



Carabus variolosus

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

The carabid beetle *Carabus variolosus* is a Euro-Siberian species, inhabiting southern part of central Europe and south-eastern Europe. It is specialized for occurring in swamps and on shores of streams in mountain forest, diving in water.

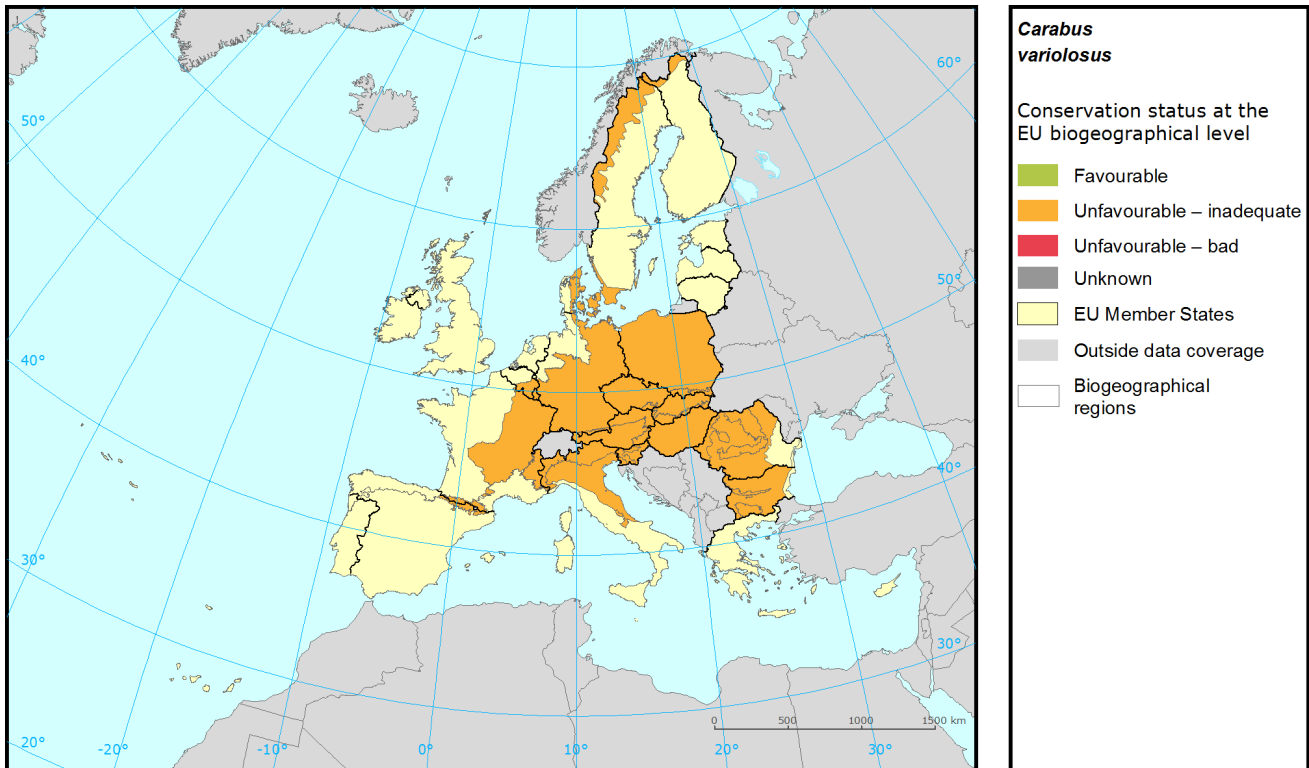
The conservation status for the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate. In the previous reporting round it was unknown; however the change seems to be due to better data especially from Poland. For the Alpine region these three countries: Romania, Bulgaria and Poland reported following main threats and pressures: forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, collection of insects, pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), burning down, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, water abstractions from surface waters and management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.

It is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate in the Continental region which was the case also in previous round although there were no reports from Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. From the Continental region were reported following main threats and pressures: forestry clearance (Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria), removal of dead and dying trees (Czech Republic and Romania), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities (Bulgaria), collection of insects (Poland), pollution to surface waters (limnic and terrestrial, marine and brackish), burning down (Bulgaria), human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general (Romania), modification of hydrographic functioning, general, water abstractions from surface waters, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes (Bulgaria).

Its conservation status for Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate (stable). In the previous reporting round it was unknown. The reported conservation statuses for both countries in the region (Hungary and Slovakia) are the same as in 2007. Hungary reported drying out as major threat and pressure existing in the Pannonian region.

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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					
ALP	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	x	60	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	36	U1	
PAN	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	5	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Carabus variolosus

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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.3		
PL ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	48.0	FV	Better data
RO ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.6		
SK ALP	XX	FV	XX	XX	XX		46.1	XX	
BG CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.4		
CZ CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	48.4	U1	
PL CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	37.4	U1	
RO CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		9.9		
HU PAN	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	33.3	U1	
SK PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		66.7	XX	

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	23
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	15
H01	Pollution to surface waters	15
J01	Fire and fire suppression	15
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	8
K01	Abiotic natural processes	8

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	36
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	29
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	14
H01	Pollution to surface waters	14
K01	Abiotic natural processes	7

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

	ALP	CON	PAN
BG	100	100	
CZ		81	
HU			82
PL	76	61	
RO	71	65	
SK	42		45

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	35
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	30
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	10
3.2	Adapt forest management	10
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	10
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	5

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+variolosus>

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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.