



## Liparis loeselii

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

*Liparis loeselii* is a species of orchid with circumboreal distribution, occurring mainly in western and central Europe and north-eastern America. In Europe it is quite common in the north and on the northern piedmonts of the Alps. It is principally a species of plains and low mountains, where it occurs in calcareous or neutral fens, but it can be found also in other habitats with formation of peat, like dune depressions or grasslands. It is a species with relatively narrow ecological niche threatened by changes of ecological conditions. Within the European Union the major part of its populations occurs in the Alpine, Boreal, Continental and Atlantic regions, but it is found marginally also in the Mediterranean and Pannonian regions. Despite the fact that the species is quite common and abundant in the European Union it has been assessed as Near Threatened (NT) in the Red List of European Union due to continuous moderate population decline and dependence of the population status on applied conservation measures.

In the majority of the regions the conservation status is assessed as "Unfavourable Inadequate". In general the conservation status is still deteriorating and apart from the regions with marginal presence, the trend is stable in the Alpine region, where improving conservations trend in Austria equals out the deteriorating trends in some other part of the region. In the Atlantic region the conservation status is "Unfavourable bad", which is mainly connected to bad status of habitat.

The species is threatened by diverse human activities and natural processes modifying the ecological conditions of its habitats, but mainly by changes of hydrological regime, eutrophication or natural succession due to abandonment of traditional land used linked to breeding of livestock.

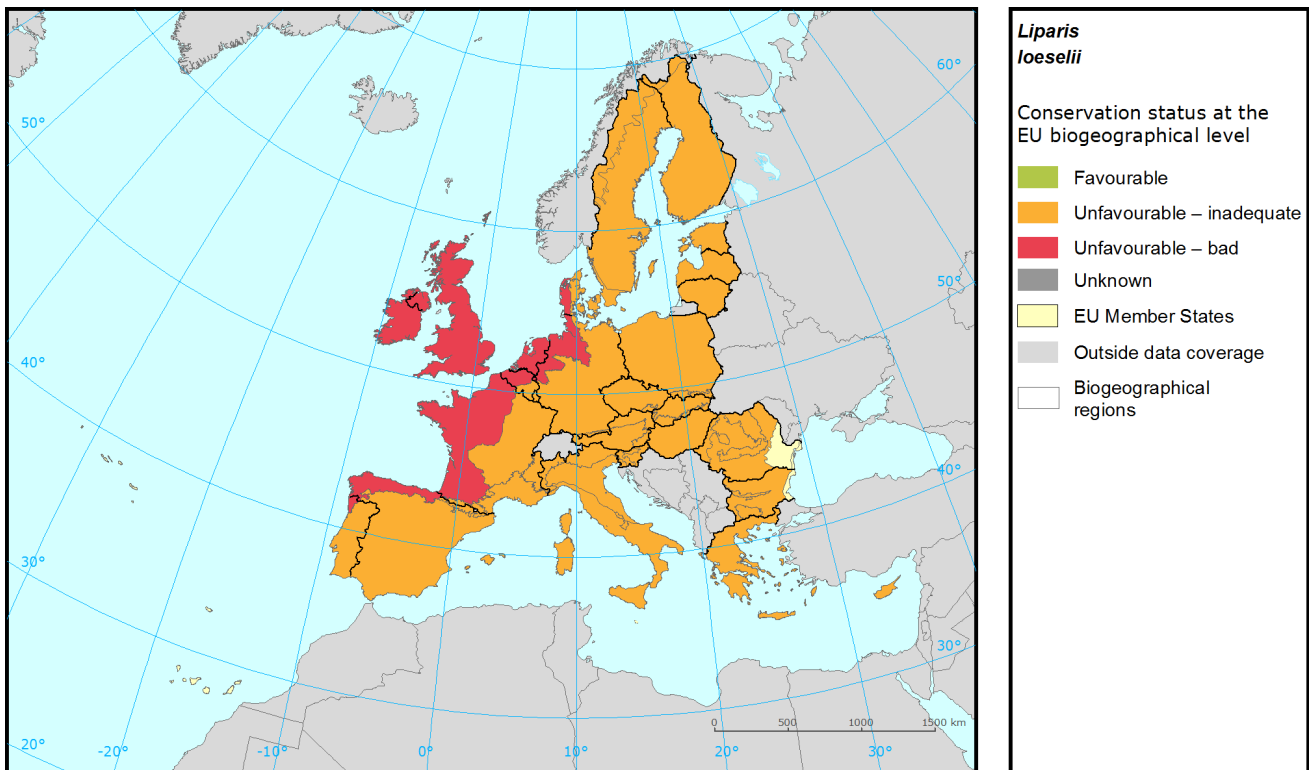
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status Mediterranean region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine, Atlantic,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

Better data required from France.

# Species: *Liparis loeselii*

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	U1	U1	U1	=	11	U1	
ATL	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	8	U2	
BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	30	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	49	U1	
MED	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	=	0.14	U2	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.96	U1	

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

# Species: *Liparis loeselii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Liparis loeselii*

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.

# Species: *Liparis loeselii*

## 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	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	40.7	U1	Better data
DE	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	16.0	U1	Genuine
FR	ALP	FV	FV	U1	XX	U1	=	18.5	U2	Better data
IT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	13.6	FV	Better data
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.9	U1	
SK	ALP	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	1.2	U2	Better data
BE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	+	3.3	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	8.3	U2	Genuine
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	45.0	U2	
NL	ATL	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	38.3	U2	Changed method
UK	ATL	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	5.0	U2-	
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	31.8	U1	
FI	BOR	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.5	U2	Genuine
LT	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	18.2	U1	Genuine
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	26.8	FV	Changed method
SE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	22.7	U2-	Better data
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	1.4	U2	Better data
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	2.2	U1	
DE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	32.4	U1	
DK	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	2.8	U1	Genuine
FR	CON	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	8.4	U2	
IT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	1.4	FV	Better data
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	48.0	U1	Better data
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	2.0	U2	
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.4	U1	
FR	MED	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	=	100.0	U2	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	71.4	U1+	
SK	PAN	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	28.6	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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	23
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	10
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	7
A04	Grazing by livestock	4
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	21
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	19
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	12
A04	Grazing by livestock	5
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	3
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	3
H01	Pollution to surface waters	3
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	3

## 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	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
<b>AT</b>	17			10		
<b>BE</b>		0				
<b>CZ</b>				100		
<b>DE</b>	32	100*		88		
<b>DK</b>				78		
<b>EE</b>			76			
<b>FI</b>			100			
<b>FR</b>	7	100*		100*	100	
<b>HU</b>						100
<b>IT</b>	x			x		
<b>LT</b>			87			
<b>LV</b>			72			
<b>NL</b>		84				
<b>PL</b>				90		
<b>RO</b>	100*			100		
<b>SE</b>			90	83		
<b>SI</b>	100			100		
<b>SK</b>	100					x
<b>UK</b>		100				

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	26
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	17
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	12
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	2

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=Liparis+loeselii>

# Species: *Liparis loeselii*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

**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.