



Cerambyx cerdo

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The longicorn *Cerambyx cerdo* belongs among the largest of the European beetle species. It is found throughout the Europe and it also occurs in northern Africa, the Near East and Caucasia. This species develops in fresh wood of broadleaf trees. In Central Europe, only trees of oaks are used, while in more southern parts of Europe it is also able to develop in chestnuts and some other trees.

In the Alpine region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad and declining. In the previous reporting round it was unknown, however all countries reported non-genuine change or no change. The species seems to be extinct in the Austrian Alpine Region so assessment was modified from unfavourable-inadequate to unfavourable-bad. From the Alpine region following main pressures or threats are reported: cultivation, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), roads, paths and railroads, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, burning down, reduction or loss of specific habitat features

The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate for the Atlantic region. It was the same in the previous reporting round (no change). Four Member States of the Atlantic region report varieties of high importance threats and pressures related to the agriculture and forestry, namely cultivation, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management & use, removal of dead and dying trees, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, but some countries reported also other human intrusions and disturbances, roads, paths and railroads, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, and reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed 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 the forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, and burning down as pressures or threats of high importance.

In the Boreal region this species is reported only from Sweden, where is red-listed as critically endangered (CR). Its conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad and declining. It was the same in the previous reporting round (no change). Sweden has reported for this region one main pressure (anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity) and three threats of high importance, namely golf course, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, reduced fecundity and genetic depression.

Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

In the Continental region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate and declining. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad. Significantly influence on this change has Bulgaria with very large distribution area (60%) which did not report in 2007. Ten Member States of the Continental region reported varieties of high importance threats and pressures as cultivation, restructuring agricultural land holding, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), forestry activities not referred to above, roads, paths and railroads, collection of insects,, other human intrusions and disturbances, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, burning down, other ecosystem modifications, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity and biocenotic evolution, succession.

The conservation status is assessed as unknown in the Mediterranean region which was the case also in 2007. The following main threats or pressures are reported cultivation, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, roads, paths and railroads, intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches, reduction or loss of specific habitat features and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

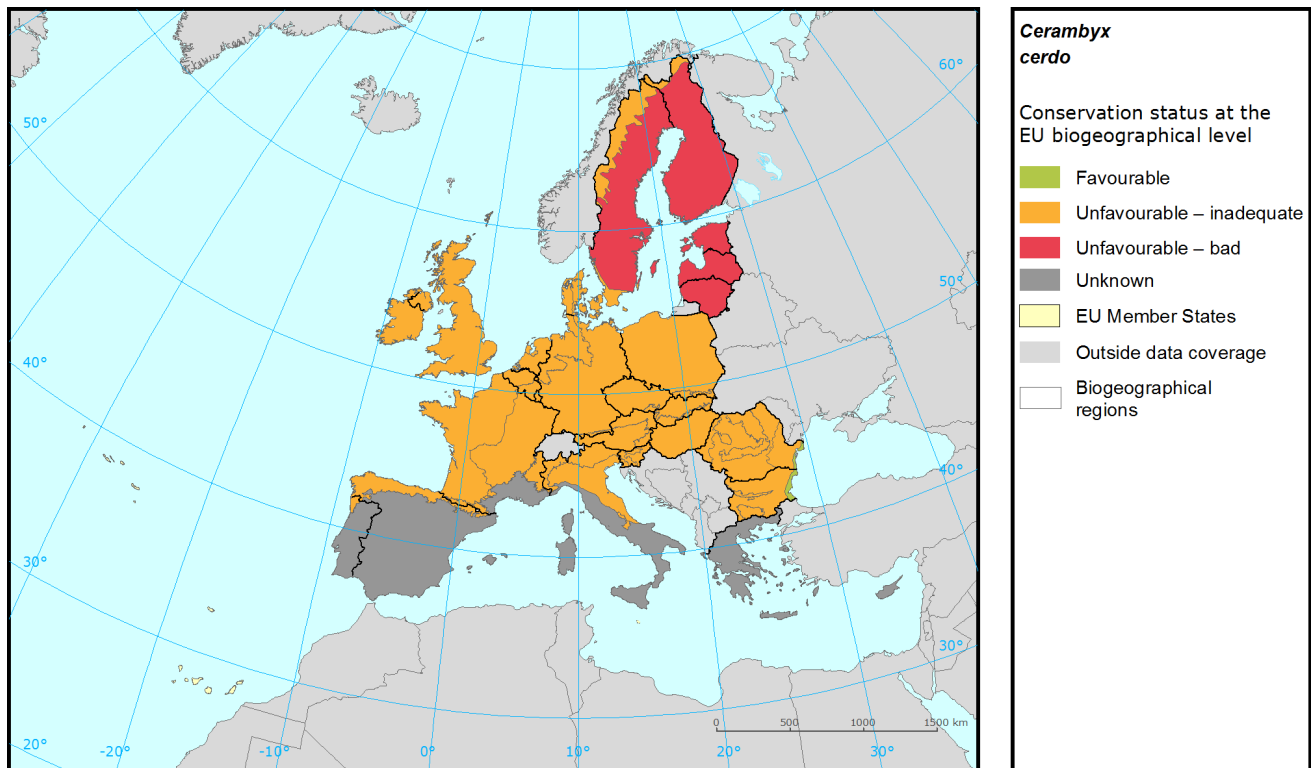
In the region Pannonian the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, which was also the case in 2007 (no change). Four Member States of the Pannonian region report varieties of high importance threats and pressures, namely artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, invasive non-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 has reported the forest and plantation management & use as pressure of high importance and removal of dead and dying trees and burning down as main threats.

Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

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	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	7	XX	Not genuine
ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	5	U1	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	XX	Not genuine
BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.03	U2	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	46	U2	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	29	XX	
PAN	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	10	U1	
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.19	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Cerambyx cerdo

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: *Cerambyx cerdo*

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	=		U2		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		43.9			
ES	ALP	U1	U1	FV	FV	+	2.7	XX	Changed method	
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV		1.3	XX	Better data	
IT	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	18.4	FV	Changed method	
PL	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX			U1	Changed method	
RO	ALP	U2	U1	U2	U2		1.8			
SI	ALP	XX	XX	U1	U1	x		U1		
SK	ALP	U1	U1	FV	U1	-	31.8	XX	Better data	
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	4.1	U2		
ES	ATL	U1	U1	FV	U1	+	19.6	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	U1	XX	U1	U1	=	74.3	U1		
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	FV		2.0	U1	Changed method	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0			
SE	BOR	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2	Better data	
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	1.4	U2	Better data	
BE	CON	U2	U2	U1	XX	x				
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	-	60.1			
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	=	1.6	U2		
DE	CON	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	8.6	U2	Better data	
FR	CON	XX	XX	U1	U1	=	1.6	U1		
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.3	FV		
PL	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	9.0	U1		
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1		1.3			
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	2.0	U1		
ES	MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.0	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	XX	FV	FV		9.9	FV		
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		49.5	XX		
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.8	FV		
PT	MED	XX	XX	XX	FV		4.9	U1	Changed method	
CZ	PAN	U1	U1	U2	U1	-	4.1	U2		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	=	77.6	U1		
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1		1.0			
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	17.3	XX	Better data	

Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

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					
RO STE	FV	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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	41
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	12
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	8
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
J01	Fire and fire suppression	5
B03	Forest exploitation	3
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	3
B01	Afforestation	2

Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	40
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	13
J01	Fire and fire suppression	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	7
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
B03	Forest exploitation	6
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	3
B01	Afforestation	1
B07	Other forestry activities	1

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	BOR	CON	MED	PAN	STE
AT	x				86			
BE					82			
BG	70		70		40			
CZ					80		81	
DE		17			70			
ES	10	9				26		
FR	x	x			x	x		
HU							49	
IT	x				x	x		
PL	x				64			
PT		x				x		
RO	41				58		100	63
SE				100				
SI	x				17			
SK	71						71	

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Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	28
3.2	Adapt forest management	18
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	16
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	14
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
7.0	Other species management measures	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	2
6.4	Manage landscape features	2

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=Cerambyx+cerdo>

Species: *Cerambyx cerdo*

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.