Species name: **Coenagrion ornatum** Annex: **II** Species group: Invertebrates Regions: ALP ATL CON MED PAN

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

MS	Region		Conservatio	Bonulation	Population						
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall	Population size & unit	Population Trend			
EU25	ALP						20 grids				
EU25	ATL							=			
EU25	CON						107 grids				
EU25	MED							Х			
EU25	PAN						155 grids				

The ornate bluet is a dragonfly which mainly inhabits Central and Mediterranean Europe. It lives nearby small streams.

The largest part of its territory lies within the Mediterranean region. However, data of the only Mediterranean country this species occurs (Greece) are lacking and therefore its status is assessed as 'unknown'. In the Alpine and Atlantic region its status is assessed as 'bad'; in the Continental region it is assessed as 'inadequate' and in the Pannonian region it is 'favourable'. In Hungary the species is doing relatively well. Furthermore Greek data are required in order to make a proper overall assessment.



Legend

Status Favourable

inadequate

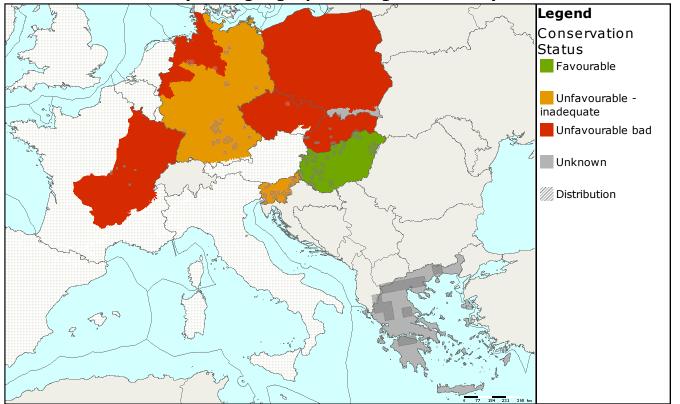
Unknown

Conservation

Unfavourable -

Unfavourable bad

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



MS	Region	onservation Population		Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
PL	ALP			1 - 3 loc.	Х	3
SI	ALP			15 - (15) grids	-	2
SK	ALP			4 - 6 loc.	+	2
DE	ATL			8 - (8) x	=	1
CZ	CON			2 - 2 grids	+	3
DE	CON			63 - (63) x	=	3
FR	CON			N/A x	-	1
SI	CON			44 - (44) grids	-	2
ΡL	CON			N/A loc.	_	2
EL	MED			12 - (12) x	Х	2
ΗU	PAN			4000000 - 40000000 indiv.	Х	2
SK	PAN			9 - 11 loc.	_	2

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