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

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



#### Narcissus longispathus

Annex IV Priority No

**Species group** Vascular plants **Regions** Mediterranean

Narcissus longispathus is a perennial bulbous plant endemic to Andalusia in southern Spain. It occurs in limestone areas along water course and in the proximity of springs, or sometimes on deep humid soils at the bottom of slopes. Due to reduced extent of occurrence and continuous decline the species is listed as Endangered (EN) in the IUCN European Redlist.

The conservation status in the Mediterranean region is "Unfavourable Inadequate" with deteriorating trend. The actual trends of population and habitat area and quality are "Unknown". Species populations are known to undergo significant interanual fluctuation of number of flowering individuals.

The species is sensitive to modifications of water regime and it is threatened by canalization and regulation of water level. Damage by herbivores represent another important pressure to its populations.

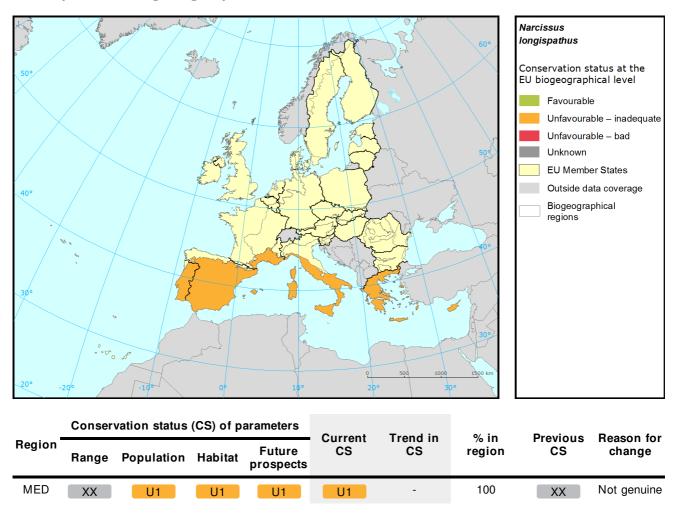
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status.

Better data required from Spain.

## Species: Narcissus longispathus

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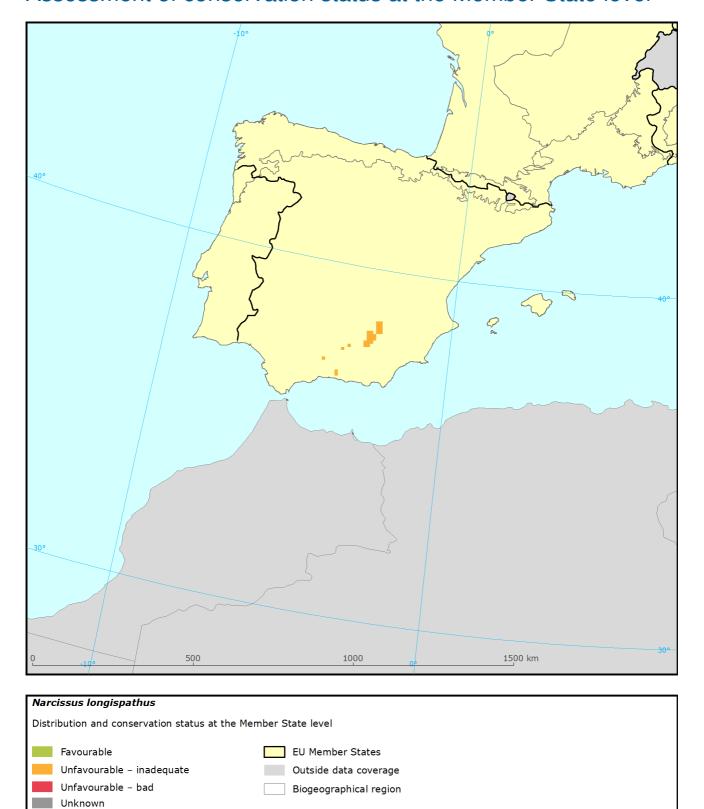
## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



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

## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

#### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a  $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$  grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS CS	region	CS	change
ES MED	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	XX	Changed method

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	50
K04	Interspecific floral relations	50

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	50
K04	Interspecific floral relations	50

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=Narcissus+longispathus

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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.