



Dytiscus latissimus

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

The diving beetle *Dytiscus latissimus* can be found in northern and central European countries. It is an aquatic species and it inhabits dense vegetation, mainly of sedges and horsetails at the edges of lakes or in non-flowing waters and deep ponds.

The conservation status for the Atlantic region is assessed as unfavourable-bad, but stable. In the previous reporting round it was unknown, however the change seems to be due to better data what was reported by the Netherlands. For the Atlantic region from the Netherlands were reported following threats and pressures: dispersed habitation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, landfill, land reclamation and drying out in general, drying out and droughts and less precipitations.

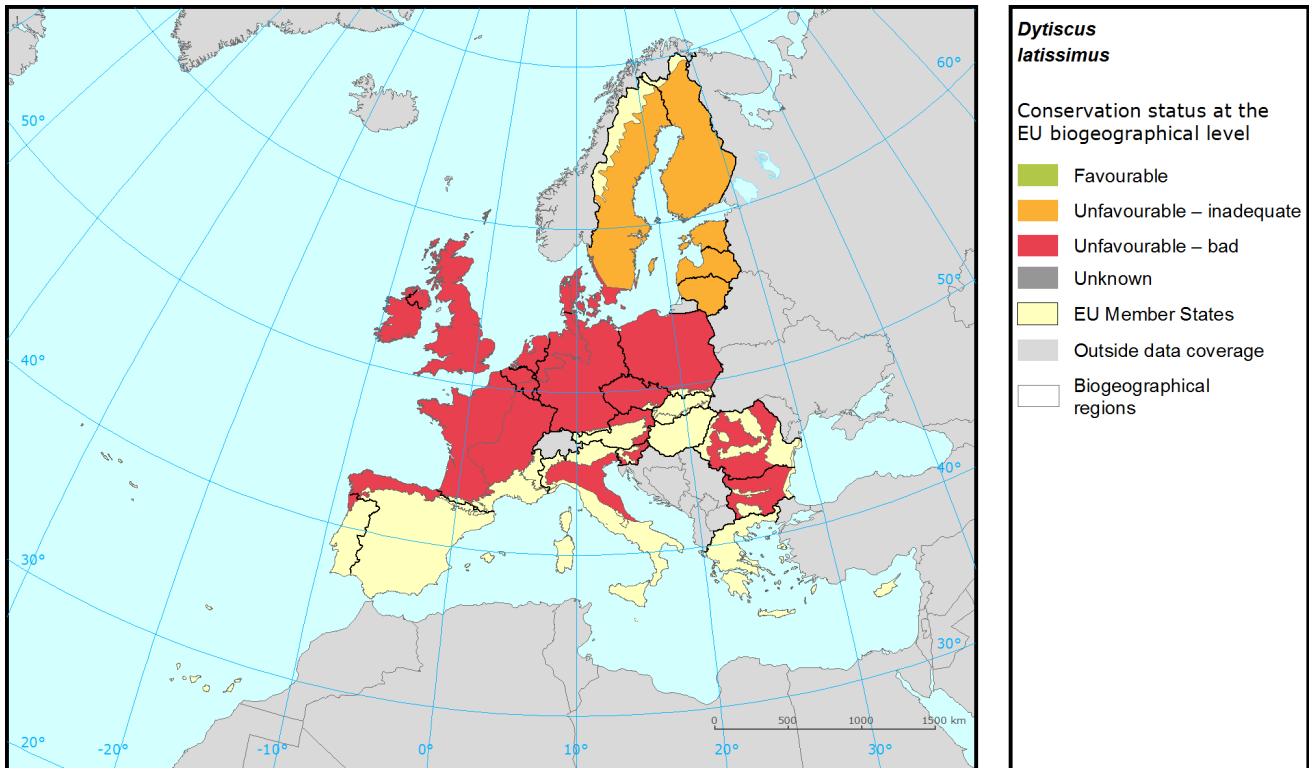
In the Boreal region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, but stable. In the previous reporting round it was favourable. This change seems to be due to better data for range and using more precise method for the overall range assessment. In the Boreal region in Lithuania professional passive fishing, netting and pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish) are seen as threats a pressures. In Latvia invasive non-native species and problematic native species are seen as major threats for the species.

It is assessed as unfavourable-bad in the Continental region which was the case also in 2007. In the Continental region were reported both from Germany and Poland pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish) as major threats and pressures. In Germany is also intensive fish farming, intensification seen as a pressure. And in Poland temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature and extremes) is seen as main threat and pressure as well.

According to the NGO Protect, the species would also occur in Austria and the Czech Republic (Lower Morava Biosphere Reserve).

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



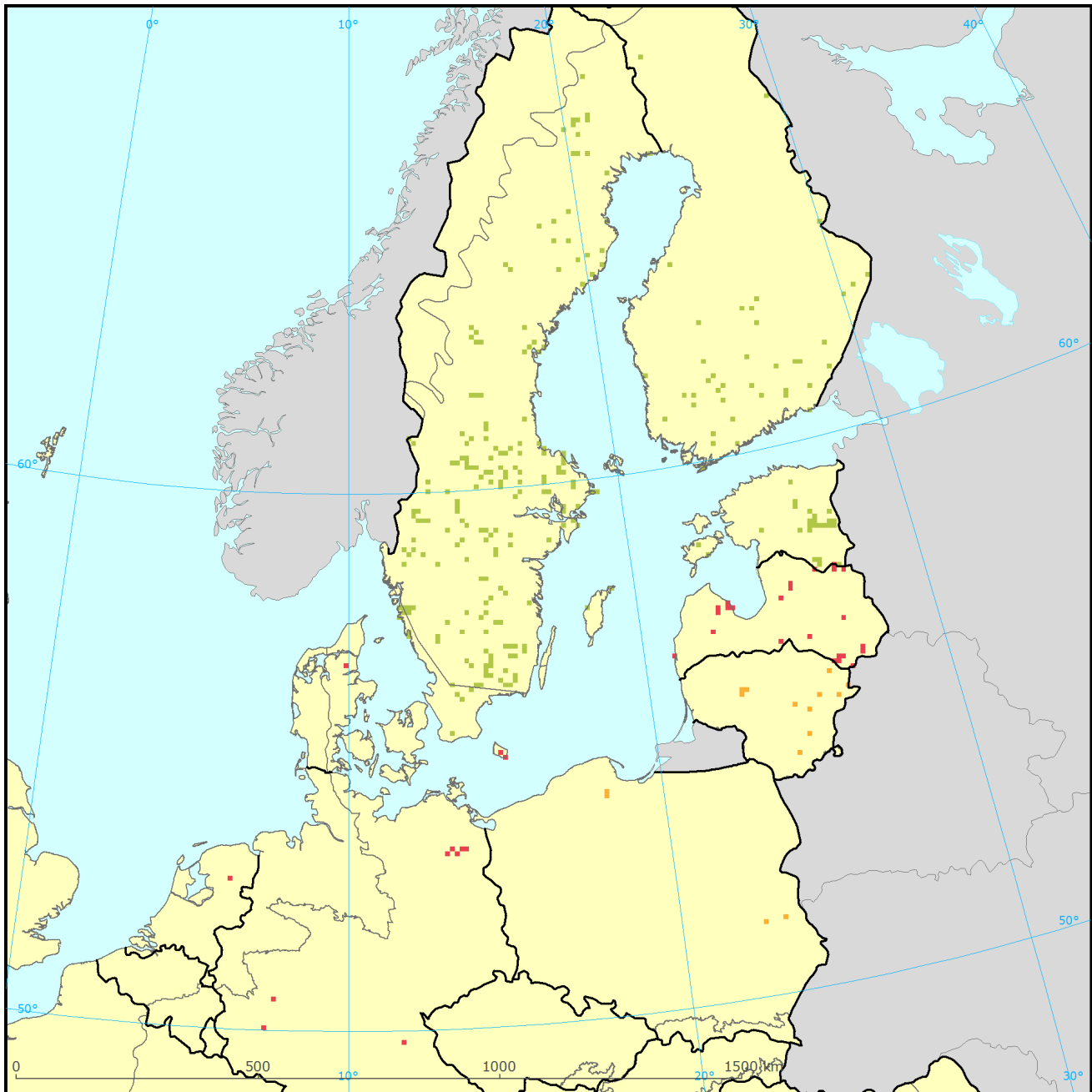
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	0.32	XX	Not genuine
BOR	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	92	FV	Not genuine
CON	XX	U2	XX	XX	U2	-	8	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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					
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	100.0	XX	Better data	
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.7	XX	Better data	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.9	FV		
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	XX	x	3.8	U1		
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U2	U1	x	8.4	FV	Better data	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		65.2	FV		
DE	CON	XX	U2	XX	XX	x	32.0	U2		
DK	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	12.0	U2		
PL	CON	U1	U1	FV	XX	-	16.0	U1		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		40.0	FV		

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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	36
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	18
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	9
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	9
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	9
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	9
K01	Abiotic natural processes	9

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	33
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	17
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
I02	Problematic native species	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
K01	Abiotic natural processes	8

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ATL	BOR	CON
DE			81
DK			67
EE		26	
FI		10	
LT		86	
LV		50	
NL	100		
PL			100
SE		10	20

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	60
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	30
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	10

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=Dytiscus+latissimus>

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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.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.