



Asplenium adullerinum

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Boreal, Continental

The Ladder or Corrupt Spleenwort is a small fern which occurs in many European countries, mainly in the lower parts of mountain ranges in central Europe and Fennoscandia on serpentine and other ultramafic rocks. It grows in rocky, often shady and moist, habitats. Outside the European Union it also occurs in the Balkans, Norway and Switzerland and in North America. In 2001-06 it was also reported from the Pannonian region by Slovakia but that was an error of identification. It is classified as Least Concern (LC) for the European Union Red List, but considered threatened by several national Red Lists.

Assessed as 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' (and stable) in the Alpine and Continental regions and 'Favourable' in the Boreal, there have been no changes in regional assessments since 2001-06, although the change from 'Favourable' to 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' in the Alpine region of Slovakia is considered genuine.

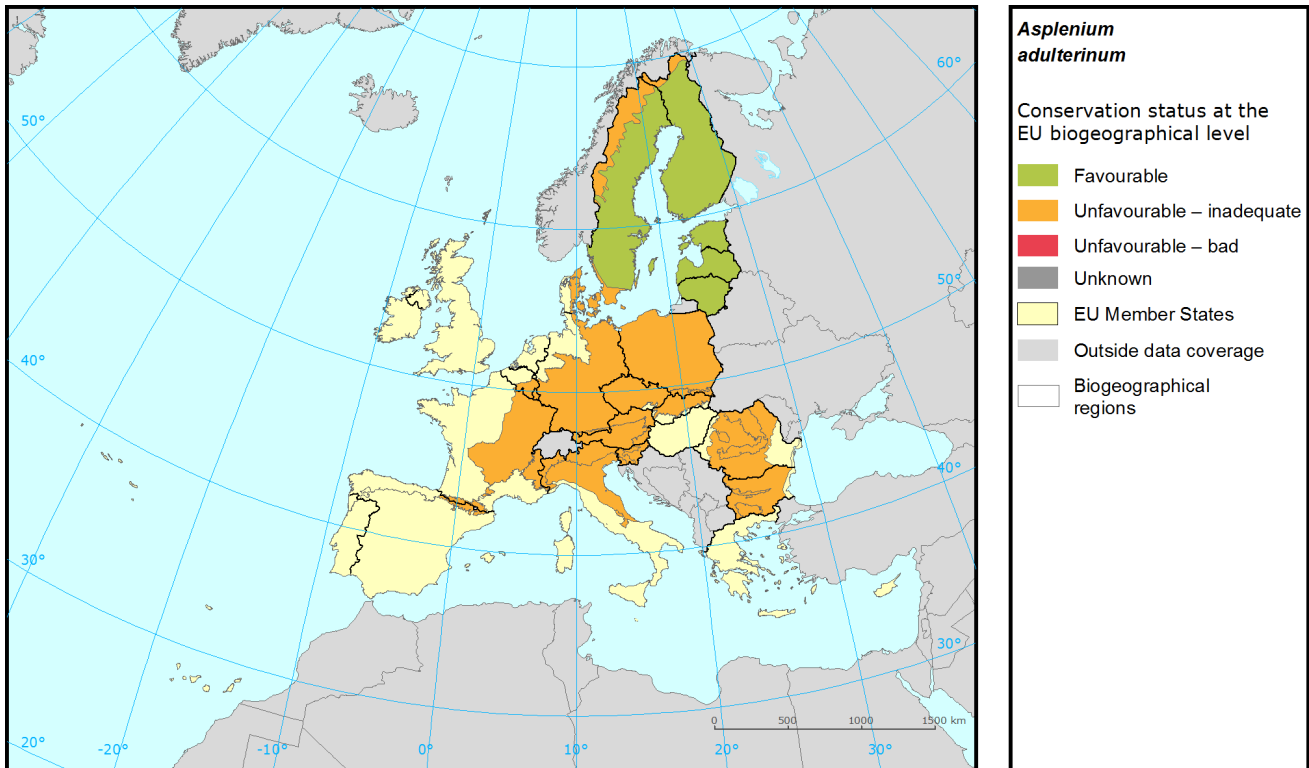
A wide variety of threats and pressures are reported. Those frequently noted as highly important include mineral extraction and ecological succession. Outdoor sports are frequently reported but only once as highly important.

Better data are required from Austria.

Species: *Asplenium adulterinum*

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	FV	XX	U1	=	51	U1	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	5	FV	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	44	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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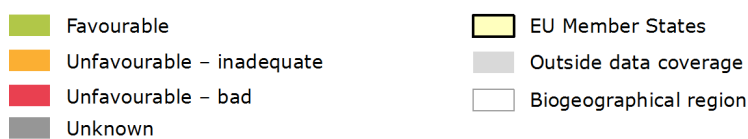
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	20.8		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		62.5	U1	Changed method
RO	ALP	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1		10.4		
SK	ALP	U1	U1	FV	XX	U1	=	6.2	FV	Genuine
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		60.0	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		40.0	FV	
AT	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	14.3		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	19.0	U1	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	28.6	U1	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		14.3	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	16.7	U1	Better data
RO	CON	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1		4.8		
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.4	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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
C01	Mining and quarrying	33
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
K04	Interspecific floral relations	17
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
B01	Afforestation	8
B07	Other forestry activities	8
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	8

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
C01	Mining and quarrying	31
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	13
K04	Interspecific floral relations	13
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
B01	Afforestation	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
B07	Other forestry activities	6
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	6
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	6
J01	Fire and fire suppression	6

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	BOR	CON
AT	10		50
CZ			97
DE			98
FI		94	
IT	x		x
PL			95
RO	100		71
SE		100	
SI			100
SK	87		

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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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	23
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	19
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	12
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	12
3.2	Adapt forest management	8
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	4
6.0	Other spatial measures	4
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	4
7.0	Other species management measures	4
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	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=Vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Asplenium+adulerinum>

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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.