



Dicranum viride

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Non-vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian

Dicranum viride is an acrocarpous moss forming low green cushions on tree trunks and is widely spread in Europe. Its main habitat is bark at the base of trees, especially on old trunks of deciduous trees in dense woodland. It requires forests with a high and even humidity.

The species has a slightly Eastern distribution pattern in Europe and is found in 18 member states. It occurs in the Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Pannonian regions and in all the conservation status is "Unfavourable". The Overall assessment is "Favourable" only in five national reports: Bulgaria (APL), Estonia (BOR), France (CON) and Poland (ALP), Spain (ALP). The regions where it has the most negative conservation status are Atlantic and Boreal regions, "Unfavourable Bad", all other regions have 'Unfavourable Inadequate'. Trends are stable, or in Boreal region unknown.

Main threats are forestry clearings and nitrogen deposition.

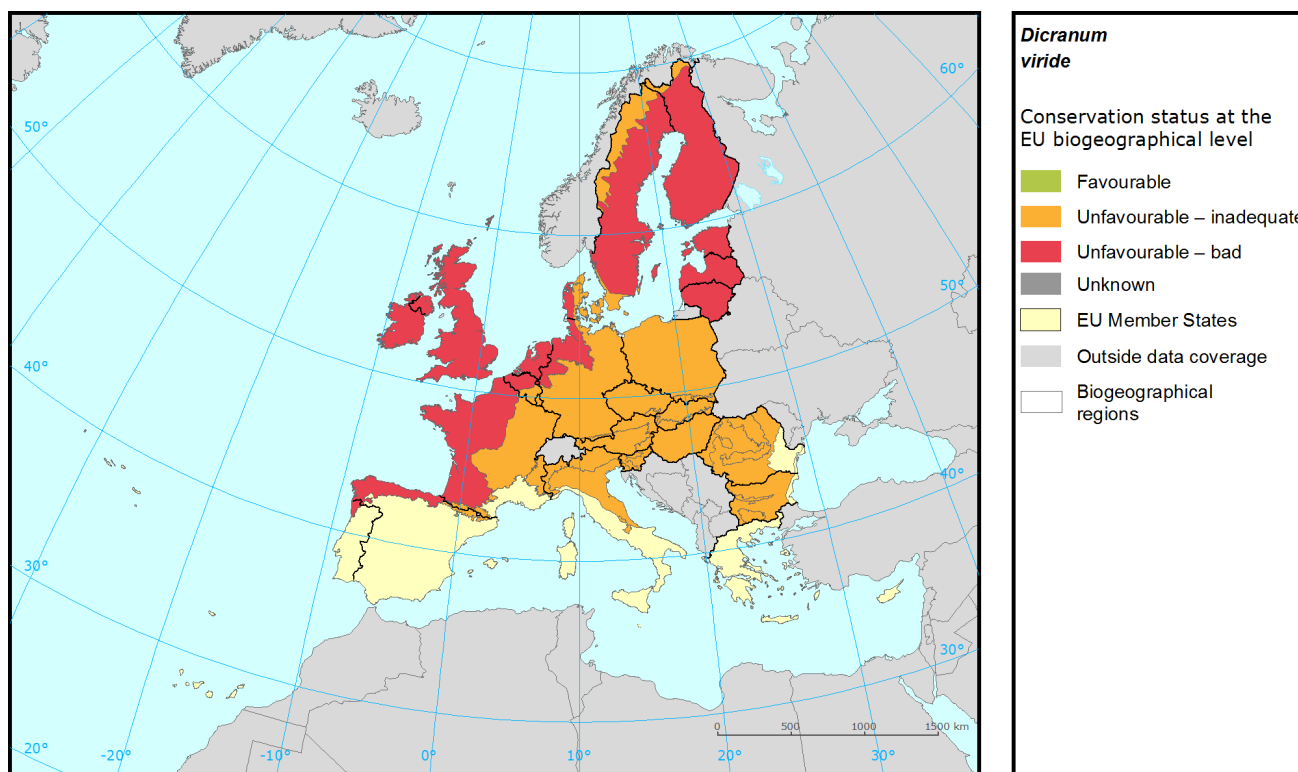
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Boreal and Pannonian region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine, Atlantic and Continental region.

Better data is required from France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Species: *Dicranum viride*

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	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	22	U1	
ATL	FV	XX	U1	U2	U2	=	1	U2	
BOR	U1	U2	XX	U1	U2	x	9	U1	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	67	U1	
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Dicranum viride*

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Dicranum viride

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					
AT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	40.6	U1	Better data	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.6			
DE	ALP	XX	XX	FV	FV		10.0	FV	Changed method	
ES	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV		0.6	U2		
FR	ALP	U1	XX	XX	XX	x	1.2	XX	Better data	
IT	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	7.6	U1+	No data	
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.0	U1	Genuine	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	=	10.0			
SI	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	1.8	U1		
SK	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.6	XX		
FR	ATL	FV	XX	U1	U2	=	100.0	U2		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.6	XX	Better data	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	11.6	U1		
LT	BOR	U1	U2	XX	U1	x	7.2	U1	No data	
LV	BOR	XX	U1	XX	U1	+	37.7	U1	Better data	
SE	BOR	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	18.8	U2	Better data	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.1	U1	Better data	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	3.6			
CZ	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.6	XX	Better data	
DE	CON	U1	U1	FV	FV	=	69.7	U1		
FR	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV		12.7	FV		
LU	CON	FV	FV	U1	XX	=	1.7	FV	Changed method	
PL	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	3.6	U1	Better data	
SI	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	=		U1		
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	U2	Changed method	

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	60
B03	Forest exploitation	13
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	7
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	7

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	63
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	13
B03	Forest exploitation	6
J01	Fire and fire suppression	6
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6

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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

	ALP	ATL	BOR	CON	PAN
AT	10			10	
BG	100			100	
CZ				66	
DE	64			73	
EE			100		
ES	100				
FI			87		
FR	20	x		x	
HU					100
IT	x				
LT			82		
LU				38	
LV			87		
PL	x			x	
RO	100				
SE			91		
SI	0			0	
SK	100				

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	35
3.2	Adapt forest management	23
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
7.0	Other species management measures	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	8
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	4
6.4	Manage landscape features	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=Non-vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Dicranum+viride>

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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.