



## Coenonympha oedippus

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Arthropods
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian

The False Ringlet (*Coenonympha oedippus*) is a very local species that is declining at an alarming rate in several countries, though more stable in others. It inhabits low-lying, grassy marshes and reedbeds that are usually situated in the shelter of woodland, creating a warm and humid environment, but also in overgrown dry grasslands in the southern part of its range. The butterflies fly very slowly and hardly ever colonize nearby habitats. The eggs are deposited one by one on the blades of grasses, like meadow-grasses (*Poa* spp.), rye-grasses (*Lolium* spp.), hair-grasses (*Deschampsia* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.) and Purple Moorgrass (*Molinia caerulea*). Species occurs in Europe, throughout Kazakhstan and South Siberia to China, Korea and Japan.

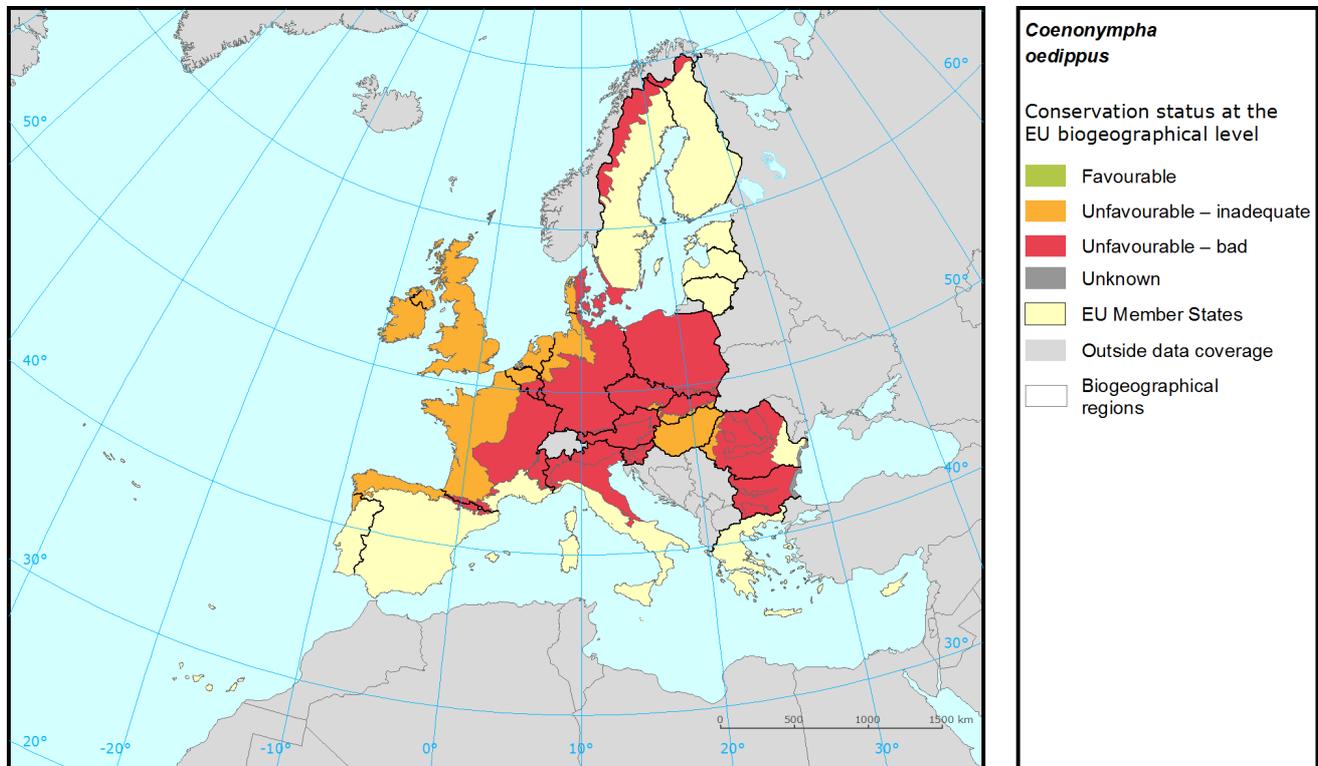
The conservation status unfavourable-bad is in Alpine (same as previous) and Continental (deteriorating from unfavourable-inadequate) bioregions, unfavourable-inadequate in Atlantic (improving from unfavourable-bad) and Pannonian (same as previous) bioregions. : The status is unknown in the Black Sea region. The species was last recorded in Bulgaria in 1911 and more surveys are needed to clarify its current status.

IUCN Red List Status Europe: Endangered, EU: Least concern, worldwide: Lower Risk/near threatened. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annexes 2 and 4. Agricultural improvements (incl. land drainage) as well as abandonment of grassland habitats are the largest threats for this species. Furthermore it survives nowadays in small and fragmented habitats where colonies are threatened by isolation.

# Species: *Coenonympha oedippus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



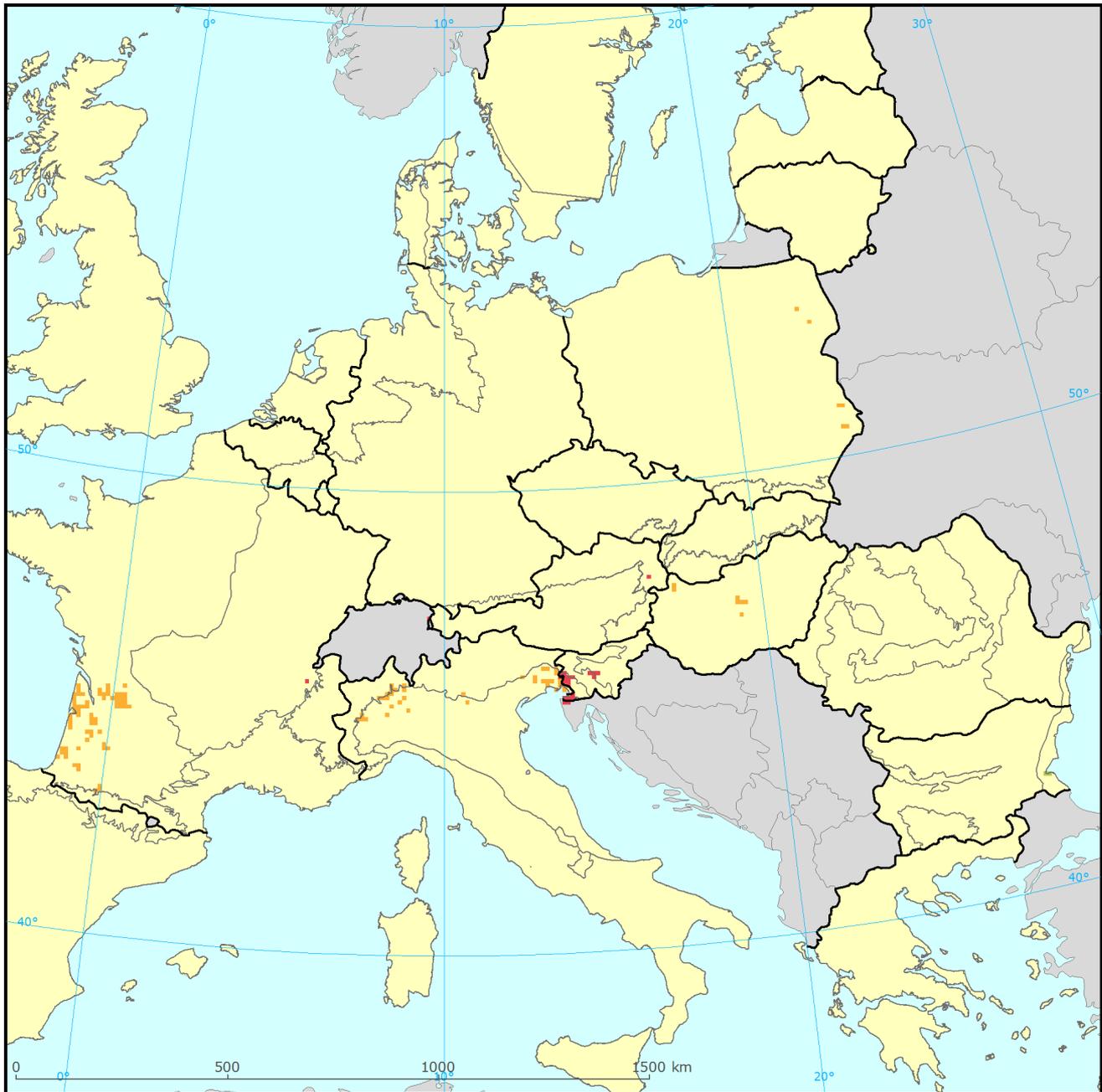
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2	U2	
ATL	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	47	U2	Not genuine
BLS	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		1	XX	
CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	44	U1	Not genuine
PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	5	U1	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Coenonympha oedippus*

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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## 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	XX	U2	U2	x	33.3	U2	Changed method
SI	ALP	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	66.7	U2-	
FR	ATL	U1	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	U2	Better data
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	1.6	U2	Changed method
DE	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	1.6		
FR	CON	U2	U1	FV	XX	U2	=	1.6	U1	Better data
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	58.7	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.5	U2	Better data
SI	CON	U1	U1	U2	U2	U2	-	27.0	U1	Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	100.0	U1	Genuine

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
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	21
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	14
A01	Agricultural cultivation	7
B01	Afforestation	7
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	7
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	7
I01	Invasive alien species	7

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	24
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	18
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	12
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	12
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
B01	Afforestation	6
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	6
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	6

## 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	CON	PAN
AT	71			100	
BG			80		
DE				100	
FR		x		32	
HU					95
IT				x	
PL				100	
SI	100			100	

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

# Species: *Coenonympha oedippus*

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	21
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	16
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	16
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	5
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
7.0	Other species management measures	5
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	5
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5

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+oedippus>

# Species: *Coenonympha oedippus*

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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.