



## Apium repens

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|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Annex</b>         | II, IV  |
| <b>Priority</b>      | No  |
| <b>Species group</b> | Vascular plants   |
| <b>Regions</b>       | Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian |

The plant *Apium repens* is a low-growing perennial plant. This species requires a wet environment and it has been recorded in wet meadows, ditches and shallow ponds. It seems to benefit from winter flooding, but does not tolerate inundation in summer. The IUCN Red List classifies the species as Near Threatened (NT). It is categorised as Critically Endangered (CR) in Slovakia and in Switzerland.

In the Alpine region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Bad'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Bad' and the trend is unknown. In the Atlantic region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Bad'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and the trend is stable. In the Continental region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Bad'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and the trend is decreasing. In the Mediterranean region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unknown'. The future prospect is 'Unknown' and the trend is unknown too. In the Pannonian region, the conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Bad'; the previous conservation status was 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and the trend is increasing.

The species is threatened mostly by abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, sand and gravel extraction, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes and pits, drying out and modification of structures of inland watercourses.

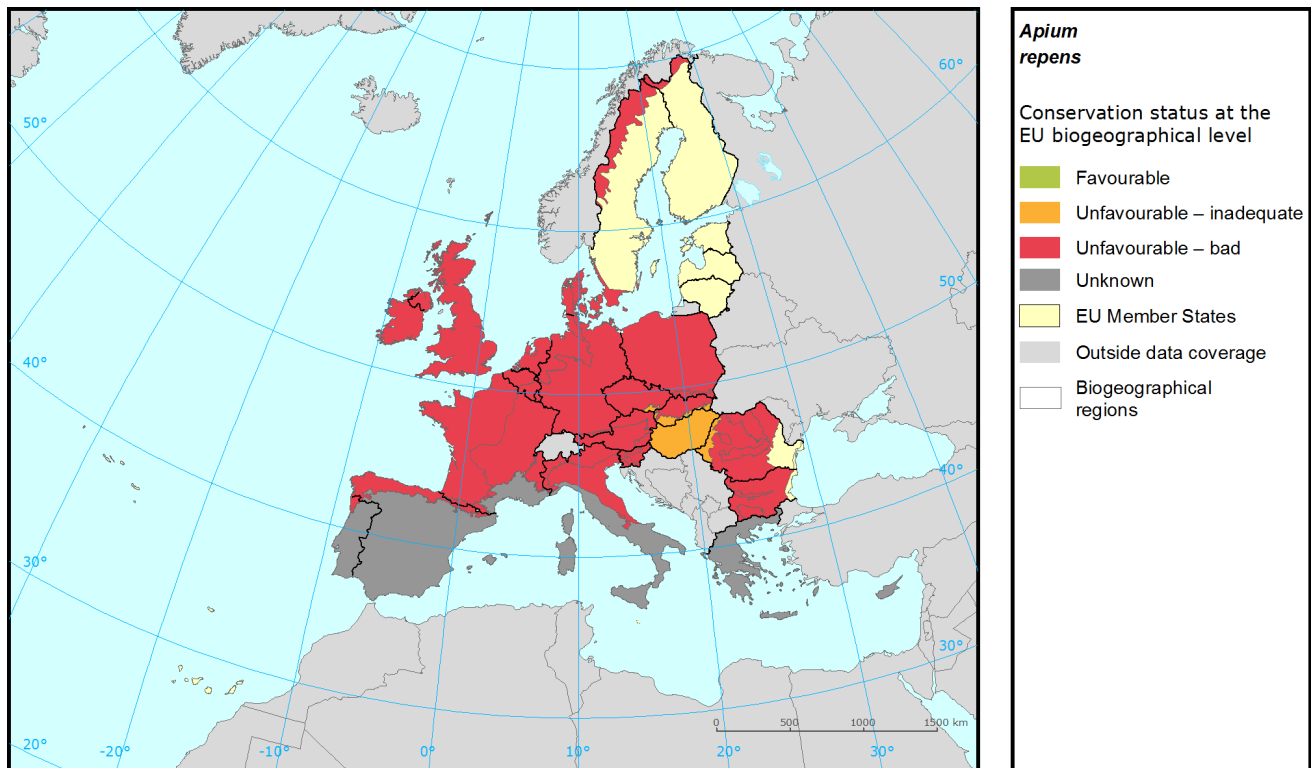
There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in any biogeographical region.

Better data are required from Denmark, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom.

# Species: *Apium repens*

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



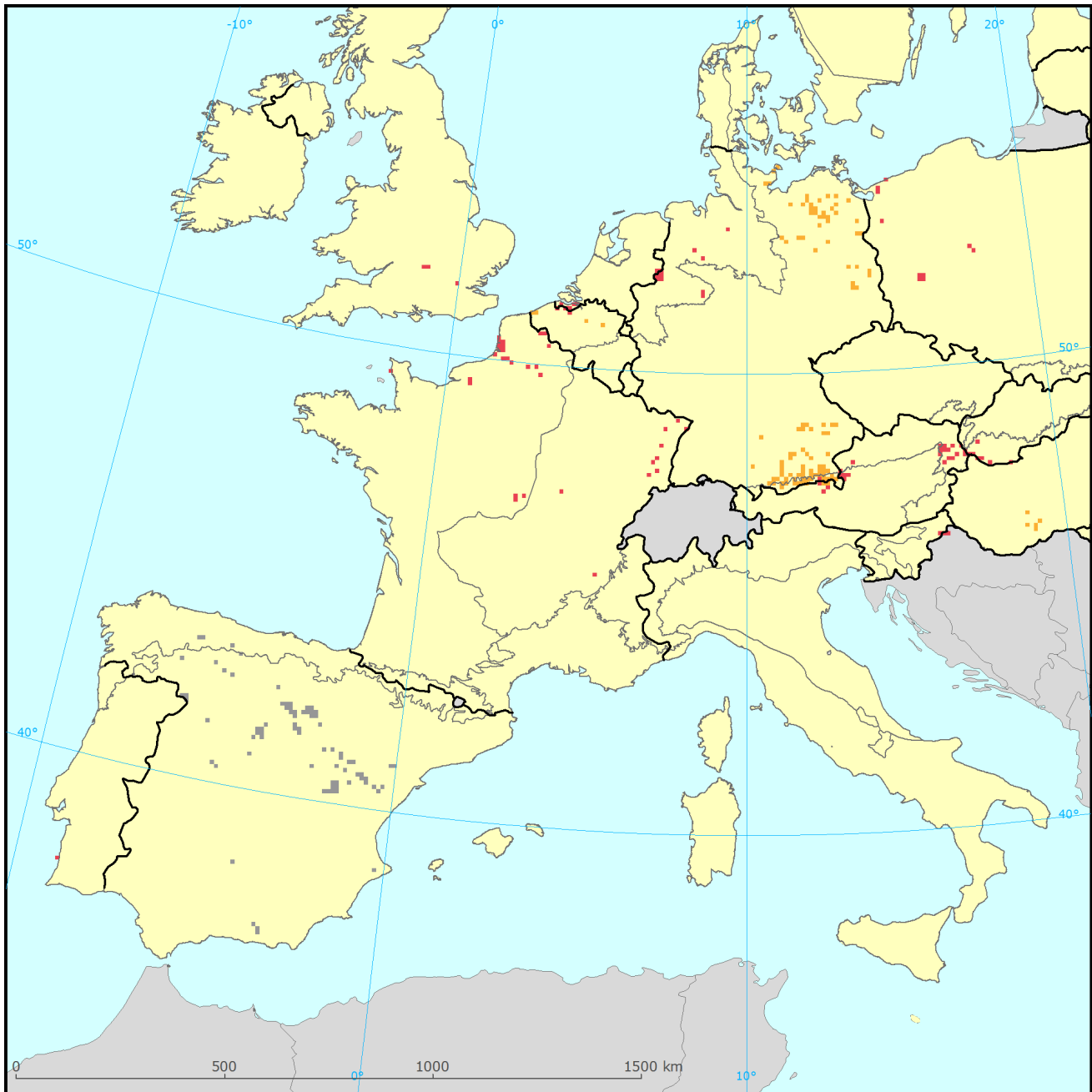
| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters |            |         |                  | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
|        | Range                                  | Population | Habitat | Future prospects |            |             |             |             |                   |
| ALP    | U2                                     | U2         | U2      | U2               | U2         | x           | 9           | U2          |                   |
| ATL    | U2                                     | U2         | U2      | U1               | U2         | =           | 18          | U2          |                   |
| CON    | U2                                     | U2         | U1      | U1               | U2         | -           | 42          | U2          |                   |
| MED    | FV                                     | XX         | XX      | XX               | XX         | x           | 26          | XX          |                   |
| PAN    | U1                                     | U1         | U1      | U1               | U1         | +           | 5           | U1          |                   |

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

# Species: *Apium repens*








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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Apium repens*

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    | U2                                | U2         | U2      | U2               | x          | 37.0        | U2          |             |                   |
| DE | ALP    | FV                                | U1         | FV      | U1               | =          | 63.0        | U1          |             |                   |
| BE | ATL    | U1                                | U1         | U1      | U1               | =          | 7.8         | U1          |             |                   |
| DE | ATL    | U2                                | U2         | U2      | U1               | =          | 21.6        | U2          |             |                   |
| ES | ATL    | XX                                | XX         | XX      | XX               |            | 5.9         | XX          |             |                   |
| FR | ATL    | U1                                | U2         | U2      | U1               | =          | 45.1        | U2          |             |                   |
| NL | ATL    | U2                                | U2         | U1      | XX               | +          | 13.7        | U2          |             |                   |
| UK | ATL    | U2                                | U2         | XX      | U1               | =          | 5.9         | U2+         | Genuine     |                   |
| AT | CON    | U2                                | U2         | U2      | U2               | x          | 10.7        | U2          |             |                   |
| DE | CON    | U1                                | U1         | U1      | U1               | =          | 70.5        | U2          | Better data |                   |
| DK | CON    | XX                                | XX         | XX      | XX               |            |             |             |             |                   |
| FR | CON    | U2                                | U2         | U2      | U2               | -          | 8.2         | U2          |             |                   |
| PL | CON    | FV                                | U2         | U1      | U1               | -          | 8.2         | U1          | Better data |                   |
| SI | CON    | U1                                | XX         | U1      | U2               | -          | 2.5         | U1-         | Better data |                   |
| ES | MED    | FV                                | XX         | XX      | XX               |            | 98.7        | XX          |             |                   |
| PT | MED    | U1                                | U1         | U2      | U1               | x          | 1.3         | U2          |             |                   |
| HU | PAN    | U1                                | U1         | U1      | U1               | +          | 38.5        | U1          | Genuine     |                   |
| SK | PAN    | U1                                | FV         | U1      | U2               | =          | 61.5        | U2          |             |                   |

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 |
|------|--|-----------|
| J02  | Changes in water bodies conditions         | 25        |
| A04  | Grazing by livestock                       | 17        |
| K02  | Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 17        |
| H01  | Pollution to surface waters                | 8         |
| J03  | Other changes to ecosystems                | 8         |
| A01  | Agricultural cultivation                   | 4         |
| A02  | Modification of cultivation practices      | 4         |
| A08  | Fertilisation in agriculture               | 4         |
| A09  | Irrigation in agriculture                  | 4         |
| K01  | Abiotic natural processes                  | 4         |

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

| Code | Activity                                   | Frequency |
|------|--|-----------|
| J02  | Changes in water bodies conditions         | 17        |
| K02  | Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution | 17        |
| A02  | Modification of cultivation practices      | 13        |
| A04  | Grazing by livestock                       | 9         |
| J03  | Other changes to ecosystems                | 9         |
| A01  | Agricultural cultivation                   | 4         |
| A08  | Fertilisation in agriculture               | 4         |
| A09  | Irrigation in agriculture                  | 4         |
| D01  | Roads, railroads and paths                 | 4         |
| H01  | Pollution to surface waters                | 4         |

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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 | ATL  | CON | MED | PAN |
|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| AT | x   |      | 8   |     |     |
| BE |     | 100  |     |     |     |
| DE | 23  | x    | 51  |     |     |
| DK |     |      | x   |     |     |
| ES |     | 100  |     | 100 |     |
| FR |     | 100* | x   |     |     |
| HU |     |      |     |     | 10  |
| NL |     | 8    |     |     |     |
| PL |     |      | x   |     |     |
| PT |     |      |     | x   |     |
| SI |     |      | 58  |     |     |
| SK |     |      |     |     | 11  |
| UK |     | 29   |     |     |     |

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                     | 20        |
| 2.1  | Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats               | 16        |
| 4.0  | Other wetland-related measures                               | 12        |
| 6.1  | Establish protected areas/sites                              | 12        |
| 2.0  | Other agriculture-related measures                           | 8         |
| 4.2  | Restoring/improving the hydrological regime                  | 8         |
| 6.4  | Manage landscape features                                    | 8         |
| 7.4  | Specific single species or species group management measures | 8         |
| 2.2  | Adapting crop production                                     | 4         |
| 7.1  | Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking                 | 4         |

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=Apium+repens>

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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.