



Lopinga achine

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

The Woodland Brown (*Lopinga achine*) is found on warm, open places in damp or mesic, deciduous or mixed woods with well-developed shrub and herbaceous layers. These habitats may be flooded in winter. The butterflies rarely visit flowers, preferring to feed on honeydew, moisture on buds and sap that runs from wounded trees. Species occurs from Europe to Far East and Japan.

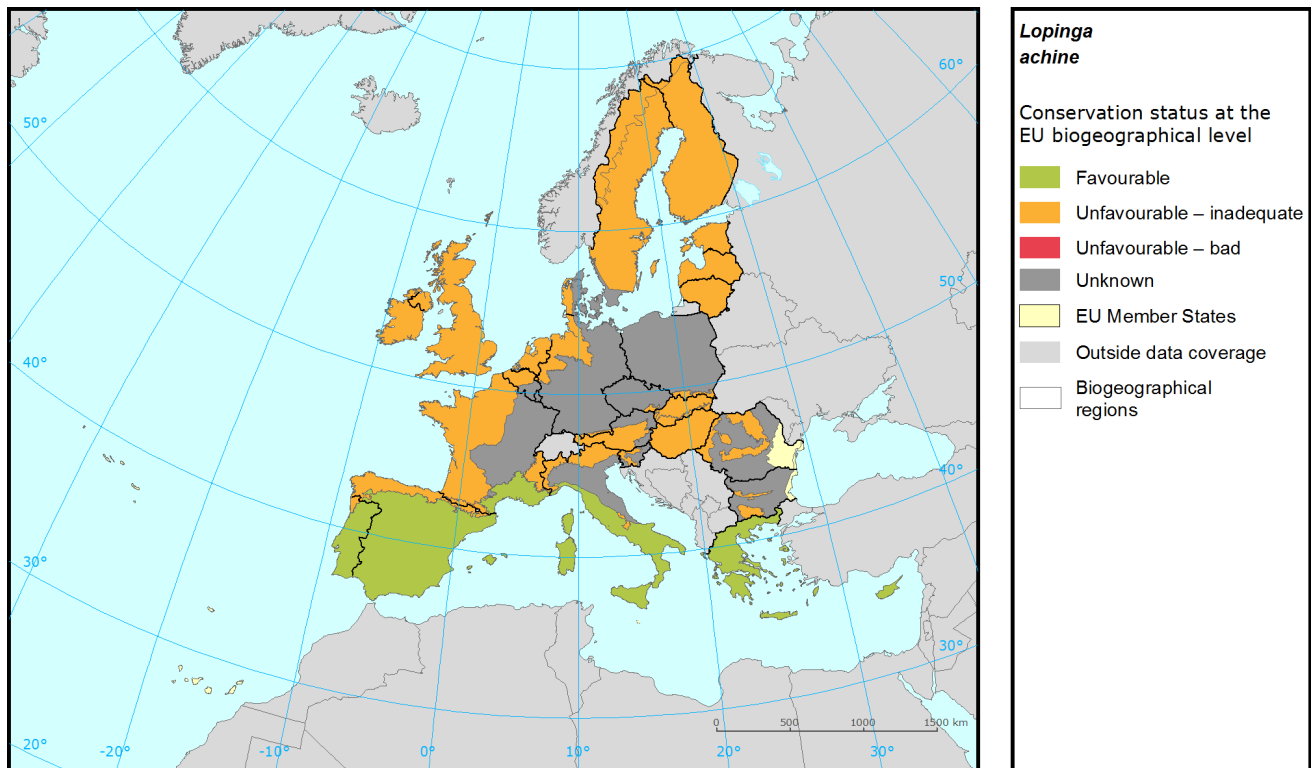
The conservation status is favourable in Mediterranean bioregion (previous unknown), unfavourable-inadequate in Alpine, Atlantic, Pannonian (all improving from unfavourable-bad) and Boreal (same as previous) bioregion, unknown in Continental bioregion (previous unfavourable-bad).

IUCN Red List Status Europe: Vulnerable, EU: Vulnerable. The species is listed on the Habitats Directive Annex 4. Changes in woodland or woodland management are the main threats all over the continent. Nevertheless agricultural abandonment and land drainage are important threats in some countries as well, mainly because the habitat was maintained by grazing in a successional change.

Species: *Lopinga achine*

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	=	25	U2	Not genuine
ATL	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	+	5	U2	Genuine
BOR	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	23	U1	
CON	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	-	42	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	+	2	XX	Not genuine
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	4	U2	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Lopinga achine

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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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	U1	=	23.1	U2	Better data	
DE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.0	U1	Better data	
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.9	U1	Genuine	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.3	FV		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.4	FV		
SK	ALP	U2	U2	FV	U1	=	3.3	U2		
ES	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	25.6	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	U1	U1	FV	XX	+	74.4	U2	Genuine	
NL	ATL									
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		29.6	U1	Better data	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		23.5	U1+	Genuine	
LT	BOR	FV	U1	FV	FV	=	21.4	FV	Changed method	
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV		17.9	FV		
SE	BOR	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	7.7	U2-		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	6.6	U2	Better data	
BG	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX					
DE	CON	U1	U2	U2	U1	=	8.3	U2		
FR	CON	FV	U1	U1	XX	+	38.6	U2	Genuine	
IT	CON	U2	U2	FV	U1	-	3.0	U1	Better data	
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX		24.0	U1	Better data	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1		4.4			
SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	15.2	FV	Better data	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	XX	Genuine	
CZ	PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	12.1	U2		
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	78.8	U2-	Better data	
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U2	=	9.1	U2		

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	42
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	15
A04	Grazing by livestock	12
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
B07	Other forestry activities	4
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	4
J01	Fire and fire suppression	4
K01	Abiotic natural processes	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	41
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14
A04	Grazing by livestock	9
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	9
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	5
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	5
B03	Forest exploitation	5
B07	Other forestry activities	5
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	5
J01	Fire and fire suppression	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=Lopinga+achine>

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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.