European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Angelica palustris

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

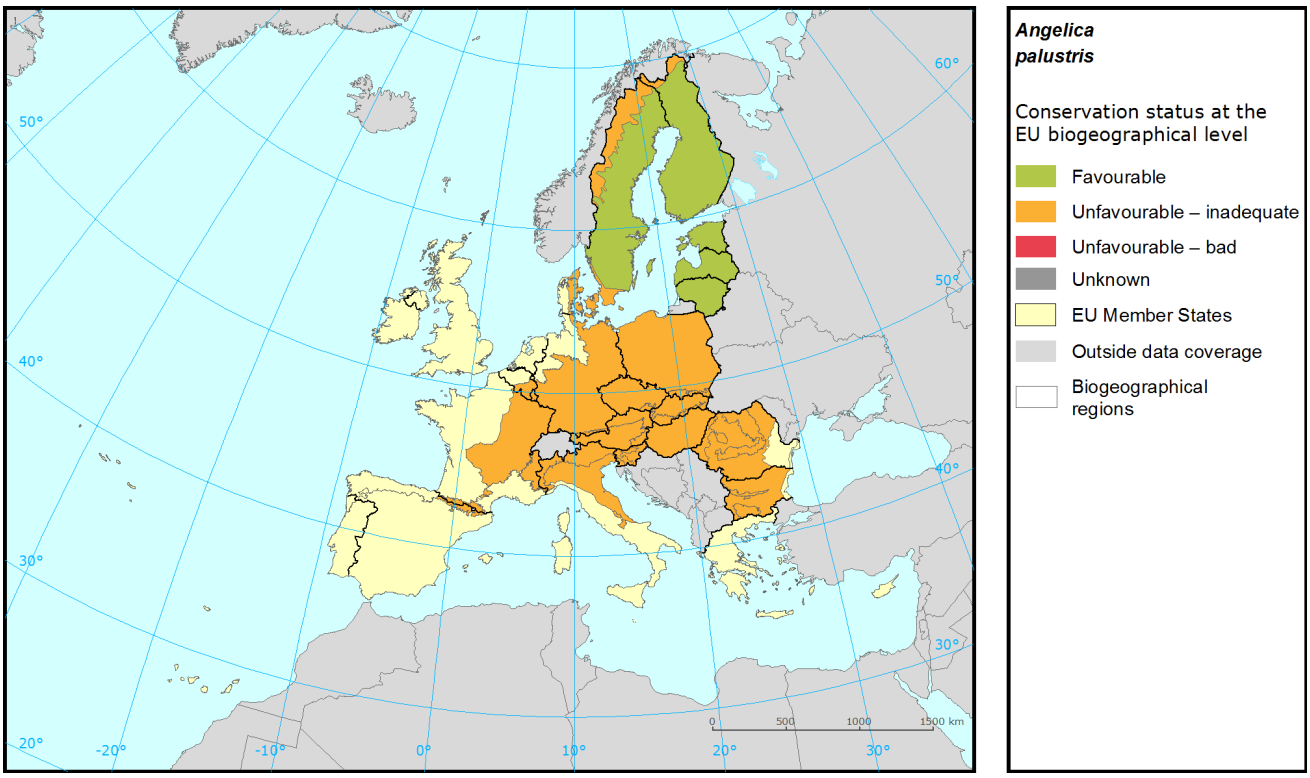
The plant *Angelica palustris* is a monocarpic, short-lived plant growing in moist, often fen meadows, ditches and banks of streams. It grows in neutral or slightly alkaline, nutrient-rich soils with a high content of organic material.

In the Alpine biogeographical region, the conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'; the previous conservation status was 'Unknown'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and the trend is unknown. In the Continental biogeographical region, the status remains 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. In the Boreal biogeographical region, the conservation status is 'Favourable'; the previous conservation status was 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. In the Pannonian biogeographical region, the current and previous conservation status is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'. The future prospect is 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' and the trend is stable.

The species is threatened mostly by grassland removal for arable land in the Alpine biogeographical region. In other biogeographical regions, changes to and destruction of suitable habitat (disturbance of the water regime, ploughing of fen meadows, successional changes, chemicals) are also regarded as threats.

Changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports are mostly due to a different methodological approach and better data rather than a real change in conservation status in the Boreal and Pannonian regions. There are no changes in overall conservation status between the 2001-06 and 2007-12 reports in the Continental region. The species was not reported from the Alpine region for 2001-06.

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	x		XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	25	U1	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	66	U1	
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	9	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Angelica palustris

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical region

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.

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		91.8	U1	Better data
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	8.2	U1+	Genuine
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	1.6	U2	Genuine
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	7.8	U2	
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		90.7	U1	Better data
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1				
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	94.1	U2	Genuine
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	5.9	U2	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
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	20
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	15
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
I01	Invasive alien species	10
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	10
I02	Problematic native species	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
K04	Interspecific floral relations	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	17
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	17
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	17
I01	Invasive alien species	11
I02	Problematic native species	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
K01	Abiotic natural processes	6
K04	Interspecific floral relations	6

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			95	
DE			100	
EE		76		
HU				92
LV		100		
PL			74	
RO	100		100	100
SK				0

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	16
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	16
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	5
6.0	Other spatial measures	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	5
7.0	Other species management measures	5
8.0	Other 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=Angelica+palustris

[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.