



Mannia triandra

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Non-vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Mannia triandra grows on humus above dolomit- und limestone cliffs, or other base rich sand- and schist bedrock. The species is a liverwort which is mainly distributed across Central Europe with some out post localities in boreal region, (Sweden), and Mediterranean region (Southern France). The species is redlisted in several member states like Austria (VU), Czech republic (CR), Hungary (EN) and Romania (VU).

In the Alpine region the status of this species was assessed as "Unfavourable Inadequate", but the data is poor. In Boreal region (Sweden) it is extremely rare with only one actual site and considers as "Unfavourable Bad". In the Continental and Pannonian regions it was assessed as "Unfavourable Inadequate". A very small share of its range falls under the Mediterranean region (France) for which this species status was assessed as "Unknown". Trend is unknown except in Continental region that have a negative trend.

Main threats are mountaineering, roads, forest planting and trampling.

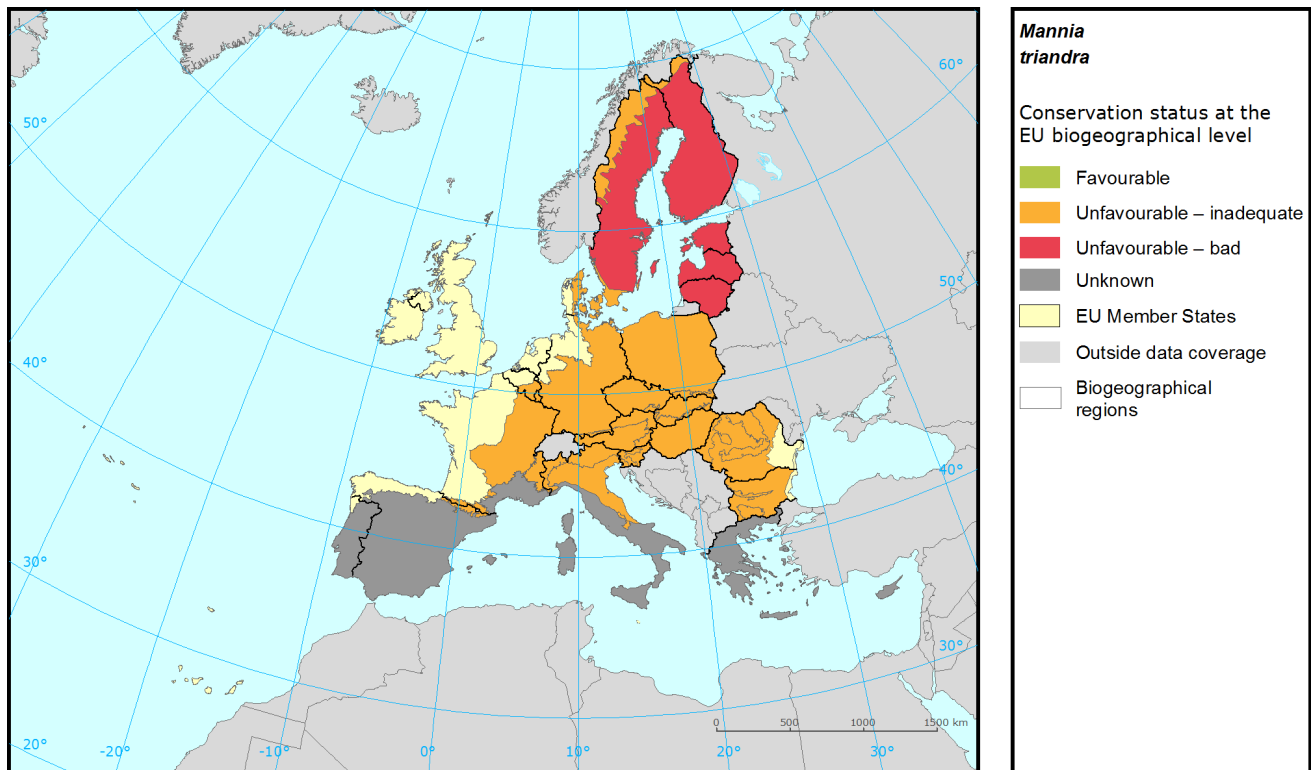
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Alpine region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports Continental, Mediterranean and Pannonian region. The species was not reported from Boreal region 2001-06.

A major data deficiency exists for Slovenia and Sweden, but better data is also required from Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovakia.

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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	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	68	XX	Not genuine
BOR	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	x	0.97	U2	
CON	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	18	U1	
MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	x	6	XX	
PAN	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	x	7	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Mannia triandra

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	=	34.3	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		21.4		
DE	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4.3	XX	
IT	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		5.7		
SI	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		15.7	XX	
SK	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		18.6	XX	
SE	BOR	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	x	100.0		
AT	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-		U1	Better data
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	5.3	U2	Changed method
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	57.9	FV	Better data
FR	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	5.3	U2	
SI	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		31.6	XX	
FR	MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	FV	FV	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. 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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	17
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	8
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	8

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	7
A04	Grazing by livestock	7
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	7
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	7
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	7
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	7
K01	Abiotic natural processes	7
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	7

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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	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
AT	12		0		
BG	x				
CZ			x		
DE	67		100		
FR			100	33	
HU					x
IT	x				
RO	100				
SE		100			
SI	x		x		
SK	100				

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	38
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	25
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	13
7.0	Other species management measures	13
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	13

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=Non->

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[vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Mannia+triandra](#)

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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.