



Gladiolus palustris

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

Gladiolus palustris is a very attractive, purple flourishing monocot plant species which can be found in coniferous, mainly pine forests (*Erico-Pinion*) and in regularly managed calcareous fens (7230, Alkaline fens), wet straw meadows (6410, Molinia meadows) and semi-dry calcareous grasslands (6210, Semi-natural dry grasslands). It grows on calcareous, moderately humic and nutrient-poor soils. *Gladiolus palustris* is a European endemic, mainly distributed in central and southeast Europe. The species is classed as Data Deficient (DD) on the European level but marked as threatened in several national Red Lists (e.g. NT in Italy, EN in Germany and in Austria).

The species is assessed as "Unfavourable Inadequate" in all biogeographic regions although the future prospects are "Unknown" in general (except in the Pannonian region, "Unfavourable Inadequate"). Trends stable or unknown except in Alpine region (negative).

It is subject to several threats to its habitats and the species directly such as the modification of cultivation practices, the management of water systems and drainage, pollution and collection.

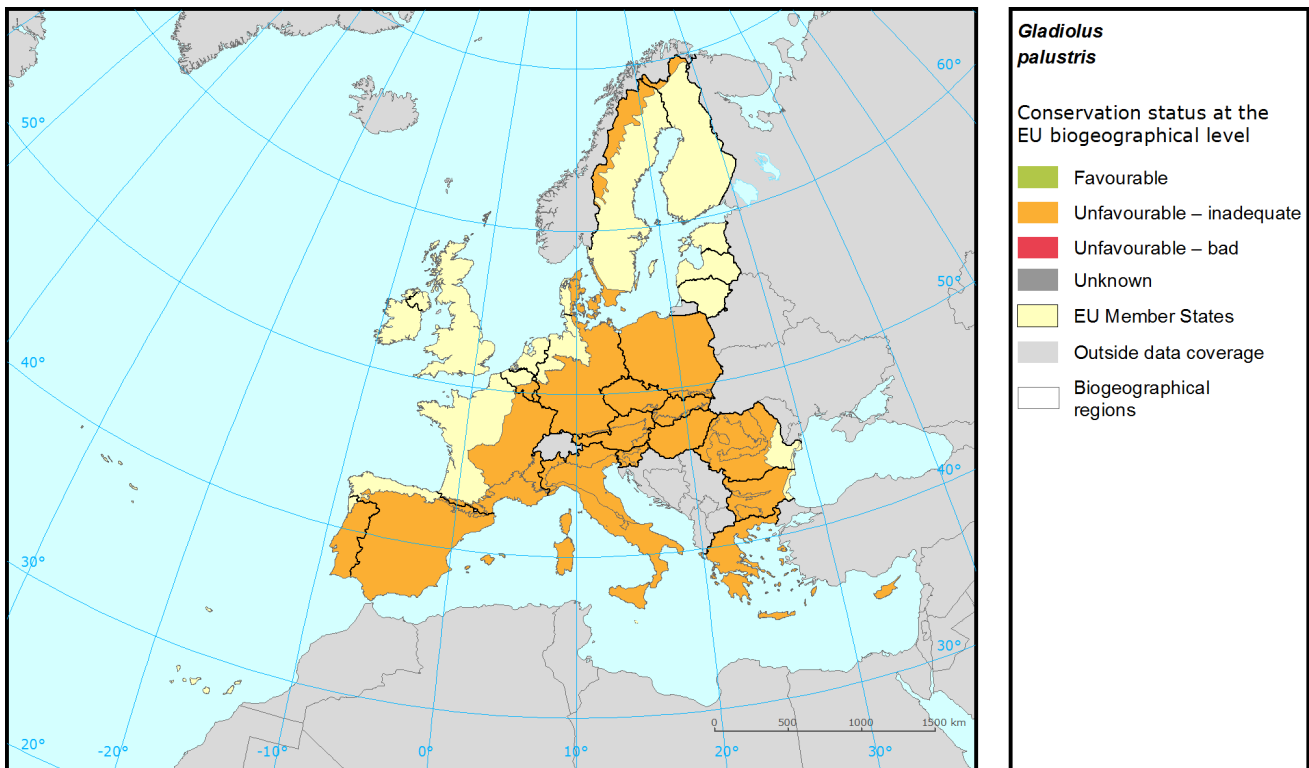
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Mediterranean and Pannonian region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine and Continental region.

Better data required from Bulgaria and Germany.

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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	XX	U1	-	41	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	x	43	U1	
MED	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	x	11	FV	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	5	U2	Genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Gladiolus palustris

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					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	11.2			
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	17.8			
DE	ALP	FV	FV	XX	XX		6.5	FV	Changed method	
FR	ALP	U1	U1	U2	XX	-	6.5	XX	Better data	
IT	ALP	FV	U1	U1	XX	x	48.6	FV	Changed method	
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	9.3	U1		
AT	CON	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	4.5			
BG	CON	FV	XX	FV	XX					
CZ	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	1.8	U1		
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	33.0	U1		
FR	CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	x	8.9	U2	Better data	
IT	CON	FV	FV	U1	XX	x	42.0	FV	Changed method	
PL	CON	U2	U2	U2	FV	+	0.9	U2	Genuine	
RO	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2		0.9			
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	8.0	U1		
IT	MED	FV	FV	U1	XX	x	100.0	FV	Changed method	
CZ	PAN	FV	U2	U1	U1	=	15.4	U2		
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	76.9	U2+	Genuine	
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U2	U1	=	7.7	U2		

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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	26
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	22
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	7
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	7
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	4
B01	Afforestation	4
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	28
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	12
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	12
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	12
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	8
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	8
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	4
B01	Afforestation	4
I01	Invasive alien species	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

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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	MED	PAN
AT	20	90		
BG	100	x		
CZ		100		100
DE	49	75		
FR	43	20		
HU				94
IT	x	x	x	
PL		100		
RO		100		
SI	100	100		
SK				100

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	31
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	26
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	21
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	3
7.0	Other species management measures	3

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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=Gladiolus+palustris>

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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.