



Carabus hungaricus

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Continental, Pannonian

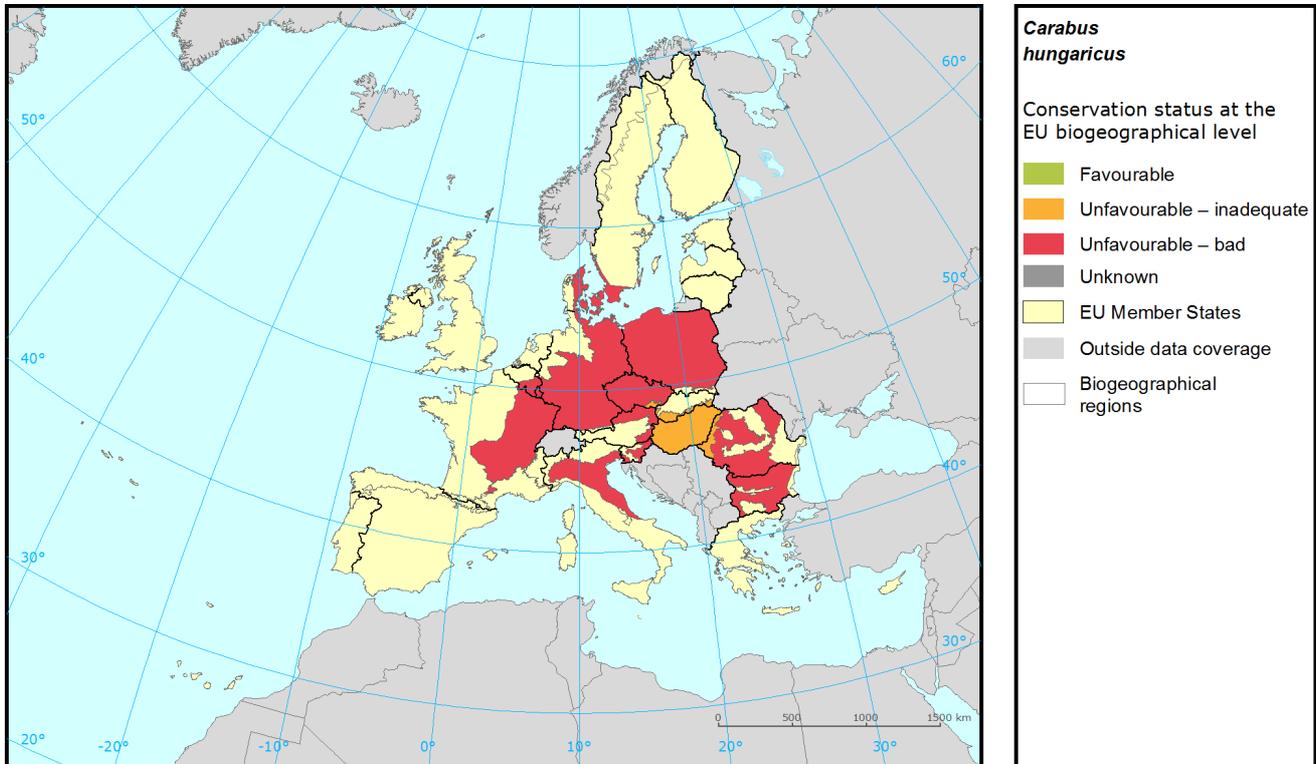
The carabid beetle *Carabus hungaricus* occurs in the western part Slovakia , Czech Republic (Moravia), Romania (Banat), Austria (Niederösterreich, Burgenland) Ukraine, West and Southwest Russia and East Caucasus. The species is a typical inhabitant of the dry, warm sandy grasslands, pastures and barren sand-hills of the plains. It lives also in dolomitic rock swards of the hills.

The conservation status in the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable-bad and declining what is the same as in 2007 (no change). In the pervious round this species was reported only by Czech Republic on based its occurrence from 1 locality. Redetermination of the collection material has confirmed wrong species determination and no occurrence is known from the Continental part of the Czech Republic. From the Continental region were reported following main threats and pressures: agricultural intensification (Bulgaria), abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (Austria), use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (Romania), mining and quarrying, roads, motorways, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities (Bulgaria), abandonment of military use (Austria), fire and fire suppression (Bulgaria) and burning down (Romania and Bulgaria).

Its conservation status for Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate (stable). In the previous reporting round it was favourable. Czech Republic has reported non-genuine change (better and more accurate data). The reported conservation statuses for other two counties in the region (Hungary and Slovakia) are the same as in 2007 and Romania did not report in 2007 (non-genuine change) This overall change is influenced by using more precise methods (method 1) for the overall range assessment. From The Pannonian region Czech Republic reported one main pressure: grassland removal for arable land and Romania reported use of biocides, hormones and chemicals as threat and pressure.

Species: *Carabus hungaricus*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
CON	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	10	U2	
PAN	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	90	FV	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Carabus hungaricus

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable | EU Member States |
| Unfavourable – inadequate | Outside data coverage |
| Unfavourable – bad | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	CON	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	10.0		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U2	U2	-	70.0		
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		20.0		
CZ	PAN	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2.2	U2	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		83.3	FV	
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		2.2		
SK	PAN	U2	XX	U2	XX	U2	=	12.2	U2	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	25
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	25
J01	Fire and fire suppression	25
A04	Grazing by livestock	13
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	13

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	29
A04	Grazing by livestock	14
C01	Mining and quarrying	14
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	14
G04	Military use and civil unrest	14
J01	Fire and fire suppression	14

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	CON	PAN
AT	100	
BG	100	
CZ		79
HU		77
RO	100	100
SK		32

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	13
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	13
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	13
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	13
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	7
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	7
7.0	Other species management measures	7
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	7

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Arthropods&period=3&subject=Carabus+hungaricus>

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i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.