



Guidance on using the Article 17 Biogeographical Assessment tool

The following is a step-by-step manual guide to using the Article 17 Biogeographic Assessment Tool.

The screen-shots below refer to a species assessment however the same process is applicable to a habitats assessment.

1. Accessing the tool

The assessment tool is accessed at <https://nature-art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>

Article 17 web toolLog in

Welcome to the Article 17 web tool on biogeographical assessments of conservation status of species and habitats under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

This page gives access to assessments at Member State biogeographical level done by Member States and at EU biogeographical level done by the ETC/BD and the EEA.
A summary of the methodologies used for the biogeographical assessments at EU level can be found [here \(available soon\)](#).

Biogeographical assessments at EU level:

- [Species assessments](#)
- [Habitats assessments](#)

Biogeographical assessments at Member State level:

- [Species assessments](#)
- [Habitats assessments](#)

Summary of assessments by group:

- [Species assessments](#)
- [Habitats assessments](#)

If there are issues with using the tool, please contact nature.helpdesk@eionet.europa.eu.

There is no 'Log in' required to use the tool

Both the habitats and species assessments are accessible from the same home page

The assessments can be viewed in 3 ways:

- EU level
- Member State level
- By habitat or species group

To view the overall EU Conservation Status assessment for a habitat or species, and hence the progress to Target 1, this is accessed through the 'Biogeographical assessments at EU level'.

2. Assessments at EU Biogeographical level

Selecting 'Biogeographical assessments at EU level' and 'Species assessments' will lead to the page below with a choice of filters for more information on a specific species.

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Species assessments at EU biogeographical level

The Article 17 web tool provides an access to EU biogeographical and Member States' assessments of conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest compiled as part of the Habitats Directive - Article 17 reporting process. These assessments have been carried out in EU25 for the period 2001-2006, in EU 27 for the period 2007-2012 and in EU28 for the period 2013-2018.

Choose a period, a group, then a species belonging to that group.

Optionally, further refine your query by selecting one of the available biogeographical regions for that species.

Once a selection has been made the conservation status can be visualised in a map view.

The 'Data sheet info' includes notes for each regional and overall assessment per species.

The 'Audit trail' includes the methods used for the EU biogeographical assessments and justifications for decisions made by the assessors.

Period...	Group...	Name...	Bio-region...	
2013-2018	-	-	All bioregions	Filter

[View data sheet info](#) [Audit trail](#) [Map](#) [Download factsheet](#)



Species assessments at EU biogeographical level

The Article 17 web tool provides an access to EU biogeographical and Member States' assessments of conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest compiled as part of the Habitats Directive - Article 17 reporting process. These assessments have been carried out in EU25 for the period 2001-2006, in EU 27 for the period 2007-2012 and in EU28 for the period 2013-2018.

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The 'Audit trail' includes the methods used for the EU biogeographical assessments and justifications for decisions made by the assessors.

Period...	Group...	Name...	Bio-region...	
2013-2018	Mammals	Canis lupus	Continental	Filter

[View data sheet info](#) [Audit trail](#) [Map](#) [Download factsheet](#)

Once these 4 options have been chosen and ‘Filter’ clicked, both the Member States reports and the EU biogeographical assessments are shown as follows:

Note: Rows in italic shows data not taken into account when performing the assessments (marginal presence, occasional, extinct prior HD, information, etc)

Legend:

FV

 Favourable

XX

 Unknown

U1

 Unfavourable-Inadequate

U2

 Unfavourable-Bad

Current selection: 2013-2018, Mammals, Canis lupus, Atlantic. Annexes II*, IV. Show all Mammals

Member States reports																																				
MS	Range (km ²)				Population										Habitat for the species				Future prospects				Overall assessment								Distribution area (km ²)					
	Surface	Status (% MS)	Trend	FRR	Min	Max	Best value	Unit	Type est.	Method	Status (% MS)	Trend	FRP	Unit	Occupied suff.	Unoccupied suff.	Status	Trend	Range prosp.	Population prosp.	Hab. for sp. prosp.	Status	Curr. CS	Curr. CS trend	Prev. CS	Prev. CS trend	Status Nat. of ch.	CS trend Nat. of ch.	Distrib.	Method	% MS					
DE 1	8039	12.79	+	>>	27	33	N/A	i	estimate	a	6.37	+	>>	p	N	Y	U1	=	good	good	poor	U1	U2	+	U2	+	noChange	noChange	5400	a	13.11					
ES	50600	80.52	=	≈	421	876	421	i	estimate	b	89.38	u	356	grids10x10	Y		FV	=	unk	unk	good	XX	U1	=	FV		knowledge	knowledge	32800	a	79.61					
PT	4200	6.68	=	≈	N/A	N/A	20	i	minimum	b	4.25	=	≈		Unk		XX	=	good	good	unk	FV	FV	=	FV		noChange	noChange	3000	b	7.28					
BE	1200	0	+	N/	2	4	2	i	estimate	b	0	N	N/				XX	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	XX	XX		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000	b	0					
FR	600	0	N	N/	N/A	N/A	N/A		estimate	a	0	+	N/		Unk	Unk	XX	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	XX	XX	x	N/A	N/A	noChange	noChange	700	a	0					
NL	N/A	0	N	N/	N/A	N/A	N/A				0	N	N/				N/A	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0					

Automatic Assessments

Show **3**

EU biogeographical assessments 4																																				
MS/EU28	Surface	Status Range	Trend	FRR	Min	Max	Best value	Unit			Status Population	Trend	FRP	Unit			Status Hab. for species	Trend	Range prosp.	Population prosp.	Hab. for sp. prosp.	Status Future prosp.	Curr. CS	Curr. CS trend	2012 CS	2012 CS trend	Status Nat. of ch.	CS trend Nat. of ch.	2001-06 status with backcasting	Target 1						
EU28	62839	1	+	>	62839	468	929	471	i		2XP	x	>	471	i		2XP	=	unk	unk	unk	2XP	MTX	=	FV	=	nong	nc	FV	D	EEA-ETC/BD 5					
EU28	N/A	1	+	>	600	1200	900				2XP	+	>				2XP	+				2XP	MTX		FV	=			FV	A+	<a>0/1 REAL FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE CAZA					
DE		2XR	+	≈				p			2XP	+	<				2XR	=	good	good	good	2XP	MTX	+	FV		gen	gen	U1		<a>0/2 Deutscher Jagdverband 6					

The current dataset is readonly, so you cannot add a conclusion.

1. **Member State reported data:** values directly extracted from the Member State reported data (after a data cleaning procedure). The percentage values (under % MS) are calculated as a part of the data compilation and tool preparation stage and they inform on a proportion of a biogeographical range, area/population or distribution within a MS. This information is used for weighting the Member State assessments as outlined in the 'methods' document.

2. **Parameters:** The 4 parameters used in the assessment are listed in the order they are reported by the Member State: range, population, habitat for the species & future prospects for species, range, area, structure & function and future prospects for habitats. The overall assessment of Conservation Status and trend in Conservation Status, including the reason for change, as reported are listed in addition to the previous (2012) Conservation Status and Trend in Conservation Status (for the 2013 – 2018 and 2007 – 2012 periods). The gridded distribution corresponds to the area as reported by the Member State in their spatial delivery.

3. **Automatic assessments:** When clicked, this section shows the automated calculations for different assessment methods (described below and expanded on in the accompanying methodology document – *Article 17 biogeographical assessments - Methodology*).

4. **EU biogeographical assessments:** This is where the results of the EU assessment are located. It can be one line (when a filter for bioregion is set to a particular region); official assessment with no additional lines from the public consultation process) or additional lines where stakeholders/national experts have contributed to the process.

5. **EU biogeographic assessment conclusion:** The final conclusion is denoted by the author ETC/BD. Any other lines are comments or references to this assessment line.

6. **Consultation comment:** This appears where a stakeholder or national expert commented on a specific part of the original assessment, or commented on a specific Member State instead of EU level, or submitted an alternative parameter conclusion or an entire assessment line using an alternative method and/or a new conclusion.

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When the 'Automatic assessments' section is expanded, the results of the automatic calculation based on Member State reported data using different methodologies during the EU assessment are displayed. Based on the quality of data submitted by all Member States, the assessor chooses the appropriate method to accept as the providing the most accurate result for the assessment at regional level. An audit trail of how an assessor's decision was reached is described below.

Current selection: 2013-2018, Mammals, Canis lupus, Atlantic. Annexes II*, IV. [Show all Mammals](#)

Member States reports

MS	Range (km ²)				Population										Habitat for the species				Future prospects				Overall assessment						Distribution area (km ²)		
	Surface	Status (% MS)	Trend	FRR	Min	Max	Best value	Unit	Type est.	Method	Status (% MS)	Trend	FRP	Unit	Occupied suff.	Unoccupied suff.	Status	Trend	Range prosp.	Population prosp.	Hab. for sp. prosp.	Status	Curr. CS	Curr. CS trend	Prev. CS	Prev. CS trend	Status Nat. of ch.	CS trend Nat. of ch.	Distrib.	Method	% MS
DE	8039	12.79	+	>>	27	33	N/A	i	estimate	a	6.37	+	>>	p	N	Y	U1	=	good	good	poor	U1	U2	+	U2	+	noChange	noChange	5400	a	13.11
ES	50600	80.52	=	≈	421	876	421	i	estimate	b	89.38	u	356	grids10x10	Y		FV	=	unk	unk	good	XX	U1	=	FV		knowledge	knowledge	32800	a	79.61
PT	4200	6.68	=	≈	N/A	N/A	20	i	minimum	b	4.25	=	≈		Unk		XX	=	good	good	unk	FV	FV	=	FV		noChange	noChange	3000	b	7.28
BE	1200	0	+	N/	2	4	2	i	estimate	b	0	N	N/				XX	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	XX	XX		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000	b	0
FR	600	0	N	N/	N/A	N/A	N/A		estimate	a	0	+	N/		Unk	Unk	XX	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	XX	XX	x	N/A	N/A	noChange	noChange	700	a	0
NL	N/A	0	N	N/	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	0	N	N/				N/A	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Automatic Assessments

Hide

method1	62839	12.79%+ 87.21%=	62839	468.00	929.00	471.00	i				6.37%+ 4.25%= 89.38%x															N/A	N/A	41200		
2GD		86.89%FV 13.11%U2									7.28%FV 79.61%U1 13.11%U2						79.61%FV 13.11%U1 7.28%XX					7.28%FV 13.11%U1 79.61%XX		13.11%+ 86.89%=	N/A	79.61%no 20.39%nc	N/A			
3GD																										N/A	N/A			
2XR		87.20%FV 12.79%U2									6.68%FV 80.52%U1 12.79%U2						80.52%FV 12.79%U1 6.68%XX					6.68%FV 12.79%U1 80.52%XX		12.79%+ 87.20%=	N/A	80.52%no 19.47%nc	N/A			
3XR																										N/A	N/A			
2XP		93.63%FV 6.37%U2									4.25%FV 89.38%U1 6.37%U2						89.38%FV 6.37%U1 4.25%XX					4.25%FV 6.37%U1 89.38%XX		6.37%+ 93.63%=	N/A	89.38%no 10.62%nc	N/A			
3XP																										N/A	N/A			

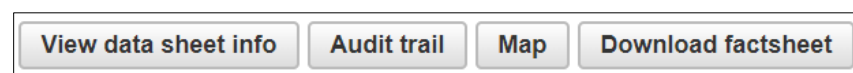
EU biogeographical assessments

MS/EU28	Surface	Status Range	Trend	FRR	Min	Max	Best value	Unit			Status Population	Trend	FRP	Unit			Status Hab. for species	Trend	Range prosp.	Population prosp.	Hab. for sp. prosp.	Status Future prosp.	Curr. CS	Curr. CS trend	2012 CS	2012 CS trend	Status Nat. of ch.	CS trend Nat. of ch.	2001-06 status with backcasting	Target 1	
EU28	62839	1	+	> 62839	468	929	471	i			2XP	x	> 471	i			2XP	=	unk	unk	unk	2XP	MTX	=	FV	=	nong	nc	FV	0	EEA-ETC/BD

The red box above highlights the ‘methods’ available to the assessor when completing the assessment. Method 1, 2GD & 3GD, 2XR & 3XR are methods applied to both habitats and species, 2XP and 3XP are for species (population) and 2XA and 3XA are for habitats (area) (more information in the methodology document – *Article 17 biogeographical assessments - Methodology*).

3. Additional information.

More information how the assessment was undertaken and the conclusion was reached, as well as additional information on the species/habitat, can be accessed beside the filters.

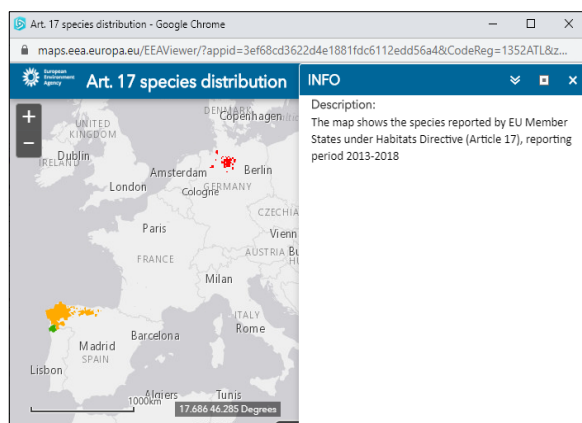


Data Sheet Info
<p>The Grey Wolf was the world's most widely distributed mammal. It was hunted to extinction in many parts of Europe during the 19th century and its present distribution is more restricted but large populations exist throughout most of eastern and southeastern Europe. Wolves have an ability to adapt to many habitats.</p> <p>In the Atlantic region, the wolf is mainly present in Spain, Portugal and Germany, and newly arrived in Belgium, France and the Netherlands. The conservation status reflects mostly the Spanish population (as the country hosts close to 90% of the total Atlantic population) and has been downgraded from Favourable to Unfavourable inadequate due to better knowledge and data in Spain.</p> <p>Deutscher Jagdverband representing German hunters indicate that "Given the definition of the favourable conservation status (FCS) in art. 1 of the habitats directive, the [German Atlantic] population fulfils all criteria (range, population, habitat and future prospects)."</p> <p>All countries report poaching and roadkills as major threats or pressures. In addition Portugal reports solar energy production as high importance pressure and Germany identifies genetic depression as a threat with high impact.</p> <p>IUCN European Red list assesses the wolf as Least Concern (https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/3746/144226239 consulted on 19 Nov 2019).</p>
Comments
No comments were added.

‘View data sheet info’ provides a general information of the feature assessment for the region or globally when ‘All regions’ is selected in the region filter (e.g. describing a change in conservation status between reporting periods or where applicable, comparisons with related IUCN Red List assessments).

‘Audit trail’ provides a record of the assessors rationale for applying specific methodologies to specific parameters. The audit trail will normally justify the methodology chosen and refer to the conclusion in Conservation Status and the contribution to Target 1.

Audit Trail
<p>BE, FR and NL are not included in assessment as species reported as occasional or newly arrived. ES hosts the largest part of the ATL population (~90%). When method 2 is used, weighing is based on population size (2XP) as all MS (DE, ES and PT) have estimated it with the same method (number of individuals estimated based on the number of packs surveyed).</p> <p>Range is estimated with method 1 to take into account the fact that DE population range is << FRR. Hence EU ATL range is at least < FR and is U1. Method 2 would estimate range FV so this can be discussed but in any case does not affect the overall assessment.</p> <p>Only ES has provided a value for FRP and it is not in the same unit (grids 10x10) than the population value (individuals). Because of this uncertainty on FRP, methode 2XP is used rather than method 1. ATL population trend is unknown as 90% of the population is in ES where trend is unknown. Population status is U1 and therefore FRP is estimated as > best pop value.</p> <p>The same approach is used for future prospects.</p> <p>Habitat status is estimated with 2XP but all methods give the same result.</p> <p>Overall CS is U1 with both MTX (even if range was estimated FV) and method 2 approaches. With >75% of stable trend, it is assessed =. Change in ES overall CS is due to knowledge hence "non genuine" for Status Nature of Change.</p> <p>As the CS nature of change is non genuine, target 1 is assessed D (no change) from table 21.</p>




The 'map' function can be used to view the distribution of the feature in the selected biogeographic region. The distribution grids are coloured according to the legend for Conservation Status showing the status at Member State biogeographical level. The map is used by the assessors during the assessment to better understand data reported by a Member State e.g. in cases where neighbouring Member States give widely diverging information on a feature. The 'INFO' section can be closed to give a better view.

Factsheets for each species or habitat are available by clicking 'Download factsheet'. These provide a summary of the assessment for all regions the feature is assessed in. The factsheet includes the distribution map and the Member State summary of the Conservation Status of parameters.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive
Period 2007-2012

European Environment
Agency
European Topic Centre
on Biological Diversity



Balaenoptera musculus

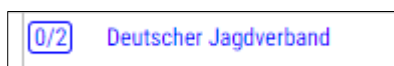
Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Marine Atlantic, Marine Macaronesian

Balaenoptera musculus

The blue whale occurs in the marine Atlantic and Macaronesian regions from latitudes extending from the Scottish shelf and southwards to the Canary islands. It is observed in pelagic waters up to 1,000 meters deep. In the past, the species was widely distributed in the wintering grounds of the southern North Atlantic. However, the North Atlantic population, just like the rest of the global population, has been severely depleted by whaling activities and as such the species is listed as 'endangered' in the IUCN list of threatened species.

4. Stakeholders comments to expert EU biogeographical assessments

As noted above, during the public consultation, new assessment lines can be added to the EU assessments section by stakeholders to be taken into account by the assessor before finalization of the process. Comments can also be given during the consultation process and these are viewable beside the stakeholder name.



The stakeholder organisation is listed.

Clicking on the stakeholder organisation will reveal more information such as Member State.



Assessment comments	Region: ATL User: Deutscher Jagdverband MS: DE
<p>The central european lowland population (CELP) spreads from central Poland to Belgium across continental and atlantic regions and containing also wolves in (inter alia) Denmark and the Netherlands. Given the definition of the favourable conservation status (FCS) in art. 1 of the habitats directive, the population fulfils all criteria (range, population, habitat and future prospects). The reasons why the MS assessment comes to the conclusion of an U2 (red) status are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assessment is done not on population level (as required for species by the directive - cf. Linnell, Salvatori, Boitani, 2008, Guidelines for Population Management of Large Carnivores and ECJ judgement of 10th october 2019, C-674/17) but in an isolated way for each biogeographic region (b.r.). But the b.r. are not relevant for FCS for species, only for habitats (cf. the definition in art. 1 of the directive). If this would be respected (especially the ECJ-judgement cited above) the status (on every criterion) is favourable, as the whole population is in favourable conservation status. Other MS did this correctly (cf. data for Slovenia, where CS is FV despite of a very small number of individuals). - Some parameters based on an experts estimation (especially concerning future prospects) are not comprehensible. Based on scientific data (given the ability of wolves to adapt to a wide range of ecological conditions) it is in no way understandable that future prospects are not positive. There is no sign that the amount of prey animals will decrease, more and more roads are equipped with safe crossings for wildlife. It seems that it is rather a political will not to have reached FCS, than really an experts opinion. There is no evidence that wolf populations in Germany face any risk of extinction in the next decades. Of course there are threats (mainly roadkill, and even illegal killing) but there is no scientific publication considering this as a realistic threat for the population. <p>by Deutscher Jagdverband 2020-03-06 13:03</p>	
<p>There is not enough evidence to modify the German assessment, but the comment will be summarized and mentioned in the datasheet. It is kindly suggested to bring the information to the German authorities.</p> <p>by EEA-ETC/BD 2020-04-02 15:24</p>	

In the example above, 2 comments have been left on the assessment line created by by 'Deutscher Jagdverband'.

As part of the consultation process, participants were encouraged to leave a comment on their added assessment line justifying its addition or any suggested changes to any part of the assessment (Comment 1 by *Deutsche Jagdverband* in screenshot).

The EEA & ETC response to the stakeholder comment is provided in the same 'comment' window below the stakeholder's comment.

<https://nature-art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/datasheet/?regi>

Data Sheet Info

The Grey Wolf was the world's most widely distributed mammal, however it was hunted to extinction in many parts of Europe during the 19th century and its present distribution is more restricted but large populations exist throughout most of eastern and southeastern Europe. Wolves have an ability to adapt to many habitats.

Additionally, comments can be added by stakeholders on the 'Data sheet info'. The comments left here are generally to add further information relevant for the textual description of a habitat or species in the data sheet info window than address any changes made/suggested by the

stakeholder in relation to the EU assessment. The EEA & ETC response to the stakeholder comment (on data sheet text) is provided in the same 'data sheet info' window below the stakeholder's comment.