Euro-limpacs

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Summary of Ephemeroptera database

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1 Introduction

The present report on the European Ephemeroptera database is an outcome of the Eurolimpacs project, Work Package 7 'Indicators of Ecosystem Health'. It is an update of the activities presented in the deliverable 189: 'Indicator value database for Ephemeroptera – Phase I Report' (Armanini et al., 2007) and deals with the compilation of an autoecological matrix for mayflies from literature data. In the Phase I report, the approach and methods to derive the autoecological information from the literature were described in details and here we present an overview of the full results of the activity, in terms of amount of information gained.

The main result of the activity is the compilation of an autoecological matrix for European Ephemeroptera species, which will be presented, in the form of a database, on the web site www.freshwaterecology.info.

More specifically, aims of the work were to:

- compile the autoecological matrix on European Ephemeroptera species, which is being provided as an Excel file in order to be published on the database available on the dedicated website;
- briefly illustrate the results of the bibliographic review process, in terms of amount of information gained;
- describe how the autoecological information was extracted from the literature and summarized;
- present an overview of the kind and amount of information obtained, including a summary fact sheet for each European mayfly species for which information was found in the literature;
- very briefly describe the usage of the database;
- concisely present current and next activities on the subject.

It is not the aim of the report to illustrate the ecology of individual Ephemeroptera species. Such information is reported in the autoecological matrix and will be the subject of a further project Deliverable 'Manuscript on evaluation of the Ephemeroptera database'.

A contribution to the compilation of the autoecological matrix was provided by various partners in order to guarantee that the different European zones were adequately covered. Geographic areas considered with particularly emphasis were Italy (CNR-IRSA), the Iberian Peninsula (University of Granada), Scandinavia (SLU), Germany and Austria (University of Essen), Great Britain (CEH). An overall review at the European scale was also performed (CNR-IRSA).

2 Methods used to derive the information from literature sources and species list

The approach and methods used for bibliographic search and to extract ecological information for individual mayfly species has been illustrated in details in the project Deliverable 189. Here, only few summary lines are reported within each paragraph to refresh the methods and/or to add further information.

The Ephemeroptera taxonomic list adopted here is the one provided by the Fauna Europaea project (Thomas & Belfiore, 2004).

3 Overview of the information retrieved

A total of ca. 2800 papers were identified as potentially useful and, out of those, more than 1400 were available and were thus reviewed. Finally, more than 670 papers contained useful information. The list of these papers is provided in Annex I, where each reference entry and its database code are associated to the family(ies) for which the paper provides information. Because the reference list is an output of an Access database, the original cell formatting is not kept in the list i.e. genus/species names are not reported in italic.

In the autoecological matrix, for each Ephemeroptera species, the final result of the literature review is a 'species row', where all the relevant information retrieved is summed up. Potentially, for each species information concerning all the 35 considered ecological categories can be included in the species row, varying from e.g. Ecoregion distribution, Microhabitat preference to Flight periods (for further details see Deliverable 189 and Table 3).

To obtain the 'species row' in the autoecological matrix for each Ephemeroptera species, individual 'paper rows' were compiled and then summarized to derive the 'species row'. The intermediate phase of the paper rows compilation was adopted with the aims of: a) supporting an objective check of the information retrieved; b) simplifying the summing up procedure for information obtained from different sources; c) facilitating future updates.

A total of 4931 paper rows containing autoecological information on individual mayfly species were obtained. In total, 9862 individual information were extracted from the literature sources. Most information (ca. 8800) were obtained at CNR-IRSA that coordinates the task, jointly with the University of Granada, and carried out both a dedicated search on Italian Ephemeroptera and an overall review at the European scale. Nevertheless, the information provided by other partners who contributed to the task (ca. 1000) are very important because they often covered the review of papers either not centrally available or written in problematic languages. In particular, the contribution from the University of Granada, which has been very recently concluded and is highly relevant with about 200 papers reviewed and about 90 containing useful information, will further increase the amount of information summarized, as soon as it is integrated in the autoecological matrix file.

4 Procedure for summarizing the information available from the literature

Once the information from the literature was made available and included in the autoecological matrix file, a summary of all individual entries into the species row had to be performed, for each mayfly species. While summarizing the information, a potential difficulty is conflicting information from differences sources/authors. With the aim of solving potential disagreements, a simple bibliographic relevance index was developed in order to rank the paper information. This index was developed giving importance to two general criteria (Table 1):

- authors' relevancy in terms of number of information provided (see Table 3);
- publication type i.e. specific or general paper, separately for each major group of autoecological information (see Table 3).

Table 1. Scoring system used to weight individual information and to perform the final summary of autoecological information for each species.

	Category	Description	Comment	Score
A	authors' relevancy	author's overall expertise i.e. total number of ecological information provided,	major expert other authors	2 1
B	suitability of paper	specificity of the paper, separately for each major group of autoecological information	specific generic	3 1

A) The value to select 'major experts' from the pool of authors who provided autoecological knowledge of Ephemeroptera was set up at 300 (Figure 2), ca. corresponding to the 3% of the total available information.
The authors who provided more than 300 individual autoecological information were considered major experts and got score 2 (Table 1), while other authors got score 1. For papers with more than one author, the score assigned to the paper was the score of the most expert author. Altogether, 33 authors were classified as major experts of mayfly autoecology, out of a total of ca. 250.

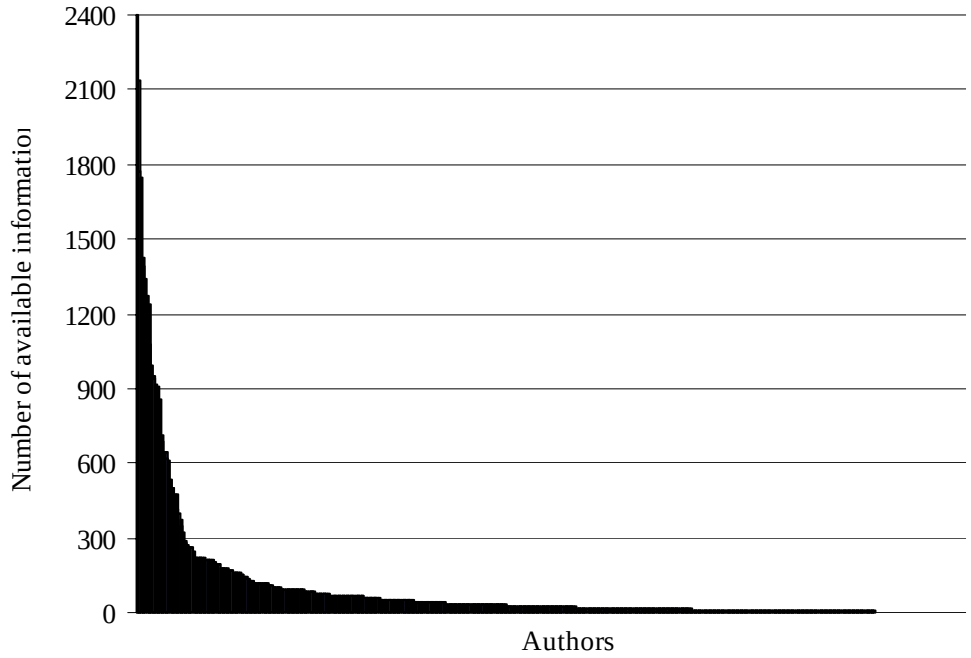


Figure 2. Authors ordered in terms of total number of single information provided (all categories, all species).

The 10 authors who contributed most are listed in Table 2, alphabetically ordered. This list of expert is an indication of the authors that provided the largest amount of information in terms of mayfly ecology, thus excluding authors that might have mainly contributed on taxonomical knowledge. Furthermore, it should be noted that Italian and Spanish authors might have resulted over-weighted compared to the overall number of paper published around Europe because of the full availability of their papers. At the contrary, authors who published many works in e.g. Russian or in other languages for which was not possible to retrieve information, can result under-weighted.

Table 2. List of the ten authors most contributing ecological information on European mayflies (alphabetically ordered).

Author	Institute (actual or last one)	Country
Alba-Tercedor J.	University of Granada	Spain
Bauernfeind E.	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien	Austria
Belfiore C.	DECOS Tuscia University, Viterbo	Italy
Buffagni A.	CNR-IRSA, Brugherio (MI)	Italy
Haybach A.	HBio - Büro für Hydrobiologie,	Germany
Humpesch U.H.	Limnological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences	Austria
Landa V.	Institute of Entomology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences	Czech Republic
Sartori M.	Museum of Zoology, Lausanne	Switzerland
Soldán T.	Institute of Entomology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences	Czech Republic

B) Concerning the suitability of papers, the parameter considered was the specificity to each of the 4 major groups of autoecological information, for which it was evaluated separately. The major categories (Table 3) were Distribution (e.g. zonation), Habitat (e.g. Microhabitat and Current preference), Life cycle – Temperature (e.g. Voltinism, life duration) and Rarity – Occurrence (e.g. presence in Red list, indicator species). In order to assess the specificity of the paper, the title of the paper and the amount of information contained in the article were considered, for each of the 4 major groups on information. Also, this judgment was expressed separately for each mayfly family (Figure 3). The idea behind this scoring is that a paper dedicated to a certain argument is expected to contain more accurate information than a general paper.

By applying the criteria given in Table 1 and explained in A) and B), 5 scores can be hypothetically attributed for each paper row (if autoecological information for all 4 major groups is available in the paper):

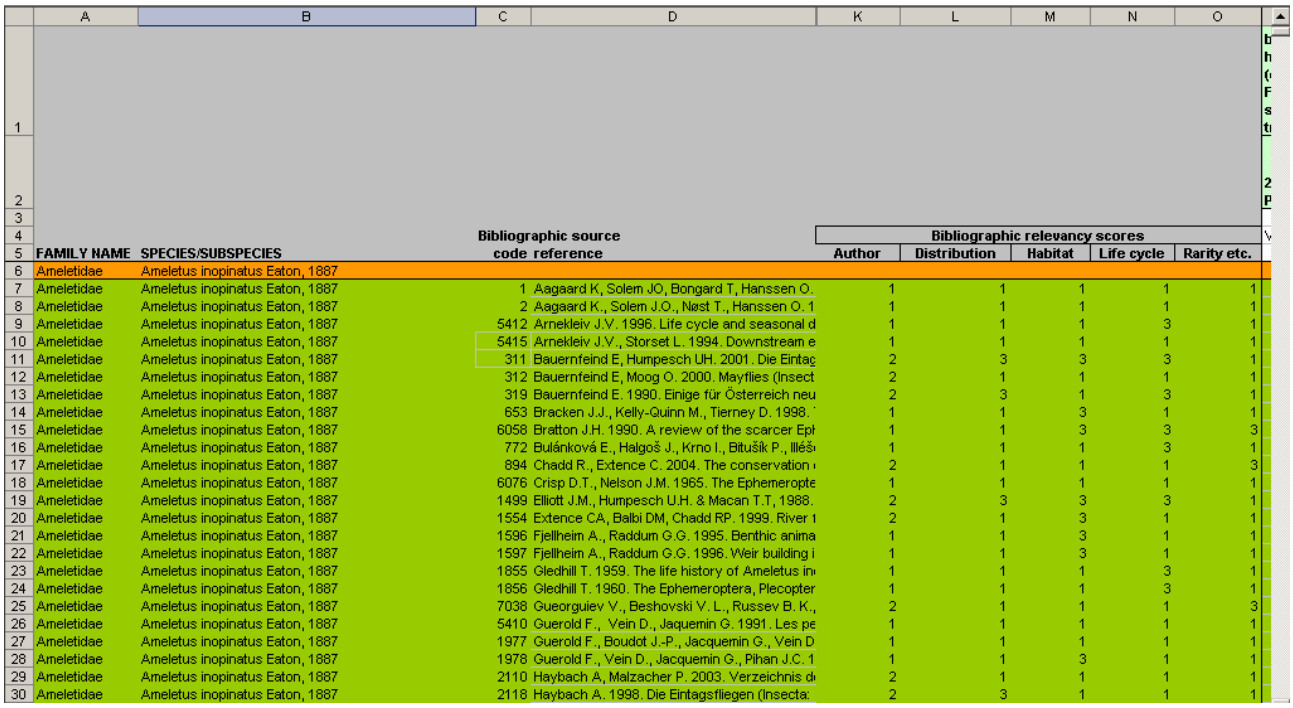
- 1 or 2 for the author
- 1 or 3 for Distribution
- 1 or 3 for Habitat
- 1 or 3 for Life cycle – Temperature
- 1 or 3 for Rarity – Occurrence.

Thus, the scores are assigned by giving relatively more importance to the specificity of the paper rather than to the expertise of the author.

These values were then used to calculate a weighted score for each ecological feature to summarize in a standard way the information retrieved. For instance, if two papers contained information on current preference and e.g. the first one stated that species X is rheophilic and the second one attests that it is rheo-limnophilic, how the information should be summarized? By means of the relevancy index it is possible to combine expertise of the author(s) and the specificity of the papers in terms of Habitat preference. Thus, it is possible to weight the two information: e.g. paper one is a general paper compiled by a non-expert author (thus scoring 1*1=1), while the second paper is a specific paper on habitat preference written by an expert author (thus scoring 2*3=6). Consequently, the species X can be considered mostly rheo-limnophilic.

Table 3. Autoecological major groups of information, related categories and short codes used in the present study.

Major group	Category	Short code
Distribution	stream zonation preference	Zonation
	distribution according to Illies	Ecoregion distr.
	altitude	Altitude
	altitude WFD	WFD altitude
Habitat	preference for a certain microhabitat	Microhabitat
	habitat specialist	Habitat specialist
	preference for a certain current situation	Current
	feeding types	Feeding type
	locomotion type	Locomotion
	hydrologic preference	General lentic/lotic
	hydrological preference II	Temporary streams
	salinity	Salinity
	ph preference	pH
Life cycle - Temperature	temperature preference I	Temperature I
	temperature preference II	Temperature II
	reproductive cycles per year	Voltinism
	life duration	Life duration
	aquatic stage	Life stage
	resistance/resilience to droughts	Droughts resistance
	reproduction	Reproduction
	dissemination strategy	Dissemination
	resistance form	Resistance form
	respiration	Respiration
	flight (emergence)-period I	Flight period I
	flight (emergence)-period II	Flight period II
	larval development cycle	Larval cycle
	r-, K-strategy	r-, K- strategy
	dispersal capacity	Dispersal capacity
Rarity - Occurrence	rare species (ecoregion)	Rarity
	Red list species (national/regional)	Red list
	FFH species	FFH species
	endemism	Endemism I
	endemism	Endemism II
	disjunct isolated populations	Disjunct pop
	sensitive species	Sensitive
	invasive (alien) species	Invasive
	occurrence in large quantities	Large quantities
	indicator species in terms of	Indicator species



	A	B	C	D	K	L	M	N	O
4			Bibliographic source		Bibliographic relevancy scores				
5	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES/SUBSPECIES	code	reference	Author	Distribution	Habitat	Life cycle	Rarity etc.
6	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887							
7	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1	Aagaard K, Solem JO, Bongard T, Hanssen O.	1	1	1	1	1
8	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	2	Aagaard K., Solem J.O., Nøst T., Hanssen O. 1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	5412	Arnekleiv J.V. 1996. Life cycle and seasonal d	1	1	1	3	1
10	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	5415	Arnekleiv J.V., Storset L. 1994. Downstream e	1	1	1	1	1
11	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	311	Bauernfeind E, Humpesch UH. 2001. Die Eintag	2	3	3	3	1
12	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	312	Bauernfeind E, Moog O. 2000. Mayflies (Insect	2	1	1	1	1
13	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	319	Bauernfeind E. 1990. Einige für Österreich neu	2	3	1	3	1
14	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	653	Bracken J.J., Kelly-Quinn M., Tierney D. 1998.	1	1	3	1	1
15	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	6058	Bratton J.H. 1990. A review of the scarcer Epl	1	1	3	3	3
16	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	772	Bulánková E., Halgoš J., Krno I., Bitušík P., Illéš	1	1	1	3	1
17	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	894	Chadd R., Extence C. 2004. The conservation	2	1	1	1	3
18	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	6076	Crisp D.T., Nelson J.M. 1965. The Ephemeropte	1	1	1	1	1
19	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1499	Elliott J.M., Humpesch U.H. & Macan T.T, 1988.	2	3	3	3	1
20	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1554	Extence CA, Balbi DM, Chadd RP. 1999. River	2	1	3	1	1
21	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1596	Fjellheim A., Raddum G.G. 1995. Benthic anima	1	1	3	1	1
22	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1597	Fjellheim A., Raddum G.G. 1996. Weir building i	1	1	3	1	1
23	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1855	Gledhill T. 1959. The life history of Ameletus in	1	1	1	3	1
24	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1856	Gledhill T. 1960. The Ephemeroptera, Plecopter	1	1	1	3	1
25	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	7038	Gueorguiev V., Beshovski V. L., Russev B. K.,	2	1	1	1	3
26	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	5410	Guerold F., Vein D., Jaquemin G. 1991. Les pe	1	1	1	1	1
27	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1977	Guerold F., Boudot J.-P., Jacquemin G., Vein D	1	1	1	1	1
28	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	1978	Guerold F., Vein D., Jacquemin G., Pihan J.C. 1	1	1	3	1	1
29	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	2110	Haybach A, Malzacher P. 2003. Verzeichnis d	2	1	1	1	1
30	Ameletidae	Ameletus inopinatus Eaton, 1887	2118	Haybach A. 1998. Die Eintagsfliegen (Insecta:	2	3	1	1	1

Figure 3. Example of bibliographic relevancy scores for *Ameletus inopinatus.*

This approach was preferred to the one simply based on expert opinion and should guarantee a reduction of subjectivity in the evaluation of literature information. Furthermore, it allows a constant implementation of the work based on the same review approach, as if new papers are reviewed they can be simply added to the autoecological matrix to obtain new summary information.

5 General remarks on literature review

The completeness of the information retrieved for the 339 species of mayfly was analyzed in terms of share of classified species per category.
An overview of the completeness of the information available for the 4 autoecological groups with details on single features is shown in Figure 4. Values range from 0.3% to 100%. For the parameters FFH species and Respiration a classification was obtained for all species. This was possible because no Ephemeroptera species are included in the Flora and Fauna Directive and because the respiration pattern of mayflies was derived from general texts. High share of classified taxa was achieved for the parameters Ecoregion distribution (85%), General lentic/lotic (78.8%) and Salinity (78.8%). Those parameters were contained in nearly all papers found, being related with geographic distribution, preference for i.e. river or lake and for i.e. freshwater or brackish water. With the aim of analyzing the amount of information available, this information doesn't seem of much interest as it is present for almost all species and it is basically related with the amount of papers available. Excluding those very common features, some features showing high share of classified species were observed in all the four major autoecological groups (Figure 4).

Distribution: all the features considered showed high share of classified species. The highest was WFD altitude with 67% of species classified.

Habitat: excluding General lentic/lotic and Salinity, higher shares of classified species were observed for Microhabitat and Current preference (52.8% and 44.5% respectively). At the opposite low shares were observed for Habitat specialist (13.6%), Locomotion (3.2%) and Temporary streams (2.9%).

Life cycle – Temperature: The features that showed higher share of classified species were Flight period I e II (60.5% and 64.3% respectively), Life Duration (46.9%) and Voltinism (48.4%). At the opposite low percentages were observed for general traits as Dissemination (2.1), r-, K- strategy (1.2%) and Dispersal capacity (0.6%).

Rarity-Occurrence: Rarity (50.1%) and Endemism (42.2%) were the features with higher shares of classified species. Disjunct population (2.4%), Sensitive (4.4%) and Invasive (0.3%) were at the opposite the less reported ones.

In Annex II, a detailed fact sheet for almost all European Ephemeroptera species is reported, which contains information on data availability and potential disagreement among European geographical areas and authors' opinion. These fact sheets provide thus a quantification of the availability of information for the considered autoecological features. Furthermore, it provides an overview of the degree of agreement among geographical areas and authors in order to give an idea of difficulties encountered in summarizing the information. In the description of the information retrieved, comments to the most reported categories (i.e. Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution) and to the characters related to general traits (i.e. Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.) are usually omitted, because they are common to almost all species and thus not very informative.

Concerning distribution of species across Ecoregions, even if a large amount of data were collected, the definition of species geographic distribution is not a priority aim of the present work. Thus, to get updated information on Ephemeroptera distribution in Europe reference to the Fauna Europaea project (Thomas & Belfiore, 2004) should be done.

Some considerations can be outlined on the amount of information retrieved for the different species. The information obtained ranged from a minimum of 0, observed for 40 species, and a maximum of 880 for the Baetidae *Baetis rhodani* (Figure 5). It should be taken into account that these results can vary once the latest contributions will be integrated in the autoecological matrix.

For only the 3% ca. of mayfly species (i.e. > 400 individual information per species), the autoecological preferences can be considered well known. For those species, it will be relatively easy to evaluate the potential effects of climate changes. For about the 6% of species (i.e. number of information per species included between 200 and 400) the amount of autoecological information available is considered quite good. Nonetheless, for this species it might appear helpful to look for further information to deepen the analysis on the possible effects of climate change e.g. on selected ecological features. For ca. 22% of the species (i.e. number of information per species between 50 and 200) the amount of data retrieved is considered low but, in some cases, it seems anyhow enough to start the study of the relationship between climate changes and their distribution and occurrence. For ca. the 55% of species (i.e. number of information per species between 2 and 50) the amount of information retrieved is considered critically low. For those species an increase of research efforts should be done in order to raise the actual knowledge on their ecology. For ca. the 14 % of species the amount of information retrieved is considered super-critical (i.e. number of

information per species included between 0 and 1). Those species should be targeted of special research activities in order to cover this major lack of knowledge.

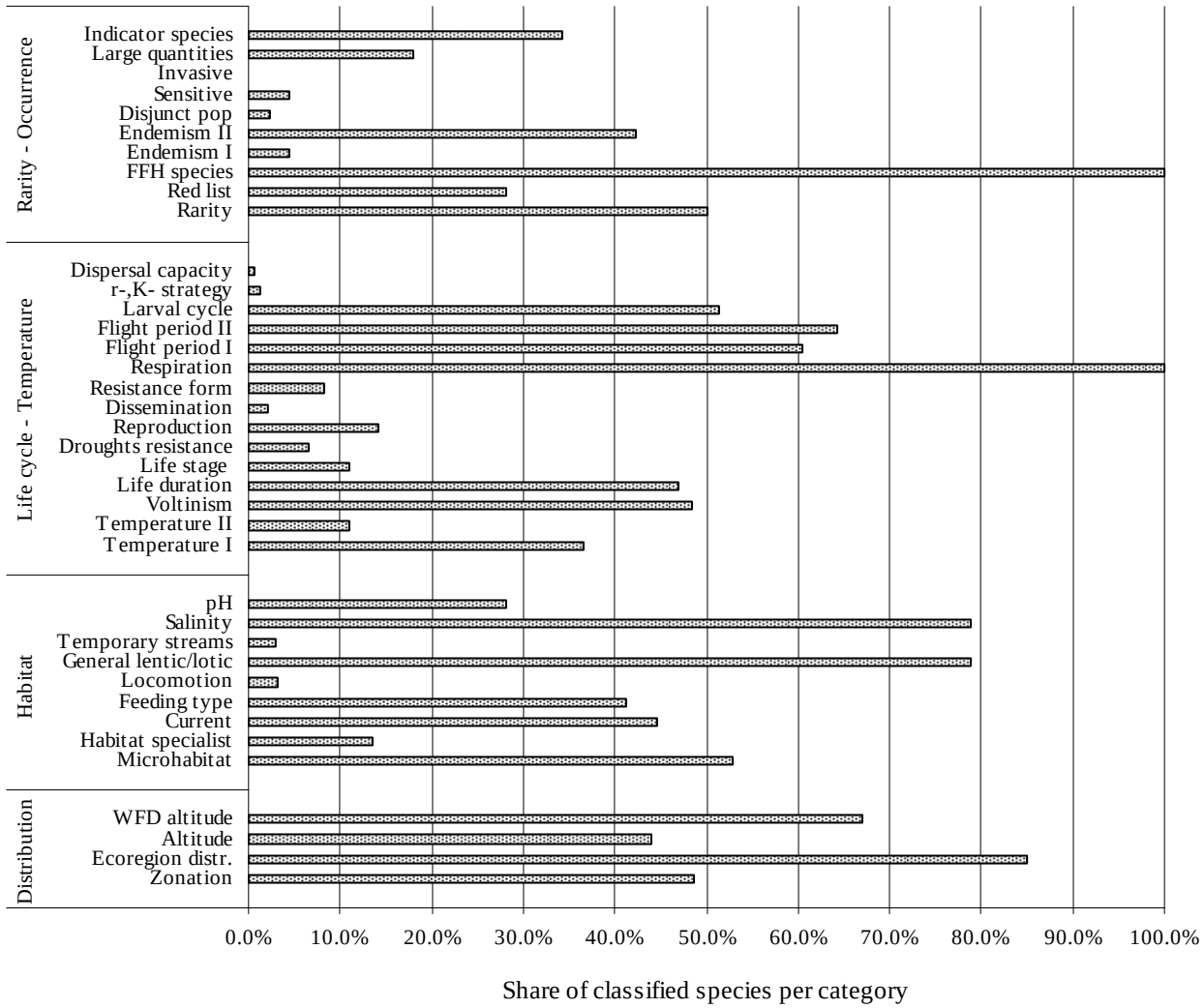
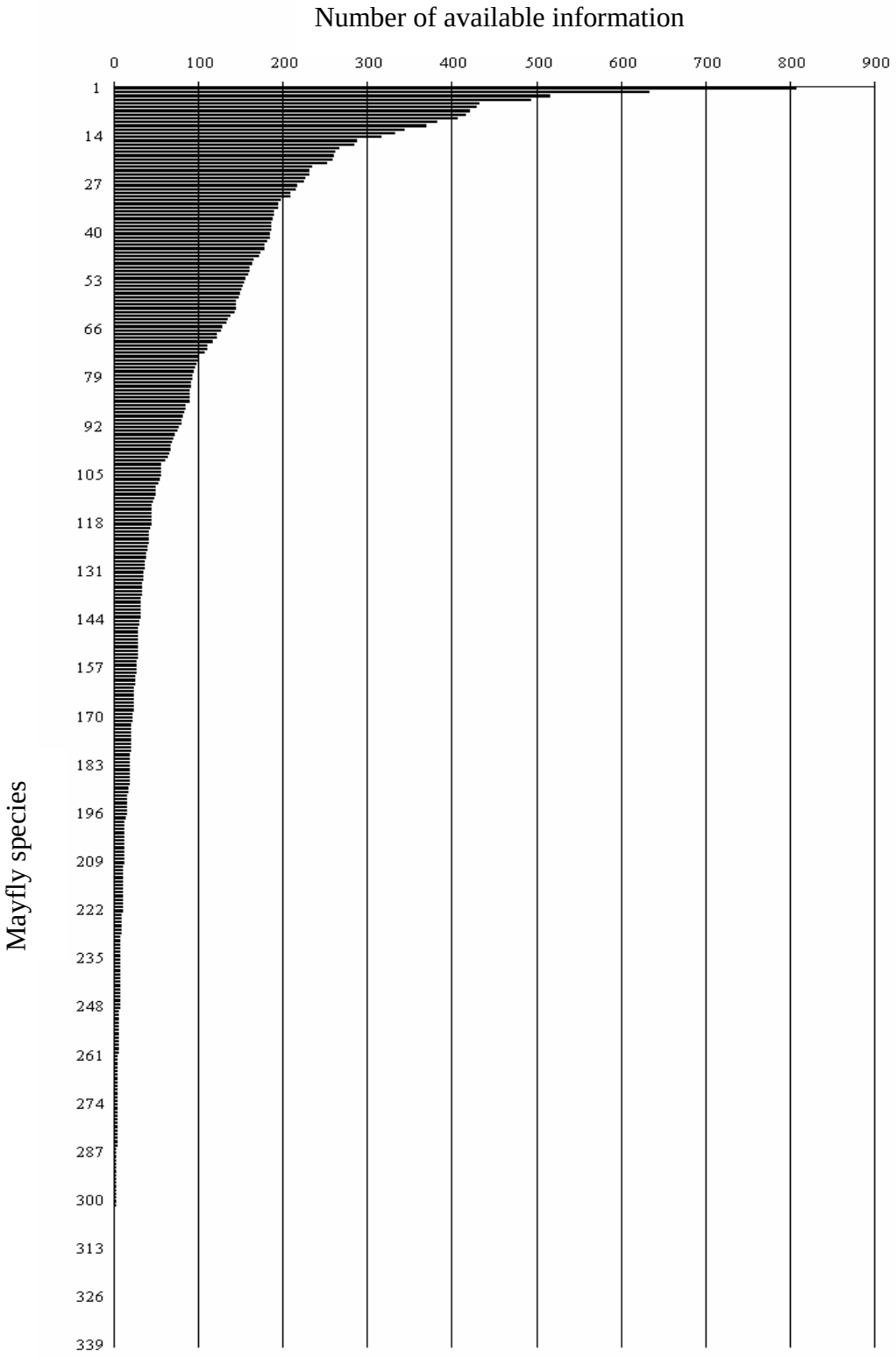


Figure 4. Share of classified Ephemeroptera species per category of ecological information.

In general terms, for the species belonging to the last three classes outlined above it seems extremely important and urgent to increase the autoecological knowledge in order to have the possibility to evaluate if they will be potentially affected by climate change.
The more detailed outlook provided in Annex II can support the derivation of a better picture of the actual knowledge on individual mayfly species.

Figure 5. Overview of the total amount of reviewed information for the European mayfly species (rank ordered).



In general terms, it seems interesting to present here an overview of the total amount of information retrieved for each species. The classes previously listed give indications of major knowledge gaps and potential research needs for mayfly species. In the following graphs (Figure 6-12), the amount of information retrieved for 50 mayfly species per graphs is showed. Thus, it will be possible to know for which species a critical lack of knowledge was observed, or vice versa.

Figure 6. Top 50 mayfly species ranking in terms of amount of available information.

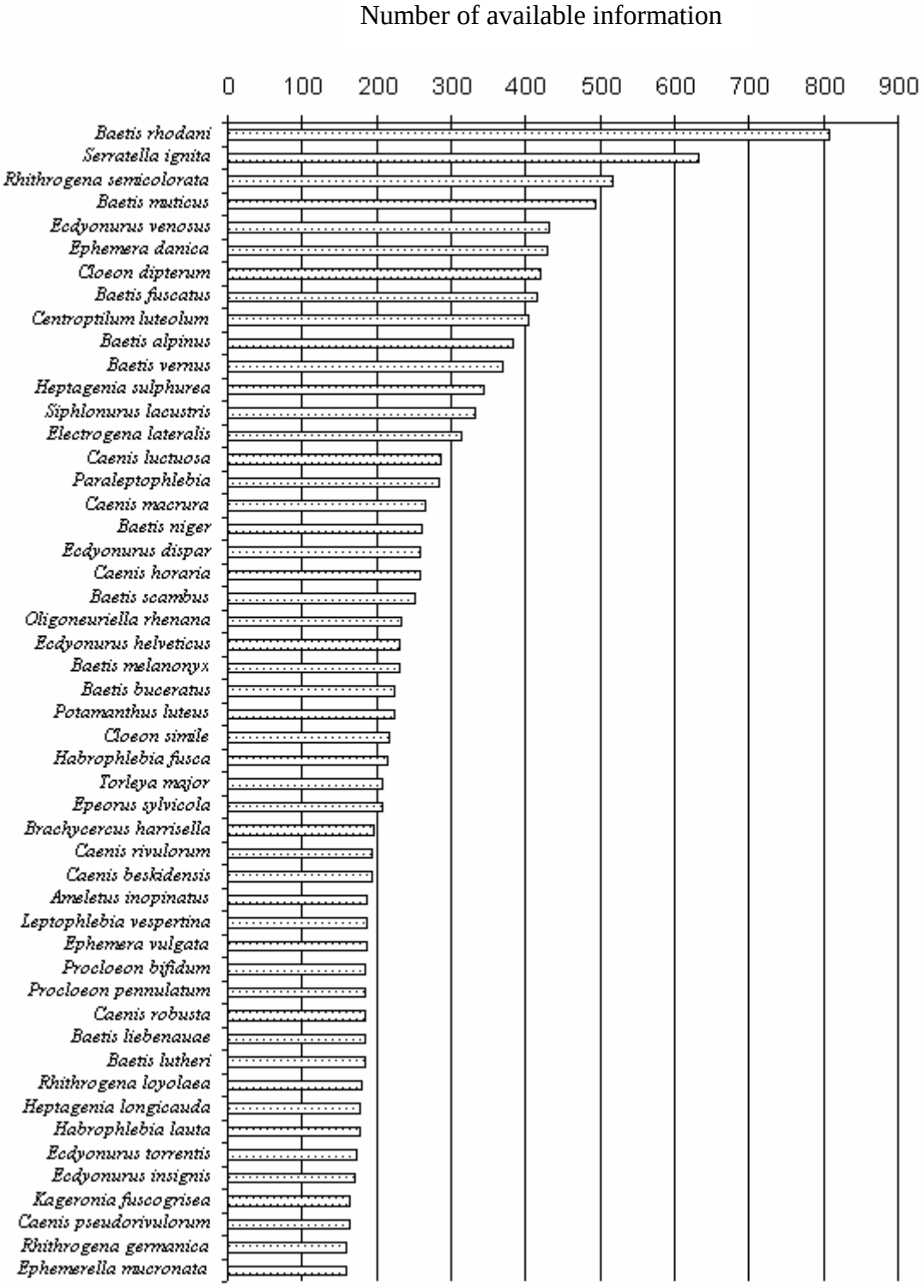


Figure 7. Mayfly species ranking 50 to 100 in terms of amount of available information.

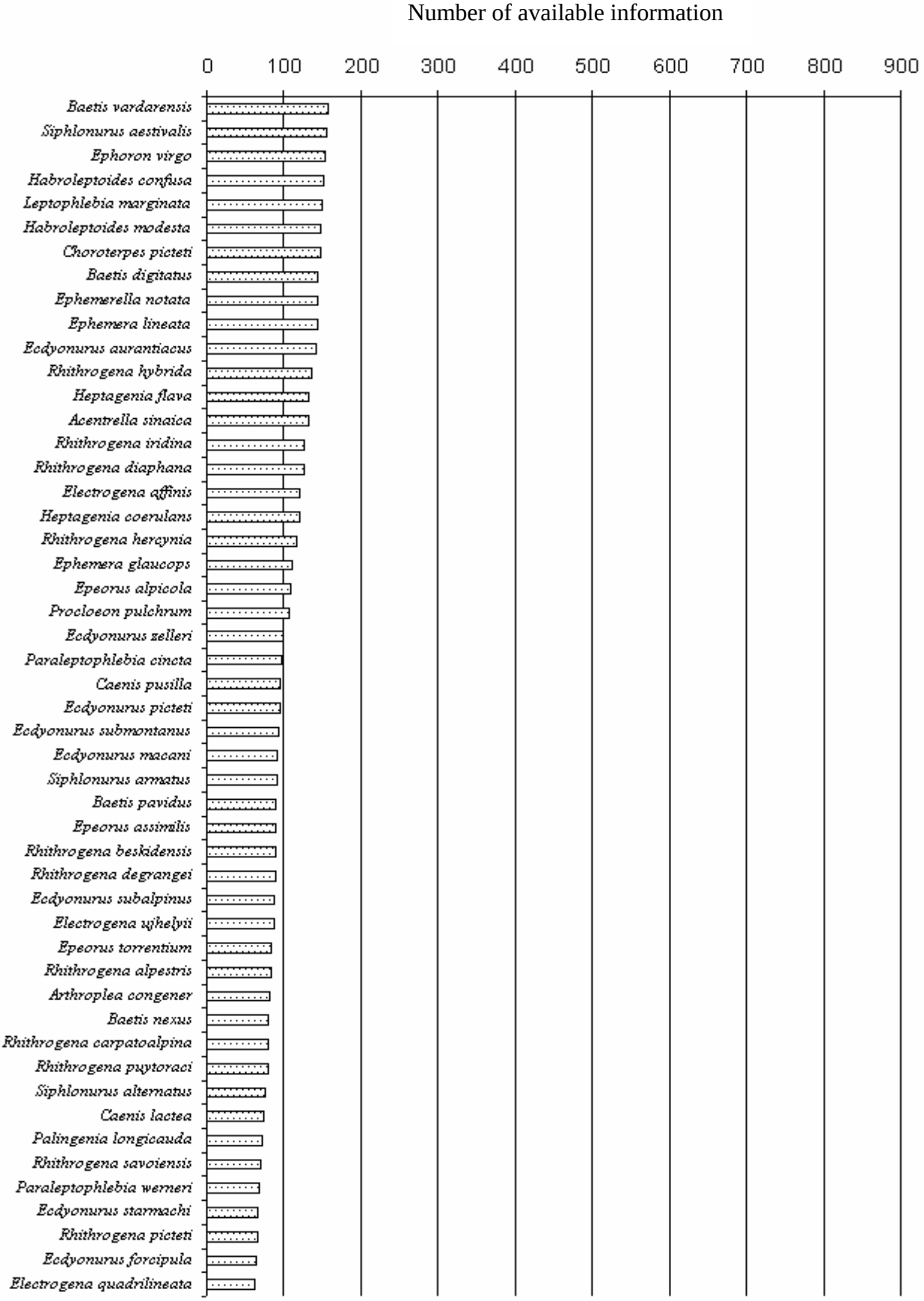


Figure 8. Mayfly species ranking 100 to 150 in terms of amount of available information.

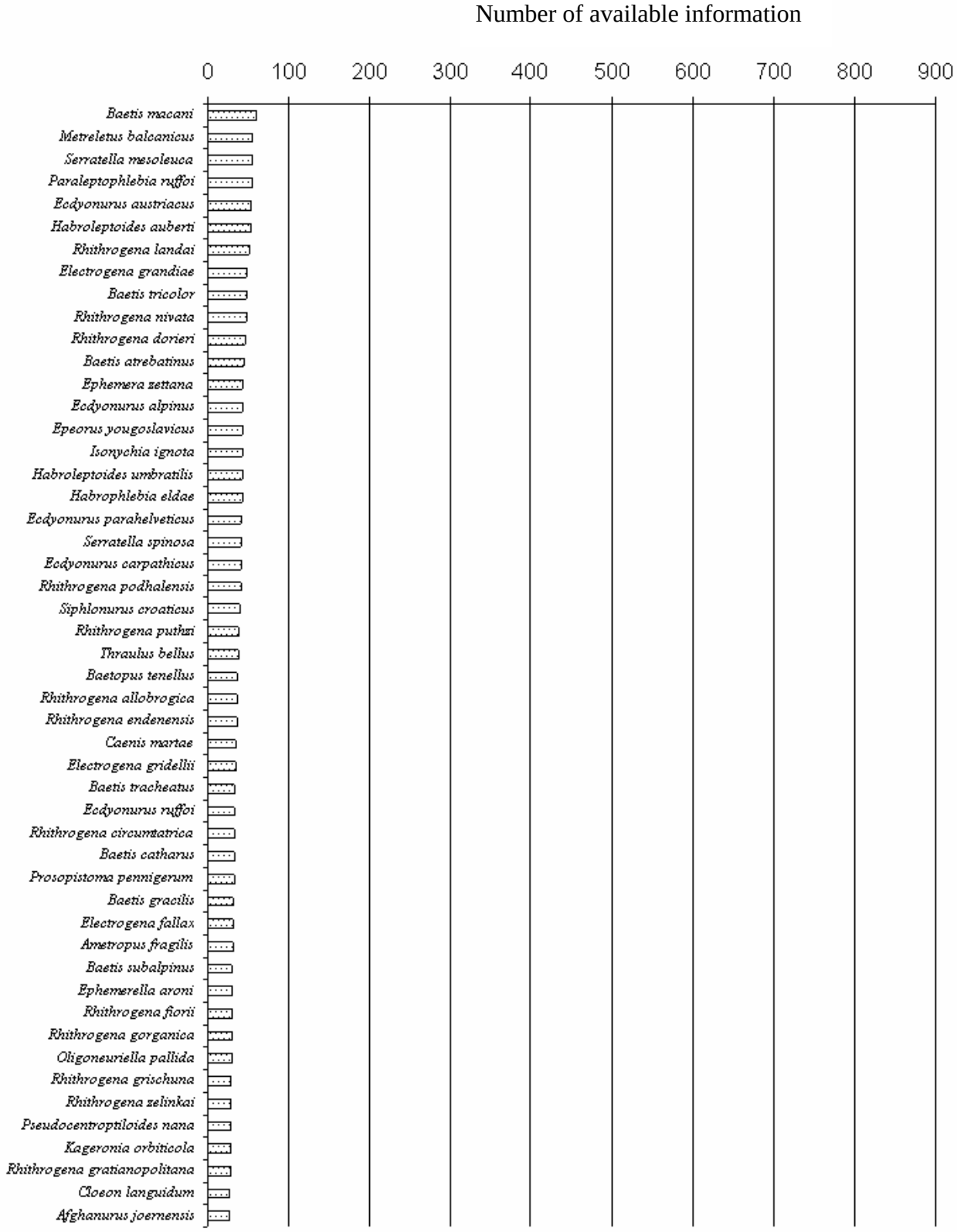


Figure 9. Mayfly species ranking 150 to 200 in terms of amount of available information.

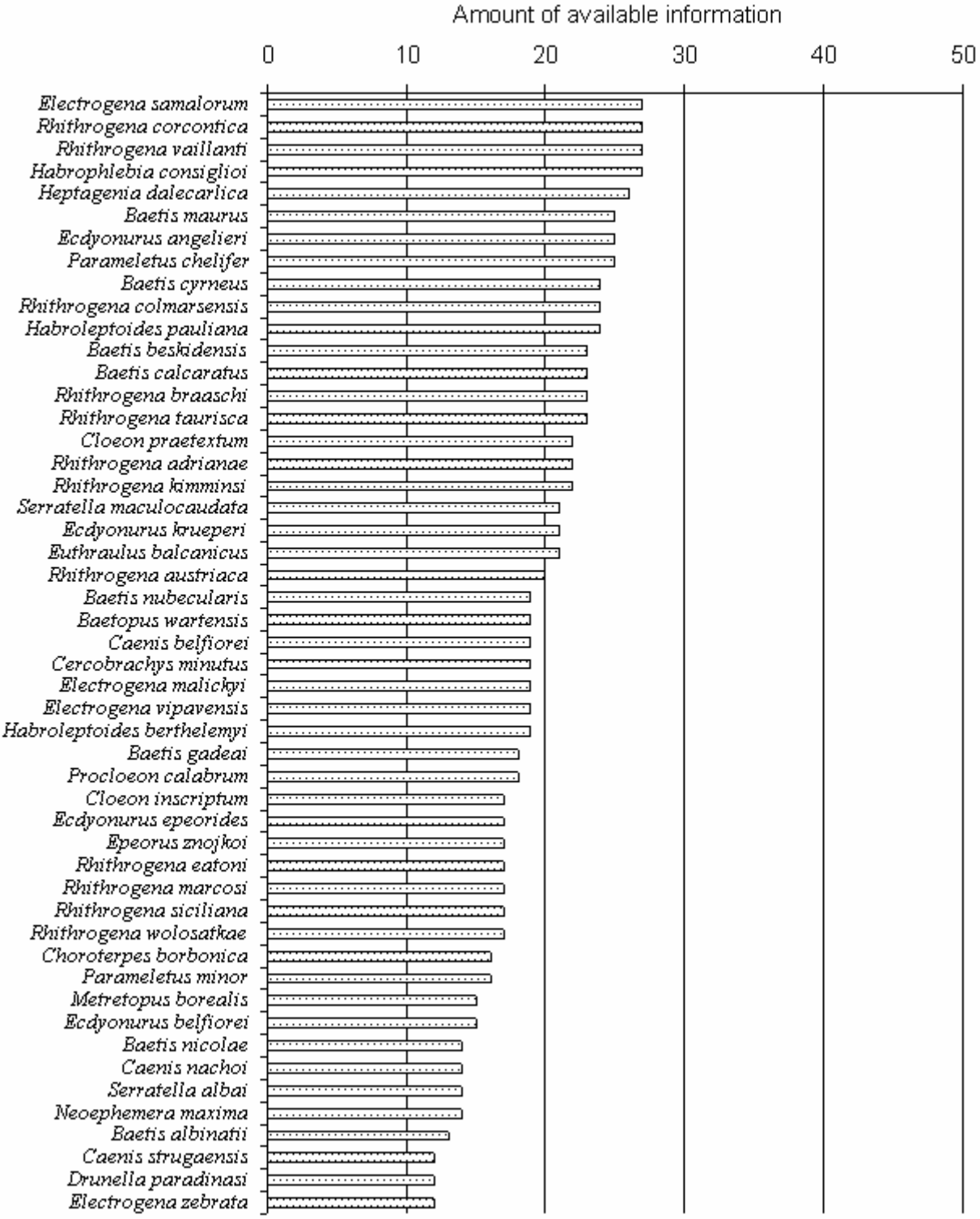


Figure 10. Mayfly species ranking 200 to 250 in terms of amount of available information.

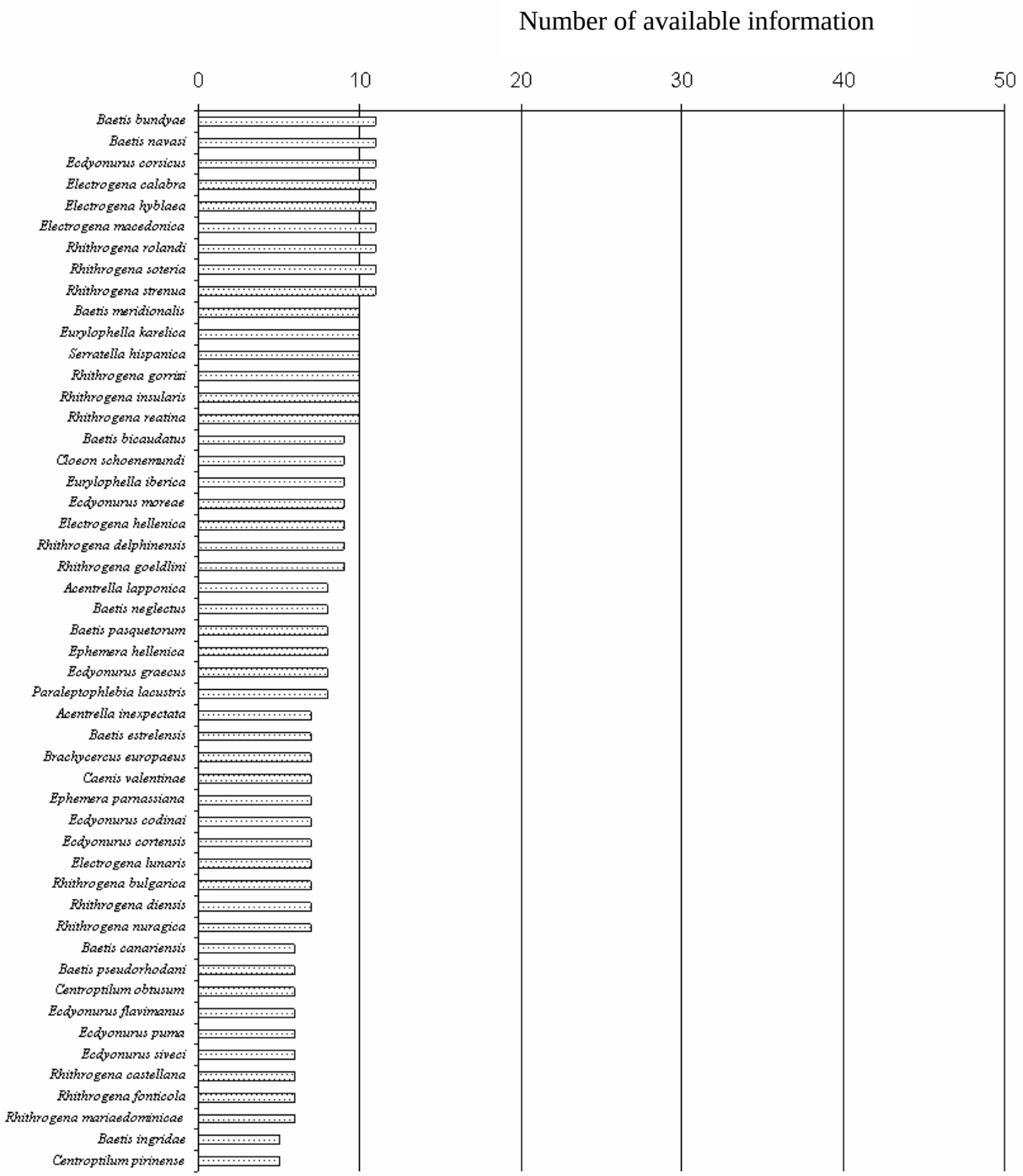


Figure 11. Mayfly species ranking 250 to 300 in terms of amount of available information.

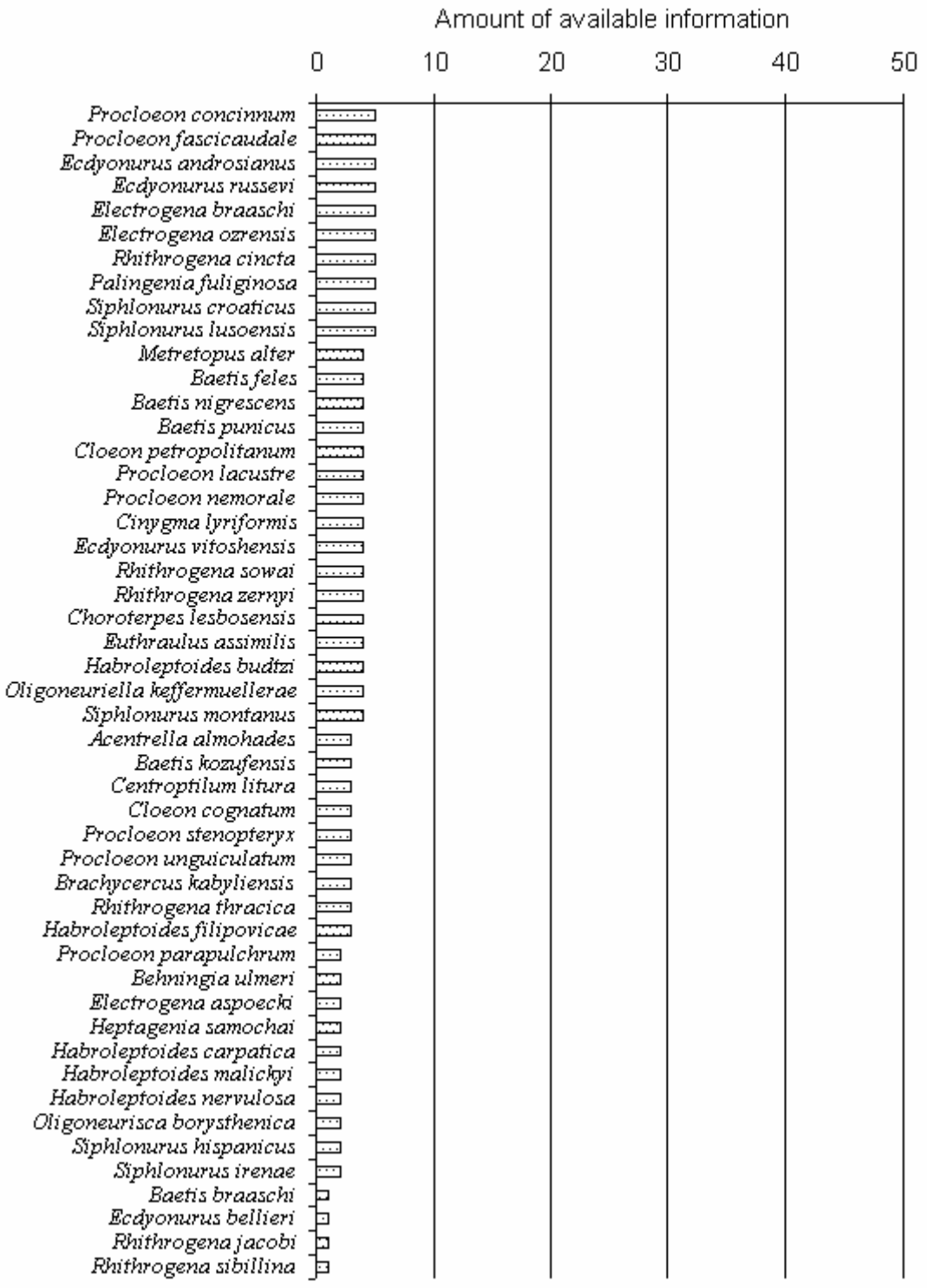
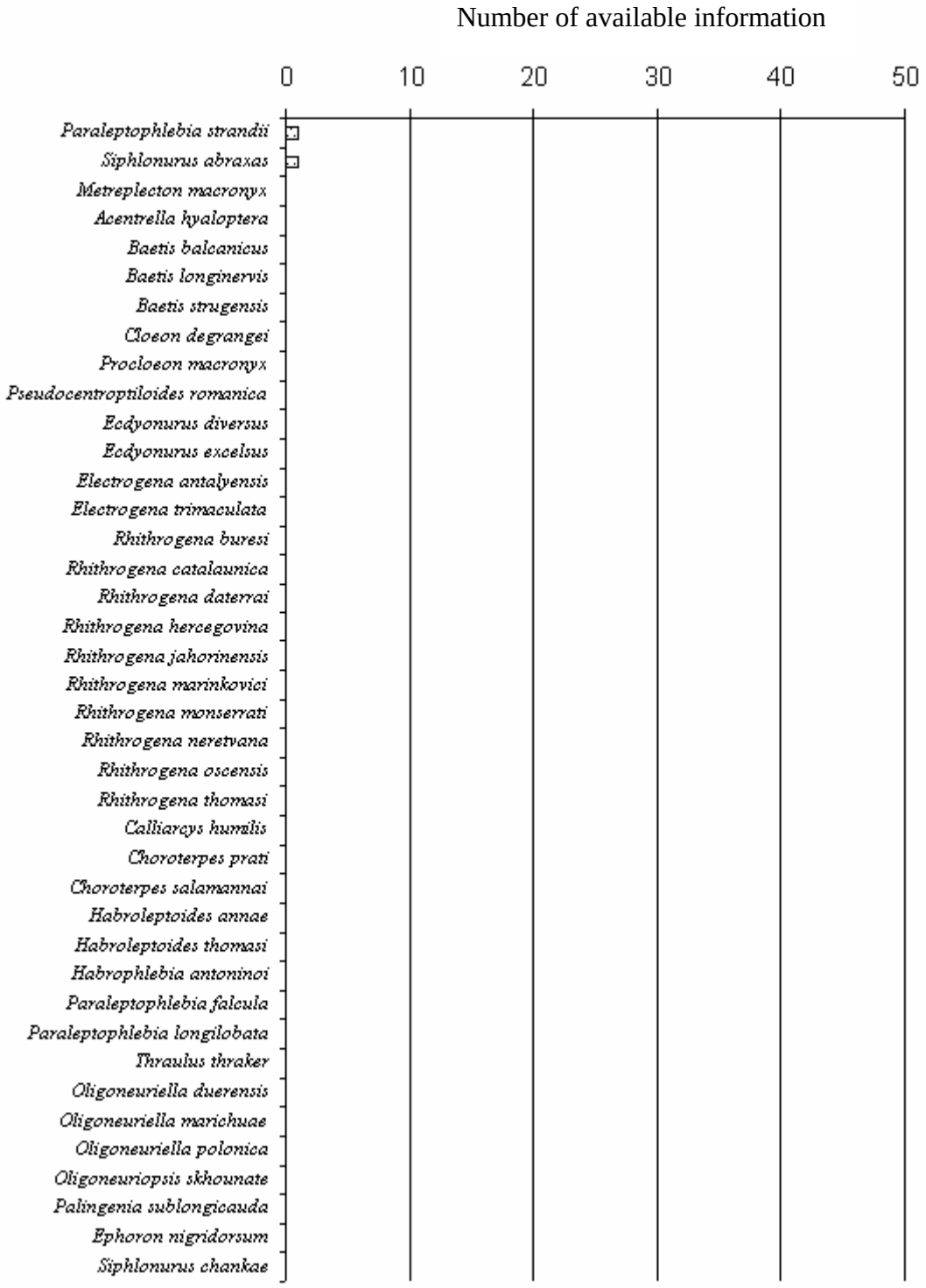


Figure 12. Mayfly species ranking 300 to 339 in terms of amount of available information.



The species that presented the highest amount of information were generally species considered ubiquist, widely distributed and which often occur in large quantities e.g. *Baetis rhodani* and *Serratella ignita* (see e.g. Cao et al., 2006; Soldán et al., 1998). On the contrary, the species for which a limited knowledge was observed are often species with a restricted geographic distribution and/or belongs to European areas where historically the ecological studies were less common than elsewhere. For instance, as was observed by e.g. Buffagni and Belfiore, 1994; Buffagni *et al.*, 2001,

some areas of Southern Europe present general lack of ecological and taxonomical studies on Ephemeroptera.

In general terms for the species that show a small amount of information available some actions should be taken to cover the observed lacks.

6 Preliminary remarks on potential climate change effects

As observed by Hering et al. (2007), even if an increasing number of studies on the effects of climate changes on biota were undertaken some important lacks were observed in freshwater organisms. In this context, the activities of Eurolimpacs WP7 are focused in identifying potential indicators of climate changes in different freshwater groups.
The species that are potentially more affected by climate changes are those more specialized or, in other words, with a smaller ecological niche.
Also, as a preliminary remark on the effects of climate changes on mayfly species, those species which present a restricted geographic distribution can be taken into account. The Endemic species classified in the present work are 40 (Table 4). This list is not exhaustive as other endemic species will be added after experts' checking and suggestions. A preliminary analysis of the geographic distribution of these species shows an apparent dominance of endemic species in the South European areas. The Iberian Peninsula, Italy and the Mediterranean islands (e.g. Sardinia and Corsica), the Pyrenees and the Alps present more than 90% of the species classified as endemic (Figure 13). In Figure below, the Mediterranean basin and the Alps are also displayed together as 3 species presented a distribution limited to Ecoregion 3 and 4 (Italy and the Alps respectively).

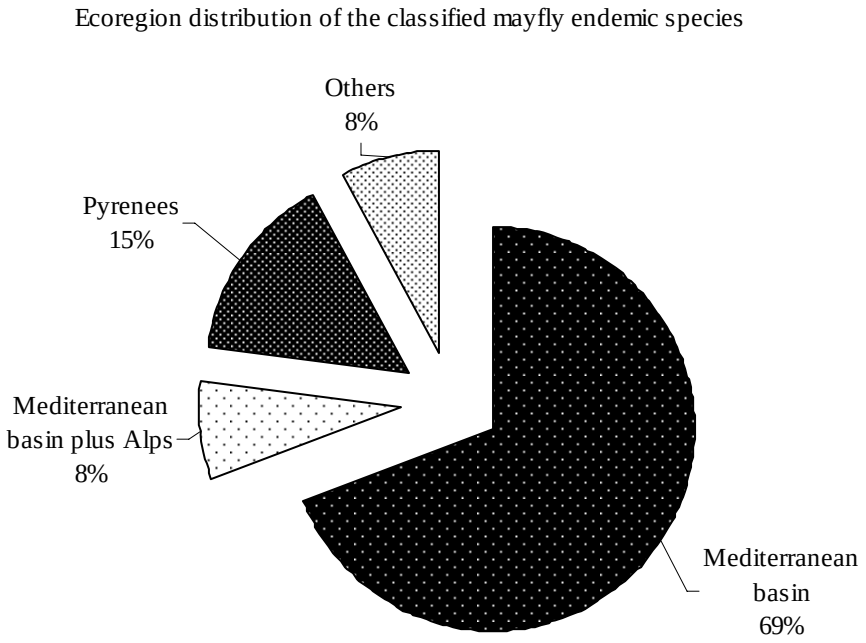


Figure 13. Geographic distribution of the classified Ephemeroptera endemic species.

Most of these 'sensitive' species inhabit the part of Europe that will be probably more affected by climate changes. Also for the Trichoptera, for instance, it was recognized a clear North-South gradient with more sensitive taxa in the Southern part of Europe rather than in the Northern one (Hering et al., 2007).

Table 4. List of Ephemeroptera endemic species as classified in the autoecological matrix and total amount of information available. Warning - The list is not exhaustive: other endemic species will be added after experts' checking and suggestions.

Family	Species	Authorship	Information
Baetidae	*Acentrella inexpectata*	(Tshernova, 1928)	7
Baetidae	*Baetis canariensis*	Müller-Liebenau, 1971	6
Baetidae	*Baetis catharus*	Thomas, 1986	33
Baetidae	*Baetis cyrneus*	Thomas & Gazagnes, 1984	24
Baetidae	*Baetis gadeai*	Thomas, 1999	18
Baetidae	*Baetis ingridae*	Thomas & Soldán, 1987	5
Baetidae	*Baetis nicolae*	Thomas, 1983	14
Baetidae	*Cloeon languidum*	Grandi, 1959	27
Baetidae	*Procloeon calabrum*	(Belfiore & D'Antonio, 1990)	18
Caenidae	*Caenis martae*	Belfiore, 1984	35
Caenidae	*Caenis nachoi*	Alba-Tercedor & Zamora Muñoz, 1993	14
Caenidae	*Caenis valentinae*	Grandi, 1951	7
Ephemerellidae	*Drunella paradinasi*	Gónzález Del Tánago & García De Jalón, 1983	12
Ephemerellidae	*Eurylophella iberica*	Keffermüller & Terra, 1978	9
Ephemerellidae	*Serratella albai*	Gonzalez Del Tánago & García De Jalón, 1983	14
Ephemerellidae	*Serratella hispanica*	(Eaton, 1887)	10
Heptageniidae	*Ecdyonurus cortensis*	Belfiore, 1988	7
Heptageniidae	*Electrogena fallax*	(Hagen, 1864)	32
Heptageniidae	*Electrogena grandiae*	(Belfiore, 1981)	49
Heptageniidae	*Rhithrogena degrangei*	Sowa, 1969	89
Heptageniidae	*Rhithrogena dorieri*	Sowa, 1971	46
Heptageniidae	*Rhithrogena gorganica*	Klapalek, 1907	30
Heptageniidae	*Rhithrogena kimminsi*	Thomas, 1970	22
Heptageniidae	*Rhithrogena nuragica*	Belfiore, 1987	7
Heptageniidae	*Rhithrogena strenua*	Thomas, 1982	11
Leptophlebiidae	*Choroterpes borbonica*	Belfiore, 1988	16
Leptophlebiidae	*Choroterpes lesbosensis*	Gaino & Sowa, 1985	4
Leptophlebiidae	*Euthraulus assimilis*	(Gaino & Sowa, 1985)	4
Leptophlebiidae	*Habroleptoides auberti*	(Biancheri, 1954)	53
Leptophlebiidae	*Habroleptoides berthelemyi*	Thomas, 1968	19
Leptophlebiidae	*Habroleptoides pauliana*	(Grandi, 1959)	24
Leptophlebiidae	*Habroleptoides umbratilis*	(Eaton, 1884)	44
Leptophlebiidae	*Habrophlebia consiglioi*	Biancheri, 1959	27
Leptophlebiidae	*Paraleptophlebia lacustris*	Ikonomov, 1962	8
Leptophlebiidae	*Paraleptophlebia ruffoi*	Biancheri, 1956	55
Siphlonuridae	*Siphlonurus croaticus*	Ulmer, 1920	5
Siphlonuridae	*Siphlonurus hispanicus*	Demoulin, 1958	2
Siphlonuridae	*Siphlonurus irenae*	Alba-Tercedor, 1990	2
Siphlonuridae	*Siphlonurus lusoensis*	Puthz, 1977	5
Siphlonuridae	*Siphlonurus montanus*	Studemann, 1992	4

At the same time, species that present major lacks of autoecological knowledge will be probably highly affected by climate change. Infact, many of the more recently described species, for which few papers are presently available, will presumably show a quite localized distribution, thus potentially being affected strongly by climatic variations. Neither one species ot of the pool of endemic species presented a quantity of information considered sufficient (see previous paragraph) i.e. > 200 individual information. While some of the results will be certainly improved when all the missing data are integrated, it can anyhow be clearly stated that a poor knowledge on the ecology of Endemic species have been observed.

It has thus to be confirmed the need for more research on the ecology of Sothern European species of Ephemeroptera in order to be able to predict the effects of climate changes on their presence and distribution in Europe.

7 Structure and functioning of the online database

The indicator value database for Ephemeroptera will be implemented in the website www.freshwaterecology.info (Eurolimpacs Consortium, 2006). The database contains autoecological characteristics and distribution patterns of more than 12.000 European freshwater organisms belonging to macro-invertebrates, fish, diatoms and macrophytes.
As the ecological data collected for the database are not yet scientifically published, the Ephemeroptera database will be restricted to registered users only. Access may be granted to Eurolimpacs participants after sending an email to Daniel Hering (daniel.hering@uni-essen.de) and/or Astrid Schmidt-Kloiber (astrid.schmidt-kloiber@boku.ac.at).
Details of the structure and functioning of the online database can be found elsewhere (see Deliverable 31, Schmidt-Kloiber et al., 2005).
The information available in the autoecological matrix will be published on the online database. The database will improve the user-friendliness of the data contained in the autoecological matrix by means of query of the available data. The database offers the possibility to realize query of selected ecological parameters and of selected species. Single or multiple ecological parameters can be selected for the query and displayed in the result pages. This query of autoecological parameters can be also performed selecting single species or otherwise selecting ecological parameters (e.g. rheophily) to find out which are the species that shows that ecological preference.
The database it will also provide the possibility to generate maps of e.g. distribution or of shares of sensitive or red list species.
Further details on the database structure and functioning will be published in the next Eurolimpacs WP7 Ephemeroptera deliverable.

8 Further activities

Some contributions (i.e. from the Spanish partner) were not received on time to be included in the summary activities and thus they are not included at the moment in the autoecological matrix. The contribution is considered extremely relevant as it can fulfil some lack in the autoecological matrix concerning e.g. endemic Iberian species or other species with restricted geographical distribution.

Additionally, as stated in the previous deliverable, a contribution from the expert should be integrated in the final database. At present, not all the expected contributions are available. The experts who have already provided at least part of their contribution are here ordered alphabetically:

- J. Alba-Tercedor (University of Granada, Spain),
- C. Belfiore (Tuscia University and CNR-IRSA, Italy),
- A. Buffagni (CNR-IRSA, Italy),
- T. Derka (Comenius University, Slovak Republic).

A special acknowledgment goes to the authors not taking part in the Eurolimpacs project who provided their important contribution to the task. All the gathered contribution will be finally integrated in the autoecological matrix. In the near future, an update including the Spanish and the experts' contributions will be provided.

Finally, during the literature review, information were retrieved also for the following parameters: Ecoregion distribution, Stream zonation, Locomotion and Feeding Types. For those categories information were already collected for the AQEM and STAR projects. It will be discussed with project partners how to integrate the new information collected.

- Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge all colleagues who contributed to perform the activities here presented: T. Derka (Comenius University, Slovak Republic) and Belfiore C. (Tuscia University and CNR-IRSA) for the comments provided on the autoecological matrix. We would also like to acknowledge all the project partners and the CNR-IRSA colleagues who contributed to the task.

9 References

Armanini DG, Buffagni A, Cazzola M. 2007. Deliverable No. 189. Indicator value database for Ephemeroptera –Phase I. Report. Eurolimpacs project, pp. 148.

Buffagni A. (2004) Classificazione ecologica e carattere lentico-lotico in fiumi mediterranei (Ed A. Buffagni). Quad. Ist. Ric. Acque, 122 Roma (IRSA).

Buffagni A., Belfiore C. 1994. Recenti sviluppi delle ricerche tassonomiche e faunistiche sugli Efemerotteri italiani (Ephemeroptera). Atti XVII Congr. naz. ital. Entomol., Udine: 175-178.

Buffagni A., Kemp J.L., Erba S., Belfiore C., Hering D., Moog O. 2001. A Europe-wide system for assessing the quality of rivers using macroinvertebrates: the AQEM Project and its importance for southern Europe (with special emphasis on Italy). Ravera O. (Ed.) Scientific and legal aspects of biological monitoring in freshwater. Journal of Limnolnology 60 (Suppl. 1): 39-48.

Cao Y., Bark A.W., Williams W.P. 1996. Measuring the response of macroinvertebrate communities to water pollution: a comparison of multivariate approaches, biotic and diversity indices. Hydrobiologia 341: 1-19.

Coimbra C.N., Graça M.A.S., Cortes R.M. 1996. The effects of a basic effluent on macroinvertebrate community structure in a temporary mediterranean river. Environmental Pollution 94(3):301-307.

Schmidt-Kloiber A., Vogl R., Graf W., Lorenz A., Hering D. 2005. Deliverable No. 31. Design and Population of an Indicator Database for European Freshwater Species. Eurolimpacs project, pp. 29.

Euro-Limpacs consortium (2006): Freshwaterecology.info - The Taxa and Autecology Database for Freshwater Organisms. Available from www.freshwaterecology.info (version 3.0, 26/11/2006)

Soldán T., Zahradkova S., Helesic J., Dusek L., Landa V. 1998. Distributional and quantitative patterns of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the Czech Republic: A possibility of detection of long-term changes of aquatic biotopes. Folia Fac. Sci. Natur. Univ. Masaryk. Brun., Brno, 305 pp.

Thomas A., Belfiore C. 2004. Fauna Europaea: Ephemeroptera. Fauna Europaea version 1.1, Available online at http://www.faunaeur.org.

Annex I.

The present Annex provides the reference list of the papers reviewed that contained useful information. Associated to each entries there is a code and a column containing a list of families for which information were retrieved from the associated paper. For the families a short code is used corresponding to the first 4 letters of the family name, excluding Ephemerellidae (ephl) and Ephemeridae (ephr) which were slightly modified to avoid confusion.

Code	Reference	Family
1	Aagaard K., Solem J.O., Bongard T., Hanssen O. 2004. Studies of aquatic insects in the Atna River 1987-2002. Hydrobiologia 521(1):87-105.	baet,ephl,hept,siph
2	Aagaard K., Solem J.O., Nøst T., Hanssen O. 1997. The macrobenthos of the pristine stream, Skiftesåa, Høylandet, Norway. Hydrobiologia 348(1 - 3):81-94.	amel,amet,baet,ephl,hept,siph
7049	Aanes K.J. 1981. A preliminary report from a study on the environmental impact of pyrite mining and dressing in a mountain stream in Norway. In: J. F. Flannagan & K. E. Marshall, eds. Advances in Ephemeroptera Biology. Plenum, New York, p. 419-442.	hept
7002	Adam G. 1991. Baetis liebenauae Keffermuller und Baetis pentaphlebodes Ujhelyi in Nordostbayern (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Lauterbornia 8: 77-80.	baet
5490	Aguayo-Corraliza M.T., Ferreras-Romero M., Puig-García M.A. 1991. Life history of Ephemera danica Müller (Ephemeroptera) in the Sierra Morena of South-West Spain. In: Alba-Tercedor J. & Sánchez-Ortega, A. (eds.). Overview and strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. Sandhill Crane Press, Gainesville, Florida.	ephr
888936	Alba-Tercedor J. 1981. Life cycle and ecology of mayflies from Sierra Nevada (Spain), IV. Limnetica 6: 23-34.	caen
42	Alba-Tercedor J. 1982. Descripción de la ninfa de una nueva subespecie de Efemeropteros: Baetis muticus intermedius nov. spp. (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Eos 58:9-16.	baet
47	Alba-Tercedor J. 1983. Ecología, distribución y ciclos de desarrollo de efemerópteros de Sierra Nevada. I: Baetis maurus Kimmins, 1938 (Ephemeroptera, Baeti-dae). In: Actas del I Congr. Español de Limnología. (N. Prat, ed.), Bar-celona, pp. 179-188, appendix.	baet
57	Alba-Tercedor J. 1990. Life cycles and ecology of mayflies from Sierra Nevada (Spain). IV. Limnetica 6:23-34.	ephr,hept
61	Alba-Tercedor J. 1991. Primera cita de Baetis catharus Thomas, 1986 en la Península Ibérica (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae). Bol. Asoc. esp. Ent. 15:344.	baet
64	Alba-Tercedor J. 1998. Description of the imagines of Rhithrogena goeldlini Sartori and Sowa, 1988, and keys for the identification of imagines of the European species of of the R. diaphana-subgroup (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Aquatic Insects 20:125-130.	hept
15	Alba-Tercedor J., Baez M., Soldán T. 1987. New records of mayflies of the Canary Islands (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). EOS 63:7-13.	caen
5487	Alba-Tercedor J., Derka T. 2004. The Status of Knowledge of the Genus Ecdyonurus in the Iberian Peninsula, with Description of Two New Species of the E. venosus Group from Spain (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Aquatic Insects. Vol. 26, No. 3/4 (2004), pp. 227-242.	ephr
17	Alba-Tercedor J., El-Alami M. 1999. Description of the nymphs and eggs of Acentrella almohades sp. n. from Morocco and southern Spain (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae). Aquatic Insects 21:241-247.	baet
21	Alba-Tercedor J., Jáimez-Cuéllar P. 2001. Primera cita de Caenis pseudorivulorum Keffermüller, 1960 (Ephemeroptera, Caenidae) en la Península Ibérica. First record of Caenis pseudorivulorum Keffermüller, 1960 (Ephemeroptera, Caenidae) in the Iberian Peninsula. Boln. Asoc. esp. Ent. 25:132.	caen
20	Alba-Tercedor J., Jáimez-Cuéllar P. 2003. Checklist and historical evolution of the knowledge of Ephemeroptera in the Iberian Peninsula, Balearic and Canary Islands. Pages 91-97 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	baet,caen
22	Alba-Tercedor J., Jiménez-Millán F. 1978. Larvas de Efemerópteros de las estribaciones de Sierra Nevada: Factores que intervienen en su distribución. Bol. Asoc. esp. Entomol. 2:91-103.	caen,ephr
27	Alba-Tercedor J., Peters W.L. 1985. Types and Additional Specimens of Ephemeroptera Studied by Navas,Longinos in the "Museo-De-Zoologia-Del-Ayuntamiento, Barcelona, Spain. Aquatic Insects 7(4):215-227.	baet

Code	Reference	Family
28	Alba-Tercedor J., Picazo-Muñoz J., Jáimez-Cuéllar P. 2000. Presencia de Labiobaetis neglectus (Navás, 1913) (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae) en el sur de la Península Ibérica. Boln. Asoc. esp. Ent. 24:221-222.	baet
35	Alba-Tercedor J., Sowa R. 1987. New Representatives of the Rhithrogena diaphana group from Continental Europe, with a Redescription of Rhithrogena diaphana Navas, 1917 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Aquatic Insects 9(2):65-83.	hept
40	Alba-Tercedor J., Zamora-Muñoz C. 1993. Description of Caenis nachoi Sp-N, with Keys for the Identification of the European Species of the Caenis macrura group (Ephemeroptera, Caenidae). Aquatic Insects 15(4):239-247.	caen
39	Alba-Tercedor J., Zamora-Muñoz C., Sánchez-Ortega A., Guisasola I. 1991. Mayflies and Stoneflies from the Río Monachil (Sierra Nevada, Spain). pp.: 529-538. In: Overview and Strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. 1991. The Sandhill Crane Press. Florida. [I.S.B.N.: 1-877743-08-0].	baet,caen,hept
6049	Allen K.R., Gambles R.M. 1932. Preliminary account of the Ephemeroptera of Wicken Fen. Pages 580-582 in: The Natural History of Wicken Fen, ed. by J.S. Gardiner. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes.	caen,ephr
144	Ambühl H. 1959. Die Bedeutung der Strömung als ökologischer Faktor. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Hydrologie 21:133-264.	baet,ephl,hept
6015	Ambühl H. 1961. Die Strömung als physiologischer und ökologischer Faktor. Experimentelle Untersuchungen an Bachtieren. Verh. Int. Ver. Limnol. 14:390-395.	ephl
889029	Andrikovics S. 1989. Faunistical investigation on Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera along the Apatkut Stream, Visegrad Mountains, Hungary. Folia Entomologica Hungarica XLIX: 5-11.	caen,ephl,lept
7046	Andrikovics S. 1991. Taxonomic and ecological investigations of the Hungarian Rhithrogena semicolorata species-group. In: Overview and Strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. 1991. The Sandhill Crane Press. Florida. [I.S.B.N.: 1-877743-08-0]: 247-252.	hept
164	Armitage P.D., Furse M.T., Wright J.F. 1985. Further characters for distinguishing nymphs of Baetis vernus/tenax group from B. buceratus Eaton (Ephem., Baetidae). Entomologists Monthly Magazine 121:235-7.	baet,ephl,hept
5412	Arnekleiv J.V. 1996. Life cycle and seasonal distribution of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) in small stream in Central Norway. -Fauna norv. Ser. B 43: 19-30	amel,baet,ephl,hept,lept,siph
5415	Arnekleiv J.V., Storset L. 1994. Downstream effects of mine drainage on benthos and fish in a Norwegian river: a comparison of the situation before and after river reabilitation. Journal of Geochemical Exploration 52 (1195) 35-43	amel,ephl
187	Atkinson D. 1995. Effects of temperature on the size of aquatic ectotherms: exceptions to the general rule. Journal of Thermal Biology 20(1-2):61-74.	siph
191	Austin D.A., Baker J.H. 1988. Fate of bacteria ingested by larvae of the freshwater mayfly, Ephemera danica. Microbial Ecology 15(3):323-332.	ephr
250	Balduzzi A., Gaino E., Spanò S. 1976. Il sistema Arroscia-Centa (Liguria Occidentale) in relazione al suo popolamento zoobentonico, con maggior dettagli su Efemerotteri e Plecotteri. Boll. Mus. Ist. biol. Univ. Genova 44:25-54.	ephl,ephr,lept,pota
309	Bass J.A.B. 1976. Studies on Ephemerella ignita (Poda) in a chalk stream in S. England. Hydrobiologia 49:117-21.	ephl
318	Bauernfeind E. 1990. Der derzeitige Stand der Eintagsfliegen-Faunistik in Österreich (Insecta: Ephemeroptera).- Verh. zool.-bot.Ges.Österr. 127:61-82.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,poly,pota,siph
319	Bauernfeind E. 1990. Einige für Österreich neue oder wenig bekannte Eintagsfliegen (Insecta: Ephemeroptera).- Linzer biol. Beitr. 22, 2:341-347.	amel,baet,hept,lept,siph
320	Bauernfeind E. 1990. Eintagsfliegen-Nachweise aus Oberösterreich (Insecta: Ephemeroptera), die Sammlung Adlmannseder am OÖLM Linz.- Linzer biol. Beitr. 22, 2:349-356.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,siph
321	Bauernfeind E. 1991. Rhithrogena zernyi sp.n. -ein neuer Vertreter der diaphana-Gruppe aus Jugoslawien (Insecta: Ephemeroptera).- Annl. Naturhistor. Mus. Wien 92, Ser. B:135-138.	hept
334	Bauernfeind E. 2003. Rhithrogena lisettae sp. n. - A new representative of the R. diaphana species - group from Greece (Insecta: Ephemeroptera). Pages 109-112 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	hept
335	Bauernfeind E. 2003. The mayflies of Greece (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) - A provisional check-list. Pages 99-107 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,pota,pros,siph

Code	Reference	Family
311	Bauernfeind E., Humpesch U.H. 2001. Die Eintagsfliegen Zentraleuropas - Bestimmung und Ökologie.- Verlag NMW, 1-240, 579 Abb. Wien.	amel,amet,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,neoe,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
312	Bauernfeind E., Moog O. 2000. Mayflies (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) and the assessment of ecological integrity : a methodological approach. Hydrobiologia 422-423(0):71-83.	amel,amet,baet,behn,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,pali,pros,siph
316	Bauernfeind E., Weichselbaumer P. 1991. Eintagsfliegen - Nachweise aus Österreich (Insecta: Ephemeroptera).- Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Österr. 128:47-66.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,poly
339	Baümer C., Pirow R., Paul R.J. 2000. Respiratory adaptations to running-water microhabitats in mayfly larvae Epeorus sylvicola and Ecdyonurus torrentis, Ephemeroptera. Physiological and Biochemical Zoology 73:77- 85.	baet,hept
365	Beer-Stiller A., Zwick P. 1995. Biometric studies of some stoneflies and a mayfly (Plecoptera and Ephemeroptera). Hydrobiologia 299(2):169-178.	baet
371	Beketov M.A. 2004. Comparative Sensitivity to the Insecticides Deltamethrin and Esfenvalerate of Some Aquatic Insect Larvae (Ephemeroptera and Odonata) and Daphnia magna. Russian Journal of Ecology 35(3):200-204.	baet
372	Beketov M.A. 2004. Different sensitivity of mayflies (Insecta, Ephemeroptera) to ammonia, nitrite and nitrate: linkage between experimental and observational data. Hydrobiologia 528(1):209-216.	baet,hept
373	Beketov M.A. 2004. Novye svedeniya o podenkakh (Ephemeroptera) YUgo-Zapadnoi Sibiri. New data on mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of South-West Siberia [in Russian]. Evraziatskii Entomol. Zhurnal [Euroasian Entomological Journal] 3(1):25-27.	baet,ephr,hept
369	Beketov M.A., Kluge NYu, 2003. 2003. Mayflies of Southwestern Siberia, Russia (Ephemeroptera). Opuscula zoologica fluminensia 211:1-6.	baet,caen
370	Beketov M.A., Liess M. 2005. Acute contamination with esfenvalerate and food limitation: chronic effects on the mayfly, Cloeon dipterum. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 24:1281-1286.	baet
393	Belfiore C. 1978. Efemerotteri dell'Umbria (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Riv. Idrobiol. 17:323-331.	baet,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,siph
396	Belfiore C. 1979. Segnalazione di Baetis digitatus Bengtsson in Italia (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Boll. Ass. Romana Entomol. 34:23-25.	baet
399	Belfiore C. 1981. On the Italian species of the Ecdyonurus lateralis group (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Aquatic Insects 3(3):171-178.	hept
400	Belfiore C. 1981. Segnalazione di Baetis liebenauae Keffermuller, 1974 (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae) in Italia. Baetis liebenauae Keffermuller 1974, found in Italy (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Gortania - Atti Mus. Friul. Stor. Nat. 3:229-230.	baet
401	Belfiore C. 1982. Note faunistiche, tassonomiche ed ecologiche su alcuni Efemerotteri nuovi per l'Italia (Ephemeroptera). Boll. Ass. Romana Entomol. 35:1-8.	baet,ephl,hept
402	Belfiore C. 1982. The nymphs of Italian species of the Ecdyonurus lateralis group, with a description of the nymph of E. gridellii (Grandi, 1953) (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Fragmenta Entomologica 16:125-131.	hept
403	Belfiore C. 1983. Efemerotteri (Ephemeroptera). Guide per il riconoscimento delle specie animali delle acque interne italiane, C.N.R., Progetto finalizzato "Promozione della qualita' dell'ambiente", 24: 106 pp.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,poly,pota,siph
405	Belfiore C. 1983. Note su alcune specie del genere Habroleptoides schoenemundi, con segnalazione per l'Italia di H. auberti (Biancheri, 1954) (Ephemeroptera). Boll. Soc. Entomol. Ital. 115:5-6.	lept
406	Belfiore C. 1983. Notes on Italian Heptageniidae (Ephemeroptera). Rhithrogena fiorii Grandi, 1953 and R. adrianae sp. n. Aquatic Insects 5:69-76.	hept
407	Belfiore C. 1984. Note su alcune specie italiane del genere Caenis Stephens, 1835, con descrizione di C. martae n. sp. (Ephemeroptera, Caenidae). Fragm. Entomol., Roma, 17:2l5-219.	caen
408	Belfiore C. 1986. Contribution to the knowledge of the Heptageniidae of Greece, with a description of Ecdyonurus moreae n. sp. (Ephemeroptera). Aquatic Insects, 8(4): 191-195.	hept
409	Belfiore C. 1987. A new species of Heptageniidae from Corsica: Ecdyonurus cortensis n. sp. (Ephemeroptera). Bollettino del Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino 5:625-630.	hept
410	Belfiore C. 1987. Heptageniidae from Corsica and Sardinia. Rhithrogena nuragica n. sp., R. eatoni Esben-Petersen 1912, and R. insularis Esben-Petersen 1913 (Ephemeroptera). Annals de Limnologie 23:87-94.	hept

Code	Reference	Family
411	Belfiore C. 1987. Taxonomy of Ecdyonurus corsicus Esben-Petersen, 1912, with some remarks on diagnostic features of the nymphs of the genus Ecdyonurus (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Fragm. Entomol. 19:293-299	hept
412	Belfiore C. 1988. A new species of Leptophlebiidae from southern Italy: Choroterpes borbonica n. sp. (Ephemeroptera). Fragm. Entomol. 21:61-65.	lept
413	Belfiore C. 1988. Esperimenti sull fecondità tra specie del genere Electrogena (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Atti XV Congr. Naz. Ital. Entomol., L'Aquila pp. 115-119.	hept
414	Belfiore C. 1988. Progressi nella conoscenza degli Efemerotteri italiani (1980-1987). Atti XV Congr. Naz. Ital. Entomol., L'Aquila pp. 107-114.	baet,caen,ephr
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1285	Desio F. 1997. Sommaria sintesi delle specie segnalate per il Friuli Venezia Giulia. Draft unpublished paper in Italian	ephr
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888915	Di Giovanni M.V.V., Taticchi M.I., Tiberi O. 1979. Il piano di Rascino (Rieti-Lazio): note idrobiologiche e biogeografiche. Lavori Soc. It. Biogeogr. 6: 569-582.	baet
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1636	Fontaine J., Wautier, J. 1953. Une nouvelle station française de Prosopistoma foliaceum Fourc. (Ephéméroptère). Actes du Congrès de Luxembourg, 72e Session de l'Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences. pp 455-456.	pros
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1726	Gaino E., Spanò S. 1973. Nuovi reperti di Efemeroidei in Liguria. Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana 105:111-116.	baet,caen,hept
1727	Gaino E., Spanò S. 1974. Contributo alla conoscenza degli Efemerotteri della Lucania. Boll. Mus. Ist. Biol. Univ. Genova 42:71-76.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept
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1730	Gaino E., Spanò S. 1975. Segnalazione di Thraulus bellus Eaton in Italia (Ephemeroidea). Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana 107:25-31.	lept
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1771	Gauthier M. 1952. Stations d'Éphéméroptères dans les Alpes du Dauphiné. Travaux du Laboratoire d'Hydrobiologie et de Pisciculture de l'Université de Grenoble 53/54:9-22.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,pros,siph
5464	Ghetti P.F. 1986. I macroinvertebrati nell'analisi di qualità dei corsi d'acqua. Provincia autonoma di Trento, Trento, 105 pp.	baet
889011	Ghetti P.F., Bonazzi G., Musi G., Ravanetti U. 1979. Cicli vitali di Efemerotteri e Plecotteri di un torrente sperimentale. Ateneo Parmense, Acta Nat: 149-157.	baet,hept,lept
1843	Gillies M.T. 1990. Development of the mayfly Siphlonurus armatus in two southern English rivers (Siphlonuridae: Ephemeroptera). Entomologist 109:17-23.	siph
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1885	Gonzalez-del-Tanago M. 1984. Contribution to the zoogeography of the Spanish Ephemeroptera. Proc. IVth Int. Conf. Ephemeroptera, p. 135-145.	baet
1889	Goodyear K.L. 1998. Bioaccumulation of heavy metals by freshwater insect larvae. Rev. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 158: 129-146.	baet,ephr,hept
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1921	Grandi M. 1941. Contributi allo studio degli Efemerotteri italiani. II. Reperti su Choroterpes picteti (Eaton). Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologia della R. Università di Bologna 12:179-205.	lept
1922	Grandi M. 1941. Contributi allo studio degli Efemerotteri italiani. III Cloeon dipterum L. Boll. Entom. Bologna XIII: 29-71.	baet
1923	Grandi M. 1942. Contributi allo studio degli Efemerotteri italiani. IV. Caenis macrura Stephens. Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologia della R. Università di Bologna 13:137-171.	caen
1926	Grandi M. 1947. Contributi allo studio degli "Efemeroidei" italiani. IX. Oligoneuriella rhenana Imh. Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologia della Università di Bologna 16:176-218.	olig
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1935	Grandi M. 1953. Contributi allo studio degli Efemeroidei italiani. XVII. Ecdyonuridae. Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologia della Università di Bologna 19:307-386.	hept
889028	Grandi M. 1955. Contributi allo studio degli Efemeroidei italiani. XX Ephemera glaucops Pict. Ed Ephemera paulae sp. n. Boll. Entom. Bologna XXI: 201-212.	ephr
1938	Grandi M. 1959. Contributi allo studio degli Efemeroidei italiani. XXII. Descrizione di due nuove specie di Betidi e di Leptoflebiidi. Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologia della Università di Bologna 23:227-238.	baet
1940	Grandi M. 1960. Ephemeroidea. Fauna d'Italia 3:1-328.	baet,caen,ephr,hept
1943	Grandi M. 1962. Nota su alcuni Efemeroidei del Lago Trasimeno. Rivista di Idrobiologia 1:179-188.	caen,ephl,lept,olig,siph

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1947	Grandi M. 1966. Efemerotteri dell'Italia centro-meridionale e della Sicilia (Contricuti allo studio degli Efemerotteri italiani XXVIII). Memorie del Museo Civico di Storia Natuale, Verona 14:325-334.	hept,lept,siph
6026	Grimm R. 1987. Beitrang kenntnis der Eintagsfliegenfauna dei Iller (Ephemeroptera). Nachrichtenbl. Bayer. Entomol.,36(4): 95-102.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,siph
6034	Grimm R. 1988. Zur Eintagsfliegenfauna der Donauzuflusse rot und Rauglen (Baden-Wurttemberg). Nachrichtenbl. Bayer. Entomol.,37(3):73-83.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,siph
7038	Gueorguiev V., Beshovski V.L., Russev B.K., Kumanski K. P. , Josifov M.V., Sakalian V. P. 1998. Insects of Bulgaria. Part I: Odonata, Ephemeroptera, Homoptera (Auchenorrhyncha), Heteroptera, Coleoptera. (www.worldwildlife.org/bsp/publications/europe/bulgaria/bulgaria6.html) Bulgaria's Biological Diversity: Conservation Status and Needs Assessment, Biodiversity Support Program, Curt Meine, March 1998, Volumes I and II.	amel,amet,baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,neoe
5410	Guerold F., Vein D., Jaquemin G. 1991. Les peuplements d'éphéméroptères de plécoptèeres et de tricoptères des ruisseaux acides et non acides du massif vosgien: première approche. 300-314.	amel,baet,ephl,lept,siph
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1978	Guerold F., Vein D., Jacquemin G., Pihan J.C. 1995. The macroinvertebrate communities of streams draining a small granitic catchment exposed to acidic precipitations (Vosges Mountains, northeastern France). Hydrobiologia 300-301(1):141-148.	amel,baet,ephl,lept,siph
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6093	Gunn R.J.M., Wright J.F. 1994. Baetis digitatus Bengtsson (Ephemeroptera) new to Scotland with records from England and Wales. Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, 130, 197-199.	baet
1998	Haas E.M., Kraak M.H.S., Koelmans A.A., Admiraal W. 2005. The impact of sediment reworking by opportunistic chironomids on specialised mayflies. Freshwater Biology 50(5):770-780.	poly
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6095	Harker J.E. 1952. A study of the life cycles and growth rates of four species of mayflies. Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London (A) 27:77-85.	hept
2066	Harker J.E. 1986. The effect of the environment and copulatory movements on the taxonomy characters of three species of Ecdyonurus (Ephemeropters). 635-647	hept
8008	Harker J. 1989. Naturalists' Handbook 13: Mayflies. Richmond Publishing Company Limited, Slough, England. 56 pp.	amel,amet,arth,baet,behn,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,neoe,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
2064	Harker J.E. 1997. The role of parthenogenesis in the biology of two species of mayfly (Ephemeroptera). Freshwater Biology 37(2):287-297.	baet
5431	Harthun M. 1999. Der Einfluß des Bibers (Castor fiber albicus) auf die Fauna (Odonata, Mollusca, Trichoptera, Ephemeroptera, Diptera) von Mittelgebirgsbächen in Hessen (Deutschland). The influence of the European beaver (Castor fiber albicus) on the biodiversity (Odonata, Mollusca, Trichoptera, Ephemeroptera, Diptera) of brooks in Hesse (Germany). Limnologica 29:449-464.	lept

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2118	Haybach A. 1998. Die Eintagsfliegen (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) von Rheinland - Pfalz - Zoogeographie, Faunistik, Ökologie, Taxonomie und Nomenklatur - Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Familie Heptageniidae und unter Einbeziehung der übrigen aus Deutschland bekannten Arten.- Dissertation am Fachbereich Biologie der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz. 417 pp. + 129 pp. App.	amel,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
2120	Haybach A. 1999. First records of mayflies from Bas-Rhin (France) [Ephemeroptera]. Ephemera 1:41-43.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept
2121	Haybach A. 2002. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Eintagsfliegenfauna des Echtersbachtales bei Brecht (Eifel) (Insecta: Ephemeroptera). Dendrocopos 29:49-52.	baet,ephl,ephr,hept,lept
2125	Haybach A. 2003. Zoogeographische Aspekte der Eintagsfliegenbesiedlung Deutschlands (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Verh. Westd. Entom. Tag 2002:187-209.	baet
6501	Haybach A. 2006. Life cycle and timing of emergence of Oligoneuriella rhenana (IMHOFF, 1852) in the Kyll River (SW-Germany) [Ephemeroptera: Oligoneuriidae]. Ephemera, 2005 (2006), Vol. 7 (1) : 1-7	olig
2108	Haybach A., Fischer J. 1994. Zur Kenntnis der Eintagsfliegenfauna (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) von Rheinland-Pfalz. Lauterbornia 19:173-189.	amel
2109	Haybach A., Malzacher P. 2002. Verzeichnis der Eintagsliegen Deutschlands (Insecta: Ephemeroptera). Entomologische Zeitschrift 112:34-45.	amel,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,ison,lept,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
2110	Haybach A., Malzacher P. 2003. Verzeichnis der Eintagsfliegen (Ephemeroptera) Deutschlands (2. aktualisierte Fassung: Stand November 2003). Entomofauna Germanica 6:33-46.	amel,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
2111	Haybach A., Müller J., Schleuter M. 2004. Flugzeit und Flugaktivität von Ephoron virgo (Olivier, 1791) (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) am Main. Lauterbornia 50:59-65.	poly
2113	Haybach A., Schleuter M., Tittizer T. 2003. Current distribution of mayflies (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) in German Federal Waterways. Pages 313-315 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	caen,ephl,hept,ison,lept,olig,poly
2114	Haybach A., Schmidt T. 1997. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnisder Heptageniidae-Fauna im nördlichen Hessen mit einem Nachweis von Rhithrogena germanica Eaton (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Lauterbornia 31:41-48.	hept
2115	Haybach A., Thomas A. 2000. Rediscovery of Ecdyonurus codinai Navás, 1924 in Portugal [Insecta: Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae].- Ephemera (1999) 1:79-84.	hept
2116	Haybach A., Thomas A. 2002. Ecdyonurus belfiorei nov. sp. from Italy, with a note on E. aurantiacus androsianus Braasch, 1983 (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Ephemera 2:79-91.	hept
2143	Hefti D., Tomka I. 1986. Notes on two mayfly species belonging to the Ecdyonurus helveticus-group (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 59:379-387.	hept
2144	Hefti D., Tomka I. 1988. Contribution to the taxonomy of Est-European [sic] species of the Ecdyonurus helveticus-group (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 61:329-337.	hept
2148	Hefti D., Tomka I. 1989. Comparative Morphological and Electrophoretic Studies on Afronurus zebratus (Hagen, 1864) comb. n. and Other European Heptageniidae (Ephemeroptera), Including a Key to the European Genera of Heptageniidae. Aquatic Insects, Vol. 11 (1989), No. 2, pp. 115-124	hept
2140	Hefti D., Tomka I., Zurwerra A. 1986. Ecdyonurus parahelveticus n. sp., a new species belonging to the Ecdyonurus helveticus-group (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 59:369-377.	hept
2141	Hefti D., Tomka I., Zurwerra A. 1987. Notes on mayfly species belonging to the Ecdyonurus helveticus-group (Heptageniidae, Ephemeroptera) and the description of E. alpinus sp. nov. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 60:167-179.	hept
2142	Hefti D., Tomka I., Zurwerra A. 1989. Revision of morphological and biochemical characters of the European species of the Ecdyonurus helveticus-group (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 62:329-344.	hept
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2150	Heino J., Muotka T., Paavola R., Hamalainen H., Koskenniemi E. 2002. Correspondence between regional delineations and spatial patterns in macroinvertebrate assemblages of boreal headwater streams. Journal of the North American Benthological Society 21(3):397-413.	amel,ephl
5472	Heymons R. 1896. Uber die Lebensweise und Entwicklung von Ephemera vulgata L. Sitz. Gesellsch. Nat. Freude. Berlin: 82-96	ephr
2184	Hieber M., Robinson C.T., Uehlinger U., Ward J.V. 2005. A comparison of benthic macroinvertebrate assemblages among different types of alpine streams. Freshwater Biology 50(12):2087-2100.	baet
2205	Hoffsten P.O., Malmqvist B. 2000. The macroinvertebrate fauna and hydrogeology of springs in central Sweden. Hydrobiologia 436(1-3):91-104.	arth,baet,lept,siph
2220	Homes V., Hering D., Reich P. 1999. The distribution and macrofauna of ponds in stretches of an alpine floodplain differently impacted by hydrological engineering. Regulated Rivers: Research & Management 15(5):405-417.	ephl,lept,siph
2230	Höxter W. 2003. Erstnachweis von Rhithrogena beskidensis Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1987 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae) für Niedersachen. Braunschweiger Naturkundliche Schriften 6:799-802.	baet,ephl,hept
7001	Huet M. 1949. La pollution des eaux. L'analyse biologique des eaux polluées. Bull. Du C.B.E.D.E. 5, 259 e 6, 346.	baet
2303	Humpesch U.H. 1978. Preliminary notes on the effect of temperature and light-condition on the time of hatching in some Heptageniidae (Ephemeroptera). Verh. Int. Ver. Theor. Angew. Limnol. 20:2605-2611.	hept
2305	Humpesch U.H. 1979. Life cycles and growth rates of Baetis spp. (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) in the laboratory and in two stony streams in Austria. Freshwater Biology 9:467-479.	baet,ephr
2308	Humpesch U.H. 1980. Effect of temperature on the hatching time of eggs of five Ecdyonurus spp. (Ephemeroptera) from Austrian streams and English streams, rivers and lakes. J. Anim. Ecol. 49:317-333.	hept
2309	Humpesch U.H. 1981. Effect of temperature on larval growth of Ecdyonurus dispar (Ephemeroptera:Heptageniidae) from two English lakes. Freshwater Biology 11:441-457.	hept
889025	Humpesch U.H. 1981. Effect of Temperature on the Hatching Time of Parthenogenetic Eggs of Five Ecdyonurus Spp. and Two Rhithrogena Spp. (Ephemeroptera) from Austrian Streams and English Rivers and Lakes. The Journal of Animal Ecology, Vol. 49, No. 3. (Oct., 1980), pp. 927-937.	baet,hept
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7000	Hynes H.B.N. 1959. the use of Invertebrates as indicators of river pollution. Proc. Linn. Soc. London 170. 165.	baet
888974	Ibañez C., Escosa R., Muñoz I., Prat N. 1991. Life cycle and production of Ephoron virgo (Ephemeroptera, Polymitarcidae) in the lower river Ebro (NE Spain). Overwiew and strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. Sandhill Crane Press Inc.,483-492.New York.	poly
889035	Ikonomov P. 1960. Die Verbreitung der Ephemeroptera in Mazedonien. Acta 3(63): 41-73.	amel,caen,ephl,ison,lept,neoe,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
2334	'Ikonomov P. 1961. Eintagsfliegen (Ephemeroptera) Mazedoniens fam. Ephemerellidae. Acta Mus. Mac. Sc. Nat.,8 (3): 53-74.	ephl
889032	Ikonomov P. 1961. Ednodnebkite (Ephemeroptera) na Jugoslavija Caenis strugaensis sp. n. (Caenidae). Fragmenta Balcanica 2(86): 11-18	caen
888952	Ikonomov P. 1961. Eintagsfliegen (Ephemeroptera) Jugoslaviens, Euthraulus balcanicus n. sp. (Leptophlebiide). Fragmenta Balcanica, N.1, p 1-6.	lept
2334	Ikonomov P. 1961. Eintagsfliegen (Ephemeroptera) Mazedoniens fam. Ephemerellidae. Acta Mus. Mac. Sc. Nat.,8 (3): 53-74	ephl
2335	Illies J., Masteller E.C. 1977. A possible explanation of emergence patterns of Baetis vernus Curtis (Ins: Ephemeroptera) on the Breitenbach-Schlitz studies of productivity, Nr. 22-. Internationale Revue der gesamten Hydrobiologie 62:315-321.	baet

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2365	Jacob U., Braasch D. 1986. Ecdyonurus puma sp. n. aus Montenegro (Jugoslawien) (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Reichenbachia 23:177-180.	hept
2366	Jacob U., Dorn A., Haybach A. 1995. Systematik und Verbreitung der Gattung Heptagenia und nahestehender Taxa in Europa. Verh. Westd. Entom. Tag 1995:93-105.	hept
2428	Jacquemin G. 2001. Les Ephéméroptères en Lorraine. Etat de l'inventaire. Utilisation comme bio-indicateurs. Préservation (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Bulletin de l'Académie Lorraine des Sciences 40:11-22.	baet
5409	Jacquemin G., Coppa G. 1996. Inventaire des Ephémères de lorraine et de Champagne-Ardenne (N-E France): premiers résultats (Ephemeroptera). 69, 141-155	baet,hept
2430	Jáimez-Cuéllar P., Alba-Tercedor J. 2001. Catálogo de los efemerópteros de Aragón (Ephemeroptera. Cat. Entomologauna aragon. 25:3-9.	baet
2432	Jáimez-Cuéllar P., Tierno de Figueroa J.M., Alba-Tercedor J. 1999. Nuevas citas de efemerópteros (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) de la Serranía de Ronda (Málaga, España). Zool. Baetica 10:223-226.	ephr,hept
2434	Janeva I. 1979. Einige Vertreter der Gattung Baetis (Ephemeroptera) als limnosaprobe Bioindikatoren. Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Ephemeroptra, p. 139-143, l table.	baet
6025	Jann B., Cotti G., Barbieri A. 1993. Macroinvertebrati dei principali corsi d'acqua ticinesi. Mem. Soc. Tic. Sci. Nat. Pp. 151-164.	baet,ephl,ephr,hept,lept
5480	Jazdzewska T. 1971. Jetki (Ephemeroptera) rzeki Grabi. Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne 41: 243-304.	ephr
2438	Jazdzewska T. 1973. Notes on the biology and ecology of the mayfly Ametropus eatoni Brodskij (Ephemeroptera). Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne 43:469-477.	amet
6001	Jazdzewska T. 1997. Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of the sandy bottom of the River. Grabia (Central Poland).In: Landolt P.&M. Sartori (eds.) Ephemeroptera &Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics [Proc.VIIIth Int.Conf.Ephem., Lausanne 1995]: 152-156. Fribourg.	baet,caen,ephr
6009	Jażdżewska T., Górczyński A. 1991. Les Ephémèropteres des rivieres qui franchissent la zone marginale du Roztocze Central. [In:] Alba-Tercedor J.& Sanchez-Ortega A. (eds.). Overview and strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera, . The Sandhill Crane Press, Inc. Gainesville, Florida, USA: 263-270.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,siph
7013	Jenkins R.A., Wade KR., Pugh E. 1984. Macroinvertebrate-habitat relationship in the River Teifi catchment and the significance to conservation. Freshwater Biology 14: 23-42.	baet,hept
2457	Jezberová M. 2003. Distribution and density of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera of the Radíkovský brook (Czech Republic) in relation to selected environmental variables. Pages 327-331 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	amel,baet,lept,siph
2462	Johansson A., Nilsson A. 1994. Insects of a small aestival stream in northern Sweden. Hydrobiologia 294(1):17-22.	baet,hept,lept,siph
2469	Johnson R.K., Goedkoop W. 2002. Littoral macroinvertebrate communities: spatial scale and ecological relationships. Freshwater Biology 47(10):1840-1854	caen,hept
2468	Johnson R.K., Goedkoop W., Sandin L. 2004. Spatial scale and ecological relationships between the macroinvertebrate communities of stony habitats of streams and lakes. Freshwater Biology 49(9):1179-1194.	baet
889022	Jop K. 1981. Ecology of the forest stream Lane Błoto in the Niepołomice Forest. 2. Community structure, life cycles, and production of Ephemeroptera. Acta Hydrobiol. 23: 125-141.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,lept
888981	Kamler E. 1965. Thermal conditions in mountain waters and their influence on the distribution of Plecoptera and Ephemeroptera larvae. Ekologia Polska Seria A, XIII, 20, p 379-413.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,siph
5440	Kawecka B. 1977. The food of dominant species of bottom fauna larvae in the River Saba (Southern Poland). 191-213.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,pota
2519	Kazanci N. 1985. Rhithrogena anatolica sp.n. (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae) from Turkey. Mitt. Scweiz. Entom. Ges. 58:311-313.	hept
5494	Kazanci N. 1990. Drunella andaluciaca sp.n. (Ephemeroptera, Ephemerellidae) from Spain.	ephr
2514	Kazanci N., Braasch D. 1988. On some Heptageniidae new for Anatolia (Turkey). 131-134	hept

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2539	Keffermüller M. 1974. A new species of the Genus Baetis Leach (Ephemeroptera) from Western Poland. Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences XXII(3): 183-185.	baet
2533	Keffermüller M. 1975. Les espèces du groupe Centroptilum pulchrum Eaton (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae) en Pologne. 30(45): 479-486.	baet
5495	Keffermüller M., Whytton da Terra LS. 1978. The second european species of the subgenus Eurylophella Tiensuu (Ephemeroptera,Ephemerellidae, Ephemerella). Bulletin de L´Academie Polonaise des Sciences. 26(1): 29-33.	ephr
2566	Kiel E., Matzke D. 2002. Vergleichende Untersuchungen zur Entwicklung von Leptophlebia vespertina (L., 1767) (Ephemeroptera, Leptoplebiidae) in Hochmoorregenerationsflächen. Telma 32:127-139.	lept
6040	Kimmins D.E. 1930. A list of corsican Ephemeroptera and Neuroptera. Eos, 6: 185-190.	ephl,lept
6038	Kimmins D.E. 1933. Ephemerella notata Etn. And Heptagenia flavipennis Duf. (Ephemeroptera) in west Surrey. The Entomologist 66:165-166.	ephl
2582	Kimmins D.E. 1943. A species of Caenis (Ephemeroptera) new to Britain, with notes on the nymphs of some other species. Entomologist 76:123-125.	caen
7043	Kimmins D.E. 1954. A revised key to the adults of the British species of Ephemeroptera. Freshw. Biol. Ass. Sci. Pub. 15.	hept
2586	Kimmins D.E. 1957. A new lentic species of the genus Baetis (Ephemeroptera) from North Finland. Notulae Entomologicae 37: 27-29, Helsingfors.	baet
2575	Kimmins D.E. 1957. The Ecdyonurus helveticus (Eaton) complex (Ephemeroptera). Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, Bd. 62, 1958: 15-22	hept
6115	Kimmins D.E., Frost W.E. 1943. Observations on the nymph and adult of Ephemerella notata Eaton (Ephemeroptera). Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London (A) 18 43-49.	ephl
2597	Klapalek F. 1907. Prispevek k znalosti zvireny chrostiku a jepic Vych. Karpat. Cas. Ces. Spol. Ent. 4: 24-35.	hept
2604	Klonowska-Olejnik M. 1987. Rhtithrogena wolosatkae n. sp., a new species of the hybrida group from Southern Poland (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne 57: 251-256.	hept
2605	Klonowska-Olejnik M. 1989. Supplementary description of Rhithrogena wolosatkae Klonowska (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae, hybrida group) from the type locality in the Bieszczady Mountains, Southern Poland. Annales de Limnologie 25(3): 231-235.	hept
6003	Klonowska-Olejnik M. 1997. Ephemeroptera of the river Dujanec near Czorsztyn dam (Southern Poland). S. 282-287. In: Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics, Landolt, P. & M. Sartori (Hrsg.) 569 S., Mauron+Tinguely & Lachat SA, Moncor, Fribourg/Switzerland.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,pota,siph
2608	Klonowska-Olejnik M. 1997. The use of egg morphology in the taxonomy of some species of the genus Rhithrogena (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). S. 372-381. In: Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics, Landolt, P. & M. Sartori (Hrsg.) 569 S., Mauron+Tinguely & Lachat SA, Moncor, Fribourg/Switzerland.	hept
2609	Klonowska-Olejnik M. 2004. Redescription of Electrogena quadrilineata (Landa, 1969) from type material (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Aquatic Insects 26:85-95.	hept
2606	Klonowska-Olejnik M., Godunko R.J. 2003. Contribution to the taxonomy of the Central European species of Rhithrogena loyolaea speciesgroup (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Pages 339-348 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	hept
2665	Kluge N.Ju. 1997. Ephemeroptera. Pages 175-220. In: Narchuk, E. P, Tumanov, D. V, Tsalolikhin, S. Ya. (eds.). Key to freshwater invertebrates of Russia and adjacent lands. Vol. 3: Arachnoidea, lower insects. Zool. Inst. Rossiikoi Akad. Nauk, Sankt-Petersburg. 439 pp.	baet
2664	Kluge N.Ju. 1997. Order mayflies - Ephemeroptera. - In: Key to frashwater invertebrates of Russia and adjacent lands. Ed. S.J. Tsalolikhin. Vol.3. Arachnids and lower insects. Zool. Inst. Russ. Acad. Sci., S-Petersburg: 176-220 (in Russian).	baet,hept
2677	Knispel S., Castella E. 2003. Disruption of a longitudinal pattern in environmental factors and benthic fauna by a glacial tributary. Freshwater Biology 48(4):604-618.	baet,hept
2729	Kovács T. 2001. Kérész lárvák a Mátrából (Ephemeroptera). Folia Historico Naturalia Musei Matraensis 25:163-169.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept
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2720	Kovács T., Ambrus A., Bánkuti, K. 1999. Data to the Hungarian mayfly (Ephemeroptera) fauna arising from collectings of larvae. Folia Historico Naturalia Musei Matraensis 23:157-170.	baet,hept
2721	Kovács T., Ambrus A., Juhász P. 2001. New Hungarian mayfly (Ephemeroptera) species arising from collectings of larvae II. Miscnea zool. hung. 13(2000):81-83.	caen
2722	Kovács T., Ambrus A., Juhász P. 2002. Ephemeroptera and Odonata larvae from River Iploy (Hungary). Folia Historico Naturalia Musei Matraensis 26:163-167.	caen
2723	Kovács T., Ambrus A., Juhász P. 2002. Ephemeroptera, Odonata and Plecoptera larvae from the River Tisza in the year of cyanid pollution (2000). Folia Historico-Naturalia Musei Matraensis 26:169-178.	baet,hept
2724	Kovács T., Ambrus A., Juhász P. 2003. Data to the Hungarian mayfly (Ephemeroptera) fauna arising from collectings of larvae II. Folia Historico Naturalia Musei Matraensis 27:59-72.	baet,hept
2728	Kovács T., Juhász P., Turcsányi I. 2001. Ephemeroptera, Odonata and Plecoptera larvae from the River Tisza (1997-1999). Folia Historico Naturalia Musei Matraensis 25:135-143.	baet
2735	Kowalik R.A., Ormerod S.J. 2006. Intensive sampling and transplantation experiments reveal continued effects of episodic acidification on sensitive stream invertebrates. Freshwater Biology 51(1):180-191.	baet,hept
7011	Kownacki A. 1981. Taxocenes of Ephemeroptera in unpolluted and polluted Streams of the Tatra Mountains. In: J. F. Flannagan & K. E. Marshall, eds. Advances in Ephemeroptera Biology. Plenum, New York, p. 405-418.	baet,hept
5455	Kownacki A. 1985. Stream ecosystems in mountain grassland (West Carpathians). Acta Hydrobiol. 24:375-390.	baet,caen,ephl,lept
5453	Kownacki A., Kownacka M. 1985. The distribution of the bottom fauna in several streams of the middle Balkan in the summer period. Acta Hydrobiol. 15:295-310.	baet,ephl,hept
2766	Kukula K. 1997. The life cycles of three species of Ephemeroptera in two streams in Poland. Hydrobiologia 353(1):193-198.	baet,hept
6184	Küry D. 1997. Changes in Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera populations of a Swiss Jura stream (Röserenbach) between 1935 and 1990. In: Landolt P.& M. Sartori (Eds.), Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera Biology-Ecology-Systematics, Lausanne, 1995, pp. 296 -301.	ephl,lept
7050	Labat D., Delzons O., Thomas A., Brosse S. Marie V. 2004. Evolution sur 40 ans du peuplement en Ephémères d'une petite rivière des Prépyrénées, le Volp: résultats préliminaires [Ephemeroptera]. Ephemera 4(1): 15-34.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,poly,pota
2777	Ladle M., Radke R. 1990. Burrowing and feeding behaviour of the larva of Ephemera danica Müller (Ephemeroptera: Ephemeridae). Entomologist's Gazette 41:113-118.	ephr
2795	Lancaster J. 1999. Small-scale movements of lotic macroinvertebrates with variations in flow. Freshwater Biol. 41(3): 605-619.	ephl
2806	Landa V. 1957. A contribution to the distribution, systematics, development and ecology of Habrophlebia fusca (Curt.) Habrophlebia lauta McLachl. (Ephem.). Acta Societatis entomologicae Czechosloveniae 54:148-156.	lept
2807	Landa V. 1968. Development cycles of Central European Ephemeroptera and their interactions. Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca 65:276-284.	baet,caen,ephr
2808	Landa V. 1969. Jepice-Ephemeroptera. Fauna CSSR 18:1-352.	baet
2809	Landa V. 1970. Ecdyonurus submontanus, Heptagenia quadrilineata, Rhithrogena hercynia - new species of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of the family Heptageniidae from Czechoslovakia. Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca 67:13-20.	hept
2799	Landa V., Soldán T. 1982. Ecdyonurus samalorum sp. n. from Czechoslovakia (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Acta ent. bohemoslov., 79 : 31-36.	hept
2804	Landa V., Zahrádková S., Soldán T., Helesic J. 1997. The Morava and Elbe river basins, Czech Republic: a comparison of long-term changes in mayfly (Ephemeroptera) biodiversity. In: Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera: Biology - ecology - systematics. - (Ed. Landolt, P., Sartori, M.). - Fribourg, Maron+Tinguely and Lachat SA. - pp. 219-226.	amel,arth,caen,ephl,ison,lept,olig,pali,pros,siph
2813	Landolt P., Dethier M., Malzacher P., Sartori M. 1991. A new Electrogena species from Switzerland (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat. 80(4):459-470.	hept

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2815	Landolt P., Sartori M., Studemann D. 1997. Palingenia longicauda (Ephemeroptera, Palingeniidae): From mating to the larvulae stage. In: P. Landolt & M. Sartori (Eds): Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera: Biology, Ecology and Systematics, pp. 15-20, MTL, Fribourg.	pali
2821	Langford T.E. 1971. The distribution, abundance and life-histories of stoneflies (Plecoptera) and mayflies (Ephemeroptera) in a British River, warmed by cooling-water from a power station. Hydrobiologia 38(2):339-377.	baet,caen,hept
2823	Langford T.E. 1975. The emergence of insects from a British River, warmed by Power Station Cooling-Water. Part II The emergence patterns of some species of ephemeropta, trichoptera and megaloptera in relation to water temperature and river flow, upstream and downstream of the cooling-water outfalls. Hydrobiologia 47(1):91-133.	baet,caen,ephl,hept
6122	Langford T.E., Bray E.S. 1969. The distribution of Plecoptera and Ephemeroptera in a Lowland Region of Britain (Lincolnshire). Hydrobiologia 34(2):243-271.	baet,caen
2822	Langford T.E., Daffern J.R. 1975. The emergence of insects from a British River warmed by power station cooling-water Part I - The use and performance of insect emergence traps in a large, spate-river and the effects of various factors on total catches, upstream and downstream of the cooling-water outfalls. Hydrobiologia 46 (1): 71-114.	caen,ephl,lept
2824	Langheinrich U., Böhme D., Wegener U., Lüderitz V. 2002. Streams in the Harz National Parks (Germany) - a hydrochemical and hydrobiological evaluation. Limnologica 32(4):309-321.	amel,ephl,lept,siph
889049	Larsen J., Birks H.J.B., Raddum G.G., Fjellheim A. 1996. Quantitative relationships of invertebrates to pH in Norwegian river systems. Hydrobiologia 328: 57-74.	amel,baet,lept,siph
2837	Lavandier P. 1981. Cycle biologique, croissance et production de Rhithrogena loyolaea Navas (Ephemeroptera) dans un torrrent pyreneen de haute montagne. Annales de Limnologie 17:163-179.	hept
2839	Lavandier P. 1988. Semivoltinisme dans des populations de haute montagne de Baetis alpinus Pictet (Ephemeroptera). Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse 124:61-64.	baet
7047	Lavandier P. 1991. Movements of Rhithrogena loyolaea Navas and Baetis alpinus Pictet in a high mountain stream in the Pyrenees. In: Overview and Strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. 1991. The Sandhill Crane Press. Florida. [I.S.B.N.: 1-877743-08-0]: 367-376.	hept
2882	Lepori F., Ormerod S.J. 2005. Effects of spring acid episodes on macroinvertebrates revealed by population data and in situ toxicity tests. Freshwater Biology 50(9):1568-1577.	baet
2885	Leps J., Soldán T., Landa V. 1989. Multivariate analysis of compositional changes in communities of Ephemeroptera (Insecta) in the Labe basin Czechoslovakia - a comparison of methods. Coenoses 4:29-37.	amel,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,poly,pota,siph
2886	Leps J., Soldán T., Landa V. 1990. Prediction of changes in the Ephemeroptera communities a transition matrix approach. In: Campbell I.C. [eds.]: Mayflies and Stoneflies. Kluwer, Dordrecht. pp. 281-287.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,pota
6044	Lestage J.-A. 1928. Les Ephemeropteres de la Belgique. Bull. Am. Soc. Ent. Belg., 68:251-264.	ephr
2891	Lestage J.-A. 1928. Notes sur la geonemie, l'habitat et le regime de Prosopistoma foliaceum fourc (Epheme.). Bull. Am. Soc. Ent. Belg., 68:79-85	pros
2920	Lewandowski K. 1989. Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of running water units in the Olsztyn province. Pol. Pismo Ent. 59:387-392.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,lept,siph
7012	Lien L., Raddum G.G., Fjellheim A. 1992. Critical loads of acidity to freshwater fish and invertebrates. NIVA report N. 0-89185, 36 pp.	baet
2942	Lingdell P.E., Engblom E. 1995. Liming restores the benthic invertebrate community to 'pristine' state. Water, Air, & Soil Pollution 85(2):955-960.	baet,caen
5458	Lingdell P.E., Müller K. 1979. Dagslandor i brackvatten. [Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) in brackish water.] (in Swedish, English summary) Entomol. Tidskr., 100:13.	caen
6126	Lowe H.J.B. 1967. Observations on Ephemeroptera in the east Midlands. Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 103 40-44p	ephr,hept
2969	Lubini V., Knispel S., Landolt P., Sartori M. 1996. Geographical distribution of mayflies and stoneflies (Insecta, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera) in Switzerland - preliminary results. Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges. 69(1): 127-133.	baet,hept,lept
2970	Lubini V., Sartori M. 1994. Current status, distribution, life cycle and ecology of Rhithrogena germanica Eaton, 1885 in Switzerland: Preliminary results (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Aquatic Sciences - Research Across Boundaries 56(4):388-397.	hept

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6129	Macan T.T. 1949.The taxonomy of the nymphs of the British species of the genus Ecdyonurus (Ephem.). Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 85 64-70.	hept
6131	Macan T.T. 1951.The taxonomy of the British species of Siphlonuridae(Ephem.). Hydrobiologia 3 84-92.	siph
3042	Macan T.T. 1952. Taxonomy of the nymphs of the british species of leptophlebiidae (Ephem.). 363-377	lept
5457	Macan T.T. 1957. A description of the nymph of Baetis Buceratus with notes on and a key to the other species in the genus. Transactions of the society for british entomology, Vol. 12, part 6, 157-166.	baet
3043	Macan T.T. 1957. The Ephemeroptera of a stony stream. Journal of Animal Ecology 26:317-342.	amel,baet,ephl,hept,lept,siph
3044	Macan T.T. 1957. The life histories and migrations of the Ephemeroptera in a stony stream. Transactions of the Society for British Entomology 12:129-156.	baet,ephl,hept,lept
3046	Macan T.T. 1960. The effect of temperature on Rhithrogena semicolorata (Ephem.). Int. Revue ges. Hydrobiol. Hydrogr. 45:197-201.	hept
6133	Macan T.T. 1960. The occurrence of Heptagenia lateralis (Ephem.) in streams in the English Lake District. Wetter und Leben 12 231-234.	hept
6135	Macan T.T. 1962. Ephemeroptera in Britain. Verhandlungen XI. Internationale Kongress Entomologische Wien 3 258-262. 1960.	hept
3047	Macan T.T. 1978. Life histories of four species of Ephemeroptera. Verh. Int. Ver. Theor. Angew Limnol. 20:2594-2498.	baet
5481	Macan T.T. 1979. A key to the nymphs ofthe British. species of Ephemeroptera with notes on their ecology. Freshwater. Biological. Association 20	ephr,hept
3050	Macan T.T. 1981. Life histories of some species of Ecdyonurus (Ephemeroptera) in The River Lune, North-Western England. Aquatic Insects, 3:225-232, 1 fig., 2 tables.	hept
6139	Macan T.T., Macan Z. 1940. Preliminary note on the Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera of the Hampshire Avon and its tributaries. Journal of the Society for British Entomology 2 53-61.	lept
6140	Mackey A.P. 1978. Emergence patterns of three species of Caenis Stephens (Ephemeroptera: Caenidae). Hydrobiologia 58 277-280.	caen
3074	Maiolini B., Lencioni V. 2001. Longitudinal distribution of macroinvertebrate assemblages in a glacially influenced stream system in the Italian Alps. Freshwater Biology 46(12):1625-1639.	baet
6047	Maitland P.S. 1965. The distribution, life cycle, and predators of Ephemerella ignita (Poda) in the River Endrick, Scotland. Oikos 16:48-57.	ephl
6048	Maitland P.S. 1980. The habitats of British Ephemeroptera. in J. F. Flannagan & K. E. Marshall, eds. Advances in Ephemeroptera Biology. Plenum, New York, p. 123-139, 4 figs., 4 tables.	arth,baet,caen,ephr,hept
3088	Malmqvist B. 2000. How does winglength relate to distribution patterns of stoneflies (Plecoptera) and mayflies (Ephemeroptera). Biological Conservation 93: 271-276.	amel,caen,ephl,lept,siph
3083	Malmqvist B., Hoffsten P.O. 1999. Influence of drainage from old mine deposits on benthic macroinvertebrate communities in central Swedish streams. Water Research 33(10):2415-2423.	amel,ephl
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889036	Malzacher P. 1976. Nachtrag zur Eintagesfliefauna des Bodenseegebietes. - Beschreibung einer neunen Art der Gattung Caenis (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Beitr. Naturk. Forsch. SudwDtl. 35: 129-136.	ephr
3100	Malzacher P. 1986. Diagnostik, Verbreitung und Biologie der europäischen Caenis-Artenn (Ephemeroptera:Caenidae). Sttutgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde Serie A (Biologie) 387:1-41.	caen
3104	Malzacher P. 1996. Genitalmorphologische Merkmale zur Unterscheidung der in Baden-Württemberg vorkommenden Electrogena-Arten (Heptageniidae, Ephemeroptera) [Genital-morphological features to distinguish the species of the genus Electrogena from Baden-Württemberg, Germany (Heptageniidae, Ephemeroptera)]. Lauterbornia 25:81-93.	hept
3093	Malzacher P., Jacob U., Haybach A., Reusch H. 1998. Rote Liste der Eintagsfliegen (Ephemeroptera) .- In: Bundesamt für Naturschutz (Hrsg.): Rote Liste gefährdeter Tiere in Deutschland. Bonn-Bad Godesberg. Schriftenreihe für Landschaftspflege und Naturschutz 55: 264-267	amel,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph

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8001	Manach A., Thomas A., Brulin M. 2001. Prédation exercée en vol par des femelles du genre Palpomya Meigen, 1818 Diptera, Ceratopogonidae) sur Serratella ignita et Habrophlebia lauta [Ephemeroptera: Ephemerellidae et Leptophlebiidae]. Ephemera, 3(2): 91-93.	caen,ephl,lept
888922	Marchetti R., Melone G.C., Cotta Ramusino M. 1967. Indagine sul Torrente Seveso. Nota n. 14. Inventario del carico biologico (Efemerotteri e Plecotteri). Acqua industriale 47: 11-28.	baet,caen,ephl,epher,hept,lept
6028	Marten M. 1986. Drei fur deutschland neue und weitere, selten gefundene Eintagsfliegen aus der fulda (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Spixiana, 9(2): 169-173.	olig,poly
7044	Marten M. 1997. Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera of the river Danube in Baden-Wurttemberg (Germany). In: Landolt P.& M. Sartori (eds.) Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics [Proc.VIIIth Int.Conf.Ephem., Lausanne 1995]: 167-174. Fribourg.	amel,caen,ephl,hept,lept,pota,siph
3145	Marten M., Malzacher P., Reusch H., Otto C-J., Brinkmann R., Roos P., Hackbarth W., Gorka M. 1996. Ephemeroptera und Plecopter in Baden-Württemberg - Stand der faunistischen Erforschung [Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in Baden-Württemberg / Germany - state of faunal investigation]. Lauterbornia 27:69-79.	amel,caen,ephl,lept,olig,poly,pota,pros,siph
888923	Mastrantuono L. 1986. Community structure of the zoobenthos associated with submerged macrophytes in the eutrophic Lake Nemi (Central Italy). Boll. Zool. 53: 41-47.	baet,caen
3371	McKee, D., Atkinson, D. 2000. The influence of climate change scenarios on populations of the mayfly Cloeon dipterum. Hydrobiologia 441: 55-62.	baet
3400	Metzle M., Tomka I., Zurwerra A. 1985. Erstbeschreibung der Larve un Subimago von Rhithrogena puthzi Sowa, 1984, sowie Diskussion der morphlogischen Merkmale von R. puthzi und R. endensis Metzler, Tomka, & Zurwerra, 1985 (Ephemeroptera). Entomologische Berichte Luzern 13:105-106.	hept
888960	Meyer E. 1989. The relationship between body length parameters and dry mass in running water invertebrates. Arch. Hydrobiol. 117: 191 - 203.	ephl,lept
888996	Mielewczyk S. 1982. Density and biomass of Ephemeroptera larvae in Lake Zbęchy (the Poznań region). Acta Hydrobiol., 24, 253-265	baet,caen
3430	Minshall G.W. 2003. Responses of stream benthic macroinvertebrates to fire. Forest Ecology and Management 178:155-161.	baet
3446	Mobes-Hansen B., Waringer J.A. 1998. The influence of hydraulic stress on microdistribution patterns of zoobenthos in a sandstone brook (Weidlingbach, Lower Austria). International Review of Hydrobiology 83(5-6):381-396.	baet,ephr,hept
3448	Modena P., Solbiati C 1984. 1984. La qualità del fiume Fibbio (Verona) con particolare riferimento agli Efemerotteri ed ai Molluschi. Bollettino del Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali di Verona 11: 403-425.	baet,ephl
3452	Mol A.W.M. 1983. Caenis lactea (Burmeister) in the Netherlands (Ephemeroptera: Caenidae). Entomol. Ber. 43:119-123.	caen
3479	Monaghan M.T., Robinson C.T., Spaak P., Ward J.V. 2005. Macroinvertebrate diversity in fragmented Alpine streams: implications for freshwater conservation. Aquatic Sciences 67(4):454-464.	baet
3487	Moog O., Bauernfeind E., Weichselbaumer P. 1997. The Use of Ephemeroptera as Saprobic Indicators in Austria.- In.: Landolt P.&M. Sartori (eds.) Ephemeroptera &Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics [= Proc.VIIIth Int.Conf.Ephem., Lausanne 1995]: 254-260. Fribourg.	baet,hept
7029	Moretti G.P., Cianficconi F., Peroni E., Ronca M. 1988. Considerazioni sulle comunità macrobentoniche del sistema fluviale Paglia-Chiani. Boll. Mus. St. Nat. Lunigiana 6-7: 157-161.	baet,hept
3498	Morihara D.K., McCafferty W.P. 1979. Subspecies of the Transatlantic species, Baetis macani (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washinton 81:34-37.	baet
3503	Morisi A., Battegazzore M., Fenoglio S. 2003. Ecological considerations on the presence and distribution of the genus Epeorus Eaton in the district of Cuneo (NW Italy) (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Pages 373-376 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	hept
3529	Müller R., Schönfelder J. 2001. Fund von Baetis tracheatus (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) in Brandenburg. Lauterbornia 39:99-100.	baet,caen
3535	Müller-Liebenau I. 1960. Einstagfliegen aus der Eifel (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Gewäss. Abwäss 25:55-79.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept
3536	Müller-Liebenau I. 1969. Revision der europäischen Arten der Gattung Baetis Leach, 1815. (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Gewässer und Abwasser 66/67:95-101.	baet
3538	Müller-Liebenau I. 1974. Baetidae aus Sudfrankreich, Spanien und Portugal (insecta; Ephemeroptera). Gewasser un Abwasser 53/54:7-42.	baet

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3635	Navás L. 1935. Insectos de Berbería. Serie 12. Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica de España. 18:77-100.	ephr
3665	Neumann M., Dudgeon D. 2002. The impact of agricultural runoff on stream benthos in Hong Kong, China. Water Research 36:3103-3109.	baet
3667	Neveu A., Lapchin L., Vignes J.C. 1979. Le macrobenthos de la basse Nivelle, petit fleuve cotier des Pyrenees-Atlantiques. Ann. Zool. Ecol. Anim. 11:85-111.	baet,caen,ephl,hept
3694	Nijboer R.C., Johnson R.K., Verdonschot P.F.M., Sommerhauser M., Buffagni A. 2004. Establishing reference conditions for European streams. Hydrobiologia 516(1 - 3):91-105.	baet,caen,hept
888924	Nocentini A. 1991. Macrobenton litorale. In: Commissione internazionale per la protezione delle acque italo-svizzere - Ricerche sull'evoluzione del L. Maggiore. Aspetti limnologici. Programma quinquennale 1988-1992. Campagna 1990: 45-61.	ephr
7016	Nøst T., Aagaard K., Arnekleiv J.V., Jensen J.W., Koksvik J.I., Solem J.O. 1986. Vassdragsreguleringer og invertebrater. En oversikt over kunnskapsnivået. Økoforsk Utredning 1986: 1, 80.	baet
3709	Novikova E.A., Kluge N.Ju. 1997. Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of West Siberian Lowland and oil pollution. - Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Biology-Ecology-Systematics. (Proc. VIII Int. Conf. on Ephemeroptera and XII Int. Symposium on Plecoptera, August 1995, Losanne). Mauron+Tinguely & Lacht SA, Fribourg/Switzerland: 269-274.	baet,hept
889024	Olechowska M. 1981. Life cycle of Rhithrogena loyolaea (Navás) (Ehemeroptera, Heptageniidae) in the Stream Stržyski in the Tatra Mts. Acta Hydrobiol., 23, 69-76.	hept
5449	Olechowska M. 1981. Zonation of mayflies (Ehemeroptera) in several streams of the Tatra Mts and the Podhale region. Acta Hydrobiol., 24, 63-71.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,siph
3744	Olsson T.I., Soderstrom O. 1978. Springtime migration and growth of Parameletus chelifer (Ephemeroptera) in a temporary stream in northern Sweden. Oikos 31:284-289.	siph
5413	Ouahsine H., Céréghino R., Lavandier P. 1996. Influence of temperature and macrophytes development on the larval population dynamics of Epeorus sylvicola Pict (Ephemeroptera) in a torrential river of the << Haut-Atlas de Marrakech>> (Morocco). Annls Limnol. 32 (1) 1996 : 27-31	hept
889013	Ouahsine H., Lavandier P. 1988. Développement larvaire de Baetis rhodani (Ephemeroptera) dans un torrent du Haut-Atlas de Marrakech (Maroc). Bull, Soc. Hist. Nat., Toulouse, 124 : 69-72.	baet
3755	Ouahsine H., Lavandier P. 1988. Dynamique des populations larvaires de Baetis navasi M.-L. (Ephemeroptera) dans un torrent du Haut-Atlas de Marrakech, Maroc. Annales de Limnologie 24:167-171.	baet
5489	Pardo I., Eiroa E., Novoa F. 1991. New records of mayflies from Galicia (Ephemeroptera). In: Alba-Tercedor J. & Sánchez-Ortega, A. (eds.). Overview and strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. Sandhill Crane Press, Gainesville, Florida.	baet,ephr,hept
5448	Parisi V., Magnetti P., Michelangeli M., Paoletti Di Chiara A., Smedile E., Tibaldi E., Zullini A. 1970. Osservazioni faunistiche preliminari, sul fiume Garigliano negli anni 1968 1969. Istituto lombardo 104, 146-169.	baet,ephl
5408	Peissner T., Kappus B., Malzacher P. 1996. Bewertung der Eintagfliegenfauna der baden-wurttem-bergischen Donau und ausgewahlter Nebengewasser. Lauterbornia H. 27: 81-91	amel,caen,ephl,lept,siph
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7051	Peru N., Thomas A. 2004. La Dourbie, une rivière polluée par des sources karstiques. 1. Bioindication préliminaire par les communautés d'Ephémères [Ephemeroptera]. Ephemera 4(1): 35-54.	caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,pota,siph
5492	Peters W.L., Whytton da Terra LS. 1974. Description of the nymph and the phylogenetic relationships of Calliarcys Eaton from Portugal (Ephemeroptera: Leptophlebiidae). Ciencia Biologica (Portugal), m 1, 3: 61-69.	ephr
6502	Pinet J.M. 1962. Observations sur la biologie et l'ecologie d'Oligoneuriella rhenana Imhoff (Ephemeroptera). Annales de la Station centrale d'Hydrobiologie appliquée, 9 : 303-332.	olig
3933	Pleskot G. 1961. Die Periodizität Ephemeropteren-fauna einiger österreichischer Fliessgewässer. Verhandlungen der Internationalen vereingung für theoretische und angewandte Limnologie 14:410-416.	baet,ephl,lept
5478	Pleskot J. 1958. Die Periodizitat einiger Ephemeropteren der Schwechat. Wasser und Abwasser 1958: 1-32.	ephr

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5479	Pleskot J. 1961. Die Periodizitat der Ephemeropteren-Fauna einger osterreichiscer Fliessgewasser. Verhandlungen der Internationale Vereinigung fur Theoretische und Angewandte Limnologie 14: 410-416.	ephr
6018	Presa Y., Postigo M., Soto J., Luis E. 1991. Characterization of stoneflies (Plecoptera) and mayflies (Ephemeroptera) in the Orbigo Basin (Leon, NW Spain). [In:] Alba-Tercedor J.& Sanchez-Ortega A. (eds.). Overview and strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera, . The Sandhill Crane Press, Inc. Gainesville, Florida, USA: 415-424.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,pota,siph
888925	Provini A., Scola A., Battegazzore M. 1993. Le comunità macrobentoniche per la valutazione della qualità delle acque del fiume Crati. Acqua&Aria 5: 459-467.	baet,ephl,hept,olig
7008	Puig M.A., Sabater F., Malo J. 1990. Benthic and hyporheic faunas of mayflies and stoneflies in the Ter river basin (NE Spain). pp. 255-258. In: Campbell IC (ed.): Mayflies and Stoneflies Life Histories and Biology. Kluwer Academic Publishers (Series Entomologica, Dr. W. Junk, vol. 14). Dordrecht, Boston & London. [I.S.B.N.: 0-7923-0289-3].	baet,caen,ephl,lept
3976	Pupilli E., Puig M.A. 2003. Effects of a major flood on the mayfly and stonefly populations in a Mediterranean stream (Matarranya Stream, Ebro River basin, North East of Spain). Pages 381-389 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	baet,caen
3985	Puthz V. 1978. Ephemeroptera, p. 256-263, l table, IN: Illies, J. (ed.), Limnofauna Europaea. 2nd ed. Gustav Fischer, Stuttgart.	baet,ephr
3986	Puthz V. 1980. Ergebnisse der Albanien-Expedition 1961 des Deutschen Entomologischen Institutes. 94. Beitrag: Ephemeroptera. Beitr. Entomol. Berlin 30:343-355.	amel,amet,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,neoe,olig,pali,poly,pota,siph
3988	Querena E. 1981. Gli Efemerotteri nel medio Po a Caorso (Pc). Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona 20: 195-204.	baet,caen,ephr,hept,siph
888926	Querena E., Solbiati, C. 1979. Distribuzione e frequenza degli Efemerotteri lungo il corso dell'Adige. Boll. Mus. civ. St. nat., Verona 6: 155-185.	baet,ephl,hept,siph
889015	Raddum G.G., Fjellheim A. 1993. Life cycle and production of Baetis rhodani in a regulated river in Western Norway: comparison of re - and post - regulation conditions. Regul. Rivers: Res. Mgmt., 8: 49-61.	baet
4002	Raddum G.G., Fjellheim A. 1995. Effects of liming and acid surface water on the mayfly Leptophlebia vespertina in Lake Hovvatn. Water, Air, & Soil Pollution 85(2):961-966.	lept
4003	Raddum G.G., Fjellheim A. 2003. Liming of River Audna, southern Norway: A large-scale experiment of benthic invertebrate recovery. Ambio 32(3):230-234.	baet
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7004	Righetti B., Thomas A. 2000. Baetis catharus: description des imagos, comparativement aux espèces ouest-euromediterranéenes du groupe alpinus Pictet [Ephemeroptera, Baetidae]. Ephemera 2(2): 73-78.	baet
7005	Righetti B., Thomas A. 2001. Contribution à l'étude des espèces de Baetis du groupe alpinus: Baetis pasquetorum n. sp. Des Alpes du Sud [Ephemeroptera, Baetidae]. Ephemera 3(1): 5-14	baet
8003	Righetti B., Thomas A., Nel A. 1997. Additions à la faune des Ephémères de France (1): Habrophlebia eldae Jacob & Sartori, 1984 (Ephemeroptera, Leptophlebiidae). Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire naturelle de Toulouse. 133: 33-34.	lept
7007	Ritter H. 1990. Ephemeroptera Emergence from a high Stream in Tyrol, Austria. In: Campbell, I.C. (Ed.), Mayflies and Stoneflies: Life story and Biology. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, pp. 53-59.	baet,hept
4130	Ruffieux L., Sartori M., L'Eplattenier G. 1996. Palmen body: A reliable structure to estimate the number of instars in Siphlonurus aestivalis (Eaton) (Ephemeroptera: Siphlonuridae). International Journal of Insect Morphology and Embryology 25(3):341-344.	siph

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6037	Russev B.K.. 1979. Neue Eintagsfliegen fur die fauna bulgariens (Ephemeroptera). Beitrage zur Entomologie, 10, 7/8: 697-705.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,hept,olig,pota,siph
889017	Russev B.K.. 1987. Ecology, life history and distribution of Palingenia longicauda (Olivier) (Ephemeroptera). Tijd. Ent. 130: 109-127.	pali
4152	Saaristo M.I. 1966. Revision of the Finnish species of the genus Caenis Steph. (Ephemeroptera). Annales entomologica fennici 32(1):68-87.	caen
4149	Saaristo M.I., Nilsson A.N., Savolainen E. 1993. Heptagenia orbiticola Kluge, a mayfly species new to Europe (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae).- Entomologisk tidskrift 114 (1-2):51-54,	hept
4150	Saaristo M.I., Savolainen E. 1980. On the identity of Heptagenia sulphurea (Müller, 1776) and H. dalecarlica Bengtsson, 1912 (Ephemeroptera). Notulae Entomologicae 60:187-193.	hept
4192	Samalovà M. 1931. Nymphy ceskoslovenskych jepic. The nymphs of Ephemeridae from czechoslovakia. 28:16-19	hept
4201	Santoul F., Figuerola J., Mastrorillo S., Céréghino R. 2005. Patterns of rare fish and aquatic insects in a southwestern French river catchment in relation to simple physical variables. Ecography 28(3):307-314.	baet,caen
4239	Sartori M. 1988. Quelques compléments à la faune des Ephéméroptères de Suisse (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 61:339-347.	amel,baet,caen,hept
4208	Sartori M., Dethier M. 1985. Faune aquatique du canton de Geneve: II. Ephemeropteres (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse 58:493-510.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,siph
4207	Sartori M., Dethier M., de Souza J. 1989. Faune aquatique de la région genevoise. III. Compléments aux Ephéméroptères (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 62(1/2):113-118	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,siph
4219	Sartori M., Keller L., Thomas A., Passera L. 1992. Flight Energetics in Relation to Sexual Differences in the Mating-Behavior of a mayfly, Siphlonurus-Aestivalis. Oecologia 92(2):172-176.	siph
4220	Sartori M., Landolt P., Lubini V., Ruffieux L. 1995. Biological studies of Palingenia longicauda (Olivier) (Ephemeroptera, Palingeniidae) in one of its last European refuges. - Abiotic characteristics and description of the habitat. In: L. Corkum & J. Ciborowski (eds), Current directions in research on Ephemeroptera: 263-272. Canadian Scholars' Press Inc., Toronto.	pali
4223	Sartori M., Oswald R. 1988. Rhithrogena grischuna nov. sp., a new mayfly species from eastern Switzerland related to Rh. hercynia Landa, 1969 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Annls. Limnol. 24:261-268.	hept
4227	Sartori M., Sowa R. 1988. Compléments à la connaissance des espèces du groupe de Rhithrogena diaphana Navàs [sic], de la péninsule ibérique (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 61:349-360.	hept
4229	Sartori M., Thomas A. 1984. Identite et redecouverte de Rhithrogena nivata (Eaton, 1871) (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Annales de Limnologie 20:203-208.	hept
4232	Sartori M., Thomas A. 1989. Contribution à la connaissance du genre Baetis Leach, 1815 en Corse (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). B. albinatii nov. sp. du groupe muticus. Annls Limnol. 25(2): 131-137.	baet
4233	Sartori M., Thomas A. 1991. Contribution to the systematic of B. muticus (L.) and allied species from south western palearctic region (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). In: J. Alba-Tercedor & A. Sanchez-Ortega (eds) Overview and strategies in Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera: 223-233. Sandhill Crane Press, Gainesville, Florida.	baet
4234	Sartori M., Zabric D., Jann B. 1996. Trois espèces d'éphémères nouvelles pour la faune de Suisse (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae, Leptophlebiidae). Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges. 69(1): 135-139.	baet,lept
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6000	Schmidt-Kloiber A. 1997. Ephemeroptera of an artificial danube backwater irrigation system in Austria. In: Landolt P.&M. Sartori (eds.) Ephemeroptera &Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics [Proc.VIIIth Int.Conf.Ephem., Lausanne 1995]: 152-156. Fribourg.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,poly,pota,siph
4308	Scillitani G., Belfiore C., Picariello O., Cataudo A. 1996. Estimating genetic variation from larvae and adults of mayflies: an elecrophoretic analysis of three species of Heptageniidae (Ephemeroptera). Ital. J. Entomol. 63:23-30.	hept
5025	Seghetti C. 1993. Segnalazioni faunistiche italiane (n. 217-241). Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana 125(1): 71-76	lept
888929	Sergenti S., Antonelli R., Giontella M., Pasquini, G. 1993. Monitoraggio dell'Aniene nel tratto sublacense-tiburtino. Inquinamento 2: 62-66.	caen,olig
1988	Smith H., Wood P.J., Gunn J. 2003. The influence of habitat structure and flow permanence on invertebrate communities in karst spring systems. Hydrobiologia 510(1):53-66.	baet,ephl
6019	Soderstrom O. 1991. Life cycles and nymphal growth of twelve coexisting mayfly species in a boreal river. En: Alba-Tercedor, J. & Sánchez-Ortega, A. [Eds]. Overview and strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. Sandhill Crane Press, Inc., Gainesville, Florida. pp. 503-514.	amet,arth,baet,ephl,hept,lept,siph
5459	Soderstrom O., Nilsson A.N. 1987. Redescription of Parameletus chelifer Bengtsson and P. minor (Bengtsson), with keys to nymphal and adult stages of the Fennoscandian species of Siphlonuridae (Ephermeroptera).	siph
4422	Solbiati C. 1986. I macroinvertebrati del bacino idrografico dell'Adige. IV Gli Efemerotteri. Mem. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Verona (II Ser.), sez. biologica, 6: 171-184.	baet,caen,ephl,siph
4450	Soldán T. 1979. The structure and development of the female internal reproductive system in six European species of Ephemeroptera. Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov., 76:353-365, Plates I-VII (30 figs.).	baet
5438	Soldán T. 2000. Biodiversity of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) in the Krkonoše Mountains: a historical and present status overview. Biodiverzita jepic (Ephemeroptera) v Krkonoších: historický a soucasný prehled. Opera Corcontica 37:369-375.	amel,ephl,hept,lept,siph
4431	Soldán T., Landa V. 1999. A key to the Central European species of the genus Rhithrogena (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Klapalekiana 35:25-37.	hept
4439	Soldán T., Zahradkova S., Helesic J., Dusek L., Landa V. 1998. Distributional and quantitative patterns of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the Czech Republic: A possibility of detection of long-term changes of aquatic biotopes. Folia Fac. Sci. Natur. Univ. Masaryk. Brun., Brno, 305 pp.	amel,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,pali,poly,pota,pros,siph
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4493	Sowa R. 1961. Oligoneuriella mikulskii n. sp. (Ephemeroptera). Acta Hydrobiologica 3:287-294.	olig
4494	Sowa R. 1962. Materialy do poznania Ephemeroptera i Plecoptera w Polsce- Material for the study of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in Poland. Acta Hydrobiol. 4(2): 205-224	arth,caen,ephl,olig
4495	Sowa R. 1969. Rhithrogena degrangei: nouvelle espèce des Alpes françaises Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences Cl. II, Série des Sciences biologiques 17:563-567	hept
4496	Sowa R. 1971. Ecdyonurus starmachi sp. n. et E. submontanus Landa des Carpates polonaises (Ephemeroptera: Heptageniidae). Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Série des sciences biologiques Cl. V. 19(6):407-412.	hept
4497	Sowa R. 1971. Note sur les deux espècies de la famille (Ephemeroptera) des Carpathes polonaises Heptageniidae. Acta Hydrobiol. 12(1): 29-41.	hept
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4499	Sowa R. 1971. Sur la taxonomie de Rhithrogena semicolorata (Curtis) et de quelques especes voisines d'europe continentale (Ephemeroptera Heptageniidae). Revue Suisse de Zoologie. 77(1970):895-920	hept
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7041	Sowa R. 1973. Taxonomie et ecologie d'Ecdyonurus carpathicus sp. n. des Carpates polonaises Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences 21: 285-289	hept

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4503	Sowa R. 1975 Ecology and biogeography of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of running waters in the Polish part of the Carpathians. 1. Distribution and quantitative analysis. Acta Hydrobiologica, 17: 223-247.	amel,amet,arth,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,ison,lept,olig,poly,pota,siph
4502	Sowa R. 1975. Ecology and biogeography of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of running waters in the Polish part of the Carpathians. 2. Life Cycles. Acta Hydrobiologica 17:319-353.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,poly,pota,siph
4504	Sowa R. 1975. Notes on the European species of Procloeon Bengtsson with particular reference to Procloeon bifidum (Bengtsson) and Procloeon ornatum Tshernova (Ephemerida:Baetidae). Entomologica Scandinavica 6:107-114.	olig
4505	Sowa R. 1975. What is Cloeon dipterum (Linnaeus, 1761)? The nomenclatural and morphological analysis of a group of the European species of Cloeon Leach (Ephemerida,Baetidae). Entomologica Scandinavica 6:215-223.	baet
4507	Sowa R. 1980. La zoogeographie, l`ecologie et la protection des Ephemeropteres en Pologne, et leur utilisation en tant qu'indicateurs de la purete des eaux courantes. in J. F. Flannagan & K. E. Marshall, eds. Advances in Ephemeroptera Biology. Plenum, New York, p. 141-154.	baet,caen,ephr,hept
4508	Sowa R. 1980. Taxonomy and ecology of European species of the Cloeon simile Eaton group (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae). Entomologica Scandinavica., 11:249-258, 33 figs.	baet
4509	Sowa R. 1981. Taxonomy and ecology of Ecdyonurus ujhelyii sp. n. (Ephemeroptera : Heptageniidae) from the tributaries of Lake Balaton. Acta Hydrobiologica 23(4) : 375-380	hept
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4513	Sowa R. 1985. Pseudocentroptilum fascicaudale n. sp. (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae) from Greece. Acta Hydrobiol. 27:75-80.	baet
4480	Sowa R., Belfiore C. 1984. Rhithrogena reatina sp. n., a new species of the hybrida group from Central Italy (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Boll. Assoc. Rom. Entomol. 1983, 38:5-8.	hept
4483	Sowa R., Degrange C. 1987. Rhithrogena du groupe hybrida (Ephemeroptera Heptageniidae) des Alpes françaises. Acta Hydrobiologica . 29:71-87	hept
4484	Sowa R., Degrange C. 1987. Sur quelques espèces européennes de Rhithrogena du groupe semicolorata (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Acta Hydrobiologica. 29:523-534.	hept
4485	Sowa R., Degrange C. 1987. Taxinomie et repartition des Rhithrogena Eaton du groupe alpestris (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae) des Alpes et des carpathes Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne. 57: 475-493	hept
4486	Sowa R., Gaino E., Degrange C. 1985. Description de Rhithrogena hybrida Eaton, 1985 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae) à partir d'exemplaires de l'une des stations types (Chalets de Joux-Plane, Haute Savoie, France). Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne. 53:135-137	hept
4490	Sowa R., Soldán T. 1986. Three new species of the Rhithrogena hybrida group from Poland and Czechoslovakia with a supplementary description of R. hercynia Landa, 1969 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Trzy nowe gatunki grupy Rhithrogena hybrida z Polski i Czechoslowacji z uzupelniajacym opisem R. hercynia Landa, 1969 (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Pol. Pismo Entomol. 56:557-572.	hept
4529	Staniczek A. 2003. Eintagsfliegen. Manna der Flüsse. Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde Serie C - Wissen für alle 53:1-79.	amel,amet,caen,ison,pali,poly,pros,siph
4571	Stephens J.F. 1836. Family III. - Ephemeridae, Leach. Illustrations of British Entomology, Mandibulata 6:54-70, pl. 29.	ephr
4593	Studemann D., Landolt P., Sartori M., Hefti D., Tomka I. 1992. Ephemeroptera - Insecta. Helvetica Fauna 9: 175 pp.	amel,baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig,poly,pota,siph
4595	Studemann D., Landolt P., Tomka I. 1988. Morphology and taxonomy of imagines and eggs of Central and Northern European Siphlonuridae (Ephemeroptera). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 61:303-328.	amel,siph

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6186	Studemann D., Landolt P.1997. A phylogenetic system for the European species of Siphlonurus (Ephemeroptera, Siphlonuridae). In: P. Landolt & M. Sartori (eds.). Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Biology-Ecology-Systematics (Proc. 8th Int. Conf. Ephemeroptera & 12th Int. Symp. Plecoptera 14-20 August 1995, Losanne, Switzerland). Mauron+ +Tinguely & Lacht SA, Fribourg / Switzerland: 554-560.	siph
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4600	Studemann D., Tomka I. 1989. Contribution to the study of European Ephemerellidae (Ephemeroptera). III. Synonymi of Ephemerella maculocaudata Ikonomov, 1961, syn. n. with ephemerella mesoleuca. 129-130.	ephl
4634	Svensson B. 1977. Life cycle, energy fluctuations and sexual differentiation in Ephemera danica (Ephemeroptera), a stream living mayfly. Oikos 29:78-86.	ephr
4654	Tabacchi E., Décamps H., Thomas A. 1993. Substrate interstices as a habitat for larval Thraulus bellus (Ephemeroptera) in a temporary floodplain pond. Freshwater Biology 29:429-439.	baet
4674	Tanasijevic M. 1975. Heptagenia ozrensis sp. n. und der Fund von fünf Ephemeroptera-Arten in Bosnien und der Hercegowina. Wiss Mitt Bosn-herzeg Landesmus 4-5: 243-246.	ephr,hept
4680	Tanatmis M. 2002. The Ephemeroptera (Insecta) fauna of Lake Ulubat basin. Turkish Journal of Zoology 26:53-61.	baet
4691	Taticchi M.I., Tiberi O. 1980. Fauna macrobentonica e fattori fisici e chimici in prossimità dello sbocco di una piccola fogna nel lago Trasimeno. Riv. Idrobiol, Vol. XIX, p 469-493	baet
6046	Tesauro M., Bielli E., Cotta Ramusino M., Rossaro B. 1996. La fauna macrobentonica litorale del Lago d'Orta dopo il liming. Atti XI Congresso A.I.O.L., Sorrento, 1994: 541-549.	caen
889016	Thibault M. 1971. Ecologie d'un ruisseau a truites des Pyrénées-Atlantiques, le Lissuraga II - Les fluctuations thermiques de l'eau; ripercussion sur le periodes de sortie et la taille de quelques Ephemeropteres, Plecopteres, Trichopteres. Annales de Hydrobiologie 2:241-274.	baet
4708	Thibault M. 1971. Le développement des Éphéméroptères d'un ruisseau a truites des Pyrénées-Atlantiques, le Lissuraga. Annales de Limnologie 7:53-120.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept
888951	Thomas A. 1968. Habrophlebia (Habroleptoides) berthelemyi, n. sp. Des pyrenees [Ephemeroptera, Leptophlebiidae]. Annales de Limnologie, t. 4, fasc. 2, 1968: p. 219-224.	lept
4740	Thomas A. 1968. Quelques Ecdyonurus et Rhithrogena européens de la collection Navás (Ephemeroptera).- Annales de Limnologie, 4(2): 209-218	hept
4741	Thomas A. 1968. Sur la taxonomie de quelques espéces d'Ecdyonurus du Sud-Ouest de la France [Ephemeroptera]. Annales de Limnologie 4:51-71.	hept
4742	Thomas A. 1975. Éphéméroptères du Sud-Ouest de la France. I. - Migrations d'imagos a haute altitude. Annales de Limnologie 11:47-66.	hept
4745	Thomas A. 1996. Ephéméroptères du Sud-Ouest de la France. V. Premier inventaire des espèces recensées depuis 1870 (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Annales de Limnologie; 32(1) : 19-26	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept,olig,poly,pota,siph
4747	Thomas A. 1999. Corrections à la Faune des Ephémères d'Europe occidentale : 1. Baetis gemellus Eaton, 1885, sensu Müller-Liebenau, 1969 = B. gadeai n.sp. [Ephemeroptera, Baetidae]. Ephemera 1(1): 23-28.	baet
4723	Thomas A., Gazagnes G. 1983. Ephéméroptères du Sud-Ouest de la France. III Baetis nicolae n. sp. Des Pyrénées. Bull Soc. Hist. Nat., Toulouse. 119:71-74.	baet
4725	Thomas A., Gazagnes G. 1984. Ephéméroptére nouveau de Corse (Baetidae). Annls Limnol. 20(3): 199-202	baet
4726	Thomas A., Lounaci A. 1989. Compléments et corrections à la faune des Ephéméroptères d'afrique du Nord. 4 Les stades ailés de Baetis punicus Thoasm, Boumaiza et Soldán , 1983 (Baetidae). Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse 125: 27-29.	baet
5460	Thomas A., Prévot R., Vincon G. 1986. Deux Ephéméroptères nouveaux pour la Faune de France: Baetis pentaphlebodes Ujhelyi, 1966 (Baetidae) et Caenis beskidensis Sowa, 1973 (Caenidae). Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat., Toulouse 122: 179	baet,caen

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4732	Thomas A., Sartori M. 1985. Redecouverte de Baetis neglectus Navas 1913 a la localite typique (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse 58:447.	baet
4733	Thomas A., Sartori M. 1985. Rhithrogena gorrizi Navas, 1913 et Rh. castellana Navas, 1927: redescription des imagos (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Annales de Limnologie 21:65-70.	hept
4735	Thomas A., Soldán T. 1987. Baetis ingridae n. sp., Ephéméroptère nouveau de Corse (Baetidae). Annls limnol. 23(1): 23-26	baet
4737	Thomas A., Sowa R. 1970. Ecdyonurus Macani N. SP., espece europeenne voisine d'E. Torrentis kommins (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). 75-85.	hept
4738	Thomas A., Vitte B., Soldán T. 1987. Rhithrogena ryszardi n. sp., Ephéméroptère nouveau du Moyen Atlas (Maroc) et redescription de Rh. soteria Navás, 1917 (Heptageniidae). Annales de Limnologie 23:169-177.	hept
4743	Thomas A.GB 1986. 1986. Ephéméropteres du Sud-Ouest de la France. IV Baetis catharus n. sp. Des Pyrénées (Baetidae). 122: 175-179.	baet
889012	Thorup J. 1963. Growth and life-cycle of invertebrates from Danish springs. - Hydrobiologia 22: 55-84.	baet
5468	Thourp J., Iversen T.M., Absalonsen NO., Holm T., Jessen J., Olsen J. 1987. Life cycles of four species of baetis (Ephemeroptera) in three Danish streams. Arch. Hydrobiol. 109: 49-65	baet
4758	Tiensuu L. 1939. A survey of the distribution of mayflies (Ephemerida) in Finland. Annales entomologica fennici 5(2):97-124,	baet
4759	Tierney D., Kelly-Quinn M., Bracken J.J. 1998. The faunal communities of upland streams in the eastern region of Ireland with reference to afforestation impacts. Hydrobiologia 389(1 - 3):115-130.	baet
4762	Tikkanen P., Muotka T., Huhta A. 1996. Fishless-stream mayflies express behavioural flexibility in response to predatory fish. Animal Behaviour 51:1391-1399.	baet
7045	Timm H. 1997. Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera alrvae as environmental indicators in running waters of Estonia. In: Landolt P.& M. Sartori (eds.) Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics [Proc.VIIIth Int.Conf.Ephem., Lausanne 1995]: 247-253. Fribourg.	baet,hept
4773	Tiunova T.M., Kluge N.Ju., Ishiwata S-I. 2004. Revision of the East Palaearctic genus Isonychia (Ephemeroptera: Isonychiidae). Canadian Journal of Entomology 136:1-41.	ison
4794	Tokeshi M. 1985. Life-Cycle and Production of the Burrowing mayfly, Ephemera-Danica - a New Method for Estimating Degree-Days Required for Growth. Journal of Animal Ecology 54(3):919-930.	ephr
4915	Turin P., Bilo M.F., Belfiore C. 1997. Primo rinvenimento in Italia di Ametropus fragilis Albarda 1878 (Ephemeroptera: Ametropodidae). Lavori Soc. Ven. Sci. Nat. 22:7-14.	amet
5450	Tusa I. 1974. Mayfly larvae (Ephemeroptera) in current habitats of three trout streams with stony bottom (North-West Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Acta Hydrobiol., 16, 417-429.	baet,ephl,hept,lept
4928	Újhelyi S. 1966. The mayflies of Hungary, with the description of a new species, Baëtis pentaphlebodes sp. n. (Ephemeroptera). Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hongaricae 12:203-210.	baet,hept
5461	Ulfstrand S. 1967. Microdistribution of benthic species (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Trichoptera, Diptera: Simuliidae) in Lapland streams. Oikos 18: 293-310.	baet
6014	Usseglio-Polatera P. 1991. Représentation graphique synthétique de la signification écologique d'un peuplement. Application aux macroinvertébrés du Rhône à Lyon. Bulletin d'Ecologie 22:195-202.	caen,ephr,hept
6183	Usseglio-Polatera P. 1997. Long-term changes in the Ephemeroptera of the River Rhône at Lyon, France, assessed using the fuzzy coding approach. In.: Landolt P.&M. Sartori (eds.) Ephemeroptera &Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics [= Proc.VIIIth Int.Conf.Ephem., Lausanne 1995]: 227-234. Fribourg.	caen,lept,pota,pros
4961	Usseglio-Polatera P., Bournaud M. 1989. Trichoptera and Ephemeroptera as indicators of environmental changes of the Rhone River at Lyon over the last twenty-five years. Regul. Rivers Res. Manage. 4:249-262.	ephr
4965	Utzeri C., Belfiore C. 1979. Efemerotteri e Odonati delle valli del Farma e del Merse (Toscana) (*) 117-120	caen,ephl,lept
5488	Vedú J.R., Galante E. 2006. Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de España. Dirección General para la Biodiversidad, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Madrid.	ephr

Code	Reference	Family
6042	Verneaux J. 1972. Faune dulcaquicole de Franche-Comté. Le Bassin du Doubs (Massif du Jura). Quatrième partie : les Ephéméroptères.. Annales Scientifiques de l'Université de Besançon. 3-13	baet,caen,ephr,hept
4999	Verneaux J., Verneaux V., Schmitt A., Prouteau C. 2004. Assessing Biological Orders of river sites and biological structures of watercourses using ecological traits of aquatic insects. Hydrobiologia 519(1):39-47.	ephr
5001	Verrier M.L. 1945. Les potamanthus (Ephemeropteres) d'Auvergne et leurs variations. 70:111-116.	pota
5004	Verrier M.L. 1949. Description d'un nouveau Procloeon. Bulletin de la Societe Zoologique de France LXXIV: 181-190.	baet
6024	Verrier M.L. 1949. Epehemeropteres. Contribution a l'etude de la faune d'eau douce de corse. Vie et Miieu, 5:280:290	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept
6036	Verrier M.L. 1952. Note faunistique et ecologique sur les ephemeres des alpes-maritimes. Bulletin biologique de la France et de la Belgique 77:44-50.	baet,caen,hept,lept
888941	Vidinova Y. 2003. Contribution to the study of mayfly fauna (Ephemeroptera) in Bulgaria. Pages 159-163 in Gaino E. (ed). Research update on Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera. Università di Perugia. Perugia, Italy.	caen,hept
5469	Vidinova Y., Russev B.K. 1997. Distribution and ecology of the representatives of some ephemeropteran families in Bulgaria. In: Ephemeroptera & Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics, Landolt, P. & M. Sartori (Hrsg.) 569 S., Mauron+Tinguely & Lachat SA, Moncor, Fribourg/Switzerland: 139-146.	ephl,ephr,hept,poly,pota
7006	Vincon G., Thomas A. 1987. Etude hydrobiologique del la Vallée d'Ossau (Pyrénées-Atlantiques). I. Répartition et écologie des Ephéméroptères. Annls Limnol 23(2): 95-113.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept
5023	Vrba J., Kopácek J., Fott J., Kohout L., Nedbalová L., Prazáková M., Soldán T., Schaumburg J. 2003. Long-term studies (1871-2000) on acidification and recovery of lakes in the Bohemian Forest (central Europe). The Science of the Total Environment 310:73-85.	amel,lept,siph
5031	Wagner R. 1984. Effects of an artificially changed stream bottom on emerging insects. Verh. Int. Ver. Limnol. 27:2042-2047.	baet
5030	Wagner R., Dapper T., Schmidt H.-H. 2000. The influence of environmental variables on the abundance of aquatic insects: a comparison of ordination and artificial neural networks. Hydrobiologia 422-423(0):143-152.	baet
7048	Ward J.V., Garcia de Jalon D. 1991. Ephemeroptera of regulated mountain streams in Spain and Colorado. In: Overview and Strategies of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera. 1991. The Sandhill Crane Press. Florida. [I.S.B.N.: 1-877743-08-0]: 567-578.	baet,ephl,hept,olig
888962	Ward J.V., Stanford J.A. 1982. Thermal Responses in the Evolutionary Ecology of Aquatic Insects. Annual Review of Entomology 27(1), 97-117.	baet
5132	Wegher M., Turin P. 1993. Sul rinvenimento in Veneto di Torleya major Klapalek (Ephemeroptera). Studi Trentini di Scienze Naturali 68:233-237.	ephl
6171	Welton J.S., Ladle M., Bass J.A.B. 1982. Growth and production of five species of Ephemeroptera larvae from an experimental recirculating stream. Freshwater Biology 12 103-122.	baet
5152	Wendling K., Haybach A. 2003. Notizen zu einigen Eintagsfliegen (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) aus der Theiss in Ungarn nach dem Cyanid-Unfall in Baja Mare (Rumänien) im Jahre 2000. Notes on some mayflies (Insecta: Ephemeroptera) collected in the River Tisza (Hungary) after the cyanide spill at Baia Mare (Romania) in 2000. Lauterbornia 46:77-81.	amet,caen,ephr,hept,pali,poly
5154	Werneke U., Zwick P. 1992. Mortality of the terrestrial adult and aquatic nymphal life stages of Baetis vernus and Baetis rhodani in the Breitenbach, Germany (Insecta, Ephemeroptera). Freshwater Biol. 28:249-255.	baet
5484	Whelan KF. 1980. Some aspects of the biology of Ephemera danica Mull. (Ephemreidae, Ephemeroptera) in Irish waters. Advances in Ephemeroptera biology, Flannagan JF & Marshall KE eds: 187-199. Plenum New York.	ephr
5451	Whitehead H. 1935. An ecological study of the invertebrate fauna of a chalk stream near Great Driffield, Yorkshire. J. Anim. Ecol. 4: 58-78.	ephl
6173	Williams D.D., Williams N.E. 1998. Aquatic insects in an estuarine environment: densities, distribution and salinity tolerance. Freshwater Biology 39:411-421.	baet,hept
5219	Willoughby L.G. 1988. The ecology of Baetis muticus and B. rhodani (Insecta, Ephemeroptera) with special emphasis on acid water backgrounds. Int. Rev. Ges. Hydrobiol. 73:259-273.	baet
5218	Willoughby L.G., Mappin R.G. 1988. The distribution of Ephemerella ignita (Ephemeroptera) in streams: The role of pH and food resources. Freshwater Biol. 19:145-156.	ephl,siph

Code	Reference	Family
5238	Wise EJ. 1980. Seasonal distribution and life histories of Ephemeroptera in a Northumbrian river. Freshwater Biology 10:101-111.	baet,caen,ephl,hept,lept
6002	Wise EJ., O'Connor J.P. 1998. Observations on the distribution and relative abundance of the Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the Killarney Valley. Landolt, P and Sartori, M (eds), Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera: Biology-Ecology-Systematics, 175-179. MTL, Fribourg	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept
5246	Wood P.J., Agnew M.D., Petts G.E. 2000. Flow variations and macroinvertebrate community responses in a small groundwater-dominated stream in south-east England. Hydrological Processes 14(16-17):3133-3147.	caen
5476	Worker H., Wuhrmann K. 1957. Die Reaktion der Bachfauna auf Gewasservergiftungen. Rev. Suisse de Zool. 6, 253.	baet,ephr
5253	Wright J.F., Gunn R.J.M., Blackburn J.H., Grieve N.J., Winder J.M., Davy-Bowker J. 2000. Macroinvertebrate frequency data for the RIVPACS III sites in Northern Ireland and some comparisons with equivalent data for Great Britain. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems 10(5):371-389.	lept
5254	Wright J.F., Hiley P.D., Berrie A.D. 1981. A 9-Year Study Of the Life-Cycle Of Ephemera danica Mull (Ephemeridae, Ephemeroptera) In the River Lambourn, England. Ecological Entomology 6(3):321-331.	ephr
5255	Wright J.F., Symes K.L. 1999. A nine-year study of the macroinvertebrate fauna of a chalk stream. Hydrological Processes 13(3):371-385.	ephr
5454	Zacwilichowska K. 1968. Bottom fauna in the basin of the River Kamienica Nawojowska. - Acta Hydrobiol. 10: 319-341.	baet,caen,ephl,ephr,hept,lept,olig
5336	Zamora-Muñoz C., Alba-Tercedor J. 1996. Bioassessment of organically polluted Spanish rivers, using a biotic index and multivariate methods. J.N.Am. Benthol. Soc. 15:332-352.	baet,caen
5337	Zamora-Muñoz C., Sánchez-Ortega A., Alba-Tercedor J. 1993. Physicochemical factors that determine the distribution of Mayflies and Stoneflies in a High-Mountain Stream in Southern Europe (Sierra-Nevada, Southern Spain). Aquatic Insects 15(1):11-20.	baet
888982	Zelinka M., Marvan P. 1976. Notes to methods for estimating production of zoobenthos. Folia Fac. Sci. Nat. Univ. Purkynianae Brunensis 17, Biol. 58(10): 1-53	ephl
5389	Zimmermann W. 1980. Baetis braaschi n. sp., ein bisher unbekannter Vertreter der rhodani-Gruppe von der Krim (UdSSR) (Ephemeroptera, Baetidae). Reichenbachia 18(1-8-):199-202.	baet
5405	Zurwerra A., Tomka I. 1986. Drei neue Arten der Gattung Electrogena ZURWERRA et TOMKA, 1985, aus Südeuropa (Ephemeroptera, Heptageniidae). Bull. Soc. Frib. Sc. Nat. 75 (1/2), 216-230	hept

Annex II

In the present Annex the summary fact sheets of the autoecological information available for the considered mayfly species are presented. These fact sheets were prepared for 276 mayfly species among a total of 339 present in Europe. The remaining species were not here considered because the amount the information available was considered to be too restricted (e.g. information available only for Ecoregion distribution) . In table 1 are listed the species not here considered. The index of summary fact sheets for Ephemeroptera species is presented in table 2.

Table 1. List of species for which a summary fact sheet was not compiled due to a general lack of information (e.g. information available only for Ecoregion distribution).

Family	Genus	Species	Authorship
Ametropodidae	*Metreplecton*	*macronyx*	Kluge, 1996
Baetidae	*Acentrella*	*almohades*	Alba-Tercedor & El Alami, 1999
	Acentrella	*hyaloptera*	(Bogoescu, 1951)
	Baetis	*balcanicus*	Müller-Liebenau & Soldán, 1981
	Baetis	*braaschi*	Zimmermann, 1980
	Baetis	*feles*	Kluge, 1980
	Baetis	*kozufensis*	Ikonomov, 1962
	Baetis	*longinervis*	Navás, 1917
	Baetis	*pseudorhodani*	Müller-Liebenau, 1971
	Baetis	*strugensis*	(Ikonomov, 1962)
	Centroptilum	*litura*	(Pictet, 1843)
	Centroptilum	*obtusum*	Navás, 1915
	Centroptilum	*pirinense*	Ikonomov, 1962
	Cloeon	*degrangei*	Sowa, 1980
	Cloeon	*schoenemundi*	Bengtsson, 1936
	Procloeon	*fascicaudale*	(Sowa, 1985)
	Procloeon	*macronyx*	(Kluge & Novikova, 1992)
	Procloeon	*parapulchrum*	(Keffermüller & Sowa, 1975)
	Procloeon	*stenopteryx*	(Eaton, 1871)
	Procloeon	*unguiculatum*	(Tshernova, 1941)
	Pseudocentroptiloides	*romanica*	(Bogoescu, 1949)
Caenidae	*Brachycercus*	*kabyliensis*	Soldán, 1986
Heptageniidae	*Ecdyonurus*	*diversus*	Navás, 1923
	Ecdyonurus	*excelsus*	Navás, 1927
	Electrogena	*antalyensis*	(Kazanci & Braasch, 1986)
	Electrogena	*trimaculata*	(Ikonomov, 1963)
	Heptagenia	*samochai*	(Demoulin, 1973)
	Rhithrogena	*buresi*	Sowa, 1973
	Rhithrogena	*catalaunica*	Navás, 1916
	Rhithrogena	*daterrai*	Sowa, 1984
	Rhithrogena	*hercegovina*	Tanasijevic, 1984
	Rhithrogena	*jacobi*	Braasch & Soldán, 1988
	Rhithrogena	*jahorinensis*	Tanasijevic, 1985
	Rhithrogena	*marinkovici*	Tanasijevic, 1985
	Rhithrogena	*monserrati*	Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1986
	Rhithrogena	*neretvana*	Tanasijevic, 1984
	Rhithrogena	*oscensis*	Navás, 1927
	Rhithrogena	*thomasi*	Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1986

to be continued

continues

Family	Genus	Species	Authorship
	Calliarcys	*humilis*	Eaton, 1881
	Choroterpes	*prati*	Gaino & Puig, 1996
	Choroterpes	*salamannai*	Gaino & Puig, 1996
	Habroleptoides	*annae*	Sartori, 1986
	Habroleptoides	*carpatica*	Bogoescu & Crasnaru, 1930
Leptophlebiidae	*Habroleptoides*	*nervulosa*	(Eaton, 1884)
	Habroleptoides	*thomasi*	Sartori, 1986
	Habrophlebia	*antoninoi*	Alba-Tercedor, 2000
	Paraleptophlebia	*falcula*	Traver, 1934
	Paraleptophlebia	*longilobata*	(Tshernova, 1928)
	Thraulus	*thraker*	Jacob, 1988
	Oligoneuriella	*duerensis*	González Del Tánago & García De Jalón, 1983
Oligoneuriidae	*Oligoneuriella*	*marichuae*	Alba-Tercedor, 1983
	Oligoneuriella	*polonica*	Möl, 1984
	Oligoneuriopsis	*skhounate*	Dakki & Giudicelli, 1980
Palingeniidae	*Palingenia*	*sublongicauda*	Tshernova, 1949
Polymitarcyidae	*Ephoron*	*nigridorsum*	(Tshernova, 1934)
	Siphlonurus	*abraxas*	Jacob, 1986
	Siphlonurus	*chankae*	Tshernova, 1952
	Siphlonurus	*croaticus*	Ulmer, 1920
Siphlonuridae	*Siphlonurus*	*hispanicus*	Demoulin, 1958
	Siphlonurus	*irenae*	Alba-Tercedor, 1990
	Siphlonurus	*lusoensis*	Puthz, 1977
	Siphlonurus	*montanus*	Studemann, 1992

Table 2.Index of summary fact sheets present in the annex.

to be continued

continues

Family Name: Ameletidae
Species Name: *Ameletus inopinatus* Eaton, 1887

Number of papers containing useful information: 53

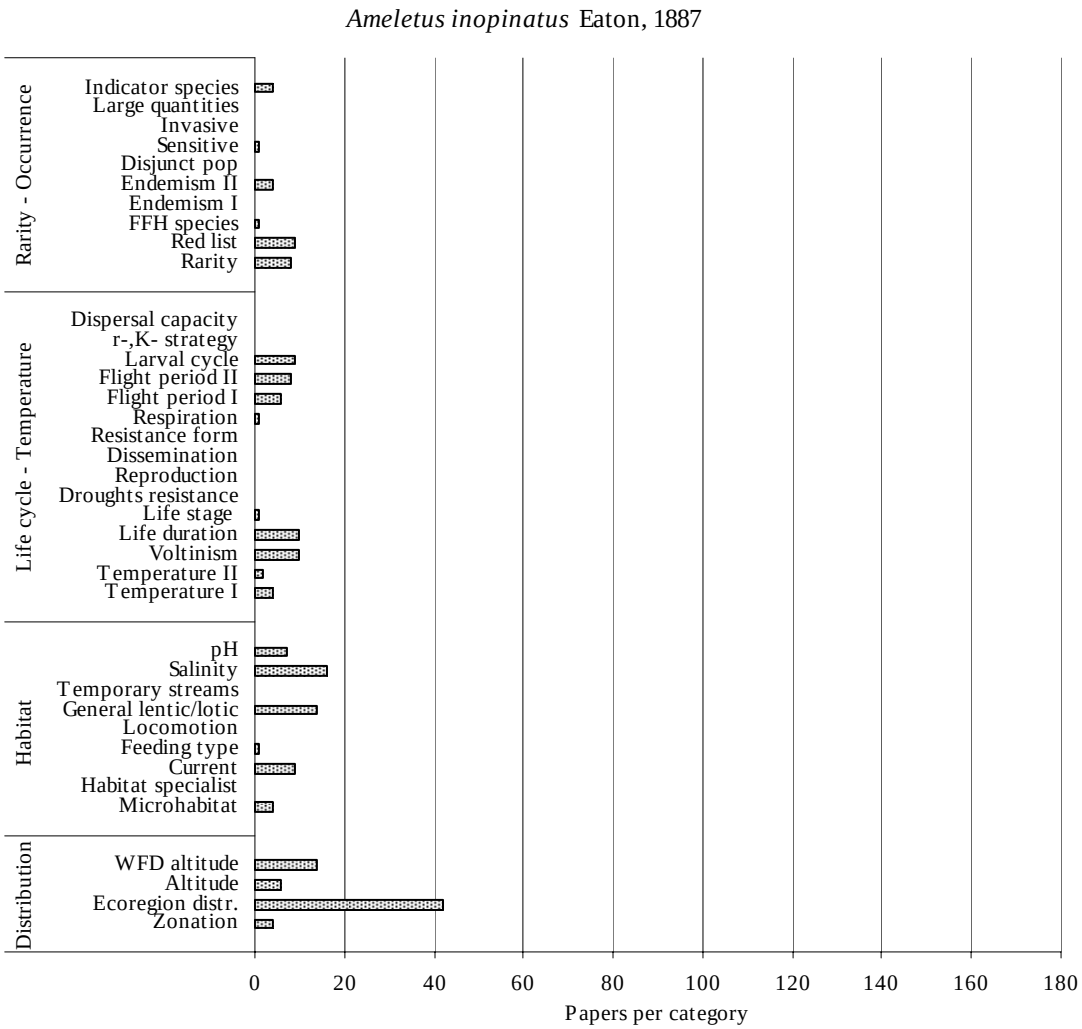

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Large quantities, Invasive and Disjunct population.
Life cycles – Temperature: a quite large amount of data was available for the group, i.e. for the features Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Voltinism, Life duration, Microhabitat and Currents, Altitudinal distribution, Rarity and Red list.
As expected (see also Paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ameletidae
Species Name: *Metreletus balcanicus* (Ulmer, 1920)

Number of papers containing useful information: 19

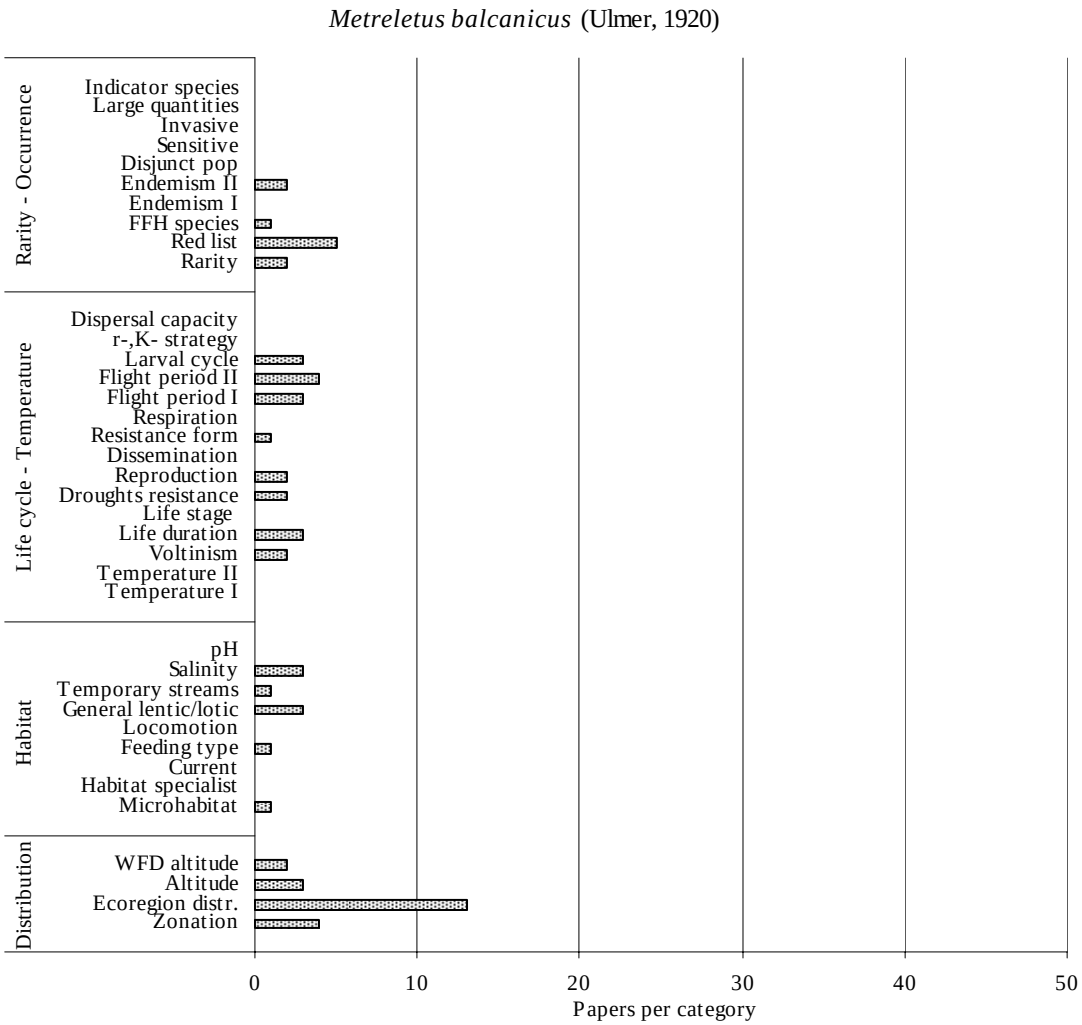

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see Paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity, Red list and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for the group, excluding for Life stage and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

A large amount of information was available only for Altitudinal distribution, Zonation and Red list.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ametropodidae
Species Name: *Ametropus fragilis* Albarda, 1878

Number of papers containing useful information: 10

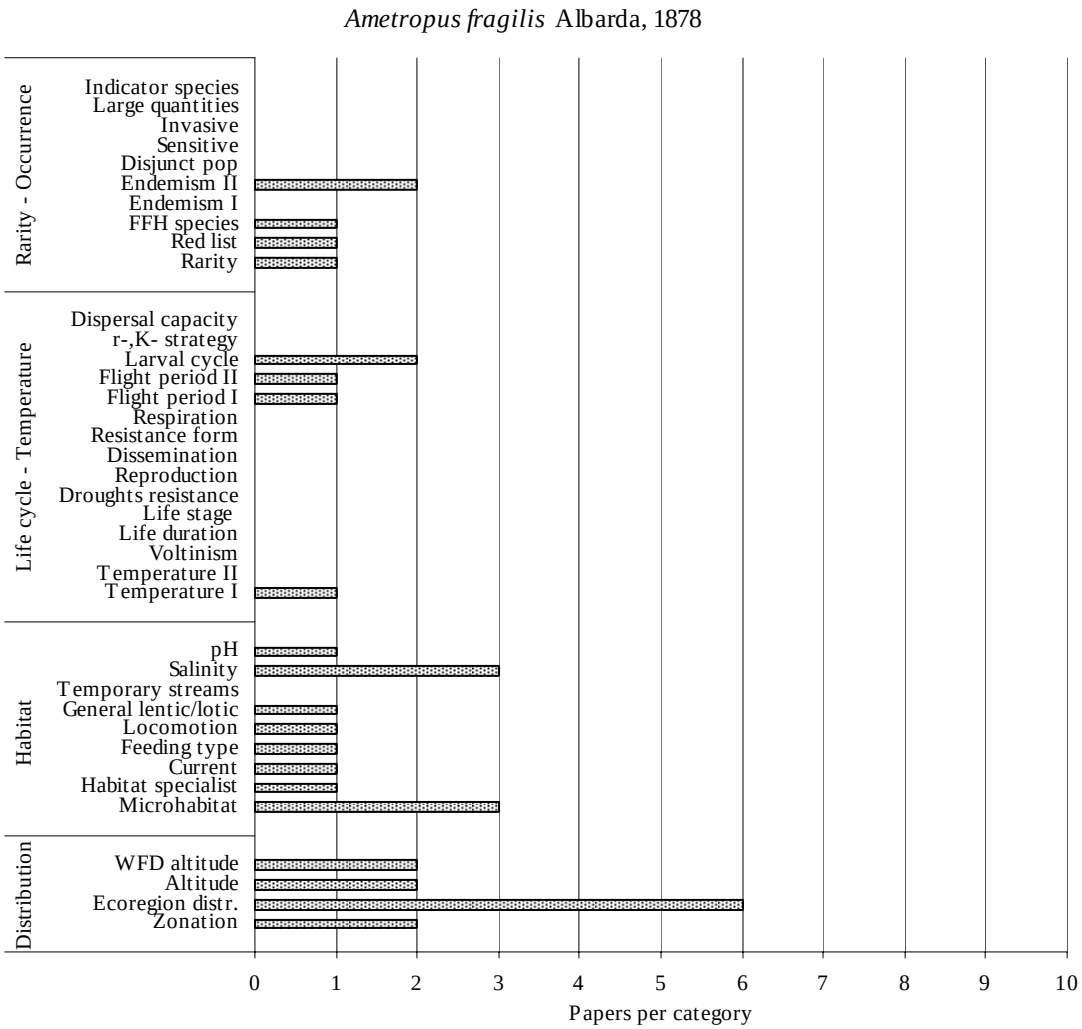

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity, Red list and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ametropodidae
Species Name: *Metretopus alter* Bengtsson, 1930

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

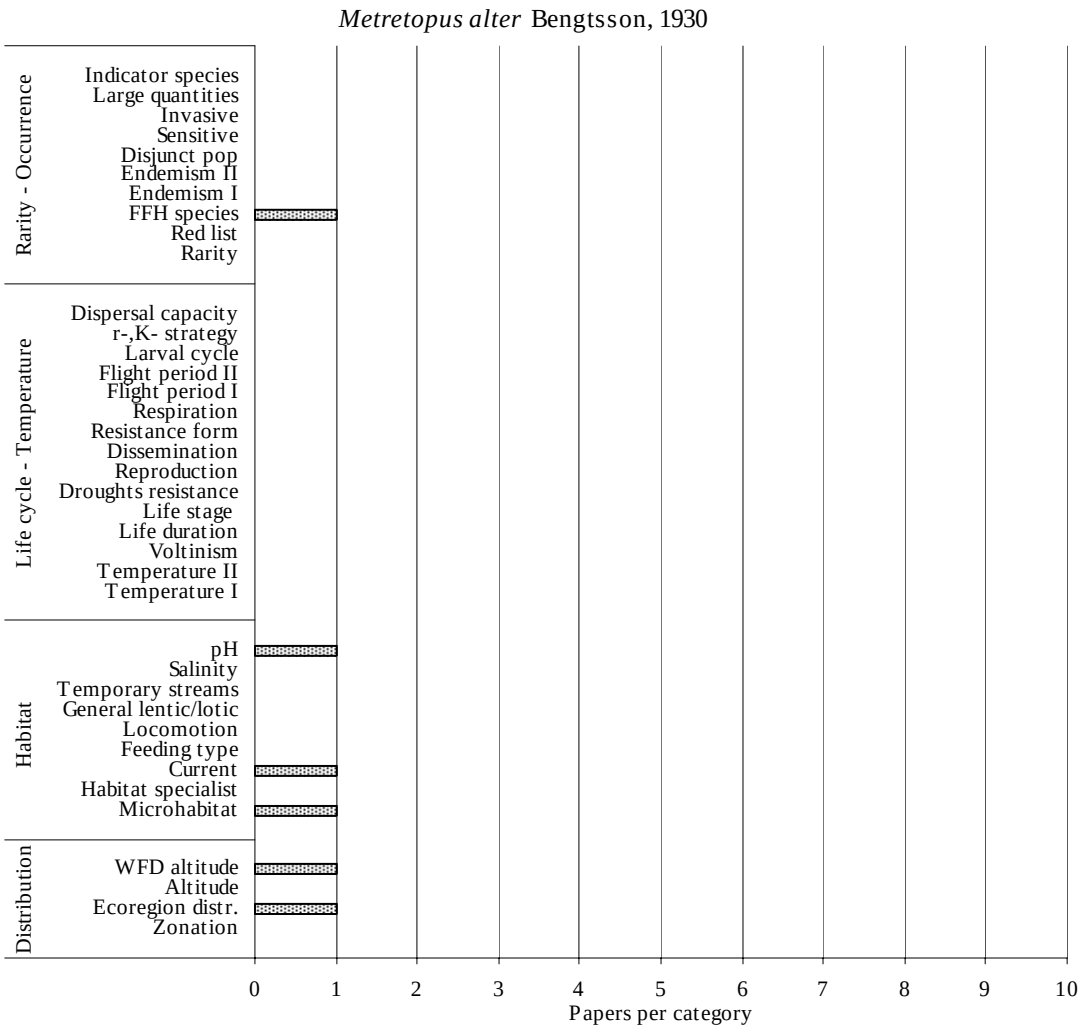

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: information were available only for pH, Microhabitat and Currents.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, as only one paper contained information on this species.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ametropodidae
Species Name: *Metretopus borealis* (Eaton, 1871)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

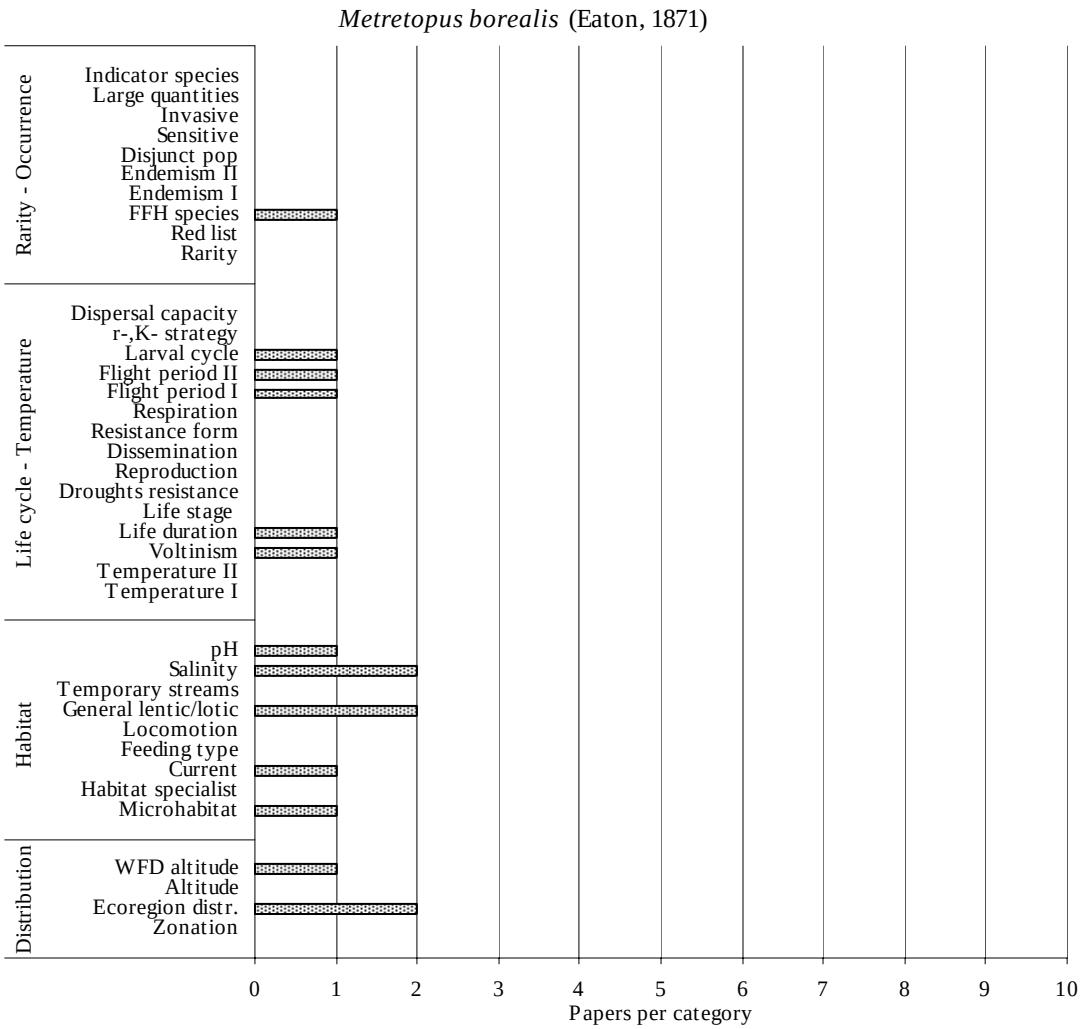

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available only for Voltinism, Life duration, Flight period and Larval cycle.
Habitat: information were available only for pH, Microhabitat and Currents.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Arthropleidae
Species Name: *Arthroplea congener* Bengtsson, 1908

Number of papers containing useful information: 18

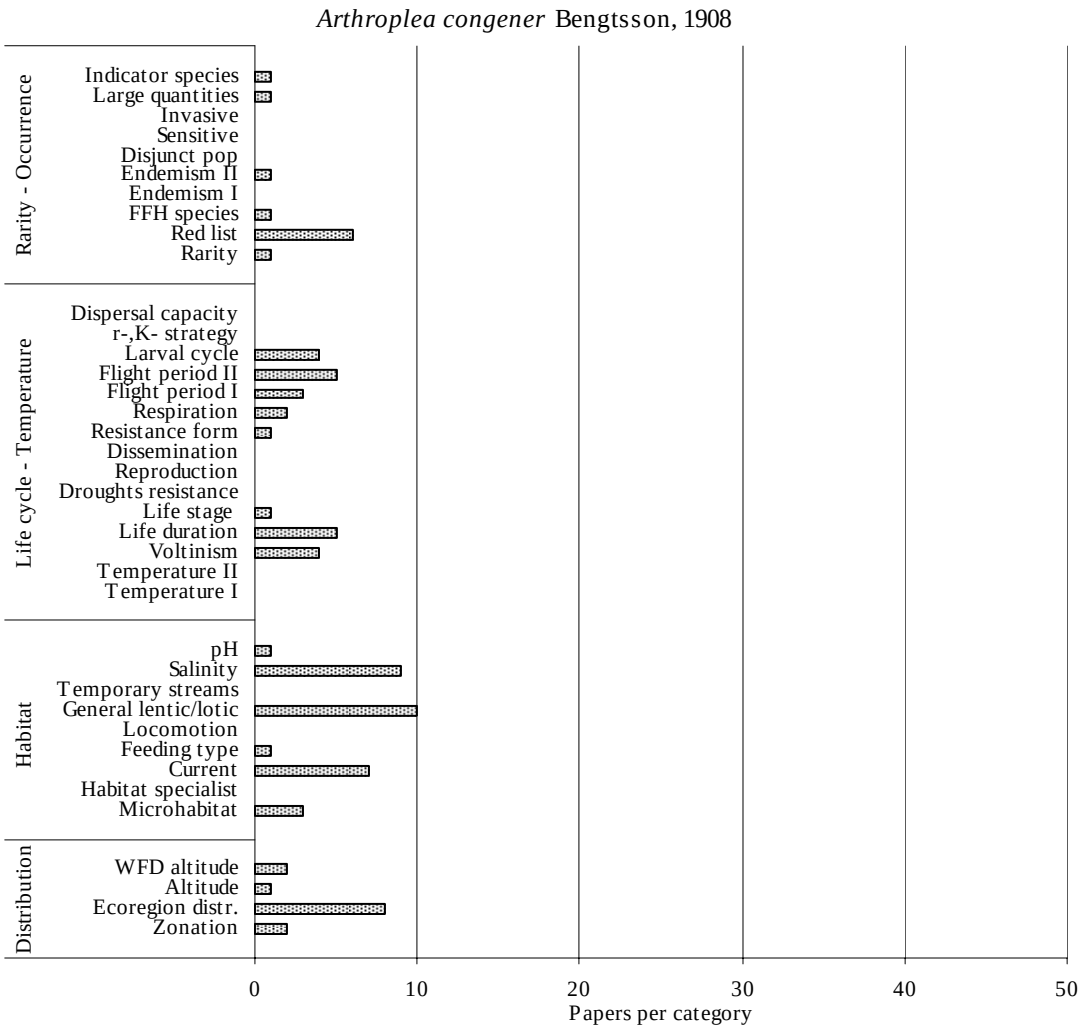

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Invasive, Sensitive and Disjunct population.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for the categories of the group, excluding Droughts resistance and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Currents, Flight period, Larval Cycle, Voltinism, Life duration and Red list.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Acentrella inexpectata* (Tshernova, 1928)

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

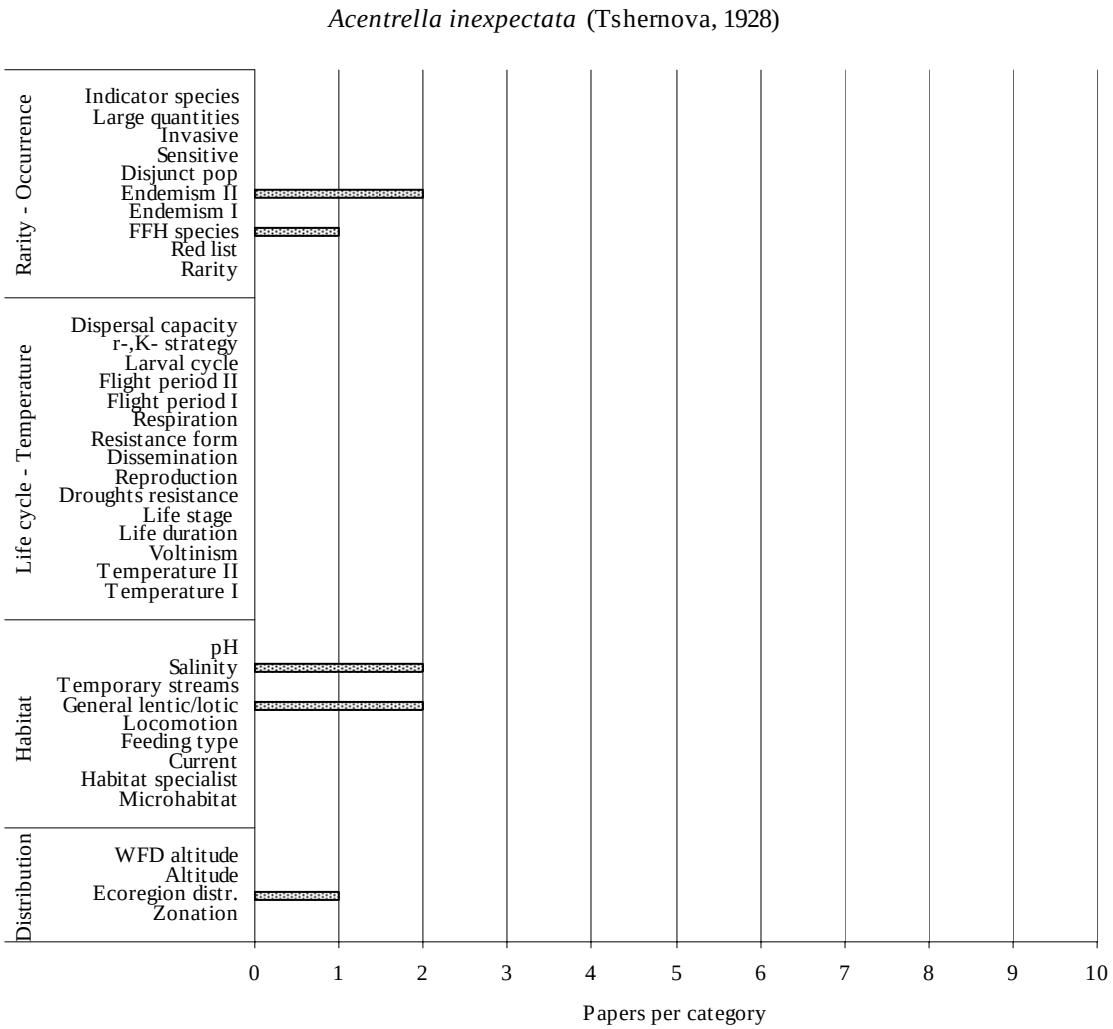

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Acentrella lapponica* Bengtsson, 1912

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

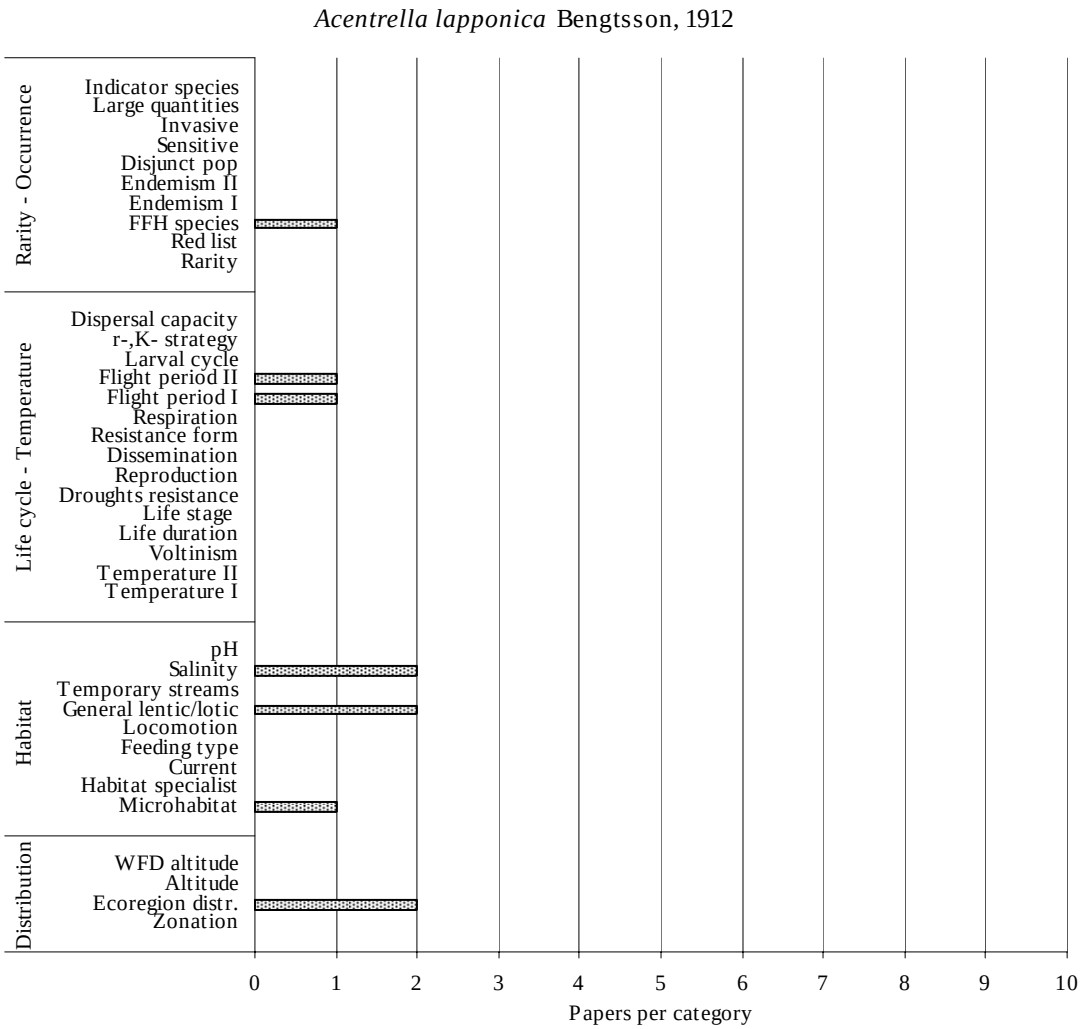

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for Microhabitat.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Acentrella sinaica* Bogoescu, 1931

Number of papers containing useful information: 23

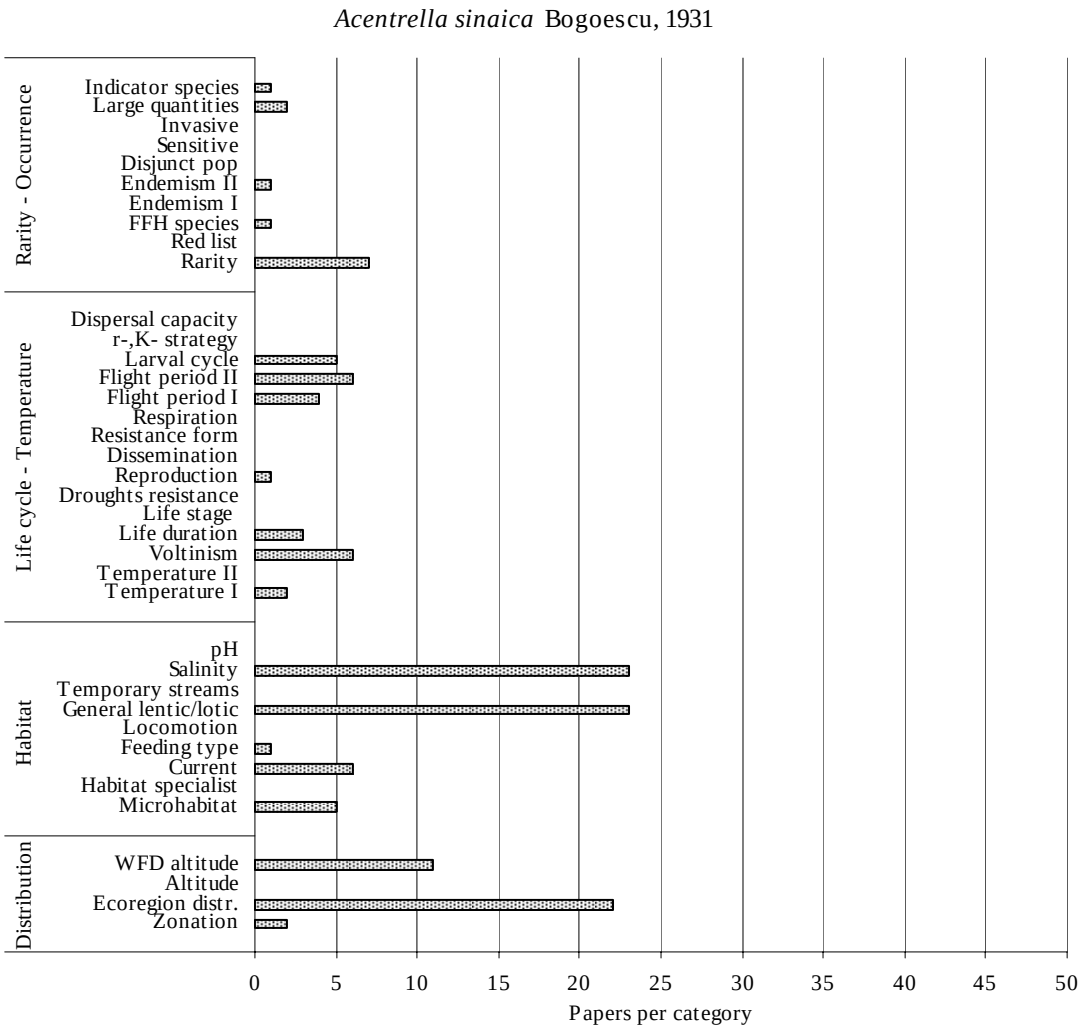

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for the features Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all features, except for Altitude.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	N	if no	N	Y
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Rarity – Occurrence and Life cycle – Temperature. This was due to small differences recorded among authors' opinion, not related to European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis albinatii* Sartori & Thomas, 1989

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

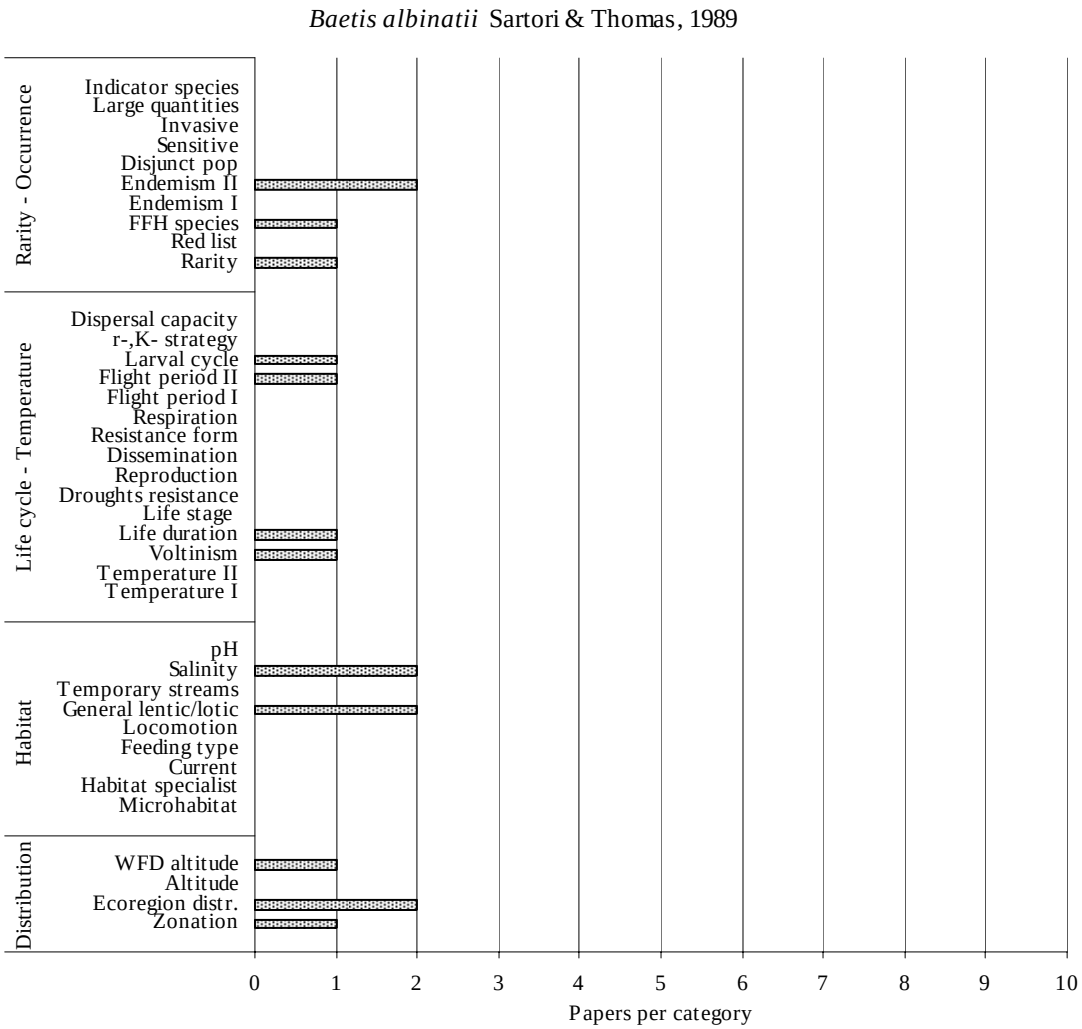

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups, except for Habitat.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Life cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD Altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis alpinus* (Pictet, 1843)

Number of papers containing useful information: 73

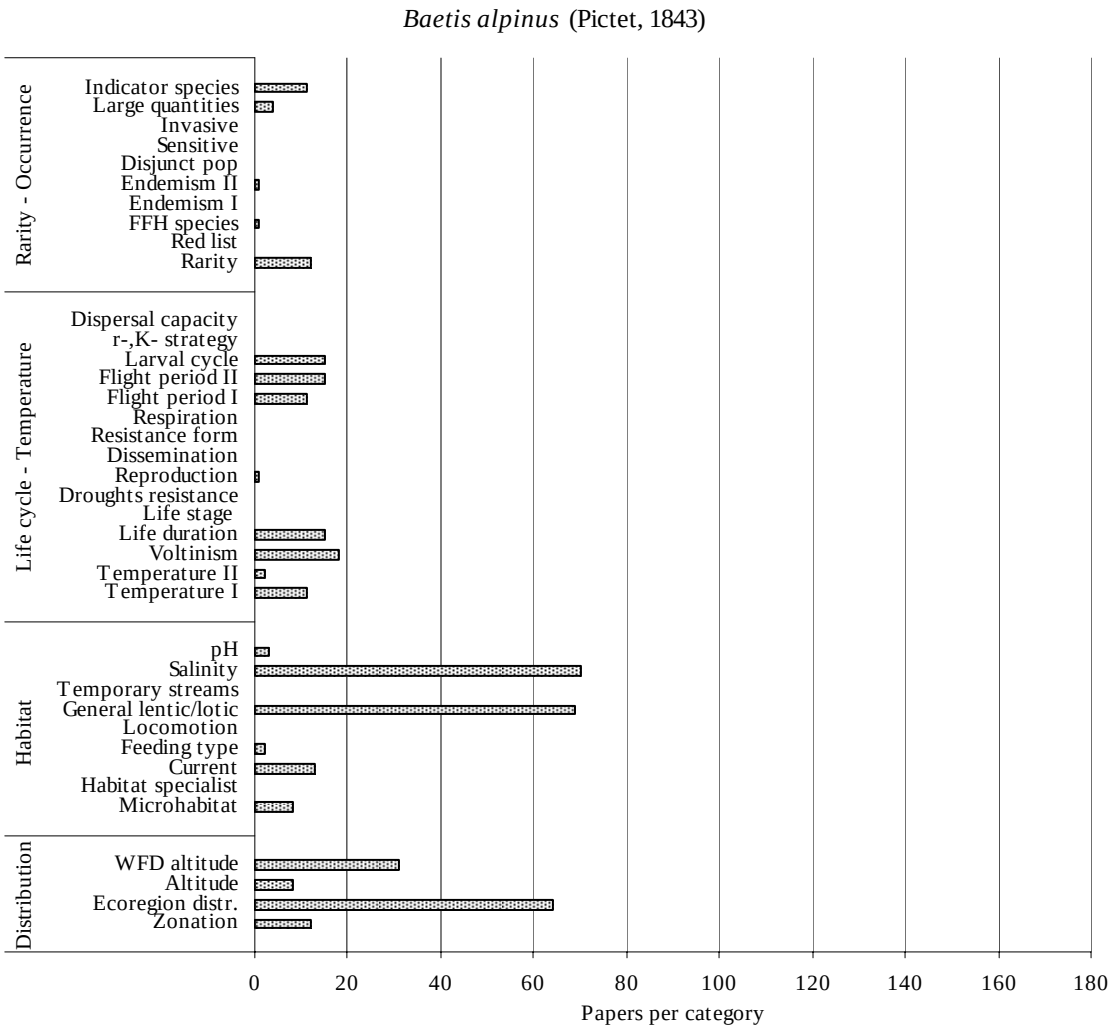

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for the features Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features		
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?	is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	N	Y	N
Life cycle - Temperature	N	Y	N
Habitat	Y	-	-
Distribution	Y	--	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Rarity – Occurrence and Life cycle – Temperature, due to differences observed among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis atrebatinus* Eaton, 1870

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

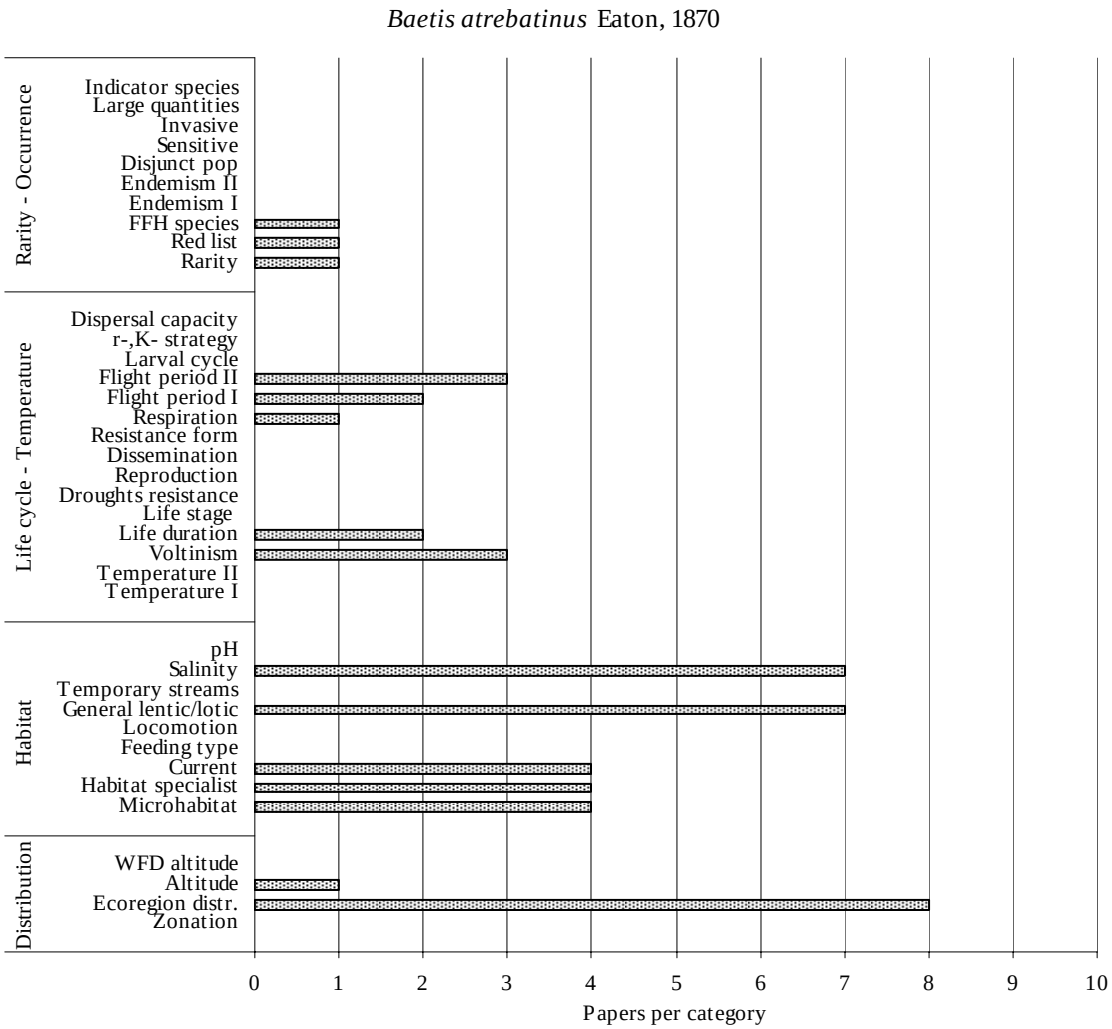

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been collected for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Respiration, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present for Current, Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available only for Altitude.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat. This was due to differences recorded among authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis beskidensis* Sowa, 1972

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

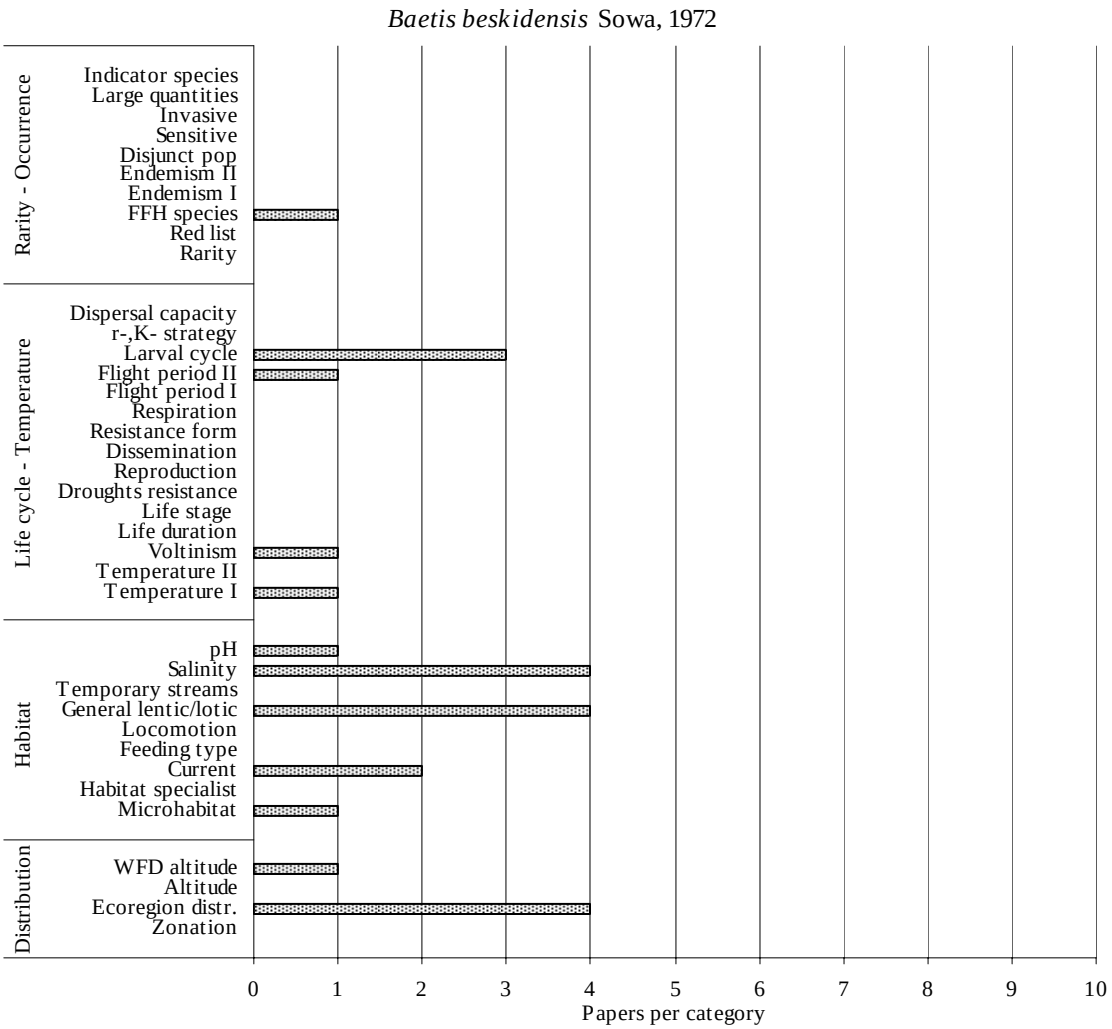

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis bicaudatus* Dodds, 1923

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

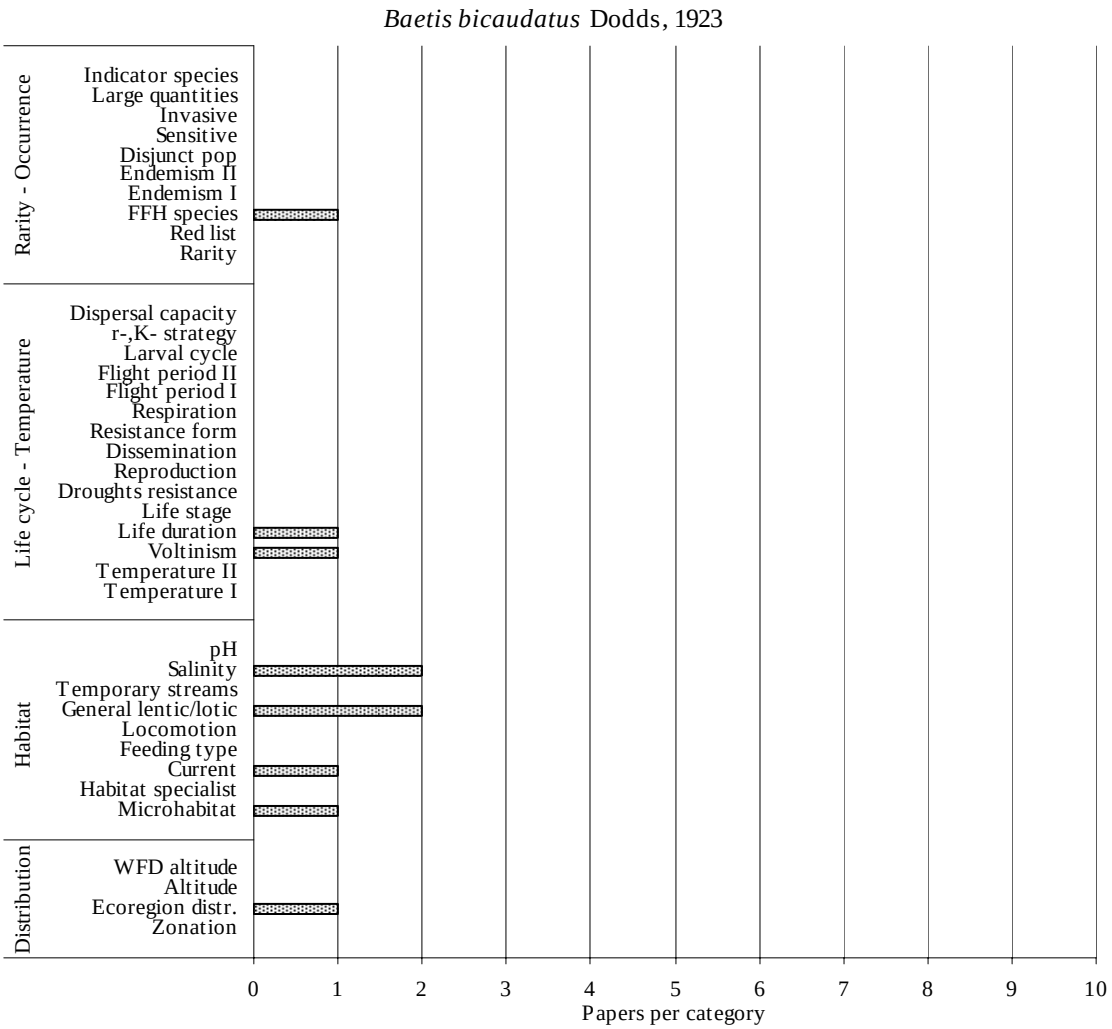

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis buceratus* Eaton, 1870

Number of papers containing useful information: 49

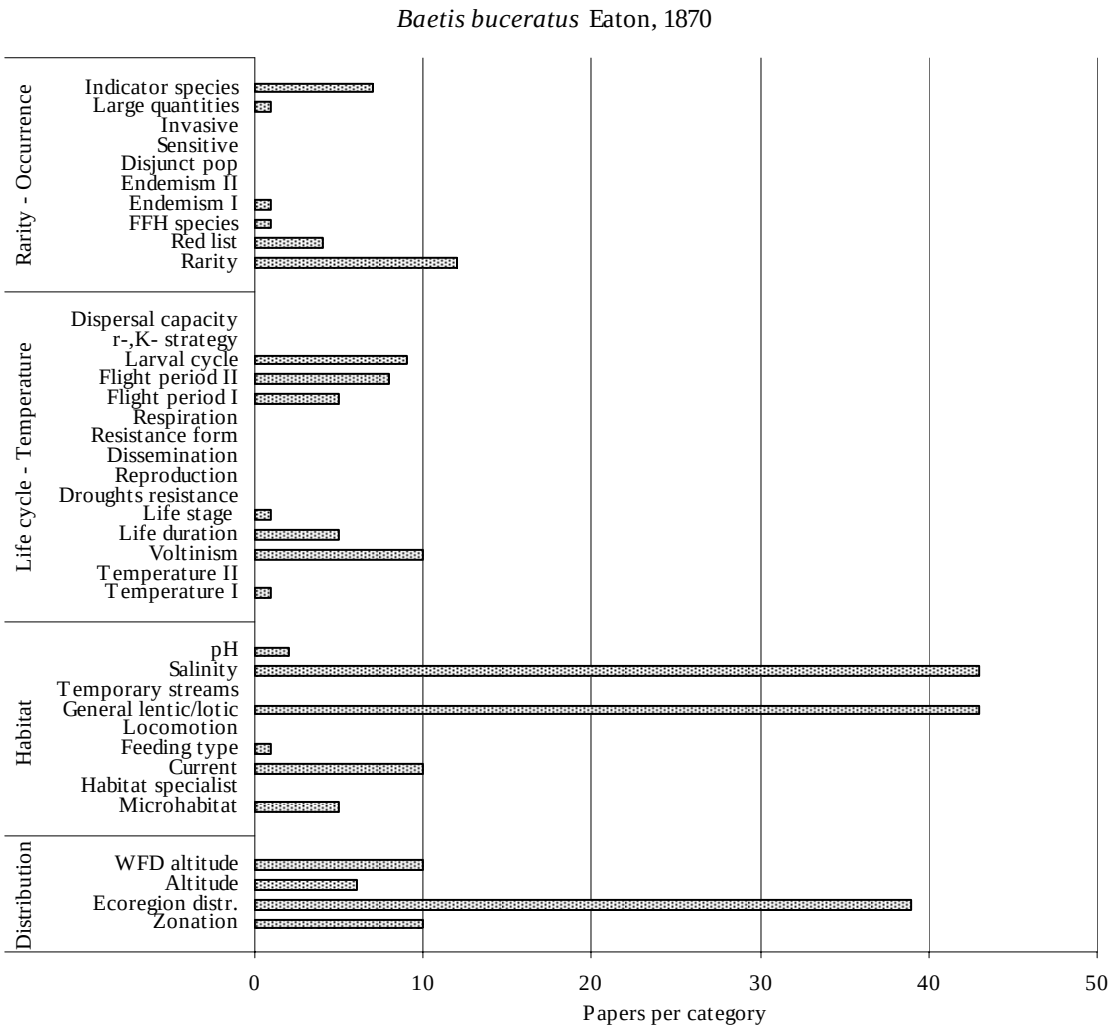

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information available for the categories Larval cycle, Flight period, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams and Habitat specialist.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat, due to differences observed among authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis bundyae* Lehmkhul, 1973

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

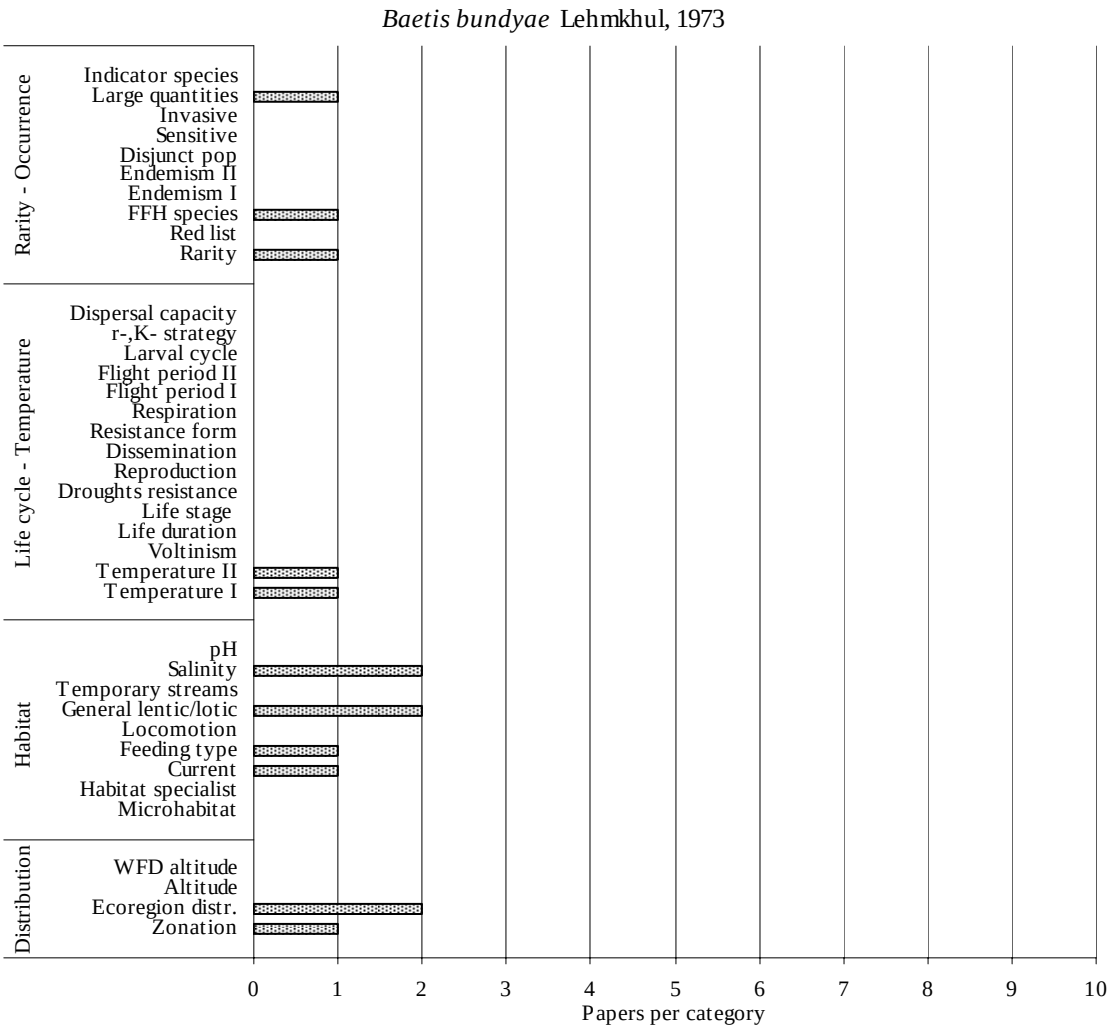

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Large quantities and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Feeding type.
Distribution: information were available for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis calcaratus* Keffermüller, 1972

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

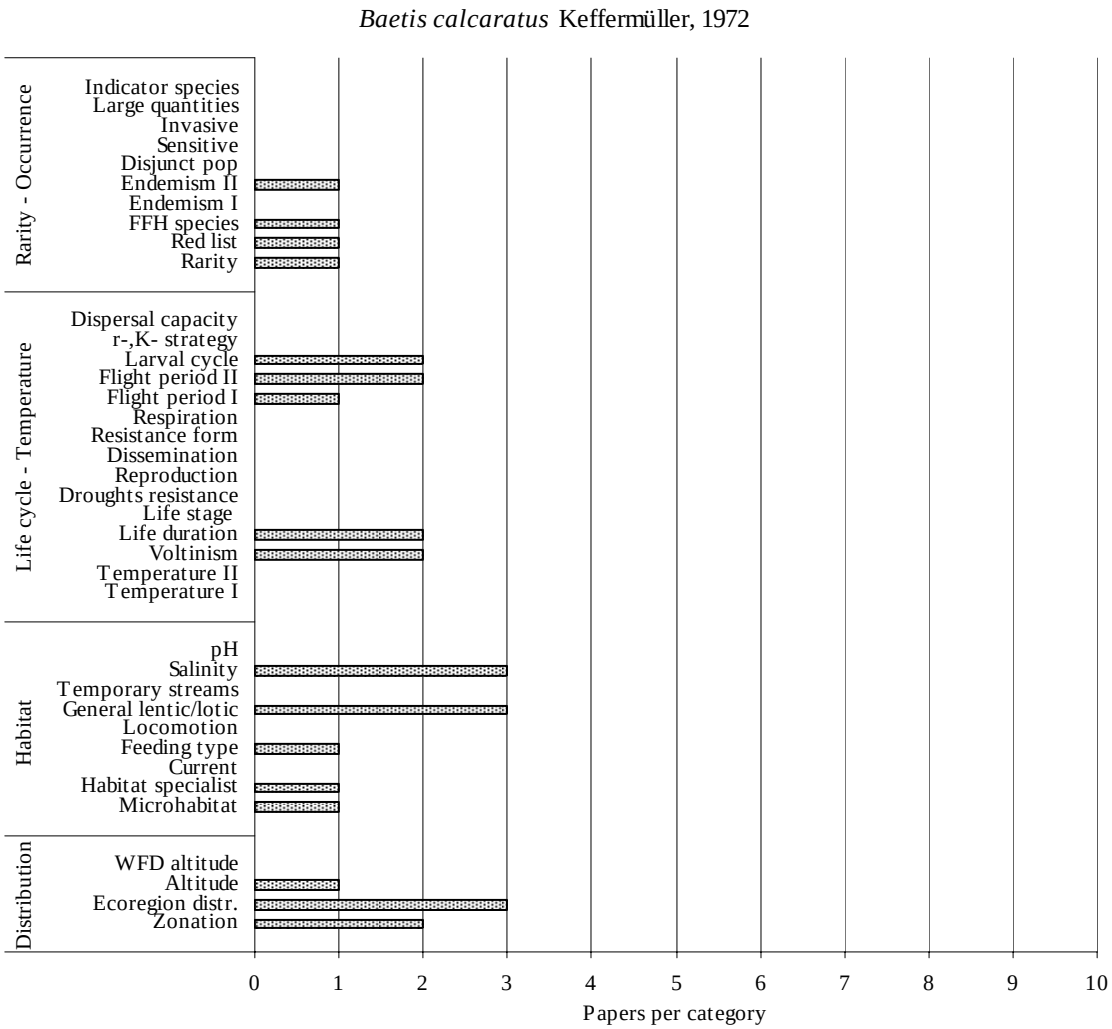

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for Altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis canariensis* Müller-Liebenau, 1971

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

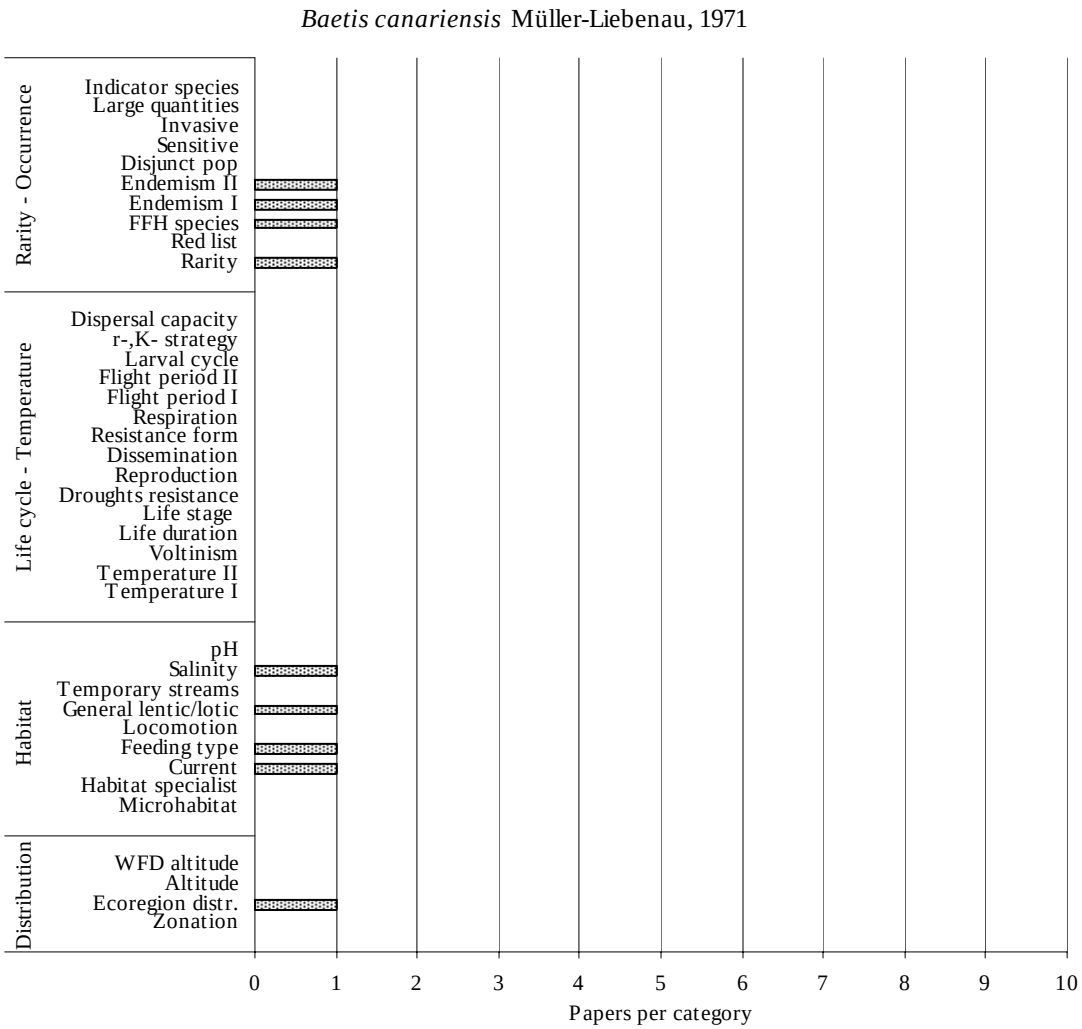

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Feeding type.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, as only two papers contained information on this species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis catharus* Thomas, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

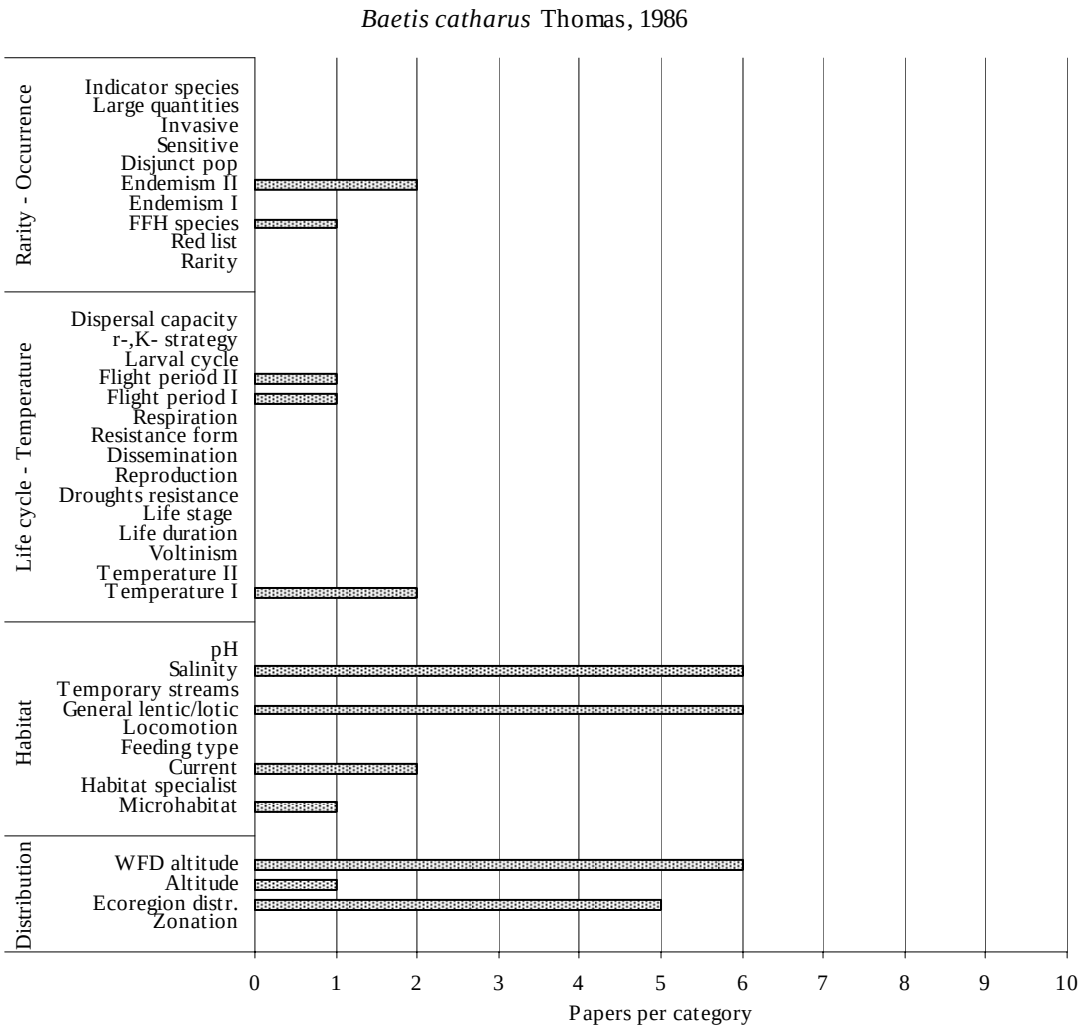

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories, except for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis cyrneus* Thomas & Gazagnes, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

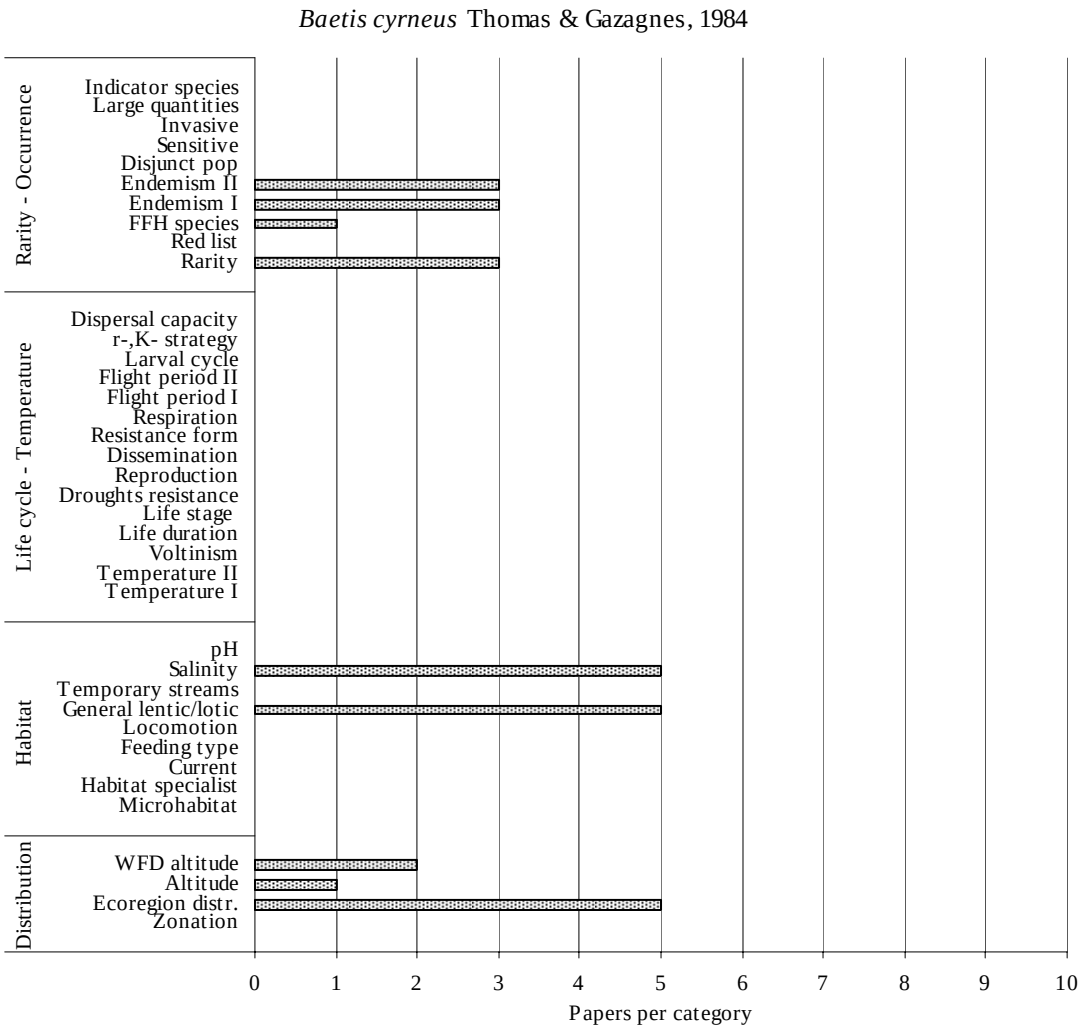

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for all categories, except for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis digitatus* Bengtsson, 1912

Number of papers containing useful information: 29

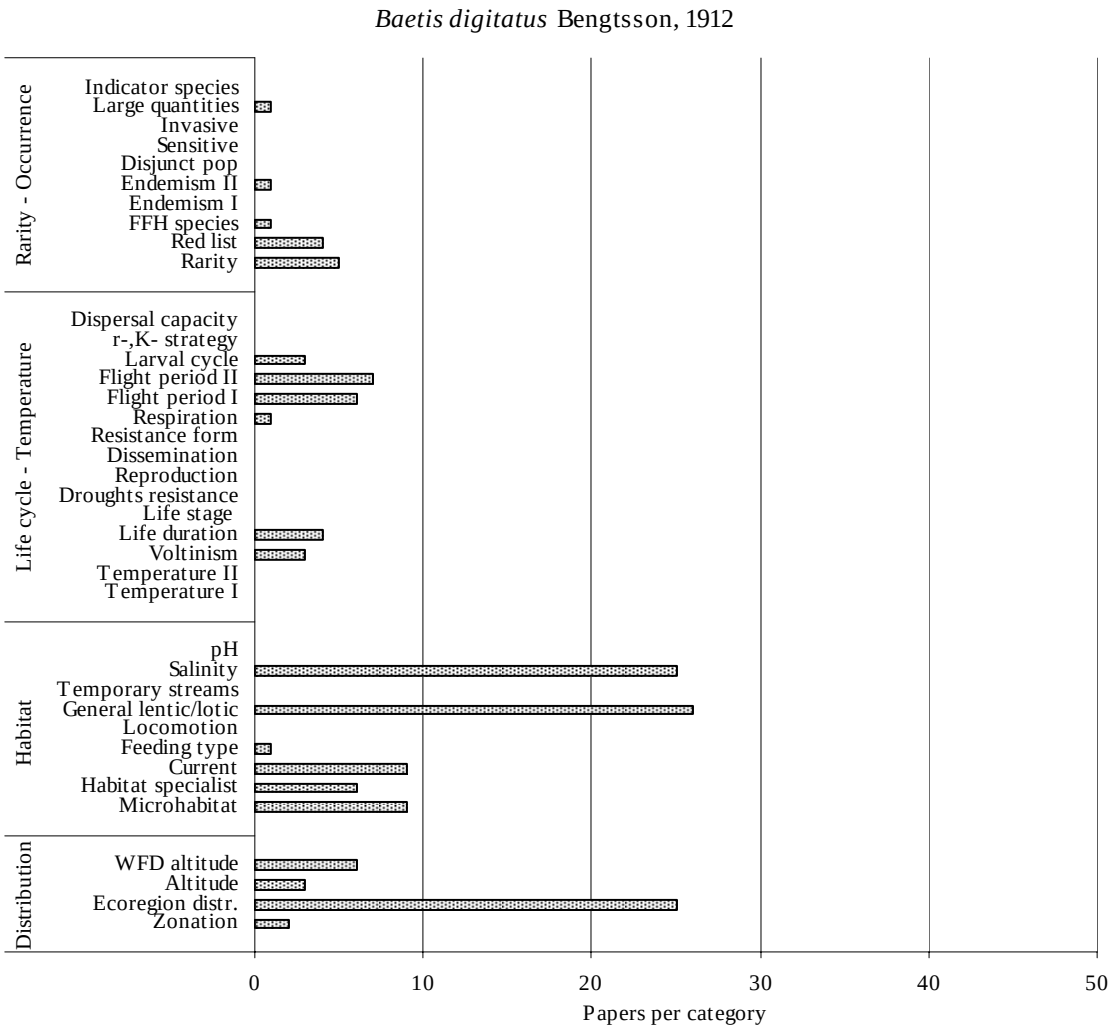

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism, Large quantities, Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information are available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information available for the categories Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Life duration, Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams and Habitat specialist.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	N		Y	N
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature and Habitat, due to differences observed among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis estrelensis* Müller-Liebenau, 1974

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

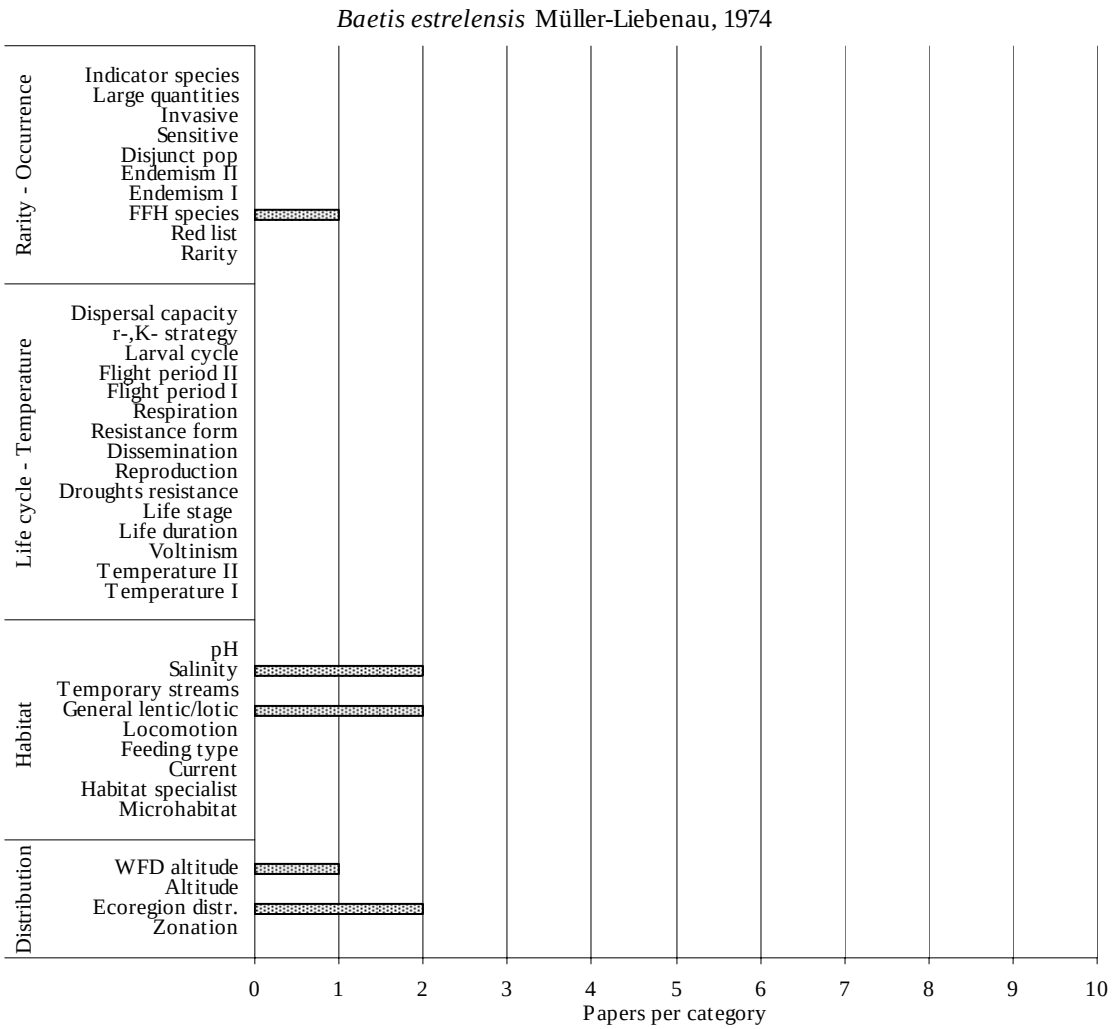

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, as only two papers contained information on this species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis fuscatus* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Number of papers containing useful information: 49

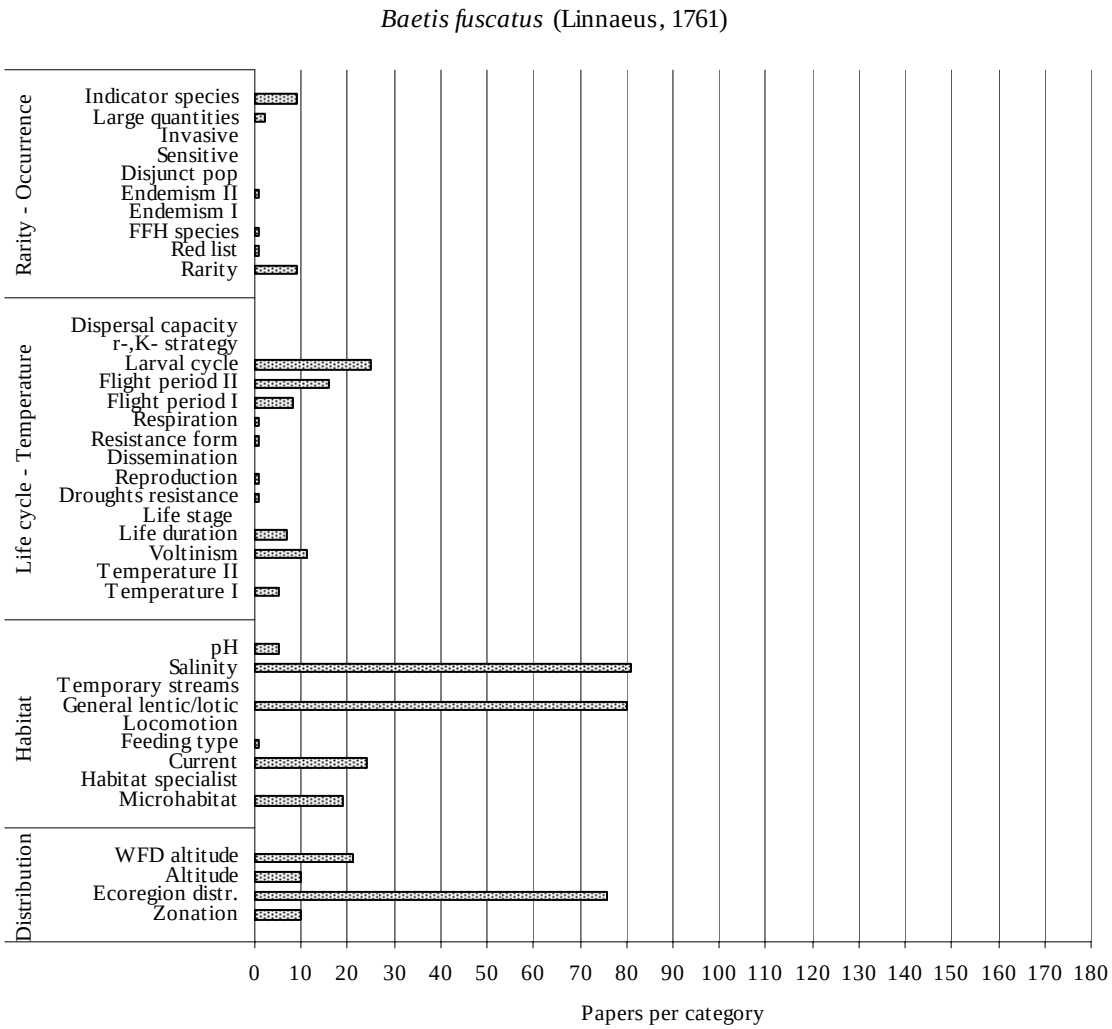

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism, Indicator species, Large quantities, Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Resistance form, Reproduction, Droughts resistance, Life duration, Voltinism and temperature.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams, Locomotion and Habitat specialist.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature and Habitat, due to little differences in authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis gadeai* Thomas, 1999

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

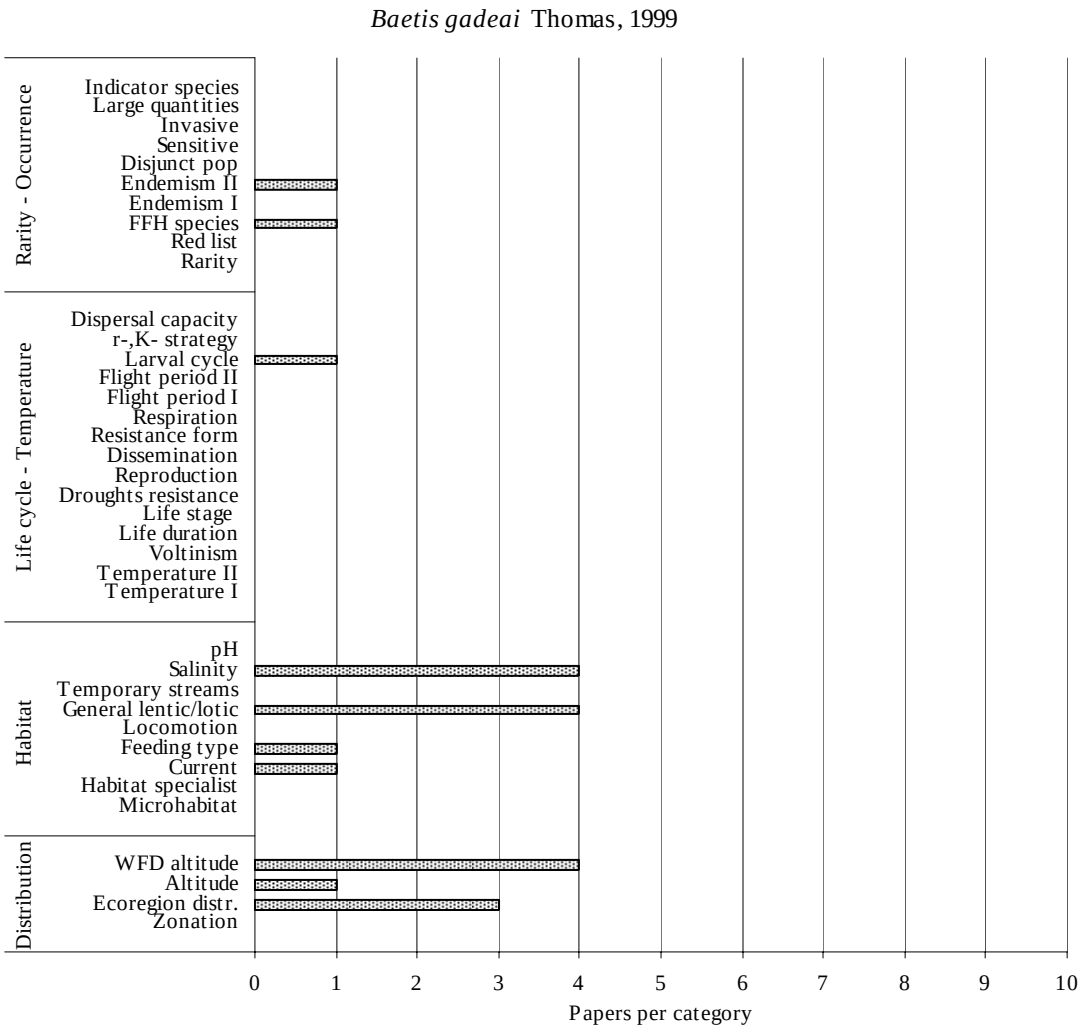

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle.
Habitat: information were available for Feeding type and Current.
Distribution: information were available for all categories, except for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis gracilis* Bogoescu & Tabacaru, 1957

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

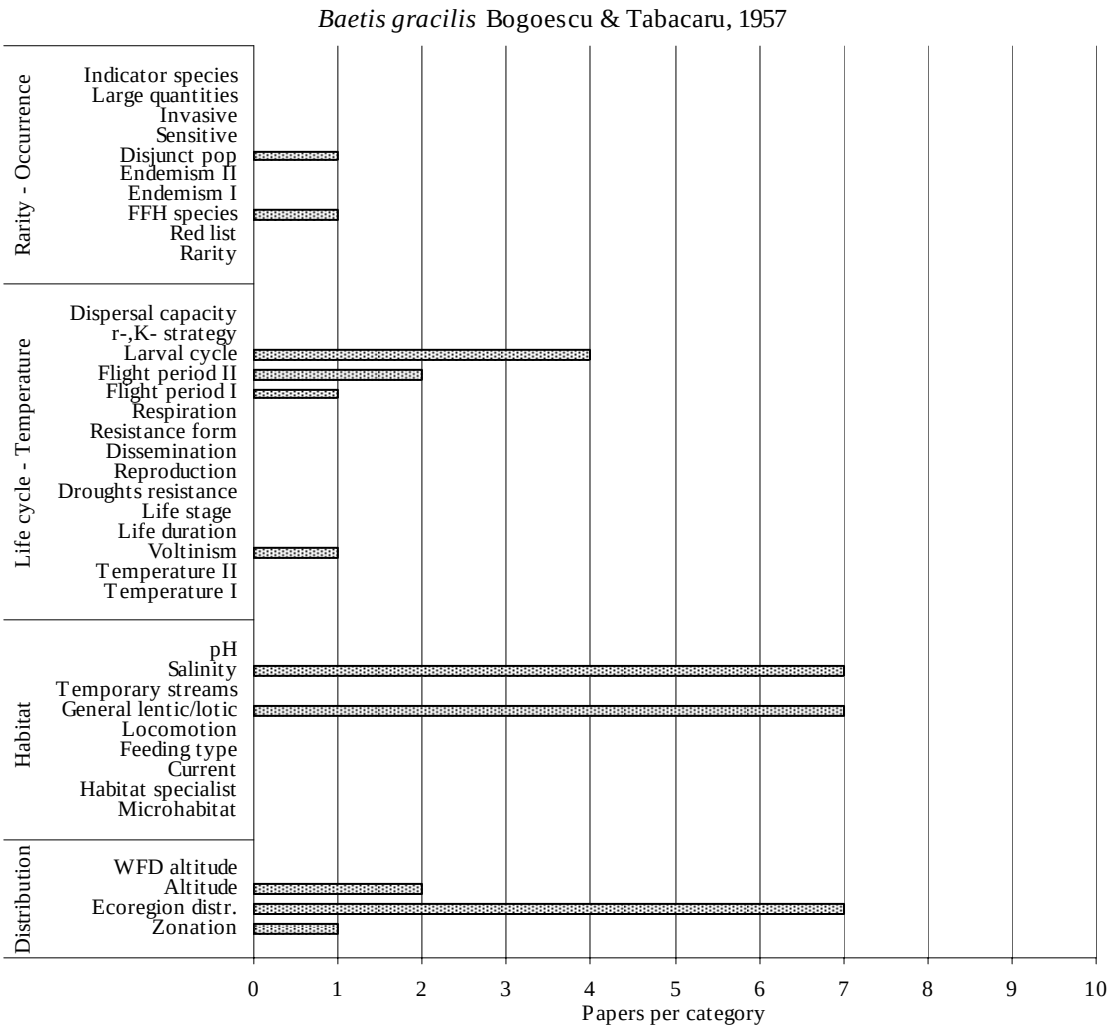

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Disjunct population.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information available
Distribution: information were available for all categories, except for WFD Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis ingridae* Thomas & Soldán, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

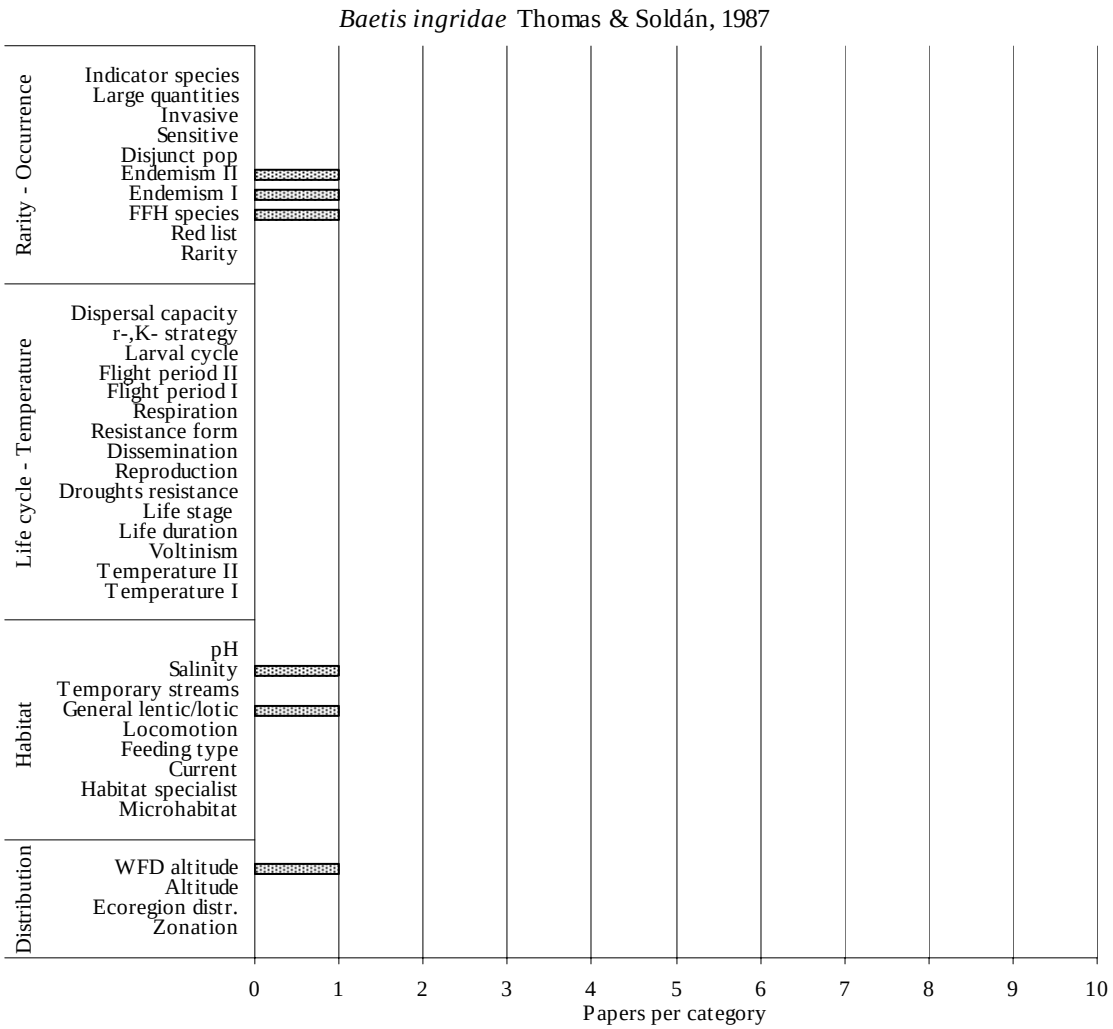

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, as only one paper contained useful information on this species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis liebenauae* Keffermüller, 1974

Number of papers containing useful information: 27

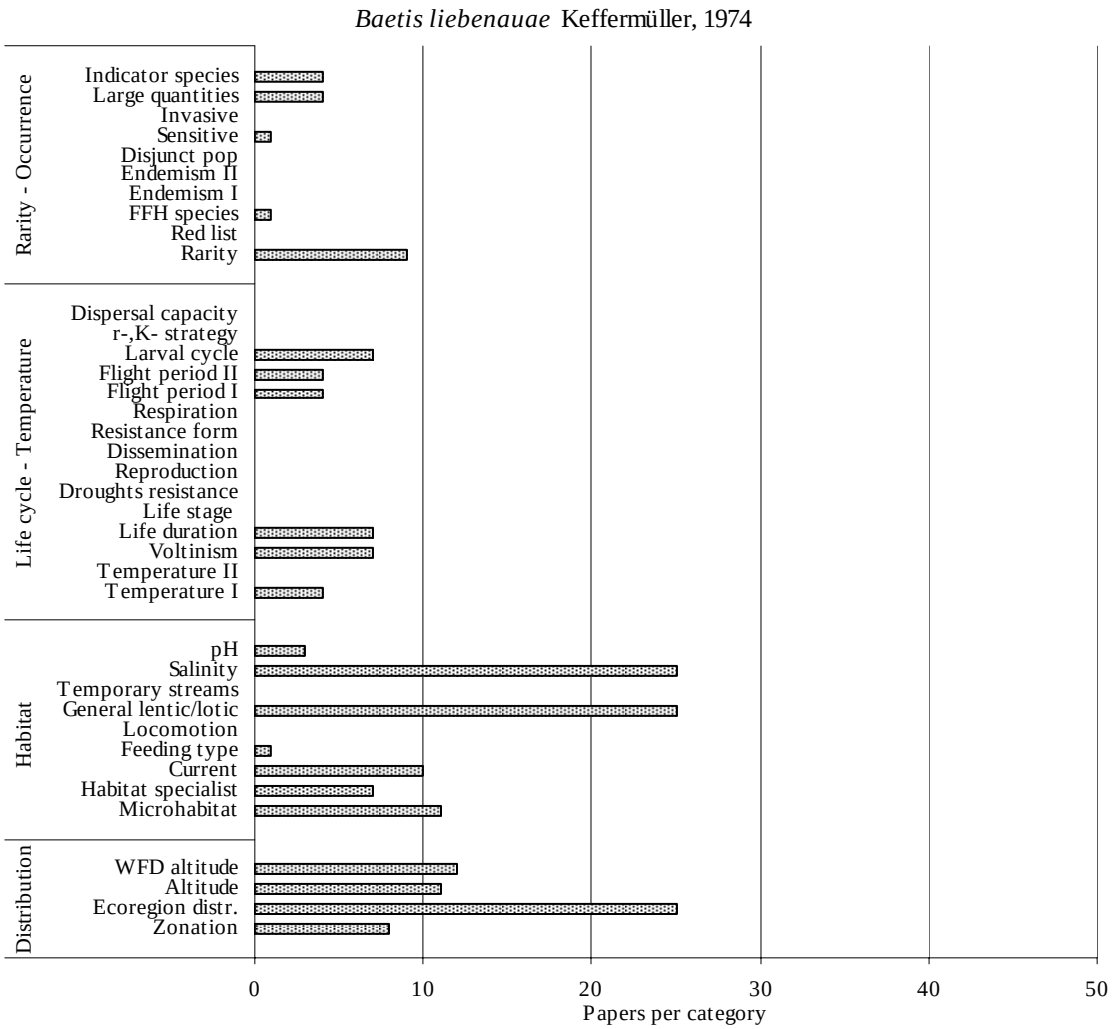

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Sensitive taxa and Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: information available for the categories Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature, due to slight differences observed among authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis lutheri* Müller-Liebenau, 1967

Number of papers containing useful information: 36

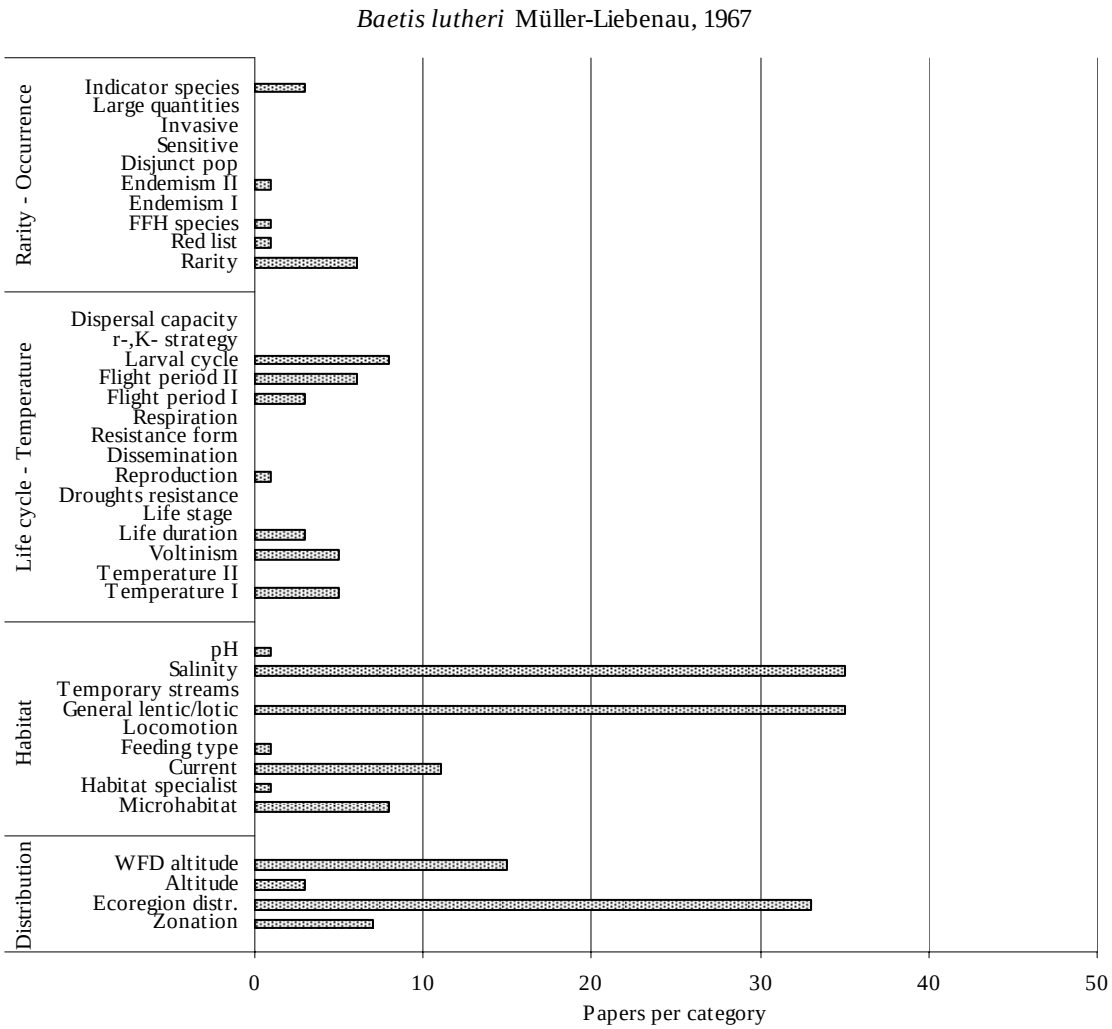

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for the categories Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis macani* Kimmins, 1957

Number of papers containing useful information: 11

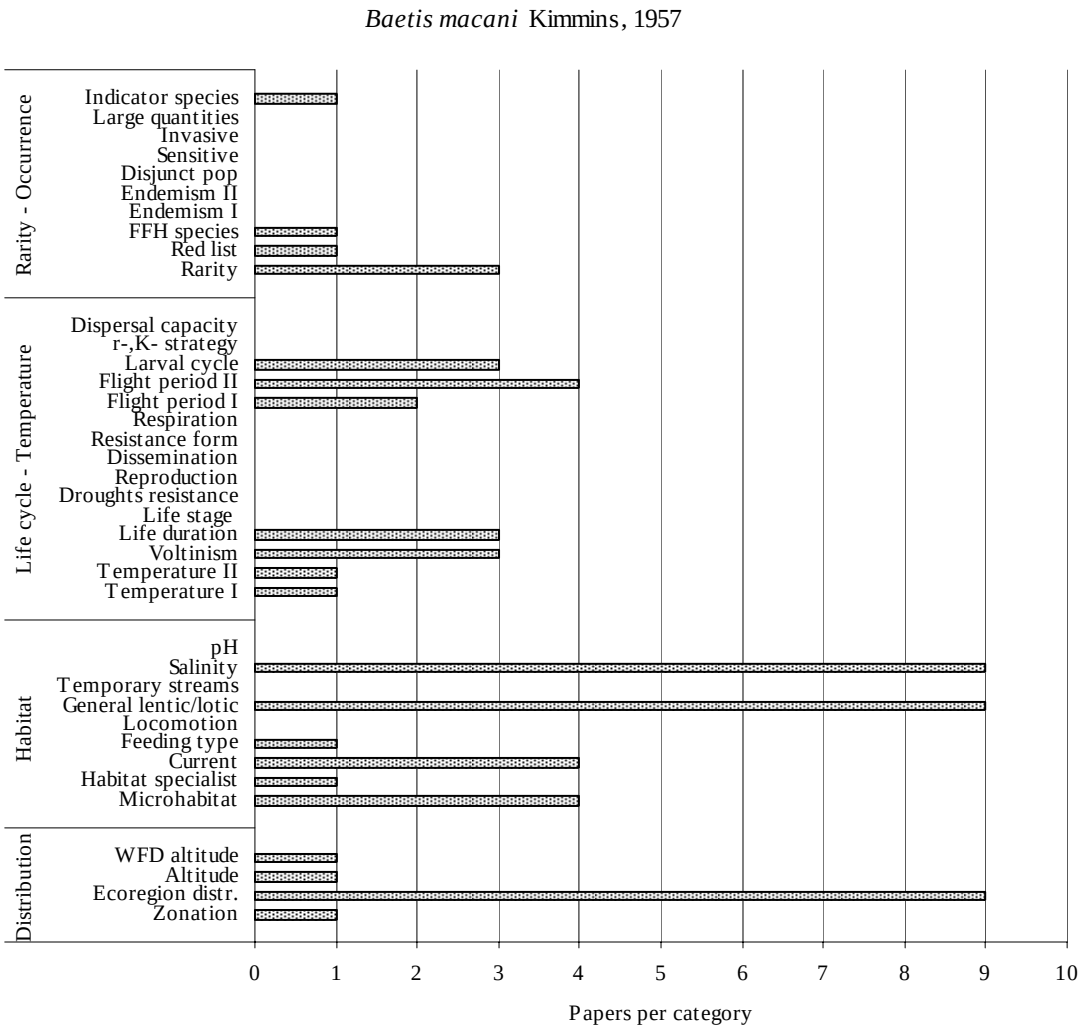

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for all categories except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	N		Y	N
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat and Life cycle - Temperature, due to differences observed among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis maurus* Kimmins, 1938

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

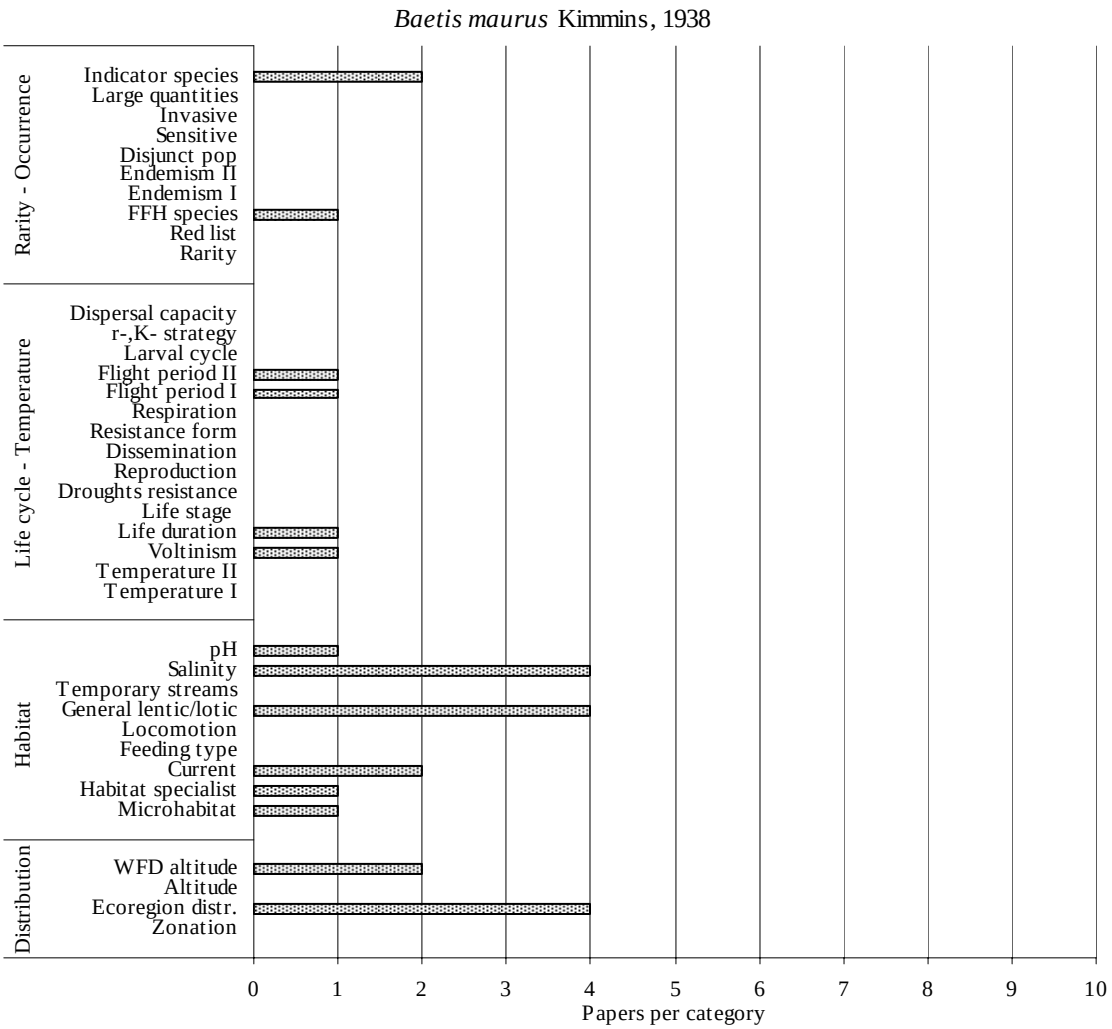

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species only.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current, Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis melanonyx* (Pictet, 1843)

Number of papers containing useful information: 45

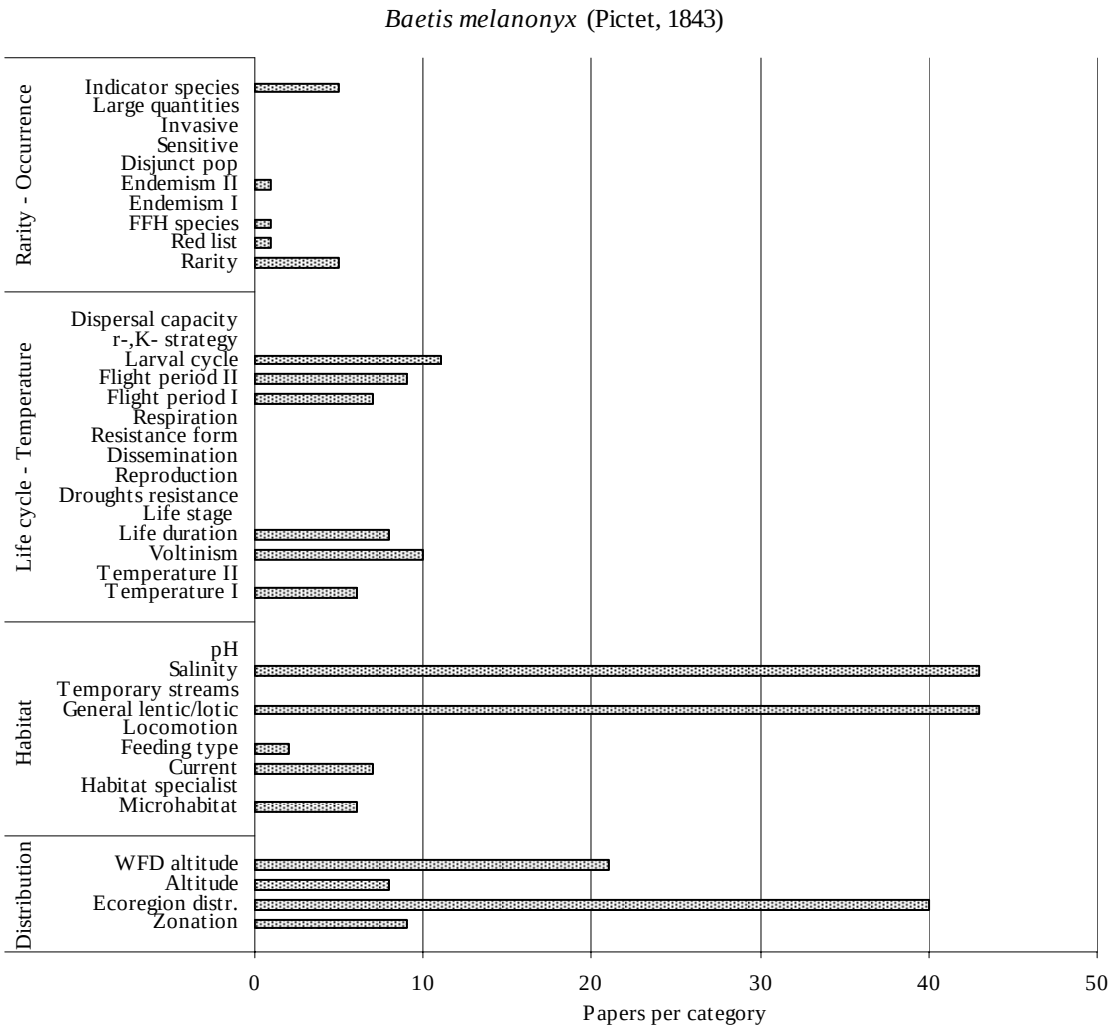

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for the categories Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis meridionalis* Ikonomov, 1954

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

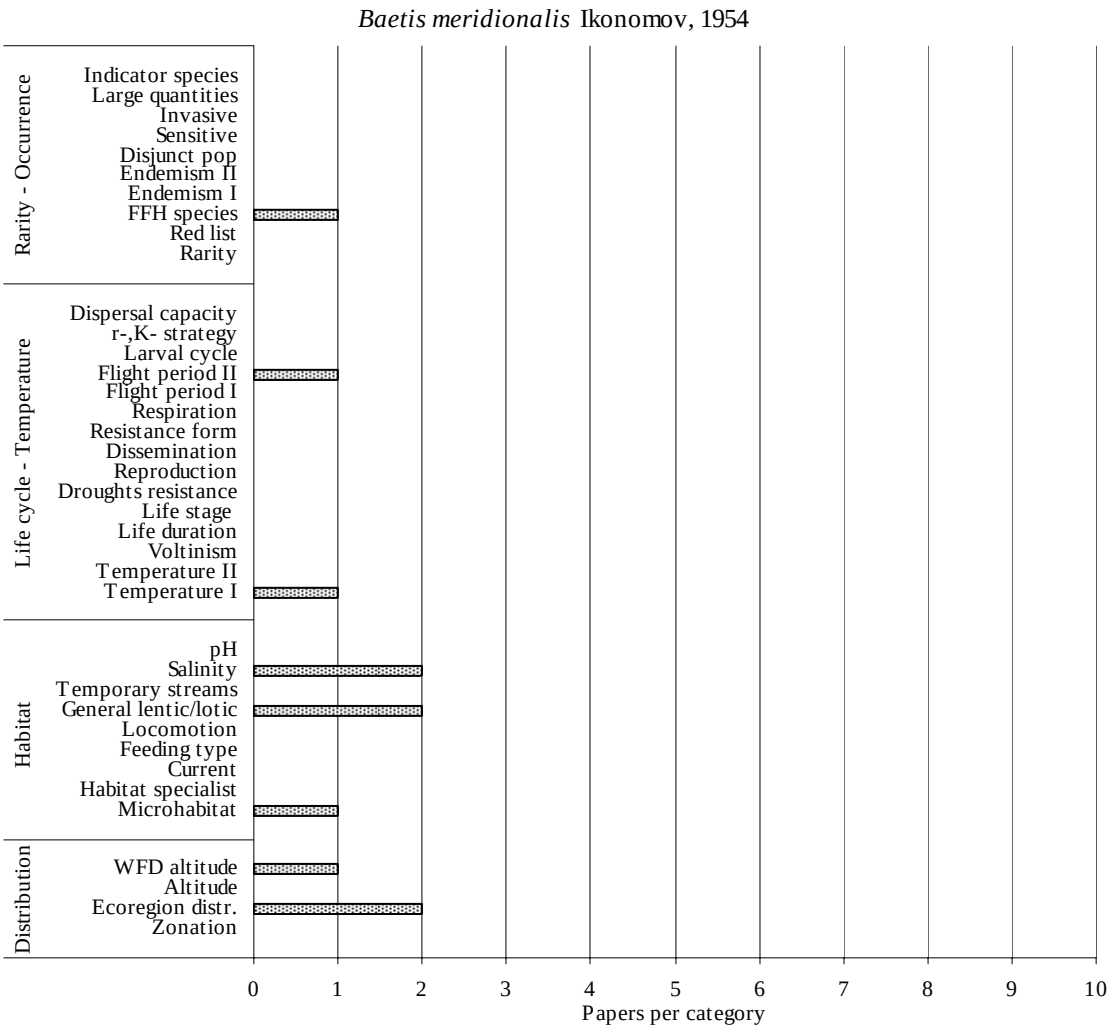

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: No information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis muticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Number of papers containing useful information: 101

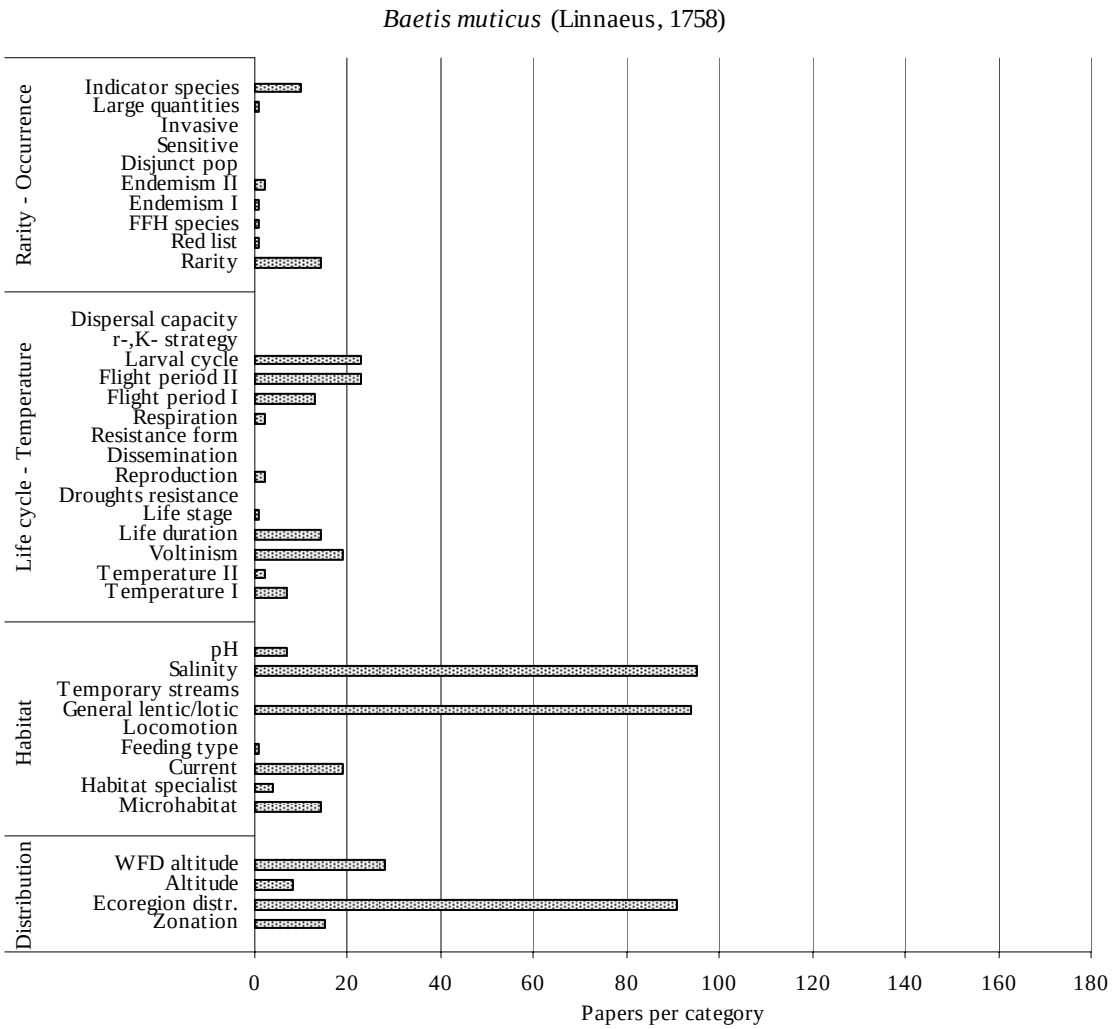

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity were the categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for the categories Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features, except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which quite large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Flight period, Voltinism, Current and Altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	N		Y	N
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat, due to differences observed among European zones and for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences in authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis navasi* Müller-Liebenau, 1974

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

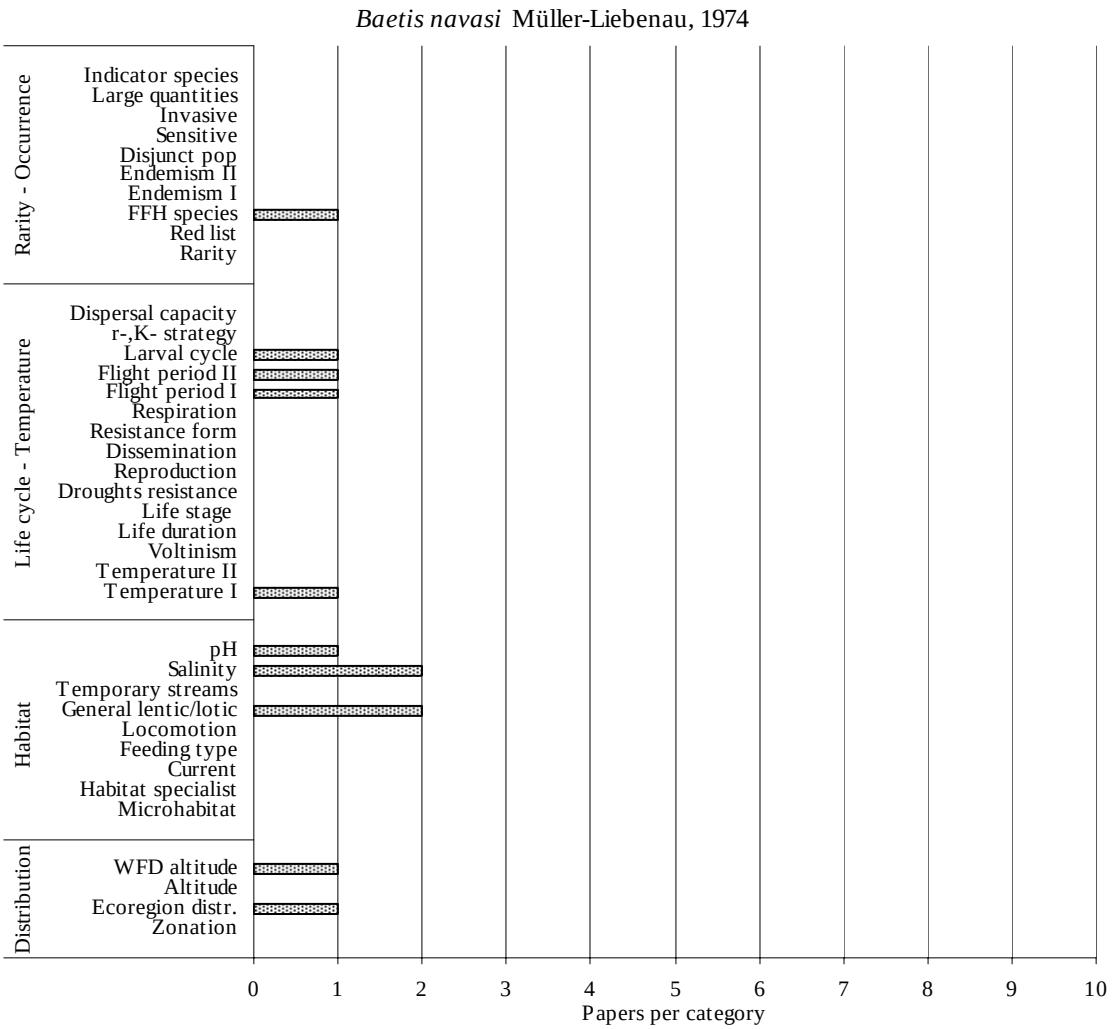

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: No information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH preference.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis neglectus* Navás, 1913

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

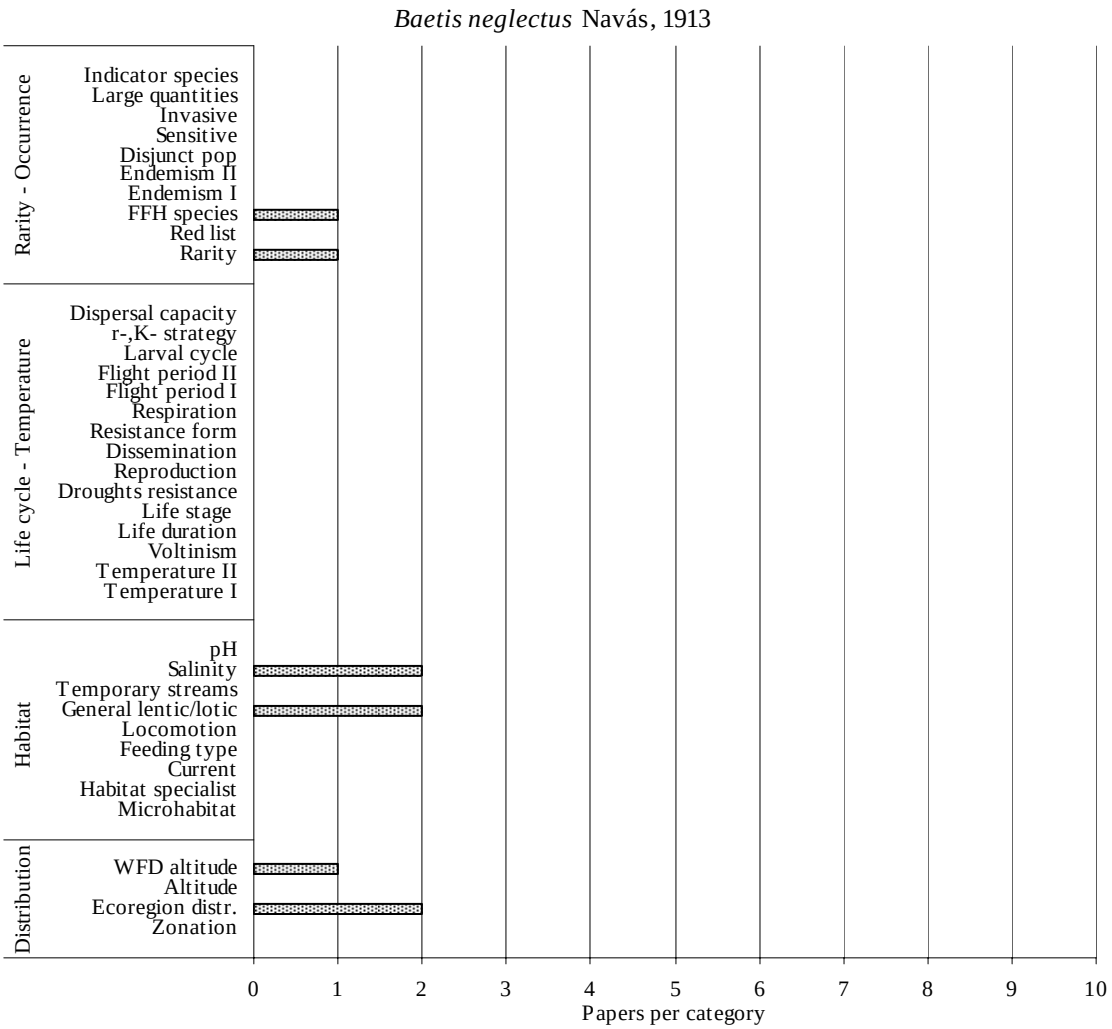

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis nexus* Navás, 1918

Number of papers containing useful information: 14

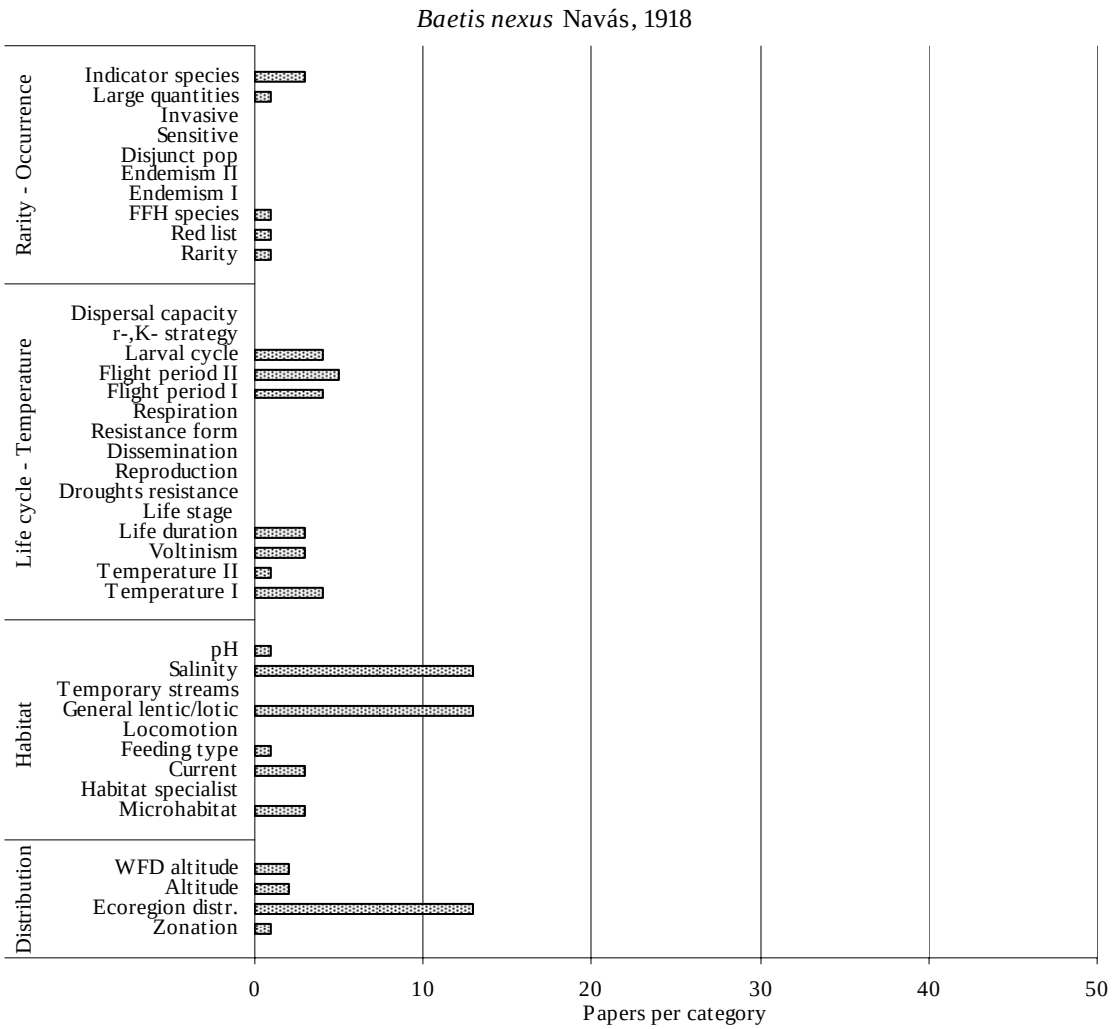

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species, Large quantity, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis nicolae* Thomas, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

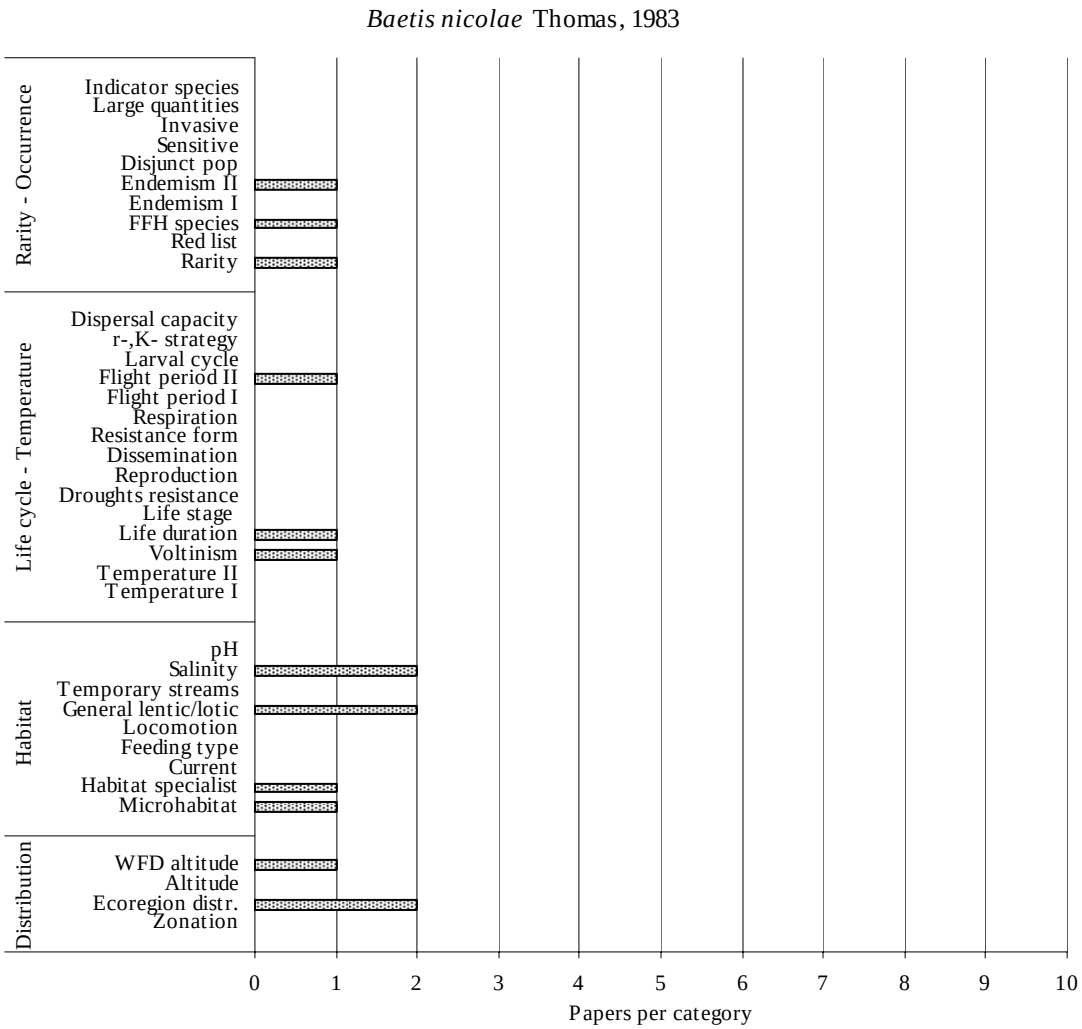

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis niger* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Number of papers containing useful information: 50

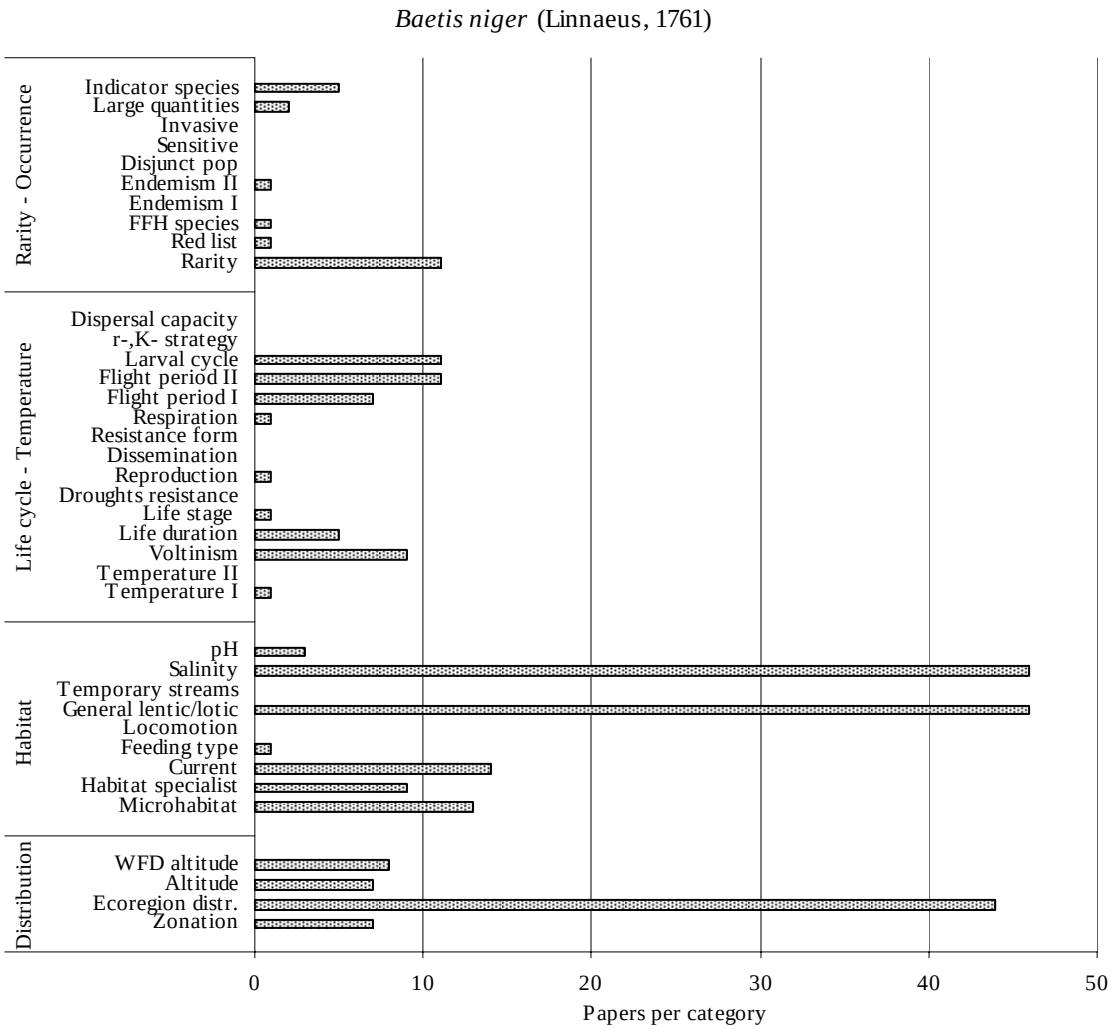

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species, Large quantity, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current, Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis nigrescens* Navás, 1932

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

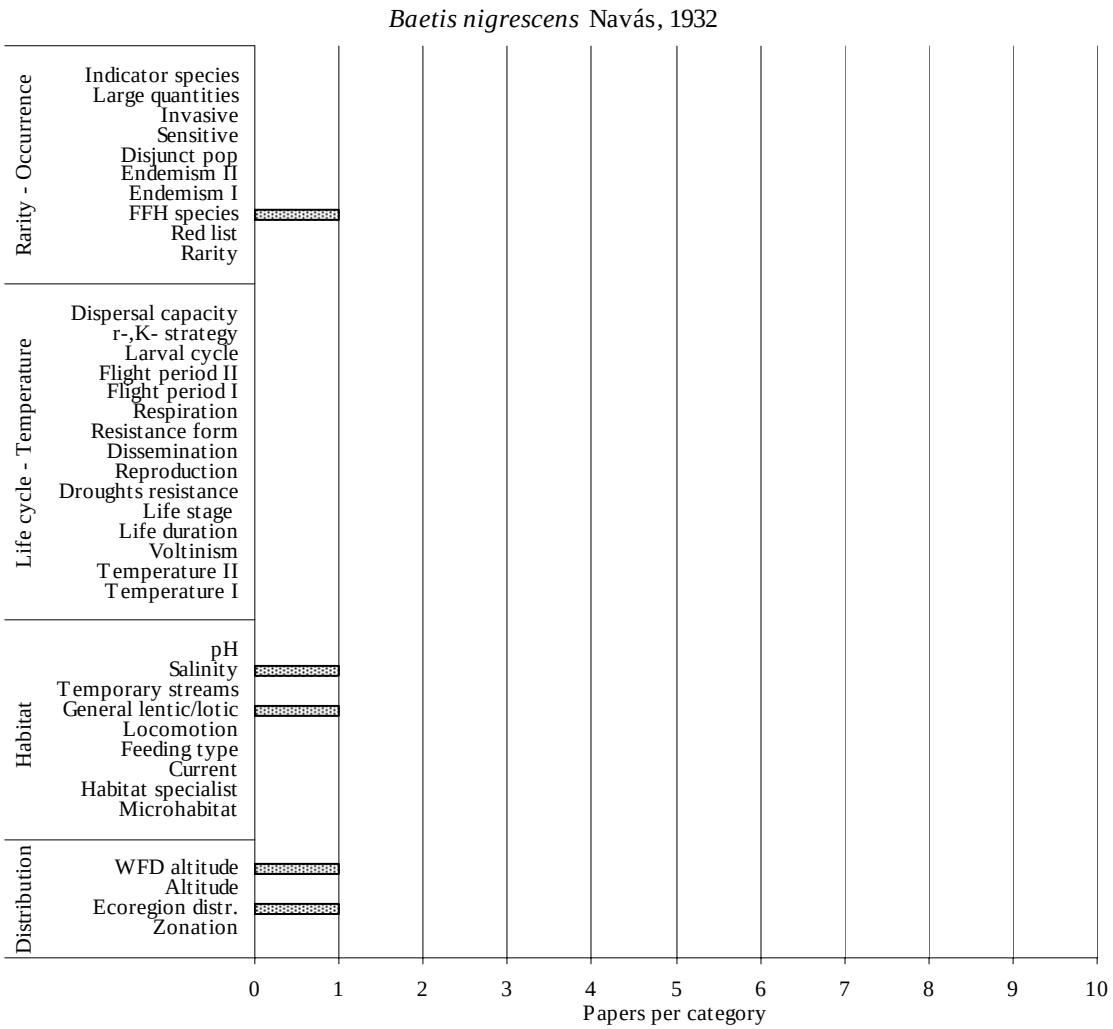

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper containing useful information were available. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis nubecularis* Eaton, 1898

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

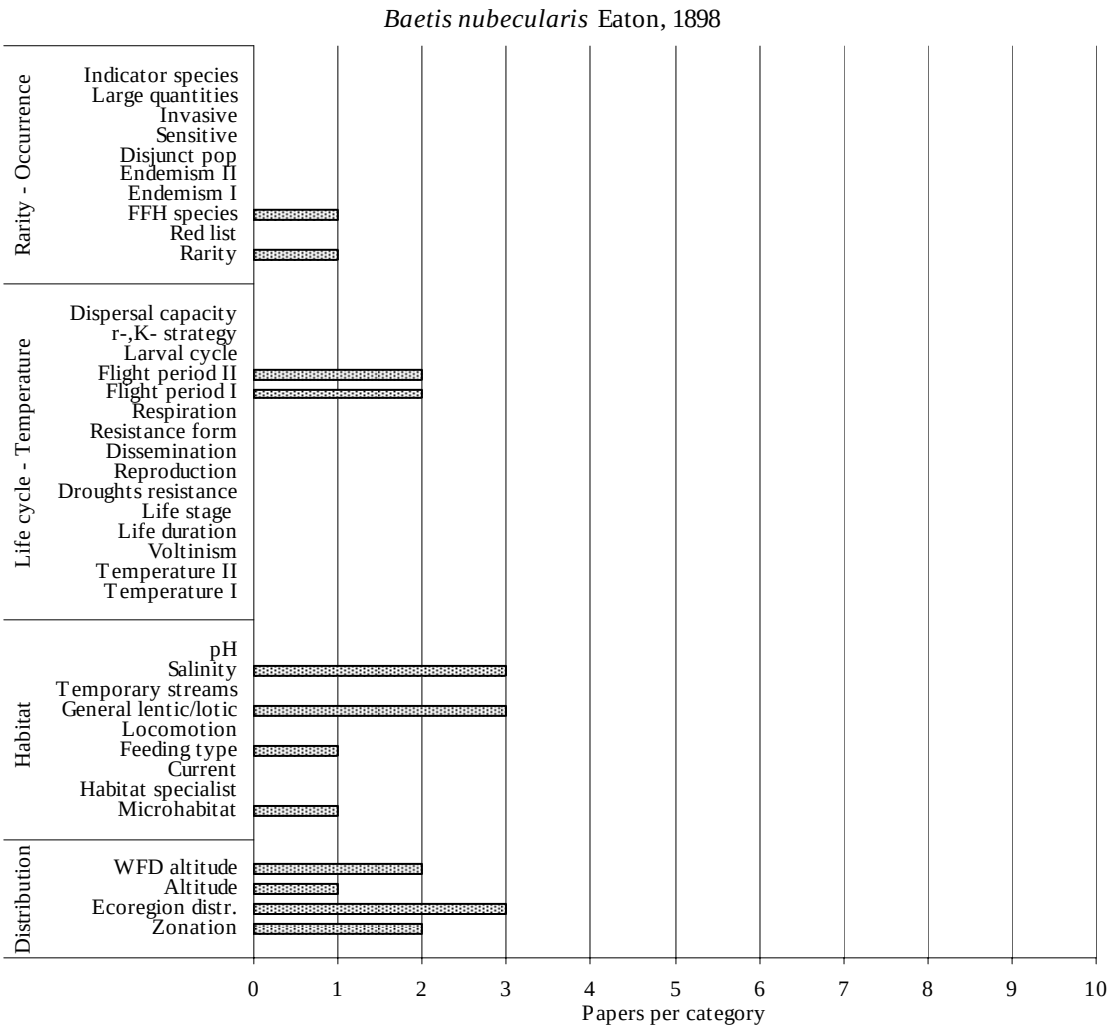

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for Feeding type and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis pasquetorum* Righetti & Thomas, 2002

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

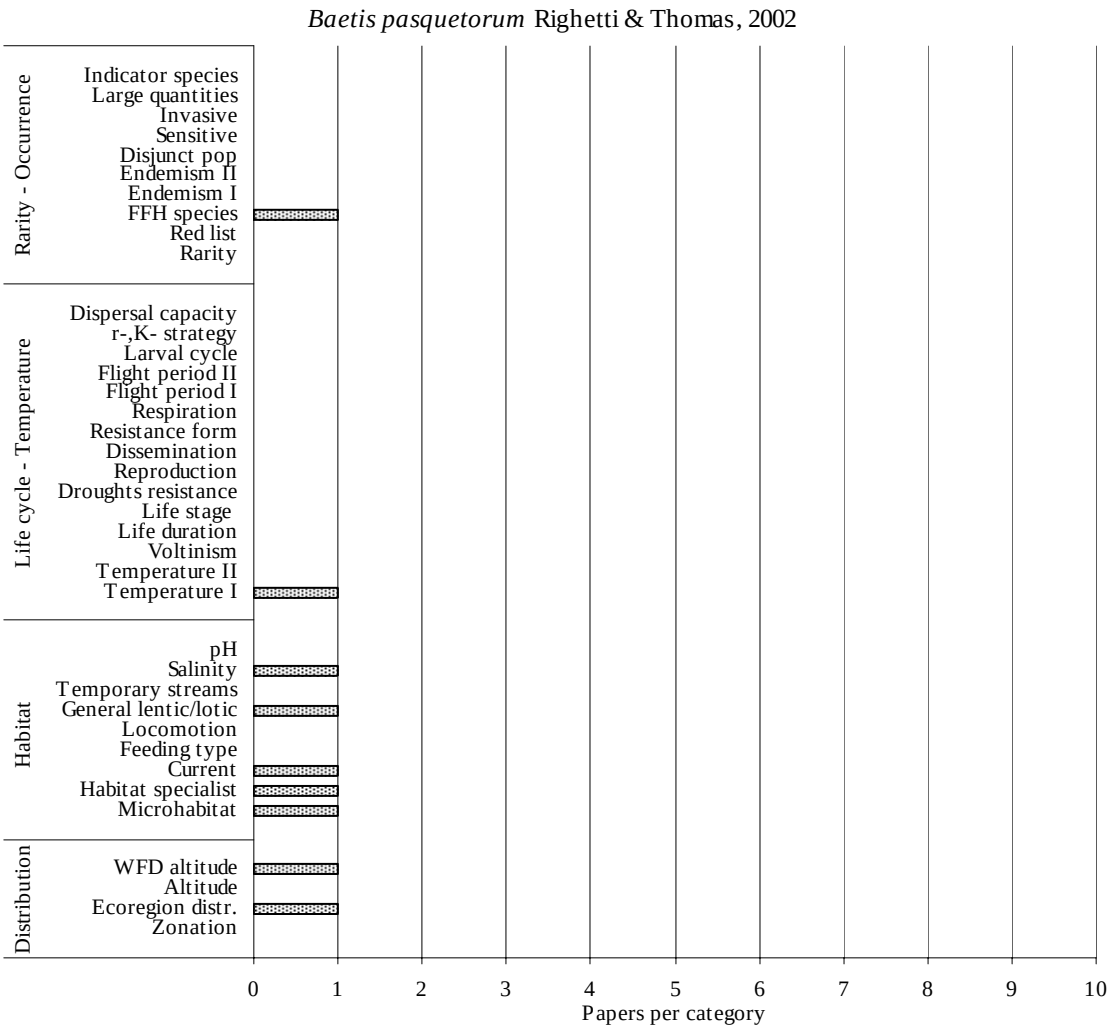

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current, Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper containing useful information were available. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis pavidus* Grandi, 1949

Number of papers containing useful information: 19

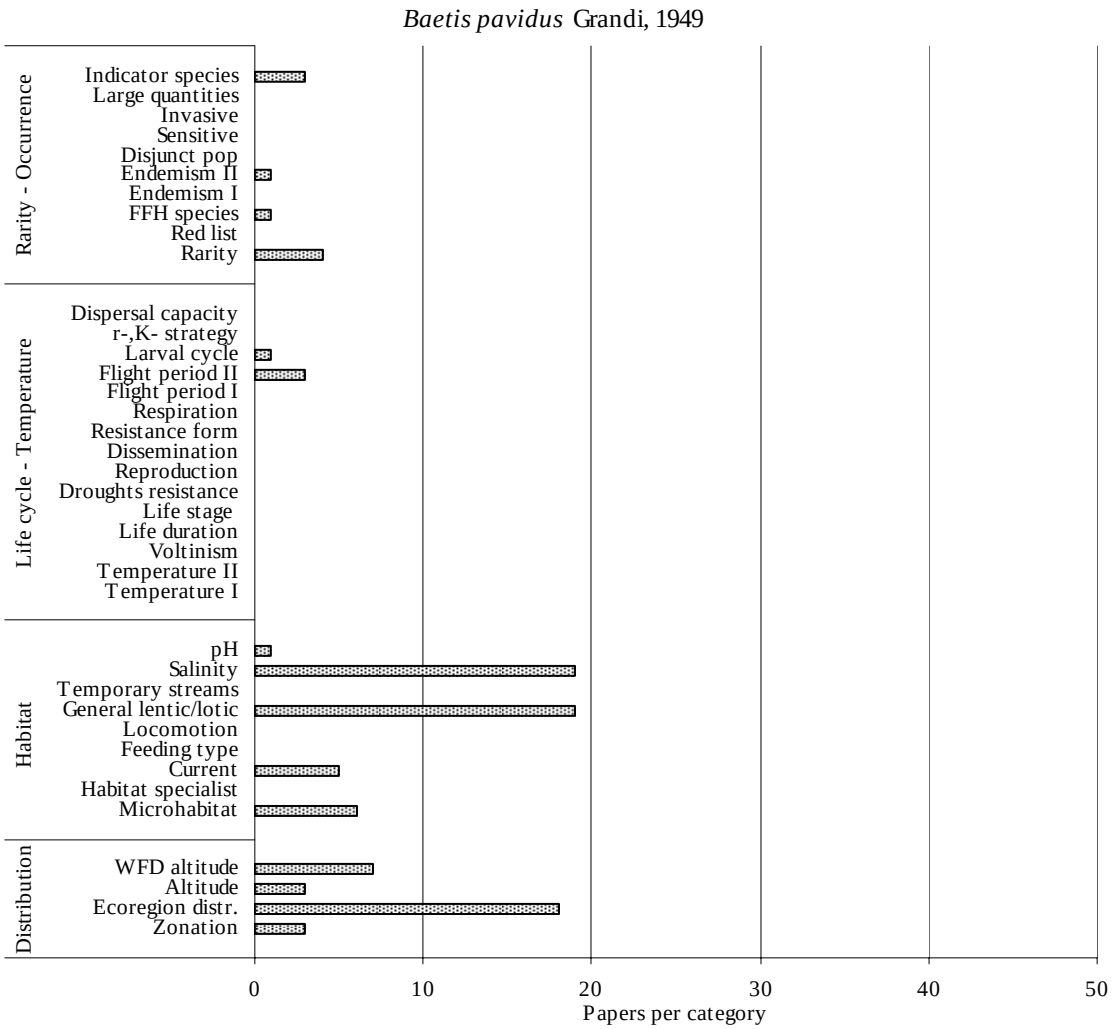

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis punicus* Thomas, Boumaiza & Soldán, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

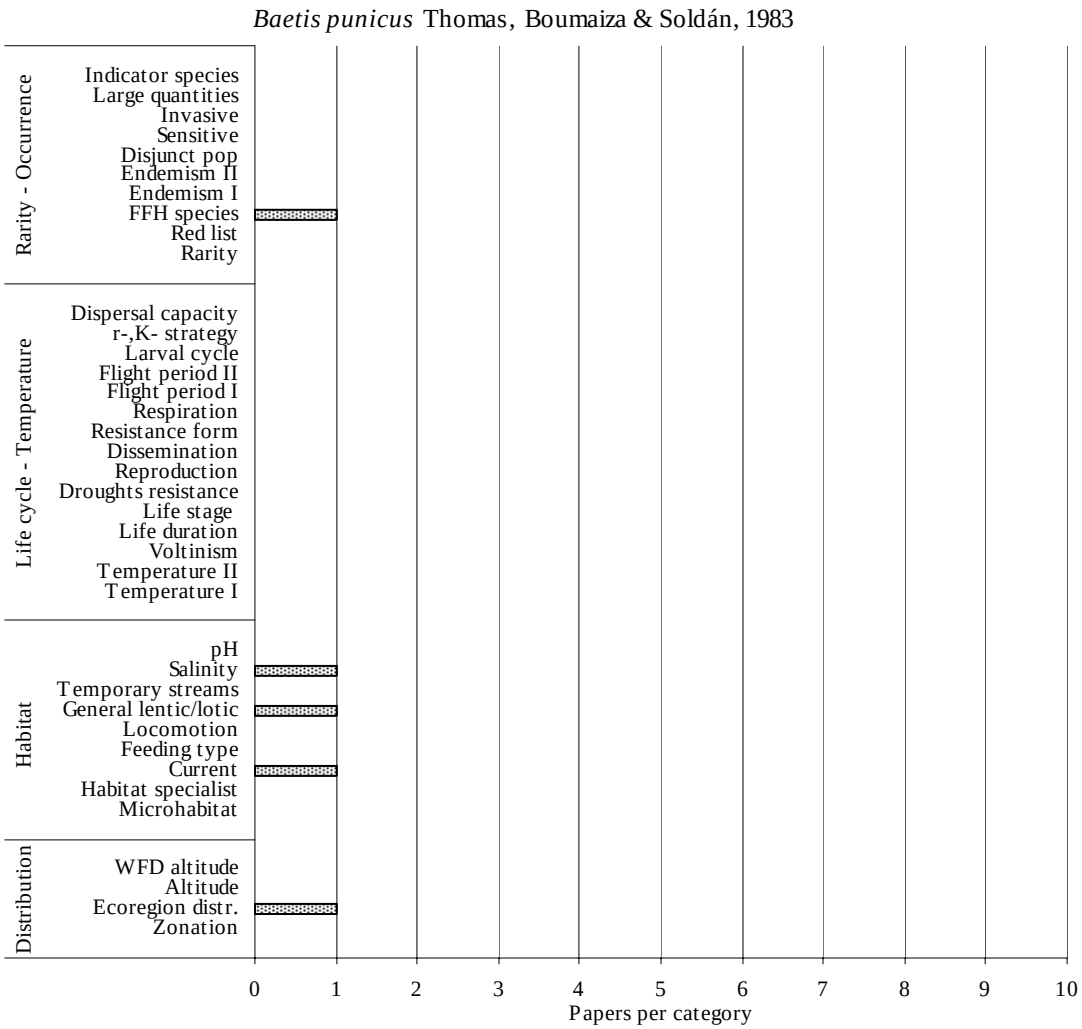

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: information were available only for Current.
Distribution: no nformation were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper containing useful information were available. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis rhodani* (Pictet, 1843)

Number of papers containing useful information: 166

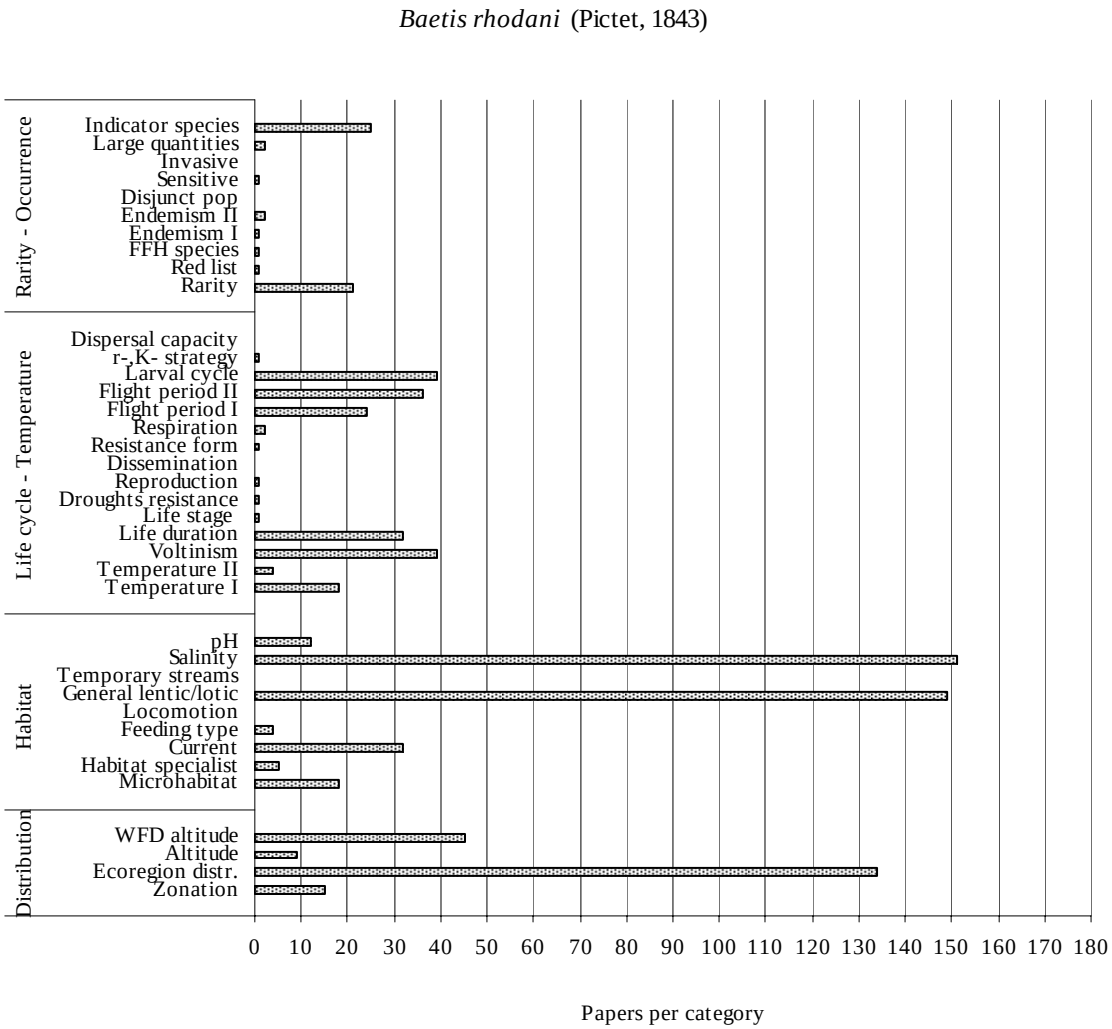

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for all categories, except for Invasive species and Disjunct population.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all categories, except for Dispersal capacity and Dissemination.
Habitat: information were available for all categories, except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y		-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N	if no	Y	N
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature, mainly due to differences among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis scambus* Eaton, 1870

Number of papers containing useful information: 51

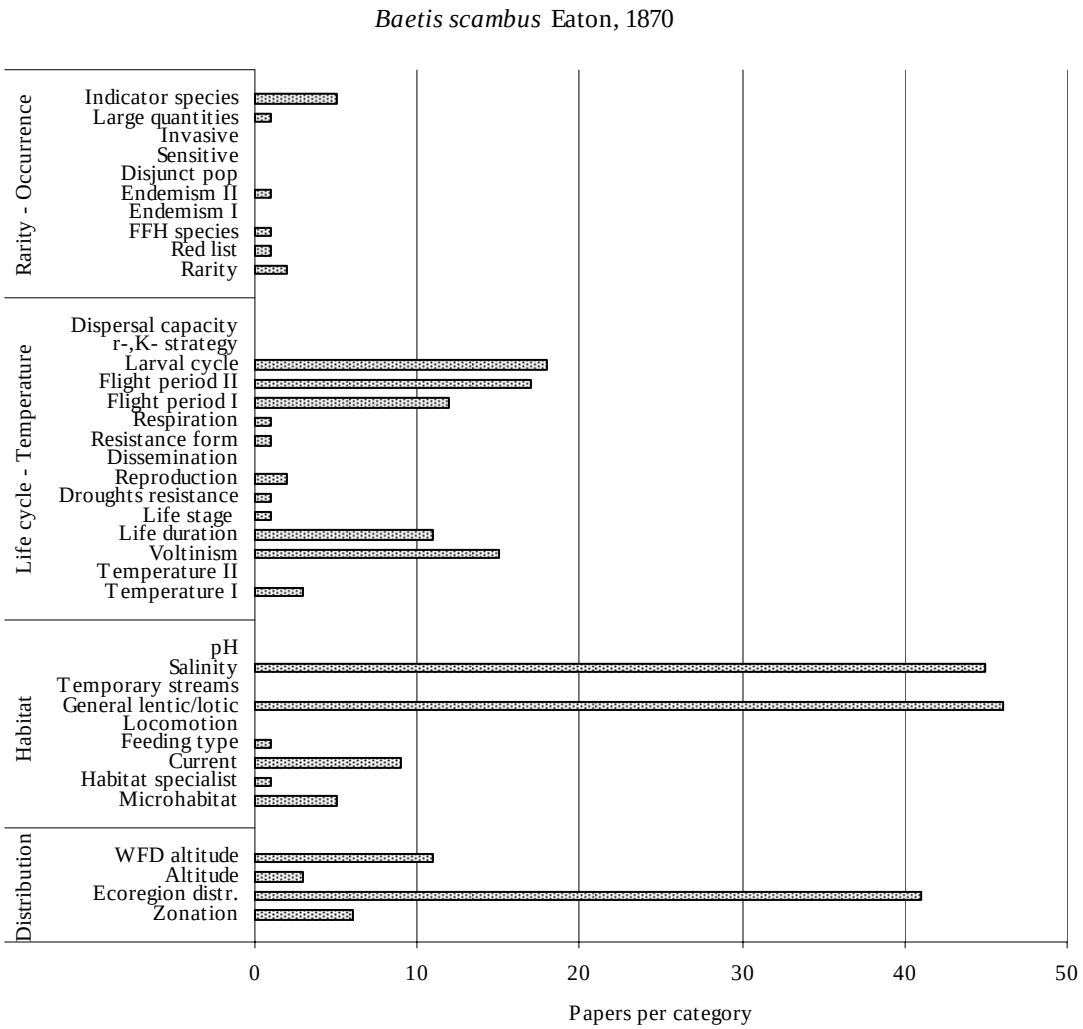

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Resistance form, Reproduction, Drought resistance, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for all categories, except for Temporary streams and Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis subalpinus* Bengtsson, 1917

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

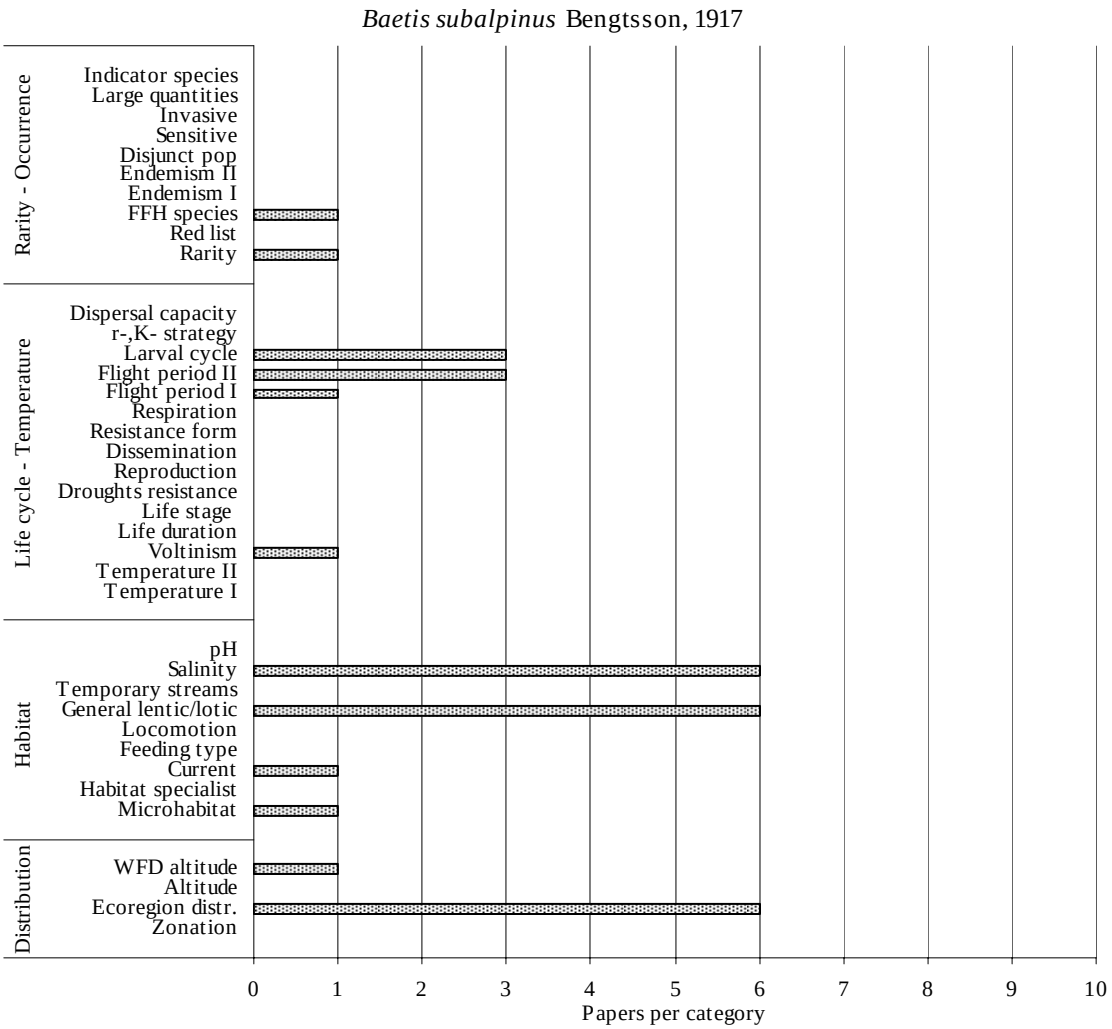

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis tracheatus* Keffermüller & Machel, 1967

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

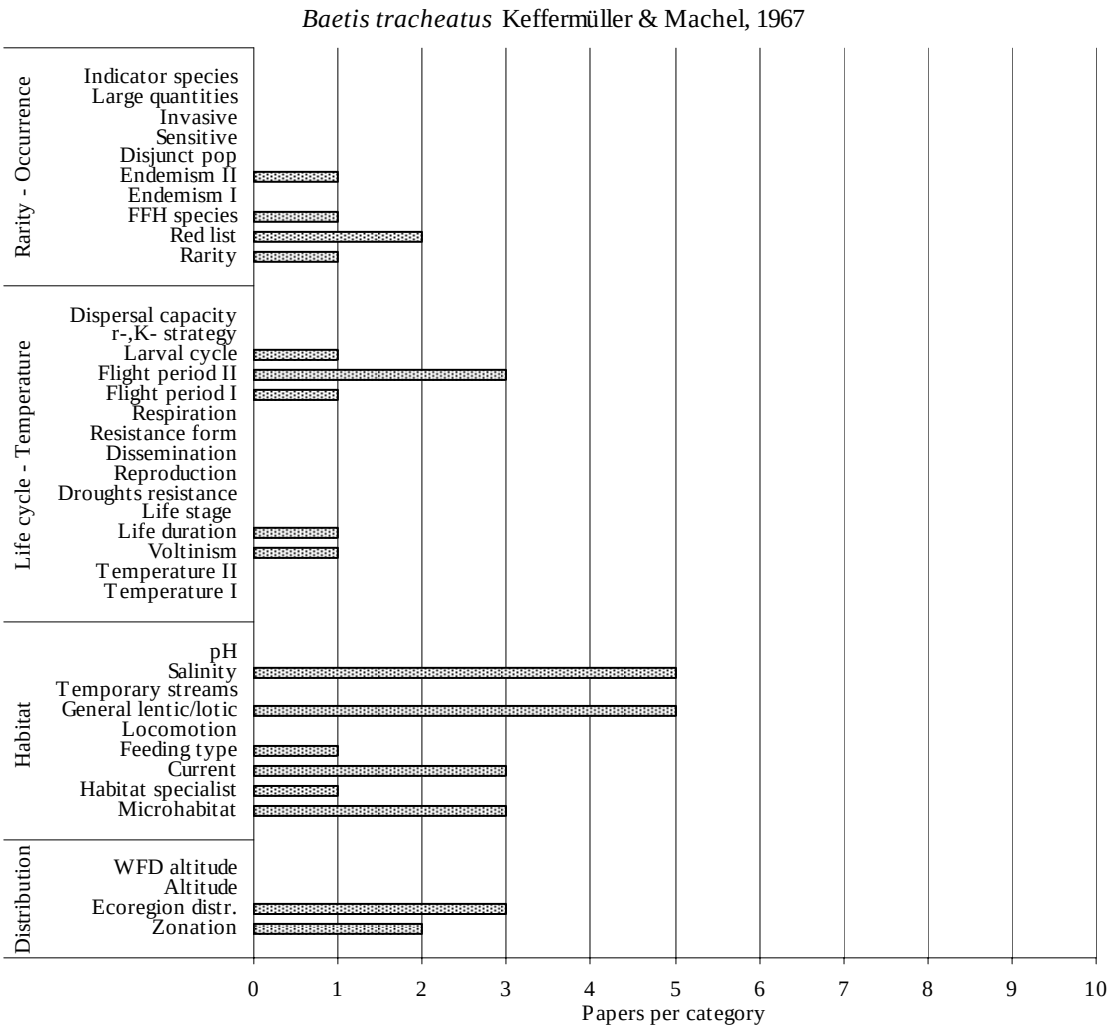

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current, Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis tricolor* Tshernova, 1928

Number of papers containing useful information: 13

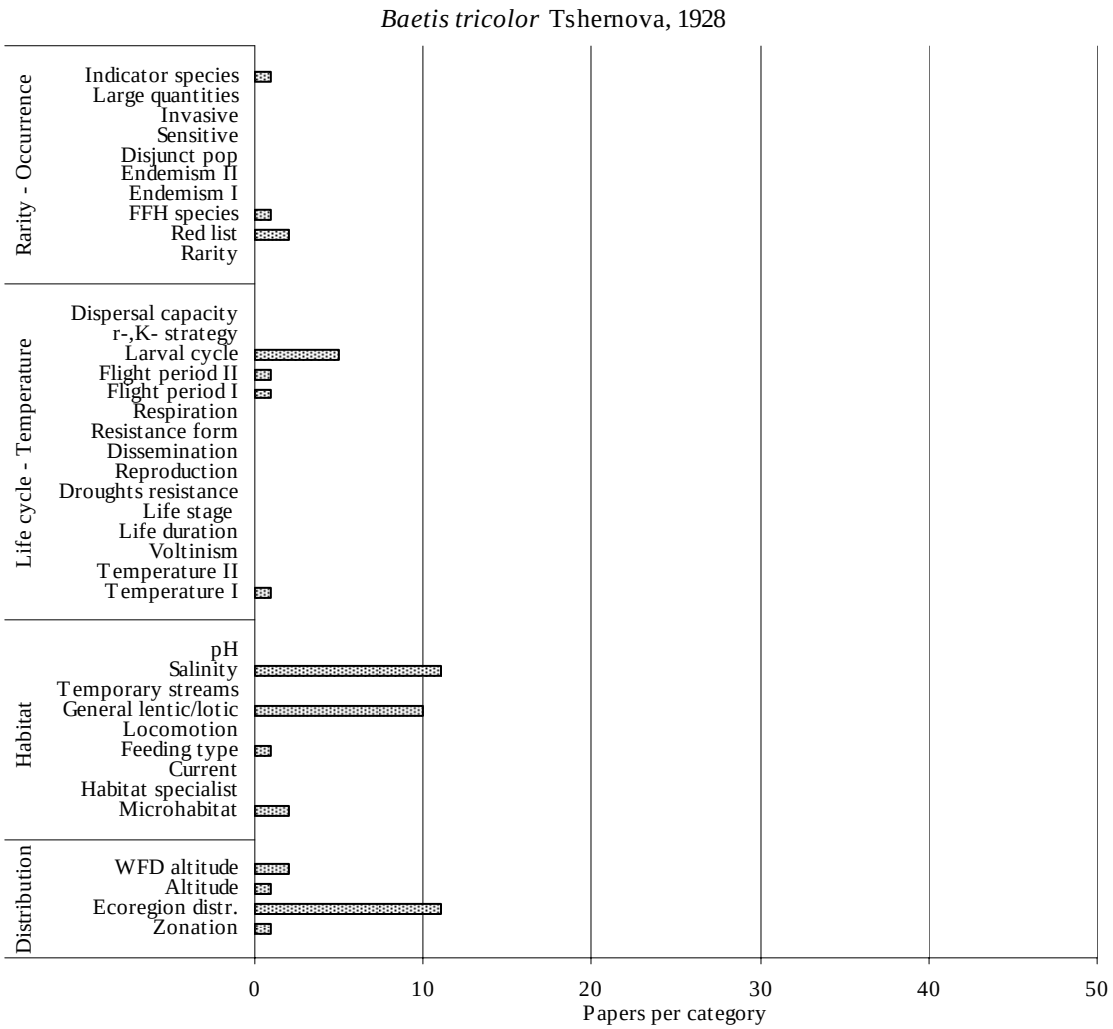

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species and Red list.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Feeding type and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis vardarensis* Ikonomov, 1962

Number of papers containing useful information: 33

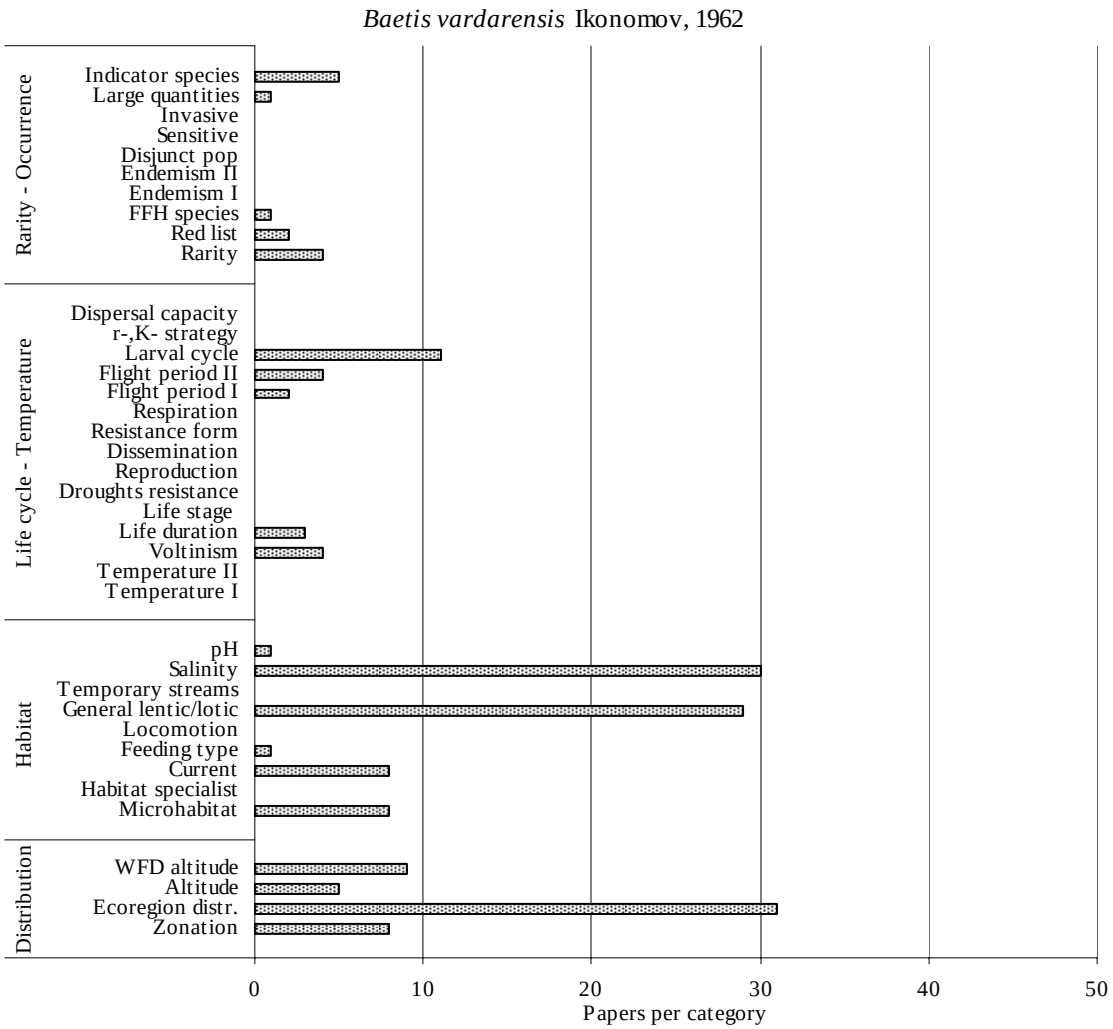

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetis vernus* Curtis, 1834

Number of papers containing useful information: 79

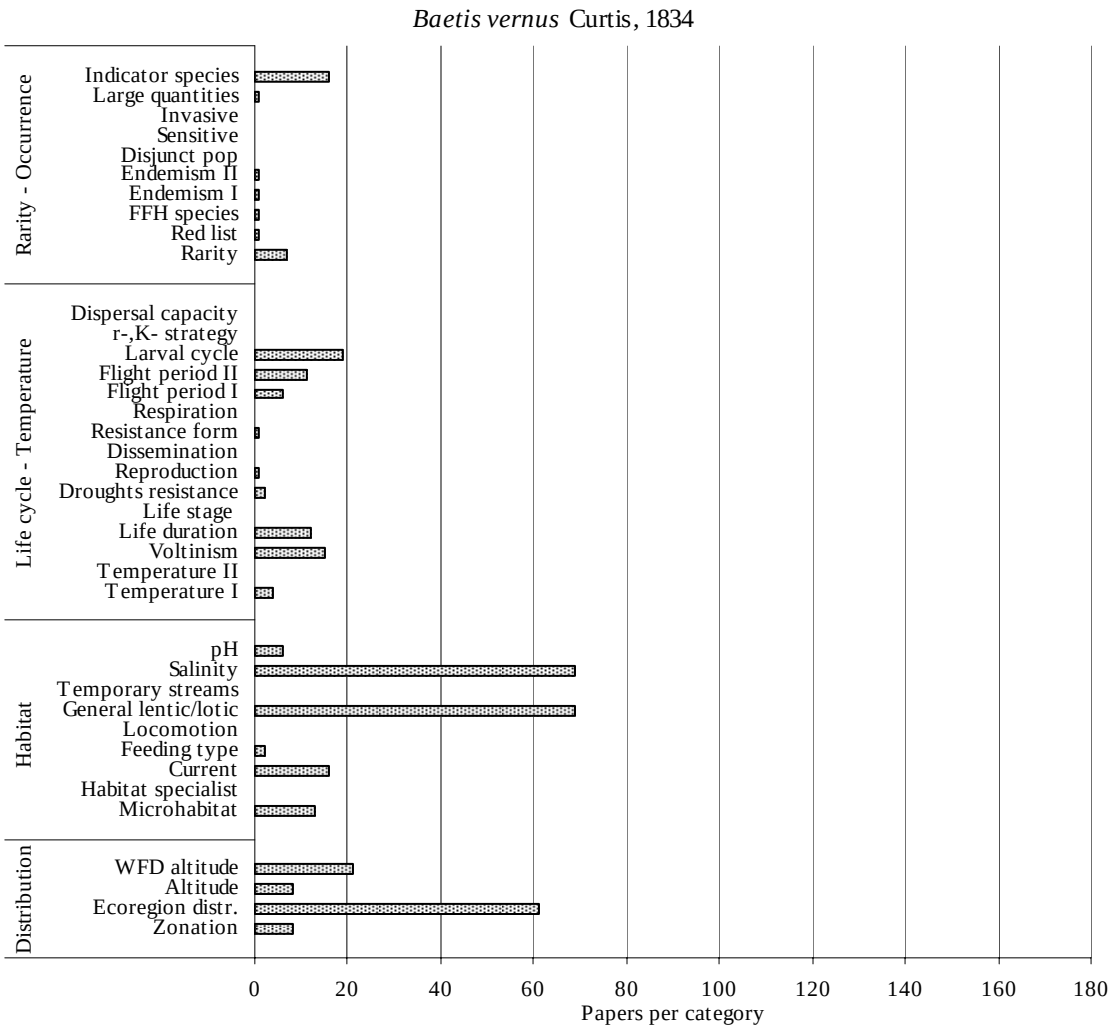

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: Information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, resistance form, Reproduction, Drought resistance, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat, due to differences in authors' opinion and for Life cycle – Temperature, due to differences observed among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetopus tenellus* (Albarda, 1878)

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

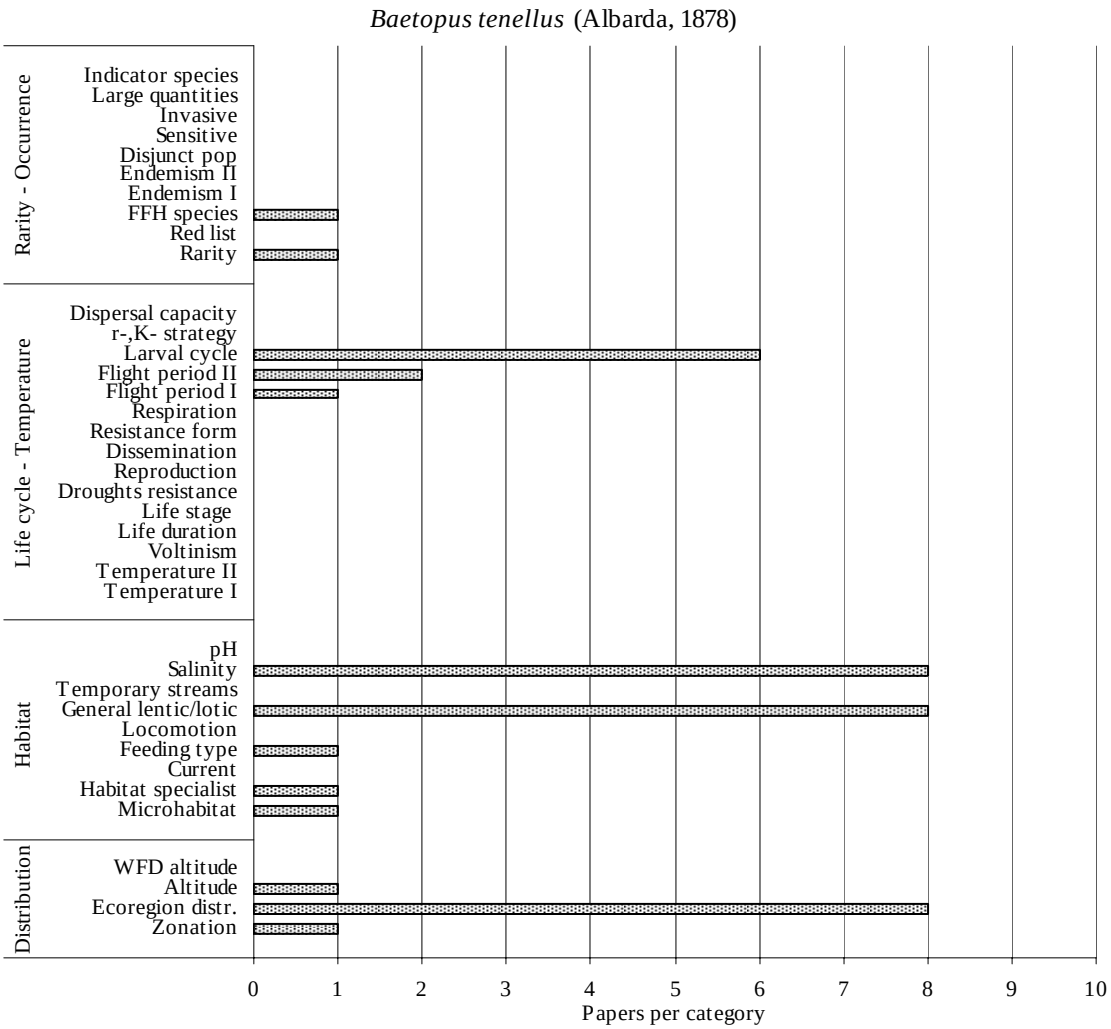

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for Altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Baetopus wartensis* Keffermüller, 1960

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

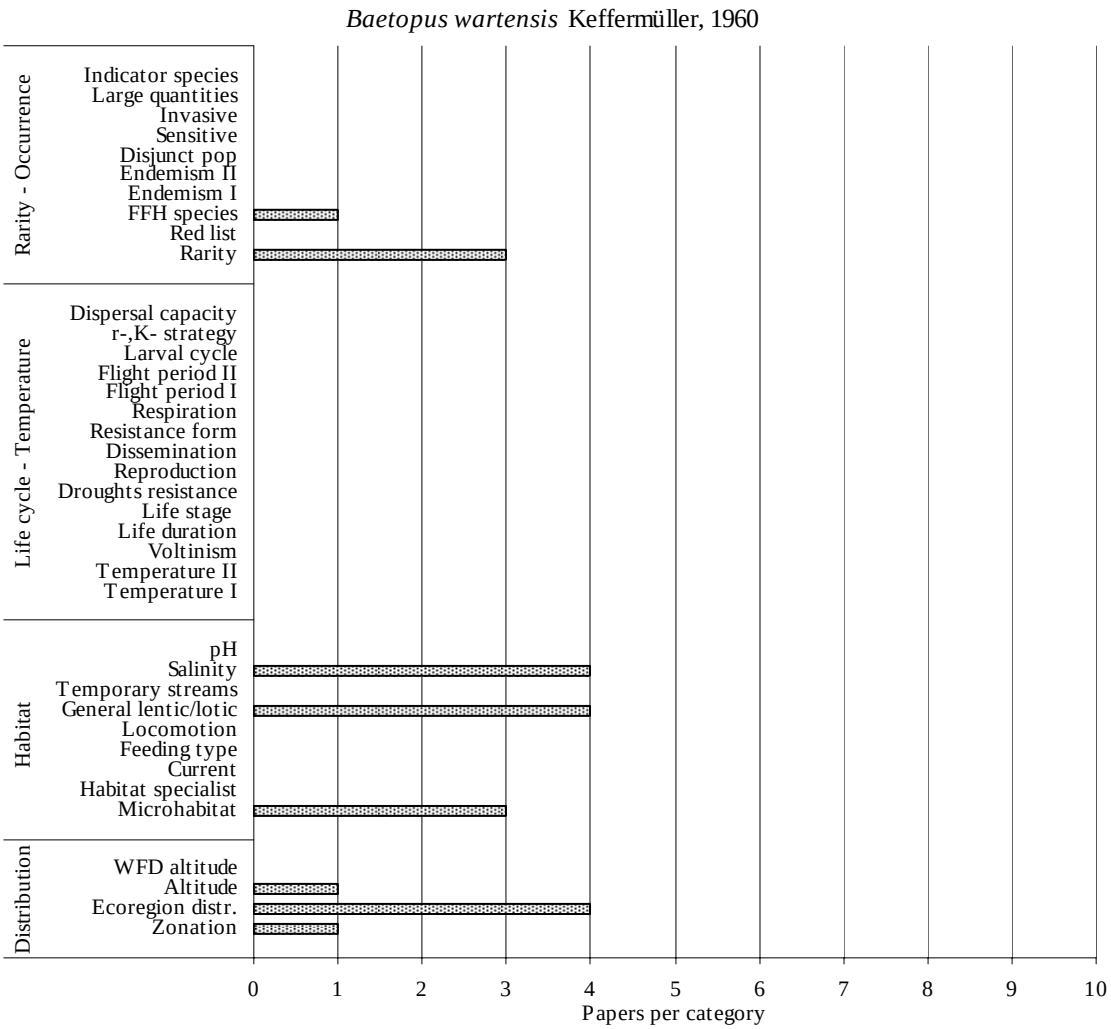

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no Information were available.
Habitat: information were available for Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for Altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of paper containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Centroptilum luteolum* (Müller, 1776)

Number of papers containing useful information: 90

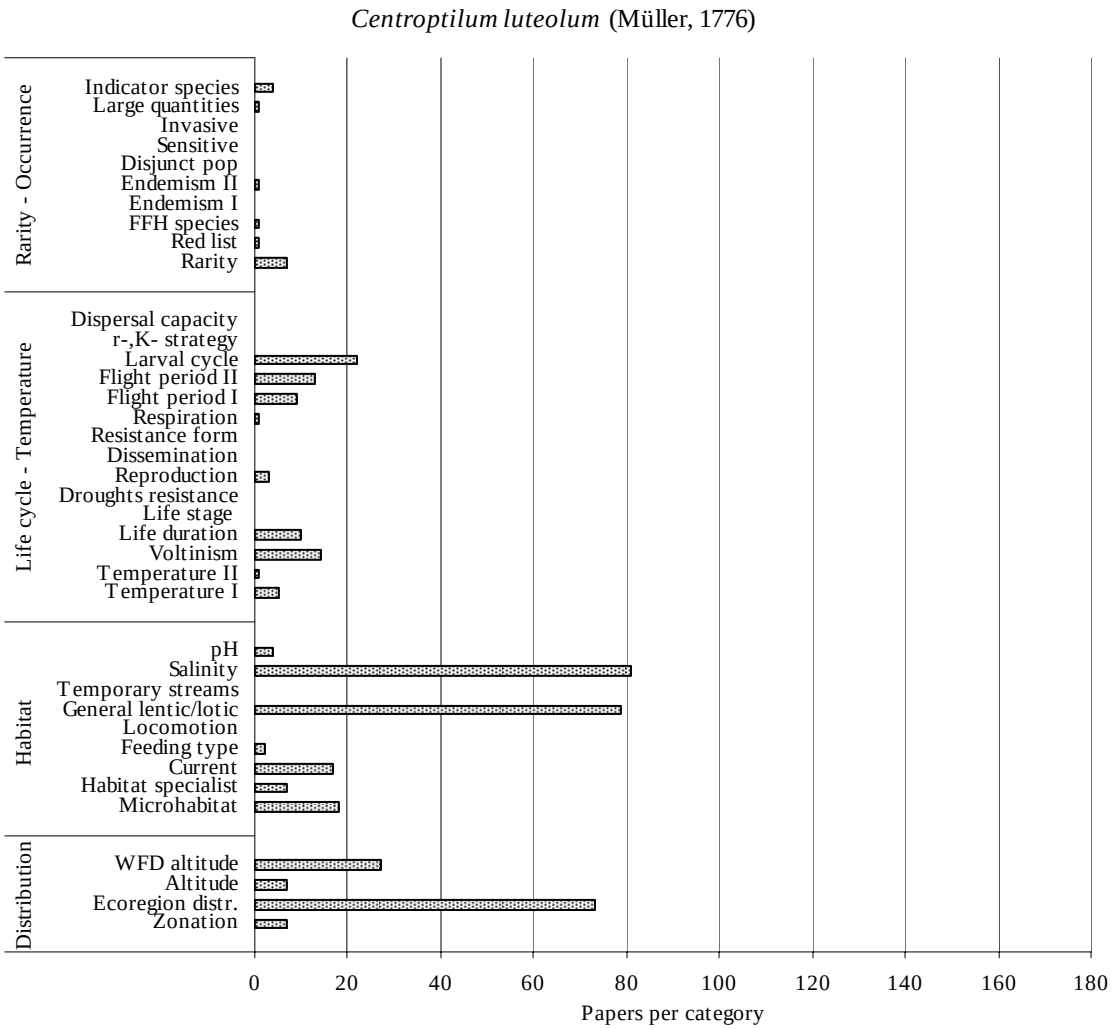

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantity, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current, Habitat specialist and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon cognatum* Stephens, 1836

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

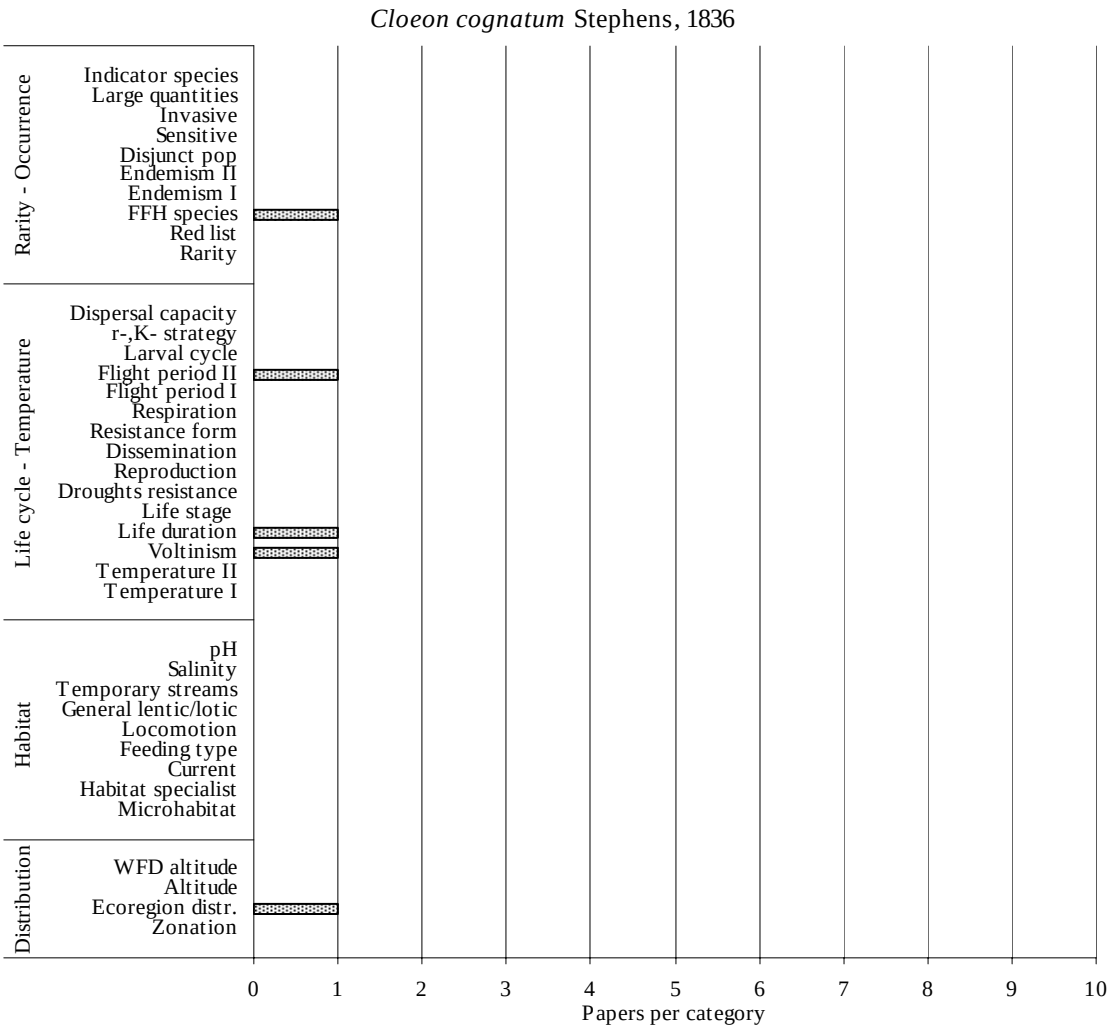

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no Information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon dipterum* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Number of papers containing useful information: 89

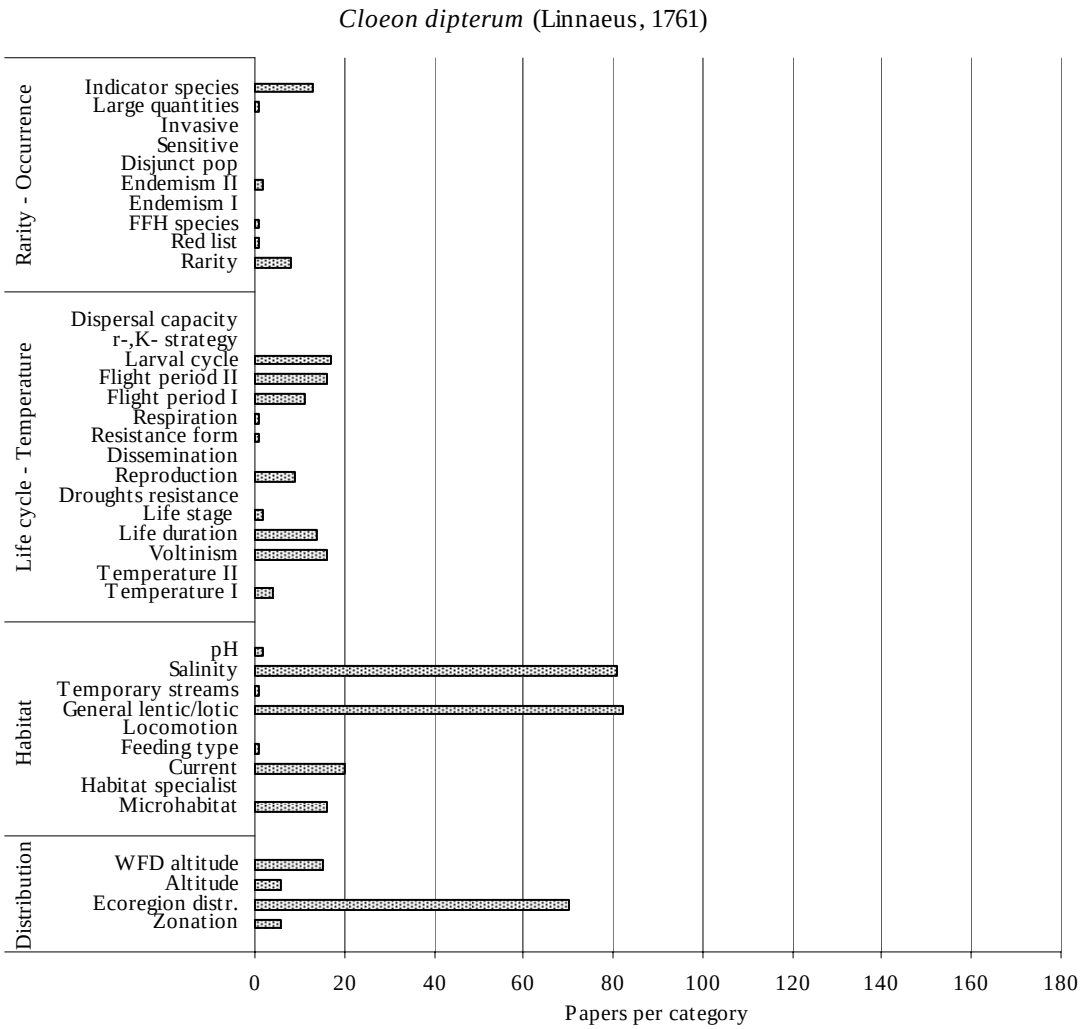

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantity, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Resistance form, Reproduction, Life duration, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Temporary streams, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon inscriptum* Bengtsson, 1914

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

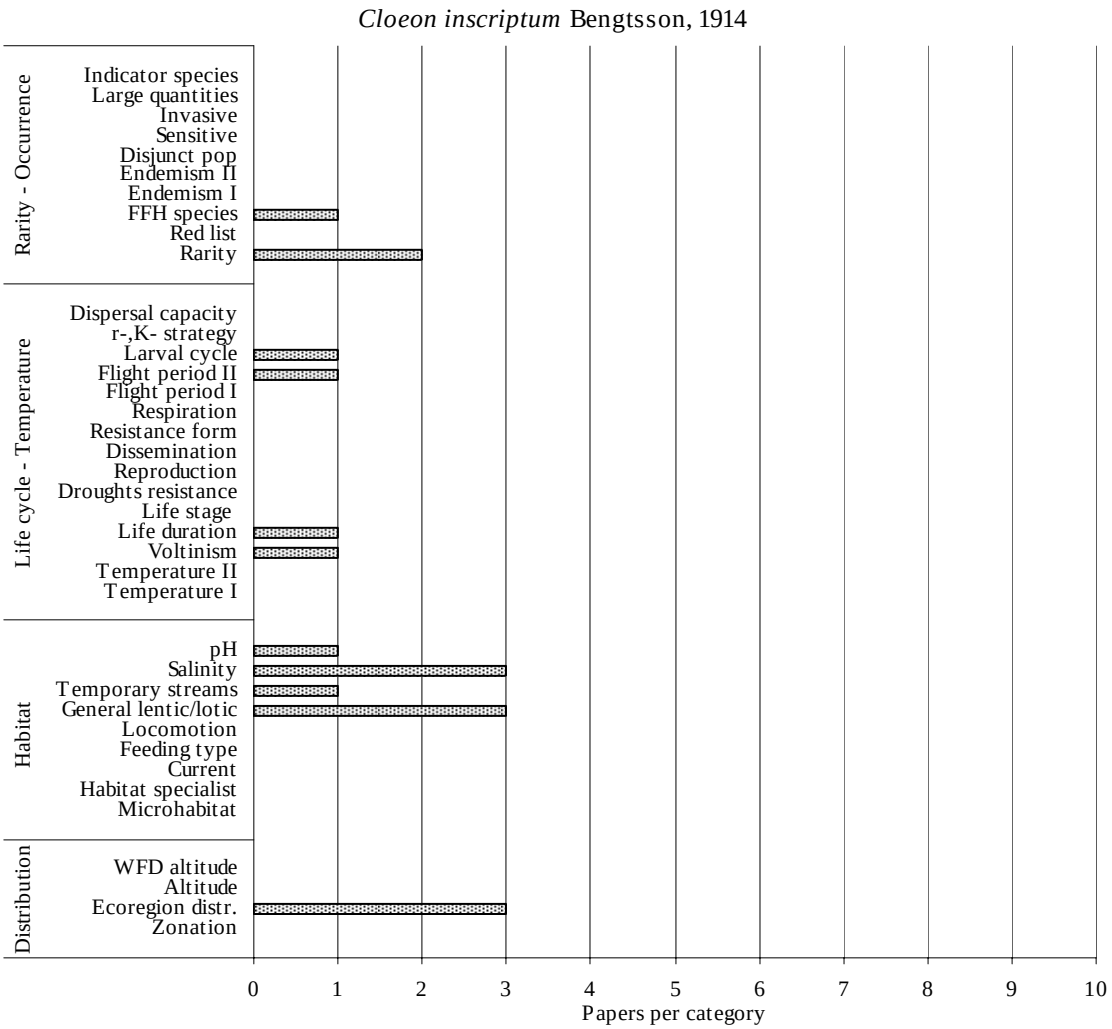

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Life cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for pH and temporary streams.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon languidum* Grandi, 1959

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

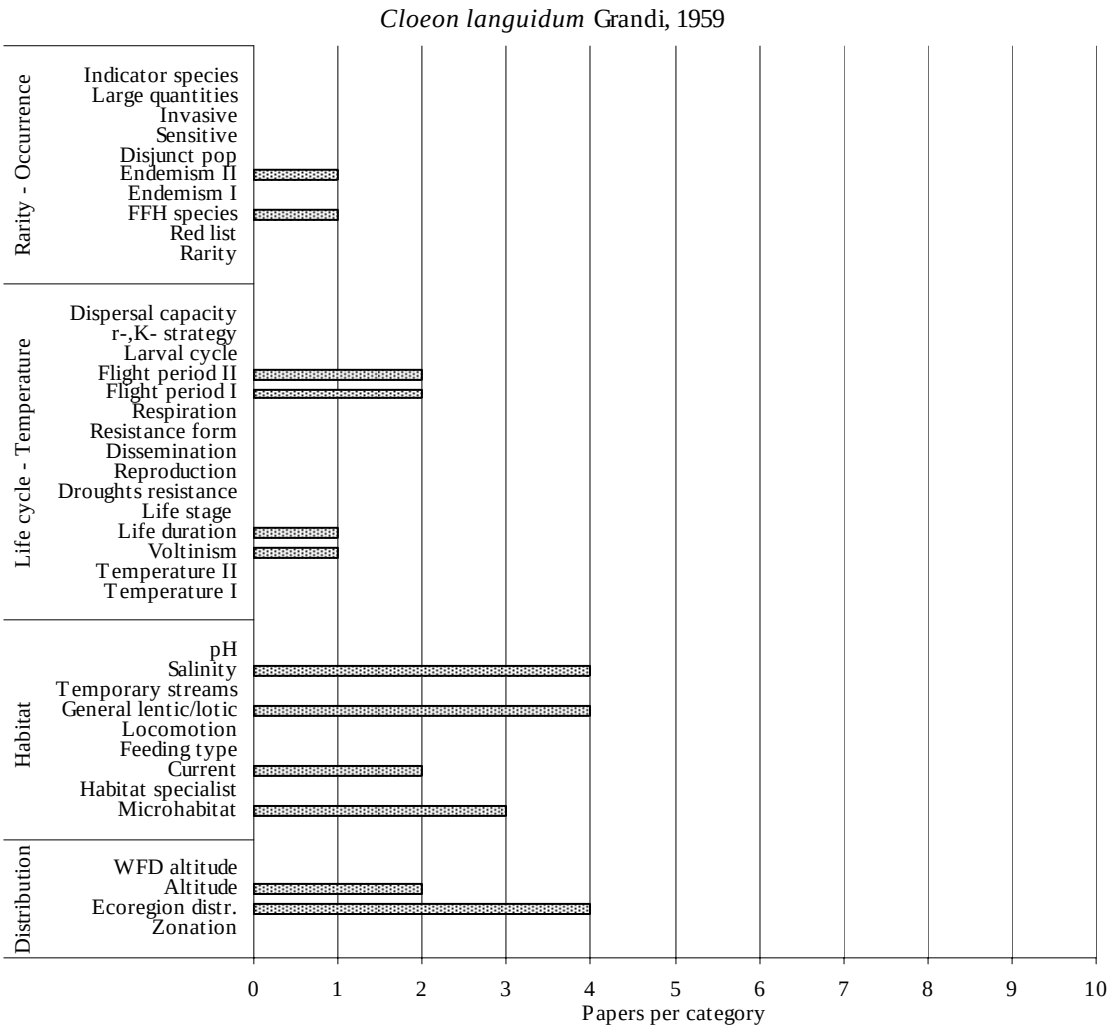

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon petropolitanum* Kluge & Novikova, 1992

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

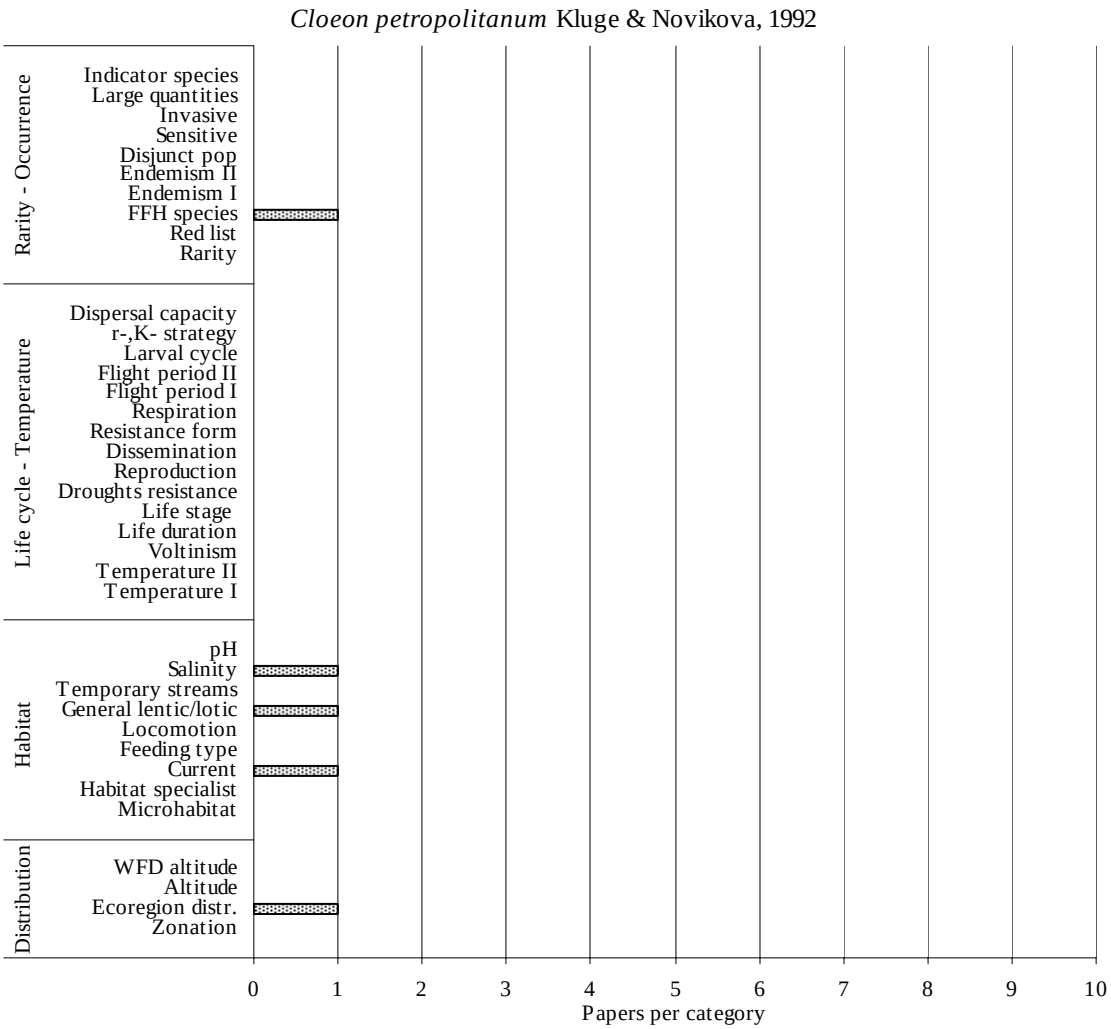

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no Information were available.
Habitat: information were available for Current.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon praetextum* Bengtsson, 1914

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

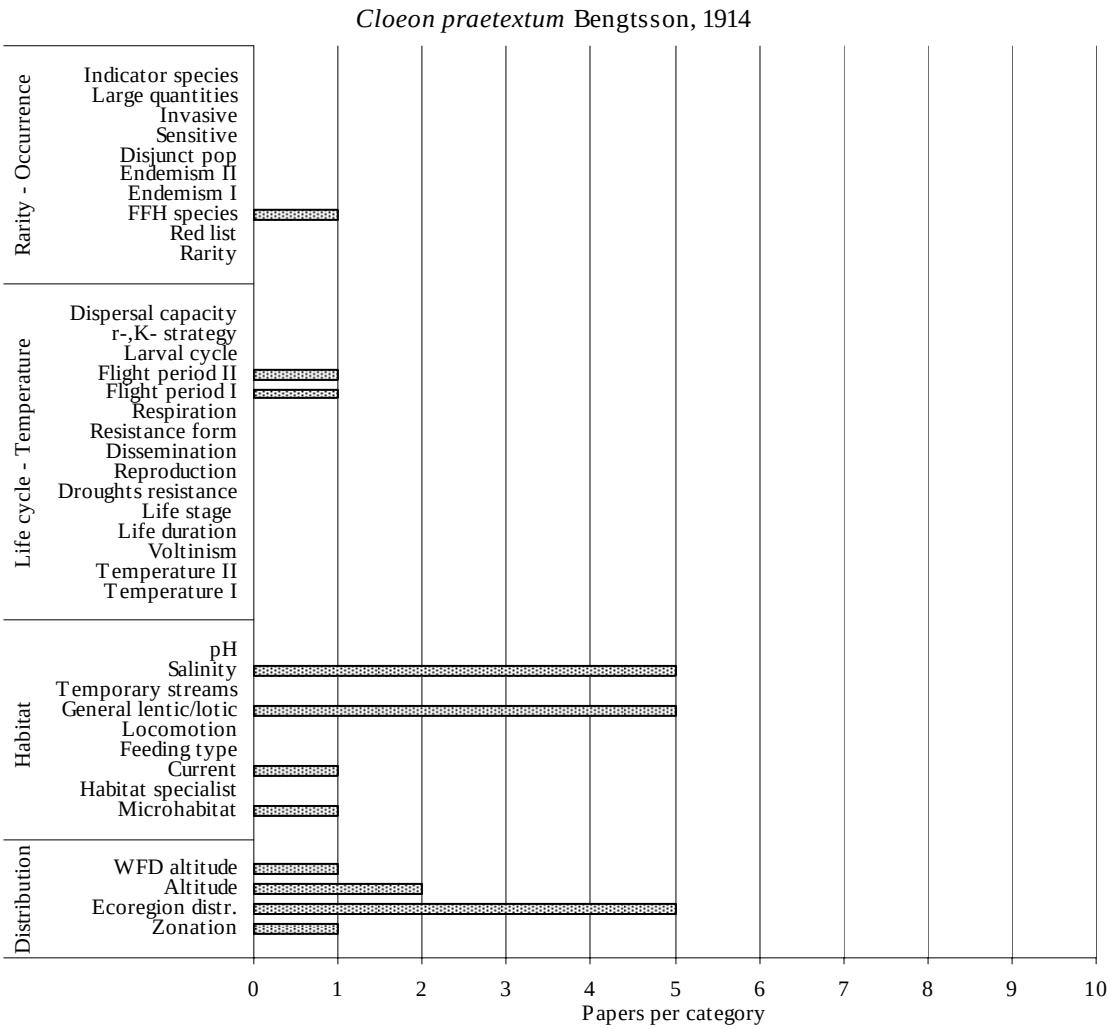

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Cloeon simile* Eaton, 1870

Number of papers containing useful information: 44

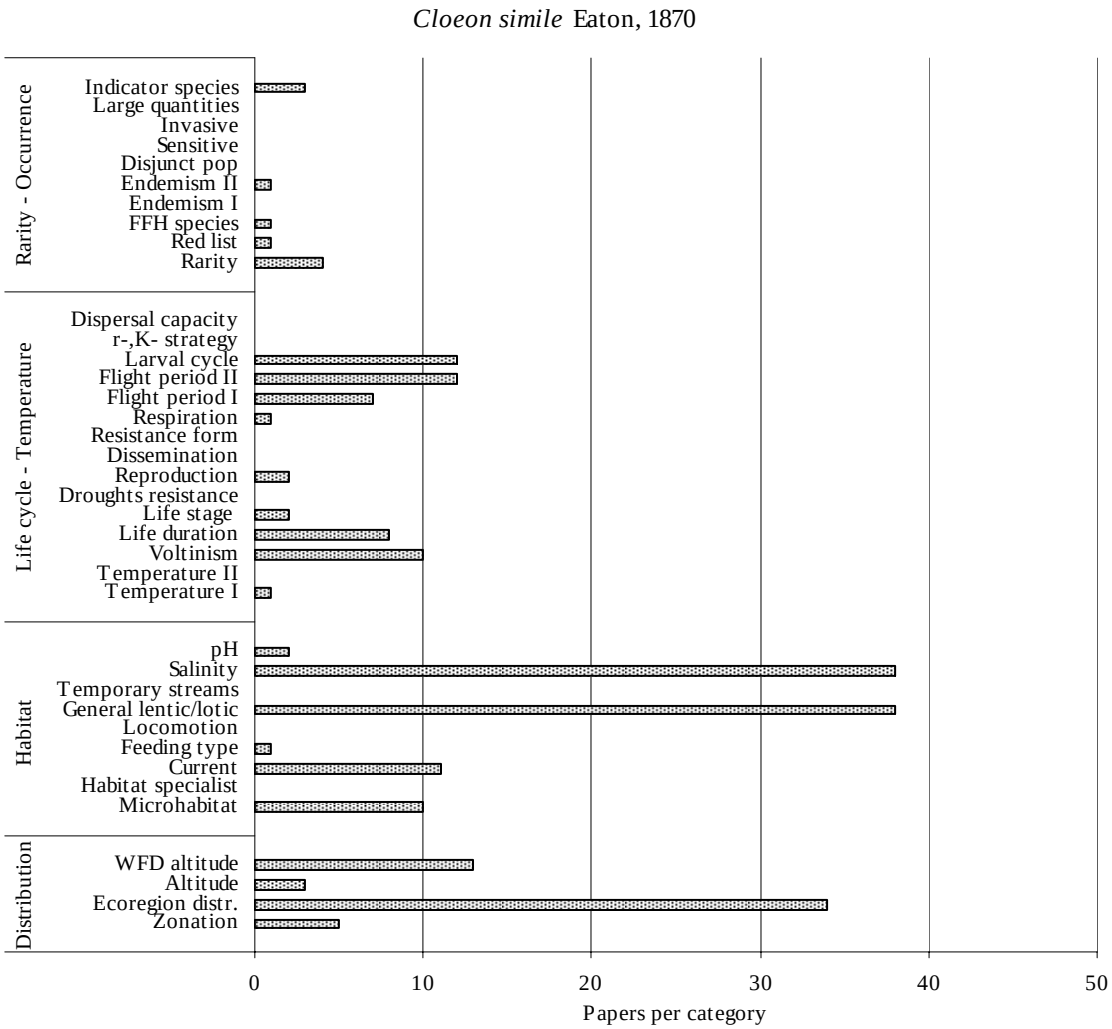

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon bifidum* (Bengtsson, 1912)

Number of papers containing useful information: 37

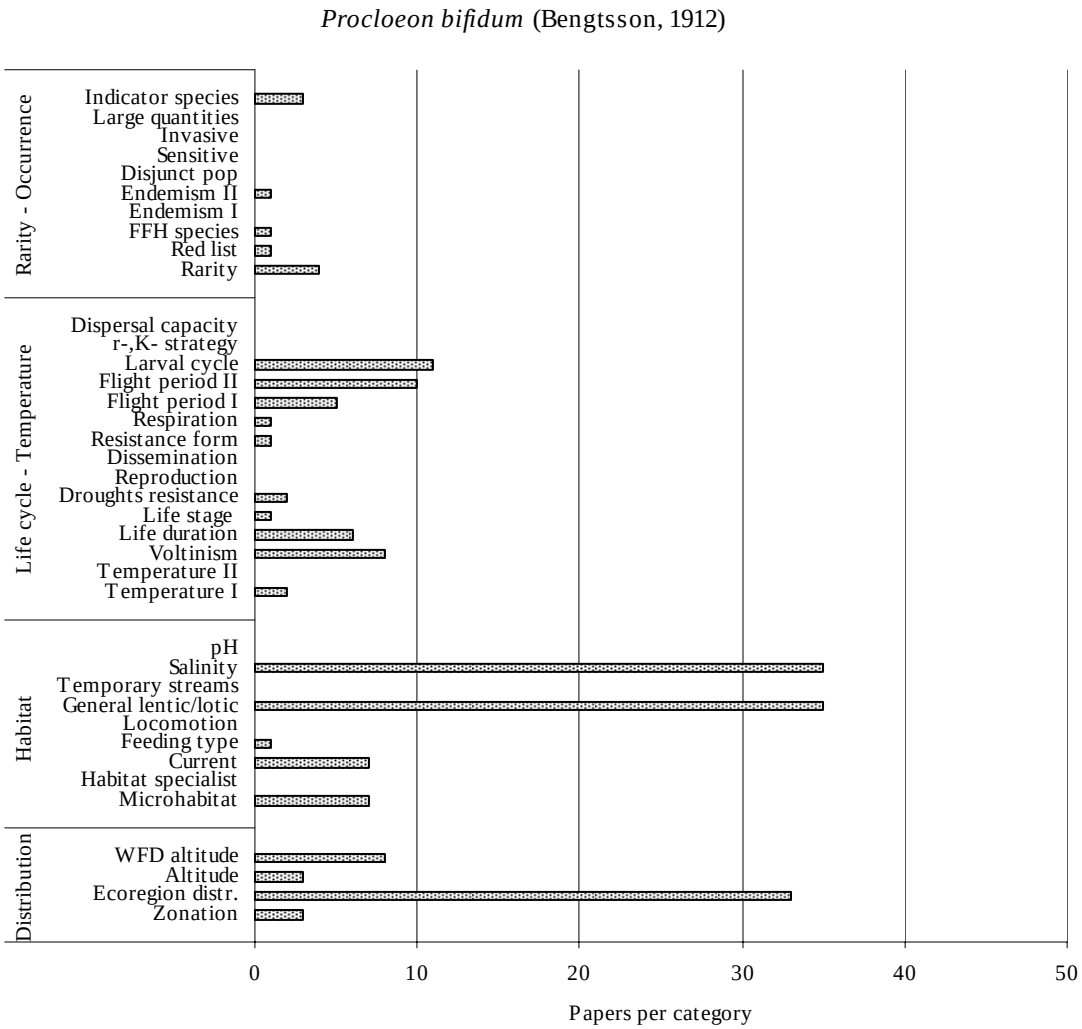

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Drought resistance, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat, due to small differences in authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon calabrum* (Belfiore & D'Antonio, 1990)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

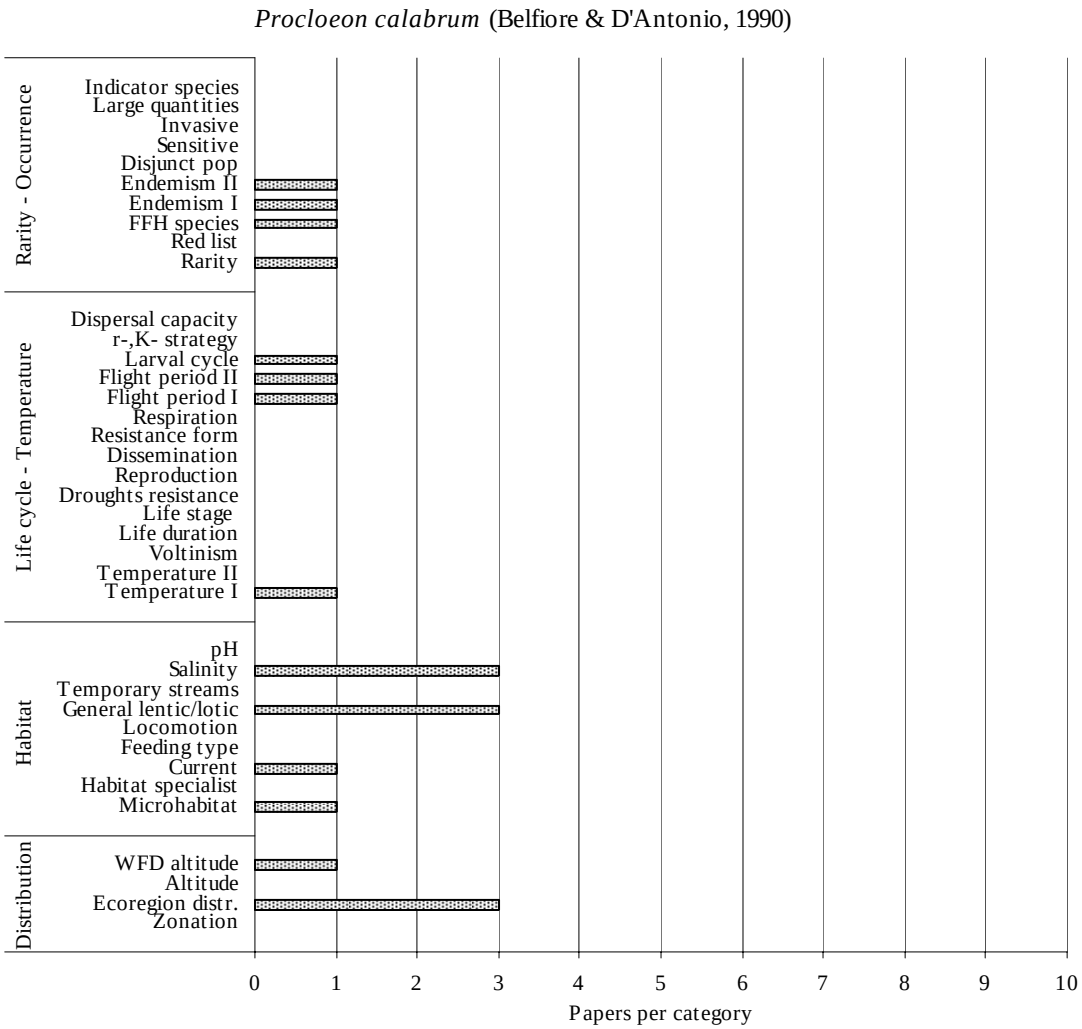

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon concinnum* (Eaton, 1985)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

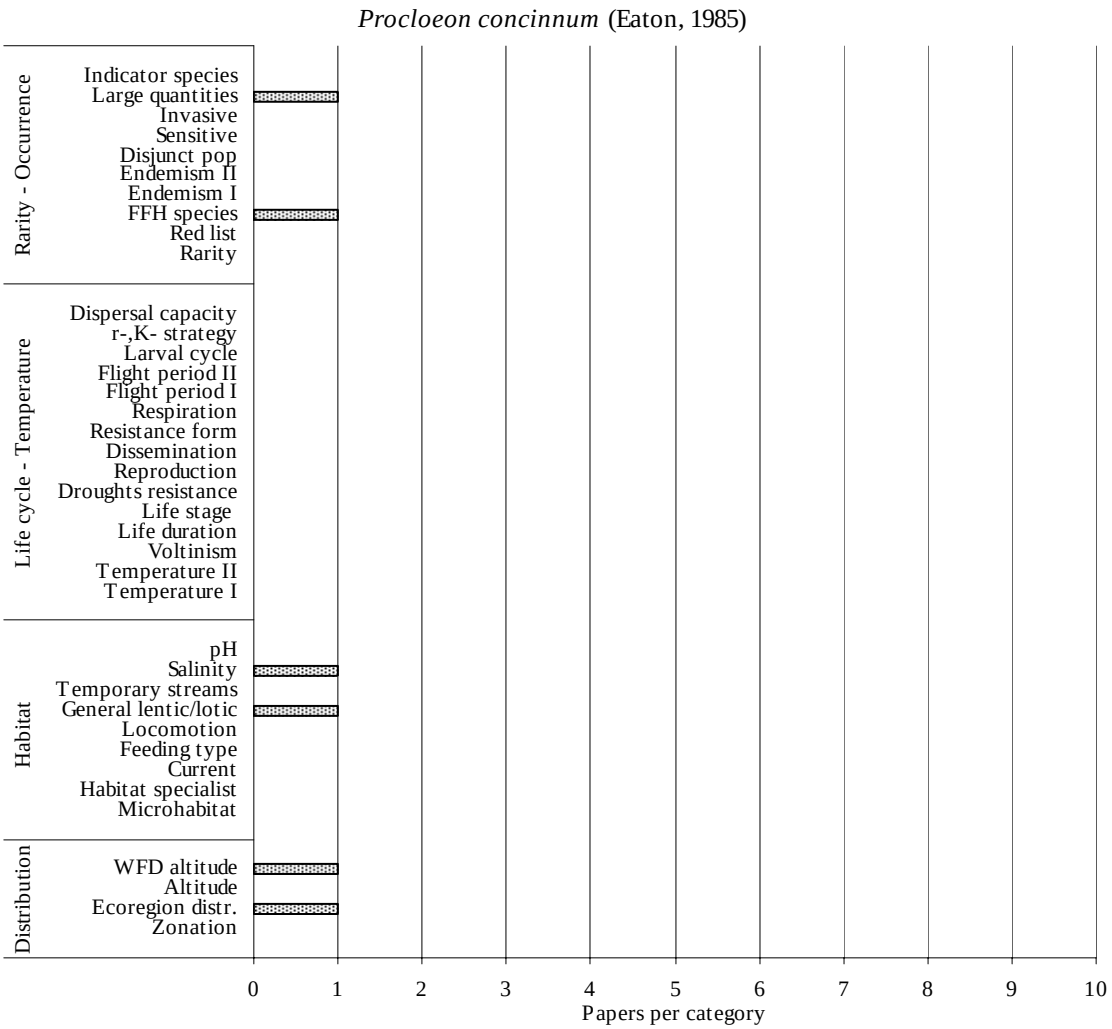

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: no Information were available.
Habitat: no Information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon lacustre* (Eaton, 1885)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

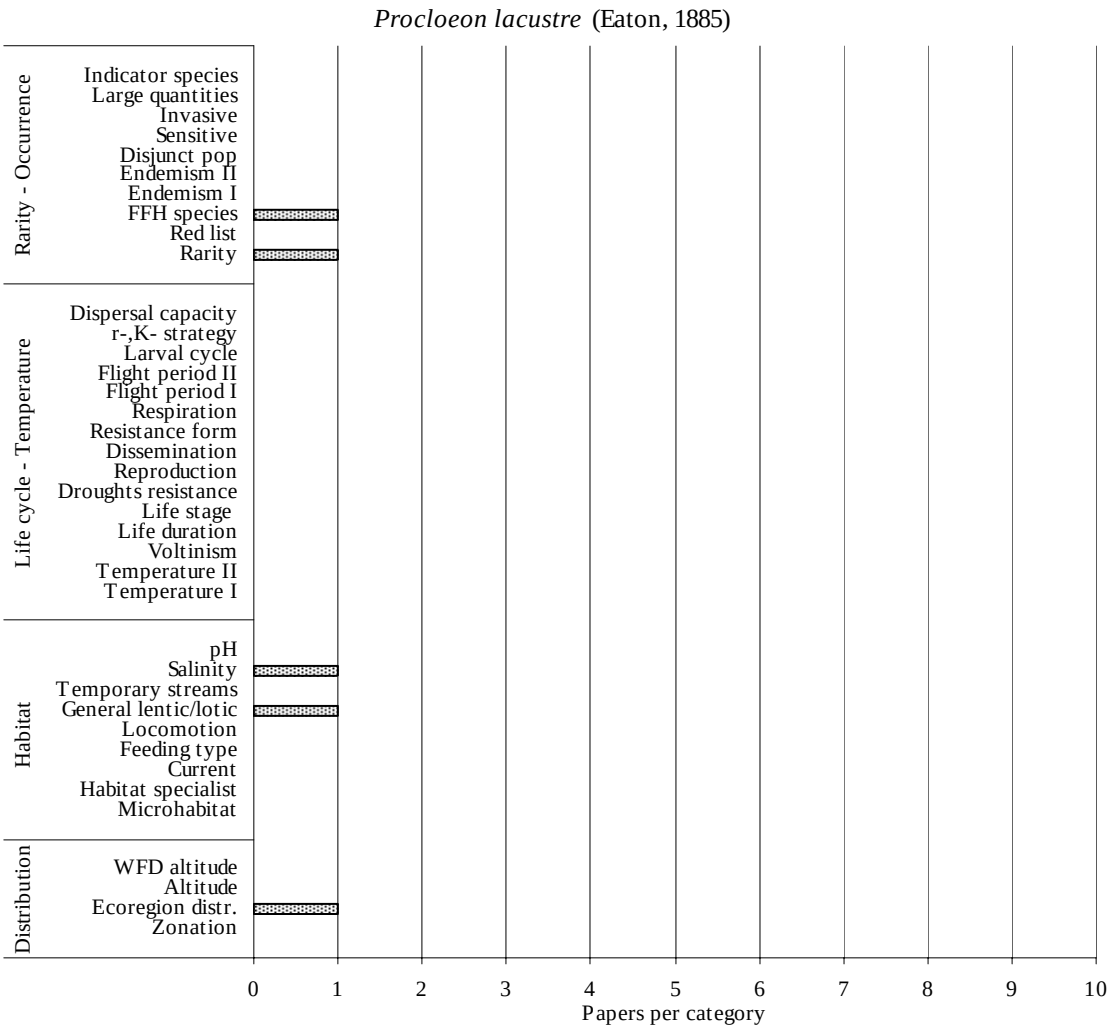

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon nemorale* (Eaton, 1885)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

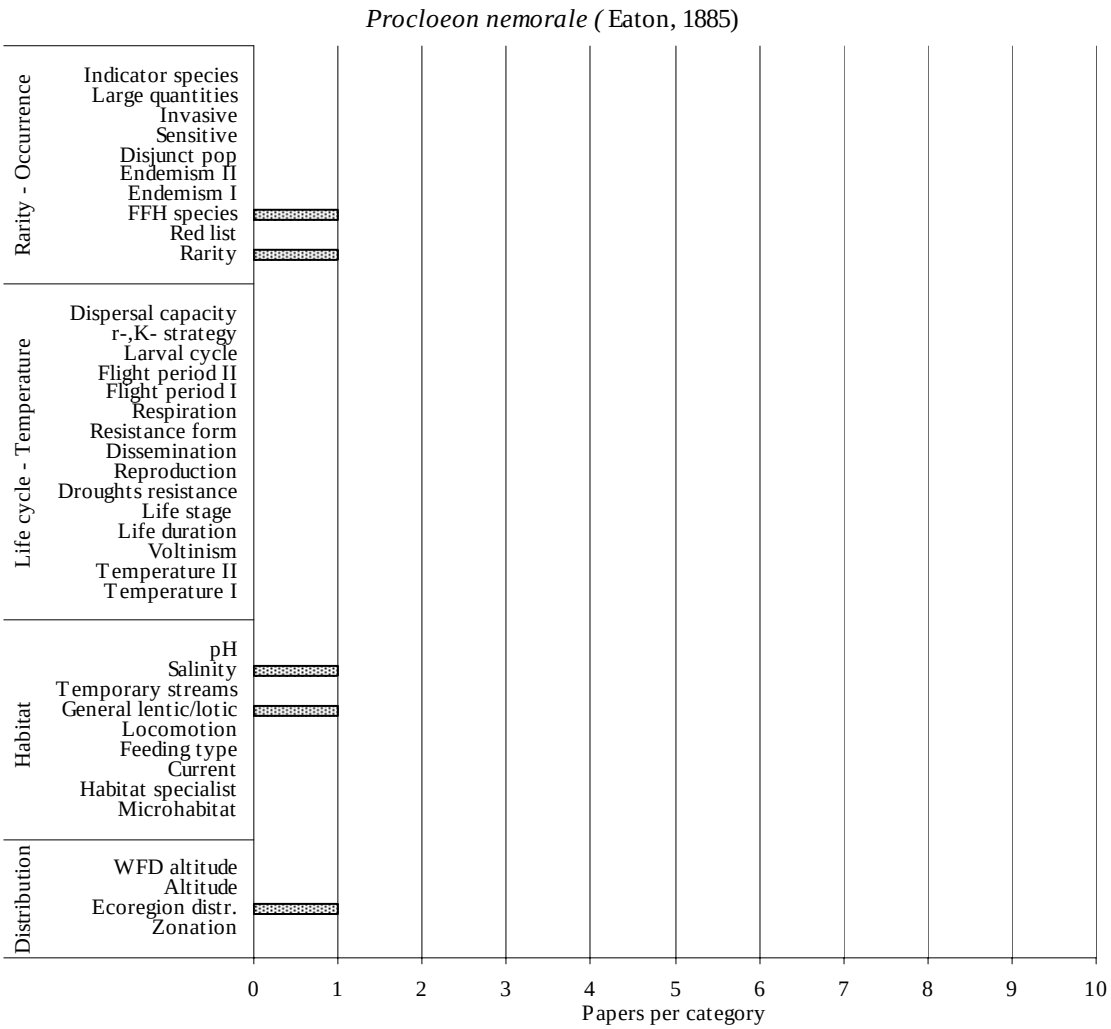

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon pennulatum* (Eaton, 1870)

Number of papers containing useful information: 37

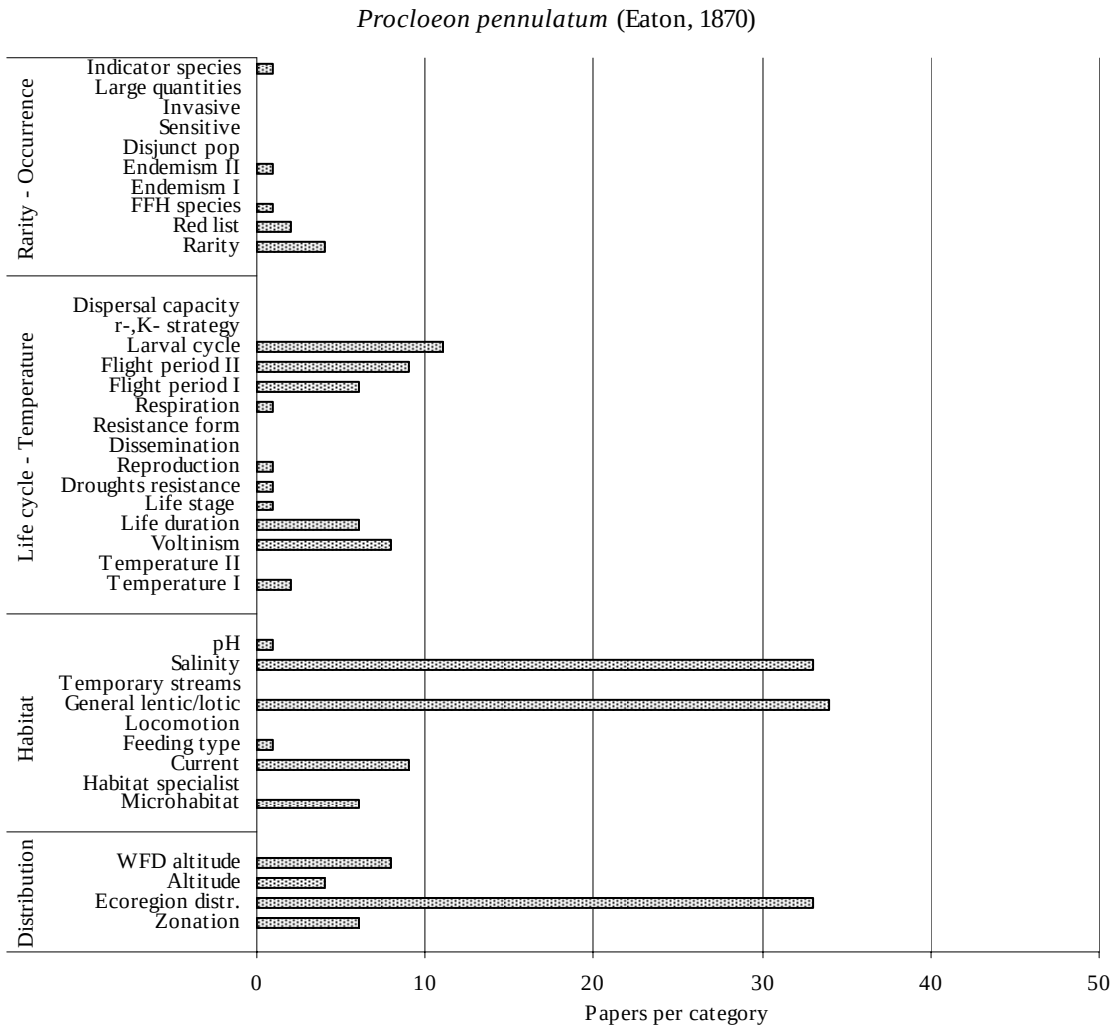

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Drought resistance, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature, due to differences in authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Procloeon pulchrum* (Eaton, 1885)

Number of papers containing useful information: 20

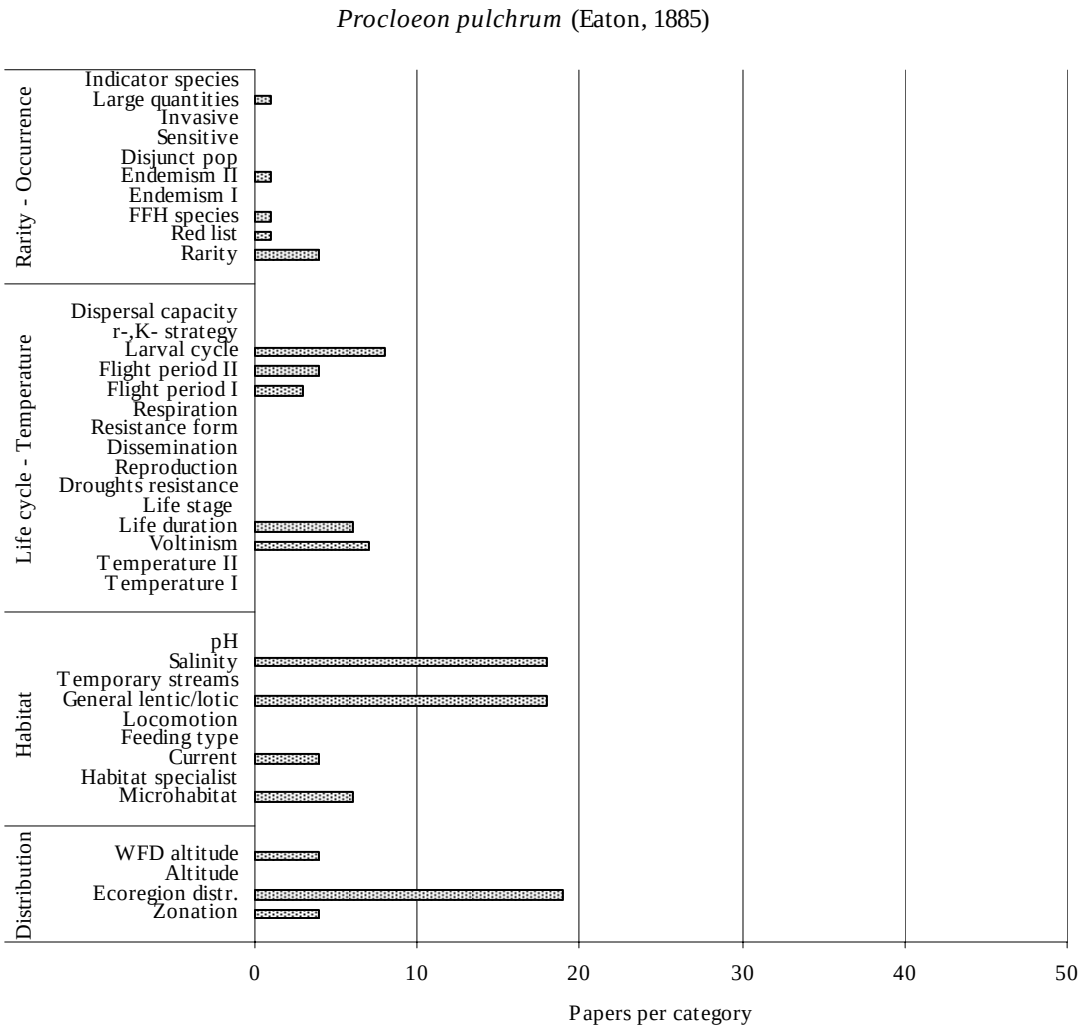

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Large quantities, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Endemism, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature, due to differences in authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Baetidae
Species Name: *Pseudocentroptiloides nana* (Bogoescu, 1951)

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

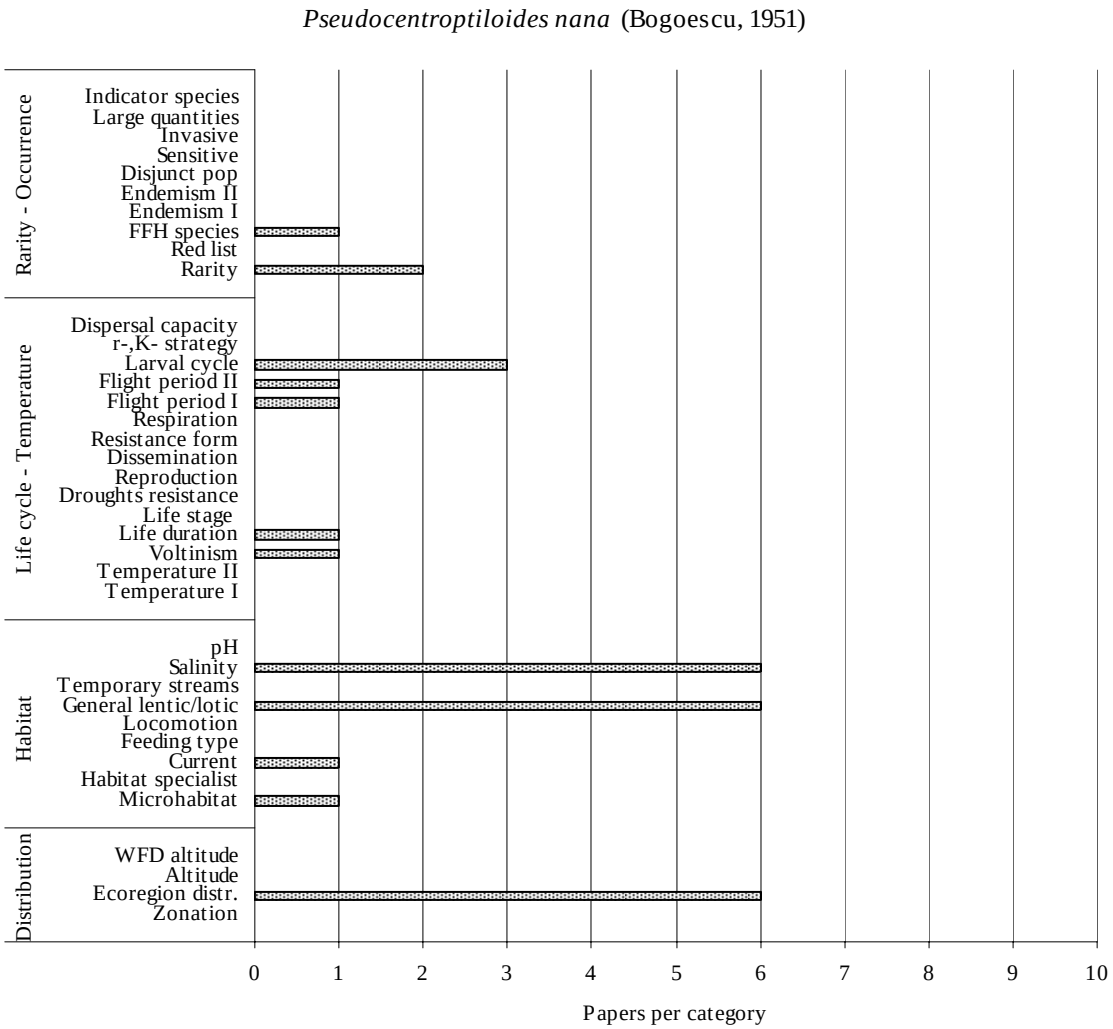

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Behningiidae
Species Name: *Behningia ulmeri* Lestage, 1930

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

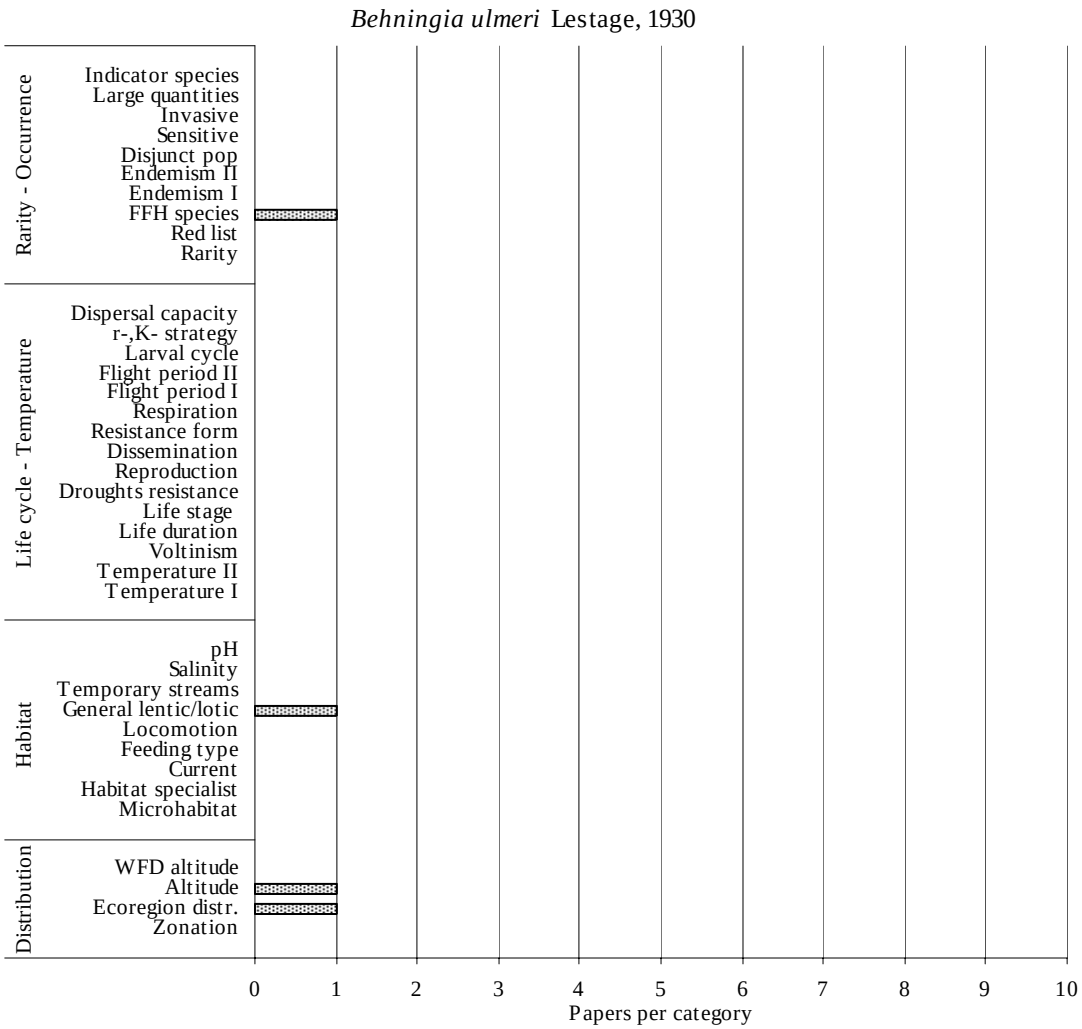

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available only for altitudinal distribution.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, as only one paper contained information on this species.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Brachycercus europaeus* Kluge, 1991

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

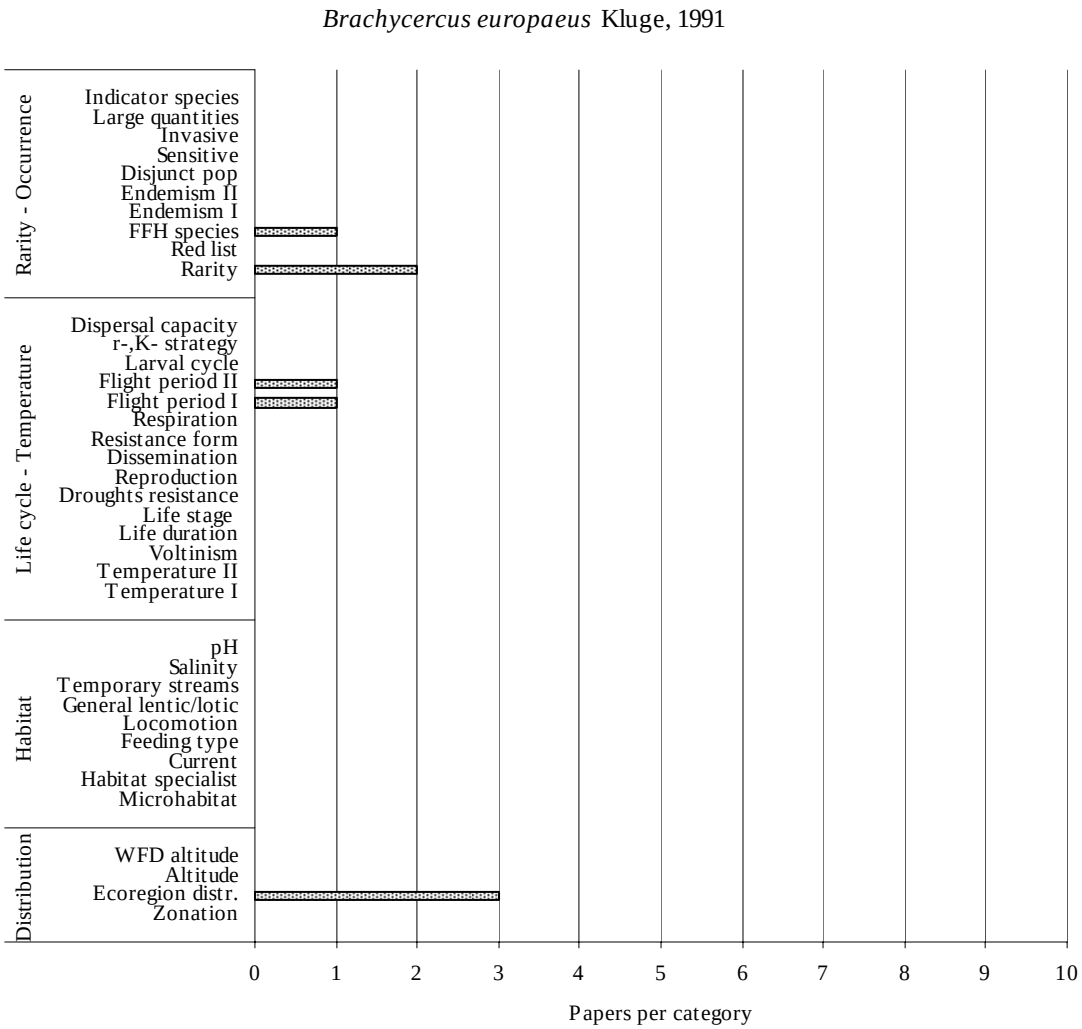

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no data were available.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Brachycercus harrisella* Curtis, 1834

Number of papers containing useful information: 50

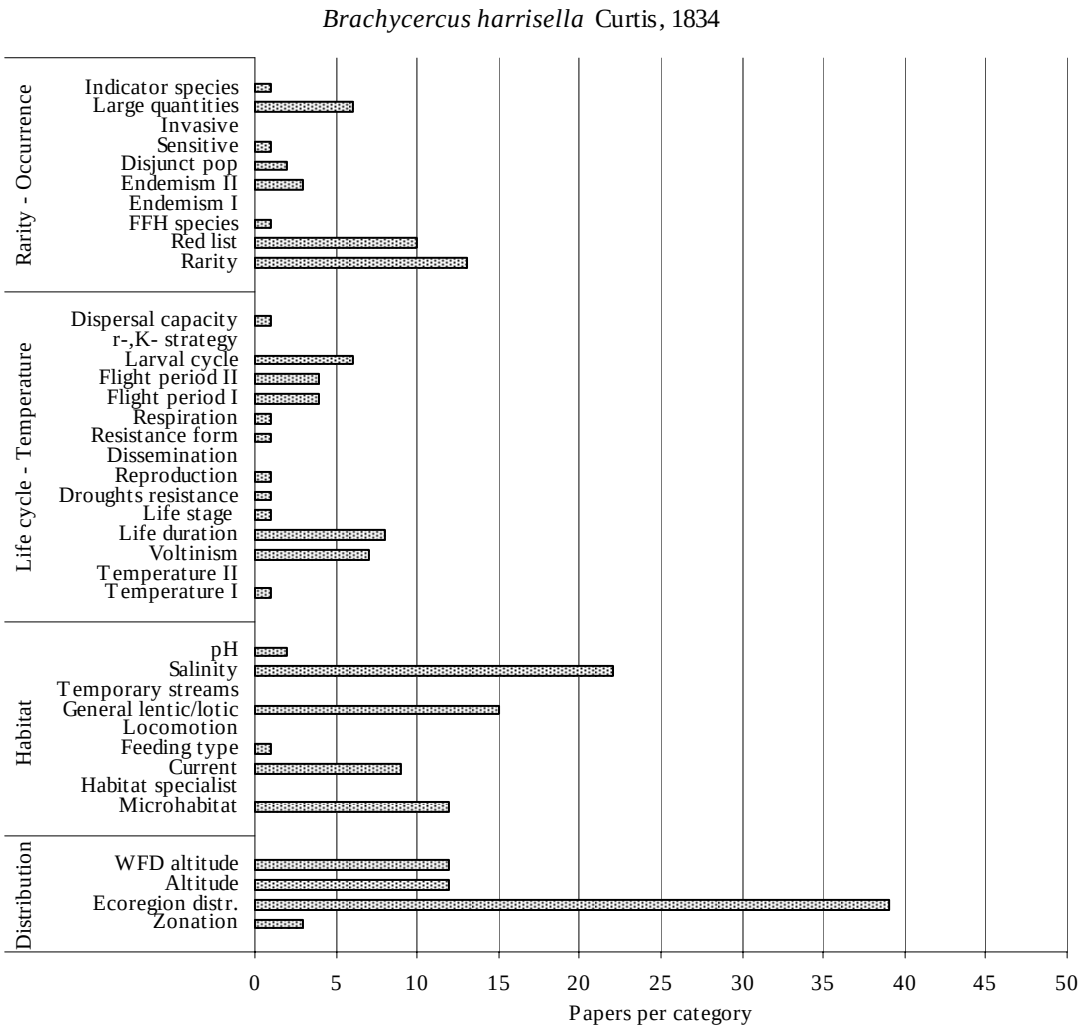

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Invasive category.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Voltinism, Larval cycles, Microhabitat and Currents, Altitudinal distribution, Rarity and Red list.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis belfiorei* Malzacher, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

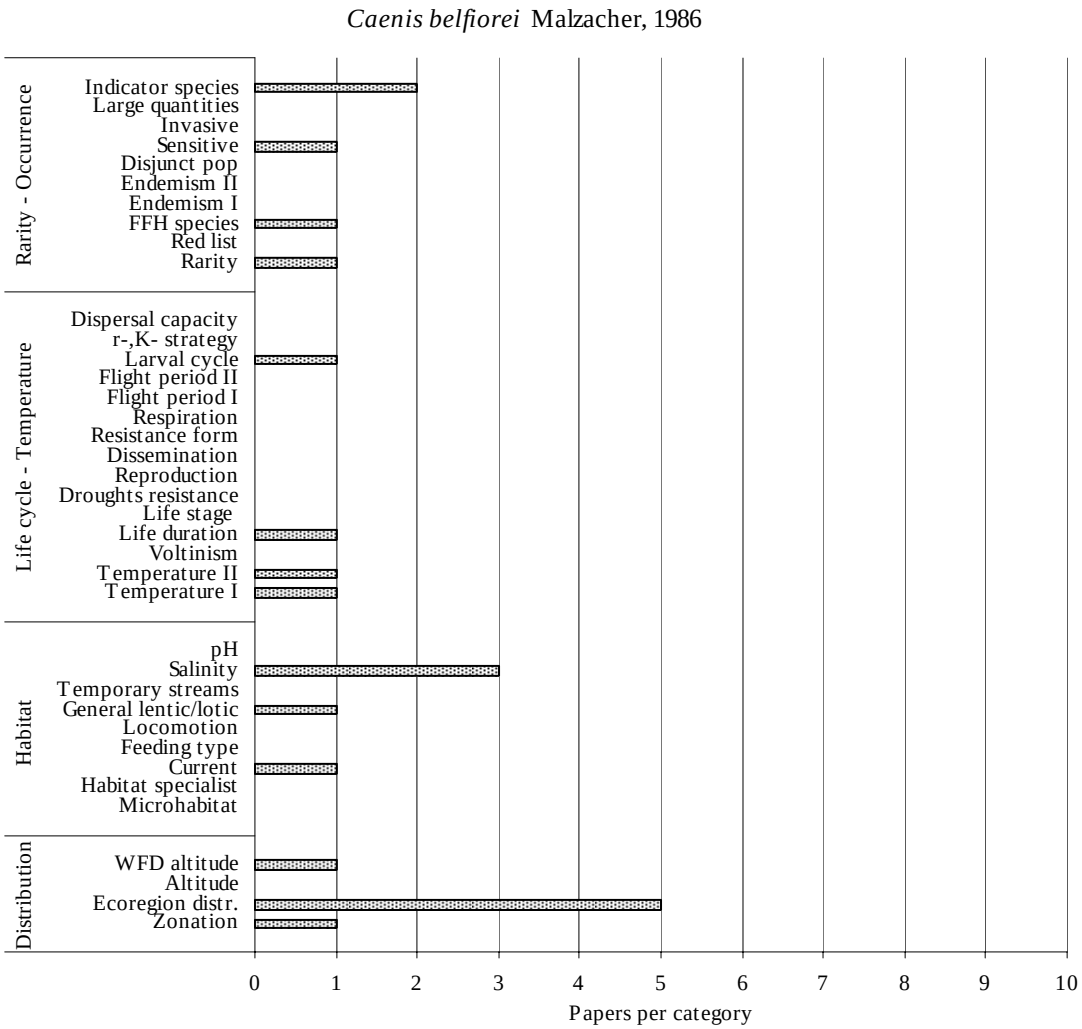

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Sensitive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Temperature preference, Life duration and Larval cycle.
Habitat: data were available only for Current.
Distribution: information were available for all categories excluding Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis beskidensis* Sowa, 1973

Number of papers containing useful information: 42

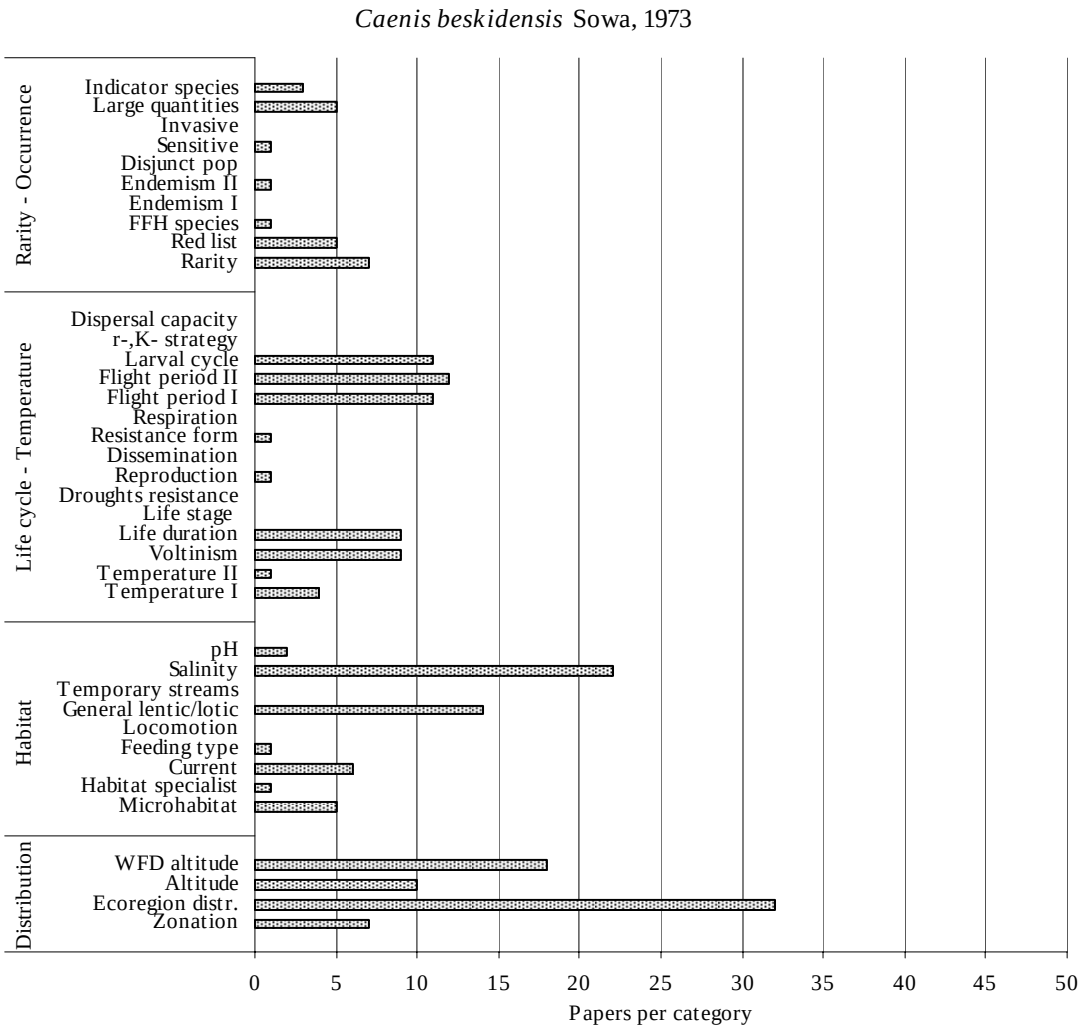

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: data were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Larval cycles, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis horaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Number of papers containing useful information: 68

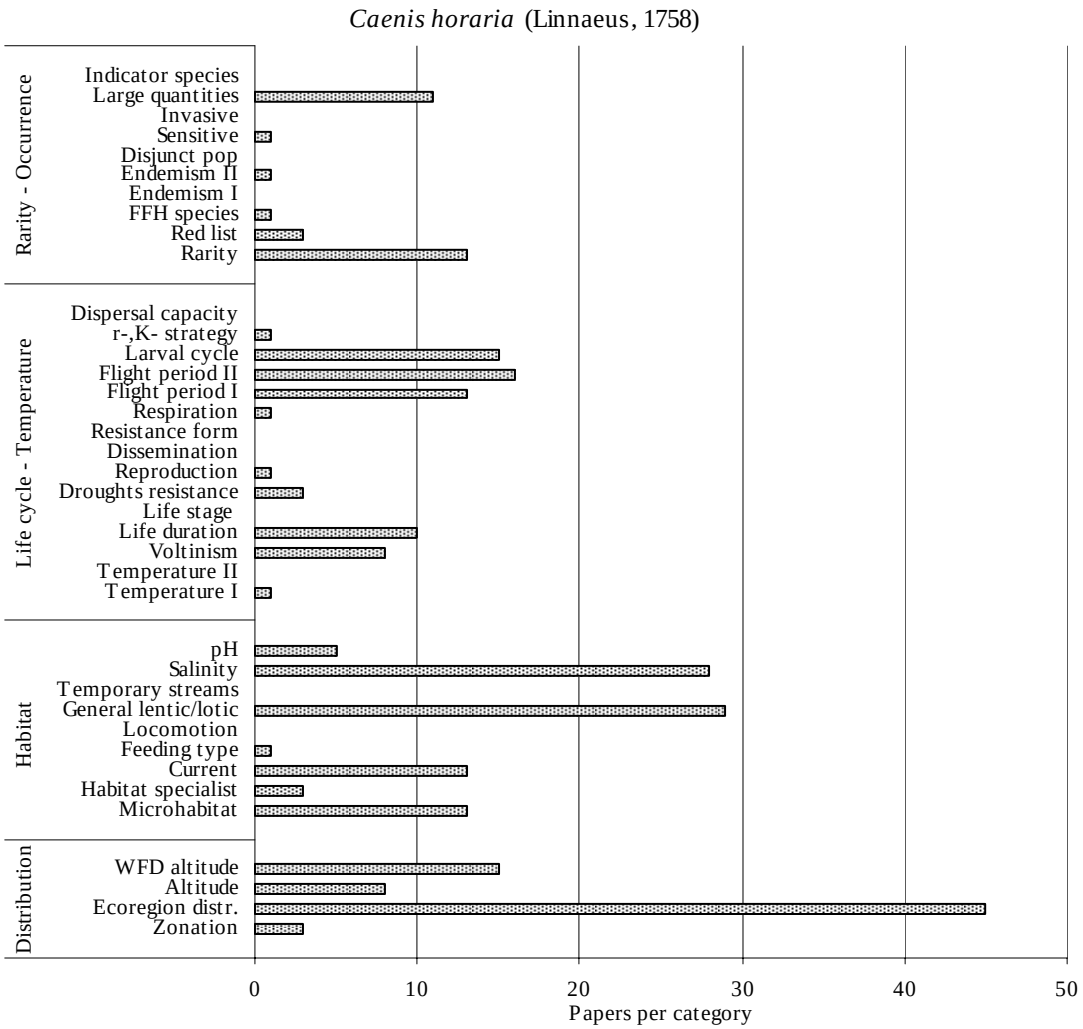

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage.
Habitat: data were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Large Quantities, Larval cycles, Flight period, Life duration, Current and Microhabitats and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		Y	Y
Habitat	N		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among European zones and authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis lactea* (Burmeister, 1839)

Number of papers containing useful information: 17

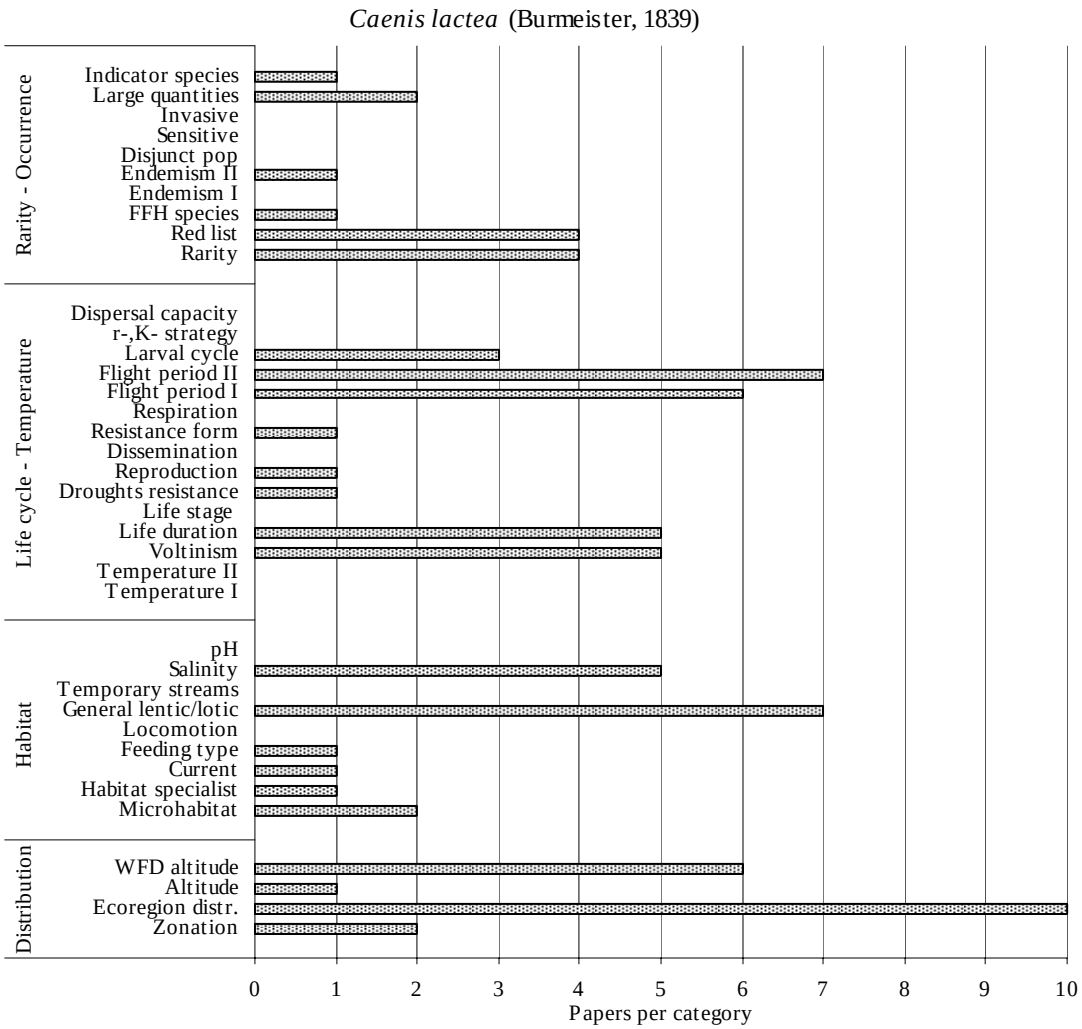

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Temperature preference and Life stage.
Habitat: data were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Rarity, Red list, Larval cycles, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis luctuosa* (Burmeister, 1839)

Number of papers containing useful information: 76

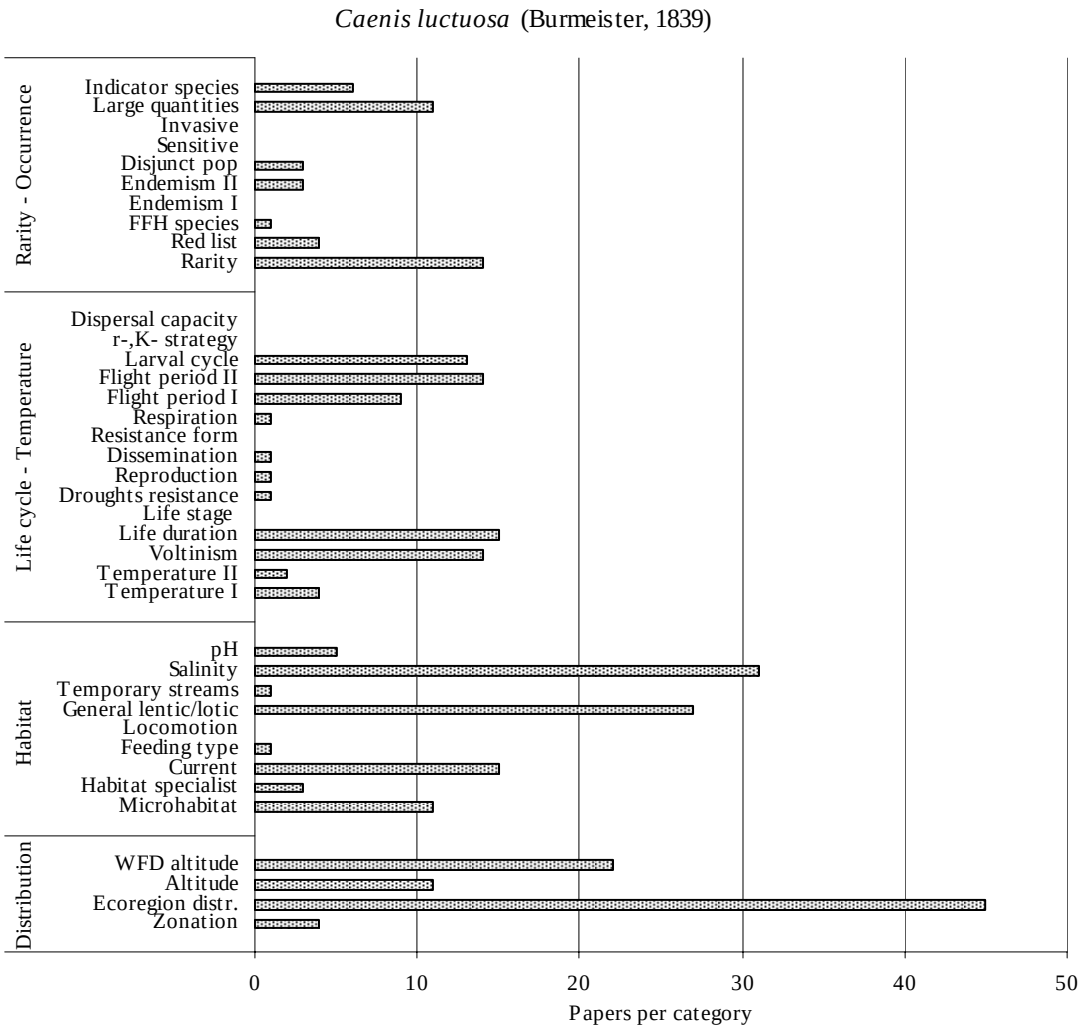

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Invasive and Sensitive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage.
Habitat: data were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Large quantities, Rarity, Larval cycles, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		if no is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	if no is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y		-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature and Habitat. For the first category disagreements were due to differences observed among European zones, while for the second one to divergences among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis macrura* Stephens, 1835

Number of papers containing useful information: 64

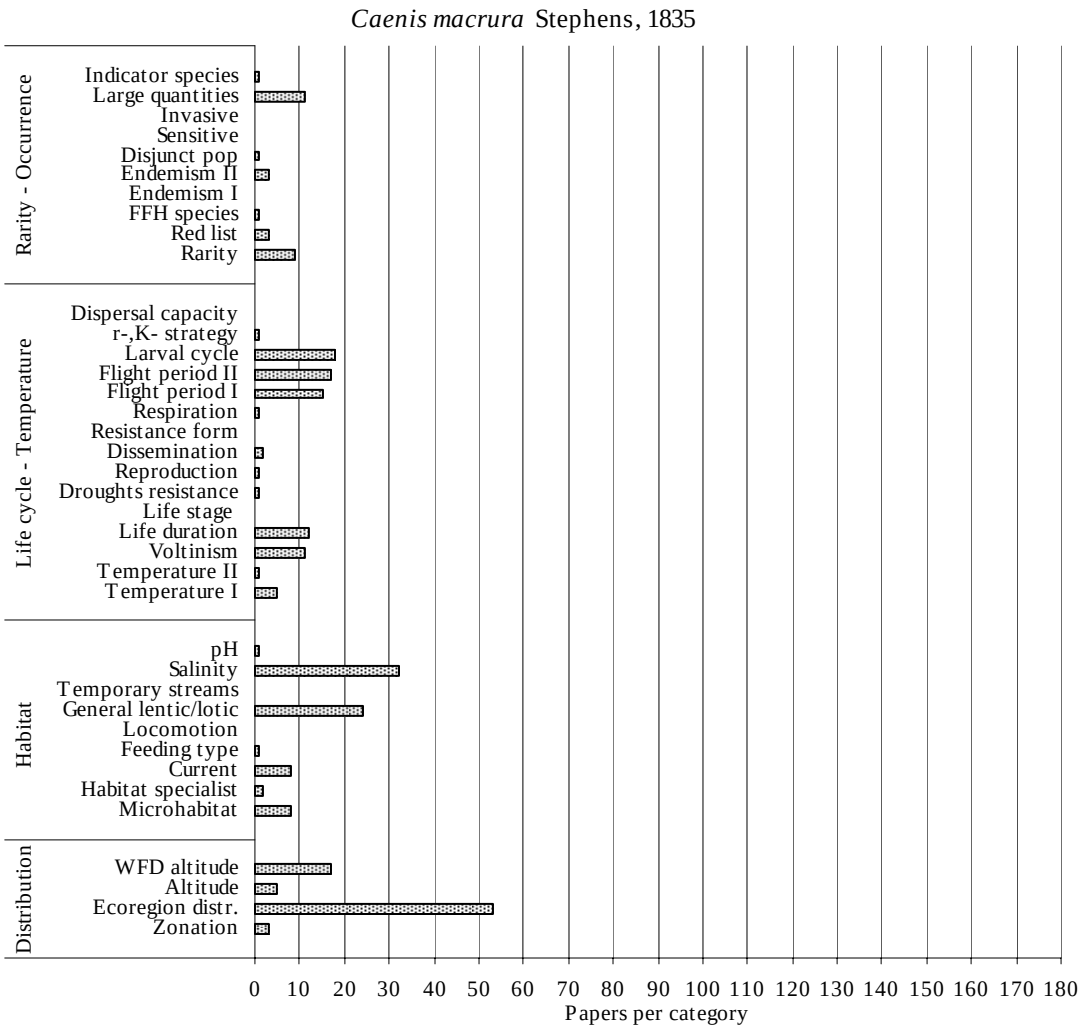

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Invasive and Sensitive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage.
Habitat: data were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Large quantities, Larval cycles, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Altitudinal distribution.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis martae* Belfiore, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

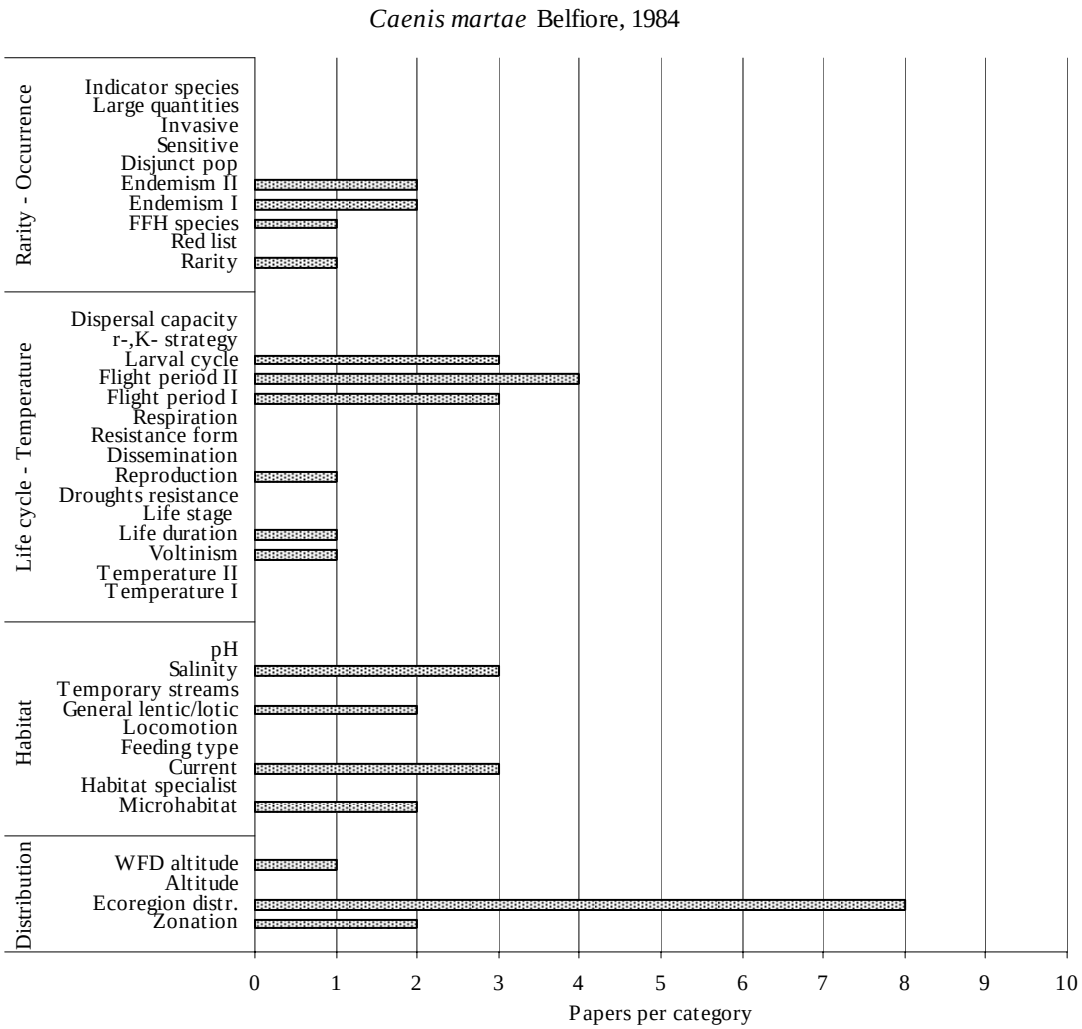

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained only for Rarity and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Temperature preference, Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: data were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion, Temporary streams and pH.
Distribution: information were available for all features excluding Altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis nachoi* Alba-Tercedor & Zamora Muñoz, 1993

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

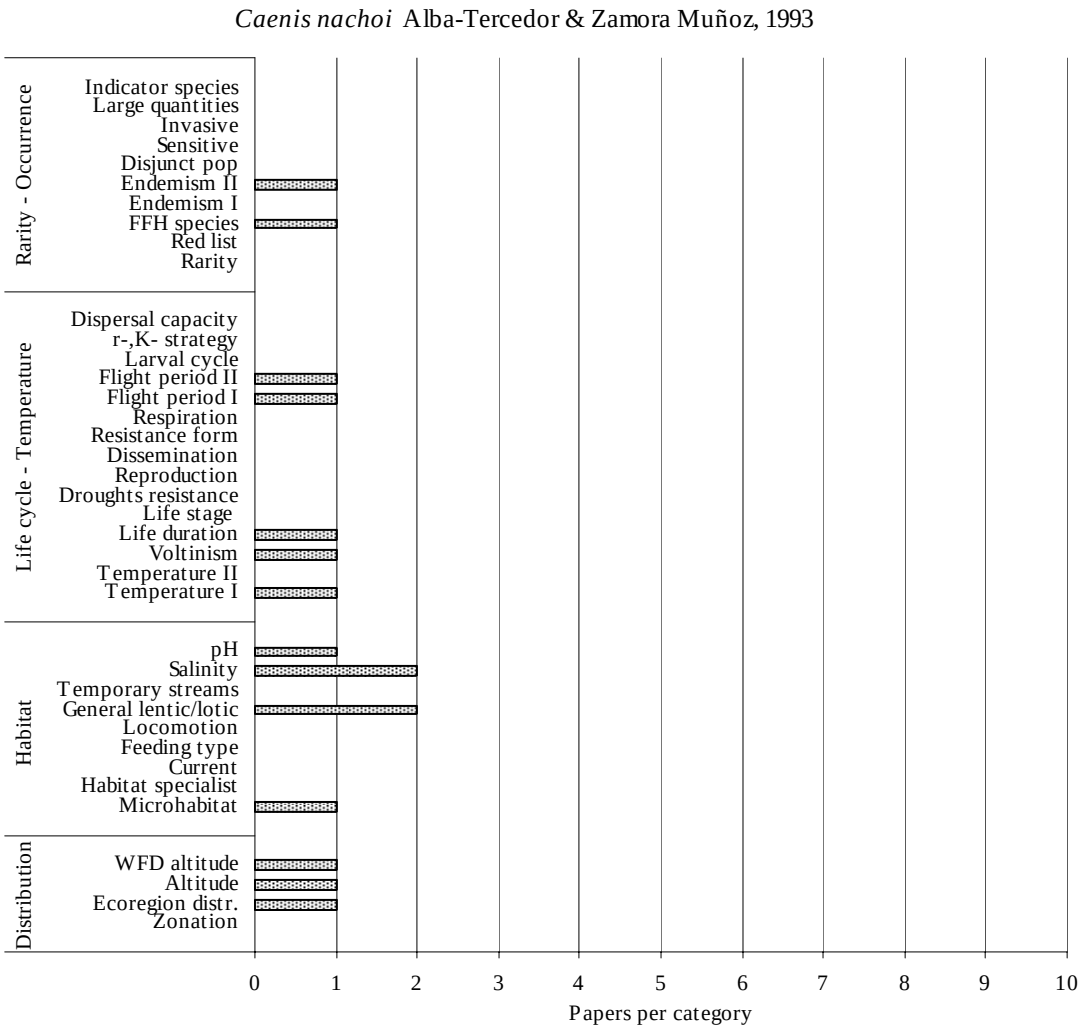

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Temperature, Voltinism, Life duration and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and pH.
Distribution: no data were available only for Zonation.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis pseudorivulorum* Keffermüller, 1960

Number of papers containing useful information: 42

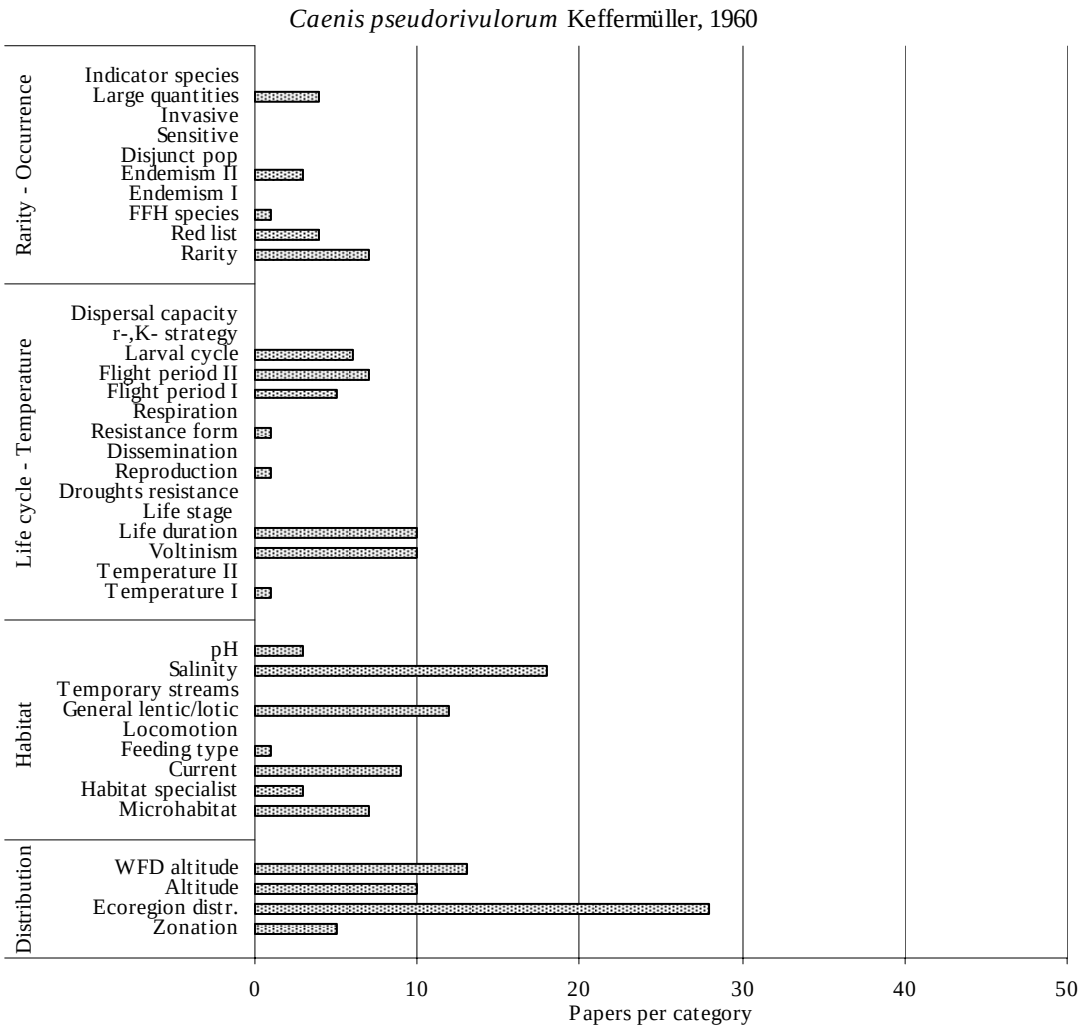

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Life duration, Voltinism, Current and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		N	Y
Habitat	N		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis pusilla* Navás, 1913

Number of papers containing useful information: 27

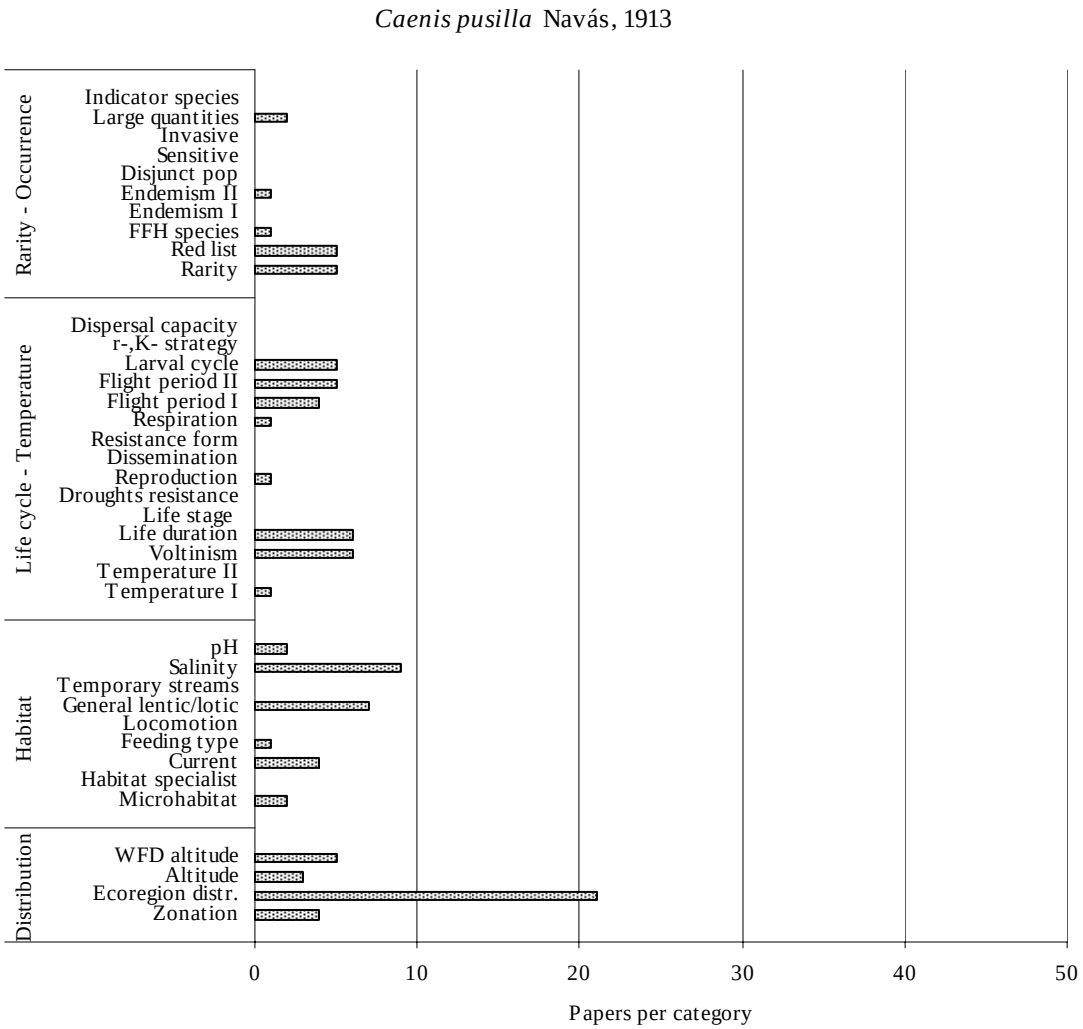

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Life duration, Voltinism.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		Y	Y
Habitat	N		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among European zones and authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis rivulorum* Eaton, 1884

Number of papers containing useful information: 46

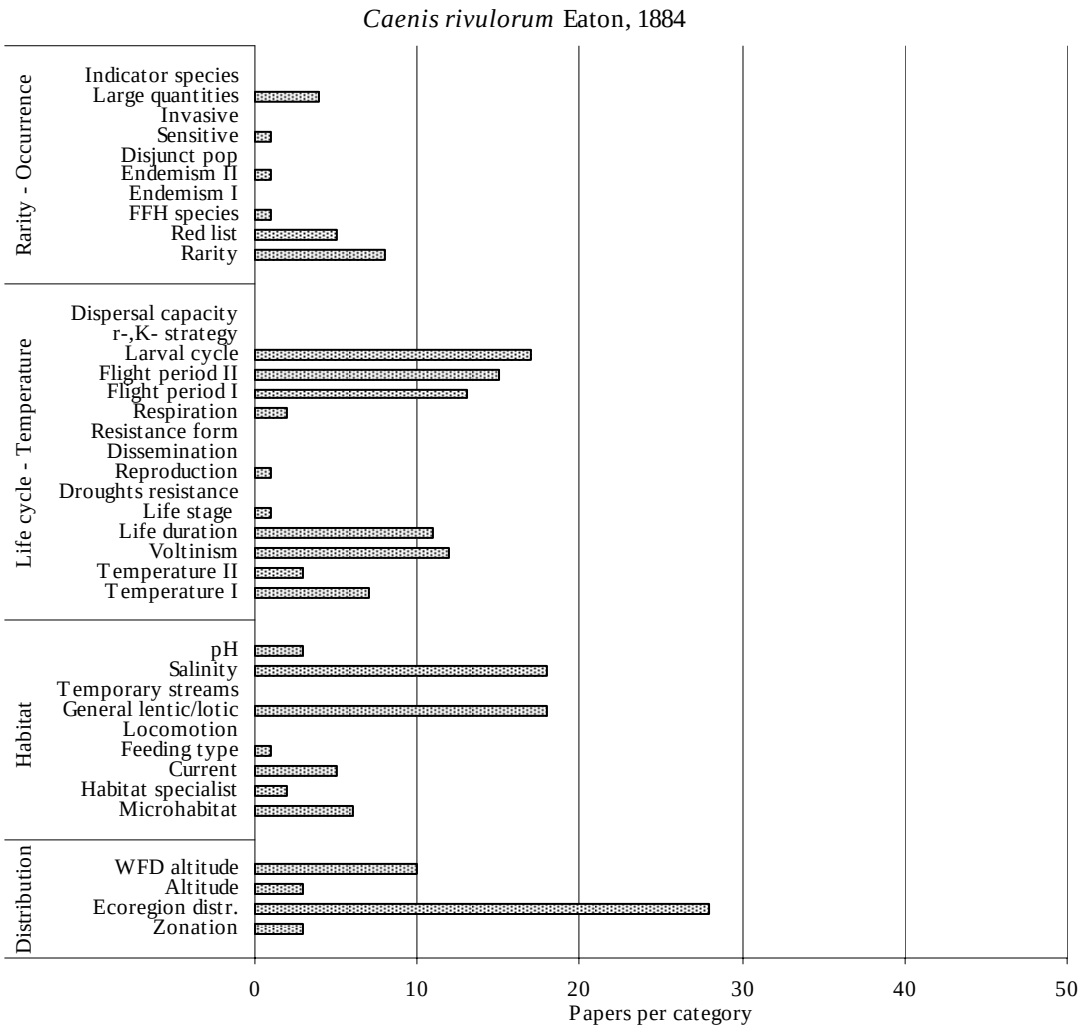

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Life duration, Voltinism, Flight period, Larval cycle and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature and Habitat due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis robusta* Eaton, 1884

Number of papers containing useful information: 45

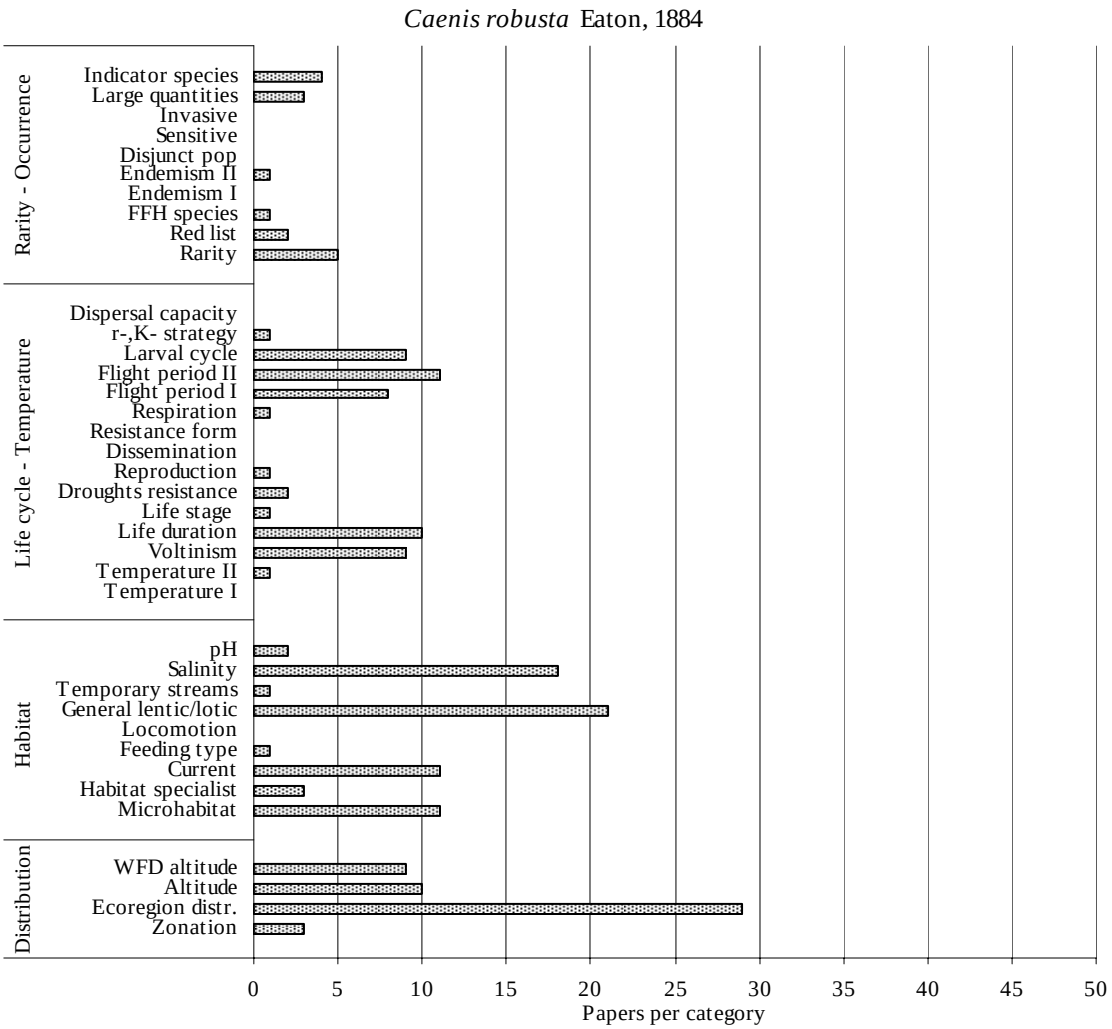

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Locomotion.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Life duration, Voltinism, Flight period, Larval cycle and altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	Y
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among European zones and authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: Caenis *strugaensis* Ikonomov, 1961

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

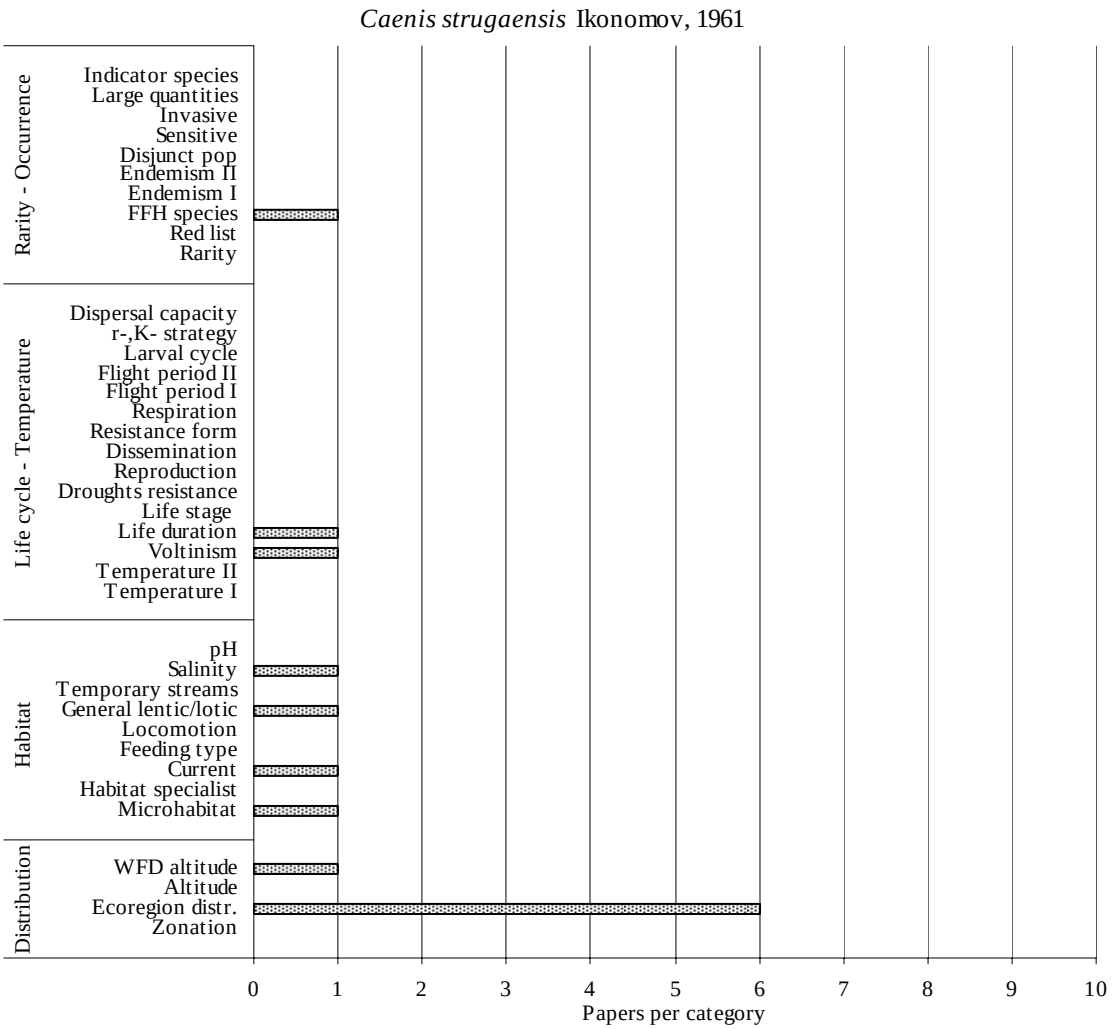

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no data were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Voltinism and Life duration.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Caenis valentinae* Grandi, 1951

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

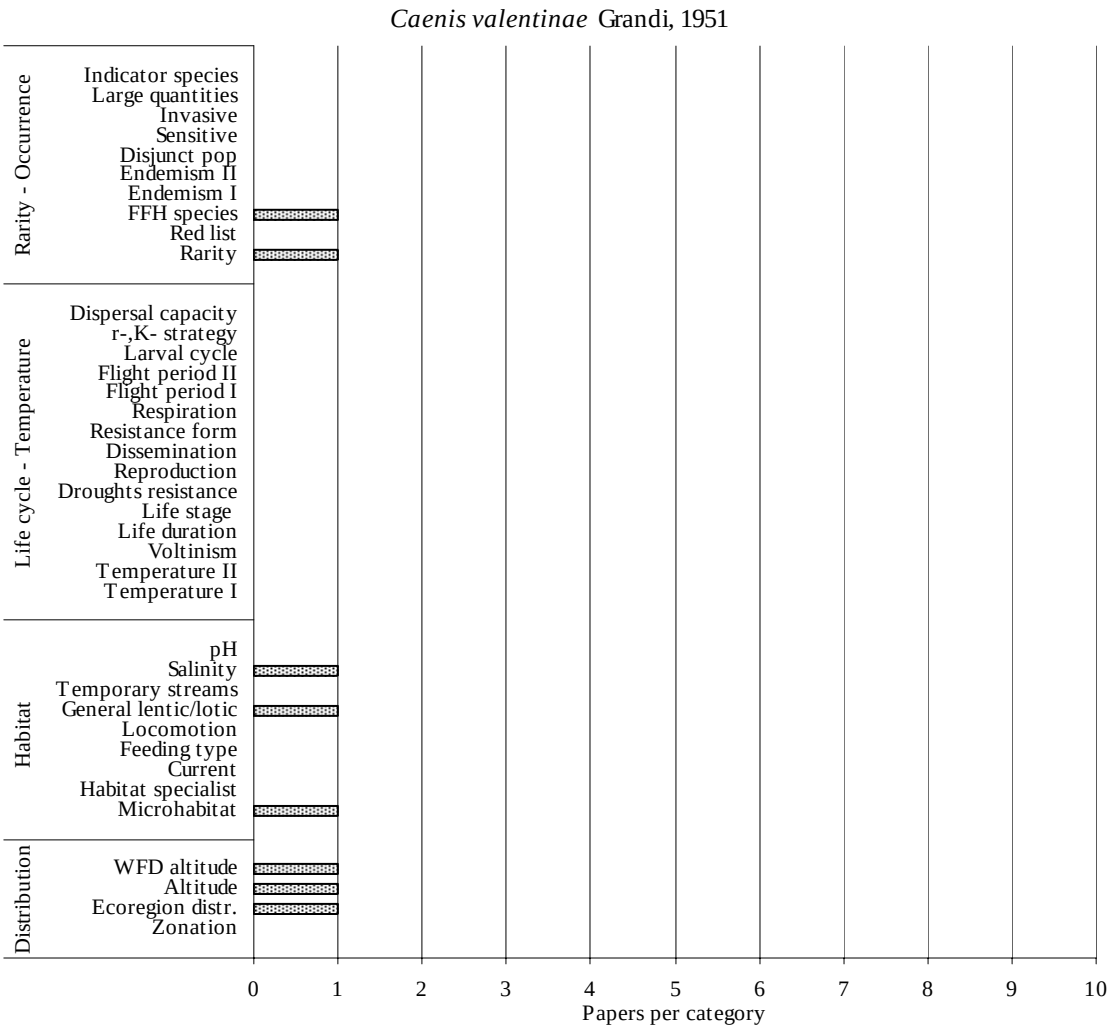

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat.
Distribution: missing data for zonation.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Caenidae
Species Name: *Cercobrachys minutus* (Tshernova, 1952)

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

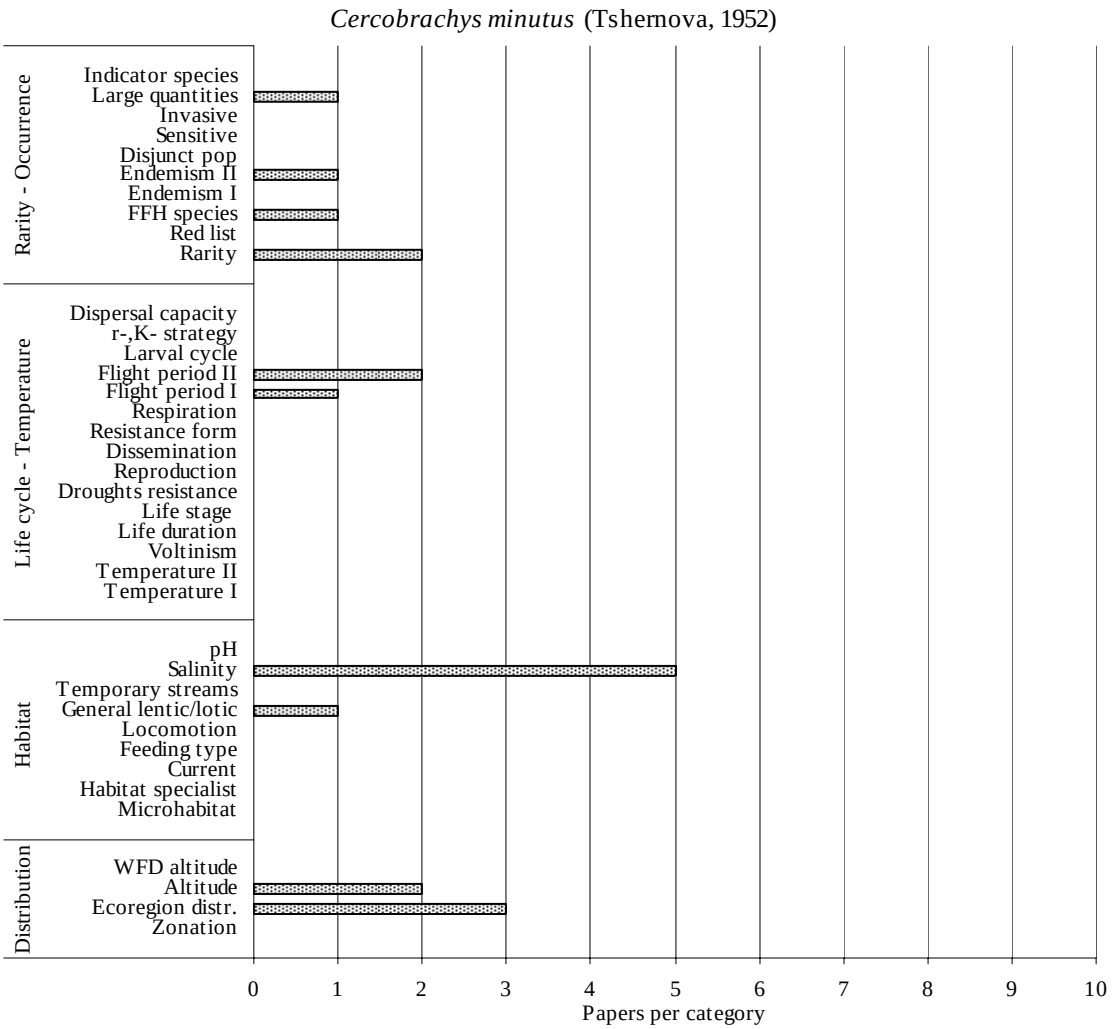

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Endemism and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Drunella paradinasi* Gónzález Del Tánago & García De Jalón, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

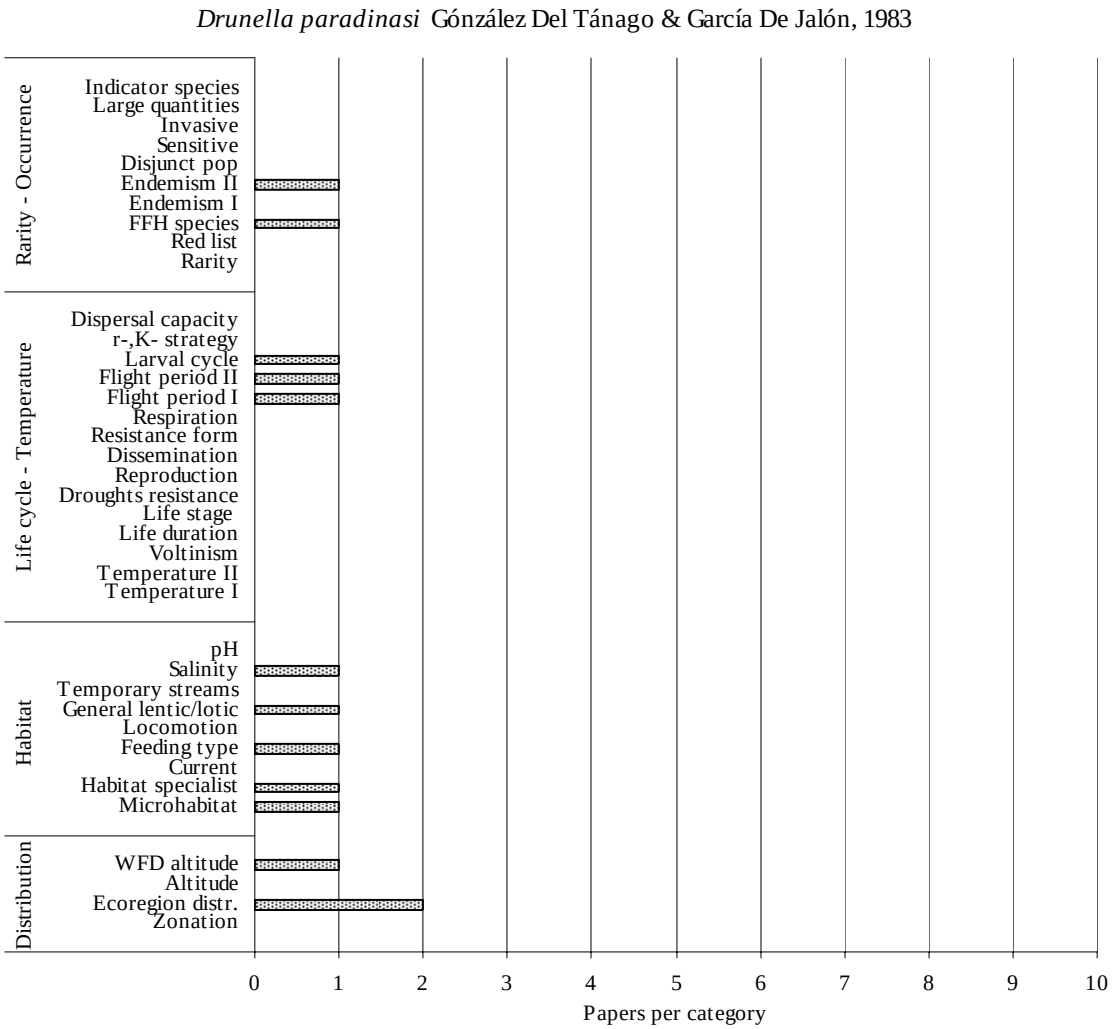

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism category.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Habitat specialist.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Ephemerella aroni* Eaton, 1908

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

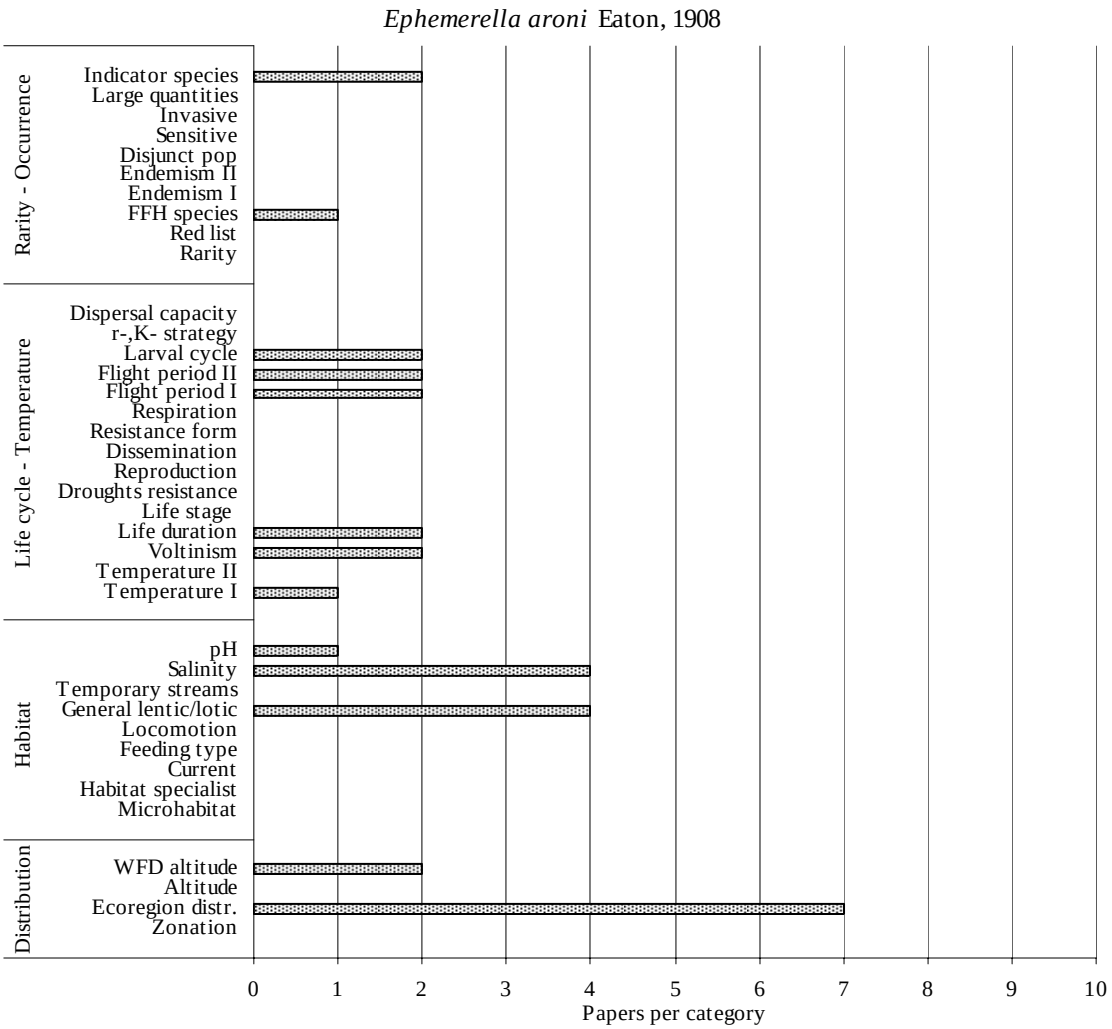

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Temperature preference, Voltinism, Life duration, Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for pH.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Ephemerella mucronata* (Bengtsson, 1909)

Number of papers containing useful information: 41

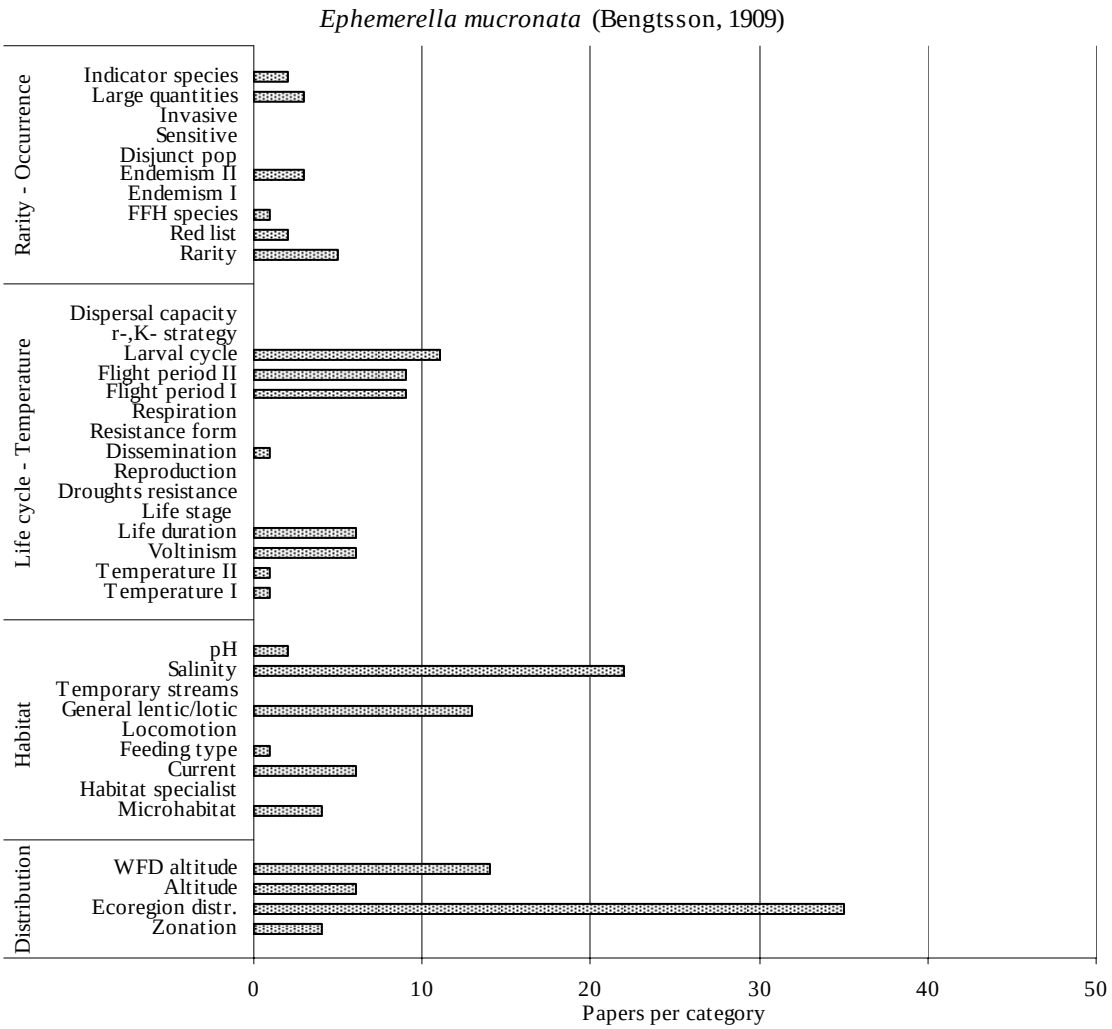

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Ephemerella notata* Eaton, 1887

Number of papers containing useful information: 32

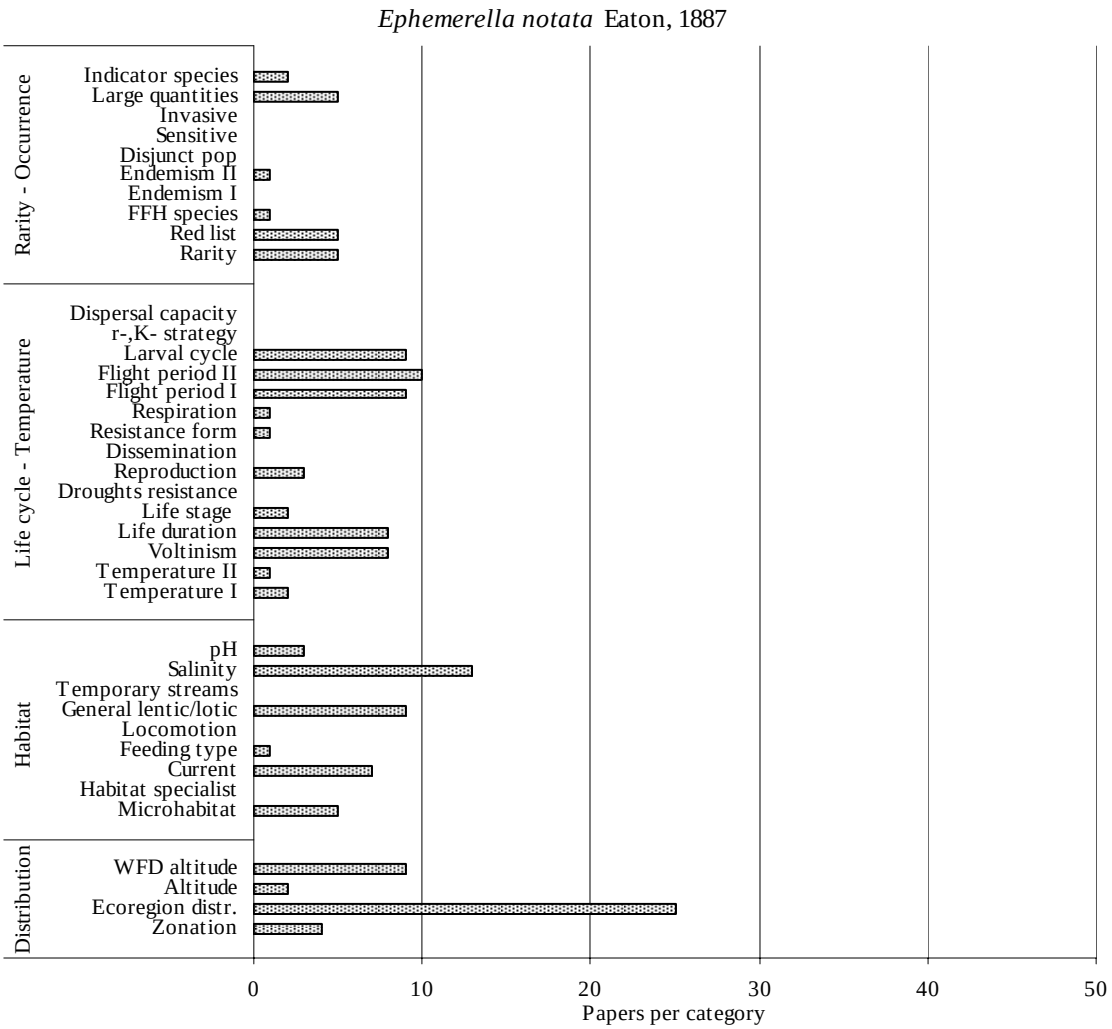

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period, Voltinism and Life duration.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Eurylophella iberica* Keffermüller & Terra, 1978

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

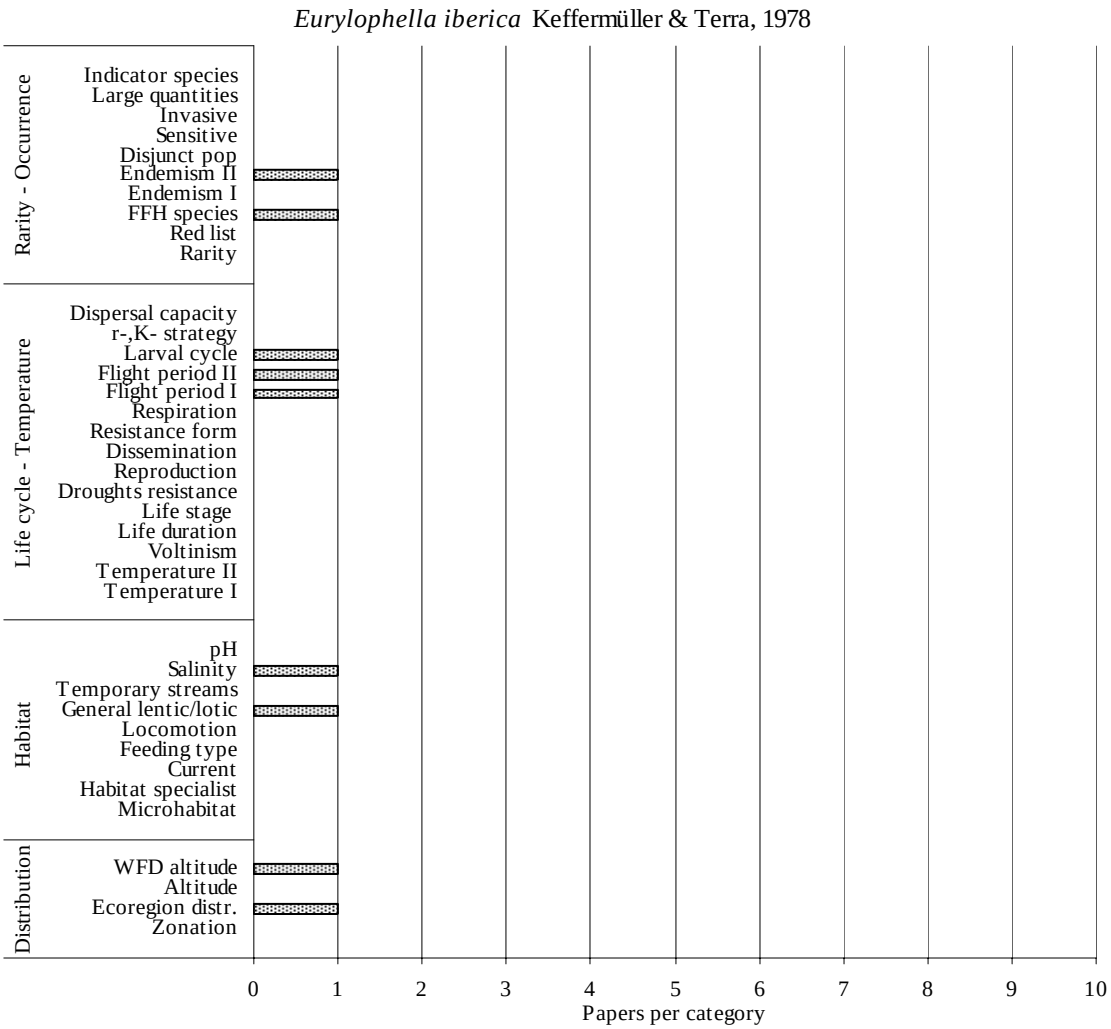

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism category.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no data available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Eurylophella karelica* Tiensuu, 1935

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

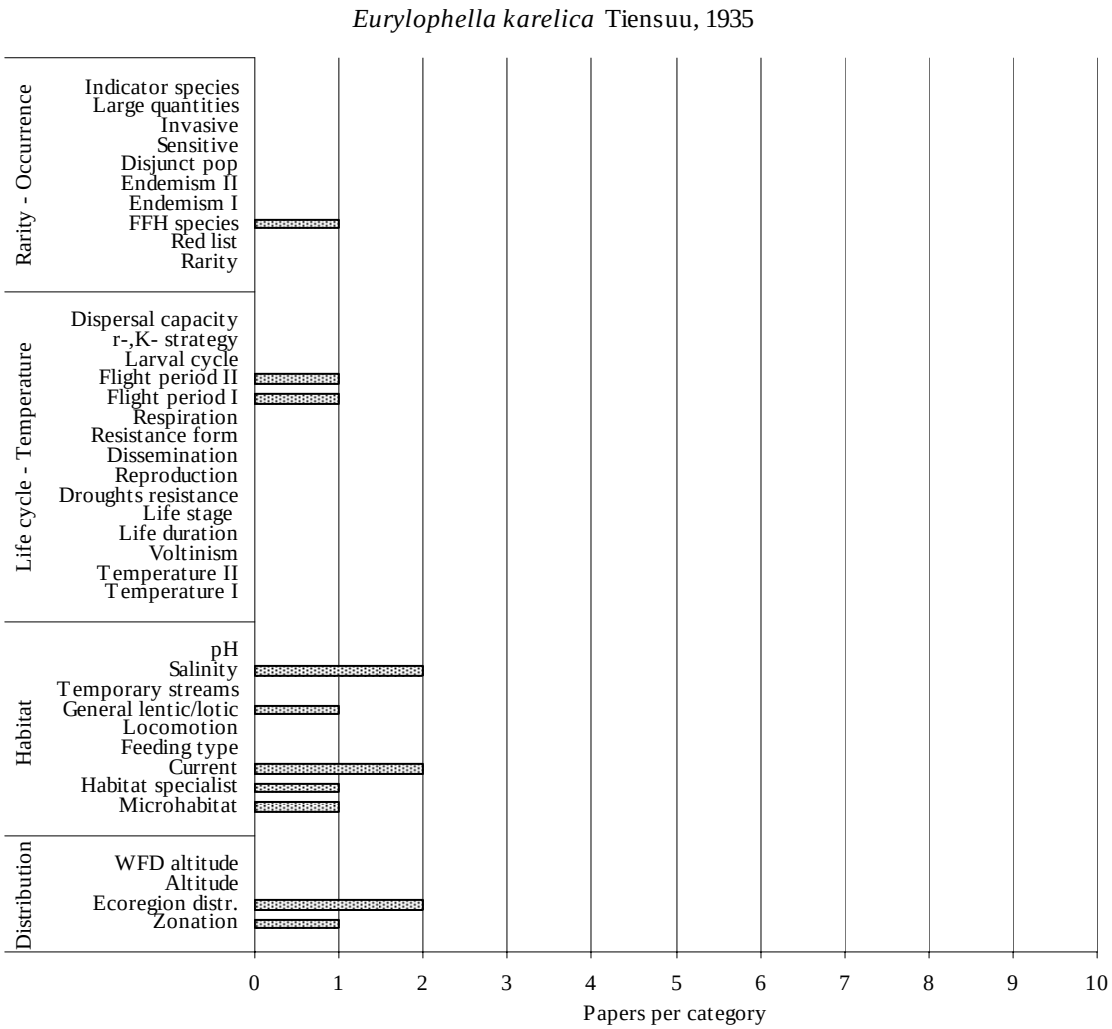

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available only for zonation.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Serratella albai* Gonzalez Del Tánago & García De Jalón, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

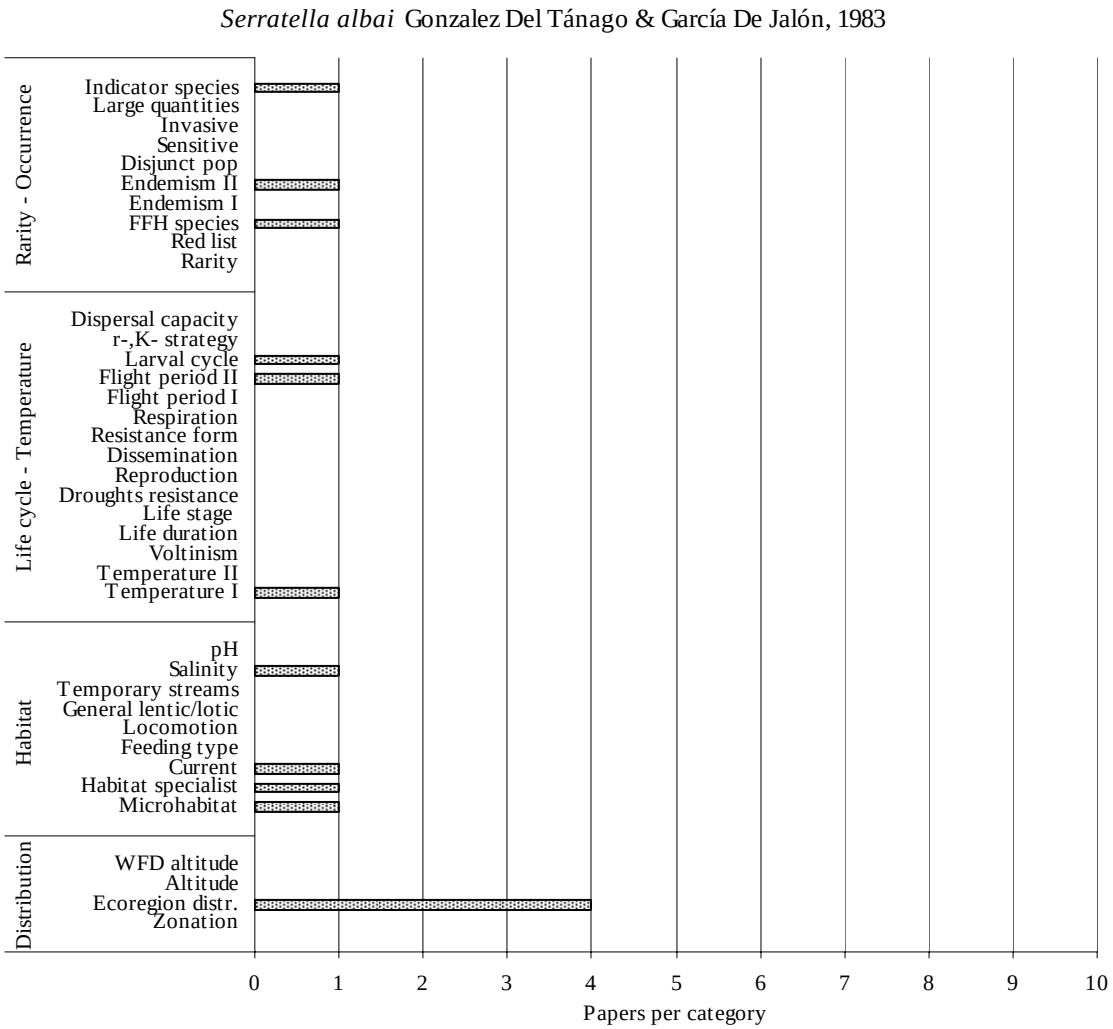

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Temperature preference, Flight period and Larval cycle.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: no data were available.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Serratella hispanica* (Eaton, 1887)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

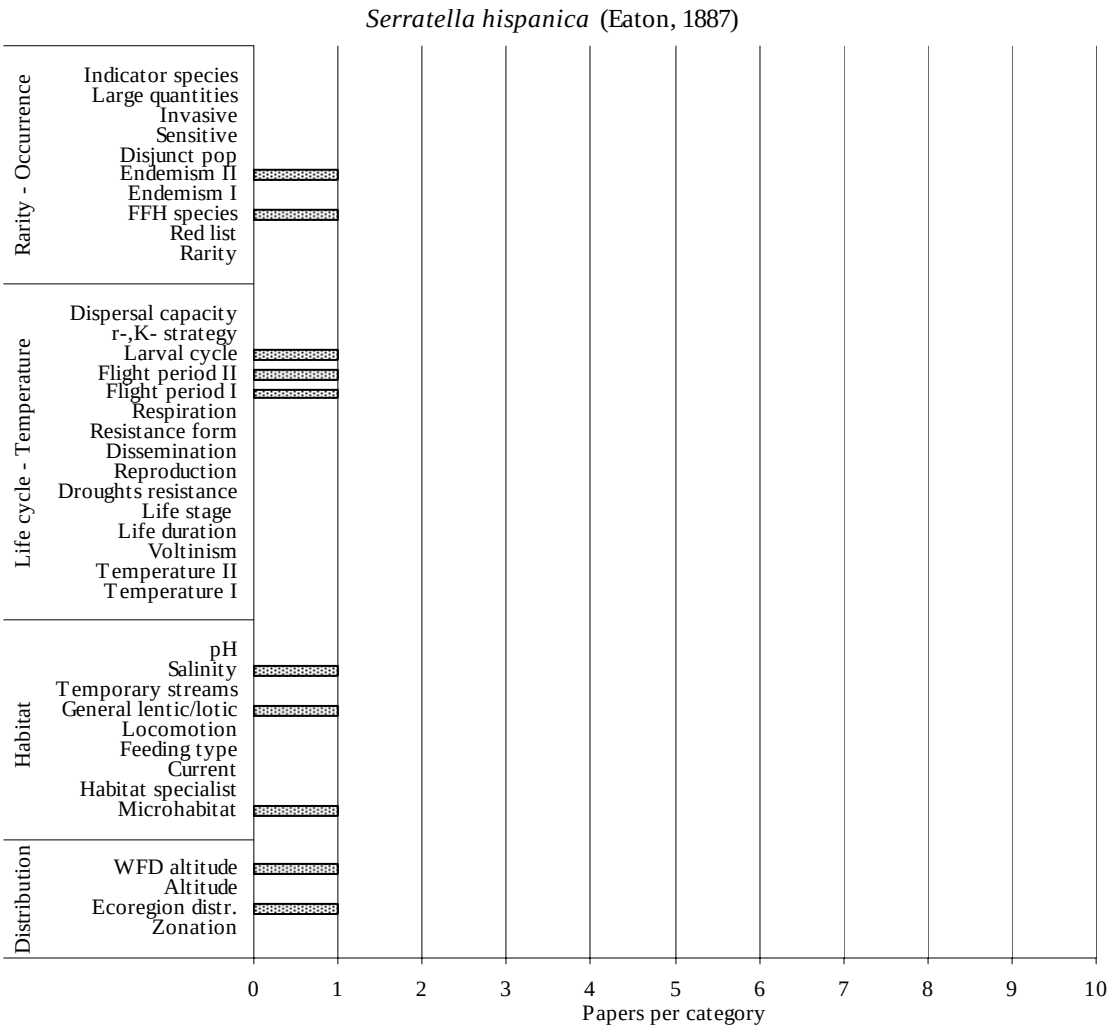

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period and Larval cycle.
Habitat: no data were available.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Serratella ignita* (Poda, 1761)

Number of papers containing useful information: 138

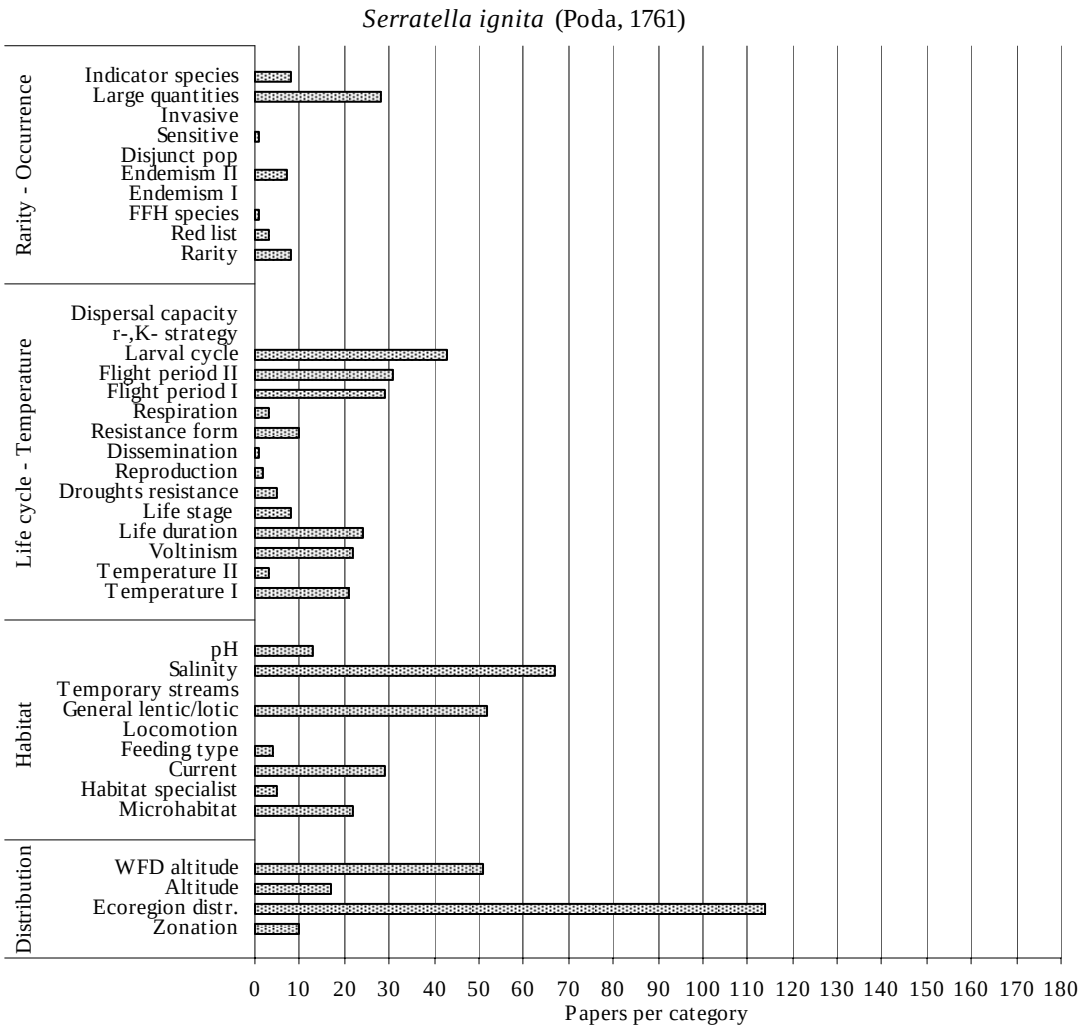

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature and Habitat due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Serratella maculocaudata* (Ikonomov, 1961)

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

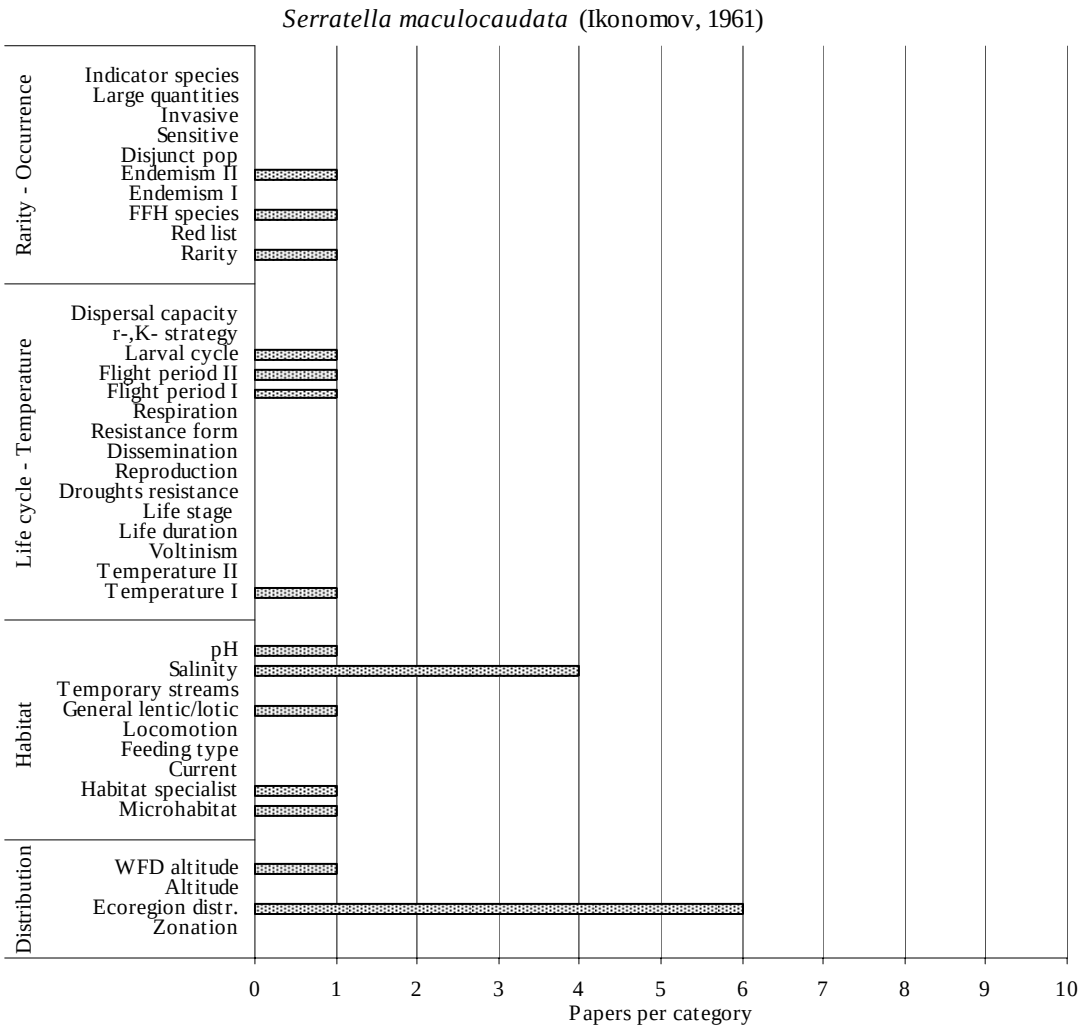

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and pH.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Serratella mesoleuca* (Brauer, 1857)

Number of papers containing useful information: 17

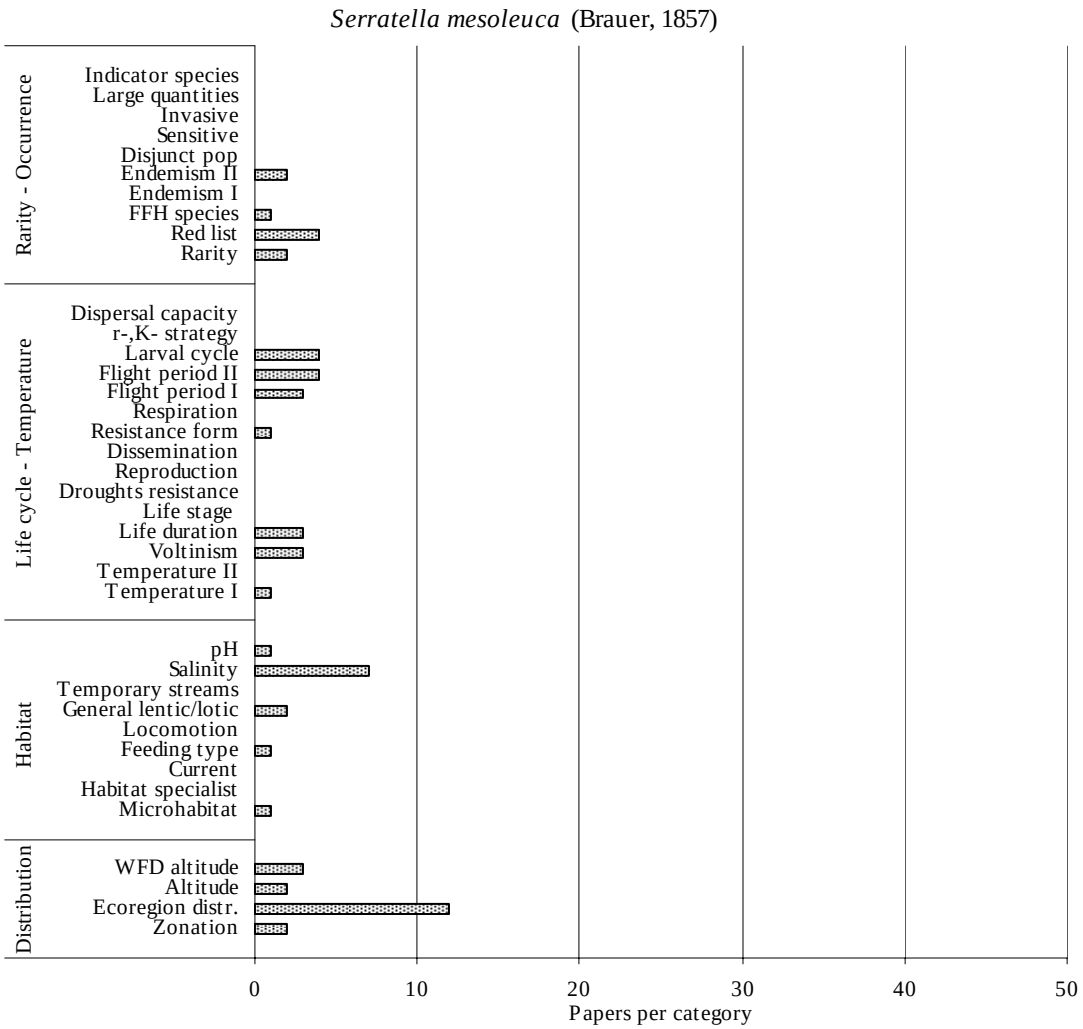

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Red list and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and pH.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Serratella spinosa* (Ikonomov, 1961)

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

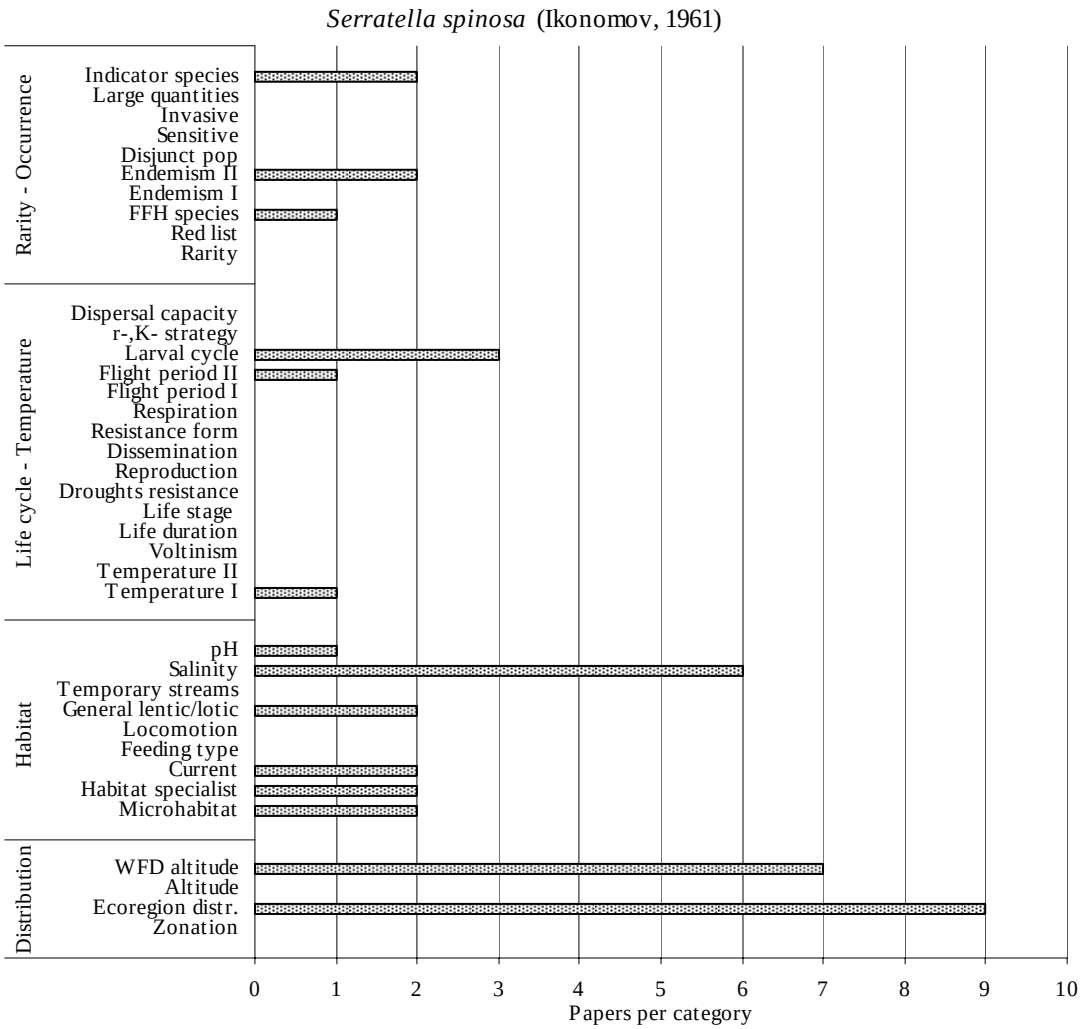

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemerellidae
Species Name: *Torleya major* (Klapalek, 1905)

Number of papers containing useful information: 51

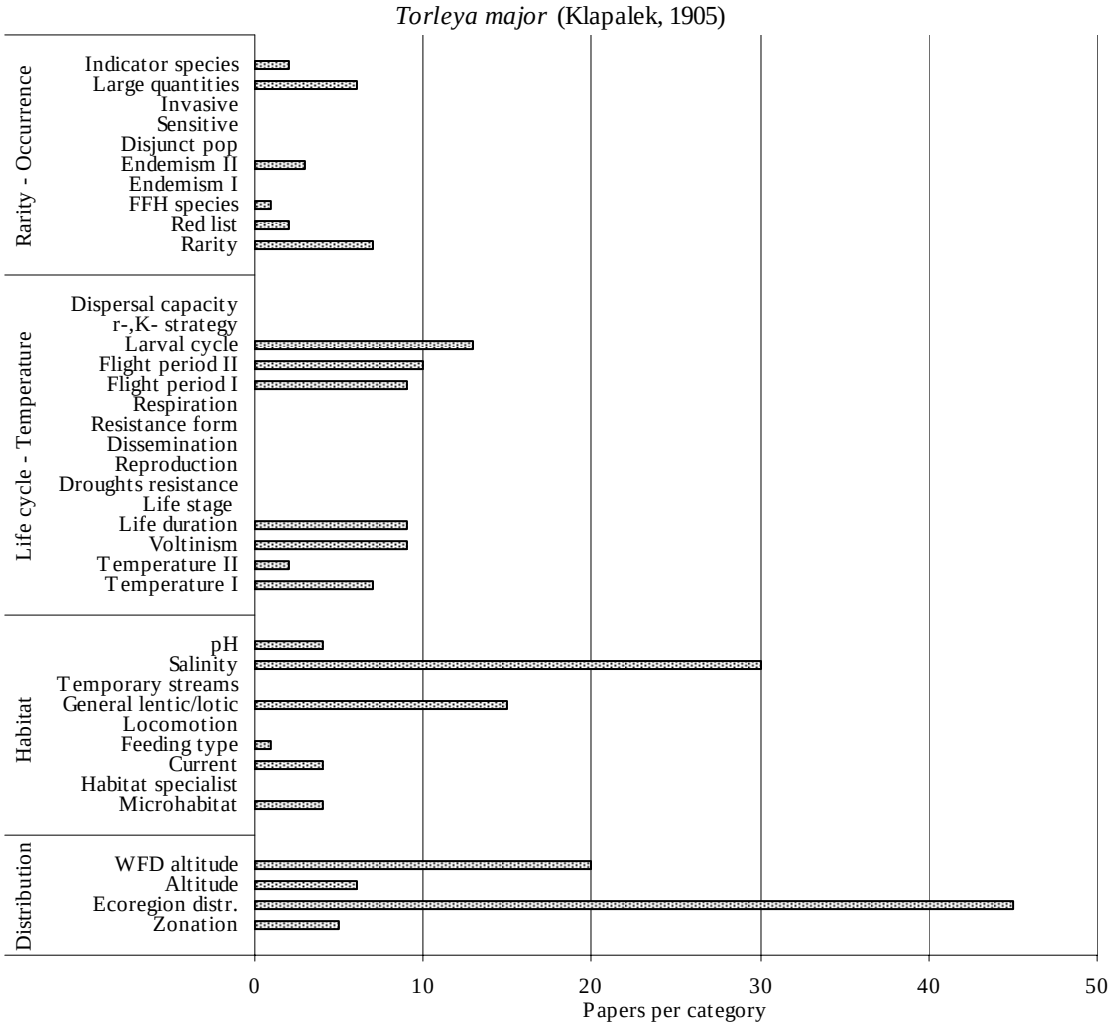

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage amd Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period, Voltinism, Life duration and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera danica* Müller, 1764

Number of papers containing useful information: 86

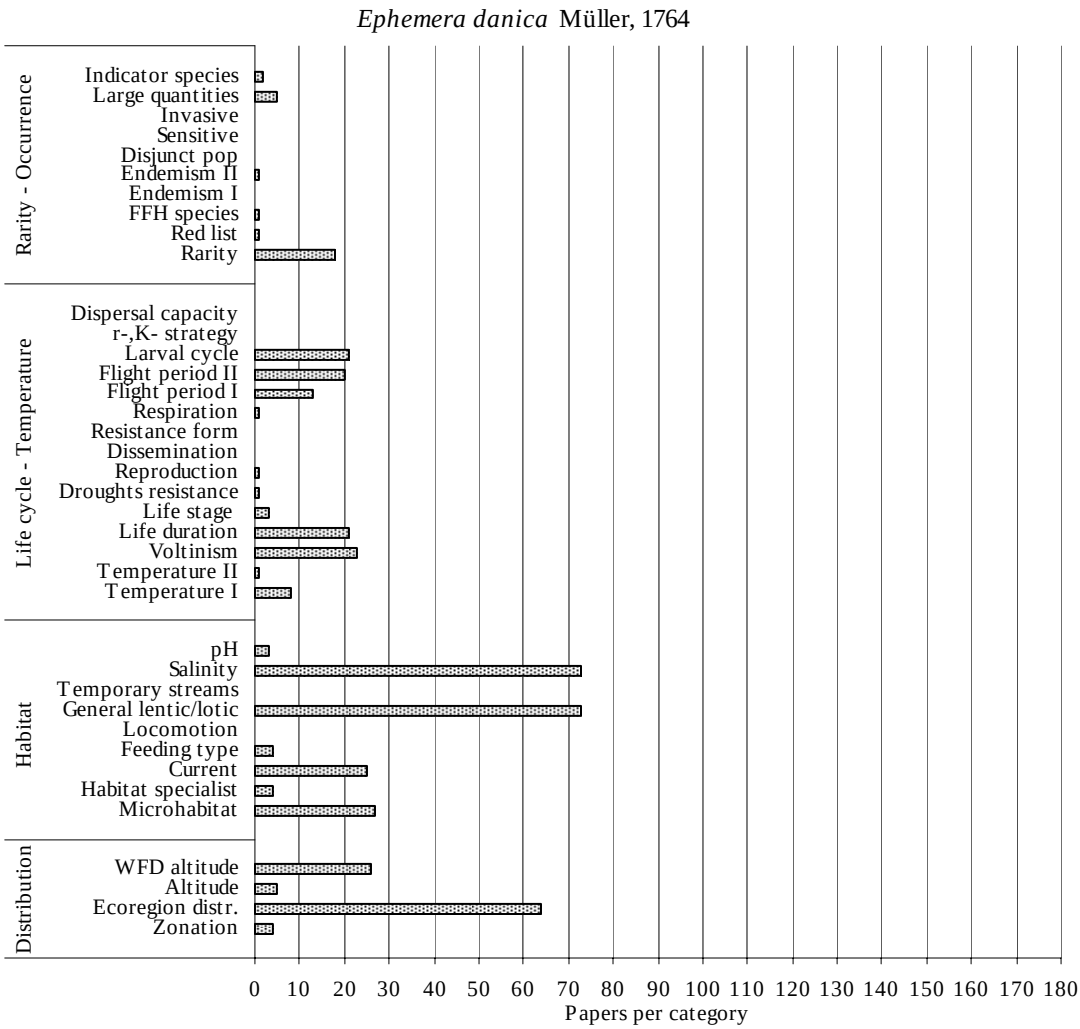

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period, Microhabitat, Current and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera glaucops* Pictet, 1843

Number of papers containing useful information: 24

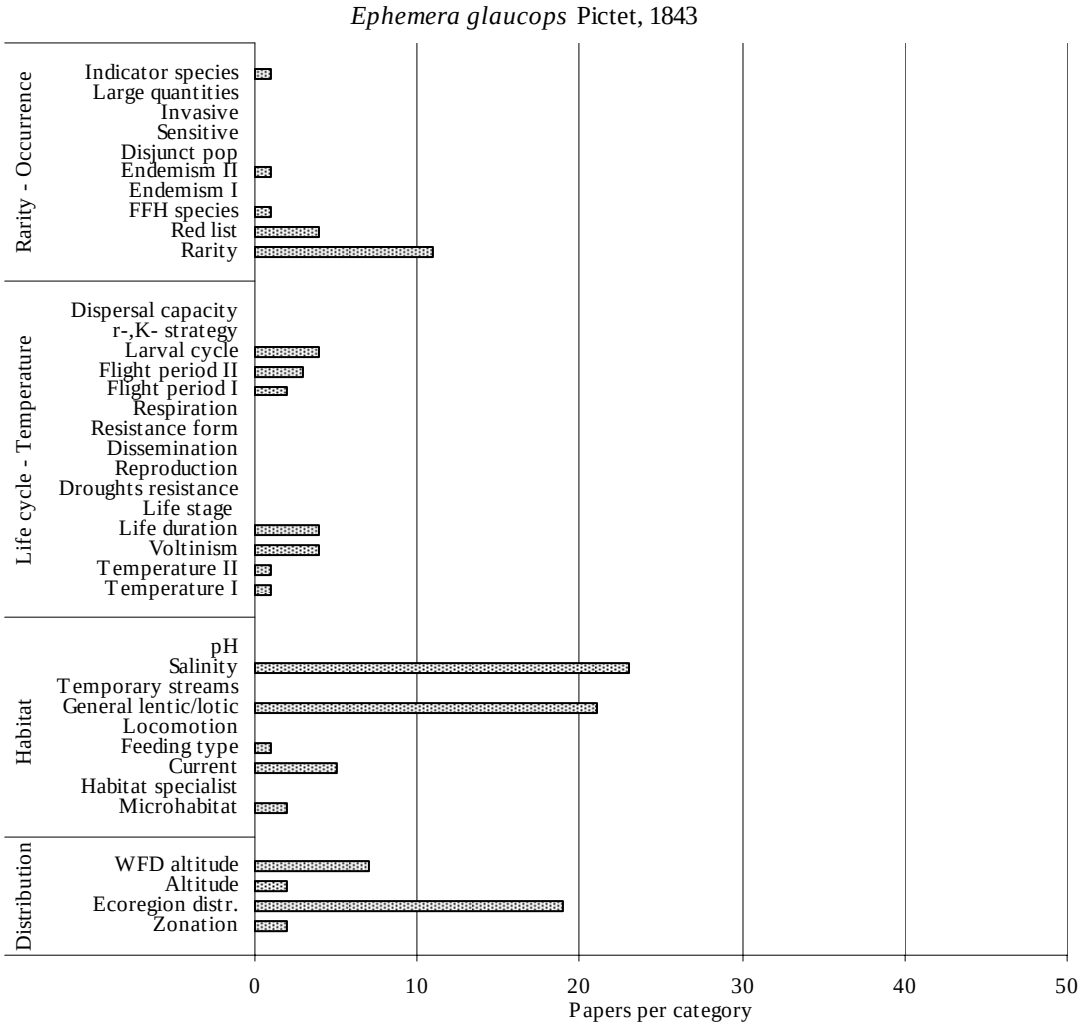

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Teperature preference.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Rarity and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera hellenica* Demoulin, 1955

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

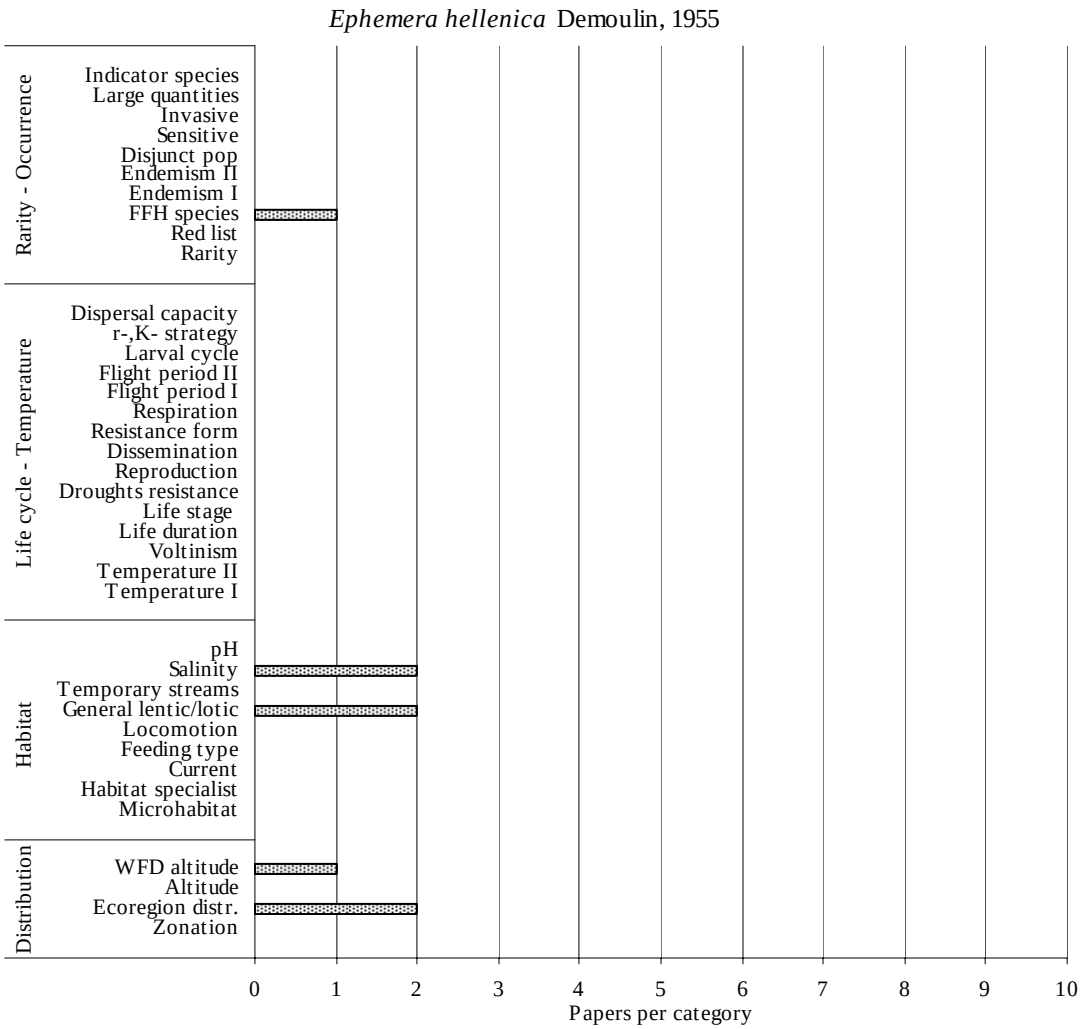

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no nformation were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no nformation were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera lineata* Eaton, 1870

Number of papers containing useful information: 27

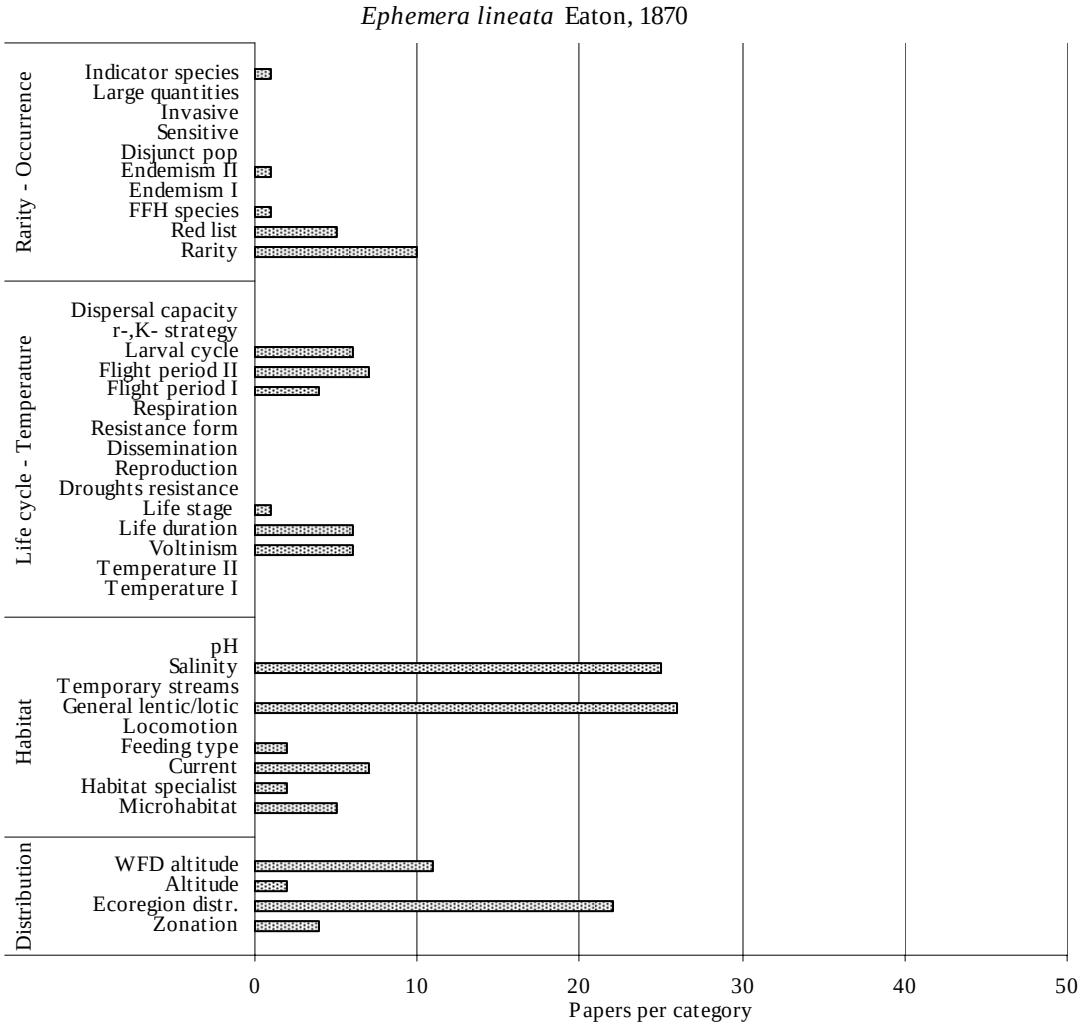

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life stage, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Rarity and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera parnassiana* Demoulin, 1958

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

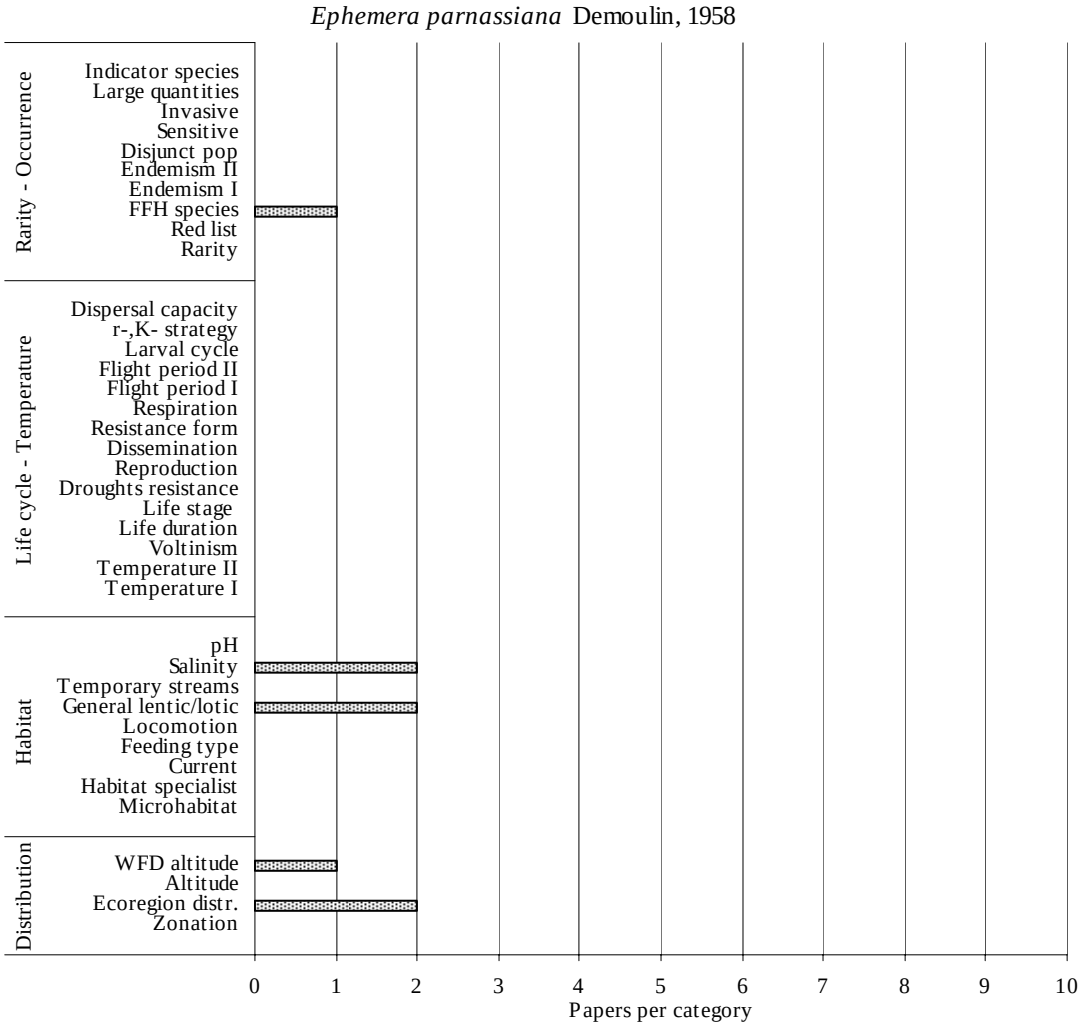

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no nformation were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no nformation were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera vulgata* Linnaeus, 1758

Number of papers containing useful information: 41

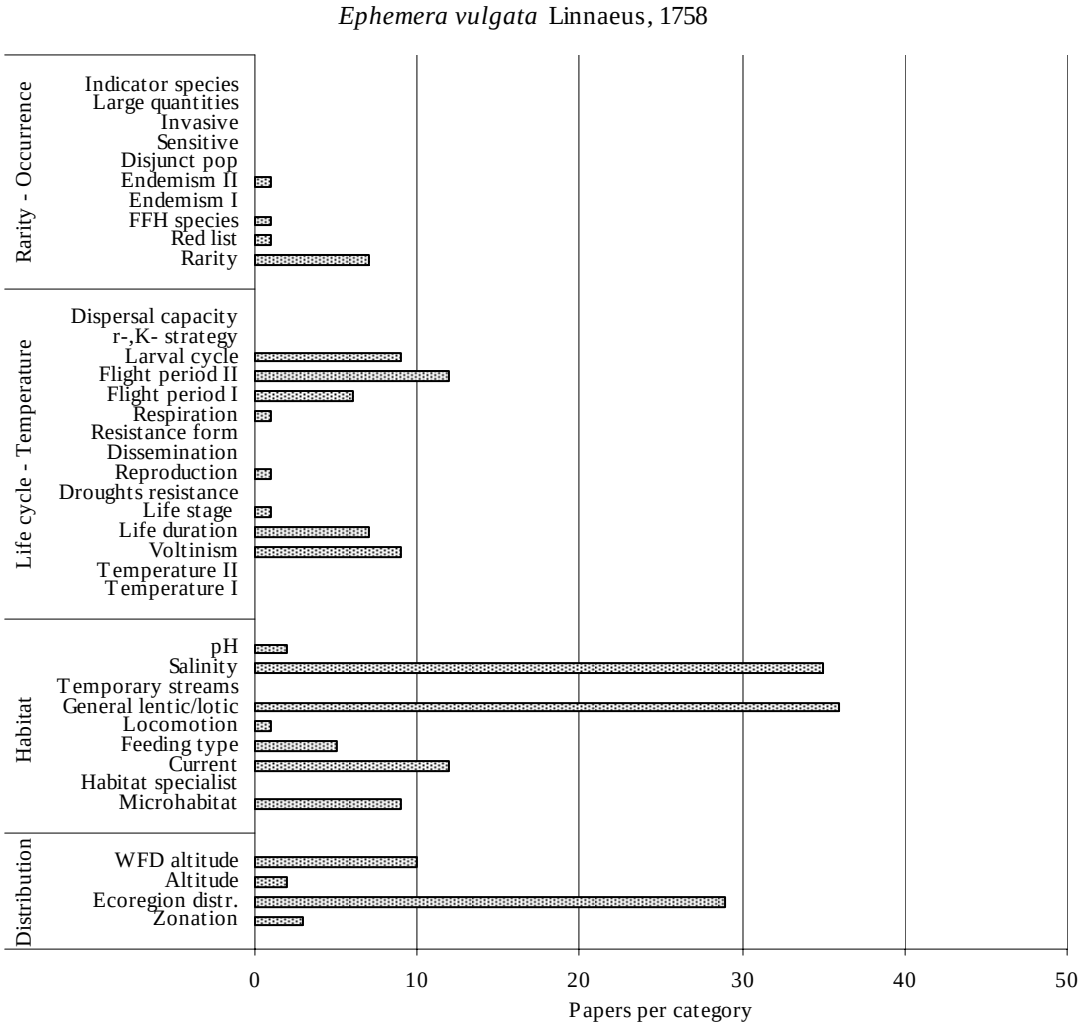

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity, Red list and Endemism were the only categories for which information were obtained.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories excluding Temperature preference and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period, Current and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Ephemeridae
Species Name: *Ephemera zettana* Kimmins, 1937

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

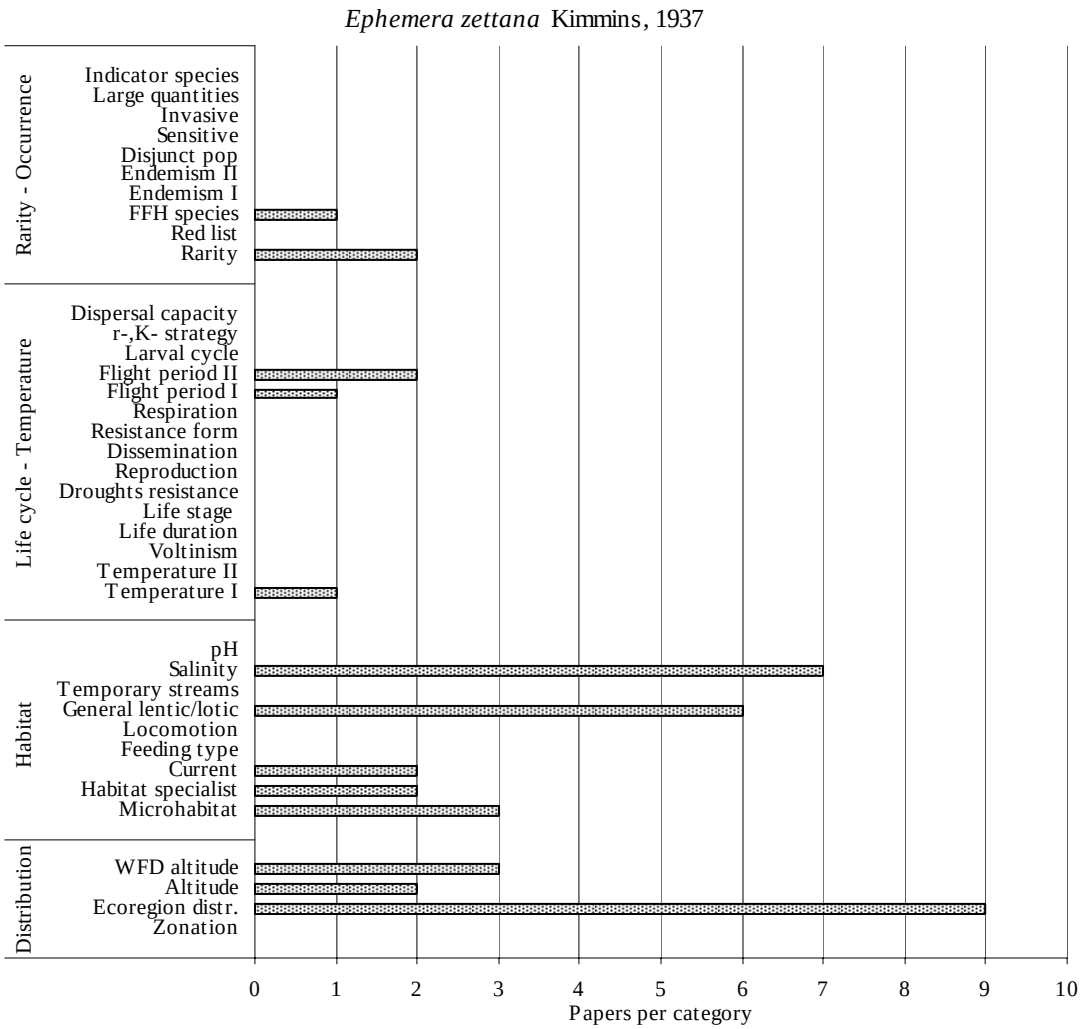

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity was the only category for which information were obtained.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features excluding Locomotion, Temporary streams and pH.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Afghanurus joernensis* (Bengtsson, 1909)

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

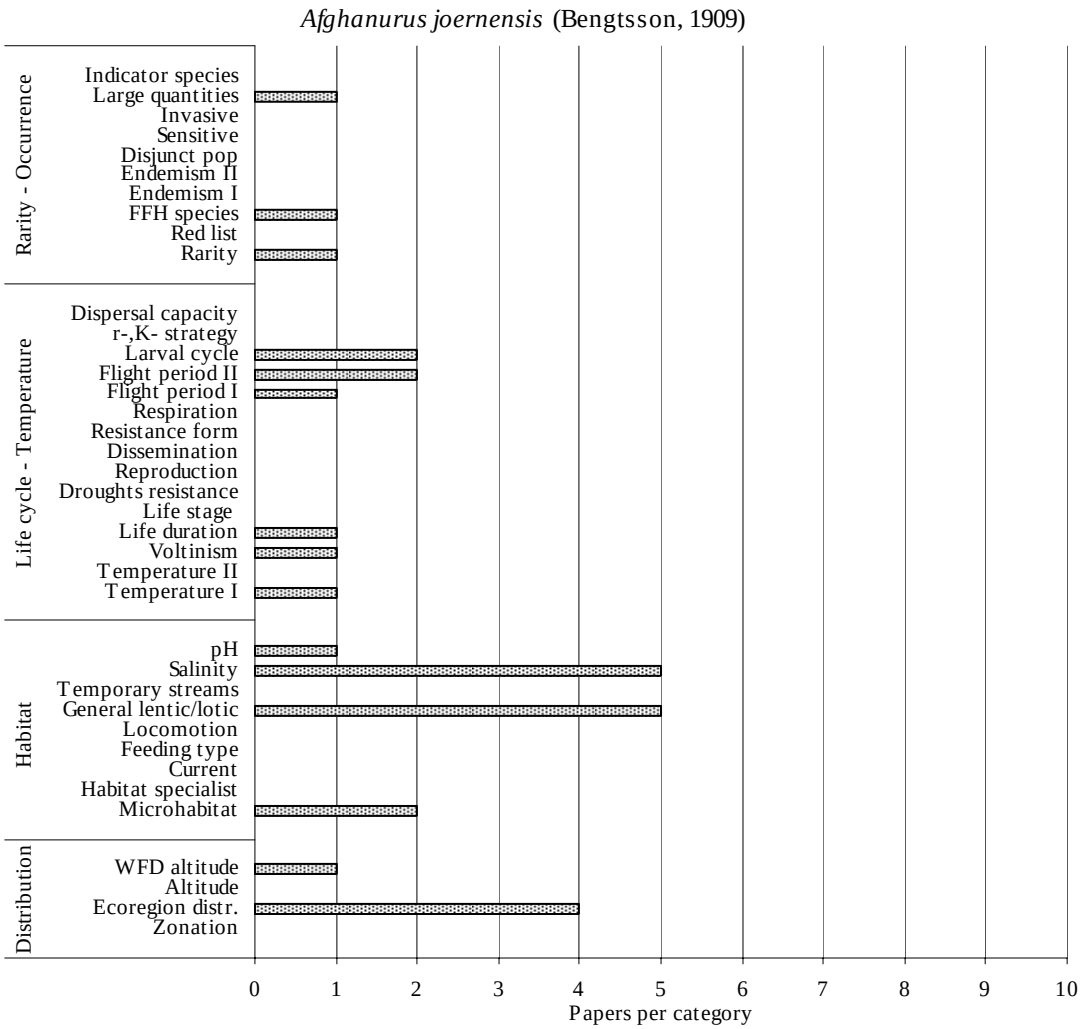

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.
The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Cinygma lyriformis* (McDunnough, 1924)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

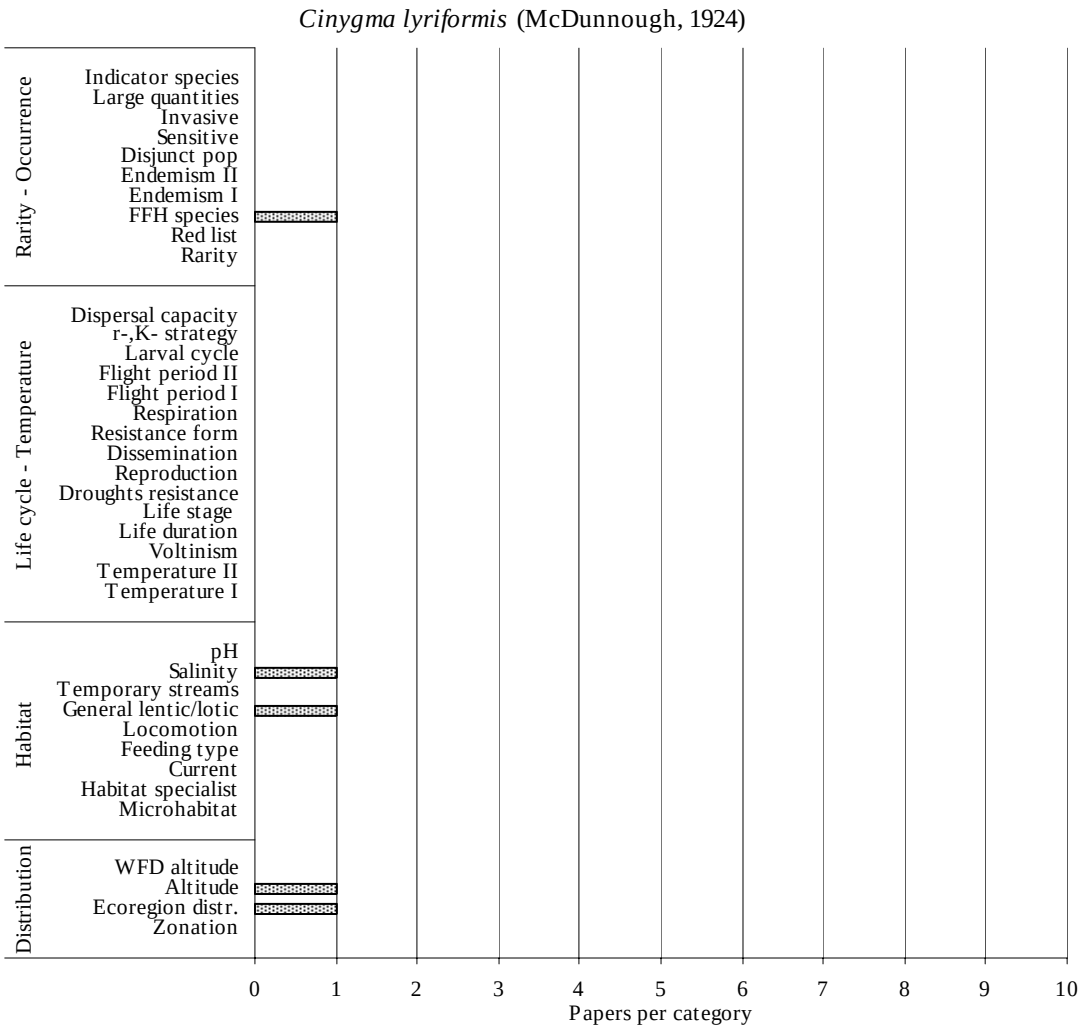

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus alpinus* Hefti, Tomka & Zurwerra, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

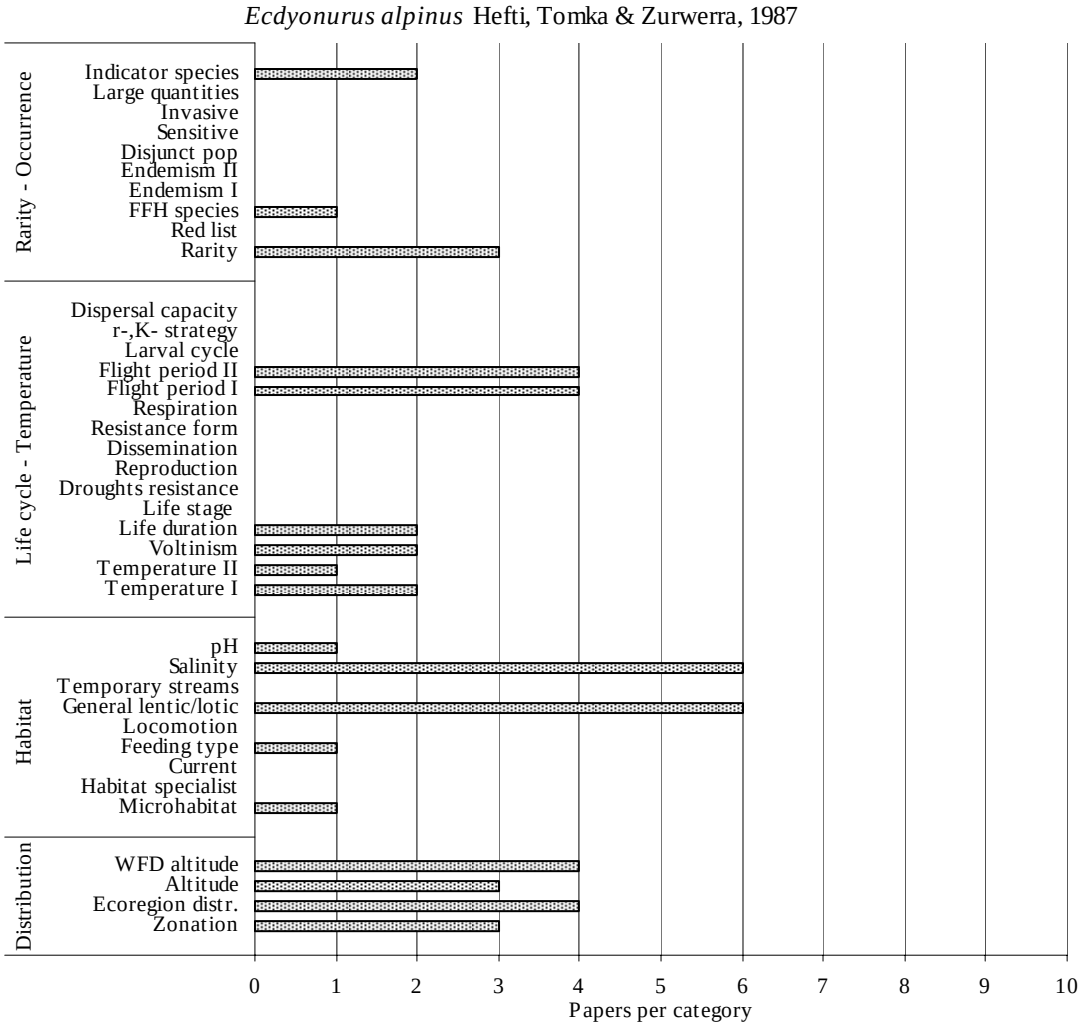

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all features excluding Habitat specialist, Current, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus androsianus* Braasch, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

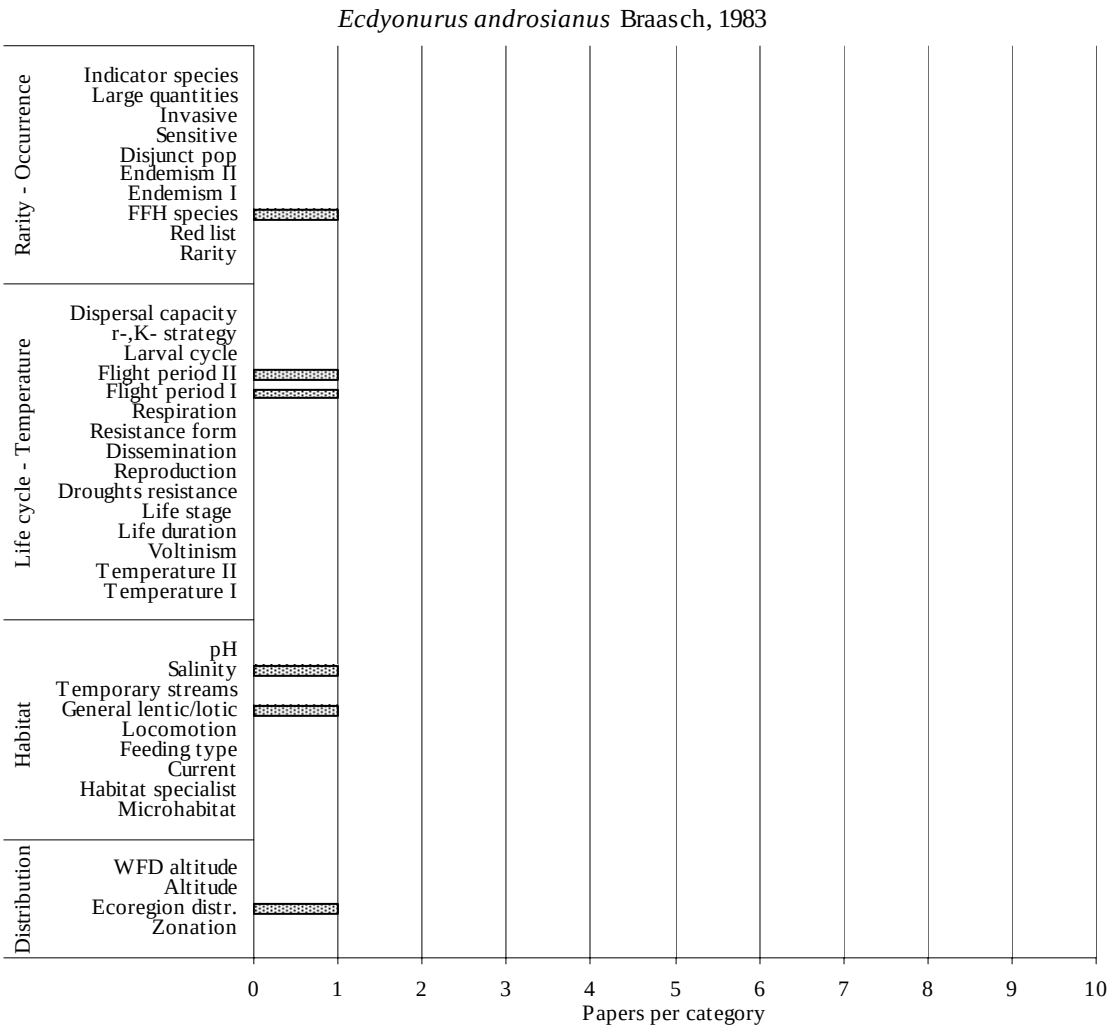

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus angelieri* Thomas, 1968

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

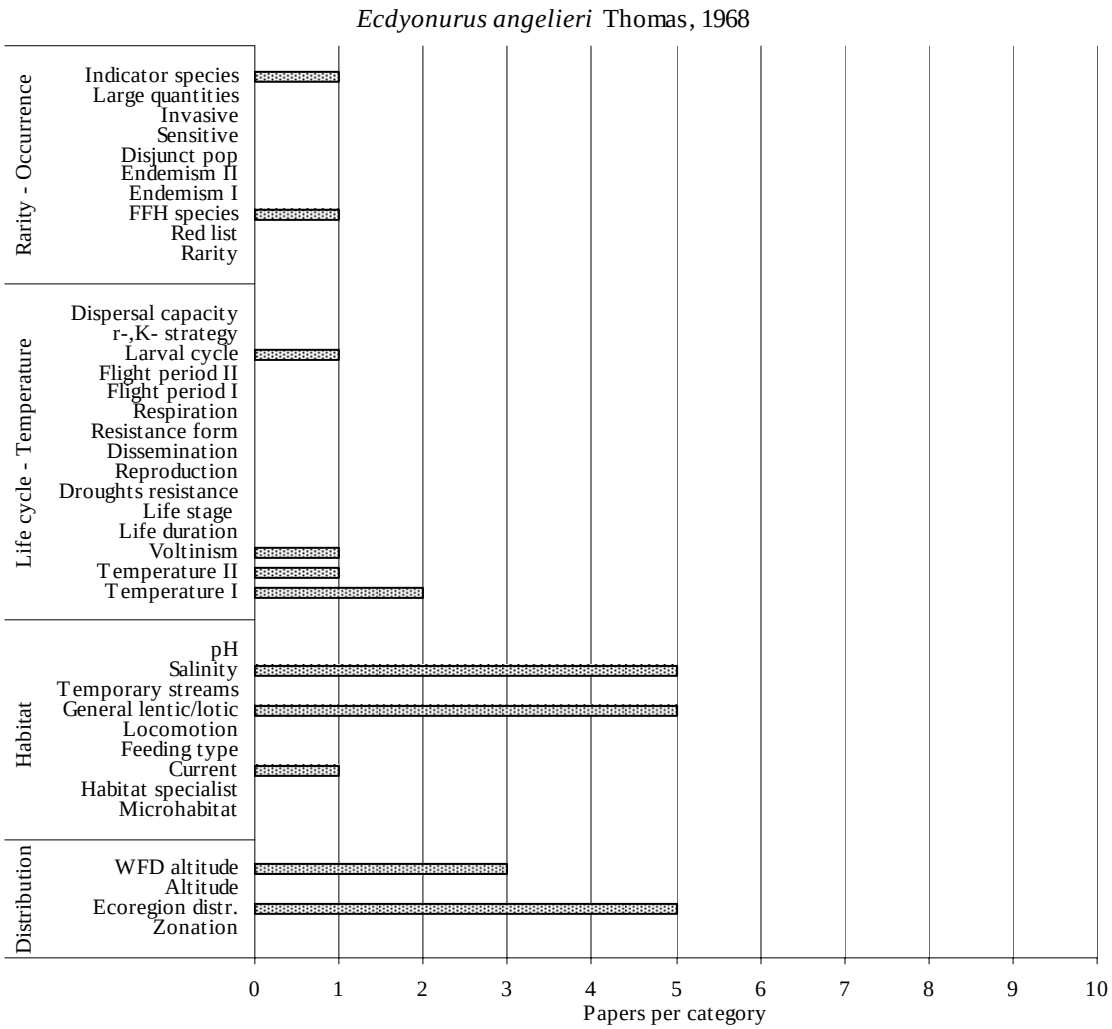

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus aurantiacus* (Burmeister, 1839)

Number of papers containing useful information: 32

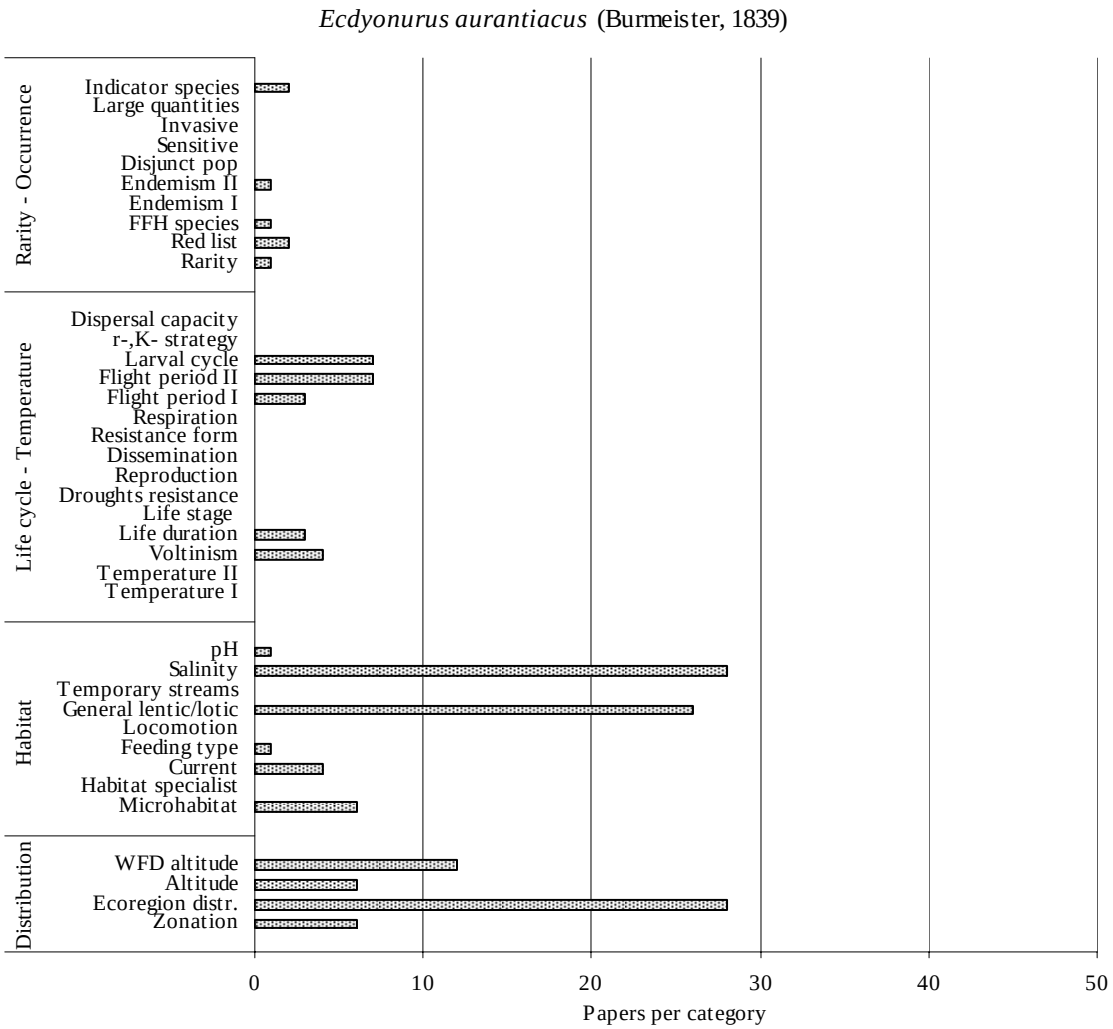

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus austriacus* Kimmins, 1958

Number of papers containing useful information: 11

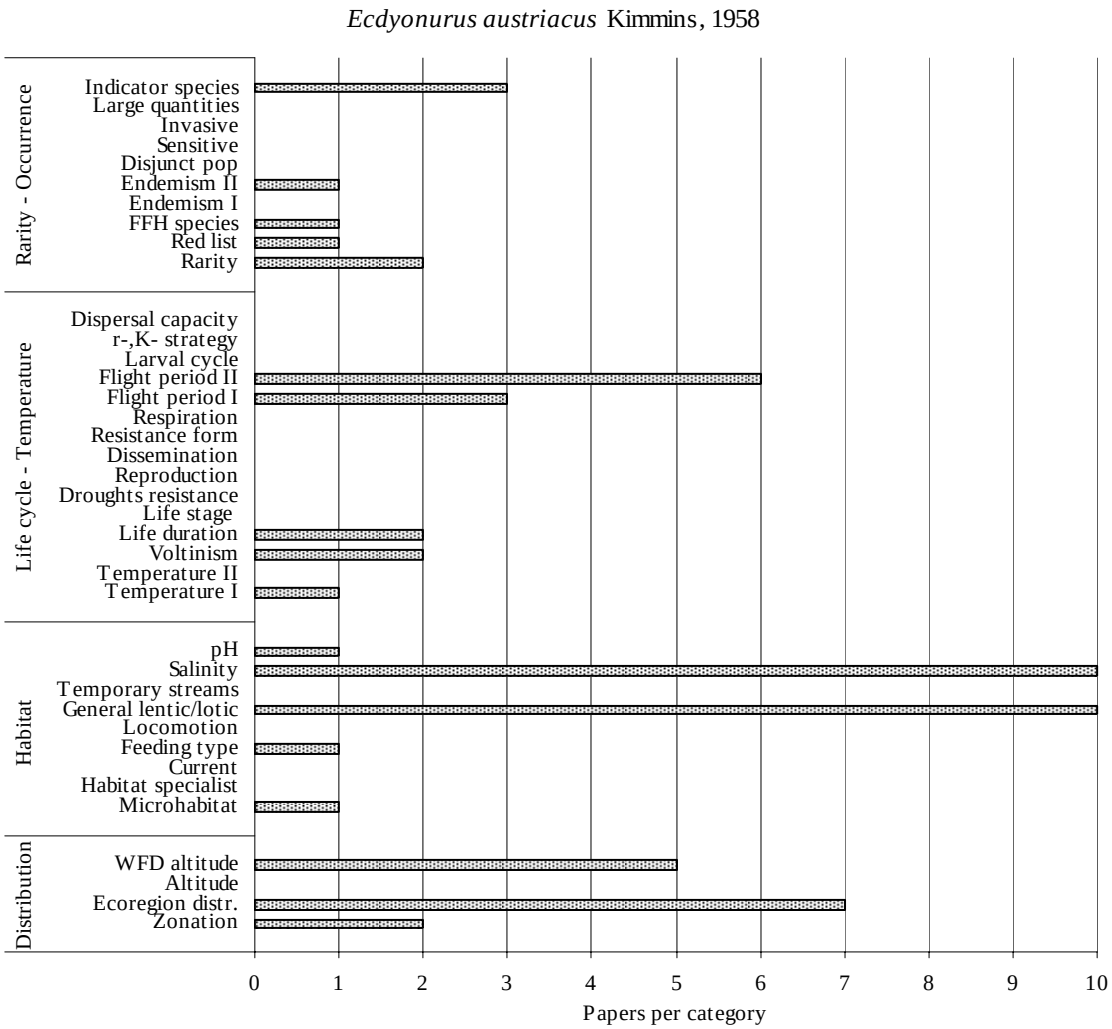

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Feeding type and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus belfiorei* Haybach & Thomas, 2001

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

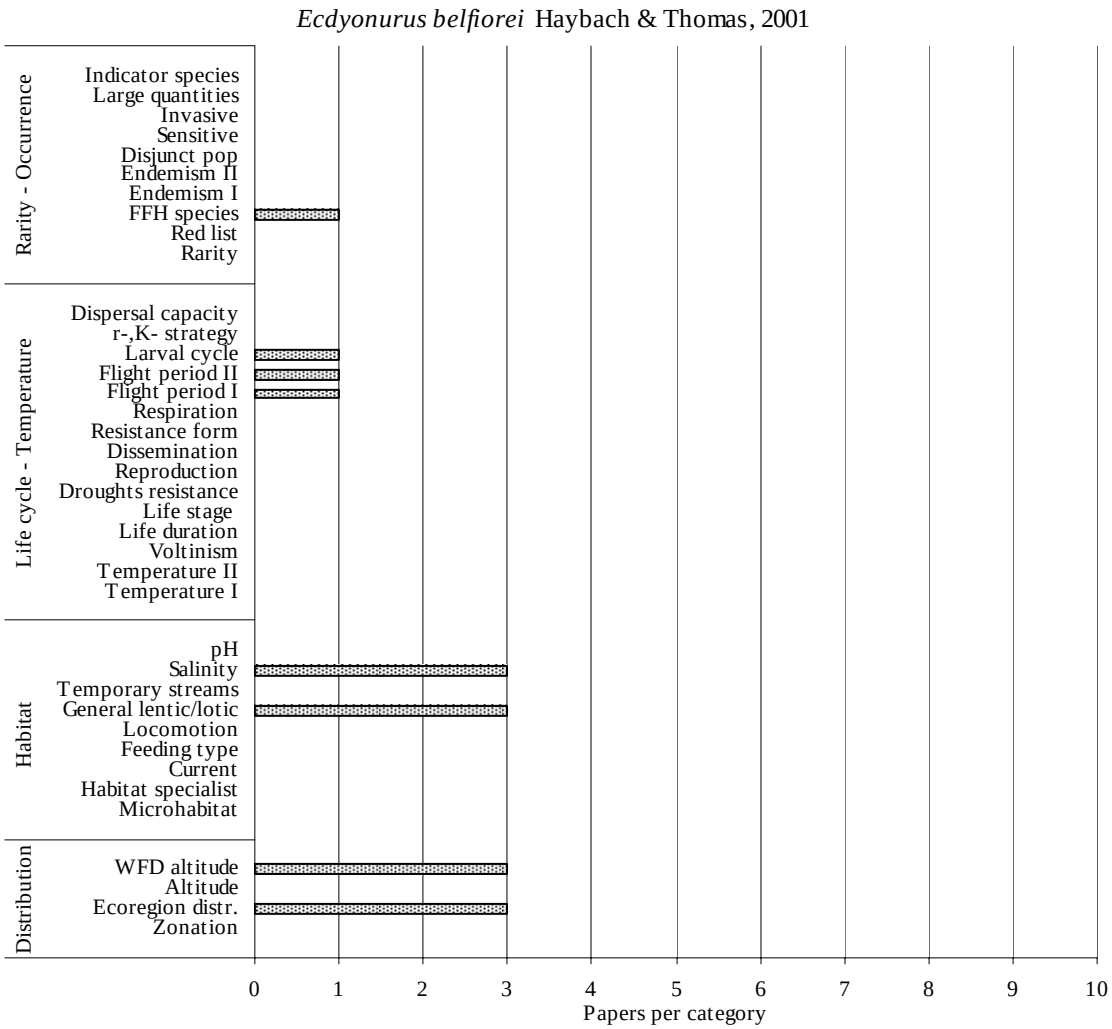

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus bellieri* (Hagen, 1860)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

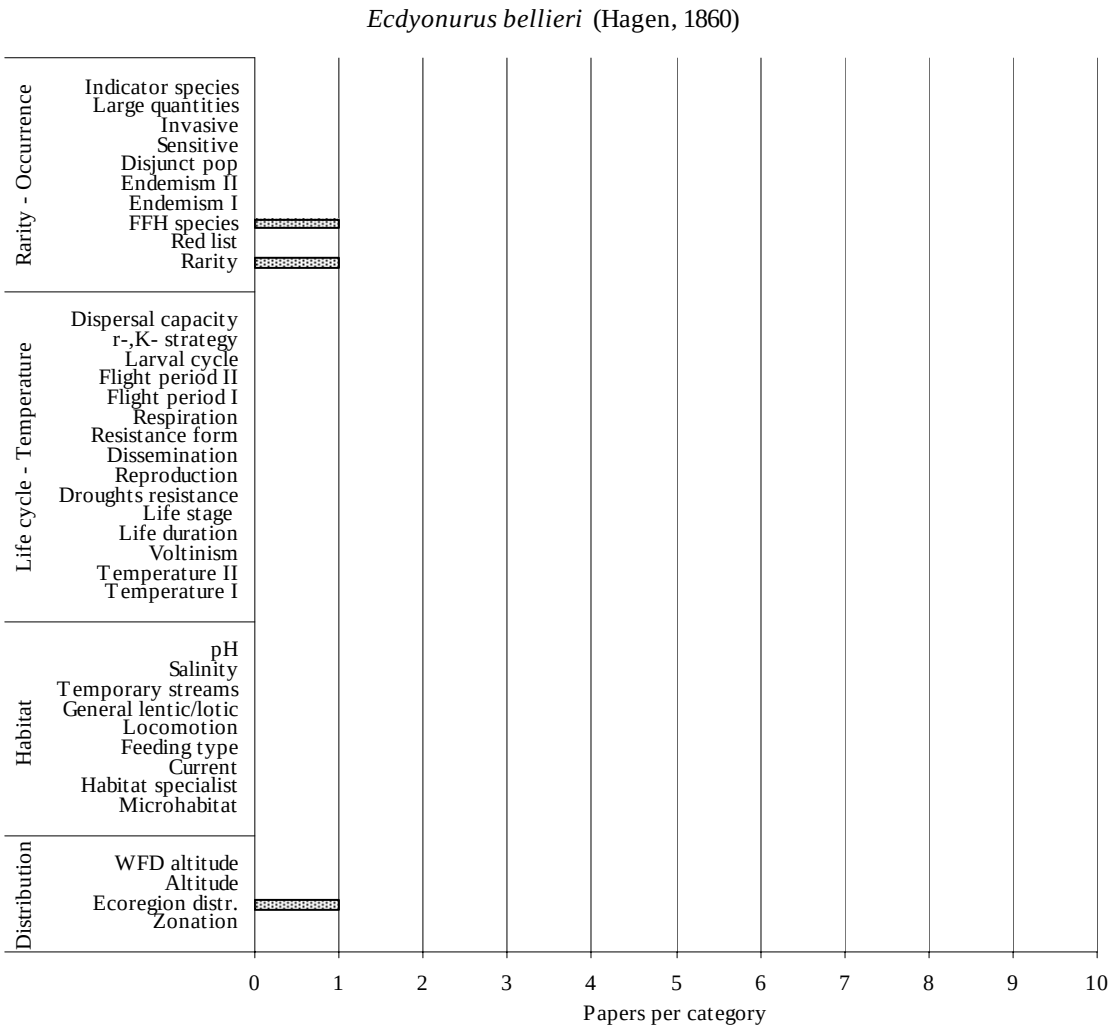

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus carpathicus* Sowa, 1973

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

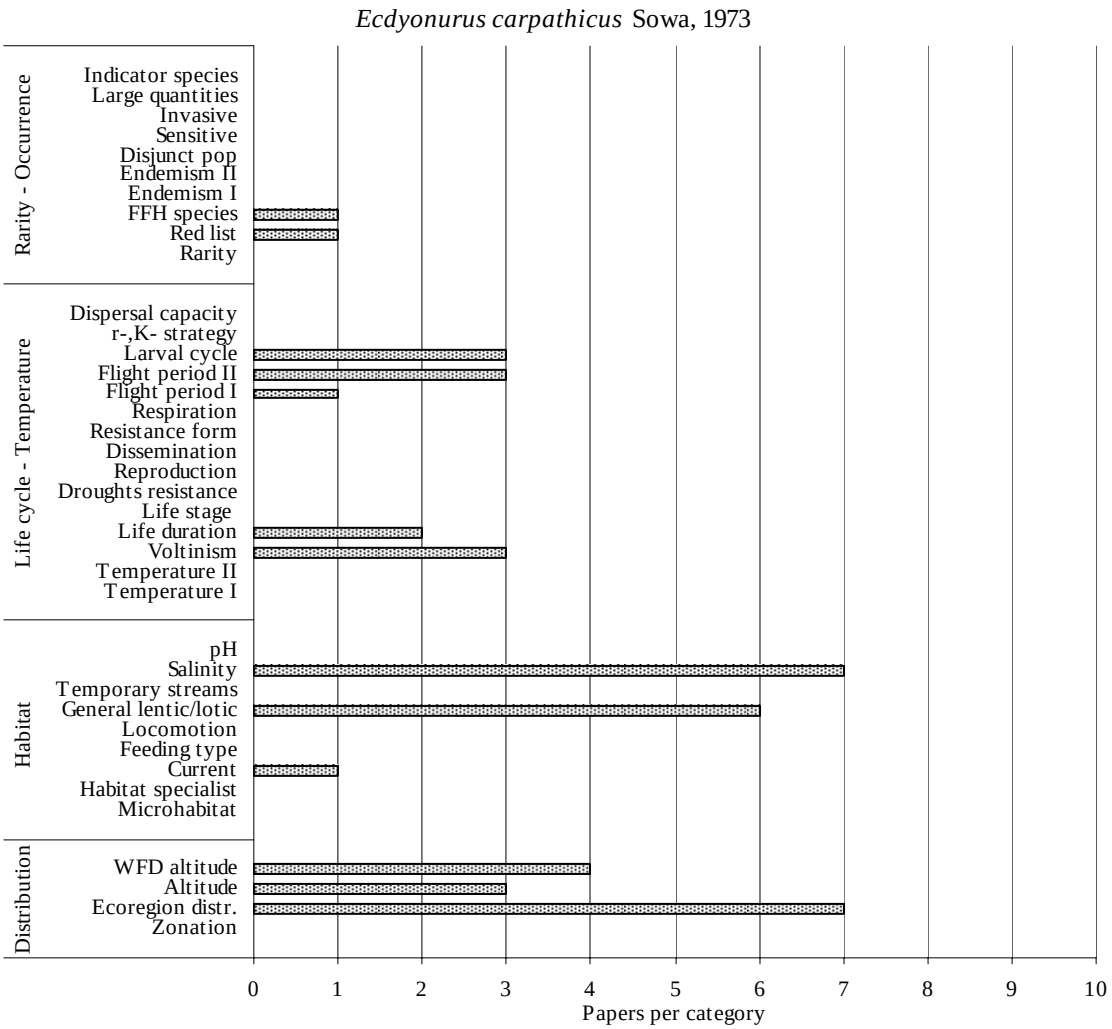

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current.
Distribution: information were available for Altitude and WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus codinai* Navás, 1924

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

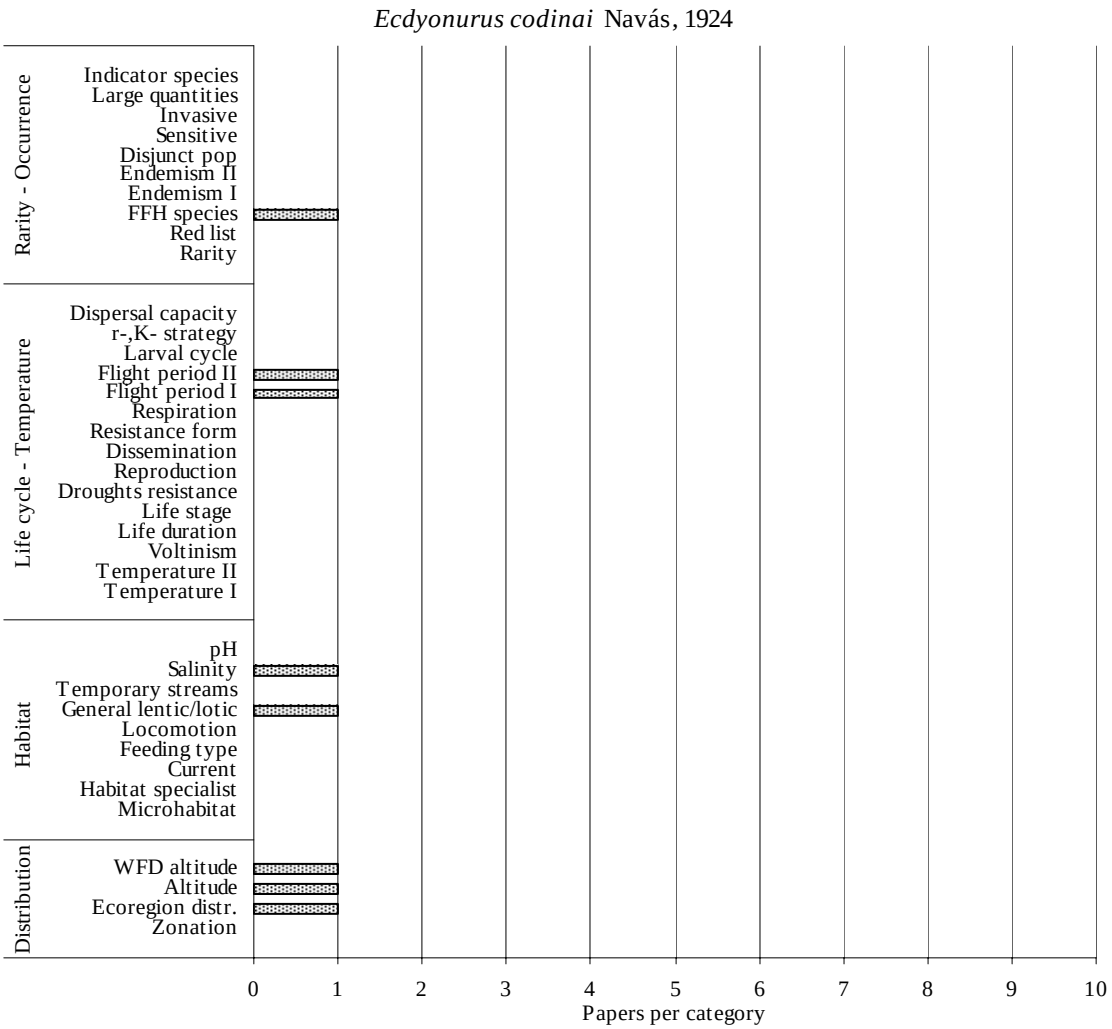

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since two only paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus corsicus* Esben-Petersen, 1912

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

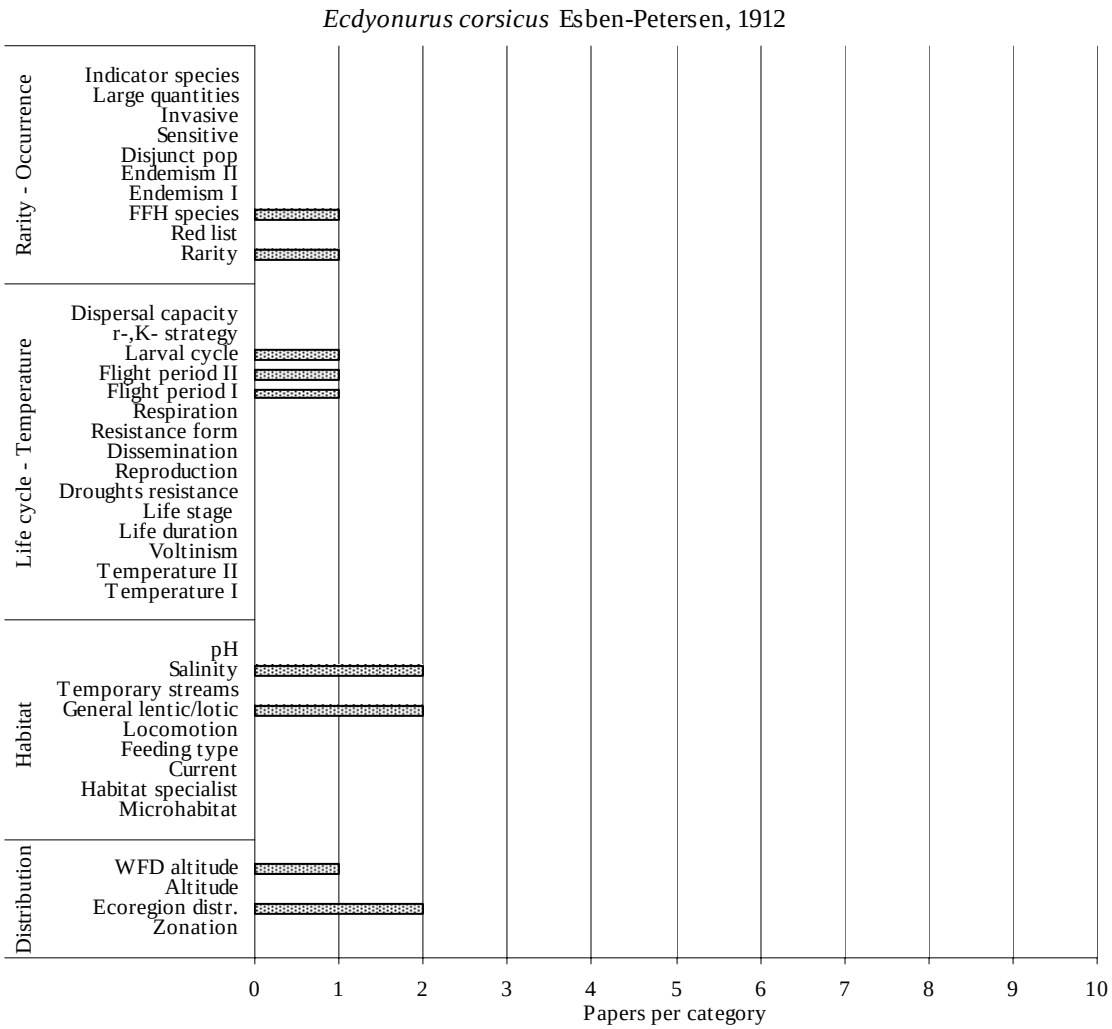

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus cortensis* Belfiore, 1988

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

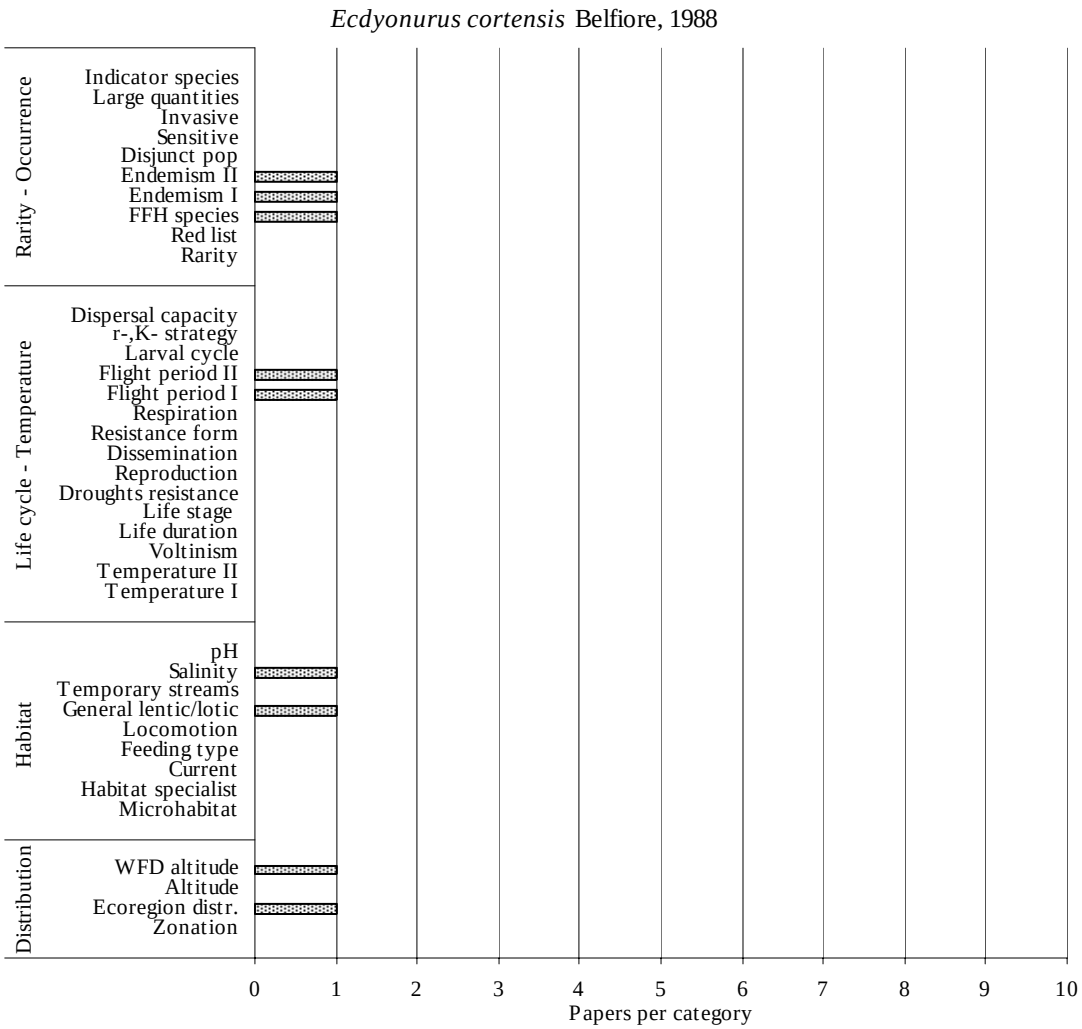

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus dispar* (Curtis, 1834)

Number of papers containing useful information: 57

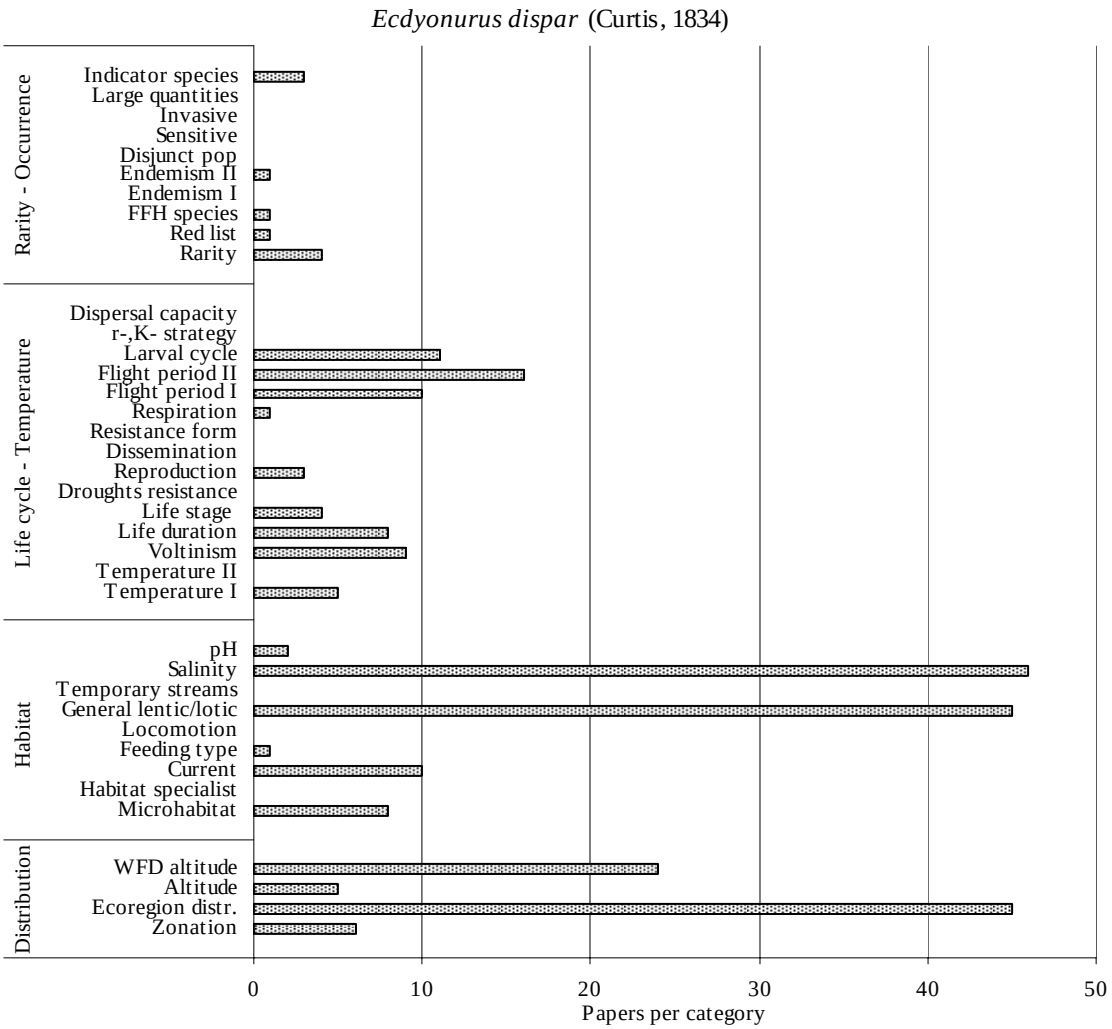

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus epeorides* Demoulin, 1955

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

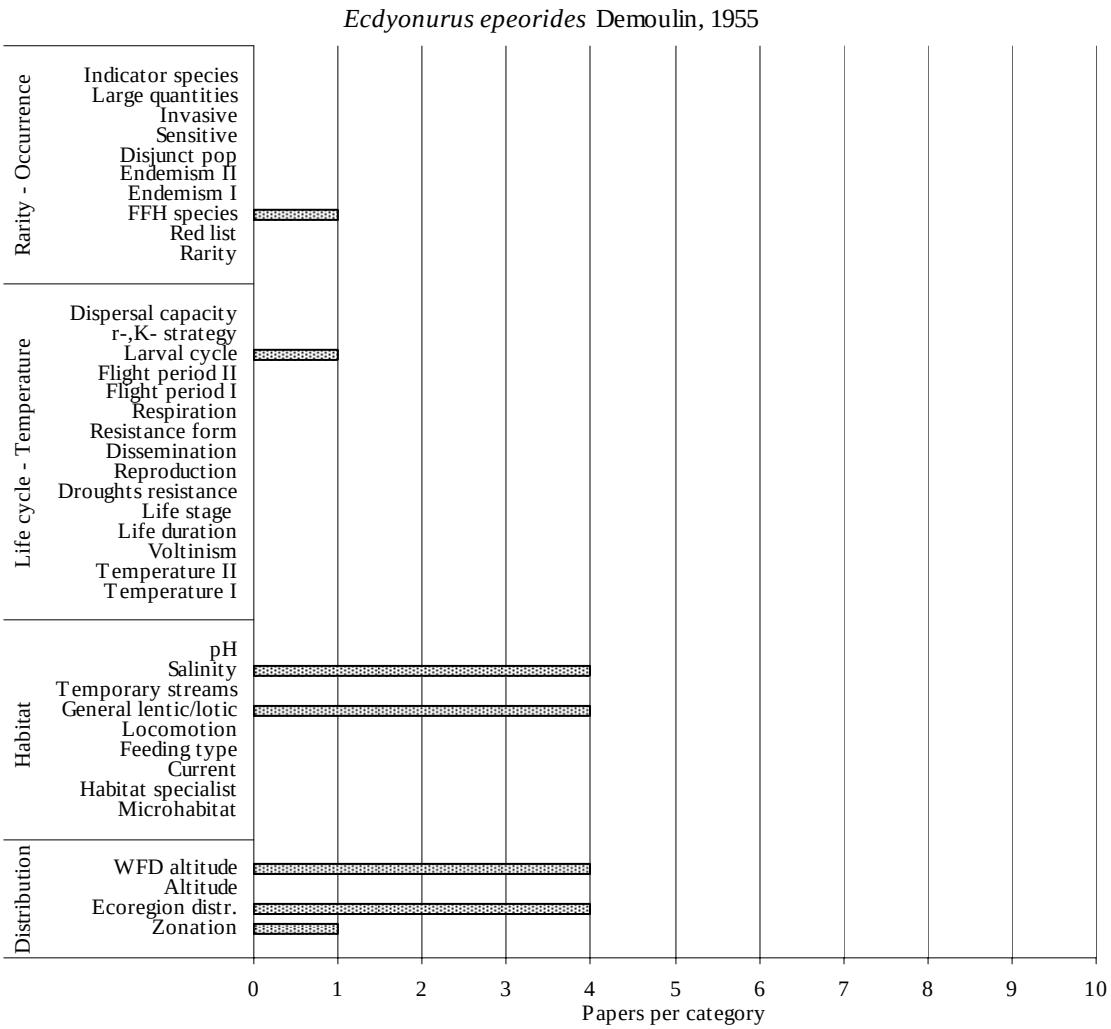

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus flavimanus* Klapalek, 1905

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

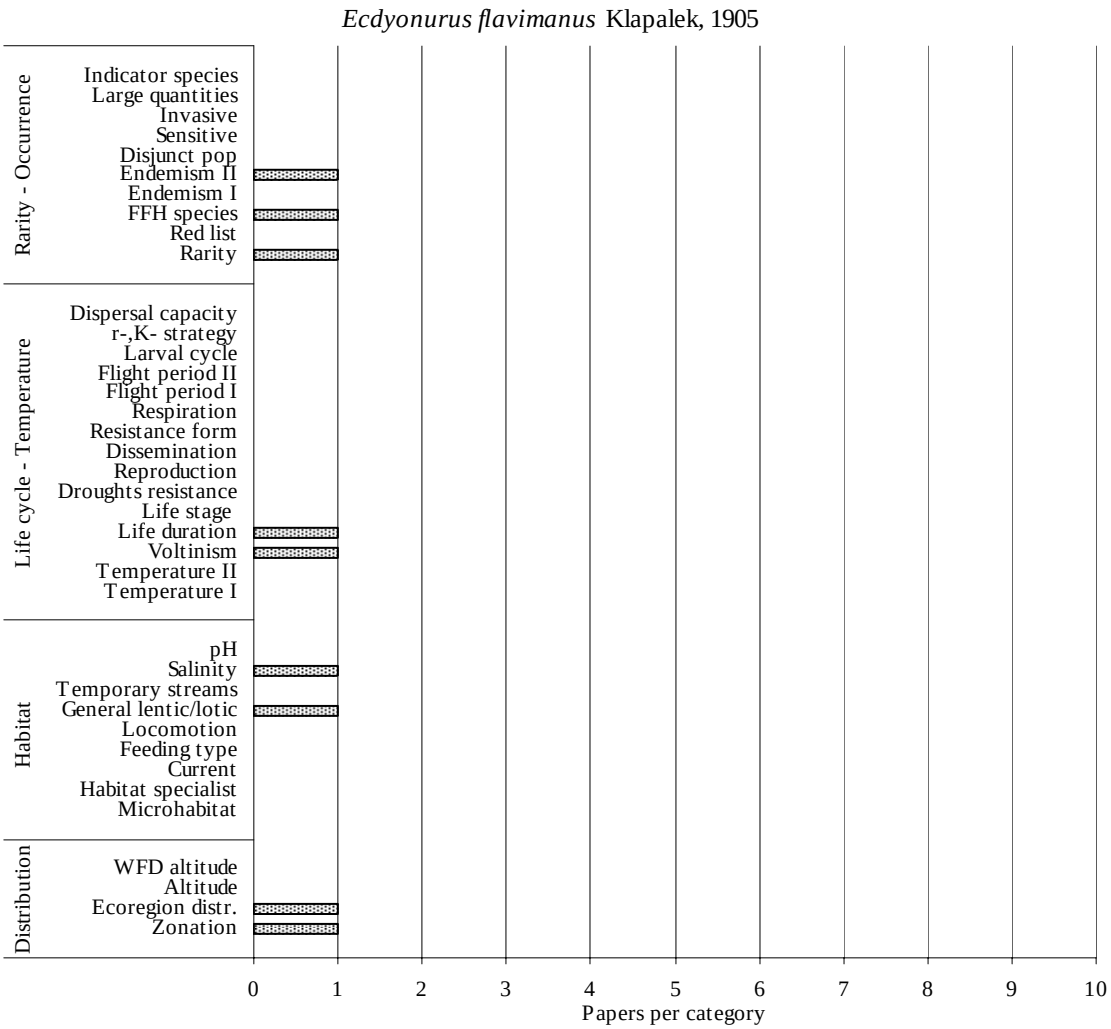

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus forcipula* (Pictet, 1843)

Number of papers containing useful information: 13

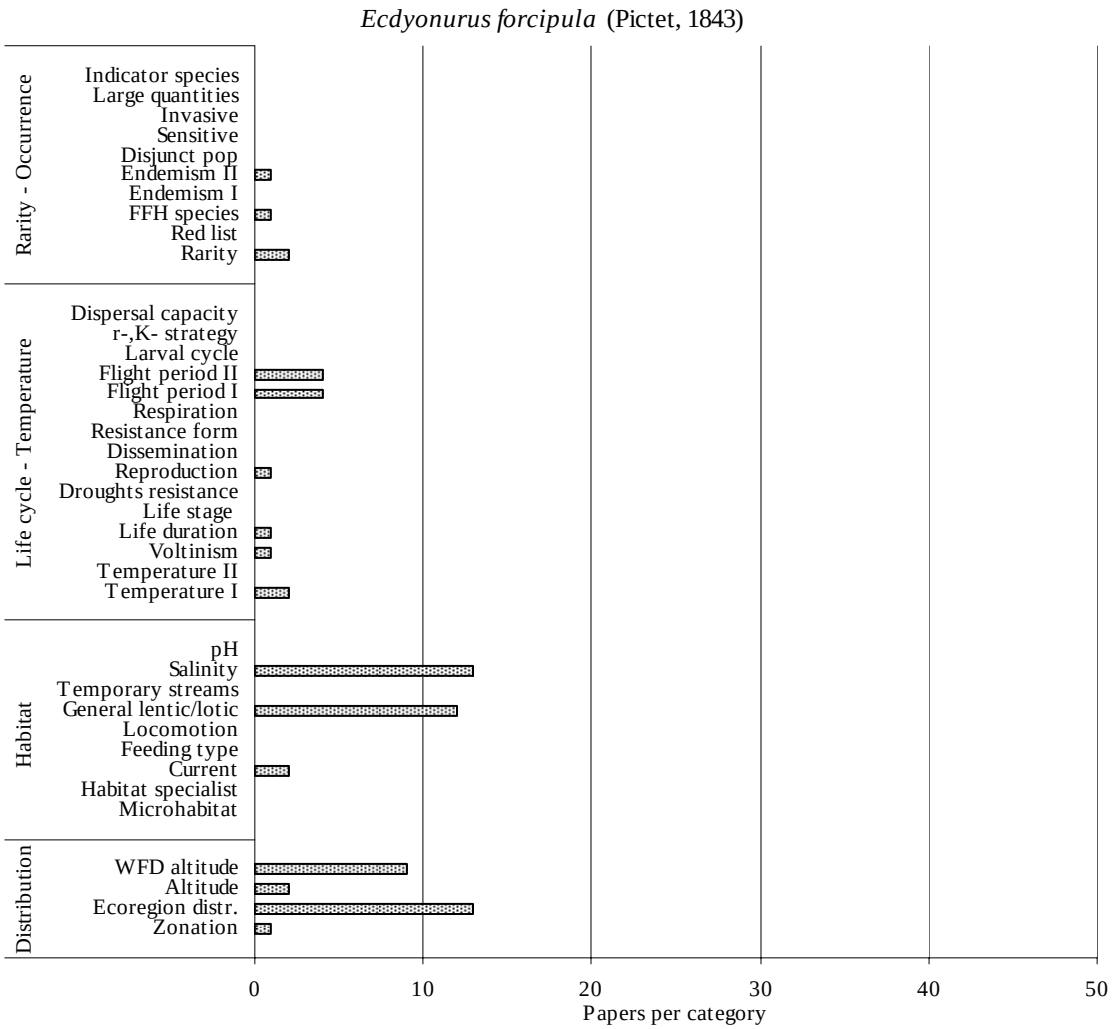

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus graecus* Braasch, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

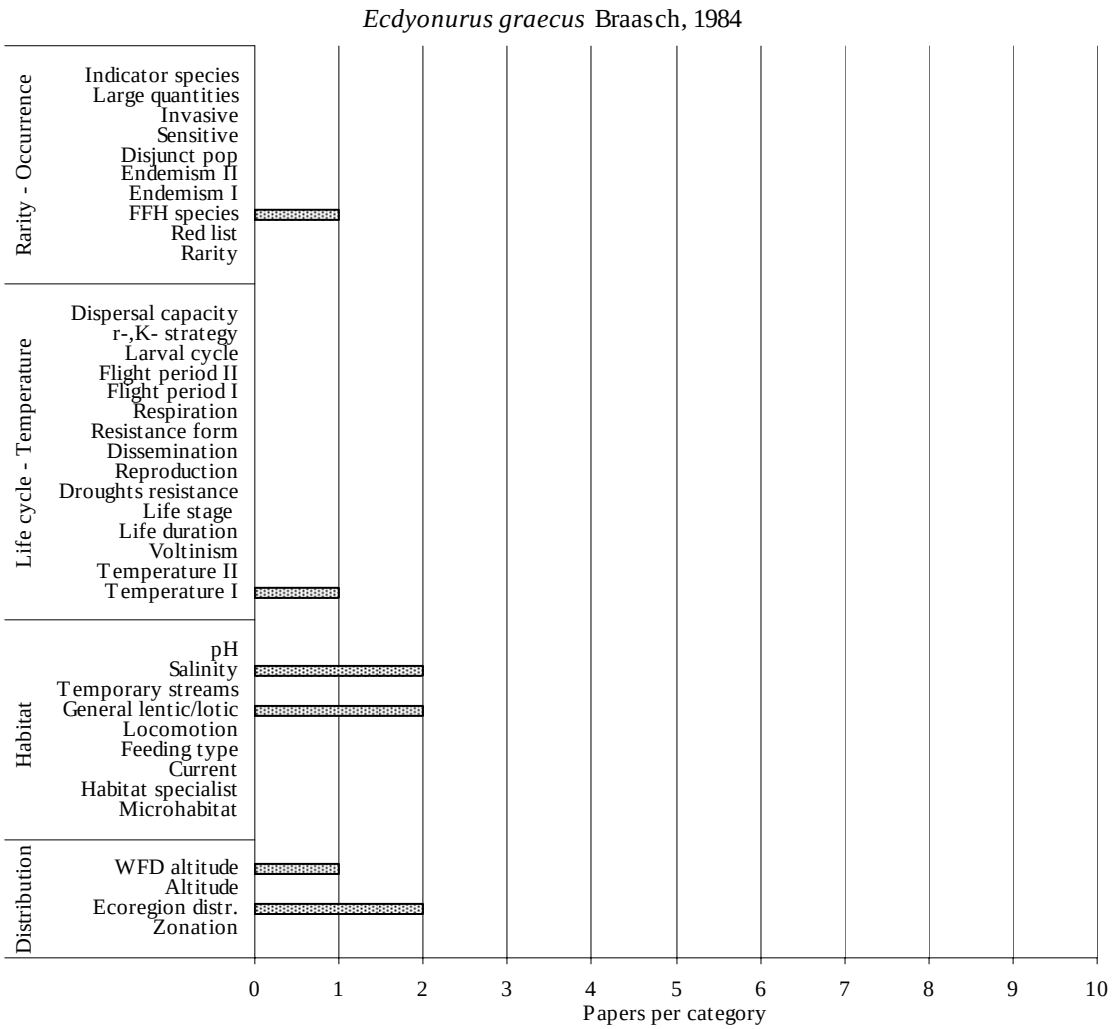

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Temperature.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus helveticus* (Eaton, 1885)

Number of papers containing useful information: 42

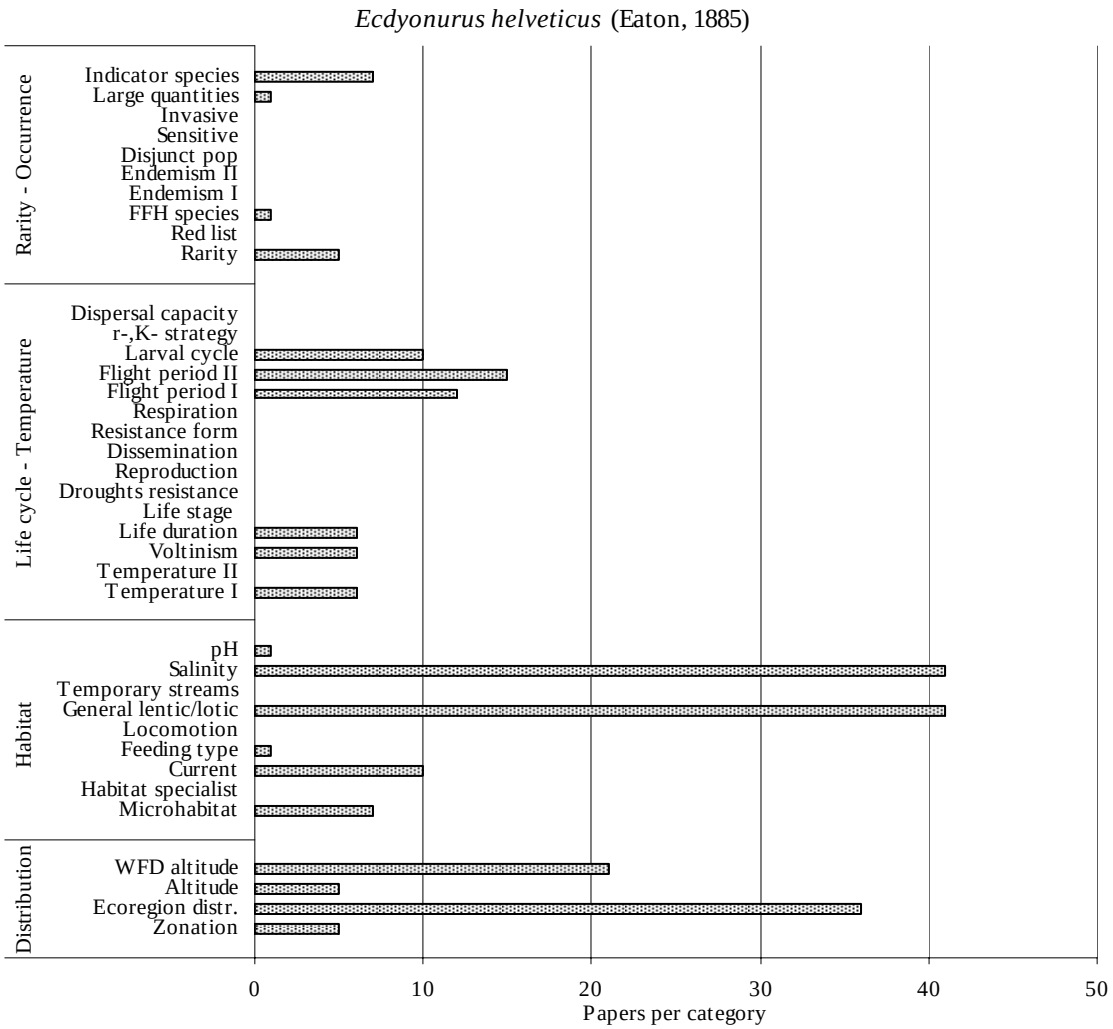

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus insignis* (Eaton, 1870)

Number of papers containing useful information: 37

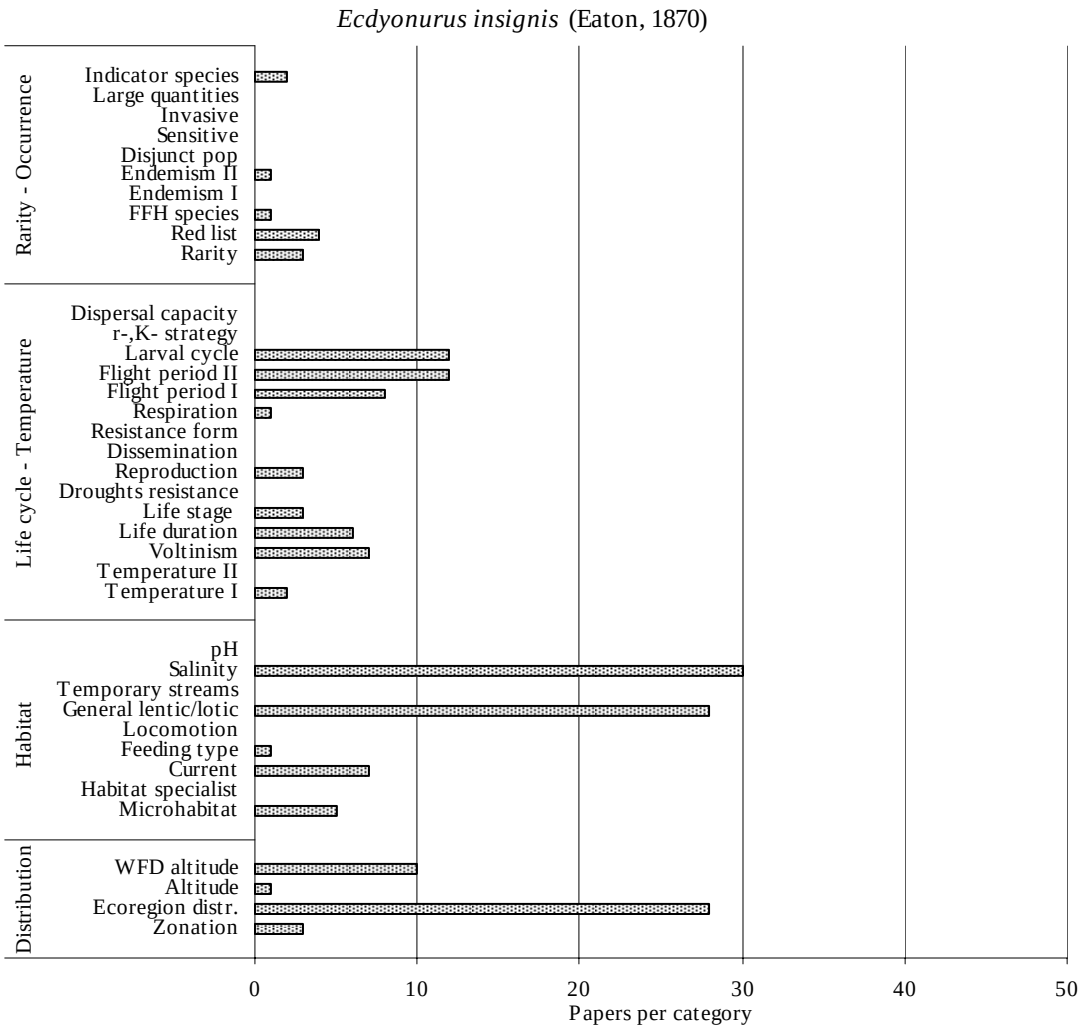

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus krueperi* (Stein, 1863)

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

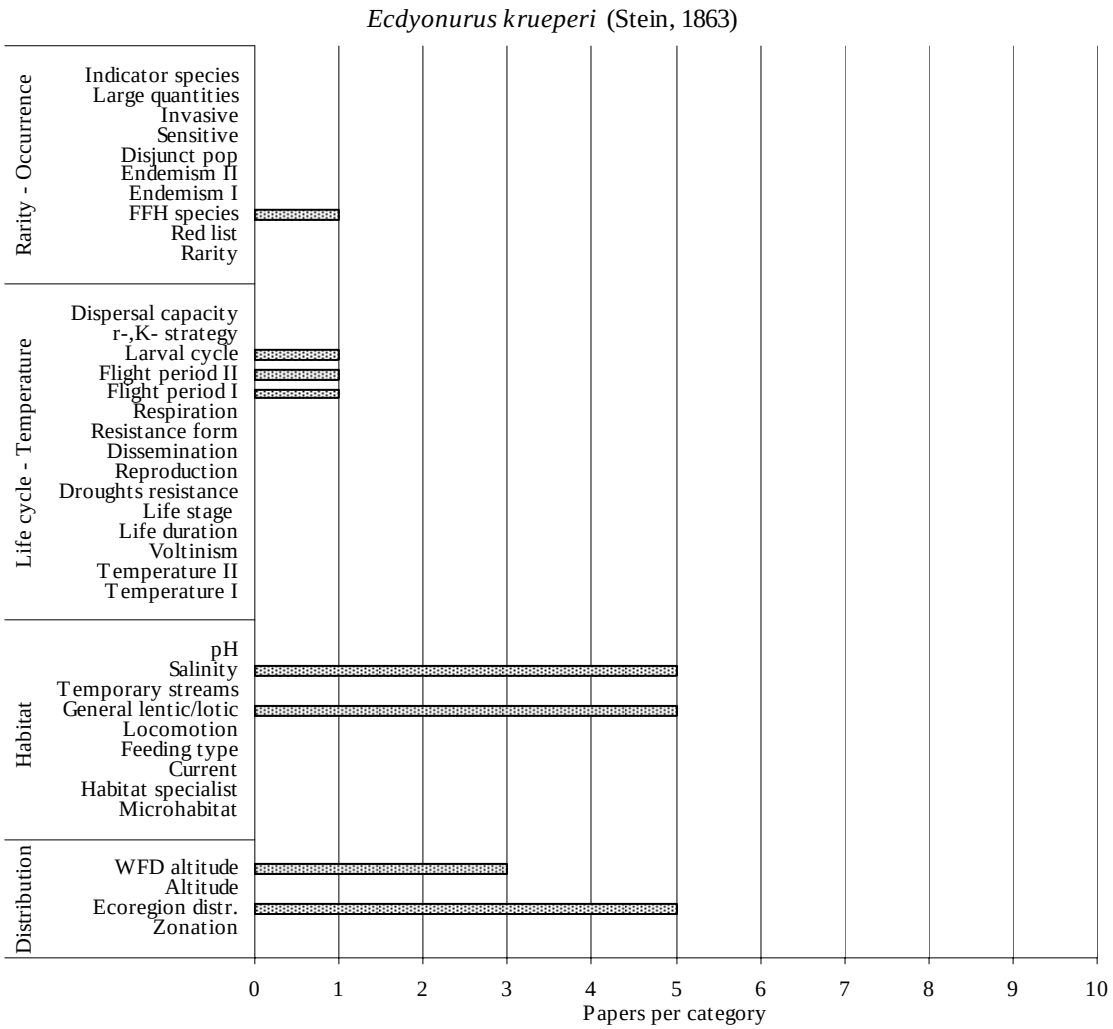

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus macani* Thomas & Sowa, 1970

Number of papers containing useful information: 20

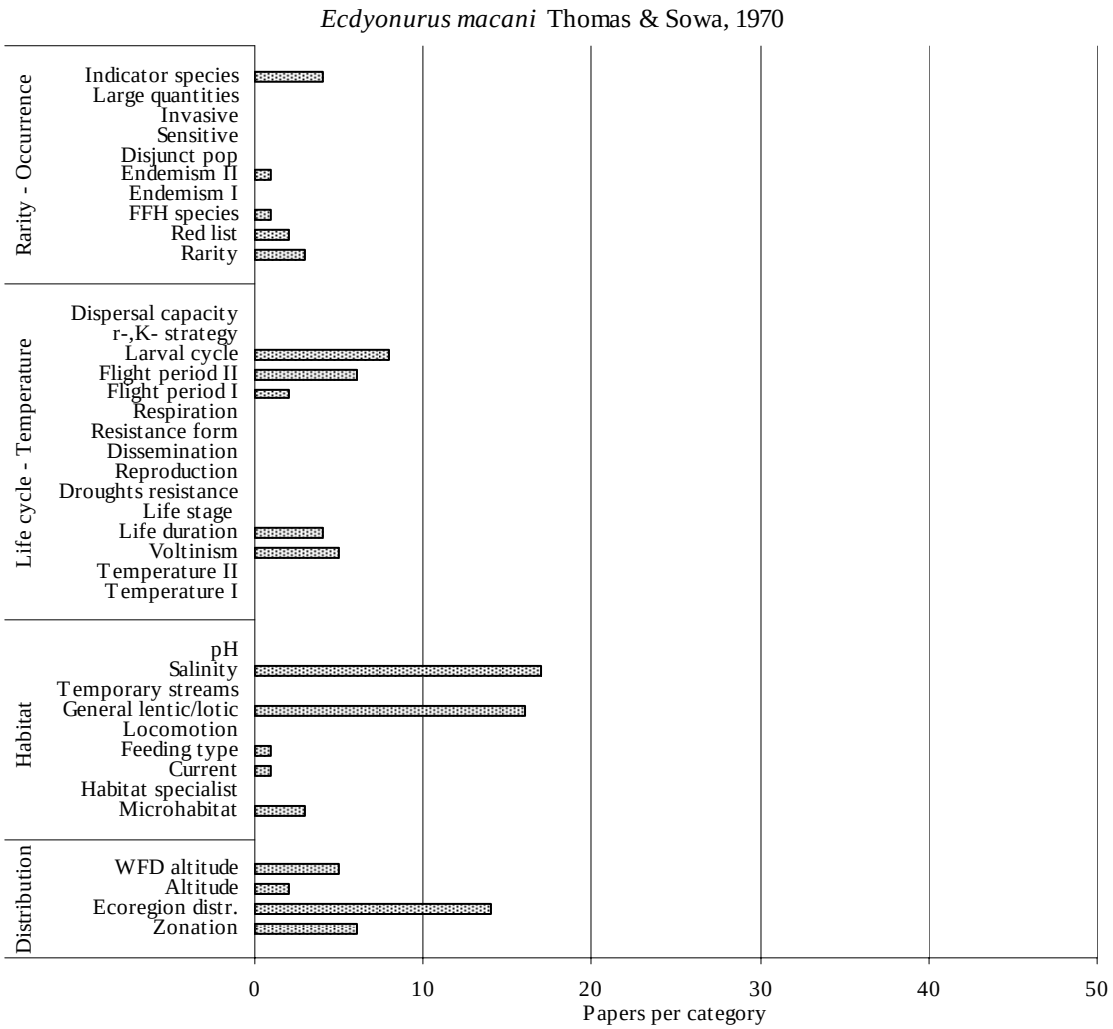

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus moreae* Belfiore & Braasch, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

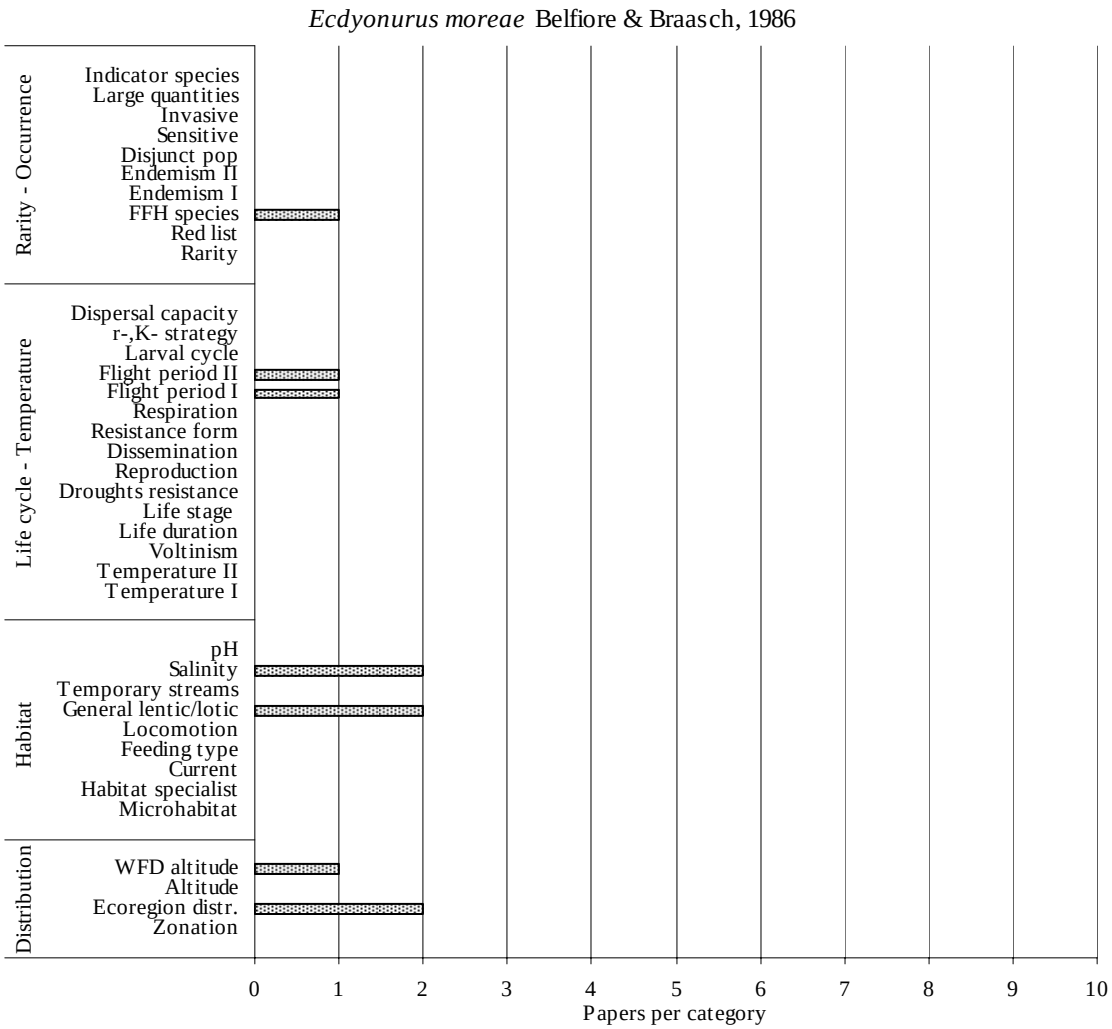

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus parahelveticus* Hefti,Tomka & Zurwerra, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

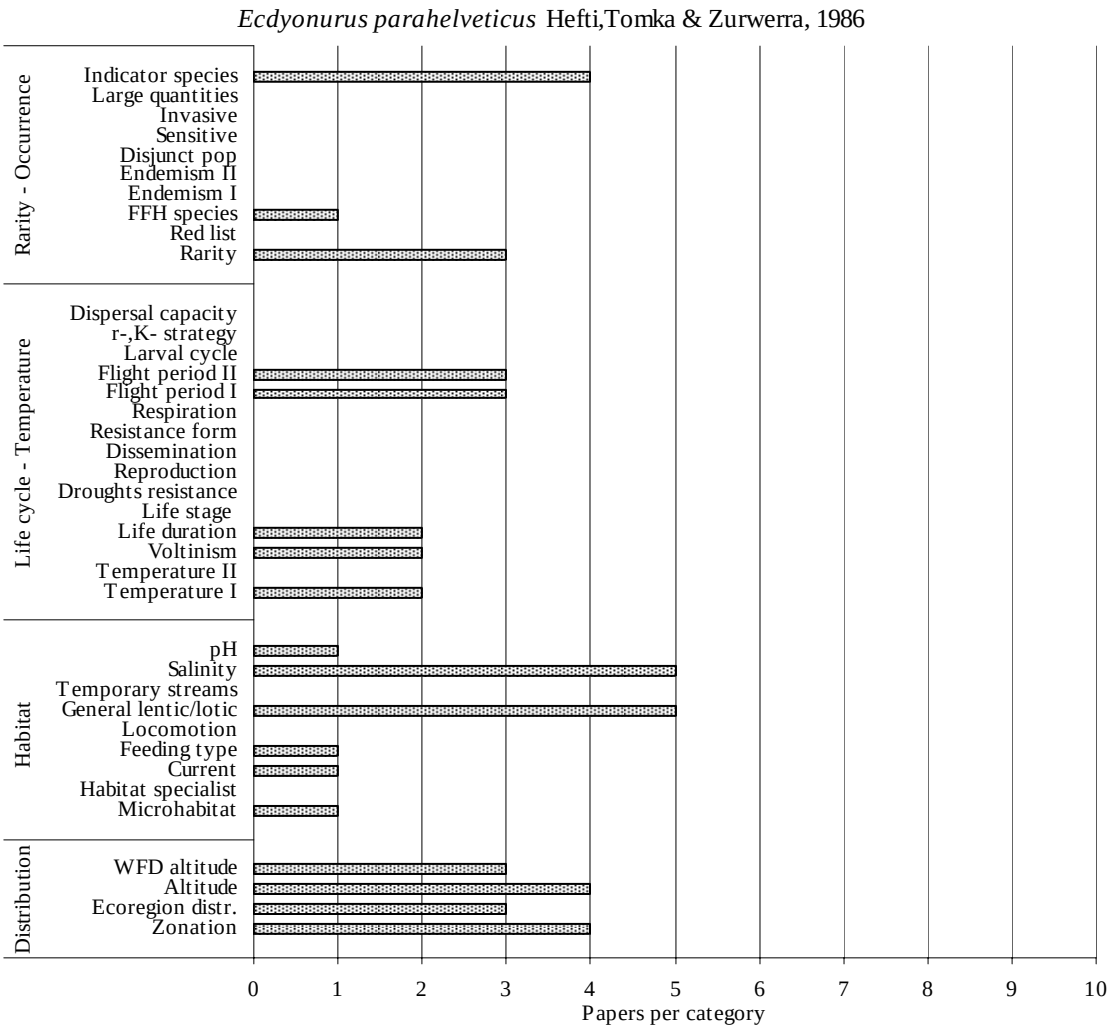

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus picteti* (Meyer-Dur, 1864)

Number of papers containing useful information: 18

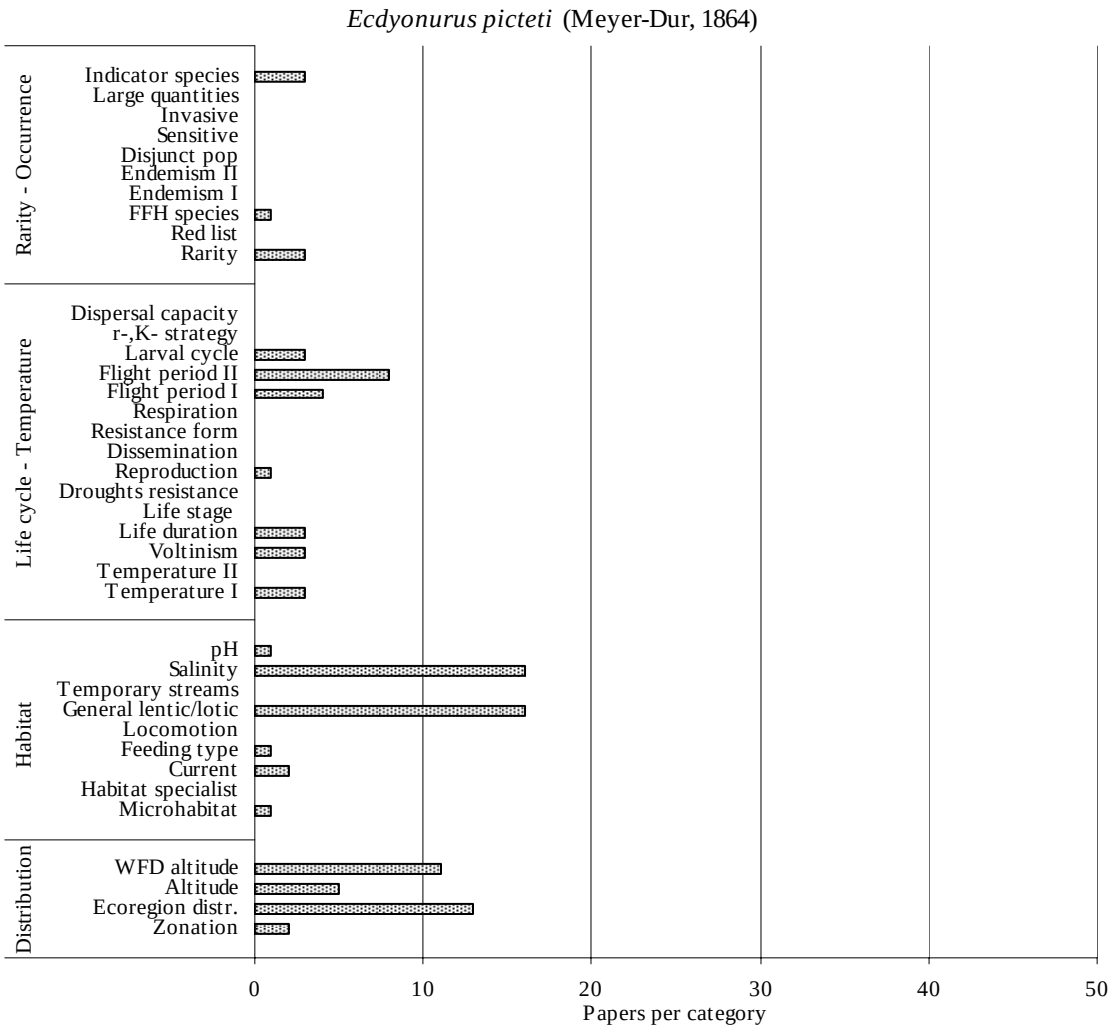

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus puma* Jacob & Braasch, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

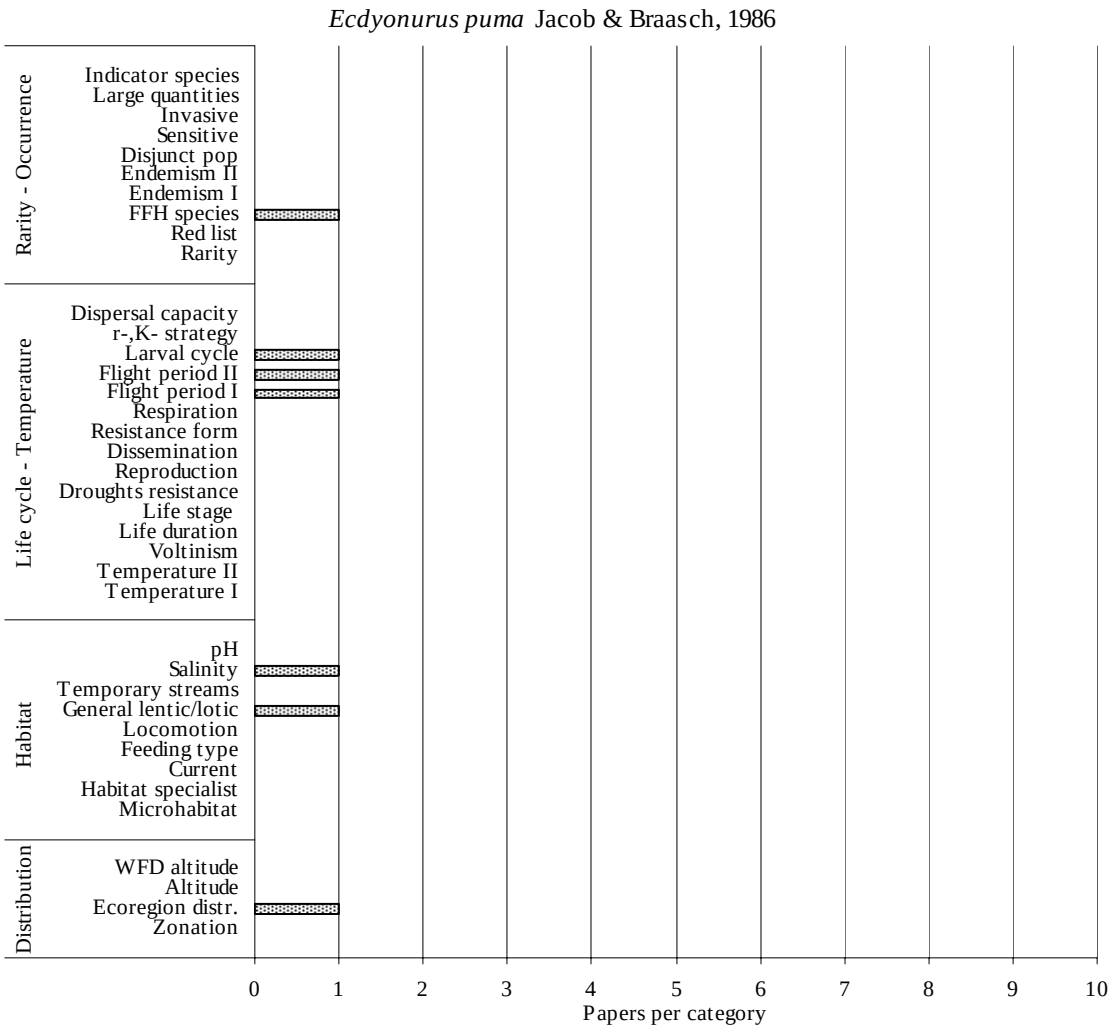

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus ruffoi* Grandi, 1953

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

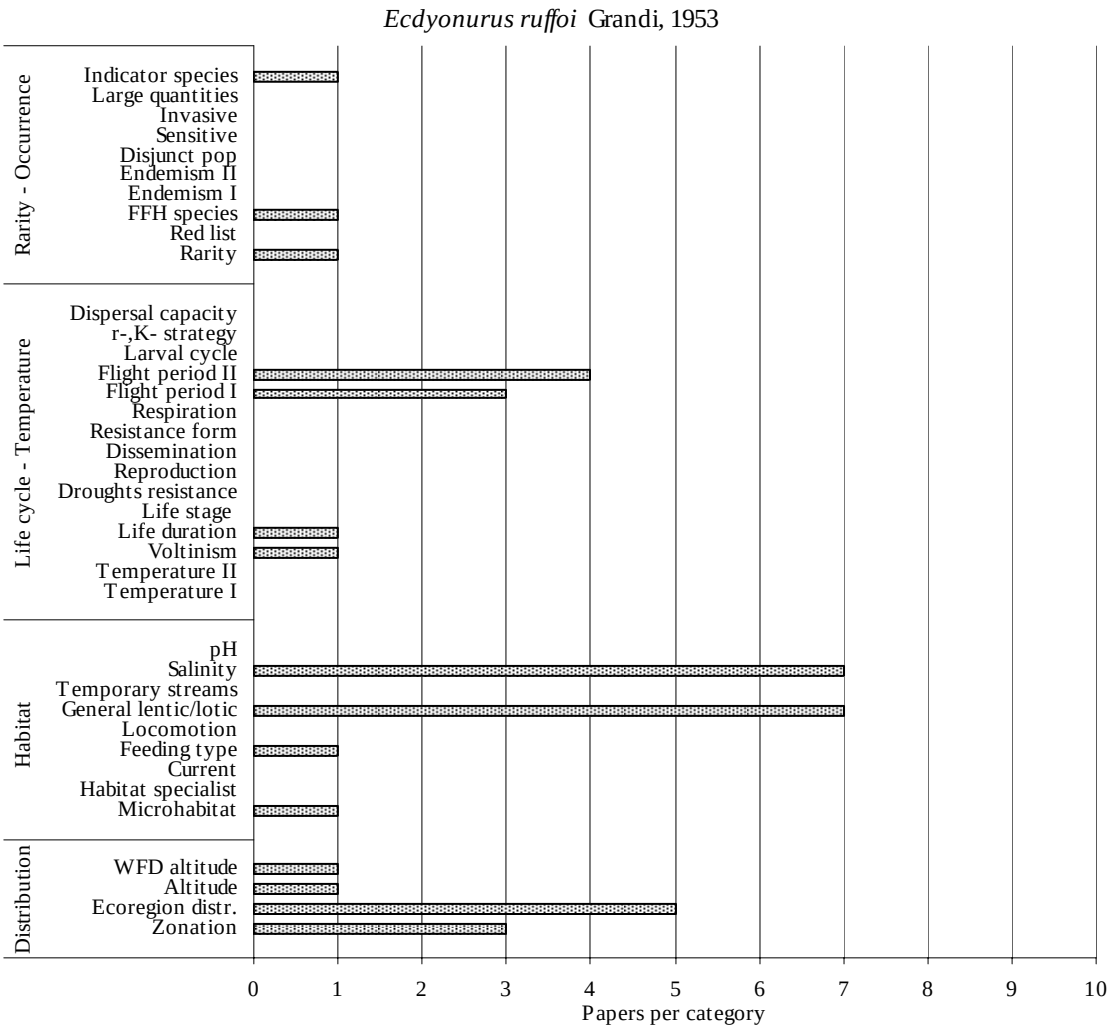

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus russevi* Braasch & Soldán, 1985

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

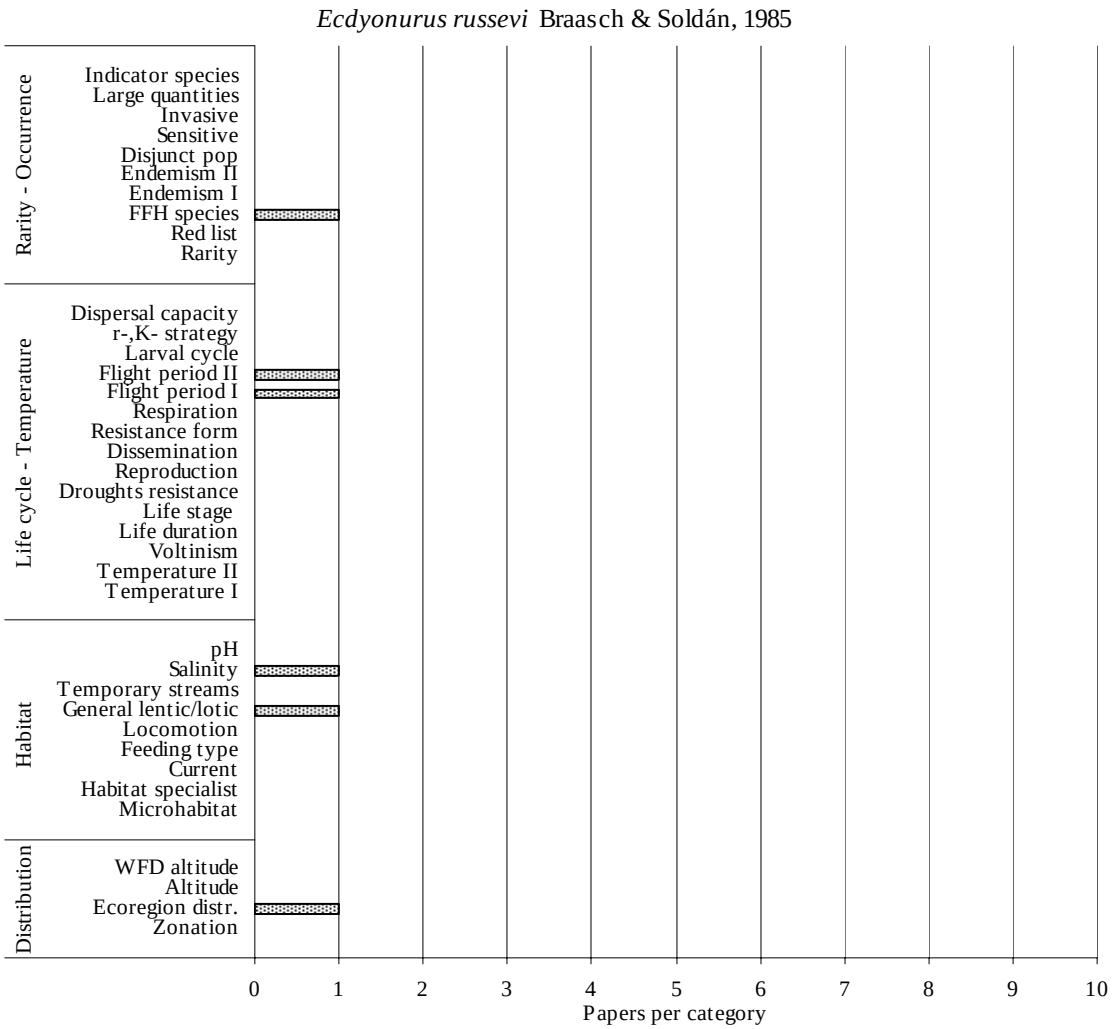

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no information were available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information on the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus siveci* Hefti, Tomka & Zurwerra, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

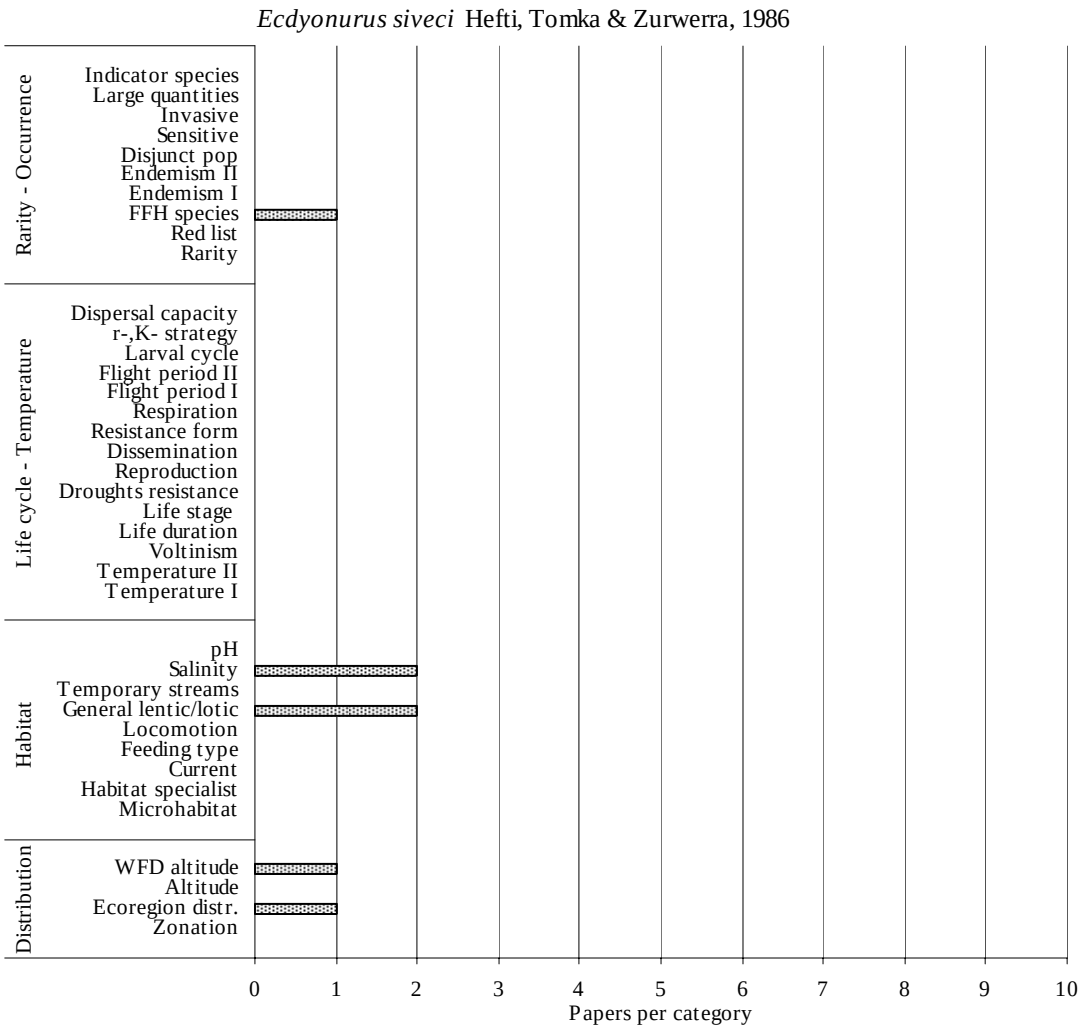

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus starmachi* Sowa, 1971

Number of papers containing useful information: 13

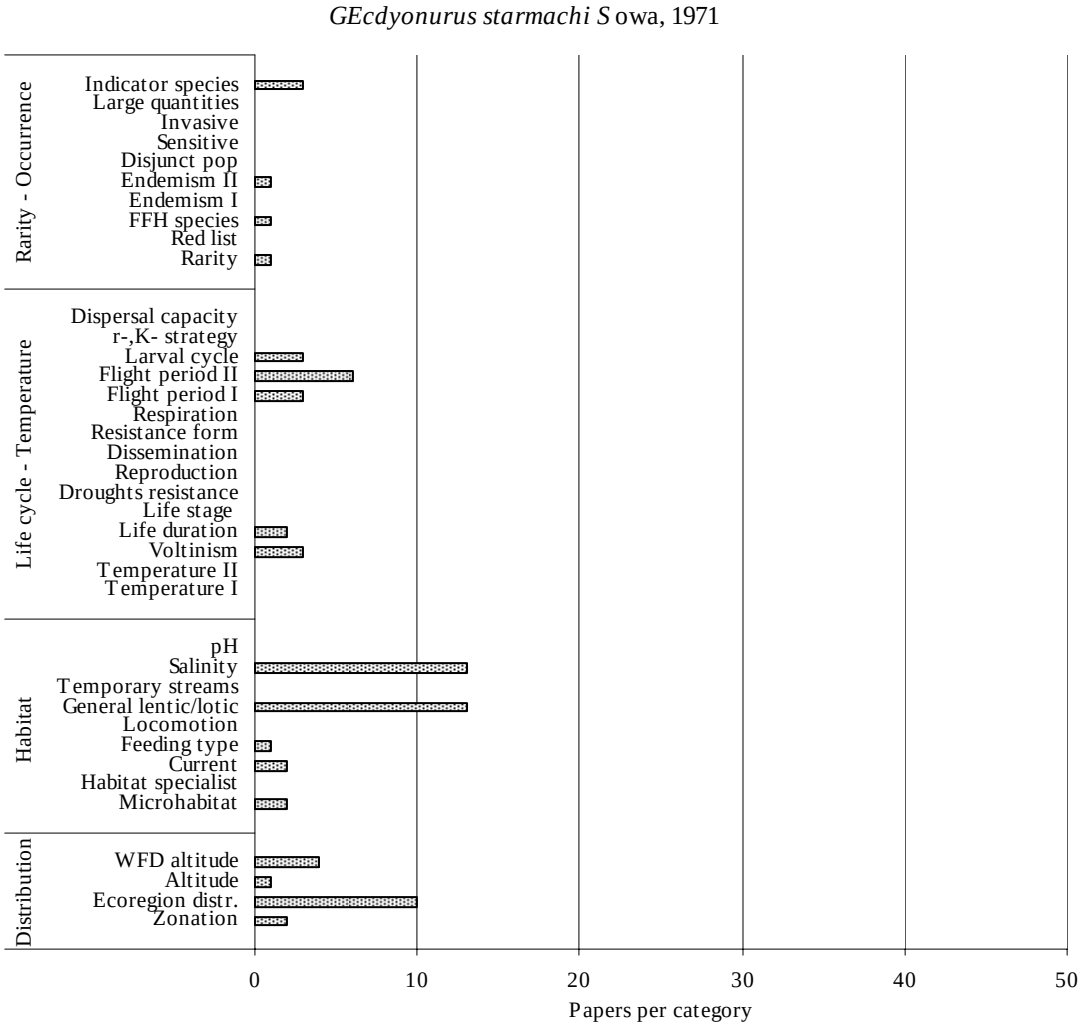

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Endemism and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for all features excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus subalpinus* Klapalek, 1907

Number of papers containing useful information: 21

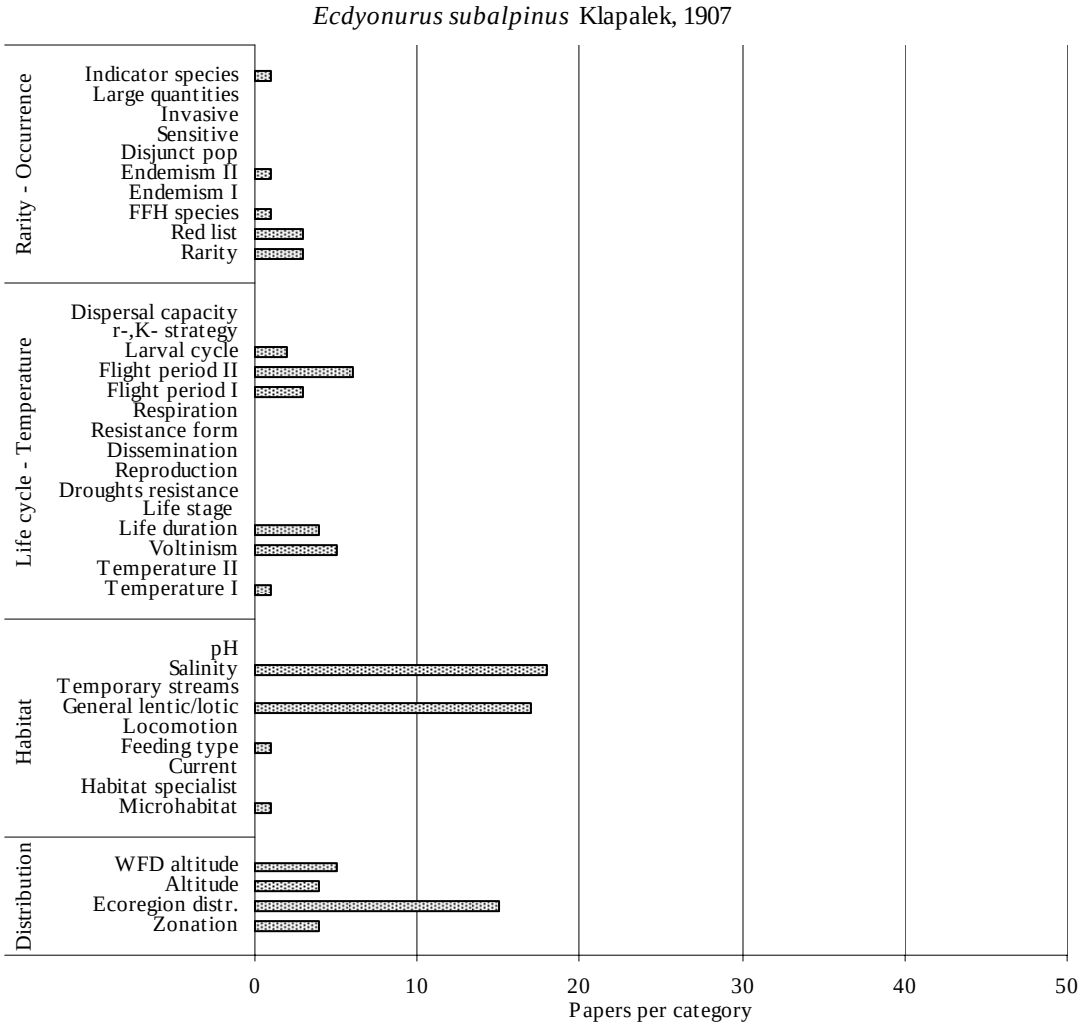

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for all features excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and Voltinism.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus submontanus* Landa, 1969

Number of papers containing useful information: 17

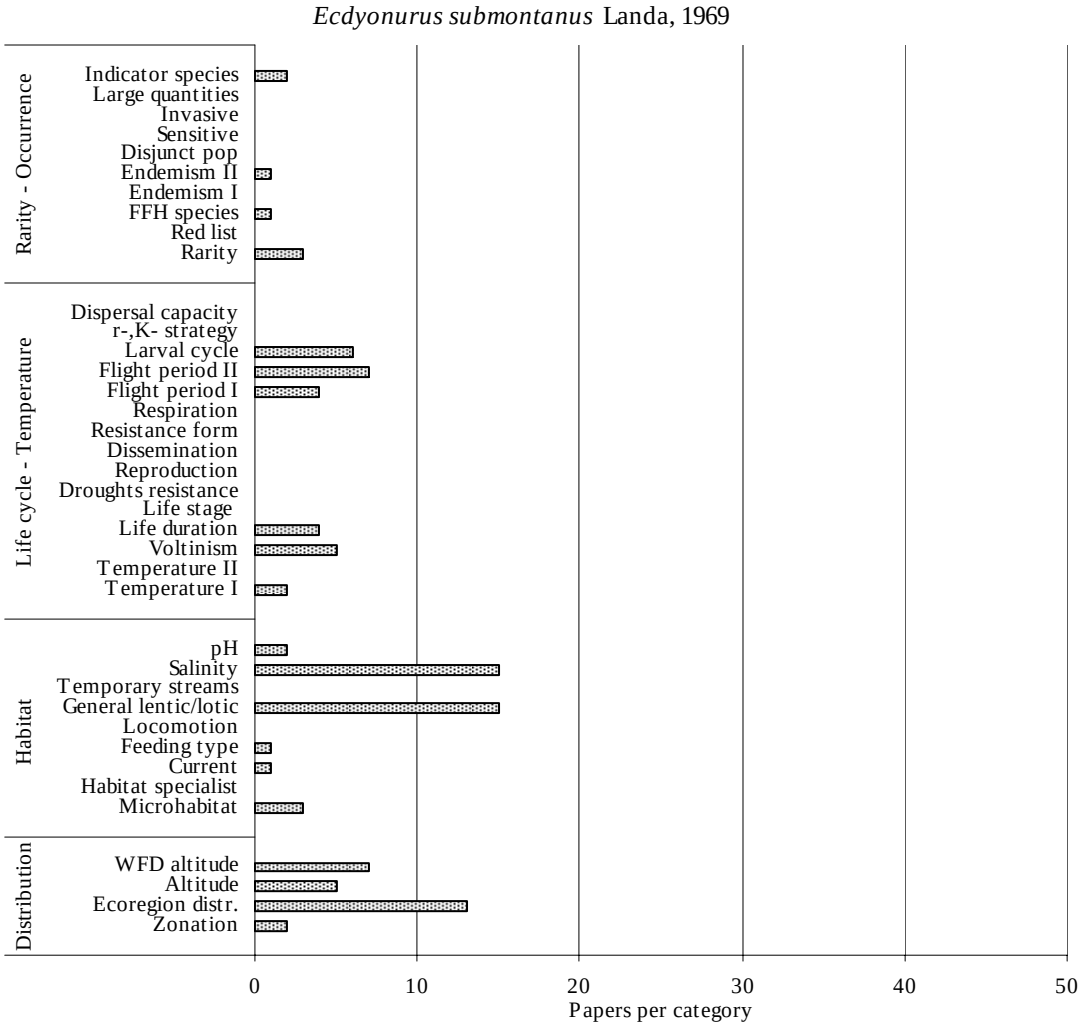

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Endemism and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period, Voltinism and WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus torrentis* Kimmins, 1942

Number of papers containing useful information: 37

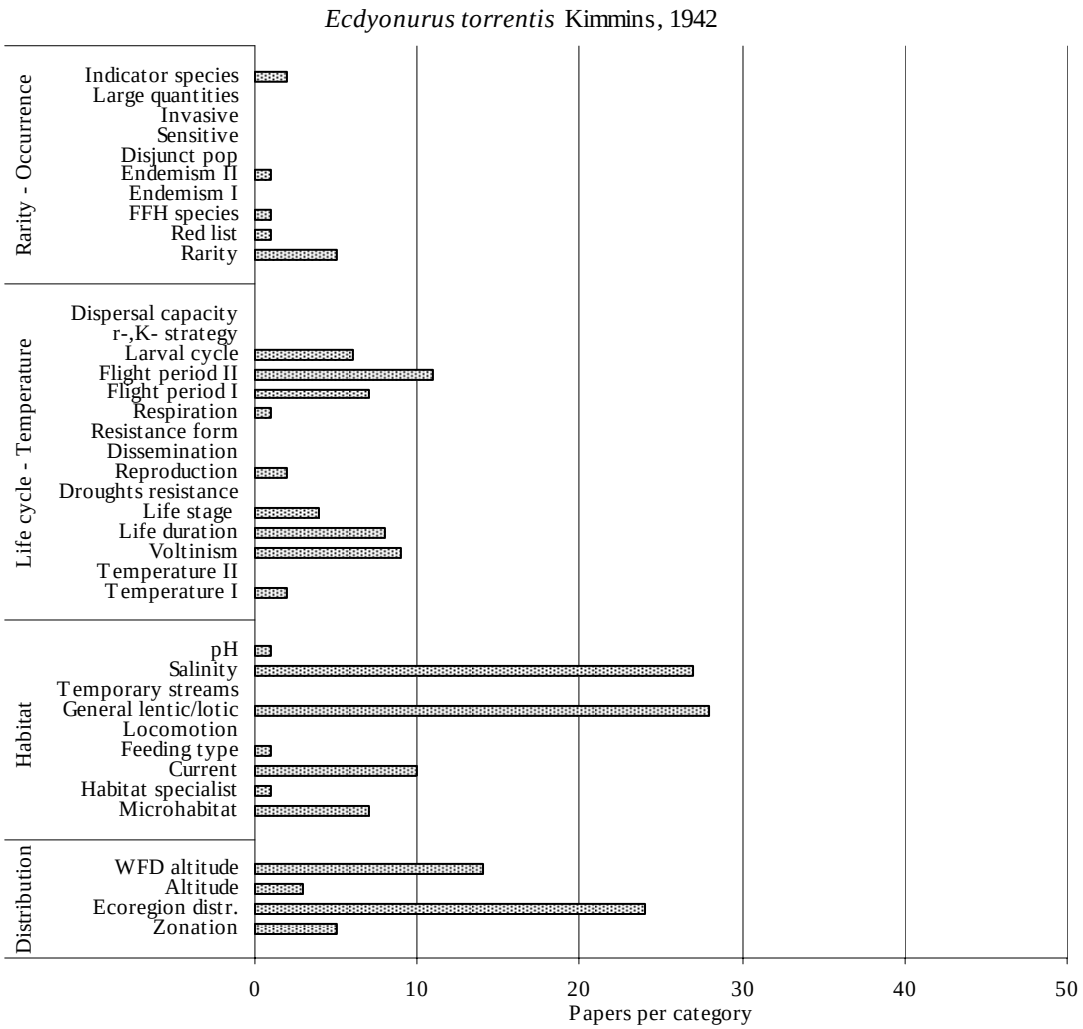

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Voltinism, Current and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus venosus* (Fabricius, 1775)

Number of papers containing useful information: 89

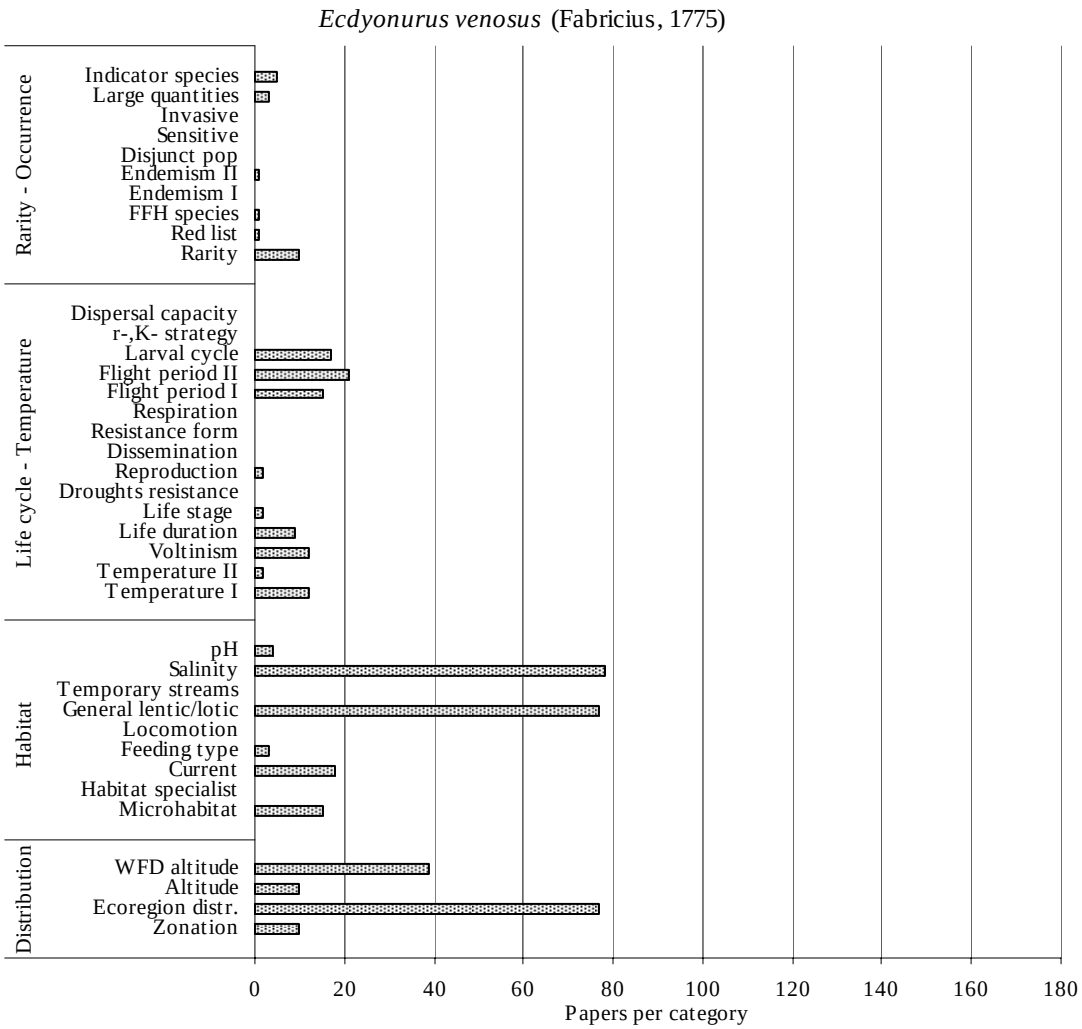

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y		-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N	if no	Y	N
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature and Habitat due to differences observed among European zones and authors' opinions respectively.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus vitoshensis* Jacob & Braasch, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

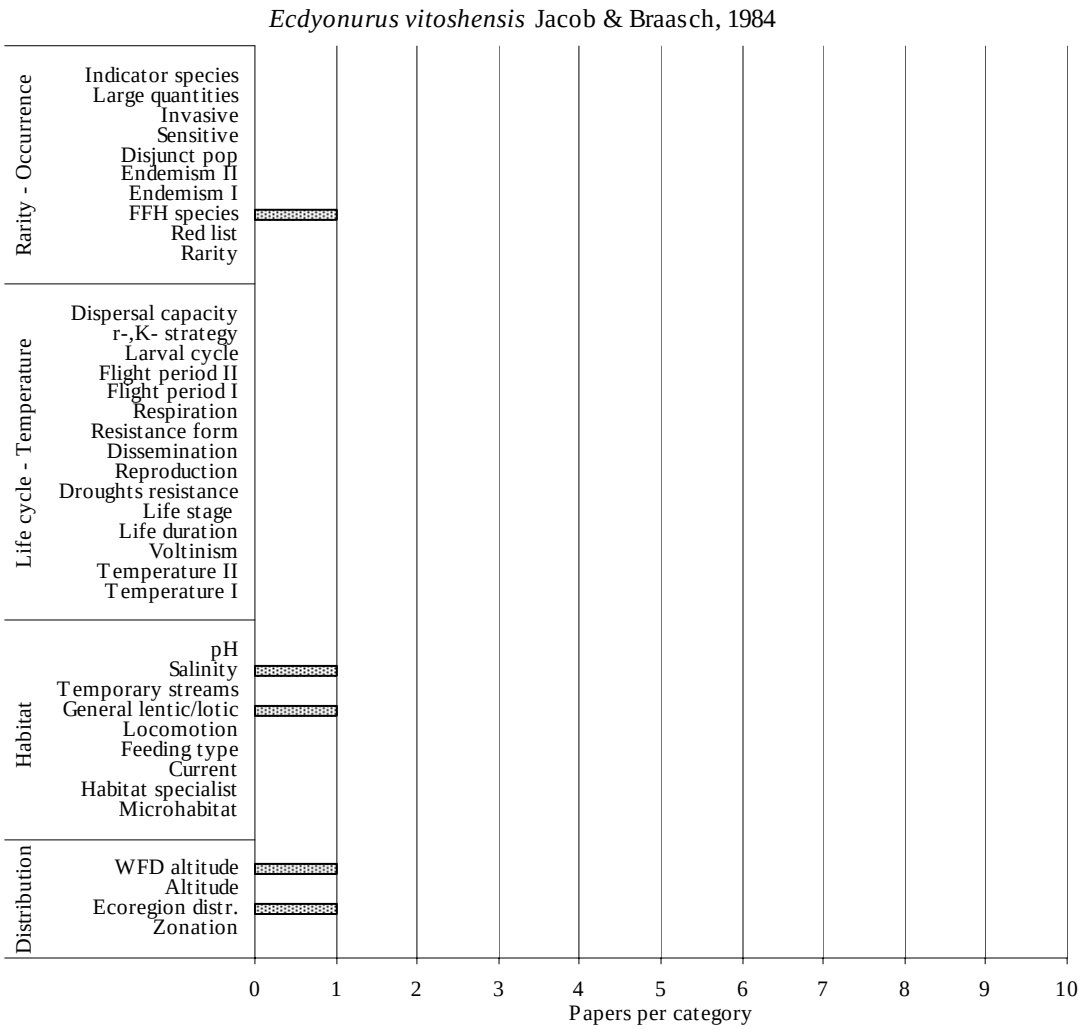

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Ecdyonurus zelleri* (Eaton, 1885)

Number of papers containing useful information: 18

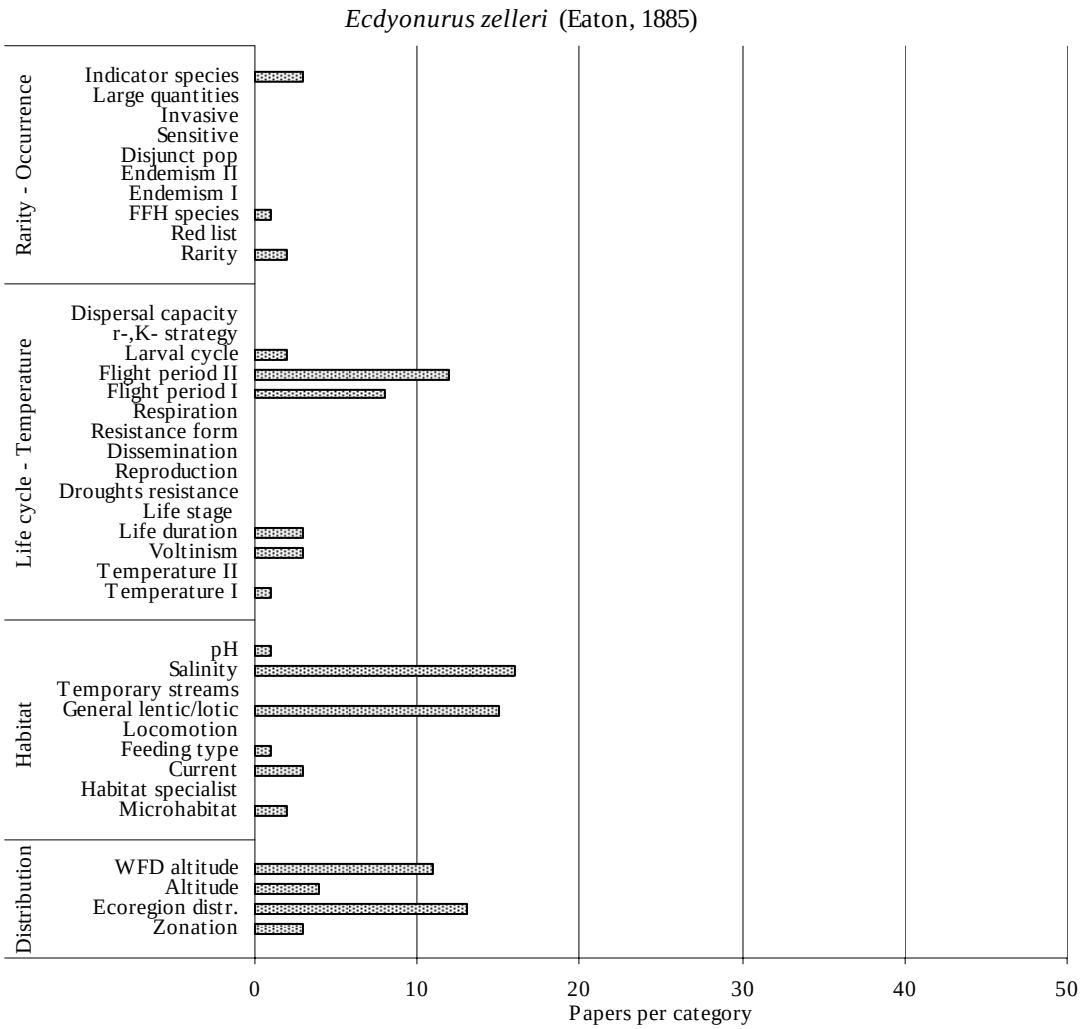

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena affinis* (Eaton, 1883)

Number of papers containing useful information: 26

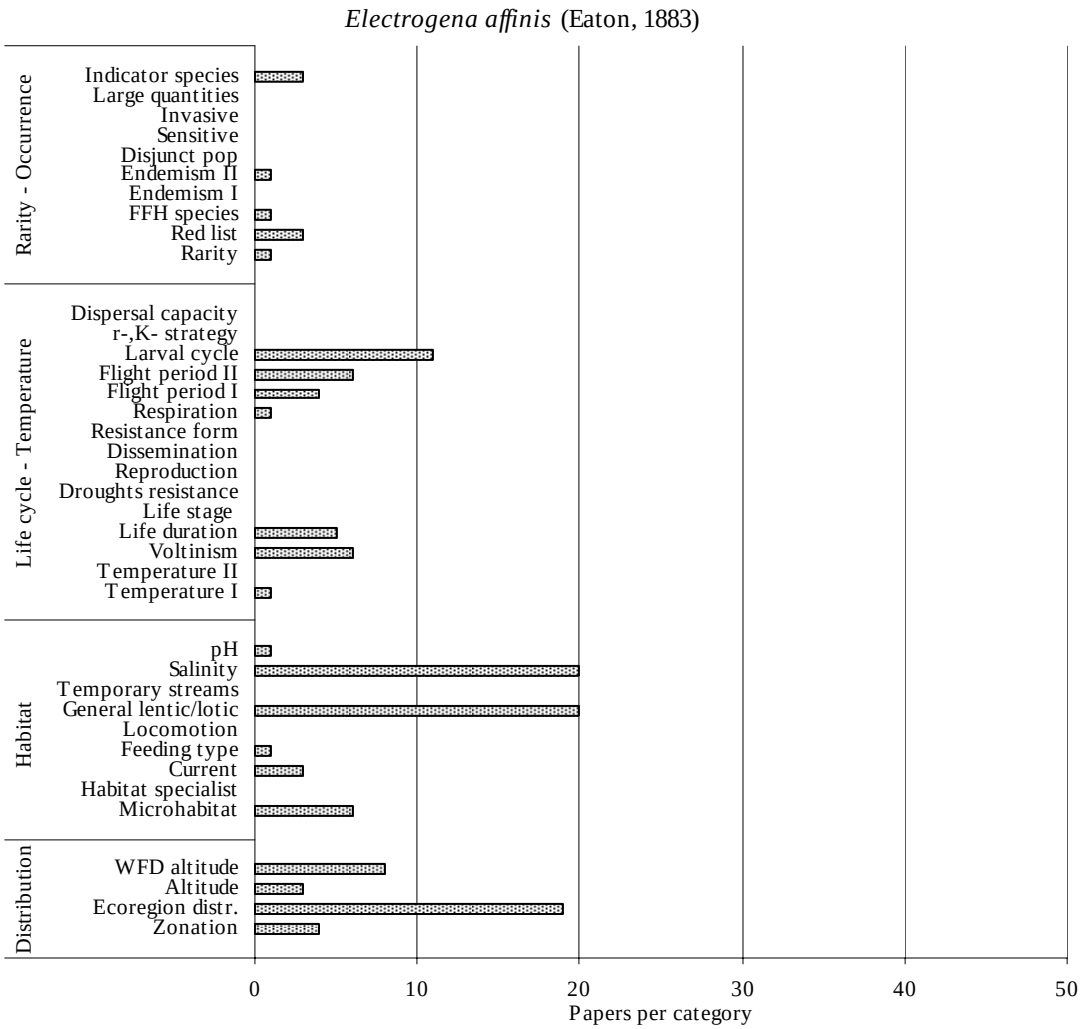

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle, Flight period, Voltinism, Microhabitat and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena aspoecki* (Braasch, 1984)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

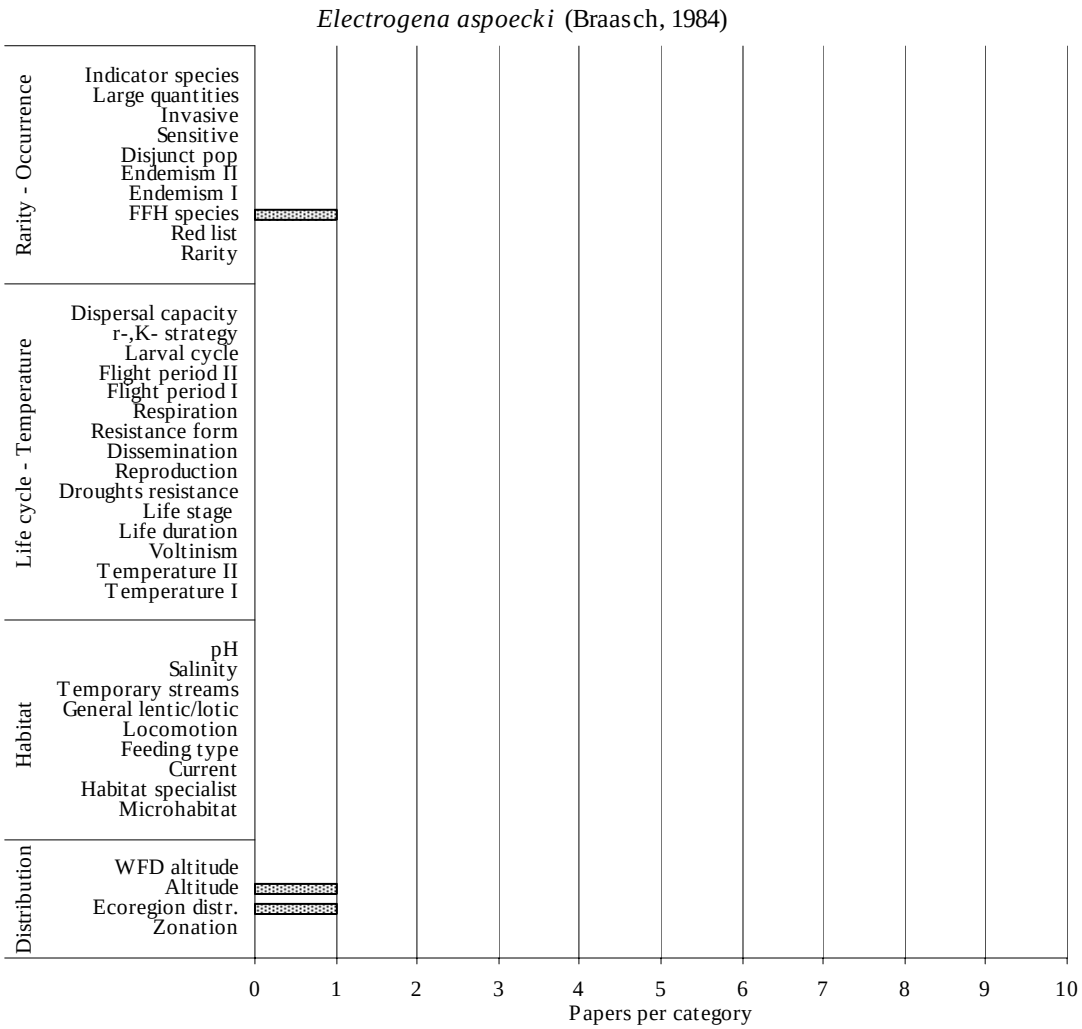

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena braaschi* (Sowa, 1984)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

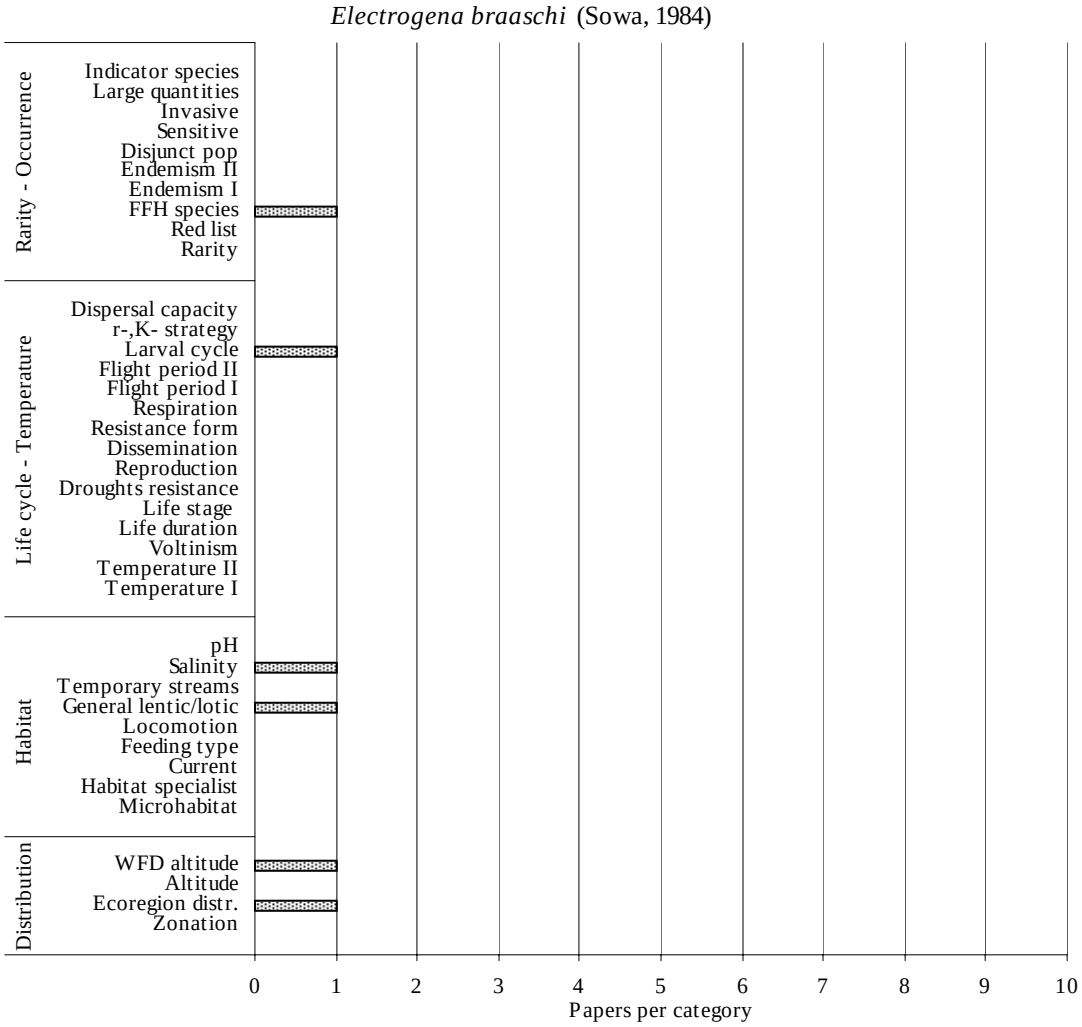

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena calabra* Belfiore, 1995

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

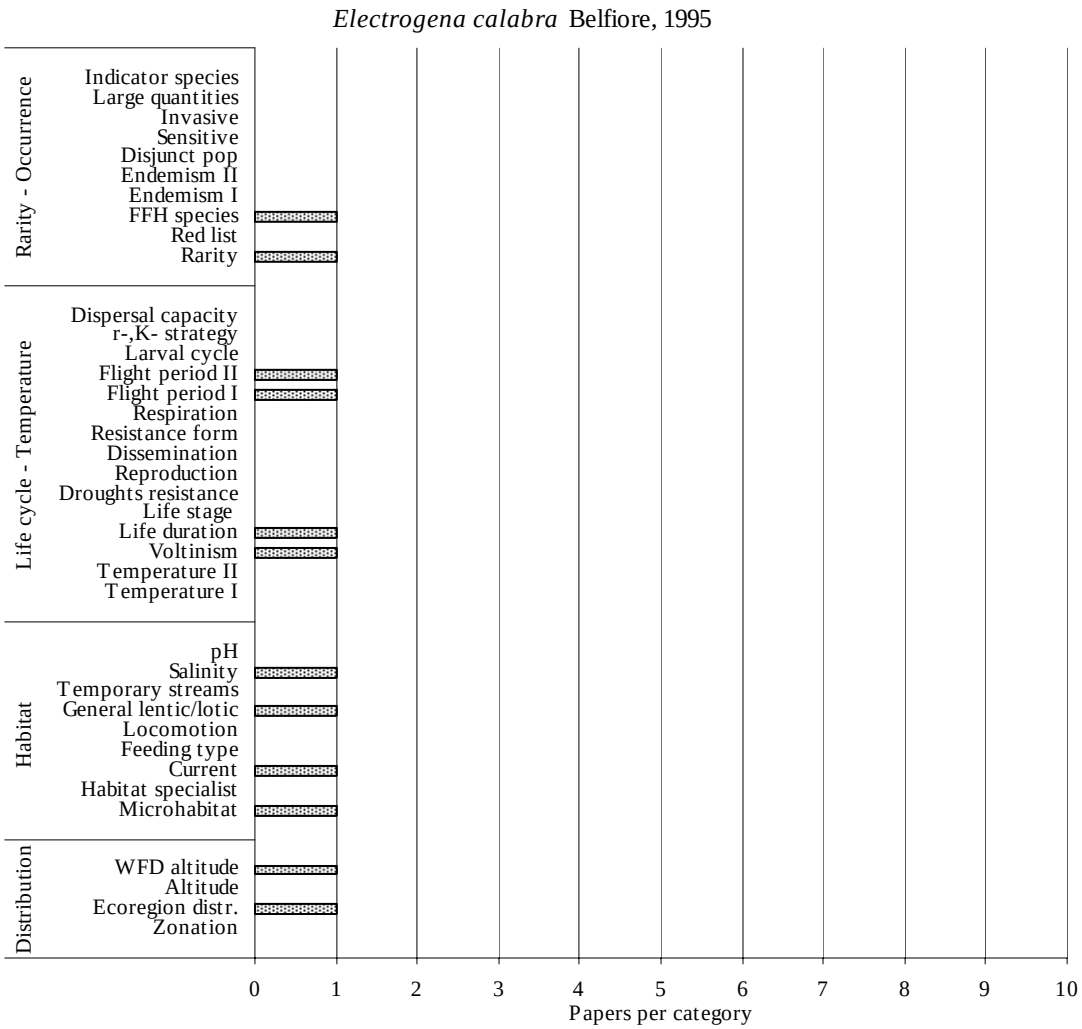

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena fallax* (Hagen, 1864)

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

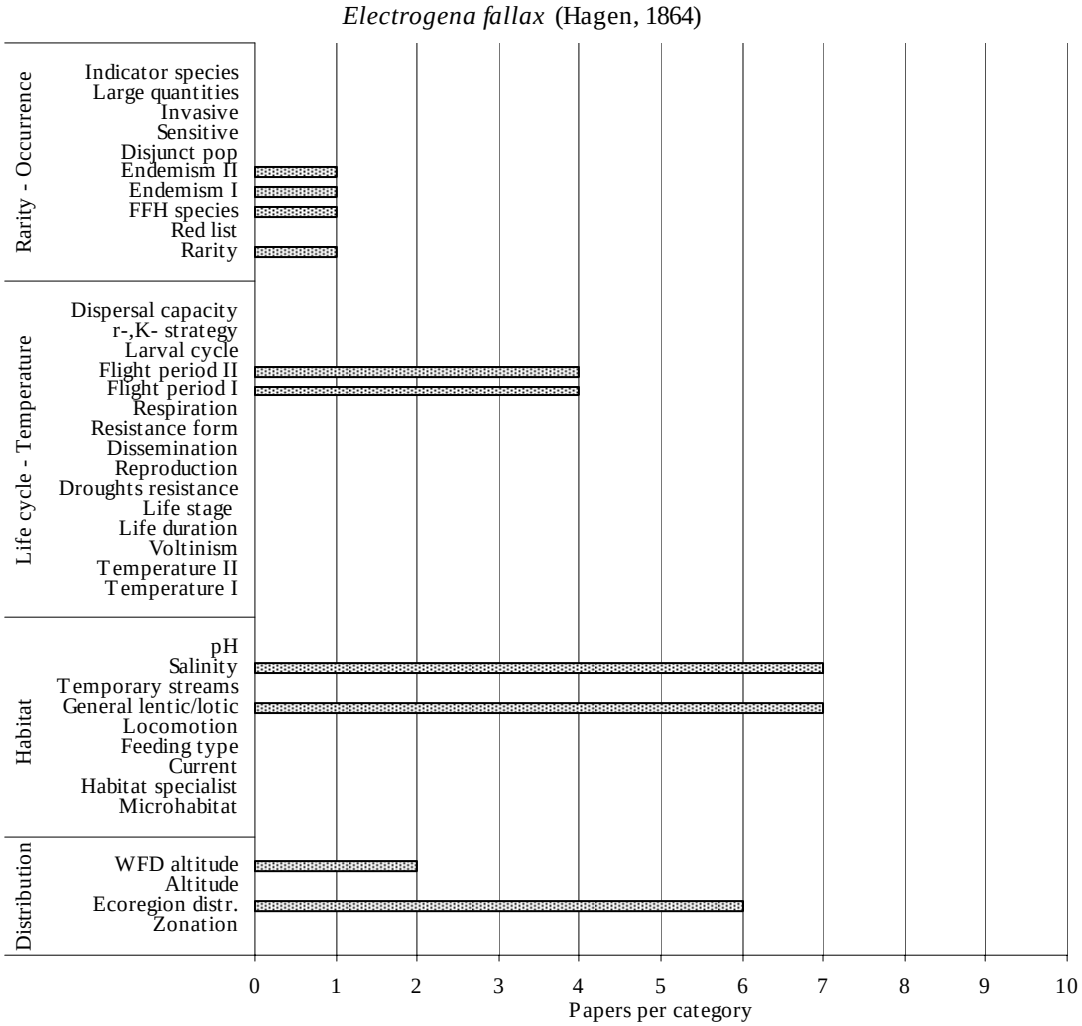

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is Flight period.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena grandiae* (Belfiore, 1981)

Number of papers containing useful information: 10

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Endemism and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: information were available only for WFD altitude.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena gridellii* (Grandi, 1953)

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

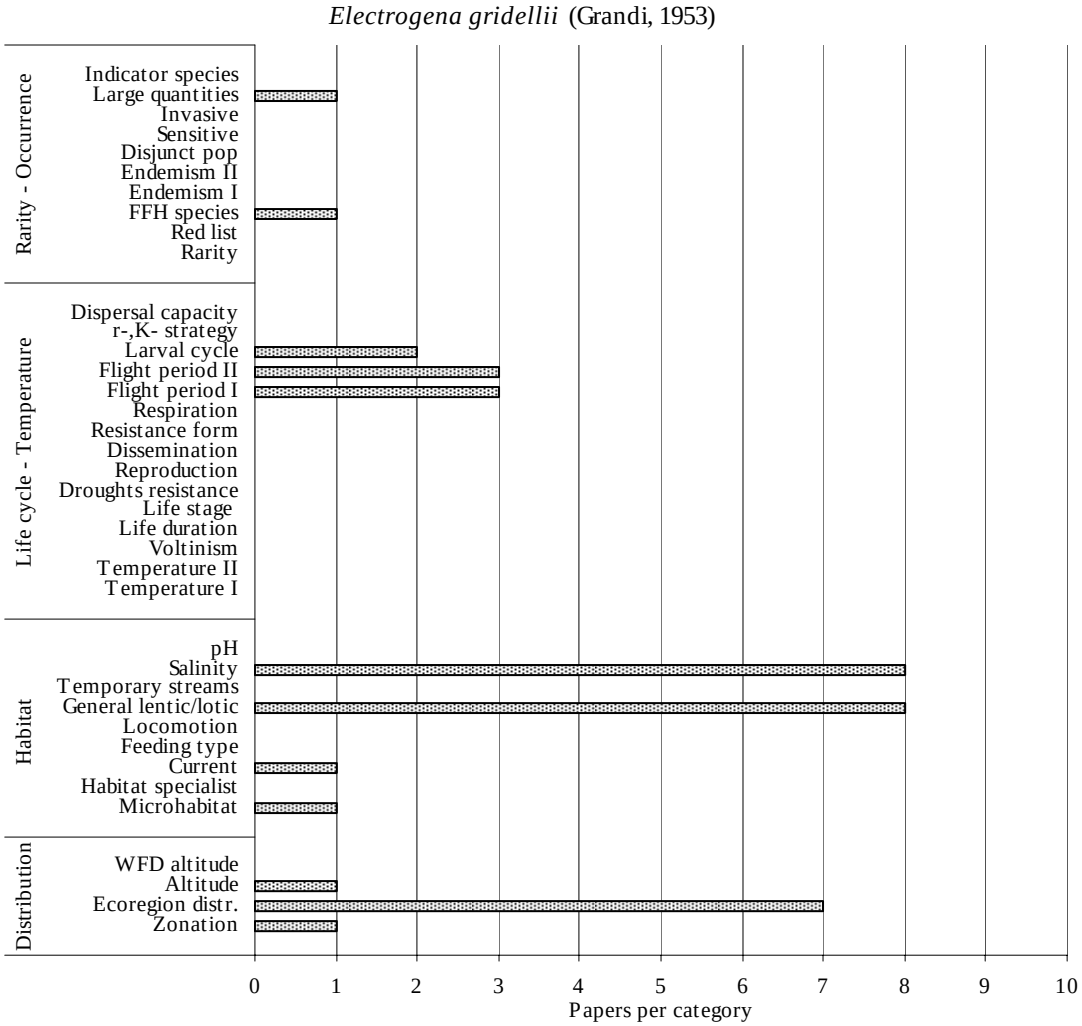

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: information were available for all features excluding WFD altitude.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle and Flight period.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena hellenica* Zurwerra & Tomka, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

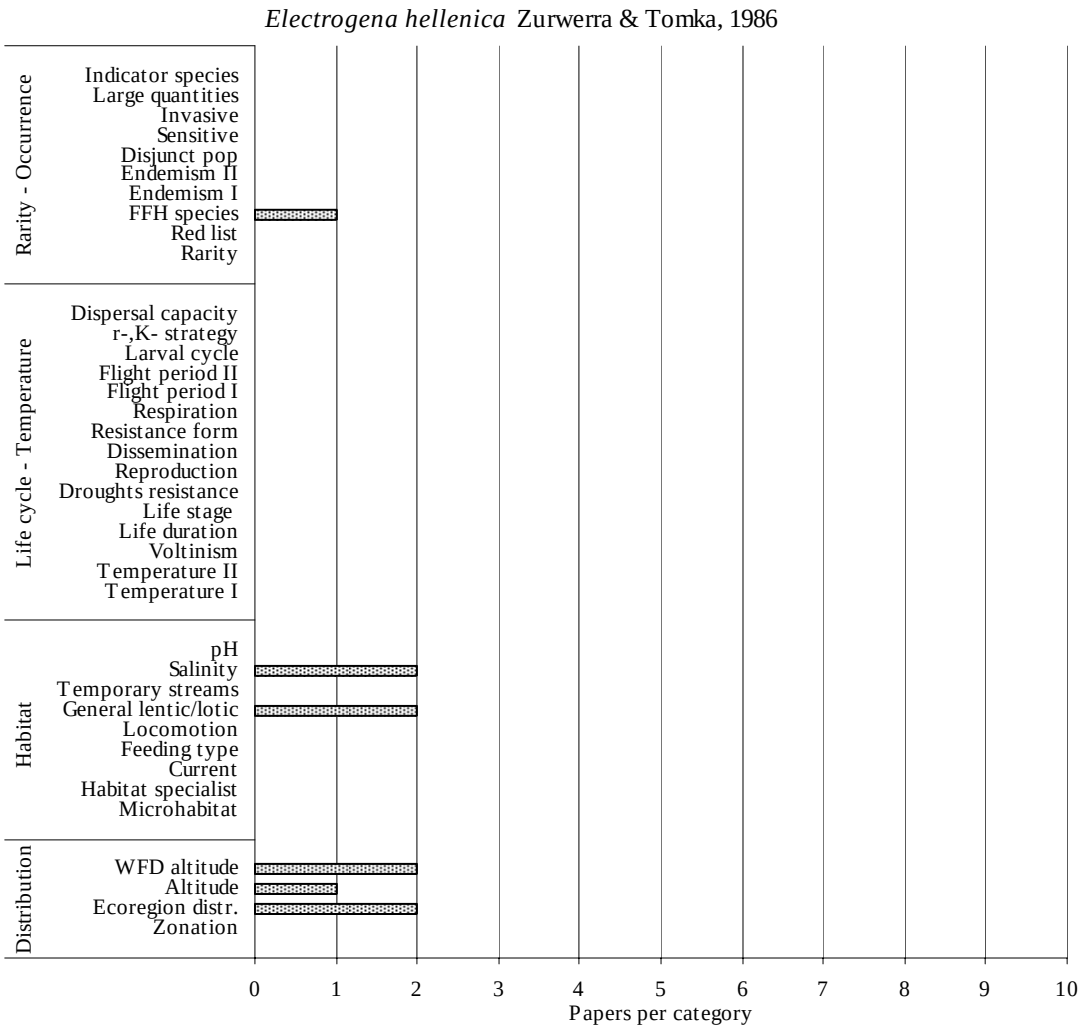

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Altitudinal distribution.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena hyblaea* Belfiore, 1994

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

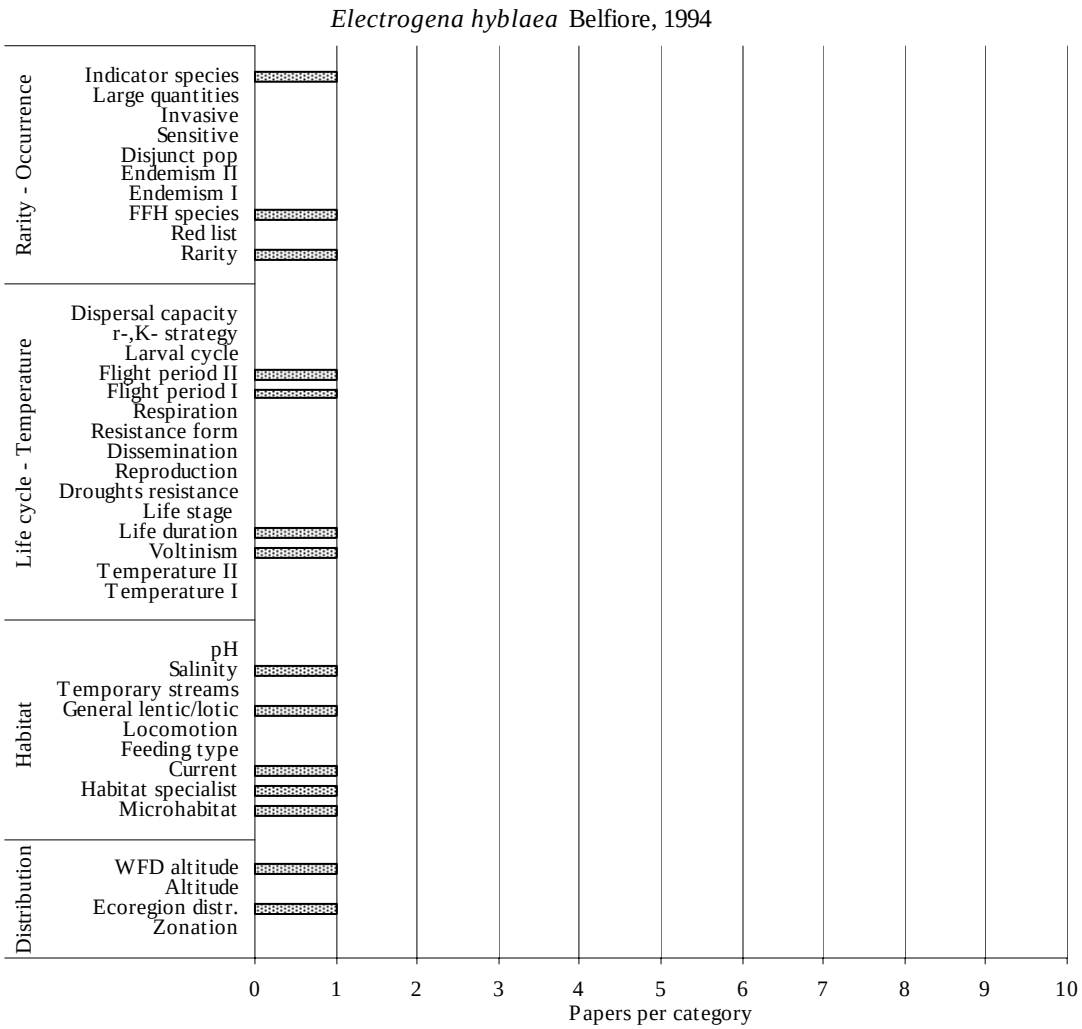

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena lateralis* (Curtis, 1834)

Number of papers containing useful information: 63

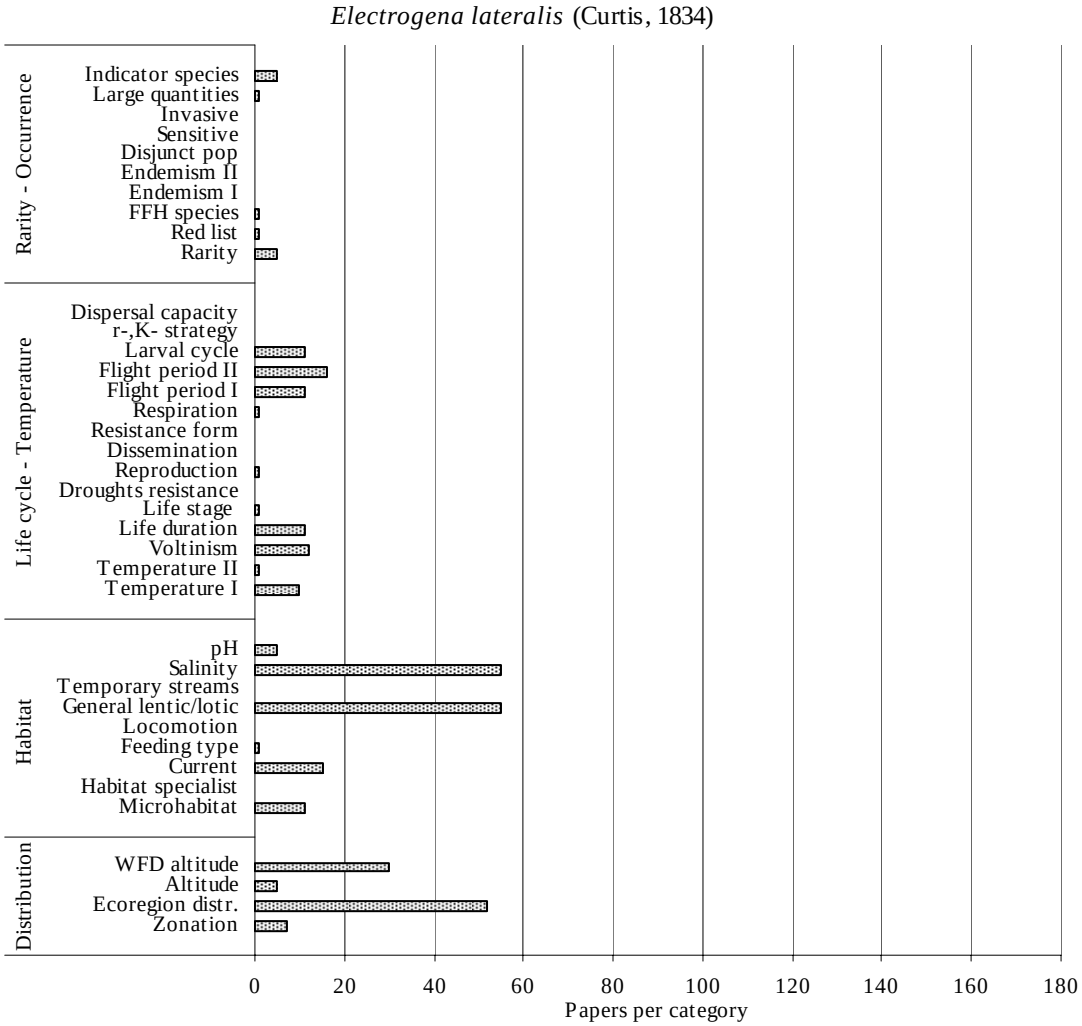

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Endemism, Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all categories with the exception of Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Habitat due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena lunaris* Belfiore & Scillitani, 1997

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

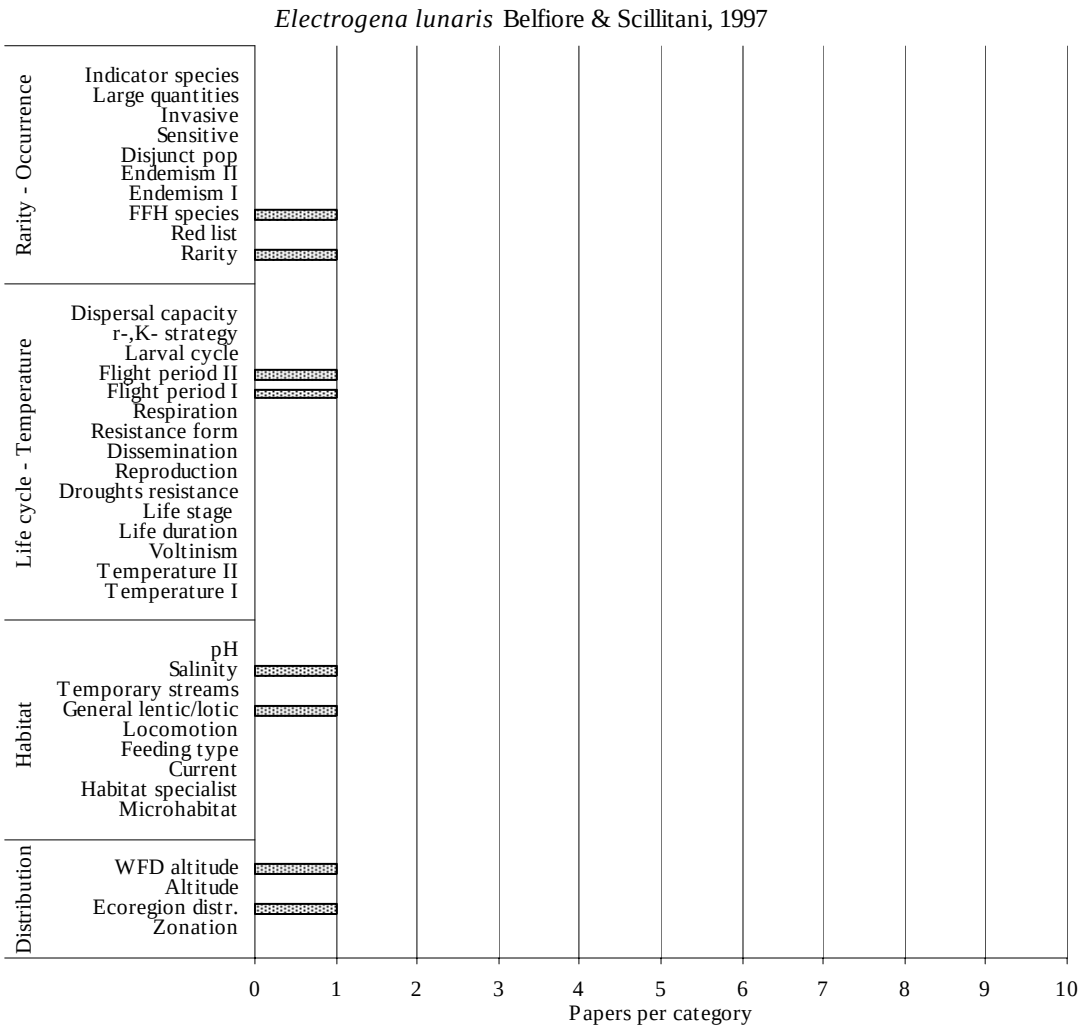

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena macedonica* (Ikonomov, 1954)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

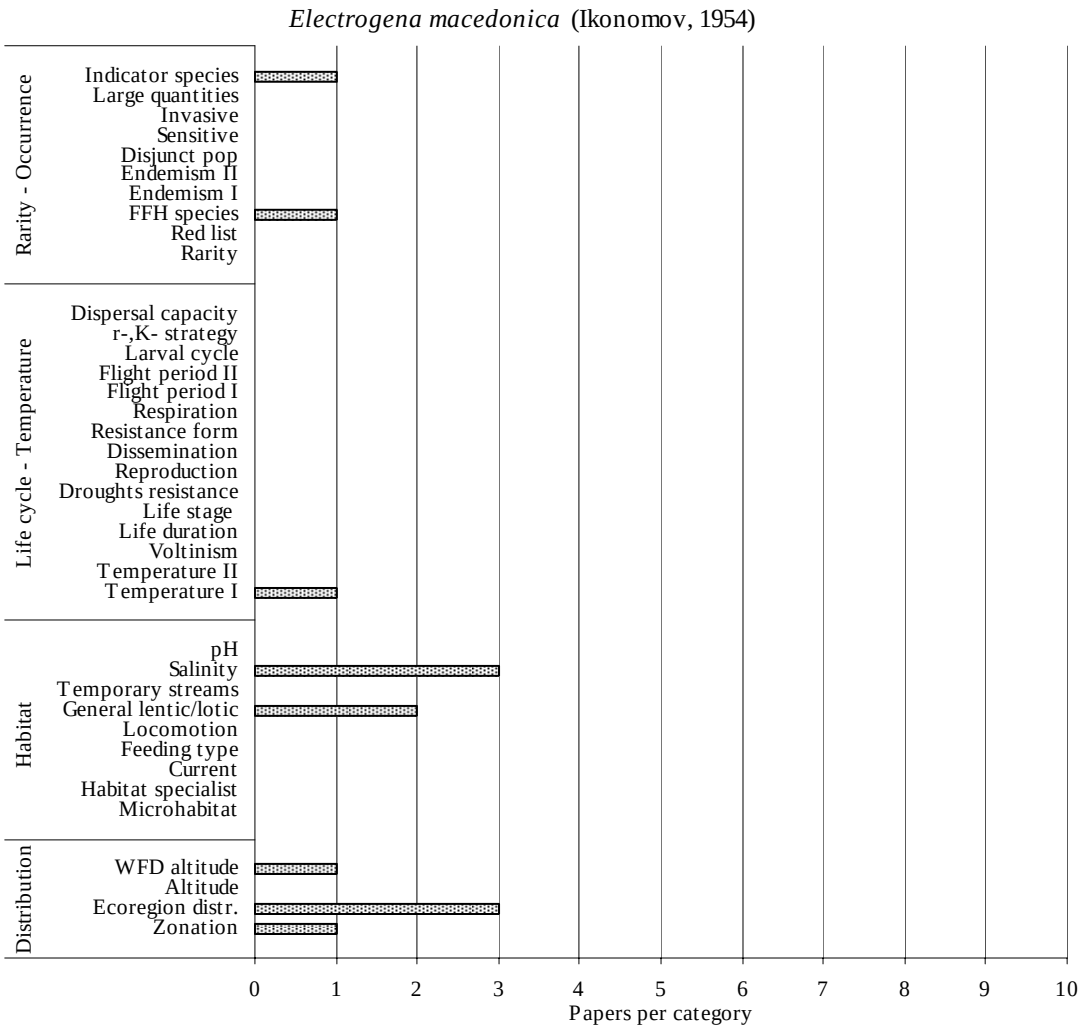

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Temperature preference.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Zonation and WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena malickyi* (Braasch, 1983)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

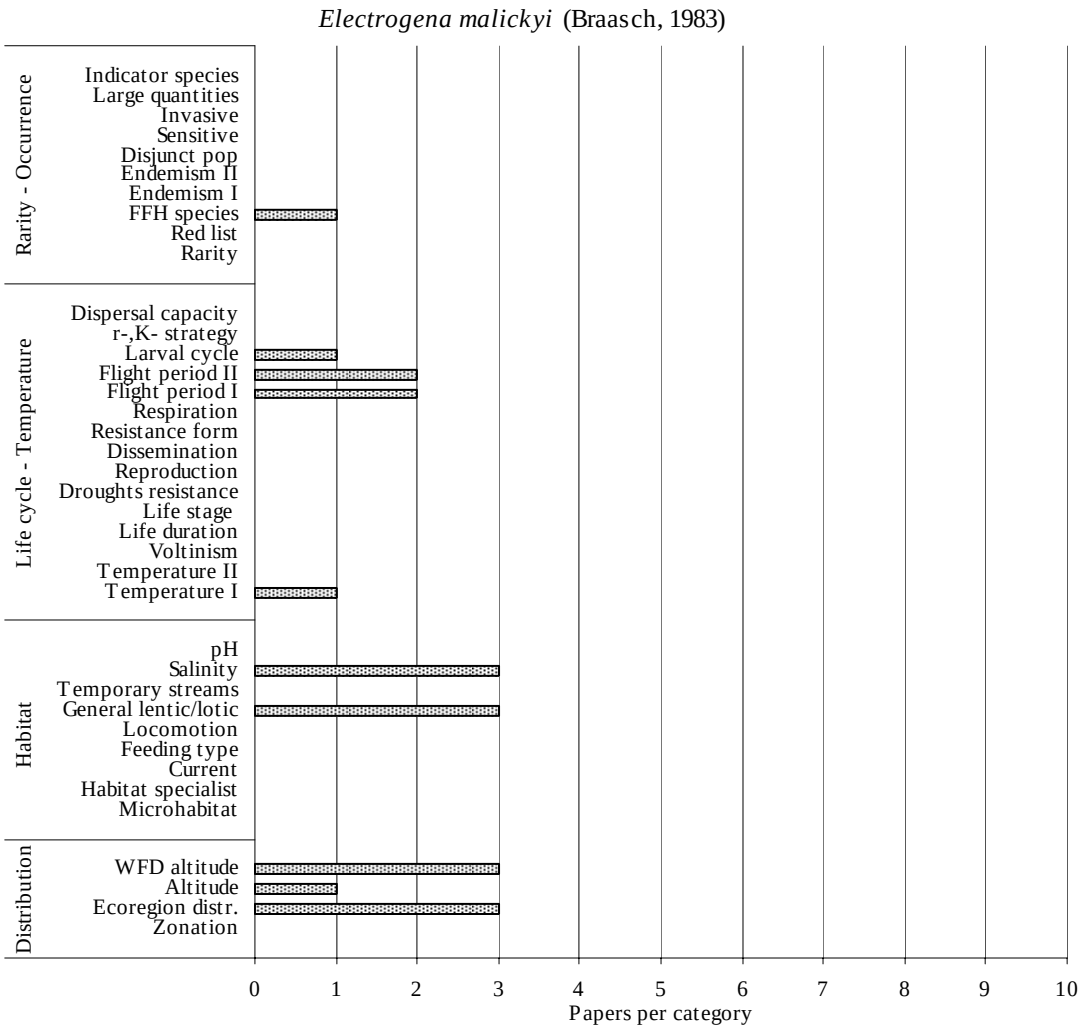

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Altitudinal distribution.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena ozrensis* (Tanasijevic, 1975)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

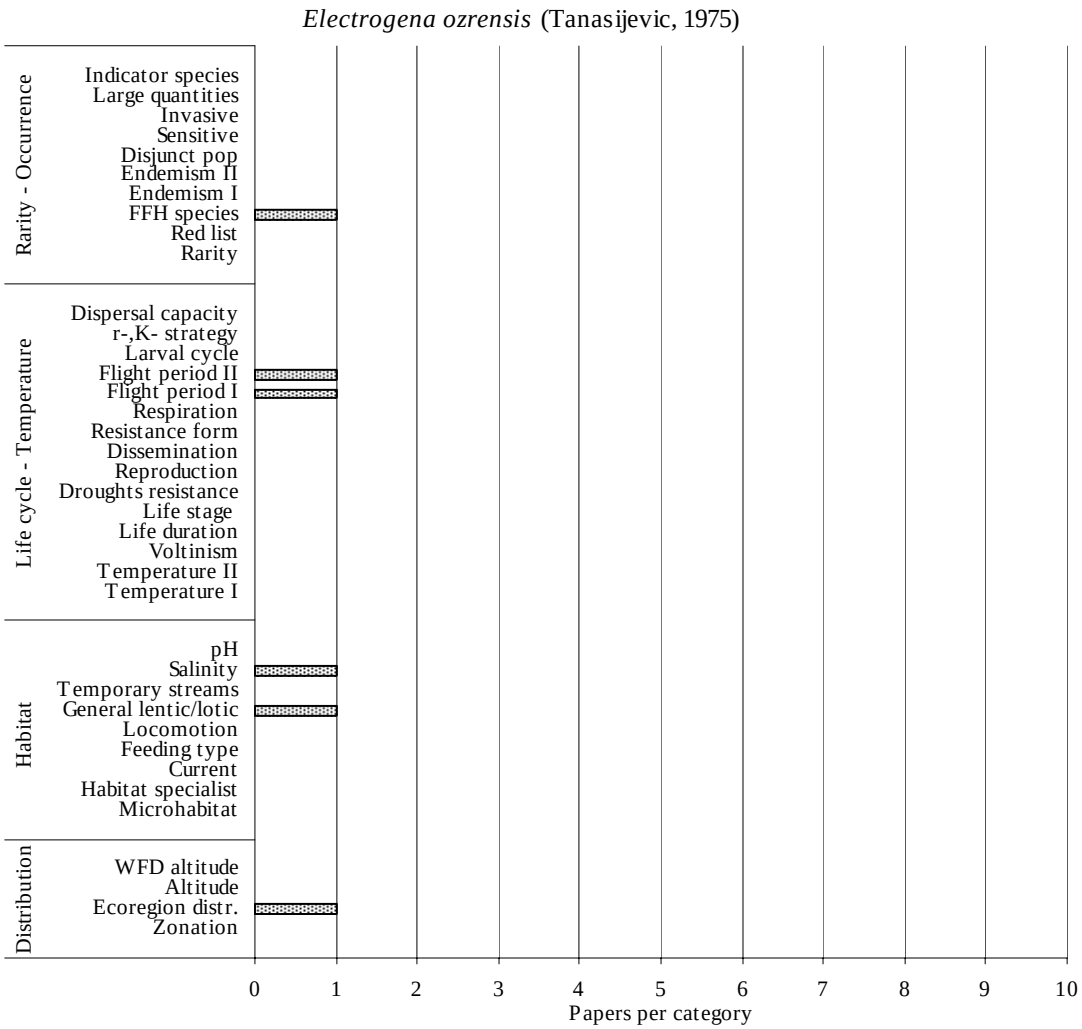

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no nformation were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no data were available.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena quadrilineata* (Landa, 1969)

Number of papers containing useful information: 11

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for all features excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle and Flight period.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena samalorum* (Landa & Soldán, 1982)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

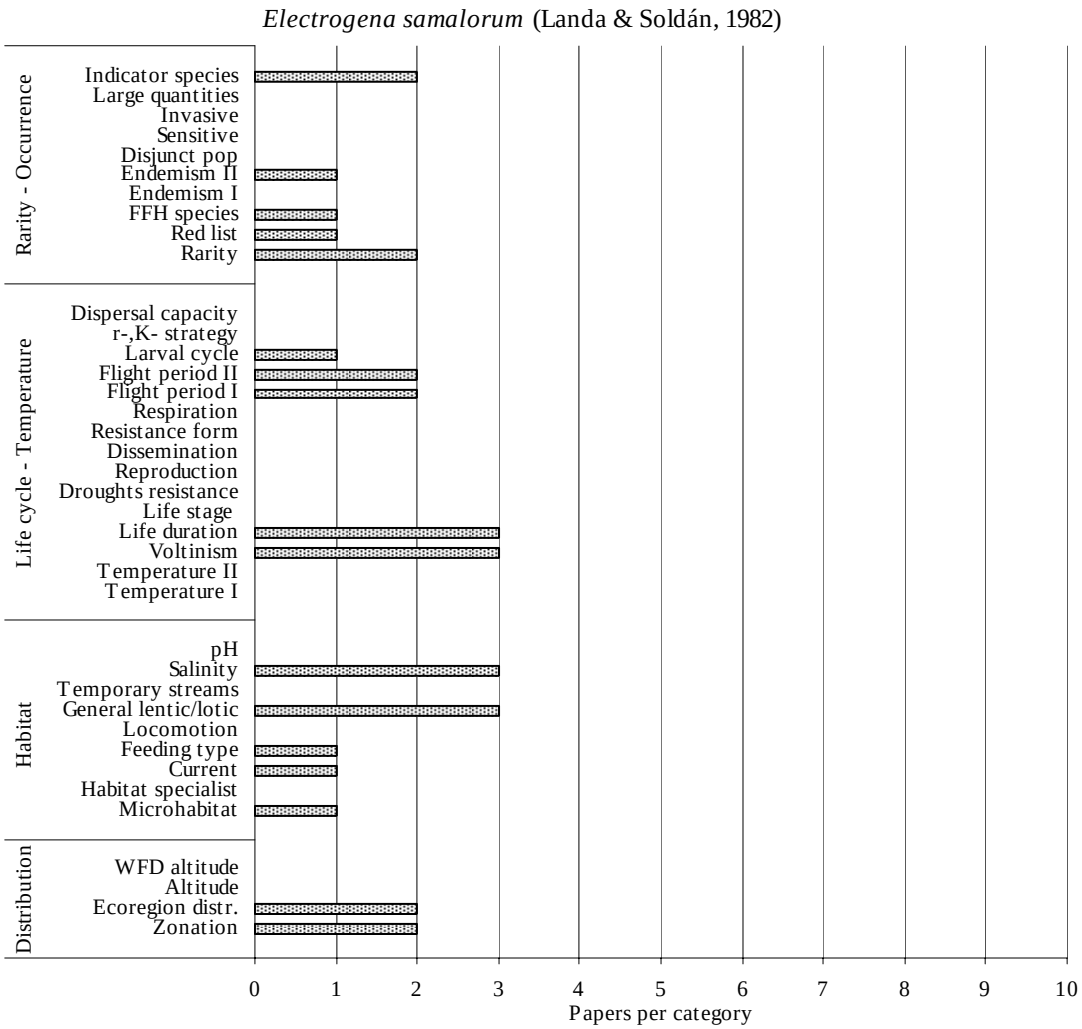

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity, Red list, Endemism and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available only for Zonation.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena ujhelyii* (Sowa, 1981)

Number of papers containing useful information: 18

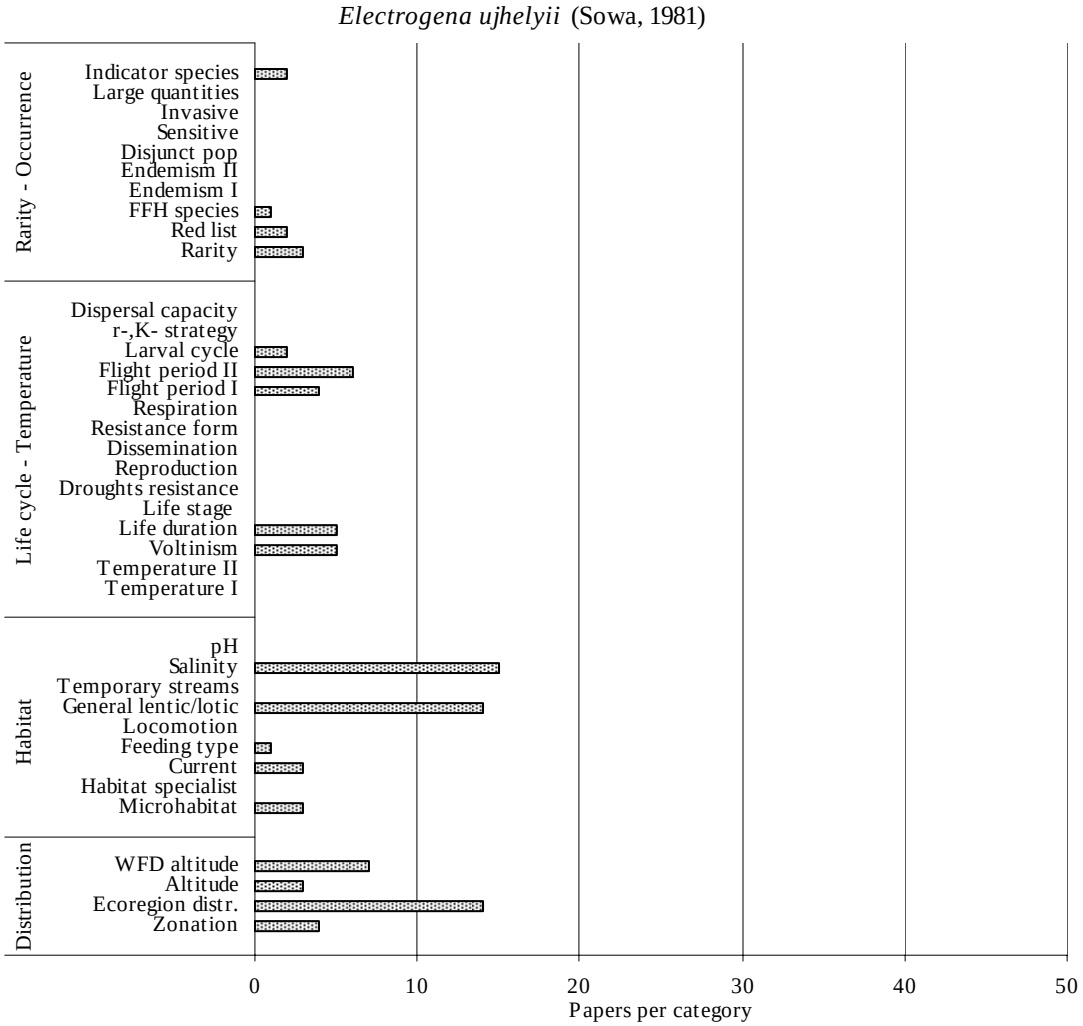

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity, Red list and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena vipavensis* Zurwerra & Tomka, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

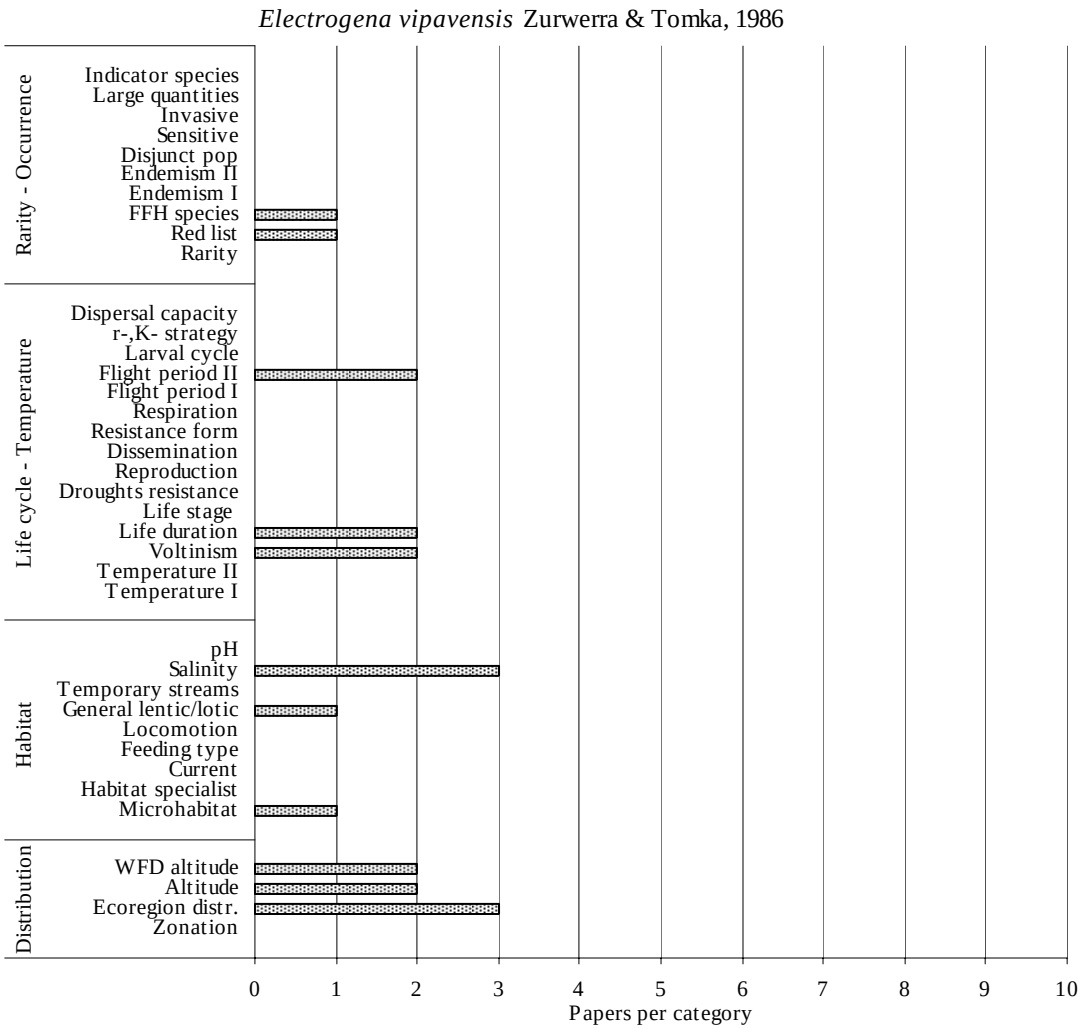

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Red list.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat.
Distribution: data were available only for Altitudinal distribution.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Electrogena zebrata* (Hagen, 1864)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

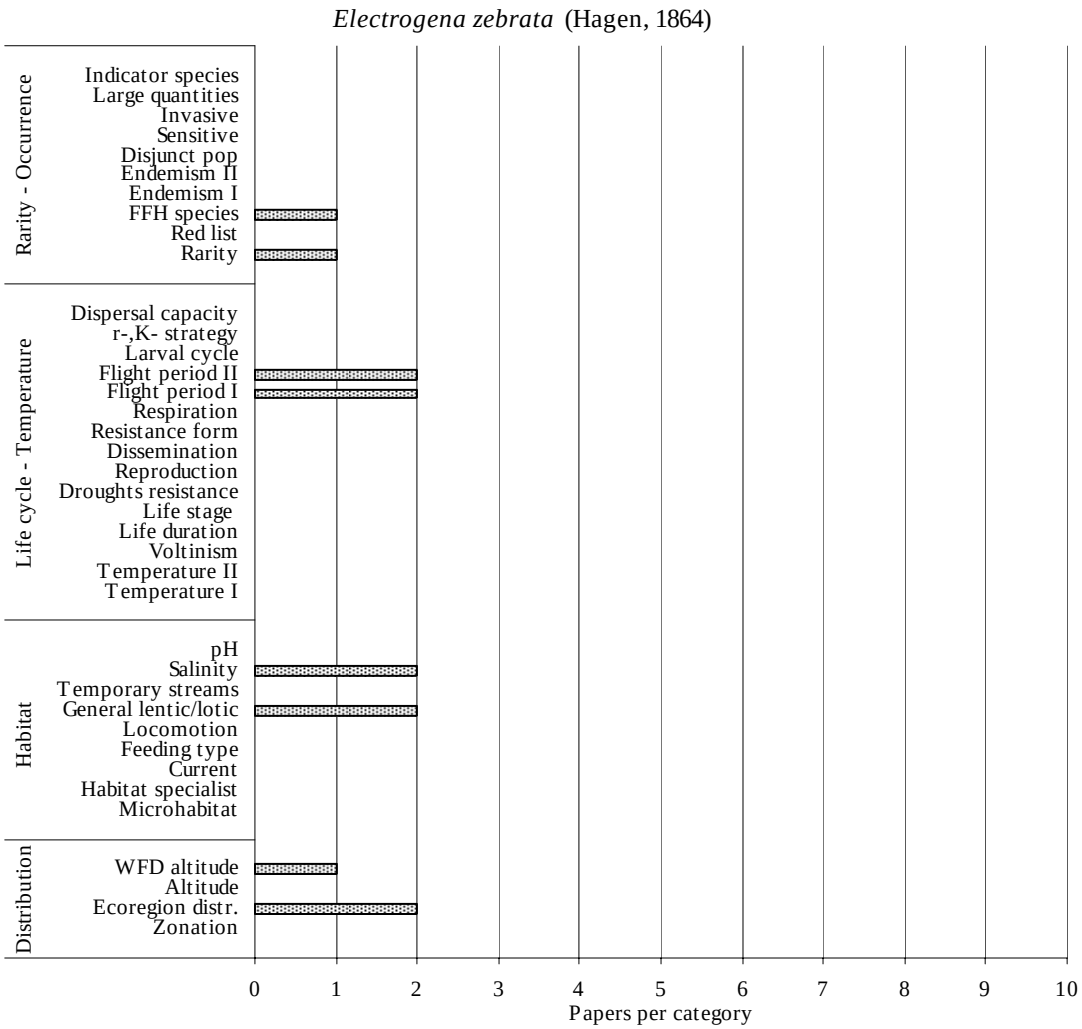

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Epeorus alpicola* (Eaton, 1871)

Number of papers containing useful information: 21

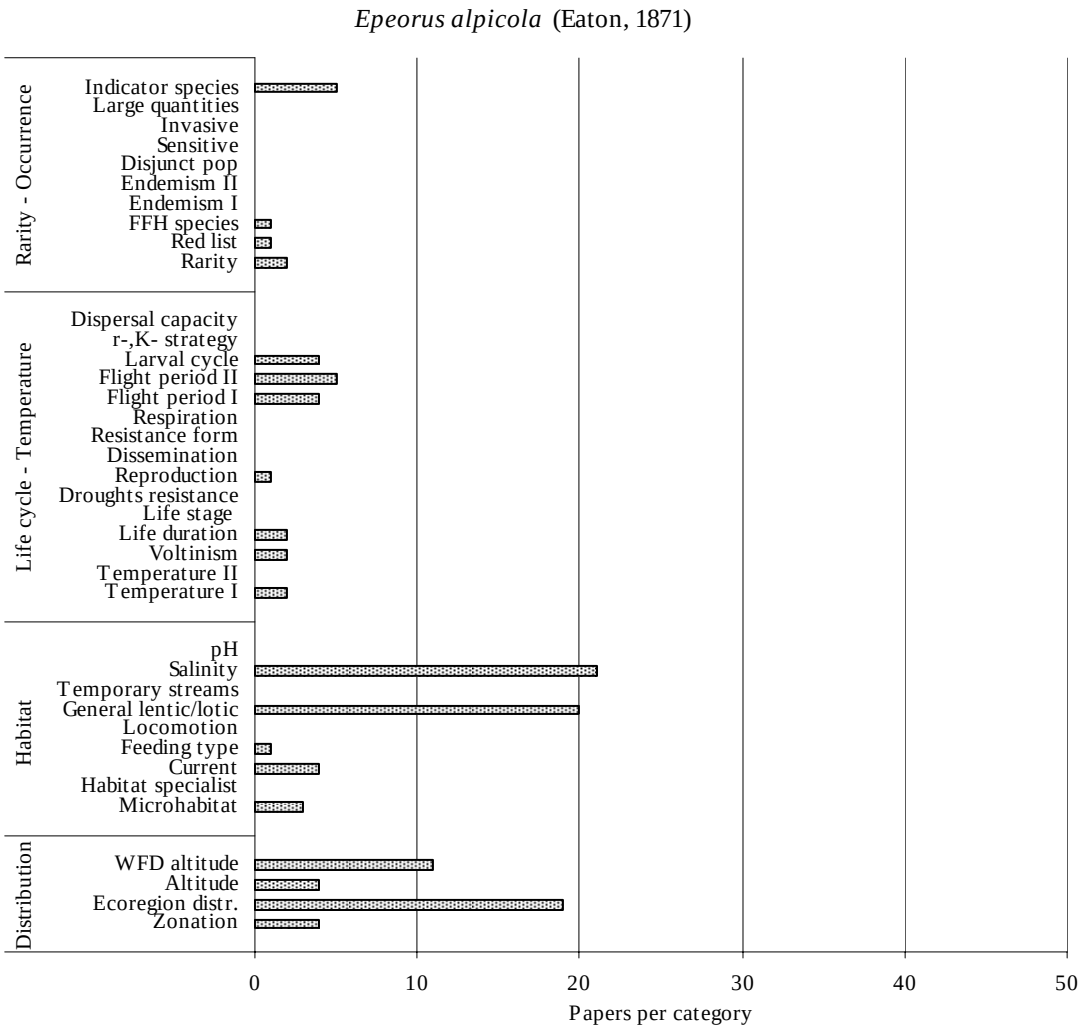

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained only for Rarity, Red list and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all features with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is related to WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Epeorus assimilis* Eaton, 1885

Number of papers containing useful information: 19

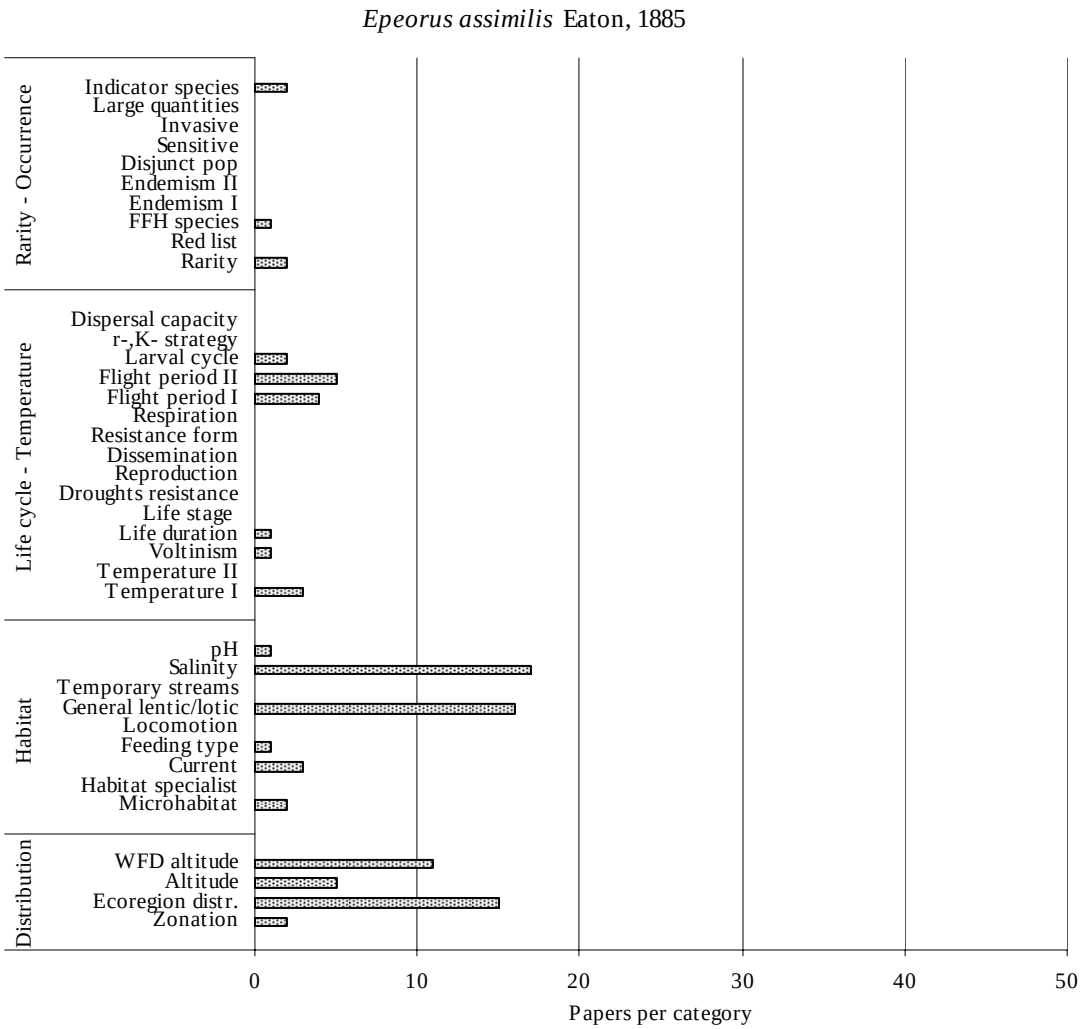

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained only for Rarity and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all features with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is related to WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Epeorus sylvicola* (Pictet, 1865)

Number of papers containing useful information: 40

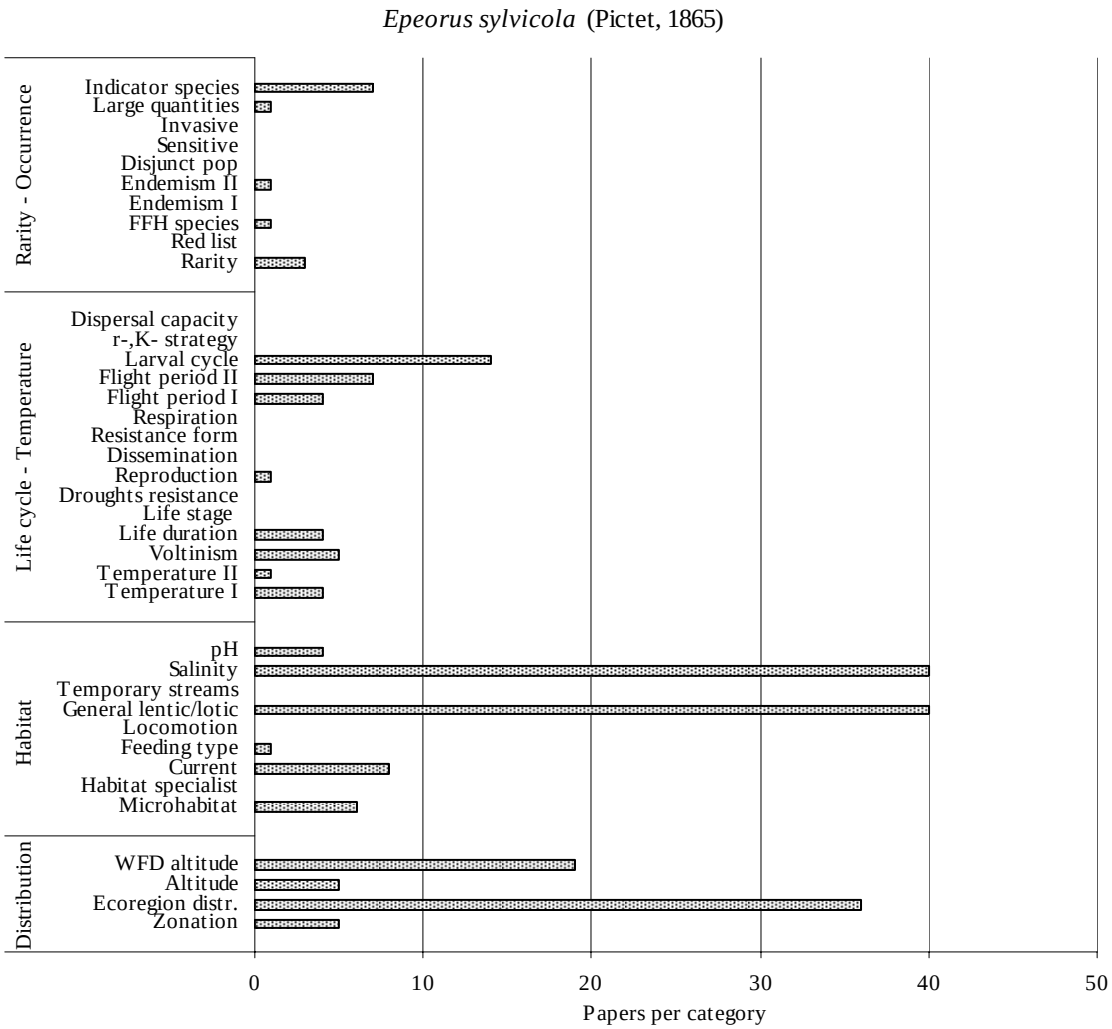

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Large quantities and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Epeorus torrentium* Eaton, 1881

Number of papers containing useful information: 15

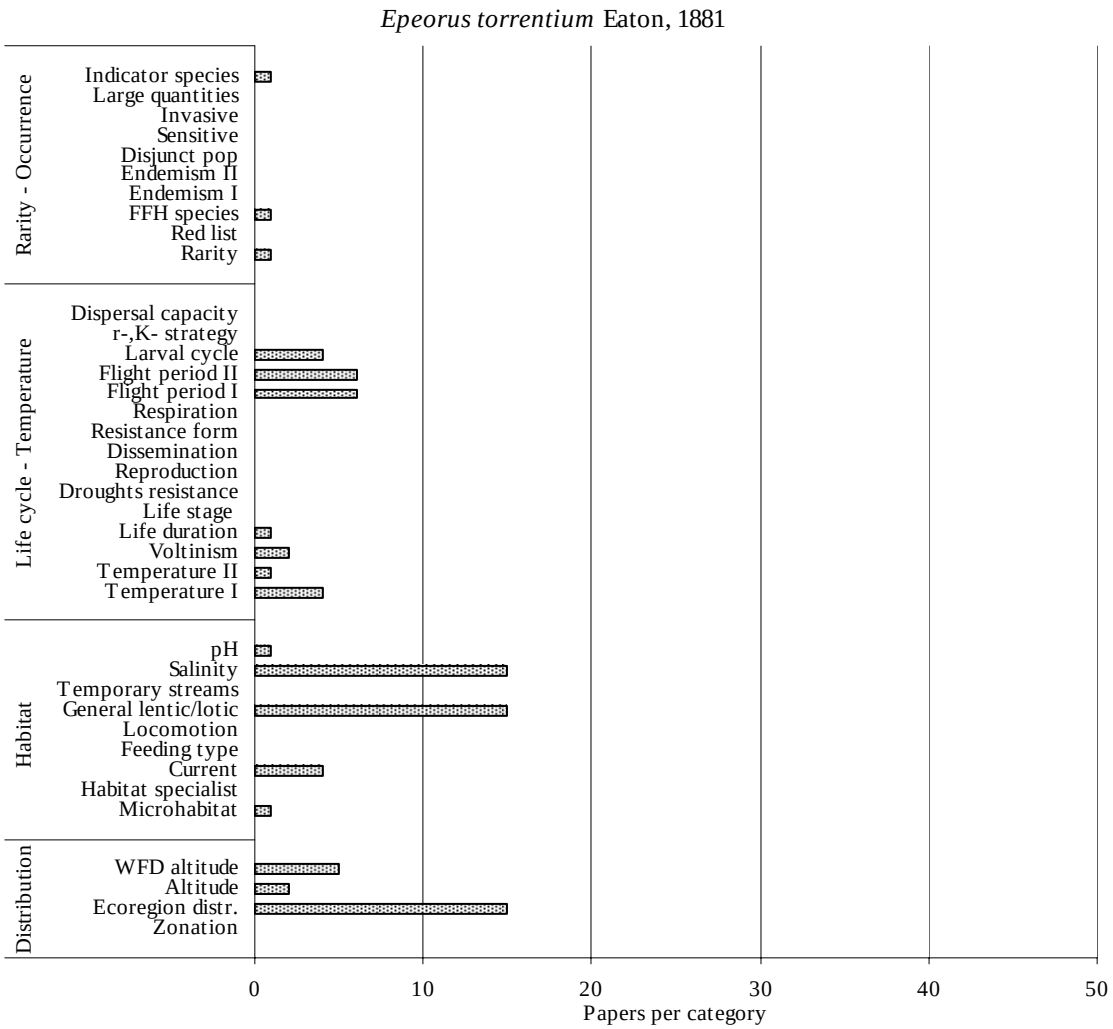

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Epeorus yougoslavicus* (Samal, 1935)

Number of papers containing useful information: 10

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories except for Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Epeorus znojkoi* (Tshernova, 1938)

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

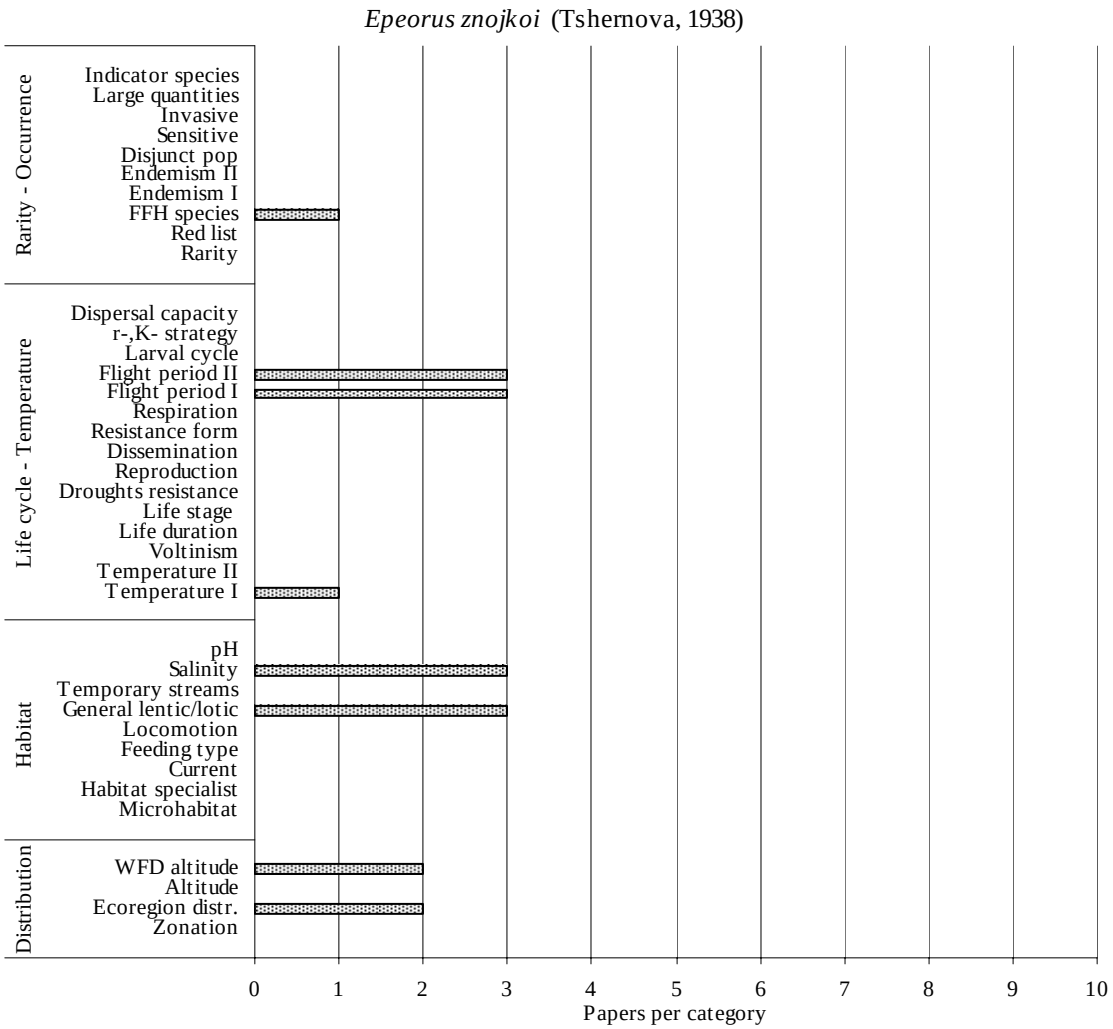

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period and Temperature.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Heptagenia coerulans* Rostock, 1878

Number of papers containing useful information: 24

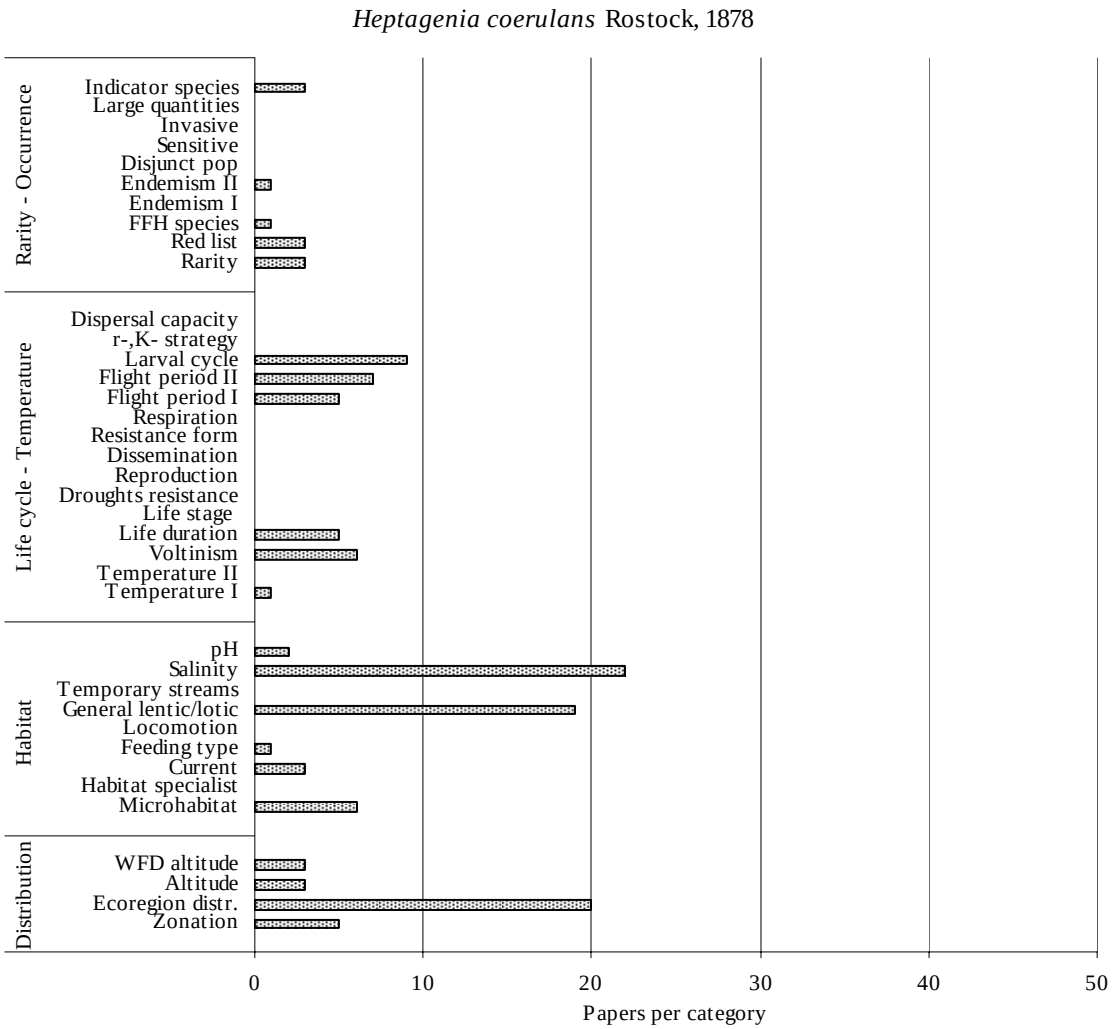

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH value, Current and Microhabitat
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Heptagenia dalecarlica* Bengtsson, 1912

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

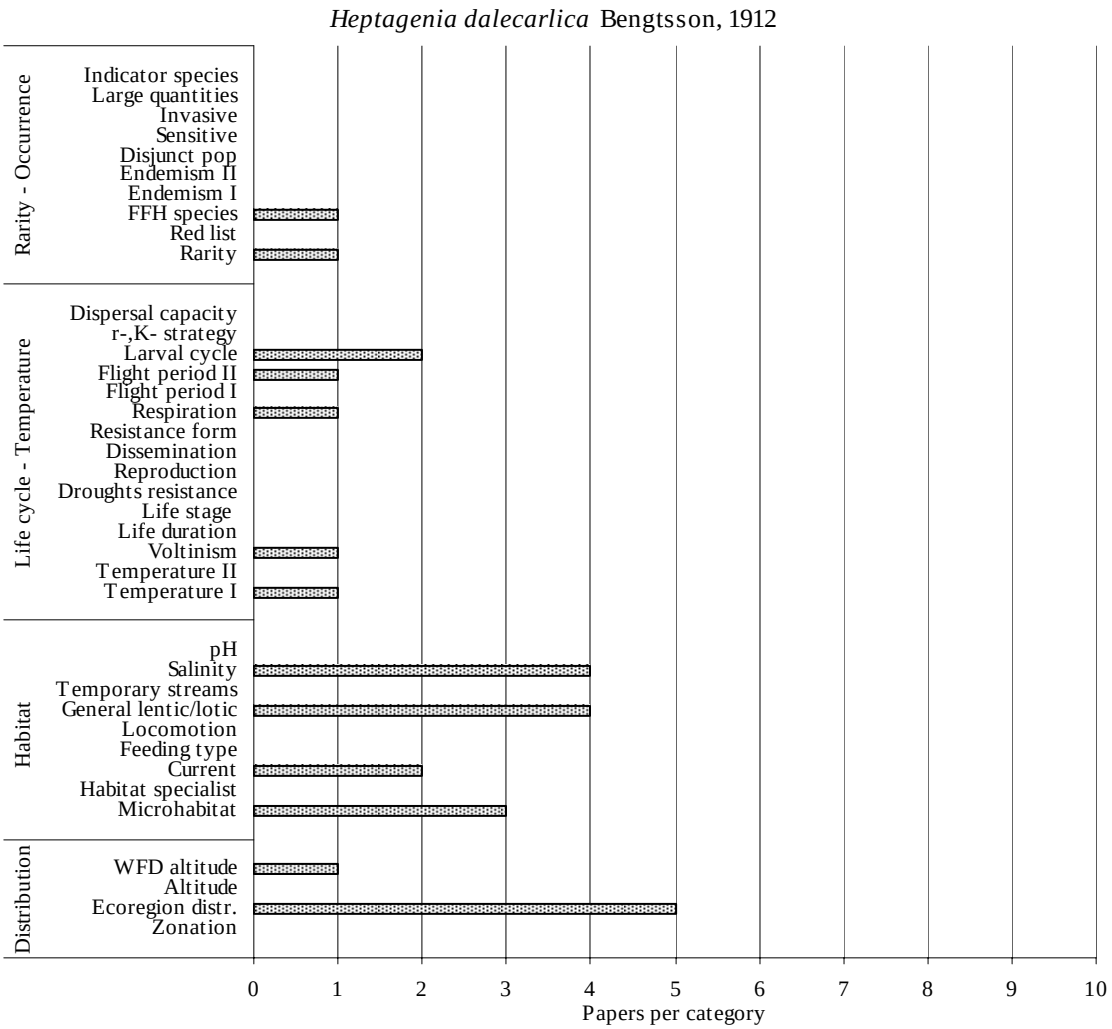

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Current and Microhabitat
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Heptagenia flava* Rostock, 1878

Number of papers containing useful information: 27

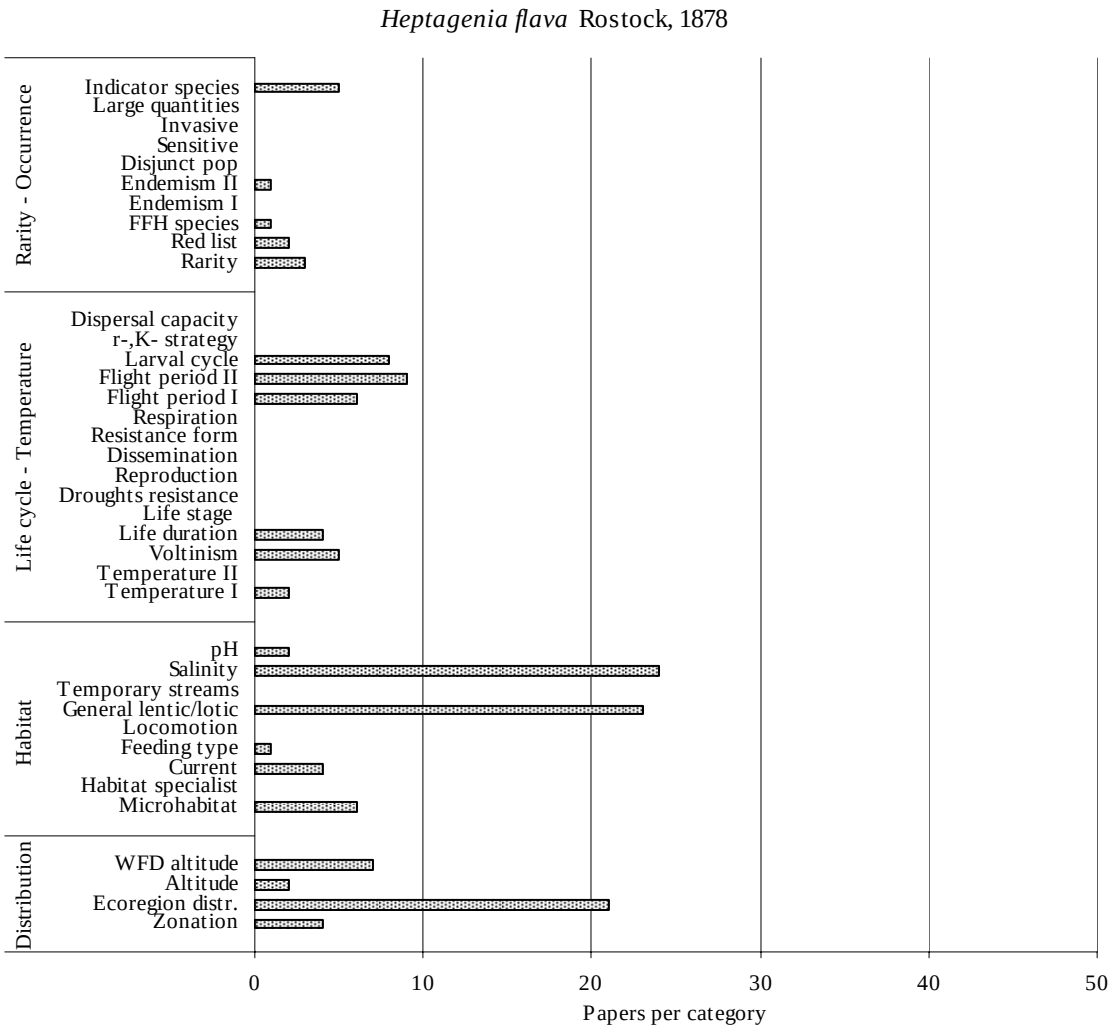

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Heptagenia longicauda* (Stephens, 1835)

Number of papers containing useful information: 36

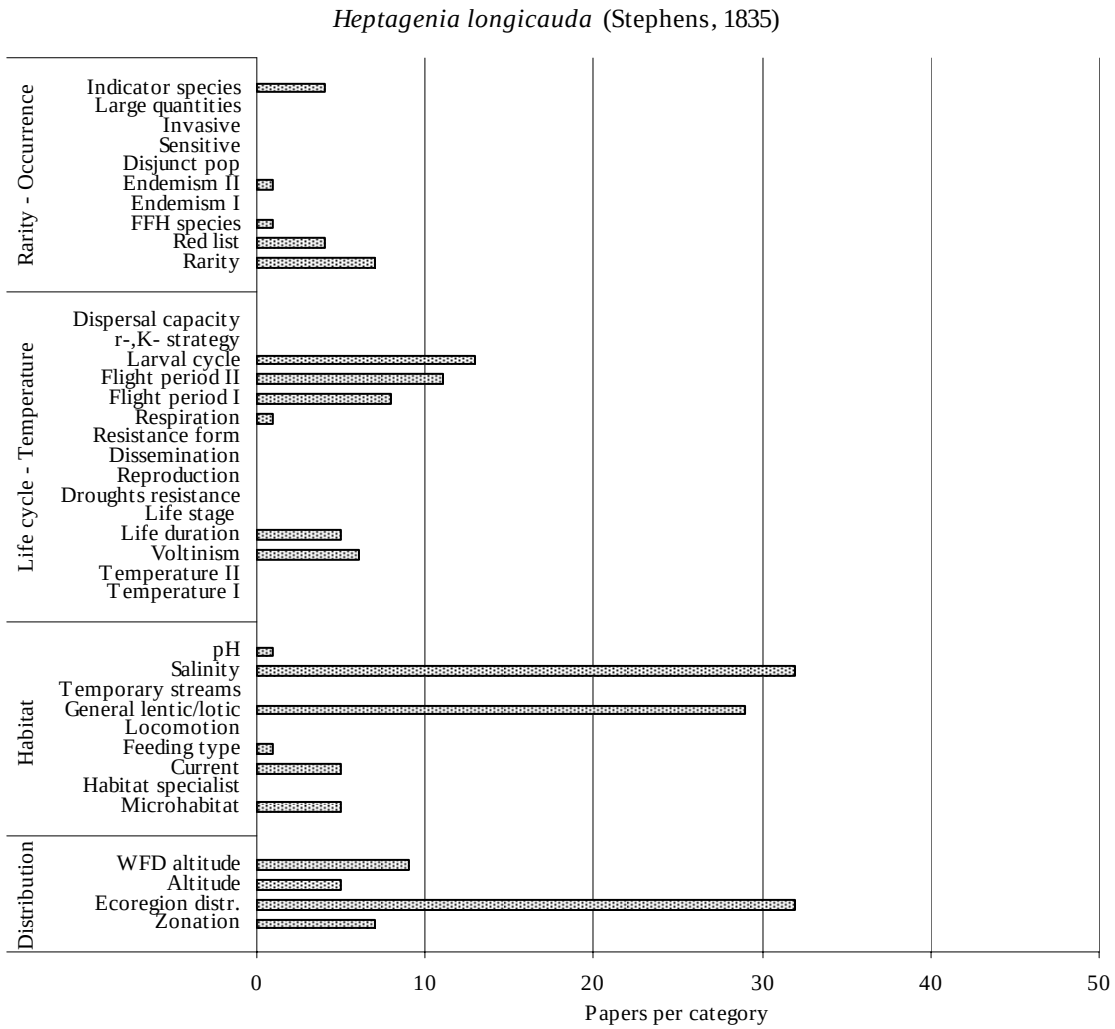

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Heptagenia sulphurea* (Müller, 1776)

Number of papers containing useful information: 69

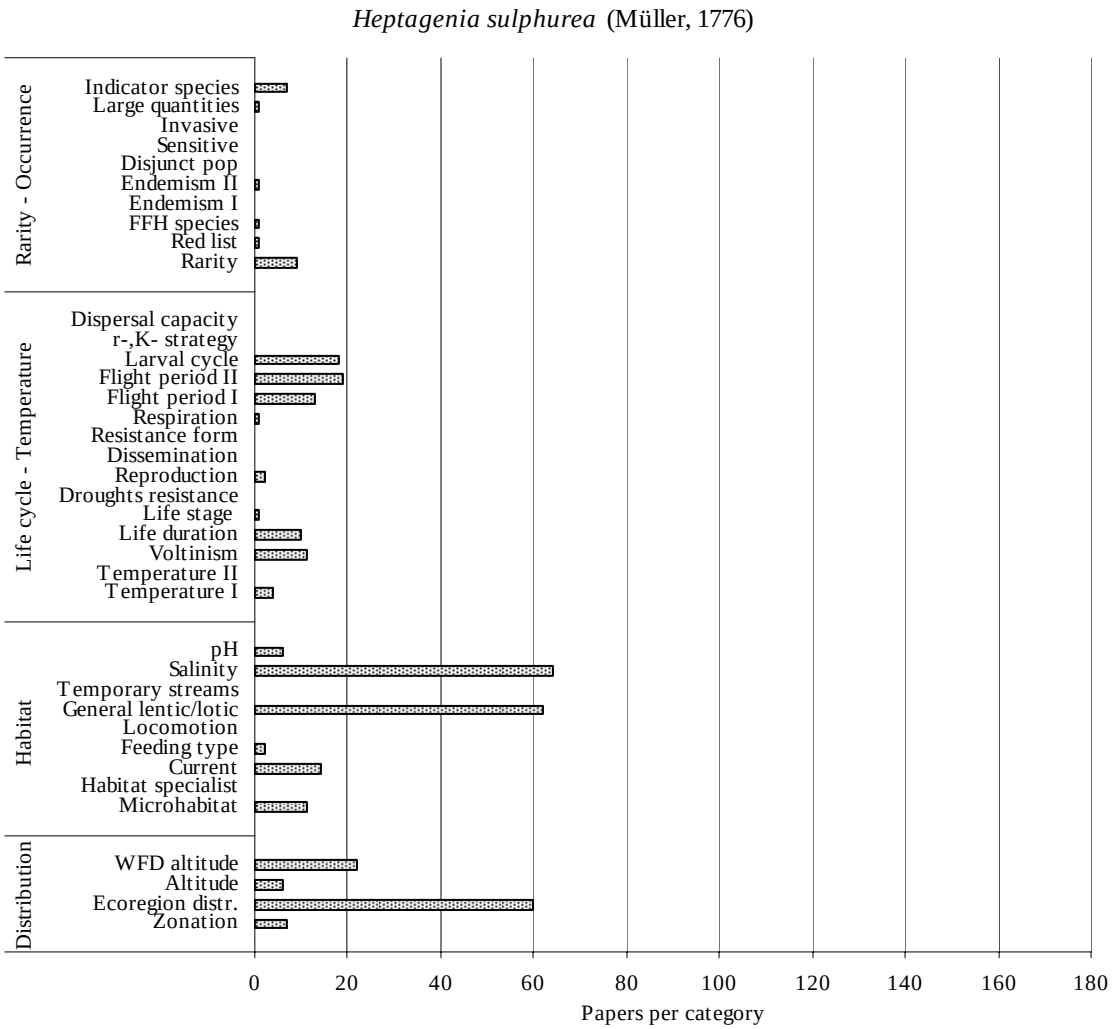

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Life stage, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Kageronia fuscogrisea* (Retzius, 1783)

Number of papers containing useful information: 34

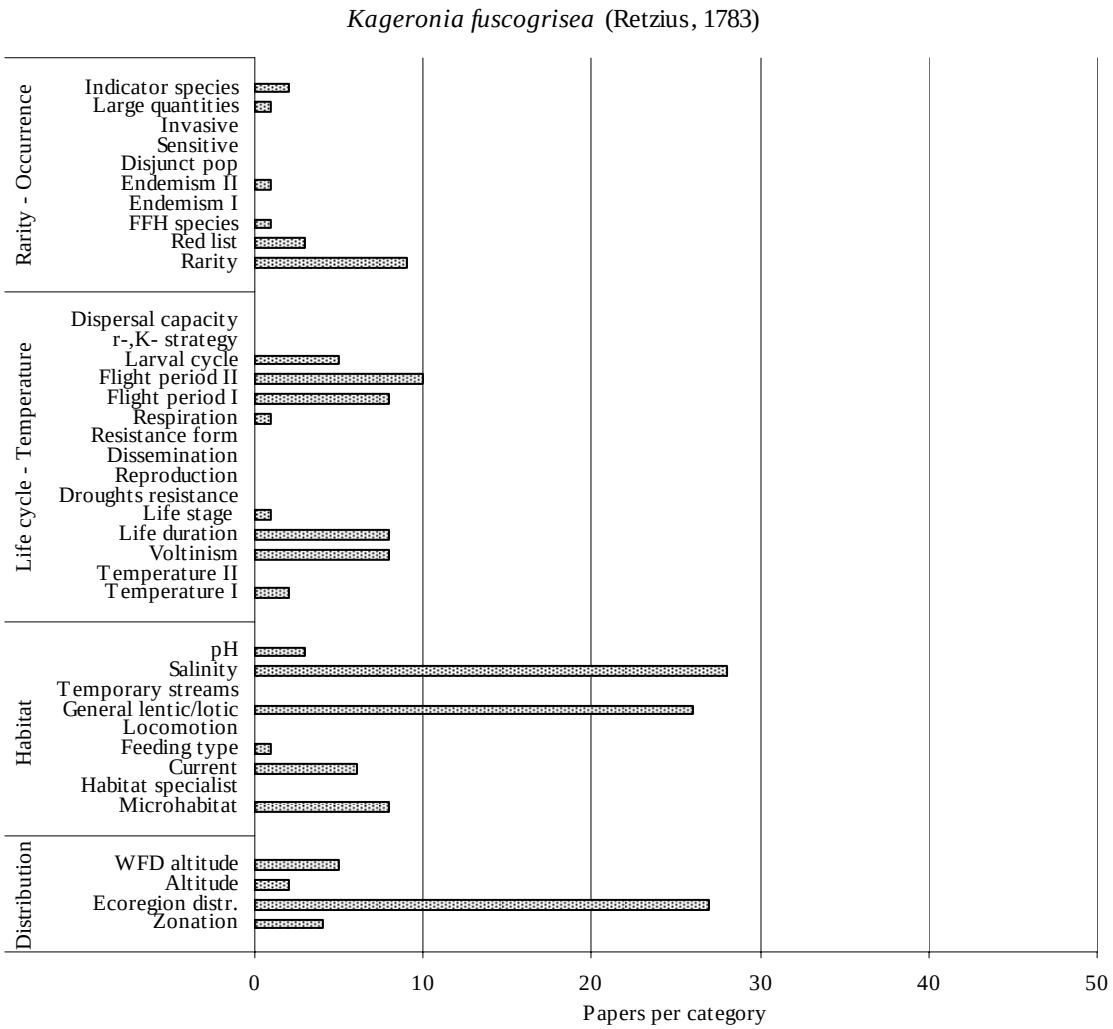

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Life stage, Life duration Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Kageronia orbiticola* (Kluge, 1986)

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

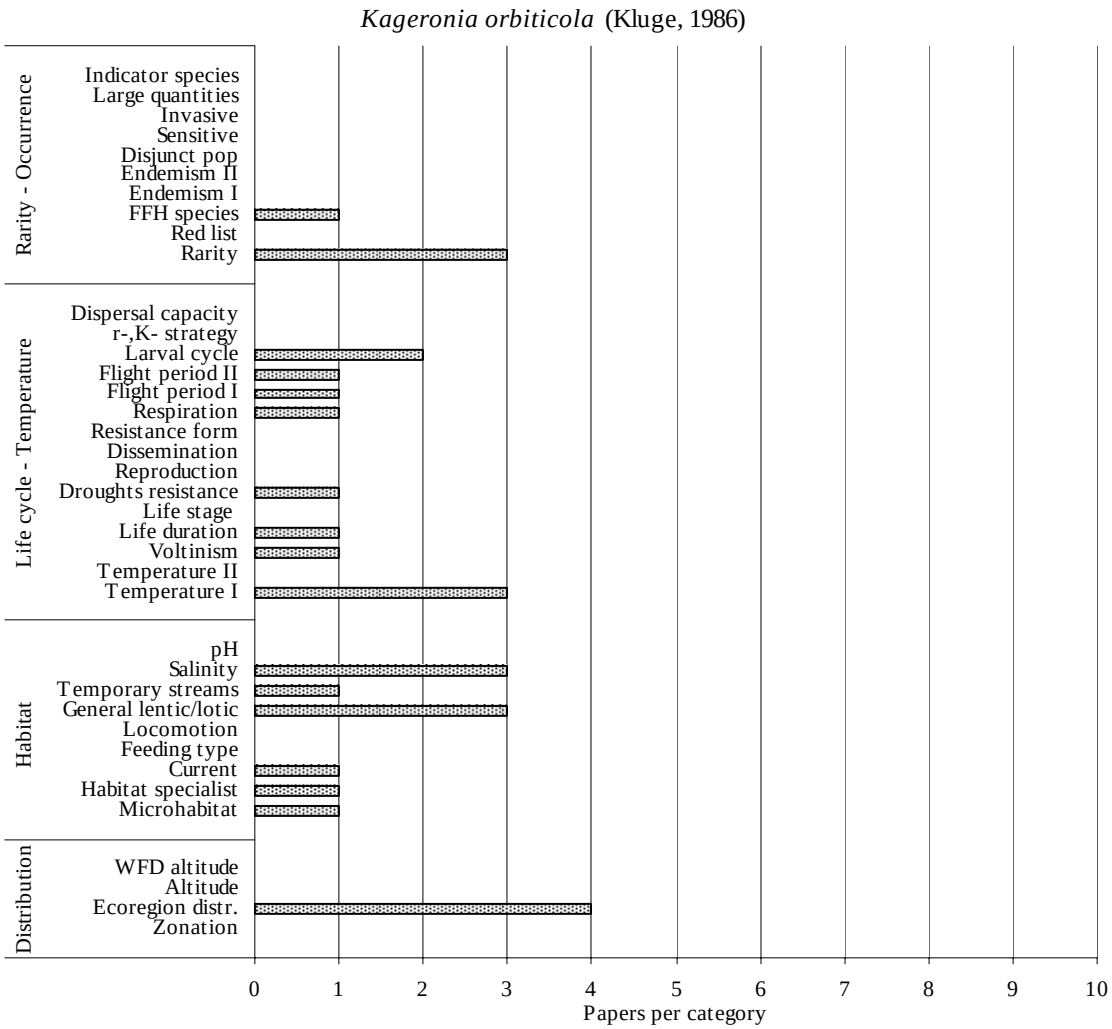

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Drought resistance, Life duration Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Temporary streams, Current and Microhabitat.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	N		N	Y

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena adrianae* Belfiore, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

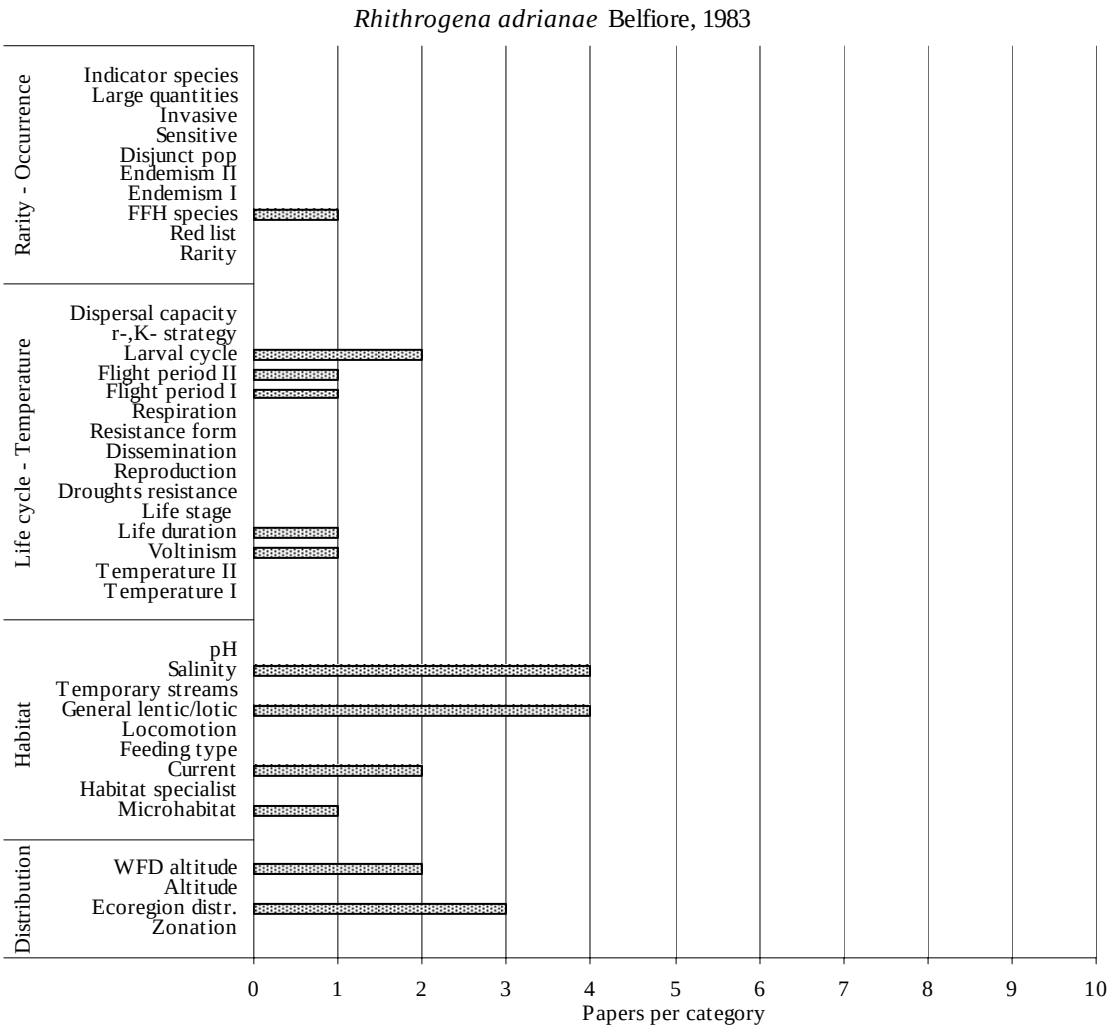

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena allobrogica* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

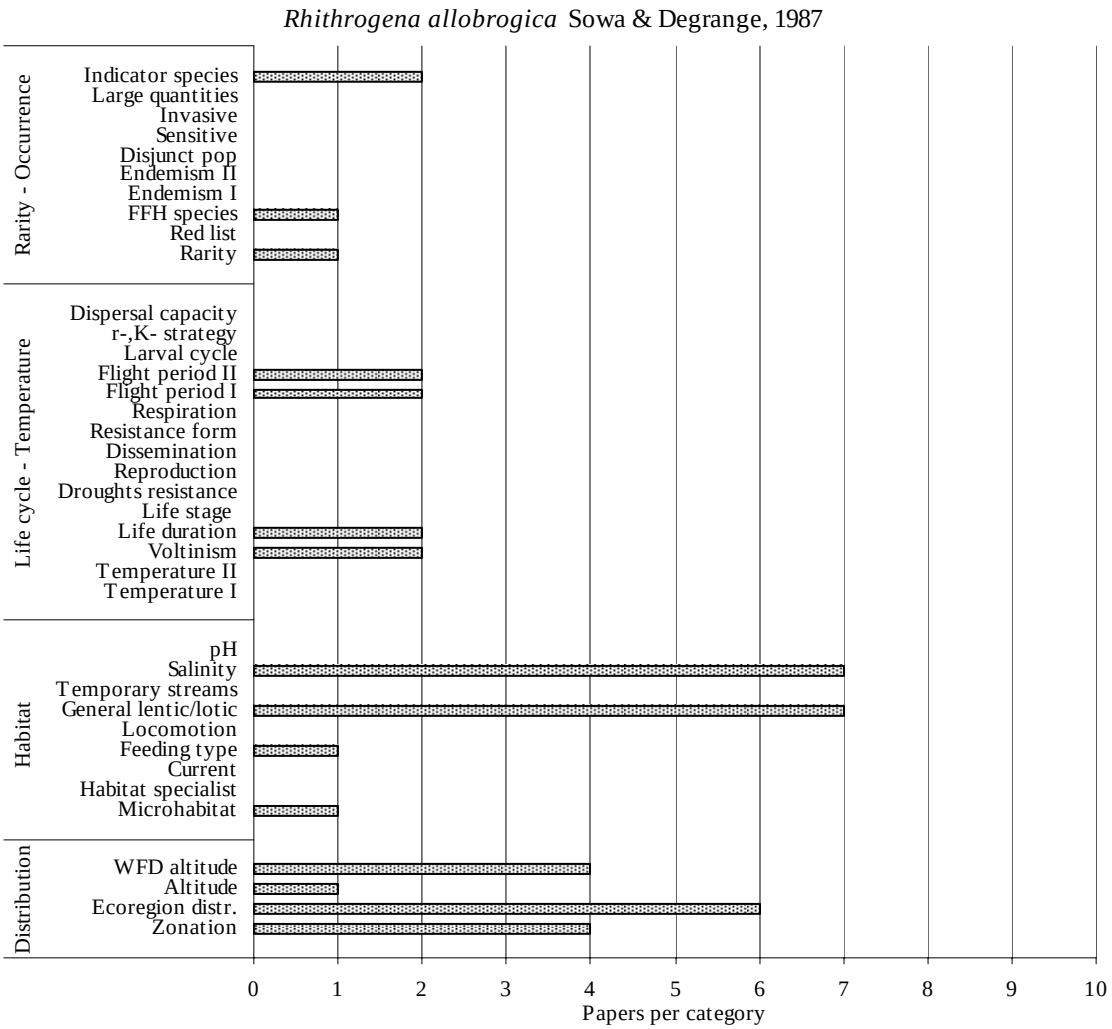

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena alpestris* Eaton, 1885

Number of papers containing useful information: 17

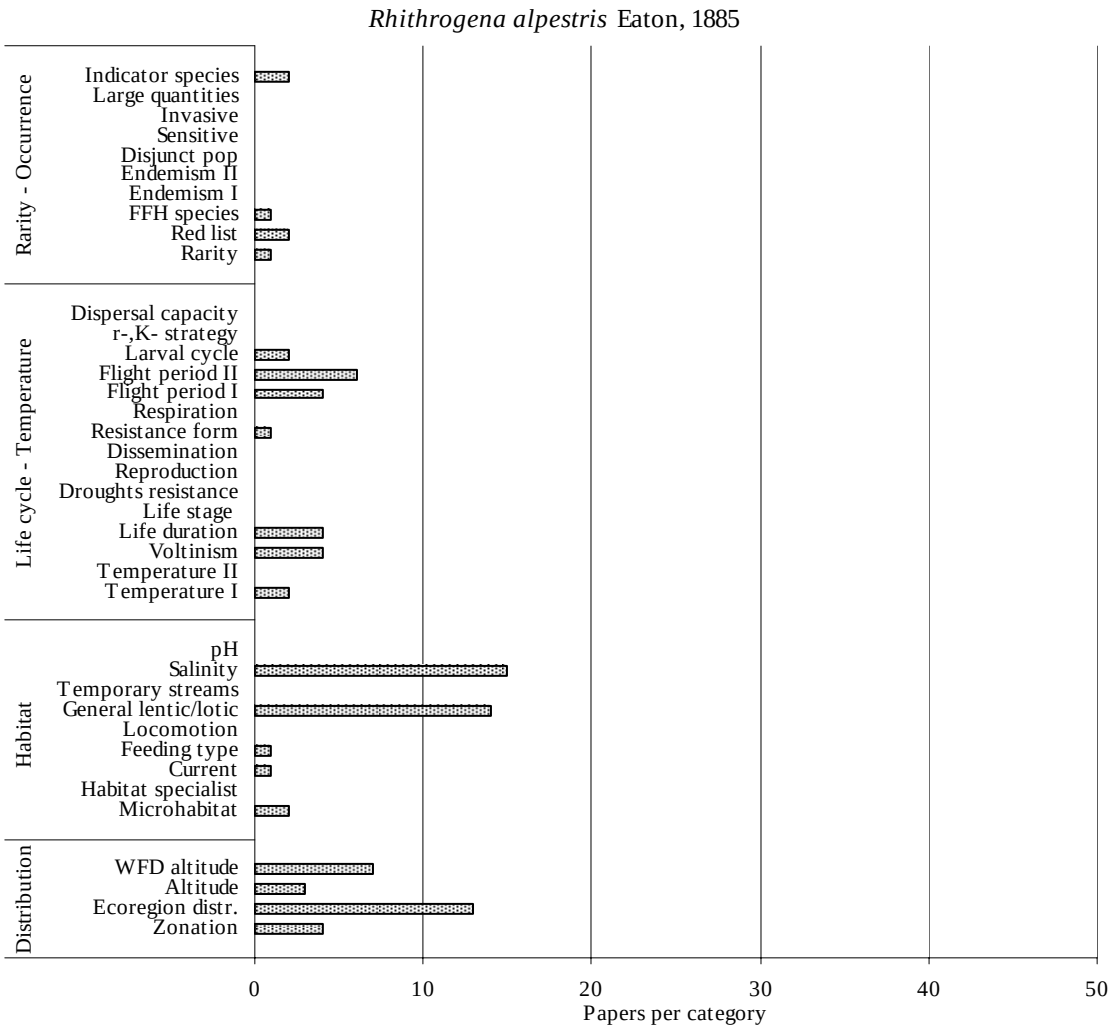

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Resistance form, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena austriaca* Sowa & Weichselbaumer, 1988

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

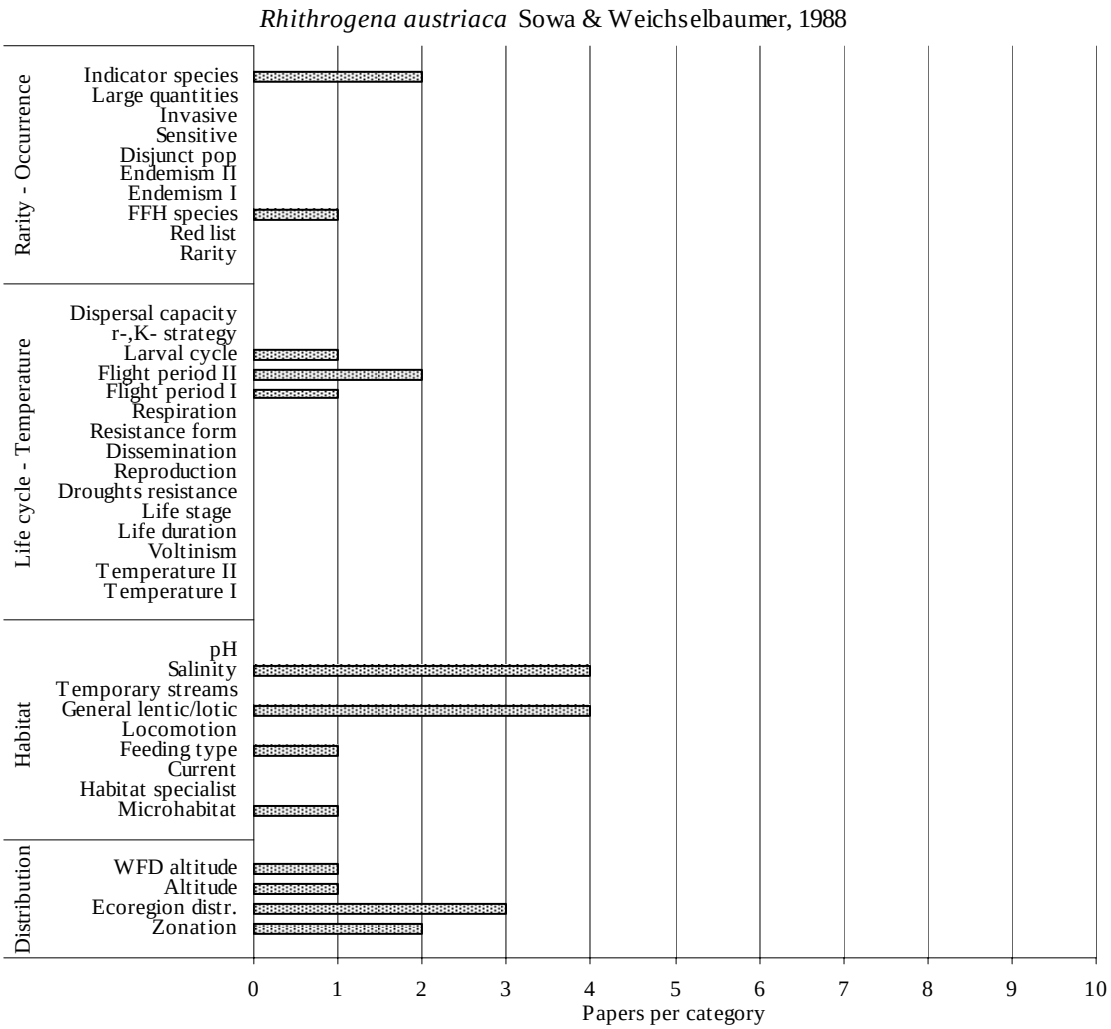

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena beskidensis* Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 19

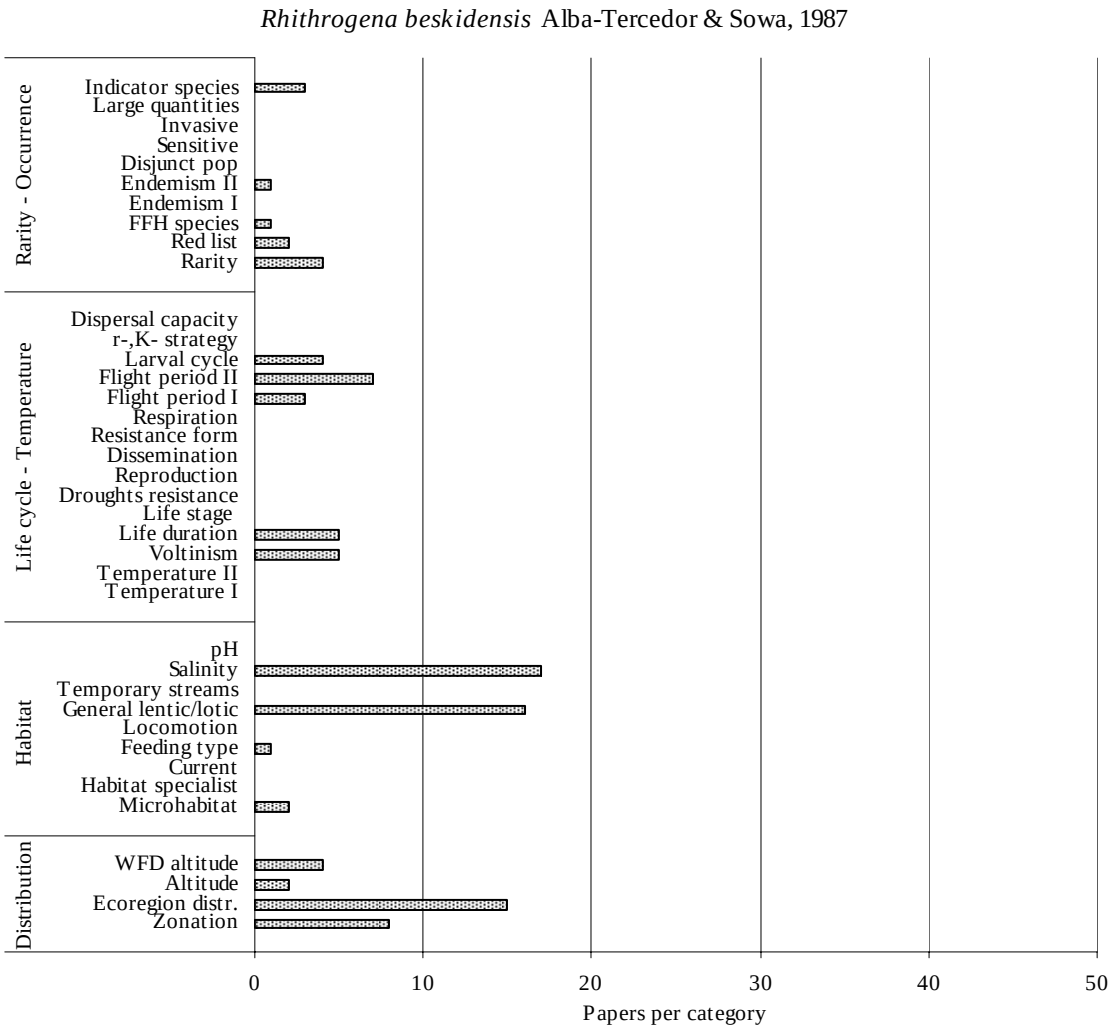

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena braaschi* Jacob, 1974

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

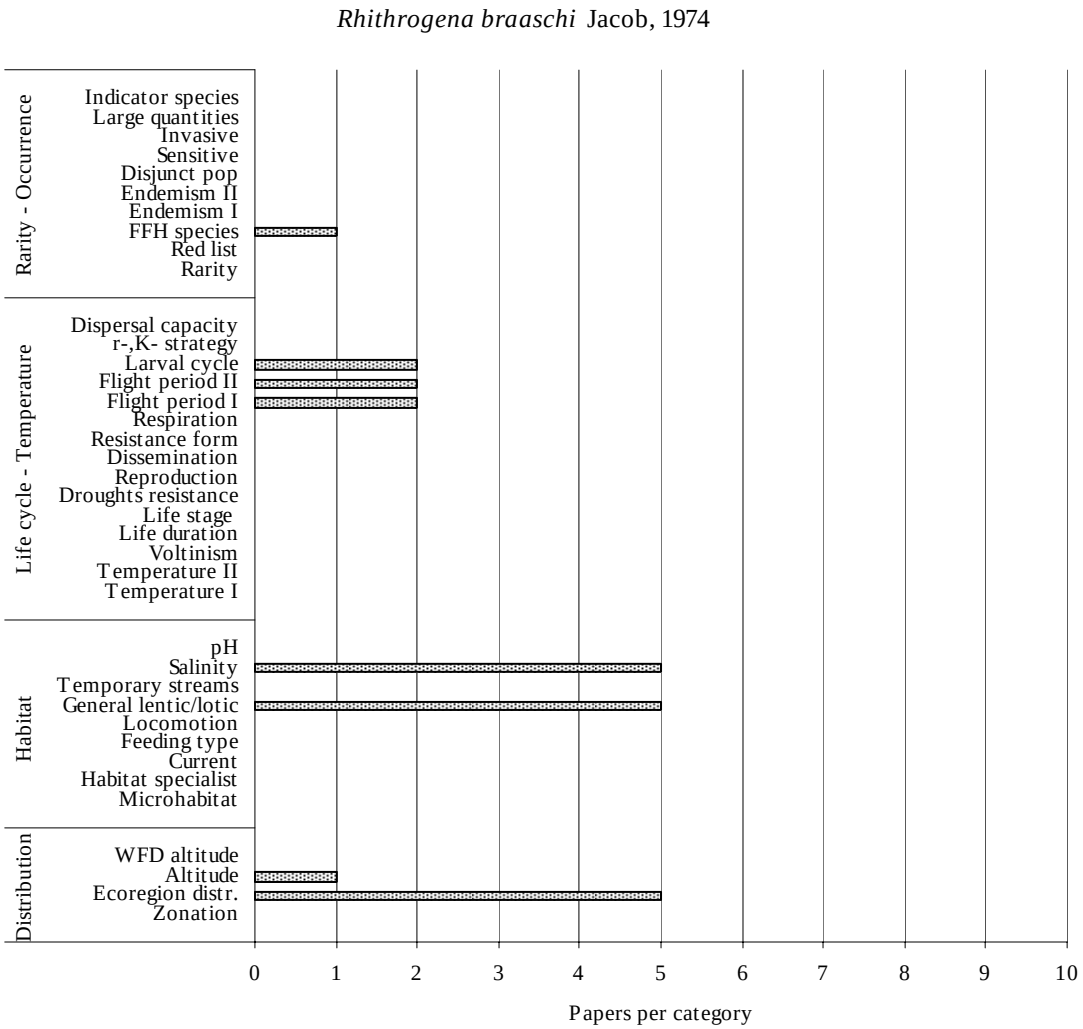

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for Altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena bulgarica* Braasch, Soldán & Sowa, 1985

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

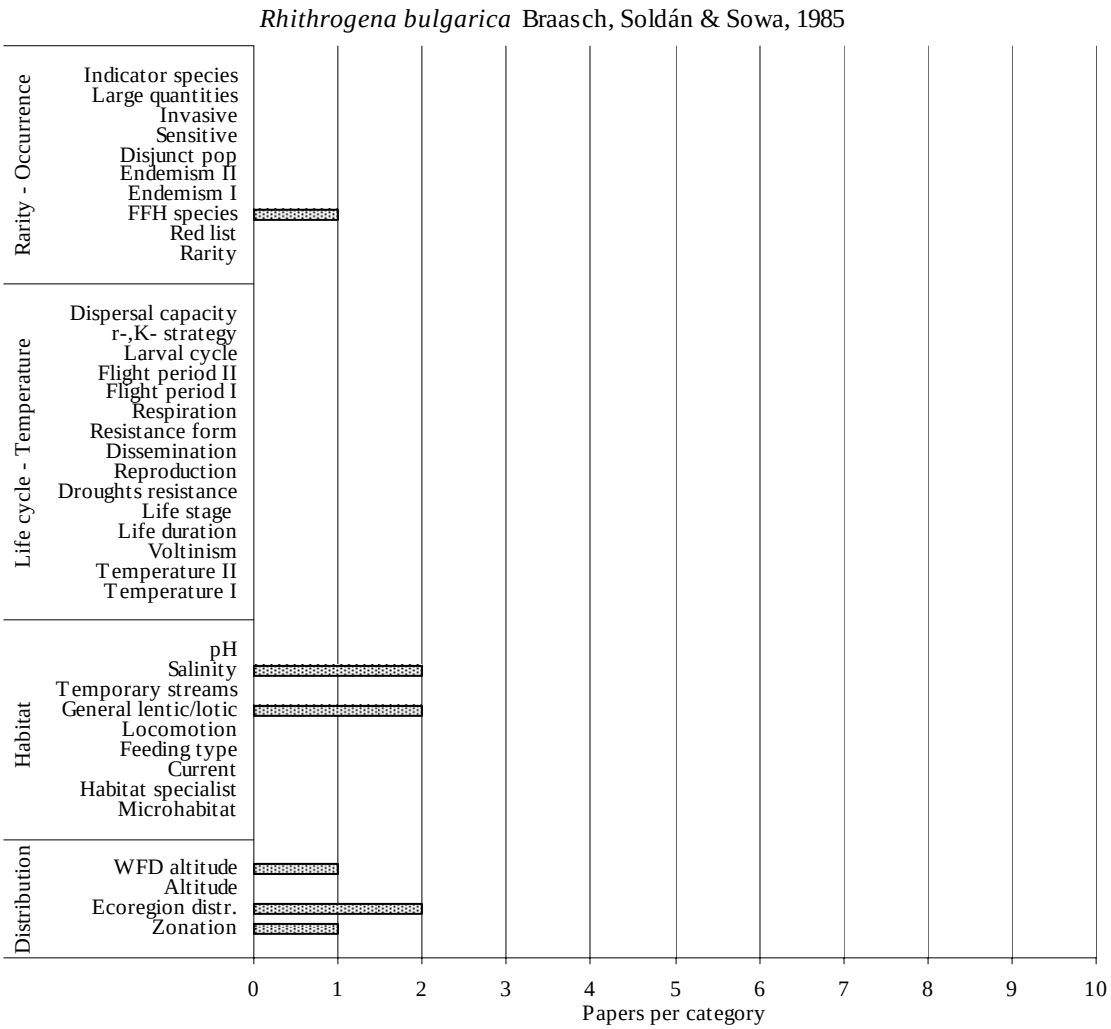

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena carpatoalpina* Klonowska, Olechowska, Sartori & Weichselbaumer, 1987
Number of papers containing useful information: 17

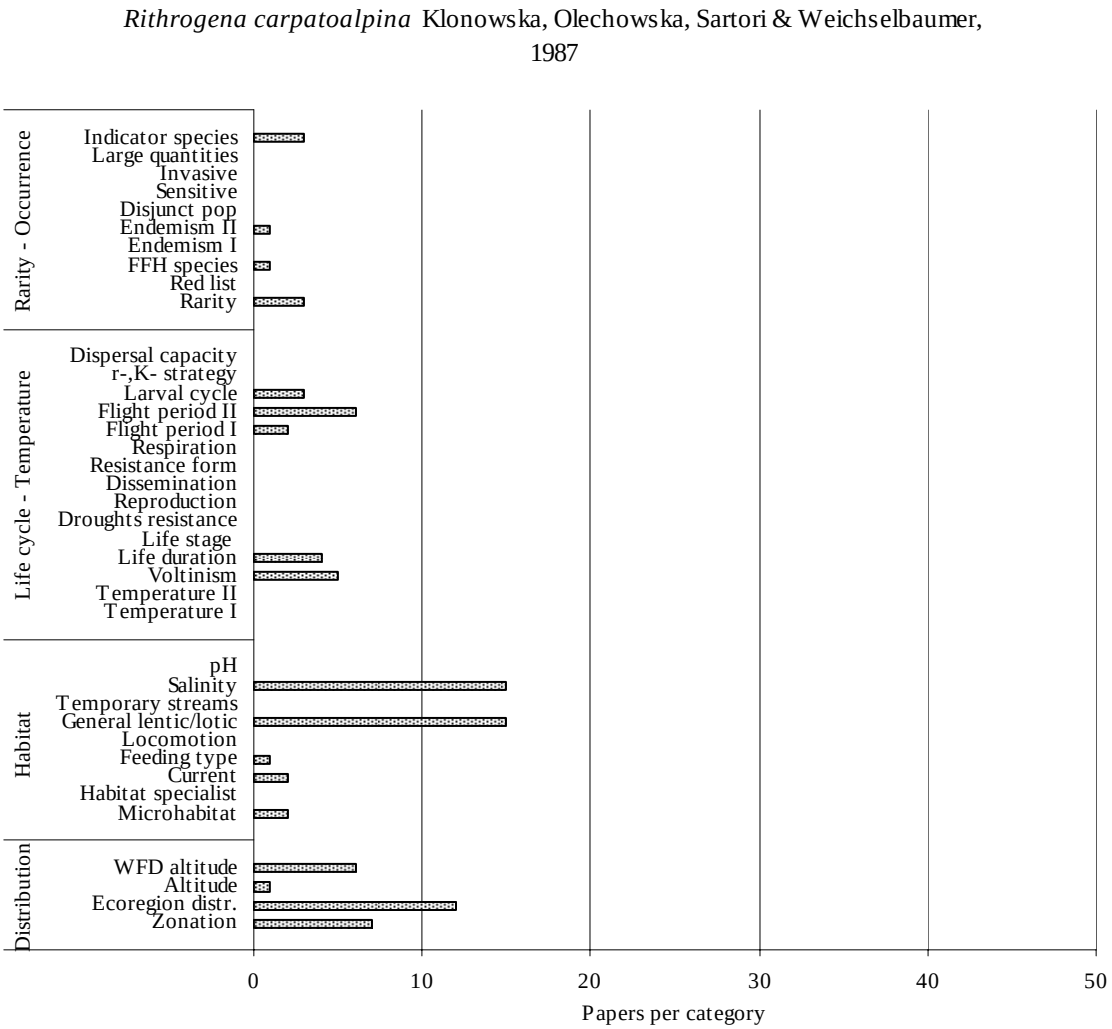

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena castellana* Navás, 1927

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

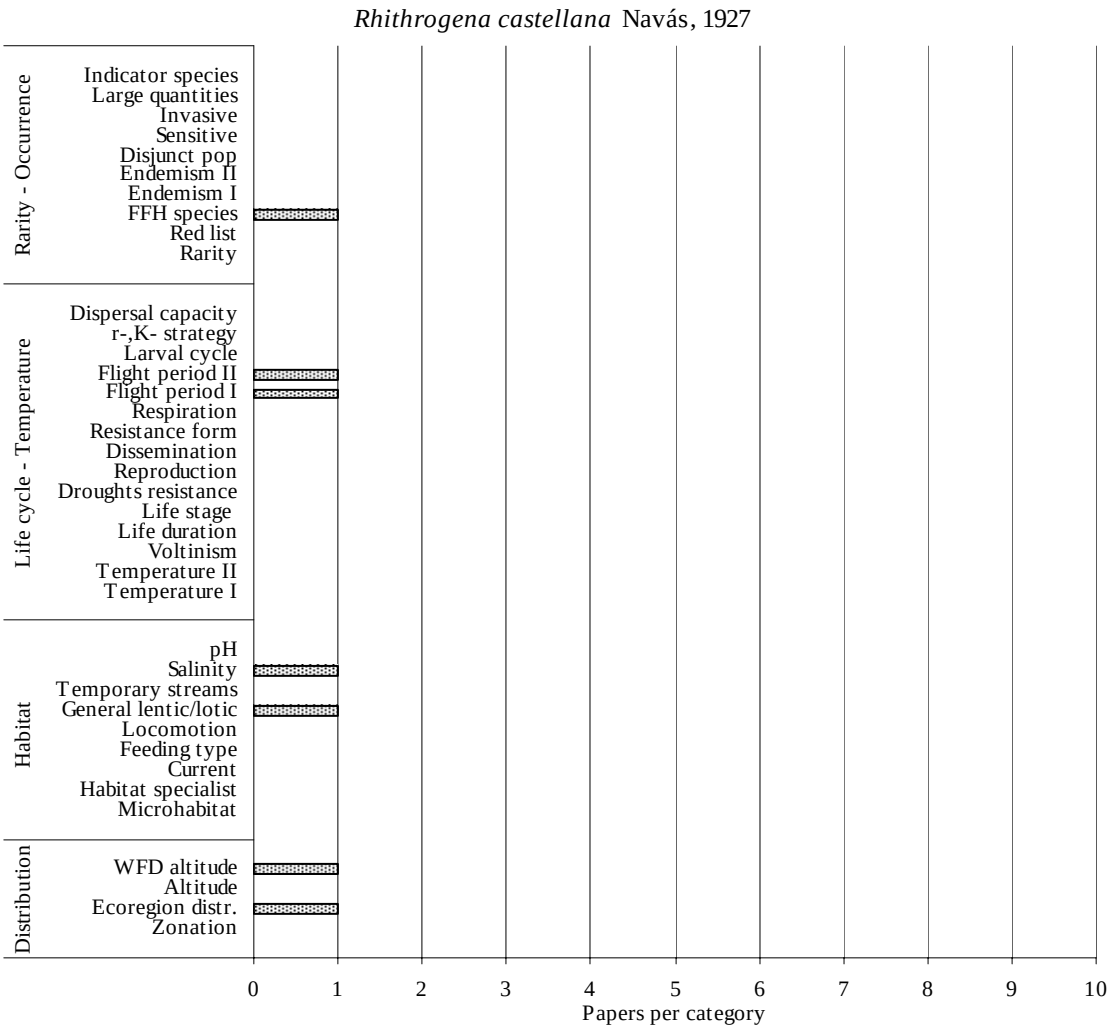

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena cincta* Navás, 1921

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

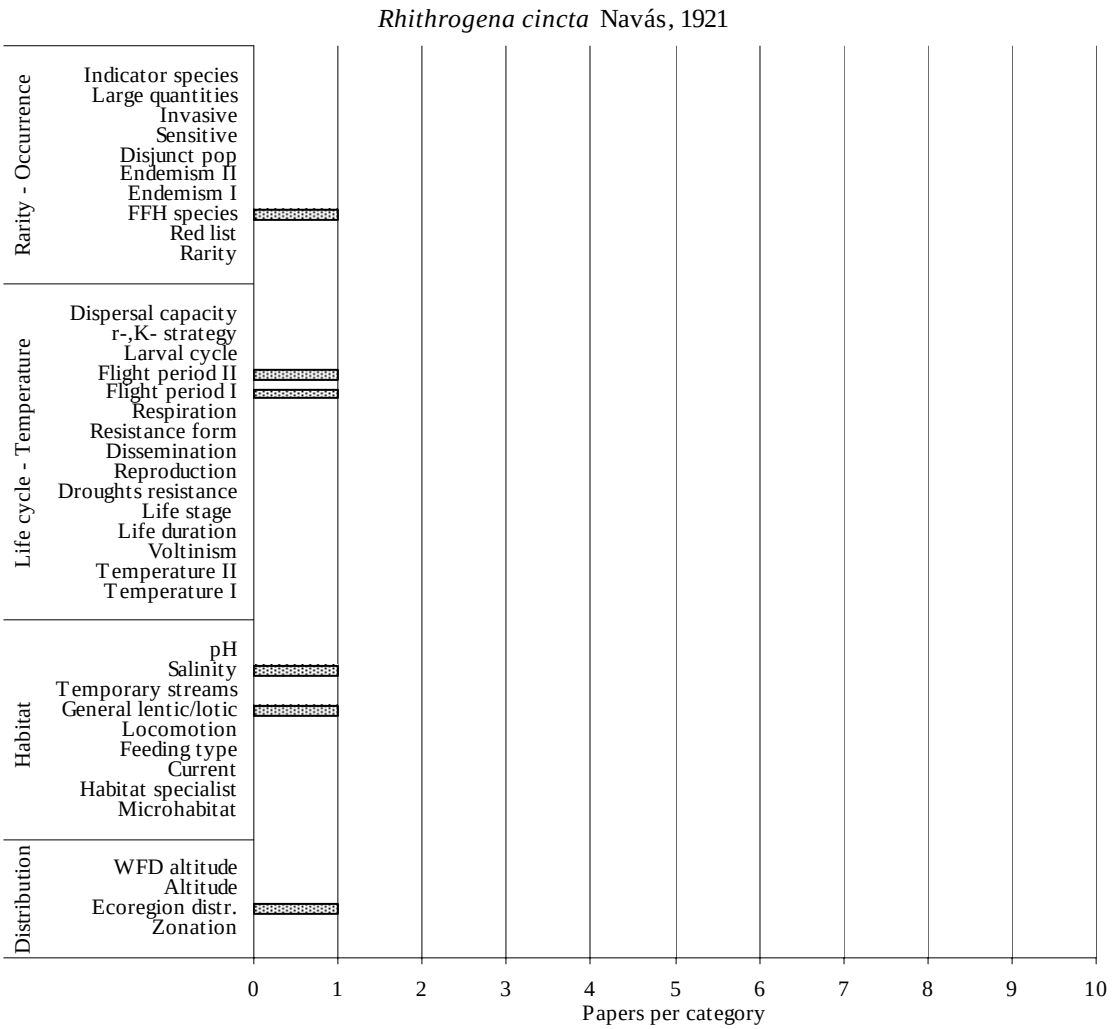

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available fro Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena circumtatrica* Sowa & Soldán, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

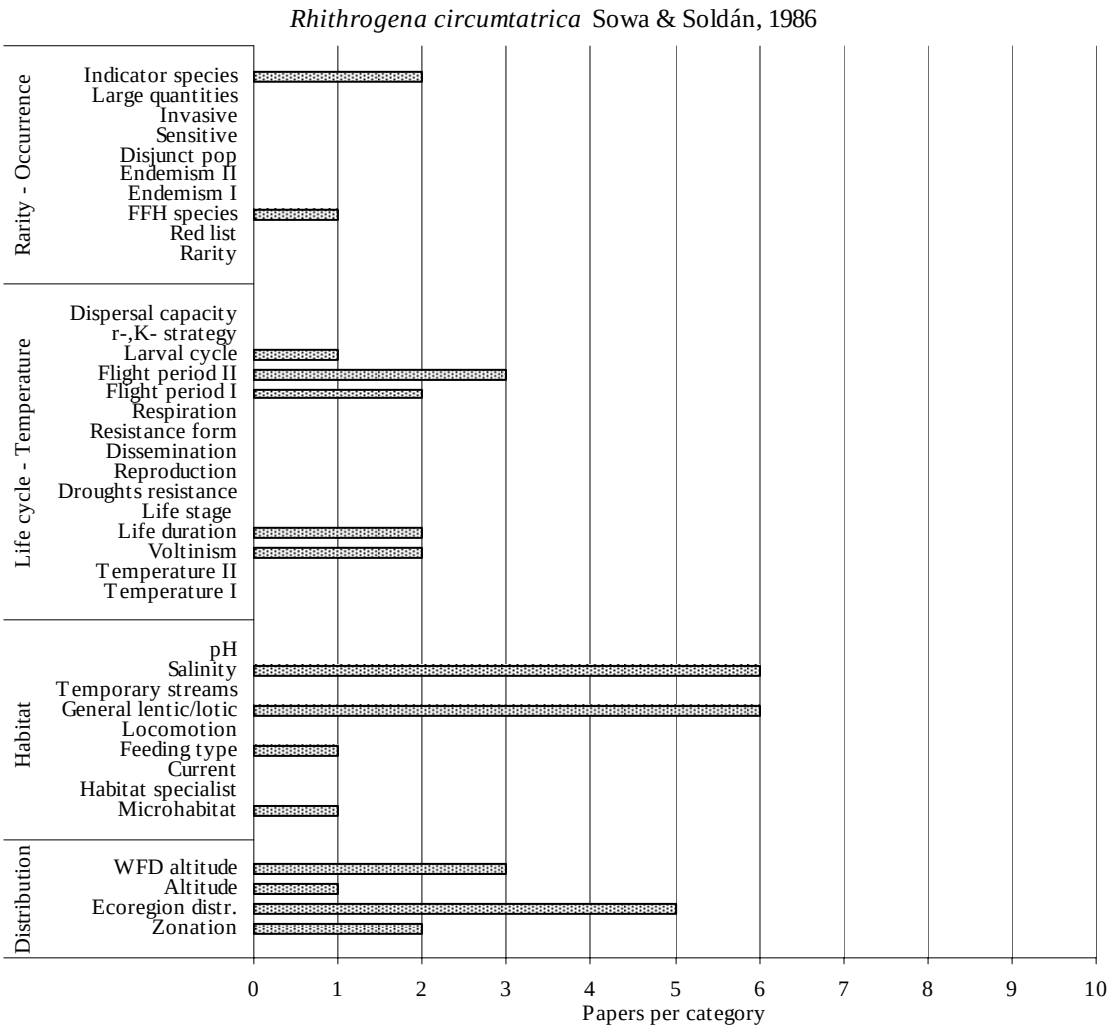

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena colmarsensis* Sowa, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

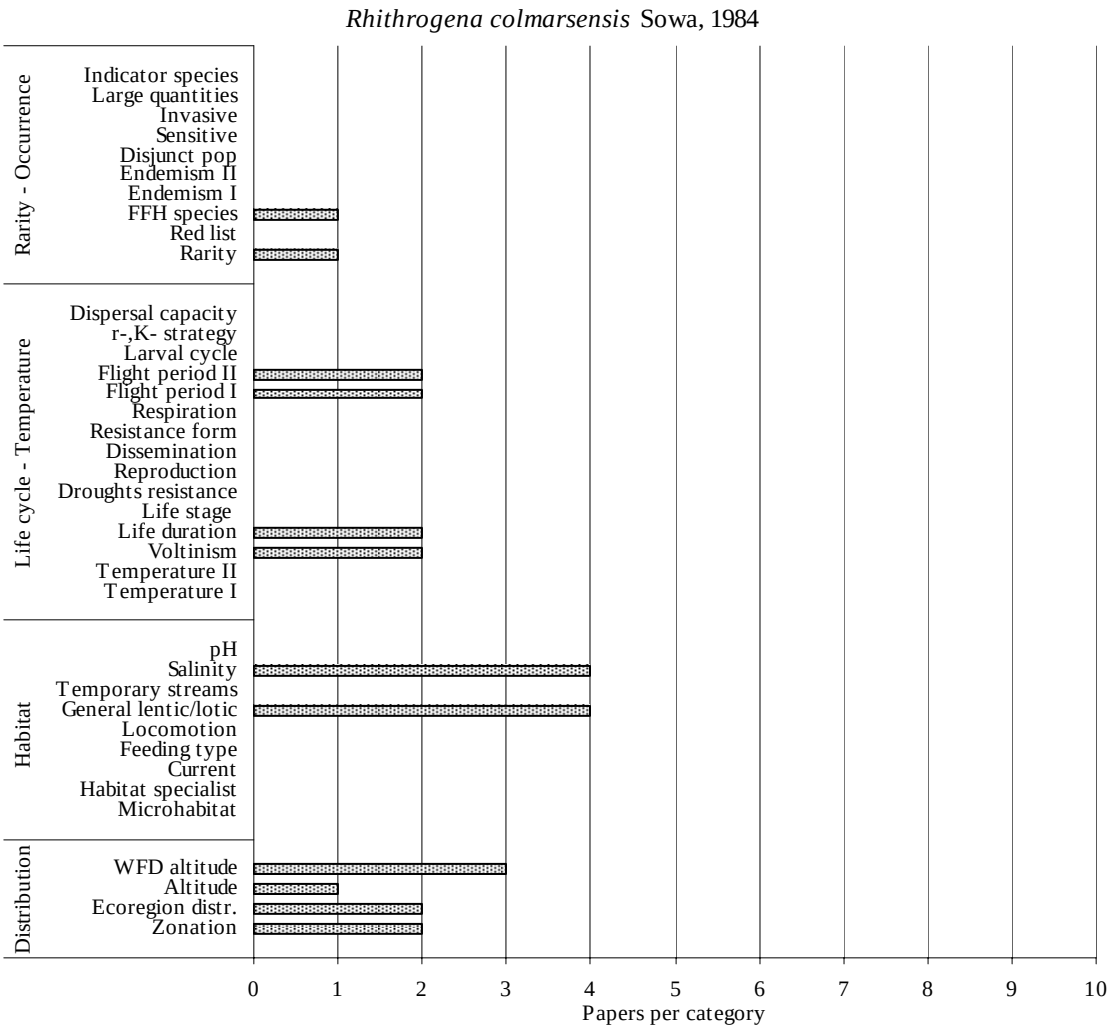

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena corcontica* Sowa & Soldán, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

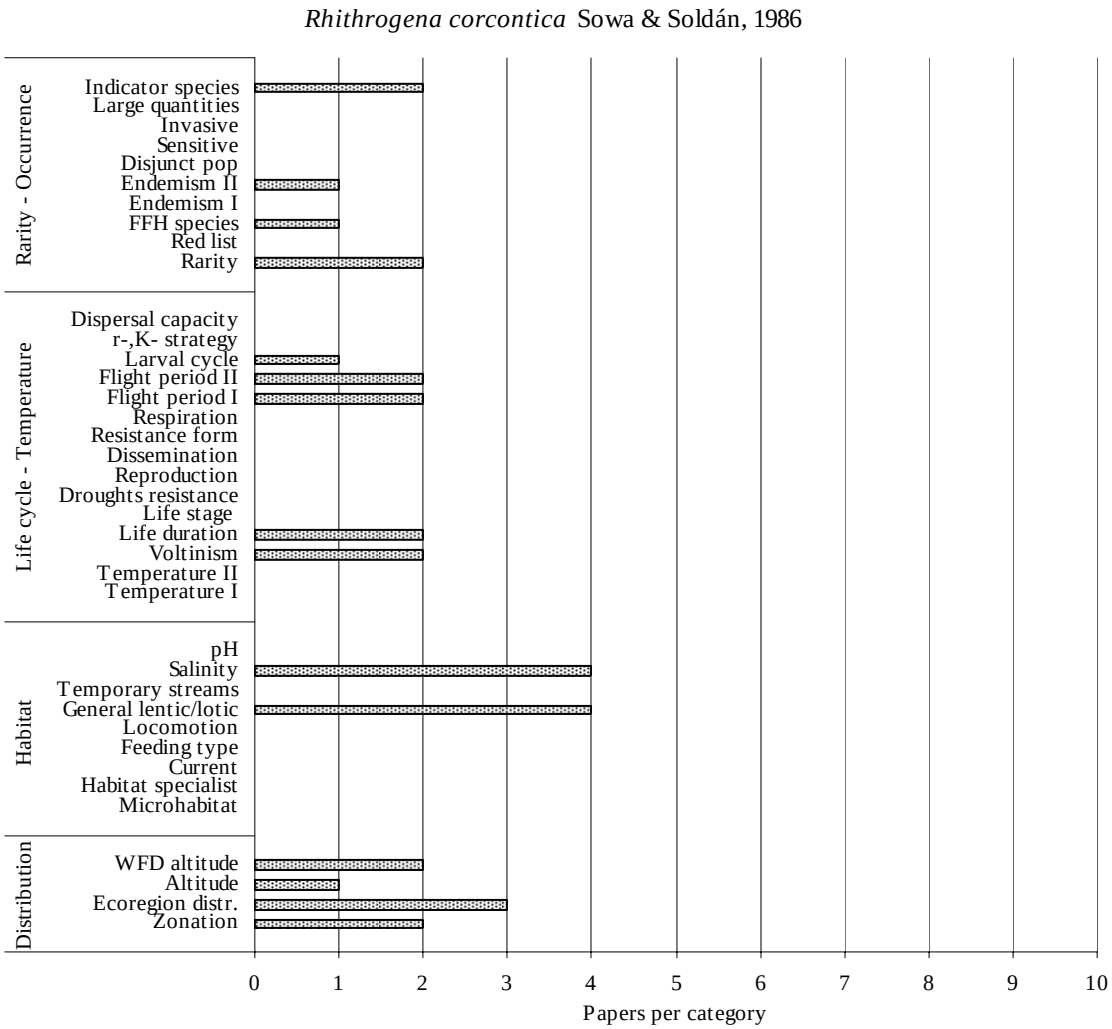

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena degrangei* Sowa, 1969

Number of papers containing useful information: 16

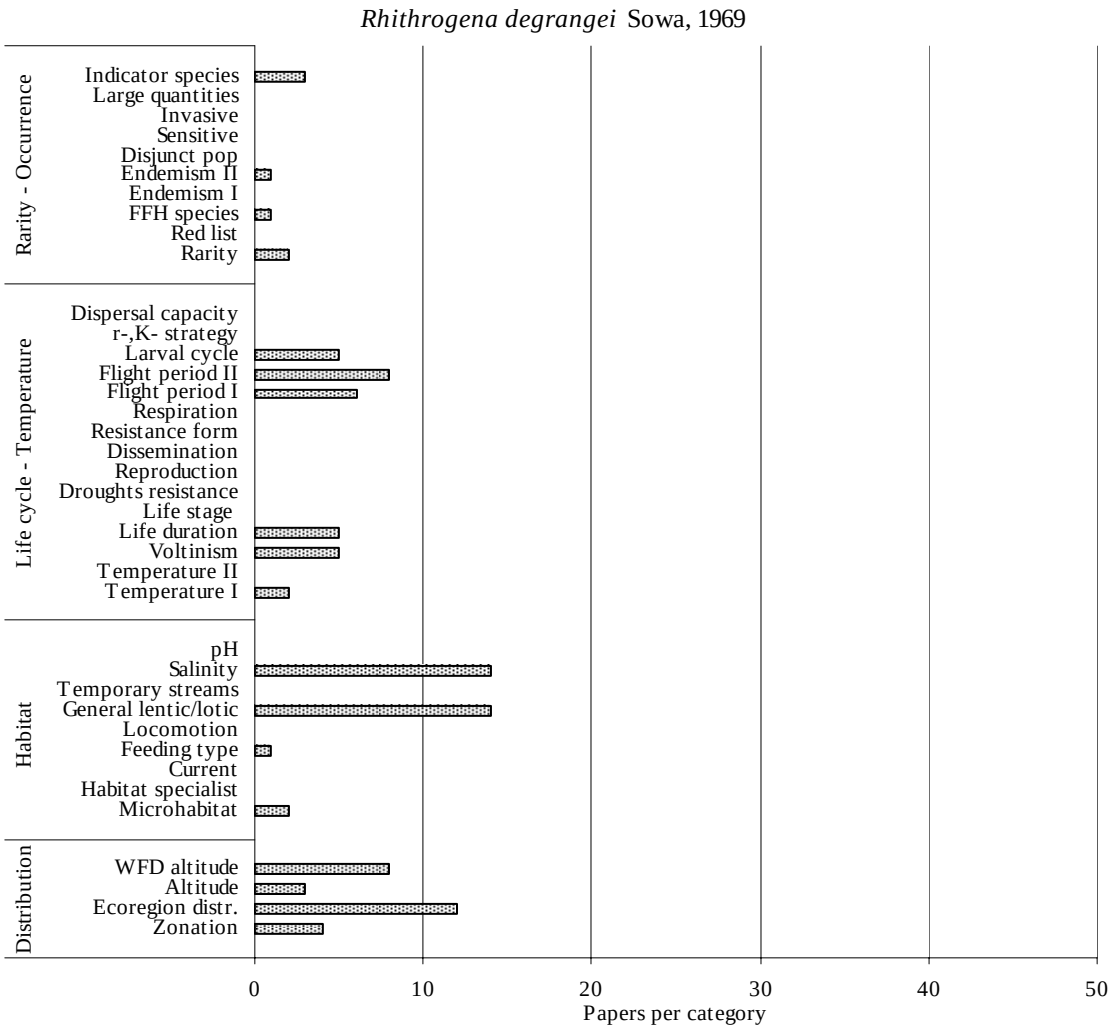

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	N		N	Y

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Distribution, due to small differences recorded among authors' opinion.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena delphinensis* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

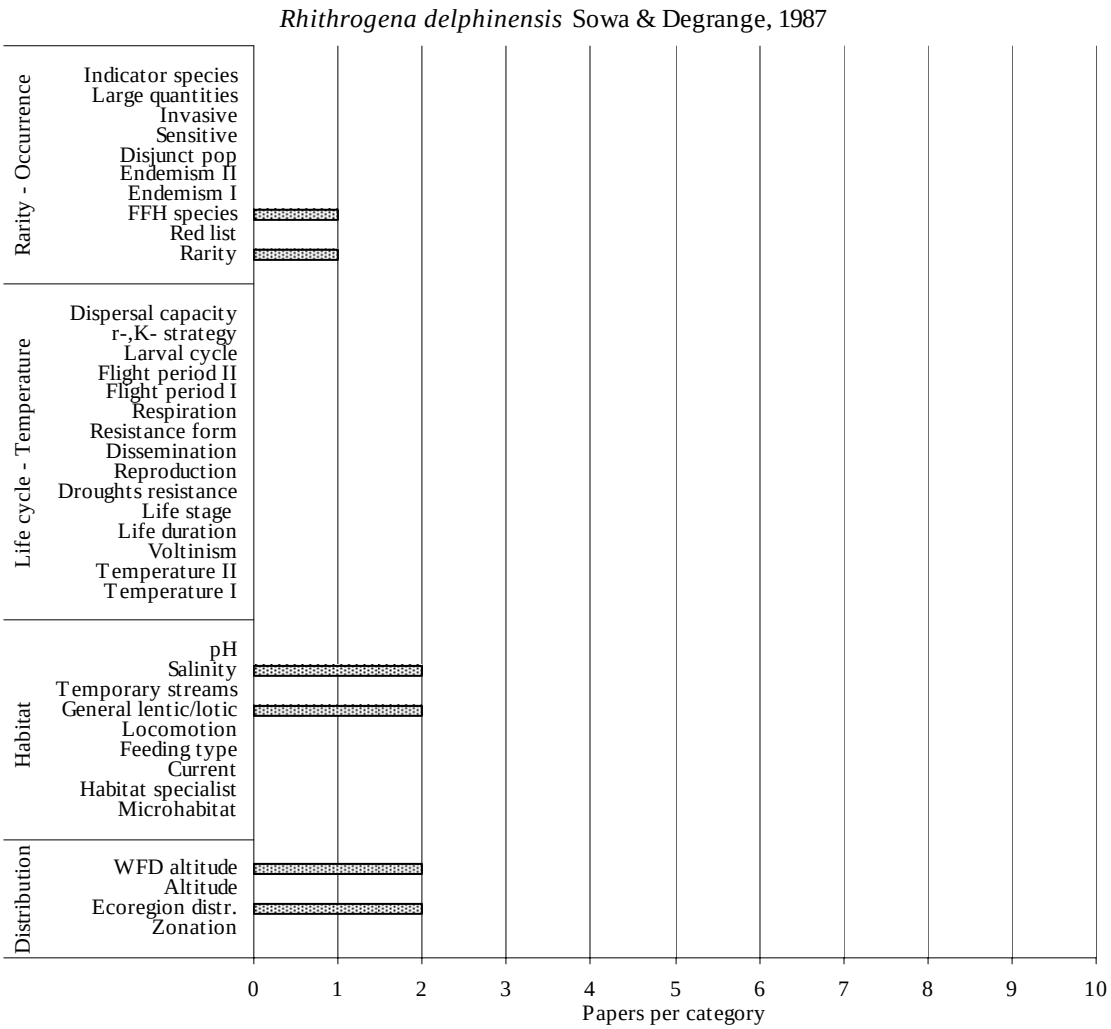

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena diaphana* Navás, 1917

Number of papers containing useful information: 26

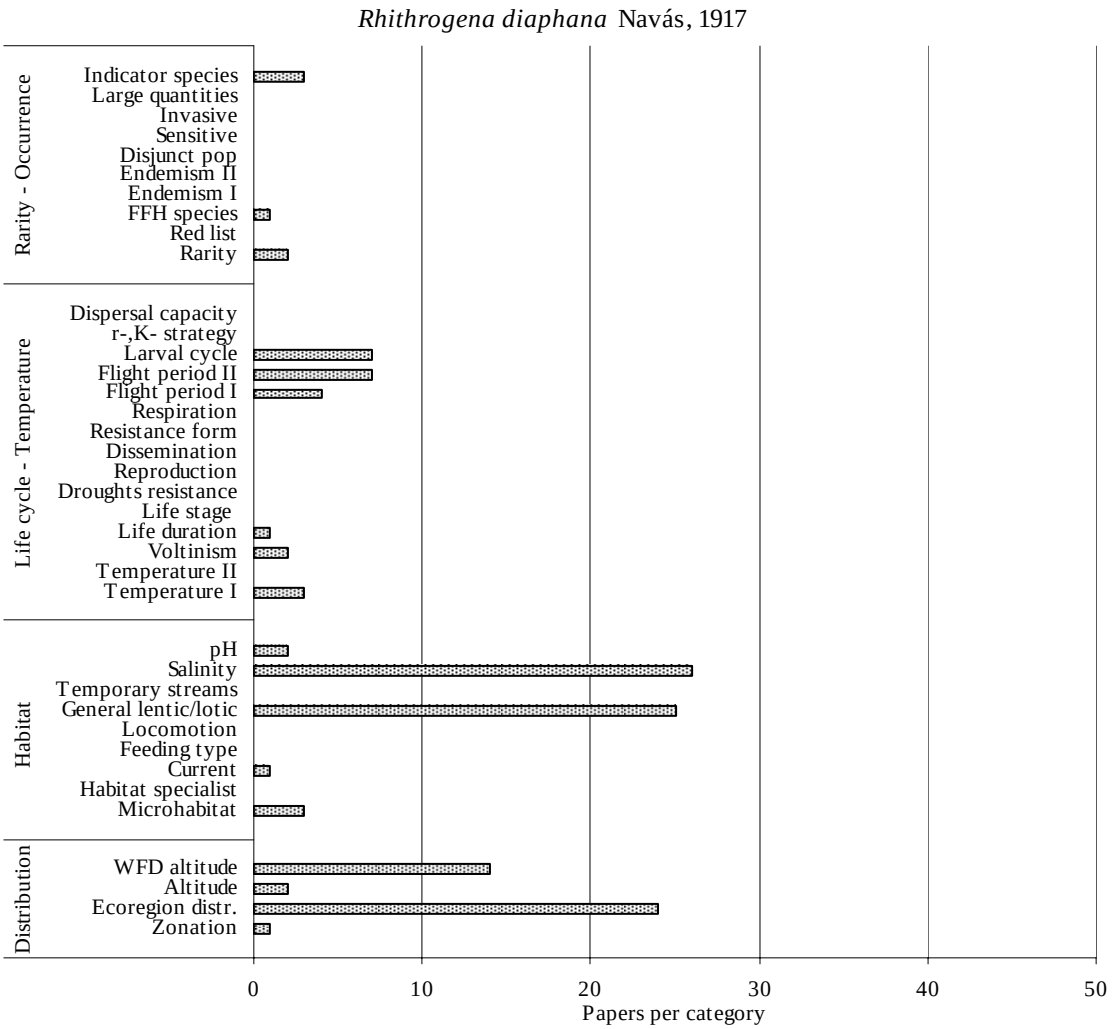

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena diensis* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

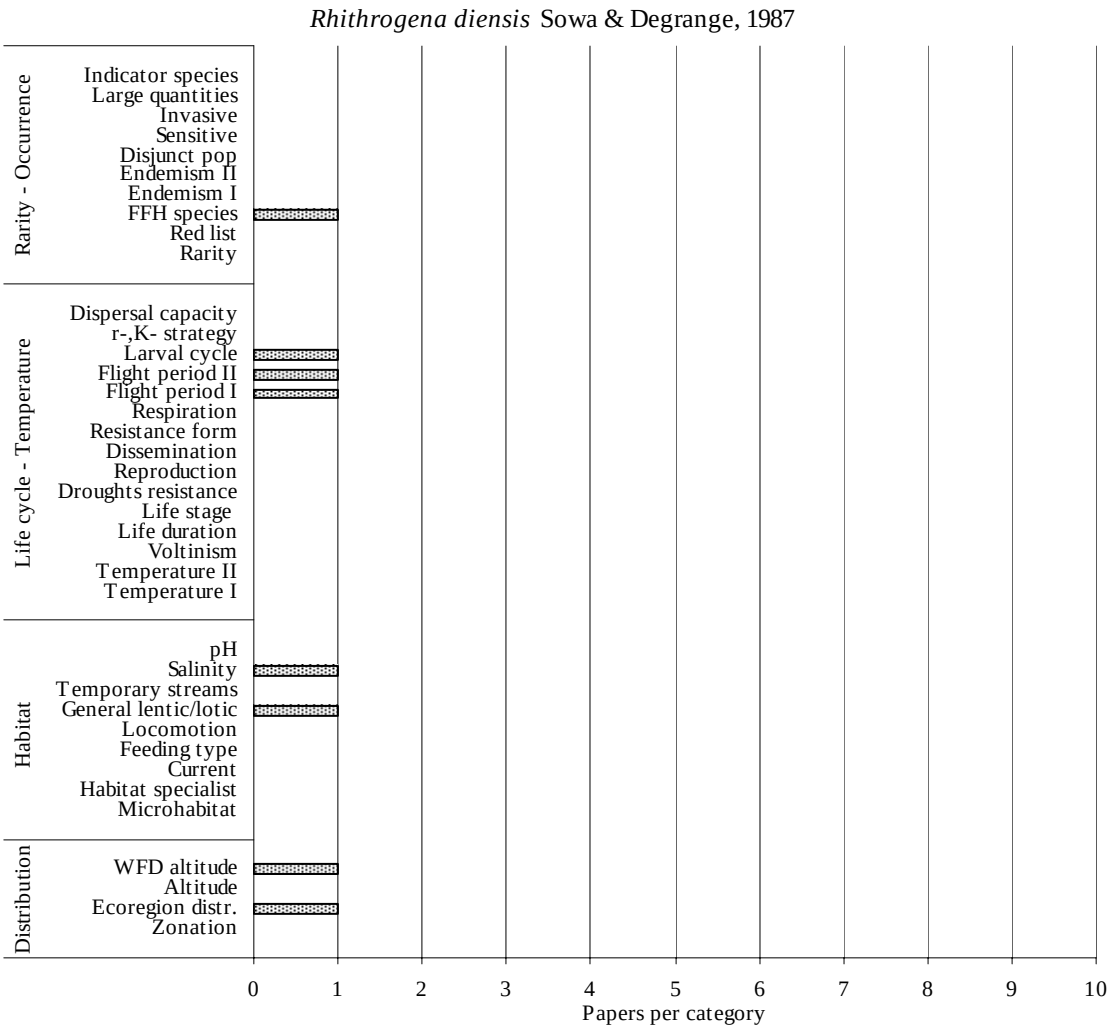

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena dorieri* Sowa, 1971

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

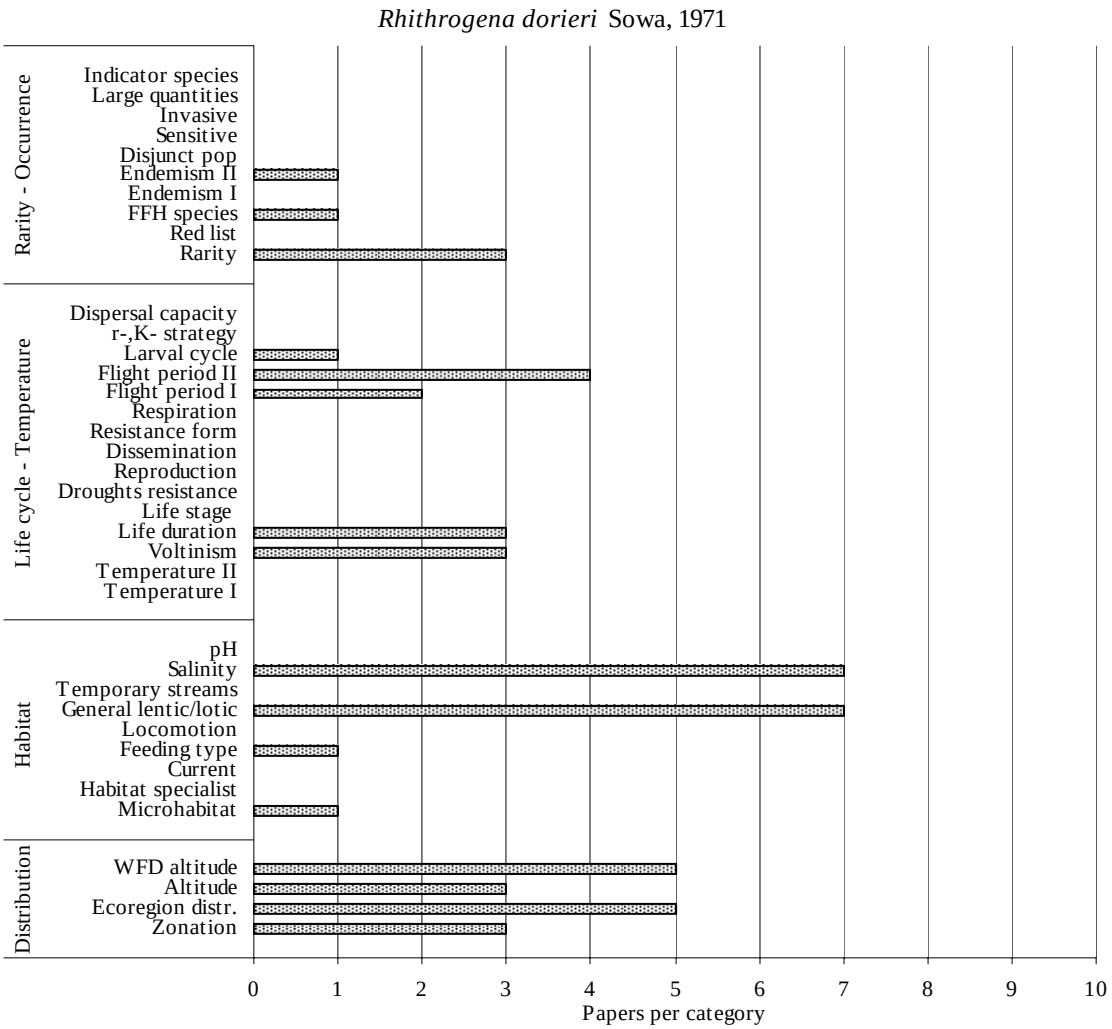

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena eatoni* Esben-Petersen, 1912

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

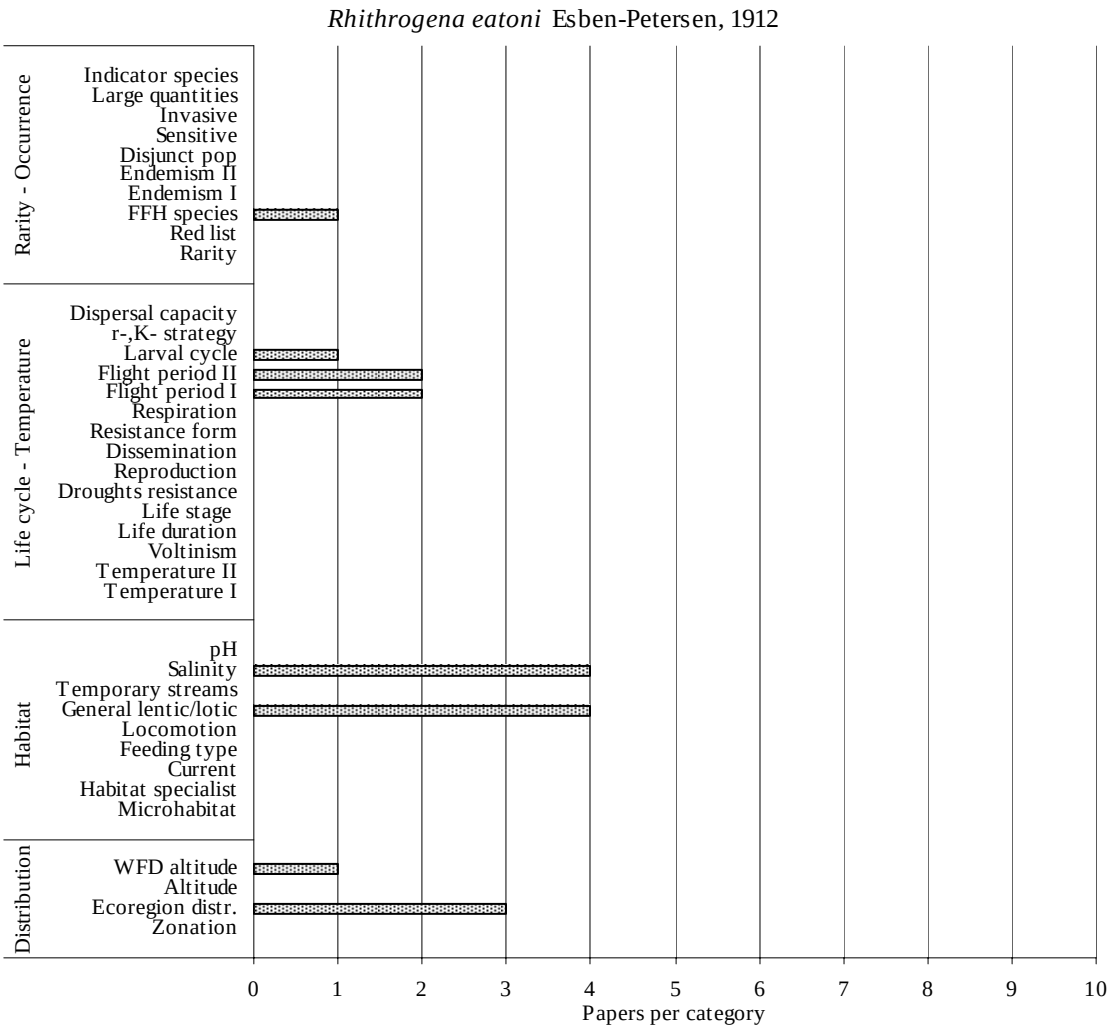

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena endenensis* Metzler, Tomka & Zurwerra, 1985

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

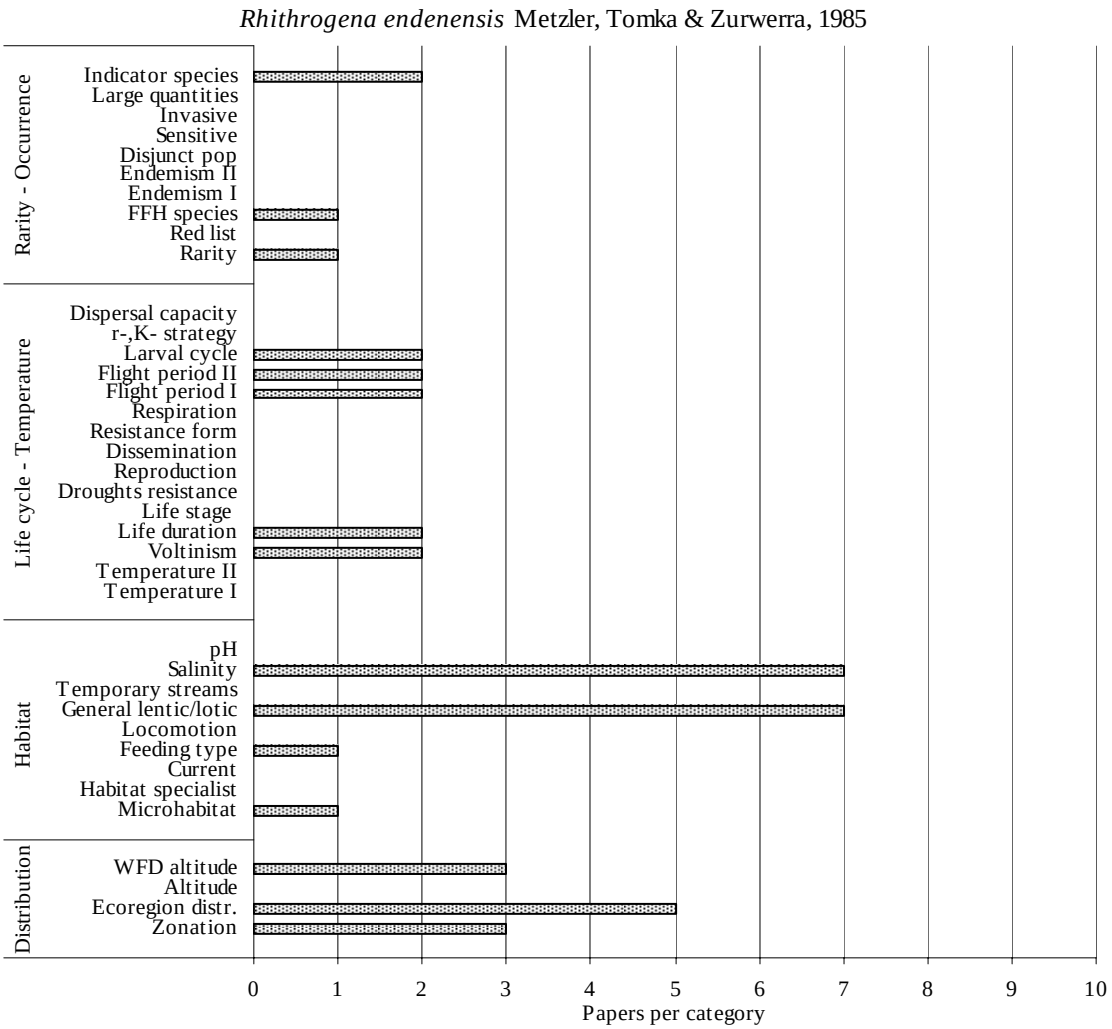

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena fiorii* Grandi, 1953

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

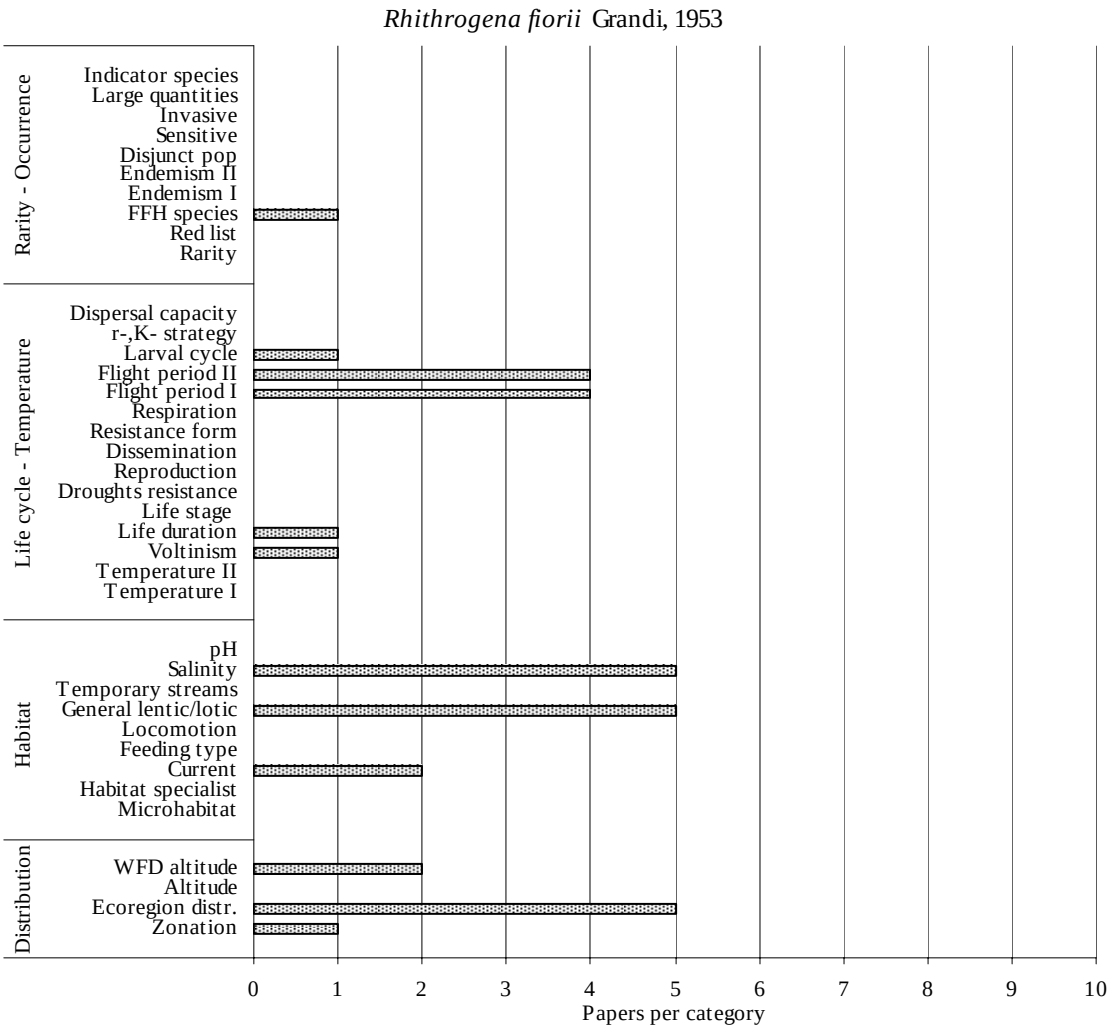

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Currents.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena fonticola* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

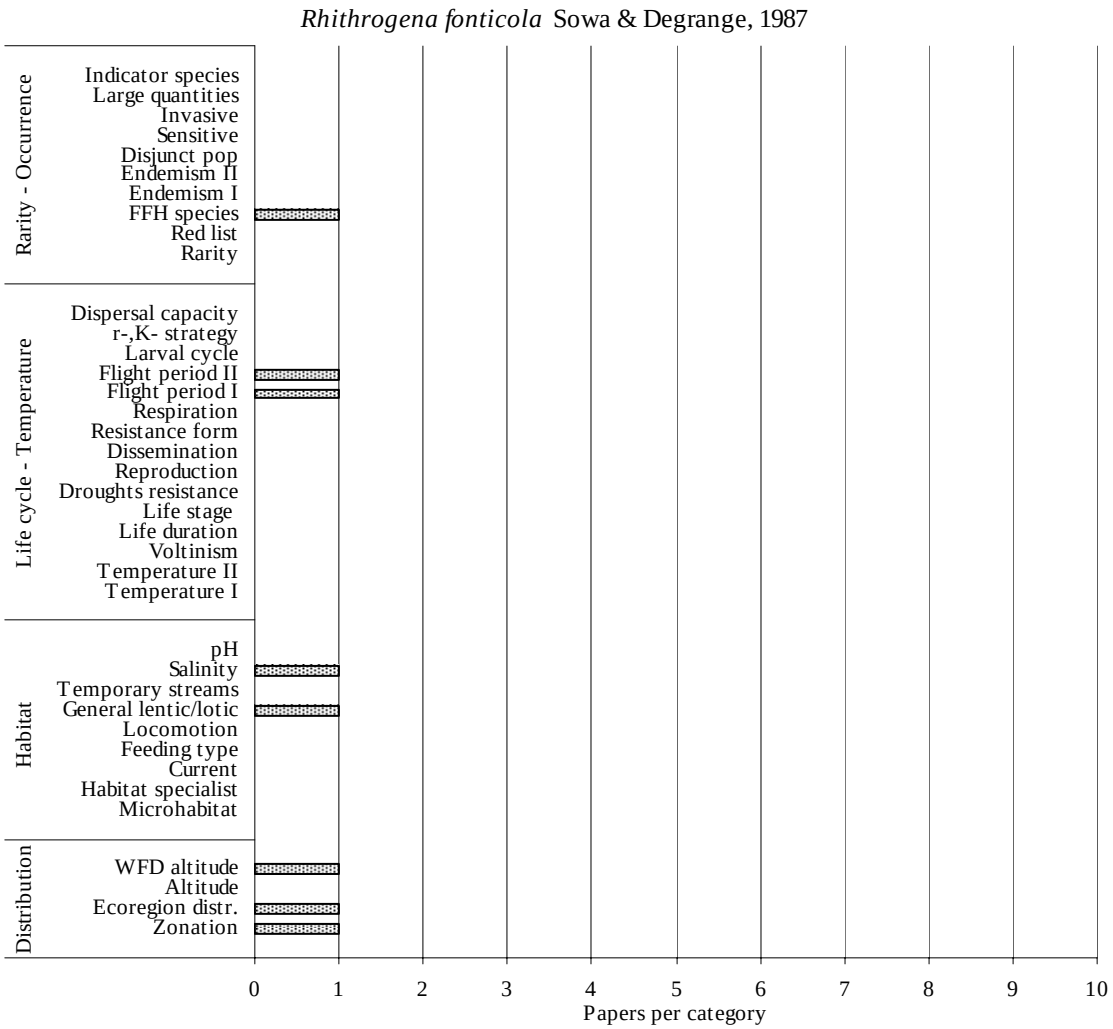

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena germanica* Eaton, 1885

Number of papers containing useful information: 31

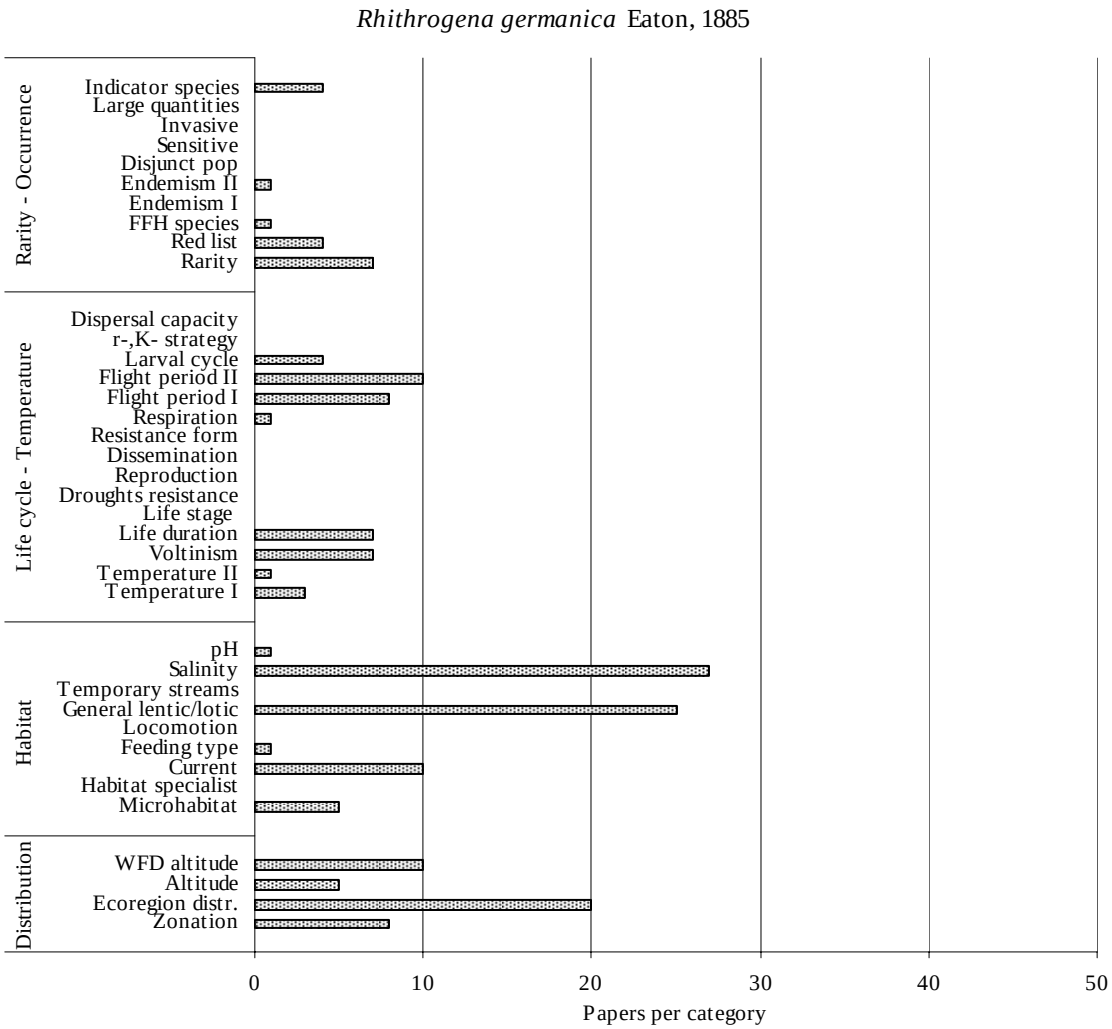

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena goeldlini* Sartori & Sowa, 1988

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

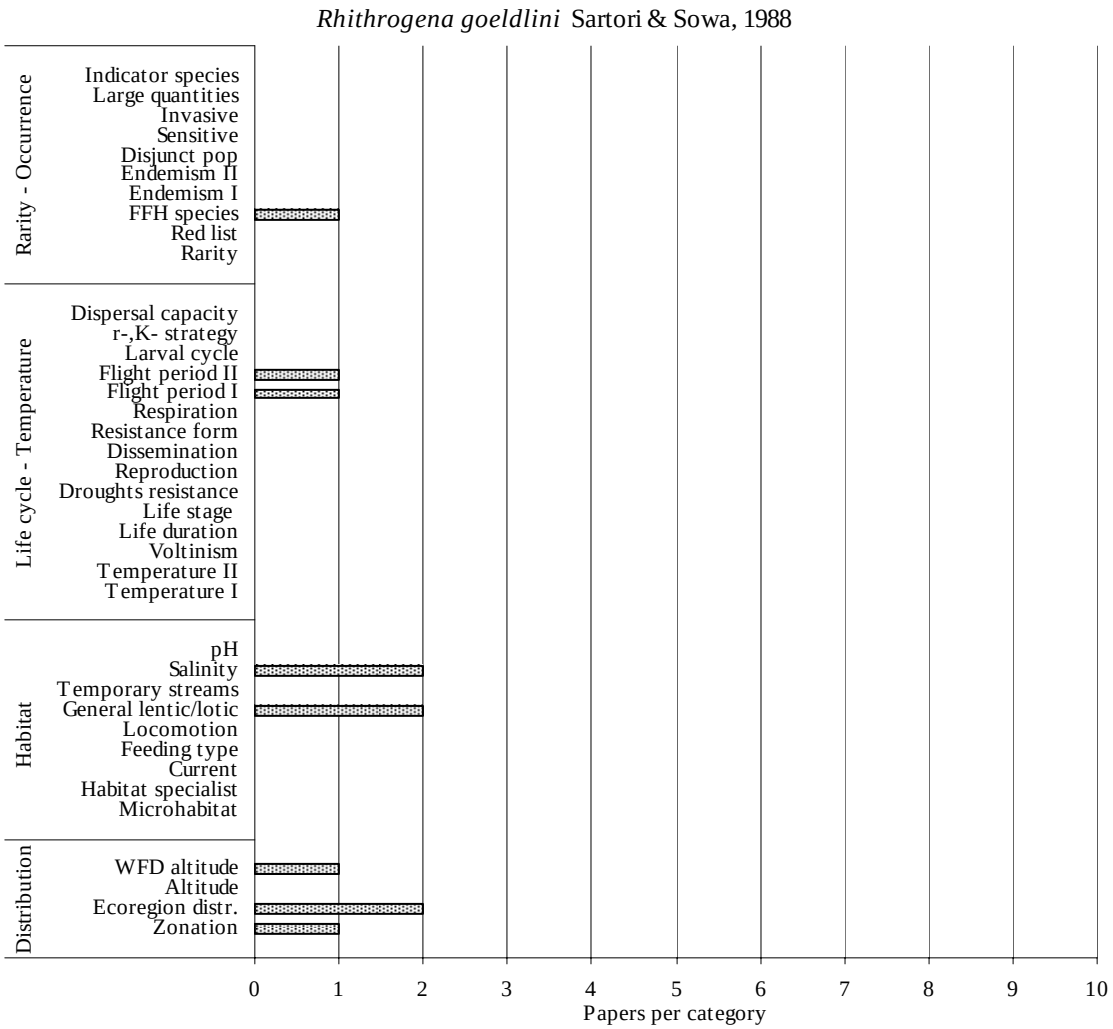

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena gorganica* Klapalek, 1907

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

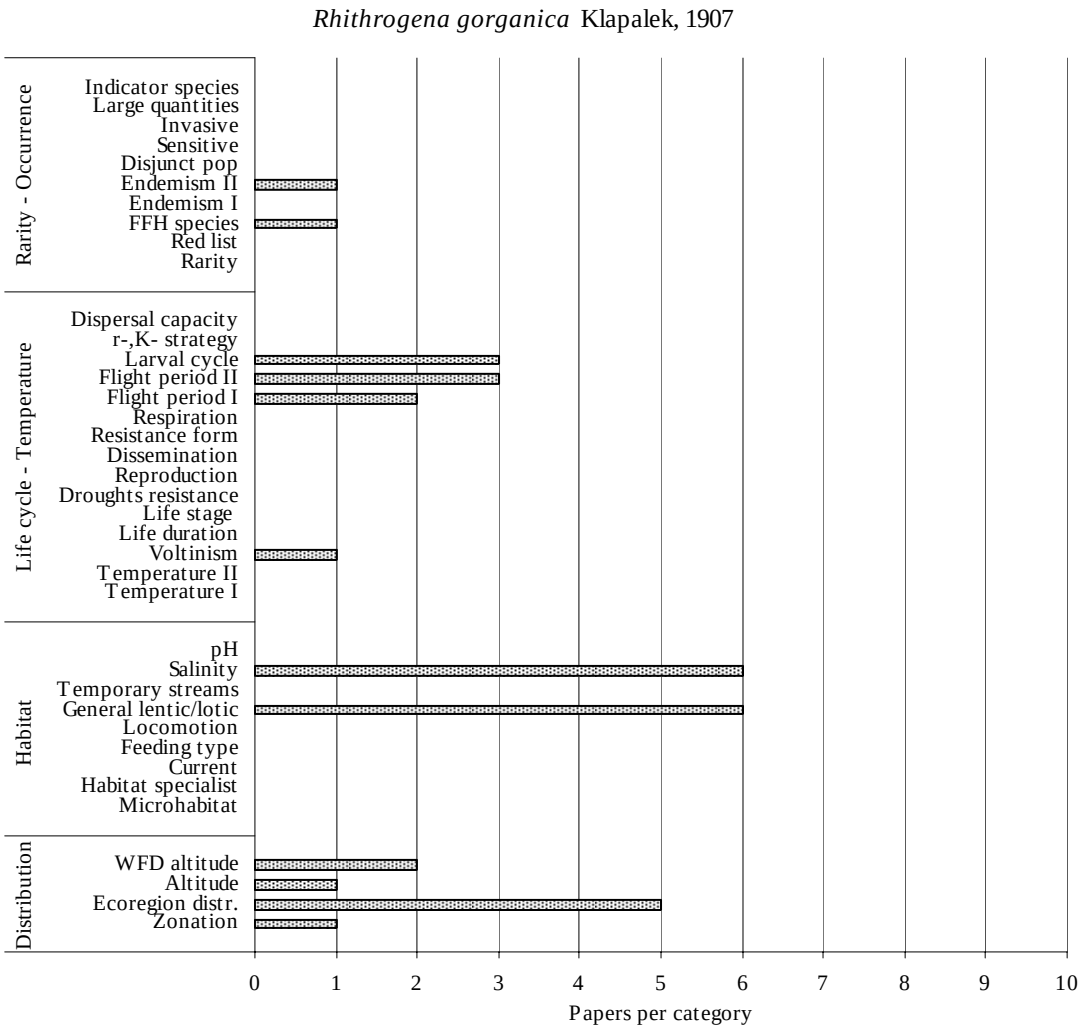

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information available
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena gorrizi* Navás, 1913

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

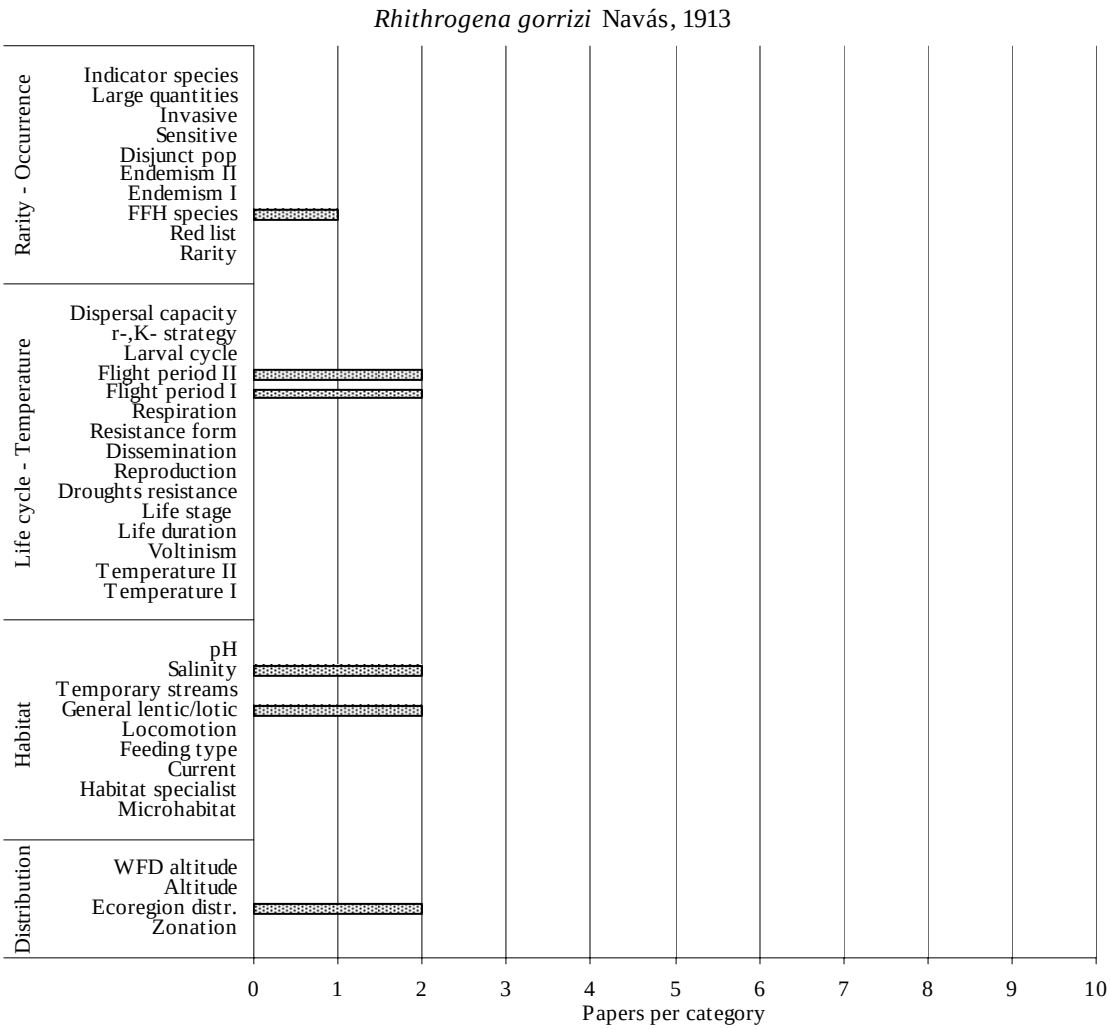

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena gratianopolitana* Sowa, Degrange & Sartori, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

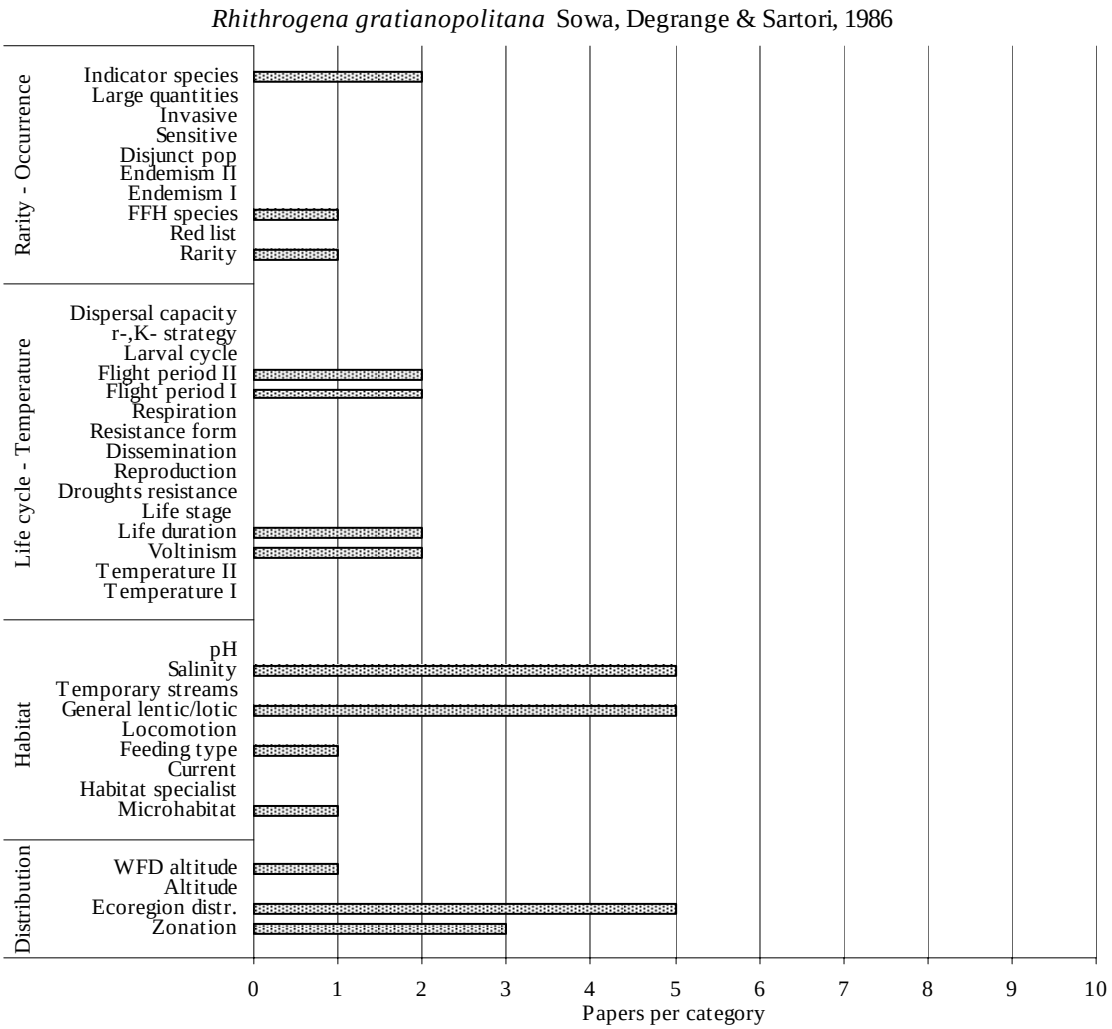

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena grischuna* Sartori & Oswald, 1988

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

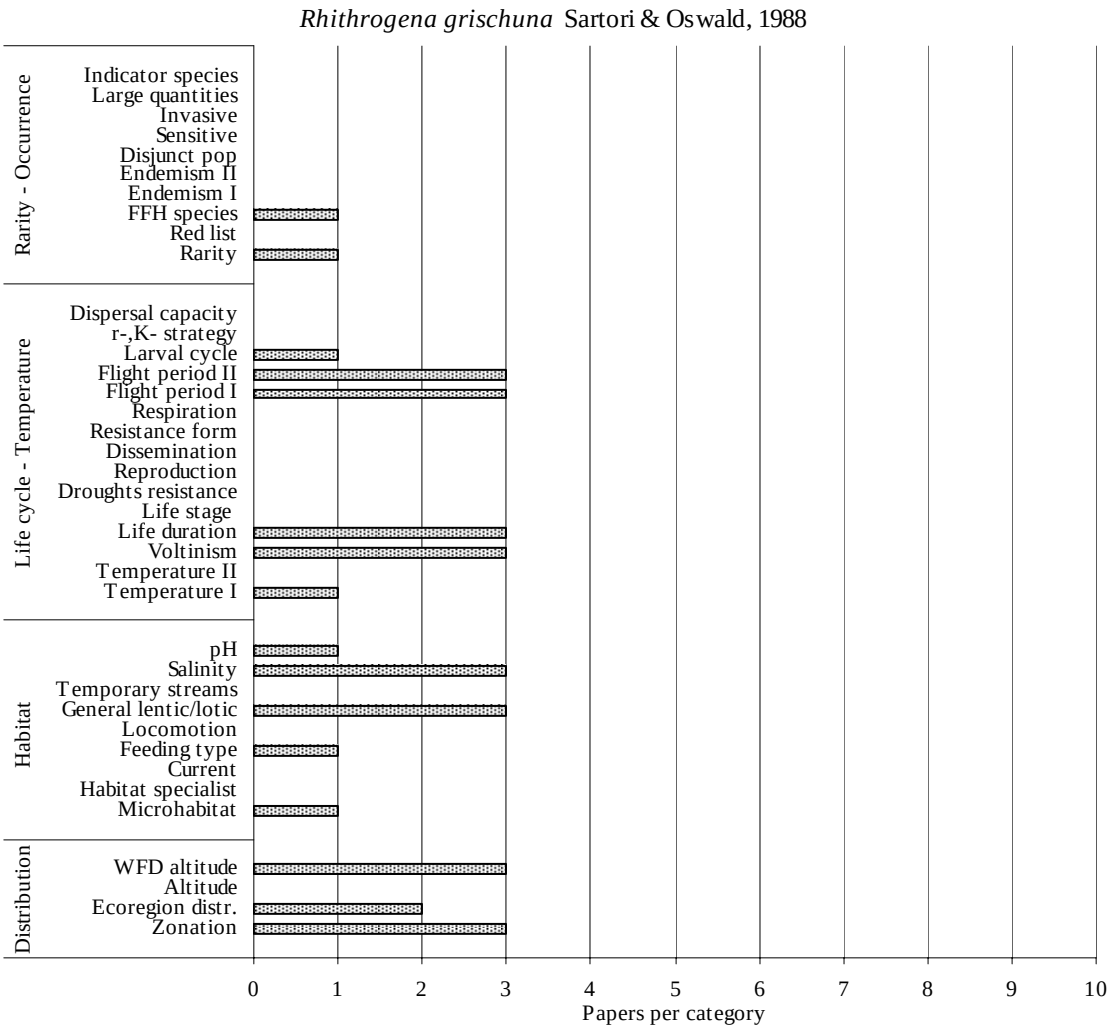

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for pH, Feeding type and Microhabitat.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena hercynia* Landa, 1969

Number of papers containing useful information: 22

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Large quantities, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena hybrida* Eaton, 1885

Number of papers containing useful information: 27

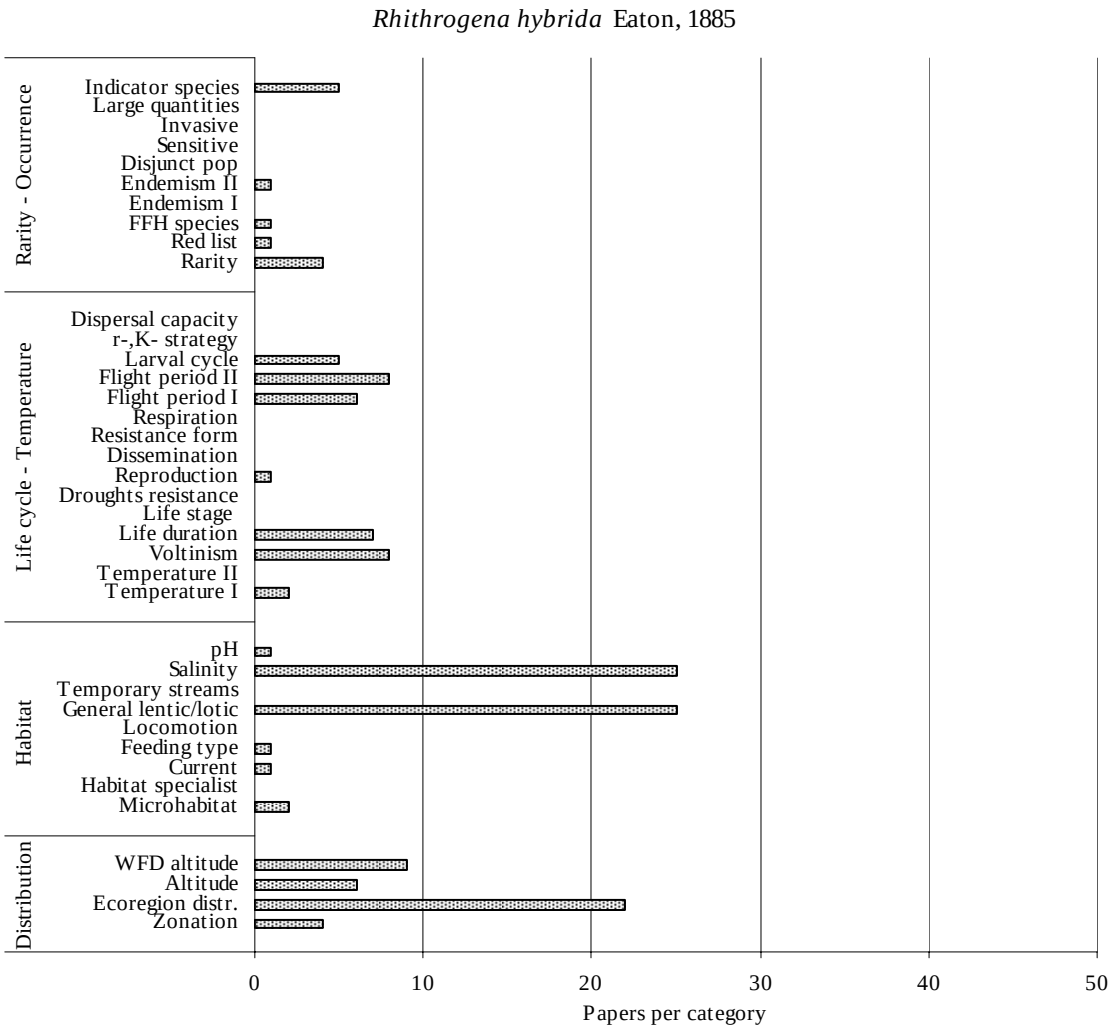

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena insularis* Esben-Petersen, 1913

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

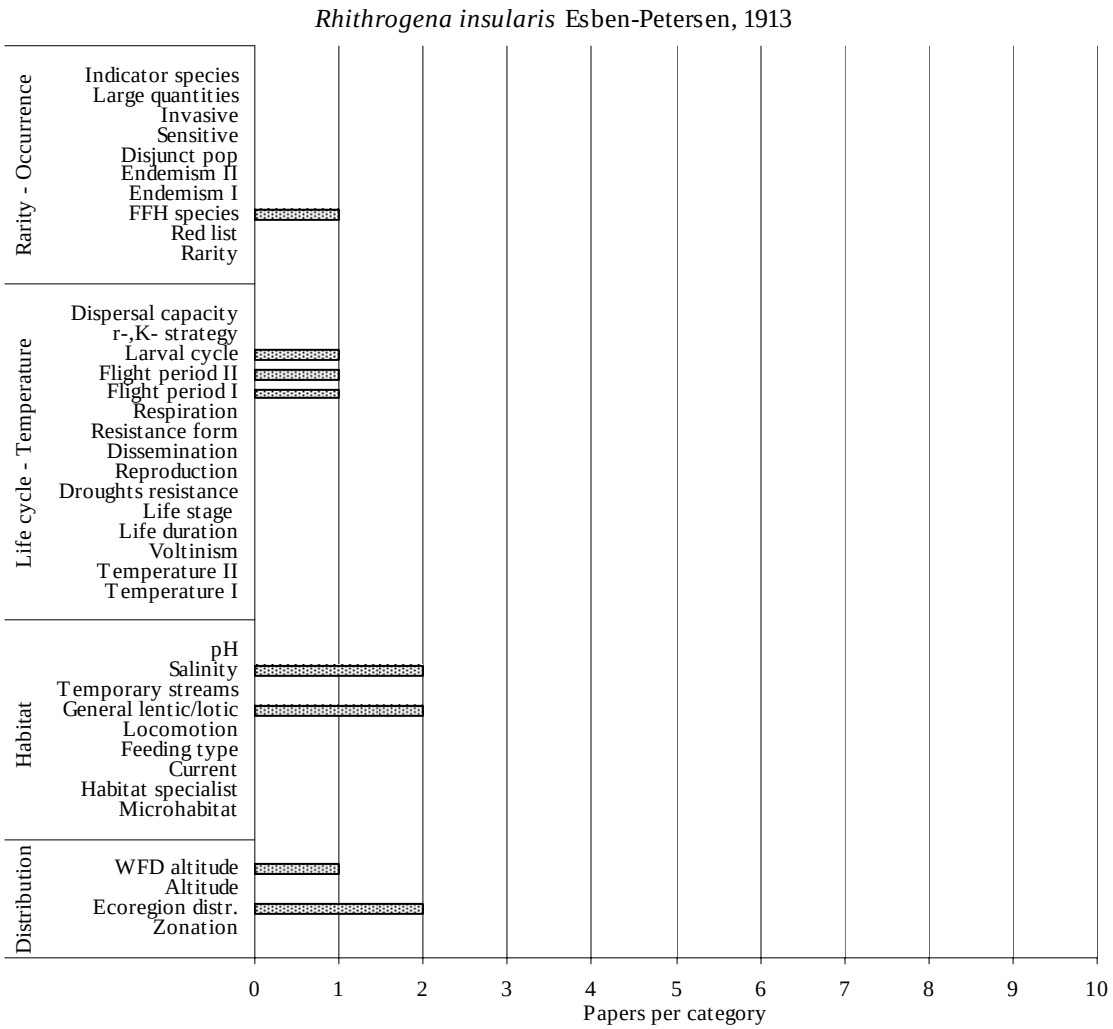

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena iridina* (Kolenati, 1839)

Number of papers containing useful information: 25

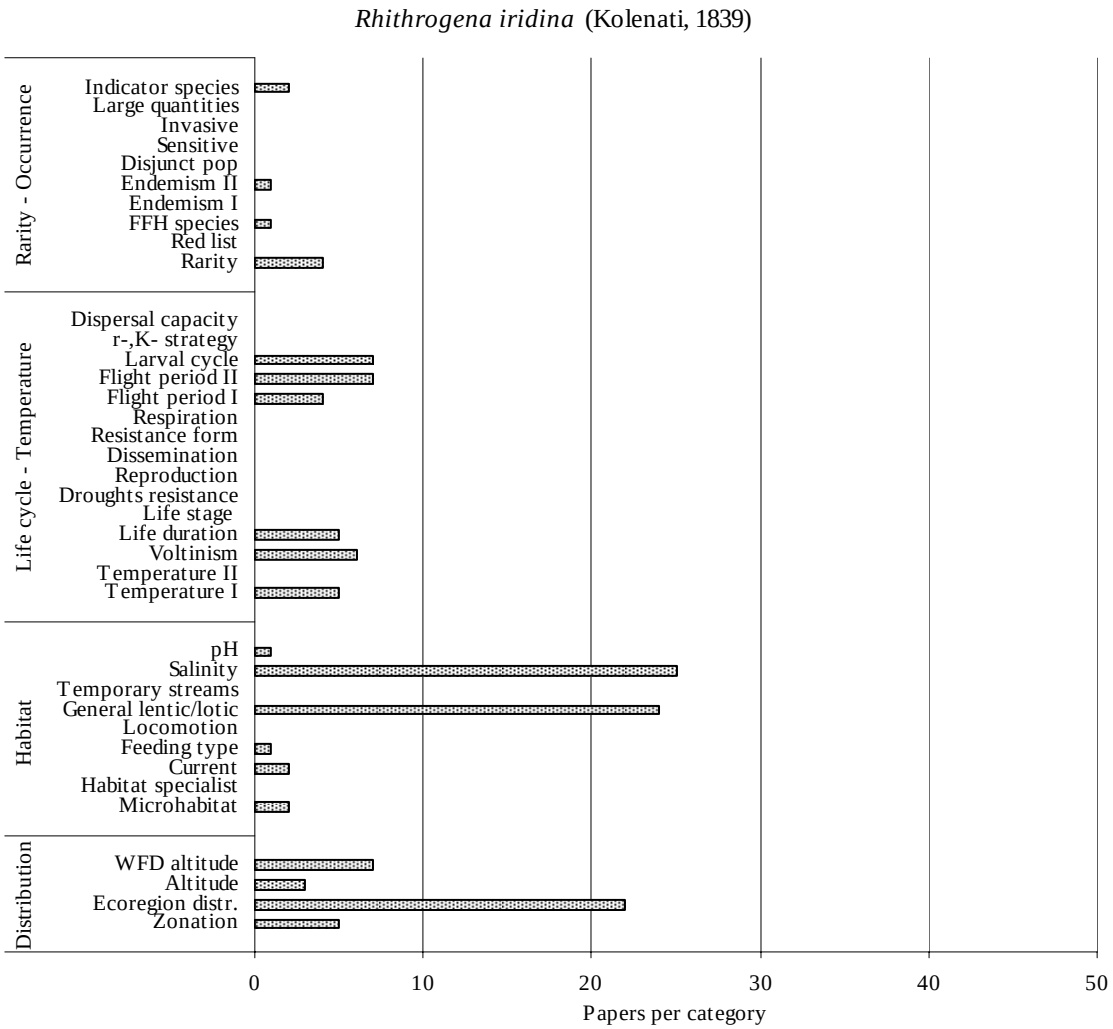

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena kimminsi* Thomas, 1970

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

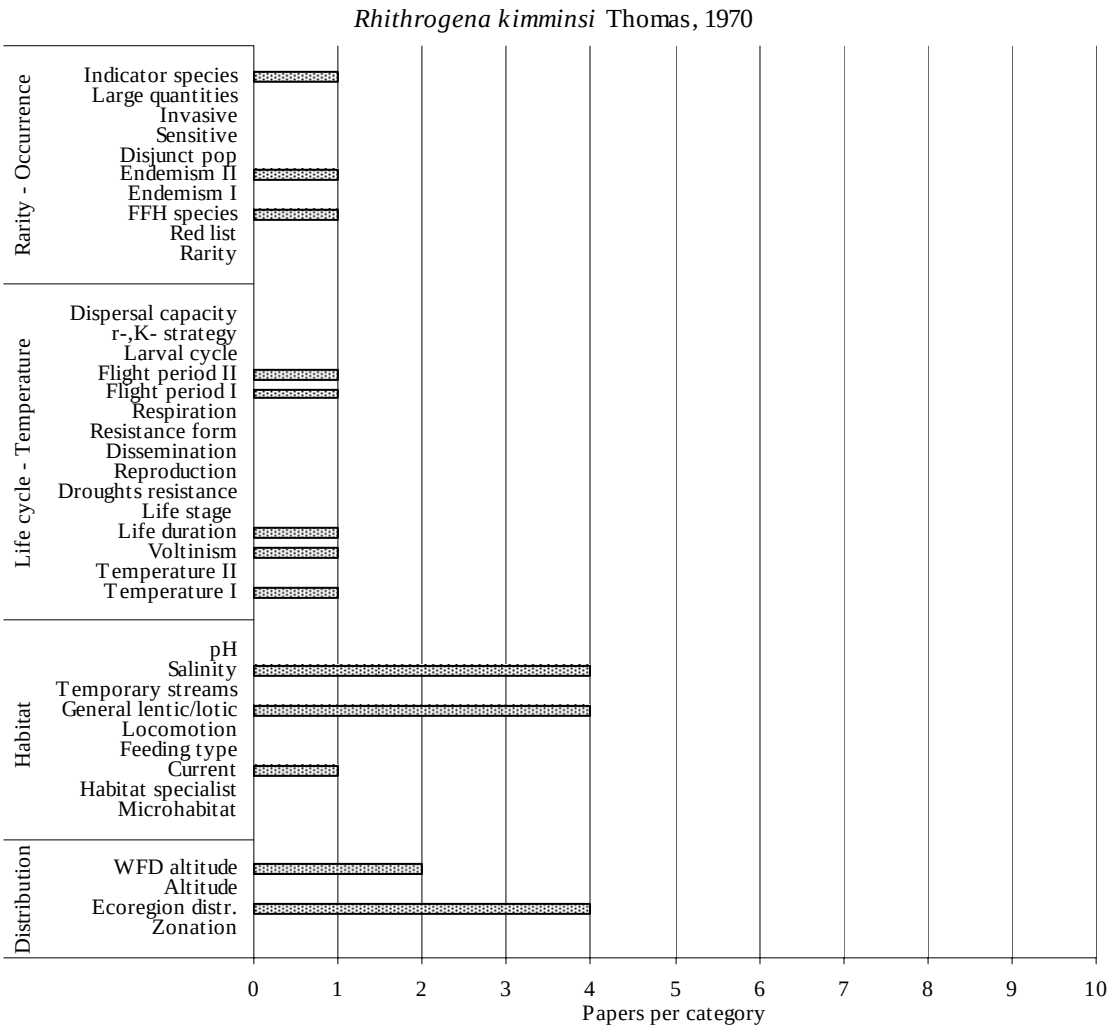

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Current.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena landai* Sowa & Soldán, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 10

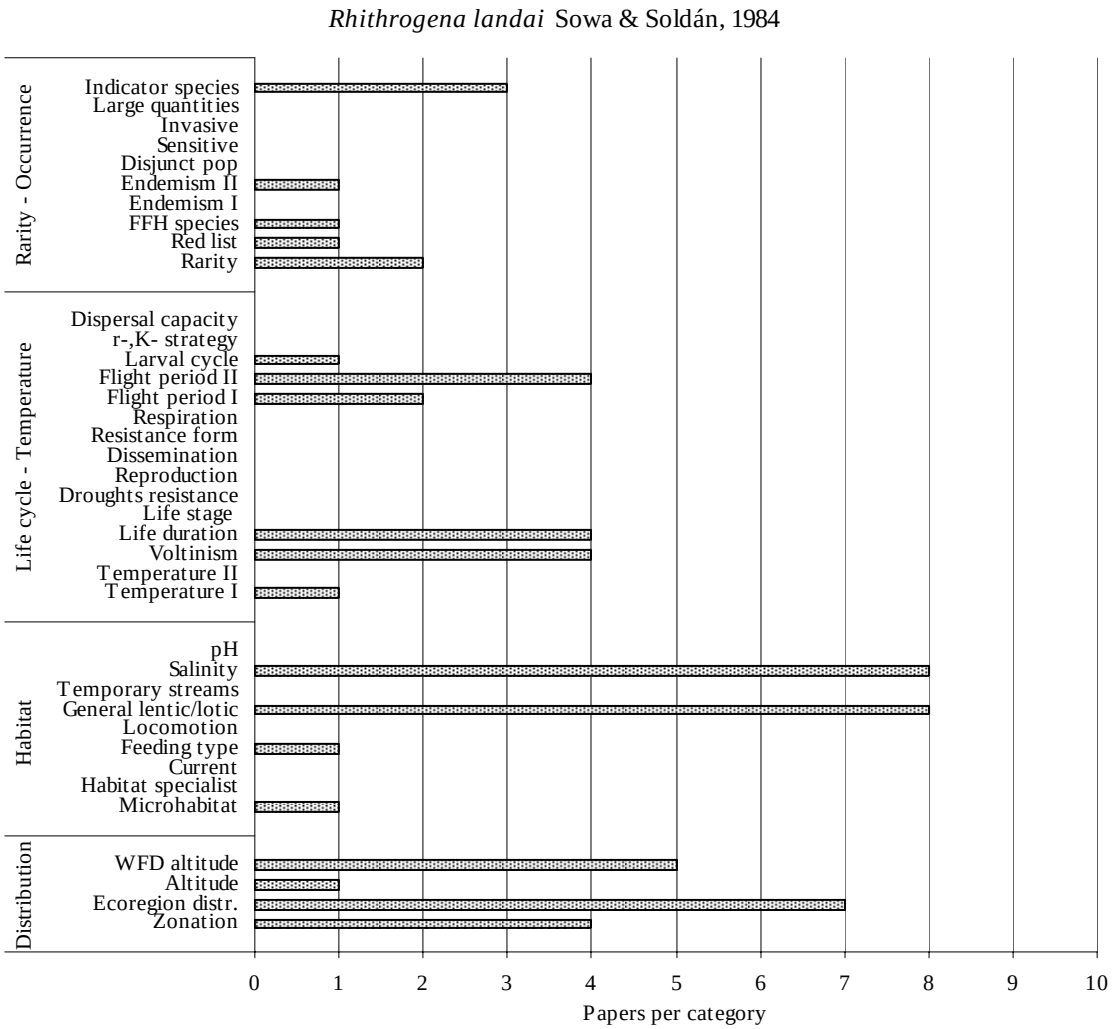

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena loyolaea* Navás, 1922

Number of papers containing useful information: 33

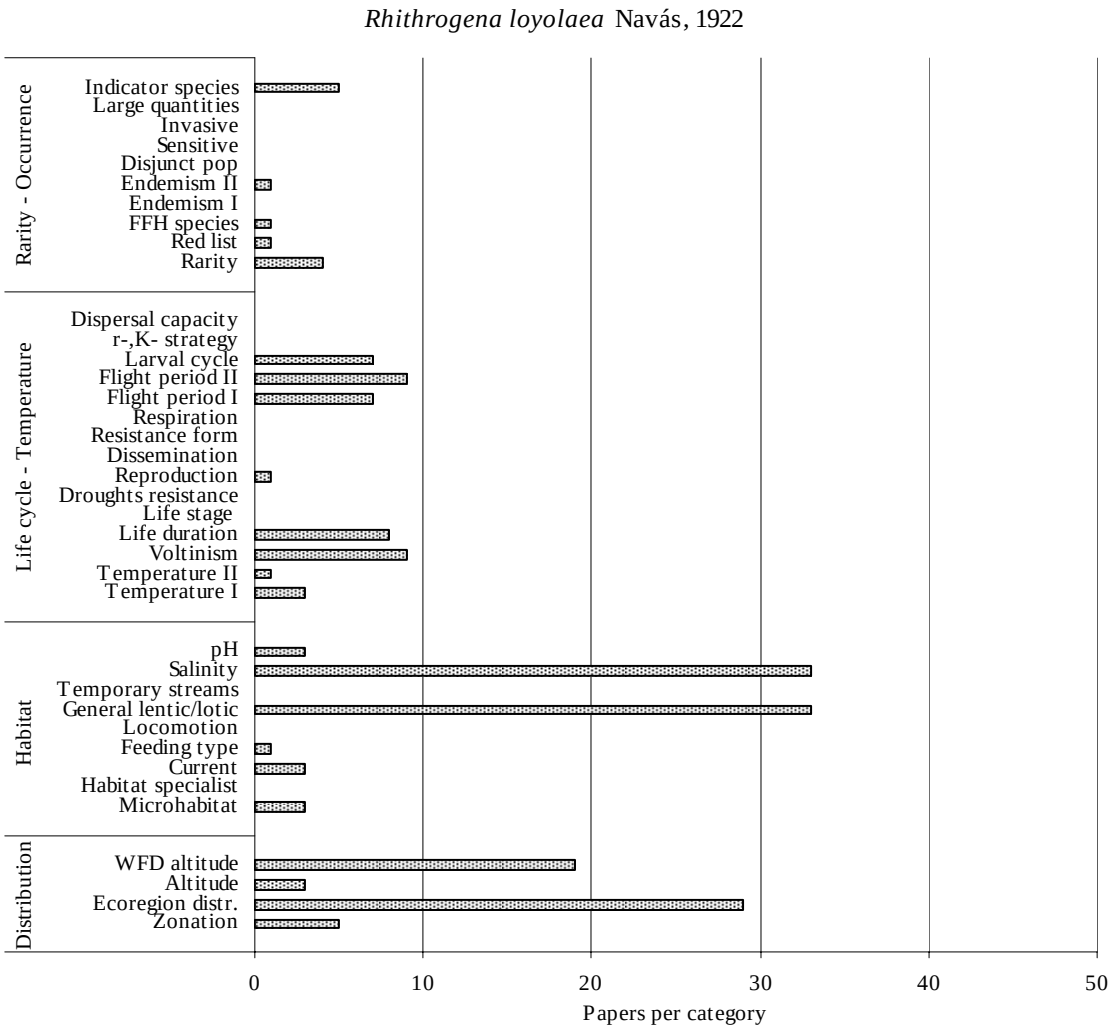

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Reproduction, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature, due to differences recorded among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena marcosi* Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

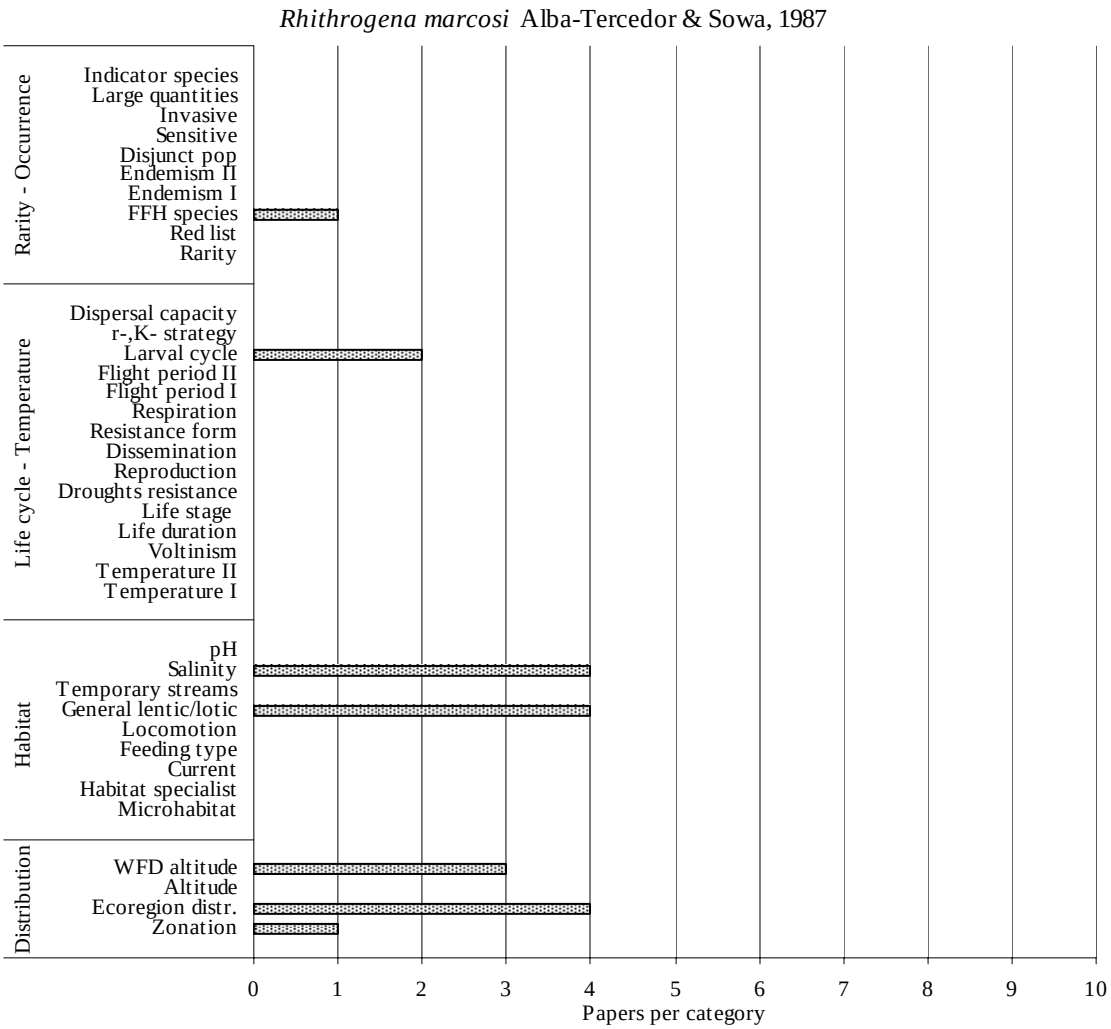

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena mariaedominicae* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

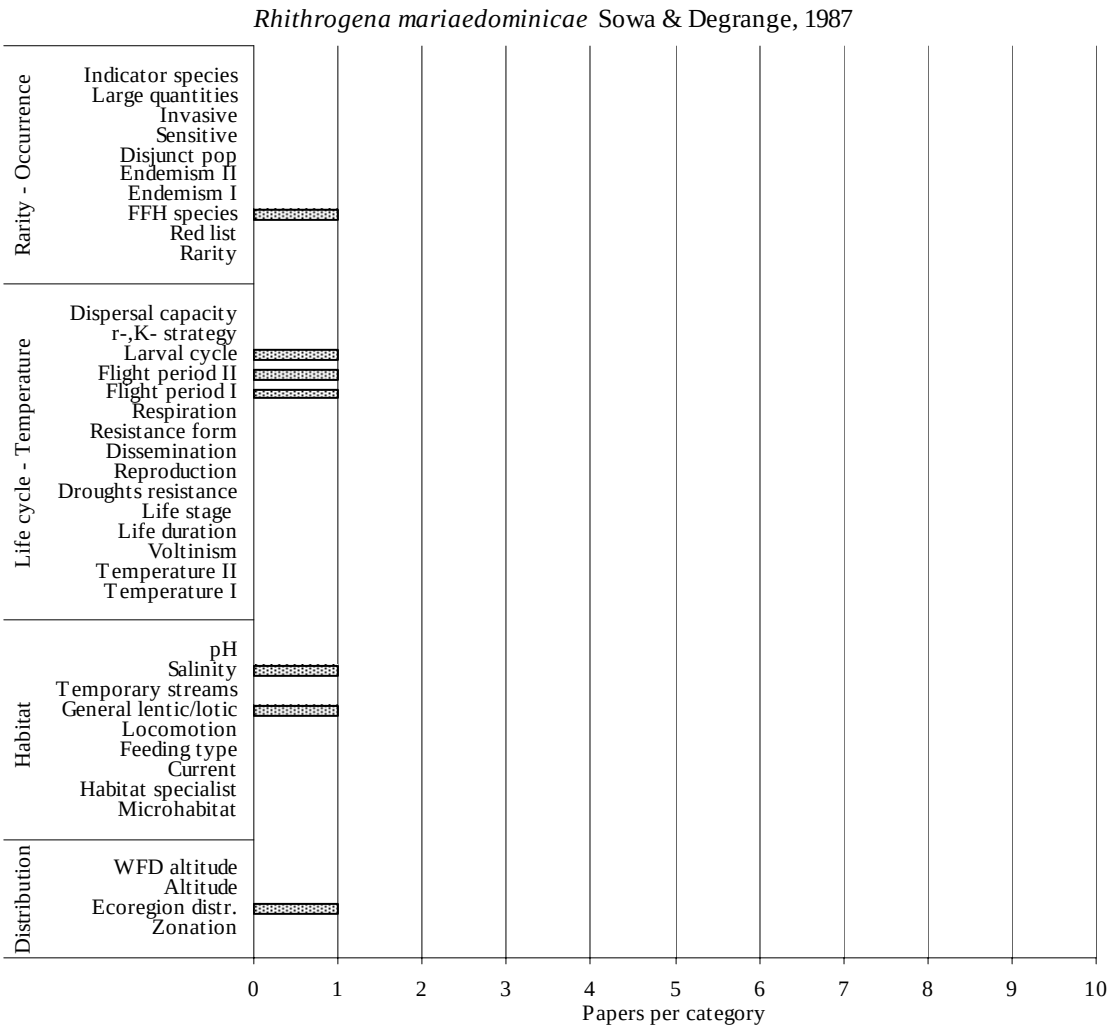

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena nivata* (Eaton, 1871)

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

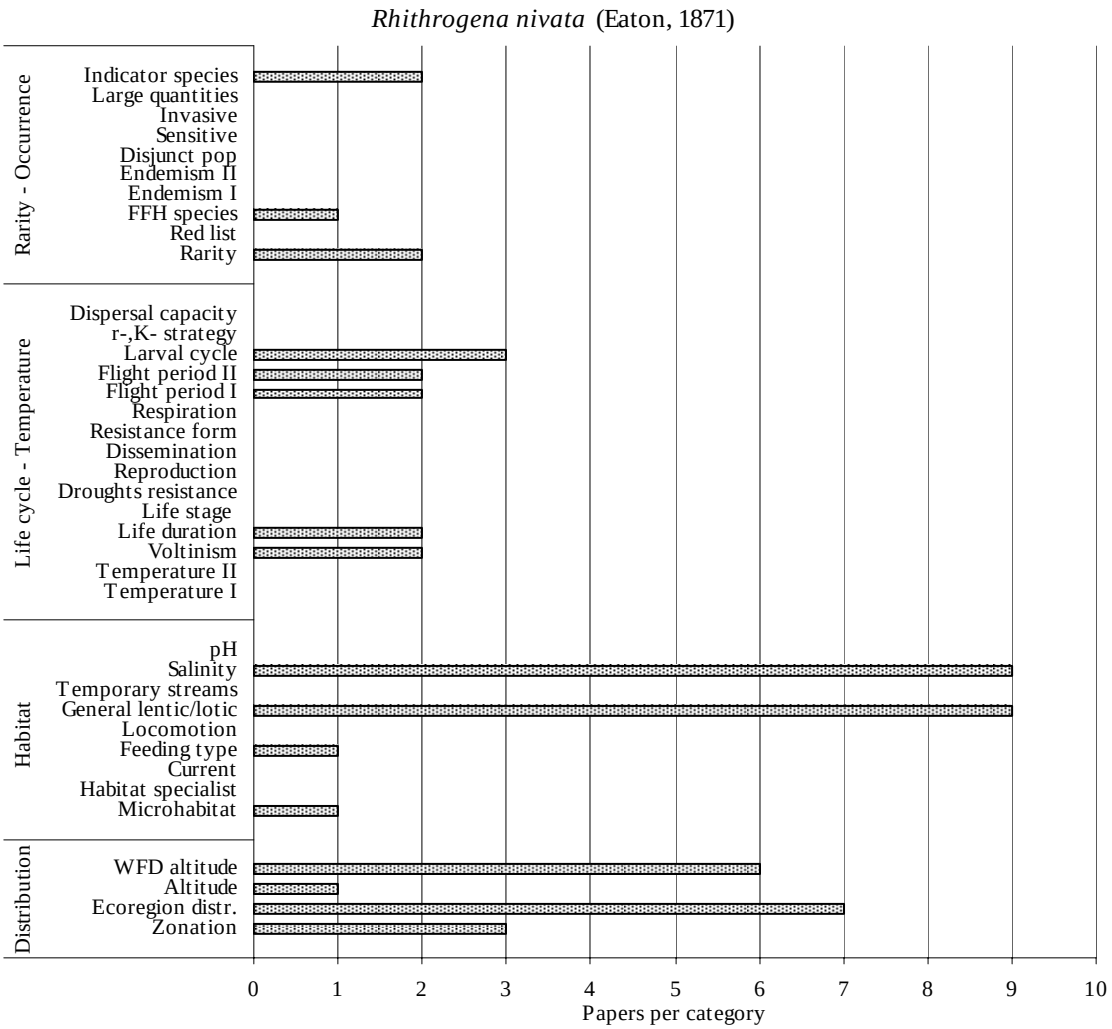

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena nuragica* Belfiore, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

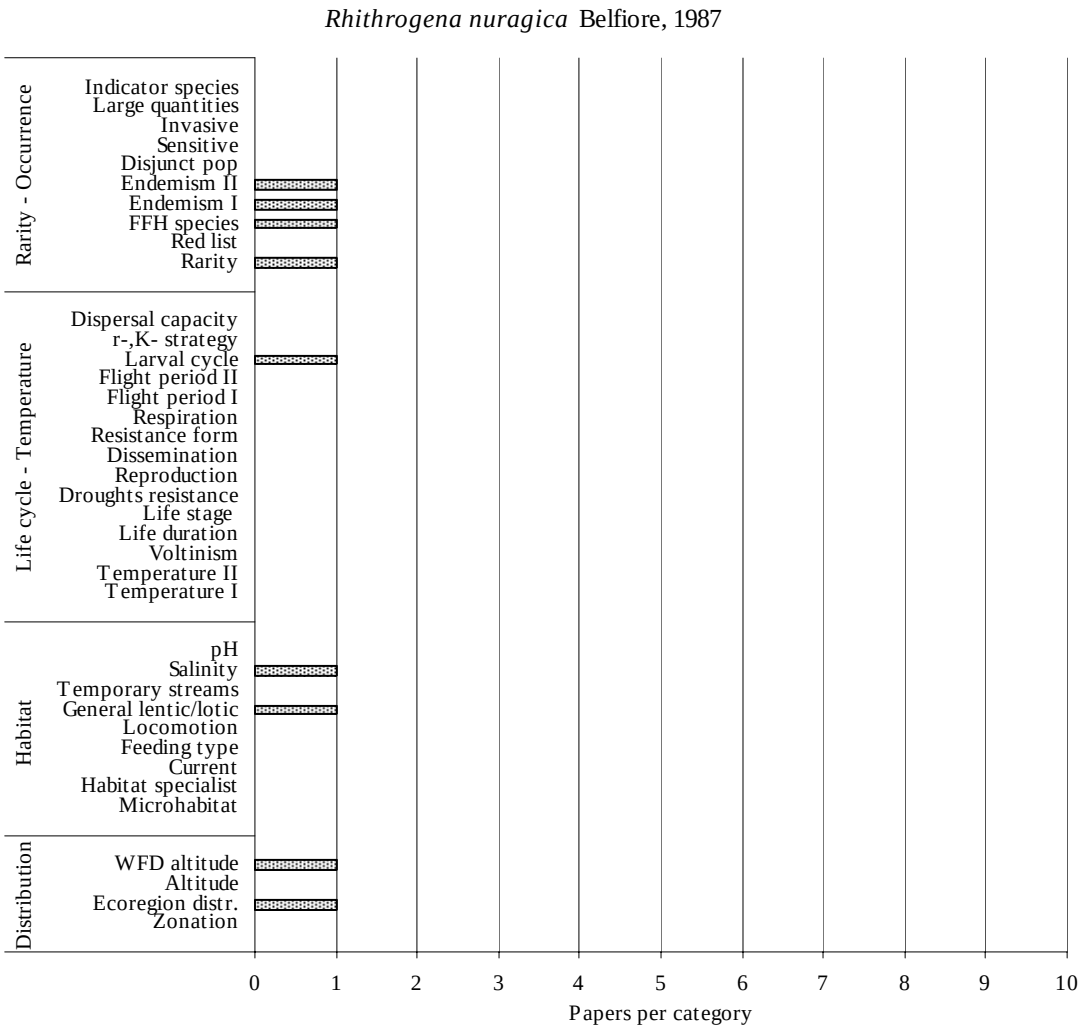

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena picteti* Sowa, 1971

Number of papers containing useful information: 15

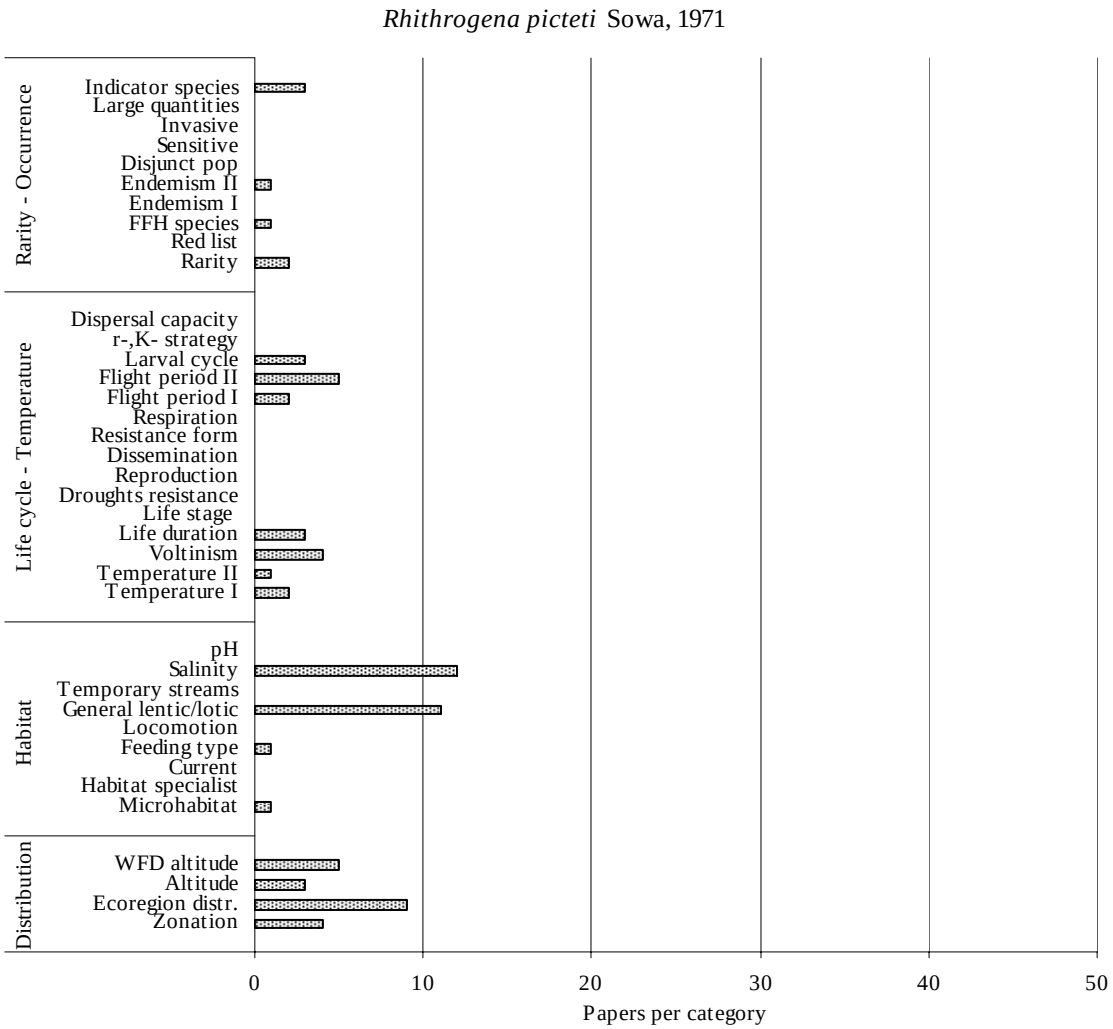

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena podhalensis* Sowa & Soldán, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

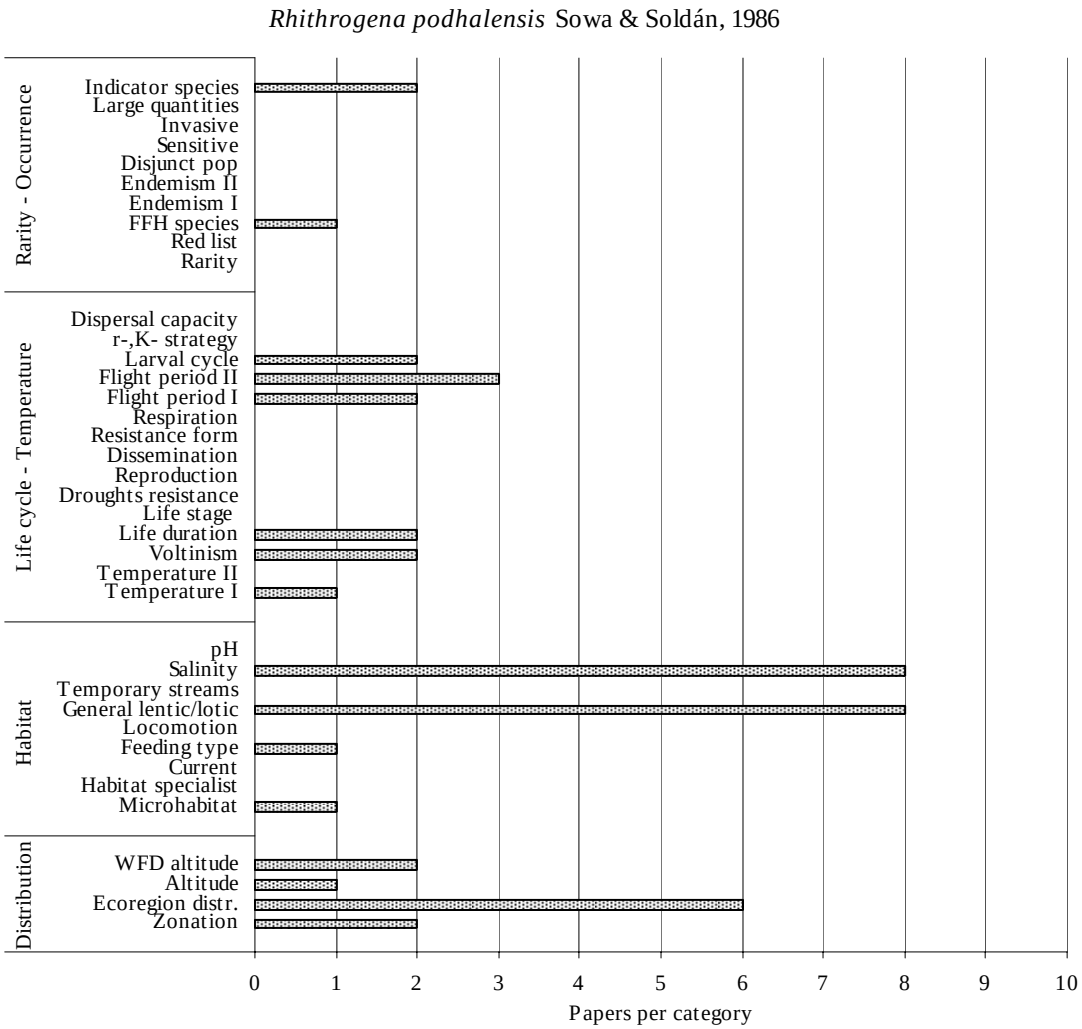

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena puthzi* Sowa, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

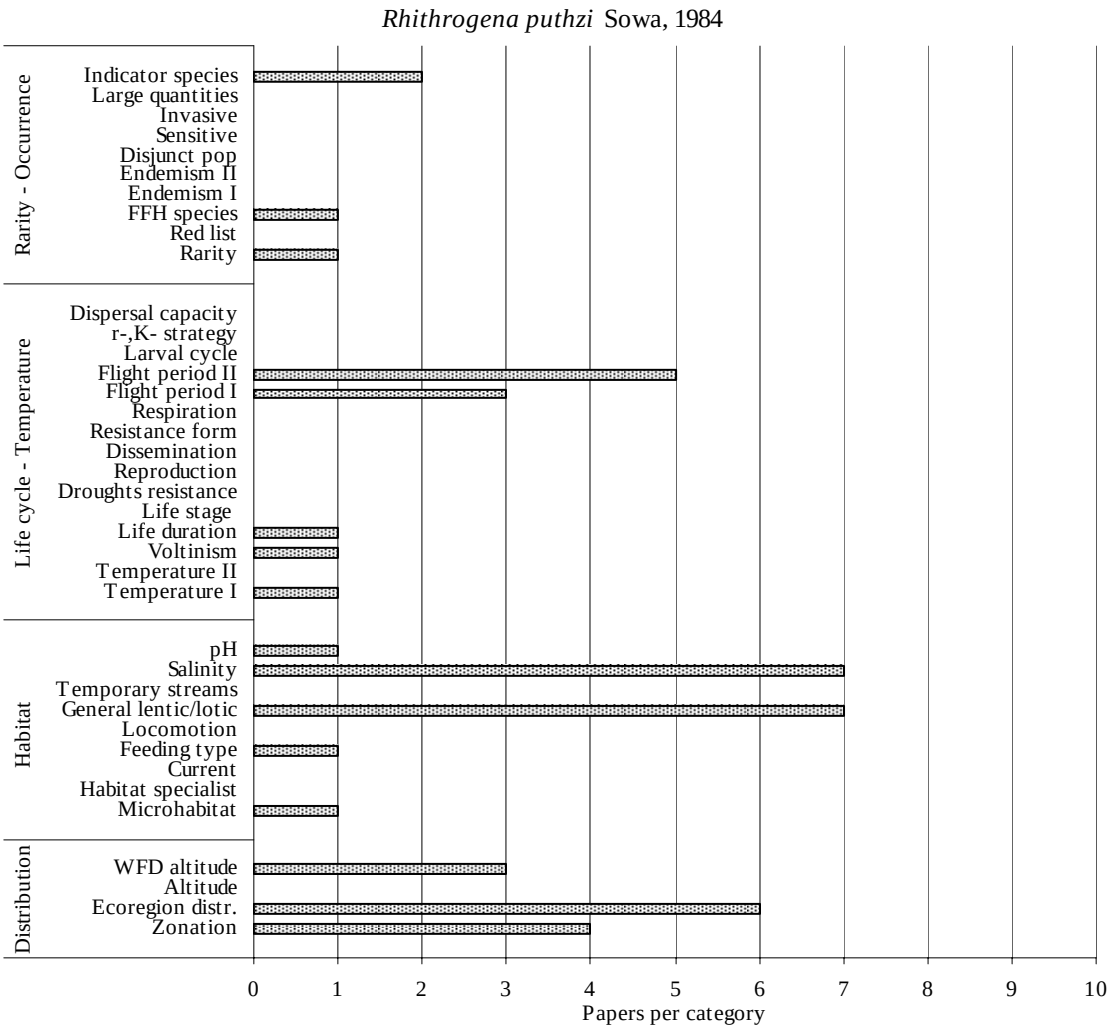

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena puytoraci* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 15

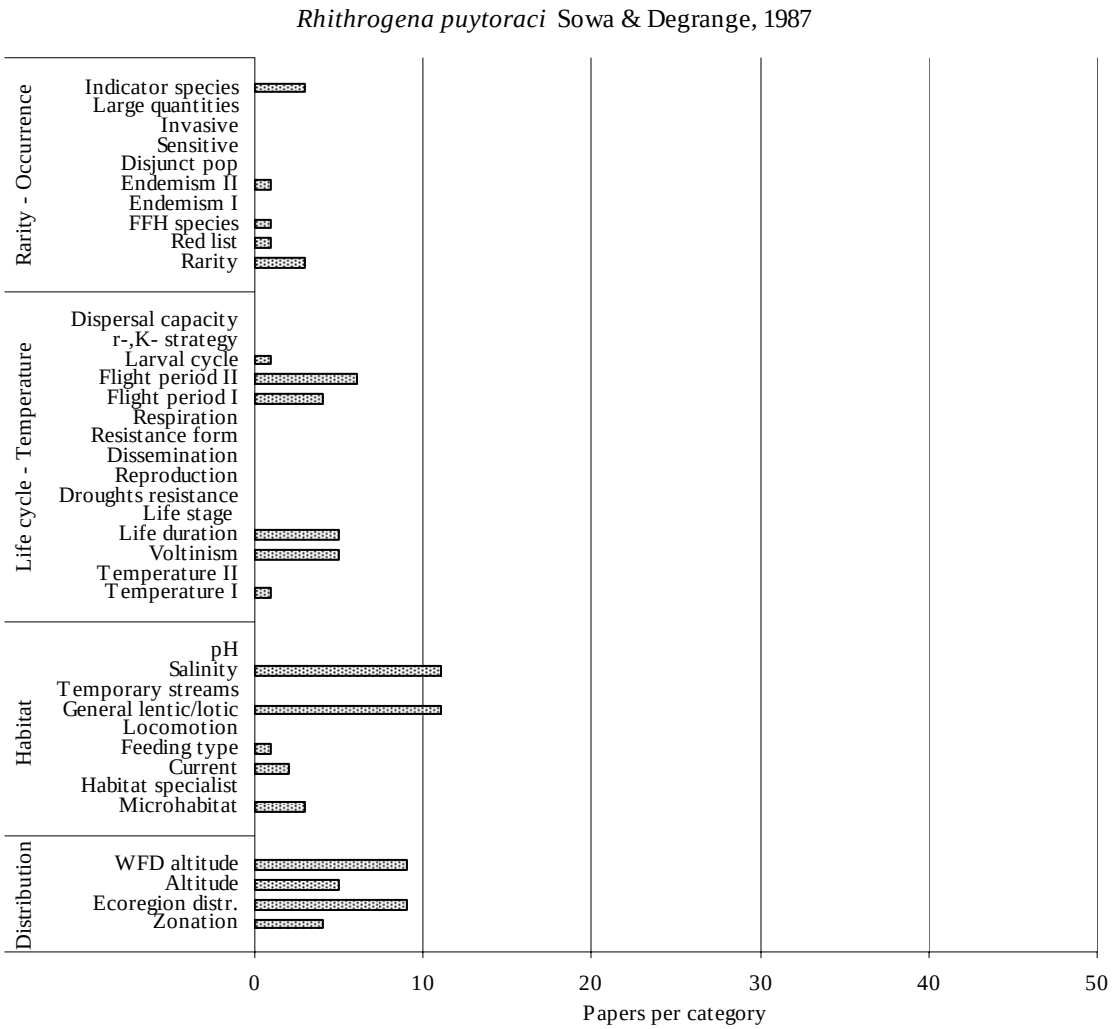

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena reatina* Sowa & Belfiore, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

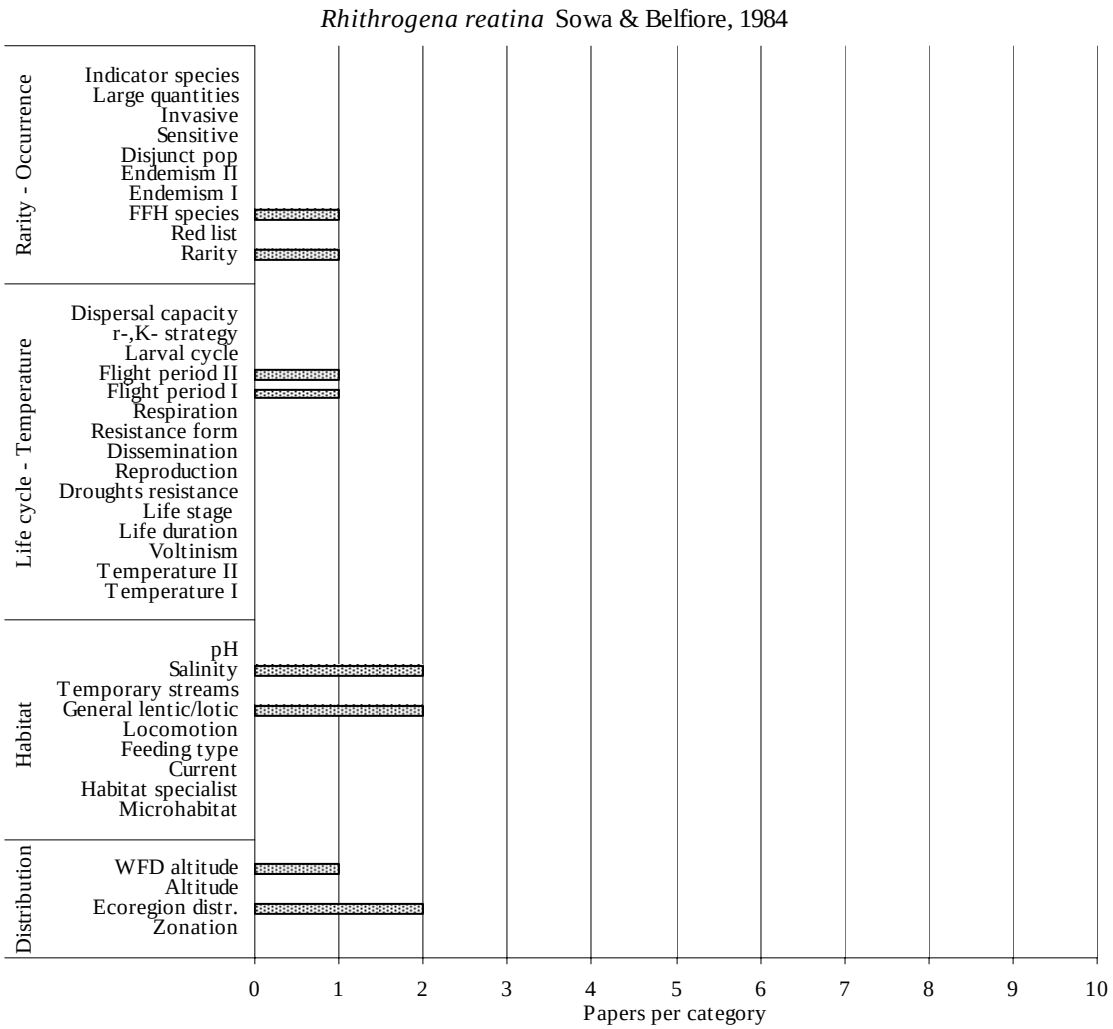

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena rolandi* Weichselbaumer, 1995

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

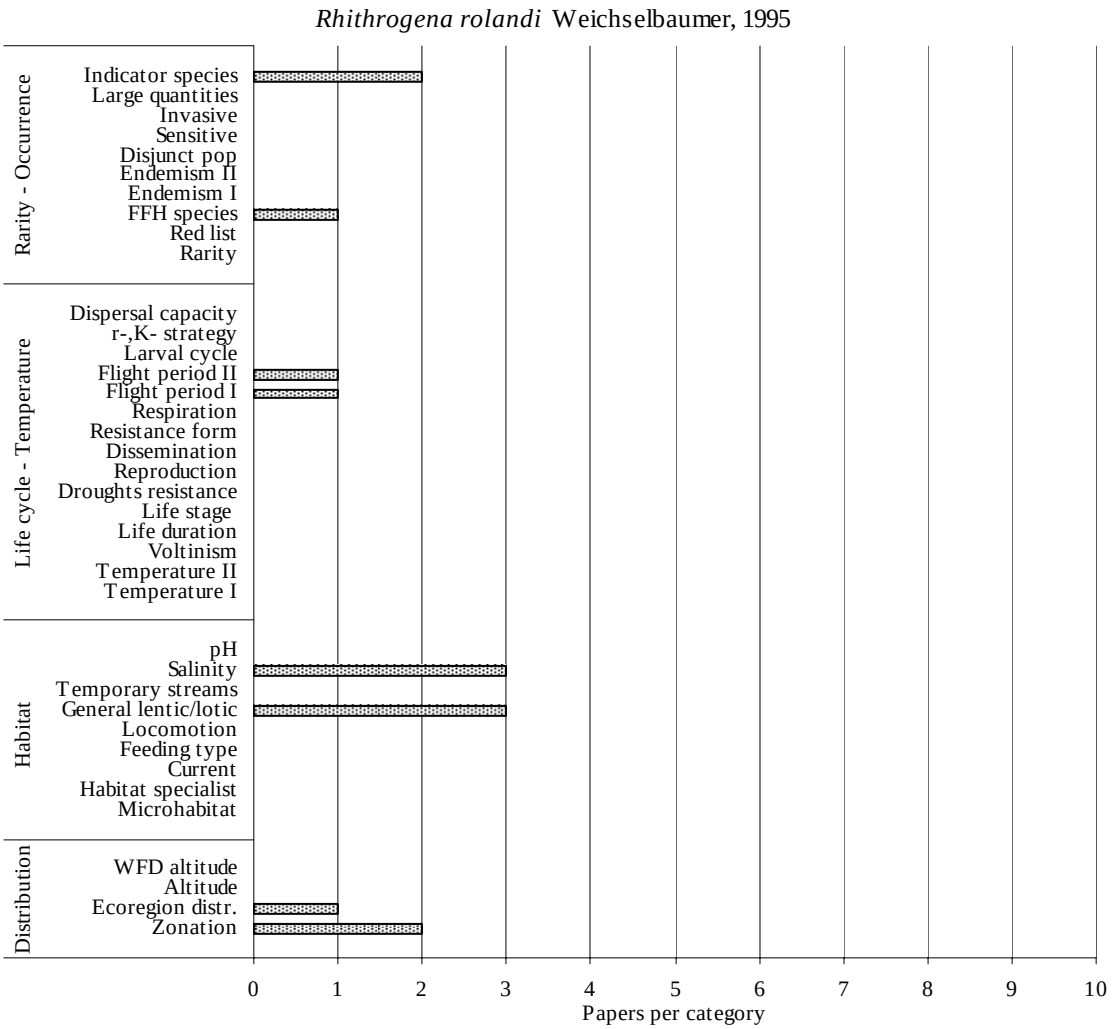

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena savoiensis* Alba-Tercedor & Sowa, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 15

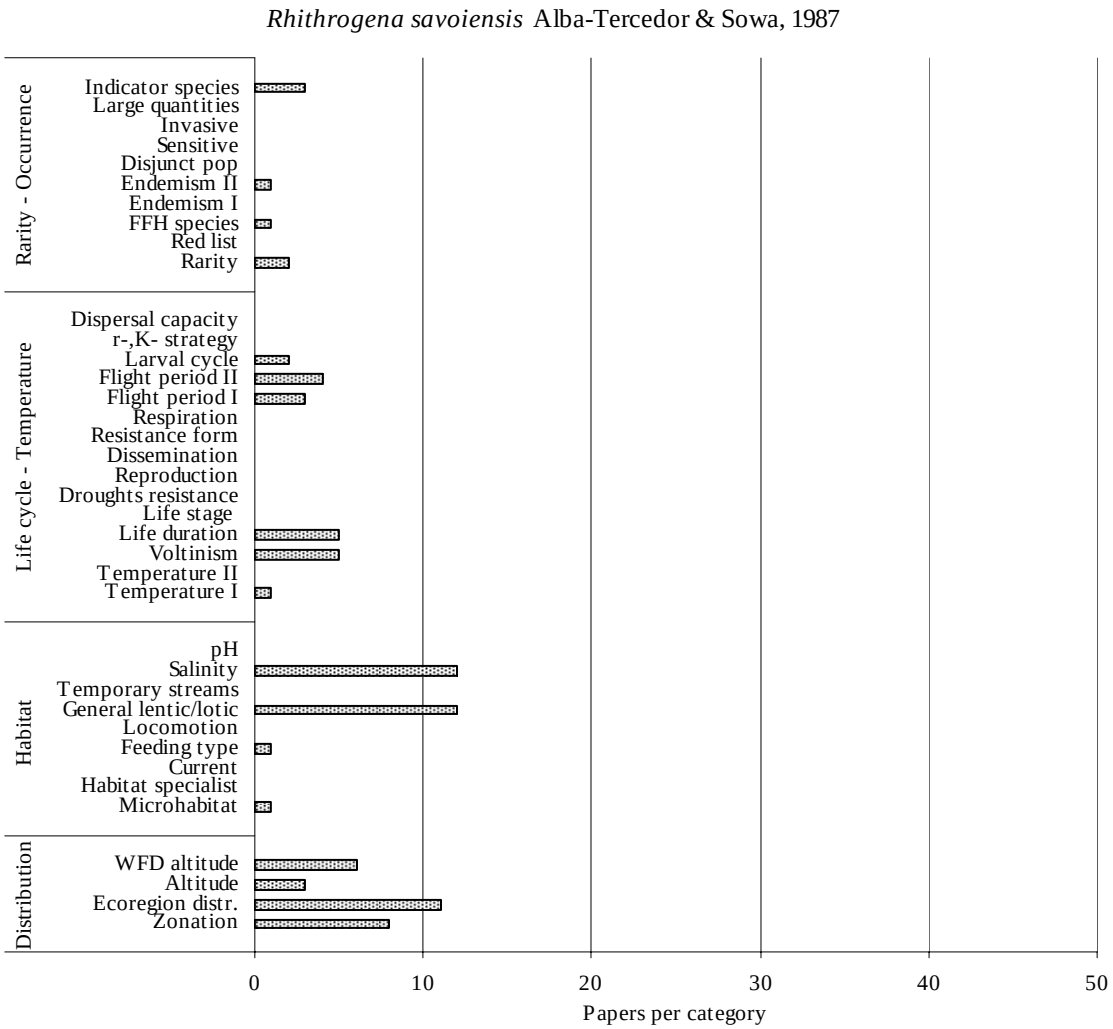

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for Feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena semicolorata* (Curtis, 1834)

Number of papers containing useful information: 99

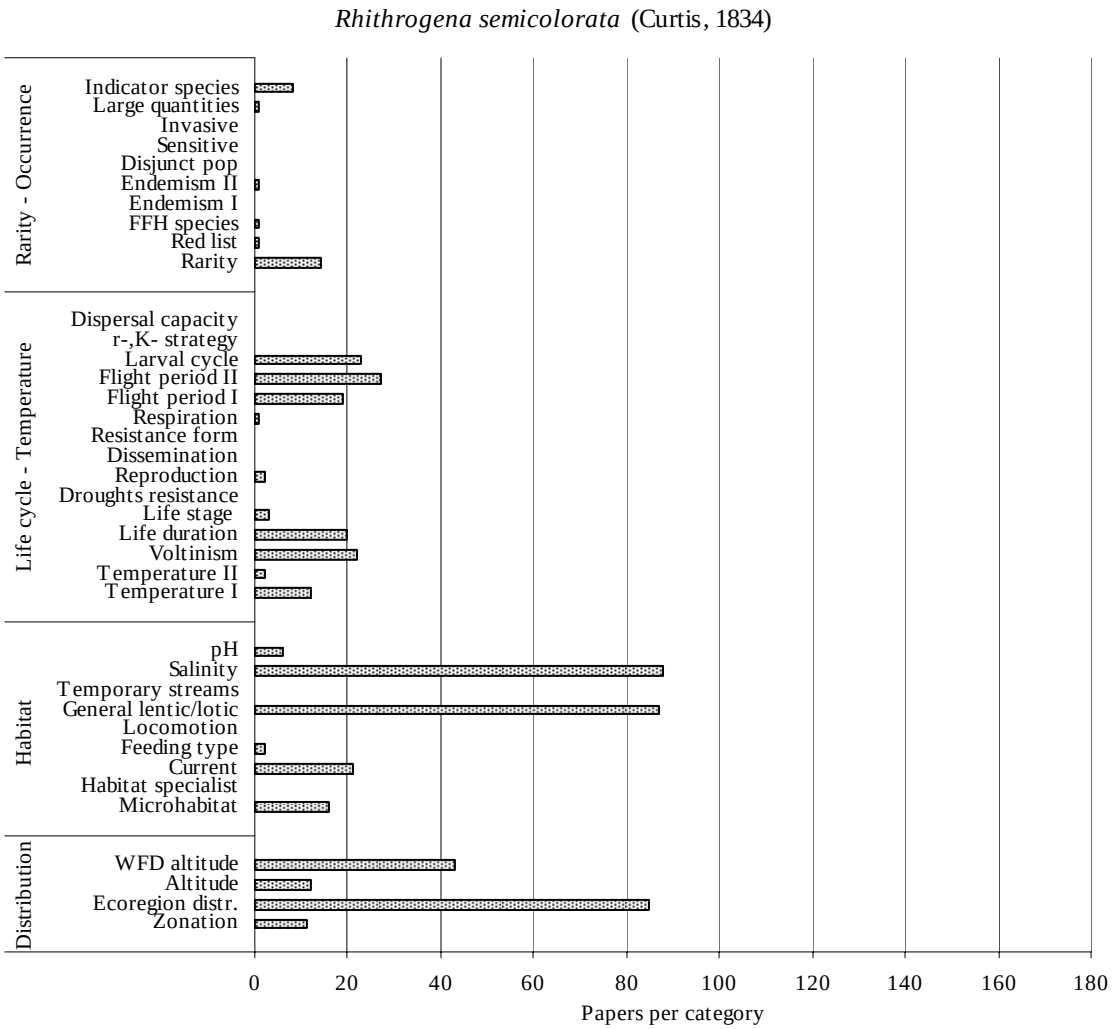

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Large quantity Red list and rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Respiration, Reproduction, Life stage, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature.
Habitat: information available for pH, Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature, due to differences recorded among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena sibillina* Metzler, Tomka & Zurwerra, 1985

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

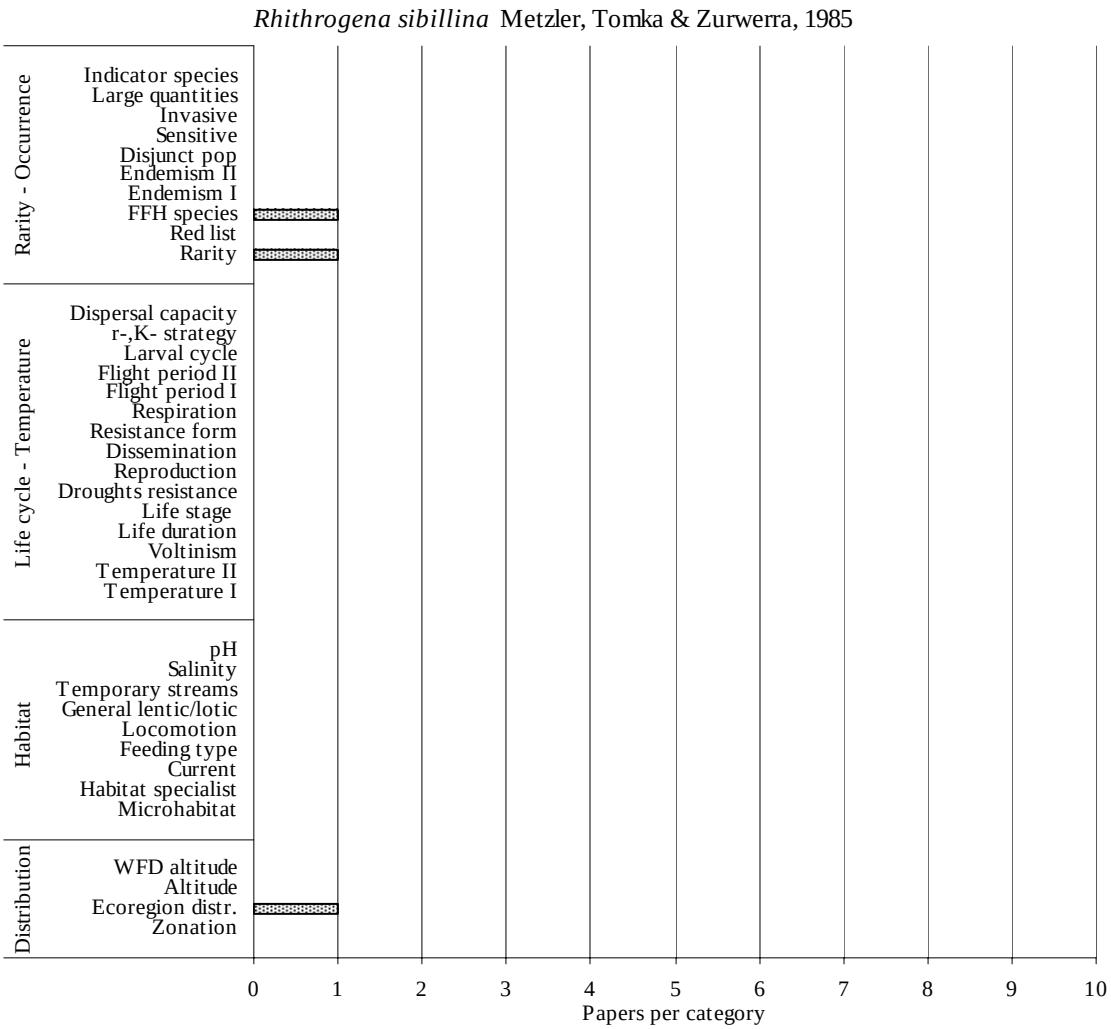

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena siciliana* Braasch, 1989

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

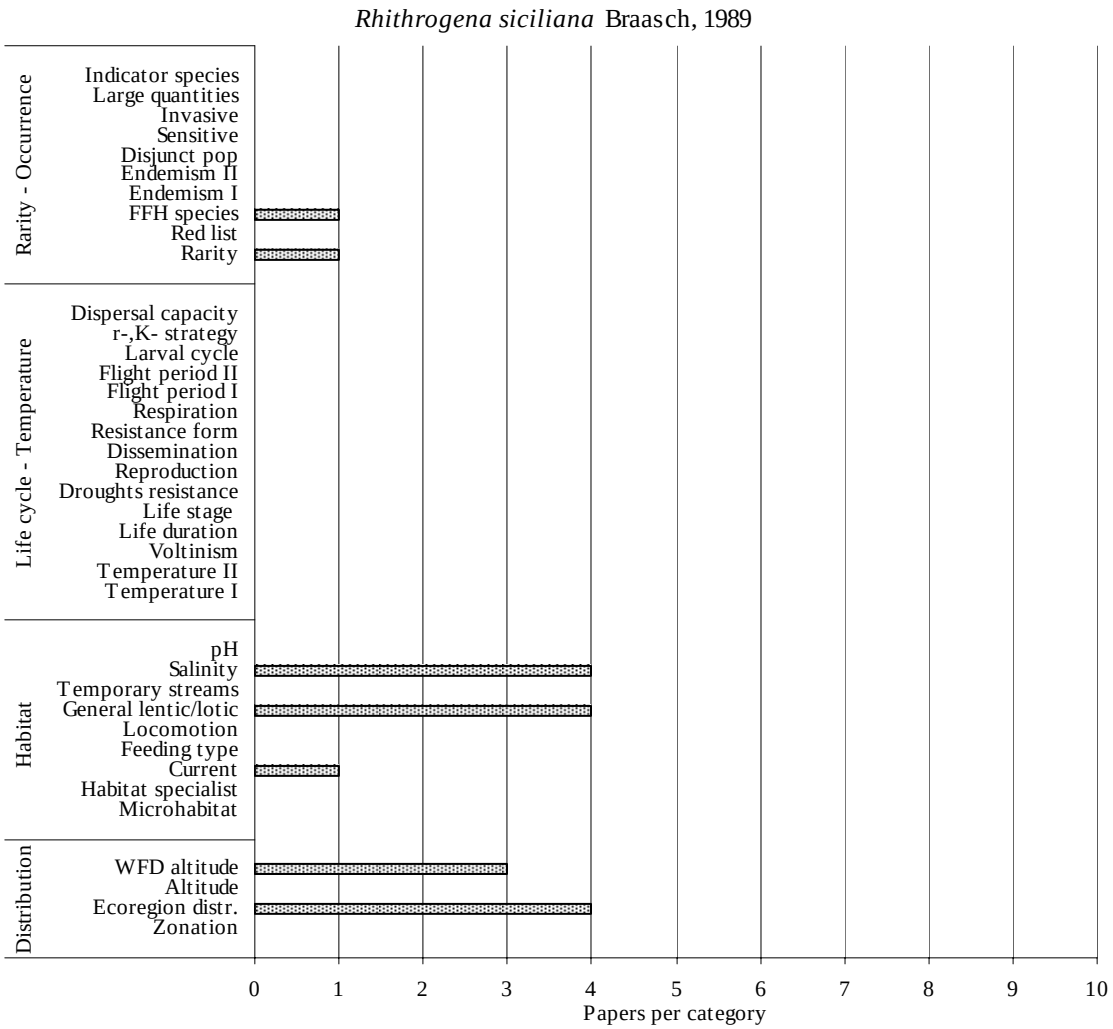

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: information were available for Currents.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena soteria* Navás, 1917

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

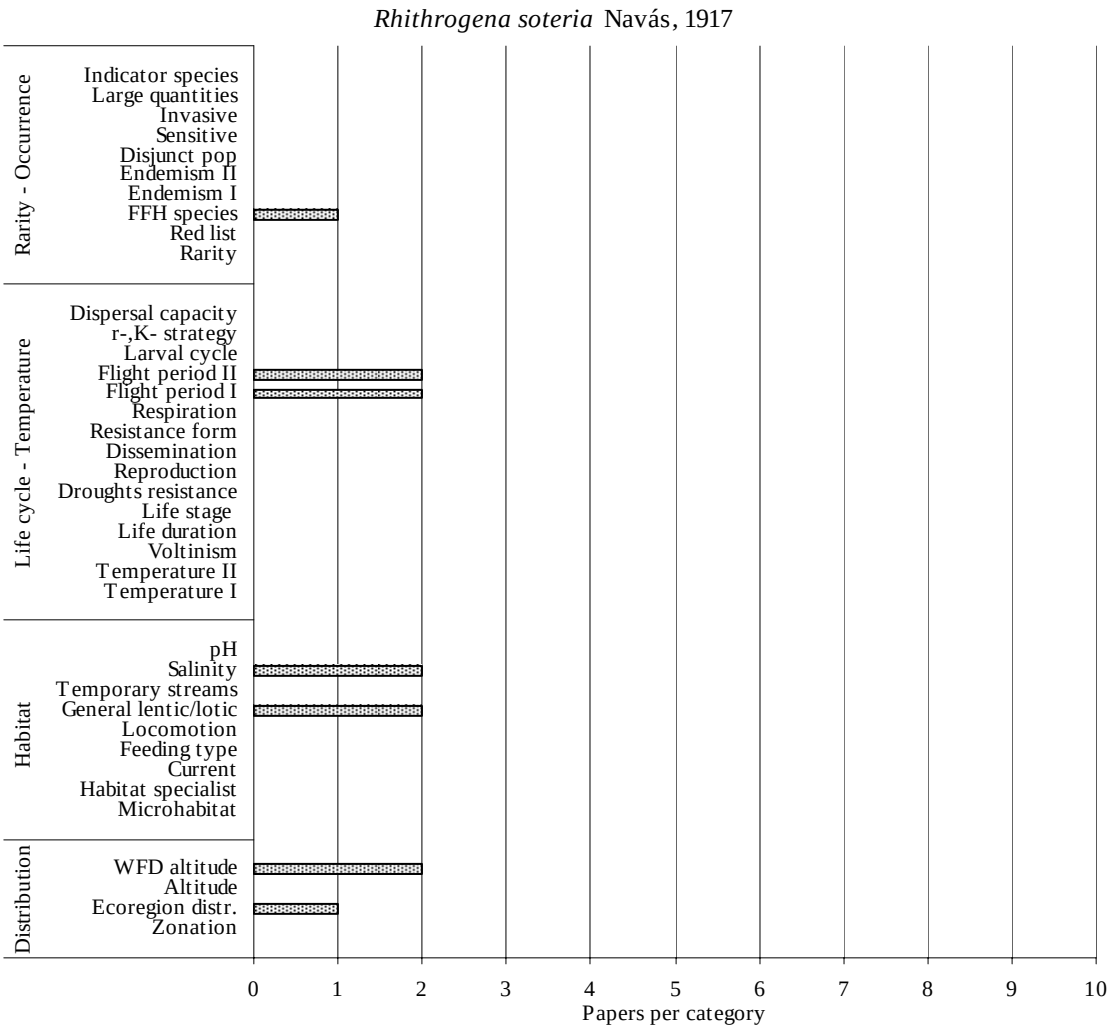

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena sowai* Puthz, 1972

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

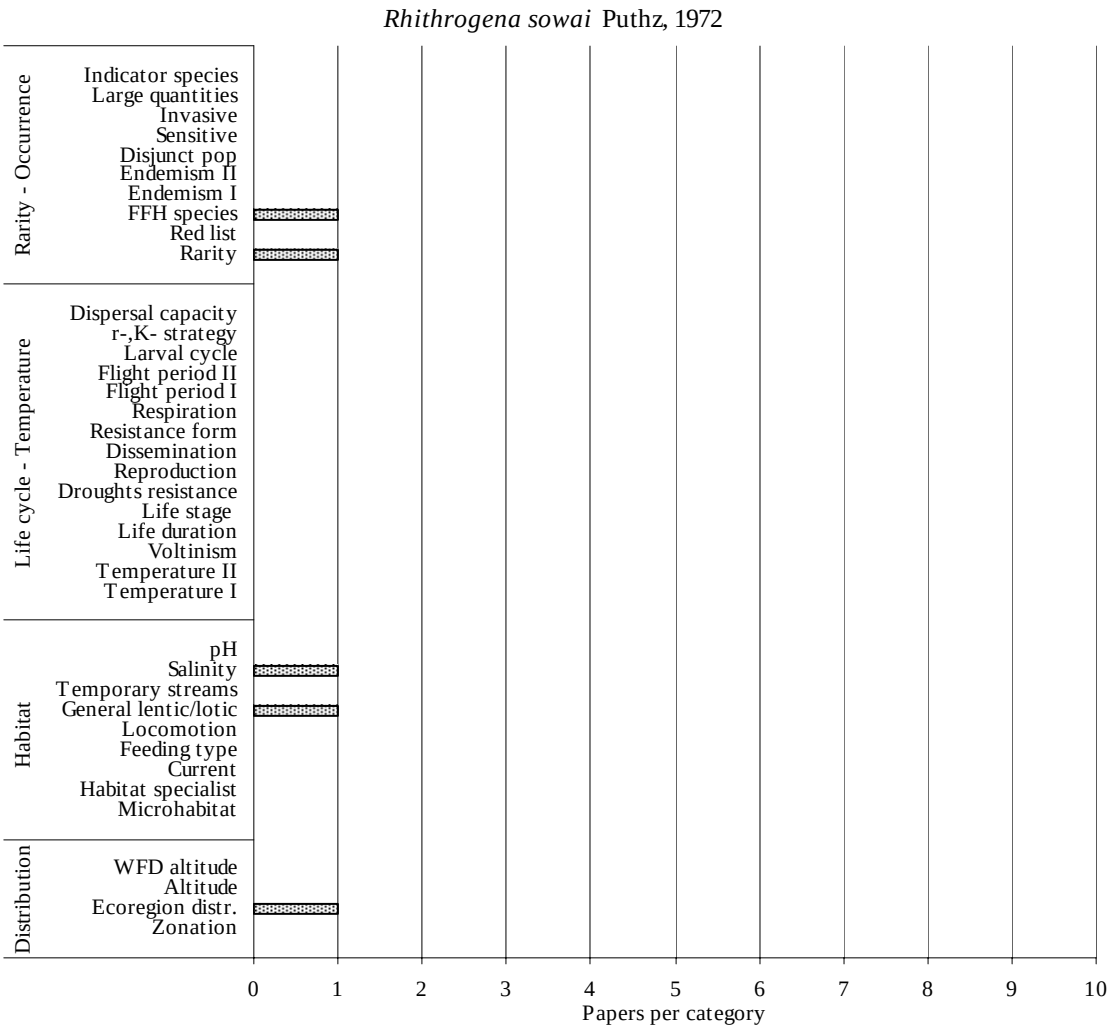

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Rarity
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: no information available.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena strenua* Thomas, 1982

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

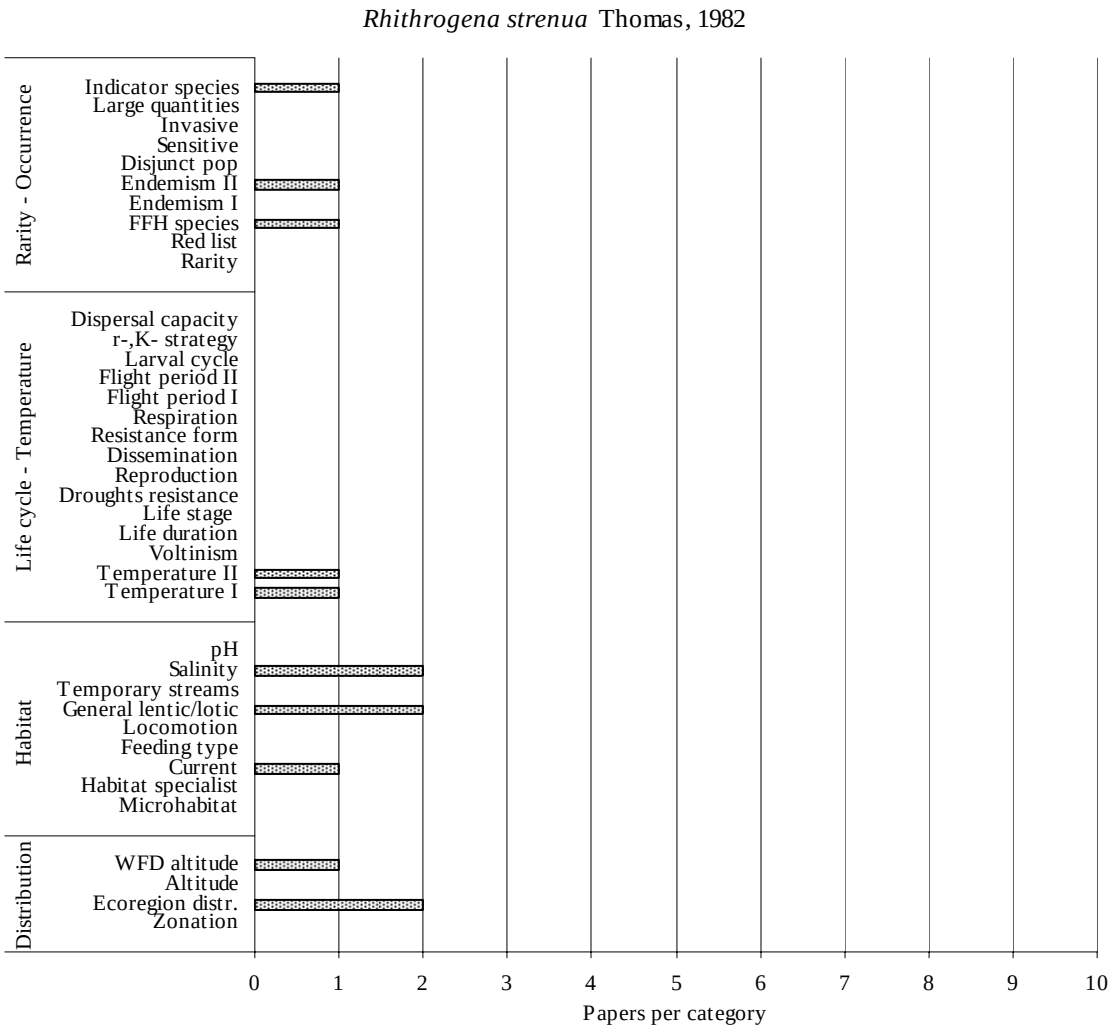

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Temperature.
Habitat: information were available for Currents.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena taurisca* Bauernfeind, 1992

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

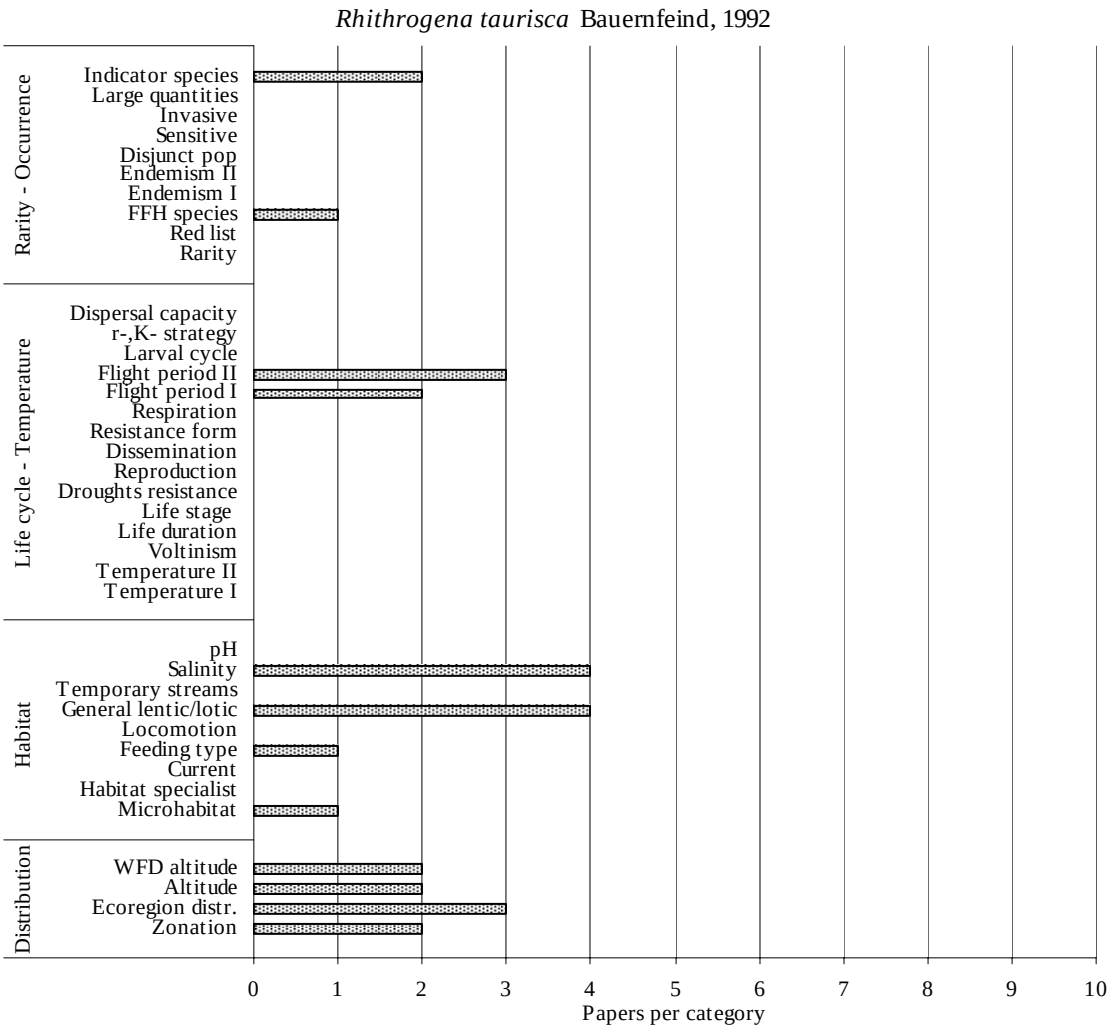

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for feeding type and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for all categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena thracica* Sowa, Soldán & Braasch, 1988

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

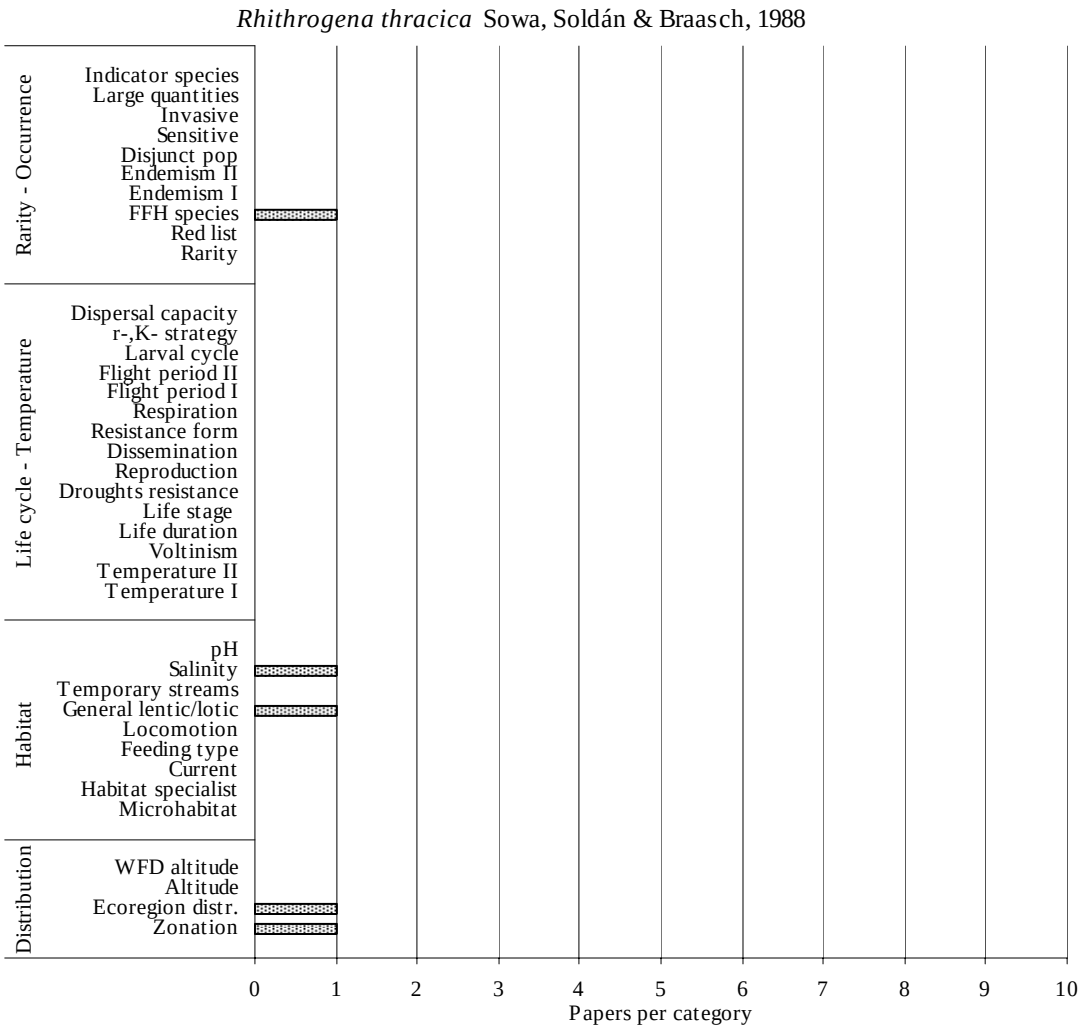

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for Zonation.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena vaillanti* Sowa & Degrange, 1987

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

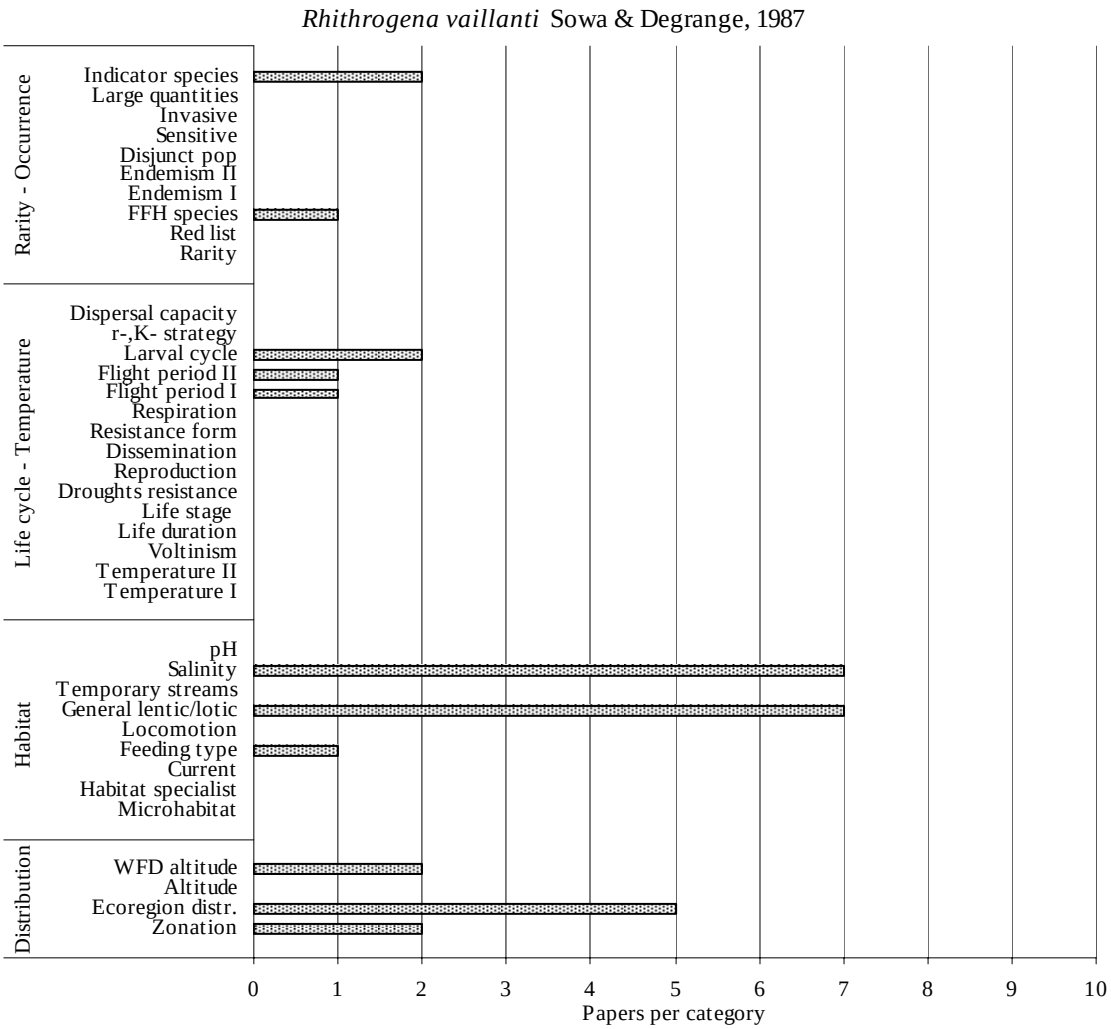

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available for Feeding type.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude and Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena wolosatkae* Klonowska, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

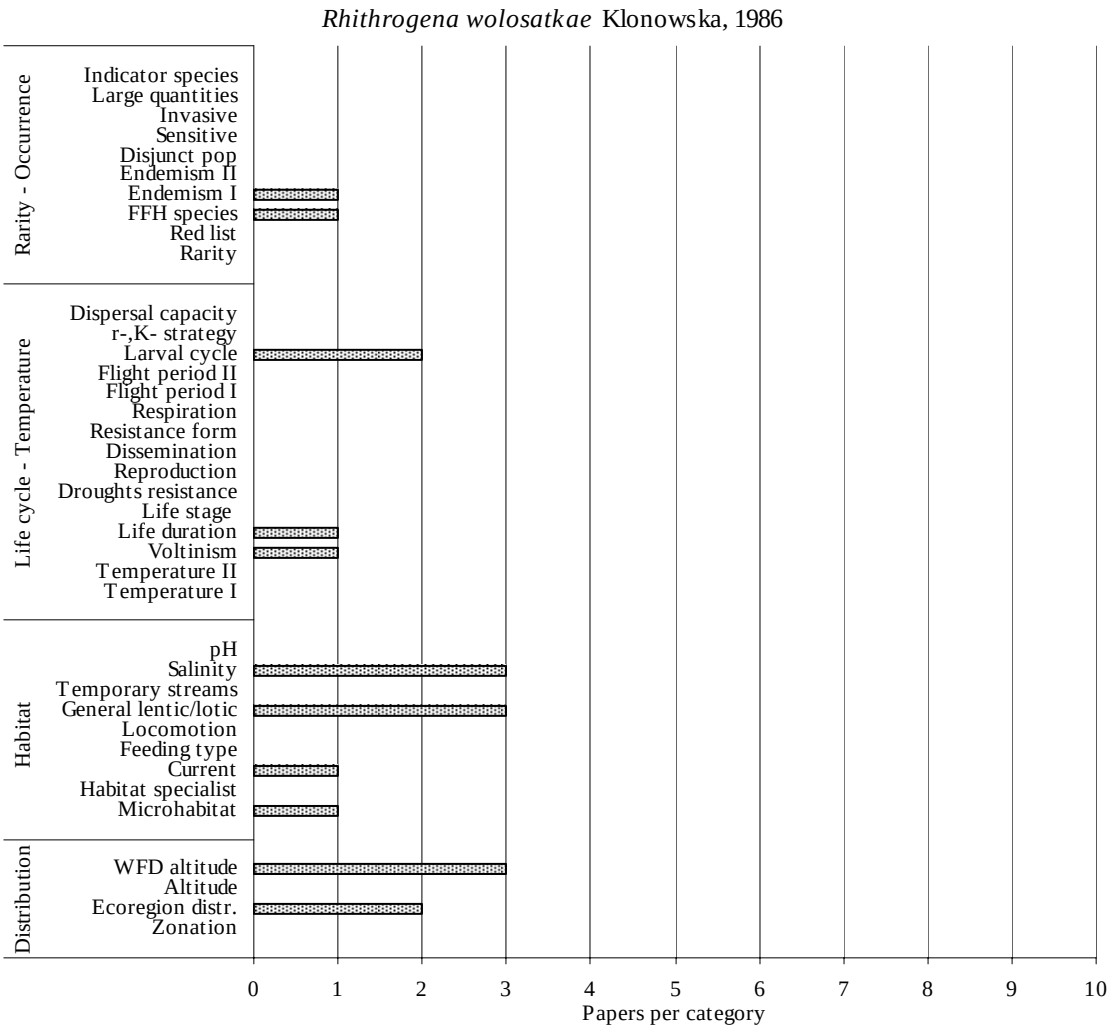

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available for Current and Microhabitats.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena zelinkai* Sowa & Soldán, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

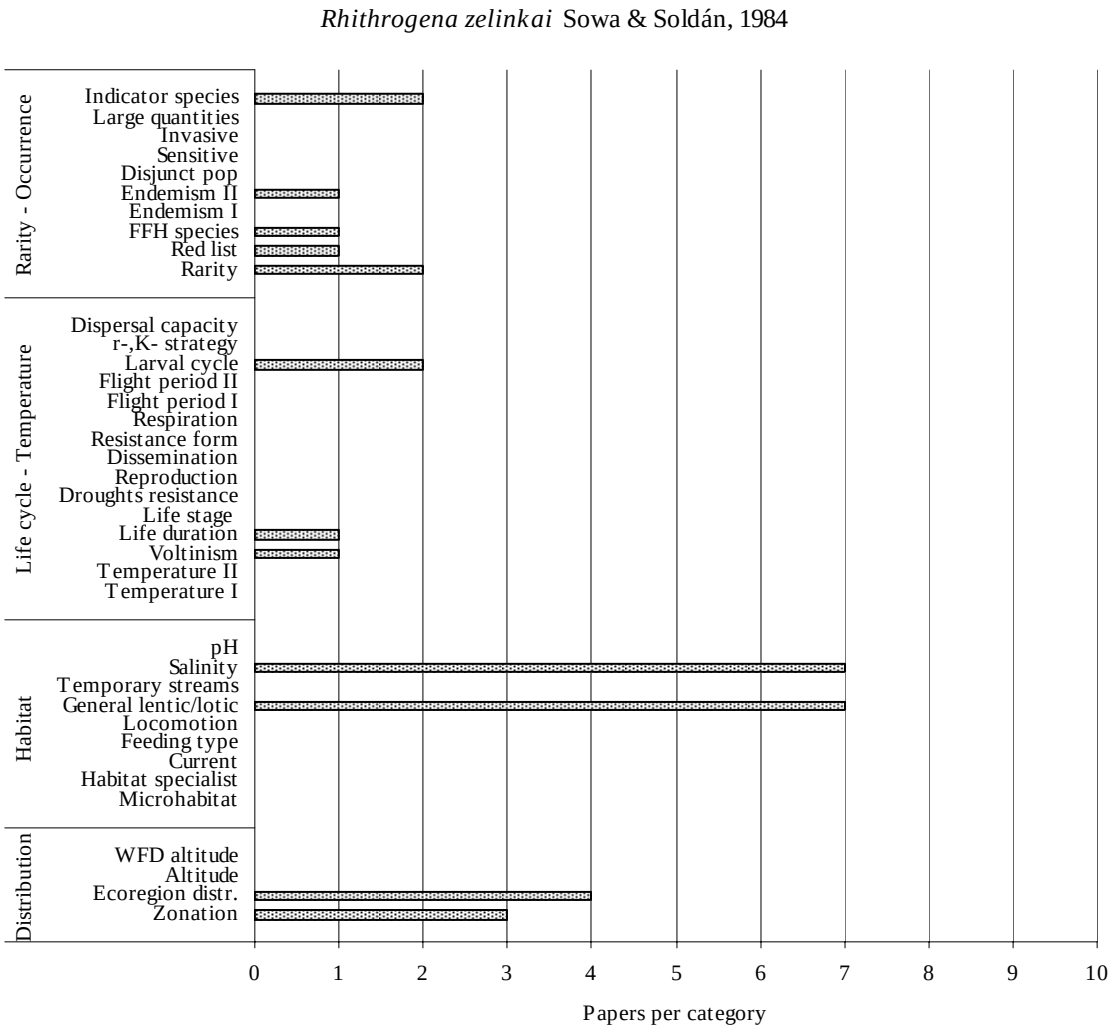

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available for Indicator species, Endemism, Red list and Rarity.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: information were available for Zonation.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Heptageniidae
Species Name: *Rhithrogena zernyi* Bauernfeind, 1991

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

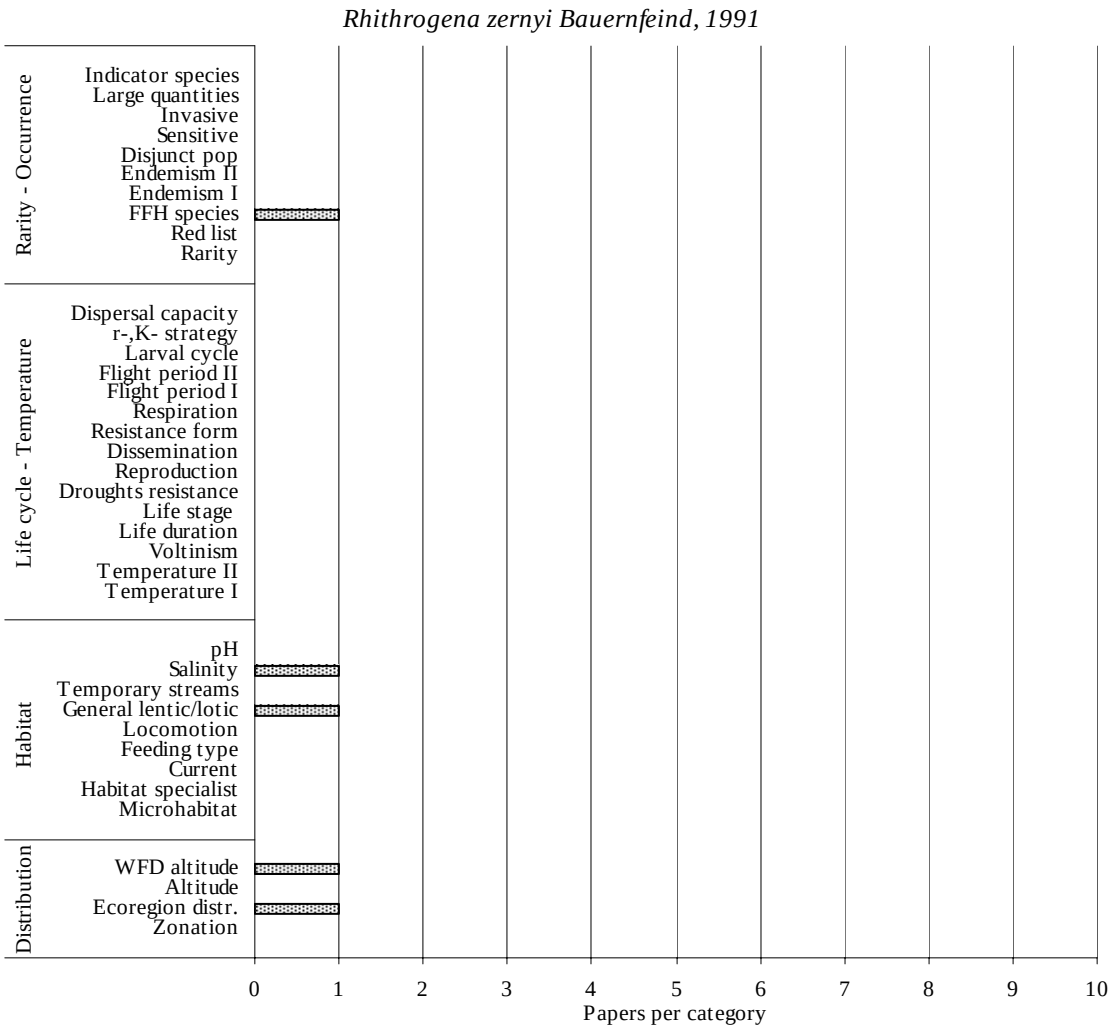

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information available.
Habitat: no information available.
Distribution: information were available for WFD altitude.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, since only one paper contained useful information for the species. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Isonychiidae
Species Name: *Isonychia ignota* (Walker, 1853)

Number of papers containing useful information: 15

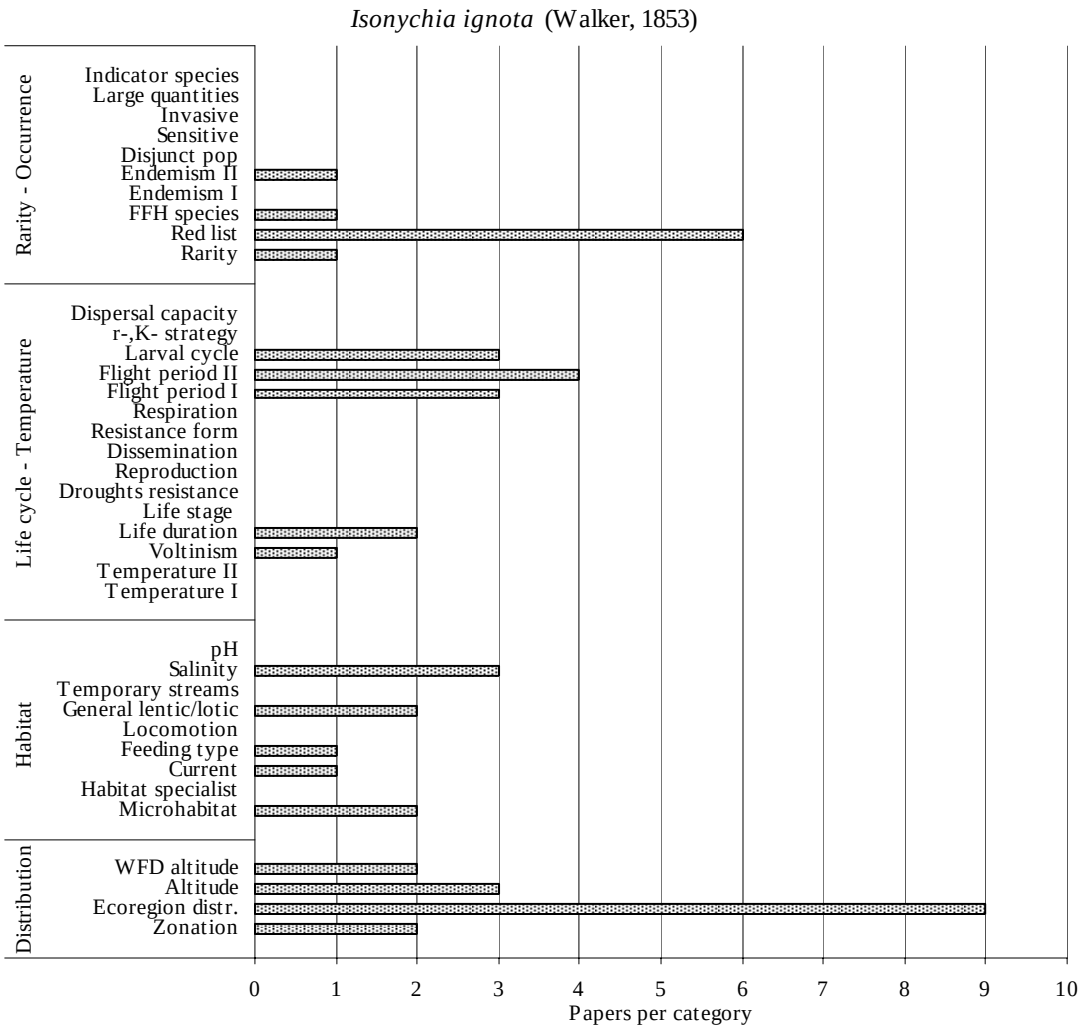

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity, Red list and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Larval cycles, Flight period and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Choroterpes borbonica* Belfiore, 1988

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

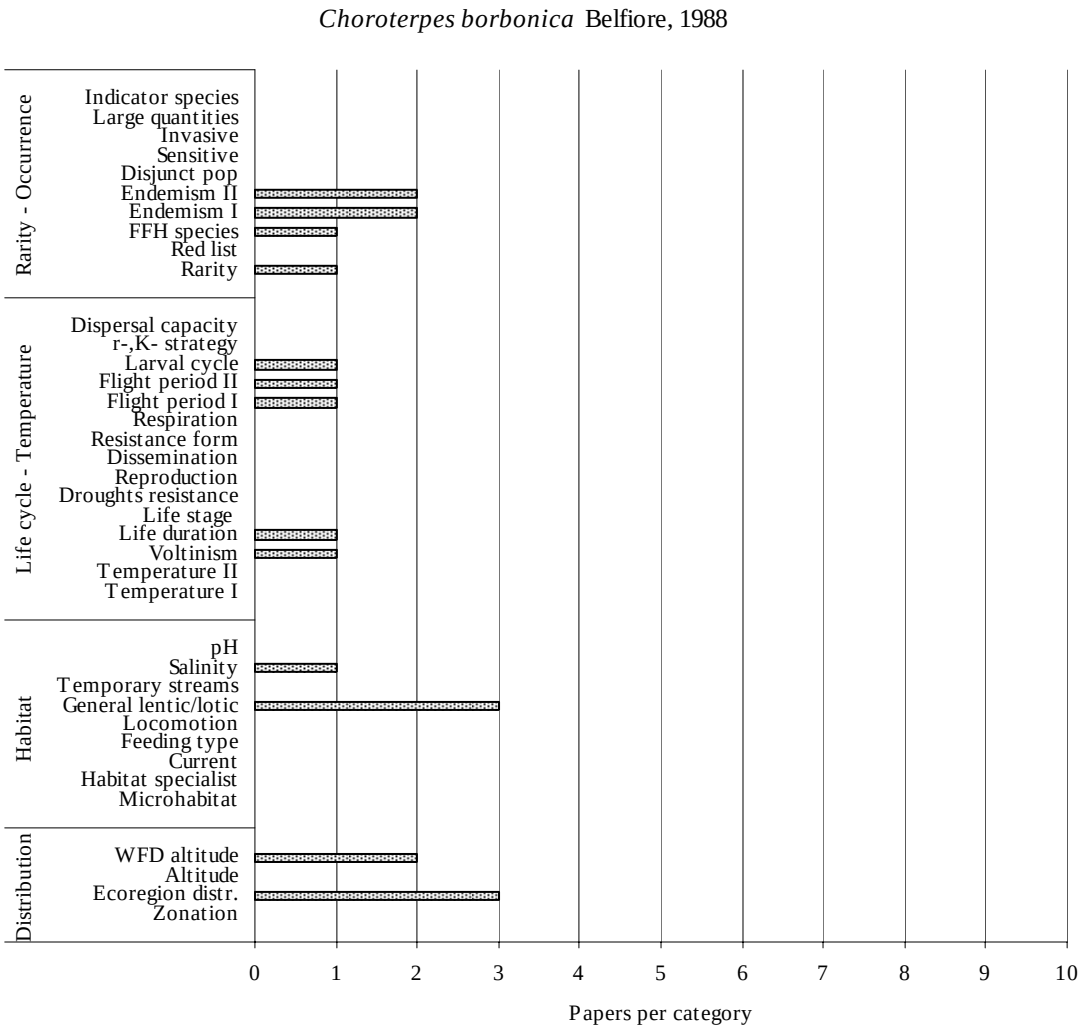

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Choroterpes lesbosensis* Gaino & Sowa, 1985

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

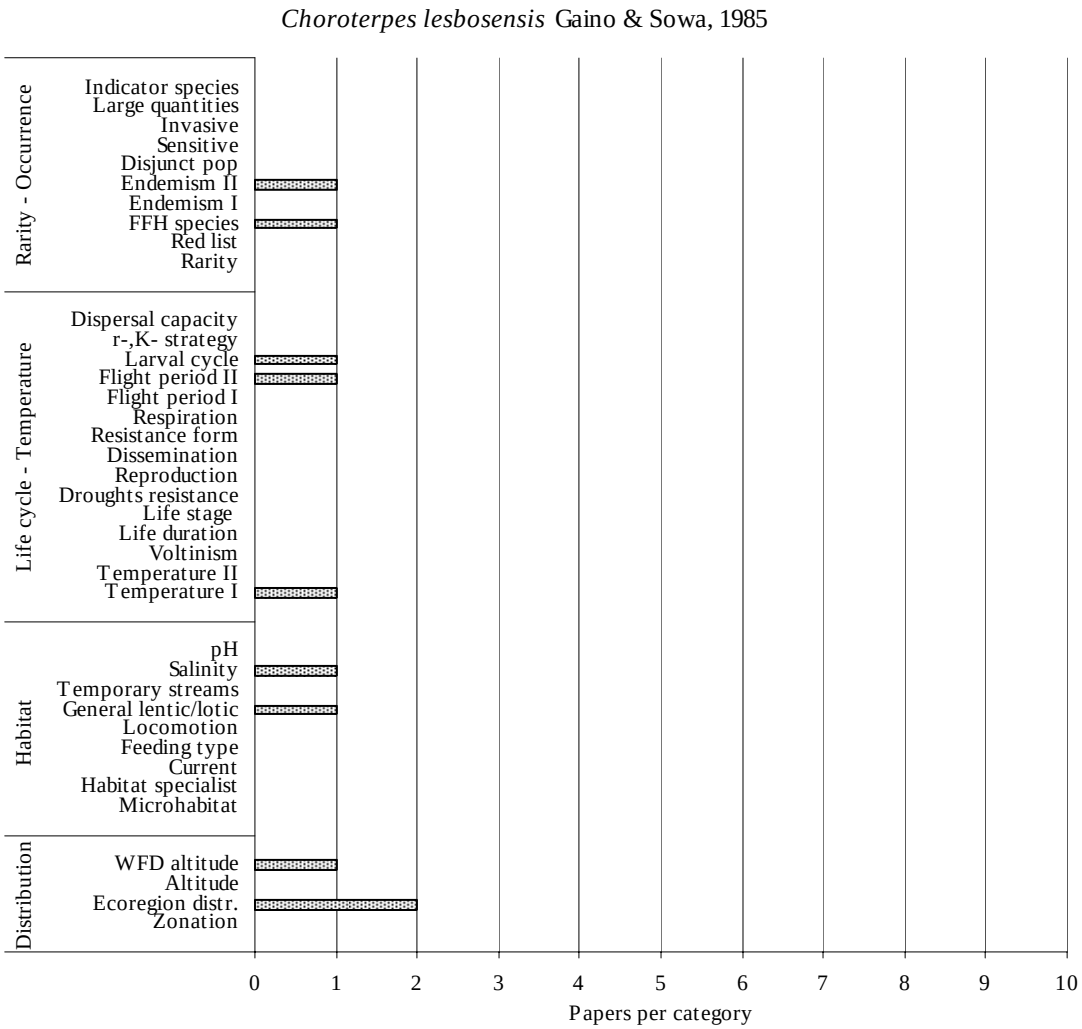

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Choroterpes picteti* (Eaton, 1871)

Number of papers containing useful information: 35

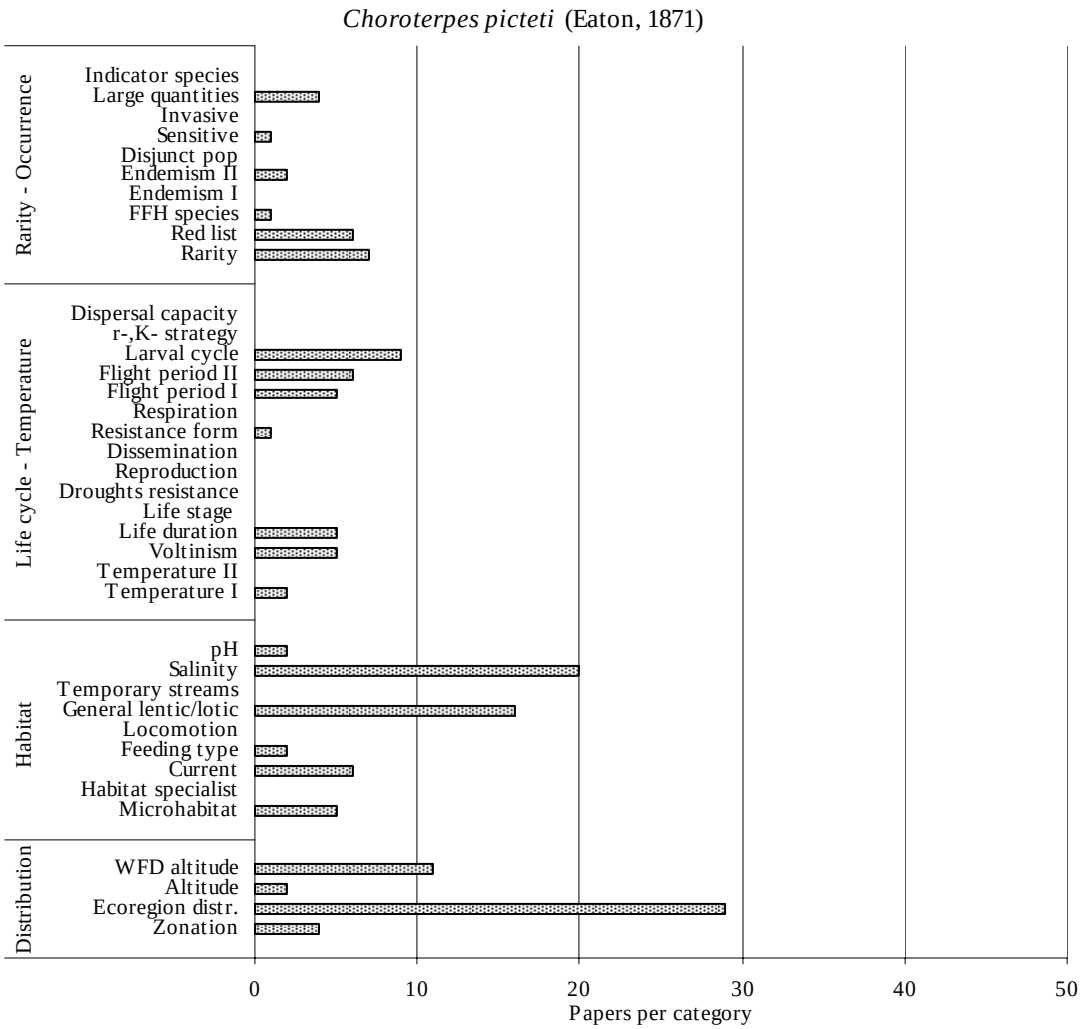

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	N	if no	N	Y
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Rarity - Occurrence due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Euthraulus assimilis* (Gaino & Sowa, 1985)

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

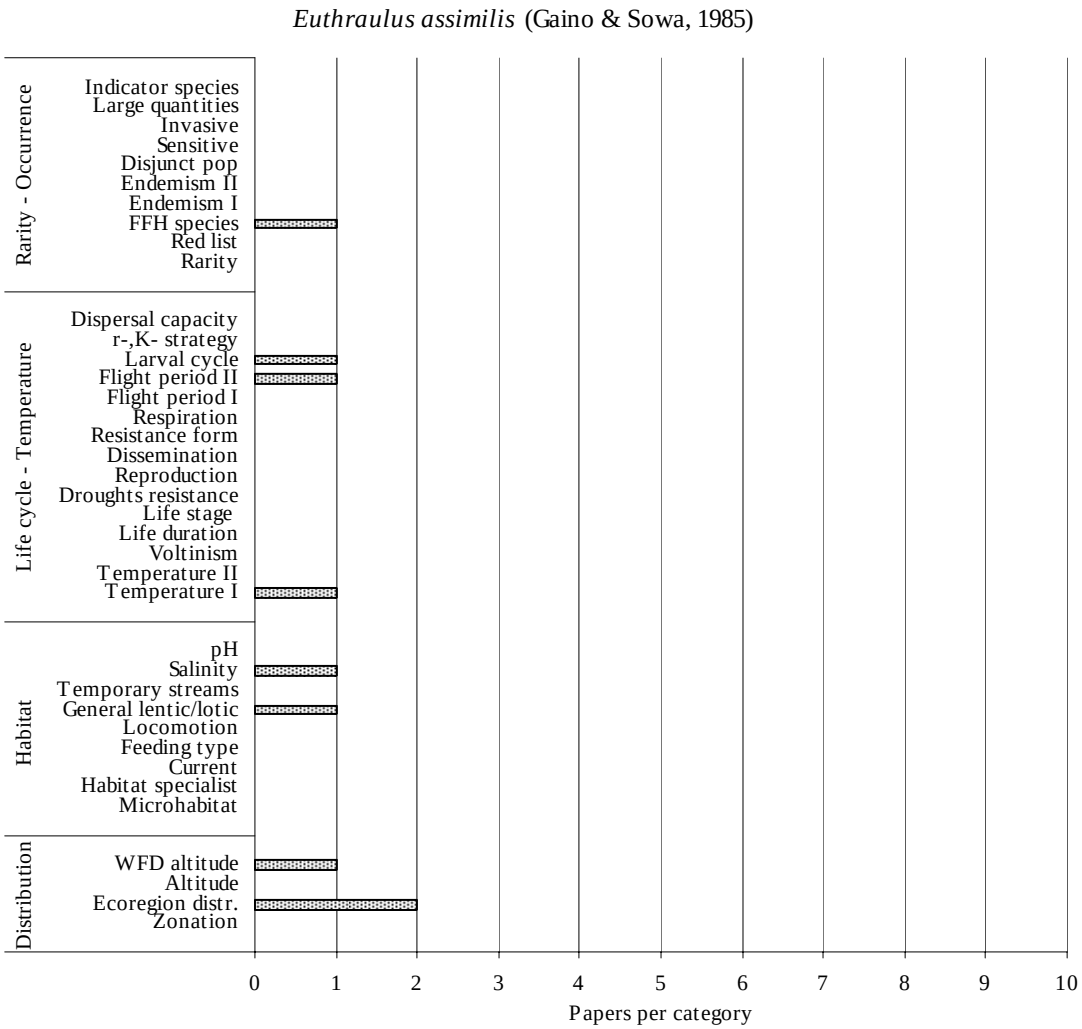

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Euthraulus balcanicus* Ikonomov, 1961

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

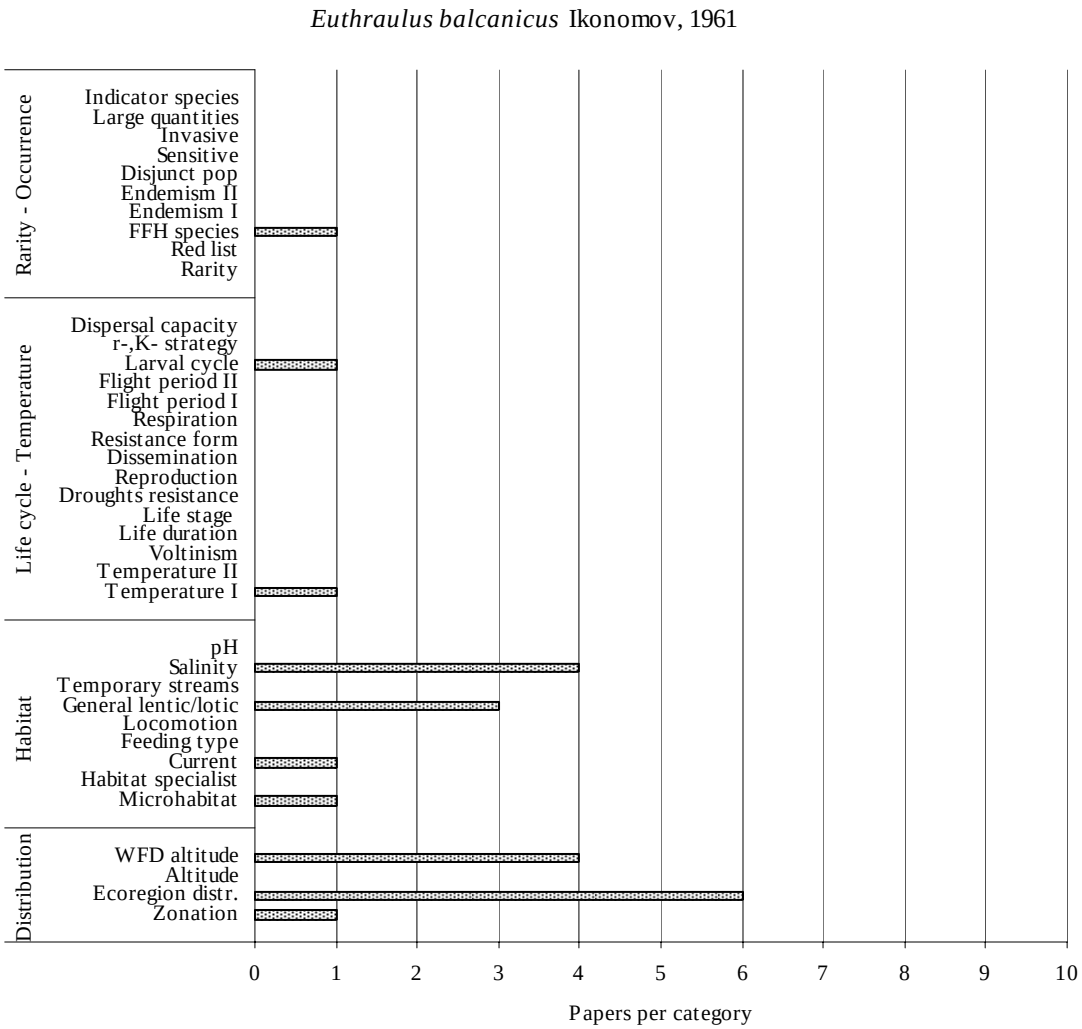

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available only for Temperature preference and Larval cycle.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were availablefor all features excluding Altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides auberti* (Biancheri, 1954)

Number of papers containing useful information: 11

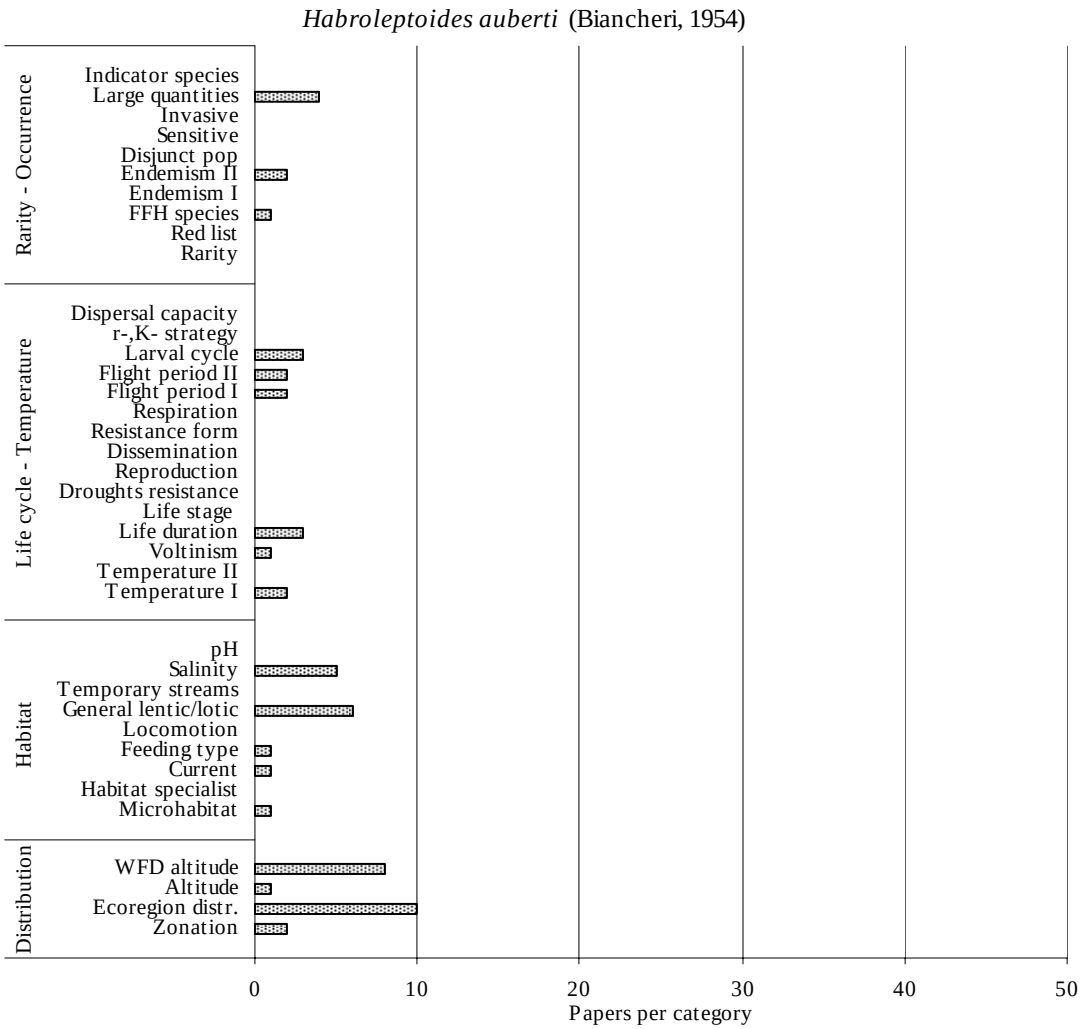

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism and Large quantities were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

The only autoecological category for which a large amount of information was available is WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low namber of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides berthelemyi* Thomas, 1968

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

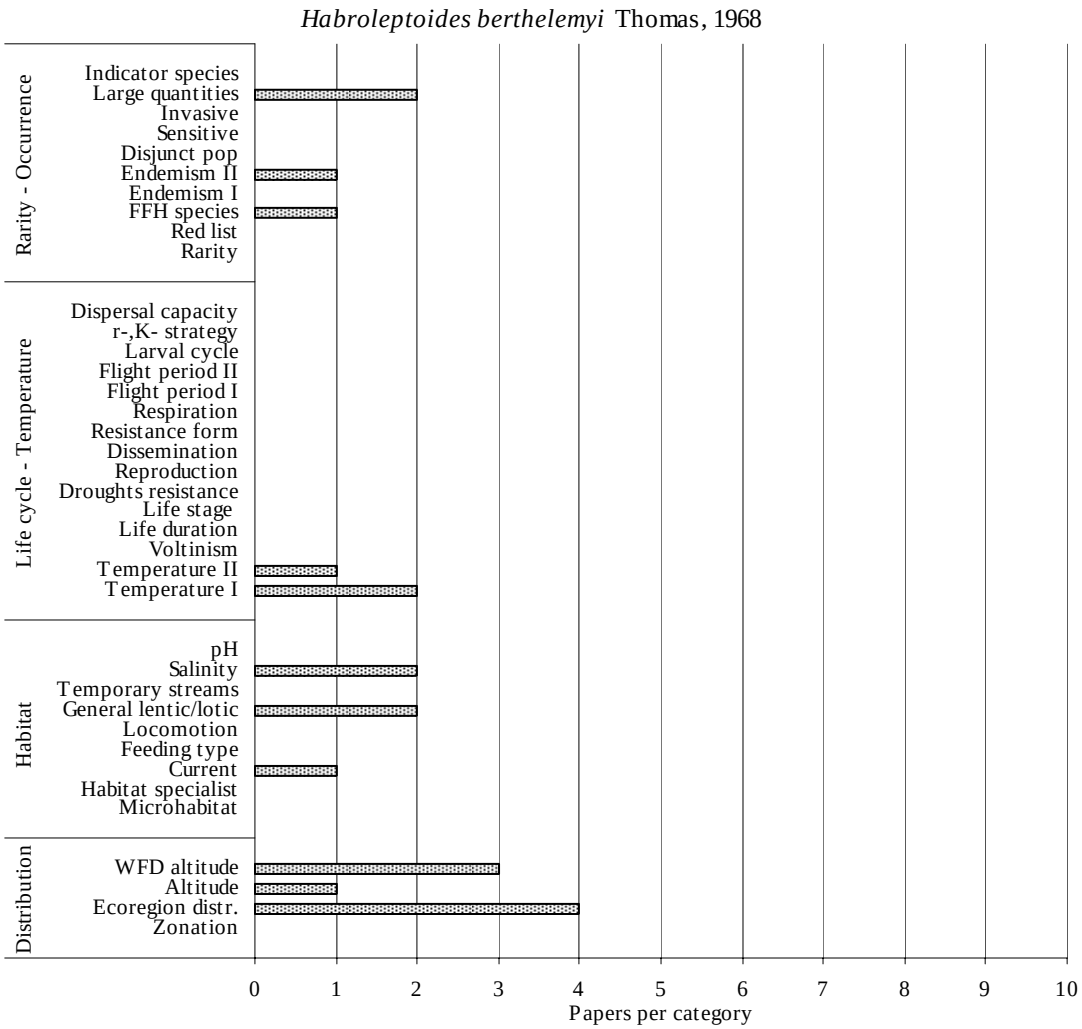

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Endemism and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available only for Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features excluding Altitudinal distribution.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides budtzi* (Esben-Petersen, 1912)

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

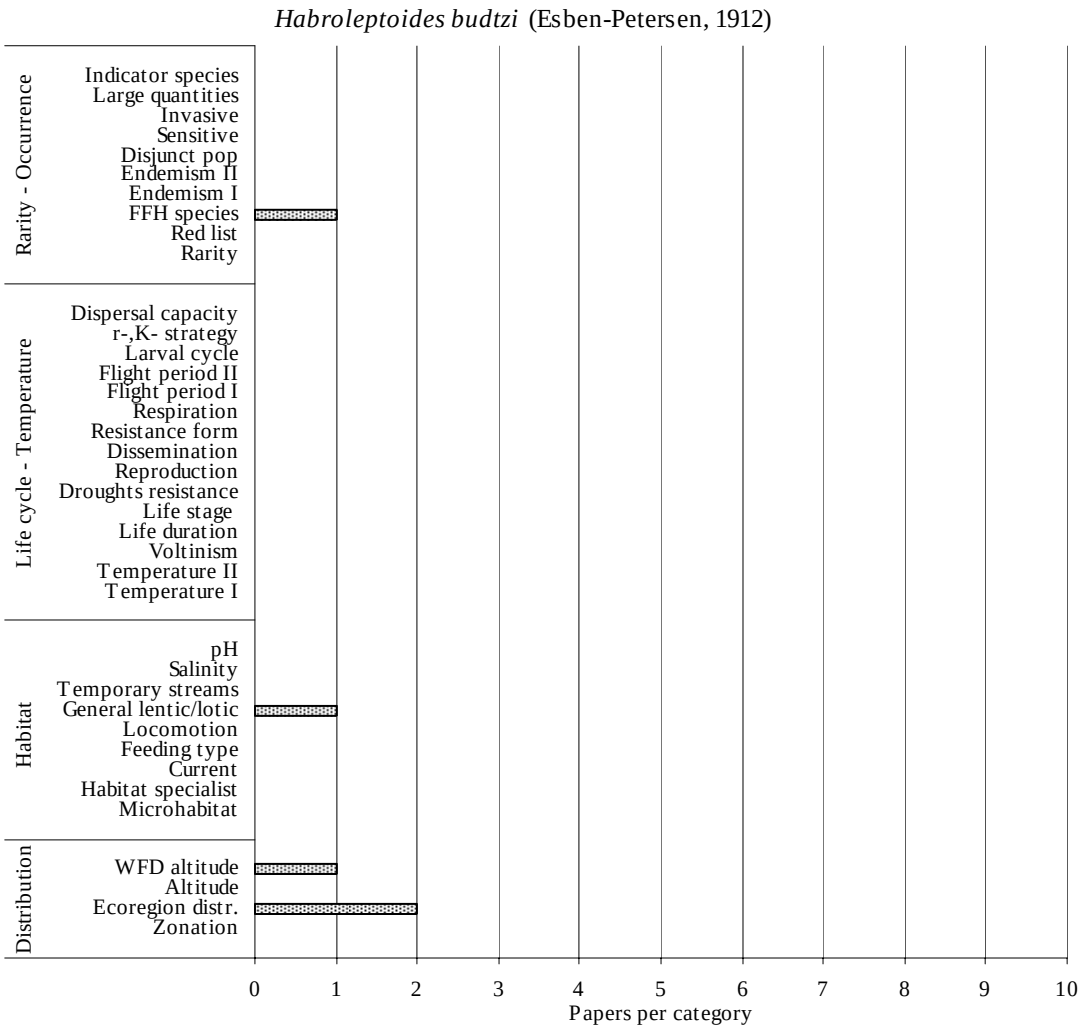

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides confusa* Sartori & Jacob, 1986

Number of papers containing useful information: 39

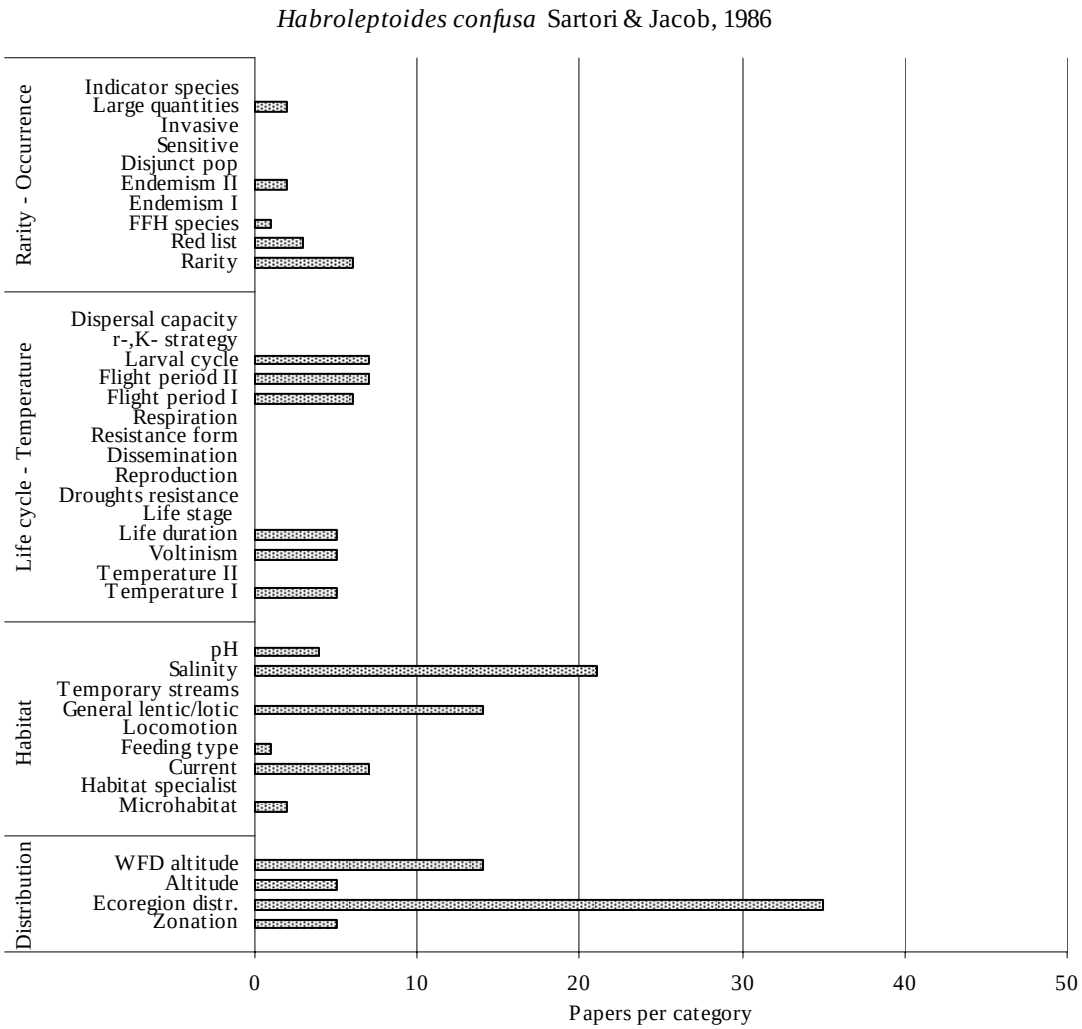

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period, Current and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides filipovicae* Gaino & Sowa, 1985

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

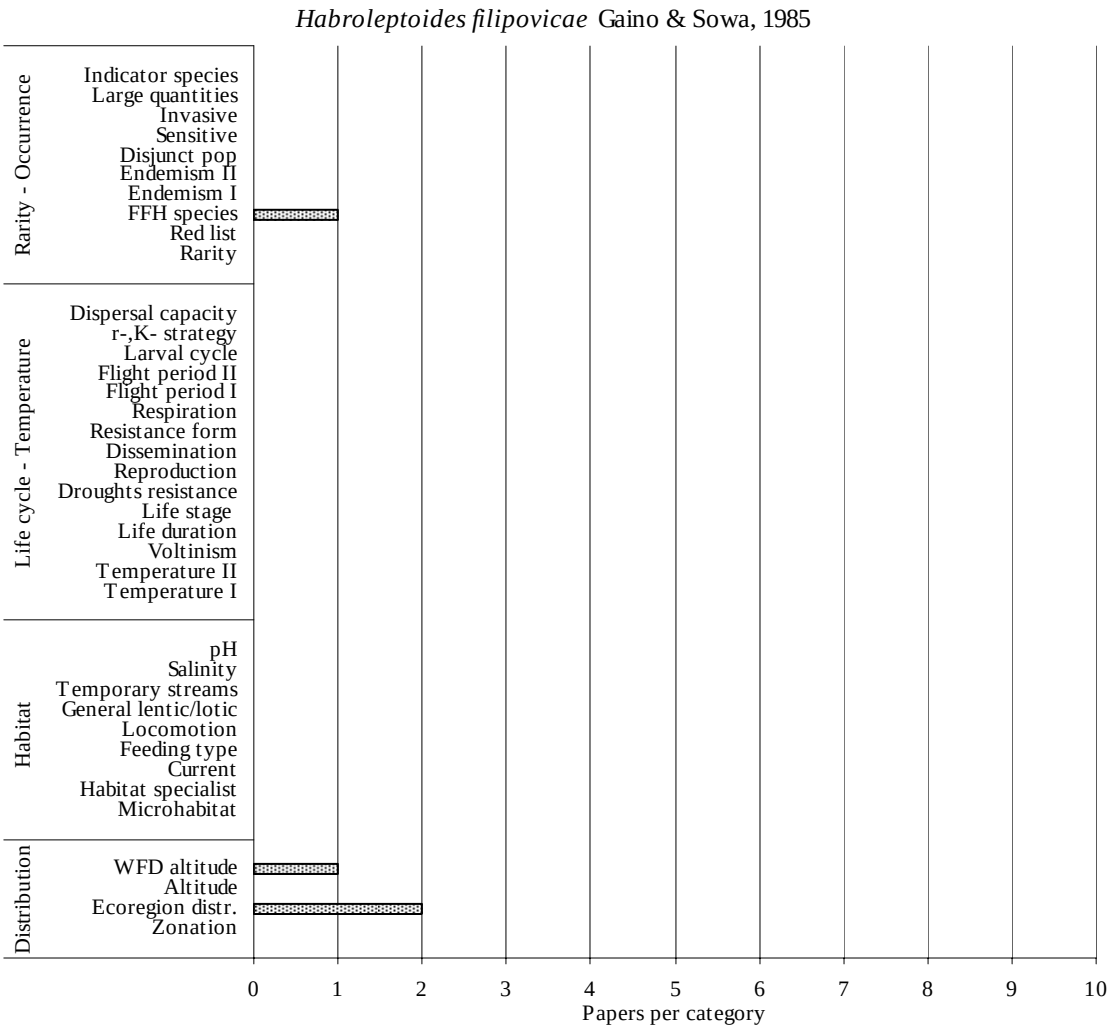

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no data were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no data were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides malickyi* Gaino & Sowa, 1983

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

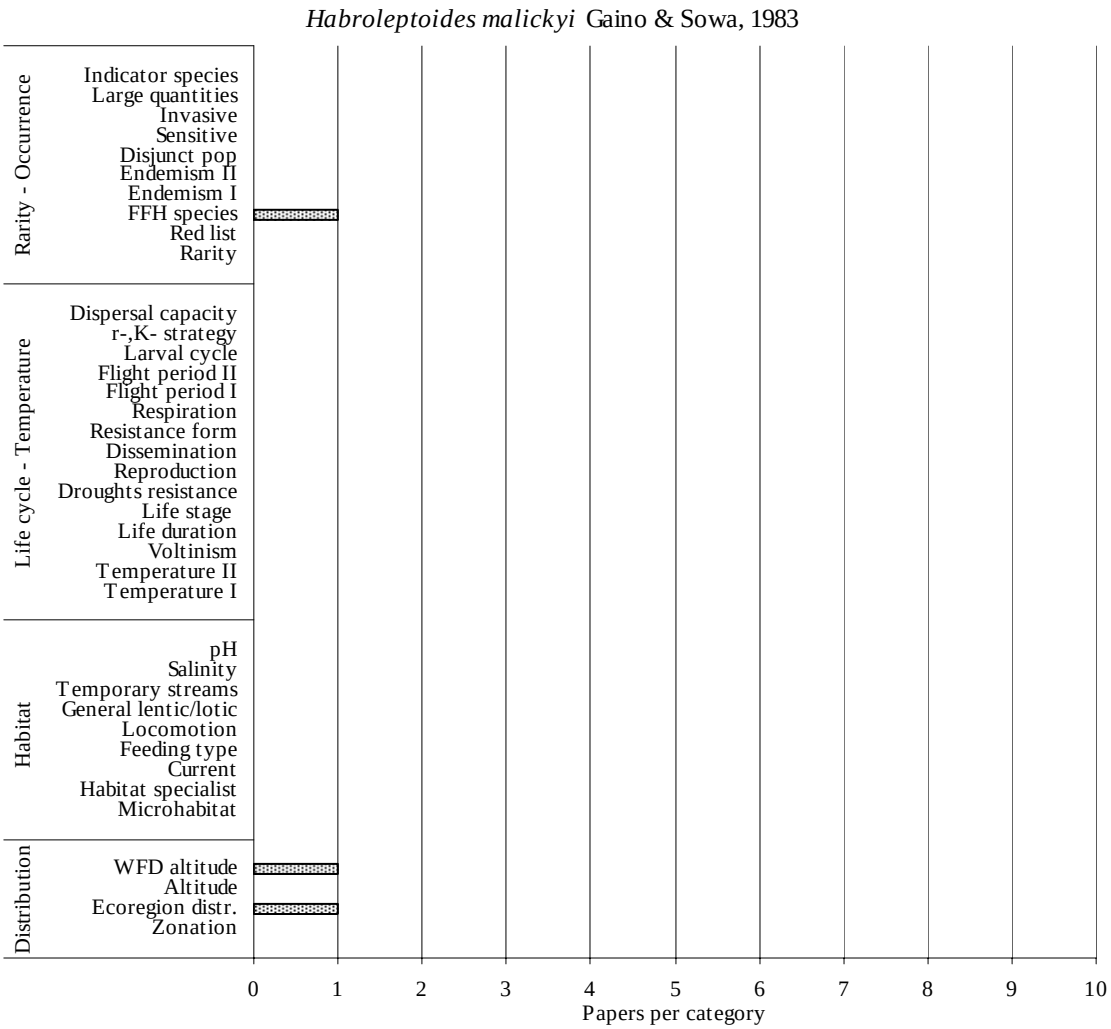

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no data were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: no data were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides modesta* (Hagen, 1864)

Number of papers containing useful information: 35

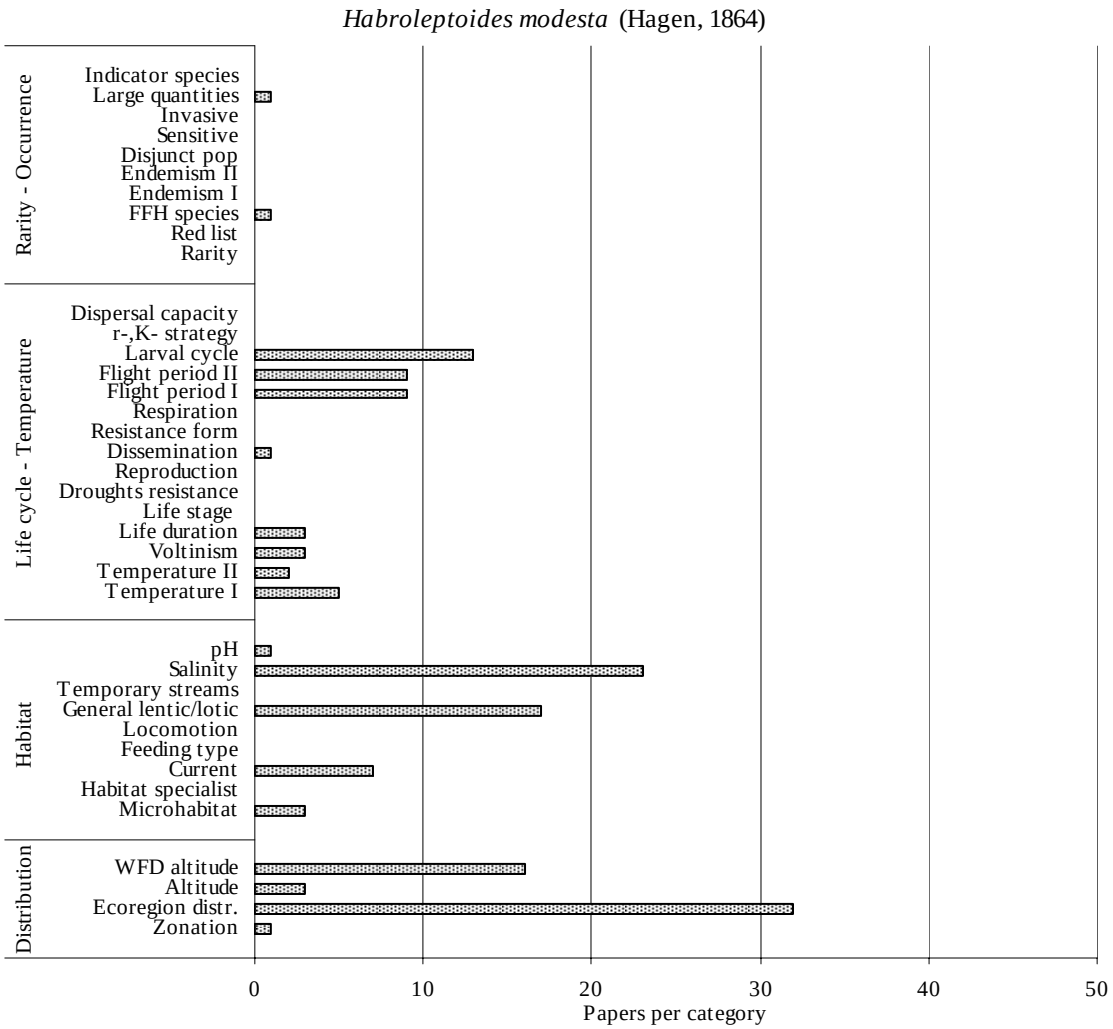

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Large quantities category.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available only for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides pauliana* (Grandi, 1959)

Number of papers containing useful information: 5

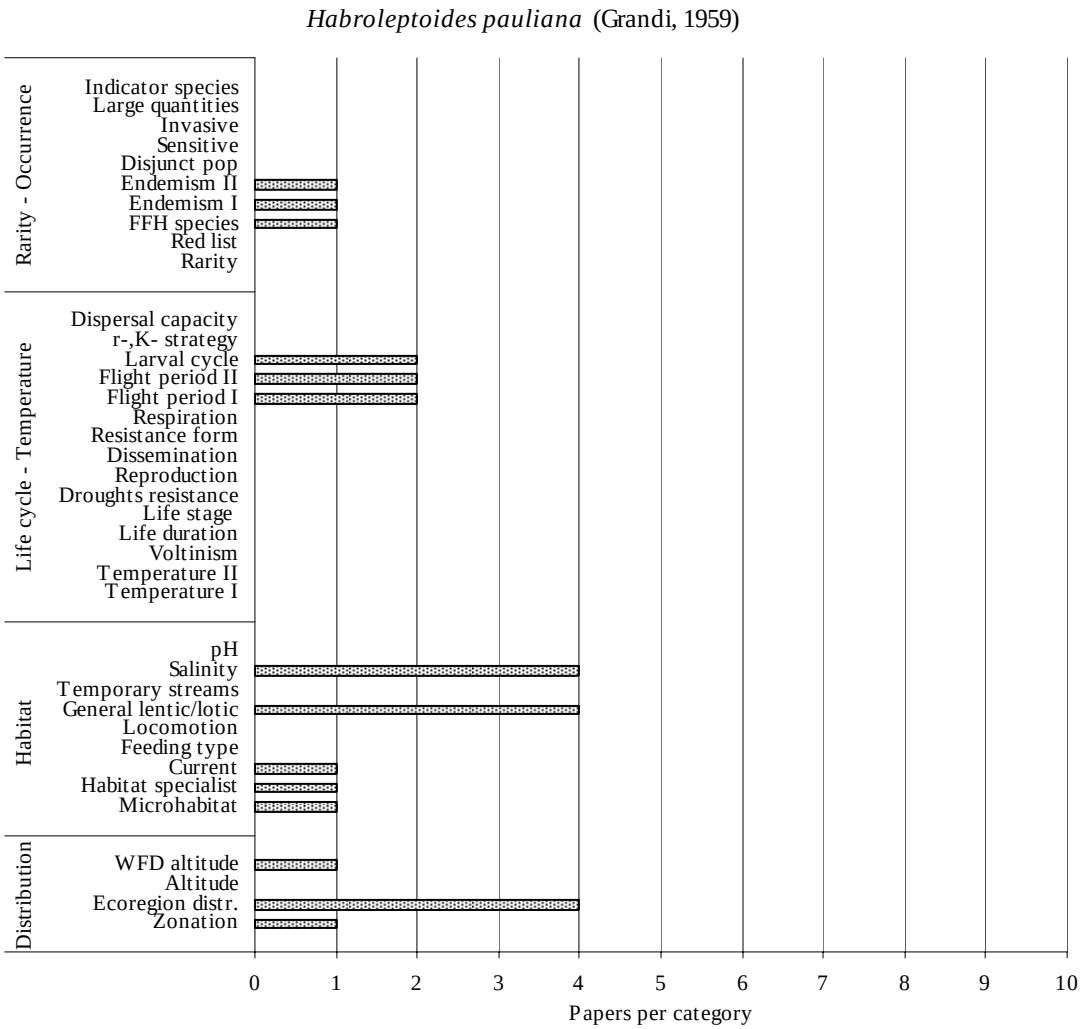

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism was the only category for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features excluding Altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habroleptoides umbratilis* (Eaton, 1884)

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

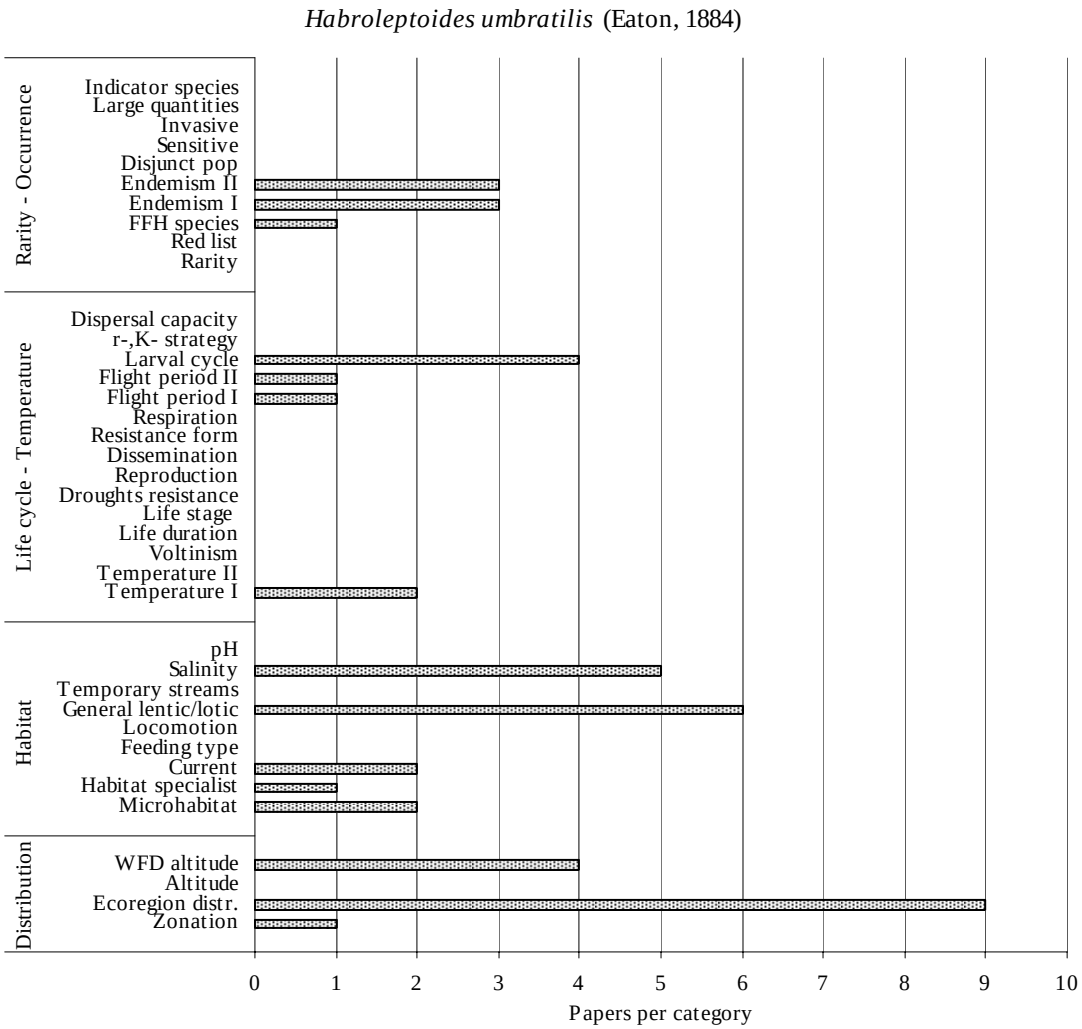

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism was the only category for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle, Flight period and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features excluding Altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habrophlebia consiglioi* Biancheri, 1959

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

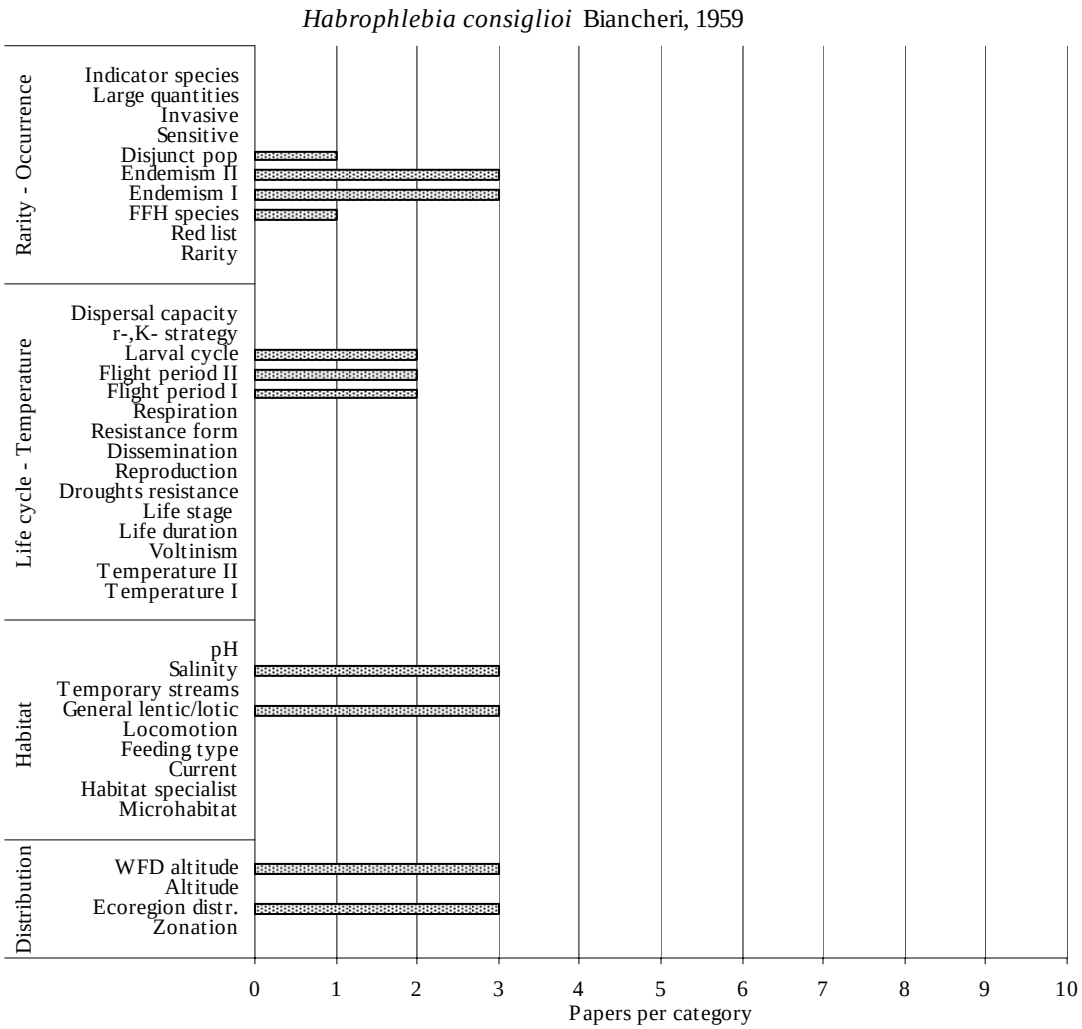

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism and Disjunct population were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: no data were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habrophlebia eldae* Jacob & Sartori, 1984

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

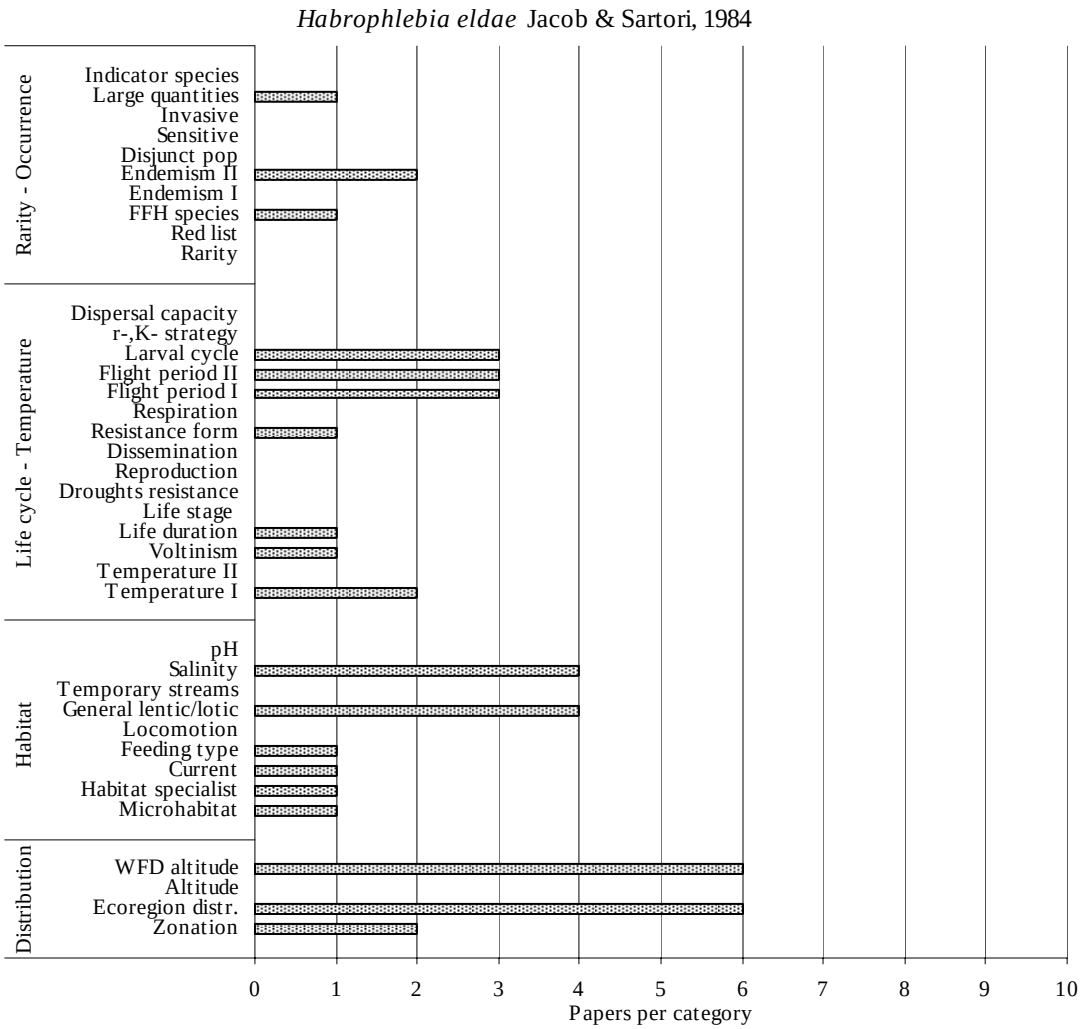

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism and Large quantities were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features excluding Altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habrophlebia fusca* (Curtis, 1834)

Number of papers containing useful information: 52

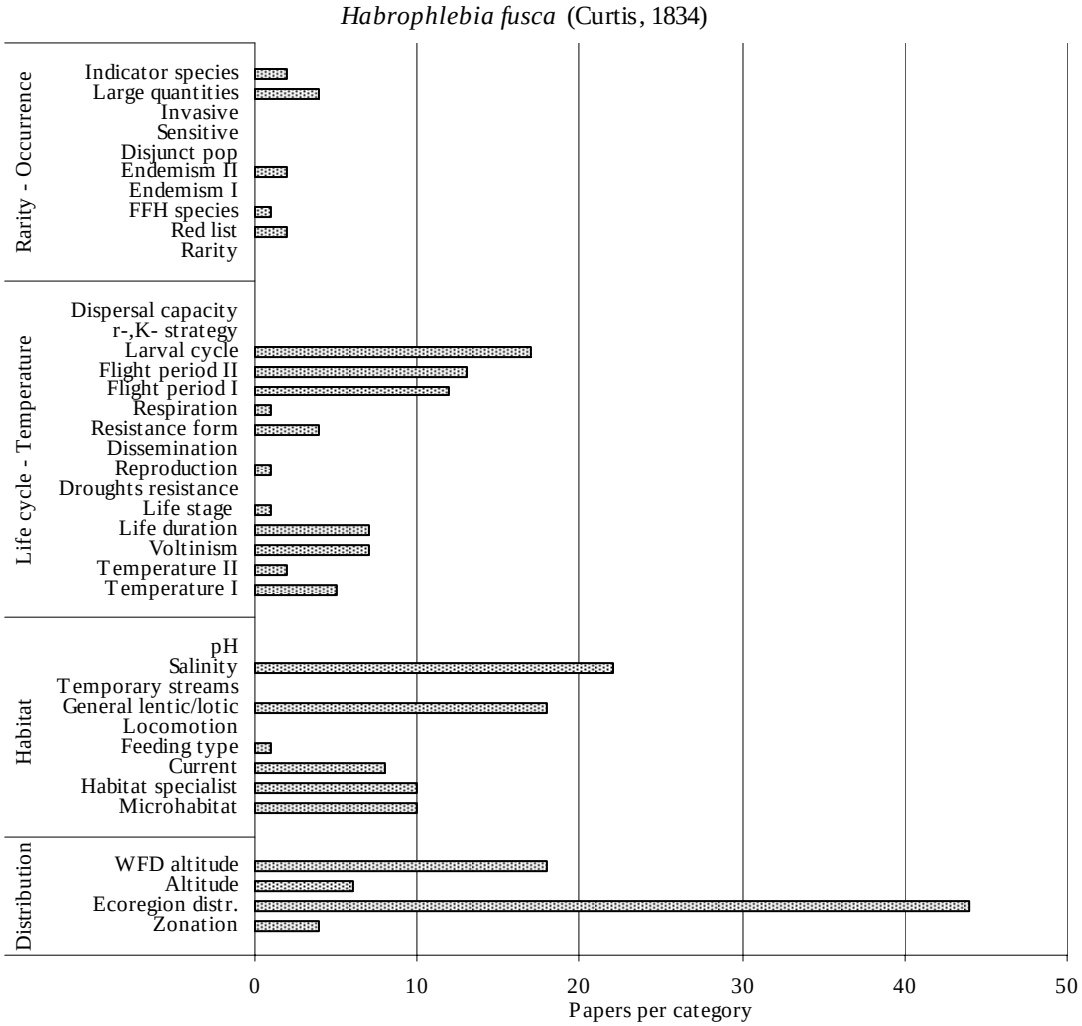

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all features excluding Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Habrophlebia lauta* Eaton, 1884

Number of papers containing useful information: 46

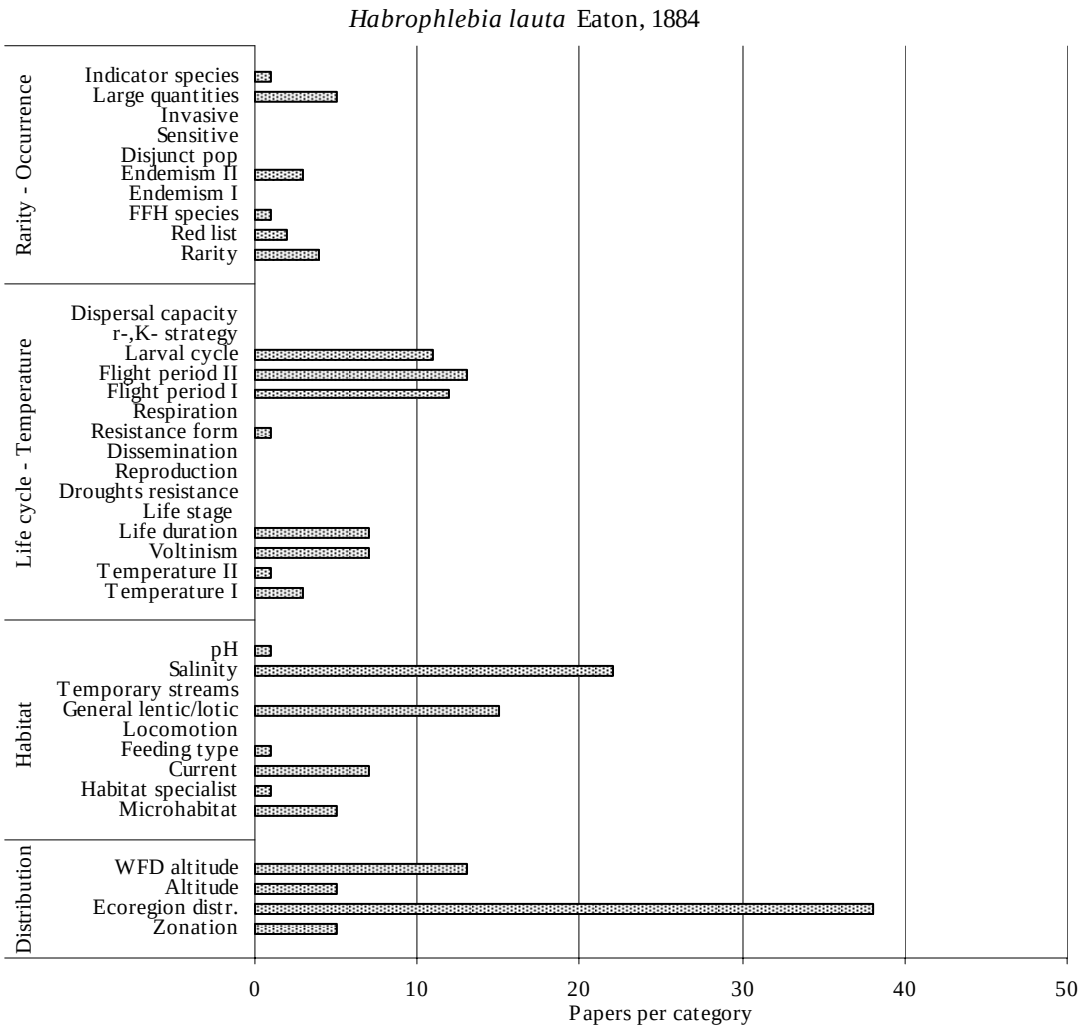

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Leptophlebia marginata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Number of papers containing useful information: 40

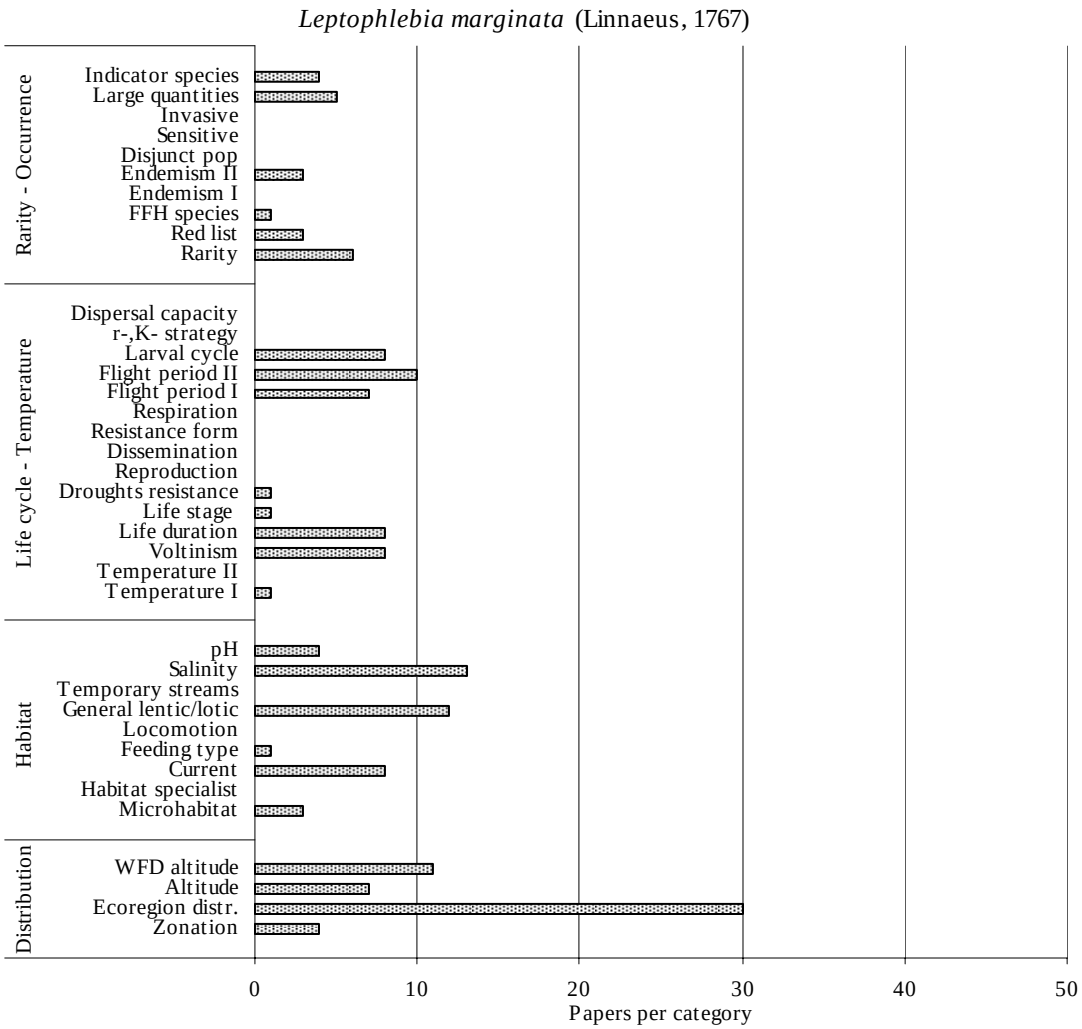

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all features.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Leptophlebia vespertina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Number of papers containing useful information: 44

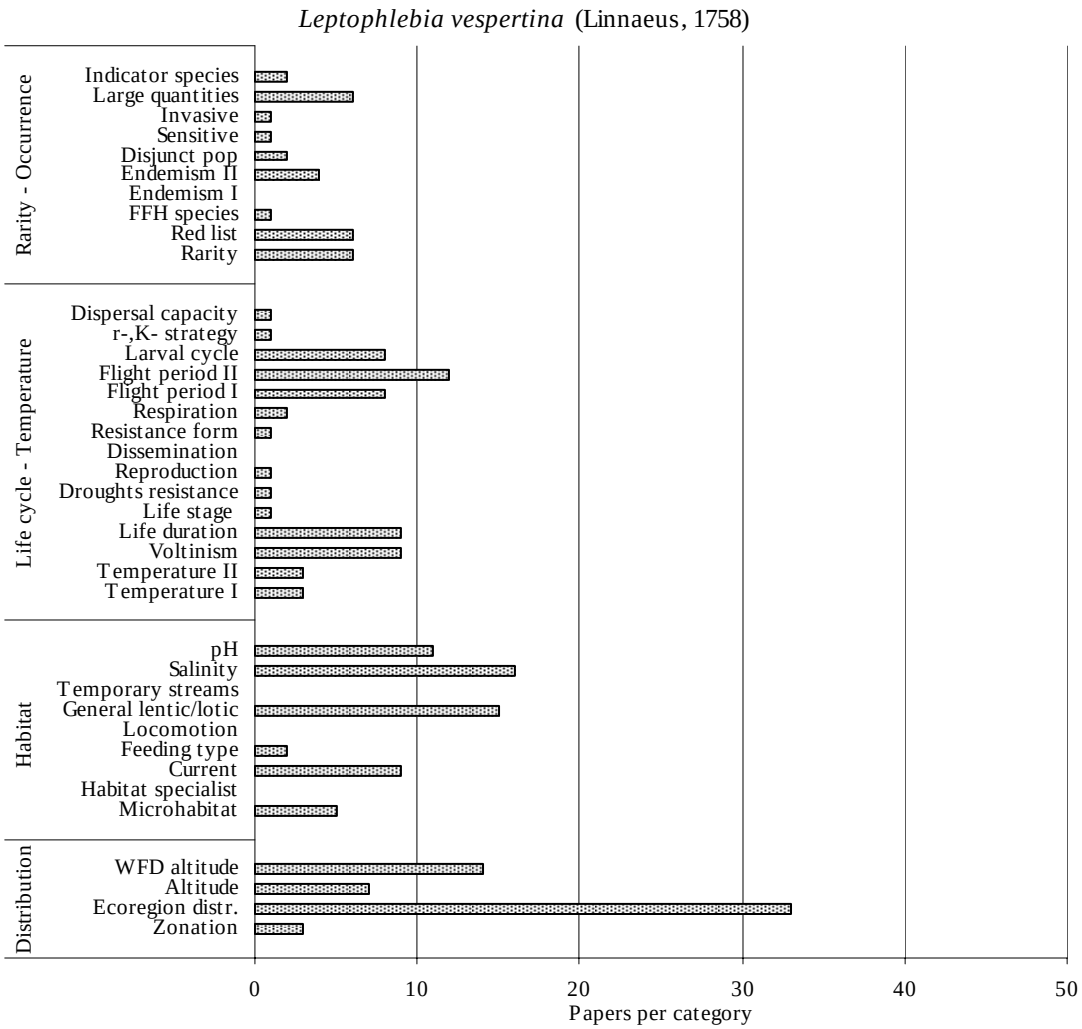

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all features.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all features.
Habitat: information were present for all categories excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period, pH and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Paraleptophlebia cincta* (Retzius, 1783)

Number of papers containing useful information: 30

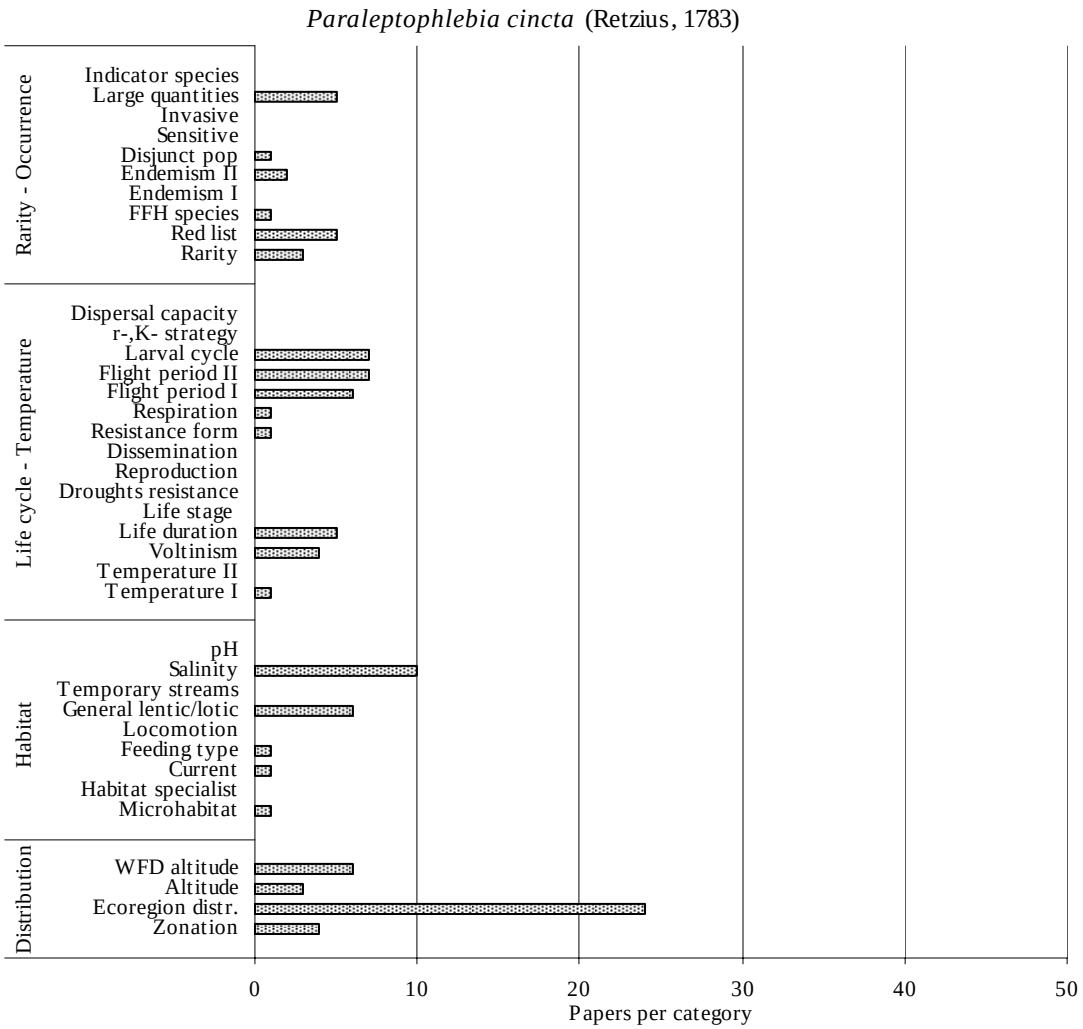

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Sensitive, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for all features with the exception of Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle and Flight period.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement was thus recorded for all categories.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Paraleptophlebia lacustris* Ikonomov, 1962

Number of papers containing useful information: 3

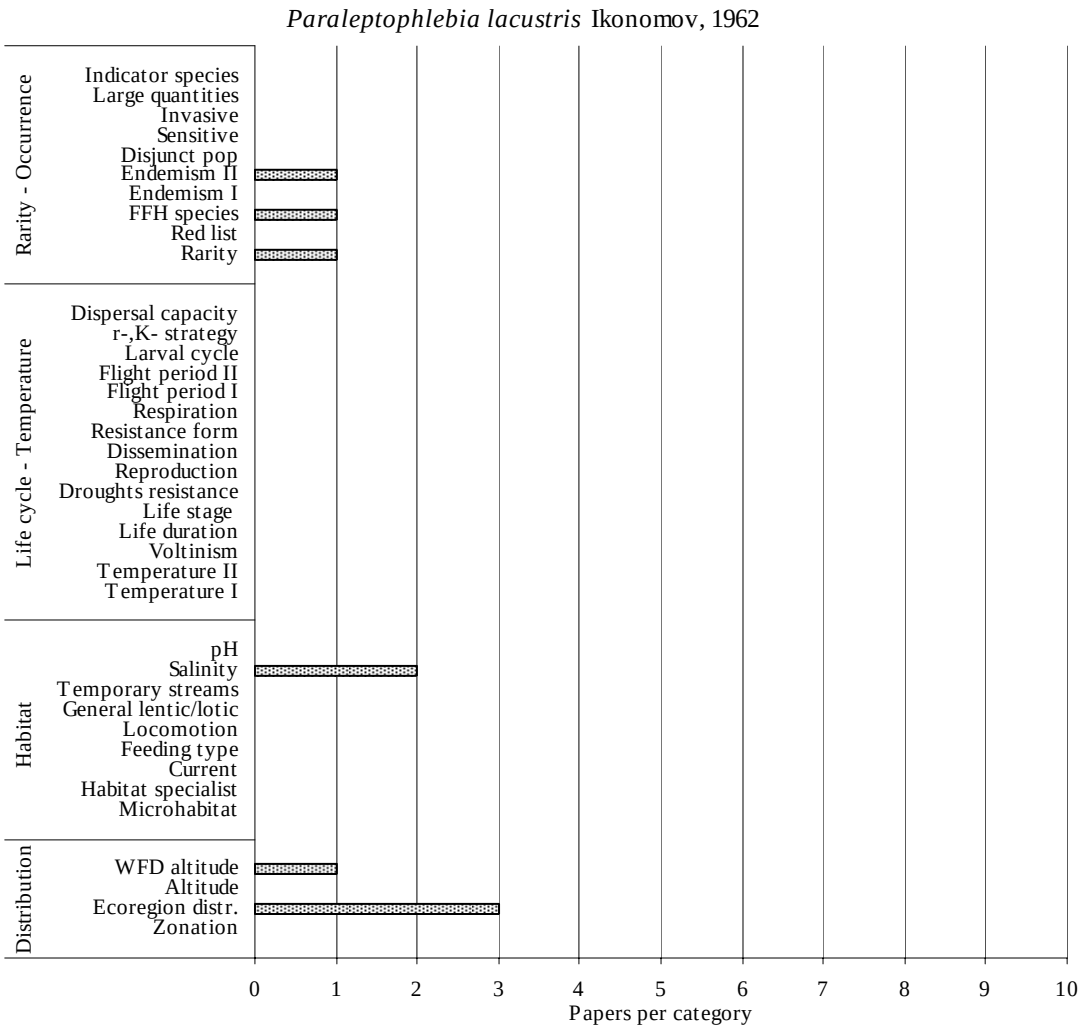

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available for this group.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Paraleptophlebia ruffoi* Biancheri, 1956

Number of papers containing useful information: 8

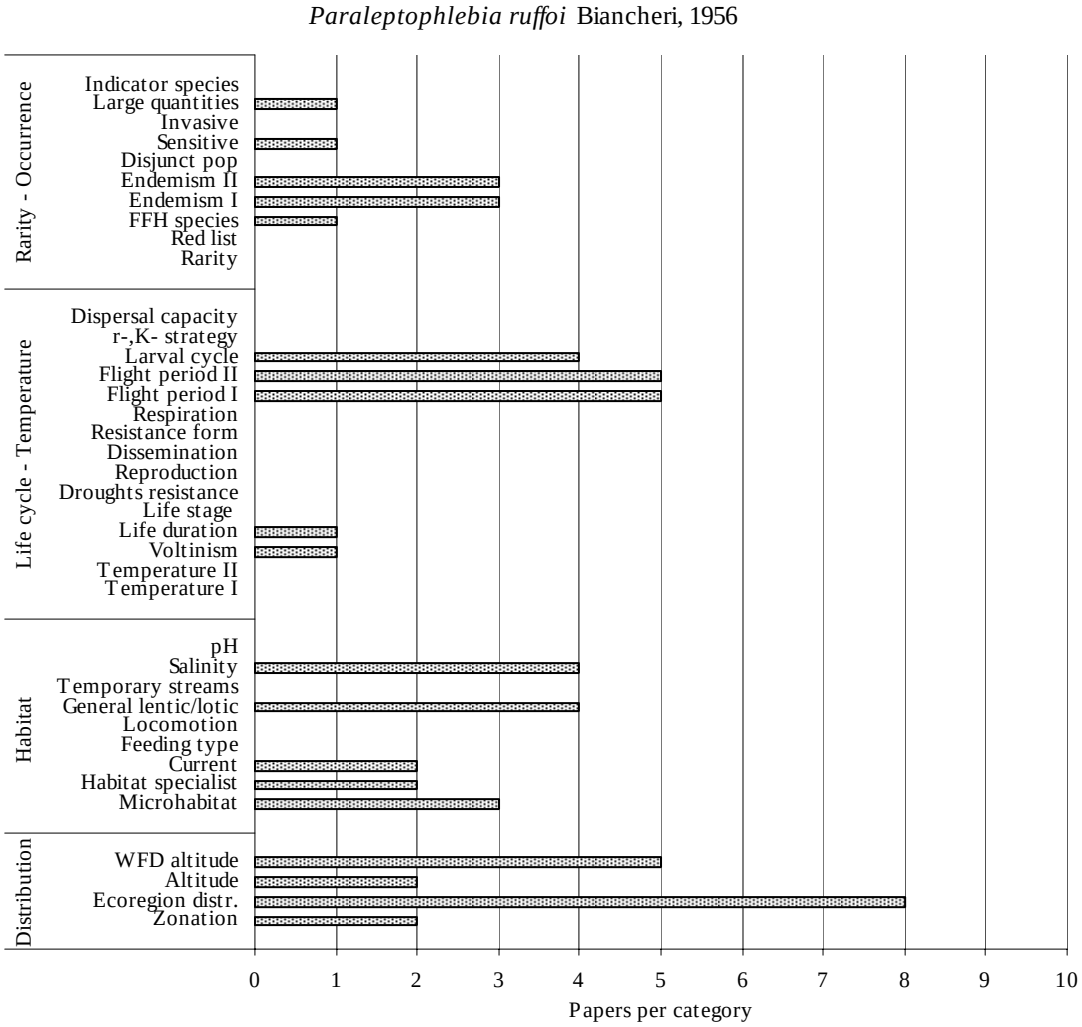

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Endemism, Sensitive and Large quantities were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle, Flight period and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Paraleptophlebia strandii* (Eaton, 1901)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

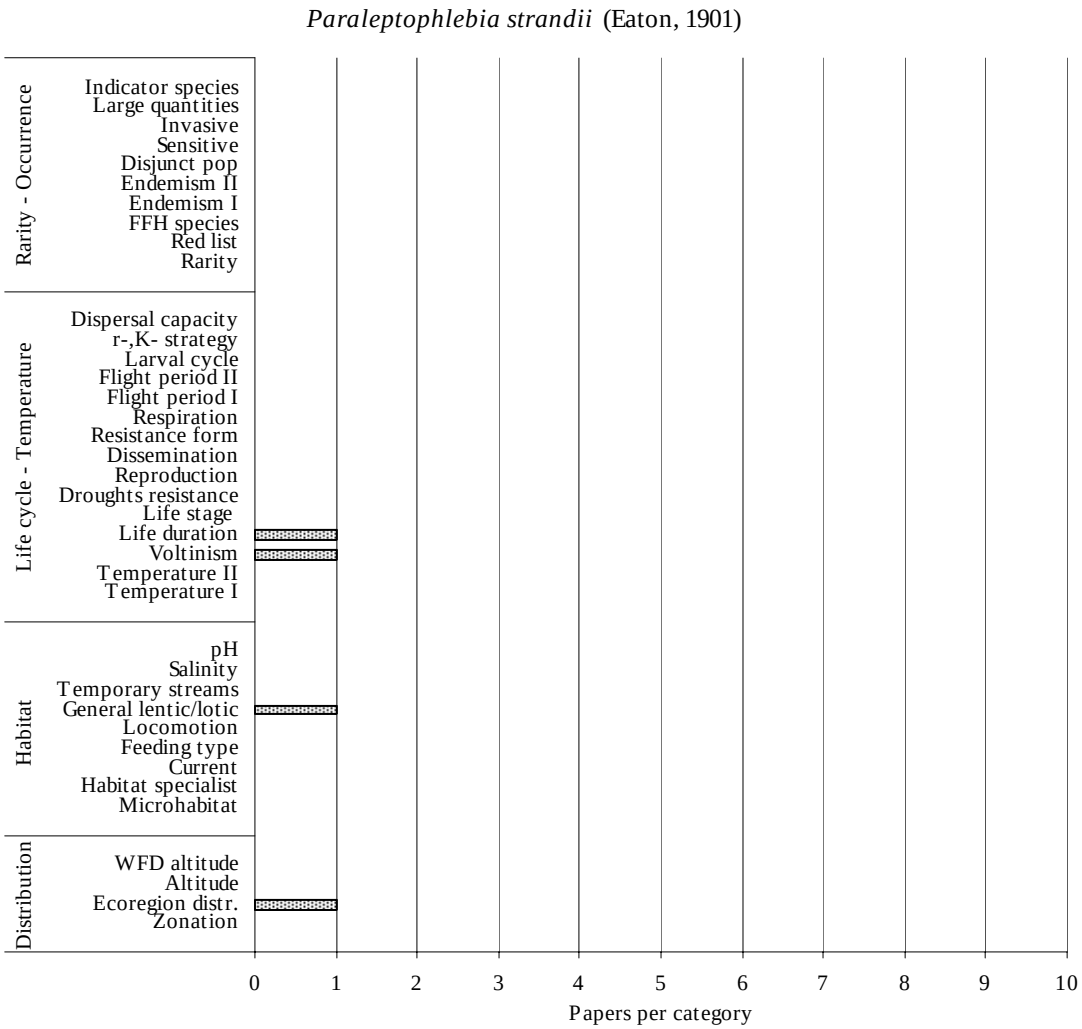

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: no information were available.
Distribution: no data were available for this group.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data as only one paper contained useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Paraleptophlebia submarginata* (Stephens, 1835)

Number of papers containing useful information: 69

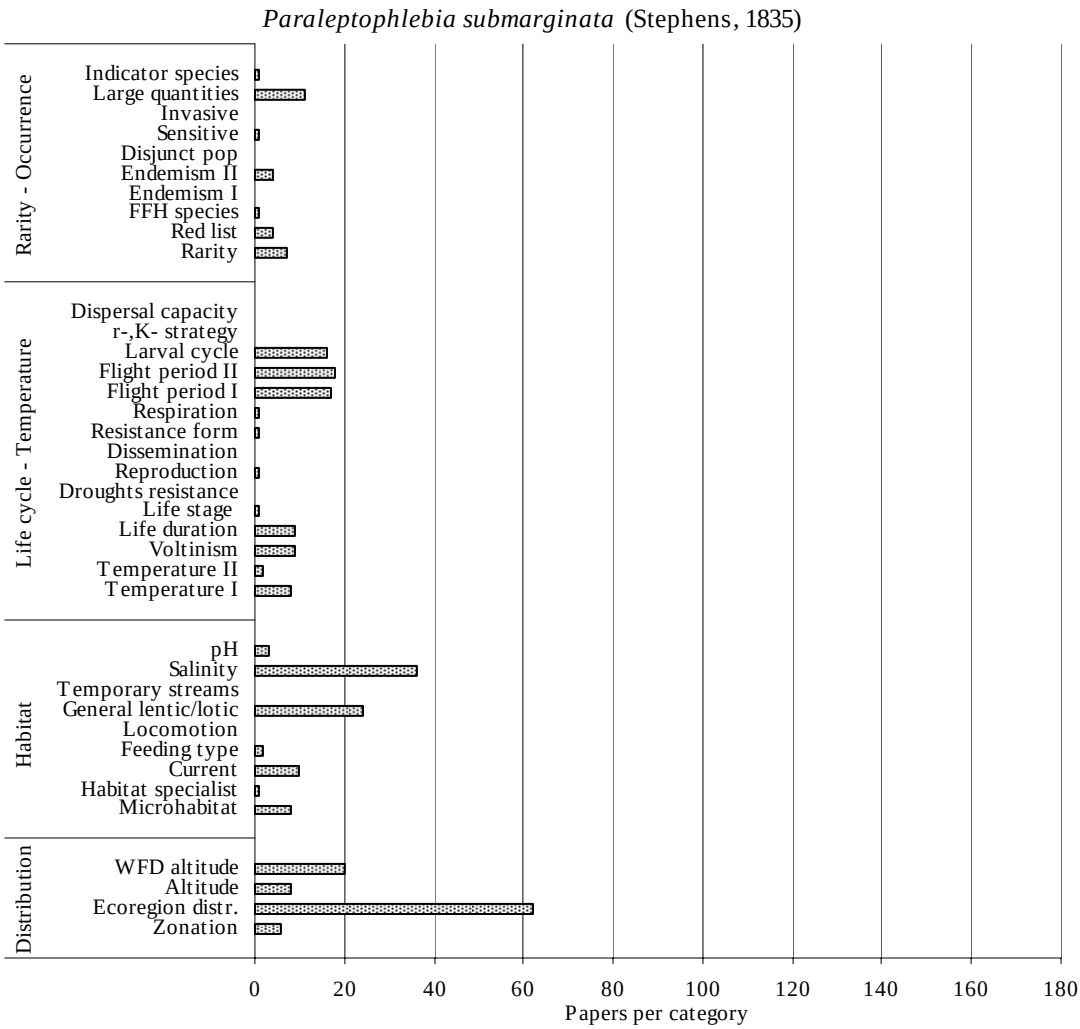

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all features excluding Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for Microhabitat, Habitat specialist, Current and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	N
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature due to differences observed among European zones.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Paraleptophlebia werneri* Ulmer, 1920

Number of papers containing useful information: 19

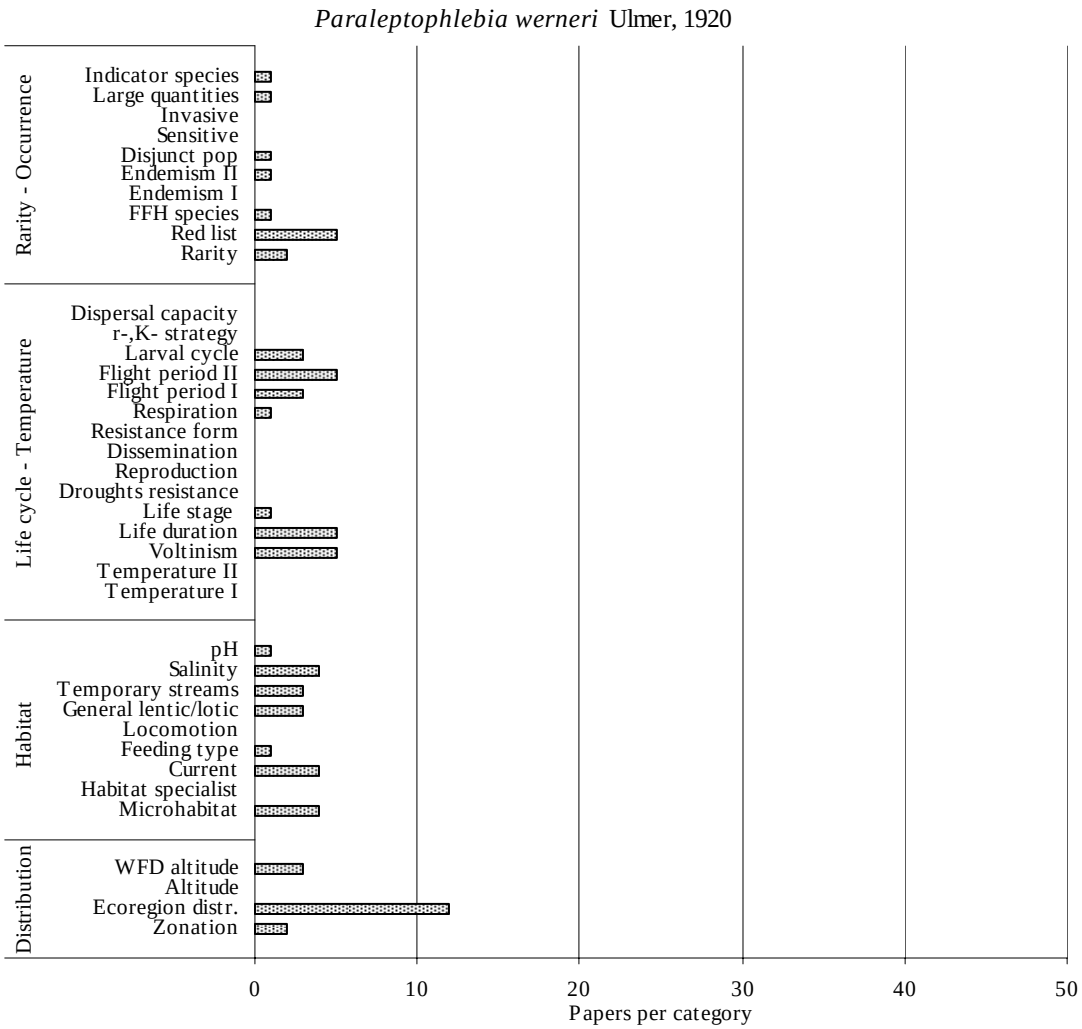

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life stage, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present for all features excluding Habitat specialist and Locomotion.
Distribution: data were available for all features with the exception of Altitude.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Larval cycles, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Leptophlebiidae
Species Name: *Thraulus bellus* Eaton, 1881

Number of papers containing useful information: 12

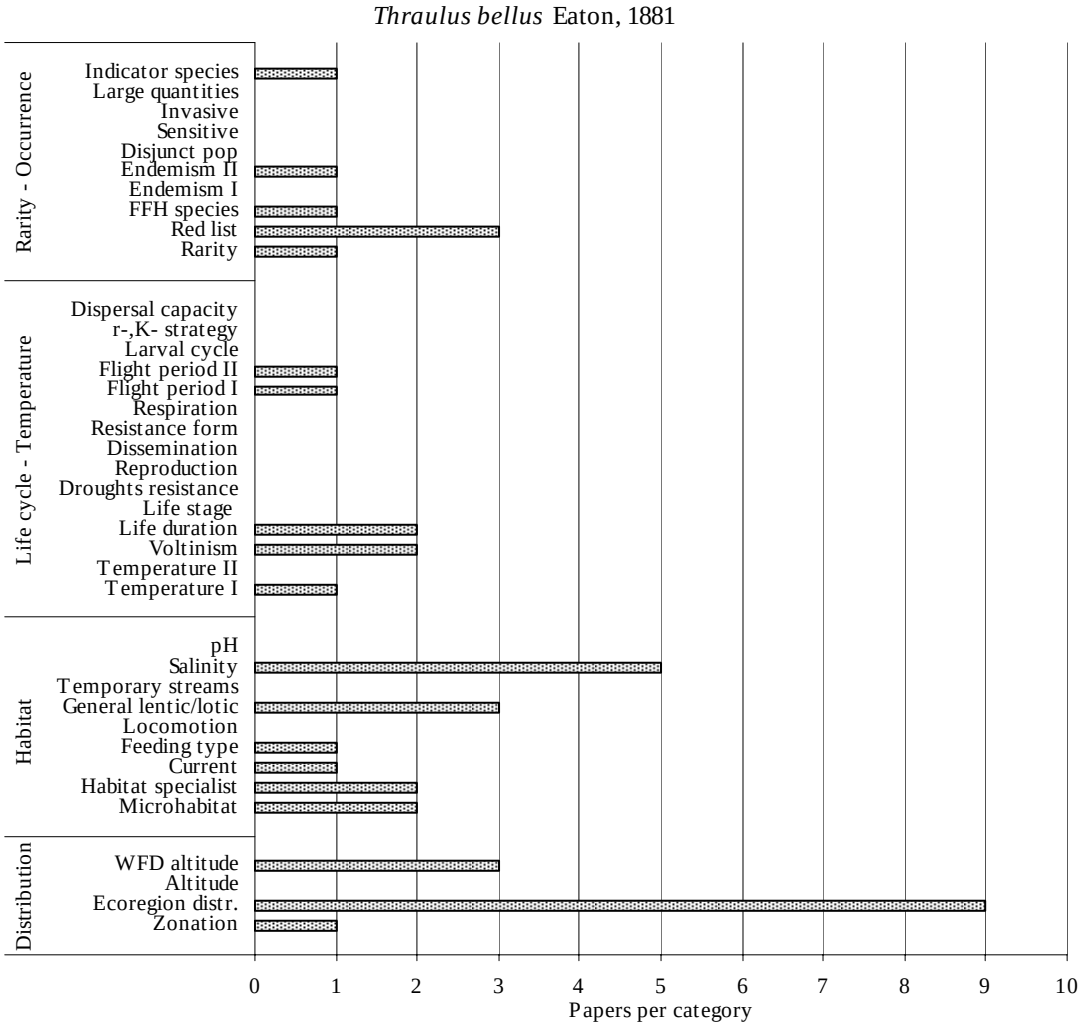

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Large quantities.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available for Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present for all features excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features with the exception of Altitude.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Life duration, Voltinism, Microhabitat, Habitat specialist and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Neoephemeridae
Species Name: *Neoephemera maxima* (Joly, 1870)

Number of papers containing useful information: 4

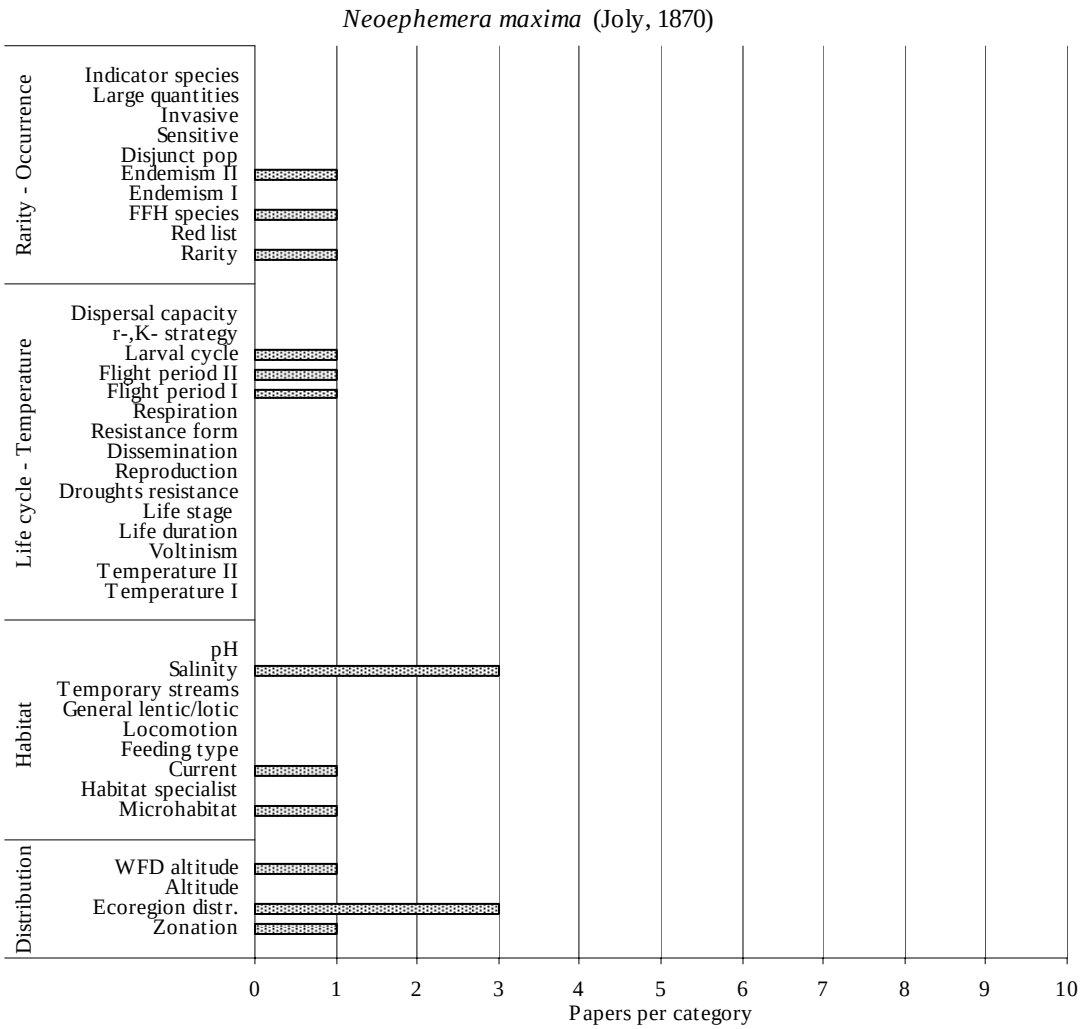

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Larval cycle and Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Current.
Distribution: data were available for all features excluding Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Oligoneuriidae
Species Name: *Oligoneuriella keffermuellerae* Sowa, 1973

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

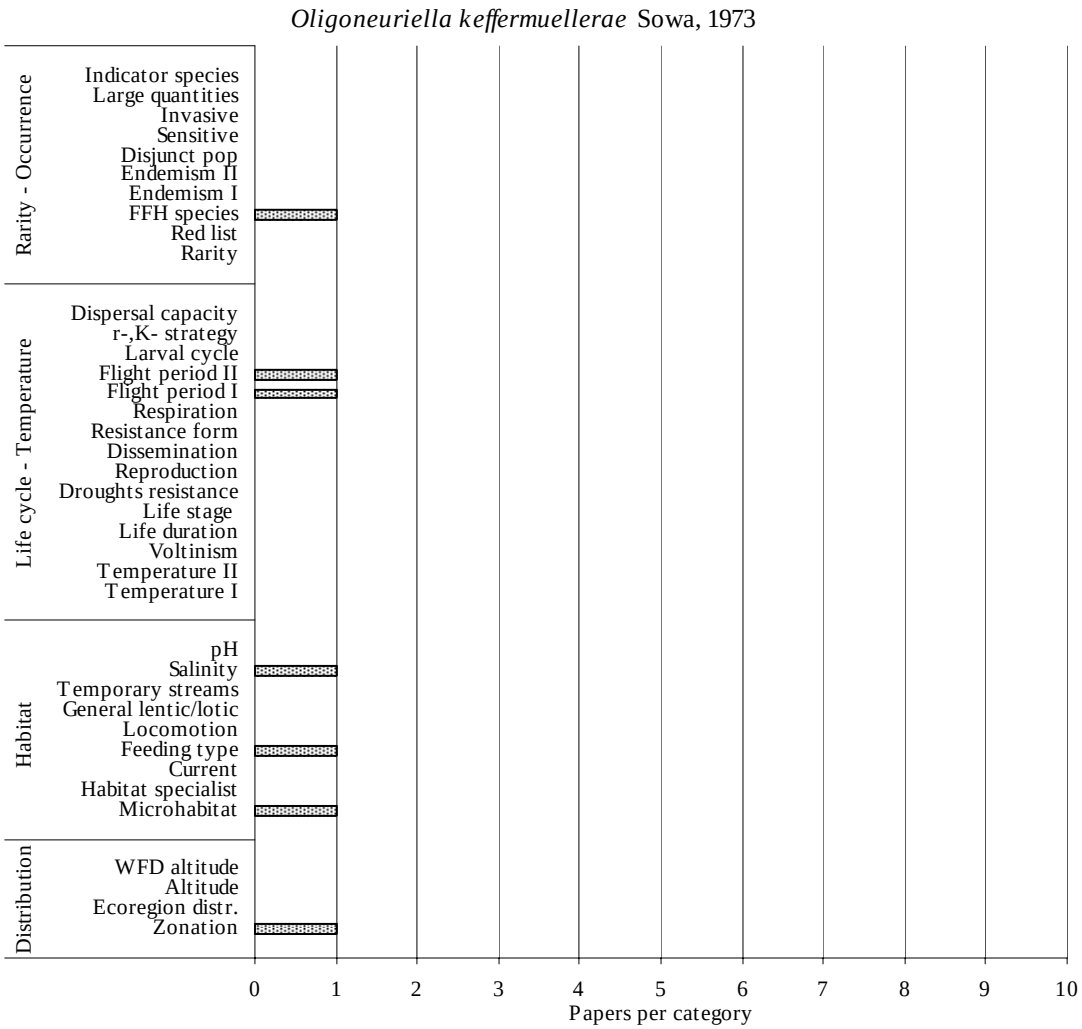

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Flight period.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat.
Distribution: data were available only for zonation.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Oligoneuriidae
Species Name: *Oligoneuriella pallida* (Hagen, 1855)

Number of papers containing useful information: 7

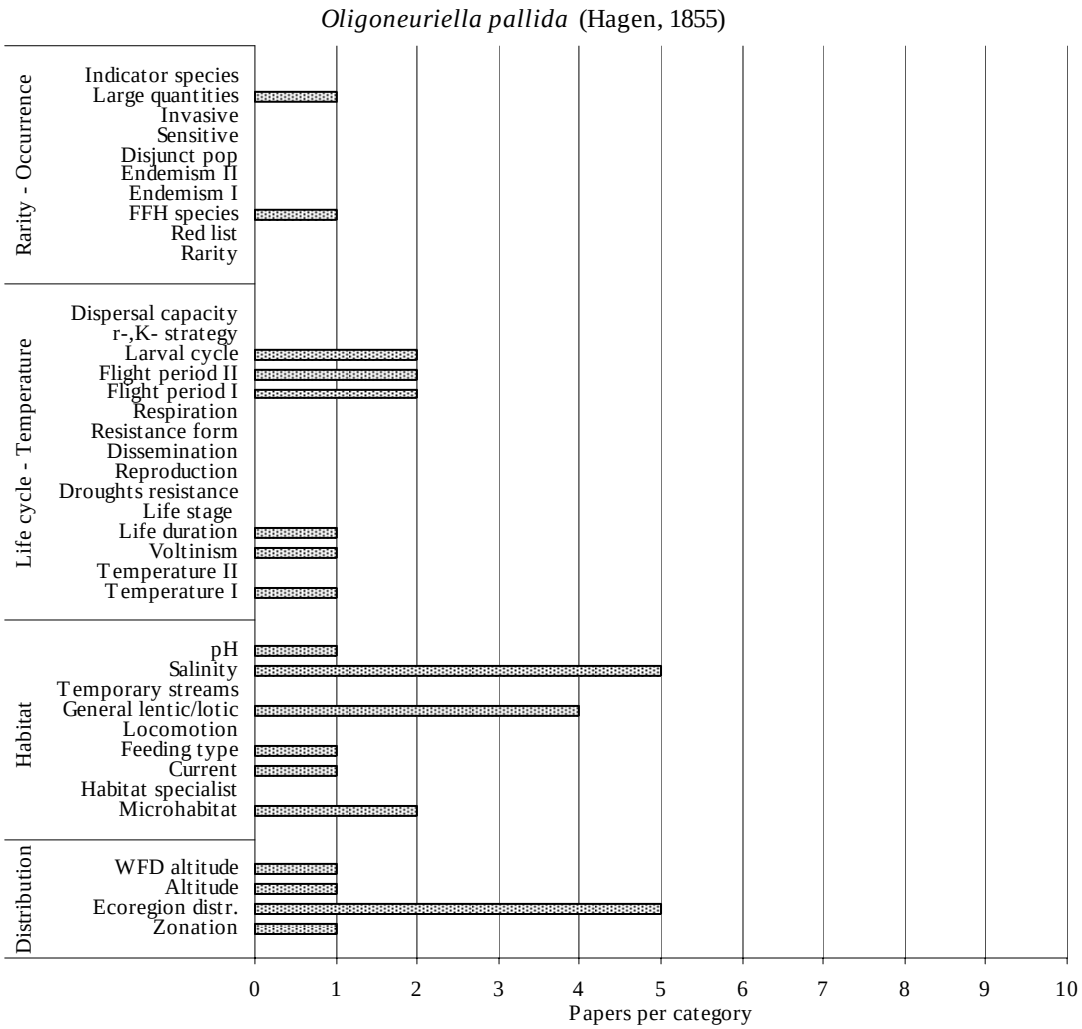

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Large quantities was the only category for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were available for all excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle, Flight period and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Oligoneuriidae
Species Name: *Oligoneuriella rhenana* (Imhoff, 1852)

Number of papers containing useful information: 50

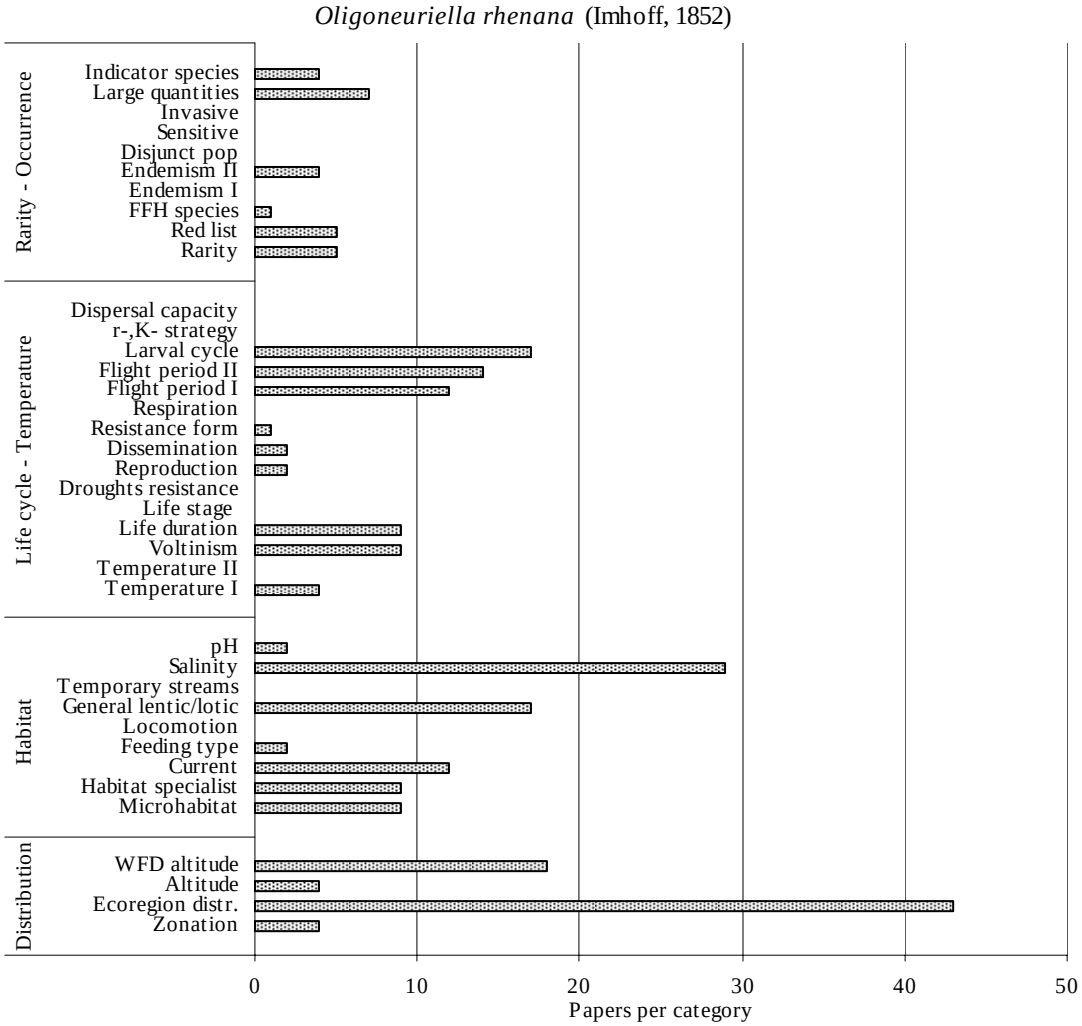

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all features excluding Life stage and Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all features excluding Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycles, Flight period, Current and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		Y	Y
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle - Temperature due to differences observed among European zones and authors' opinions .

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Oligoneuriidae
Species Name: *Oligoneurisca borysthenica* (Tshernova, 1937)

Number of papers containing useful information: 1

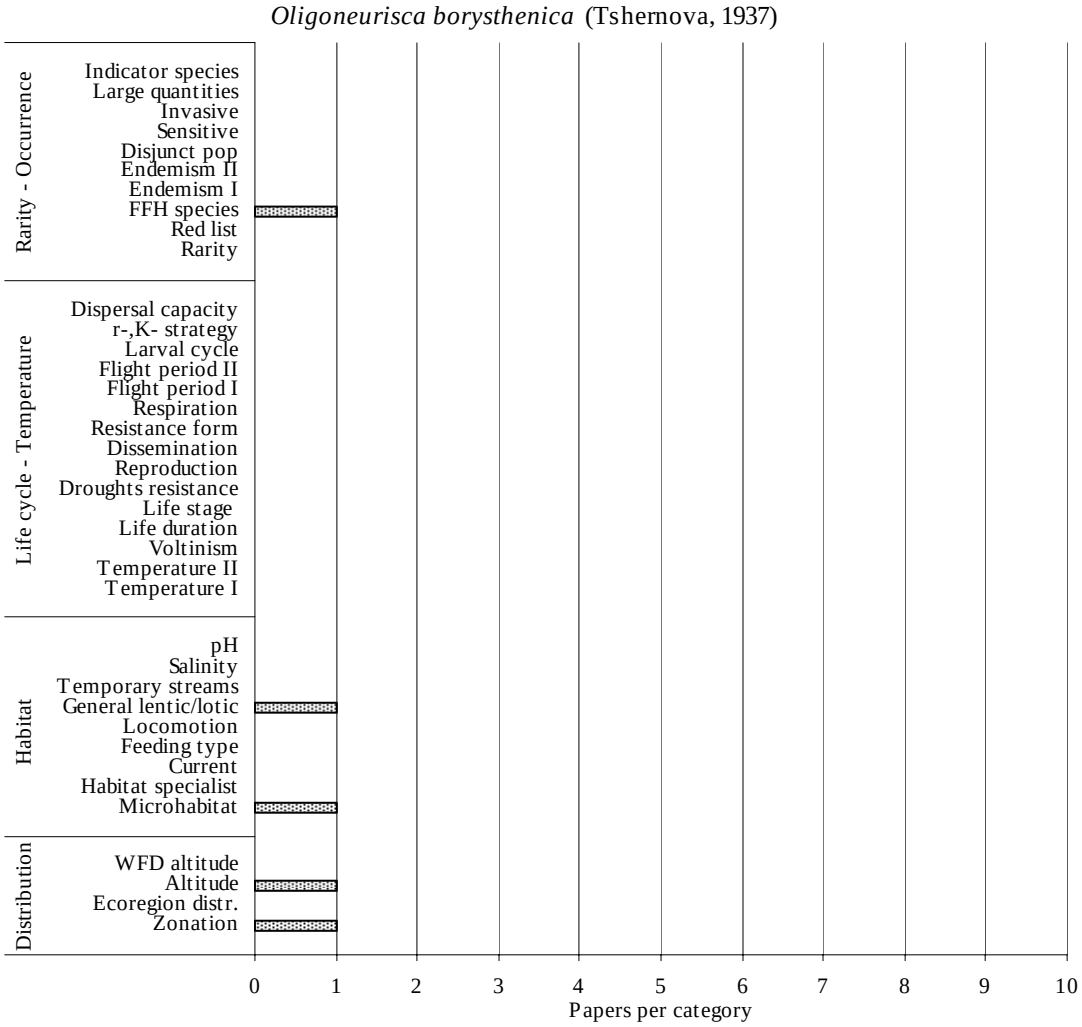

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all autoecological groups.
Rarity – Occurrence: no information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: no data were available.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat.
Distribution: data were available only for zonation and Altitude.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Palingeniidae
Species Name: *Palingenia fuliginosa* (Georgi, 1802)

Number of papers containing useful information: 2

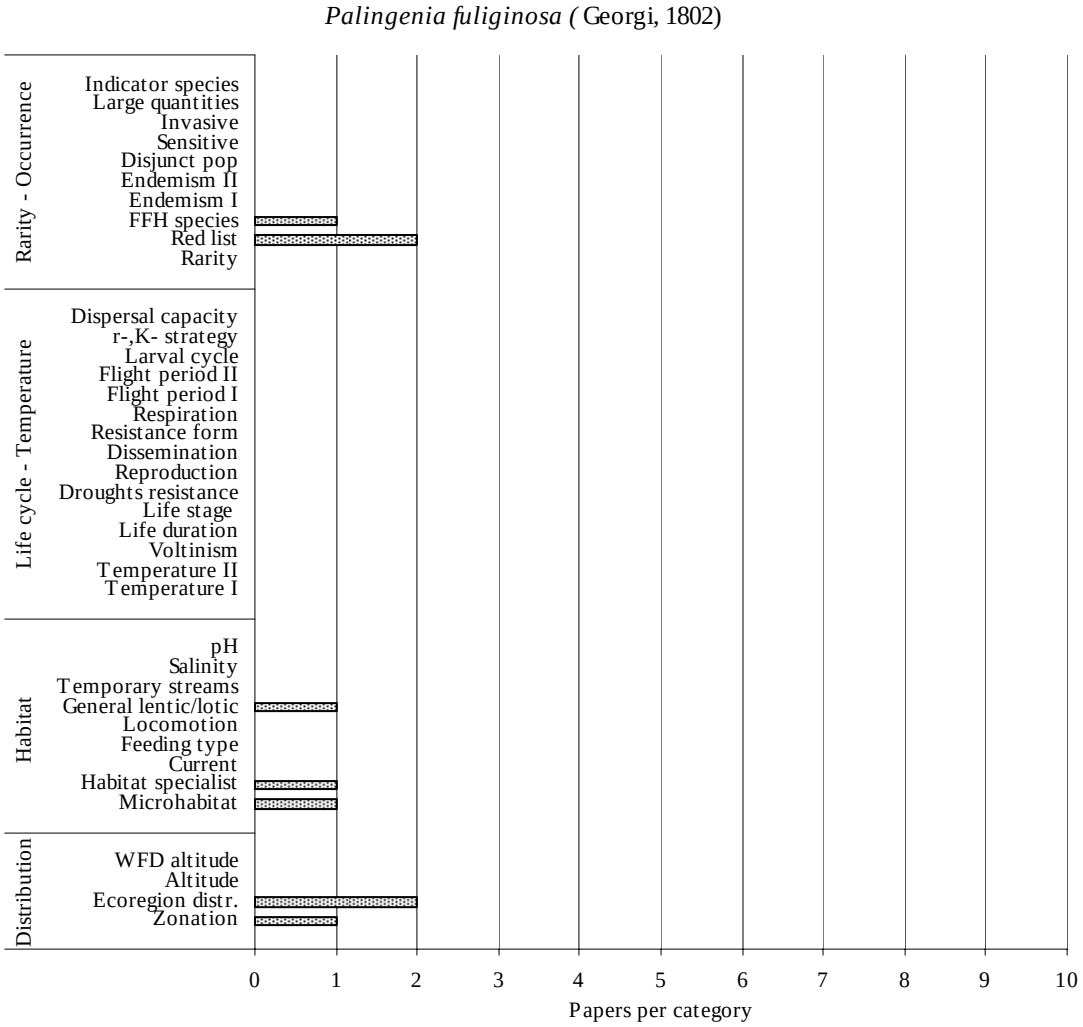

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have not been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were available only for Red list.
Life cycles – Temperature: no information were available.
Habitat: information were available only for Microhabitat and Habitat specialist.
Distribution: information were available only for zonation.

The information available was extremely restricted for all autoecological categories.

As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, as only two papers contained information on this species.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Palingeniidae
Species Name: *Palingenia longicauda* (Olivier, 1791)

Number of papers containing useful information: 17

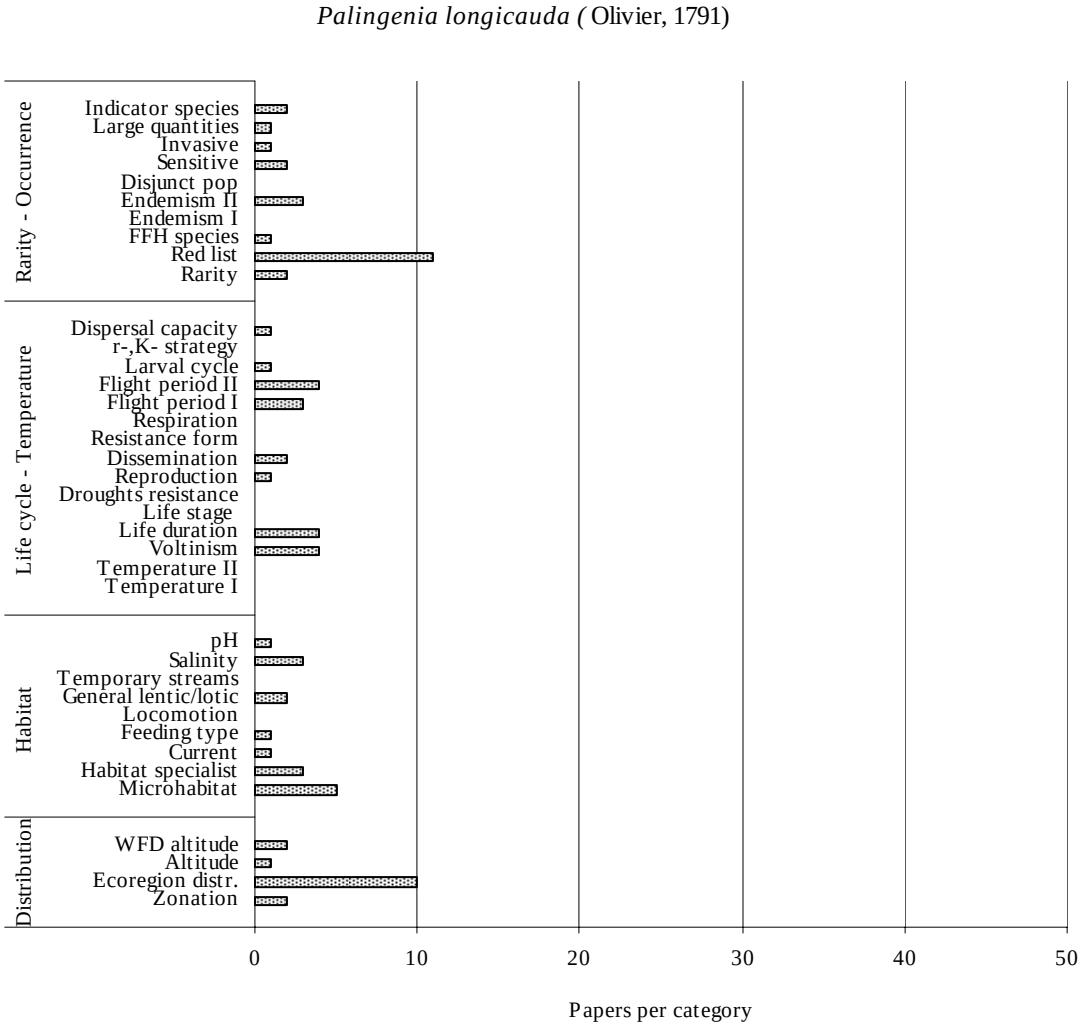

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Disjunct population.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all categories excluding Temperature preference, Life stage and Resistance form.
Habitat: information were recorded for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all considered features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Voltinism, Life duration, Flight period and Microhabitats.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		N	Y
Habitat	N		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Polymitarcyidae
Species Name: *Ephoron virgo* (Olivier, 1791)

Number of papers containing useful information: 35

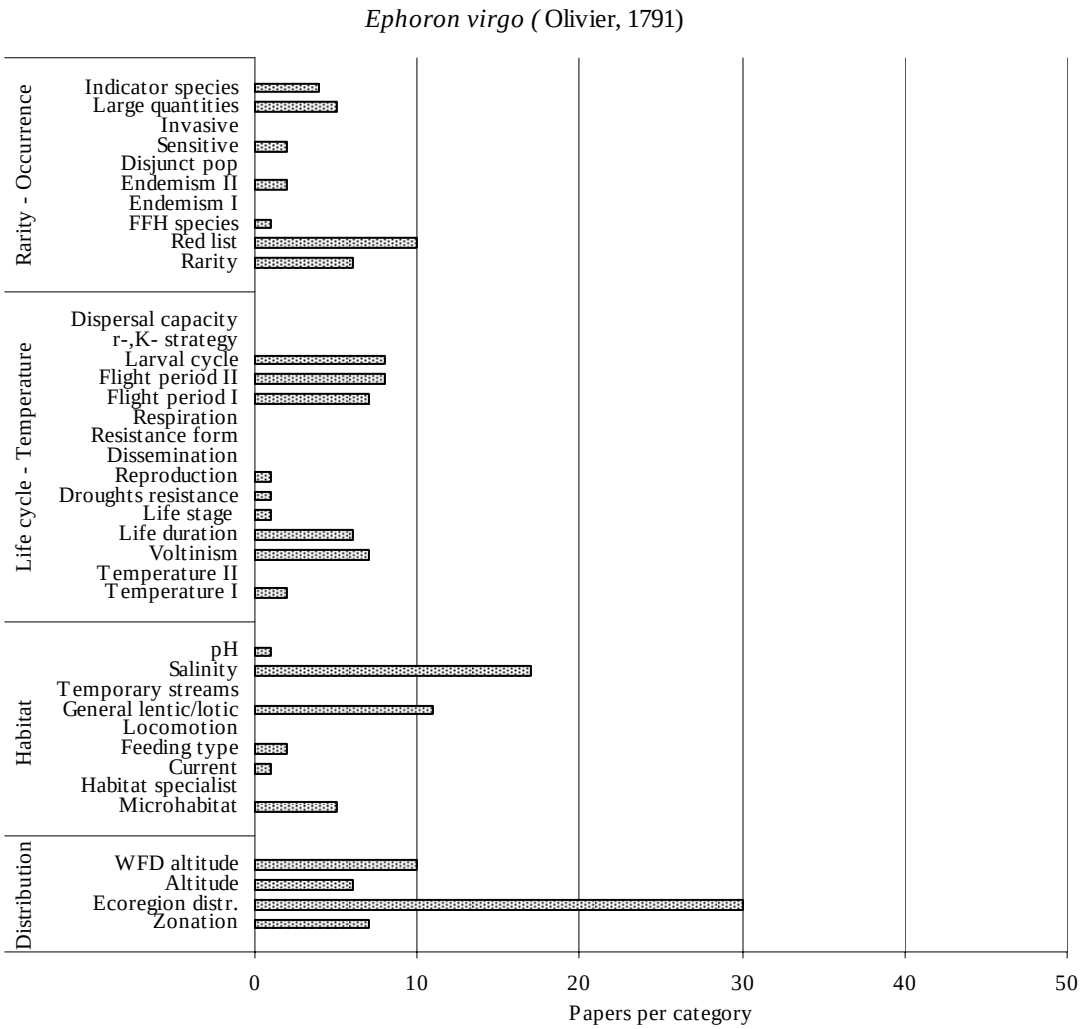

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Invasive and Disjunct population.
Life cycles – Temperature: a quite large amount of data was available for the group, i.e. for the features Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Voltinism, Larval cycles and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Potamanthidae
Species Name: *Potamanthus luteus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Number of papers containing useful information: 52

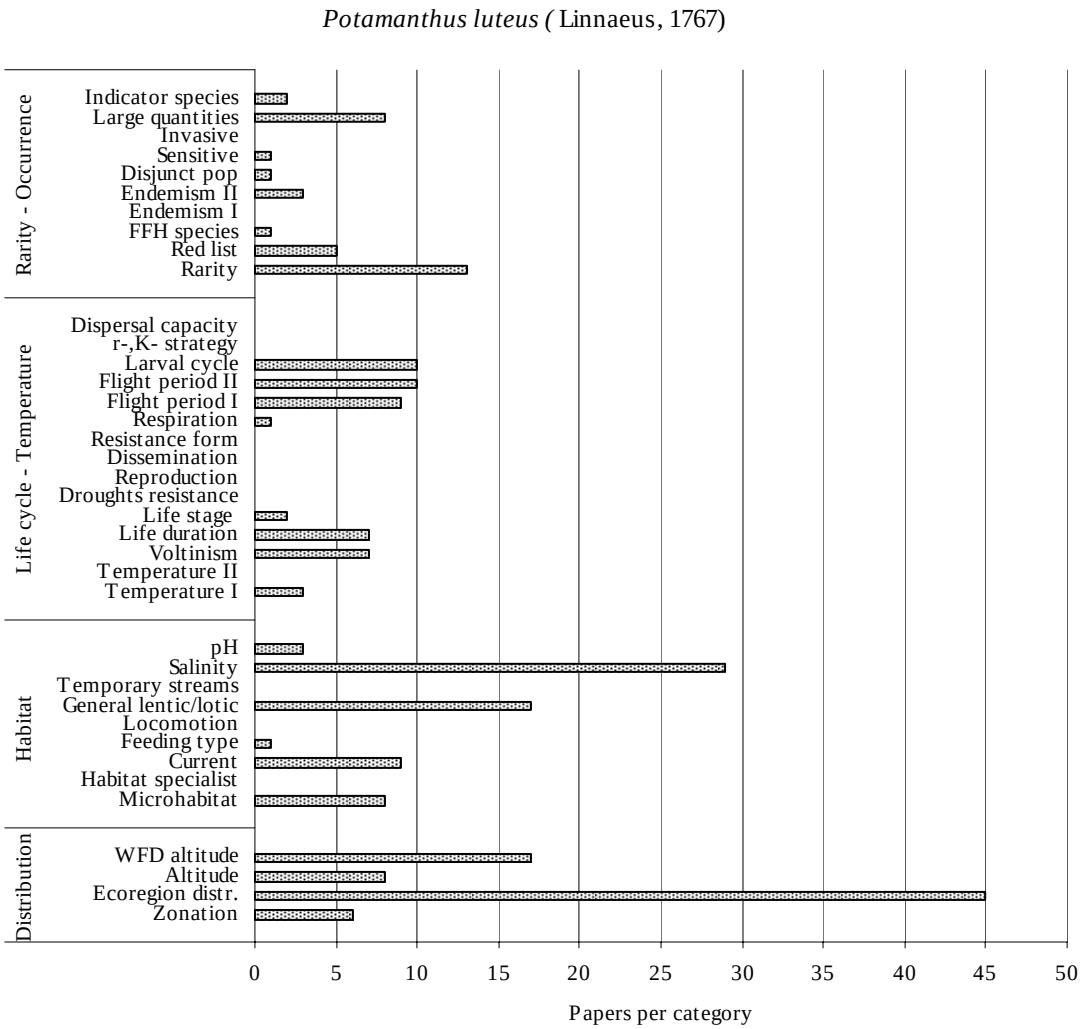

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were obtained for all categories, excluding Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were not available only for Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Altitudinal distribution, Flight period, Larval cycles, Rarity and Large quantities.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	N	Y
Life cycle - Temperature	N		-	-
Habitat	Y		N	Y
Distribution	N		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Rarity-Occurrence and Habitat, due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Prosopistomatidae
Species Name: *Prosopistoma pennigerum* (Müller, 1785)

Number of papers containing useful information: 17

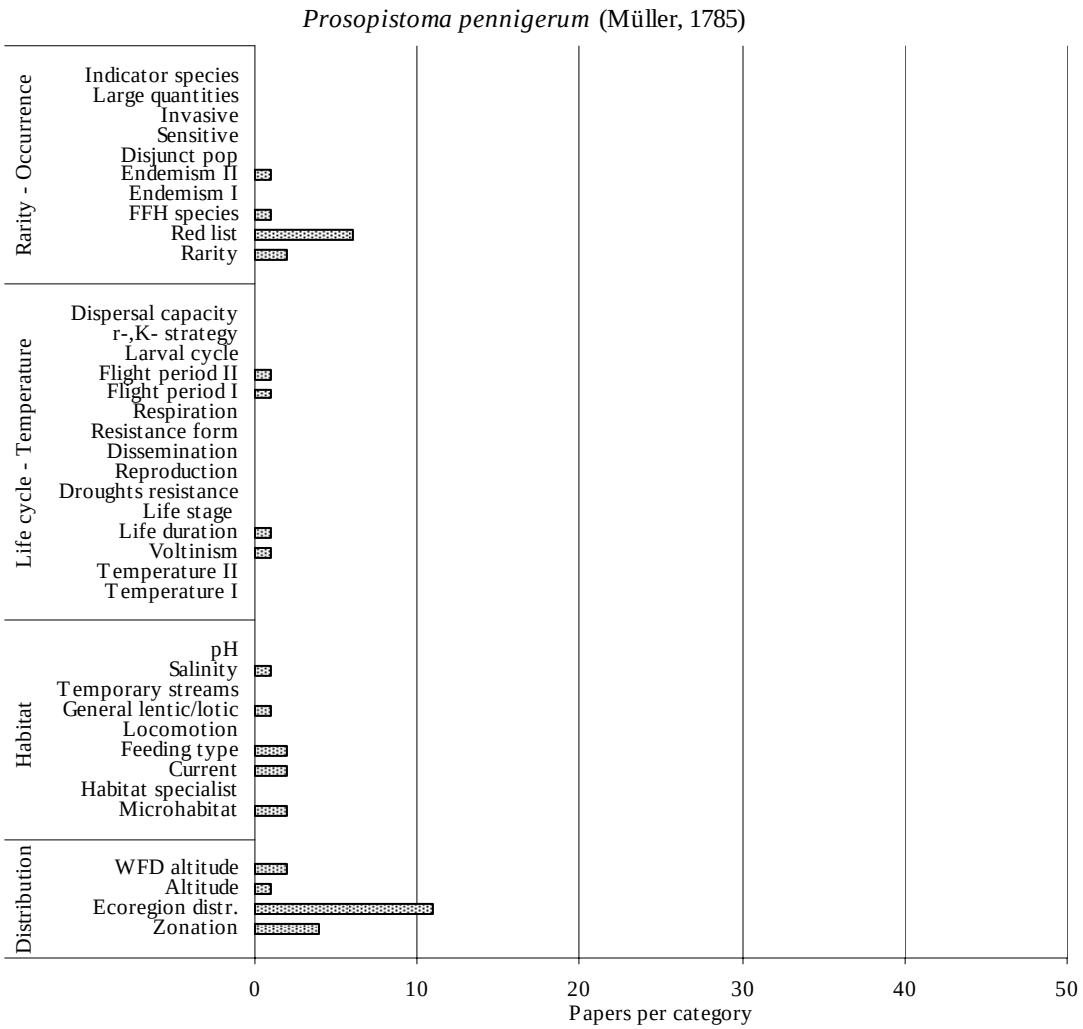

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Rarity, Red list and Endemism were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were present only for Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present for all categories excluding Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: information were available for all features.

A large amount of information was available only for the Red list category.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Parameletus chelifer* Bengtsson, 1908

Number of papers containing useful information: 9

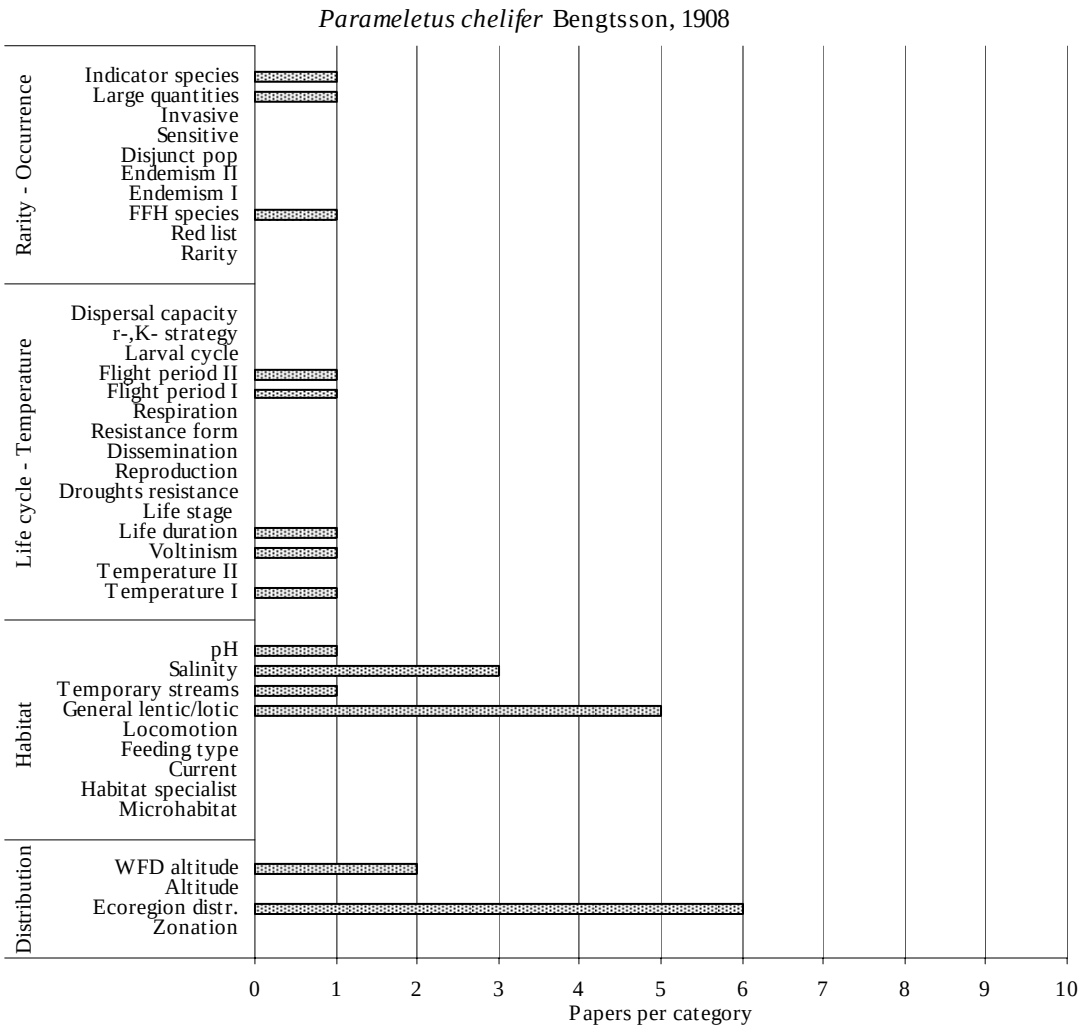

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Indicator species and Large Quantities were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Flight period, Life duration, Voltinism and Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were present only for pH and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Parameletus minor* (Bengtsson, 1909)

Number of papers containing useful information: 6

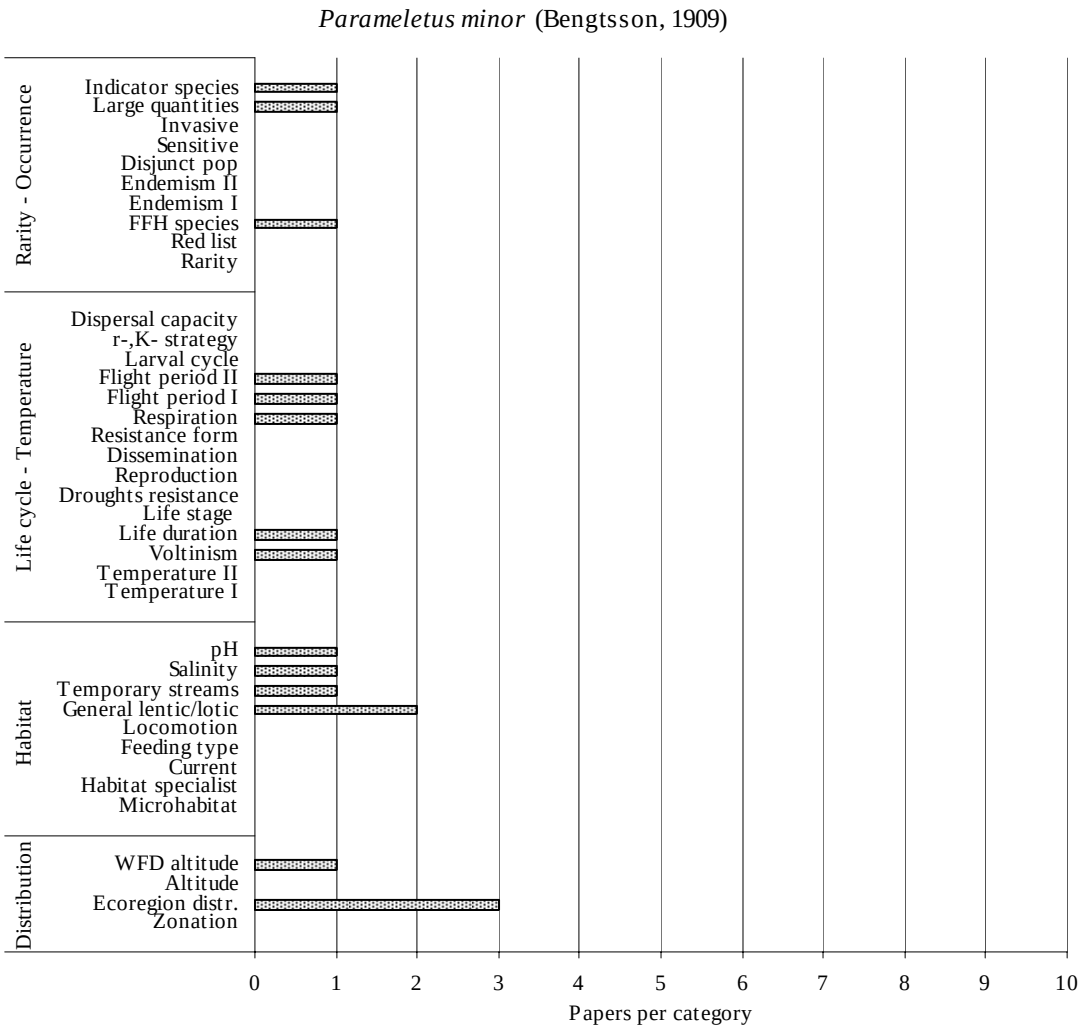

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

For all autoecological groups information have been obtained.
Rarity – Occurrence: Large Quantities and Indicator species were the only categories for which information were available.
Life cycles – Temperature: a general lack of information was observed for this group, excluding Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
Habitat: information were present only for pH and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available only for WFD altitude.

The information available was restricted for all autoecological categories.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data, due to the low number of papers containing useful information. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Siphlonurus aestivalis* (Eaton, 1903)

Number of papers containing useful information: 36

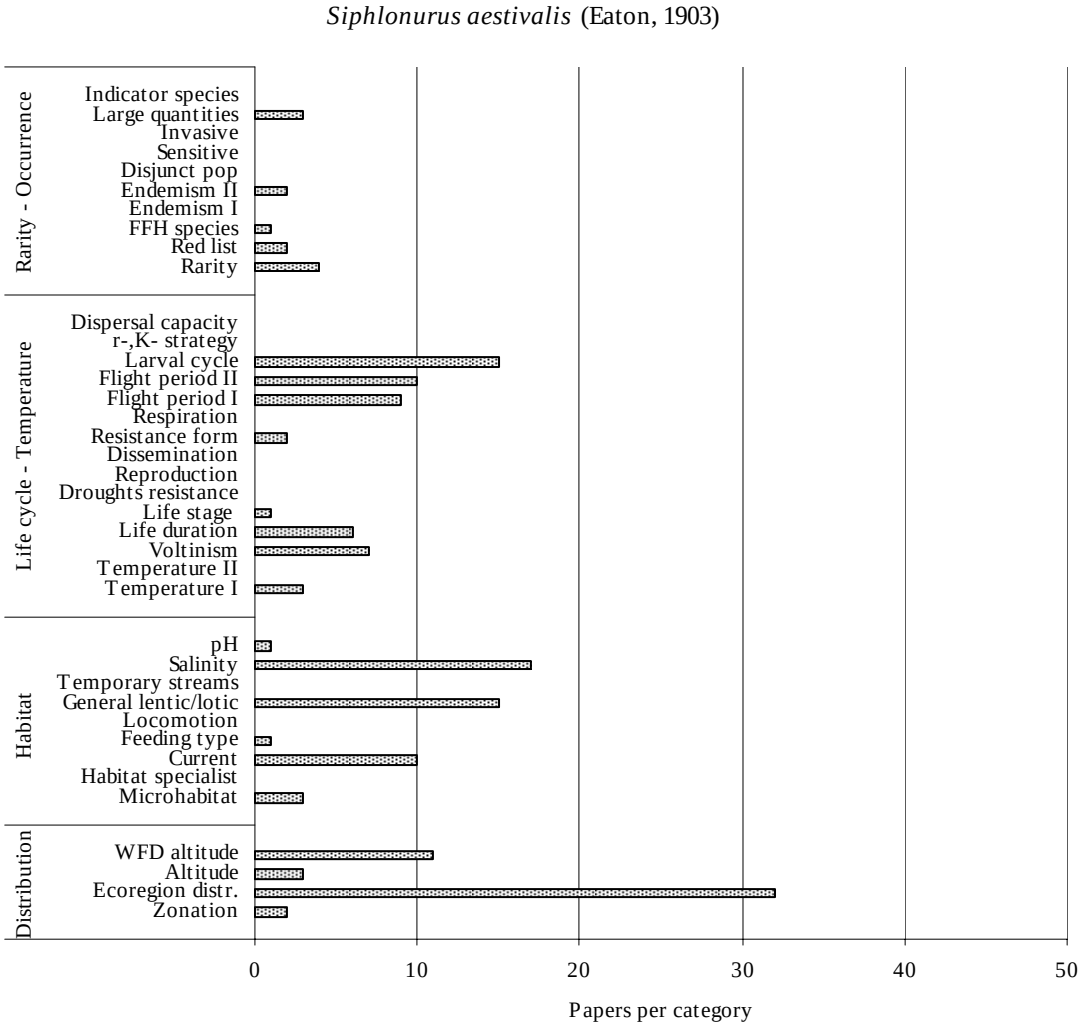

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all categories excluding Droughts resistance.
Habitat: information were recorded for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all considered features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Larval cycle, Flight period, Current and WFD altitude.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		N	Y
Habitat	N		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Siphlonurus alternatus* (Say, 1824)

Number of papers containing useful information: 21

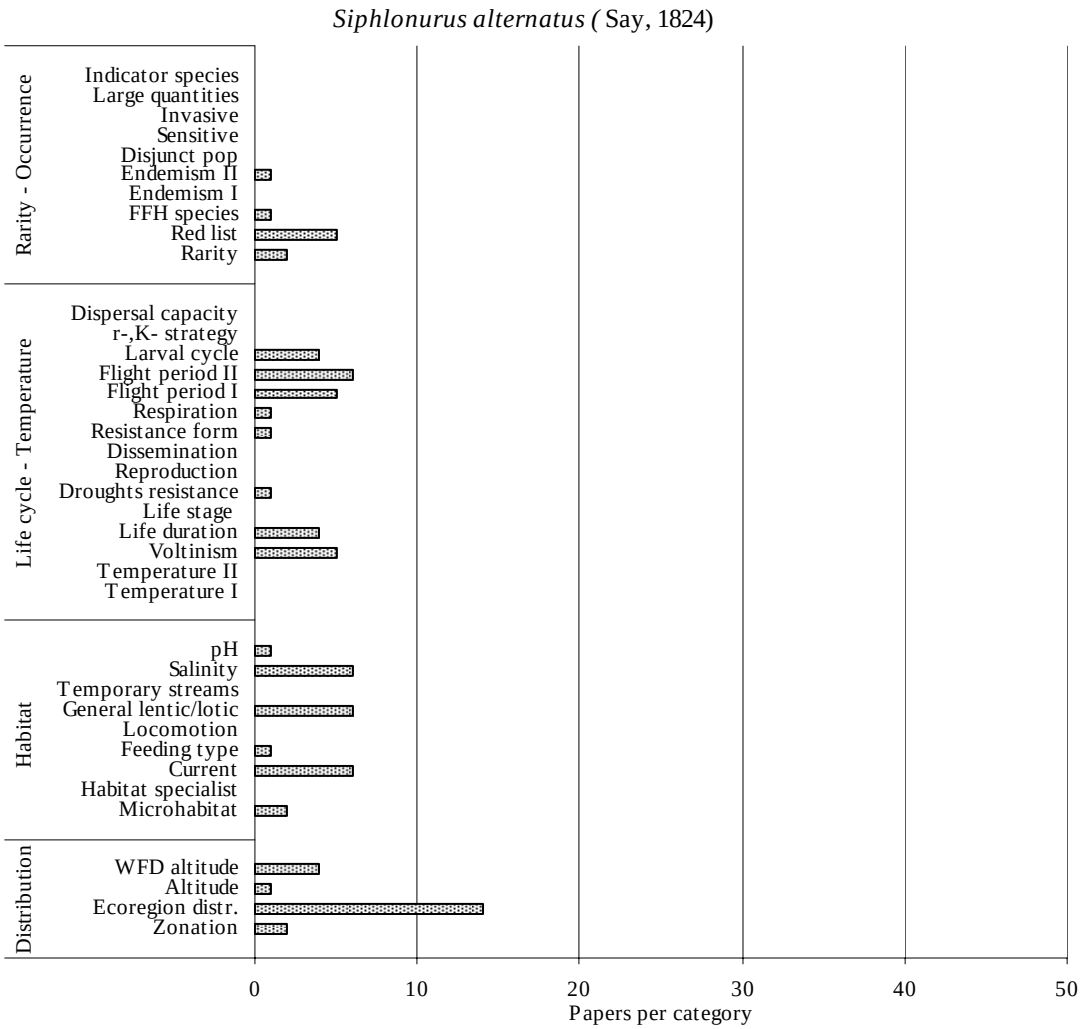

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were present only for Rarity, Red list and Endemism.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all categories excluding Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were recorded for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all considered features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Flight period and Current.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Siphlonurus armatus* (Eaton, 1870)

Number of papers containing useful information: 28

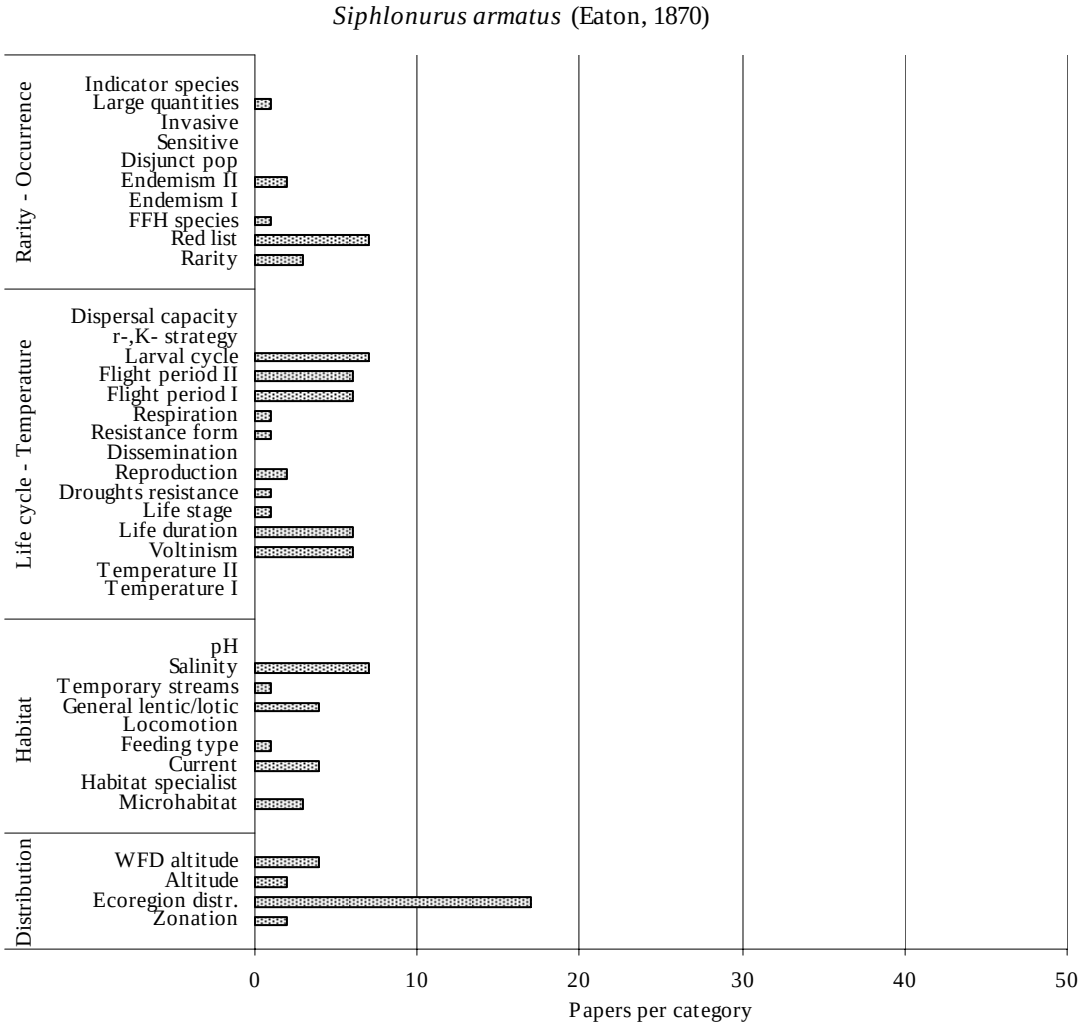

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Disjunct population, Sensitive, Invasive and Indicator species.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all categories excluding Temperature preference.
Habitat: information were recorded for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all considered features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Red list, Larval cycle, Flight period, Life duration and Voltinism.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	N		N	Y
Habitat	N		N	Y
Distribution	Y		-	-

When summarizing the information, some differences arose in the reviewed literature. In particular some disagreements have been pointed out for Life cycle – Temperature and Habitat due to differences observed among authors' opinions.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Siphlonurus croaticus* Ulmer, 1920

Number of papers containing useful information: 21

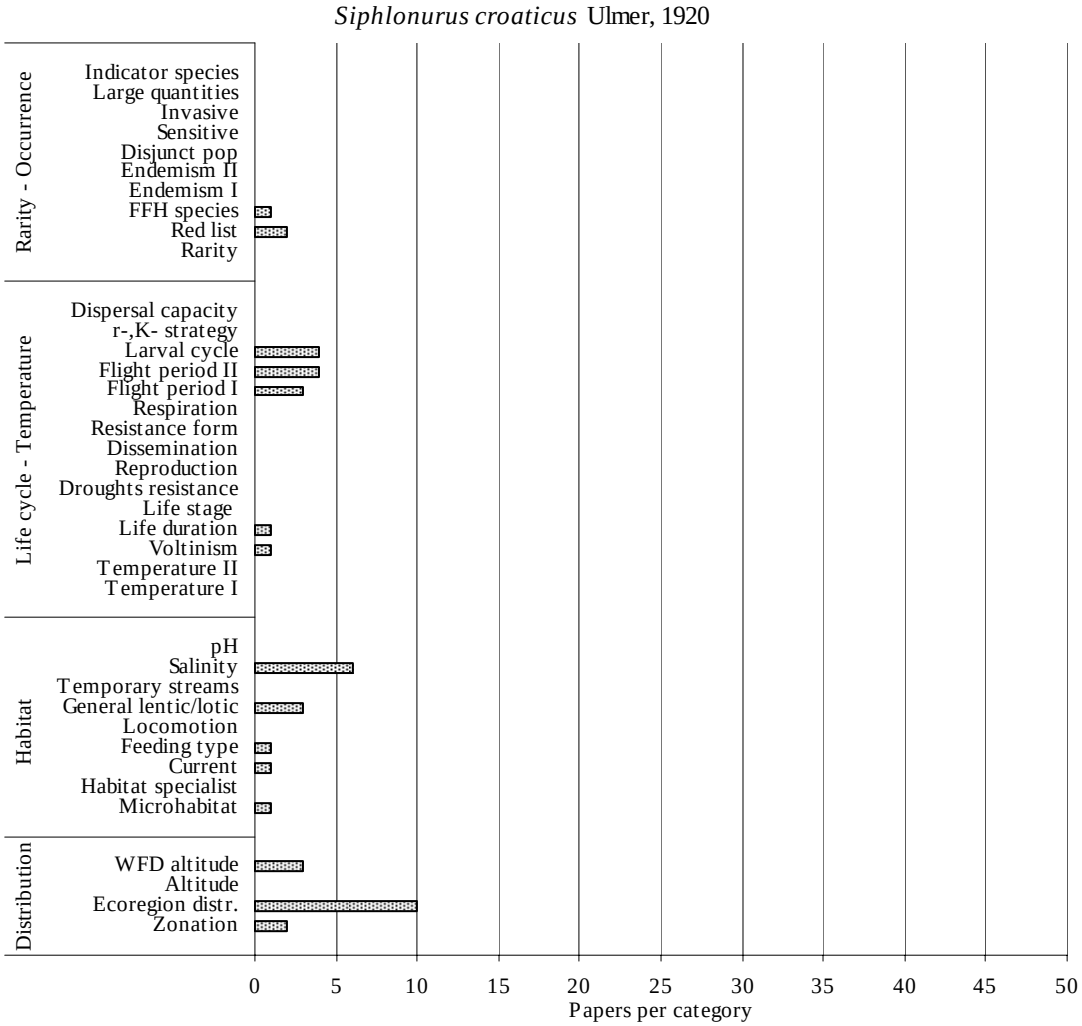

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were present only for Red list category.
Life cycles – Temperature: data were available only for Voltinism, Life duration, Flight period and Larval cycle.
Habitat: information were recorded for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion, Temporary streams and pH.
Distribution: data were available for all considered features excluding Altitude.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period and Larval cycle.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
Autoecological groups	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data due to the low amount of information retrieved. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------

Family Name: Siphlonuridae
Species Name: *Siphlonurus lacustris* (Eaton, 1870)

Number of papers containing useful information: 79

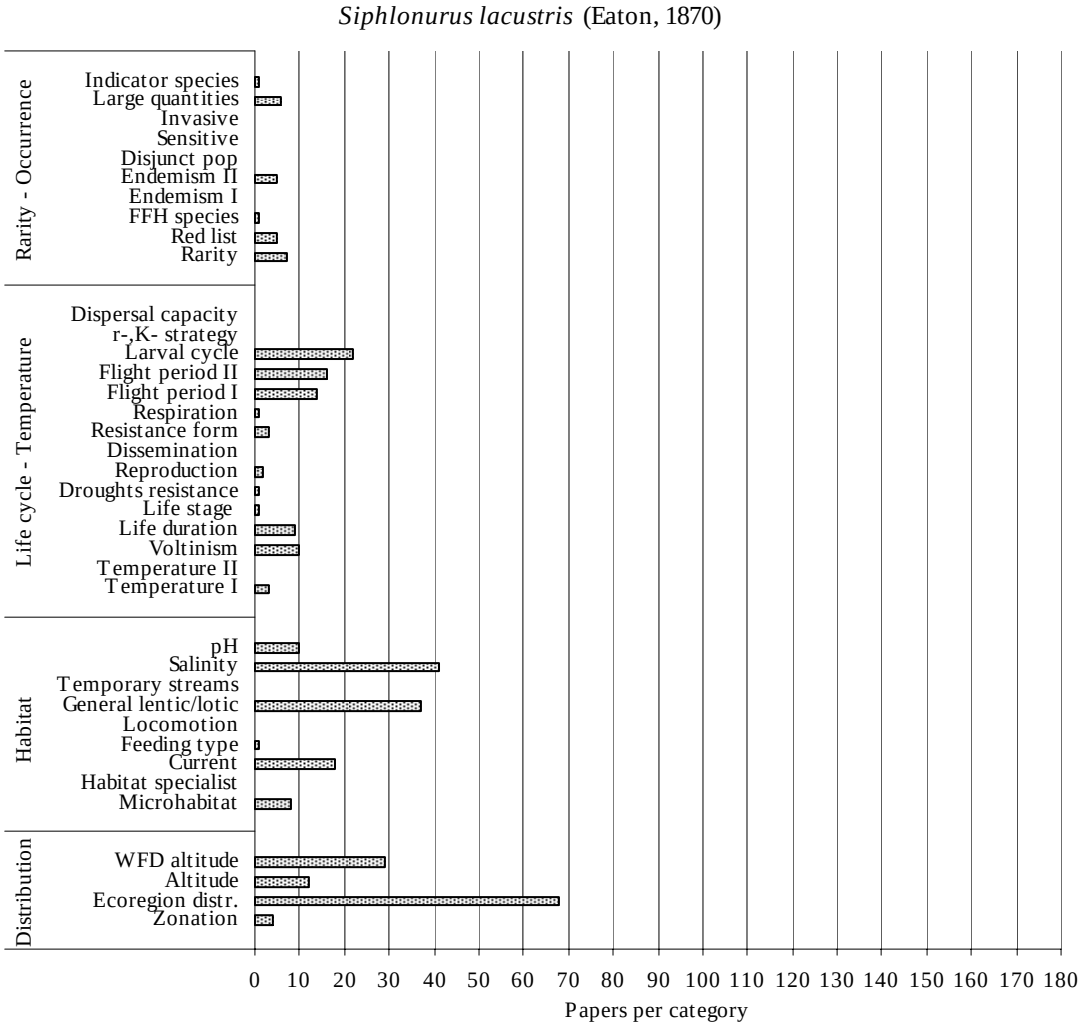

Figure 1: Amount of autoecological information found in the reviewed papers for the considered species.

The amount of information collected in terms of number of papers reviewed is briefly described, excluding the most reported categories, such as Salinity, General lentic/lotic preference and Ecoregion distribution (see paragraph 4). FFH directive information, being present for each species, is not here considered.

Information have been obtained for all categories.
Rarity – Occurrence: information were present for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Disjunct population, Sensitive and Invasive.
Life cycles – Temperature: information were available for all categories.
Habitat: information were recorded for all autoecological traits, with the exception of Habitat specialist, Locomotion and Temporary streams.
Distribution: data were available for all considered features.

Autoecological categories for which a large amount of information was available are related to Flight period, Larval cycle and Altitudinal distribution.
As expected (see also paragraph 4), a general lack of information was observed for characters related to general traits, such as Dispersal capacity, r-K strategy, Respiration, Resistance forms, Dissemination, etc.

Table 1: Agreement on autoecological features and possible differences among European zones (i.e. Northern, Central and Southern Europe) and among authors' opinions for the 4 autoecological groups.

	Agreement on autoecological features			
	do authors generally agree?		is disagreement due to differences among geographical areas?	is disagreement due to differences among authors' opinions?
Autoecological groups				
Rarity - Occurrence	Y	if no	-	-
Life cycle - Temperature	Y		-	-
Habitat	Y		-	-
Distribution	Y		-	-

No particular differences arose when summarizing the data. General agreement is thus recorded for all autoecological groups.

----------End of the fact sheet ----------