



## Colias myrmidone

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian, Steppic

Danube Clouded Yellow is a butterfly species occurring from central Europe to western Asia. Its main habitat is steppe and forest-steppe areas on limestone, with sparse woodlands, mainly pine. The larvae feed on different species from the genus *Chamaecytisus*.

On biogeographical level is assessed as "Unfavourable Bad" and decreasing in Alpine, Continental and Pannonian region. Only in the Steppic region the situation slightly better, only "Unfavourable Inadequate". The species is assessed as "Unfavourable" in all national reports except Slovenia and Lithuania ("Unknown"). Only "Favourable" parameter is Range in Romania.

Main threats are habitat loss, wrong management and lack of grazing

The European Commission has issued an Action Plan for the Danube Clouded Yellow, which is to be implemented in Austria as well. It provides, inter alia, that the species is to be re-introduced in regions where it became extinct not very long ago.

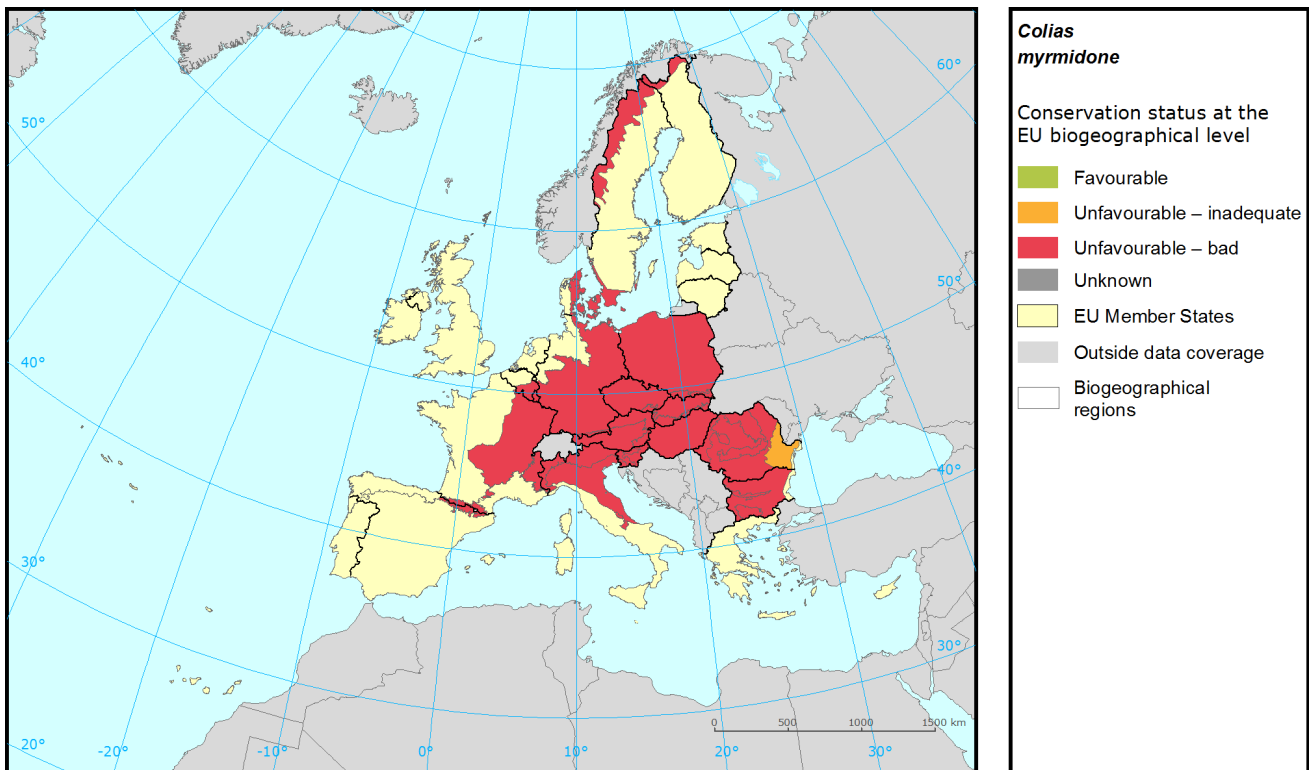
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status. The exception is in the Continental region there the change from "Unfavourable Inadequate" to "Unfavourable Bad" is due to real change in the conditions for the species.

Better data is needed from Lithuania and Slovenia.

# Species: *Colias myrmidone*

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	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	31	U2	
CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	61	U1	Genuine
PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	8	U2	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x		XX	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Colias myrmidone*

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					
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1					
SI	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	33.3	U2		
SK	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	66.7	U2-		
LT	BOR	XX	XX	XX	XX				No data	
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	13.3	U2		
PL	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	-	20.0	U1	Genuine	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1					
SI	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX		66.7	U2	Changed method	
HU	PAN	U1	U2	U2	U2	-		U2	Better data	
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2-		
RO	STE	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.

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	20
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	15
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	10
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	5
B01	Afforestation	5
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	5

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	24
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	18
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	12
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	12
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	12
B01	Afforestation	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
B03	Forest exploitation	6
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	6

## 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	STE
<b>CZ</b>		x		
<b>HU</b>			x	
<b>PL</b>		100		
<b>RO</b>	100	100		x
<b>SI</b>	x	x		
<b>SK</b>	32		x	

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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	50
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	33
7.0	Other species management measures	17

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=Colias+myrmidone>

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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.