



Coenonympha hero

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental

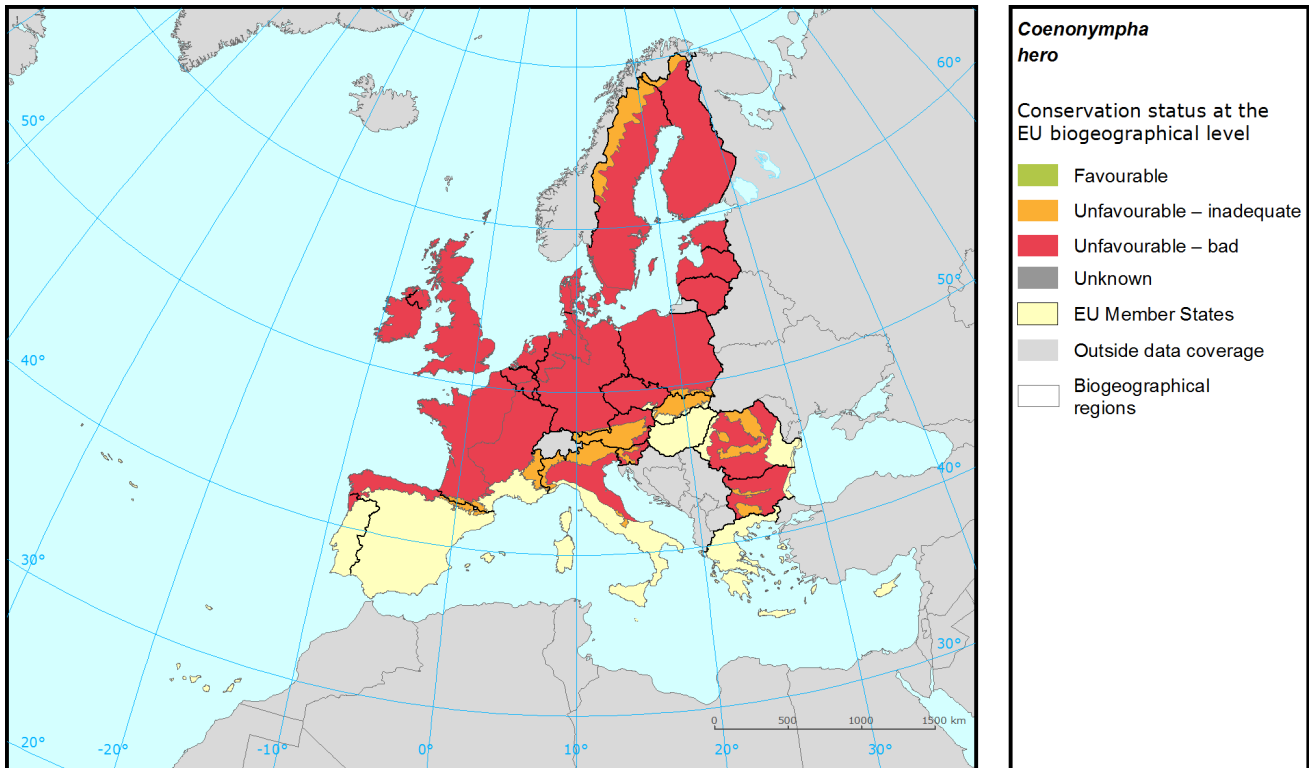
The Scarce Heath (*Coenonympha hero*) occurs in damp to wet grassy meadows in or at the edges of woods. Sometimes, they occur away from woods in drier places or in flower-rich grassland. The butterflies are fond of settling in grass and do not fly far, nor very often. Among the grasses they use as food are Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and Bearded Couch (*Elymus caninus*). This species occurs in Europe, temperate Asia to China, Korea and Japan.

Species is extinct in Atlantic and Continental bioregions, the conservation status is unfavourable-bad in Boreal bioregion (same as previous) and unfavourable-inadequate in Alpine bioregion (deteriorating from favourable).

The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annex 4. Red List Status Europe: Vulnerable, EU: Vulnerable. Chief threats are from drainage, agricultural improvements and changing grassland and woodland management. This has caused strong declines and even local extinctions in many countries in Western and Central Europe.

Species: *Coenonympha hero*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

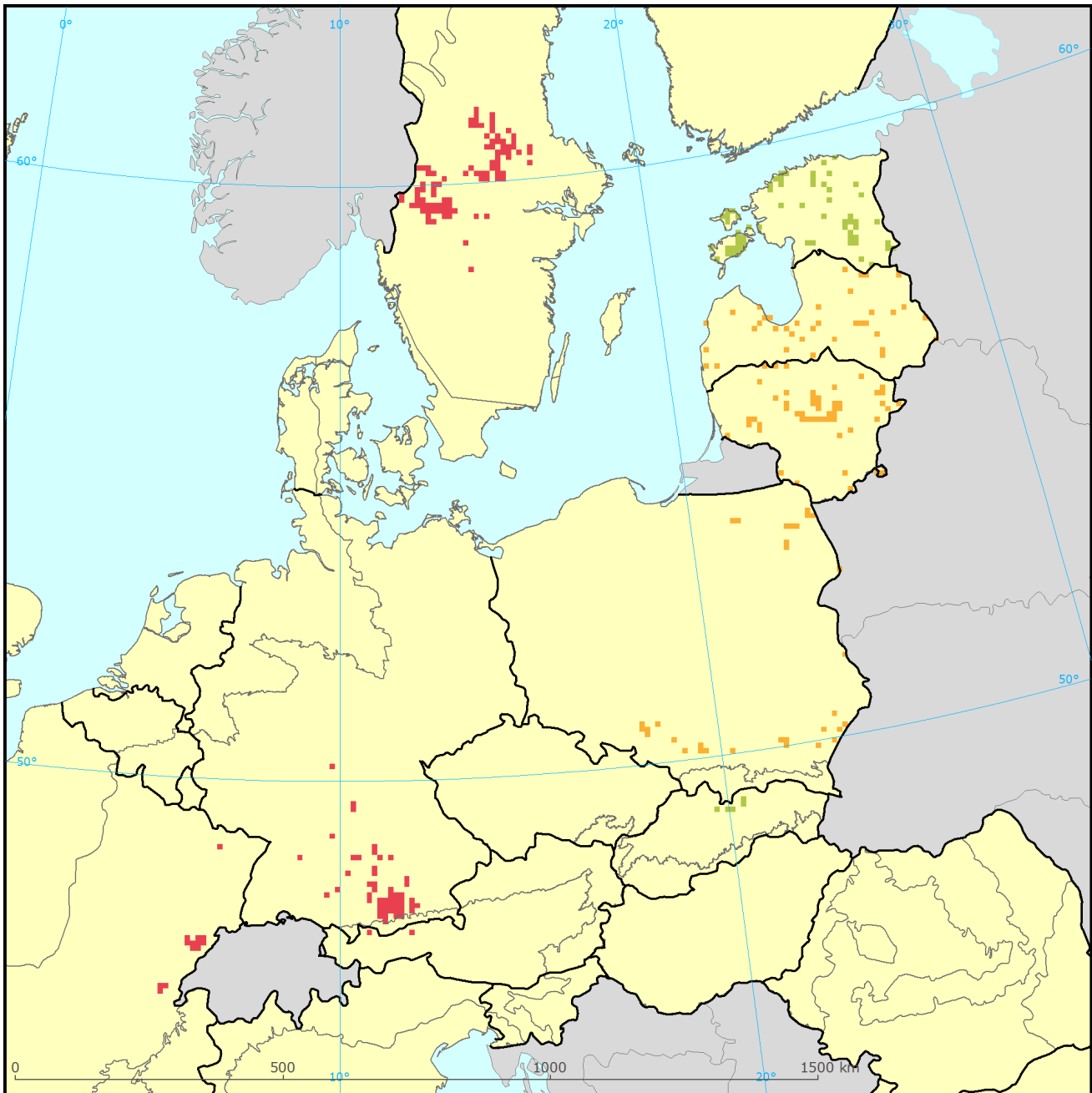


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	2	FV	Not genuine
ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=		U2	
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	70	U2	
CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	28	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Coenonympha hero

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	U2	U2	-	28.6	U2	Changed method
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		71.4	FV	
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x		U2	
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		25.5	U1+	Better data
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	21.0	U1	
LV	BOR	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	x	15.6	FV	Better data
SE	BOR	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	-	37.9	U2-	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	53.1	U2	
FR	CON	U1	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	13.5	U2	
PL	CON	U1	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	33.3	U1	Genuine
SE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=		U2-	Changed method

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
B01	Afforestation	17
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	17
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
B03	Forest exploitation	6
B07	Other forestry activities	6
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	6

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	19
B01	Afforestation	13
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
B03	Forest exploitation	6
B07	Other forestry activities	6

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=Coenonympha+hero>

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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.