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

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



#### Fabriciana elisa

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Arthropods
Regions Mediterranean

The Corsican Fritillary (*Fabriciana elisa*) is a mountain butterfly, found on grassy vegetation in clearings in deciduous woods. The small caterpillars hatch out in spring and begin to feed on violets, preferring plants growing under juniper bushes. Habitats: dry calcareous grasslands and steppes, broad-leaved deciduous forests. This is a European endemic species.

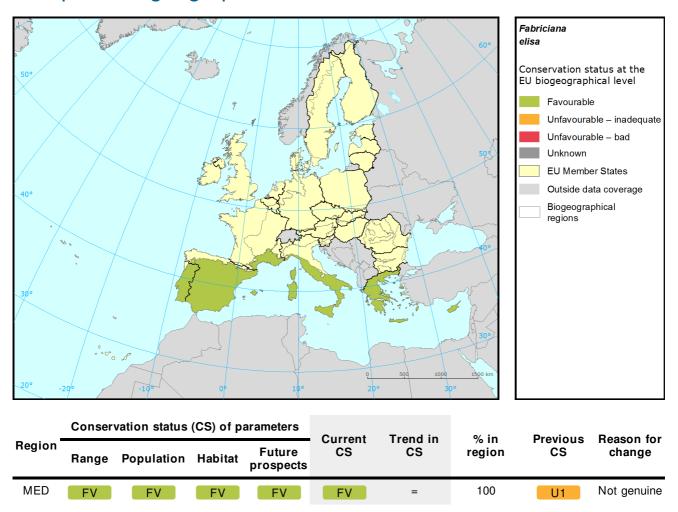
Species is found only in Mediterranean bioregion. The conservation status is favourable (improving from unfavourable-inadequate).

IUCN Red List Status Europe: Least concern, EU: Least concern, worldwide: Least Concern. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annex 4. No specific conservation actions are needed at a European level. But since it has a restricted global range, its distribution and trend should be monitored closely.

### Species: Fabriciana elisa

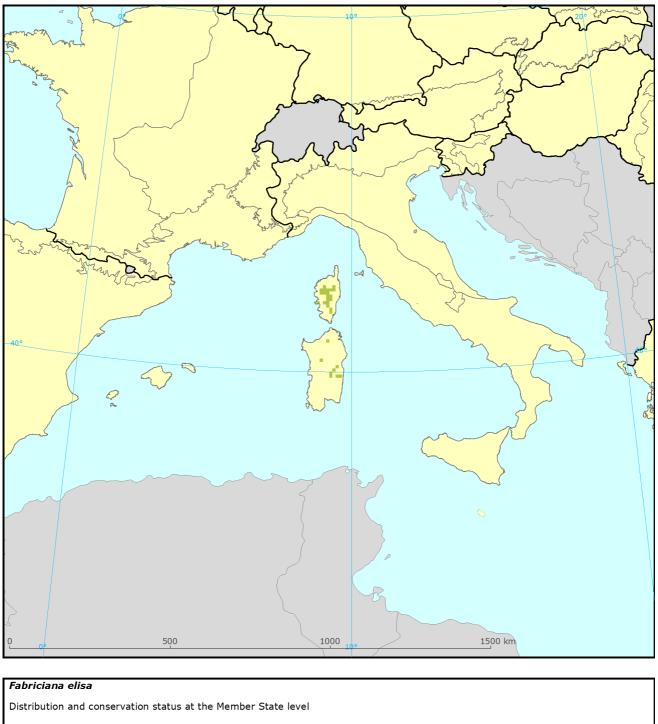
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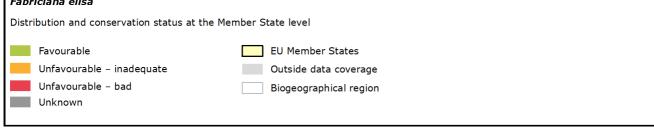
## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



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 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	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	for change
FF	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		71.4	FV	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.6	U1	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							
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.								
Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats								
Code Activity	Frequency							
No 'highly important' threats were reported								

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=Fabriciana+elisa

## Species: Fabriciana elisa

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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.