



Meesia longiseta

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

Meesia longiseta is a moss that forms small, soft, 1–5 cm high, dark green tufts. Capsules are common. Grows on open, mineral-rich quagmire patches in rich fens, in mesic bogs and mires and lowland shores. This is a moss species with circum-boreal distribution. The species is redlisted in nearly all Member States. The localities in the mountainous region of the Central and Eastern Europe are of relict origin. In the past it occurred scattered through all the Central Europe with most localities in the Alps, but currently it is very rare or extinct in a large part of the continent.

The conservation status in the Alpine biogeographical region, where the major part of the population occurs in Sweden and Finland, and both has a "Favourable" status. In the Alpine region the Bulgaria assess "Favourable" status despite that the species is found only within a small area of SW Bulgaria. Romania has far more localities widespread in the mountains. Romania has noted "Unfavourable Inadequate" in Alpine region. In Austria it is today considered as regionally extinct (RE).

In the Boreal biogeographical region it is "Unfavourable Inadequate" in Finland and despite that the range is larger in Sweden and its status is "Unfavourable Bad", it is assessed as "Unfavourable Bad" in the Boreal region with negative trend.

In the Continental biogeographical region the species occur only in Romania and here only at two sites which explain the status "Unfavourable Inadequate" with unknown trend.

The threats to this species are that its habitat (wet mineral rich fens) is threatened by draining and eutrophisation (especially Nitrogen).

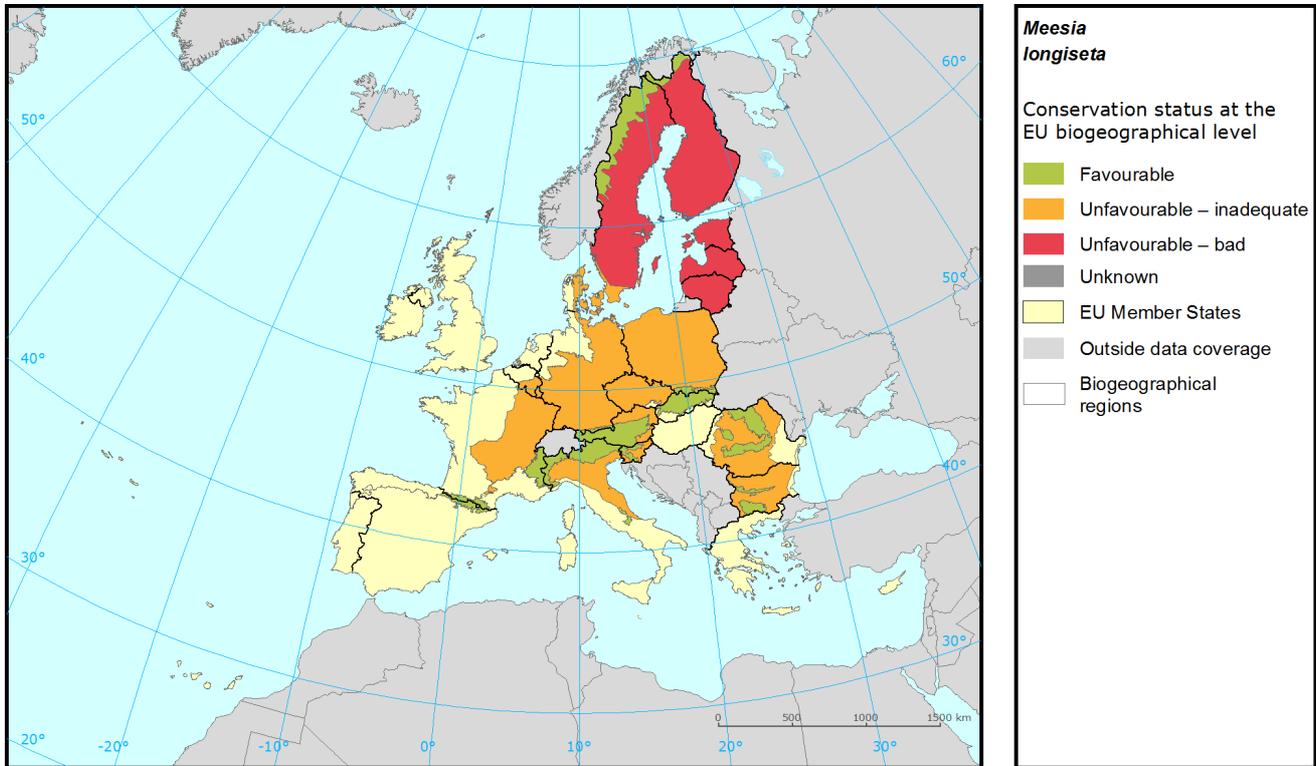
No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine and Boreal region. The species was not reported from Continental region 2001-06.

Better data is required from Bulgaria.

Species: *Meesia longiseta*

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	FV	FV	FV	=	34	FV	
BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	64	U2	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	1	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Meesia longiseta*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Meesia longiseta

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.

Species: *Meesia longiseta*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
BG ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		8.3		
FI ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.8		
RO ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	25.0		
SE ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		45.8	FV	
FI BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	46.7	U2	Better data
SE BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	53.3	U2-	
RO CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
C01	Mining and quarrying	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
C01	Mining and quarrying	50
K01	Abiotic natural processes	50

Species: *Meesia longiseta*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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
BG	x		
FI	100	50	
RO	x		x
SE	16	12	

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	38
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	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-vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Meesia+longiseta>

Species: *Meesia longiseta*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.