



Coenagrion ornatum

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The ornate bluet is a dragonfly which inhabits Central and Mediterranean Europe. It lives nearby small streams.

The largest part of the population are in Greece in the Mediterranean region there it is assessed as "Unknown". Its conservation status is "Unfavourable Bad" in the Atlantic region, "Unfavourable Inadequate" in Pannonian and Steppic region and "Favourable" in the Alpine, Black Sea and Continental region.

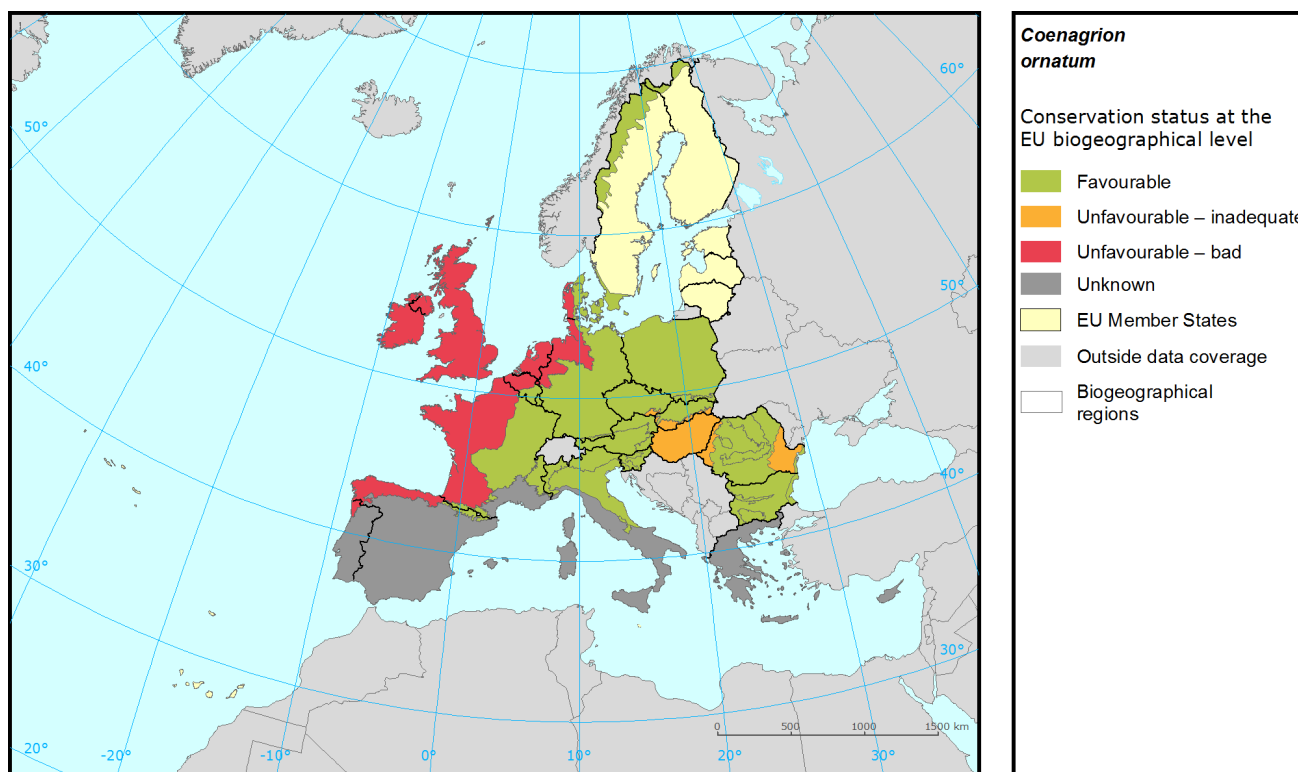
The main threats are water pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation.

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. No change only in Atlantic and Mediterranean region.

Better data is needed from Greece, France and Austria.

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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	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6	U2	Not genuine
ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	0.54	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		64	U1	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		18	XX	
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	6	FV	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x		XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Coenagrion ornatum

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	XX	XX	U2	x	1.0		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.7		
PL	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-		XX	Better data
SI	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	13.3	U1	Genuine
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	3.1	U2+	Better data
DE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	100.0	U2	No data
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	1.2		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		81.0		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	U2	Genuine
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	4.7	U1	Genuine
FR	CON	U1	FV	FV	XX	U1	=	7.0	U2	Better data
PL	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	0.2	U2	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.2	U1	Genuine
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.1		Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	88.9	FV	Changed method
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SK	PAN	U2	U1	U1	U1	U2	=	4.0	U2	
RO	STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0		

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	29
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	11
H01	Pollution to surface waters	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3
A11	Other agriculture activities	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	25
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	13
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	3
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3

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	BLS	CON	PAN	STE
AT	0			35		
BG	30		40	30		
CZ				4	0	
DE		x		44		
FR				x		
HU					65	
PL	x			50		
RO				100	100	100
SI	82			49		
SK	100				10	

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	25
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	21
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	17
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	13
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	4
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	4
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
6.4	Manage landscape features	4

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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=Arthropods&period=3&subject=Coenagrion+ornatum>

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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.