(B+C)** = the agreed algorithm.
- Cells in yellow highlight the data that was used for ranking the habitat types and species.
- Y^e= exception for some MS

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Coastal | 2110 | H | Embryonic shifting dunes | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 10 | 5 | 105 |
| Coastal | 1150 | H | Coastal lagoons | Y | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 9 | 4 | 91 |
| Coastal | 1310 | H | Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 4 | 84 |
| Coastal | 1210 | H | Annual vegetation of drift lines | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Coastal | 1410 | H | Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Coastal | 1420 | H | Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Coastal | 2230 | H | Malcolmietalia dune grasslands | N | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Coastal | 1110 | H | Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 8 | 1 | 63 |
| Coastal | 1510 | H | Mediterranean salt steppes (<i>Limonietalia</i>) | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Coastal | 2260 | H | Cisto-Lavenduletalia dune sclerophyllous scrubs | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| Coastal | 2250 | H | Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 6 | 6 | 3 | 54 |
| Coastal | 1130 | H | Estuaries | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 5 | 7 | 3 | 50 |
| Coastal | 2120 | H | Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 7 | 3 | 50 |
| Coastal | 2190 | H | Humid dune slacks | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | •• | 6 | 5 | 3 | 48 |
| Coastal | 1170 | H | Reefs | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| Coastal | 8330 | H | Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| Coastal | 1140 | H | Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| Coastal | 1240 | H | Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic Limonium spp. | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | •• | 8 | 3 | 2 | 40 |
| Coastal | 5410 | H | West Mediterranean clifftop phrygas (Astragalo-Plantagnetum subulatae) | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | • | 5 | 5 | 3 | 40 |
| Coastal | 1160 | H | Large shallow inlets and bays | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 6 | 1 | 35 |
| Coastal | 2210 | H | Crucianellion maritimae fixed beach dunes | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Coastal | 2270 | H | Wooded dunes with Pinus pinea and/or Pinus pinaster | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Coastal | 5320 | H | Low formations of Euphorbia close to cliffs | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Coastal | 1430 | H | Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (Pegano-Salsoletea) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 6 | 4 | 0 | 24 |
| Coastal | 2240 | H | Brachypodietalia dune grasslands with annuals | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
| Coastal | 5420 | H | Sarcopoterium spinosum phrygas | N | Y | | | | FV | 2 | • | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Coastal | 2220 | H | Dunes with Euphorbia terracina | N | Y | | | | U2 | 1 | • | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Coastal | 5430 | H | Endemic phrygas of the Euphorbio-Verbascion | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Coastal | 1230 | H | Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1320 | H | Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 2130 | H | Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Coastal | 1520 | H | Iberian gypsum vegetation (Gypsophiletalia) | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Coastal | 2150 | H | Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Coastal | 1349 | M | Tursiops truncatus | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 8 | 9 | 2 | 88 |
| Coastal | 1224 | R | Caretta caretta | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 1 | • | 8 | 8 | 1 | 72 |
| Coastal | 1227 | R | Chelonia mydas | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 6 | 9 | 1 | 60 |
| Coastal | 1366 | M | Monachus monachus | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 4 | 7 | 3 | 40 |
| Coastal | 1223 | R | Dermochelys coriacea | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 4 | 6 | 1 | 28 |
| Coastal | 1581 | P | Kosteletzkya pentacarpos | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 1 | ••• | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Coastal | 1591 | P | Helianthemum caput-felis | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Coastal | 1395 | P | Petalophyllum ralfsii | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | •• | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Coastal | 1674 | P | Anchusa crispa | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Coastal | 1229 | R | Phyllodactylus europaeus | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1608 | P | Rouya polygama | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 1 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1643 | P | Limonium strictissimum | Y | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1681 | P | Thymus carnosus | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1715 | P | Linaria flava | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1742 | P | Plantago algarbiensis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Coastal | 4114 | P | Linaria pseudolaxiflora | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Coastal | 1351 | M | Phocoena phocoena | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Coastal | 1419 | P | Botrychium simplex | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Coastal | 1465 | P | Silene velutina | Y | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Coastal | 1593 | P | Halimium verticillatum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Coastal | 1639 | P | Limonium lanceolatum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Forests | 9320 | H | Olea and Ceratonia forests | N | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | • | 8 | 6 | 3 | 72 |
| Forests | 92A0 | H | Salix alba and Populus alba galleries | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 7 | 7 | 3 | 70 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Forests | 92D0 | H | Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 7 | 6 | 2 | 56 |
| Forests | 9540 | H | Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ● | 6 | 5 | 2 | 42 |
| Forests | 91E0 | H | Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) | Y | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Forests | 2270 | H | Wooded dunes with <i>Pinus pinea</i> and/or <i>Pinus pinaster</i> | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Forests | 9260 | H | <i>Castanea sativa</i> woods | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| Forests | 9580 | H | Mediterranean <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods | Y | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ●●● | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| Forests | 9340 | H | <i>Quercus ilex</i> and <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> forests | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ●● | 6 | 4 | 0 | 24 |
| Forests | 9330 | H | <i>Quercus suber</i> forests | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| Forests | 91F0 | H | Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (<i>Ulmion minoris</i>) | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Forests | 9560 | H | Endemic forests with <i>Juniperus</i> spp. | Y | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ●●● | 6 | 3 | 0 | 18 |
| Forests | 91B0 | H | Thermophilous <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> woods | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ● | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Forests | 9380 | H | Forests of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ●●● | 5 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Forests | 9530 | H | (Sub-) Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | ●●● | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Forests | 9150 | H | Medio-European limestone beech forests of the Cephalanthero-Fagion | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Forests | 9180 | H | Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Forests | 9120 | H | Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>) | N | Y | | | | U2 | 1 | ●●● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 9160 | H | Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the <i>Carpinion betuli</i> | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 9230 | H | Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> and <i>Quercus pyrenaica</i> | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Forests | 9240 | H | Quercus faginea and Quercus canariensis Iberian woods | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 9350 | H | Quercus macrolepis forests | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 9430 | H | Subalpine and montane Pinus uncinata forests (* if on gypsum or limestone) | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 9570 | H | Tetraclinis articulata forests | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 92C0 | H | Platanus orientalis and Liquidambar orientalis woods (Platanion orientalis) | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ••• | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Forests | 9290 | H | Cupressus forests (Acero-Cupression) | N | Y | | | | FV | 1 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Forests | 92B0 | H | Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with Rhododendron ponticum, Salix and others | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Forests | 9110 | H | Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ••• | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forests | 9130 | H | Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | • | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forests | 9250 | H | Quercus trojana woods | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ••• | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forests | 9280 | H | Quercus frainetto woods | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | • | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forests | 1302 | M | Rhinolophus mehelyi | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 6 | 10 | 6 | 96 |
| Forests | 1305 | M | Rhinolophus euryale | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 6 | 9 | 5 | 84 |
| Forests | 1304 | M | Rhinolophus ferrumequinum | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 6 | 8 | 5 | 78 |
| Forests | 1316 | M | Myotis capaccinii | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 5 | 7 | 5 | 60 |
| Forests | 1324 | M | Myotis myotis | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| Forests | 1323 | M | Myotis bechsteinii | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 5 | 7 | 4 | 55 |
| Forests | 1322 | M | Myotis nattereri | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 6 | 6 | 3 | 54 |
| Forests | 1308 | M | Barbastella barbastellus | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 5 | 8 | 2 | 50 |
| Forests | 1312 | M | Nyctalus noctula | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 48 |
| Forests | 1333 | M | Tadarida teniotis | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 7 | 6 | 0 | 42 |
| Forests | 1083 | I | Lucanus cervus | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 5 | 3 | 40 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Forests | 1078 | I | Callimorpha quadripunctaria | Y | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | • | 6 | 3 | 3 | 36 |
| Forests | 1311 | M | Pipistrellus savii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 6 | 0 | 36 |
| Forests | 1363 | M | Felis silvestris | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Forests | 1084 | I | Osmoderma eremita | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 4 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Forests | 1326 | M | Plecotus auritus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| Forests | 1328 | M | Nyctalus lasiopterus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 6 | 0 | 30 |
| Forests | 1331 | M | Nyctalus leisleri | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| Forests | 5009 | M | Pipistrellus pygmaeus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Forests | 1087 | I | Rosalia alpina | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 4 | 4 | 3 | 28 |
| Forests | 2016 | M | Pipistrellus kuhlii | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 7 | 3 | 0 | 21 |
| Forests | 1088 | I | Cerambyx cerdo | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 5 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Forests | 1317 | M | Pipistrellus nathusii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Forests | 1352 | M | Canis lupus | Y | | Y ^e | Y ^e | Y ^e | XX | 3 | • | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Forests | 1281 | R | Elaphe longissima | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Forests | 1309 | M | Pipistrellus pipistrellus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Forests | 1314 | M | Myotis daubentonii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Forests | 1167 | A | Triturus carnifex | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| Forests | 1362 | M | Lynx pardinus | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Forests | 1191 | A | Alytes obstetricans | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Forests | 1193 | A | Bombina variegata | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | • | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Forests | 1235 | R | Chamaeleo chamaeleon | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Forests | 1354 | M | Ursus arctos | Y | | Y ^e | Y ^e | N | U1 | 2 | •• | 3 | 4 | 0 | 12 |
| Forests | 1386 | P | Buxbaumia viridis | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 1 | •• | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Forests | 1174 | A | Triturus marmoratus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Forests | 1306 | M | Rhinolophus blasii | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Forests | 1064 | I | Fabriciana elisa | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Forests | 1085 | I | Buprestis splendens | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Forests | 1172 | A | Chioglossa lusitanica | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Forests | 1259 | R | Lacerta schreiberi | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Forests | 1341 | M | Muscardinus avellanarius | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Forests | 1372 | M | Capra aegagrus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Forests | 1373 | M | Ovis gmelini musimon | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 2 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Forests | 1733 | P | Veronica micrantha | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Forests | 5005 | M | Myotis punicus | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Forests | 1024 | I | Geomalacus maculosus | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 1075 | I | Graellsia isabellae | N | | Y | N | Y | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 1342 | M | Dryomys nitedula | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 1421 | P | Trichomanes speciosum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 1902 | P | Cypripedium calceolus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 3 | •• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 5003 | M | Myotis alcathoe | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Forests | 1240 | R | Algyroides fitzingeri | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Forests | 1367 | M | Cervus elaphus corsicanus | Y | | Y | Y | N | FV | 3 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Forests | 1862 | P | Narcissus cyclamineus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 2230 | H | Malcolmietalia dune grasslands | N | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | ••• | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Grasslands | 1510 | H | Mediterranean salt steppes (Limonietalia) | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| Grasslands | 2120 | H | Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 7 | 3 | 50 |
| Grasslands | 6420 | H | Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the Molinio-Holoschoenion | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | • | 6 | 5 | 1 | 36 |
| Grasslands | 6220 | H | Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea | Y | Y | | | | XX | 1 | • | 7 | 4 | 1 | 35 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Grasslands | 6510 | H | Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Grasslands | 6430 | H | Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Grasslands | 2240 | H | Brachypodietalia dune grasslands with annuals | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
| Grasslands | 6230 | H | Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Grasslands | 6310 | H | Dehesas with evergreen <i>Quercus</i> spp. | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 4 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Grasslands | 6110 | H | Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the <i>Alyso-Sedion albi</i> | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Grasslands | 6210 | H | Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Grasslands | 6410 | H | <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ••• | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Grasslands | 2220 | H | Dunes with <i>Euphorbia terracina</i> | N | Y | | | | U2 | 1 | • | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 6170 | H | Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 8230 | H | Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the <i>Sedo-Scleranthion</i> or of the <i>Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii</i> | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 2130 | H | Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 2330 | H | Inland dunes with open <i>Corynephorus</i> and <i>Agrostis</i> grasslands | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 8240 | H | Limestone pavements | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 6130 | H | Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 5130 | H | <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 6160 | H | Oro-Iberian <i>Festuca indigesta</i> grasslands | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1303 | M | <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 7 | 9 | 6 | 105 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Grasslands | 1307 | M | Myotis blythii | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 1 | •• | 7 | 9 | 5 | 98 |
| Grasslands | 1310 | M | Miniopterus schreibersii | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 7 | 10 | 2 | 84 |
| Grasslands | 1304 | M | Rhinolophus ferrumequinum | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 6 | 8 | 5 | 78 |
| Grasslands | 1329 | M | Plecotus austriacus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 7 | 7 | 3 | 70 |
| Grasslands | 1308 | M | Barbastella barbastellus | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 5 | 8 | 2 | 50 |
| Grasslands | 1312 | M | Nyctalus noctula | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 48 |
| Grasslands | 1327 | M | Eptesicus serotinus | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 6 | 5 | 2 | 42 |
| Grasslands | 1321 | M | Myotis emarginatus | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| Grasslands | 1065 | I | Euphydryas aurinia | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 4 | 3 | 35 |
| Grasslands | 1076 | I | Proserpinus proserpina | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Grasslands | 1057 | I | Parnassius apollo | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 6 | 2 | 32 |
| Grasslands | 1058 | I | Maculinea arion | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Grasslands | 5009 | M | Pipistrellus pygmaeus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Grasslands | 1053 | I | Zerynthia polyxena | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| Grasslands | 1298 | R | Vipera ursinii (except Vipera ursinii rakosiensis) | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 3 | 4 | 3 | 21 |
| Grasslands | 2016 | M | Pipistrellus kuhlii | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 7 | 3 | 0 | 21 |
| Grasslands | 1263 | R | Lacerta viridis (including L. bilineata) | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Grasslands | 1272 | R | Chalcides bedriagai | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 1279 | R | Elaphe quatuorlineata | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 1338 | M | Microtus cabreræ | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 1783 | P | Picris willkommii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 1836 | P | Colchicum corsicum | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 1871 | P | Leucojum nicaeense | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 4102 | P | Anacamptis urvilleana | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Grasslands | 1054 | I | Papilio alexanor | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Grasslands | 1060 | I | Lycaena dispar | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 1288 | R | Coluber hippocrepis | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 1372 | M | Capra aegagrus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 1857 | P | Narcissus pseudonarcissus ssp. nobilis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 5005 | M | Myotis punicus | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Grasslands | 1077 | I | Hyles hippophaes | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1276 | R | Ablepharus kitaibelii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1419 | P | Botrychium simplex | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1603 | P | Eryngium viviparum | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1720 | P | Euphrasia genargentea | Y | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1775 | P | Santolina semidentata | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1874 | P | Iris boissieri | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1996 | P | Narcissus triandrus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 5003 | M | Myotis alcaethoe | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 5012 | M | Plecotus macrobullaris | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Grasslands | 1293 | R | Elaphe situla | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Grasslands | 1261 | R | Lacerta agilis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1268 | R | Ophisops elegans | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1280 | R | Coluber jugularis | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1367 | M | Cervus elaphus corsicanus | Y | | Y | Y | N | FV | 3 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1499 | P | Jonopsidium savianum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1862 | P | Narcissus cyclamineus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1865 | P | Narcissus asturiensis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 1 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1885 | P | Festuca elegans | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1891 | P | Festuca summilusitana | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Grasslands | 1892 | P | Holcus setiglumis ssp. duriensis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Grasslands | 1656 | P | Gentiana ligustica | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 0 | ••• | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 2260 | H | Cisto-Lavenduletalia dune sclerophyllous scrubs | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 6 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 2250 | H | Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp. | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 6 | 6 | 3 | 54 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5410 | H | West Mediterranean clifftop phrygas (Astragalo-Plantaginetum subulatae) | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | • | 5 | 5 | 3 | 40 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5330 | H | Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub | N | Y | | | | XX | 2 | • | 7 | 5 | 0 | 35 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 2210 | H | Crucianellion maritimae fixed beach dunes | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5320 | H | Low formations of Euphorbia close to cliffs | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5230 | H | Arborescent matorral with Laurus nobilis | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | • | 7 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5210 | H | Arborescent matorral with Juniperus spp. | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 6 | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 4090 | H | Endemic oro-Mediterranean heaths with gorse | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 5 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5420 | H | Sarcopoterium spinosum phrygas | N | Y | | | | FV | 2 | • | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 4060 | H | Alpine and Boreal heaths | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | •• | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5110 | H | Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5220 | H | Arborescent matorral with Zyziphus | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 4030 | H | European dry heaths | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | •• | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Heaths & | 5430 | H | Endemic phrygas of the Euphorbio-Verbascion | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| scrubs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heaths & scrubs | 2150 | H | Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 4020 | H | Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5120 | H | Mountain Cytisus purgans formations | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5130 | H | Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5310 | H | Laurus nobilis thickets | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | •• | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1303 | M | Rhinolophus hipposideros | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 7 | 9 | 6 | 105 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1307 | M | Myotis blythii | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 1 | •• | 7 | 9 | 5 | 98 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1323 | M | Myotis bechsteinii | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 5 | 7 | 4 | 55 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1327 | M | Eptesicus serotinus | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 6 | 5 | 2 | 42 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1078 | I | Callimorpha quadripunctaria | Y | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | • | 6 | 3 | 3 | 36 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1076 | I | Proserpinus proserpina | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1363 | M | Felis silvestris | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1283 | R | Coronella austriaca | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1074 | I | Eriogaster catax | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1056 | I | Parnassius mnemosyne | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 21 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Heaths & scrubs | 1237 | R | Podarcis filfolensis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1281 | R | Elaphe longissima | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1050 | I | Saga pedo | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 4082 | P | Crepis pusilla | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1362 | M | Lynx pardinus | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1235 | R | Chamaeleo chamaeleon | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1591 | P | Helianthemum caput-felis | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1306 | M | Rhinolophus blasii | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1256 | R | Podarcis muralis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1272 | R | Chalcides bedriagai | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1274 | R | Chalcides ocellatus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1064 | I | Fabriciana elisa | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1259 | R | Lacerta schreiberi | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1289 | R | Telescopus fallax | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1341 | M | Muscardinus avellanarius | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1373 | M | Ovis gmelini musimon | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 2 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Heaths & scrubs | 1742 | P | Plantago algarbiensis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1859 | P | Narcissus humilis | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1024 | I | Geomalacus maculosus | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1051 | I | Apteromantis aptera | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1055 | I | Papilio hospiton | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1077 | I | Hyles hippophaes | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1218 | R | Testudo marginata | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1284 | R | Coluber viridiflavus | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1342 | M | Dryomys nitedula | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1874 | P | Iris boissieri | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1996 | P | Narcissus triandrus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 4001 | M | Crocidura sicula | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 5978 | M | Erinaceus algirus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1246 | R | Podarcis tiliguerta | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1261 | R | Lacerta agilis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1285 | R | Coluber nummifer | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Heaths & scrubs | 1582 | P | Thymelaea broterana | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1593 | P | Halimium verticillatum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Heaths & scrubs | 1639 | P | Limonium lanceolatum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Marine | 1150 | H | Coastal lagoons | Y | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 7 | 9 | 4 | 91 |
| Marine | 1110 | H | Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 7 | 8 | 1 | 63 |
| Marine | 1130 | H | Estuaries | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 5 | 7 | 3 | 50 |
| Marine | 1120 | H | Posidonia beds (Posidonion oceanicae) | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | •• | 7 | 6 | 1 | 49 |
| Marine | 1170 | H | Reefs | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| Marine | 8330 | H | Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| Marine | 1140 | H | Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| Marine | 1160 | H | Large shallow inlets and bays | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 6 | 1 | 35 |
| Marine | 1349 | M | Tursiops truncatus | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 8 | 9 | 2 | 88 |
| Marine | 1027 | I | Lithophaga lithophaga | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 72 |
| Marine | 1224 | R | Caretta caretta | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 1 | • | 8 | 8 | 1 | 72 |
| Marine | 1227 | R | Chelonia mydas | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 6 | 9 | 1 | 60 |
| Marine | 1350 | M | Delphinus delphis | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 5 | 8 | 4 | 60 |
| Marine | 1028 | I | Pinna nobilis | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 6 | 6 | 3 | 54 |
| Marine | 1366 | M | Monachus monachus | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 4 | 7 | 3 | 40 |
| Marine | 5031 | M | Physeter catodon | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 5 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| Marine | 2035 | M | Ziphius cavirostris | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Marine | 2030 | M | Grampus griseus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| Marine | 2034 | M | Stenella coeruleoalba | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----------------|----|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Marine | 2621 | M | Balaenoptera physalus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 6 | 0 | 30 |
| Marine | 1223 | R | Dermochelys coriacea | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 4 | 6 | 1 | 28 |
| Marine | 1008 | I | Centrostephanus longispinus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 0 | 25 |
| Marine | 1103 | F | Alosa fallax | N | | Y | N | Y | XX | 0 | ••• | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Marine | 1152 | F | Aphanius fasciatus | N | | Y | N | N | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| Marine | 1012 | I | Patella ferruginea | N | | N | Y | N | U2 | 0 | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 18 |
| Marine | 2029 | M | Globicephala melas | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Marine | 1095 | F | Petromyzon marinus | N | | Y ^e | N | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Marine | 1101 | F | Acipenser sturio | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | • | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Marine | 1099 | F | Lampetra fluviatilis | N | | Y ^e | N | Y ^e | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Marine | 1102 | F | Alosa alosa | N | | Y | N | Y | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Marine | 1351 | M | Phocoena phocoena | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Mires & bogs | 1410 | H | Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ••• | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Mires & bogs | 1420 | H | Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 7 | 8 | 3 | 77 |
| Mires & bogs | 92A0 | H | Salix alba and Populus alba galleries | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 7 | 7 | 3 | 70 |
| Mires & bogs | 92D0 | H | Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Nerio-Tamaricetea and Securinegion tinctoriae) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 7 | 6 | 2 | 56 |
| Mires & bogs | 2190 | H | Humid dune slacks | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | •• | 6 | 5 | 3 | 48 |
| Mires & bogs | 6420 | H | Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the Molinio-Holoschoenion | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | • | 6 | 5 | 1 | 36 |
| Mires & bogs | 91E0 | H | Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) | Y | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 5 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| Mires & bogs | 6430 | H | Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Mires & bogs | 1430 | H | Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (Pegano-Salsoletea) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 6 | 4 | 0 | 24 |
| Mires & bogs | 7140 | H | Transition mires and quaking bogs | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 5 | 1 | 24 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mires & bogs | 91F0 | H | Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (<i>Ulmion minoris</i>) | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Mires & bogs | 7220 | H | Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Mires & bogs | 7230 | H | Alkaline fens | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Mires & bogs | 6410 | H | <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ●●● | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 7210 | H | Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 7110 | H | Active raised bogs | Y | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Mires & bogs | 7150 | H | Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ● | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Mires & bogs | 1520 | H | Iberian gypsum vegetation (<i>Gypsophiletalia</i>) | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Mires & bogs | 92B0 | H | Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , <i>Salix</i> and others | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Mires & bogs | 1316 | M | <i>Myotis capaccinii</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ● | 5 | 7 | 5 | 60 |
| Mires & bogs | 1333 | M | <i>Tadarida teniotis</i> | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 7 | 6 | 0 | 42 |
| Mires & bogs | 1217 | R | <i>Testudo hermanni</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 4 | 6 | 4 | 40 |
| Mires & bogs | 1330 | M | <i>Myotis mystacinus</i> | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| Mires & bogs | 1065 | I | <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | ●● | 5 | 4 | 3 | 35 |
| Mires & bogs | 1391 | P | <i>Riella helicophylla</i> | N | | Y | N | N | U1 | 1 | ●●● | 4 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Mires & bogs | 1041 | I | <i>Oxygastra curtisii</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| Mires & bogs | 1044 | I | <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> | N | | Y | N | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| Mires & bogs | 1201 | A | <i>Bufo viridis</i> | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| Mires & bogs | 1198 | A | <i>Pelobates cultripes</i> | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| Mires & bogs | 1189 | A | <i>Discoglossus pictus</i> | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Mires & bogs | 1014 | I | <i>Vertigo angustior</i> | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | ● | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mires & bogs | 1203 | A | Hyla arborea | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Mires & bogs | 1205 | A | Hyla meridionalis | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| Mires & bogs | 1314 | M | Myotis daubentonii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Mires & bogs | 1355 | M | Lutra lutra | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 2 | •• | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Mires & bogs | 1429 | P | Marsilea strigosa | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| Mires & bogs | 1016 | I | Vertigo moulinsiana | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 1202 | A | Bufo calamita | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 1209 | A | Rana dalmatina | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 1426 | P | Woodwardia radicans | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 2 | •• | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 1581 | P | Kosteletzkya pentacarpos | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 1 | ••• | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 1900 | P | Spiranthes aestivalis | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Mires & bogs | 1036 | I | Macromia splendens | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Mires & bogs | 1219 | R | Testudo graeca | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Mires & bogs | 1190 | A | Discoglossus sardus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Mires & bogs | 1194 | A | Discoglossus galganoi | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Mires & bogs | 1216 | A | Rana iberica | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Mires & bogs | 1338 | M | Microtus cabreriae | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Mires & bogs | 1395 | P | Petalophyllum ralfsii | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | •• | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Mires & bogs | 1060 | I | Lycaena dispar | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Mires & bogs | 1428 | P | Marsilea quadrifolia | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Mires & bogs | 1614 | P | Apium repens | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Mires & bogs | 1857 | P | Narcissus pseudonarcissus ssp. nobilis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Mires & bogs | 1204 | A | Hyla sarda | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Mires & bogs | 1292 | R | Natrix tessellata | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Mires & bogs | 1385 | P | Bruchia vogesiaca | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | ••• | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|--|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mires & bogs | 1427 | P | Marsilea batardae | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Mires & bogs | 1603 | P | Eryngium viviparum | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Mires & bogs | 1434 | P | Salix salvifolia ssp. australis | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Mires & bogs | 1618 | P | Thorella verticillatundata | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Mires & bogs | 1897 | P | Carex panormitana | Y | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Mires & bogs | 1994 | A | Hydromantes strinatii | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 0 | • | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3170 | H | Mediterranean temporary ponds | Y | Y | | | | XX | 0 | •• | 7 | 6 | 3 | 63 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3140 | H | Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 7 | 5 | 1 | 42 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3150 | H | Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ••• | 6 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3260 | H | Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3290 | H | Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the Paspalo-Agrostidion | N | Y | | | | XX | 1 | ••• | 6 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3250 | H | Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with Glaucium flavum | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 5 | 4 | 1 | 25 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3130 | H | Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3270 | H | Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation | N | Y | | | | U2 | 1 | ••• | 4 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3120 | H | Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals generally on sandy soils of the West Mediterranean, with Isoetes spp. | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ••• | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3280 | H | Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with Paspalo-Agrostidion species and hanging curtains of Salix and Populus alba | N | Y | | | | U1 | 1 | •• | 5 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3160 | H | Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----------------|----|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Rivers & lakes | 3230 | H | Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with <i>Myricaria germanica</i> | N | Y | | | | U2 | 0 | ••• | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3110 | H | Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 3240 | H | Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with <i>Salix elaeagnos</i> | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ••• | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1220 | R | <i>Emys orbicularis</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | •• | 5 | 6 | 5 | 55 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1092 | I | <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> | N | | Y | N | Y | U2 | 0 | • | 4 | 6 | 6 | 48 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1217 | R | <i>Testudo hermanni</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | •• | 4 | 6 | 4 | 40 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1391 | P | <i>Riella helicophylla</i> | N | | Y | N | N | U1 | 1 | ••• | 4 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1301 | M | <i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 3 | 5 | 5 | 30 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1041 | I | <i>Oxygastra curtisii</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1044 | I | <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> | N | | Y | N | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1103 | F | <i>Alosa fallax</i> | N | | Y | N | Y | U1 | 1 | •• | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1032 | I | <i>Unio crassus</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 5 | 4 | 27 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1201 | A | <i>Bufo viridis</i> | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1095 | F | <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> | N | | Y ^e | N | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 3 | 5 | 3 | 24 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1096 | F | <i>Lampetra planeri</i> | N | | Y ^e | N | N | U2 | 0 | •• | 3 | 5 | 3 | 24 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1099 | F | <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> | N | | Y ^e | N | Y ^e | U2 | 0 | • | 3 | 5 | 3 | 24 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1198 | A | <i>Pelobates cultripipes</i> | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1189 | A | <i>Discoglossus pictus</i> | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1152 | F | <i>Aphanius fasciatus</i> | N | | Y | N | N | U1 | 0 | ••• | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1203 | A | <i>Hyla arborea</i> | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1205 | A | <i>Hyla meridionalis</i> | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1043 | I | <i>Lindenia tetraphylla</i> | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 4 | 2 | 18 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1149 | F | <i>Cobitis taenia</i> | N | | Y ^e | N | N | XX | 0 | • | 3 | 4 | 2 | 18 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|---|----------------|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Rivers & lakes | 1355 | M | Lutra lutra | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 2 | ●● | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1029 | I | Margaritifera margaritifera | N | | Y | N | Y | U2 | 0 | ● | 2 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1123 | F | Rutilus alburnoides | N | | Y | N | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1127 | F | Rutilus arcasii | N | | Y | N | N | U2 | 0 | ● | 2 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1167 | A | Triturus carnifex | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1125 | F | Rutilus lemmingii | N | | Y | N | N | U2 | 0 | ● | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1133 | F | Anaocypris hispanica | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ● | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1138 | F | Barbus meridionalis | N | | Y | N | Y | XX | 0 | ●● | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1142 | F | Barbus comizo | N | | Y | N | Y | U2 | 0 | ● | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1163 | F | Cottus gobio | N | | Y ^e | N | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1191 | A | Alytes obstetricans | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1193 | A | Bombina variegata | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ● | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1202 | A | Bufo calamita | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1209 | A | Rana dalmatina | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1116 | F | Chondrostoma polylepis | N | | Y | N | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1126 | F | Chondrostoma toxostoma | N | | Y | N | N | XX | 0 | ●● | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1222 | R | Mauremys caspica | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ●● | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1036 | I | Macromia splendens | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ●● | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1174 | A | Triturus marmoratus | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1219 | R | Testudo graeca | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1101 | F | Acipenser sturio | Y | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ● | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1190 | A | Discoglossus sardus | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Rivers & lakes | 1194 | A | Discoglossus galganoi | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ● | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1216 | A | Rana iberica | N | | N | Y | N | U1 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1046 | I | Gomphus graslinii | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ● | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1137 | F | Barbus plebejus | N | | Y | N | Y | U1 | 0 | ● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1172 | A | Chioglossa lusitanica | N | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1192 | A | Alytes cisternasii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1221 | R | Mauremys leprosa | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ●● | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1428 | P | Marsilea quadrifolia | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1037 | I | Ophiogomphus cecilia | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1102 | F | Alosa alosa | N | | Y | N | Y | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1204 | A | Hyla sarda | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1292 | R | Natrix tessellata | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1427 | P | Marsilea batardae | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ●● | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1131 | F | Leuciscus souffia | N | | Y | N | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1134 | F | Rhodeus sericeus amarus | N | | Y | N | N | FV | 0 | ●● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rivers & lakes | 1994 | A | Hydromantes strinatii | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 0 | ● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1240 | H | Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic Limonium spp. | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●● | 8 | 3 | 2 | 40 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8210 | H | Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 8 | 4 | 1 | 40 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8310 | H | Caves not open to the public | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 8 | 4 | 0 | 32 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8220 | H | Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 6 | 2 | 0 | 12 |

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| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|---|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8230 | H | Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo-Scleranthion or of the Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ● | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1230 | H | Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts | N | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8240 | H | Limestone pavements | Y | Y | | | | U1 | 0 | ●●● | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8130 | H | Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree | N | Y | | | | XX | 0 | ●●● | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8140 | H | Eastern Mediterranean screes | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8110 | H | Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8120 | H | Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii) | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 8320 | H | Fields of lava and natural excavations | N | Y | | | | FV | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1311 | M | Pipistrellus savii | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 6 | 6 | 0 | 36 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1057 | I | Parnassius apollo | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 4 | 6 | 2 | 32 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1283 | R | Coronella austriaca | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 5 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1237 | R | Podarcis filfolensis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 4082 | P | Crepis pusilla | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ● | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1424 | P | Asplenium hemionitis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1256 | R | Podarcis muralis | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1228 | R | Cyrtopodion kotschy | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |

Mediterranean pre-scoping document

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1229 | R | Phyllodactylus europaeus | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1249 | R | Lacerta monticola | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1289 | R | Telescopus fallax | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1643 | P | Limonium strictissimum | Y | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 4114 | P | Linaria pseudolaxiflora | N | | Y | Y | N | U2 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1284 | R | Coluber viridiflavus | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1421 | P | Trichomanes speciosum | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1466 | P | Herniaria latifolia ssp. litardierei | Y | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1468 | P | Dianthus rupicola | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 1 | ●●● | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1722 | P | Antirrhinum lopesianum | N | | N | Y | N | XX | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1465 | P | Silene velutina | Y | | Y | Y | N | U1 | 0 | ●● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1746 | P | Centranthus trinervis | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 1 | ●●● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1860 | P | Narcissus fernandesii | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1885 | P | Festuca elegans | N | | Y | Y | N | XX | 0 | ●●● | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1245 | R | Lacerta bedriagae | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 0 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1250 | R | Podarcis sicula | N | | N | Y | N | FV | 2 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Habitat group | N2K code | Taxonomical group | Description | Prio | I | II | IV | V | MED CS | Positive trends | N2K coverage | Criterion A | Criterion B | Criterion C | A*(B+C) |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|------|---|----|----|---|--------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1474 | P | Aquilegia bertolonii | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 0 | ●● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sparsely vegetated land | 1496 | P | Brassica insularis | N | | Y | Y | N | FV | 1 | ● | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NB: In a few cases the CS status for anadromous species may differ from the CS reported by the MS for the marine MED, because CS status for MED was used for analysis (if there were reports from both MMED and MEC for the same species, they can not be merged). CS of few marine species (N2K code: 1223, 1224, 1225, 1227, 1351, 1349, 1366) were reported at the terrestrial level - for these species, there was only one report. Source: Natura 2000 database of end 2011.

Appendix 2. Coverage of the habitat types and species in the Natura 2000 network

Coverage of the Natura 2000 sites was estimated as percentage of habitat area or species distribution covered by the Natura 2000 network (column MED CS in Appendix 1).

Ideally this kind of information gives an indication of the importance of site based measures compared to wider countryside measures for each habitat or species. However, the data from the Natura 2000 Standard Data Forms ('old' SDF of end 2011 database) varies between different Member States (not systematically updated data, difference in the interpretation of habitat types etc) and habitat types often have an uneven distribution so it is necessary to be very careful with the interpretation of the result of the analysis. In addition, for species only an approximate importance could have been assessed based on the overlap of Article 17 distribution with SCIs. More reliable image of the importance of the network would have been derived from the information on population size which was not available.

An analysis was made covering all habitat types and species of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian region and using symbols indicating how many % of habitat area/species' distribution are within SCIs: ● = 0-50 %, ●● = 51-75 % and ●●● = 76-100 % (see the column "N2K coverage" in the table of the Appendix). These symbols give a rough indication on how much of the habitat area or species distribution are covered by the Natura 2000 network.

Method used

The method used to estimate the coverage in the Natura 2000 network is different between habitat types and species due to the available data quality.

For habitat types the area of the habitat types in the sites indicated in the SDF and the total habitats' area in the Member State/ biogeographical region reported in the Article 17 were used to estimate percentage of habitat area in the network. This information should be more precise in comparison with estimates based on the Article 17 distribution *alone* (which is the only method which can be used for species).

As the information on percentage of the population of species covered by the Natura 2000 network is not available for most of the species the importance of the network was estimated based on generalised gridded distribution of the species. The percentage of coverage by the Natura 2000 network was calculated as a spatial overlap between the generalised Article 17 distribution and generalised boundaries of sites proposed for a particular species.

Habitat types and species present in only one MS in Mediterranean region are excluded from calculations as these are not discussed during the Natura 2000 seminar.

A recent analysis by ETC/BD showed that there is a positive relationship between the rarity of the habitats/species and the coverage by the network. This means that the smaller is the area where the habitat/species occurs the higher is the coverage by SCIs.