Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Gentiana lutea

Annex V Priority No

Species group Vascular plants

Regions Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean

The perennial herb *Gentiana lutea* grows in mountain or subalpine altitude level of European mountain ranges (Balkans, middle and southern Europe, Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians) and Minor Asia (Turkey), in deciduous and coniferous forests, glades of humid pine forests or in rocky and shaded meadows (on calcareous soils). The species is assessed as Least Concern (LC) in the IUCN European Red List.

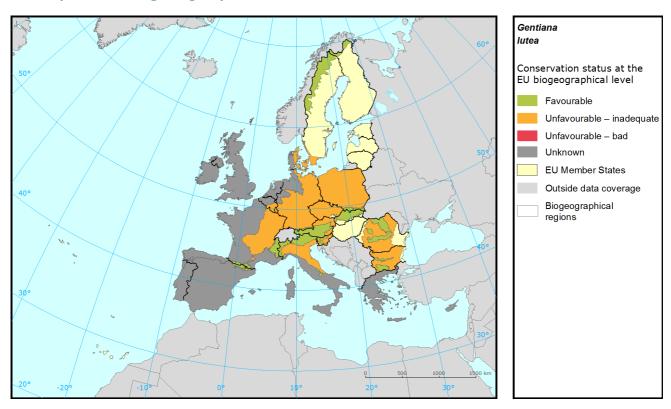
The conservation status of this species is "Favourable" (in the Alpine region due to several countries, mainly France) and "Unfavourable Inadequate" with negative trend (in the Continental region again due to France). It is "Unknown" due to Spain in Atlantic and Mediterranean regions but with different tendencies: towards "Favourable" status (Mediterranean – due to France and Italy) but also "Unfavourable" status (Atlantic – parameter characteristics in Spain). Some countries with minor species proportions concluded also on "Unfavourable Inadequate" status.

Main pressures and threats are mostly hand collection of plants, even pillaging of localities (rhizomes are used for pharmaceutical and commercial purposes), modification of cultivation practices (intensified grazing or its abandonment and related succession), cultivation and fertilisation, eventually sport and related structures and forest planting on open ground.

Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Continental and Mediterranean region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine and Atlantic region.

Better data required from Austria, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

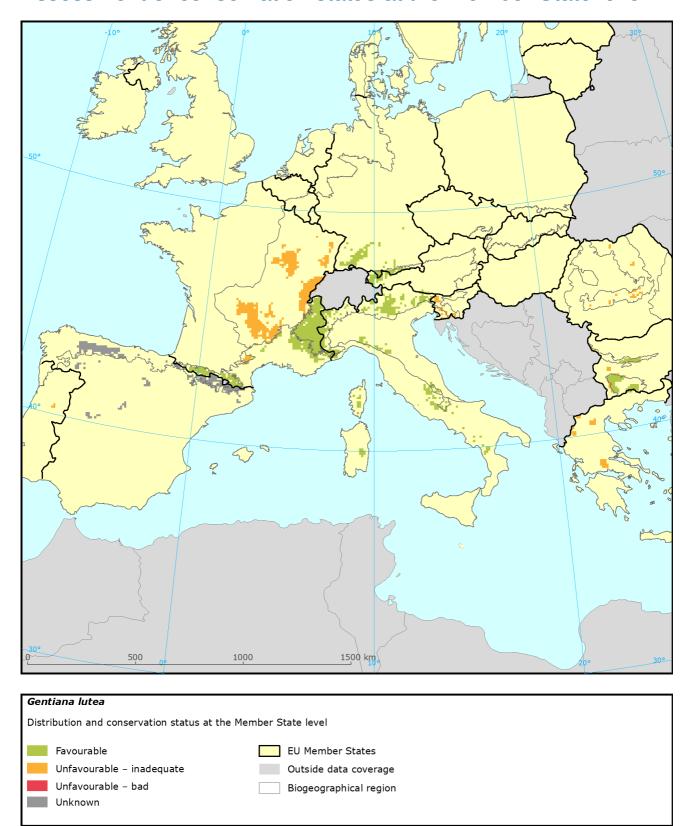
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region [®]	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	CS	region	CS	change
ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	=	45	FV	
ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	6	XX	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	33	FV	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	=	16	FV	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Assessment of 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.

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		Cons	ervation statu	us of para	ameters	0		0/ !	Durantana	Reason
MS Region		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	for change
AT	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		4.5	FV	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.7		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.5	FV	
ES	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		9.4	XX	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		40.9	FV	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.6	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.9		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	2.3	U1	
ES	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	3.1		
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.4	FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	77.4	U1	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7	FV	
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	1.4	U1	
ES	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		25.6	XX	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		43.5	FV	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1		4.1	U1	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		25.6	FV	
PT	MED	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	1.2	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	33
A04	Grazing by livestock	17
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	6
B01	Afforestation	6

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	28
A04	Grazing by livestock	17
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	6
B01	Afforestation	6
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	6
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	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=Gentiana+lutea

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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.