



Leucorrhinia pectoralis

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

The Large White-faced Darter (*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*) is a small dragon which occurs from western Siberia to parts of France. It inhabits marshy borders and prefers less acidic waters.

The conservation status for the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-bad, which was also the case in 2007. In the Alpine region the following main threats and pressures are reported: invasive non-native species, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, and modification of standing water bodies, surface water abstractions for agriculture, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, silting up, drying out, biocenotic evolution, succession and antagonism arising from introduction of species.

The conservation status for the Atlantic region is assessed as unfavourable inadequate. In the previous reporting round it was as unfavourable-bad. The change seems to be genuine and influenced mainly very high weight of France which has reported genuine change. Four Member States of the Atlantic region report varieties of high importance threats and pressures related to pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, fertilisation, peat extraction, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, sport and leisure structures, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, other ecosystem modifications, silting up, biocenotic evolution, succession and species composition change (succession).

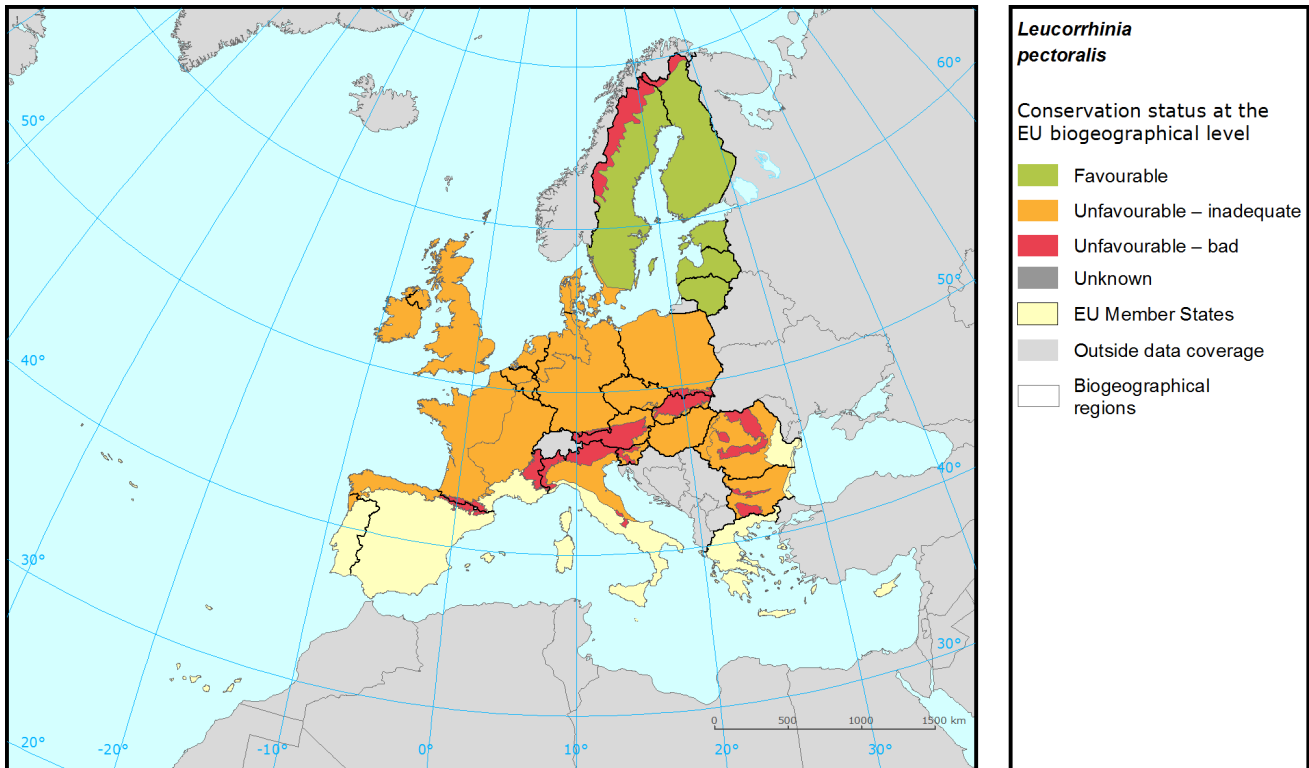
The conservation status for the Boreal region is assessed as favourable, which was also the case in 2007. Lithuania for the Boreal region reports the threats and pressures of high importance as pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish) and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.

The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable inadequate, which was also the case in 2007. In the Continental region the following main threats and pressures are reported: agricultural intensification, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, intensive fish farming, intensification, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, modification of standing water bodies, other ecosystem modifications, silting up, biocenotic evolution, succession, species composition change (succession) and interspecific faunal relations.

The conservation status for the Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable inadequate, which was also the case in 2007. Hungary for Pannonian region reports the threats and pressures of high importance as interspecific faunal relations, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, silting up and species composition change (succession).

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

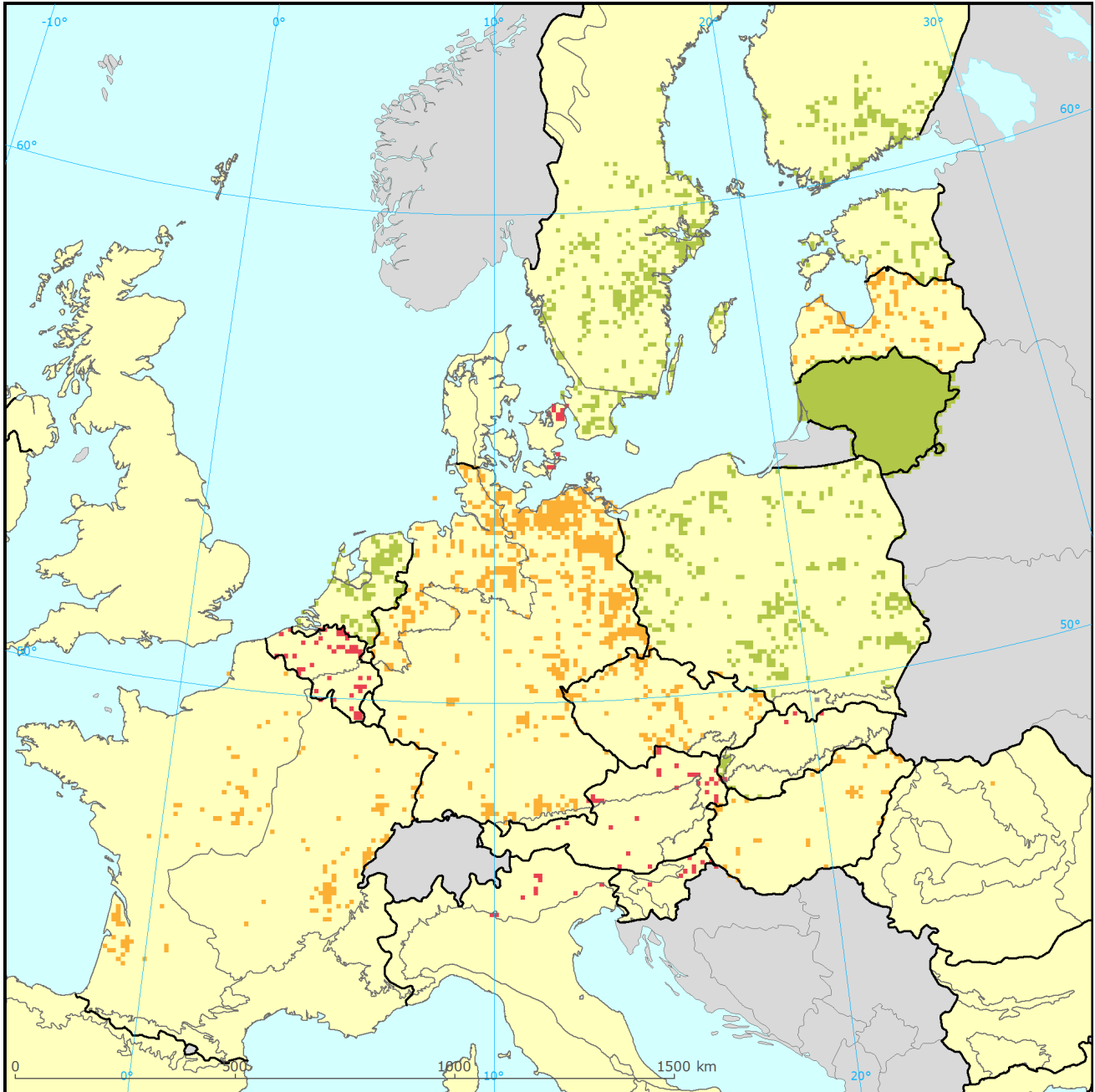


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.86	U2	
ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	13	U2	Genuine
BOR	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	=	46	FV	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	38	U1	
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Leucorrhinia pectoralis

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.

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	31.8	U2	Changed method
ES	ALP								XX	
IT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	45.5		No data
PL	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		4.5		
SK	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	18.2	U2	
BE	ATL	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	8.8	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	43.9	U2	Better data
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	18.2	U2	Genuine
NL	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		29.1	U2	Genuine
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.6	U1+	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.1	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		55.4	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	x	8.0	FV	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		21.8	FV	
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2.2	U2	Changed method
BE	CON	FV	U2	XX	XX	U2	+			
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	9.0	U1	
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	43.6	U1	
DK	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	+	1.2	U2	Better data
FR	CON	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	6.9	U2	Genuine
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.5	FV	
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.7	FV	
SI	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.9	U2-	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	76.7	U1	
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.3	U1-	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.

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	22
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	20
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	10
H01	Pollution to surface waters	10
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	7
K01	Abiotic natural processes	7
I01	Invasive alien species	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	5
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	2

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	24
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	18
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	9
H01	Pollution to surface waters	9
K01	Abiotic natural processes	9
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	7
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4
I01	Invasive alien species	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	4

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	PAN
AT	29			65	
BE		34		100*	
CZ				35	
DE		70		62	
DK				63	
EE			100		
FI			10		
FR		x		x	
HU					85
IT	x				
LT			71		
LV			22		
NL		100			
PL				40	
RO	100				
SE			10	20	
SI				90	
SK	100				85

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	26
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	18
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	8
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	5
7.0	Other species management measures	5
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	3

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+pectoralis>

Species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.