



Ophiogomphus cecilia

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

The dragonfly *Ophiogomphus cecilia* is widespread in Europe and parts of North-western Asia. It inhabits rivers and rivulets, mostly with sandy beds.

Due to missing and doubtful data it was not possible to evaluate the conservation status; therefore the current conservation status is considered as unknown in the Alpine region. The main pressures and threats reported by Austria and Romania are human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, modification of hydrographic functioning, general and dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems. Slovenia and Austria referred other threats as agricultural intensification, urbanised areas, human habitation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, landfill, land reclamation and drying out in general and canalisation and water deviation.

In the Atlantic region the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, which was also the case in 2007. The following threats and pressures are reported: modification of cultivation practices, fertilisation, pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, other forms of pollution, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, removal of sediments (e.g.mud), canalisation and water deviation and abiotic (slow) natural processes.

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed as favourable. Bulgaria does not report any threats or pressures of high importance.

In the Boreal region the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, which was also the case in 2007. Latvia and Lithuania reported several threats or pressures of high importance as pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), modification of hydrographic functioning, general and small hydropower projects, weirs.

In the Continental region the conservation status is assessed as favourable. In the previous reporting round it was as unfavourable-inadequate. The change seems to be non-genuine and influenced mainly by very high weights of Bulgaria which did not report in 2007. Seven Member States of the Continental region reported varieties of high importance threats and pressures related to modification of cultivation practices, agricultural intensification, fertilisation, sand and gravel extraction, pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, removal of sediments (mud...), canalisation and water deviation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, reduction or loss of specific habitat features and abiotic (slow) natural processes.

Species: *Ophiogomphus cecilia*

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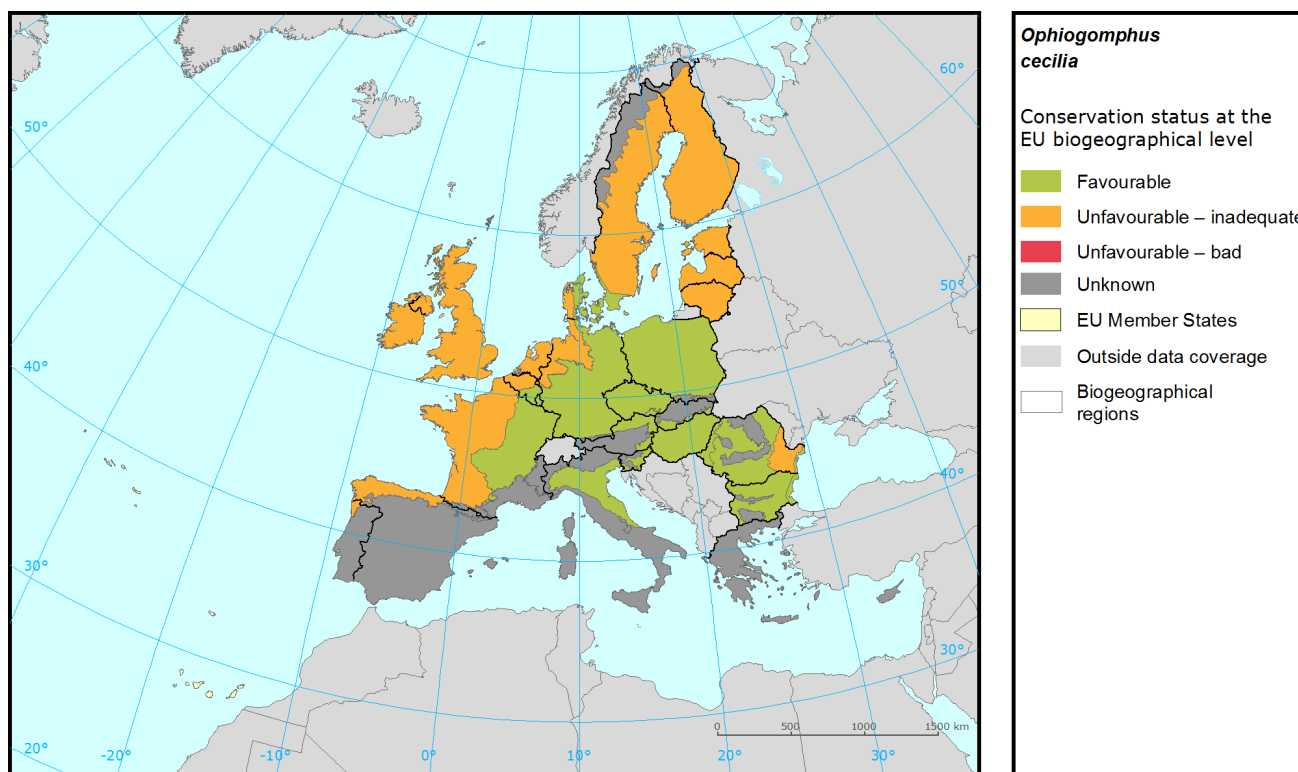
The conservation status for the Pannonian region is assessed as favourable, which was also the case in 2007. Czech Republic reported a few threats or pressures of high importance as sand and gravel extraction, removal of sediments (e.g.mud) and canalisation. Romania reported landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general and Hungary reported modification of hydrographic functioning in general as high importance.

The conservation status for the Steppic region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate. Romania reports a few threats or pressures of high importance as human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and landfill, land reclamation and drying out, in general.

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

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

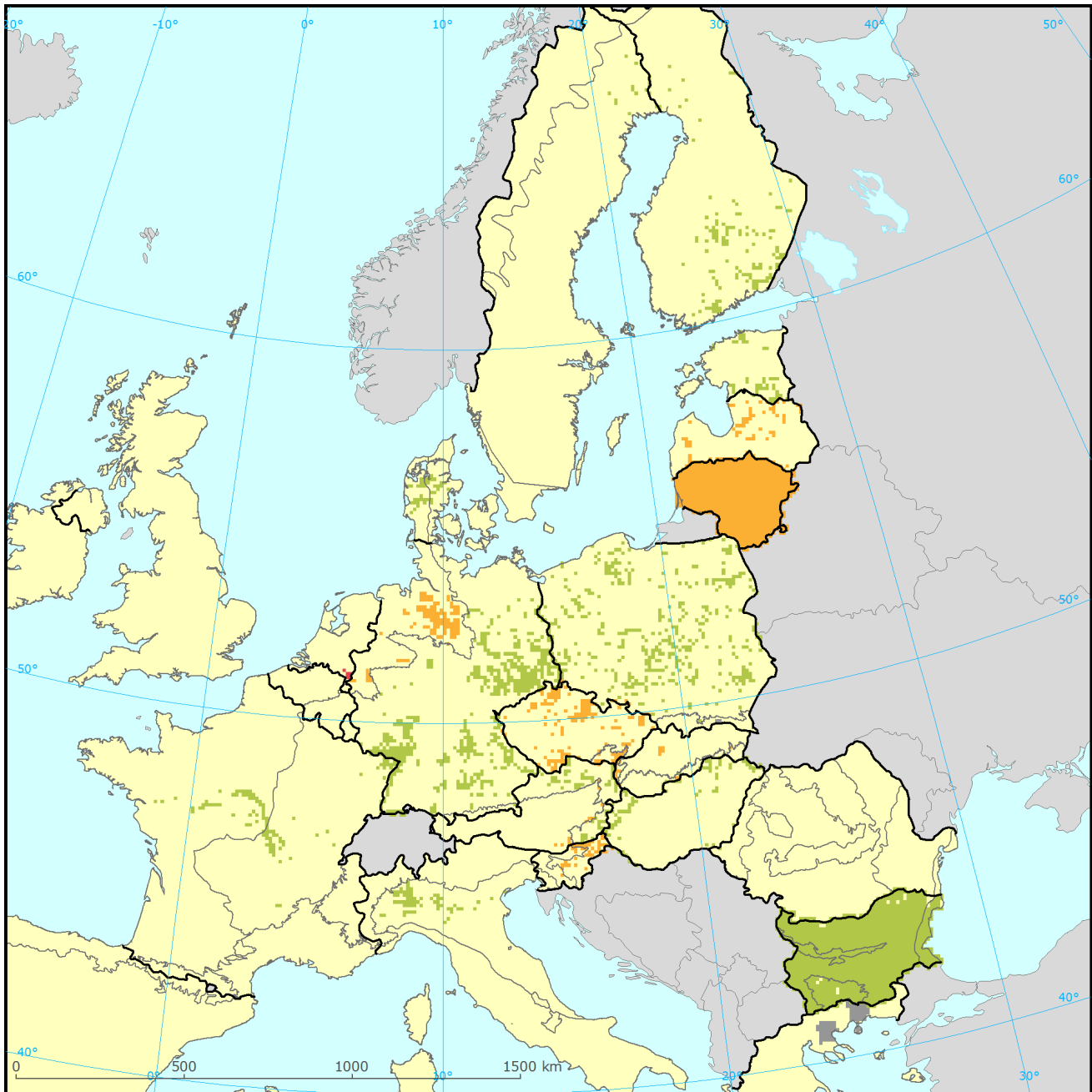


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	5	U1	Not genuine
ATL	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	+	5	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	2	XX	Not genuine
BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	25	U1	
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	57	U1	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		2	XX	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	FV	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=		XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Ophiogomphus cecilia

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	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	5.0	U1	Better data
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		88.9		
PL	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	3.5		Changed method
SK	ALP	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	2.5	U2	Better data
DE	ATL	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	+	59.7	U1	Better data
DK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.6	FV	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		26.0	FV	
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U1	FV	U2	+	2.8	U2	Genuine
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.6	U1	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.2	U1	Better data
LT	BOR	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1		74.7	FV	Better data
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	5.9	FV	Better data
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.6	FV	
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8	U1	Genuine
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		42.6		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	6.2	U1	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.5	FV	
DK	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.8	U1+	Genuine
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		2.2	XX	Better data
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		2.9	U2	Better data
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.5	FV	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1.5	U1	Changed method
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	13.5	U1	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		75.7	FV	
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	10.8	U1-	
RO	STE	U1	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.

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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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	47
H01	Pollution to surface waters	21
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	9
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	6
C01	Mining and quarrying	6
K01	Abiotic natural processes	6
H07	Other forms of pollution	3
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	46
H01	Pollution to surface waters	23
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	10
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	5
C01	Mining and quarrying	5
K01	Abiotic natural processes	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
H07	Other forms of pollution	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	BOR	CON	PAN	STE
AT	22				49		
BG	51		60		30		
CZ					28	41	
DE		82			67		
DK		46			34		
EE				100			
FI				10			
FR		x			x		
HU						92	
IT					x		
LT				51			
LV				26			
NL		100					
PL					9		
RO	100				100	x	x
SE				50			
SI	50				9		
SK	100					67	

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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	27
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	25
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	20
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	7
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	7
7.0	Other species management measures	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	2
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	2
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	2
8.1	Urban and industrial waste management	2

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=Ophiogomphus+cecilia>

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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.