

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


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1833 - *Najas flexilis* - Slender naiad**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Najas flexilis*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1833
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

PRESTON, C.D., PEARMAN, D.A. & DINES, T.D. 2002. New Atlas of the British & Irish Flora. Oxford University Press.

WINGFIELD, R. 2004. The Ecology of *Najas flexilis*. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 017.

Map Data Sources

Vascular Plants Database, Botanical Society of the British Isles, via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway.

Wingfield (2004) survey data.

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	2468		
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1987-2004		
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good		
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)		
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable		
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2004		
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable		
2.4 Population			
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	39	Maximum
	Units	Localities	
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1999-2006		
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	2 - Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population		
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Moderate		
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)		
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable		
2.4.7 Population trend period	1982-2006		
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable		
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable		
2.4.10 Main pressures	701 - water pollution; 952 - eutrophication;		
2.4.11 Threats	701 - water pollution; 952 - eutrophication; 953 - acidification; 954 - invasion by a species;		
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region			
2.5 Habitats for the species	This aquatic plant is an annual found in deep, clear mesotrophic lochs, and where the water receives some base-enrichment from nearby basalt, limestone or calcareous dune-sand (other associated rocks are Old Red Sandstone and Lewisian Gneiss). The majority of its sites are in the machair lochs of the Western Isles, where there are strong populations, and there is little change in the traditional land management practices.		
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown		
2.5.3 Date of estimation	05/2007		
2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor		
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Decreasing (-)		
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006		
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	4 - Indirect anthropo or zoogenic influence;		
2.6 Future prospects			
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper		

2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	2468
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	39
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(FV) - Favourable
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving