



## Stephanopachys substriatus

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<b>Annex</b>	II
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Boreal

The beetle *Stephanopachys substriatus* is Palearctic species, which is known from Europe, Asia (up to Siberia) and North America. It lives mostly under the bark of decaying coniferous trees in montane and subalpine belt and boreal zone, but it occurs also on deciduous trees. It probably feeds on mycelia of fungi living under the bark. It prefers wood damaged by fire and fire-affected bark.

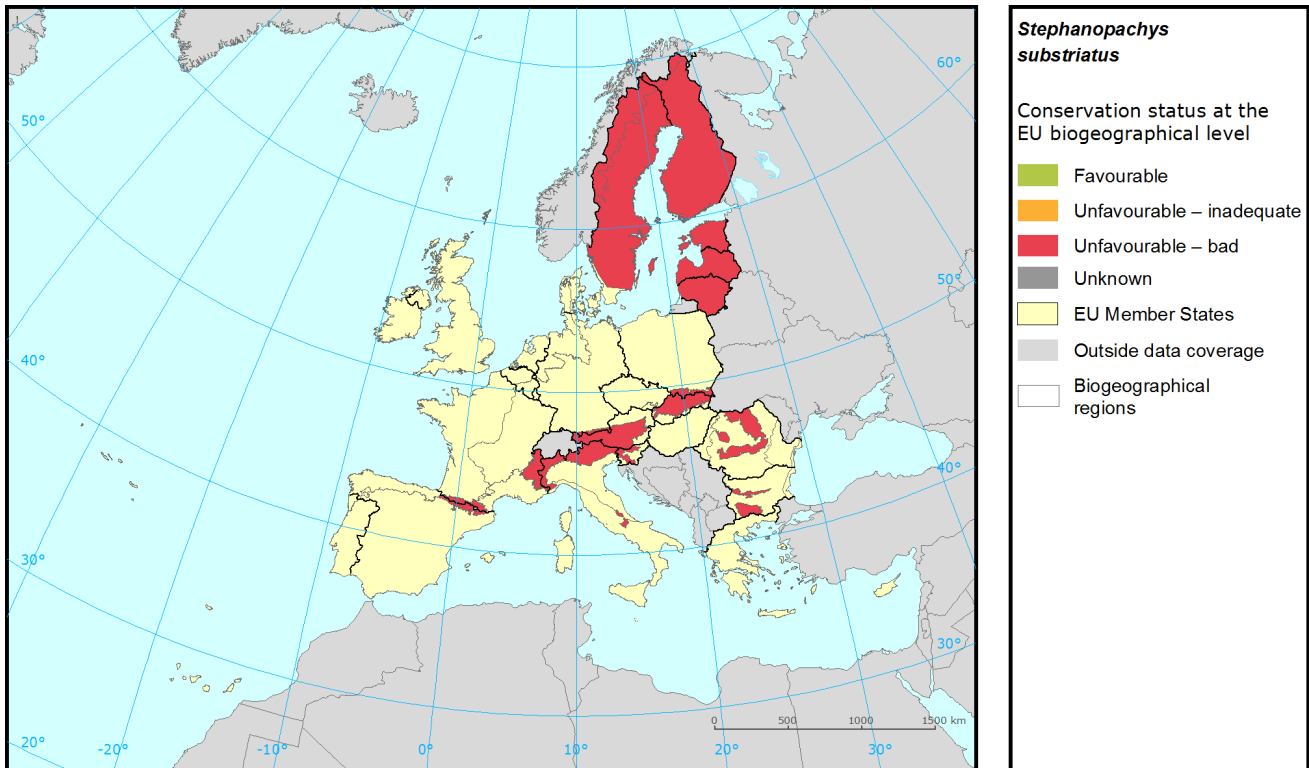
Its conservation status for the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-bad, which was also the case in 2007 (no change). In the Alpine region following main threats and pressures are reported: forest and plantation management and use in France and Slovenia, forestry clearance in Italy and Austria, removal of dead and dying trees in Italy, Austria and Slovenia, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth in France and suppression of natural fires in Germany.

In the Boreal region it is assessed as unfavourable-bad. It was the same in the previous reporting round. From the Boreal region Finland reported two threats and pressures that are following: suppression of natural fires and lack of fires; and Sweden reported only one threat that is: anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

# Species: *Stephanopachys substriatus*

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



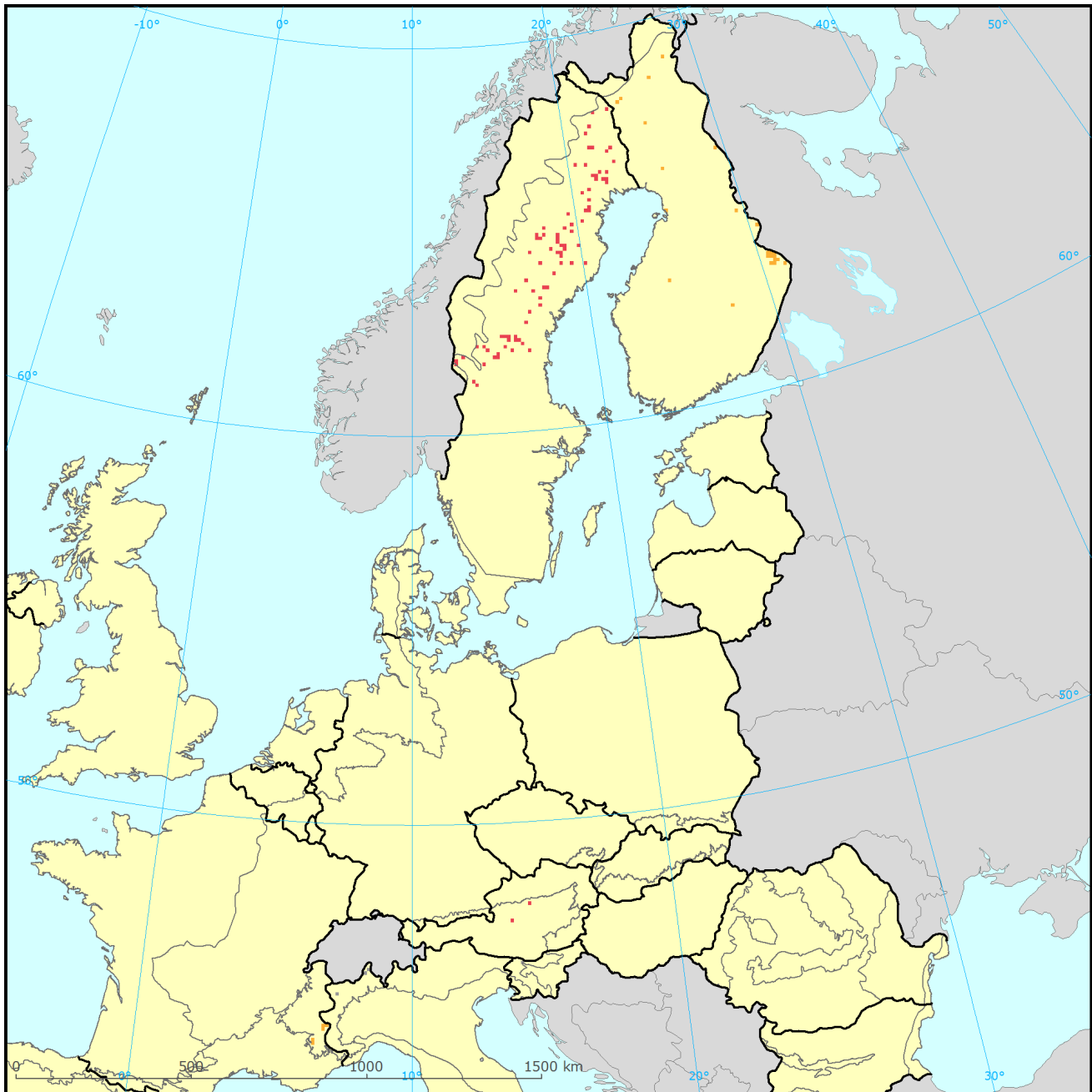
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	U2	U2	XX	U2	x	9	U2	
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	91	U2	

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

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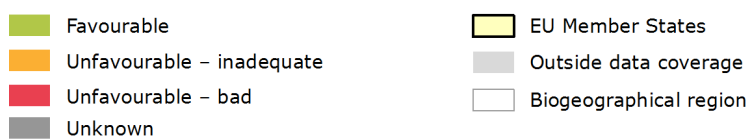
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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Stephanopachys substriatus*

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	18.2	U2	
DE ALP	U2	U2	U2	XX	U2	x		U2	No data
FR ALP	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	45.5	XX	Better data
IT ALP	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		27.3	U2	Changed method
SI ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		9.1	XX	
FI BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	21.5	U1+	Changed method
SE BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	78.5	U2+	

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	67
J01	Fire and fire suppression	33

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	43
J01	Fire and fire suppression	29
B03	Forest exploitation	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14

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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	BOR
AT	50	
DE	100	
FI		32
FR	x	
IT	x	
SE		12
SI	0	

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
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	75
3.2	Adapt forest management	25

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=Stephanopachys+substriatus>

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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.