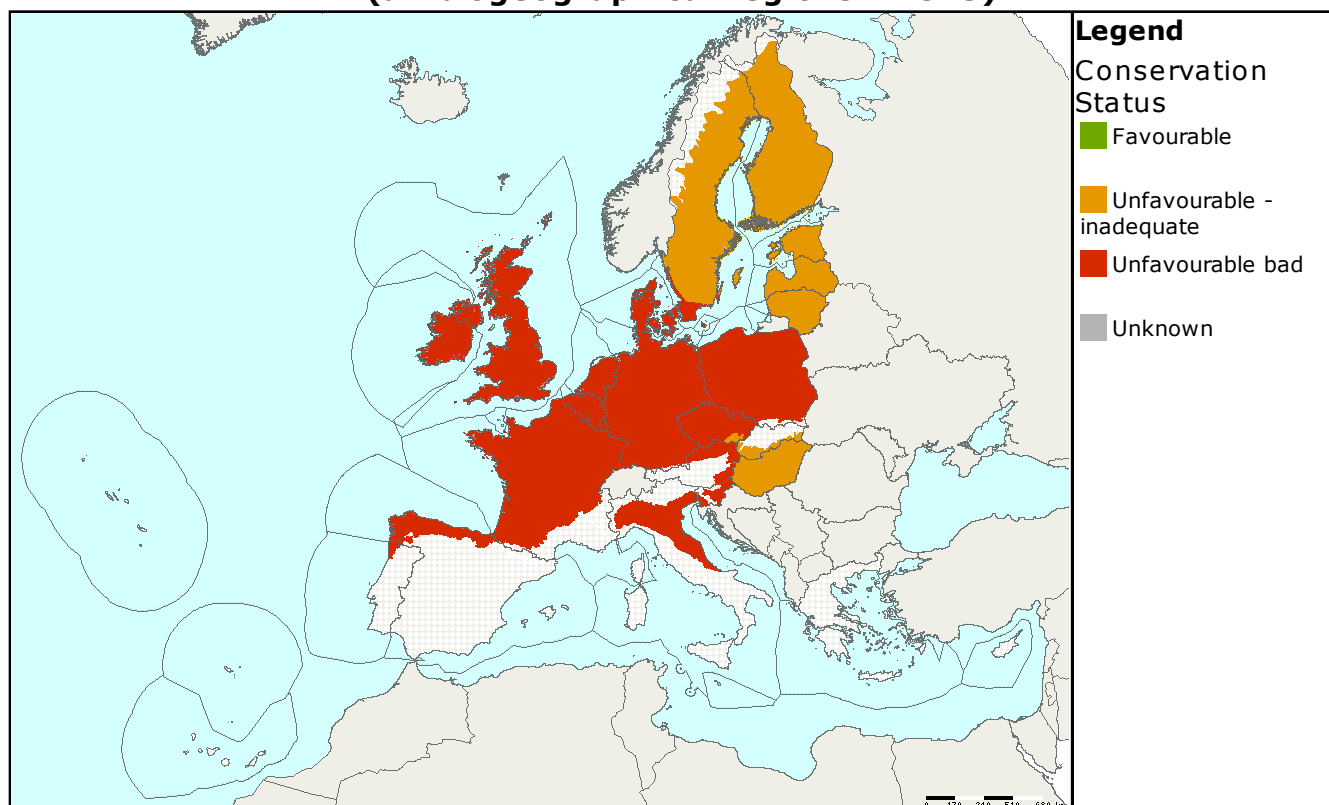


Species name: **Aeshna viridis**
Annex: **IV**

Species group: **Invertebrates**
Regions: **ATL BOR CON PAN**

Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



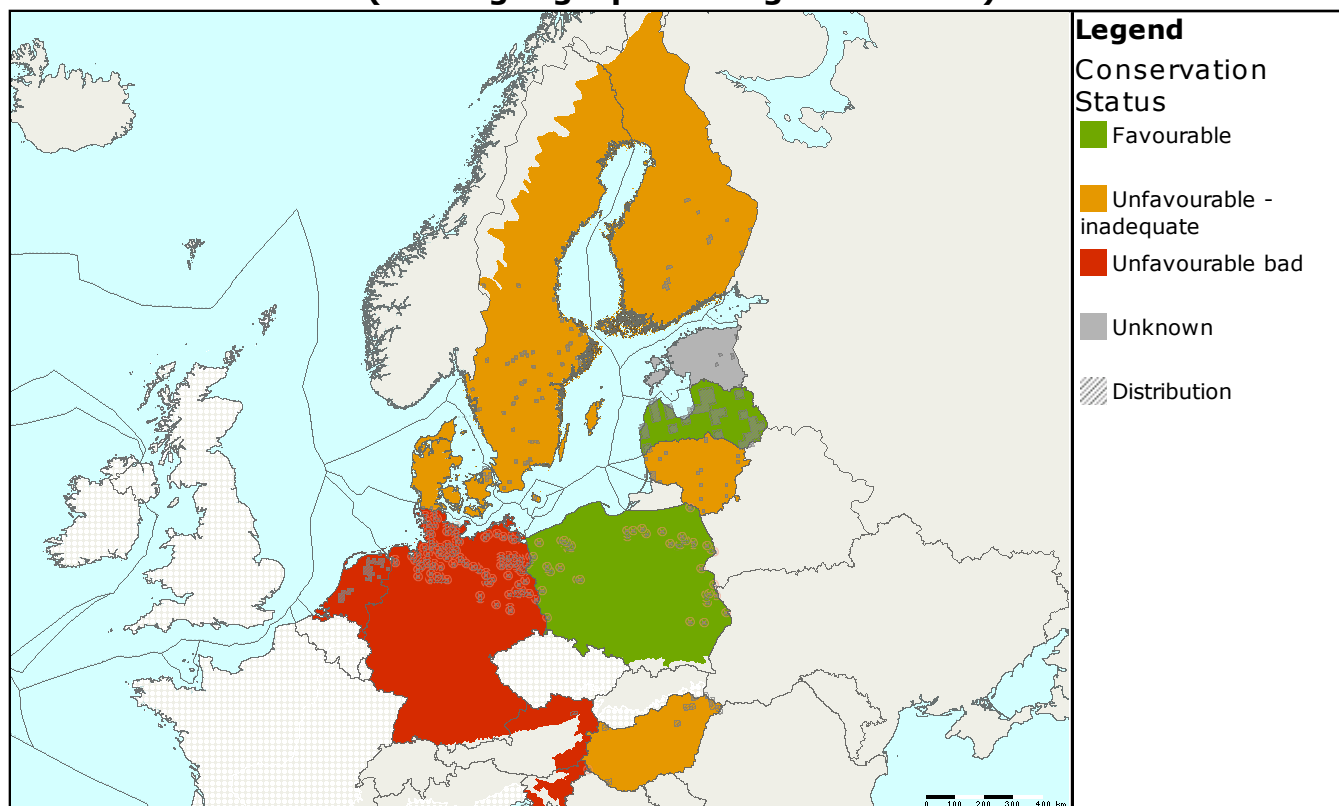
MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	BOR						313 grids	
EU25	CON						193 grids	
EU25	PAN						8 - 13 loc.	X
EU25	ATL						140 grids	

The green hawker is a dragonfly appearing in northern, central and eastern Europe and Siberia. Mostly found in still waters populated by the plant *Stratiotes aloides*.

The regional assessments are 'unfavourable-bad' for the Atlantic and the Continental biogeographical regions with the 'favourable' future prospects reported from Denmark and the national report from Poland. For both Pannonic and Boreal biogeographical regions the assessments are 'unfavourable-inadequate' but with good future prospects in the Boreal region.

According to 2008 IUCN Red List the species is categorised 'least concern' with stable population.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
DE	ATL						59 - (59) x	-	2
DK	ATL						3 - 3 loc.	+	1
NL	ATL						1000 - 100000 indiv.	-	3
EE	BOR						7 - 7 grids	X	3
FI	BOR						22 - 25 loc.	-	1
LT	BOR						17 - 22 loc.	=	3
LV	BOR						30 - 30 loc.	=	2
SE	BOR						1000 - 2500 loc.	-	3
AT	CON						1 - 1 grids	X	3
DE	CON						65 - (65) x	-	2
DK	CON						20 - 20 loc.	+	1
PL	CON						900 - 1400 loc.	X	3
SE	CON						100 - 300 loc.	-	3
SI	CON						2 - (2) loc.	-	2
HU	PAN						8 - 13 loc.	X	3

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>