



## Gomphus graslinii

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

The dragonfly *Gomphus graslinii* is the most local from the west European species found only in central and south-western France, west of the Rhone and in the Iberian Peninsula. It mainly lives in the quieter places in watercourses with an abundance of water-plants and shore vegetation up to an elevation of 400 m.

The conservation status in the Atlantic region is considered as unfavourable inadequate. In the previous reporting (2007), it was as unfavourable-bad, however the change seems to be due to better and more accurate knowledge. For this species of the Atlantic region were reported following threats and pressures from France: fertilisation, mining and quarrying, shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities and pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish). And from Spain: removal of forest undergrowth, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, canalisation, natural eutrophication and competition (fauna).

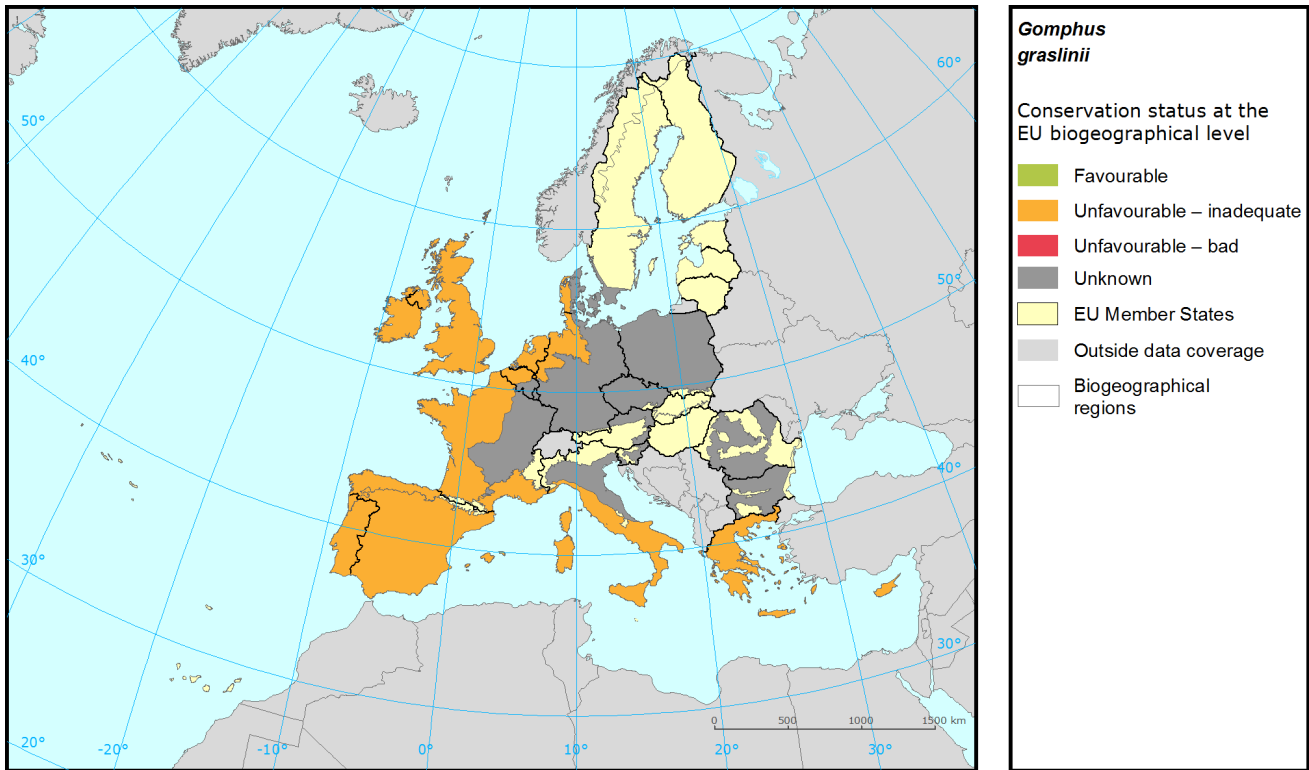
The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as unknown which was also the case in 2007. For the Continental region France reported outdoor sports and leisure activities and recreational activities as a high threat for this species.

In the Mediterranean region the conservation status is assessed as unknown which was also the case in 2007. Threats and pressures were reported from three Member States of the Mediterranean region. Modification of cultivation practices and use of biocides, hormones and chemicals from France and Portugal. From Portugal also fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, reservoirs and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity. Removal of forest undergrowth, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, canalisation, natural eutrophication and fauna competition were reported from Spain. In France also shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish) and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.

# Species: *Gomphus graslinii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



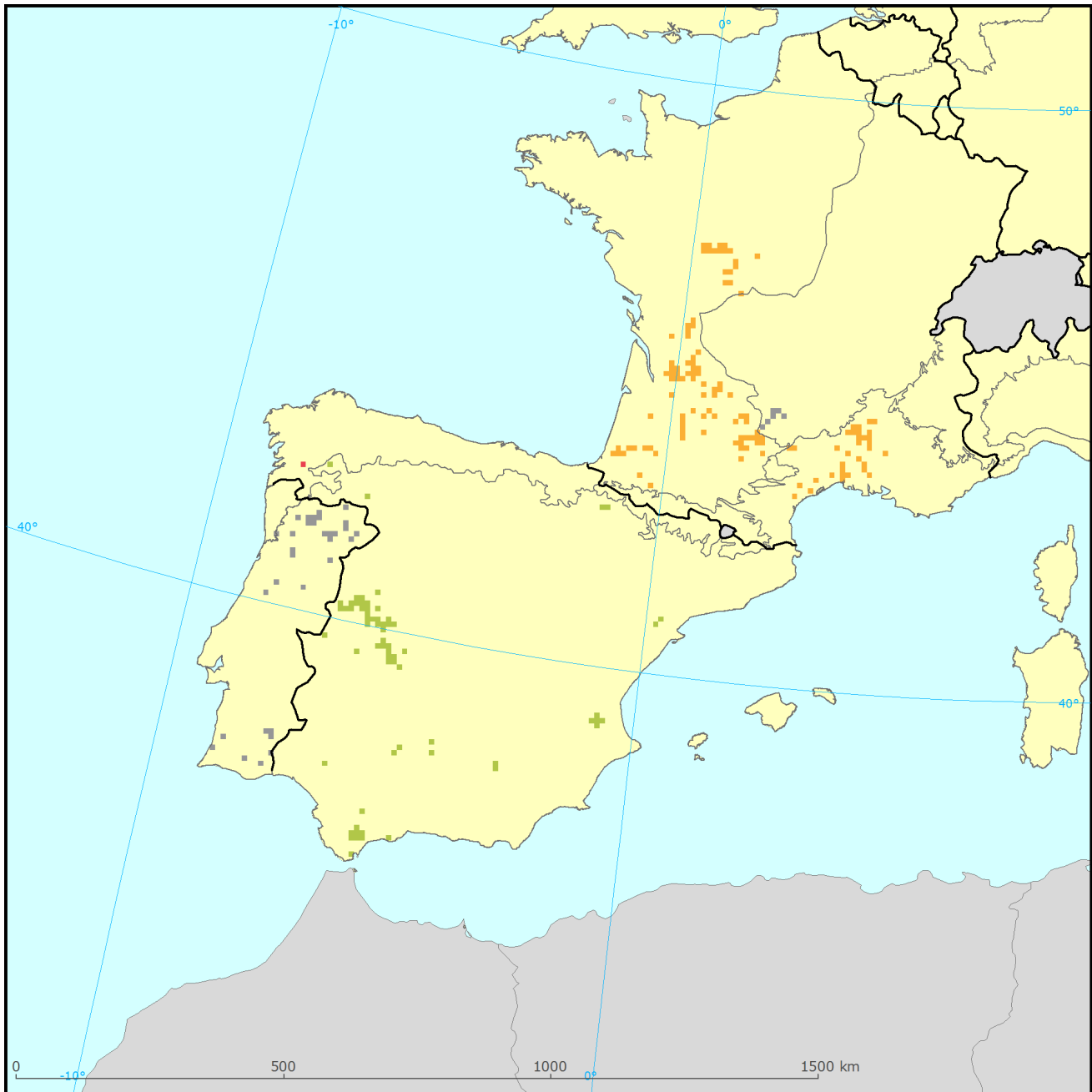
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	40	U2	Not genuine
CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	3	XX	
MED	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	57	U1	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Gomphus graslinii*

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					
ES	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	1.1	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	98.9	U2	Better data
FR	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
ES	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		50.4	U1	Changed method
FR	MED	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	25.2	FV	Genuine
PT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		24.4	XX	

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	21
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	8
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	8
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	8
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
C01	Mining and quarrying	4

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### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
H01	Pollution to surface waters	19
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	8
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	8
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	8
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	8
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4

### 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	CON	MED
<b>ES</b>	50		45
<b>FR</b>	x	x	x
<b>PT</b>			x

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

# Species: *Gomphus graslinii*

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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
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	28
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	17
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	11
4.3	Managing water abstraction	11
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	11
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11
2.2	Adapting crop production	6
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	6

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=Gomphus+graslinii>

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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.