



Cucujus cinnaberinus

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The beetle species *Cucujus cinnaberinus* is found throughout much of the Europe, but it is largely absent in the south and west. Larvae and adults live under bark of deadwood of a variety of broad-leaved trees.

In the Alpine region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate and decreasing. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad. The significantly influence on this change has Bulgaria with very large distribution area which did not report in 2007. From the Alpine region were reported following main threats and pressures: artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (Romania and Bulgaria), forest and plantation management use (Romania), forestry clearance (Austria, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria), removal of dead and dying trees (Slovenia, Slovakia, Germany, Austria, Romania and Bulgaria), thinning of tree layer (Poland), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (Austria), use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities and burning down (Bulgaria).

The species is extinct in the Atlantic region, therefore is not assessed in 2013. Previous conservation status is unknown. It was found in Muniellos (Asturias, Spain) in 1963 for the first and the last time.

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate. There was no report in the previous reporting round. From the Black Sea region Bulgaria reported artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forestry clearance, and removal of dead and dying trees as threats. Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities as a pressure. Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry) and burning down, both as main threats and pressures.

The conservation status for the Boreal region is assessed as unfavourable-bad and decreasing. In the previous reporting round it was unknown; however the change seem to be due to significant differences in the distribution areas from gridded map reported in 2007 and 2013 especially for Latvia. Five countries from the Boreal region reported following threats and pressures: forest and plantation management and use (Sweden), forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees (Lithuania, Latvia), problematic native species (Finland), fire and fire suppression (Lithuania), lack of flooding, species composition change (succession) (Sweden) and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (Sweden and Finland).

The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, which was also the case in 2007 (no change). Also Bulgaria, with the largest distribution area for this species (more than 80%) and which did not report in 2007, has reported the conservation status as unfavourable-inadequate. In the Continental region exists following

Species: *Cucujus cinnaberinus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

main threats and pressures: artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (Czech Republic and Bulgaria), forest and plantation management and use (Slovenia), forestry clearance (Austria, Czech Republic and Bulgaria), removal of dead and dying trees (Poland, Austria, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Germany), thinning of tree layer (Poland), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (Austria), use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities and burning down (Bulgaria) and surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (Slovenia).

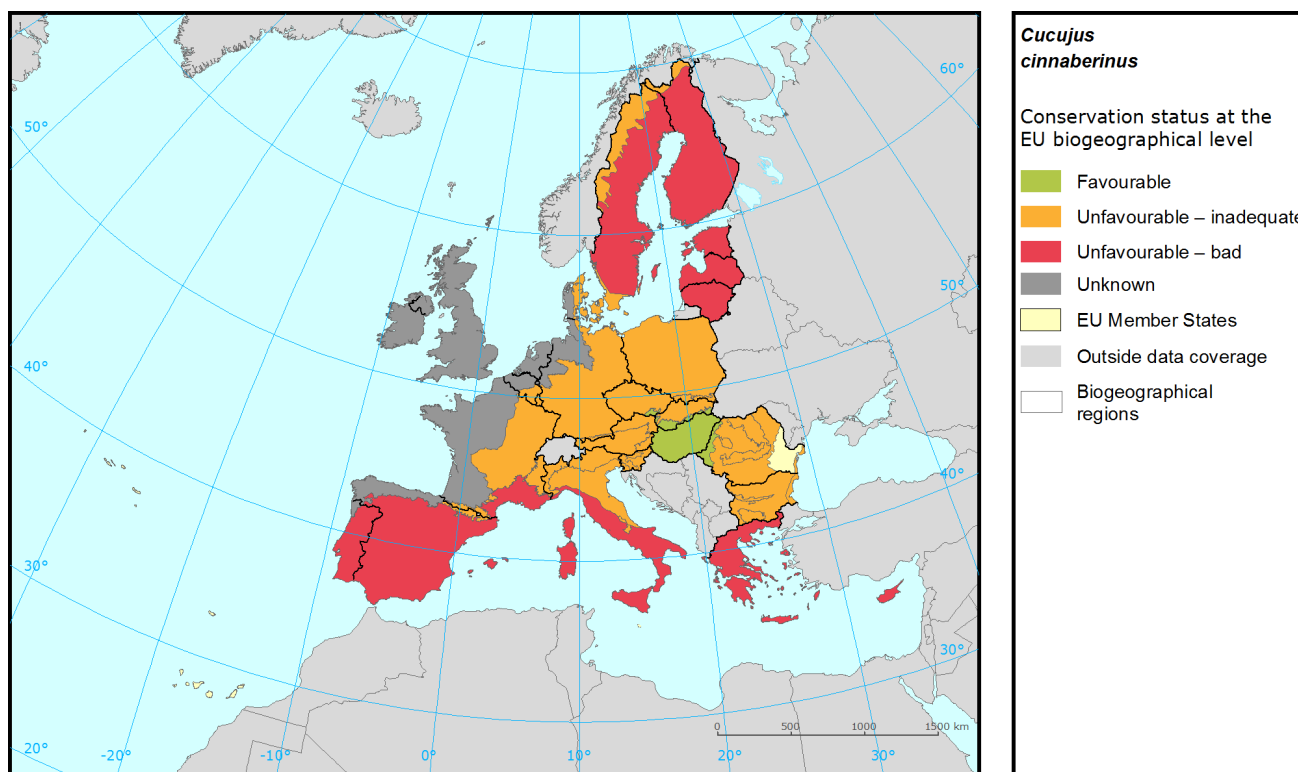
In the Mediterranean region this species is reported only from Italy and Spain. The conservation status for Italy is reported as unfavourable-inadequate and stable. In Spain the species was found in 1997 for the first and the last time. Based on these facts the species has been registered on the checklist as "Extinct" after the Habitat Directive came into force and the overall assessment for the region was modified to unfavourable-bad. In the previous reporting round it was unknown, however Spain reported the change due to better data, thus the nature of change is non-genuine. Italy and Spain have reported several pressures and threats of high importance such as forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals used in forestry, and burning down.

In the Pannonian region, the conservation status is assessed as favourable and stable. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. The main pressures or threats in this region are artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forest replanting (non-native trees) reported by Slovakia, forestry clearance reported by Czech Republic and Slovakia, removal of dead and dying trees reported by all three countries and continuous urbanisation given by Czech Republic.

Species: *Cucujus cinnaberinus*

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					
ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	17	U2	Not genuine
BLS	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	4	XX	Not genuine
BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	59	U1	
MED	FV	XX	FV	U1	U2	=	0.31	XX	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	17	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Cucujus cinnaberinus*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Cucujus cinnaberinus

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.

Species: *Cucujus cinnaberinus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	1.5	U2		
BG	ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	51.9			
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.1	FV		
PL	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	5.0	U1	Better data	
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1		1.5			
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	1.8	XX	Better data	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		36.2			
BG	BLS	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	100.0			
EE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	7.9	U1		
FI	BOR	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	10.5	U2		
LT	BOR	FV	XX	FV	XX		39.5	XX		
LV	BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	10.5	XX	Genuine	
SE	BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	31.6	U2-		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	3.2	U1	Better data	
BG	CON	FV	U1	FV	U1	-	80.6			
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.1	FV		
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	FV		
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	+	4.6	U2	Better data	
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	XX	x	1.1	XX	Better data	
ES	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX					
IT	MED	FV	XX	FV	U1	=	100.0	XX	Better data	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.0	FV		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.8	XX	Better data	
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.1	XX	Better data	

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	51
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	11
J01	Fire and fire suppression	11
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	8
B03	Forest exploitation	5
B01	Afforestation	3
I02	Problematic native species	3
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	3
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	3
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	50
B01	Afforestation	11
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
B03	Forest exploitation	5
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	2
I02	Problematic native species	2
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	2

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	BLS	BOR	CON	MED	PAN
AT	94			52		
BG	60	70		40		
CZ				17		48
DE	100			67		
EE			100			
ES					x	
FI			100			
HU						39
IT					x	
LT			77			
LV			100			
PL	100			100		
RO	100					
SE			50			
SI	55			60		
SK	52					22

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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	24
3.2	Adapt forest management	19
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	11
7.0	Other species management measures	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	8
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	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=Cucujus+cinnaberinus>

Species: *Cucujus cinnaberinus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.