



Pulsatilla patens

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

The plant *Pulsatilla patens* is an Euroasiatic continental species. In Europe grows in Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Russia. More than half of the European Union population occur in one site in Sweden. This species is found in the sunny dry (or mesic) sites in uplands in altitudes from 10 to 700 m. Grows in scatter, sometimes dens stands, in forest edges and sparse forests (e.g. pine stands), sometimes also in rocks, scree and on alvar. The European Red List classifies the species as Endangered (EN) and it is listed in the national Redlist in most of the countries the species occur in.

The conservation status in Continental and Pannonian regions is "Unfavourable Bad with decreasing qualifier", in Alpine and Boreal regions is "Unfavourable Inadequate" and stable. Only two countries (Germany and Romania) in Continental region indicated "Favourable" overall assessment. The size of local populations is smallest in Pannonian and largest in Boreal regions. The previous conservation status was considered "Unfavourable Inadequate" in three regions (Alpine, Boreal and Continental) while it was "Unfavourable Bad" in the Pannonian region.

The species is threatened mostly by succession followed termination of traditional management (grazing, mowing), competition of other species, especially grasses, collecting of specimens and their transplantation into gardens, forestry and mining.

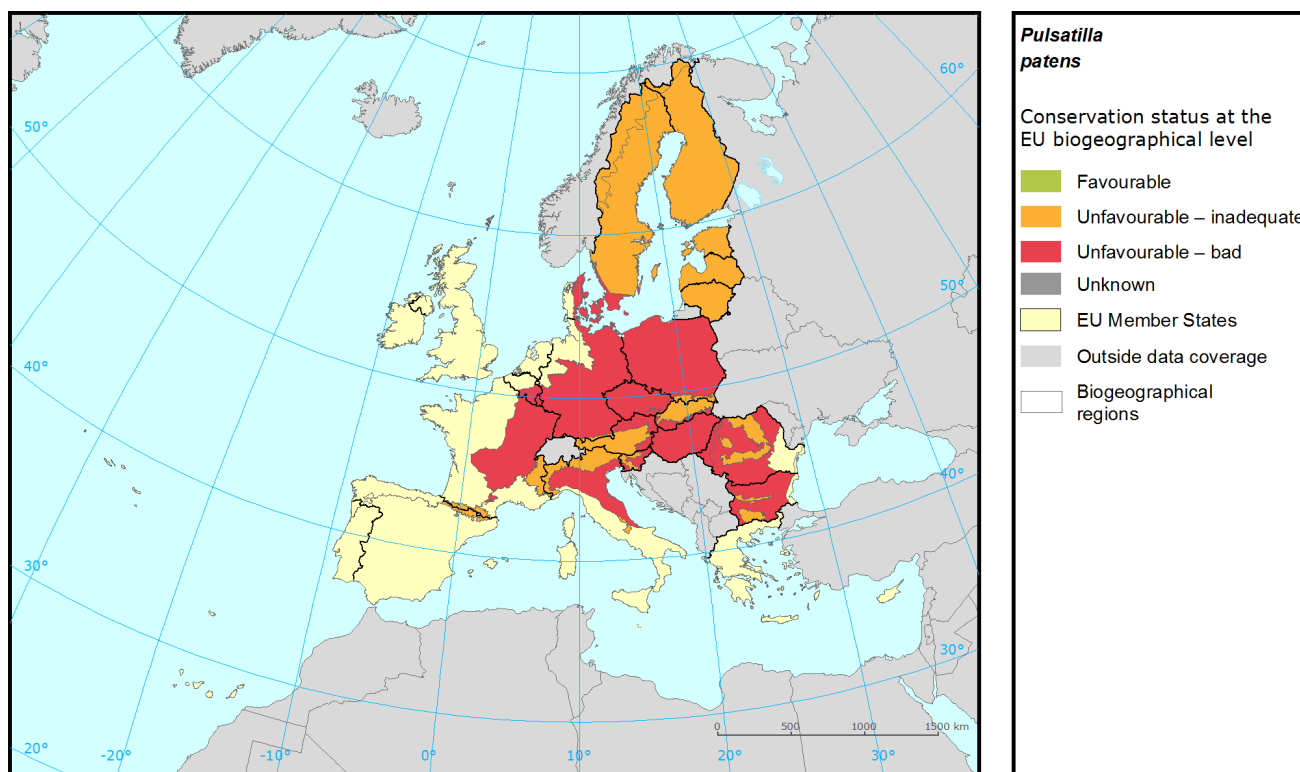
Changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 report are mostly caused by different methodical approach and better data rather than real change in conservation status in Continental region. No changes in overall conservation status between 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in Alpine, Boreal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

Better data required from Slovakia.

Species: *Pulsatilla patens*

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	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	1	U1	
BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	66	U1	
CON	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	33	U1	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	0.62	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Pulsatilla patens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Pulsatilla patens

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: *Pulsatilla patens*

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					
SK	ALP	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	100.0	U1	
EE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	17.5	U1	
FI	BOR	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	9.9	U2-	
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	37.3	U1	
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	28.3	U1	Genuine
SE	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7.1	U1-	Genuine
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	11.4	U1	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.0	FV	
PL	CON	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	76.2	U1	Better data
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.4		
HU	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	50.0	U2	Genuine
SK	PAN	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	50.0	FV	Better data

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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	50
I01	Invasive alien species	10
K04	Interspecific floral relations	10
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	10
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	10
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	10

Species: *Pulsatilla patens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	45
K04	Interspecific floral relations	18
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	9
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	9

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	BOR	CON	PAN
CZ			99	
DE			100	
EE		70		
FI		49		
HU				100
LT		75		
LV		15		
PL			89	
RO			0	
SE		50		
SK	99			100

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Species: *Pulsatilla patens*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	21
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	17
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	7
6.0	Other spatial measures	7
7.0	Other species management measures	7
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	7
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	7
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	3

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+patens>

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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.