



Limoniscus violaceus

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The violet click beetle (*Limoniscus violaceus*) is to be found in only a few locations in Europe (very rare species). This beetle is found only in the heart of decayed ancient trees, specifically in undisturbed wood-mould at the base of central cavities.

In the Alpine region this species is reported only from Austria and Slovakia. The species has not been recorded in the Alpine region of Austria for decades. The population from the only locality in Tyrol is probably extinct, so data from Austria were not taken for assessment. The conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate. In the previous reporting round it was unknown, however the change seems to be due to better data from Slovakia. In Alpine region was reported both in Slovakia and Austria forestry clearance and removal of dead and dying trees as major threats and pressures for the species. In Austria was also reported forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches and tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees.

The conservation status for the Atlantic region is assessed as unfavourable-bad similarly as was evaluated in individual countries. In the previous reporting round it was the same result. For the Atlantic region were reported following threats and pressures from France: cultivation, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management and use and forestry activities not referred to above. From Spain these threats and pressures were reported: removal of dead and dying trees, reduction or loss of specific habitat features and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity. And in the United Kingdom these two threats were detected: abiotic (slow) natural processes and biocenotic evolution, succession.

The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate which was also the case in 2007. From Poland only 2 very old findings are recorded (first from 19 century and second one from twenties of 20 century). The species became extinct before the Habitat Directive came in force. In Continental region in four Member States were reported these threats and pressures: cultivation and restructuring agricultural land holding in France, forest and plantation management and use in France and Germany, forestry clearance in Austria, removal of dead and dying trees in Germany, Austria and also in Czech Republic, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth and intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches in Austria, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees in Austria and Czech Republic, forestry activities not referred to above in France and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity in Germany.

The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad for the Mediterranean region. It was the same in the previous reporting round. For the Mediterranean region France reported as main threat and pressure cultivation and restructuring agricultural land holding. Other threats and pressures as removal of dead and dying trees, reduction or loss of specific habitat

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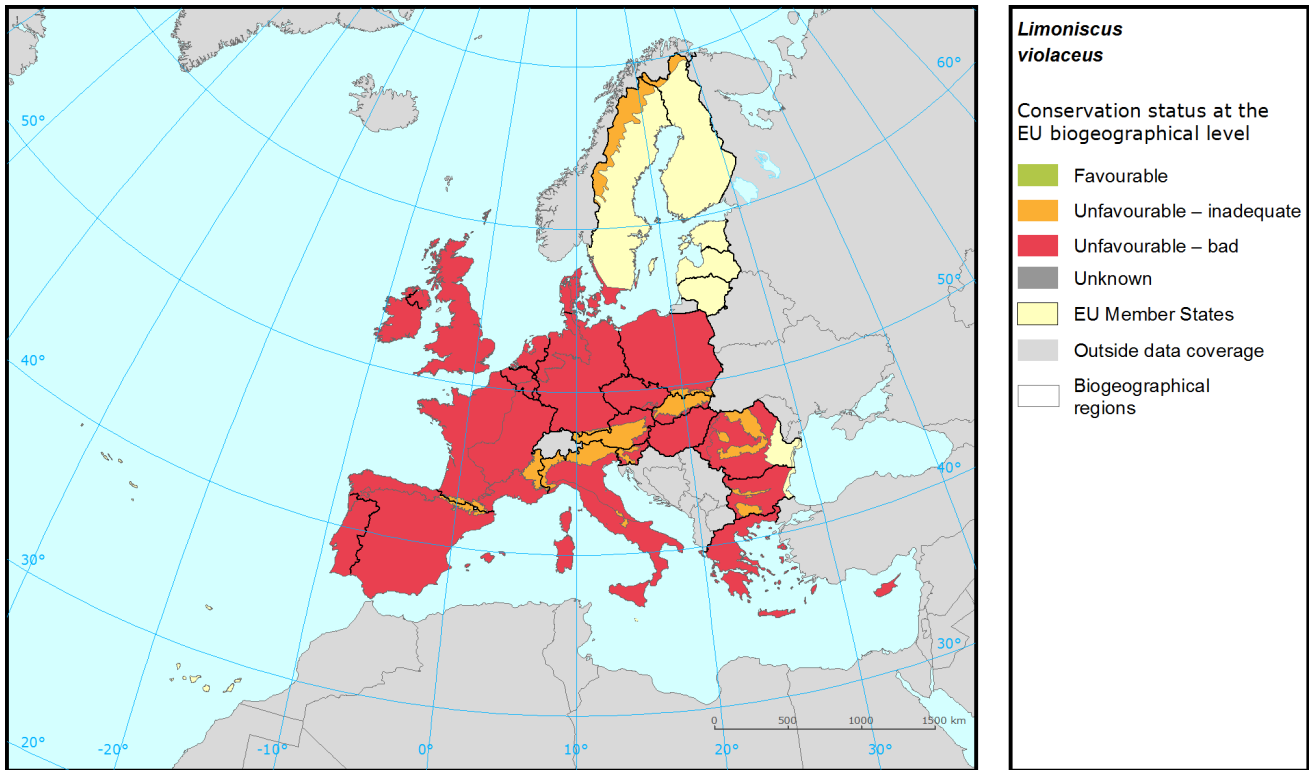
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features and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity is reported by Spain.

The conservation status for the Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable-bad which was also the case in 2007. From Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary in Pannonian region were reported removal of dead and dying trees among other threats and pressures. From Slovakia also artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) and forestry clearance. From Czech Republic also tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees. And from Hungary also forestry activities not referred to above.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

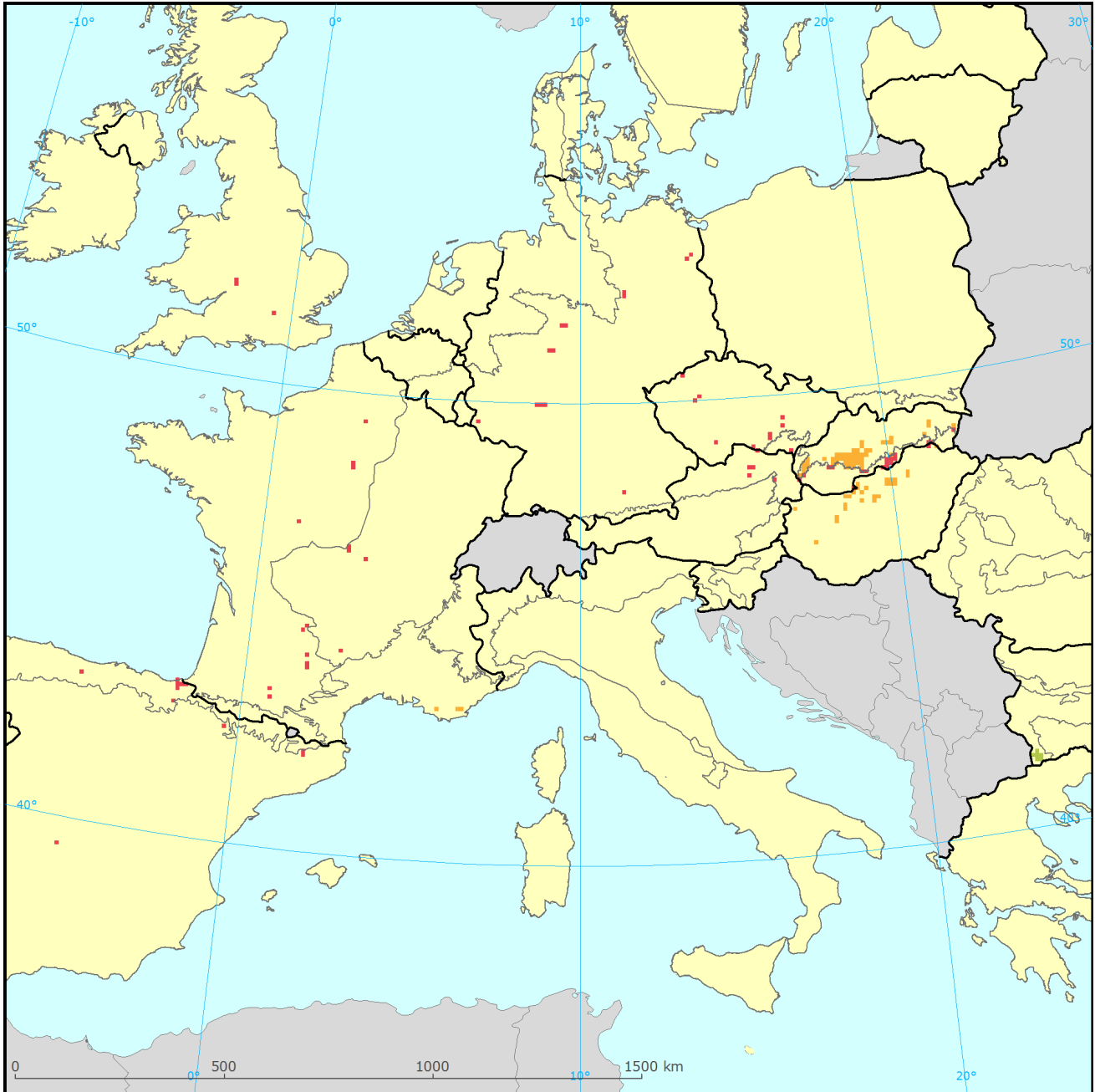


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	31	XX	Not genuine
ATL	U2	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	13	U2	
CON	U2	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	23	U2	
MED	U1	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	4	U2	
PAN	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	x	29	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ








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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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	U2	U2	U2	U2	=				
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	XX	Better data	
ES	ATL	U1	U1	U2	XX	x	33.3	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	52.4	U2		
UK	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	14.3	U2-		
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	10.8	U2	Better data	
BG	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV		16.2			
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U2	U1	=	27.0	U2		
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	XX	x	35.1	U2		
FR	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	10.8	U2		
ES	MED	U1	U1	U2	XX	x	57.1			
FR	MED	XX	XX	U1	U1	=	42.9	U2	Better data	
CZ	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U1	=	2.2		Better data	
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	56.5	XX	Better data	
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U1	-	41.3	U2+	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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	35
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	13
A01	Agricultural cultivation	10
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	10
B07	Other forestry activities	10
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
B03	Forest exploitation	6
B01	Afforestation	3
K01	Abiotic natural processes	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	35
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	12
A01	Agricultural cultivation	9
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	9
B07	Other forestry activities	9
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
B03	Forest exploitation	6
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
B01	Afforestation	3
K01	Abiotic natural processes	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	CON	MED	PAN
AT	x		80		
BG			x		
CZ			67		100
DE			96		
ES		50		x	
FR		98	100	77	
HU					54
SK	55				77
UK		86			

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
3.2	Adapt forest management	21
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	21
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	14
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	11
7.0	Other species management measures	11
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	4
6.4	Manage landscape features	4
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	4

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

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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=Limoniscus+violaceus>

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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.