



## Pilemia tigrina

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

The longicorn beetle *Pilemia tigrina* is distributed in Hungary, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria. The most important habitats for this species are loess grasslands, steppe areas and their remnants. Its food plant is Barrelier's bugloss (*Anchusa barrelieri*), into the stems of which the females lay their eggs.

The conservation status for the Alpine region is assessed as favourable. There was no report in the previous reporting round. From the Alpine region only Bulgaria reported following main threats and pressures: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), mining and quarrying, roads, motorways, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, fire and fire suppression, burning down.

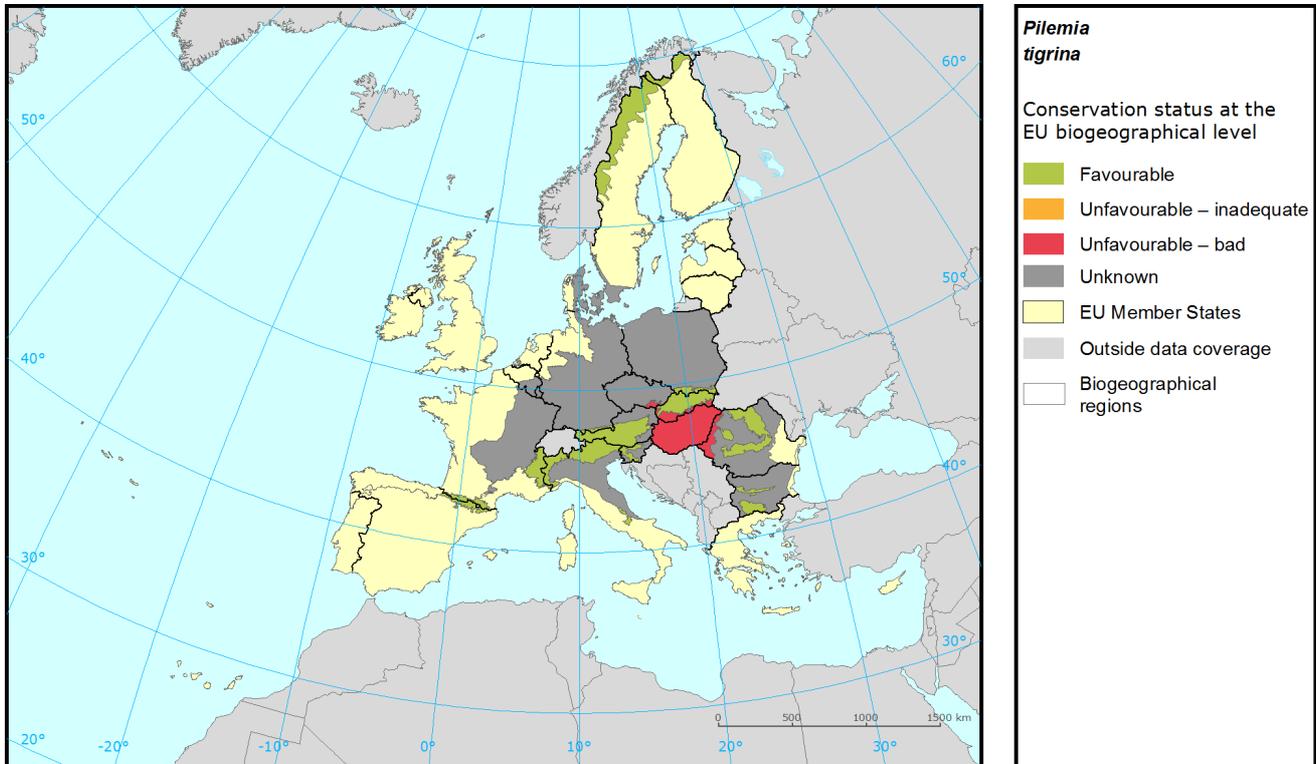
This species in the Continental region is reported only from Bulgaria and Romania. The conservation status is assessed as unknown. There were no reports in the previous reporting round for both countries. From the Continental region were reported following threats and pressures: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (Romania, Bulgaria), use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry), mining and quarrying, roads, motorways, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, fire and fire suppression (Bulgaria), burning down (Romania and Bulgaria), reduction or loss of specific habitat features, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (Romania).

In the Pannonian region this species is reported only from Hungary. Its conservation status is assessed as unfavourable-bad and declining. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-inadequate. For the Pannonian region these main threats and pressures are given: grassland removal for arable land, intensive mowing or intensification, invasive non-native species and problematic native species.

# Species: *Pilemia tigrina*

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	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	=	17	XX	Not genuine
CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x		XX	
PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	83	U1	Genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Pilemia tigrina*

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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		100.0		
BG CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV				
RO CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
HU PAN	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	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
J01	Fire and fire suppression	23
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	15
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	8
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
I02	Problematic native species	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J01	Fire and fire suppression	23
C01	Mining and quarrying	15
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	8
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
I02	Problematic native species	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8

## 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	CON	PAN
<b>BG</b>	100	100	
<b>HU</b>			8
<b>RO</b>		47	

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

## 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
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	40
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	40
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	20

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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=Pilemia+tigrina>

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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.