



## Rosalia alpina

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	Yes
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The beetle *Rosalia alpina* is a large longicorn (family Cerambycidae), which is distributed from the Alps east to Slovakia. Its numbers across Europe has greatly depleted in recent years. It is a protected species in Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. Adult beetles appear at the beginning of summer. They are active during daytime especially on sunny days when they can be seen flying around trees, resting or running over dead or cut down tree trunks or at times visiting flowers where feed on the pollen. The larvae of this species are found in dead or senescent trees of a number of deciduous tree species. Beech seems to be its principal host plant.

The overall conservation status in the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate which was the case also in 2007 although there were no reports from Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. Ten Member States of the Alpine region reported varieties of high importance threats and pressures as artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forest and plantation management and use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, thinning of tree layer, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), forestry activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, improved access to site, continuous urbanisation, fire and fire suppression, burning down, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion and fire (natural).

The conservation status for the Atlantic region is assessed as unknown. In the previous reporting round it was as unfavourable-inadequate; however the change seems to be due to a difference in the distribution areas from gridded map reported in 2007 and 2013 especially for Spain. France and Spain have reported several pressures and threats of high importance such as forest and plantation management & use, removal of dead and dying trees, thinning of tree layer, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, Roads, paths and railroads, continuous urbanisation, and fire (natural).

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed as favourable (all parameters are reported as favourable). Range, population and habitat for the species are reported as favourable although their trends are reported as unknown. There was no report in the previous reporting round. From the Black Sea region Bulgaria reported main pressures or threats as artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees and burning down.

The overall conservation status in the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate which was the case also in 2007 although there were no reports from Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. For overall assessment were used data about range areas from gridded maps, because data about distribution seems to be doubtful. Member States of the Continental region reported varieties of high importance threats and pressures as artificial

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planting on open ground (non-native trees), Forest and plantation management & use, forest replanting (non native trees), forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, forestry activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, and burning down.

The conservation status is assessed as unknown for the Mediterranean region. It was the same in the previous reporting round. Four Member States of the Mediterranean reported several main threats and pressures as forest and plantation management & use, removal of dead and dying trees, thinning of tree layer, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, forestry activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, continuous urbanisation, and fire (natural).

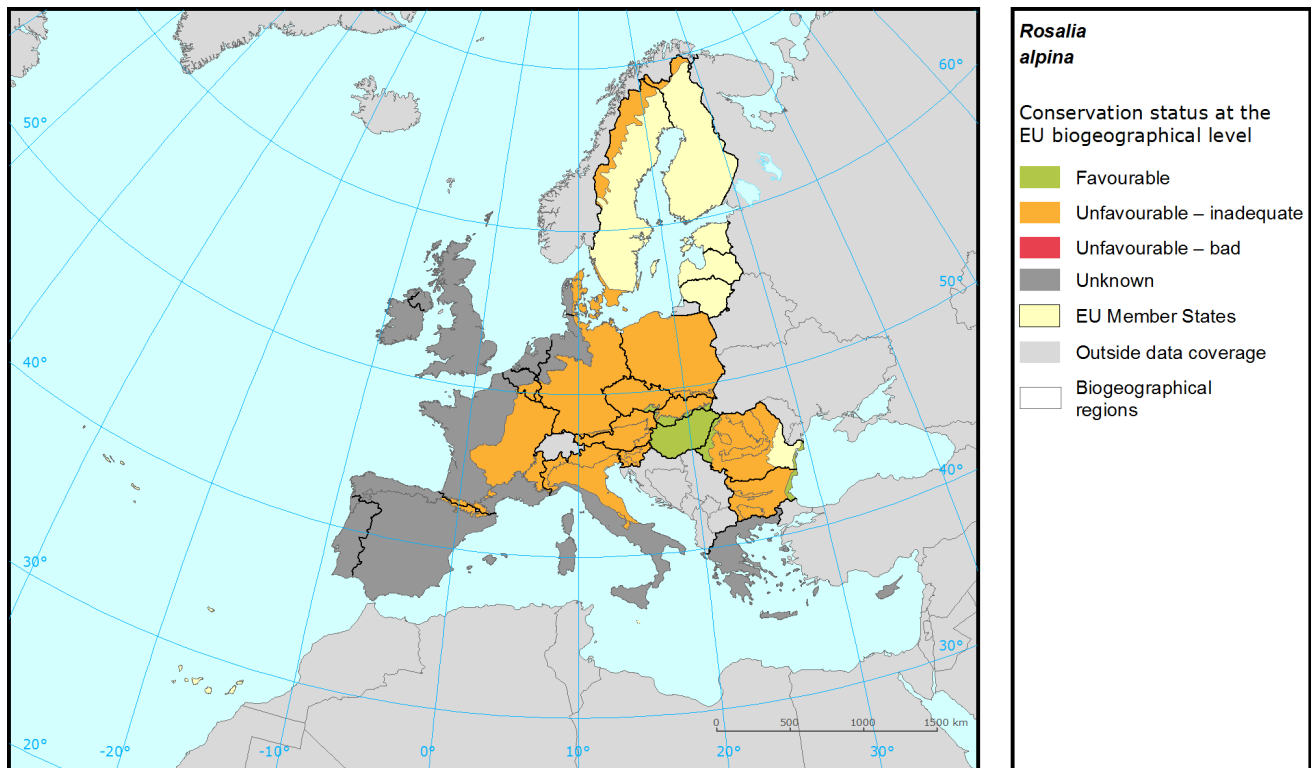
In the Pannonian region, the conservation status is assessed as favourable and stable (all parameters are assessed as favourable). In the previous reporting round it was unknown; however this change seems to be due to better data especially for Hungary which reported the largest distribution area for this species. Three countries of the Pannonian region have reported several pressures of high importance concerning the forest management, namely forest replanting (non native trees), forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees and forestry activities not referred to above.

The overall conservation status in the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate which was the case also in 2007 although there were no reports from Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. Ten Member States of the Alpine region reported varieties of high importance threats and pressures as artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forest and plantation management and use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, thinning of tree layer, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), forestry activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, improved access to site, continuous urbanisation, fire and fire suppression, burning down, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, reduction, lack or prevention of erosion and fire (natural).

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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	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	32	U1	
ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	3	U1	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	35	U1	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	19	XX	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	7	XX	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Rosalia alpina*

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	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	x	15.4	U1	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.8		
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	3.6	FV	Genuine
ES	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		1.4	XX	
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	-	6.1	FV	Changed method
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	5.6	U2	Changed method
PL	ALP	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5.7	XX	Better data
RO	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		3.6		
SI	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	6.3	U1	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		21.5	FV	
ES	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		25.9	XX	
FR	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		74.1	U1	Changed method
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	x	1.6		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.0		
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	0.6	U2	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.9	FV	
FR	CON	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	1.6	U1	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	6.1	U1	Changed method
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1		1.8		
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	4.2	U1	
ES	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.7	XX	
FR	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	11.5	U1	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		71.3	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	14.5	U1	Changed method
CZ	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	3.3		Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		87.0	XX	Changed method
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.8	FV	

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	51
B07	Other forestry activities	17
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
L09	Fire (natural)	9
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	47
B03	Forest exploitation	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	8
J01	Fire and fire suppression	8
B01	Afforestation	6
B07	Other forestry activities	6
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	6
L09	Fire (natural)	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	2

## 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	CON	MED	PAN
<b>AT</b>	42			50		
<b>BG</b>	60		90	50		
<b>CZ</b>				100		32
<b>DE</b>	71			89		
<b>ES</b>	3	20			10	
<b>FR</b>	45	32		32	32	
<b>HU</b>						84
<b>IT</b>	x			x	x	
<b>PL</b>	100					
<b>RO</b>	69			82		
<b>SI</b>	58			52		
<b>SK</b>	32					14

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
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	30
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	16
3.2	Adapt forest management	14
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	12
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	9
7.0	Other species management measures	9
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	7
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	2

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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=Rosalia+alpina>



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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.