Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Aldrovanda vesiculosa

Annex II, IV Priority No

Species group Vascular plants

Regions Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The plant *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* is a perennial, free-floating, rootless aquatic herbaceous plant, with a simple or sparsely branched stem possessing successive whorls of bristled, preycatching leaves. It is native to Europe. *A. vesiculosa* prefers clean, shallow, warm standing water with bright light, low nutrient levels and a slightly acidic pH (around 6). It can be found floating amongst *Juncus*, reeds, and even rice. The IUCN Red List classifies the species as Endangered (EN).

In the Boreal biogeographical region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. The country report for Lithuania indicates 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' future prospect; the trend is stable. In the Continental biogeographical region, the previous conservation status was 'Unfavourable-Inadequate', but the current conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Bad'. The species is reported as extinct in the Mediterranean biogeographical region; the conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Bad'. In the Pannonian biogeographical region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and the trend is stable. In the Steppic biogeographical region, the overall conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate', as the status of the population and the future prospect are classified as 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. The trend in conservation status is unknown.

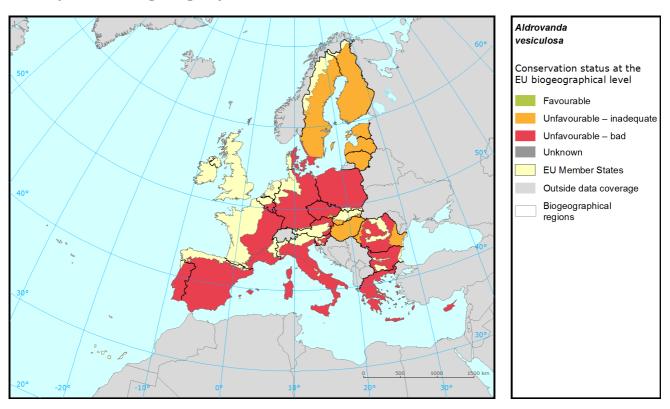
This species is threatened primarily by residential and commercial development, agriculture and aquaculture, natural systems modifications and pollution.

In the Mediterranean region, changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are caused by real changes in the region (the species is now extinct). In the Continental region, changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly due to a different methodological approach and better data rather than a real change in conservation status in the region. There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in the Boreal and Pannonian regions. The species was not reported from the Steppic region in 2001-06.

Better data are required from Bulgaria.

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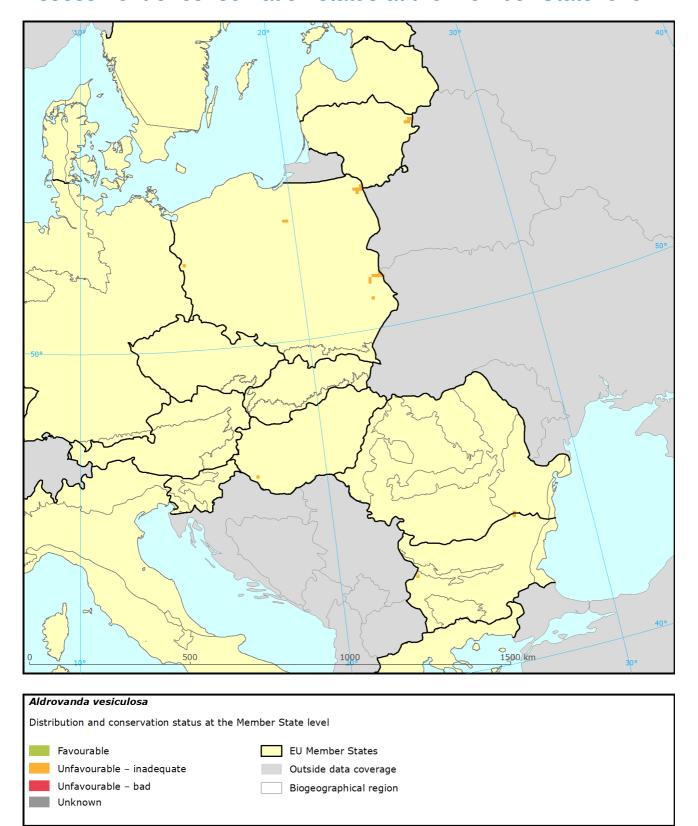
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	17	U1	
CON	U1	FV	FV	U2	U2	-	79	U1	Not genuine
MED	XX	U2	XX	XX	U2	x		U1	Genuine
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	4	U1	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=		XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information¹

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$ 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	Trand in	% in	Previous	Reason
		Range	Population	Habitat Future prospects		CS	Trend in CS	region	CS	for change
LT	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	U1	
BG	CON	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	15.8		
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x		U2	No data
PL	CON	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	84.2	U1	Genuine
IT	MED								U1	
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0	U1+	
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1				
RO	STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0		

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	31
K01	Abiotic natural processes	15
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	15
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	8
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	8

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K01	Abiotic natural processes	25
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	17
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	8
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	8
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	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

	BOR	CON	MED	PAN	STE
BG		100			
DE		Χ			
HU				100	
IT			Χ		
LT	100				
PL		100			
RO				10	10

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	22
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	11
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	11
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	11
4.3	Managing water abstraction	11
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	11
7.0	Other species management measures	11
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11

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=Vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Aldrovanda+vesiculosa

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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.

ⁱⁱPercentage 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.