



## Vertigo angustior

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<b>Annex</b>	II
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Molluscs
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail *Vertigo angustior* is mainly a European species ranging from southern Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and from Ireland to the Caspian Sea, with a scattered and often localised distribution in many countries. The range extends eastwards, with scattered localities in Turkey, Russia (S. Urals and Crimea) extending to northern Iran. It appears to be present in a very wide range of habitat categories of maritime dune grassland and maritime or inland wetland (including fen, marsh, salt marsh and flood plain), but the micro-habitat within which it is restricted means that the exact conditions which its presence demands are rare, and a lot of habitat that is “almost correct” is devoid of the snail. Otherwise, it can be found in an often narrow transition zone between salt marsh and dune, and in transition zones between grassland and wetland with short herbs, mosses. *Vertigo angustior* is a groundwater-dependant species.

The conservation status is assessed as “favourable” in the Alpine region. Previous status was unknown. In the Alpine region the main pressures and threats are modification of cultivation practices, grazing, irrigation, forest planting on open ground, forest and plantation management & use, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general and species composition change (succession). The conservation status in the Atlantic region is assessed as “unfavourable–bad“, what is the same as in previous reporting round.

In the Atlantic region the modification of cultivation practices, grazing, intensive grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, fertilisation, irrigation, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. were reported as the pressures or threats of the high importance.

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed as favourable. There was no report in the previous reporting round. From the Black Sea region Bulgaria reported use of fertilizers (forestry) and water abstractions from surface waters as major threats.

The conservation status in the Boreal region is assessed as “unfavourable–bad “ which was the case also in 2007 . Four Member States (Sweden, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) in the Boreal region report several main pressures and threats, namely the abandonment / lack of mowing, grazing, intensive grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, fertilisation, forest planting on open ground, nitrogen-input, burning down, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, water abstractions from groundwater and eutrophication (natural).

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The conservation status in the Continental region is “unfavourable–inadequate “. It was the same in the previous reporting round. The following threats and pressures are reported: modification of cultivation practices, mowing /cutting of grassland, abandonment/ lack of mowing, grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, fertilisation, irrigation, forest planting on open ground, use of fertilizers (forestry), forestry activities not referred to above, nitrogen-input, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, water abstractions from surface waters, water abstractions from groundwater, reduction or loss of specific habitat feature and changes in biotic conditions.

The conservation status in the Mediterranean region is “unfavourable–inadequate “. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. France reports several pressures or threats of high importance such as cultivation, grazing, livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing), outdoor sports and leisure activities and recreational activities, Spain gives the canalisation and groundwater abstractions for public water supply and Italy the landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general as main main pressures and threats for this species.

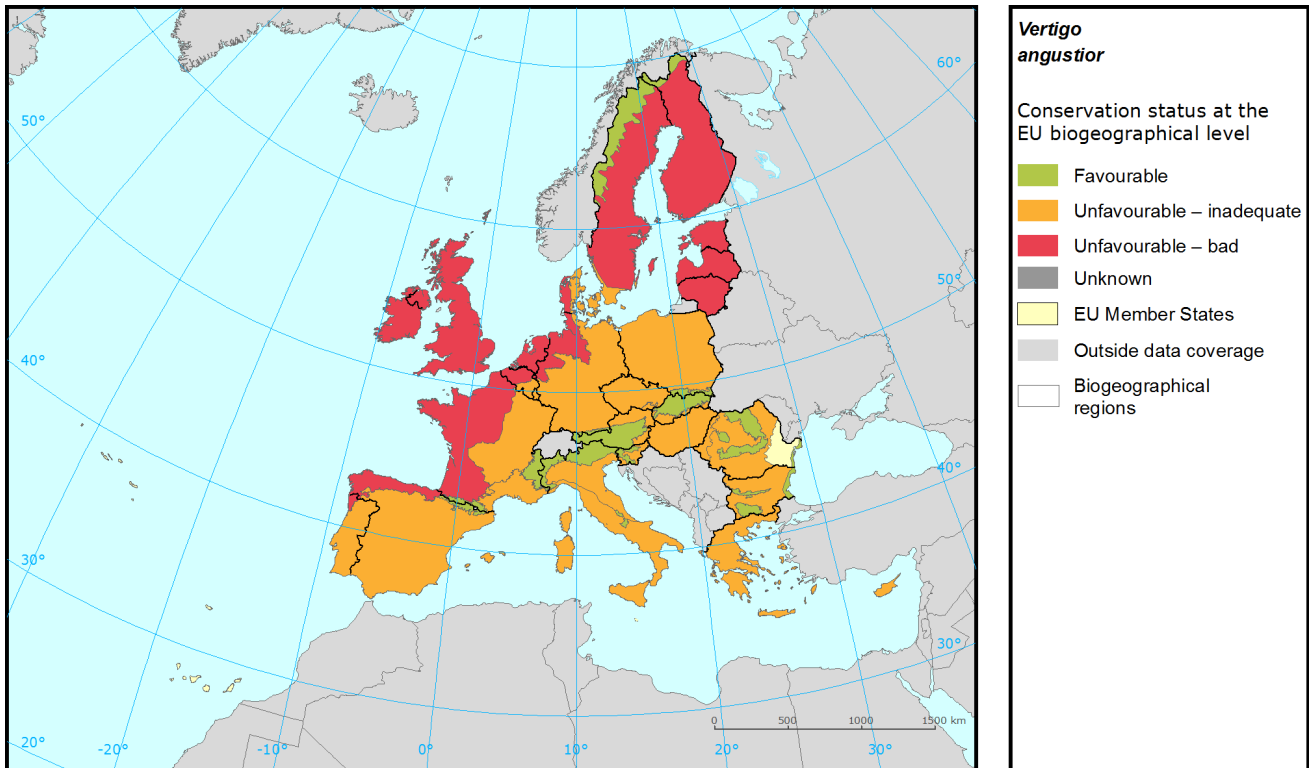
The conservation status in the Pannonian region is “unfavourable–inadequate“. In the previous reporting round it was favourable, however all countries except Czech Republic reported non-genuine change. This change seems to be due to better data and using different method for the assessment what was reported by countries. The following threats and pressures are reported: canalisation & water deviation in Hungary, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, and changes in biotic conditions in Czech Republic and species composition change (succession) in Slovakia.

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	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	7	XX	Not genuine
ATL	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	7	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	8	U2	
CON	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	64	U1	
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	4	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7	FV	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Vertigo angustior*

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	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	10.4	U1	Better data
DE	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	6.7	U1	
FR	ALP	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	=	2.6	U2	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.8	FV	
PL	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	x	9.8	XX	Better data
RO	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.6		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		13.5	U1	Better data
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		32.6	FV	
BE	ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	4.0	U2	Better data
DE	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		5.7	U2	Changed method
FR	ATL	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	39.4	U2	
IE	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	18.9	U1	Genuine
NL	ATL	FV	U2	XX	U2	U2	x	16.6	U1	Genuine
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	15.4	U1	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.7	XX	
FI	BOR	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		4.5	XX	Better data
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	6.8	U2+	Better data
LV	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	14.4	FV	Genuine
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	66.7	U2	
AT	CON	U2	U1	XX	U1	U2	-	0.6	U1	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		44.7		
CZ	CON	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	6.5	FV	Genuine
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	29.2	U1	
DK	CON	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	+	2.1	XX	Better data
FR	CON	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	=	2.1	U2	
IT	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	x	3.1	FV	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	5.6	U1	
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	3.6	U2	
SI	CON	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		2.5	U1	Better data
ES	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	5.0	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	4.0	XX	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		35.0	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	56.0	FV	Changed method

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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					
CZ	PAN	U2	U1	U2	U1	U2	+	2.1	U2	Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	94.8	FV	Changed method
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.1	U1-	Better data

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	32
A04	Grazing by livestock	18
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	7
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	5
B01	Afforestation	5
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	3

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	32
A04	Grazing by livestock	17
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	5
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	5
B01	Afforestation	5
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	5
B05	Use of fertilizers (forestry)	3
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	3

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## 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	MED	PAN
AT	27				50		
BE		98					
BG			70		40		
CZ					34		34
DE	71	0			74		
DK					70		
EE				76			
ES						x	
FI				78			
FR	x	x			x	x	
HU							45
IE		76					
IT	x				x	x	
LT				59			
LV				100			
NL		100					
PL	74				50		
RO	100						
SE				30	40		
SI	71				76		
SK	20						39
UK		51					

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
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	14
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	12
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	12
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	12
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	11
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	5
4.3	Managing water abstraction	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
3.2	Adapt forest management	4
6.0	Other spatial 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=Molluscs&period=3&subject=Vertigo+angustior>

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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.