



Himantoglossum adriaticum

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Vascular plants
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Himantoglossum adriaticum is a perennial herb which occurs in Central and North Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, South and West Austria, West Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Moldavia. The orchid mainly can be found in open thermophilous deciduous forest habitats and their fringes, on dry basophil grassland and in secondary habitats such as road sides, vineyards and abandoned mines. The following habitats from the Habitats Directive are suitable for this species: 40A0 Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub, 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia), 6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands, 91H0 Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*. The species has been listed as Least Concern (LC) in the EU27 Red List but is threatened in national Red Lists (e.g. EN in Austria and Hungary, CR in Czech Republic).

The species has an "Unfavourable Inadequate" status in all biogeographical regions (Alpine, Continental, Pannonian) except the Mediterranean region where it has been assessed "Favourable" by Italy. Trend is stable except Alpine region (decreasing).

Main threats are abandonment, lack of mowing and grazing, forest plantation on open ground, mining, modification of cultivation practices, roads, motorways and trampling, overuse.

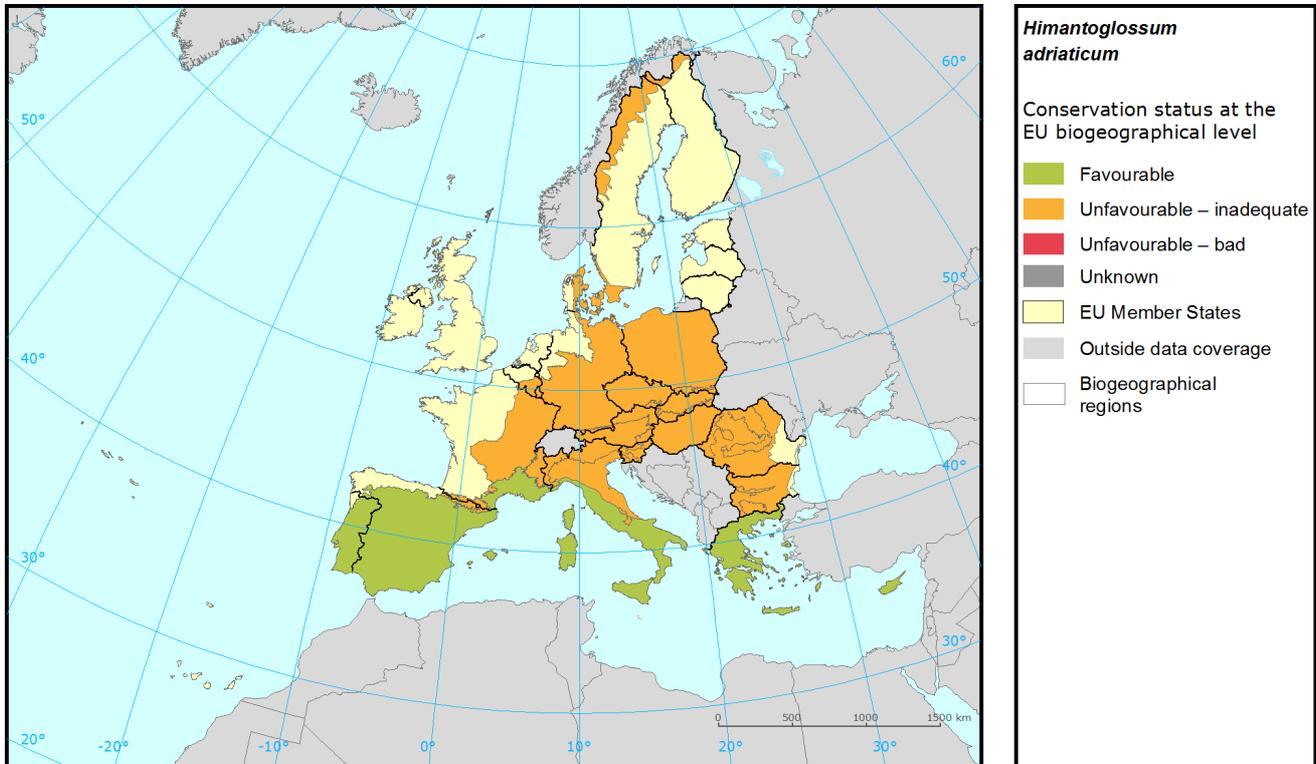
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Alpine and Continental region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports Pannonian region. The species was not reported from Mediterranean region 2001-06.

Better data required from Italy.

Species: *Himantoglossum adriaticum*

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	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	12	U2	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	53	FV	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	=	31	XX	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	4	U1	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Himantoglossum adriaticum

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	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	18.9		
IT ALP	FV	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	73.0		
SK ALP	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	8.1	U2	
AT CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	11.2		
CZ CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.6	U2	
IT CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.4		
SI CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.9	FV	
IT MED	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		100.0		
HU PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	76.9	U1	
SK PAN	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	23.1	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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	19
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	19
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	13
A04	Grazing by livestock	13
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	6
B01	Afforestation	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	6
K04	Interspecific floral relations	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	29
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	21
A04	Grazing by livestock	14
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	7
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	7
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	7
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	7

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	CON	MED	PAN
AT	80	50		
CZ		100		
HU				82
IT	x	x	x	
SI		100		
SK	56			88

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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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	33
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	33
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	25
7.0	Other species management measures	8

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=Himantoglossum+adriaticum>

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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.