



Unio elongatulus

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Annex | V |
| Priority | No |
| Species group | Molluscs |
| Regions | Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean |

Unio elongatulus is a species of freshwater mussels which occurs in many of the European Mediterranean countries. The most recent scientific studies were done in Spain where the largest population is found in the Ebro River. A number of fish species are likely to be able to function as hosts.

In the Alpine region this species' status is mainly determined by the Italian populations, which constitutes a large part of this species' range. In France it was assessed without data. In the Alpine Bio-region this species status has been assessed as Unfavorable-inadequate, mainly due to the habitat assessment. No true change between the periods.

In the Continental region this species' status is mainly determined by the Italian population, which constitutes a large part of this species' range. However, in other countries of this region the status is 'unknown' (Slovenia) or some assessment with lack of data (France). The Conservation Status is Unfavourable-inadequate, a change from favourable in the previous period. However, this is due to different assessment methods in Italy.

In the Atlantic Bio-region this species only occurs in France and is assessed as having Unfavourable-Bad Conservation Status. A change from Unknown N/A in the previous period.

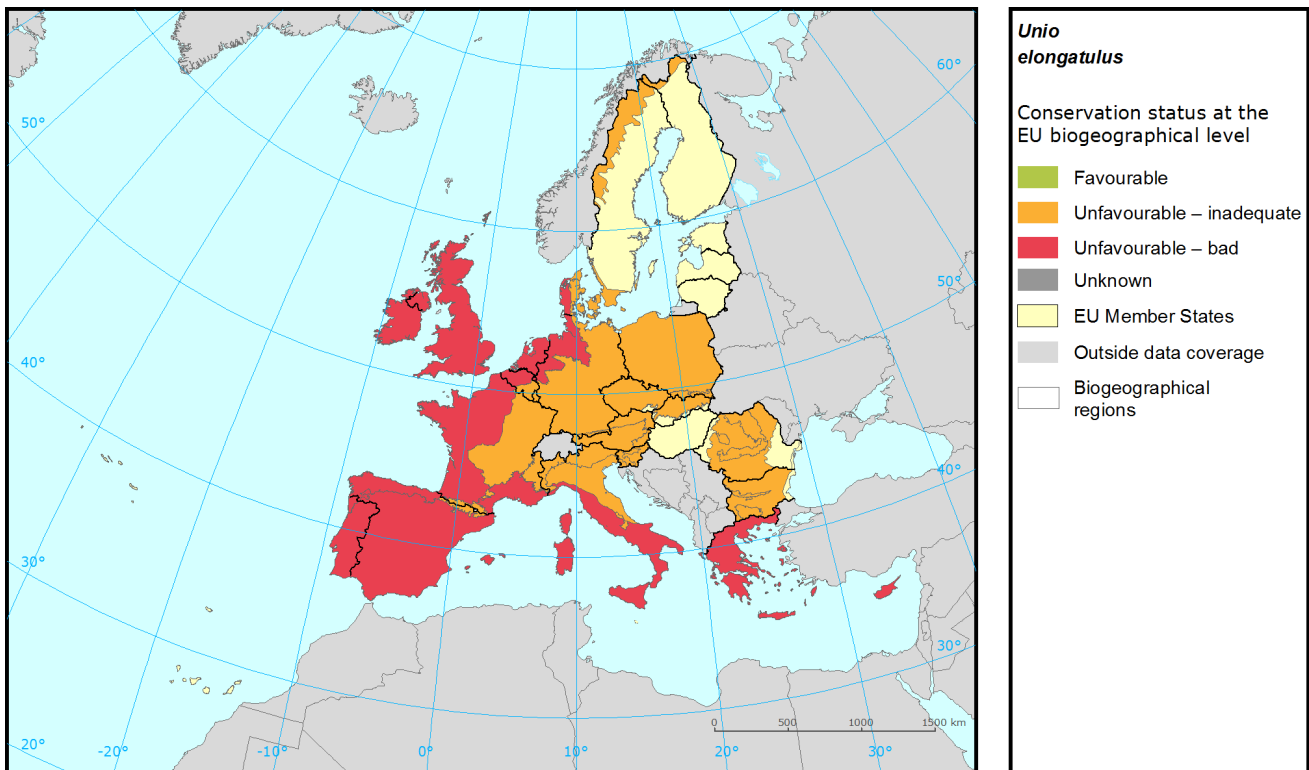
In the Mediterranean region this species status is to a substantial extent determined by the Italian populations, which constitutes a large part of this species range. However, the Unvaourable-Bad situation in Spain and France makes the overall CS, the same as the one in these states. Data is missing from Greece, thus Unknown XX in this MS. Overall, a change from Unfavourable-Inadequate in the previous period. However, this change is due to use of different assessment methods.

High importance threats and pressures are: diffusive pollution to surface water due to agricultural, forestry and household sewage and watewaters, irrigation, invasive species, modification of cultivation practices, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and renewable abiotic energy use.

Species: *Unio elongatulus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



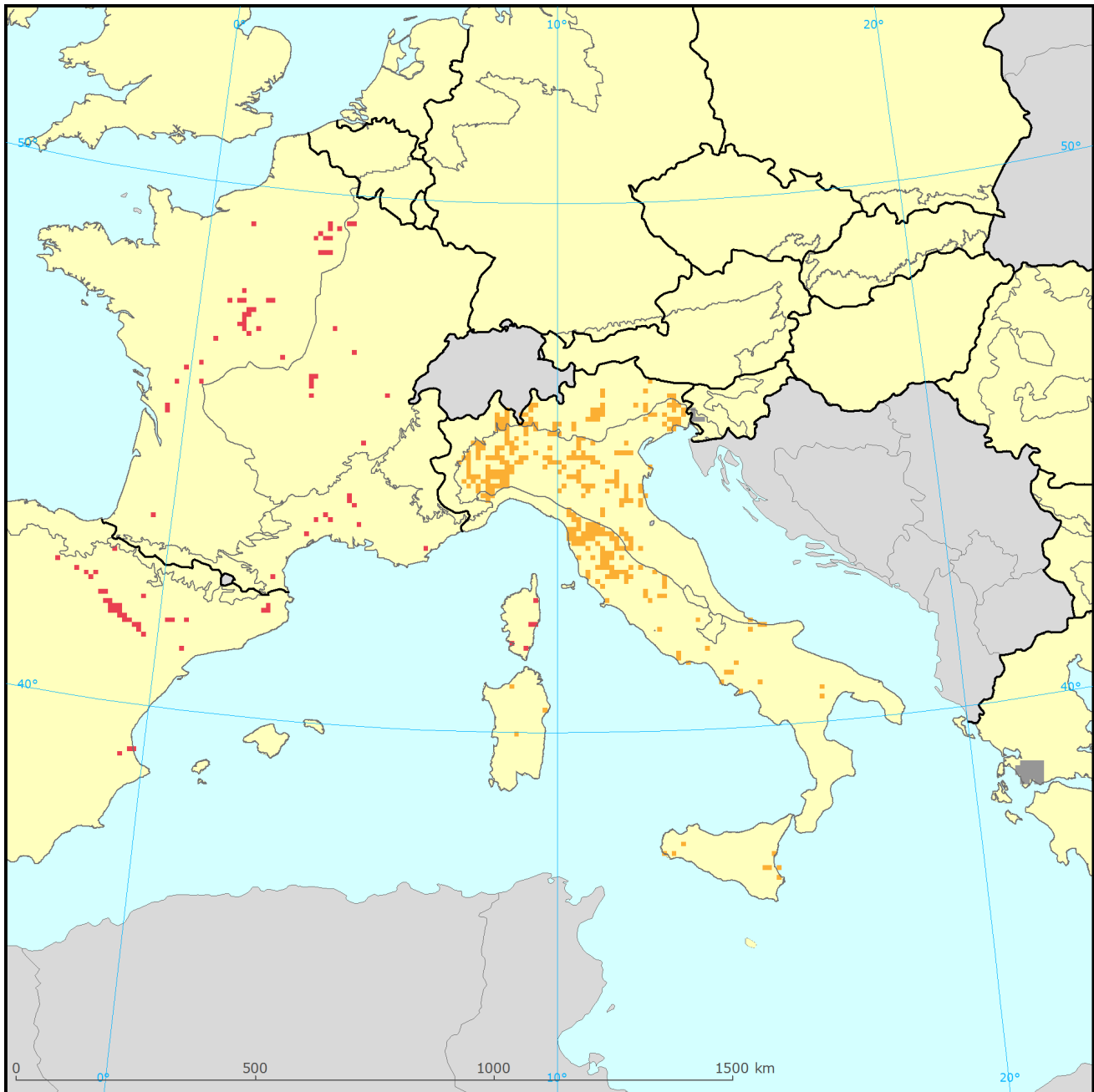
| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Range | Population | Habitat | Future prospects | | | | | |
| ALP | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 10 | FV | Not genuine |
| ATL | U2 | XX | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 8 | U2 | |
| CON | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 40 | FV | Not genuine |
| MED | U1 | U1 | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 41 | U1 | Not genuine |

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Unio elongatulus

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 | | | | | |
| FR ALP | U2 | XX | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | | | |
| IT ALP | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 100.0 | FV | Changed method |
| FR ATL | U2 | XX | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 100.0 | | |
| FR CON | U2 | XX | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 6.0 | | |
| IT CON | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 91.3 | FV | Changed method |
| SI CON | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | | 2.7 | XX | |
| ES MED | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 18.4 | U1 | Changed method |
| FR MED | U2 | XX | U1 | U2 | U2 | - | 7.9 | | |
| GR MED | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | | 13.2 | XX | |
| IT MED | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 60.5 | U1 | 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 |
|------|--|-----------|
| H01 | Pollution to surface waters | 24 |
| J02 | Changes in water bodies conditions | 24 |
| A02 | Modification of cultivation practices | 14 |
| A09 | Irrigation in agriculture | 14 |
| C03 | Production of renewable energy (abiotic) | 14 |
| A08 | Fertilisation in agriculture | 3 |
| E03 | Discharges (household/industrial) | 3 |
| I01 | Invasive alien species | 3 |

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

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| H01 | Pollution to surface waters | 24 |
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| I01 | Invasive alien species | 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=Molluscs&period=3&subject=Unio+elongatulus>

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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.