



## Agrimonia pilosa

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Vascular plants
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Boreal, Continental, Steppic

*Agrimonia pilosa* is a Eurasian species from the rose family. Its natural range spreads from eastern Europe to Central Asia. Within the European Union its centre of distribution covers the Boreal region of the Baltic States and the Continental region of Poland. It occurs marginally in Finland and Romania. *Agrimonia pilosa* is a species of forest edges, occurring often in disturbed habitats like forest roads and lanes or forest clearings; it occurs less often in semi-natural grasslands, mainly in the edge habitats. It occurs in small groups of several to several tens of individuals. Its European Union Red List status is Least Concern (LC).

The conservation status in the Boreal region is 'Favourable'. The populations are quite abundant and trends are generally stable in the centre of its European distribution in the Baltic States. Contrary to the general situation in the Boreal region, Lithuania assessed the status as 'Unfavourable-Bad', mainly due to the disappearance of potential habitats of the species. The status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' in the Alpine, Continental and Steppic regions. The Continental population in Poland, which influences the biogeographical status, has 'Inadequate' population structure and health status.

The main threats reported are abandonment and lack of mowing, lack of grazing, and overgrowth by forest.

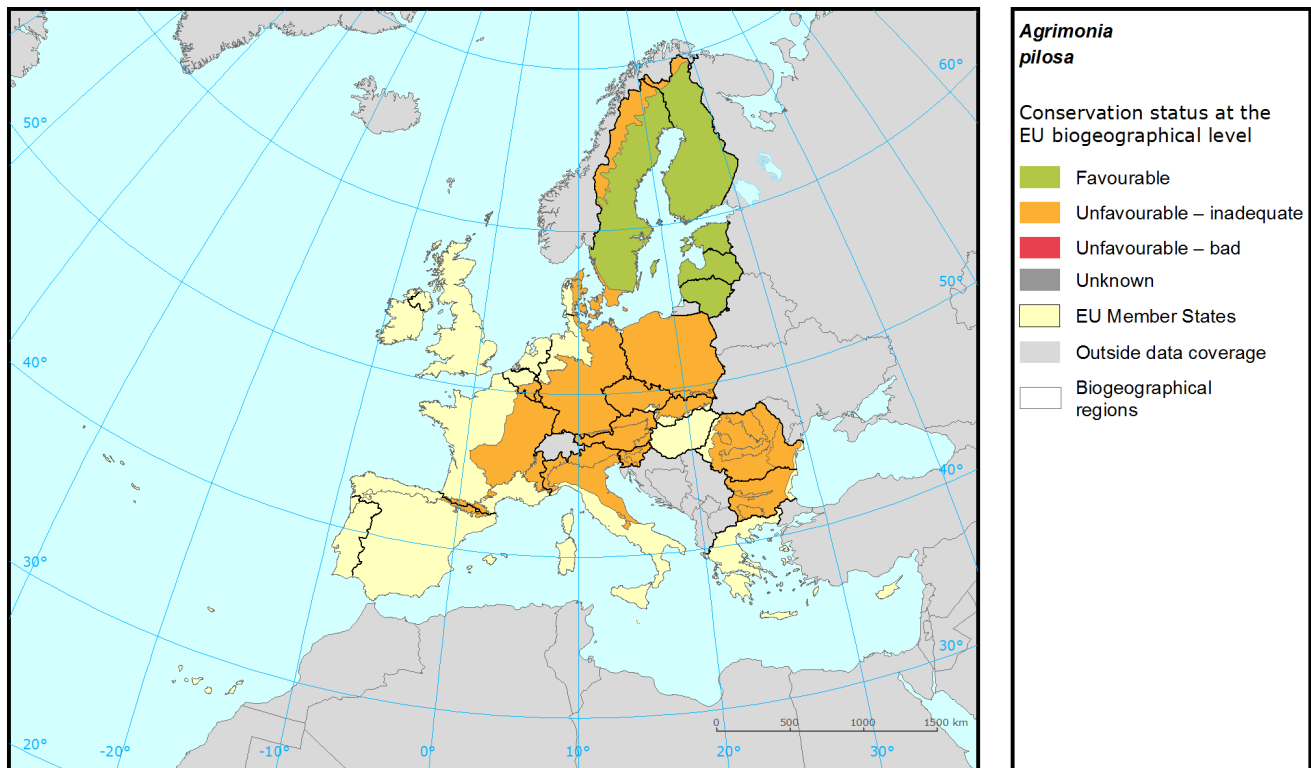
Changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly due to a different methodological approach and better data rather than a real change in conservation status in the Continental region. There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in the Boreal region. The species was not reported from the Alpine and Steppic regions in 2001-06.

Better data are required from Latvia.

# Species: *Agrimonia pilosa*

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	FV	FV	U1	x	3	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		83	FV	
CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	14	FV	Not genuine
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.47	XX	Not genuine

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

# Species: *Agrimonia pilosa*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Agrimonia pilosa*

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: *Agrimonia pilosa*

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					
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		72.7		
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		27.3		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.6	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.6	U1	Genuine
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	19.7	U1	Genuine
LV	BOR	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		69.1	FV	
PL	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	90.0	FV	Better data
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.0		
RO	STE	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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	43
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	29
K04	Interspecific floral relations	29

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	43
K04	Interspecific floral relations	29
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	14
I01	Invasive alien species	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

	ALP	BOR	CON	STE
EE		80		
FI		36		
LT		11		
LV		79		
PL	84		90	
RO	0		1	2

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## 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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	36
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	18
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	18
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	9
3.2	Adapt forest management	9
7.0	Other species management measures	9

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=Agrimonia+pilosa>

# Species: *Agrimonia pilosa*

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.