



Echium russicum

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

The Russian bugloss is a plant of dry grasslands and steppes in south east and central Europe including habitats such as (6210) Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) and (6240) Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands on base rich soils. In the European Union it occurs in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia and possibly Austria (no report but noted as present by IUCN), it also occurs in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and further east in Russia and Turkey. The distribution reported by Bulgaria is wider than shown in the Bulgarian Red Data book. Assessed as Least Concern (LC) in IUCN European Union redlist but considered threatened in some national redlists, for example Critically Endangered (CR) in the Czech Republic, Endangered (EN) in Slovakia and Vulnerable (VU) in Bulgaria.

Assessed as "Unfavourable Inadequate" for the Pannonian region, which has some 90% of the EU population of this species. Same assessment for the Continental regions and "Unfavourable Bad" for the Alpine region. Assessed as "Favourable" in the Steppic region although the population is very small. Trend stable, except Continental region, where it is negative.

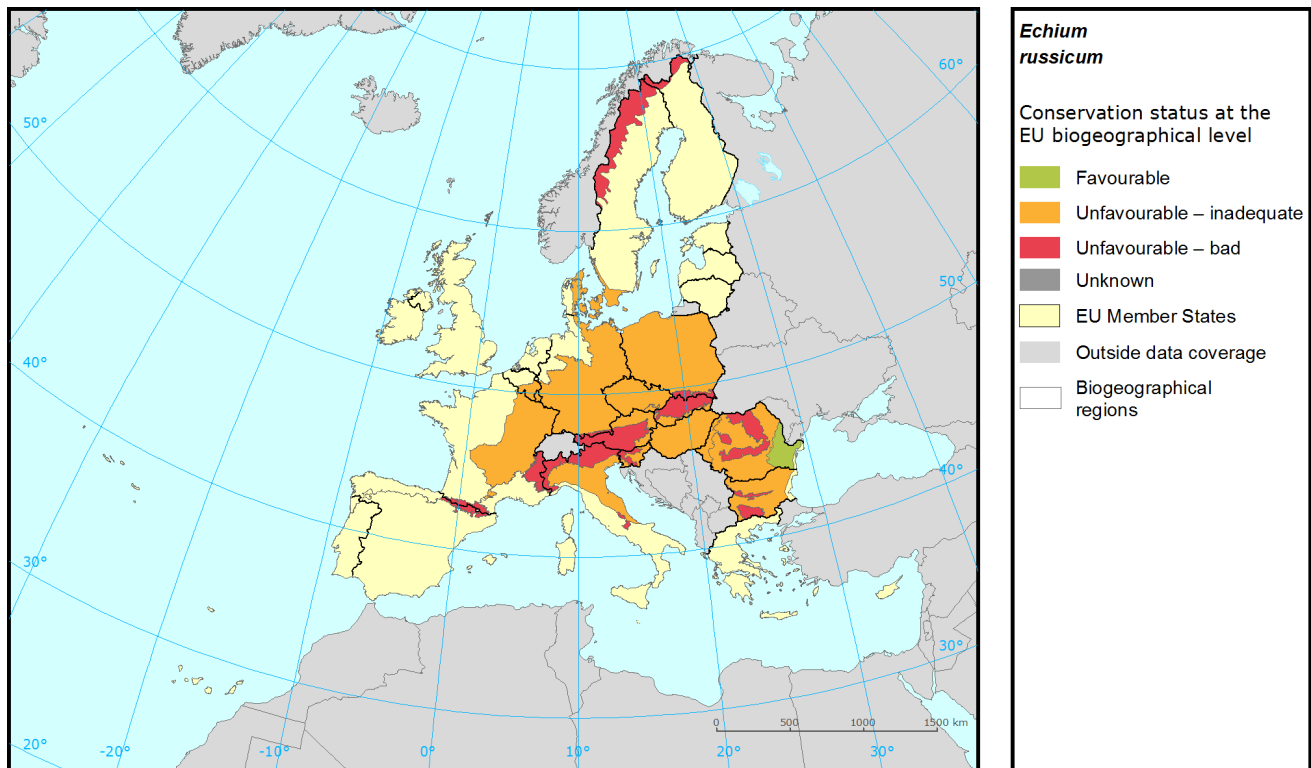
A wide variety of threats and pressures, those most frequently reported as highly important include activities associated with agriculture, fire, succession and competition with other species.

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 Continental and Pannonian region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine region. The species was not reported from Steppic region 2001-06.

Species: *Echium russicum*

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	U2	U2	=	5	U2	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	69	U2	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	23	FV	Not genuine
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Echium russicum*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Echium russicum

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: *Echium russicum*

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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		60.0		
SK ALP	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	40.0	U2	
BG CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	77.5		
CZ CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	1.1	U2	
PL CON	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	1.1	U2	Genuine
RO CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.3		
CZ PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5.4	U2	Genuine
HU PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	86.0	FV	Better data
SK PAN	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	8.6	U2-	
RO STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	21
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	11
J01	Fire and fire suppression	11
K04	Interspecific floral relations	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
A11	Other agriculture activities	5
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	5
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5

Species: *Echium russicum*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	26
K04	Interspecific floral relations	16
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	11
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
J01	Fire and fire suppression	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	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

	ALP	CON	PAN	STE
BG	100	100		
CZ		100	99	
HU			45	
PL		100		
RO		100		100
SK	94		49	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Species: *Echium russicum*

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	27
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	24
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	21
2.2	Adapting crop production	6
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
7.0	Other species management measures	3
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	3

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=Echium+russicum>

Species: *Echium russicum*

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.