



Eleocharis carniolica

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

Eleocharis carniolica is a graminoid sedge species which is endemic to Central and East Europe, from Austria east through Hungary to the Ukraine and south to Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula. The species is found in frequently disturbed and flooded habitats like wet meadows, moist forest roads, swamps, river banks and at the shoreline of shallow waters (such as ponds, ditches etc.). The species is found in the habitat types 3130 "Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*", 3270 "Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation" and 6410 "*Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-siltladen soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)". The species has been classed as Least Concern (LC) in the EU27 Red List because it is widespread and locally common. In national Red Lists it is classified as Endangered (EN) in Bulgaria, Italy and Austria, and Vulnerable (VU) in Poland.

The conservation status of the species is "Unfavourable Inadequate" in the Alpine and Continental biogeographical region due to declining trends in all parameters. Both, range and population are smaller than the favourable reference values. Within the Pannonian biogeographical region the species has a "Favourable" conservation status.

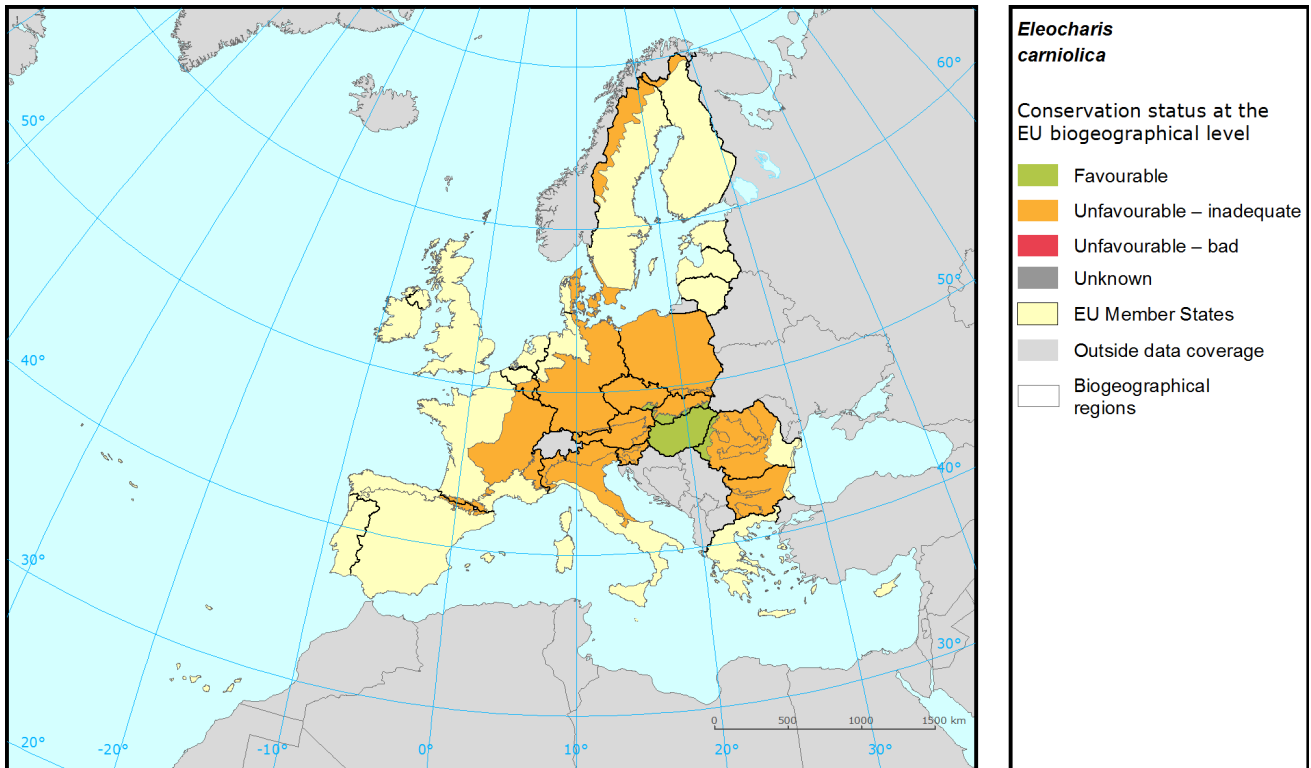
The species is threatened in general by species competition, forest management, pollution, drainage and pillage.

No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports.

Better data required from Austria, Bulgaria and Slovenia.

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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	-	26	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	58	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16	FV	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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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

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 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					
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	35.7	U1	No data	
PL	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	10.7	XX	Genuine	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.6			
SI	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	17.9	U1-		
SK	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U1	=	7.1	U2		
AT	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	1.6			
BG	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX		12.9			
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	40.3	U1	No data	
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	6.5	U2	Genuine	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.7			
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	21.0	U1-		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		76.5	FV		
RO	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.5			

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	21
K01	Abiotic natural processes	21
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	21
A04	Grazing by livestock	11
K04	Interspecific floral relations	11
C01	Mining and quarrying	5
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	5
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	5

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	26
K01	Abiotic natural processes	17
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	17
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
I01	Invasive alien species	9
K04	Interspecific floral relations	9
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A04	Grazing by livestock	4

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
AT		0	
BG		100	
HU			95
IT	x	x	
PL	100	100	
RO	x	x	x
SI	100	100	
SK	14		

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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	26
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	16
6.4	Manage landscape features	11
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	5
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	5
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	5
4.3	Managing water abstraction	5

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=Eleocharis+carniolica>

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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.