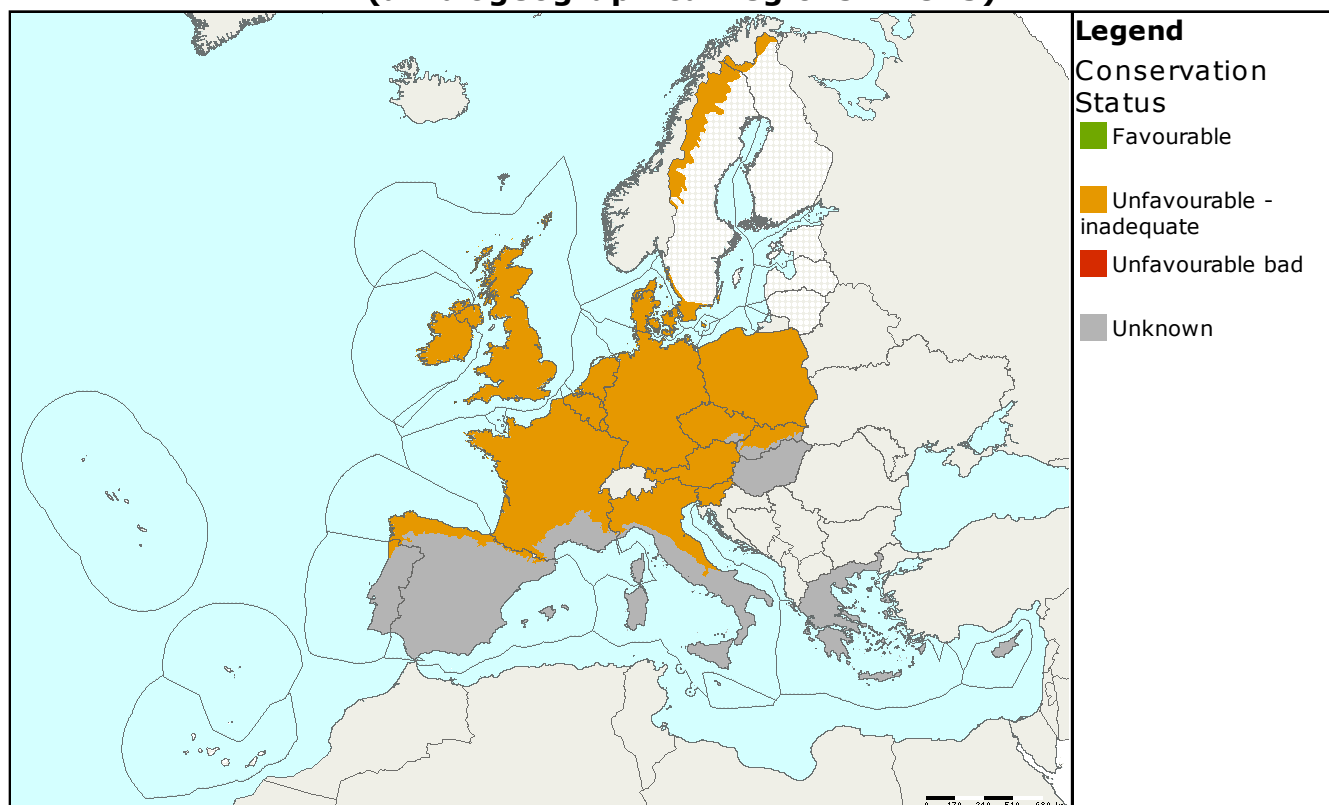Species name: **Rosalia alpina**
Annex: **II*, IV**

Species group: **Invertebrates**
Regions: **ALP ATL CON MED PAN**

Assessments of conservation status at the European level
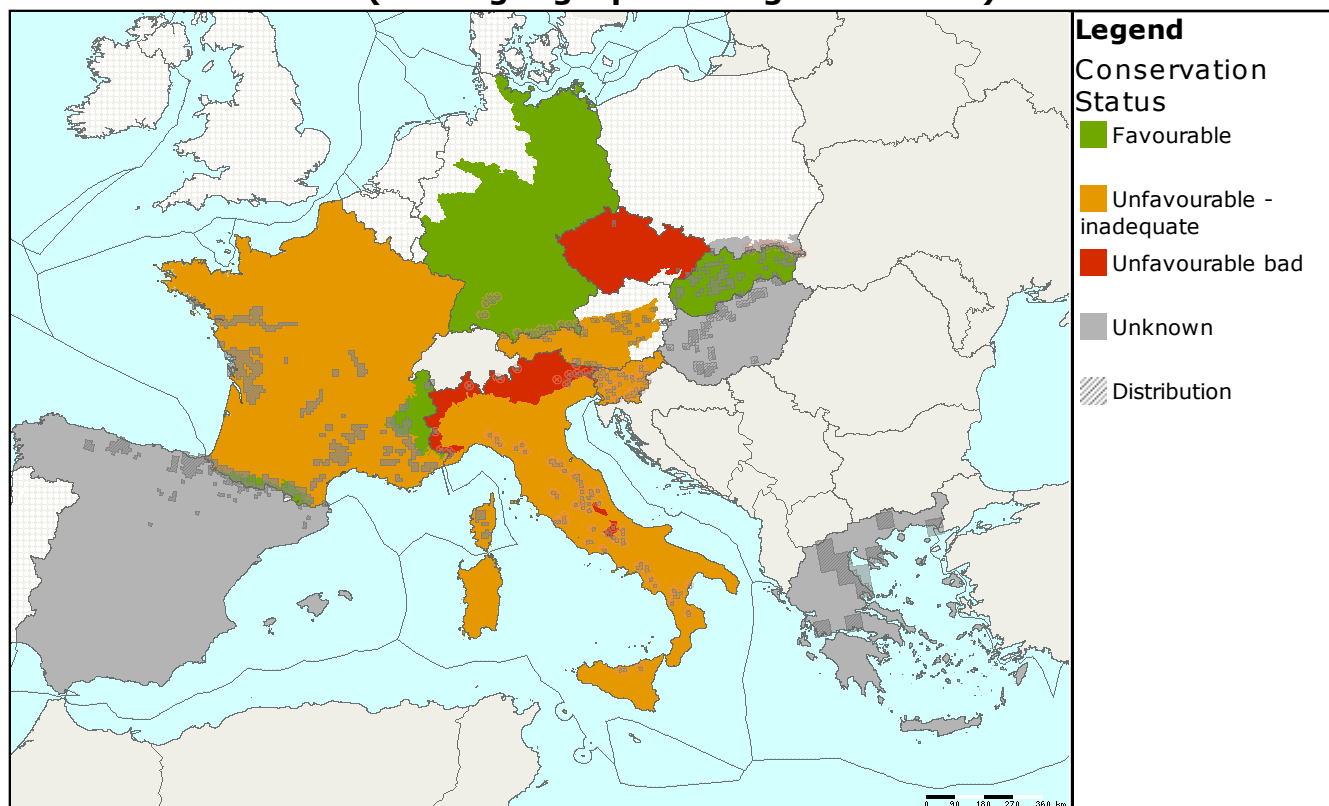## (all biogeographical regions - EU25)

Legend

Conservation Status

- ⬛ Favourable (green)
- ⬛ Unfavourable - inadequate (orange)
- ⬛ Unfavourable bad (red)
- ⬛ Unknown (grey)

MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unknown	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unfavourable-inadequate	466 grids	
EU25	ATL	Favourable	Unknown	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unfavourable-inadequate	349 grids	X
EU25	CON	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unknown	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unfavourable-inadequate	Unfavourable-inadequate	197 grids	
EU25	MED	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	523 grids	
EU25	PAN	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Favourable	Unknown	188 grids	

The rosalia longicorn is a beetle which is widely spread across Europe. Its preferred habitat is beech forest wherein it lays its eggs.

In all geographical regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean and Pannonian) its overall assessment is 'inadequate' or 'unknown'. However, in the Atlantic region its range is assessed to be 'favourable' and in the Pannonian region its range and future prospects are reported as 'favourable'. The overall assessments differ among the countries, but most countries assessed its status as 'inadequate' or 'unknown but not favourable'. Since species numbers are decreasing it has a protected status in several countries. The IUCN conservation status is 'Vulnerable', but needs to be updated.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)

Legend

Conservation Status

- Favourable (green)
- Unfavourable - inadequate (orange)
- Unfavourable bad (red)
- Unknown (grey)
- Distribution (hatched)

MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
AT	ALP	orange	orange	orange	orange	orange	57 - 57 grids	X	2
DE	ALP	green	green	green	green	green	50 - (50) loc.	=	3
ES	ALP	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	21 - 21 loc.	X	3
FR	ALP	green	grey	green	green	green	N/A indiv.	X	3
IT	ALP	red	red	green	orange	red	25 - 35 loc.	-	2
PL	ALP	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	13 - 13 loc.	-	3
SI	ALP	green	grey	orange	orange	orange	N/A x	X	3
SK	ALP	green	green	green	green	green	280 - 306 x	=	2
ES	ATL	grey	grey	grey	red	grey	75 - (75) loc.	X	2
FR	ATL	green	grey	orange	orange	orange	N/A x	X	3
CZ	CON	red	red	orange	orange	red	10 - 10 loc.	=	2
DE	CON	green	green	green	green	green	11 - (11) loc.	+	1
FR	CON	orange	grey	orange	orange	orange	N/A indiv.	X	
IT	CON	orange	orange	green	orange	orange	41 - 43 loc.	-	2
SI	CON	green	grey	orange	orange	orange	N/A x	X	3
EL	MED	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	13 - (13) x	X	2
ES	MED	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	19 - (19) loc.	X	2
FR	MED	green	grey	orange	orange	orange	N/A indiv.	X	
IT	MED	orange	orange	green	orange	orange	58 - 70 loc.	-	2
HU	PAN	green	grey	grey	green	grey	70 - 80 loc.	X	3
SK	PAN	green	green	green	green	green	10 - 26 x	+	2

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at
http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17