



Riella helicophylla

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Non-vascular plants
Regions	Mediterranean

Riella helicophylla is a liverwort only known in seasonal ponds and shallow lakes in the western Mediterranean region within the European Union but distribution is poorly known.

It is known from southern France, Spain and Malta. Also known from Portugal, but not reported by PT. The current assessment shows "Unfavourable Bad" for all three MS and for the region. The trend is negative in Spain and positive in France. Still, *Riella helicophylla* is on the most recent redlists for Spain Endangered (EN) and Portugal Critically Endangered (CR) B2ab (ii,iii,iv). It is clear that action is needed if the species is to survive in much of its current range. The overall assessment gives "Unfavourable Bad" with negative trend.

Main threats are trampling, drying out, fertilization, intensified agriculture, pollution and urbanisation.

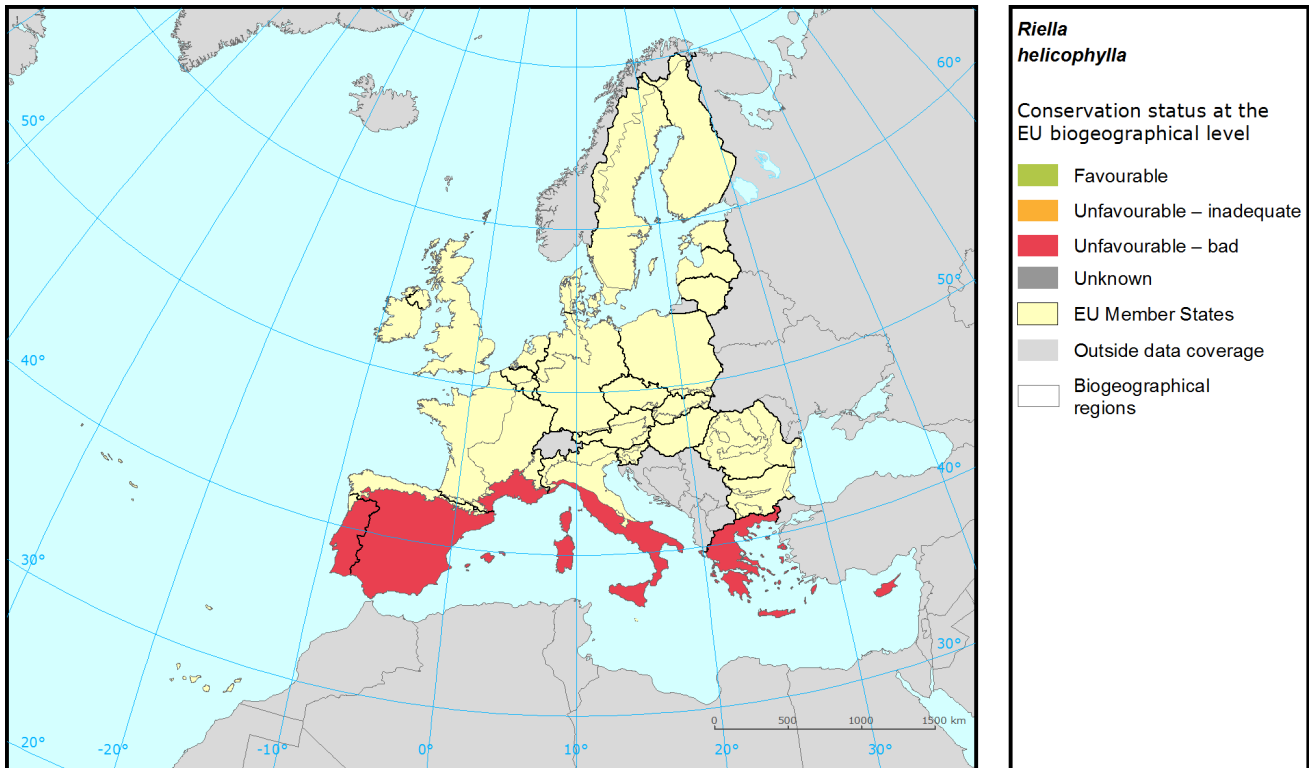
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status.

Better data is required from France and Spain.

Species: *Riella helicophylla*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



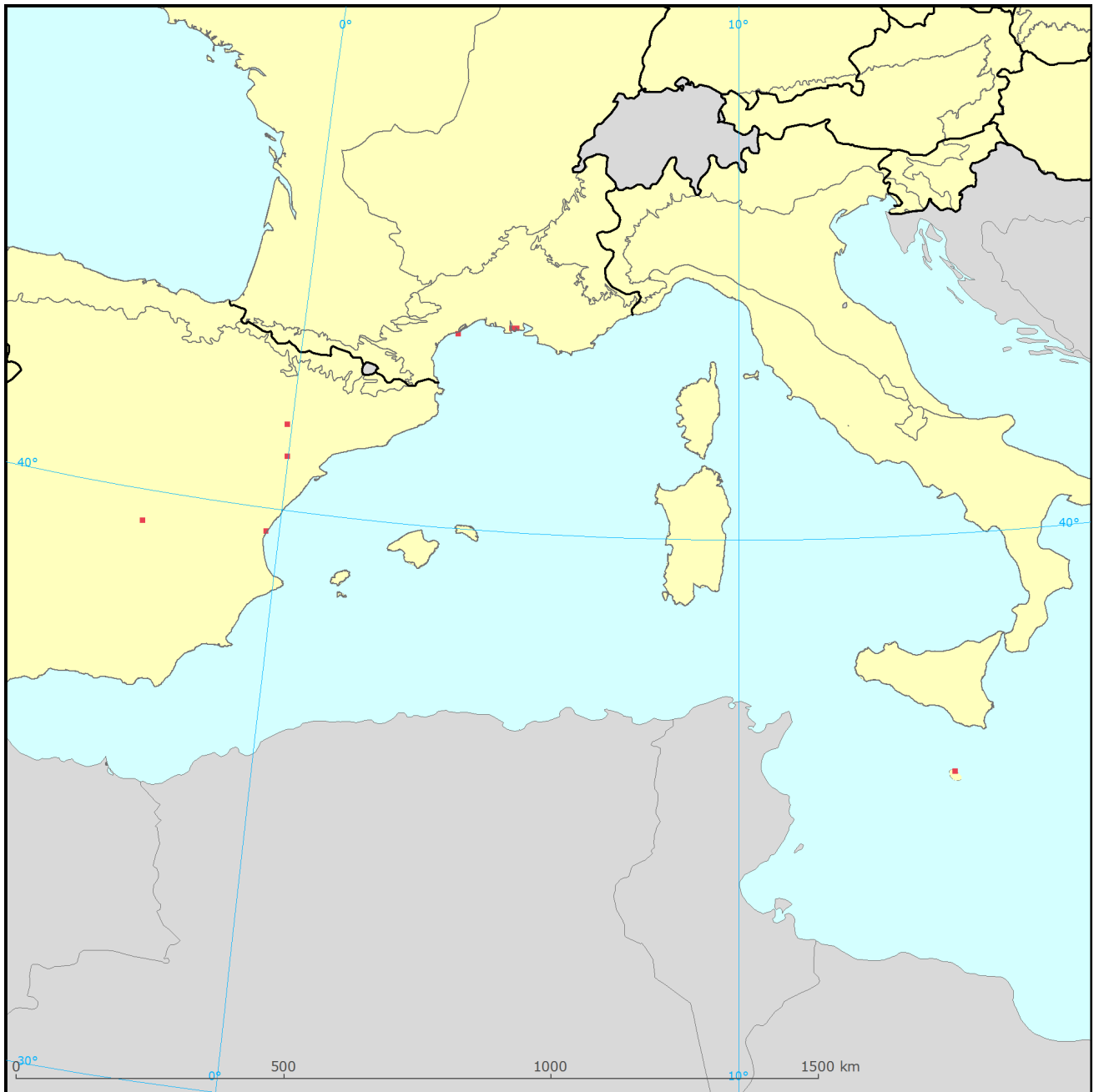
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MED	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	100	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Riella helicophylla*








Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Riella helicophylla

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					
ES	MED	XX	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	50.0	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	XX	XX	U1	U2	U2	-	37.5	U2	
MT	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	12.5	U2	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	40
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	20
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	20
K01	Abiotic natural processes	20

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	29
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	14
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	14
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	14
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	14
K01	Abiotic natural processes	14

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

MED	
ES	100
FR	1
MT	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	33
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	33
6.4	Manage landscape features	17
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	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=Non-vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Riella+helicophylla>

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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.