

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

SPECIES NAME: **Lycopodium spp.**

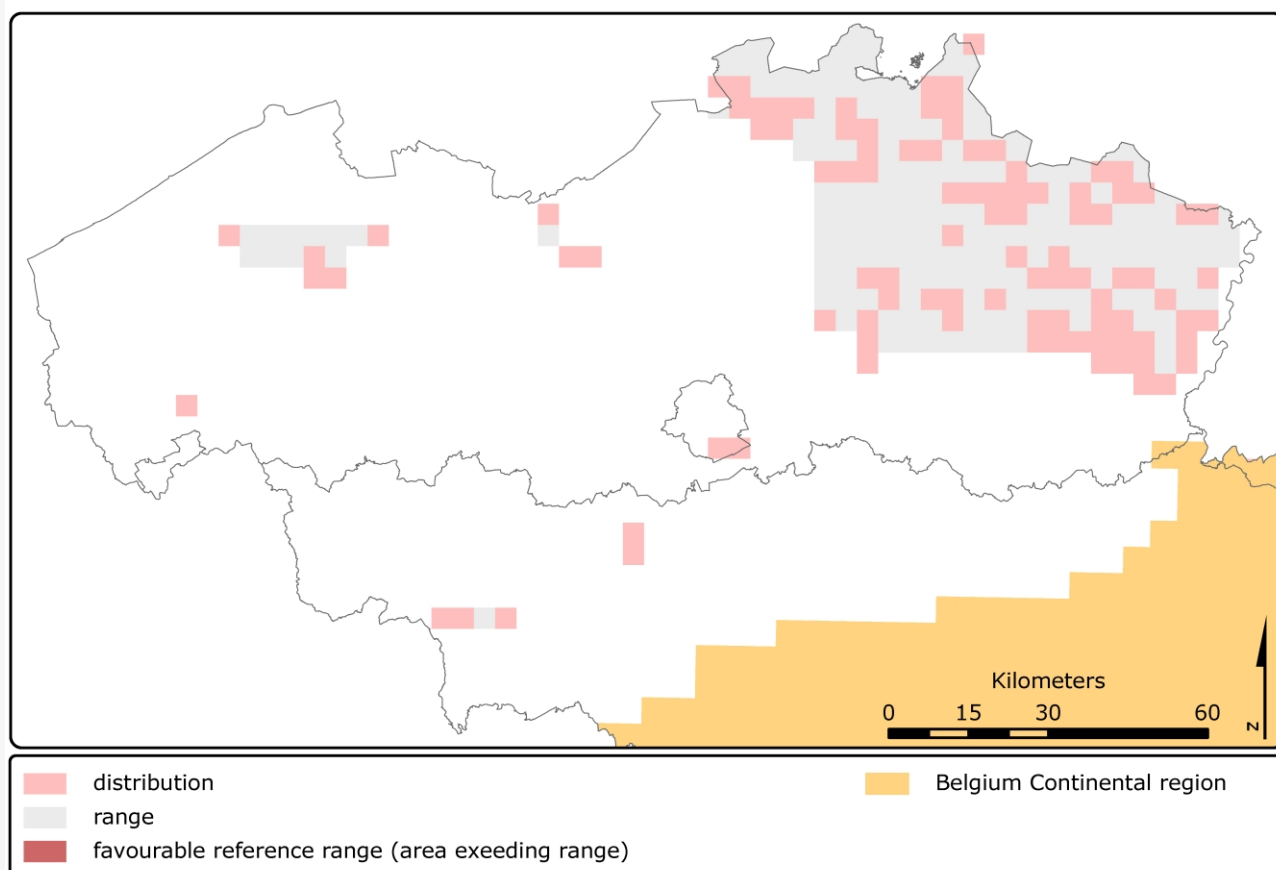
1. National level

Biogeographic regions and/or marine regions concerned in the MS: **ATL CON**

2. Biogeographical or marine level

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic

Van Landuyt W. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Clubmosses (*Lycopodium spp.*) for the Belgian Atlantic region, In: Paelinckx D., Van Landuyt W. & De Bruyn L. (ed.). Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitats and species. Report of the Research Institute for Nature and Forest, INBO.R.2008.15. Brussels. In prep



2.2 Published sources and/or websites <http://www.inbo.be/natura2000be>

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species in km ²	4156
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1994-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend	Unknown (X)

2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km ²) - optional	N/A
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
Other (specify)	N/A

2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.4.1 Population size estimation		
Minimum population	Maximum population	Population units
100	100	Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1994-2006	
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	From comprehensive inventory	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good e.g based on extensive surveys	
2.4.5 Population trend	Decreasing (-)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	N/A	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Indirect anthropo(zoo)genic influence	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A	
2.4.10 Main pressures	120 Fertilisation 141 - abandonment of pastoral systems 160 General Forestry management 161 - forest planting 251 - pillaging of floristic stations 622 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles 702 - air pollution 720 Trampling, overuse 730 Military manouvres 952 - eutrophication 953 - acidification 971 - competition	
2.4.11 Threats	160 General Forestry management 622 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles 702 - air pollution 720 Trampling, overuse 730 Military manouvres 952 - eutrophication 953 - acidification 971 - competition	

2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	2310 Dry sand heaths with Calluna and Genista, 4030 European dry heaths, 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
2.5.2 Area estimation (km ²)	45
2.5.3 Date of estimation	1994-2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Stable (=)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)

Other (specify)	N/A	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Poor prospects - species likely to struggle unless conditions change	
2.7 Complementary information		
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km ²)	4156	
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	100	
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species	45	
2.7.4 Other relevant information	Most species of Lycopodium sensu lato are critically endangered in the Atlantic part of Belgium and have very small and scattered population. Only Lycopodiella inundata is not yet threatened at the moment.	
Conclusion	Biogeographical or marine level	Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)
(2.3) Range	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A