



Leucorrhinia albifrons

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

The dragonfly *Leucorrhinia albifrons* is widespread across Russia, Central Europe and South Fennoscandia. It occurs in a variety of freshwater habitats (e.g. many kinds of mostly shallow waters with floating vegetation, not in too nutrient-rich waters).

The conservation status for the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-bad, which was also the case in 2007. France for Alpine region reports main threats and pressure of high importance as marine and freshwater aquaculture, sport and leisure structures, invasive non-native species, problematic native species and also human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.

The conservation status for the Atlantic region is assessed as unfavourable inadequate. In the previous reporting round it was as unfavourable-bad. The change is influenced mainly by very high weight of France which reported genuine change. The main pressures and threats are reported by France, the Netherlands and Germany are cultivation, modification of cultivation practices, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, urbanised areas, human habitation, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and modification of hydrographic functioning, general.

The conservation status for the Boreal region is assessed as favourable, which was also the case in 2007. Lithuania for the Alpine region reports the threats or pressures of high importance as species composition change (succession) and natural eutrophication.

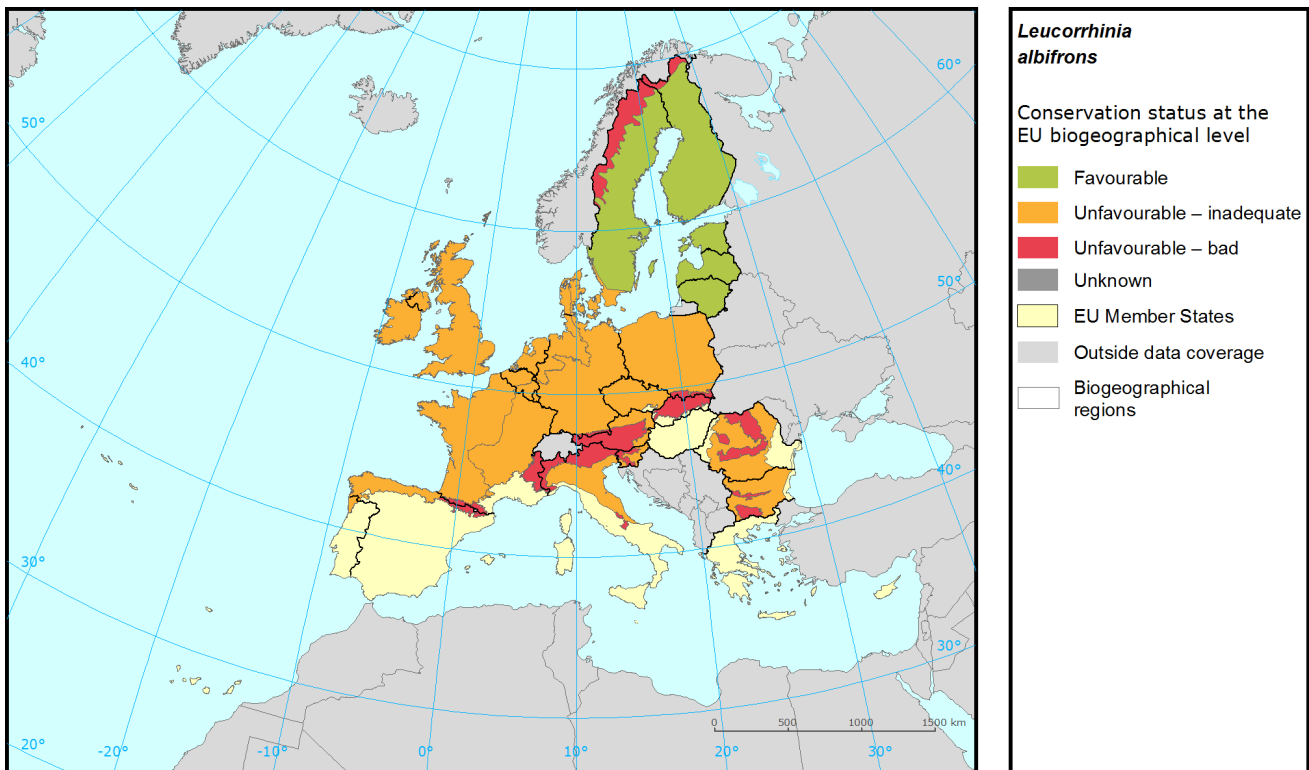
In the Continental region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable inadequate. In the previous reporting (2007) it was unfavourable-bad, however the change seems to be due to better data especially from Germany and France. The main pressures and threats in the Continental region reported by four countries are agricultural intensification, marine and freshwater aquaculture, sport and leisure structures, pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), invasive non-native species, problematic native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, canalisation and water deviation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, biocenotic evolution, succession, droughts and less precipitations, habitat shifting and alteration.

The IUCN Red List (ver. 2013.2) ranks this species as “near threatened”.

Species: *Leucorrhinia albifrons*

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					
ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	0.43	U2	
ATL	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	8	U2	Genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	57	FV	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	35	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Leucorrhinia albifrons

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	50.0	U2	Changed method
FR	ALP	XX	U1	U2	XX	U2	x	50.0	XX	Genuine
DE	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.5	XX	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	93.2	U2	Genuine
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	1.4	U2	
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.0	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		37.7	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	6.1	FV	Changed method
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	12.1	FV	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.1	FV	
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	6.2	U2	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	37.2	U2	Better data
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	3.7	U2	Better data
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		48.6	FV	
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.3	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	21
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	13
I01	Invasive alien species	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	8
I02	Problematic native species	8
A01	Agricultural cultivation	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	20
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	12
I01	Invasive alien species	12
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	8
I02	Problematic native species	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
A01	Agricultural cultivation	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4

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=Leucorrhinia+albifrons>

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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.