



Pulsatilla grandis

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

Pulsatilla grandis is a perennial early spring blooming plant species which is native to central and eastern Europe (from Austria and Germany in the West to the Ukraine in the East, from Skalica and Vihorlat Mts in Slovakia in the North to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the South). The stronghold of the species is in Hungary. The species can be found in dry grasslands (Festuco-Brometea), rocky outcrops as well as open thermophilous oak and pine forests (Quecetalia pubescentis-petraeae). The species is classed as Least Concern (LC) in the EU27 Red List but is threatened in various countries at the edge of its range such as Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

The status of the species is "Unfavourable Inadequate" in the Alpine region since there are negative trends in Population and Habitats and Future Prospects are poor. In the Continental region the status is "Unfavourable Bad" since there are significant gaps in the Austrian range. The core area of the species is in the Pannonian region where a moderate habitat quality and poor Future Prospects are determining an "Unfavourable Inadequate" status. There is a "Favourable" status in the Steppic region.

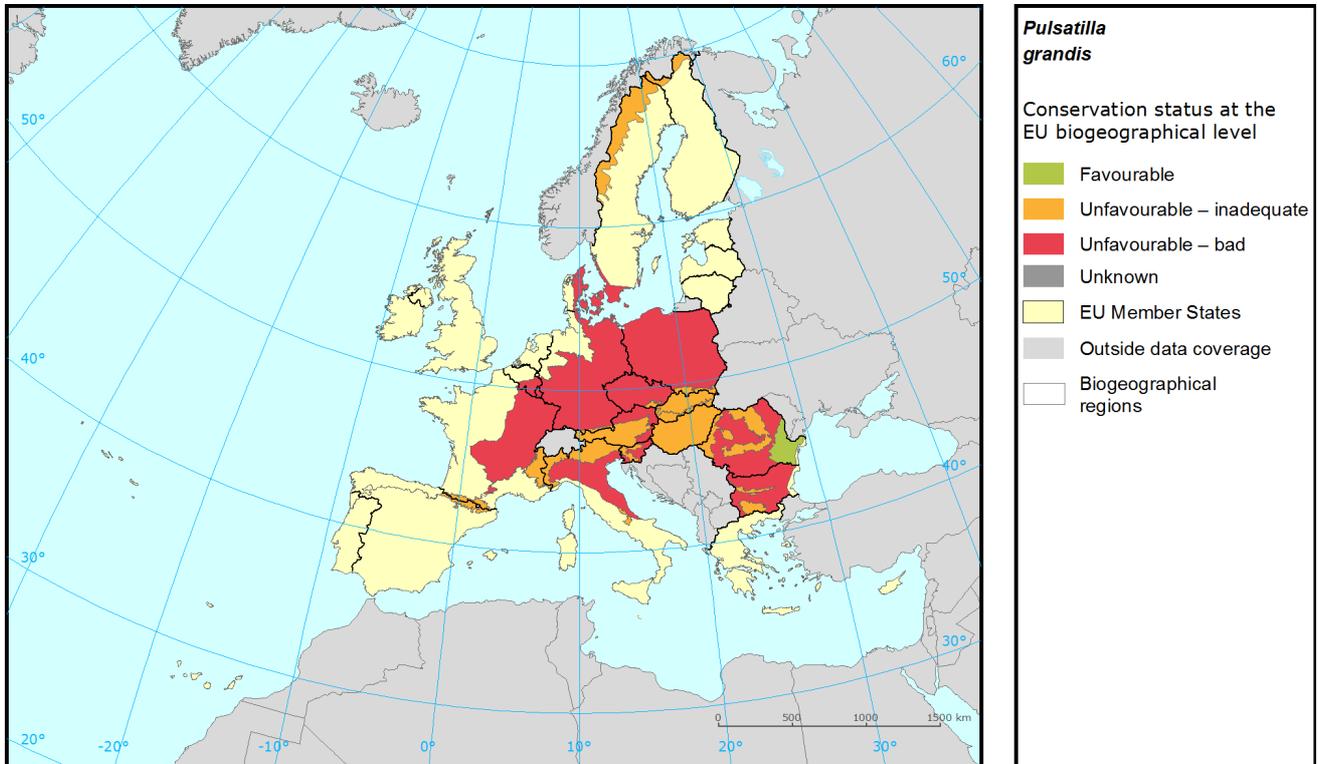
It is mainly threatened by the abandonment of pastoral systems and the change of cultivation practices.

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

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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	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	18	U1	
CON	U2	U1	U1	U1	U2	=	27	U1	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	53	U1	
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Pulsatilla grandis

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	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	11.1		
SK ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	88.9	U1-	
AT CON	U2	U1	U1	U1	U2	+	46.2		
CZ CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	37.6	U1	
RO CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.0		
SI CON	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	2.2	U2-	
CZ PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	9.7	U1	
HU PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	78.0	U1	Better data
SK PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	12.4	U1	
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
A04	Grazing by livestock	35
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	24
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	18
I01	Invasive alien species	12
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	6

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	28
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	12
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
F04	Taking and collection of terrestrial plants	8
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	8
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	4

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	PAN	STE
AT	77	50		
CZ		65	38	
HU			50	
RO		x		x
SI		100		
SK	72		46	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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	48
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	29
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
6.0	Other spatial 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=Pulsatilla+grandis>

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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.