



Macromia splendens

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Annex | II, IV |
| Priority | No |
| Species group | Arthropods |
| Regions | Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean |

The dragonfly *Macromia splendens* is endemic to Spain, Portugal and France. It is found in streams and rivers at the slowly or nearly standing parts, even when induced by hydroelectric dams. The species is very scarcely reproducing in completely standing water-bodies.

In the Atlantic region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad, but stable. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. The main pressures and threats in the Atlantic biogeographic region reported by France are forest exploitation without replanting or natural re-growth, mining and quarrying, sport and leisure structures, invasive non-native species and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. Spain refers canalisation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, water abstractions from surface waters and also anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity as high importance.

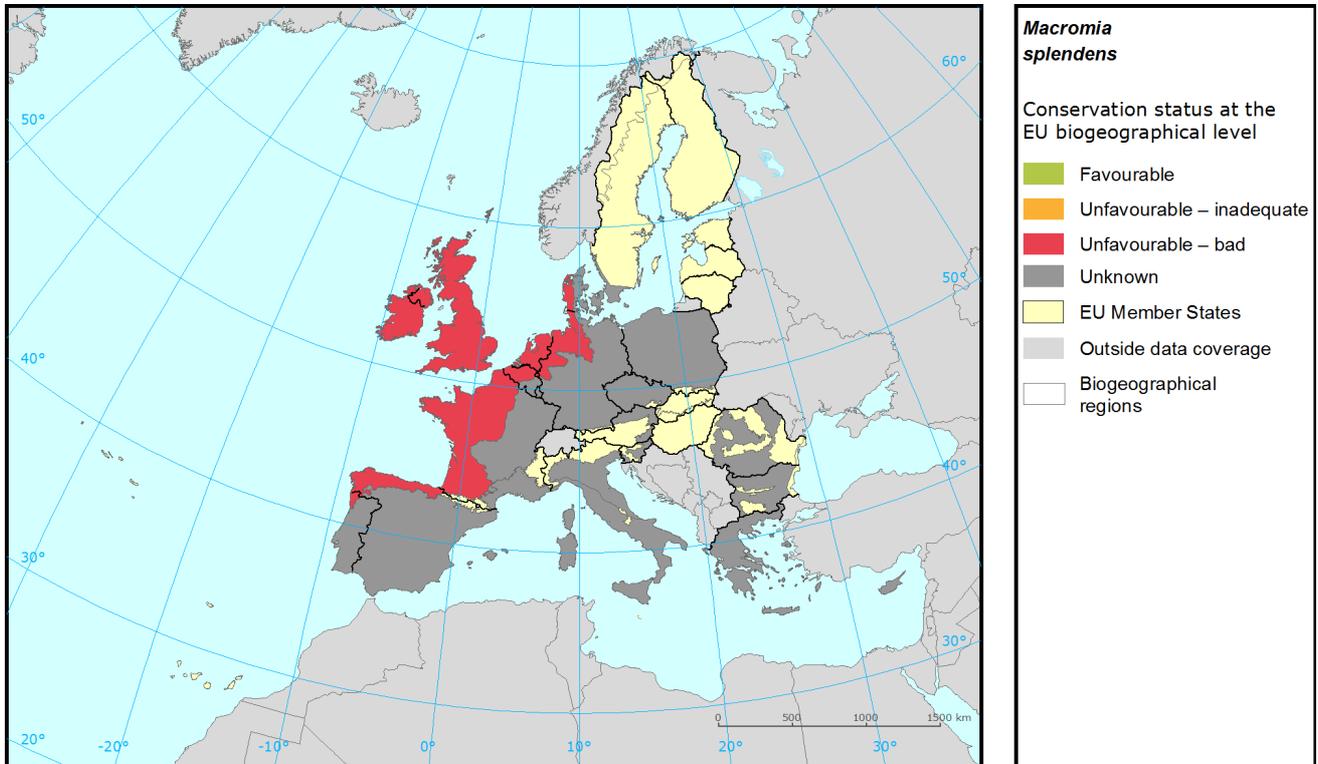
This species is assessed as unknown in the Continental region which was also the case in 2007. The main pressures and threats in the Continental biogeographic region are forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. Other threat is invasive non-native species.

This species is assessed as unknown in the Mediterranean region which was also the case in 2007. Three countries in the Mediterranean region reported following threats and pressures: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, mining and quarrying, sport and leisure structures, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, canalisation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, water abstractions from surface waters and also anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

The species is listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List (ver. 2013.2) because it is expected to show a decline of 30% in the next ten years due to a continuing decline of the habitat quality.

Species: *Macromia splendens*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

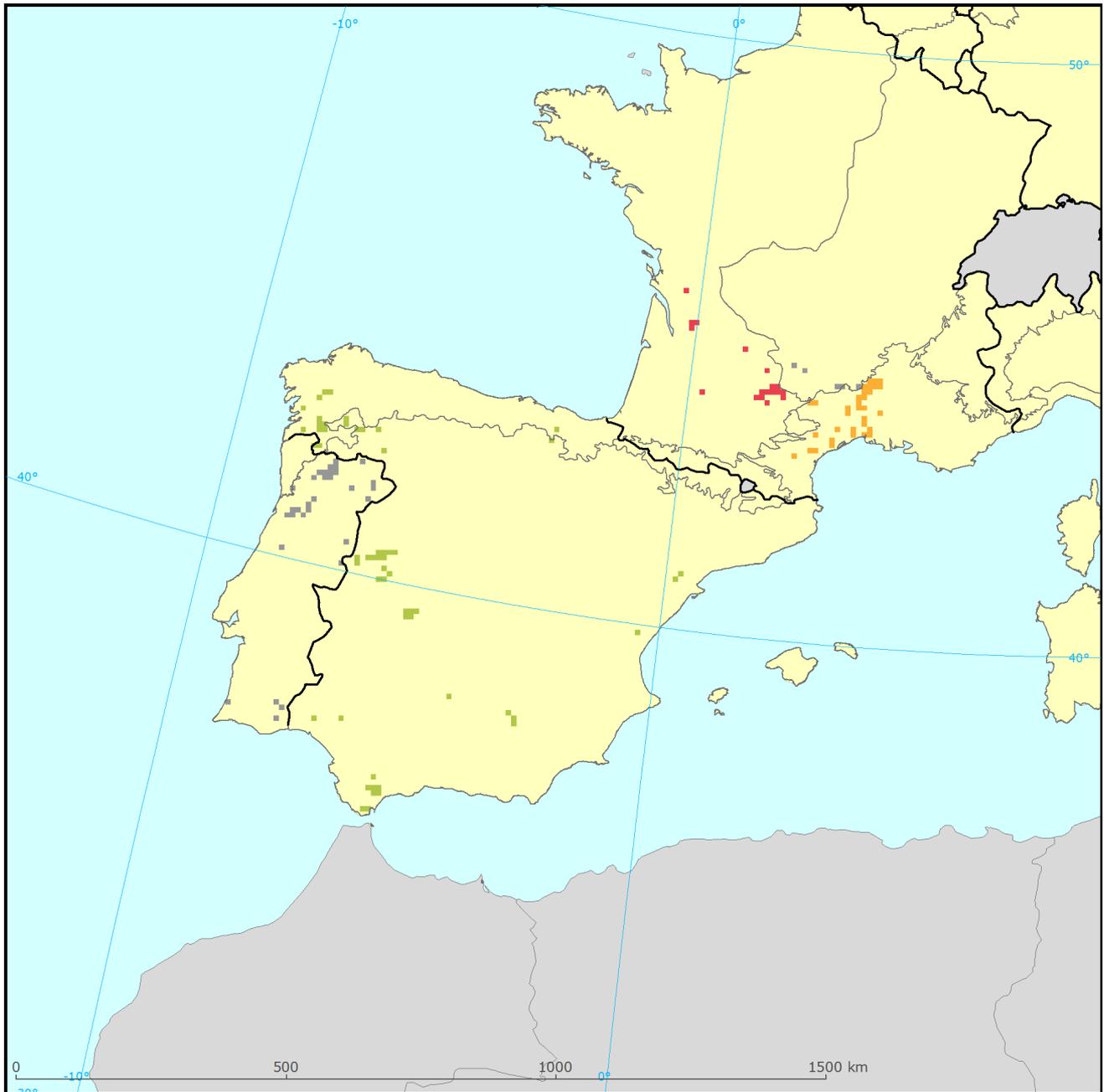


| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Range | Population | Habitat | Future prospects | | | | | |
| ATL | XX | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | = | 22 | XX | Genuine |
| CON | XX | XX | FV | XX | XX | x | 3 | XX | |
| MED | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | x | 75 | XX | |

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Macromia splendens*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Macromia splendens

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.

Species: *Macromia splendens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

| 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 | FV | FV | XX | FV | FV | | 41.9 | XX | Changed method |
| FR ATL | XX | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | = | 58.1 | XX | Genuine |
| FR CON | XX | XX | FV | XX | XX | | 100.0 | XX | |
| ES MED | FV | FV | XX | FV | FV | | 40.2 | XX | Changed method |
| FR MED | U1 | XX | U1 | XX | U1 | = | 30.8 | U1 | |
| PT MED | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | | 29.0 | 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 |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| J02 | Changes in water bodies conditions | 26 |
| B03 | Forest exploitation | 16 |
| J03 | Other changes to ecosystems | 16 |
| G02 | Sport and leisure infrastructures | 11 |
| I01 | Invasive alien species | 11 |
| A07 | Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture | 5 |
| A08 | Fertilisation in agriculture | 5 |
| C01 | Mining and quarrying | 5 |
| H01 | Pollution to surface waters | 5 |

Species: *Macromia splendens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| J02 | Changes in water bodies conditions | 25 |
| B03 | Forest exploitation | 15 |
| I01 | Invasive alien species | 15 |
| J03 | Other changes to ecosystems | 15 |
| G02 | Sport and leisure infrastructures | 10 |
| A07 | Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture | 5 |
| A08 | Fertilisation in agriculture | 5 |
| C01 | Mining and quarrying | 5 |
| H01 | Pollution to surface waters | 5 |

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 |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| ES | 8 | | 13 |
| FR | x | x | x |
| PT | | | x |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Species: *Macromia splendens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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 | 29 |
| 4.2 | Restoring/improving the hydrological regime | 14 |
| 4.3 | Managing water abstraction | 14 |
| 6.3 | Legal protection of habitats and species | 14 |
| 7.4 | Specific single species or species group management measures | 14 |
| 2.2 | Adapting crop production | 7 |
| 3.1 | Restoring/improving forest habitats | 7 |

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=Macromia+splendens>

Species: *Macromia splendens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.