

2<sup>nd</sup> Natura 2000 Macaronesian Seminar Angra do Heroísmo, Azores, Portugal



#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# PILOT ACTION PLAN FOR LAUREL FORESTS (9360) Concha Olmeda ATECMA

Picture: Sandra Mesquita



Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

BACKGROUND : 1<sup>ST</sup> Macaronesian Seminar – Funchal, Madeira (Sept. 2018)

- Habitat Action Plan: to maintain or restore to Favourable Conservation Status of a habitat type of Community interest on biogeographical region scale
- First discussion on methodology, contents and process for habitat action plans.
  - Mediterranean seminars

November 2022 :

- Elaboration of a Pilot Action Plan Laurel forests (9360)
- Creation of a working group for its elaboration



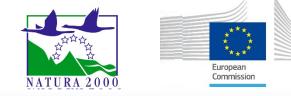












#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

1-1

Ocotea)

Virective 92/43/EEC on th

9360

MANAGEMENT of Natura 2000 habitats \* Macaronesian laurel forests (Laurus,

### > PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES

- EU Action Plans for two habitat types (EC, 2018-2020)
- Management models for habitats (EC, 2008)

EU HABITAT ACTION PLAN

Action plan to maintain and restore to favourable conservation status the habitat type 4030 European dry heaths



EU HABITAT ACTION PLAN



European Commission October 2019

European Commission, 2020

SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPPORTING THE DELIVERY OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR NATURE. PEOPLE AND THE ECONOMY IN RELATION TO ACTIONS 4. 5 AND 7 (ENV/D.3/SER/2017/0023)















#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

#### MAIN CONTENTS

- Characterization of the habitat type, distribution and ecological requirements.
- Conservation status and trends
- Analysis of pressures and threats
- Conservation objectives to maintain or restore the habitat type in FCS
- Conservation measures to achieve the proposed objectives.
- Definition of tools for implementation, support measures and financing.
- Identification of information gaps and needs to further develop and promote implementation
   Preparation of a project proposal : search funding





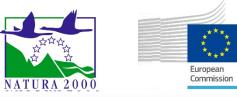








| HADITAR  |  |    |
|--|--|----|
| HABITAT ACTION PLA   | N: 9360 Macaronesian laurel forests  |    |
|  | solo macaronesian laurel forests   |    |
| OUTLINE AND TABLE OF   | CONTRACTO  |    |
|  | CONTENTS   |    |
| A  |  |    |
| BACKGROUND AND INTE  | CTION  |    |
| 1. OBJECTIVES INTRODUC   | CTION  |    |
| 2 HABITAT BURGES AND SCOPE   | OF THE ACTION PLAN   |    |
| 2 1 NUMBER OF A  | THON. OF THE ACTION PLAN   |    |
| 2.1. HABITAT TYPE DEFINITION   | CHARACTERIZATION   |    |
| 2.2. ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZAT  | N AND ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION  |    |
| 2.2.1 Main habitat charac  | ion  |    |
| 2.2.2 Dynamics (spatial or   | d temporal ecological requirements   |    |
| 2.2.3. Ecological diversity  | teristics and ecological requirements<br>Ind temporal) of the habitat type throughout the region<br>and variability: habitat subtypes  |    |
| 2.2.4 Relations with ash   | and variability: habitat subtypes  |    |
| 2.2.5 Gan analysis   | habitat types  |    |
| 3. CONSERVATION CTATION  | ire heeds  |    |
| 3.1 RANGE AND AND STATUS AN  | habitat types  |    |
| AND AREA ESTIMATE  | ND TRENDS  |    |
| 3.1.1. Current distribution/   | mapping of the habitat type and all its subtypes<br>in Natura 2000 sites   |    |
| 3.1.2 Distribution and area  | in Natura 2000 sites   |    |
| 3.1.3 Spatial structure  | mapping of the habitat type and all its subtypes<br>in Natura 2000 sites   | a  |
| 3.1.4 Methodology to estim   | in Natura 2000 sites   |    |
| 3.1.5 Favourable Reference   | lation of a second s  |    |
| 3.1.6 Trends analysis  | values for range and area  |    |
| 3.1.7 Gap analysis and 6.1   | ate habitat area   |    |
| 3.2 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION   | e needs  |    |
| 3.2.1 Cuttons  |  |    |
| 3.2.2 Proposal for 1   | structure and function parameter (under art. 17 reporting)<br>tion of the methodology for assessment and monitoring  |    |
| a a moposal for harmonisa  | tion of the methodology for a set (under art. 17 reporting)  | 16 |
| 3.2.3 Trends analysis  | in a session of the s | 16 |
| 3.2.4 Gap analysis and future  | tion of the methodology for assessment and monitoring needs RESSURES AND THREATS   | 20 |
| 3.3 FUTURE PROSPECTS: ANALYSIS OF P  | needs  |    |
| 3.4 CONCLUSIONS ON THE ASSESSMENT  | RESSURES AND THREATS   |    |
| 4. CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES   | OF CONSERVATION STATUS AND TRENDS  |    |
| 4.1 OBJECTIVES AT BIOGEOGRAPHICES  | OF CONSERVATION STATUS AND TRENDS  |    |
| 4.2 OTHER OBJECTIVES   | EGION AND COUNTRY LEVEL TO ACHIEVE FOR   | 27 |
| 5. CONSERVATION  |  |    |
| 5.1. MEASURES TO UN ACTIONS / ME   | ASURES   |    |
| 5 2 OTUGE A LEGISLA CHIEVE THE CONSER  | VATION OBJECTIVES  | 32 |
| 6. DECOUDERS   | VATION OBJECTIVES  | 32 |
| KESOURCES AND TOOLS FOR IN<br>6 1 CONTRACT OF A STATE O | IPLEMENTATION  | 20 |
| COSTS OF MEASURES AND FUNDING S  | DURCES   |    |
| 0.2 IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS AND SUPPOR  | IPLEMENTATION  |    |
| <ol> <li>MONITORING AND REVIEW OF T</li> </ol>   | THE ACTION PLAN  |    |
| 8. GOVERNANCE FOR IMPLEMENT  | THE ACTION PLAN  |    |
| 9. FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION  | ATION OF THE ACTION PLAN   |    |
| ALCION.  |  |    |
|  | ATION OF THE ACTION PLAN   |    |
|  |  |    |
|  |  |    |
|  |  |    |



| Contents                          | Keys issues and steps   |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Habitat-<br>characteri-<br>sation | <ul> <li>Identify key characteristics of the habitat type.</li> <li>Compile/share information about the key habitat characteristics in each island /location</li> <li>Elaborate a common interpretation of the habitat type (common characteristics)</li> <li>Analyse an describe the diversity, ecological variability and dynamics of the habitat type throughout the region.</li> <li>Define relations with other habitat types and the relations/importance for other species (fauna).</li> </ul> |  |  |



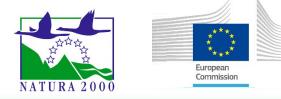












|                     | Characteristics | Elements (and their variation across the range: archipelagos/islands)   |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|
|                     | Abiotic:        |   |
|                     | Physical        | Climate: precipitation, temperature, wind   |
|                     |                 | Physiography: altitude, slope, exposure   |
|                     |                 | Soil: type, depth   |
| HABITAT             | Chemical        | Soil: organic matter, C content   |
| CHARACTERISATION    | Biotic          |   |
|                     | Structural      | Height of canopy (20-50 m), Canopy species richness, (up to 20-30 in a few ha), Number of strata (< 4),                             |
|                     |                 | Stems density (no. of stems/ha), Tree density (or % of the trees) per DBH class   |
| Info by archipelago |                 | Basal area (up to 65m <sup>2</sup> /ha in mature stands)  |
|                     |                 | Total biomass t/ha (up to 750 t/ha) , Above ground biomass (t/ha), Below ground biomass (t/ha)                                      |
|                     |                 | Deadwood (t/ha), Litter (t/ha)  |
|                     | Functional      | Main sexual expressions present: extended real (e.g. Ilex, Laurus, Morella), or functional (e.g. Apollonias, Persea, Ocotea) dioecy |
|                     |                 | Main reproduction mechanisms (seed-, seedling- or sucker-banks) with examples   |
|                     |                 | Seedlings per ha; Seedlings survival rate (%)   |
|                     |                 | Dispersal types (%)   |
|                     | Composition     | Canopy tree species richness (up to 20-30 in few ha)  |
|                     |                 | Characteristic, typical species - flora and fauna (trees, understory, lichens, ferns, arthropods, birds, bats)                      |



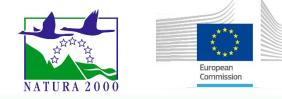












#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# CONSERVATION STATUS ASSESSMENT

- Area
- Structure & Function
- Future prospects (pressures and threats)
- Different approaches and methods used
  Need for harmonization













#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# AREA

Potential and actual distribution per island, archipelago and biogeographical region. Sources: Azores (Elias et al., 2016; Triantis et al 2010); Madeira (Capelo, 2004; Mesquita et al., 2007); Canaries (del Arco et al., 2010).

|             | Potential distribution<br>(ha) | Current distribution<br>(ha) | % remaining |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Azores      | 173 300                        | 5 727                        | 3.30        |
| Madeira     | 62 595                         | 15 517                       | 24.79       |
| Canaries    | 87 100                         | 10 170                       | 11.68       |
| Macaronesia | 322 995                        | 31 414                       | 9.73        |



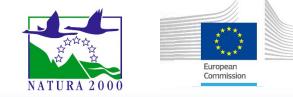












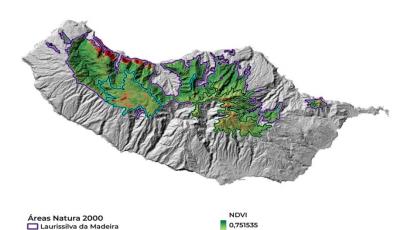
# Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

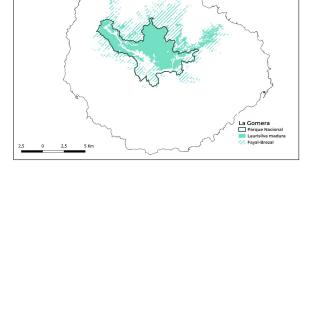
# **AREA OCCUPIED**

- Different methodologies, scales...

🗖 Maciço Montanhoso Central da Ilha da Madeira

Macico Montanhoso Oriental da Ilha da Madeira





N Lege 9360\* Macaronesian laurel forest ZEC ZPE Coastlin





0,036041



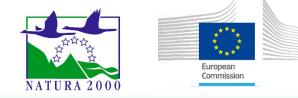
 $\mathbb{A}$ 





Distribution of habitat 9360\* in Pico island (Azores)



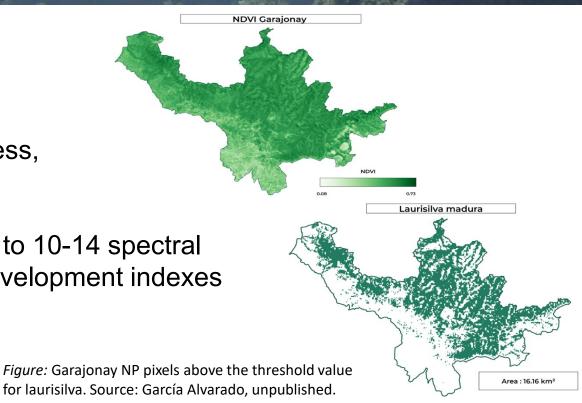


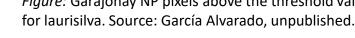
#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# **AREA OCCUPIED**

- Proposal for harmonisation:

ESA Sentinel satellites imagery, which is costless, making a flight each 8-10 days and providing for 10 x 10 m square pixels four spectral bands (visible plus infrared) and for 20 x 20 m pixels up to 10-14 spectral bands. From these spectral bands, vegetation development indexes such as **NDVI** or EVI, may be calculated.



















#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# STRUCTURE & FUNCTION ASSESSMENT

Proposal for harmonisation:

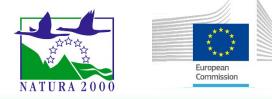
- Variables, metrics, measurement methods,
- Reference values & thresholds
- Monitoring methods and protocols











| Structura!                   | <ol> <li>Canopy height (m) ESSMENT - PROPOSAL FOR HARMONISATION</li> <li>Community Basal Area (m2/ha)</li> <li>Density of large trees (&gt; 40 cm DBH) (ind./ha)</li> <li>Biomass (t/ha) (optional)</li> <li>Leaf Area Index (LAI)</li> <li>Litter (t/ha)</li> <li>Canopy richness : number of native tree species in the plots (1/4 ha)</li> </ol> |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| useroriforest<br>inventories | <ul> <li>8. Canopy species composition</li> <li>9. Composition of the avian community</li> <li>10. Composition of soil invertebrate (arthropods and molluscs) community</li> </ul>  |  |
| Functional                   | <ol> <li>Regeneration composition</li> <li>Amount o deadwood</li> </ol>   |  |















Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# PRESSURES AND THREATS

- Collecting information from all the distribution areas
- Need to improve knowledge and methodologies: location, intensity, impacts ...
- Harmonisation of P&T assessment methods is needed

















Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# Climate change

- The reduction in rainfall ranges and the increase in thermal ranges is already a fact, proven by meteorological data from recent decades.
   Therefore, it can be considered a <u>current pressure</u>.
- Analysis of change in climatic space for laurisilva in Tenerife: Angel Vera, Canarian Government



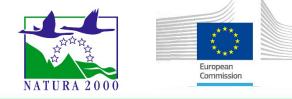












#### Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# **CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES**

- Restore the area (favourable reference value: 25% of the original/potential area)
- Improve condition in degraded areas
- Improve protection area still not included in Natura 2000

# KNOWLEDGE OBJECTIVES

Improve knowledge and methodologies for the habitat monitoring















- Recovery of 25% of the original Laurisilva area
- Increase protection
- Presentation by José Maria Fernández Palacios, Universidad de la Laguna, Tenerife















Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process

# Next steps:

- Complete the action plan drafting until next year.
- Prepare the continuation: further work needed to address:
  - o information gaps, needs for habitat monitoring (area & condition)
  - assessment of pressures and threats need to improve methodology
  - Preparing project proposal(s) & search for funding















# Roadmap:

Action plans for other habitats and species with the same methodological framework

















# THANK YOU!

Picture: Sandra Mesquita