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

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

Phryganophilus ruficollis

Annex	II, IV
Priority	Yes
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

The beetle *Phryganophilus ruficollis* is very rare Euro-Siberian species. It is distributed across Europe, but its area is strongly discontinuous. The species is considered a virgin forest relict. It occurs in original submontane and montane deciduous and mixed forests, especially in beech forests.

This species in the Alpine region is reported only from Austria. The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad (only historical data, more recent record is from 1988). There was no report in the previous reporting round. For the Alpine region Austria reported following main threats and pressures: forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth and forestry activities not referred to above.
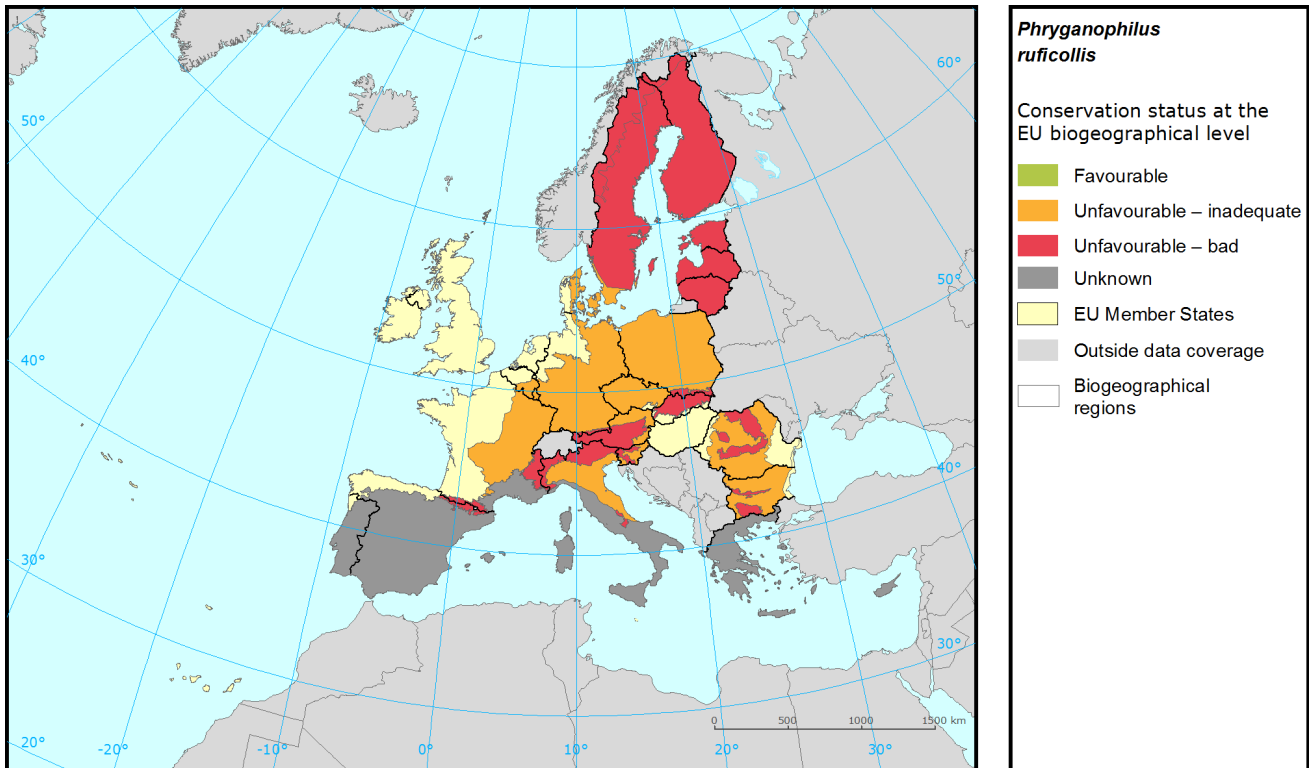
Its conservation status for the Boreal region is assessed as unfavourable-bad. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-inadequate. From the Boreal region were reported following threats and pressures: forest and plantation management and use (Sweden and Latvia), removal of dead and dying trees (Finland and Latvia), forestry activities not referred to above, suppression of natural fires, reduction or loss of specific habitat features and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (Sweden).

In the Continental region this species is reported only from Poland. Its conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate which was the case also in previous round. No pressures and threats are reported for this region.

In the Mediterranean region this species is reported only from France. Its conservation status is assessed as unknown. This species did not report in previous round. No pressures and threats are reported for this region.

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

Phryganophilus ruficollis

Conservation status at the EU biogeographical level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical regions

Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-		XX	Not genuine
BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	69	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	31	U1	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x		XX	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Species: *Phryganophilus ruficollis*

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Phryganophilus ruficollis

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical region

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.

Species: *Phryganophilus ruficollis*
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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	U2	-	100.0		
FI	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	63.6	U1	
LV	BOR	U2	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	9.1	XX	Changed method
SE	BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	27.3	U2	
PL	CON	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	100.0	U1	Genuine
FR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				

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	38
B07	Other forestry activities	25
B03	Forest exploitation	13
J01	Fire and fire suppression	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	44
B07	Other forestry activities	22
B03	Forest exploitation	11
J01	Fire and fire suppression	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	11

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	BOR	CON
AT	x		
FI		32	
LV		22	
PL			100
SE		22	

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	20
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	20
3.2	Adapt forest management	20
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20

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=Phryganophilus+ruficollis

[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.