European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Leucorrhinia caudalis

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian

The dragonfly *Leucorrhinia caudalis* has a wide range across Russia, central Europe and southern Fennoscandia. Its habitat is normally woodland waters with abundant floating vegetation.

The conservation status in the Alpine region is assessed as “unfavourable–bad “. The single record in the Alpine region from Carinthia (Austria) is based on an observation of a single individual. There is no autochthonous (reproductive) population known within this region. Austria does not report any threats or pressures of high importance.

This species is assessed as “unfavourable- inadequate” and stable in the Atlantic region (France). It occurs very irregularly also in the Atlantic part of Germany and the Netherlands where is considered "occasionally". France has reported several pressures of high importance such as invasive non-native species, problematic native species, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources and also human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. In addition Germany reports pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish) as high pressure and threat.

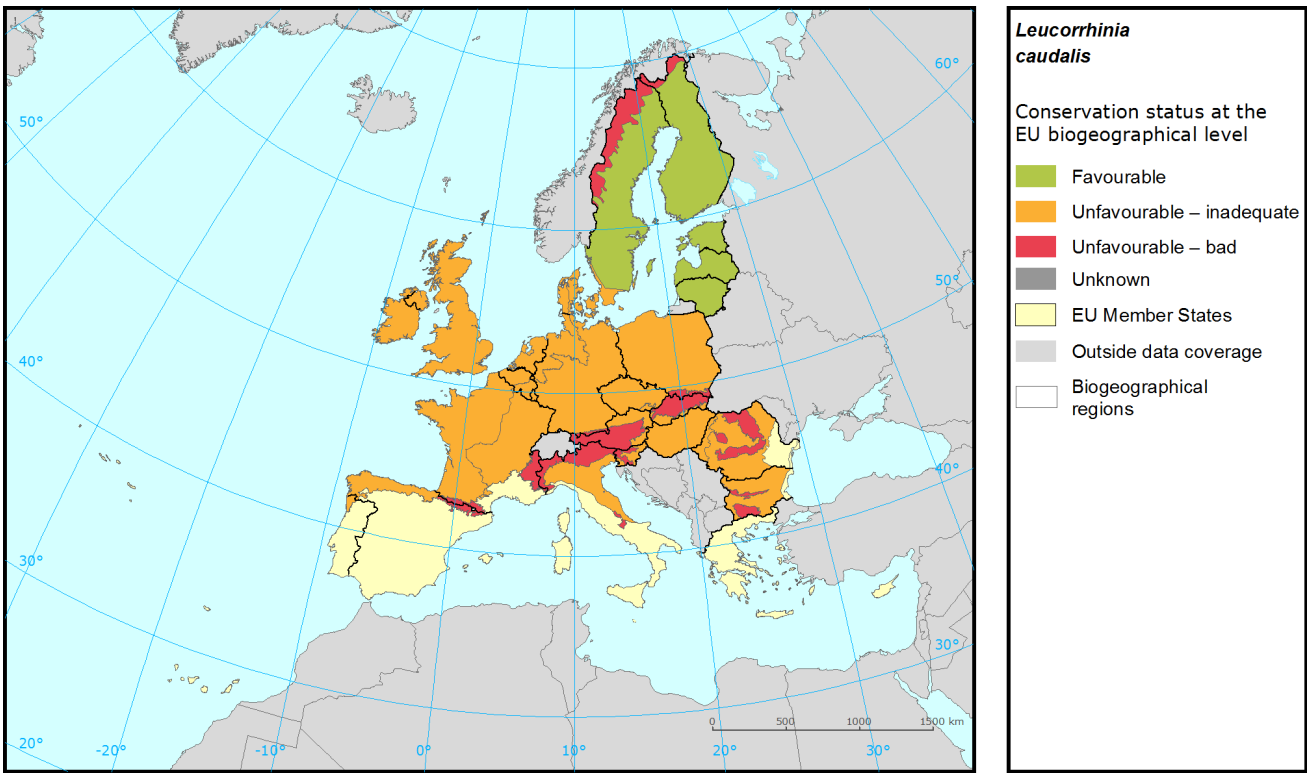
The conservation status for the Boreal region is assessed as “favourable”, all trends as stable. The main threat in the Boreal region reported by Lithuania is pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish).

In the Continental region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequte, improving. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad. Germany reports marine and freshwater aquaculture, leisure fishing, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, also changes in abiotic conditions as high importance pressures and treats and France marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, invasive non-native species, problematic native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, as high importance. The Slovenia reports sand and gravel extraction, intensive fish farming, intensification, leisure fishing, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities biocenotic evolution and succession. Poland reports biocenotic evolution and succession as high pressures and threats.

In the Pannonian region only in Hungary, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, but deteriorating. In the previous report (2007) it was unfavourable-bad, however the change is caused by use of different methods to measure. The main pressures and threats in the Pannonian biogeographic region are modification of hydrographic functioning, in general and silting up.

The IUCN Red List (ver. 2013.2) ranks this species as “near threatened”.

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	U1	U2	U2	x	0.14	U2	
ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	9	U2	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	55	FV	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	34	U2	Genuine
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Leucorrhinia caudalis

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical region

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.

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	U1	U2	U2	x	100.0	U2	Changed method
DE	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
FR	ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	100.0	U2	Better data
NL	ATL									
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.1	U1+	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		47.7	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		3.0	XX	
LV	BOR	FV	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	10.4	FV	Better data
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.9	FV	
AT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	0.4	U2	Changed method
BE	CON	U2	U2	U2	XX	U2	+			
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	52.2	U2	Genuine
FR	CON	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	18.7	U2	Better data
LU	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.4	U1	
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.5	FV	
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	FV	
SI	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2.0	U2-	
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	U2	Changed method

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
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	17
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	17
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	17
H01	Pollution to surface waters	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
I02	Problematic native species	9
C01	Mining and quarrying	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	17
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	17
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	17
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
I01	Invasive alien species	8
I02	Problematic native species	8
C01	Mining and quarrying	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	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=Arthropods&period=3&subject=Leucorrhinia+caudalis

[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.