



## Martes martes

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<b>Annex</b>	V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Mammals
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

Pine marten is a carnivore with a wide distribution that inhabits deciduous, mixed, and coniferous woodlands, as well as scrub. Optimal habitat appears to be woodlands with an incomplete canopy and dense understorey vegetation. Pine martens have a predominantly carnivorous diet, consuming voles, mice, squirrels, rabbits, birds, and amphibians. Carrion is a major food source in the winter.

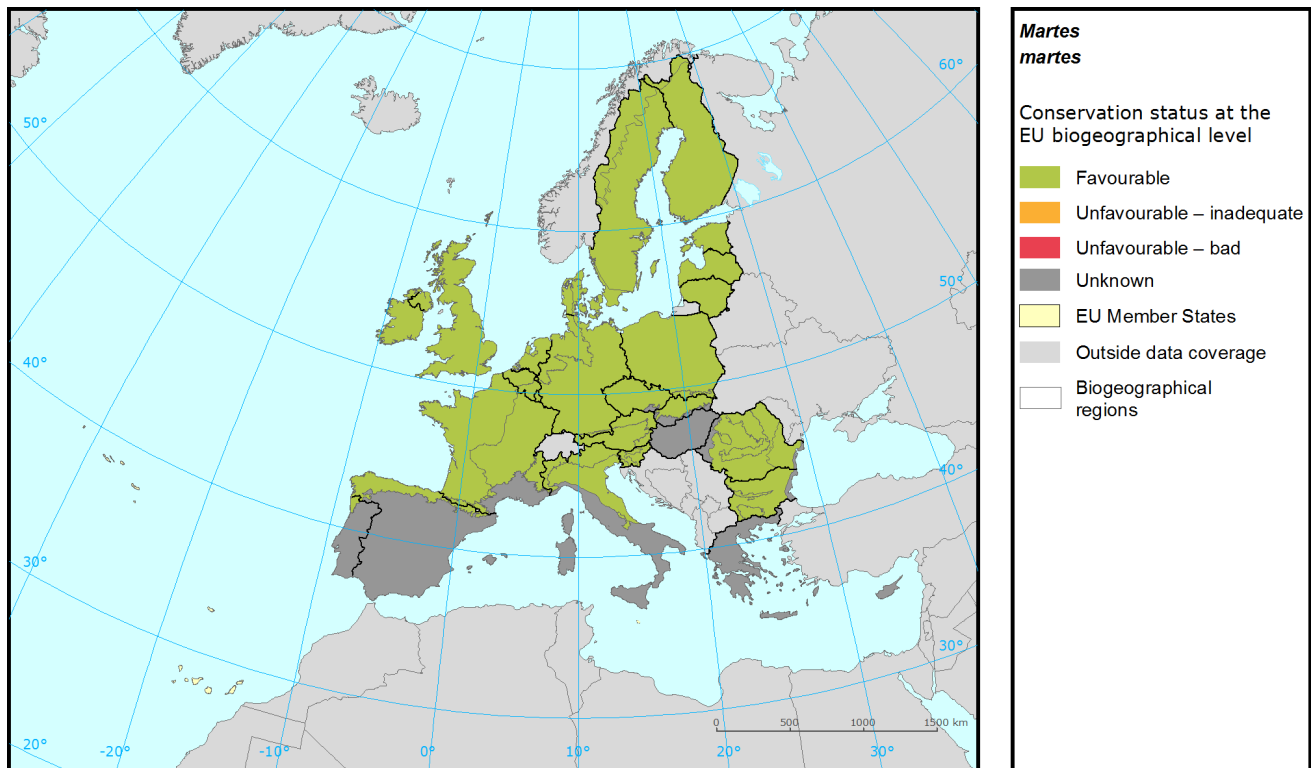
The Conservation Status of the pine marten is Favourable in five regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Steppic), and Unknown in three (Black Sea, Mediterranean and Pannonian). In the Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal and Mediterranean regions, no major pressures have been reported and, in general, main pressures to the species are related to habitat alteration due to some forest and plantation management and use (including forestry clearance and removal of hedges, scrub and dead and dying trees), and to the capture of individuals (hunting, poaching and predator control measures).

The species has been classified by IUCN in Europe as 'Least Concern' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/12848/1> consulted on 6 May 2014).

# Species: *Martes martes*

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



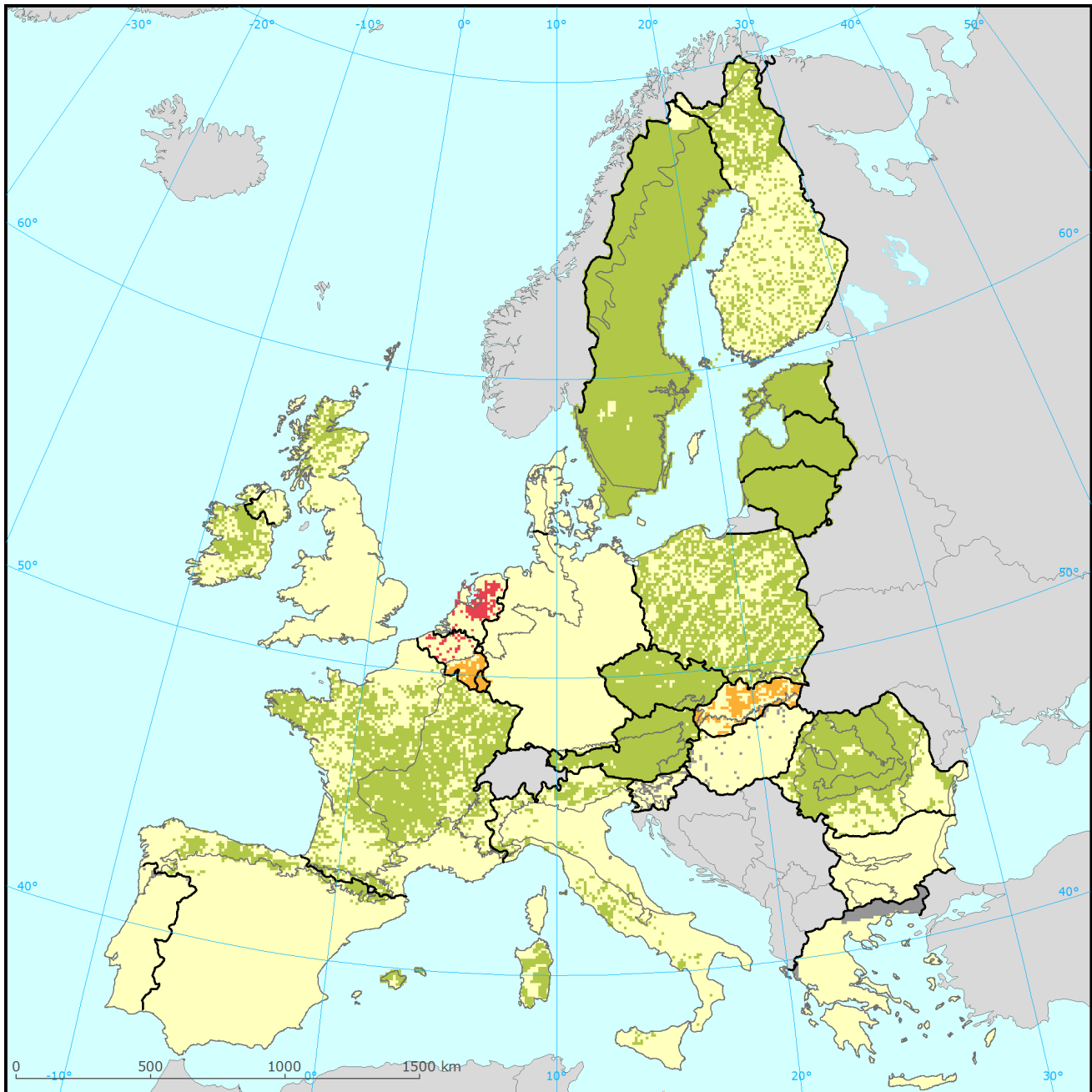
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15	FV	
ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12	FV	
BLS	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		37	FV	
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31	FV	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4	XX	
PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1	XX	
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	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



### ***Martes martes***

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	FV	FV	FV	FV		19.9	FV		
BG	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX					
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV			FV		
ES	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV		2.9	XX	Changed method	
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.3	FV		
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.4	FV		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		6.8	U1+	Better data	
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.4	FV		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.6			
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.1	FV		
SI	ALP	FV	XX	XX	FV		0.7	FV	Changed method	
SK	ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	6.8	U1	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	1.6	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV			FV	
DK	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV			FV	
ES	ATL	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		8.2	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		55.5	FV	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.4	FV	
NL	ATL	U2	U2	FV	U2	U2	+	5.6	U1+	Changed method
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.3	XX	
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.3	FV	
BG	BLS	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.9	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.6	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.5	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		10.5	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		54.6	FV	
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.9	FV	
BE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	1.6	FV	
BG	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
CZ	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.3	FV	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV			FV	
DK	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV			FV	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		24.2	FV	

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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					
IT	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	=	0.8	U1+	Genuine
LU	CON	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.6	U2	Better data
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		32.3	FV	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.8		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.9	FV	
SI	CON	FV	XX	XX	FV	XX		0.7	FV	Changed method
ES	MED	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		17.3	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.1	FV	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		32.4	XX	
IT	MED	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		42.2	U1+	Better data
PT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.9	XX	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.7	FV	
HU	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		22.3	XX	
RO	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.3		
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	29.6	U1	
RO	STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		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.

# Species: *Martes martes*

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	21
B03	Forest exploitation	18
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	18
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	14
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	7
J01	Fire and fire suppression	7
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	4
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	4
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	4

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	24
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	20
B03	Forest exploitation	16
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	12
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
J01	Fire and fire suppression	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	4
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	4

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=Mammals&period=3&subject=Martes+martes>

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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.