



Aeshna viridis

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian

The dragonfly (*Aeshna viridis*) has a wide distribution across northern, central and eastern Europe and Siberia. Its natural habitats are rivers, swamps, lakes, and marshes.

It is assessed as unfavourable-bad for the Atlantic region. It was the same in the previous reporting round. For the Atlantic region were reported threats and pressures from Germany: modification of cultivation practices, intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, removal of sediments (e.g. mud) and biocenotic evolution, succession. From the Netherlands were reported: diffuse pollution to surface waters and also groundwater due to agricultural and forestry activities and management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.

The conservation status for the Bontinental region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate which was also the case in 2007. For this species for the Boreal region only Lithuania reported pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish) as a pressure and diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities as a threat.

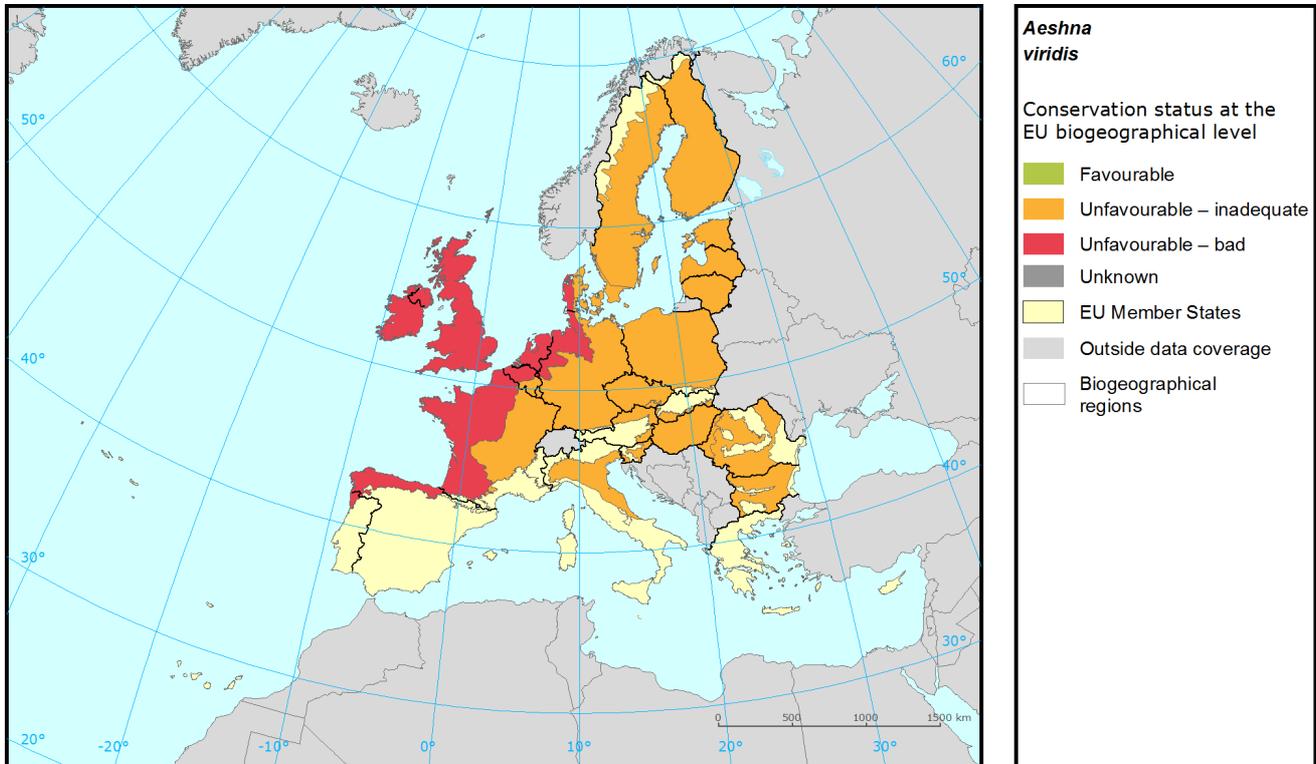
In the Continental region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad; however the change seems to be due to use of different method for the assessment, especially in Germany. From the Continental region were reported following threats and pressures from Germany: fertilisation, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and drying out. From Slovenia: fishing and harvesting aquatic resources including leisure fishing and modifying structures of inland water courses. Both from Germany and Slovenia were reported: diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities and biocenotic evolution, succession.

The conservation status for the Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, but stable. In the previous reporting round it was the same result. For the Pannonian region only from Hungary was silting up reported as a serious threat and pressure for this species.

Species: *Aeshna viridis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



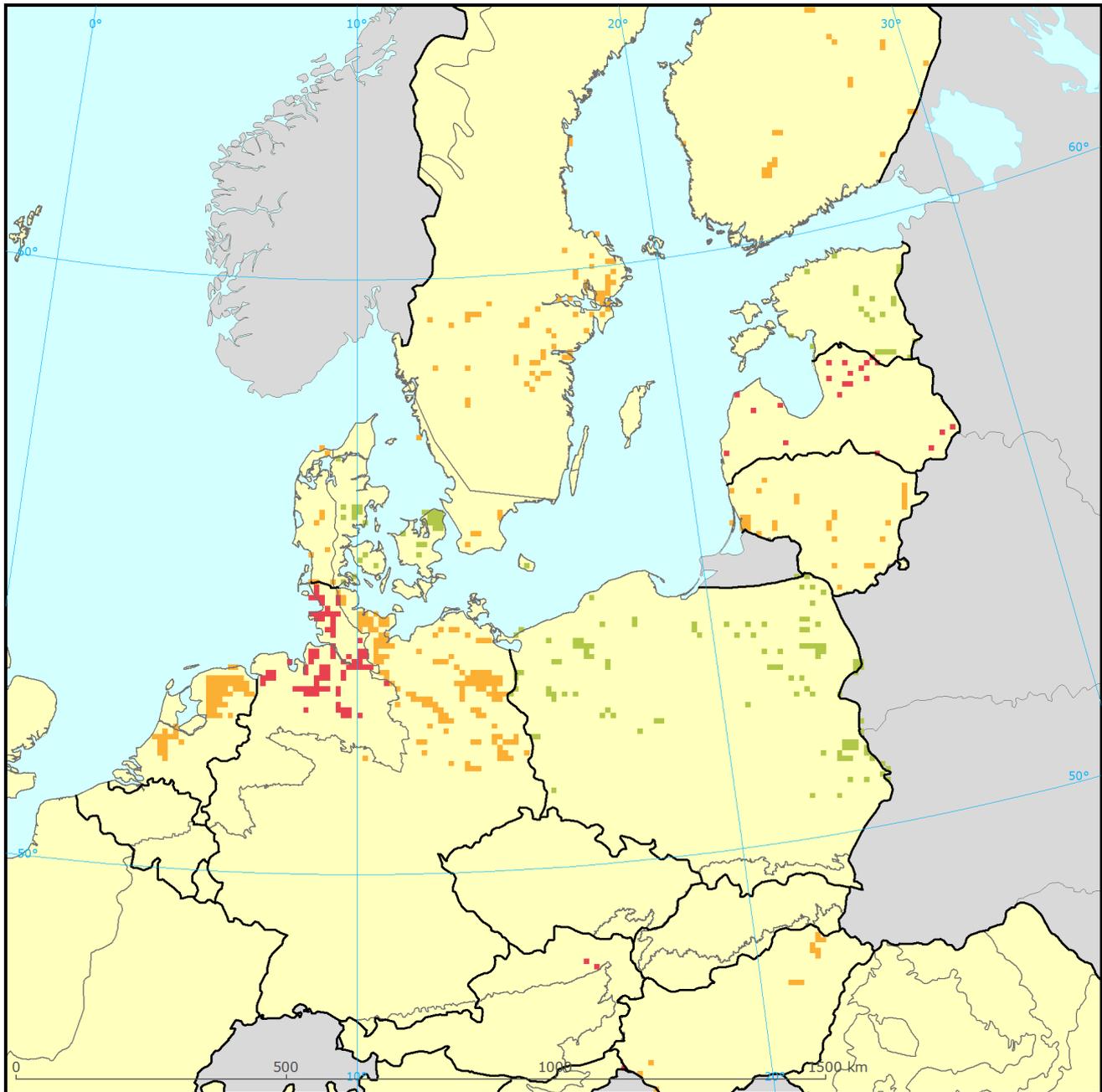
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	25	U2	
BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	26	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	46	U2	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Aeshna viridis

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable | EU Member States |
| Unfavourable - inadequate | Outside data coverage |
| Unfavourable - bad | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	54.5	U2	No data
DK	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	6.5	U1+	
NL	ATL	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	39.0	U2	Better data
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.1	XX	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	13.8	U1-	Better data
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	19.4	U1	
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	13.1	FV	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	40.6	U1-	Better data
AT	CON	U2	U2	U1	XX	U2	x	0.7	U2	Changed method
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	47.5	U2	Changed method
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.3	U1+	Genuine
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		38.0	FV	
SE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2.1	U1-	Better data
SI	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.4	U2-	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	U1	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	33
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	20
K01	Abiotic natural processes	13
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	13
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	7
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	7
H02	Pollution to groundwater	7

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	26
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	21
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	16
K01	Abiotic natural processes	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	5
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	5
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	5
H02	Pollution to groundwater	5

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Arthropods&period=3&subject=Aeshna+viridis>

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i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.