



NATURA 2000 BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROCESS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Workshops for the harmonization of procedures for monitoring, assessment and conservation of the habitat types of Community interest



WORKSHOP #4

General information

PORTUGAL

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MED
INSTITUTO MEDITERRÂNEO PARA A AGRICULTURA,
AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO



Life-Relict
LIFE16 NAT/PT/000754

November 11st (*online*)

1. Please, describe the general methodology used in your MS for the identification and assessment of pressures and threats on habitat types of Community interest, during the last reporting period (2013-2018).

- Assessment was made **based on expert opinion**. Also **literature review**.

2. Please, explain how this methodology changes for the different habitat types. Are habitat types merged or grouped in any way?

- The adopted methodology is the **same**
- Habitats were **not grouped**.

3. Which criteria are followed to distinguish pressures from threats?

Table 5: Definition of pressure and threat (in the context of Article 17 reporting)

	Period of action/definition	Time-frame
Pressure	Acting now and/or during (any part of or all of) the current reporting period.	Current six-year reporting period.
Threat	Factors expected to act in the future after the current reporting period.	Future two reporting periods, i.e. within 12 years following the end of the current reporting period.

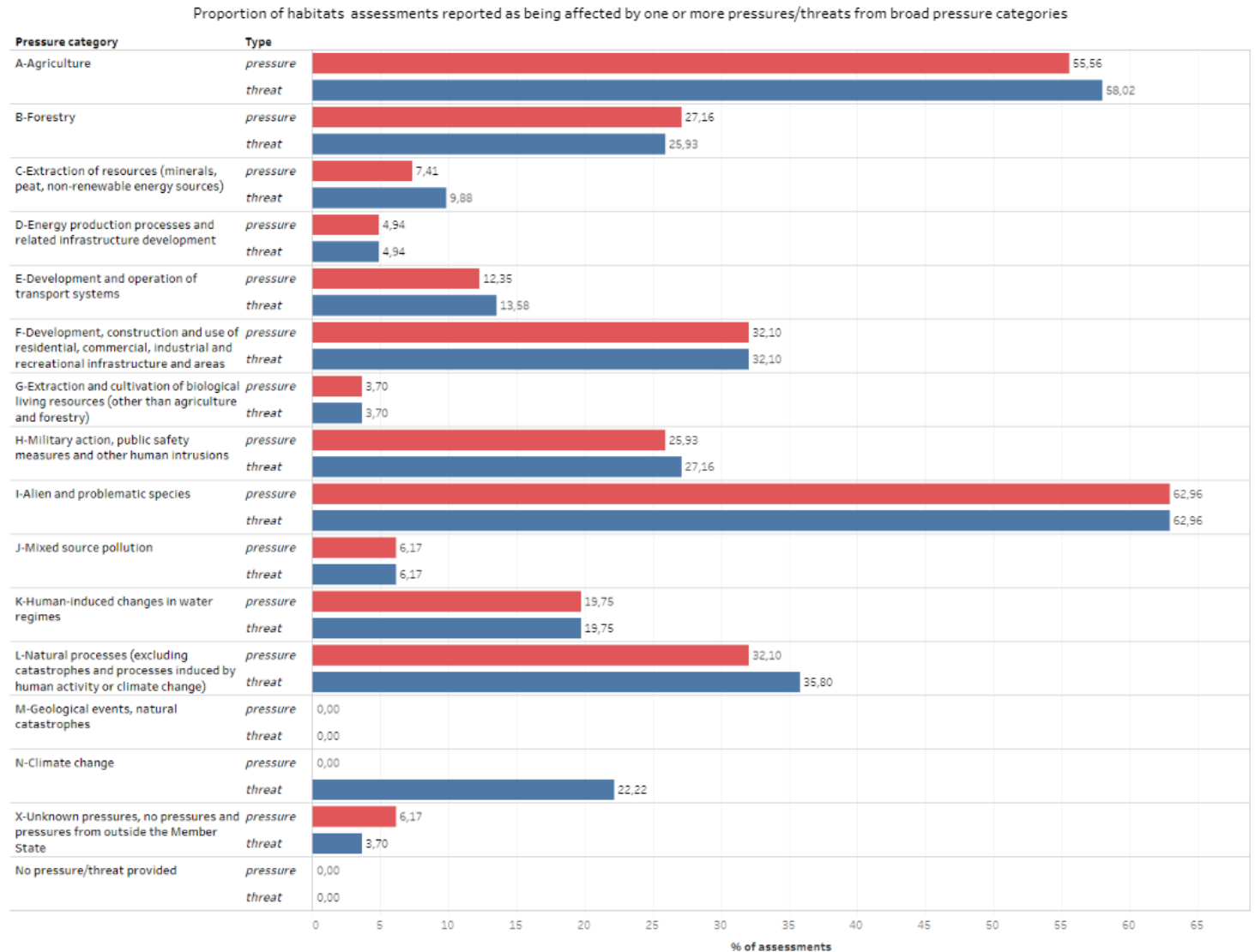
Only pressures that have an important direct or immediate influence on one or several parameters of conservation status at the biogeographical scale (causing significant decline or deterioration or preventing species from reaching favourable status, see Table 6 above) should be ranked as 'high'

4. Has the procedure changed since the last report (2002-2007)?

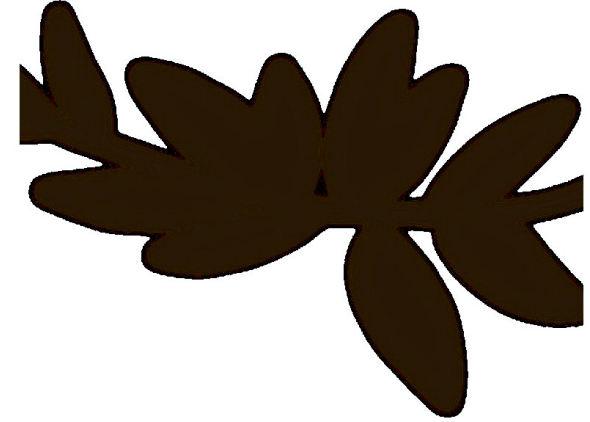
- The general methodology didn't change (expert opinion and literature review).

5. Please, identify the assessed pressures and threats (f.e. climate change, air or water pollution, wildfires, etc.).

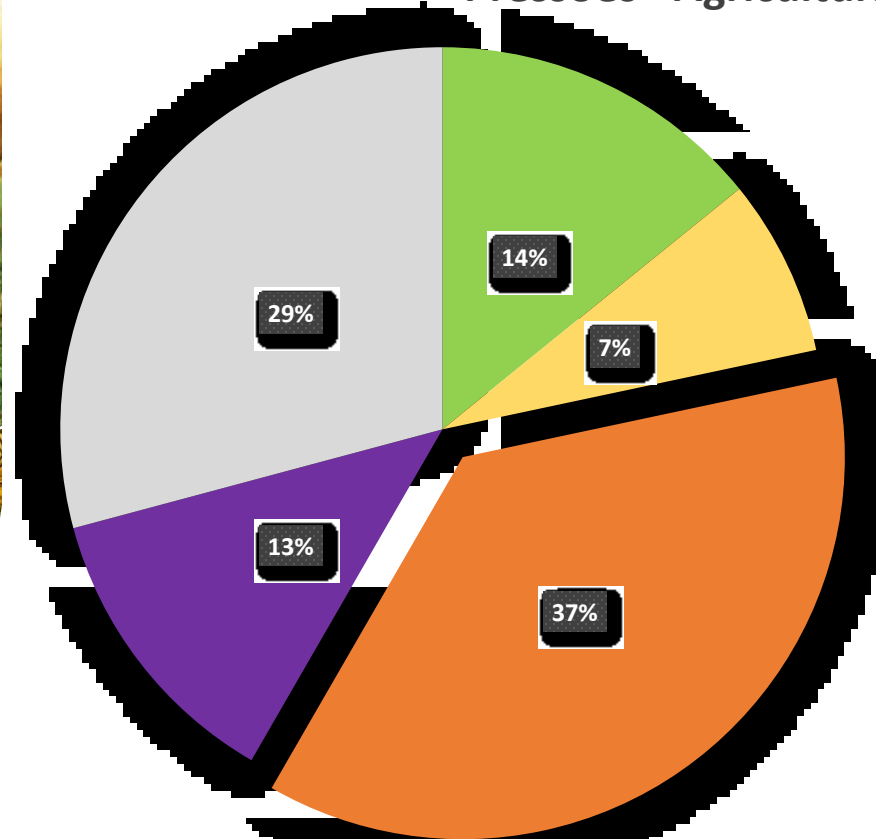
Member State(s): PT, Region(s): MED, Group(s): Todos



A. Agriculture

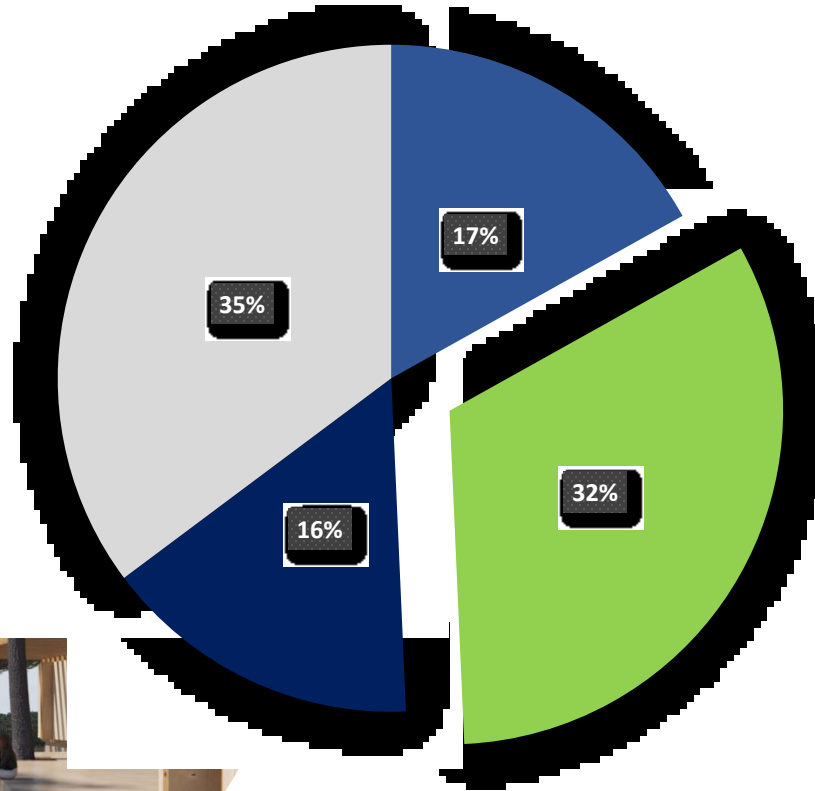
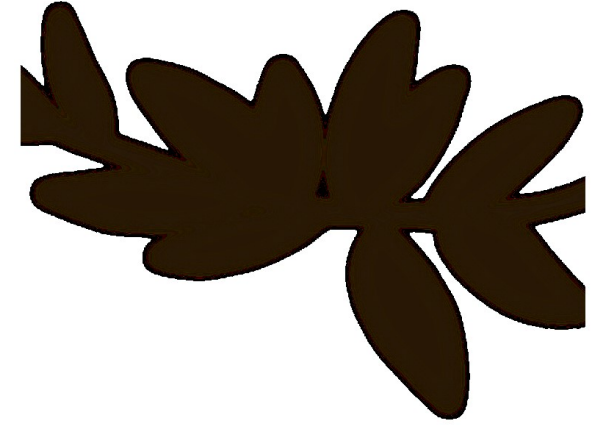


Pressões - Agricultura



- A1 - conversão para agricultura
- A6 - abandono do pastoreio
- A9 - sobrepastoreio
- A26 - poluição agrícola
- outros

B. Development



■ F01 - conversão para áreas urbanas

■ F07 - desportos, turismo e atividades de lazer

■ F12 - poluição urbana

■ Outros

6. What sources of information are used to detect pressures and threats on the different habitat type? E.g.: cartography, databases, etc.

- For the last Habitats report, we also used information from literature (ex. Project reports)
- Portugal is making **new habitats cartographies** for Nature2000 areas. Pressures and treats are being assessed for habitats.

7. At what scale are pressures and threats on habitat types (or groups of habitat types) assessed?

- For The last Report, were assessed at national level (for each biogeographic region).
- But in the new cartography pressures and treats are been collected at local scale.

8. Specifically, how the level of impact (low, medium, high), for both, pressures and threats, on parameters range, area, structure and function is assessed? Are criteria (i.e. thresholds) defined to establish habitat sensitivity categories (f.e., low, medium, high) to pressures and threats? How are these criteria established?

- Assessment based in expert opinion following

Table 6: Definition of High and Medium ranked pressures/threats

Code	Meaning	Comment
H	High importance/impact	Important direct or immediate influence and/or acting over large areas (a pressure is the major cause or one of the major causes, if acting in combination with other pressures, of significant decline of population size, range or habitat area or deterioration of habitat quality at the biogeographical scale; or pressure acting over large areas preventing the species population or habitat from being restored at Favourable conservation status at the biogeographical scale).
M	Medium importance/impact	Medium direct or immediate influence, mainly indirect influence and/or acting over moderate part of the area/acting only regionally (other pressure not directly or immediately causing significant declines).

9. How the link between pressures and threats is done? Specifically, how this link applies to the 'future prospects' of each habitat type?

11. What are the major limitations of the methodology? Are there any plans to improve it?

12. Has a monitoring system for pressures and their impact been adopted? For which habitat types? Which measures are obtained? At which frequency is planned to be carried on? Has any evaluation of the procedure been already done or is it planned?