



## Probaticus subrugosus

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The beetle *Probaticus subrugosus* is known to occur in southernmost Slovakia, in Macedonia in Bulgaria and in the southern steppic region of Ukraine and Romania. It lives in the forest-steppe areas in loessy grasslands, in vineyards and on pastures. Larvae live in the soil where feed on dead plant material. Adults are nocturnal and during the day rest under grass tussocks and covering objects.

In the Black Sea region this species is reported only from Bulgaria. Its conservation status for the region was assessed as unfavourable inadequate. There was no report in the previous reporting round. Bulgaria reported for the Black Sea region these main threats and pressures: agricultural intensification, forest planting on open ground, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), wind energy production, roads, motorways, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, fire and fire suppression and burning down.

In the Continental region this species is reported only from Bulgaria. Its conservation status for the region is assessed as favourable. From the Continental region Bulgaria reported following threats and pressure of high importance: agricultural intensification, forest planting on open ground, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, fire and fire suppression and burning down.

In the Mediterranean region it present only in Greece, therefore national assessment is the same as regional one and the conservation status is assessed as unknown. No information available.

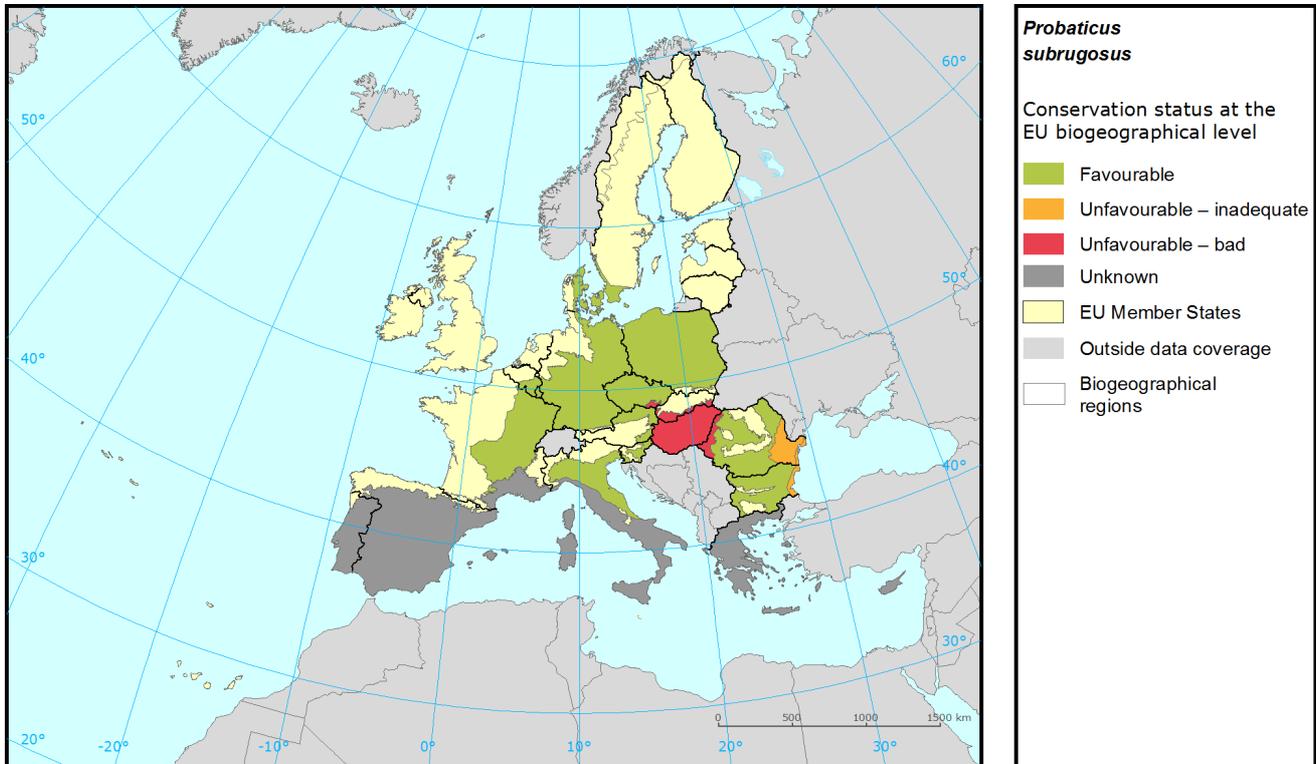
In the Pannonian region this species is reported only from Hungary. Its conservation status for the region is assessed as unfavourable-bad. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. Hungary reports this change caused by using of different method for assessment (non-genuine change). Hungary from the Pannonian region reported these threats and pressures: grassland removal for arable land, invasive non-native species, problematic native species and burning down.

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. Romania reported from the Steppic region one pressure: forest and plantation management and use and three threats: forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry) and burning down.

# Species: *Probatiscus subrugosus*

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					
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	3	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	33	XX	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		61	XX	
PAN	U1	XX	U2	U2	U2	x	2	XX	Not genuine
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.69	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

Species: *Probatiscus subrugosus*  
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



***Probatiscus subrugosus***

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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## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100.0		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
HU	PAN	U1	XX	U2	U2	U2	x	100.0	XX	Changed method
RO	STE	U1	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
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	23
J01	Fire and fire suppression	23
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	15
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	15
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
I02	Problematic native species	8

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## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J01	Fire and fire suppression	31
B01	Afforestation	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
B03	Forest exploitation	8
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	8
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
I02	Problematic native species	8

### 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

	BLS	CON	PAN	STE
<b>BG</b>	100	100		
<b>HU</b>			44	
<b>RO</b>				x

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

### 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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	33
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	33
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	17
3.2	Adapt forest management	17

# Species: *Probatiscus subrugosus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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=Probatiscus+subrugosus>

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

**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.