



Arnica montana

Annex	V
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

Arnica montana is endemic to Europe where it is found from Norway to the Balkans and from Spain to Ukraine. It grows in nutrient-poor siliceous meadows up to nearly 3,000 metres. It is rare overall, but may be locally abundant. The species is currently classified as Least Concern (LC) in the IUCN Red List as it is too abundant to be at risk of extinction in the near future. It is becoming rarer, particularly in the north part of its distribution.

The species is distributed over five biogeographical regions. The overall assessment is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' in the Alpine, Boreal and Continental biogeographical regions. The conservation status is reported as 'Unknown' for the Mediterranean region and 'Unfavourable-Bad' for the Atlantic region. Trends are negative for the Alpine, Boreal and Continental regions and unknown for the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions.

The main threats are abandonment and lack of grazing and mowing, increasingly intensive agriculture, and expansion of skiing complex.

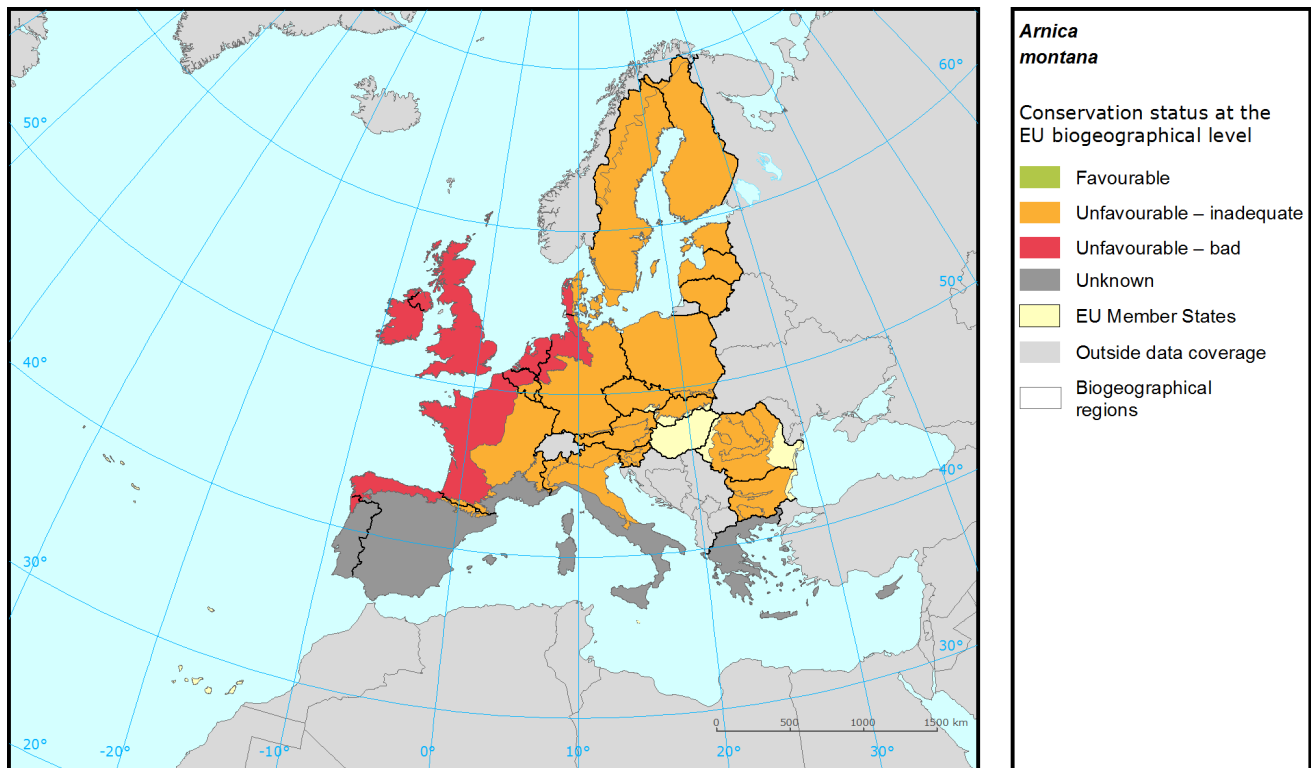
There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports.

Better data are required from Denmark, France, Portugal, and Spain.

Species: *Arnica montana*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



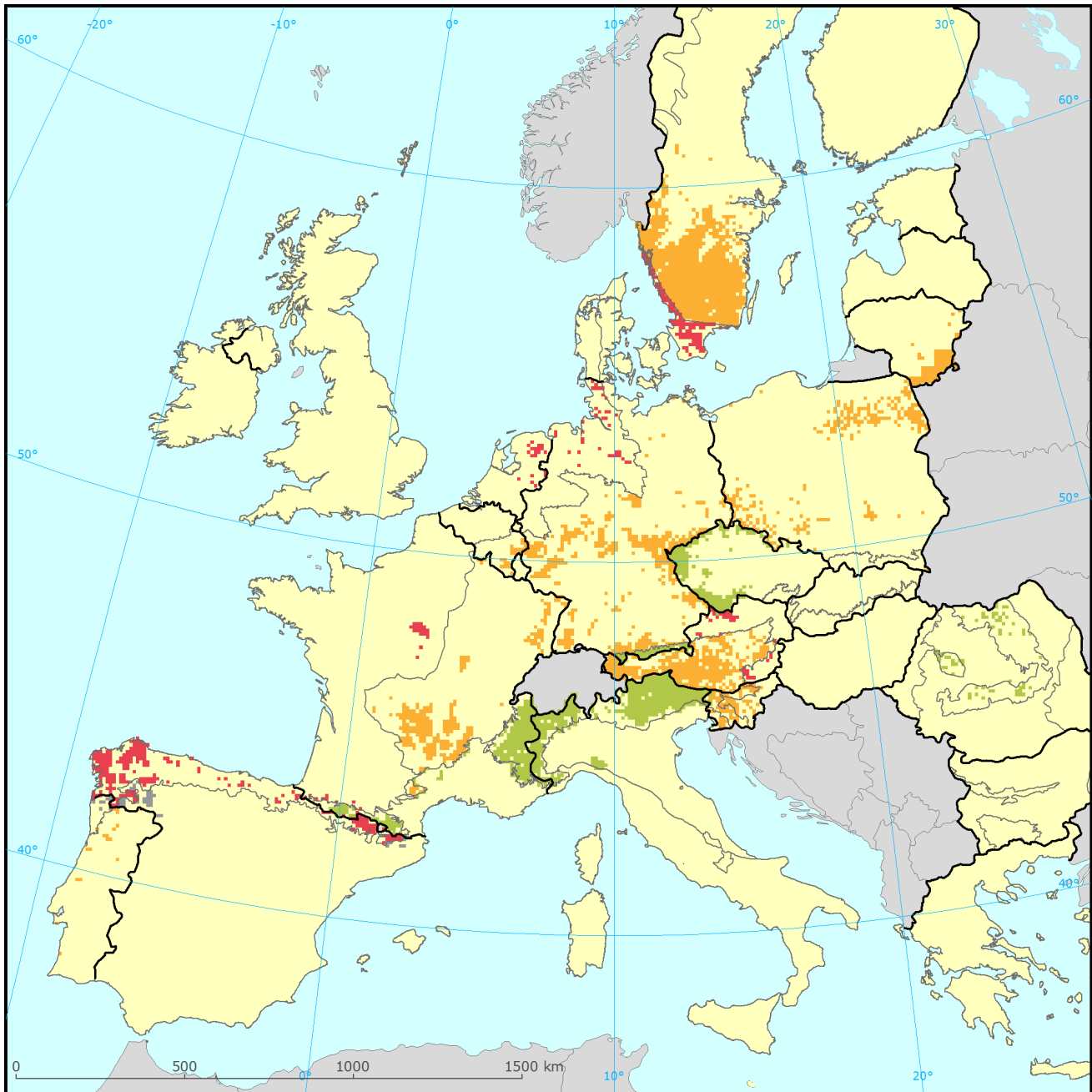
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	31	U1	
ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	7	U2	
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	23	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	36	U1	
MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	x	2	XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Arnica montana

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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: *Arnica montana*

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	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	27.6	U1	Changed method
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.3	FV	
ES	ALP	U2	U1	XX	XX	U2	x	4.3	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		20.5	FV	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.8	FV	
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	+	0.2	U2	Better data
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7		
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.5	U1-	
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	13.6	U2	Genuine
DK	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
ES	ATL	U2	U1	XX	XX	U2	x	65.5	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	10.2	U2	
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	7.6	U2	
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.0	U1	Changed method
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	10.3	U1	
SE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	89.7	U1-	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	2.7	U1	Genuine
BE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.6	U2+	
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.3	FV	
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	30.9	U1	Genuine
DK	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
FR	CON	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	20.1	U1	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		2.3	FV	
LU	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	0.2	U2+	
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19.0	U1	Better data
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	7.5	U2-	
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.4	U1-	
ES	MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		47.4	XX	
FR	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		28.9	U1	Changed method
PT	MED	XX	U1	XX	XX	U1	x	23.7	U1	

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
A04	Grazing by livestock	19
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
B01	Afforestation	8
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
K04	Interspecific floral relations	6
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	6
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	16
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	14
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	12
B01	Afforestation	7
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	7
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	5
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	5
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5

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=Arnica+montana>

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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.