



Morimus funereus

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

The large longhorn beetle *Morimus funereus* seems to be a species which is confined to the deciduous and mixed forests of south-eastern Europe and the Middle East. Its main distribution area seems to lie in the temperate forest and eastern Europe regions with offshoots into the Central Europe. Its larvae have been found to feed on a large number of deciduous trees.

In the Alpine region the conservation status is assessed as favourable which was the case also in 2007, although there were no report from Bulgaria and Romania from this round. Four Member States of the Alpine region report several main threats or pressures as forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees and forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth.

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed as favourable. There was no report in the previous reporting round. From the Black Sea region Bulgaria reports the removal of dead and dying trees as main threat.

In the Continental region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate and declining. In the previous reporting round it was favourable, however all countries reported no change. In 2013 unfavourable-inadequate status is reported by Bulgaria with the largest distribution area for this species and also by Romania. These countries did not reports in 2007 and have significantly influences on change of nature. In Continental region these main threats and pressures were reported as forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth and burning down.

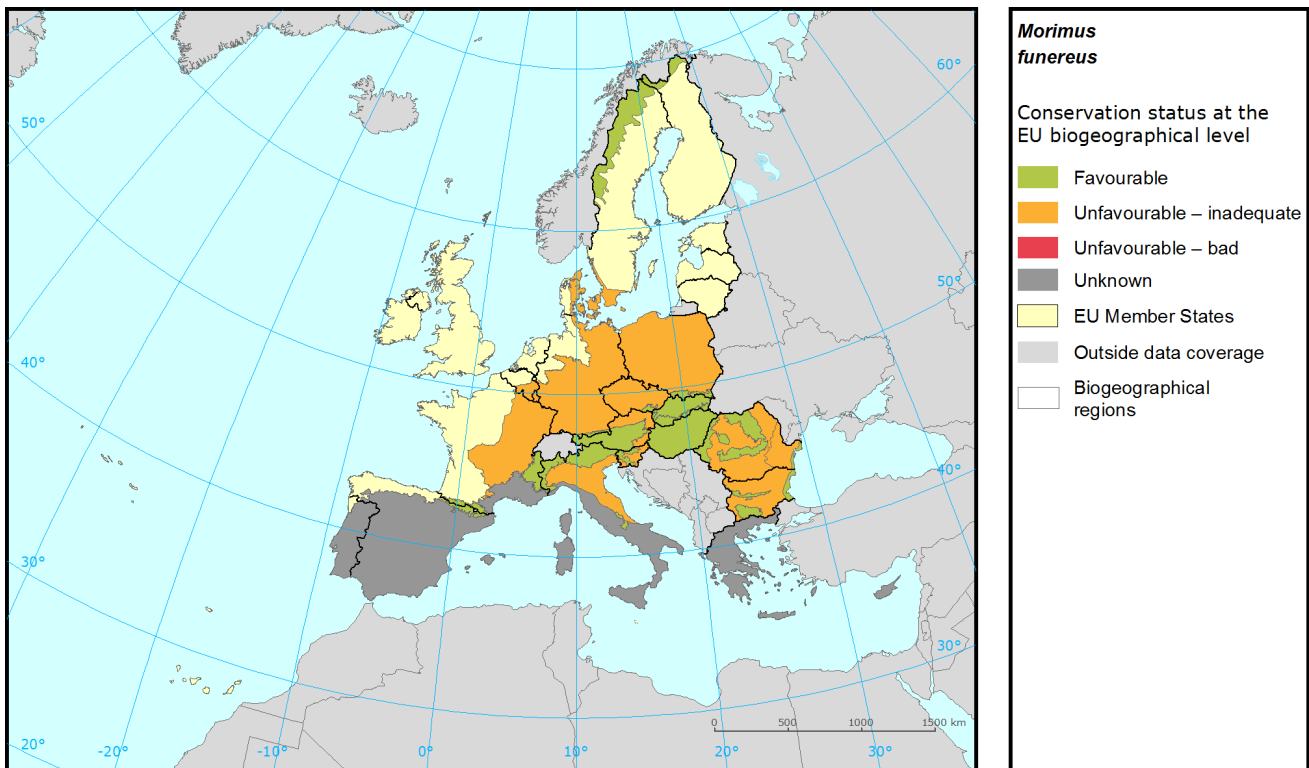
In the Pannonian region only in Hungary reported this species. The conservation status for the region is assessed as favourable. In the previous reporting round (2007) it was as unknown. Hungary has reported this change due to better and more accurate data and knowledge. From the Pannonian region Hungary reported removal of dead and dying trees as the major threat and pressure for the species.

In the Steppic region this species is reported only from Romania. The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate. There was no report in the previous reporting round. In the Steppic region Romania reported forest and plantation management and use as a pressure of high importance and forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees and forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth as main threats.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	13	FV	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	5	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	58	FV	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		19	XX	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	4	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.18	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Morimus funereus

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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.0		
IT ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		4.6	FV	
RO ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		1.4		
SI ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		12.0	FV	
BG BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
BG CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	91.9		
IT CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		1.3	FV	
RO CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		1.9		
SI CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		4.8	FV	
GR MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
HU PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	XX	Better data
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	88
J01	Fire and fire suppression	13

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	71
B03	Forest exploitation	21
J01	Fire and fire suppression	7

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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	BLS	CON	PAN	STE
BG	60	70	40		
HU				61	
IT	x		x		
RO	100*		71		100*
SI	57		50		

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	31
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	23
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	23
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	23

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=Morimus+funereus>

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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.