



Adenophora lilifolia

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Pannonian

The Ladybells *Adenophora lilifolia* is a perennial tall plant species of about 50-150 cm height. The light blue to white bells flower from July to August.

This plant is predominantly found in forests (e.g. Euro-Siberian steppic woods, alluvial forests, beech forests, open pine forests, and forest margins) and intermittently wet *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils. The natural range of Ladybells extends from Central and Eastern Europe, to western Siberia, Central Asia, Kazakhstan and China. The species has been classed as Least Concern in the EU-27 Red List.

The species has an 'Unfavourable-Bad' status in the Continental and Pannonian region because of 'Unfavourable' populations. The status is better in the Alpine region with 'Unfavourable-Inadequate', since the occurrences in the Southern Alps (Italy and Slovenia) and in the Slovakian Carpathians have been assessed as 'Favourable' and only the marginal occurrence in the Austrian Alps and those in the Romanian Carpathians are 'Unfavourable-Bad'.

The main reported threats are pollution, eutrophication, lack of mowing, and outdoor sports activities.

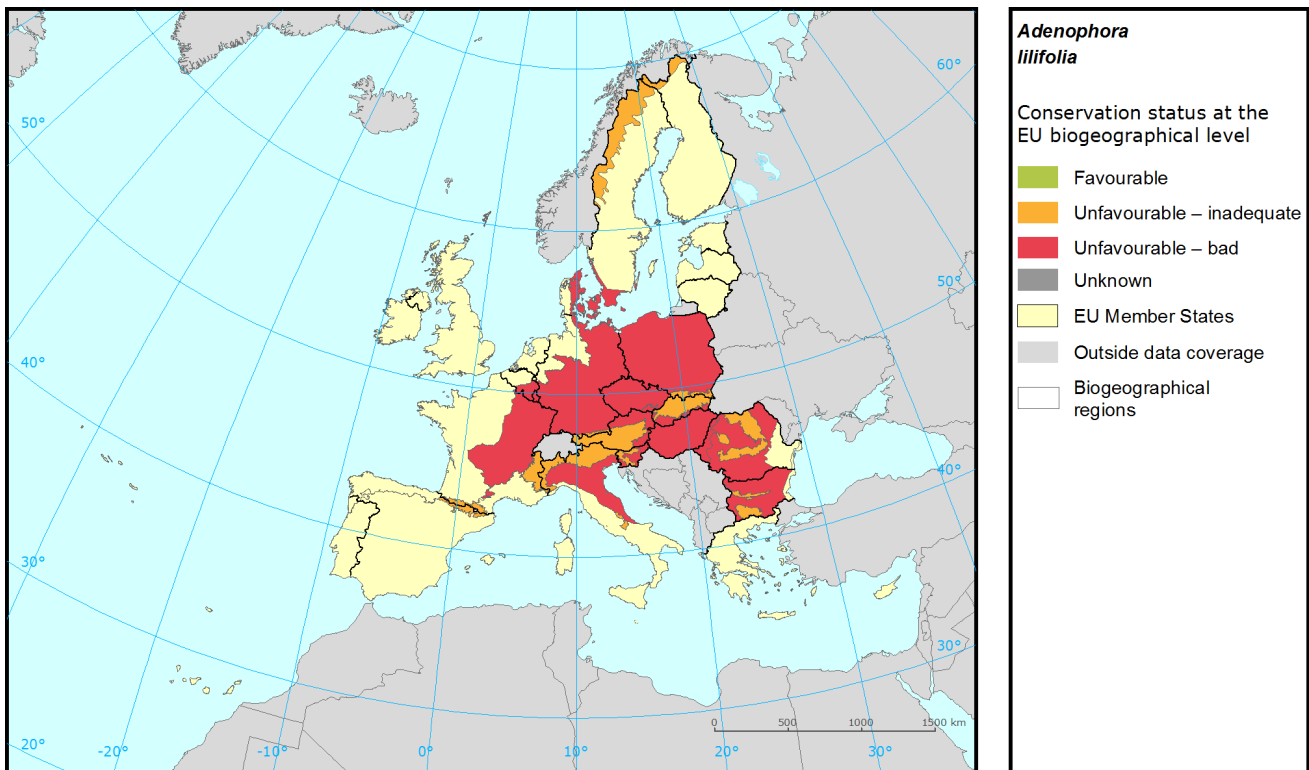
Changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly due to a different methodological approach and better data rather than a real change in conservation status in the Alpine region. There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Continental and Pannonian region.

Better data are required from Italy and Romania.

Species: *Adenophora lilifolia*

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	U1	FV	XX	XX	U1	=	44	XX	Not genuine
CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	x	50	U2	
PAN	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	7	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Adenophora lilifolia*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Adenophora lilifolia

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: *Adenophora lilifolia*

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					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	x			
IT	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		63.8	FV	
RO	ALP	U2	U2	XX	U1	U2	-	10.3		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		3.4	FV	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		22.4	XX	Better data
AT	CON	U2	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	4.5		
CZ	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	6.1	U2	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	4.5	U2	
PL	CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	57.6	U1-	Better data
RO	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	25.8		
SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	1.5	U2	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	77.8	U2	
RO	PAN	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	11.1		
SK	PAN	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	11.1	FV	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.

Species: *Adenophora lilifolia*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	19
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	13
B03	Forest exploitation	13
K04	Interspecific floral relations	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	6
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	18
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	18
K04	Interspecific floral relations	18
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	9
A04	Grazing by livestock	9
B03	Forest exploitation	9
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	9
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	9

Species: *Adenophora lilifolia*

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	CON	PAN
AT	0	100	
CZ		100	
DE		100	
HU			100
IT	x		
PL		97	
RO	76	100	100
SI	82	100	
SK	94		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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	28
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	22
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	22
7.0	Other species management measures	11
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	6
6.0	Other spatial measures	6
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	6

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=Vascular+plants&period=3&subject=Adenophora+lilifolia>

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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.