

## Threat and protection status analysis of the alpine flora of the Pyrenees

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**Abstract.** Threat and protection statuses have been analyzed for the Alpine vascular flora of the Pyrenees, i.e., species that live mainly 2,300 masl (Alpine and Subnival levels). They have been cataloged as 387 different taxa (onwards: Alpine Flora Catalogue, AFC), many of them of conservationist interest, especially in the Iberian context, due to the abundance of endemisms and relict populations.

This analysis presents an added difficulty derived from this territory's administrative situation. The region extends over three countries: Spain, France and Andorra. The first two are divided into four autonomous communities and three regions, respectively.

Threat and protection statuses have been assessed according to the presence of AFC species in Red Lists (Spain: RL 2010, Andorra: RL 2008 and France: RL 2012) and catalogues of protected species. In the latter case, it has been analyzed at national level (Spain: LWSSPR-SCTS and France: LPPSNT) and regional level: Spanish autonomous communities and French regions. Andorra lacks catalogue of protected flora.

Results demonstrate that, of the 387 AFC species, 46 (12%) are included in some of the national red lists: 8 Spain, 30 Andorra and 13 France. None of the 8 Spanish threatened species appears in the LWSSPR, and in France only 3 of the 13 threatened are protected. In Andorra, none. With respect to threat status: 11 are CR (2 Spain + 9 Andorra + 1 France); 11 EN (1 Spain + 8 Andorra + 2 France) and 27 VU (5 Spain + 13 Andorra + 10 France).

At national level, there are 14 protected taxa: 3 Spain, and 13 France. At regional level, there are 52 protected taxa in some of the lists from Spain and 47 from France, The Basque Country and Midi-Pyrenees are the AACC with more number of protected species.

**Keywords:** Threatened flora; protected flora; Conservation flora; Pyrenees.

### Análisis del estatus de amenaza y protección de la flora alpina de los Pirineos

**Resumen.** Se han analizado los estados de amenaza y protección de la flora vascular alpina de los Pirineos, es decir, de las especies que fundamentalmente viven a partir de 2.300 msnm (niveles alpino y subnival). Se ha elaborado un catálogo con los 387 taxones que cumplen este requisito (en adelante: Catálogo de Flora Alpina, CFA), muchos de ellos de interés conservacionista, especialmente en el contexto ibérico, debido a la abundancia de endemismos y poblaciones relictas.

El estado de amenaza se ha evaluado en función de la presencia de las especies del CFA en alguna de las Listas Rojas publicadas (España 2010, Andorra 2008 y Francia 2012). Y el grado de protección mediante la presencia o no de las especies del CFA en los respectivos catálogos de especies protegidas. Como el área de estudio abarca tres países: España, Francia y Andorra, y los dos primeros se dividen en cuatro comunidades autónomas y tres departamentos, respectivamente, los análisis se han hecho a diferentes escalas: i. a nivel nacional (España: LESPRES-CEEA y Francia: LEVPE) y iii. a nivel regional: comunidades autónomas españolas y departamentos franceses. Andorra carece de catálogo de flora protegida.

Los resultados muestran que de las 387 especies del CFA, 46 (12 %) están incluidas en alguna/s de las Lista/s Rojas nacionales: 8 España, 30 Andorra y 13 Francia. Con respecto al grado de amenaza: 11 están en la categoría CR (2 España + 9 Andorra + 1 Francia); 11 en EN (1 España + 8 Andorra + 2 Francia) y 27 en VU (5 España + 13 Andorra + 10 Francia). A nivel nacional, hay 14 taxones protegidos: 3 en España y 13 en Francia. A nivel regional, hay 52 protegidos en alguna de las listas autonómicas de España y 47 en Francia. País Vasco y Midi-Pyrenees son las entidades administrativas regionales con más especies protegidas. Ninguna de las 8 especies españolas amenazadas aparece en el LESPRES, y en Francia sólo 3 de las 13 amenazadas están protegidas. En Andorra, ninguna.

**Palabras clave:** Flora amenazada; Flora Protegida; Conservación de Flora; Pirineos.

### Introduction

The Pyrenees (Figure 1) extends along approximately 50,000 km<sup>2</sup> (Daniel & *al.*, 2017). The main part is 2/3 of the southern part, the Spanish zone, the remaining 1/3 the northern slope, is French territory and about 468 km<sup>2</sup> correspond to Andorra (Sesé & *al.*, 1999).

Administratively the territory is distributed in three countries: Spain, France and Andorra. In turn, the Spanish Pyrenees form part of 4 autonomous communities: Basque Country, Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia; and the Pyrenean-French zone is divided into 3 regions: Great Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrenees and Languedoc-Roussillon.

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The object of study is the alpine flora of the Pyrenees due to its interest from a scientific, biogeographic and conservationist point of view (Körner, 1999; Sáinz Ollero & Moreno Saiz, 2002). It is understood as alpine flora

(Braun-Blanquet, 1948; Vigo, 1976; Sesé & *al.*, 1999) those found above the 2,300 masl (Daniel & *al.*, 2017), i.e., above the treeline econote or Crioro-Mediterranean life zone, at the alpine and subnival levels (Figure 2).

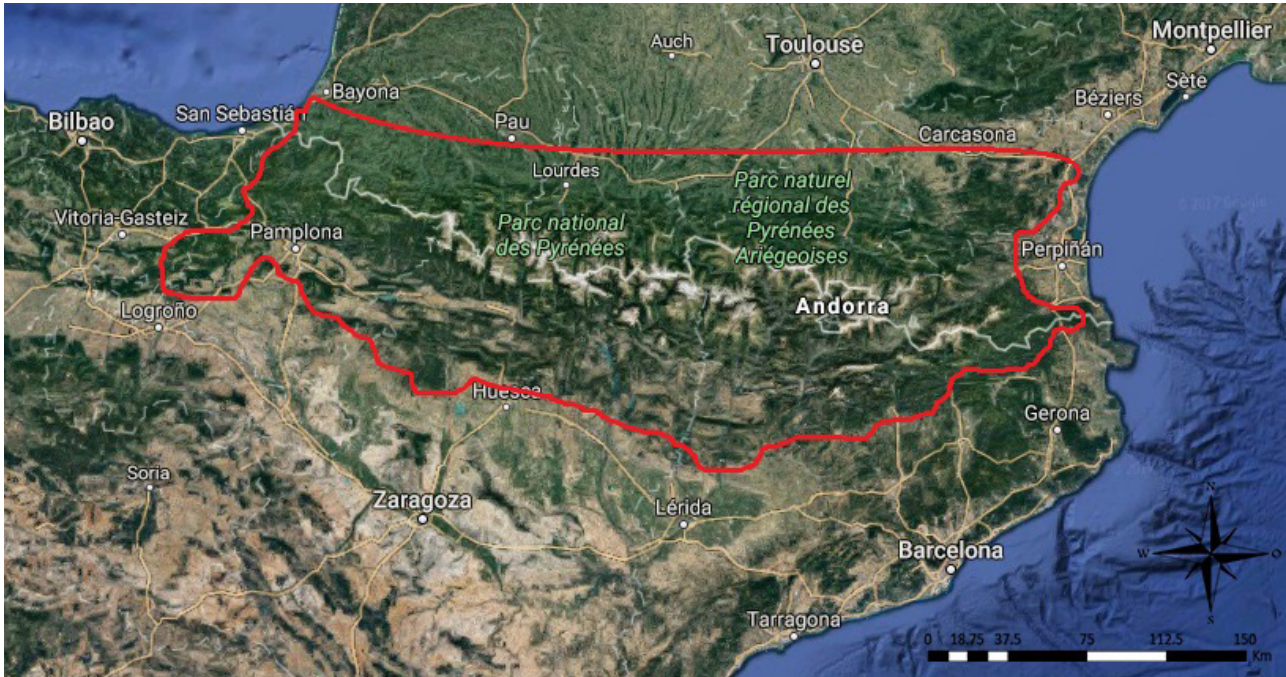


Figure 1. Map showing the delimitation of the Pyrenees.



Figure 2. Delimitation of the alpine or supraforest or Crioro-Mediterranean life zone.

These groups include taxa that live exclusively from 2300 m asl, that is, the *sensu stricto* of the alpine bioclimatic [2300-2600 (2800) m asl] and subnival levels [ $> 2800$  m asl], and also, species that live on the alpine and subnival levels, but also, inhabit lower altitudinal levels.

As is known, not always endangered species are legally protected, therefore the main objective of this study has been to analyze the degree of threat and legal protection of the vascular alpine flora of this territory. To do so, it has been necessary first to elaborate the

Alpine Flora Catalogue (AFC) (Appendix 1), which has analyzed the degree of coherence between the lists of threatened and protected species. As the study area covers three countries: Spain, France and Andorra, and the first two are divided into four autonomous communities and three departments, respectively, the analysis have been done at different scales: i) at national level (Spain and France) and ii) at regional level: Spanish autonomous communities and French departments. Andorra lacks a catalogue of protected flora.

## Materials and Methods

In order to achieve the main objective, a catalogue of species whose distribution area is located above the alpine treeline ecotone, but also, those species that although live in lower levels also reach the 2300 m asl, has been elaborated. To include a species in this catalogue it has been established that at least 40% of its citations must be above 2300 m asl, in all databases. The reason why this very restrictive criterion has been chosen in the development of the AFC has been to achieve greater reliability in the results.

The AFC has been elaborated using information extracted from different databases; Gómez (2016); Villar (2001) and Anon. (2012-2015). The criterion adopted in terms of taxonomy and nomenclature, is the one used by Anon. (2005b), which mainly follows the terminology proposed by Tutin & *al.* (1964-1980), being the general and complete work of reference that covered the territory of study, and Castroviejo (1986-2016). The terminology used for the vegetation levels has been established according to Rivas-Martínez's (1987) classification. Subsequently information of each of these taxa has been collected: their degree of threat and their protection status.

### Threatened species

The information on the degree of threat of each of the taxa has been extracted from the Red Lists (RL). These RL are catalogues scientifically developed according to the categories and criteria established by IUCN elaborated by the IUCN National Plant Committees. Thus, this study has been developed considering three red lists: Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora (Moreno, 2010); Check-List and Red List of Andorran Flora (Carrillo, 2008) and Red List of Threatened Species in France (Anon., 2012). We have considered that a taxon is threatened when it is included in any of the categories CR, EN or VU in any of the RL published to date. A database has been developed with the gathered information; analyzing which AFC taxa are threatened in each country and if there are any resemblances between them.

### Protected species

To evaluate the degree of legal protection of each taxon, catalogues of protected species have been revised. These catalogues have been reviewed throughout the whole territory, both at state level: France and Spain, as well as a regional level: Spanish autonomous communities and French regions. For each of the taxa, the protection category has been recorded.

At national level, Spain boasts the List of wild species in special protection regime (LWSSPR; LESRPE in Spanish) in which, the Spanish catalogue of threatened species (SCTS; CEEA in Spanish) (Anon., 2011b), is located. The species included in this listing have a

generic degree of protection common to all, and those that are also threatened are included in the SCTS. These threatened species are classified as in Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU).

France has the List of protected plant species throughout the national territory (LPPSNT; LEVP in French) (Anon., 2013). These species are in both the Appendix 1: Strictly protected species (SPS) and Appendix 2: Protected species (PS), collection or harvest subject to authorization by the Government, the first one presenting a greater degree of protection. Andorra lacks any kind of list.

At regional level, the Spanish Pyrenees are represented by four autonomous communities, each of them with their own catalogue: The Basque Catalogue of Endangered Species (Anon., 2014), the Navarre Catalogue of Endangered Species (Anon., 1997a), the Aragonese Catalogue of Endangered Species (Anon., 2005) and the Catalan Catalogue of Endangered Species (Anon., 2015). As for France, the Pyrenean territory is divided in three departments with the following catalogues; List of protected plant species in the Aquitaine region (Anon., 2002), List of protected plant species in the Midi-Pyrenees region (Anon., 2004) and List of protected plant species in the Languedoc-Roussillon region (Anon., 1997b).

The analysis of the degree of legal protection of each taxon has been carried out both at national and regional level for both countries, attempting to notice any possible resemblances between them.

### Comparison between threatened and protected species

Given the information and databases created for protected and threatened species, the next step of this project was to contrast this information and examine the coherence between the IUCN catalogues of threatened species and the legally protected species, at regional and national level, for both France and Spain.

## Results and Discussion

Alpine Pyrenean vascular flora includes almost 9% of the total number of species that live in this territory, thus, the AFC accounts with 387 species out of a total of 4334 (Appendix 1). Using this criterion some species have been left out of the study due to their presence has been considered accidental (Tejero & *al.*, 2017) or lack of data.

The taxonomic analysis of the AFC shows that the families with the highest number of taxa are distributed as follows: there are a total of 56 families, of which the family with the highest number of taxa is the Poaceae, with 36, close of 9%. It is followed by the Composite with 33 species (8.5%), the Cruciferae with 27 species (7%), and the Cyperaceae with 26 species on the total, that is, almost 7% as well. The predominant functional groups of AFC are hemicryptophytes and camefitas with 317 species (82%). This flora is also closely linked to its habitat not only from the ecological point of view but also for its conservation. We can find a greater taxonomic

abundance in grasslands, meadows, mountain scree slopes, rocky and grassy habitats.

The taxa that inhabit exclusively from 2300 m, constitute 7% (28) of the AFC. About 5% (21) are exclusive to the Alpine zone and almost 2% (7) of the Subnival zone. These results show that 92.6% (359) of the AFC can also be found in lower altitudinal levels.

### Threatened Species

The list of AFC species included in the RL of the three countries adds up to 46, 12% of the total (Appendix 2). By country, Andorra stands out with 30 species, followed by France with 13 and Spain with 8 (Table 1; Figure 3). The sum of these taxa amounts to 51, which is due to the fact that the species listed in Table 2 appear at the same time in more

than one RL. In Spain and France there is a low number of CR and EN taxa with respect to VU, while in Andorra, although the largest number of species are categorized as VU, there is a higher percentage of species labeled as CR and EN. An inducing factor of this situation may be the type of land use, since winter sports in this country cause great pressure on alpine species (Pladevall, 2016).

Table 1. Total number of AFC species of the three RL for each category.

IUCN Categories	Spain	France	Andorra
CR	2	1	9
EN	1	2	8
VU	5	10	13
Number of species	8	13	30

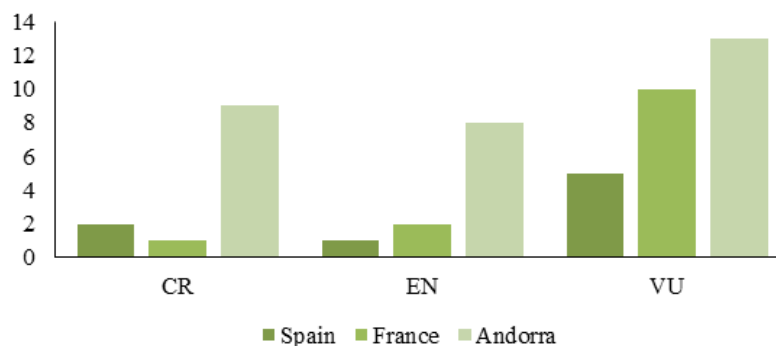


Figure 3. Total number of AFC species of the three RL for each category.

A remarkable fact is that none of the species are found in the three RL at the same time. The vast majority, 41 taxa, are found in only one list and five in two of them at the same time (Table 2). *Vicia argentea* is considered VU (Villar & al., 2001) in both countries: Spain and France, and *Brassica repanda* subsp. *turbonis* in CR in Andorra and France. The rest of the taxa do not match in regards to category. Highlighted in the Spanish RL are *Aquilegia pyrenaica* as it is the only EN species and *Carex bicolor* and *Carex lachenalii* subsp. *lachenalii* labeled as CR, against the remaining five classified as VU.

Table 2. Matching AFC species in the three RL and their categories.

Taxa	Spain	France	Andorra
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	EN		CR
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>		CR	CR
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>		EN	CR
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	VU	VU	
<i>Xatardia scabra</i>		VU	CR

Among the red lists of the study, the Andorra RL has the highest number of threatened species. In the CR category there are 9 taxa and some are in the process of degrowth and restricted in the Pyrenees, such as

*Xatardia scabra* or *Aquilegia pyrenaica* (Carrillo, 2008). With the category of EN there are 8 and the remaining 13 are VU. In the french list, *Brassica repanda* subsp. *turbonis*, considered as a Pyrenean endemic subspecies (Gruber, 2014), stands out as the only species CR; while, *Phyllodoce caerulea* and *Subularia aquatica* (Penin & al., 2003) are classified as EN; the 10 remaining species are VU.

### Protected Species

Of the 387 species studied, 81 (21%) are considered to be protected under a protection law in some of the lists and catalogues of protected species of the countries and regions belonging to the Pyrenees (Appendix 3) and 30 of them are protected at the same time in both countries. With the exception of Andorra that, despite the high number of taxa threatened (Carrillo, 2008), it lacks an official catalogue of protected flora among its legislation.

#### 1. Analysis at national level

At national level, 14 species are protected (4% of the catalogue): In Spain there are few protected taxa, only 3 being listed in the LWSSPR; Two of them *Androsace cylindrica* and *Ranunculus parnassifolius* are labeled with the highest category, EN, and only one of them, *Androsace*

*pyrenaica* (Goñi & *al.*, 2006) is cataloged as VU according to the SCTS, that is, the lowest protection category established in this catalogue. In contrast, in France 13 taxa are protected under the maximum category of SPS according to the LPPSNT and there are no species under the PS category. Whereas only two species are found in both catalogues at the same time; *Androsace pyrenaica* and *A. cylindrica* (Table 3).

Table 3. Species protected at national level in the lists and catalogues of protected species of Spain and France.

Taxa	Spain (LWSSPR-SCTS)	France (LPPSNT)
<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i>		SPS
<i>Androsace cylindrica</i>	EN	SPS
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>		SPS
<i>Androsace pyrenaica</i>	VU	SPS
<i>Androsace vandellii</i>		SPS
<i>Borderea pyrenaica</i>		SPS
<i>Carex bicolor</i>		SPS
<i>Carex ornithopoda</i>		SPS
<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i>		SPS
<i>Isoetes echinosporum</i>		SPS
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>		SPS
<i>Jurinea humilis</i>		SPS
<i>Ranunculus parnassiifolius</i>	EN	
<i>Vicia argentea</i>		SPS
Number of species	3	13

## 2. Analysis at regional level

### Spain

The 52 Spanish protected taxa are listed (Appendix 3), as different categories depending on each

autonomous community (AACC), in the four autonomic catalogues: the Basque Country has the highest number of protected species: 26, followed by Aragon and Catalonia with 15 and, Navarre with 3. (Table 4; Figure 4). Moreover, 9 are protected in several catalogues at once (*Adonis pyrenaica*, *Androsace pyrenaica*, *A. cylindrica*, *Diphasiastrum alpinum*, *Draba fladnizensis*, *Leontopodium alpinum*, *Minuartia cerastiifolia*, *Saxifraga clussi* and *Subularia aquatica*). *Ranunculus parnassiifolius* stands out as it does not appear in any of the regional catalogues but nevertheless it is protected nationally in the LWSSPR.

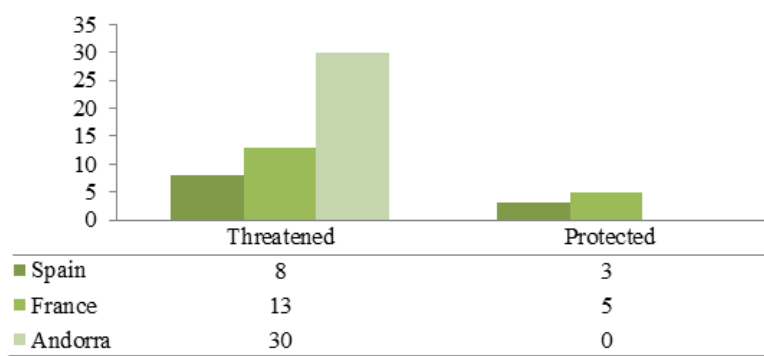
Only *Diphasiastrum alpinum*, in Navarre, has the maximum category (EN) in contrast to the majority, which are found as VU in all of the regional catalogues. This fact correlates with the low number of protected taxa at national level.

The Basque Country stands out because it is precisely the autonomous community with the highest number of protected alpine taxa and it is surprising since its mountains do not reach the altitudes defined in this paper. This is due to the fact that they are species with tolerant ecological amplitude, which is to say that, eventhough they are alpine species, they are able to reach lower altitudinal levels (Aizpuru & *al.*, 2001; Garmendia & *al.*, 2014).

Table 4. Protected species at regional level in Spain.

Catalogues	Basque Country	Navarre	Aragón	Catalonia	Spain (LWSSPR- SCTS)
Number of species	26	3	15	15	3

Figure 4. Number of protected species in Spain and France



### France

In regard to the French Pyrenees, there are 47 protected species (Appendix 3), of which, 32 are included in one of the lists of protected species of the three French departments, LPPSNT. Therefore, the list of protected species in the Great Aquitaine (Table 5; Figure 4) has 9 protected species (*Arabis alpina*, *Asplenium septentrionale*, *Carex humilis*, *Daphne cneorum*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Sempervivum arachnoideum*,

*Streptopus amplexifolius*, *Vaccinium myrtillus* and *Woodsia alpina*), Languedoc-Roussillon, 3 (*Brassica repanda* subsp. *repanda*, *Matthiola fruticulosa* subsp. *valesiaca* and *Phyteuma rupicola*) and in the Midi-Pyrenees, 22 (*Alyssum cuneifolium*, *Androsace ciliata*, *Asplenium viride*, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *Festuca borderei*, *Gymnadenia austriaca*, *Huperzia selago*, *Kobresia simpliciuscula*, *Minuartia cerastiifolia*, *Papaver aurantiacum*, *Papaver lapeyrousianum* subsp. *endressii*, *Pedicularis rosea* subsp. *allionii*, *Petrocallis pyrenaica*,

*Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Plantago monosperma*, *Saxifraga clussi*, *Saxifraga media*, *Saxifraga stellaris*, *Subularia aquatica*, *Thymus praecox*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*).

None of the alpine taxa present in the French regional lists of protected species coincide with each other or with the national list. In addition, they are not classified in different categories which make it difficult to know the status of each of them, as well as the comparison of a species with its equivalent in the Spanish slope.

Table 5. Protected species at regional level in France.

Catalogues	Great Aquitaine	Lan-guedoc-Roussillon	Midi-Pyrenees	France (LPPSNT)	Spain (LWSSPR-SCTS)
Number of species	9	3	22	13	3

### Comparison between threatened and protected species and their analysis of consistency between catalogues

Having analyzed the situation of threat and protection of the alpine flora of the Pyrenees, it has been

calculated how many of the threatened species are protected and which ones are not. Of the 8 threatened species present in the Spanish RL only 3 are protected in some catalogue, and of the 13 present in the French RL, 5 are protected (Moreno, 2010; Anon., 2012), reflecting a low degree of coherence between the RL and protection catalogues. The nonexistence of the Andorran list is even more incoherent than the lacking number of protected species in the two adjacent countries (Figure 5).

As can be seen in Table 6, the degree of coherence between threat and protection catalogues in the Pyrenees is scarce. The list of AFC species included in any of the RL of the three countries adds up to 46, while only 7 (2%) are nationally protected. Excluding Andorra from the analysis, as it lacks a protection catalog, the degree of coherence increases, although it is still insufficient since, of the 20 species that are threatened in Spain and France, only 7 are protected in a catalog. *Vicia argentea* is striking because it is the only taxon that is simultaneously threatened under the same category (VU) in Spain and France, but it is also protected in both countries. Reasonable fact given its high degree of endemicity and, therefore, its great conservationist interest (García & al., 1994).

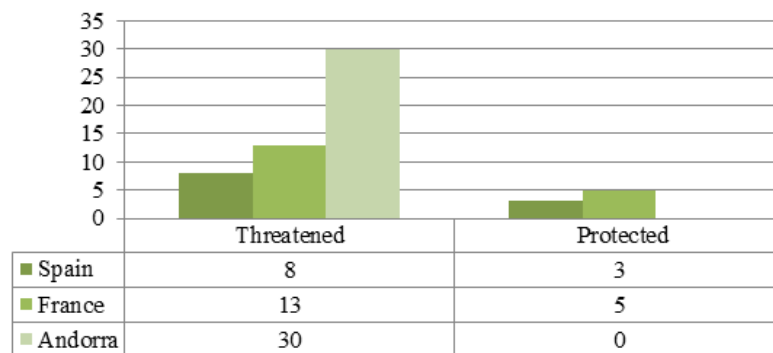


Figure 5. Number of threatened vs. protected species in any catalogue

Table 6. Threatened and protected species in some catalogue in Spain and France.

Taxa	Threatened species	Protected species
<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i>	VU	X
<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>	VU	X
<i>Androsace halleri</i>	VU	
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>	VU	X
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	EN	
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>	CR	
<i>Campanula jaubertiana</i>	VU	
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	CR	X
<i>Carex foetida</i>	VU	
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>lachenalii</i>	CR	
<i>Draba subnivalis</i>	VU	
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>	VU	
<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>	VU	
<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>	VU	
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	EN	
<i>Silene borderei</i>	VU	
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	EN	X
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	VU	X
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	VU + VU	X + X
<i>Xatardia scabra</i>	VU	
Total	20	7

### National level in Spain and France

None of the threatened species are protected in Spain according to the LWSSPR, and only two are protected in France according to the LPPSNT (Table 7).

At national level, the degree of coherence between the catalogues is also low and *Vicia argentea*, again, is the only species that brings some coherence to the catalogues of endangered and protected species. In both countries, the VU category has the highest number of threatened plants, although none are protected in Spain, and in France only *Vicia argentea* and *Adonis pyrenaica*, the latter with a certain degree of rarity, which is consistent with the degree of protection (Carreras & al., 1996).

### Regional level in Spain and France

Establishing the same parallelism in the regional analyses for the threatened vascular plants in each country against their degree of protection, it should be

noted that the 3 threatened species in Spain (Appendix 4) are protected in Aragon (*Androsace helvetica*, *Carex bicolor* and *Vicia argentea*), and their protection categories are VU, CR and VU, respectively. It is interesting to note that, although these plants are present in the four AACC, they lack protection in the rest of the AACC as well as at national level. At regional level in France (Appendix 4), the situation is similar to Spain, as only three of the threatened species, present in the French regions, are only recorded on the list of protected species of the Midi-Pyrénées (*Subularia aquatica* (EN), *Thymus praecox* (VU) and *Alyssum cuneifolium* (VU)). These two countries correctly protect only 3 species according to their degree of presence and, again, the predominant category of protection is VU. These results denote a great inconsistency between catalogues and possibly a lack of effort by these governments to ensure the survival of alpine plant species.

Table 7. Threatened species in Spain and France according to the red lists, and their degree of protection at national level.

Taxa	Threatened		Protected in LWSSPR, SCTS and LPPSNT	
	Spain	France	Spain	France
<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i>	.	VU	.	SPS
<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Androsace halleri</i>	VU	.	.	.
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>	VU	.	.	.
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	EN	.	.	.
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>	.	CR	.	.
<i>Campanula jaubertiana</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	CR	.	.	.
<i>Carex foetida</i>	VU	.	.	.
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>lachenalii</i>	CR	.	.	.
<i>Draba subnivalis</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>	VU	.	.	.
<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	.	EN	.	.
<i>Silene borderei</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	.	EN	.	.
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	.	VU	.	.
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	VU	VU	.	SPS
<i>Xatardia scabra</i>	.	VU	.	.
Total	8	13	0	2

### Threatened taxa that must be protected

Given this situation, a list of species that are not protected but should be legally protected due to the degree of threat established by IUCN is proposed. All species that, according to the IUCN, are cataloged in the three main categories of threat (CR, EN and VU) should be protected.

The inclusion of these threatened species -not protected-, will be carried out according to their order of priority, that is, in first place, those labeled as CR, and then those as EN and VU, respectively, following the inclusion criteria established in Law 42/2007 (Anon.,

2007). For each country, the geographical distribution of each threatened species will be analyzed, reviewing its conservation status (CS) and establishing its corresponding scale of protection; at national, regional or other level (Anon., 2011). Under these criteria, the list shown in Table 9 is proposed, with 42 species, of which, *Brassica repanda* subsp. *turbonis*, *Carex bicolor*, *Silene borderei* and *Vicia argentea* should be mentioned. These 4 species, as a consequence of being contemplated in Aragon under the category 'Special Interest' (S.I.), deserve additional protection and surveillance. Similarly, the evaluation and monitoring will be carried out not only of the proposed species, but also of all the AFC taxa, in view of a possible modification of their CS.

Table 9. Threatened species that should be protected

<i>Agrostis agrostiflora</i>	<i>Juncus arcticus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>
<i>Alyssum alpestre</i> subsp. <i>alpestre</i>	<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>
<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>	<i>Myosotis alpina</i>
<i>Androsace halleri</i>	<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>	<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>
<i>Artemisia eriantha</i>	<i>Poa minor</i>
<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i>	<i>Potentilla frigida</i>
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>	<i>Ranunculus glacialis</i>
<i>Campanula jaubertiana</i>	<i>Reseda glauca</i>
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	<i>Saxifraga androsacea</i>
<i>Carex foetida</i>	<i>Saxifraga aspera</i>
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>lachenalii</i>	<i>Saxifraga intricata</i>
<i>Carex rupestris</i>	<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i>
<i>Draba tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>ciliigera</i>	<i>Silene borderei</i>
<i>Draba subnivalis</i>	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>
<i>Festuca alpina</i>	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>
<i>Festuca niphobia</i>	<i>Thymus praecox</i>
<i>Gnaphalium hoppeanum</i>	<i>Veronica nummularia</i>
<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i>	<i>Vicia argentea</i>
<i>Iberis spathulata</i>	<i>Xatardia scabra</i>

### Conclusions

The Alpine Flora Catalogue (AFC) is constituted by 387 species, of which 46 (12%) are threatened in some of the national red lists of the Pyrenees: 8 Spain, 30 Andorra and 13 France. In regards to threat status: 11 are CR (2 Spain + 9 Andorra + 1 France); 11 EN (1 Spain + 8 Andorra + 2 France) and 27 VU (5 Spain + 13 Andorra + 10 France), this last category having the most number of taxa. Of the AFC, 81 (21%) are legally protected in at least one of the Spanish (52) and French (47) catalogues, 30 of them protected at the same time in both countries, meanwhile Andorra lacks an official catalogue of protected flora. At national level there are 14 taxa (3 LWSSPR, 1 SCTS + 13 LPPSNT), of which, *Androsace pyrenaica* and *A. cylindrica* coincide in the two catalogues.

At regional level there are 51 in Spain and 34 in France. In Spain, the Basque Country stands out as the autonomous community with the highest number of protected flora: 26, "in most cases, Basque populations are located at much lower altitudes compared to Pyrenean

populations, which suggests that they are isolated and relict populations" (Garmendia & al., 2014). In France, the Midi -Pyrenees should be highlighted as the region with the most number of protected species: 22.

Regarding coherence between threatened and protected species catalogues, of the 8 present in RL2010, 3 are legally protected, but not at national level in the LWSSPR, in France only 5 of the 13 RL2012 threatened are protected (2 LPPSNT + 3 regional level), and in Andorra, due to the absence of an official list, the species are unprotected. Excluding Andorra from the analysis, the degree of coherence increases, although it is still insufficient since, of the 20 species that are threatened in both Spain and France, only 7 are protected in a catalogue at the same time.

The protection of this flora is complex due to the administrative situation of the territory. Given this reality,

it would be adequate to develop the list of protection, proposed in this paper, common and cross-border covering the territories of the Pyrenees. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to periodically review the AFC, keep it updated and be able to continue with the investigation of this variety of flora, as well as the evaluation and periodic monitoring of its conservation status.

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## Appendix 1. Pyrenees alpine flora catalogue (AFC).

Taxon	Family
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Achillea odorata</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Achillea pyrenaica</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Acinos alpinus</i> subsp. <i>alpinus</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Agrostis agrostiflora</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Agrostis alpina</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Agrostis rupestris</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Agrostis schleicheri</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Alopecurus gerardii</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Alyssum alpestre</i> subsp. <i>alpestre</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Androsace carnea</i> subsp. <i>laggeri</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace ciliata</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace cylindrica</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace halleri</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace pyrenaica</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace vandellii</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Androsace villosa</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Antennaria carpatica</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Anthemis cretica</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Anthyllis montana</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>vulnerarioides</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Antirrhinum sempervirens</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Arabis ciliata</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Arabis serpillifolia</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Arctostaphylos alpinus</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Arenaria biflora</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Arenaria ciliata</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Arenaria marschlinsii</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Arenaria purpurascens</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Arenaria tetraquetra</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Armeria alpina</i>	Plumbaginaceae
<i>Armeria bubanii</i>	Plumbaginaceae
<i>Artemisia eriantha</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Asperula hirta</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> subsp. <i>ruta-muraria</i>	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Aspleniaceae

<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Astragalus australis</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Astrantia minor</i>	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)
<i>Athyrium distentifolium</i>	Woodsiaceae
<i>Avenula versicolor</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Bartsia alpina</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Bellardiochloa variegata</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Biscutella brevifolia</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Biscutella intermedia</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Borderea pyrenaica</i>	Dioscoreaceae
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Ophioglossaceae
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>repanda</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i>	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)
<i>Campanula cochlearifolia</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Campanula jaubertiana</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Cardamine alpina</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Cardamine resedifolia</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Carduus carlinoides</i> subsp. <i>carlinoides</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Carex atrata</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex canescens</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex capillaris</i> subsp. <i>capillaris</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex curvula</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex ericetorum</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex foetida</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex frigida</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex humilis</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>lachenalii</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex macrostyla</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex ornithopoda</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex parviflora</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex pyrenaica</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex rupestris</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex sempervirens</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Cerastium alpinum</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Cerastium cerastoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Cerastium pyrenaicum</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Coincya monensis</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Comastoma tenellum</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Crepis pygmaea</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)

<i>Crepis pyrenaica</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Crocus vernus</i>	Iridaceae
<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Adiantaceae
<i>Cystopteris alpina</i>	Woodsiaceae
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Woodsiaceae
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	Thymelaeaceae
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Thymelaeaceae
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>deltoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i>	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Doronicum grandiflorum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Draba dubia</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Draba fladnizensis</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Draba siliquosa</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Draba subnivalis</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Draba tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>ciliigera</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Dryopteridaceae (Aspidiaceae)
<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	Dryopteridaceae (Aspidiaceae)
<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Empetrum hermaphroditum</i>	Empetraceae
<i>Epilobium alsinifolium</i>	Onagraceae (Circaeaceae, Epilobiaceae)
<i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i>	Onagraceae (Circaeaceae, Epilobiaceae)
<i>Erigeron alpinus</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Erigeron cabeloi</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Erigeron glabratus</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Erigeron uniflorus</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Eriophorum scheuchzeri</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)
<i>Erysimum duriaei</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Euphorbia pyrenaica</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Euphrasia alpina</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Euphrasia minima</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Euphrasia salisburgensis</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Festuca airoides</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca alpina</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca borderei</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca eskia</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca gautieri</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca glacialis</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca laevigata</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca nigrescens</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca niphobia</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca prudhommei</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Festuca pyrenaica</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)

<i>Festuca quadriflora</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Gagea liotardii</i>	Liliaceae
<i>Galeopsis pyrenaica</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Galium cespitosum</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium cometerhizon</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium pyrenaicum</i>	Rubiaceae
<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Gentiana alpina</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Gentiana schleicheri</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Gentianaceae
<i>Geum montanum</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Globularia repens</i>	Globulariaceae
<i>Gnaphalium hoppeanum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Gnaphalium supinum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Gymnadenia austriaca</i>	Orchidaceae
<i>Gymnadenia gabasiana</i>	Orchidaceae
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Helianthemum alpestre</i>	Cistaceae
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Cistaceae
<i>Helictotrichon sedenense</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Helictotrichon versicolor</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Herniaria alpina</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Hieracium piliferum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Huperzia selago</i>	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Hypericum nummularium</i>	Clusiaceae (Guttiferae)
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Iberis spathulata</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Iris latifolia</i>	Iridaceae
<i>Isoetes echinosporum</i>	Isoetaceae
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>	Isoetaceae
<i>Jacobaea leucophylla</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Jasione crispa</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Jasione laevis</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i> subsp. <i>alpinoarticulatus</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus balticus</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaeus</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus triglumis</i> subsp. <i>triglumis</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Juniperus nana</i>	Cupressaceae
<i>Jurinea humilis</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Kernera saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Kobresia myosuroides</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i>	Cyperaceae
<i>Koeleria vallesiana</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)

<i>Leontodon pyrenaicus</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Leucanthemopsis alpina</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Leucanthemum gaudinii</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Linaria alpina</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> subsp. <i>alpinus</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Luzula alpina</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Luzula alpino-pilosa</i> subsp. <i>alpino-pilosa</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Luzula desvauxii</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Luzula lutea</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Luzula nutans</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Luzula spicata</i>	Juncaceae
<i>Lychnis alpina</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i> subsp. <i>valesiaca</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)
<i>Minuartia cerastiifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Minuartia laricifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Minuartia recurva</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Minuartia sedoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Minuartia verna</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Mucizonia sedoides</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Murbeckiella pinnatifida</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Boraginaceae
<i>Myosotis alpina</i>	Boraginaceae
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Ononis cristata</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	Polygonaceae
<i>Oxytropis amethystea</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Oxytropis campestris</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Oxytropis halleri</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Oxytropis lapponica</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Oxytropis pyrenaica</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Papaver aurantiacum</i>	Papaveraceae
<i>Papaver lapeyrousianum</i> subsp. <i>endressii</i>	Papaveraceae
<i>Papaver lapeyrousianum</i> subsp. <i>lapeyrousianum</i>	Papaveraceae
<i>Paronychia kapela</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Paronychia polygonifolia</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Pedicularis kernerii</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Pedicularis mixta</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Pedicularis rosea</i> subsp. <i>allionii</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Petrocallis pyrenaica</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Phyteuma globularifolium</i>	Campanulaceae

<i>Phyteuma hemisphaericum</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Phyteuma rupicola</i>	Campanulaceae
<i>Pilosella lactucella</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	Lentibulariaceae
<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Lentibulariaceae
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Lentibulariaceae
<i>Pinus uncinata</i>	Pinaceae
<i>Plantago alpina</i>	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago monosperma</i>	Plantaginaceae
<i>Poa alpina</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa cenisia</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa chaixii</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa glauca</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa laxa</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa minor</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Poa supina</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Polygala alpestris</i>	Polygalaceae
<i>Polygala alpina</i>	Polygalaceae
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	Polygonaceae
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Dryopteridaceae (Aspidiaceae)
<i>Potentilla alchimilloides</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla aurea</i> subsp. <i>aurea</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla brauneana</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla crantzii</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla frigida</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla nivalis</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla pyrenaica</i>	Rosaceae
<i>Primula elatior</i> subsp. <i>intricata</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Primula hirsuta</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Primula integrifolia</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Primula latifolia</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Pritzelago alpina</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	Orchidaceae
<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Pulsatilla vernalis</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus carinthiacus</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus glacialis</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus gouanii</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus parnassifolius</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus pyrenaeus</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus rusciniensis</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> subsp. <i>trichophyllus</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Reseda glauca</i>	Resedaceae
<i>Rhamnus pumilus</i>	Rhamnaceae
<i>Rhinanthus pumilus</i>	Scrophulariaceae

<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	Polygonaceae
<i>Sagina saginoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Salix ceretana</i>	Salicaceae
<i>Salix herbacea</i>	Salicaceae
<i>Salix pyrenaica</i>	Salicaceae
<i>Salix reticulata</i>	Salicaceae
<i>Salix retusa</i>	Salicaceae
<i>Saussurea alpina</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Saxifraga adscendens</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga androsaeca</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga aspera</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga bryoides</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga caesia</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga clussi</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga geranioides</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga intricata</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga media</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga moschata</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga pentadactylis</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga praetermissa</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga pubescens</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga retusa</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga stellaris</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i>	Saxifragaceae
<i>Scutellaria alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Sedum album</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sedum alpestre</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sedum anacampseros</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sedum annuum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sedum atratum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sedum rosea</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selinum pyrenaicum</i>	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)
<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sempervivum montanum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Crassulaceae
<i>Senecio boissieri</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Senecio doronicum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Senecio pyrenaicus</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Sesamoides interrupta</i>	Resedaceae
<i>Sesleria coerulea</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>	Rosaceae



<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Silene borderei</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Silene ciliana</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Silene rupestris</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Sparganiaceae
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Liliaceae
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)
<i>Taraxacum pyrenaicum</i>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<i>Teucrium pyrenaicum</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Thlaspi brachypetalum</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Ranunculaceae
<i>Thesium alpinum</i>	Santalaceae
<i>Thesium pyrenaicum</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>	Santalaceae
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<i>Thymelaea calycina</i>	Thymelaeaceae
<i>Thymelaea tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>nivalis</i>	Thymelaeaceae
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Trifolium thalii</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	Poaceae (Gramineae)
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Ericaceae
<i>Valeriana apula</i>	Valerianaceae
<i>Valeriana salianca</i>	Valerianaceae
<i>Veratrum album</i>	Liliaceae
<i>Veronica alpina</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica aphylla</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica aragonensis</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica bellidioides</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica fruticans</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica nummularia</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica ponae</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>humifusa</i>	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Vicia pyrenaica</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
<i>Viola biflora</i>	Violaceae
<i>Viola diversifolia</i>	Violaceae
<i>Viola pyrenaica</i>	Violaceae
<i>Viola rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>	Violaceae
<i>Vitaliana primuliflora</i>	Primulaceae
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	Woodsiaceae
<i>Xatardia scabra</i>	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

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## Appendix 2. Threatened species in the pyrenees according to the red lists of Spain, France and Andorra.

Taxa	Spain	France	Andorra
<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Agrostis agrostiflora</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Alyssum alpestre</i> subsp. <i>alpestre</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Androsace halleri</i>	VU	.	.
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>	VU	.	.
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	EN	.	CR
<i>Artemisia eriantha</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>	.	CR	CR
<i>Campanula jaubertiana</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	CR	.	.
<i>Carex foetida</i>	VU	.	.
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>lachenalii</i>	CR	.	.
<i>Carex rupestris</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Draba tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>ciliigera</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Draba subnivalis</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Festuca alpina</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Festuca niphobia</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Gnaphalium hoppeanum</i>	.	.	CR
<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Iberis spathulata</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>	VU	.	.
<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Myosotis alpina</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	.	EN	.
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	.	.	CR
<i>Poa minor</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Potentilla brauneana</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Potentilla frigida</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Ranunculus glacialis</i>	.	.	CR
<i>Reseda glauca</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Saxifraga androsacea</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Saxifraga aspera</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Saxifraga intricata</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i>	.	.	VU
<i>Silene borderei</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	.	EN	CR
<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>	.	.	CR
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	.	VU	.
<i>Veronica nummularia</i>	.	.	EN
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	VU	VU	.
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	.	.	CR
<i>Xatardia scabra</i>	.	VU	CR





Taxa	Spain (LWSSPR) (SCTS)	Spain (SCTS)	Basque Country	Navarre	Aragón	Catalonia	France (LPPSNT)	Great Aquitaine	Midi- Pyrenees	Languedoc- Roussillon
<i>Saussurea alpina</i>								Protégée		
<i>Saxifraga clussi</i>			VU.	V.					Protégée	
<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>			EN.						Protégée	
<i>Saxifraga media</i>									Protégée	
<i>Saxifraga stellaris</i>									Protégée	
<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>										
<i>Silene borderei</i>					I.E.					
<i>Silene ciliata</i>			VU.							
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>										
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>					I.E.	E.E.P.			Protégée	
<i>Thymus praecox</i>									Protégée	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>									Protégée	
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>									Protégée	
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>									Protégée	
<i>Veratrum album</i>			I.E.						Protégée	
<i>Veronica aragonensis</i>					I.E.					
<i>Vicia argentea</i>					I.E.	ESP				
<i>Viola biflora</i>			VU.							
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>						V.			Protégée	

Appendix 4. Threatened species in Spain and France according to the RL, their presence in their regions and their degree of protection. Pres = presence; Prot: protected.

Taxa	IUCN	Basque Country		Navarre		Aragon		Catalonia		Great Aquitaine		Languedoc-Roussillon		Midi-Pyrénées	
		Pres	Prot	Pres	Prot	Pres	Prot	Pres	Prot	Pres	Prot	Pres	Prot	Pres	Prot
<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	X	X
<i>Androsace halleri</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Androsace helvetica</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i>	EN	X	.	X	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i>	CR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Campanula jaubertiana</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	CR	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carex foetida</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>lachenalii</i>	CR	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Draba subnivalis</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	EN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Silene borderei</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	EN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	X
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	X	X
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Vicia argentea</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.
<i>Xatardia scabra</i>	VU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.