



## Buprestis splendens

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean

The jewel beetle *Buprestis splendens* is very rare across the European range. Its populations are severely fragmented and declining. It might be extinct in Ukraine and Spain and it is already extinct in Germany, Austria and Sweden. At present the species occurs only in a minor part of its original range with small and widely separated relict populations. It lives in sun-exposed relict old growth pine forests.

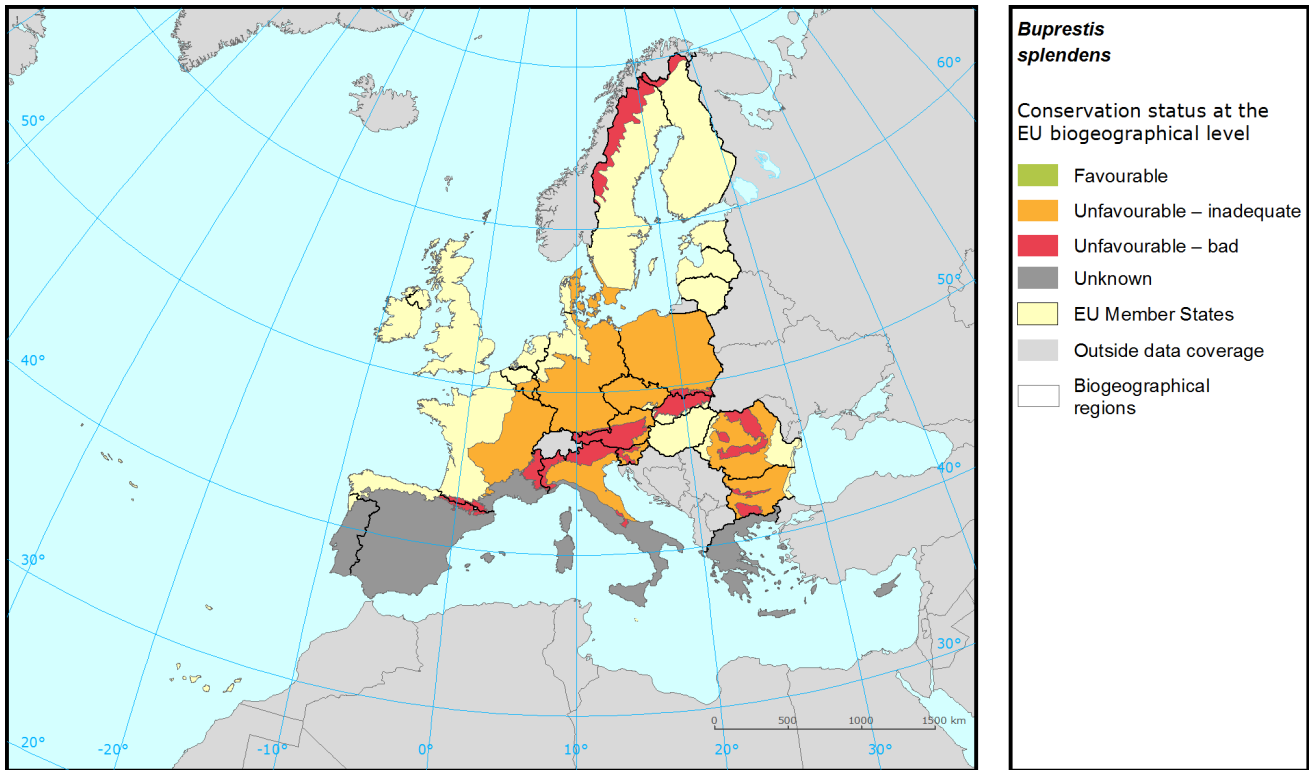
In the Alpine region this species is reported only from Austria. The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad and decreasing. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. This change seems to be due to better data and knowledge. Austria reported for the Alpine region these pressures: forestry clearance, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth. Removal of dead and dying trees was reported as a main pressure and a threat as well.

In the Continental region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate and improving. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad, however the change seems to be due to better data namely from Poland. For Romania there was no report from 2007. Poland and Romania reported for the Continental region species composition change (succession) and fire (natural), both as the main pressures and threats.

The conservation status in the Mediterranean region is unknown. The unknown status was assessed also from the 2007 reporting, thus no change. From Mediterranean region Italy and Spain reported following threats and pressures: removal of dead and dying trees, problematic native species and burning down.

Species: *Buprestis splendens*  
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

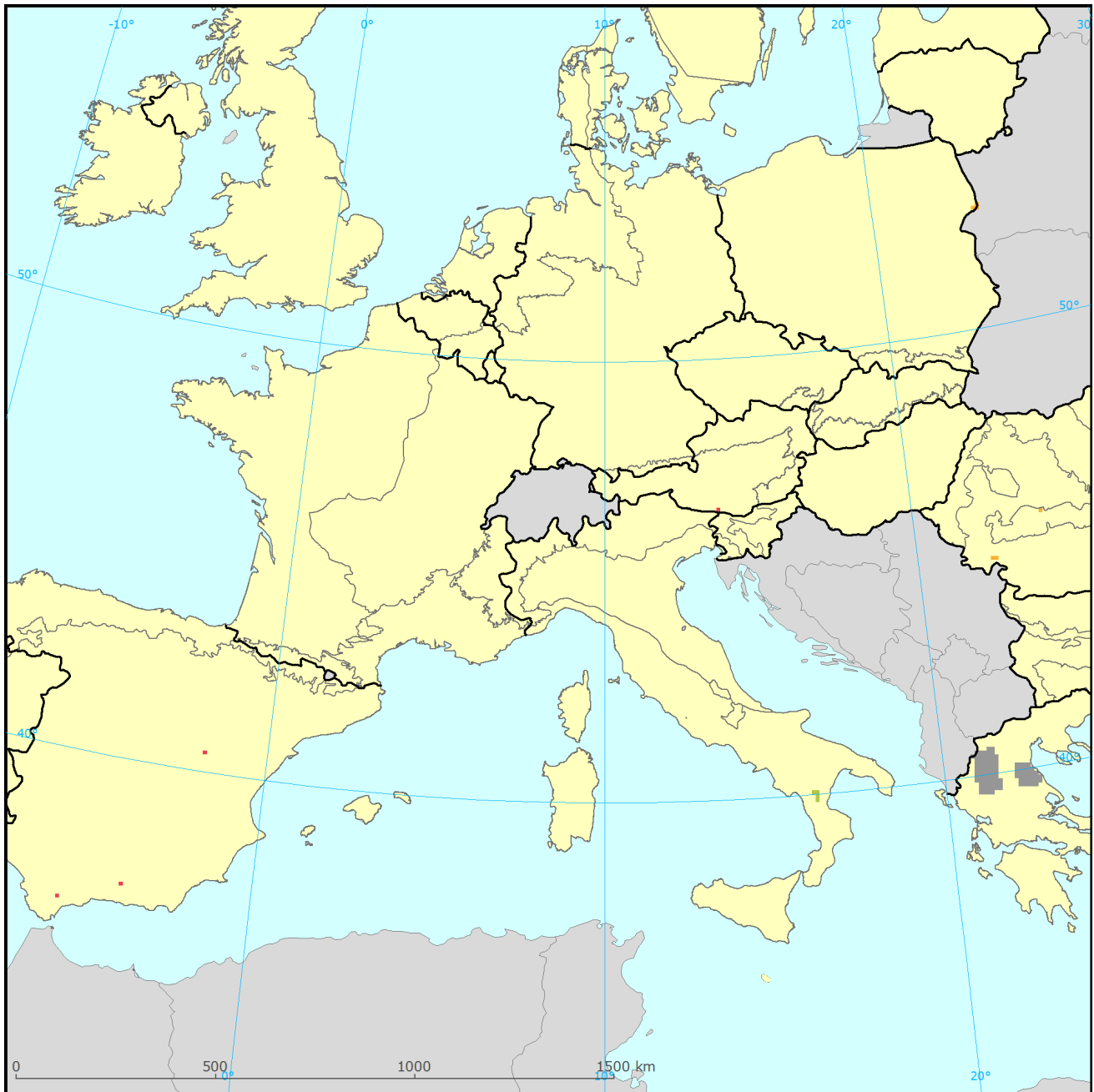


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	1	U2	
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	7	U2	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	92	XX	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Buprestis splendens*

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.

# Species: *Buprestis splendens*

## 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					
AT	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2	Better data	
PL	CON	U1	U1	U1	FV	+	50.0	U2	Better data	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1		50.0			
ES	MED	U1	XX	U2	U2	-	3.7	XX	Changed method	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		91.4	XX		
IT	MED	FV	XX	FV	FV		4.9	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	25
J01	Fire and fire suppression	25
B03	Forest exploitation	13
I02	Problematic native species	13
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	13
L09	Fire (natural)	13

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	33
I02	Problematic native species	17
J01	Fire and fire suppression	17
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
L09	Fire (natural)	17

## 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	CON	MED
AT	100		
ES			33
IT			x
PL		100	
RO		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
3.2	Adapt forest management	25
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	25
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	13
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	13
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	13
7.0	Other species management measures	13

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=Buprestis+splendens>

# Species: *Buprestis splendens*

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.