



## Oxygastra curtisii

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

The dragonfly *Oxygastra curtisii* occurs in much of Europe but is regionally extinct in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Its habitat is slow flowing streams, pools and ponds.

The conservation status for the Atlantic region is assessed as favourable. In the previous reporting (2007) it was unfavourable/inadequate; however the change seems to be due to better data especially from France. The following main threats and pressures are reported: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, canalisation and water deviation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, modifying structures of inland water courses and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

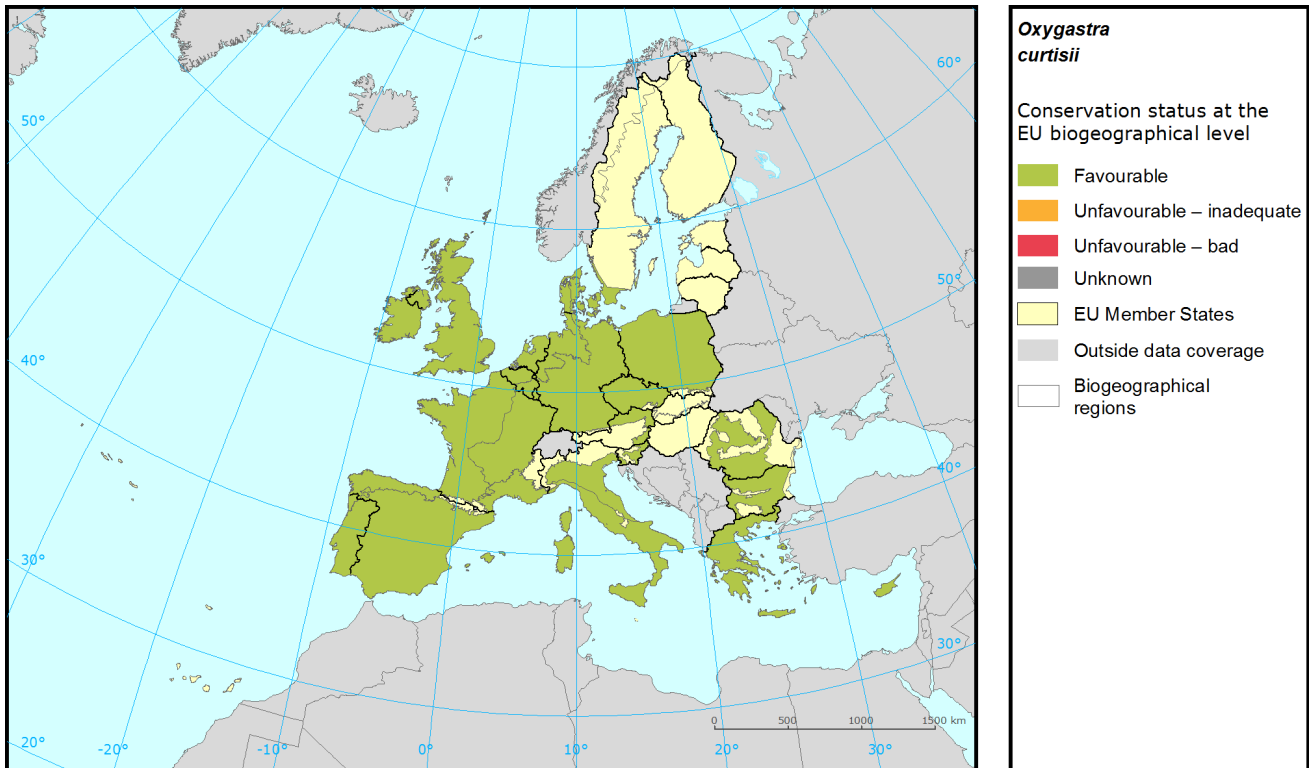
The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as favourable. In the previous reporting (2007) it was unfavourable/inadequate; however the change seems to be due to better data especially from France. The following main threats and pressures are reported: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, fertilisation, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, canalisation and water deviation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, modifying structures of inland water courses and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

The conservation status for the Mediterranean region is assessed as favourable. In the previous reporting (2007) it was unfavourable/inadequate, however the change seems to be due to better data and using different methods for evaluation of the conservation status especially from Spain and Italy. In the Mediterranean region the following main threats and pressures are reported: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Fertilisation, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, canalisation and water deviation, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, modifying structures of inland water courses, reservoirs and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

# Species: *Oxygastra curtisii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



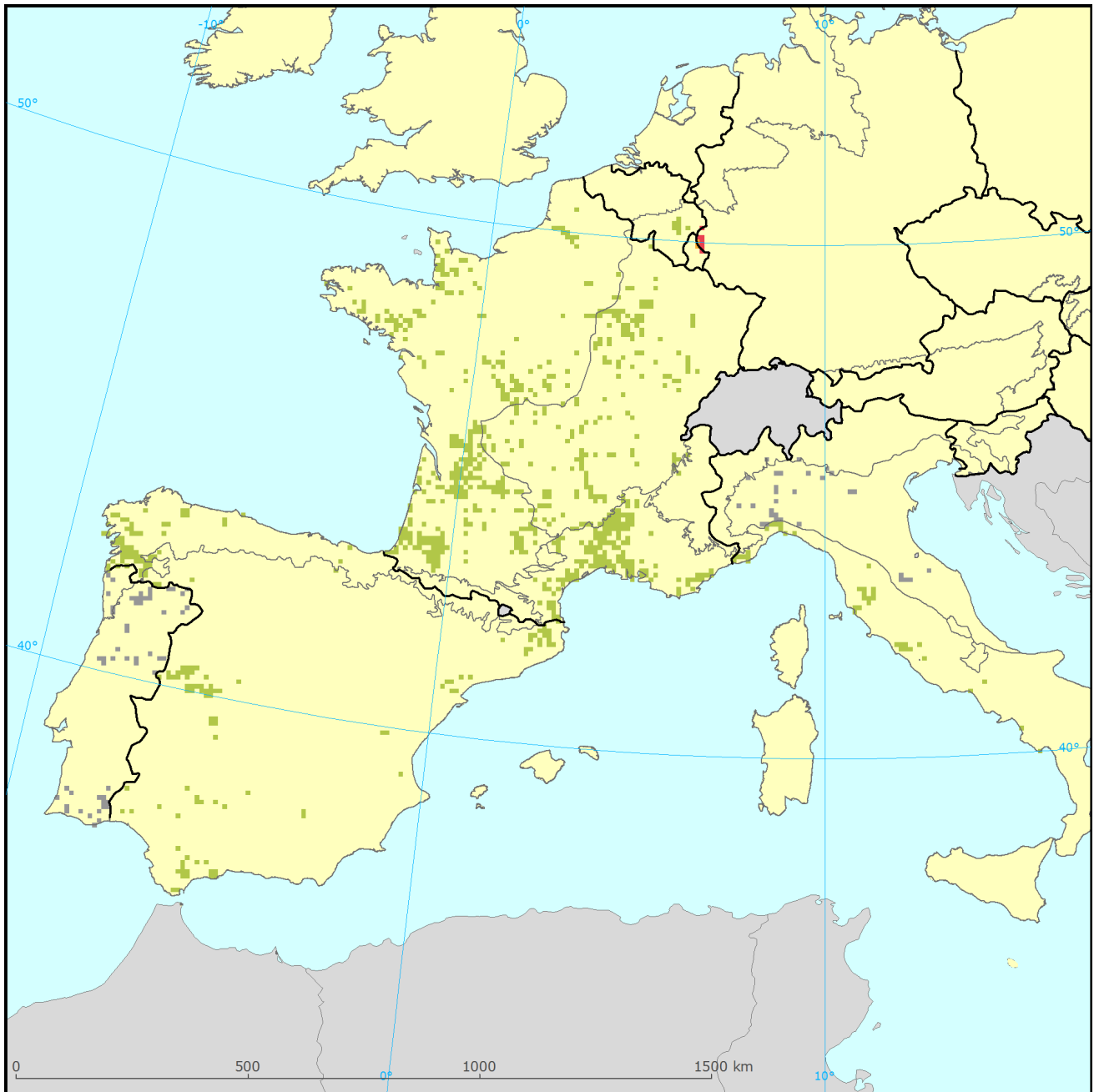
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	40	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	23	U1	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	=	37	U2	Not genuine

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

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Oxygastra curtisii*

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					
ES	ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	15.1	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	83.9	U1	Better data	
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	1.1	XX		
BE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	3.3	FV		
DE	CON	FV	U2	U2	FV	U2	-	U1	Genuine	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	78.9	U1	Better data	
IT	CON	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX	14.1	U2	Better data	
LU	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.9	FV	Better data
ES	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	30.8	U2	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	43.4	FV		
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	11.4	U2	Better data	
PT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	14.4	XX		

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	43
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	19
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	10
H01	Pollution to surface waters	10
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	5
B03	Forest exploitation	5

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	35
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	17
B03	Forest exploitation	13
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	9
H01	Pollution to surface waters	9
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	4
D06	Other transportation & service infrastructure	4

### 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

	ATL	CON	MED
<b>BE</b>		92	
<b>DE</b>		100	
<b>ES</b>	1		24
<b>FR</b>	x	x	x
<b>IT</b>		x	x
<b>LU</b>		100	
<b>PT</b>	x		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
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	27
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	15
2.2	Adapting crop production	12
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	12
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	8
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	8
4.3	Managing water abstraction	8
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	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=Oxygastra+curtisii>

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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.