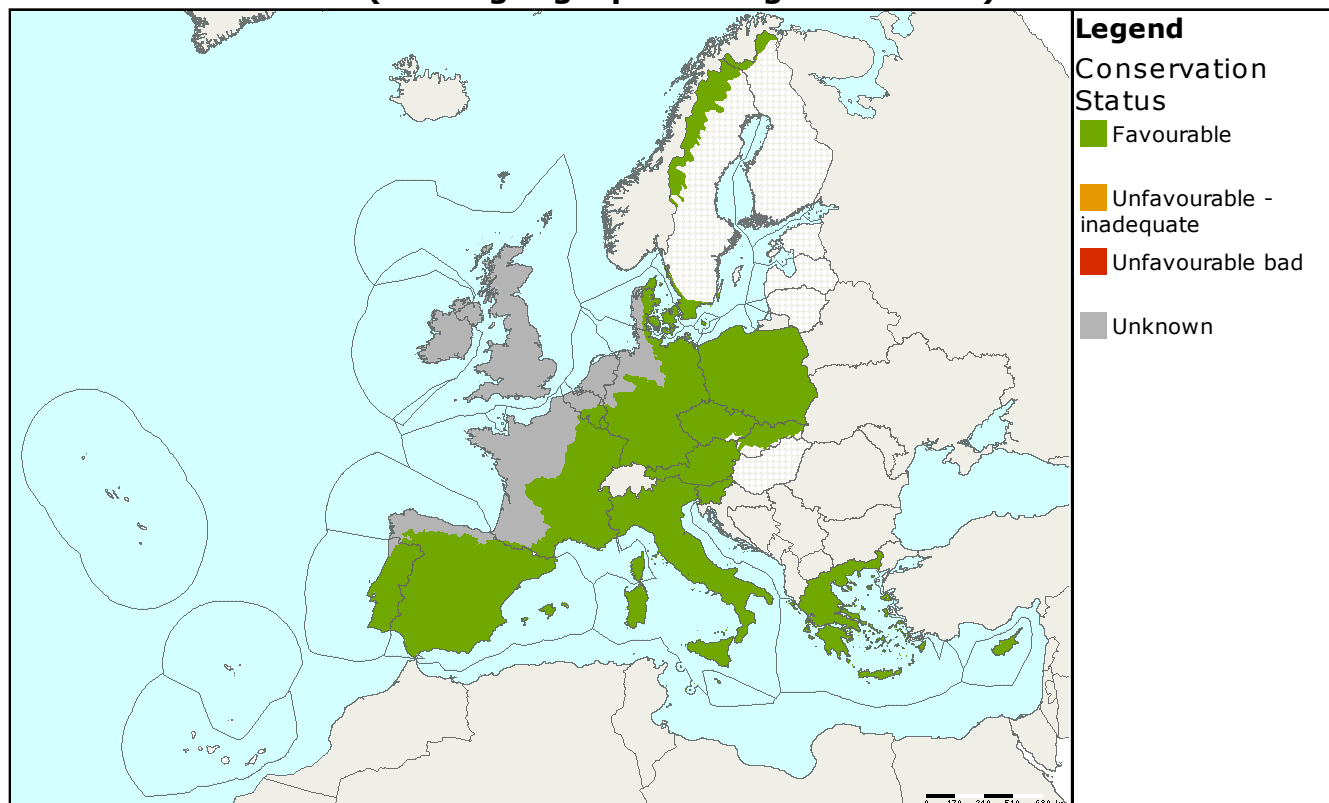


Species name: **Gentiana lutea**  
Annex: **V**

Species group: **Plants**  
Regions: **ALP ATL CON MED**

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

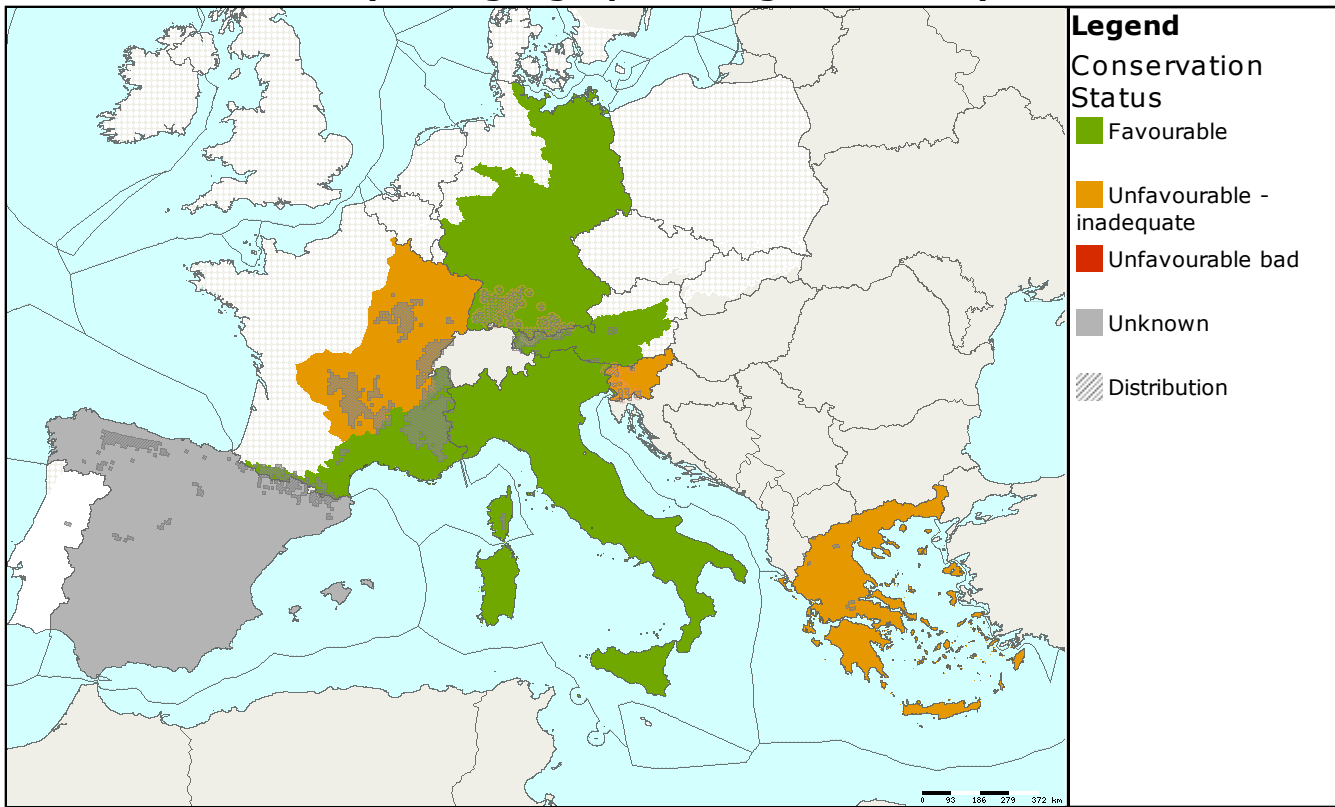


MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ATL						71 - 73 loc.	
EU25	CON						> 521 grids	
EU25	ALP						> 508 grids	
EU25	MED							

The yellow gentian is a species of gentian native to the mountains of central and southern Europe. It grows in grassy alpine and sub-alpine pastures, usually on calcareous soils. It is often used as medicinal herb. Intensive collecting can threaten this species.

So far, overall assessments are 'favourable' for Alpine, Continental and Mediterranean regions with good future prospects. The overall assessment for Atlantic region is 'unknown' as only Spain reported it. There is lack of information for this region.

## 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			
AT	ALP						10000 - 100000 indiv.	X	3
DE	ALP						7 - (7) x	=	2
ES	ALP						8 - 8 loc.	X	3
FR	ALP						2065 - 2065 x	=	1
IT	ALP						N/A x	=	
SI	ALP						4 - (4) x	=	2
ES	ATL						71 - 73 loc.	N/A	1
DE	CON						160 - (160) x	=	2
FR	CON						300 - 300 x	N/A	3
IT	CON						N/A x	=	
SI	CON						4 - (4) x	=	2
EL	MED						N/A x	X	
ES	MED						41 - 41 loc.	N/A	1
FR	MED						75 - 75 loc.	=	2
IT	MED						N/A x	=	
PT	MED						(2000) - 2000 indiv.	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>