

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

SPECIES NAME: **Anisus vorticulus**

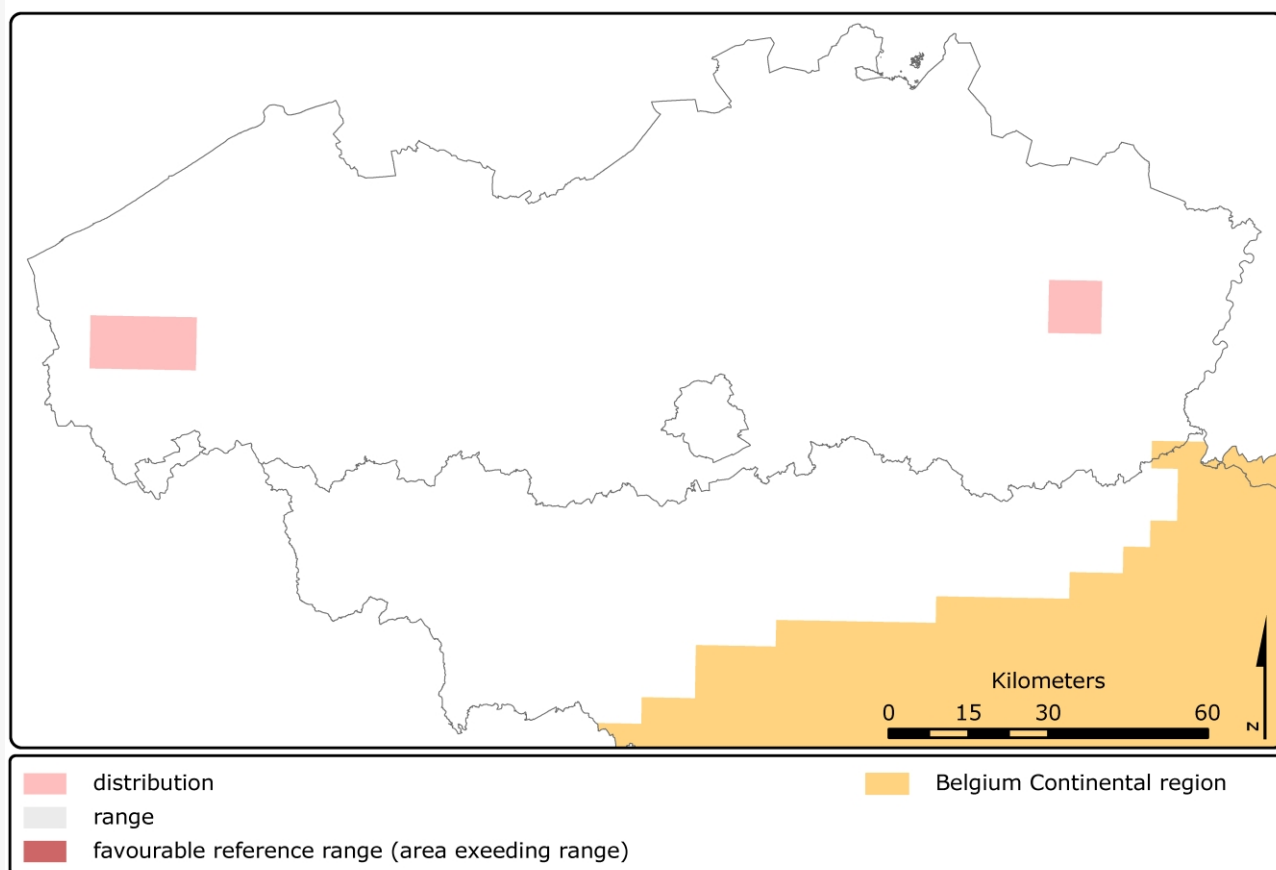
## 1. National level

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

## 2. Biogeographical or marine level

### 2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic

Backeljau T. & De Bruyn L. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Ramshorn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) 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

Sablon R, Van Goethem JL (1989) Drie soorten Planorbidae nieuw voor de Belgische fauna (Mollusca Gastropoda) Verhandelingen van het Symposium "Invertebrates in Belgium" KBIN, Brussel [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](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<sup>2</sup> 300

2.3.2 Date of range determination 2006

2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.3.4 Range trend	Unknown (X)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> ) - 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
3		Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1994-2006	
2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation	Based on expert opinion	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement	
2.4.5 Population trend	Unknown (X)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	N/A	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A	
2.4.10 Main pressures	000 Not applicable	
2.4.11 Threats	000 Not applicable	

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

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	Clear, permanent and stagnant waters with rich vegetation
2.5.2 Area estimation (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
Other (specify)	N/A
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Unknown

## 2.7 Complementary information

2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km <sup>2</sup> )	More than field 2.3.1 300
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	More than field 2.4.1 3
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Unknown (XX)	N/A

(2.4) Population	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Unknown (XX)	N/A
Overall assessment	Unknown (XX)	N/A

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

SPECIES NAME: **Helix pomatia**

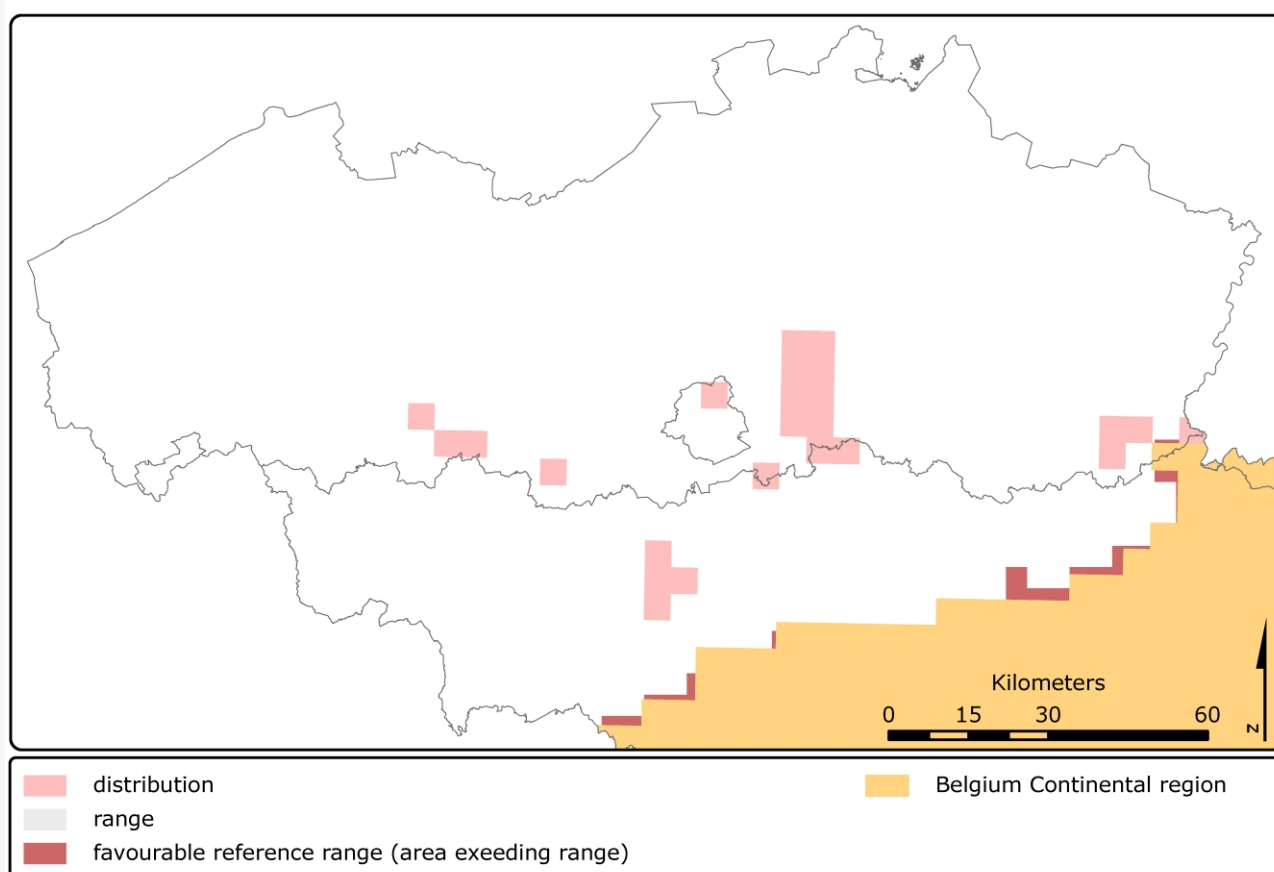
## 1. National level

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

Backeljau T. & De Bruyn L. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Roman Snail, Burgundy Snail, Edible Snail (*Helix pomatia*) 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 | [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](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 <sup>2</sup>	593
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1995-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.3.4 Range trend	Unknown (X)

2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> ) - 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
24		Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1994-2006	
2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation	Based on expert opinion	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement	
2.4.5 Population trend	Unknown (X)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	N/A	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1995-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A	
2.4.10 Main pressures	000 Not applicable	
2.4.11 Threats	000 Not applicable	

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

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	Lives under wood and shrubs, often along roadsides and in cultivated areas, including parks, gardens, ruins and agricultural terrains, particularly vineyards; has a preference for calciferous soils.
2.5.2 Area estimation (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	1995-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
Other (specify)	N/A
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Unknown

## 2.7 Complementary information

2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km <sup>2</sup> )	More than field 2.3.1 593
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	More than field 2.4.1 24
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Unknown (XX)	N/A

(2.4) Population	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Unknown (XX)	N/A
Overall assessment	Unknown (XX)	N/A

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

SPECIES NAME: **Vertigo angustior**

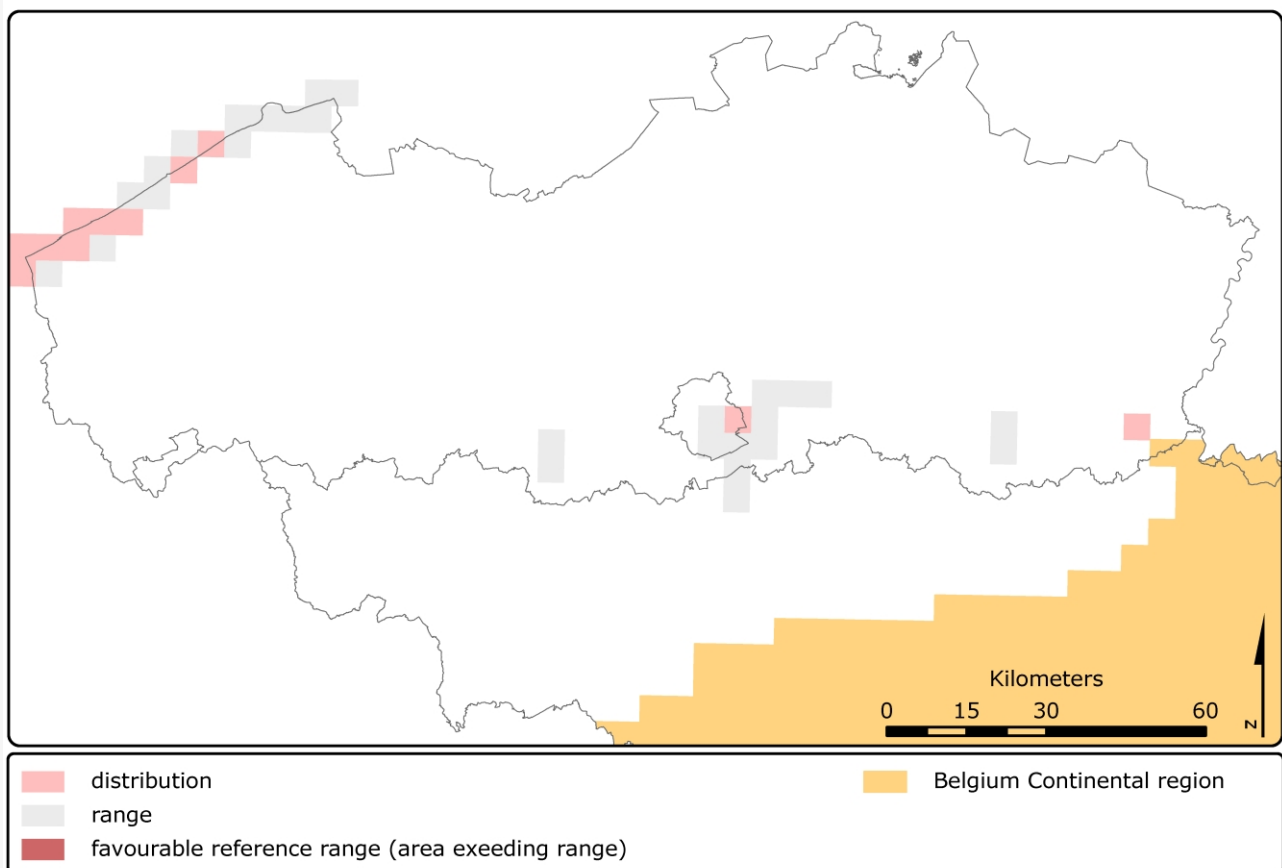
## 1. National level

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

## 2. Biogeographical or marine level

### 2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic

Vercoutere B. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo angustior*) 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

Data is based on distribution map for this species in Belgium (De Wilde et al.) and datasets from Vercoutere and Antheunis De Wilde J.J, Marquet R. & Van Goethem J.L. 1986. Voorlopige atlas van de landslakken van België. KBIN, Brussel. Vercoutere B., Van Loen H. & Devriese H. 2004. Slakken. In: Provoost & Bonte (red.) Levende duinen: een overzicht van de biodiversiteit aan de Vlaamse kust Mededelingen van het Instituut voor Natuurbehoud 22, Brussel. Anteunis, A. 1956. Biosociologische studie van de Belgische zeeduinen. Verband tussen de plantengroei en de Molluskenfauna. Verhandeling van de Koninklijke Vlaamse

Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België. Klasse der Wetenschappen. Verhandeling nr. 54. Paleis der Acadmiën, Brussel. [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](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 <sup>2</sup>	900
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2000-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> ) - optional	0
2.3.6 Range trend period	2000-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)
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
11	11	Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2000-2006	
2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation	Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement	
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	0	
2.4.7 Population trend period	2000-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	<p>The detailed knowledge of the distribution of <i>V. angustior</i> is fragmented. In the coastal zone specific inventories are executed. In the inland zones (mid-Belgian Loss belt) some intensive inventories took place, but only two populations are found; based on historic data and the difficulties to detect the snail, more populations are to be expected. Therefore it is not possible to calculate (exact) trends. But we assume that the loss of range and population is low in the last 10 years, The often small and scattered habitat of this species are till now unsatisfactory protected. Most of the proved populations are protected and managed adequately.</p>	
2.4.10 Main pressures	101 - modification of cultivation practices 150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 161 - forest planting 190 Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 810 Drainage 830 Canalisation 840 Flooding 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 853 - management of water levels	
2.4.11 Threats	810 Drainage 830 Canalisation	



	840 Flooding 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 853 - management of water levels
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## 2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	V. angustior requires highly humid conditions which are met by a high water table below the stands of vegetation in which it lives. Suitable vegetation will be open, low vegetations in dune slacks. The snail also survives under scrub on higher (and drier) zones in the dunes, a well developed humus-layer is then necessary. Inland populations live in magnocaricion vegetation on soils with high chalk content.
2.5.2 Area estimation (km2)	N/A
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	1995-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
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 (km2)	More than field 2.3.1 900
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	39
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2)	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A

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

SPECIES NAME: **Vertigo moulinsiana**

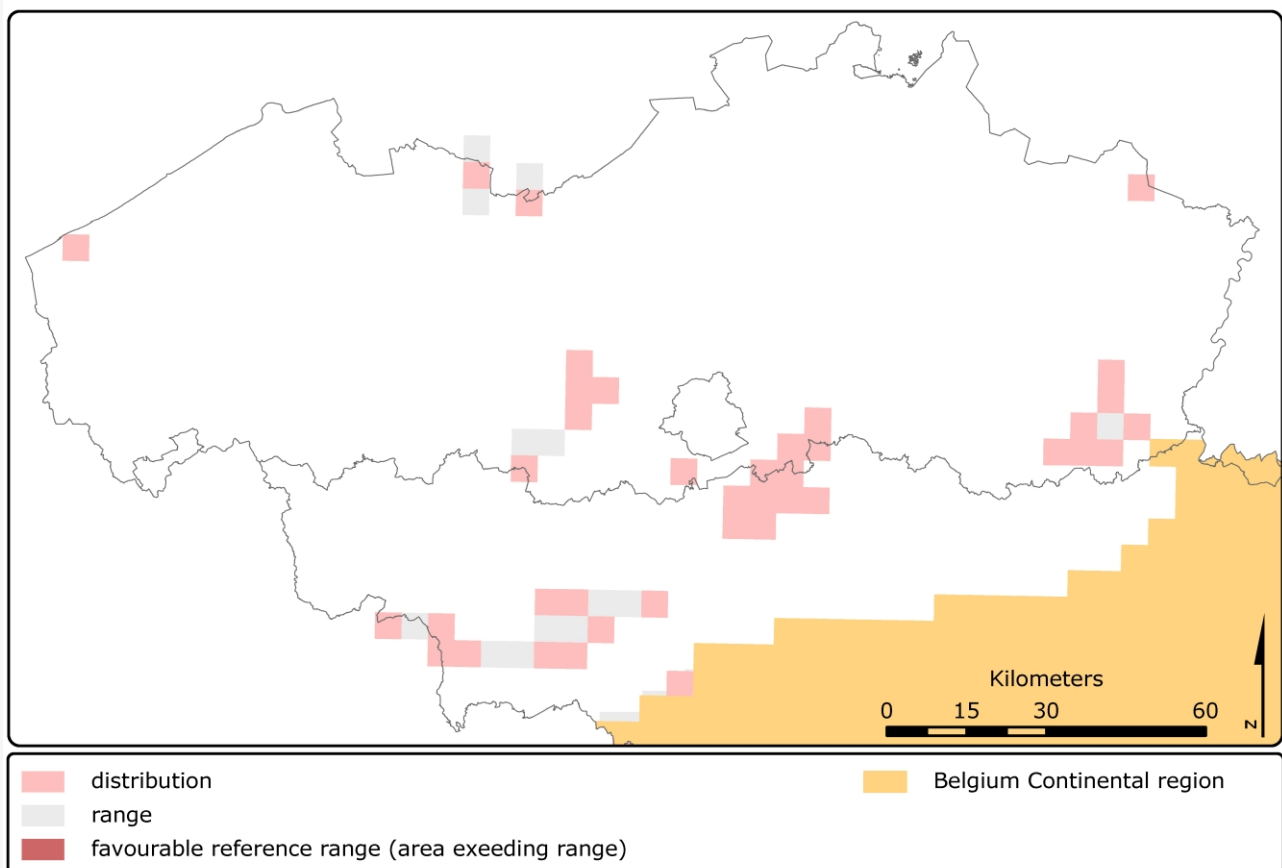
## 1. National level

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

Vercoutere B. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*) 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

Data is based on distribution map for this species in Belgium (De Wilde et al.) and datasets from Vercoutere and Kervyn De Wilde J.J, Marquet R. & Van Goethem J.L. 1986. Voorlopige atlas van de landslakken van België. Vercoutere B. 2002. De zeggekorfslak in de Benelux. De Levende, 103(1) : 16-21 Kervyn Th, Baugnée JY, Paternoster T, Godeau JF, Fievet F & Vercoutere B. 2005. *Vertigo moulinsiana*, un gastropode méconnu en région wallonne, parcs et réserves vol 59, n°4 33-39 [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](http://www.inbo.be/natura2000be)

<b>2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>		
2.3.1 Surface range of the species in km <sup>2</sup>	1275	
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2000-2006	
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation	
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)	
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> ) - optional	0	
2.3.6 Range trend period	2000-2006	
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)	
Other (specify)	N/A	
<b>2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>		
2.4.1 Population size estimation		
Minimum population	Maximum population	Population units
70	100	Number of localities
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2000-2006	
2.4.3 Methods used for population estimation	Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling From comprehensive inventory	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation	
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	0	
2.4.7 Population trend period	2000-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction)	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	The detailed knowledge of the distribution of <i>V. moulinsiana</i> is recent. Therefore it is not possible to calculate (exact) trends. But we assume that the loss of range and population is low in the last 10 years, nevertheless three populations aren't approved in recent surveys. The often small and scattered habitat of this species are till now unsatisfactory protected. Only 25% is protected and managed adequately. Protection within dominial forests and habitat sites is good. On longer term there was a larger loss of populations & range.	
2.4.10 Main pressures	101 - modification of cultivation practices 150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 190 Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 502 - roads, motorways	
2.4.11 Threats	810 Drainage 830 Canalisation 852 - modifying structures of inland water courses 853 - management of water levels	
<b>2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>		
2.5.1 Habitats for the species	<i>V. moulinsiana</i> requires highly humid conditions which are met by a high water table below the stands of vegetation in which it lives. Suitable vegetation will be dense, unbroken stands of <i>Glyceria maxima</i> , <i>Carex riparia</i> , <i>C. acutiformis</i> , <i>C. paniculata</i> , <i>Cladium</i>	

	mariscus and/or sparse Phragmites and Phalaris arundinacea. If this vegetation grows beneath (open) forest or not is not important. Beside management to maintain high water levels, there are no (nature) management practices that are unfavourable.	
2.5.2 Area estimation (km2)	22	
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006	
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation	
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Decreasing (-)	
2.5.6 Trend period	1995-2006	
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	
<b>2.7 Complementary information</b>		
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km2)	More than field 2.3.1 1275	
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	94	
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species (km2)	330	
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A	
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
Overall assessment	Inadequate (U1)	N/A