Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Microcondylaea compressa

Annex V Priority No

Species group Molluscs

Regions Continental, Mediterranean

Microcondylaea compressa is unionid bivalve mussel inhabiting rivers and lakes in Italy, Greece and Slovenia. It is considered extinct in the non MS Switzerland. It is classified as globally threatened in the IUCN Red List (VU - Vulnerable). The species is present in Continental and Mediterranean biogeographical regions.

In Continental region the Conservation Status has changed from Bad to Inadequate due to use of different Methods (C1). In Continental Region the vast majority of the range and distribuition is found in Italy.

In Mediterranean region the species occurs in Greece, where status and threats largely are Unknown XX.

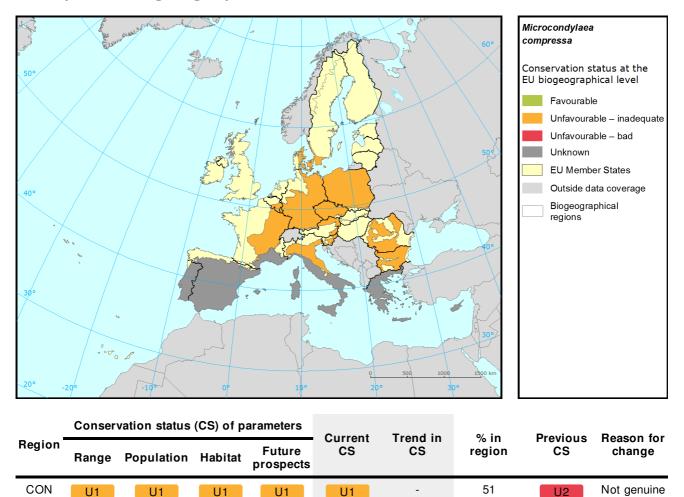
High importance threats and pressures are: diffusive pollution to surface waters, dredging, canalization & water deviation.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

49

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



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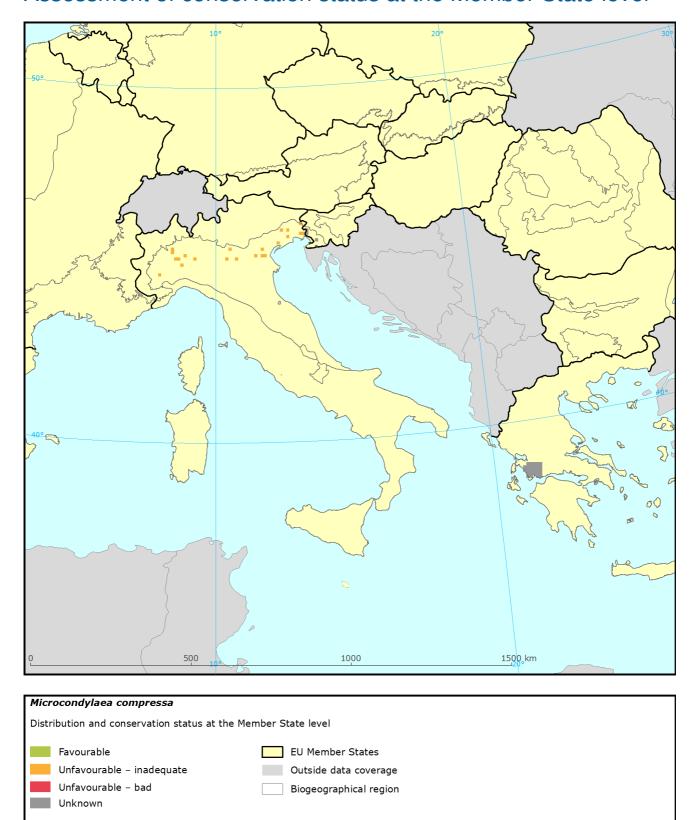
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See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$ grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

	_	Conservation status of parameters				Current	Trend in	9/ in	Previous	Decem for
MS Region		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	CS CS	% in region	CS	Reason for change
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	88.5	U2	Changed method
SI	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		11.5	XX	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	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
H01	Pollution to surface waters	33
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	17
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	17

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

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	H01	Pollution to surface waters	33
	J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	33
	80A	Fertilisation in agriculture	17
	E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	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=Molluscs&period=3&subject=Microcondylaea+compressa

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.