

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**

Supporting documentation for the
Third Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2007 to December 2012
Conservation status assessment for

Species:

S1013 - Geyer's whorl snail (*Vertigo geyeri*)

IMPORTANT NOTE – PLEASE READ

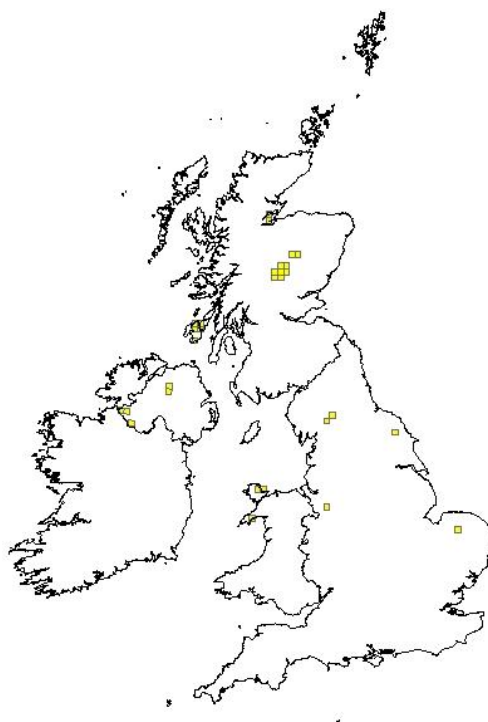
- The country-level reporting information contained in this document is a contribution to the Article 17 UK report for the habitat/species concerned.
- It has been provided by **Scottish Natural Heritage** and refers only to the state of the habitat/species in **Scotland** - it does not constitute an assessment for the whole of the UK.
- The Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this information has been used and, combined with information supplied by other Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
- The format of the document is closely aligned to that set out by the European Commission for Member State reporting – as a result, some of the fields are not applicable at a country-level and have deliberately been left blank – in addition, the content of most fields is constrained by the EC reporting categories.

Reporting format on the 'main results of the surveillance under Article 11' for Annex II, IV & V species

<i>Field name</i>	<i>Brief explanations</i>	
0.2 Species	0.2.1 Species code	S1013
	0.2.2 Species scientific name	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
	0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name Optional	
	0.2.4 Common name Optional	Geyer's whorl snail

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution map		Sensitive	False
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1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate Colville 1996 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1998 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1999 (SNH report) Killeen 2012 (unpublished report) Willing 1988 (SNH report) Willing 2012 (unpublished report)
1.1.3 Year or period	1996-2012 Records from the time period of the reports provide the best

	representation of current range.
1.1.4 Additional distribution map	False
1.1.5 Range map	

2.1 Biogeographical region & marine regions	ATL
2.2 Published sources	<p>"Colville 1996 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1998 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1999 (SNH report) Killeen 2012 (unpublished report) Willing 1988 (SNH report) Willing 2012 (unpublished report)"</p> <p>Colville 1996 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1998 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1999 (SNH report) Killeen 2012 (unpublished report) Willing 1988 (SNH report) Willing 2012 (unpublished report)</p>

2.3 Range	
2.3.1 Surface area Range	
2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range	<p>Colville 1996 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1998 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1999 (SNH report) Killeen 2012 (unpublished report) Willing 1988 (SNH report) Willing 2012 (unpublished report) Scottish populations are concentrated in Perthshire, Deeside, Islay and Black Isle. Several of the Perthshire populations occupy seepages on extensive tracts of hillside</p>
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period	
2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction	<p>stable</p> <p>Records from the time period covered by reports suggest that trend is stable.</p>
2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude	<p>a) Minimum</p> <p>Colville 1996 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1998 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1999 (SNH report) Killeen 2012 (unpublished report) Willing 1988 (SNH report)</p>

	Willing 2012 (unpublished report)	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.6 Long-term trend Period		
2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction		
2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	a) Value in km²	
	b) Operator for FRR	
	c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")	False
	d) Method used to set FRR	
2.3.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

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2.4 Population		
2.4.1 Population size estimation (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
2.4.2 Population size estimation (using population unit other than individuals) Optional (<i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i>)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	32
	c) Maximum	32
2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion Optional	a) Definition of "locality"	
	b) Method to convert data	
	c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation	
2.4.4 Year or period	1996-2012	
2.4.5 Method used Population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling Whilst population estimates have been made for some extant sites, difficulties in sampling efficiency and natural population fluctuations year on year make estimates of population size of limited value. Colville 1996 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1998 (SNH report) Killeen & Colville 1999 (SNH report) Killeen 2012 (unpublished report) Willing 1988 (SNH report) Willing 2012 (unpublished report)	
2.4.6 Short-term trend Period		
2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction	stable	

2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling	
	It is difficult to assess population sizes because of annual fluctuations and responses to temporary climatic conditions, but quantitative samples suggest that populations are currently stable.	
2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period	1996-2012	
2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction		
2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.13 Long term trend Method used		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units	
	b) Operator	

	c) FRP is unknown indicated by "true"	True
	d) Method used to set FRP	
2.4.15 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.5 Habitat for the species		
2.5.1 Area estimation	<p>V. geyeri is mostly recorded on permanently wet calcareous flushes on gently sloping, sometimes stony ground with low-growing vegetation. This habitat is dominated by fine-leaved grasses, sedges and other vegetation such as <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Schoenus nigricans</i>, <i>S. ferrugineus</i> and <i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>. Mosses such as <i>Ctenidium molluscum</i> and <i>Cratoneuron</i> spp. are also present in the immediate area. V. geyeri can be found at the moist base of the sedge or bog-rush.</p> <p>It is unknown whether the amount of habitat in the UK is sufficient to support a viable population of the species. There isn't sufficient understanding of the species biology and ecology for such assessment</p> <p>It is unknown whether the amount of habitat in the UK is sufficient to support a viable population of the species.</p>	
2.5.2 Year or period		
2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species	Absent data	
2.5.4 Quality of the habitat	a) Habitat quality	Good
	The majority of localities for V. geyeri in the UK are calcareous seepages on limestone hillsides. These localities can be considered to be relatively	

	secure and as long as appropriate management is maintained.	
	b) Assessment method	Data from commissioned reports suggest that there are no major threats to this species at present, no significant changes on population sizes and distribution
	Data from commissioned reports suggest that there are no major threats to this species at present, no significant changes on population sizes and distribution	
2.5.5 Short-term trend Period		
2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction	V. geyeri predominantly occurs in high quality calcareous seepages and fens. These habitats appears to be in good condition	
2.5.7 Long-term trend Period		
2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species	a) Value in km²	
	b) Absence of data indicated as '0'	
2.5.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.6 Main pressures		
a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
A04: grazing	M	

2.6.1 Method used – Pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data
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2.7 Threats		
a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
A04: grazing	M	
A08: Fertilisation	M	
H01: Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	M	
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	M	

2.7.1 Method used – Threats	expert opinion
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2.8 Complementary information	
2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
2.8.2 Other relevant information	
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment	

2.9 Conclusions (<i>assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period</i>)
Please refer to the United Kingdom assessment for this species.

**3 Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex II species
(only applies to species listed under Annex II of the Directive)**

3.1 Population		
3.1.1 Population size Estimation of population size included in the SAC network	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	4
	c) Maximum	4
3.1.2 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate Site Condition Monitoring in 2012 by I.J. Killeen Each of the 3 SAC populations was surveyed in 2012 (Killeen, unpublished).	
3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network (short-term trend)		

3.2 Conservation measures														
Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.														
3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type					3.2.3 Ranking H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	3.2.4 Location where the measure is PRIMARILY applied			3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the measure				
	a) Legal/statutory	b) Administrative	c) Contractual	d) Recurrent	e) One-off		a) Inside	b) Outside	c) Both inside & outside	a) Maintain	b) Enhance	c) Long term	d) No effect	e) Unknown
2.1: Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats			Y			H			Y	Y				

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