



## Crambe tataria

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Vascular plants
<b>Regions</b>	Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian, Steppic

*Crambe tataria* is a perennial plant in the cabbage family, which is discontinuous distributed over central and eastern Europe and in the western Siberia. *Crambe tataria* is an endemic species of the Pontic-Pannonic region, but it is also present in Italy, where it is localized in Friuli on a characteristic grassland formation, called 'magredi'. The Italian occurrence is a strong disjunction from the main distributional range. In the central and eastern Europe it is a species of dry steppic or xerophilous grasslands occurring on deep soils rich in calcium. It prefers open vegetation. Occasionally it can be found in abandoned orchards and vineyards. In the EU 27 Red List the species is assessed as Least Concern (LC) due to its widespread distribution in middle, east and southeast Europe. However, the species faces a number of major threats and is nationally threatened in some countries.

The status of the species is "Unfavourable Inadequate" in the Continental region with a stronghold of the population in Romania, where the status is "Favourable". Within the Pannonian region the status is "Unfavourable Inadequate" but "Favourable" in Slovakia. The only assessment in the Steppic biogeographical region of Romania has been corrected from "Favourable" to "Unfavourable Inadequate" since the population size is very low. The status in the Black Sea region is "Unfavourable Bad" because of bad future prospects but also the population parameter should be assessed as "Unfavourable Bad" because of a very small population.

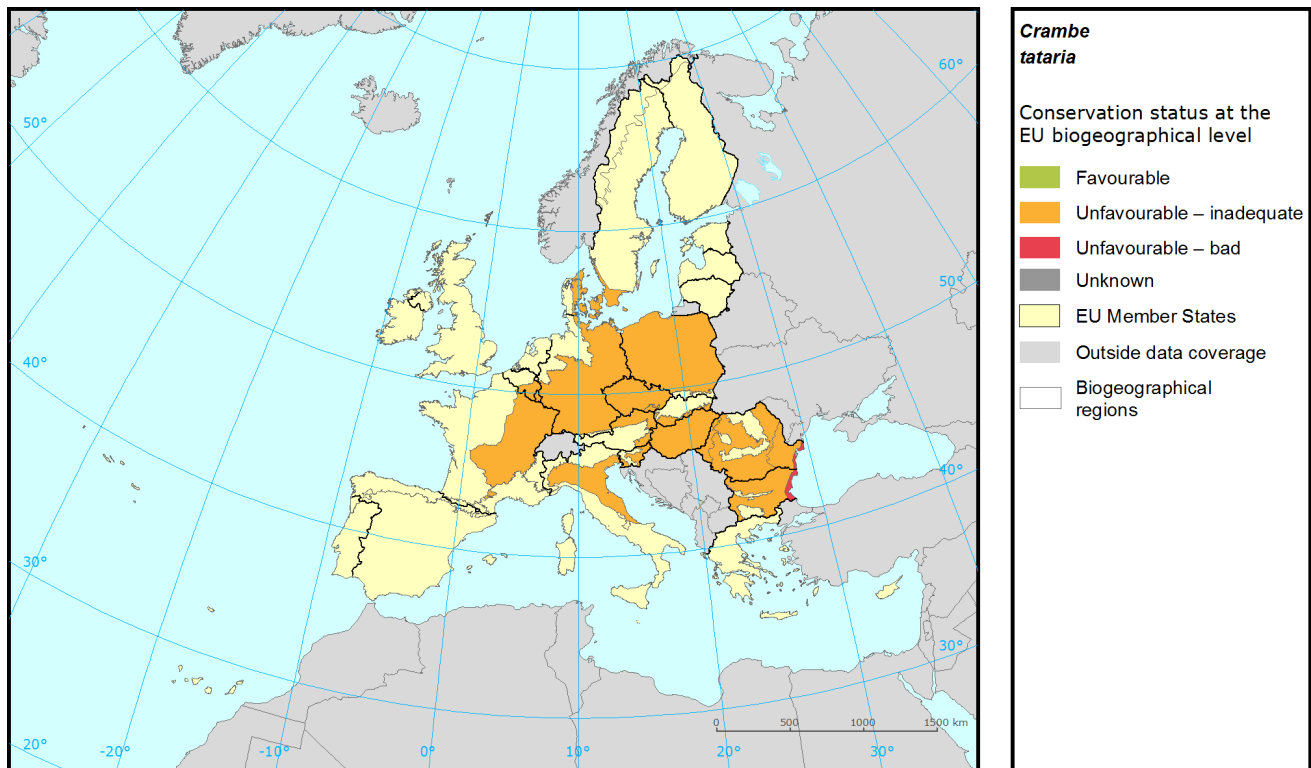
Main threats are planting of non-native trees, invasive species, fertilization and abandonment, lack of mowing or grazing.

No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Continental and Pannonian region. The species was not reported from Black Sea and Steppic region 2001-06.

# Species: *Crambe tataria*

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					
BLS	FV	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	22	U2	
CON	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	31	U1	
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	47	U1	
STE	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=		U1	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Crambe tataria*

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					
BG	BLS	FV	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	100.0		
AT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	10.0		
BG	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	40.0		
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	50.0	U1	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV				
CZ	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	53.3	U1	
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	33.3	U1	
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.3	FV	
RO	STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		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	33
A04	Grazing by livestock	13
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	7
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	7
B01	Afforestation	7
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	7
I01	Invasive alien species	7
K01	Abiotic natural processes	7
K04	Interspecific floral relations	7

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	40
A04	Grazing by livestock	20
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	10
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	10
K01	Abiotic natural processes	10
K04	Interspecific floral relations	10

## 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

	BLS	CON	PAN	STE
AT		100		
BG	100	100		
CZ			92	
HU			73	
IT		x		
RO		6		100
SK			65	

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

# Species: *Crambe tataria*

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## 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	25
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	25
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	20
2.2	Adapting crop production	10
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	10
6.0	Other spatial measures	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	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=Crambe+tataria>

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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.