European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



## Saxifraga hirculus

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

The plant *Saxifraga hirculus* a perennial herb with yellow flowers and red stem, with a height ranging from five to thirty cm, its distribution are Eurpoe and Siberian Russia. It grows in mineral rich, often iron rich fens. It has not yet been assessed as Data Deficient (DD) in the IUCN European Red List and it is redlisted in many of the countries it occur in.

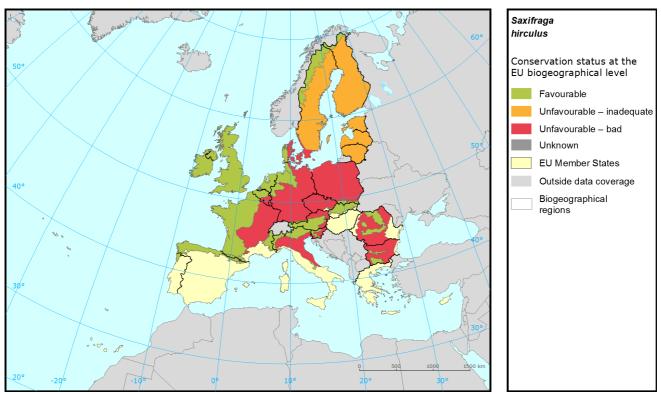
In the Alpine region, both the current and previous conservation status is "Favourable". The future prospect is "Favourable" and the trend is stable. In the Atlantic region, the current conservation status is "Favourable" and the previous conservation status was "Unfavourable Bad". The future prospect is "Favourable" and the trend is stable. In the Boreal region, both the current and previous conservation status is "Unfavourable Inadequate". The future prospect is "Unfavourable Inadequate" and the trend is unknown. In the Continental region both the current and previous conservation status is "Unfavourable Bad". The future prospect is "Infavourable Inadequate" and the trend is unknown. In the Continental region both the current and previous conservation status is "Unfavourable Bad". The future prospect is "Unfavourable Inadequate" and the trend is unknown.

The species is threatened mostly by dranage of wetlands, modification of hydrology, lack of mowing, agricultural intensification, non intensive grazing, lack of connectivity and abstraction of groundwater.

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 Atlantic region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine, Boreal and Continental regions.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

# Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

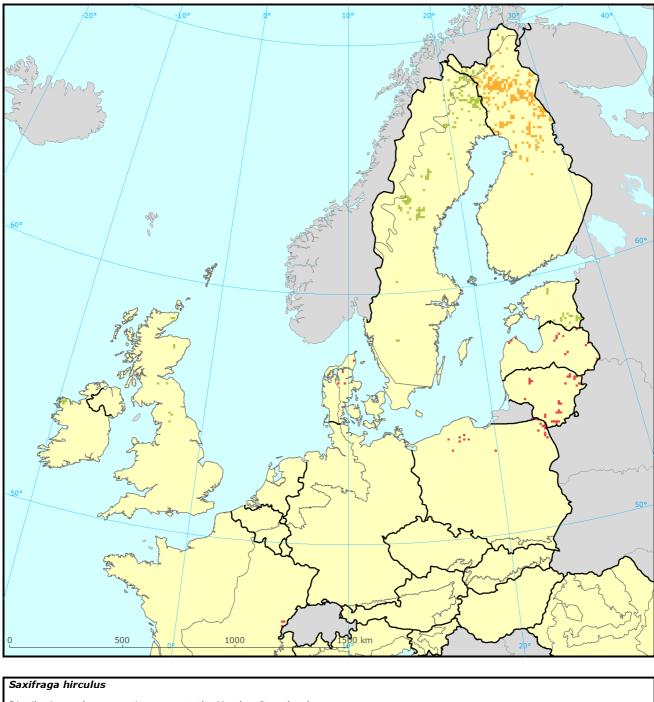


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	8	FV	
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	U2	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	83	U1	
CON	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	6	U2	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Saxinaya miculus	
Distribution and conservation status at the M	ember 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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	_	Conservation status of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
MS	Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		46.3	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		53.7	FV	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		37.5	FV	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		62.5	U2+	Better data
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.0	U1	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	59.6	U1	
LT	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	7.2	U1	Genuine
LV	BOR	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	4.2	U1	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.1	FV	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x			
DK	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	14.8	U2-	
FR	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	11.1	U2	
PL	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	74.1	U2	Genuine

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	40
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	10
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
H01	Pollution to surface waters	5
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	5
K06	Other interspecific floral competition	5

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	20
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	10
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	10
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
A04	Grazing by livestock	5
A05	Farming and breeding of livestock	5
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5

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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	ATL	BOR	CON
DE				Х
DK				95
EE			100	
FI	94		76	
FR				100*
IE		100		
LT			69	
LV			100	
PL				89
RO	100			
SE	40		90	
UK		91		

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

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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	25
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	21
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	8
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	8
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	4
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	4
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	4

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=Saxifraga+hirculus

### Species: Saxifraga hirculus Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

<sup>i</sup>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.

"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.