



Dryomys nitedula

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The Forest Dormouse is a rodent species which within Europe is present in the Alps, the Balkan and the Baltic States and the areas in between. It has a preference for broadleaved or mixed forests with an extended undergrowth of shrubs.

This species has Favourable conservation status in the Alpine, Continental and Steppic regions. The biggest populations occur in the first two regions. In the Pannonian and Black Sea region the status is Unfavourable-Inadequate and Unknown in the Boreal and Mediterranean regions (northern and southern edges of the range within the EU). However, most countries still report unknown trends for range, population or habitat for the species.

This species is in Unknown conservation status in the Boreal region (previously reported as Unfavourable-Bad). Especially the Latvian population is poorly known. Lithuania reports forestry clearance and removal of forest undergrowth as threats and pressures of high importance.

In the Continental region where Bulgaria and Romania have the biggest share of the population, the conservation status is Favourable (although Bulgaria reports also major threats or pressures and Bulgarian NGO suggest that the modelling method used by Bulgaria provides too optimistic values). Only Austria reported Favourable also in the previous reporting round. The Czech Republic and Poland report several data gaps and for all countries trend information is incomplete. Polish Naturalists Club suggest that also the reported Favourable by Poland for the parameter Habitat for the species should be rather Unknown. Threats and pressures of high importance are linked to forest exploitation e.g. removal of dead wood or forest undergrowth, but also agricultural intensification is reported.

In the Alpine region the conservation status is Favourable and was probably the same in the previous reporting round as well (largely due to populations of Bulgaria and Romania). No major threats and pressures reported except by Poland (removal of dead wood or forest undergrowth).

Conservation status in the Pannonian region is Unfavourable-Inadequate and was most likely the same if Romanian data is taken into account. Only Hungary reports major threats and pressures, namely forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth or forest replanting, removal of hedges or scrub and other human disturbances.

In the Steppic region (only Romania) the conservation status is reported as Favourable, but on the basis of the reported data this conclusion is not straightforward. However, no major threats and pressures are reported.

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In the Black Sea region (only Bulgaria) the conservation status is concluded as Unfavourable-Inadequate which is supported by the reported major threats and pressures (burning down, forestry clearance, urbanisation and solar energy production).

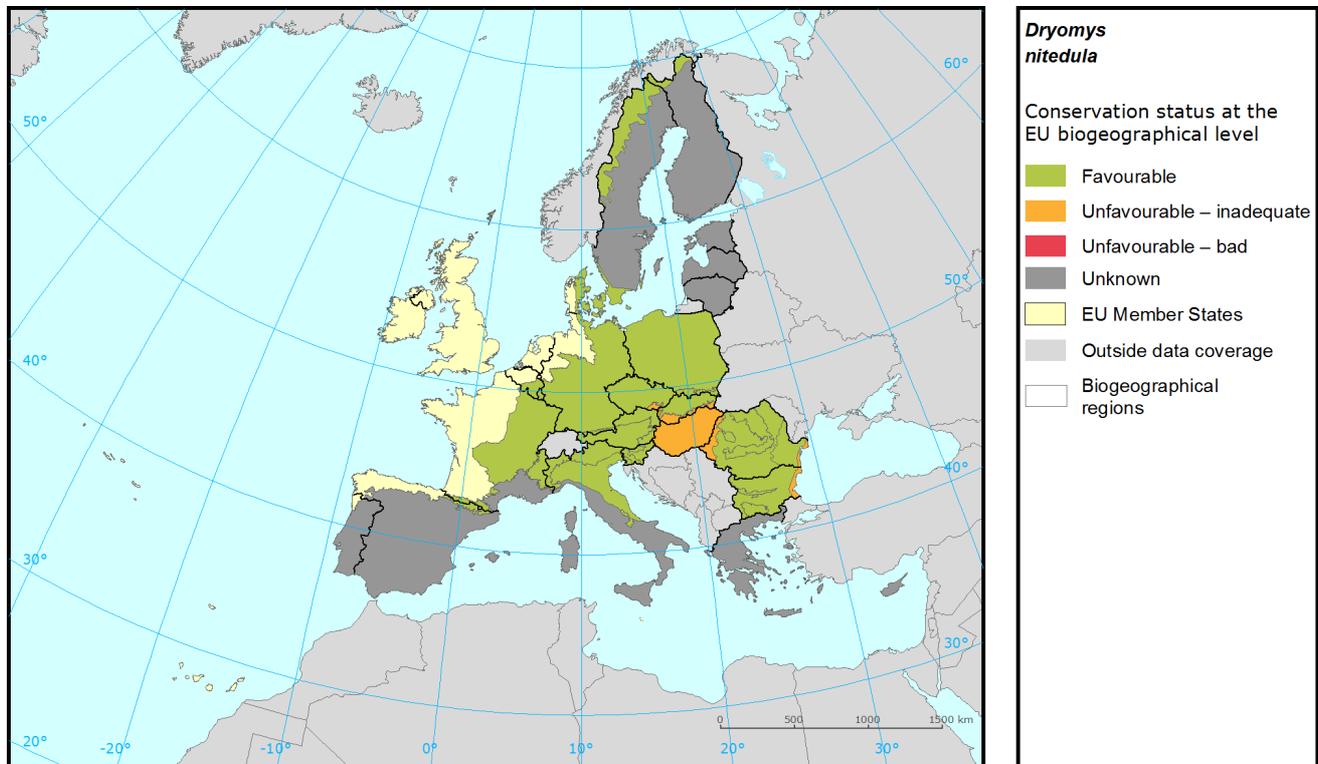
The conclusion for Mediterranean region (Greece and Italy) is not up-to-date as Greece data is from 2001-2006. Conservation status is Unknown due to incomplete data (also data gaps in Italy). Italy reports burning down as a major threat and pressure.

According to IUCN conservation status is 'Least Concern'.

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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	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	16	U1	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	3	XX	Not genuine
BOR	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	=	0.11	U2	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	62	XX	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	8	XX	
PAN	U1	XX	U1	XX	U1	=	4	U2	Not genuine
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Dryomys nitedula

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	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.5	FV		
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		30.6			
DE	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX		
IT	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		3.8	FV		
PL	ALP	XX	XX	FV	XX		1.5	XX		
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		44.3			
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.5	FV		
SK	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	3.8	U1		
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0			
LT	BOR	U1	U1	FV	XX	=	75.0	U2	Better data	
LV	BOR	XX	XX	FV	XX		25.0	XX		
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	FV		
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		41.8			
CZ	CON	FV	XX	FV	XX		2.5	XX		
PL	CON	XX	XX	FV	XX		1.9	U1	Changed method	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV		53.4			
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		97.8	XX		
IT	MED	U1	XX	XX	XX	x	2.2	XX	Changed method	
HU	PAN	U1	XX	U1	XX	=	37.1	U1		
RO	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		60.7			
SK	PAN	U2	U1	U1	U1	+	2.1	U2+		
RO	STE	FV	FV	FV	FV		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.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	38
B03	Forest exploitation	15
J01	Fire and fire suppression	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	8
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	50
B03	Forest exploitation	17
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	8
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
J01	Fire and fire suppression	8

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=Mammals&period=3&subject=Dryomys+nitedula>

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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.