



Rhysodes sulcatus

Annex	II
Priority	No
Species group	Arthropods
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

The beetle *Rhysodes sulcatus* is distributed in temperate zone of Europe probably also temperate zone of Central Asia, but the range of this relict species is little known. It appears always shatteringly and extremely rarely. It lives in the ancient deciduous forests, especially open alluvial forests and perhaps pasture forests. Occurs in decaying wood of solitary old trees (oaks, poplars, elms, etc). Never leaves this habitat. Activity is probably nocturnal.

The conservation status for the Alpine region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate and declining. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. From the Alpine region were reported the following main threats and pressures: artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (Bulgaria), forest and plantation management and use (France, Slovenia and Romania), forestry clearance (Austria, Slovenia, Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania), removal of forest undergrowth (Poland), removal of dead and dying trees (Austria, Slovenia, Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania), non-intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched) (Austria), thinning of tree layer (Poland), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (Austria, France), use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry) (Bulgaria), forestry activities not referred to above (Austria and Poland), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, burning down (Bulgaria) and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (Romania).

The conservation status for the Continental region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, which was also the case in 2007 (no change). From the Continental region were reported following threats and pressures: artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees) (Bulgaria), forest and plantation management and use (Slovenia, Romania, France), forest replanting (non native trees) (Czech Republic), forestry clearance (Slovenia, Czech Republic, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania), removal of forest undergrowth (Poland), removal of dead and dying trees (Italy, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania), thinning of tree layer (Poland), forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (France), use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry) (Bulgaria), forestry activities not referred to above (Poland), improved access to site (France), other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, burning down (Bulgaria) and human induced changes in hydraulic conditions (Romania).

In the region Mediterranean the conservation status is assessed as unknown, which was also the case in 2007 (no change). For this region Italy reported two main threats and pressures: removal of dead and dying trees and burning down.

Its conservation status for Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable-bad and declining. In the previous reporting round it was unknown. This change seems to be due to better data (Slovakia) and using different method for the assessments (Hungary). For the Pannonian region were reported following main threats and pressures: artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), forestry clearance by Slovakia and removal of dead and dying trees by

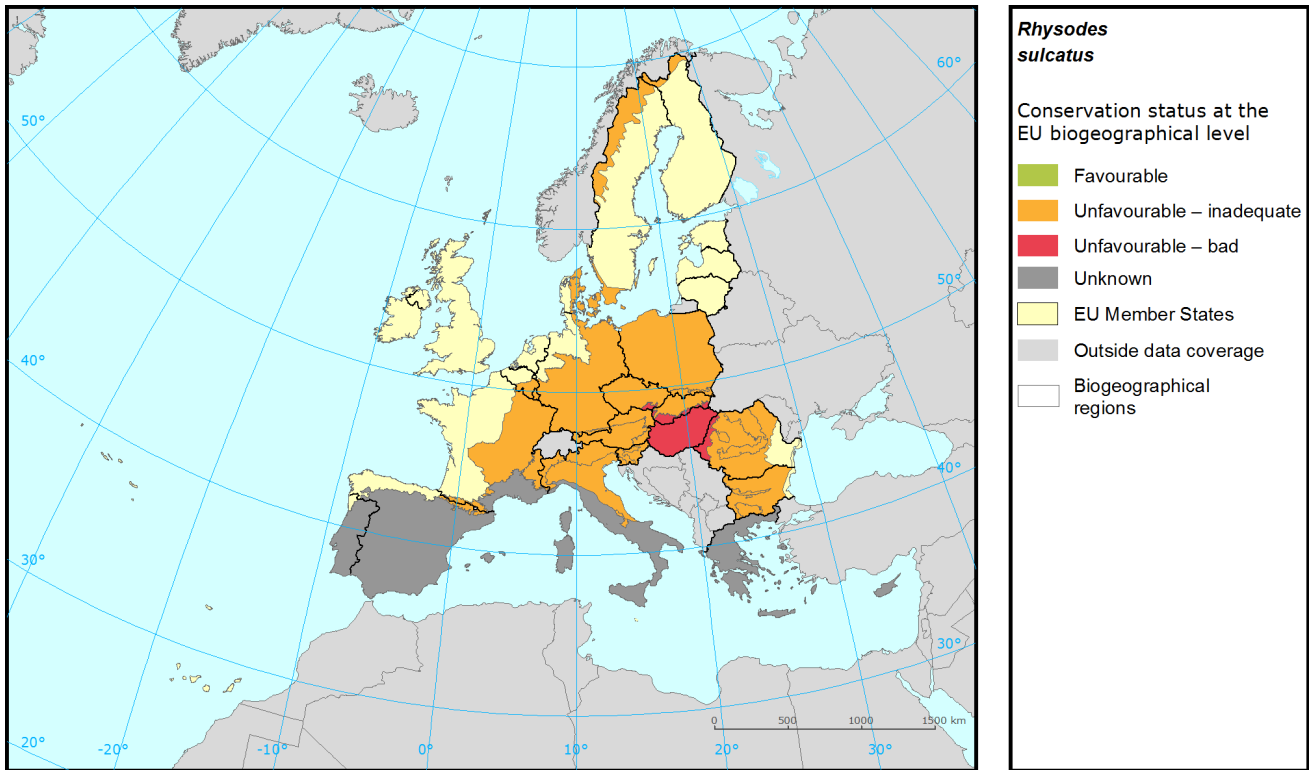
Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Slovakia and Hungary.

Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*

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	U1	U1	U1	-	48	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	24	U1	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	13	XX	
PAN	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	15	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*








Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Rhysodes sulcatus

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.

Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*

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	U2	U2	-				
BG	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	13.9			
FR	ALP	U2	XX	U2	XX	x	15.7	XX	Genuine	
PL	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U2	+	5.2	U2	Better data	
RO	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.9			
SI	ALP	XX	XX	U2	U2	x	1.7	U2		
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	62.6	XX	Better data	
BG	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	37.9			
CZ	CON	U2	U2	U1	U1	=	5.2	U2		
FR	CON	U2	U2	XX	XX	-	3.4	XX	Better data	
IT	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX		3.4			
PL	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	39.7	U1		
RO	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX		6.9			
SI	CON	XX	XX	U2	U2	x	3.4	U2		
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		96.8	XX		
IT	MED	XX	XX	FV	XX		3.2			
HU	PAN	U1	XX	U1	U1	=	57.1	XX	Changed method	
SK	PAN	U2	U2	U1	U1	-	42.9	XX	Better data	

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.

Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	50
B07	Other forestry activities	10
J01	Fire and fire suppression	10
B03	Forest exploitation	7
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	7
E06	Other urban/industrial developments	7
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	7
B01	Afforestation	3

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	53
B01	Afforestation	9
B03	Forest exploitation	9
B07	Other forestry activities	9
J01	Fire and fire suppression	9
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	6
D05	Improved access to site	3

Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	MED	PAN
AT	100			
BG	100	100		
CZ		45		
FR	x	x		
HU				77
IT		x	x	
PL	40	25		
RO	100	58		
SI	100	x		
SK	35			50

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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	27
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	27
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	14
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	14
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	9
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	9

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/>

Species: *Rhysodes sulcatus*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

[group=Arthropods&period=3&subject=Rhysodes+sulcatus](#)

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.