



Galanthus nivalis

Annex	V
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Common snowdrop is one of the first spring plants to bloom, often forming dense carpets in forest undergrowth. It is a European species occurring mainly in the southern half of the continent. It has been introduced to many localities in the northern Europe. Most frequently it occurs in deciduous forests on moist soil, but it can also be found in coniferous forests, shrubs or in meadows. It is very famous garden plant and in past it was threatened by collection for trade. The species is listed as Near Threatened (NT) in the IUCN European Red List, mainly due to continuous pressure to its population.

Currently the conservation status was "Favorable" in all biogeographical regions. Except for Bulgaria the status was assessed as "Favourable" in all Member States.

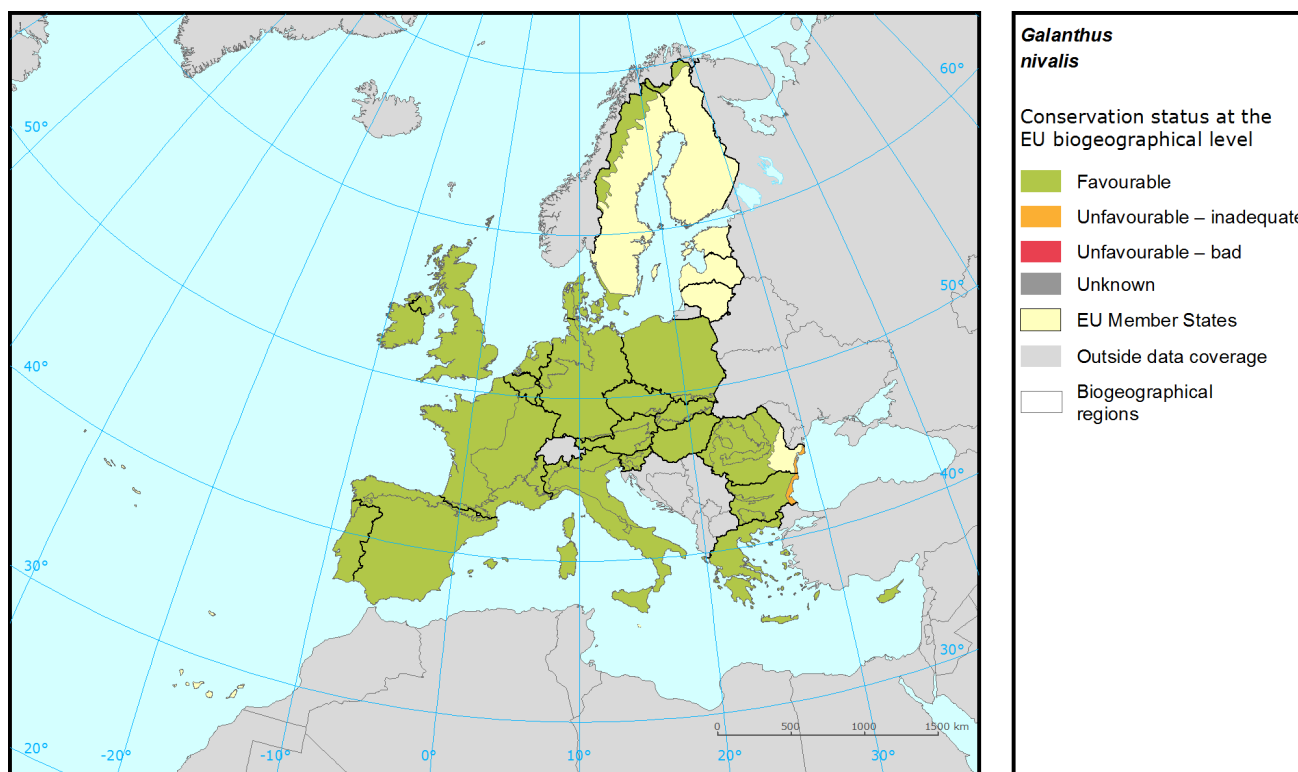
Although collection can still represent locally a threat to its population, nowadays major threats are loss and degradation of the species habitats linked to diverse human activities but also resulting from natural modifications of ecological conditions.

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

Species: *Galanthus nivalis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



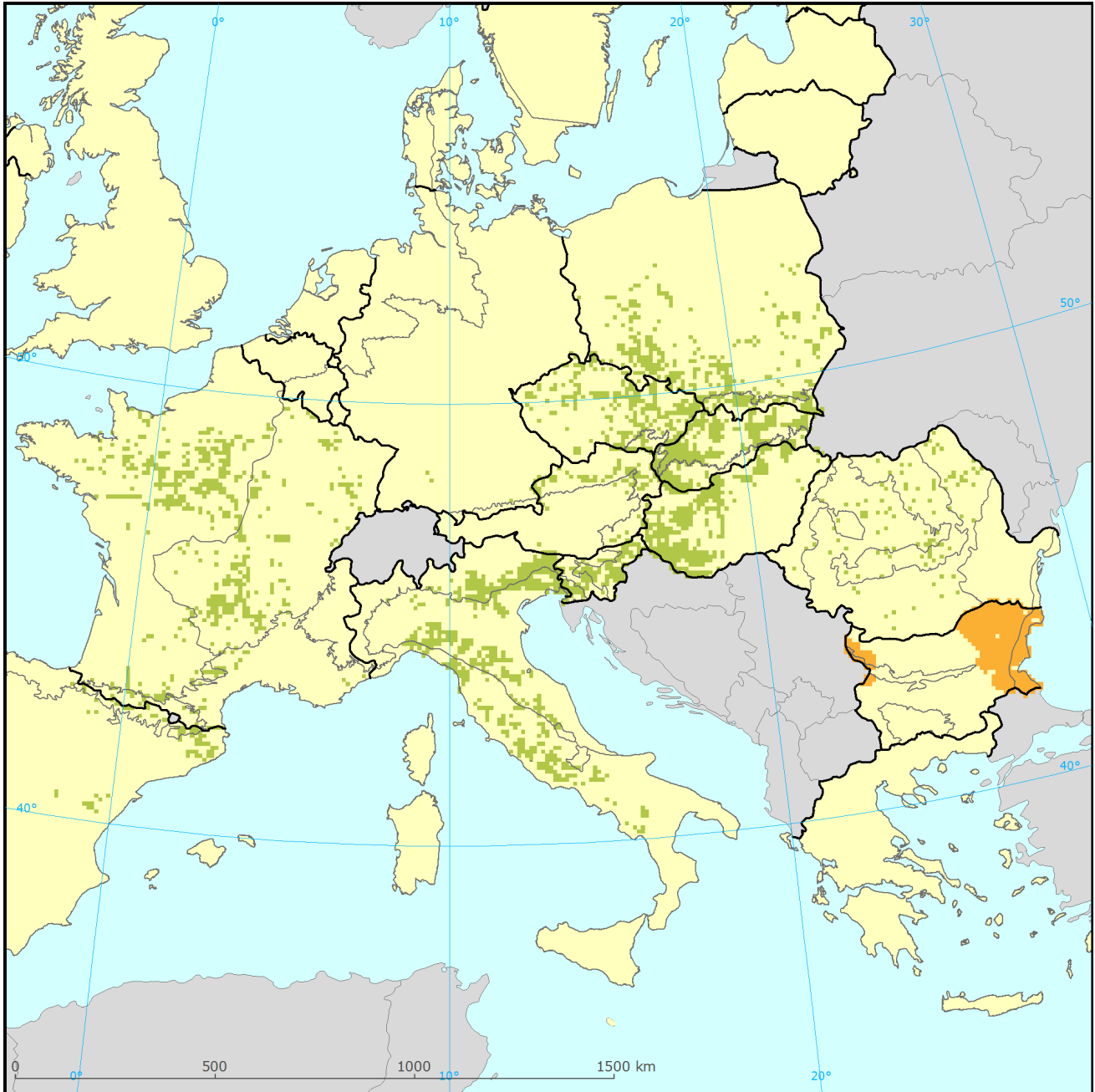
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16	FV	
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10	FV	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	3	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		50	FV	
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8	FV	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13	FV	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Galanthus nivalis

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: *Galanthus nivalis*

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					
AT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.2	FV		
ES	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7	XX	Changed method	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	XX	Better data	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		25.0	FV		
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.2	FV		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.1			
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.0	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		36.9	FV		
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV		
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	+	100.0			
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.6	FV		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	+	21.1			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.1	FV		
DE	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV		0.4	FV		
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.2	FV		
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.6	FV		
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.6	FV		
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.9			
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.5	FV		
ES	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.7	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV		8.8		Better data	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		70.5	FV		
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.9	FV		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		77.8	FV		
RO	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.4			
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.9	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.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	41
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	18
B03	Forest exploitation	12
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	6
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	6
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	6
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	33
B03	Forest exploitation	14
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	14
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	10
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	5
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	5
I01	Invasive alien species	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=Galanthus+nivalis>

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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.