



Hypodryas maturna

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

The Scarce Fritillary (*Hypodryas amturna*) occurs in clearings or forest fringes, where young ash trees are growing in open, mixed woodland or where nature-like fringe structures. Species occurs from Europe to Siberia, Transbaikalia to China and Mongolia.

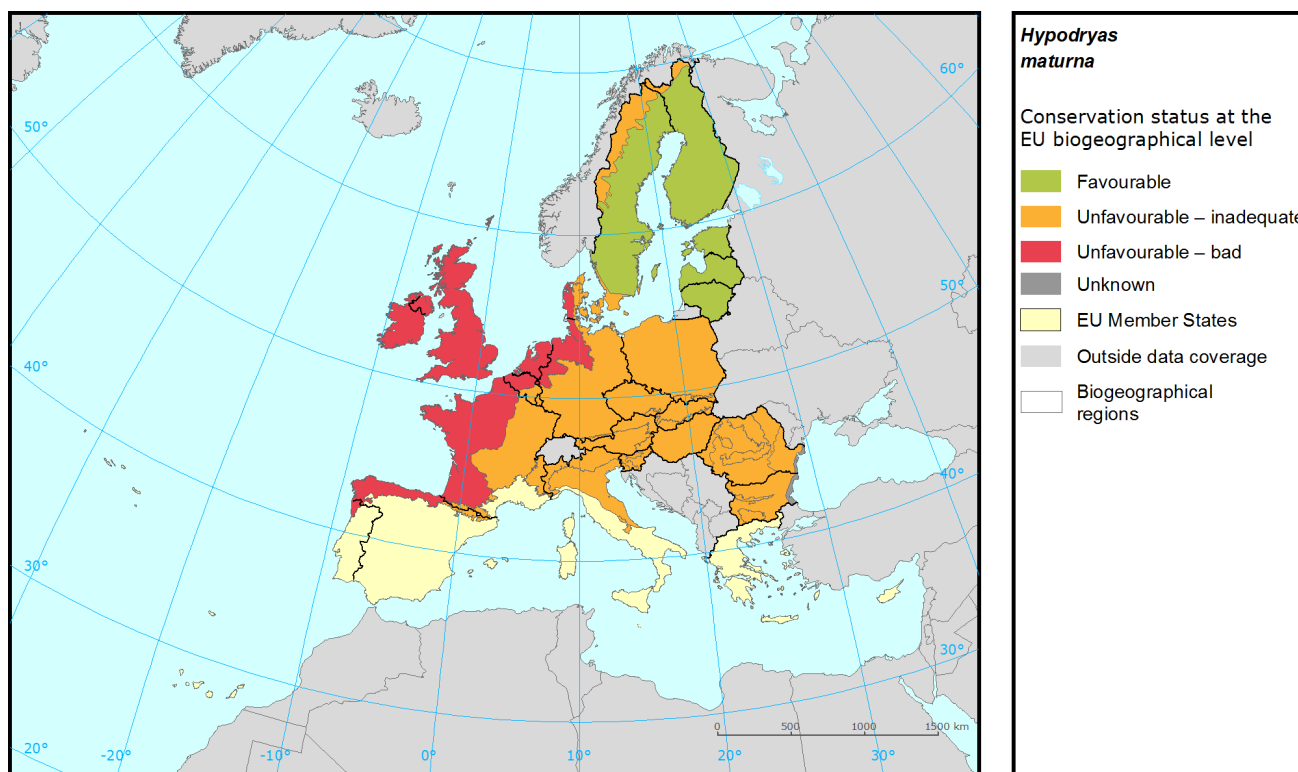
The conservation status is favourable in Black Sea (previous unknown) and Boreal bioregions (same as previous), unfavourable-inadequate in Alpine, Continental (both improving from unfavourable-bad), Pannonian (same as previous) and Steppic (previous unknown) bioregions and unfavourable-bad (same as previous) in Atlantic bioregion.

IUCN Red List Status Europe: Vulnerable, EU: Least concern, worldwide: Data Deficient. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annexes 2 and 4. Typical species of open woodlands and coppice, most threatened by changes in woodland management or the felling or destruction of the forests. A serious potential threat for *E. maturna* could also be the fast spread of Ash dieback in Europe caused by the fungus *Chalara fraxinea*, although it should be noted that the decline of the butterfly started long before the strong and recent spread of the fungus.

Species: *Hypodryas matura*

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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	U1	U1	U1	x	4	U2	Not genuine
ATL	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	0.21	U2	
BLS	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1	XX	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	70	FV	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	16	U2	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	9	U1	
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x		XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Hypodryas matura*
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Hypodryas matura

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					
AT	ALP	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	25.0	U2	Changed method
IT	ALP	U2	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	1.9	U2	Genuine
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	53.8	U1	
SK	ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	19.2	U1	
FR	ATL	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	100.0	U2	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.5	U1	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.2	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	x	70.0	FV	Genuine
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.7	FV	
SE	BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.6	U2-	
AT	CON	U1	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	7.5	U2	Changed method
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		46.7		
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.4	U2	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	3.5	U2	Genuine
FR	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	=	8.4	U2	
PL	CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	x	22.0	U1	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	11.5	U1	
HU	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	84.3	U1	
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.7	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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	19
B07	Other forestry activities	19
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	17
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	11
I01	Invasive alien species	6
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	3
K04	Interspecific floral relations	3
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B07	Other forestry activities	23
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	16
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
K04	Interspecific floral relations	10
I01	Invasive alien species	6
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	6
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	3

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	BLS	BOR	CON	PAN	STE
AT	29				27		
BG			50		40		
CZ					100		
DE					92		
EE				50			
FI				1			
FR		x			x		
HU						45	
IT	x						
LT				70			
LV				100			
PL					100		
RO	100				100	100	100
SE				43			
SI	3				7		
SK	32						32

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	21
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	16
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	14
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	12
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	9
3.2	Adapt forest management	9
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	7
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	2
7.0	Other species management measures	2

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=Hypodryas+maturna>

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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.