



Saga pedo

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

The bush cricket (*Saga pedo*) is spread throughout the European part of the Mediterranean region and Asia as far east as to China. It inhabits dry meadows, pastures, shrubby hillsides, gorges, and as well follow grain fields and vineyards

It is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate for the Alpine region. It was the same in the previous reporting round. For the Alpine region only from Austria was abandonment of pastoral systems and lack of grazing reported as a serious threat and pressure for this species.

In the Atlantic region the conservation status is assessed as unknown. In the previous reporting round it was favourable, but this change was reported by France by using different method to the assessment. For the Atlantic region only from France was urbanised areas, human habitation, industrial or commercial areas and structures, buildings in the landscape reported as a serious threat and pressure for this species.

No method is possible to use due to missing data for all parameters for Bulgaria so the consevation status in Continental region is not possible to assess, so it is unknown. Previous status is unfavourable-inadequate. Species is widespread on suitable habitats in Bulgarian part of the region. In Continental region five countries reported following threats a pressures: modification of cultivation practices (Romania), grassland removal for arable land (Italy), abandonment / lack of mowing (Slovenia), abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (Austria and Italy) and burning down (Romania).

It is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate in the Mediterranean region. In the previous reporting round it was unfavourable-bad, however the change seems to be due to better data and using different methods for assessment. In three countries of the Mediterranean region were reported these threats and pressures: abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing in Italy, thinning of tree layer and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity in Spain, urbanised areas, human habitation, industrial or commercial areas and structures and buildings in the landscape in France.

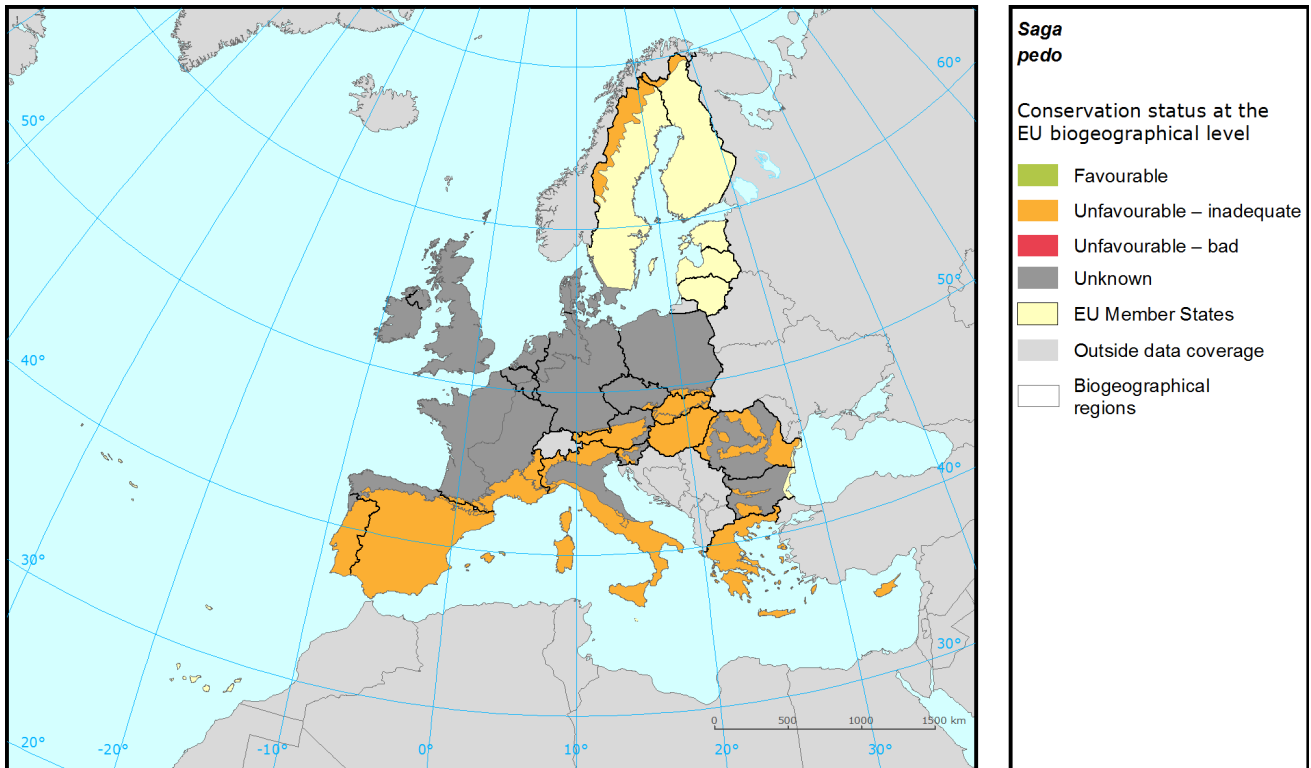
The conservation status for the Pannonian region is assessed as unfavourable-inadequate, but stable. . In the previous reporting round it was unknown, however the change seems to be due to better data especially from Hungary. Czech republic for the Pannonian region two major pressures reported: agricultural intensification and grassland removal for arable land.

In the Steppic region this species is reported only from Romania. The conservation status is unfavourable-inadequate. There was no report from 2007. Thus nature of change is not genuine. In the Steppic region Romania reported modification of cultivation practices as a pressure and burning down as a threat.

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



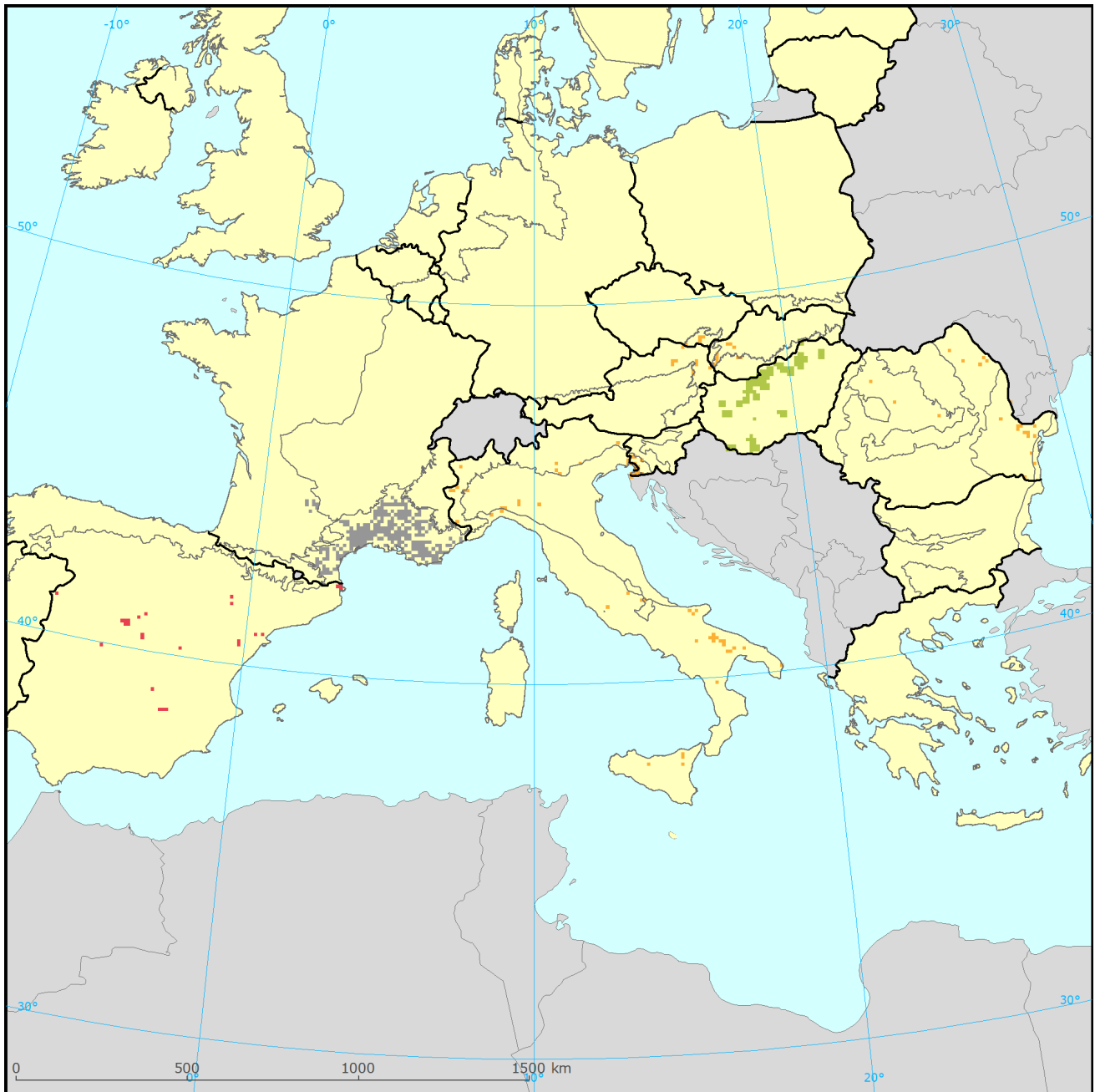
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	4	U1	
ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	2	FV	Not genuine
CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	7	U1	Not genuine
MED	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	60	U2	Not genuine
PAN	U1	FV	FV	FV	U1	=	25	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	2	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Saga pedo

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	U1	+	10.0	U1+		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	=	55.0	U2	Changed method	
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	35.0	U1		
FR	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX		100.0	FV	Better data	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	+	18.4	U1	Genuine	
BG	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX					
IT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	31.6	U2	Genuine	
RO	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1		21.1			
SI	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	28.9	XX	Changed method	
ES	MED	U1	U2	U1	U1	x	7.8	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX		83.8	FV	Better data	
IT	MED	FV	FV	U1	FV	-	8.4	U2	Changed method	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	FV	+	3.0	U2	Genuine	
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		94.7	XX	Better data	
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	2.3	U1		
RO	STE	FV	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
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	24
A04	Grazing by livestock	24
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	12
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	12
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	12
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A04	Grazing by livestock	25
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	13
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	13
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	13
J01	Fire and fire suppression	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6

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=Saga+pedo>

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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.