



Ferula sadleriana

Annex	II, IV
Priority	Yes
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Pannonian

The distribution of *Ferula sadleriana*, a Pannonian endemic plant, is restricted to the hilly peripheral part of the Pannonian basin. It is known from a few localities in Hungary and Slovakia and from one locality in Romania. The species is very rare, its occur only in a few hectares and the population is fragmented. *Ferula sadleriana* occurs on dry and warm calcareous cliffs and steep rocky slopes. In the Alpine region, it grows only in Slovakian karst. It was reported from three regions: Alpine (only by Slovakia), Continental (only Romania) and Pannonian (only Hungary). *Ferula sadleriana* was assessed Endangered (EN) by the EU27 Red list due to small, fragmented, decreasing population and prevailing threats.

Number of individuals decreased since the previous reporting period according to the Habitat directive reporting however, the population trend in reported stable by Slovakia. The overall conservation status was assessed "Unfavourable Inadequate" in the Alpine region due to "Unfavourable" habitat and future prospects. On the contrary, the assessment is "Favourable" in the Pannonian region which hosts the largest population. In the Continental region, the overall assessment concluded "Unfavourable Inadequate" due to the very small population of a few square meters.

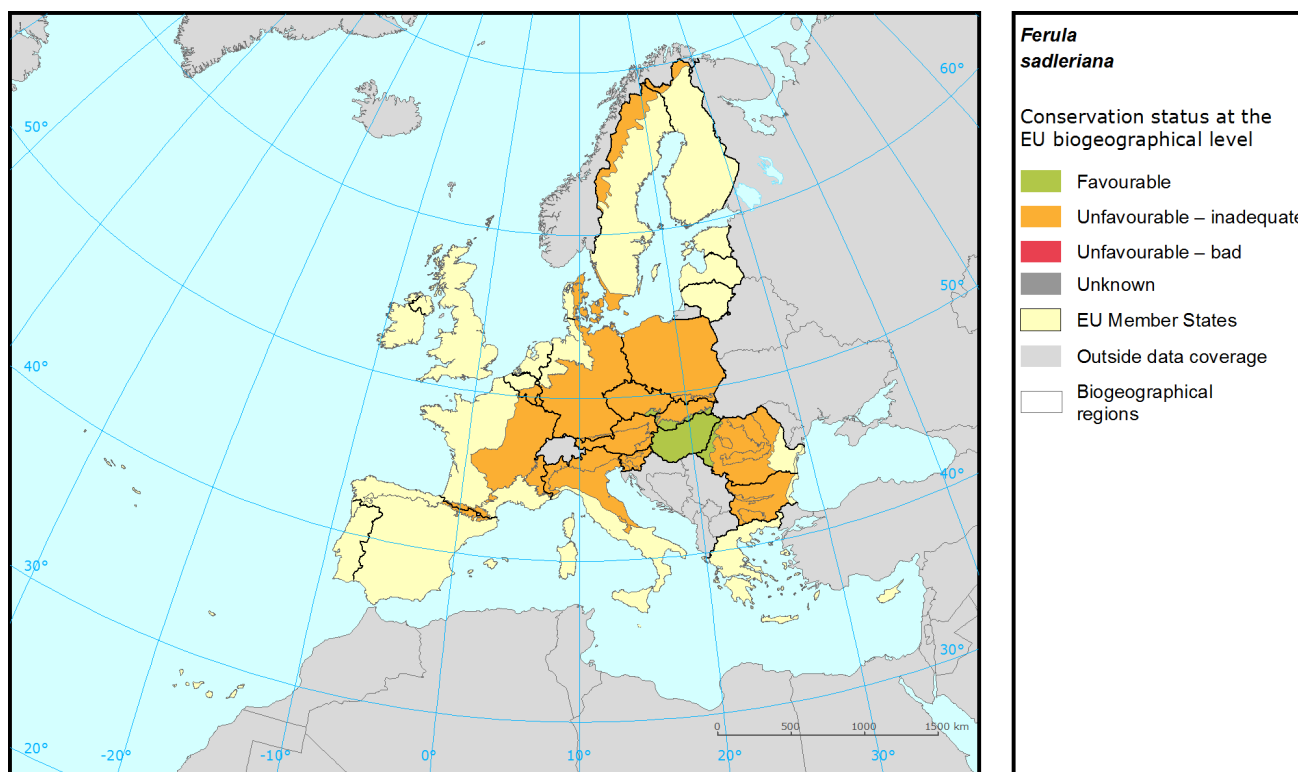
Only low importance pressures and threats were reported in the Alpine region, e.g. abandonment of grazing, forest planting on open ground, damage caused by game of exceeding numbers, species composition change, outdoor leisure activities, invasions of non-native species and droughts. Damage caused by game of exceeding numbers is mentioned as the most severe pressure in the Pannonian region as well as threat followed by outdoor leisure activities, succession, trampling and overuse of lower importance. The situation is similar in the Continental region where wildlife watching was reported as the only one medium importance pressure and threat, followed by mountaineering and rock climbing considered being of low importance.

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

Species: *Ferula sadleriana*

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	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	20	U1	
CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	10	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		70	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Ferula sadleriana*








Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Ferula sadleriana

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					
SK ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	U1	
RO CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1		100.0		
HU PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	U1+	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
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	100

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
HU			80
RO		38	
SK	100		

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Species: *Ferula sadleriana*

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	29
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	29
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	14
7.0	Other species management measures	14
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	14

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=Ferula+sadleriana>

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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.