European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



Lycaena dispar

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

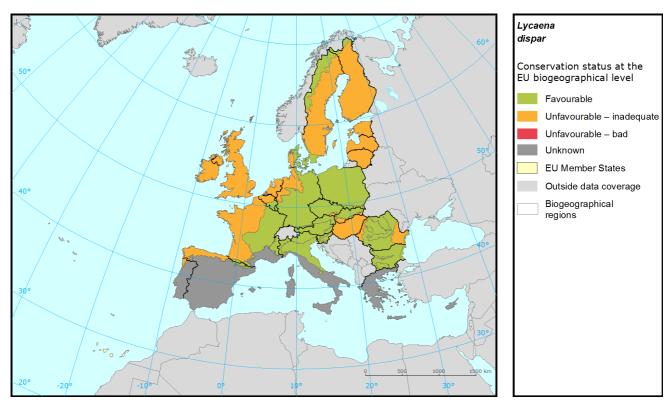
The Large Copper (*Lycaena dispar*) occurs in marshy habitats and on the peaty banks of lakes, rivers and streams and more to the East also on waste lands. It is palaearctic species.

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

Red List Status Europe: Least concern, EU: Least concern, worldwide Lower Risk/near threatened. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annexes 2 and 4. Where the species lives in marshland it is threatened by reclamation, groundwater extraction or desiccation. Grassland and wasteland habitats become unsuitable if they are abandoned and become invaded by shrubs and trees.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

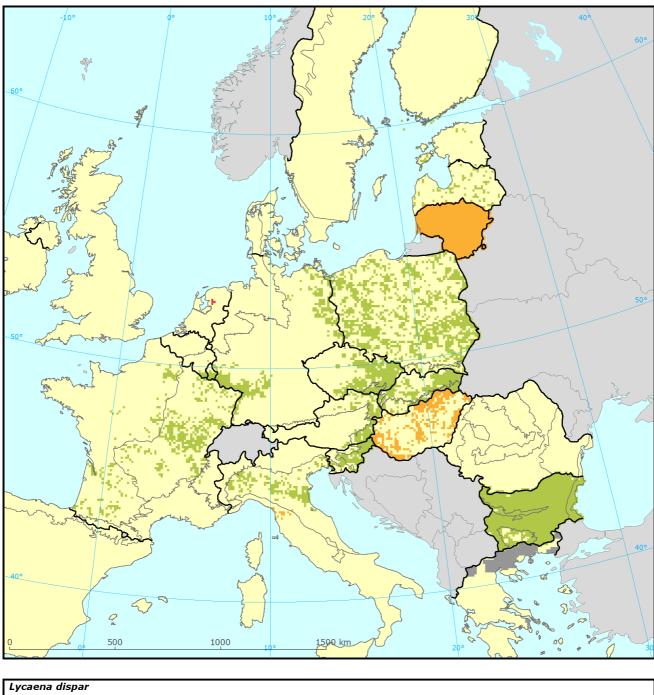


_	Conser	vation status	(CS) of p	arameters	Current CS	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for change
Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects		CS	region	CS	
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	7	U1	Not genuine
ATL	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	3	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	2	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	+	15	FV	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	61	U1	Genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	х	5	XX	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	8	U1	
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=		XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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	Conservation status of parameters				- Current Trend ir		% in	Previous	Reason for	
MS	Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
AT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.3	FV	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		35.4		
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		1.3	FV	
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.3	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV				
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.8	U1	Better data
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		43.9	FV	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		97.5	U1	Genuine
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2.5	U2	Genuine
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
RO	BLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	XX	Better data
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.3	U1+	Genuine
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	+	83.9	FV	Changed method
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.3	FV	
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.4	FV	
BE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.5	FV	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.3		
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.2	FV	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.4	U1	Genuine
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.6	FV	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7	U1-	Better data
LU	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.5	FV	
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		32.6	FV	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV				
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.9	U1	Better data
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		95.0	XX	
IT	MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5.0	U1	Changed method
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.9	FV	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	74.4	U1	
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1				
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.7	FV	
RO	STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0		

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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.

Code Activity Frequency A02 Modification of cultivation practices 23 A03 Mowing or cutting grasslands 23 J02 Changes in water bodies conditions 13 J03 13 Other changes to ecosystems A04 5 Grazing by livestock J01 Fire and fire suppression 5 K01 5 Abiotic natural processes K02 Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution 5 A07 3 Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture A08 Fertilisation in agriculture 3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	19
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	17
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14
J01	Fire and fire suppression	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	3
B07	Other forestry activities	3

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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	MED	PAN	STE
AT	38				54			
BE					77			
BG	50		45		30			
CZ					8		28	
DE					50			
EE				30				
FI				10				
FR	Х	Х			Х			
HU							60	
IT					Х	Х		
LT				50				
LU					16			
LV				100				
NL		100						
PL	100*				100*			
RO	100		100		100		100	100
SI	47				47			
SK	55						50	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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	30
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	22
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	20
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	8
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	4
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	2
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	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=Lycaena+dispar

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¹Assessment 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.

"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.