



Lucanus cervus

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

The stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* is distributed widely across Europe. It lives in holes in old trees and dead trunks, in the forest as well as in groves.

The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate for the Alpine region. It was the same in the previous reporting round. For the Alpine region following main threats and pressures were reported: restructuring agricultural land holding (France), forest planting on open ground (native trees) (Romania), artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (Bulgaria), forest and plantation management and use (France and Romania), forest replanting (non native trees) (Spain). Five countries reported forestry clearance (Slovakia, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, and Spain). Spain also reported removal of forest undergrowth. Seven countries reported removal of dead and dying trees (Slovakia, Italy, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Spain, and Slovenia). Three countries reported forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (Austria, Romania and France). Austria reported also use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry) and tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees. Discontinuous urbanisation was reported from Slovenia and burning down from Bulgaria.

The conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate for the Atlantic region. In the previous reporting round it was unknown; however the change seems to be due to using different method by Spain and Portugal. As main pressures or threats in the Atlantic region restructuring agricultural land holding was reported from France, removal of hedges and copses or scrub reported Belgium, forest and plantation management and use was reported from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France. Spain and Portugal reported forest replanting (non native trees). Forestry clearance and removal of forest undergrowth were reported also from Spain. Five countries reported removal of dead and dying trees (Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, Portugal and Belgium). France and Portugal reported also forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth. Forestry activities not referred to above was reported from Belgium. Roads, paths and railroads reported the Netherlands. Urbanised areas, human habitation reported the United Kingdom, discontinuous urbanisation reported Belgium, other human intrusions and disturbances reported the Netherlands, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees was reported from Belgium, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity reported from Portugal and predation from the Netherlands.

The conservation status for the Black Sea region is assessed as favourable. There was no report in the previous reporting round. For the Black Sea region, Bulgaria reported four threats for the species, these are: artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees and burning down also as a pressure.

In the Boreal region, the conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, but

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stable. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad, however the change was commented by Sweden as non-genuine change (using better data and improving of knowledge). Sweden reported for the Boreal region two threats and pressures: abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

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The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable inadequate, which was also the case in 2007. In the Continental region exist following threats and pressures: abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing in Sweden, Restructuring agricultural land holding in France, removal of hedges and copses or scrub in Belgium and Slovenia, forest planting on open ground in Romania and Czech Republic, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) in Romania, Czech Republic and Bulgaria, forest and plantation management and use in Romania, France and Germany, forestry clearance in Romania, Bulgaria and Austria, removal of dead and dying trees in Romania, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Austria, Belgium, Italy and Germany, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth in France and Romania, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry) in Austria, forestry activities not referred to above in Belgium, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees in Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, burning down in Bulgaria, reduction or loss of specific habitat features in Germany and Sweden, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity in Belgium and Sweden, predation in Germany and competition (flora) in Poland.

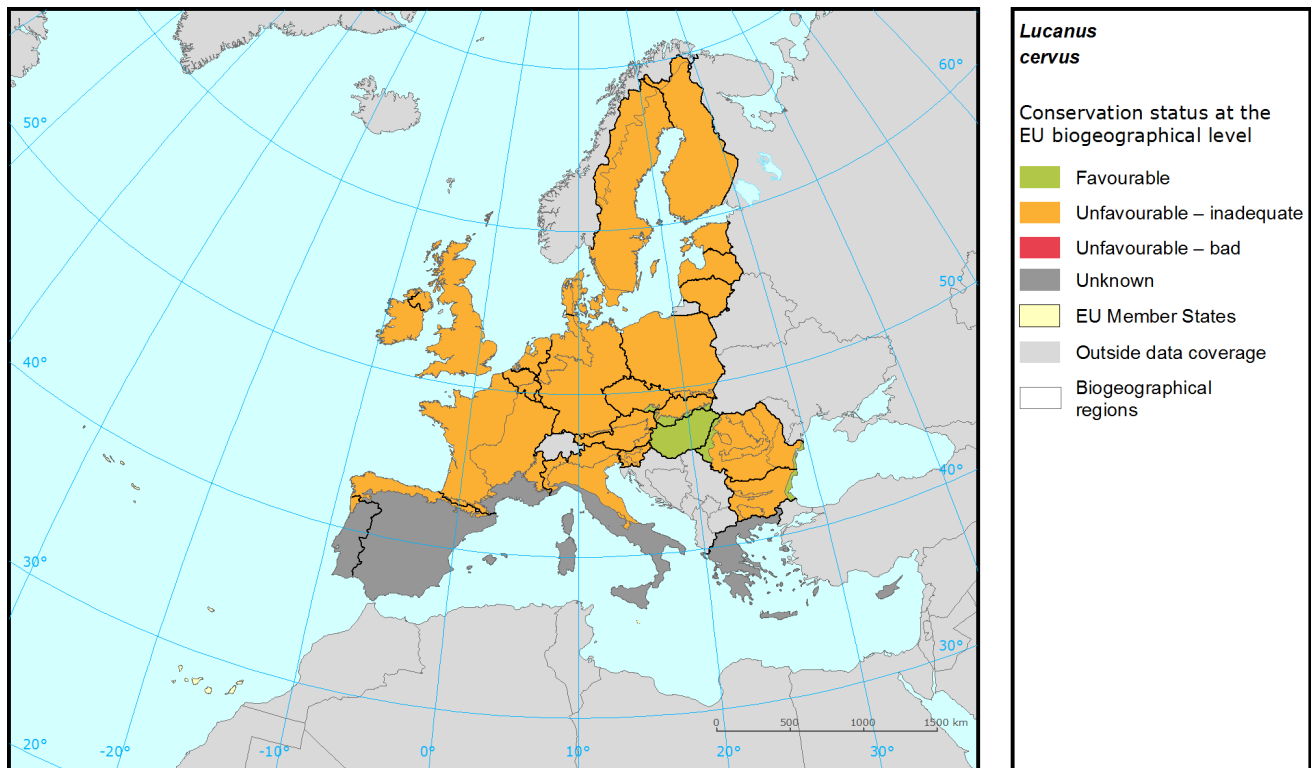
The conservation status is assessed as unknown for the Mediterranean region. It was the same in the previous reporting round. For the Mediterranean region were reported following threats and pressures: restructuring agricultural land holding, restructuring agricultural land holding, forest and plantation management and use and forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth from France. Spain and Portugal reported forest replanting (non native trees); Spain and Italy reported forestry clearance. Spain also reported removal of forest undergrowth. Spain, Portugal and Italy reported removal of dead and dying trees and Italy and Portugal reported anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity and burning down.

This species is assessed as favourable (stable) in the Pannonian region which was also the case in 2007. Despite the favourable conservation status in the Pannonian region were reported eight threats and pressure. These are: forest planting on open ground in Czech Republic and Romania, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) in S

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



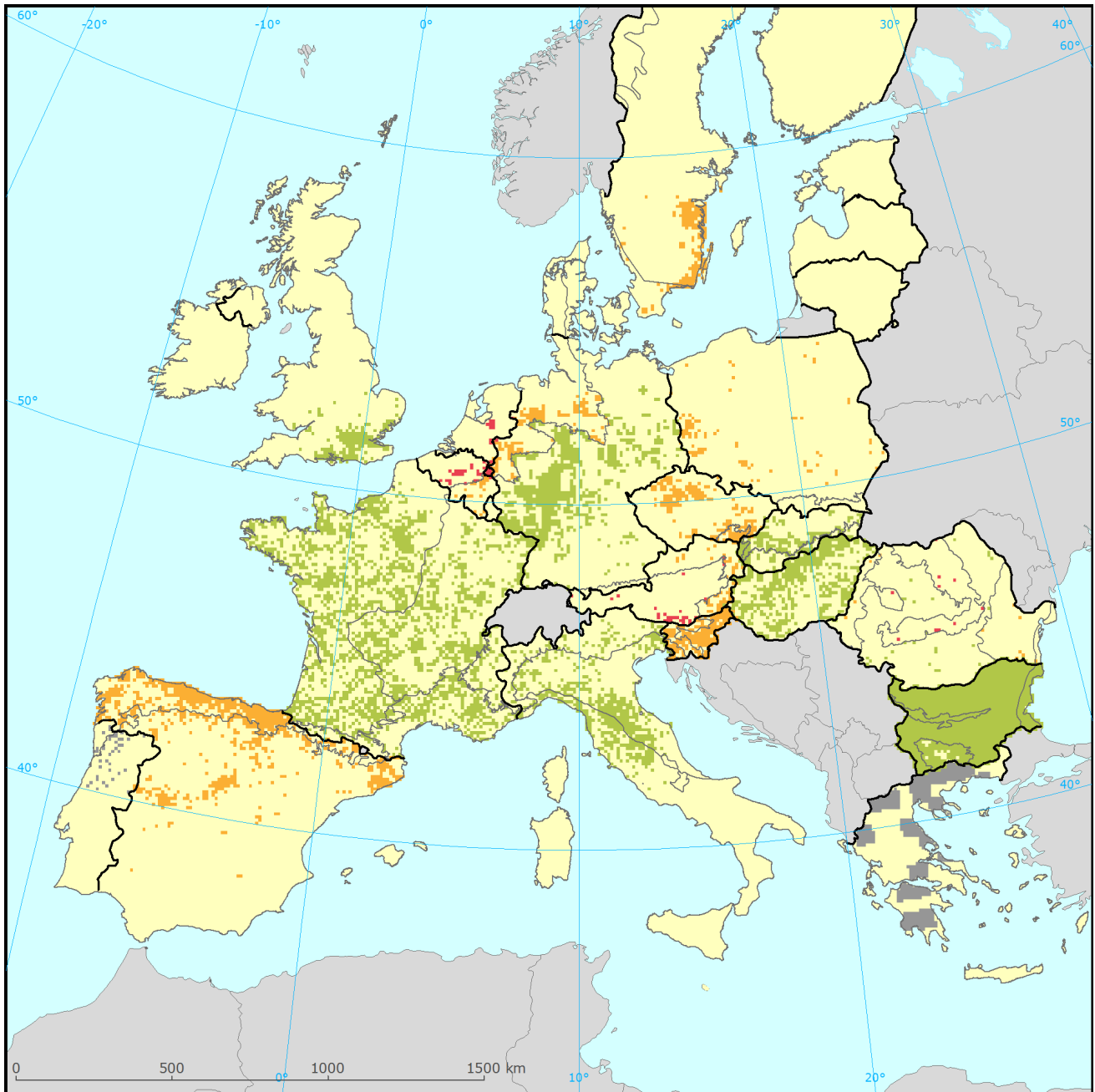
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	7	U1	
ATL	FV	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	24	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	1	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2	U2	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	41	U1	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	17	XX	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	7	FV	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	0.1	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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



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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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	-	5.2	U2	Better data
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.7		
ES	ALP	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	6.2	XX	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		13.1	FV	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.7	U2	Better data
PL	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			U2	Changed method
RO	ALP	U2	U1	U2	U1	U2		1.9		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	8.9	U1	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		19.3	FV	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	1.4	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	7.2	U1	Genuine
ES	ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	20.0	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		61.0	FV	
NL	ATL	U2	FV	U1	U2	U2	=	1.2	U1	Changed method
PT	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.3	U1	Changed method
UK	ATL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.0	FV	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0		
SE	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	100.0	U2	Better data
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	1.7	U1	
BE	CON	XX	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.7	XX	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.9		
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	5.1	U1	
DE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.5	U1	Better data
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		20.1	FV	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		9.3	U2	Better data
PL	CON	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	2.9	XX	Better data
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.9		
SE	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.8	U1	
SI	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	4.0	U1	
ES	MED	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	29.7	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		18.8	FV	
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		34.0	XX	
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.5	U2	Better data
PT	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.0	U1	Changed method

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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					
CZ	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	+	4.9	U1		
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		82.7	FV		
RO	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1		0.8			
SK	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		11.6	FV		
RO	STE	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	39
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	9
B01	Afforestation	9
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
B03	Forest exploitation	6
J01	Fire and fire suppression	5
A04	Grazing by livestock	3
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	3
B07	Other forestry activities	3

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	38
B01	Afforestation	11
B03	Forest exploitation	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	7
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	7
J01	Fire and fire suppression	3
A04	Grazing by livestock	2
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	2
B07	Other forestry activities	2

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	10				66			
BE		21			45			
BG	60		70		40			
CZ					26		59	
DE		32			42			
ES	4	47				11		
FR	x	x			x	x		
HU							25	
IT	x				x	x		
NL		41						
PL	x				36			
PT		x				x		
RO	71				50		100	61
SE				20	30			
SI	13				39			
SK	50						50	
UK		5						

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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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	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	18
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	13
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11
7.0	Other species management measures	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	4
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	1

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=Lucanus+cervus>

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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.