Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



### Eriogaster catax

**Annex** II, IV **Priority** No

**Species group** Arthropods

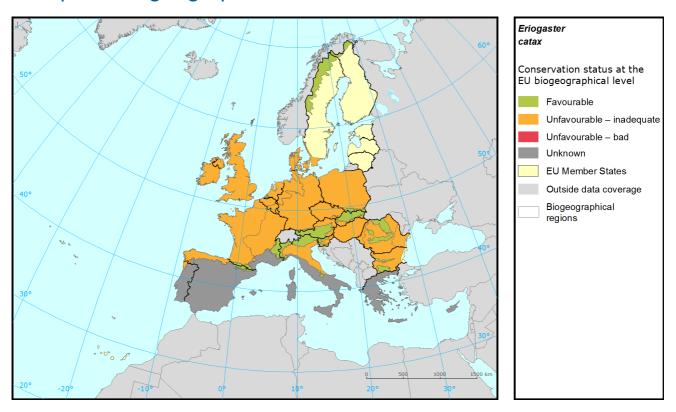
**Regions** Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

This xerotherm species is mostly found on limestone grasslands. It is a characteristic species of coppices and coppices with standards. *Eriogaster catax* is rare because of its very specific habitat demands and can be found in wind-shielded spots between hedgerows and forest edges on vegetation with a variety of plant species, such as *Prunus spinosa* and *Crataegus monogyna*. Most habitats are situated at lower altitudes, but in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor the species also has been recorded up to 1500m. The range of Eriogaster catax is known to be very disjunct. Because of this island-like distribution in Europe, precise population densities have always been difficult to estimate. Distributed from Northern Spain (Asturia, Catalonia), through Central Europe (France, Southern Belgium, large parts of Germany, Switzerland and Austria) through Italy and the Balkan to Asia Minor and Southern Russia up to the Ural Mountains.

The conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate in Atlanatic, Continental, Steppic (all previous are XX) and Pannonian (same as previous) bioregions, uknown in Mediterranean (same as previous) bioregion and favourable in Alpine (improving from unknown) bioregion.

IUCN worldwide status: Data Deficient. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annexes 2 and 4. Main threats are use of chemicals, cutting of hedgerows and coppices and the drainage of moist patches.

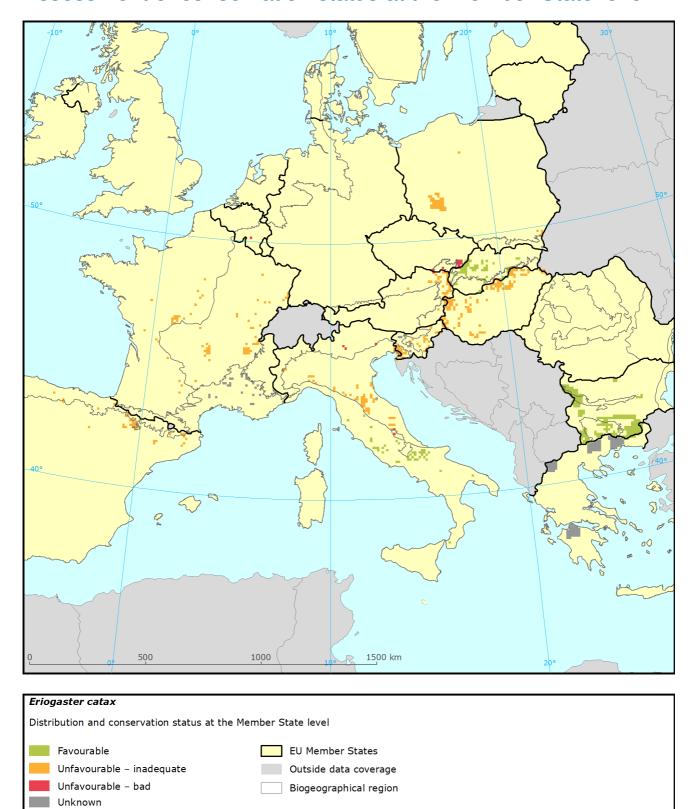
## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	14	XX	Not genuine
ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	4	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	-	44	XX	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	21	XX	
PAN	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	17	U1	
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	х		XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

#### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a  $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$  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				0		0/ !	Dundana	D
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		39.5		
ES	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	8.9	U1	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		1.6	XX	
IT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	4.0	U2	Changed method
SI	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		6.5		
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		39.5	FV	
ES	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	16.1	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	83.9	XX	Better data
ΑT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.3	U1	Better data
BE	CON	U2	U2	XX	U2	U2	-	0.3	XX	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		39.4		
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2.3	U2	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	1.6	U2	
FR	CON	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	12.2	XX	Better data
IT	CON	FV	U1	FV	XX	U1	x	15.0	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	10.9	U1	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	х	9.1	U1	Changed method
ES	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	12.3	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		13.4	XX	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		51.9	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.5	U2	Changed method
CZ	PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	3.5	U2	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	84.0	U1+	Better data
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.5	FV	
RO	STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0		

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
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	36
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	24
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	12
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	4
B07	Other forestry activities	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	4

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	36
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	11
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	11
B03	Forest exploitation	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	7
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	7
A04	Grazing by livestock	4
B07	Other forestry activities	4
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

## 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	ATL	CON	MED	PAN	STE
AT			50			
BE			100			
BG	70		80			
CZ			67		67	
DE			67			
ES	46	20		17		
FR	X	Х	Х	Χ		
HU					48	
IT	Χ		Χ	Χ		
PL			42			
RO			100		100	100
SI	0		39			
SK	32				16	

See the endnotes for more information ii

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## 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	32
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	11
3.2	Adapt forest management	11
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	11
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	8
7.0	Other species management measures	8
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3

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=Eriogaster+catax

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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.

iiPercentage 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.