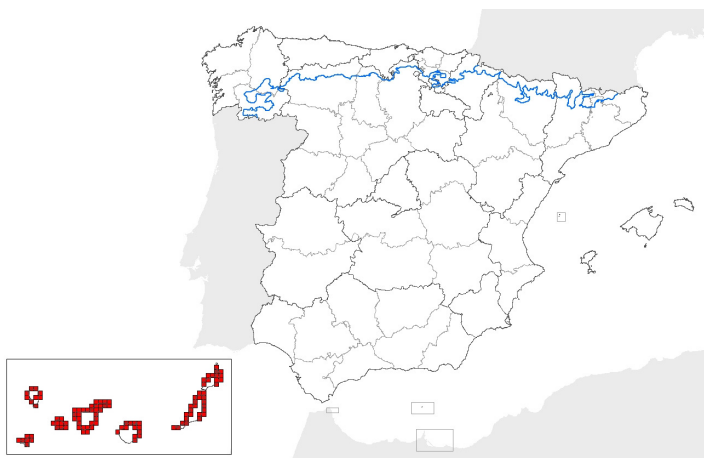


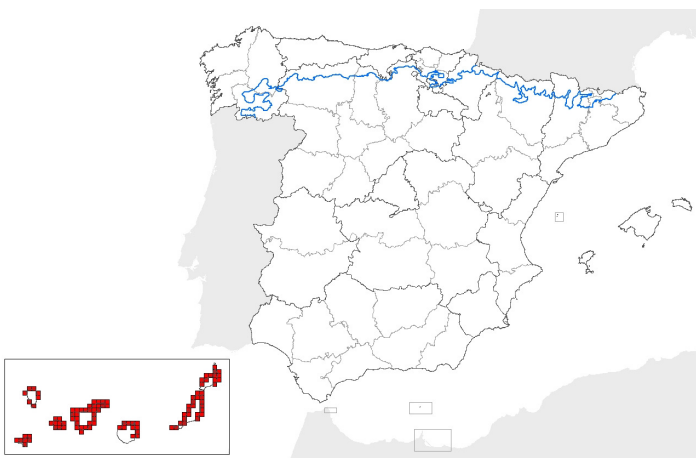
## 1250 Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts

### 1. National level

Biogeographical regions and/or marine regions concerned within the Member State: **MAC**



map-range



map-distribution

### 2. Biogeographical or marine level

#### 2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: **MACARONESIAN**

#### 2.2 Published sources and/or websites:

M. J. del Arco Aguilar, W. Wildpret de la Torre, P. L. Pérez de Paz, O. Rodríguez Delgado, J. R. Acebes Ginovés, A. García Gallo, V. E. Martín Osorio, J. A. Reyes Betancort, M. Salas Pascual, J. A. Bermejo Domínguez, R. González González, M. V. Cabrera la Calzada y S. García Ávila. 2006. Mapa de Vegetación de Canarias (Escala 1:20.000). GRAFCAN. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Cartográfica de Canarias, S.A. 1998. Mapa de Ocupación del Suelo de Canarias (Escala 1:20.000). GRAFCAN. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Cartográfica de Canarias, S.A. 2002. Mapa de Ocupación del Suelo de Canarias (Escala 1:20.000). GRAFCAN. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

#### 2.3 Range of the habitat type in the biogeographical region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area of range in km2:	426
2.3.2 Date of range determination:	2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range:	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend:	Decreasing (-)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in km2 (optional):	33,75
2.3.6 Range trend period:	1998-2002
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend:	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
and/or specify	

#### 2.4 Area covered by habitat type in the biogeographical region or marine region

2.4.1 Surface area of the habitat type (km2):	369
2.4.2 Date of area estimation:	2006
2.4.3 Method used for area estimation:	Ground based survey (based on field mapping, possibly using stratified random sa
2.4.4 Quality of data on area:	Good e.g based on extensive surveys

## 1250 Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts

2.4.5 Area trend:	Decreasing (-)
2.4.6 Area trend magnitude (km2):	23
2.4.7 Area trend period:	1998-2002
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend: and/or specify:	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional):	
2.4.10 Main pressures:	190 - Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above 300 - Sand and gravel extraction 401 - continuous urbanisation 502 - roads, motorways
2.4.11 Threats	

### 2.5 Complementary information

2.5.1 Favourable reference range (km2):	204	Less than
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (km2):	204	Less than
2.5.3 Typical Species:	<i>Astydamia latifolia</i> , <i>Atractylis arbuscula</i> , <i>Atractylis preauxiana</i> , <i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i> , <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> , <i>Chenoleoides tomentosa</i> , <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> , <i>Cursorius cursor</i> , <i>Falco eleonora</i> , <i>Falco pelegrinoides pelegrinoides</i> , <i>Frankenia ericifolia</i> , <i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> , <i>Hydrobates pelagicus pelagicus</i> , <i>Ixobrychus minutes</i> , <i>Kunkeliella subsiculenta</i> , <i>Larus cachinnans</i> , <i>Limonium imbricatum</i> , <i>Limonium pectinatum</i> , <i>Limonium solandri</i> , <i>Lotus maculatus</i> , <i>Oceanodroma castro</i> , <i>Pandion haliaetus haliaetus</i> , <i>Pelagodroma marina hypoleuca</i> , <i>Phaeton aethereus mesonauta</i> , <i>Puffinus assimilis baroli</i> , <i>Reichardia crystallina</i> , <i>Reichardia ligulata</i> , <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> , <i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	
2.5.4 Typical species assessment:		
2.5.5 Other relevant information (optional):		

Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
Conclusions: (2.3) Range:	Favourable (FV)	
Conclusions: (2.4) Area:	Favourable (FV)	
Conclusions: (2.5) Structure and function, including typical species:	Inadequate (U1)	
Conclusions: Future prospects:	Inadequate (U1)	
Conclusions: Overall assessment:	Inadequate (U1)	