



Erebia sudetica

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Continental

The Sudeten Ringlet (*Erebia sudetica*) occurs on alpine and sub-alpine grasslands, especially those near the tree-line. The butterflies are most numerous on damp grasslands with tall grasses and flowering plants, but they also reproduce on dry grassland. Although Sweet Vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) is probably the most important foodplant, other grasses, such as Annual Meadow-grass (*Poa annua*), are also used. The species has one generation a year and passes the winter as a caterpillar. Habitats: alpine and subalpine grasslands, coniferous woodland, mixed woodland, inland cliffs and exposed rocks, mesophile grasslands. This is a European endemic species.

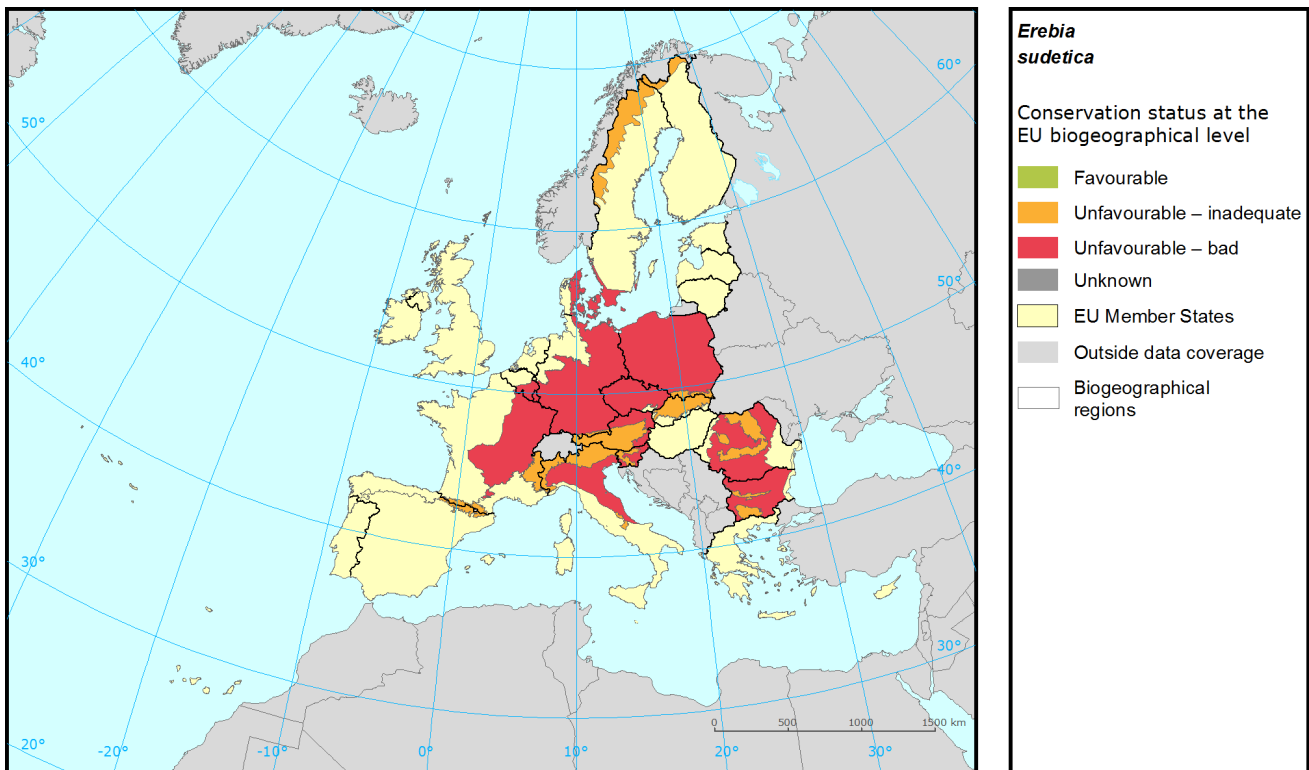
The conservation status is unfavourable-bad in Continental bioregion and unfavourable-inadequate in Alpine bioregion (improving from XX).

IUCN Red List Status Europe: Vulnerable, EU: Vulnerable, worldwide: Vulnerable A2c. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annex 4. Main threats are intensified grazing, abandonment and afforestation. In view of its limited distribution it might get threatened in the long run by climate change.

Species: *Erebia sudetica*

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	U1	XX	U1	=	64	XX	Not genuine
CON	U2	U2	U1	XX	U2	=	36	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Erebia sudetica

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					
FR ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		61.1	XX	Changed method
RO ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		38.9		
CZ CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	40.0	U2	
FR CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		50.0	XX	Changed method
PL CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		10.0	U2	Changed method

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
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	25
B01	Afforestation	25
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	25
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	25

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

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A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	25
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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=Erebia+sudetica>

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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.