



## Muscardinus avellanarius

---

<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Mammals
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The Common Dormouse (Hazel Dormouse) is fairly widespread in Europe, although it is absent from Iberia, south-west France and most of Fennoscandia. It inhabits deciduous woodland, favouring forest edges. It can also be found in hedgerows in farmland.

Dormouse has Favourable conservation status in the Boreal, Atlantic and Steppic region and the worst status is in the Atlantic region.

This species is doing well in the Boreal region; it has a Favourable conservation status and most likely was the same in the previous reporting round. No major threats or pressures are reported except that Latvia indicates that its population, being in the edge of range, is probably regulated by unknown natural factors.

Dormouse in the Atlantic region continues having Unfavourable-Bad conservation status and with decreasing trend in conservation status - mainly due to the status in the United Kingdom which hosts around 50% of the Atlantic population. Many threats and pressures of high importance are reported by the countries of this region. They are cultivation, use of biocides, different forestry activities like removal of forest undergrowth, problematic native species, grazing in forests, biofuel production, restructuring agricultural land holding and reduction or loss of specific habitat features.

In the Continental region the conservation status is Unfavourable-Inadequate with stable trend in overall conservation status. It was probably the same in the previous reporting round. Those countries reporting Unfavourable status have also reported high importance threats and pressures (except Sweden, and Poland reports major pressures despite of favourable status), namely agricultural intensification, forestry management like removal of forest undergrowth or dead wood, removal of hedges or scrub and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

The conservation status in the Alpine region is Favourable largely due to populations of Bulgaria and Romania (they host about 50% of the Alpine population). Only Poland and France report threats or pressures of high importance, such as removal of dead wood or forest undergrowth and forest planting on open ground.

In the Pannonian region the conservation status is Unfavourable-Inadequate with stable trend in overall conservation status. It was presumably the same in the previous reporting round as some countries indicate non-genuine changes between the two rounds. Hungary hosts the biggest population in this region and is the only country reporting major threats and pressures. These are forestry management like removal of undergrowth and forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth and removal of hedges or scrub.

# Species: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

The conservation status in the Mediterranean region is Unknown due to conclusions of France and old data of Greece. Major threats or pressures are reported, namely fire (France) and forest clearance, burning and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (Italy where the status is Favourable).

The conservation status in the Steppic region (Romania) is Favourable (as in other regions of Romania). No major threats or pressures are reported which supports the favourable status.

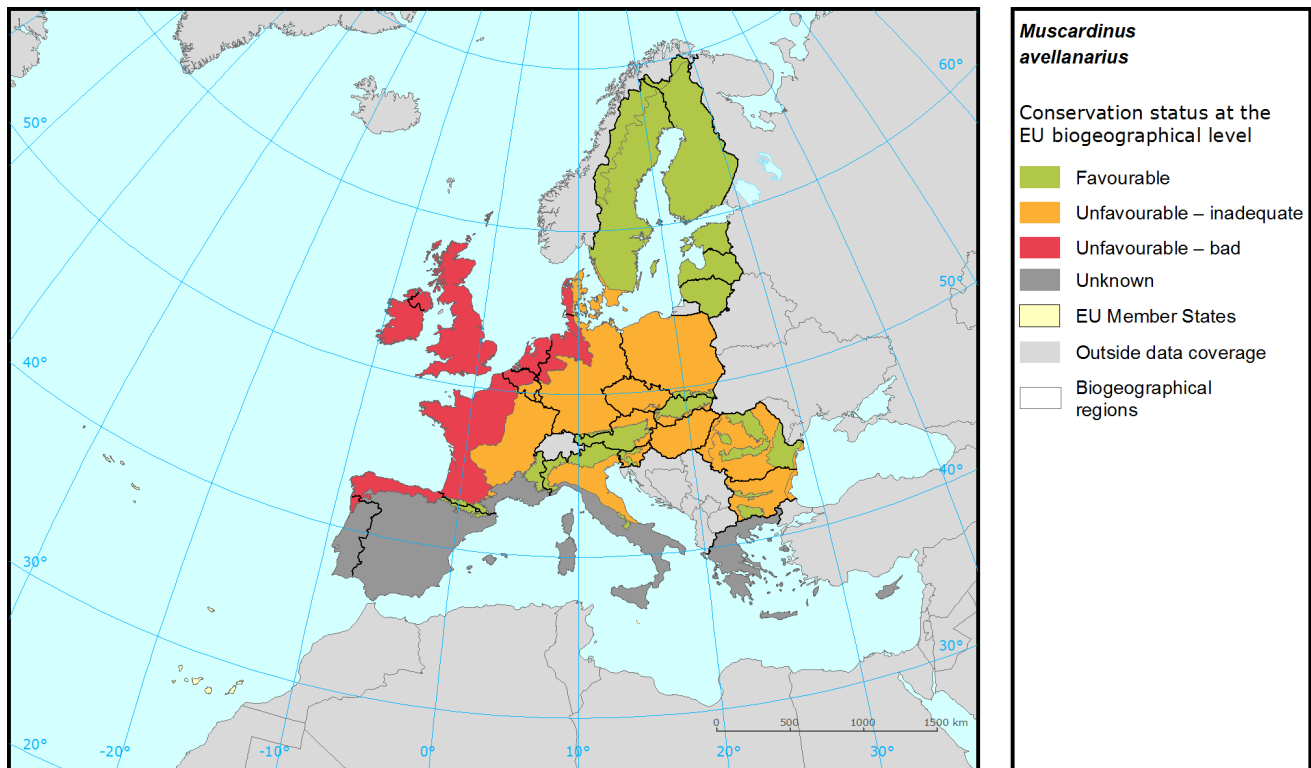
Conservation status in the Black Sea region (Bulgaria) is Unfavourable-Inadequate (as in Bulgarian parts of Continental region). Bulgaria reports threats and pressures of high importance for this species, namely burning down, solar energy production, urbanisation and forest clearance.

Species is classified as 'least concern' by IUCN.

# Species: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



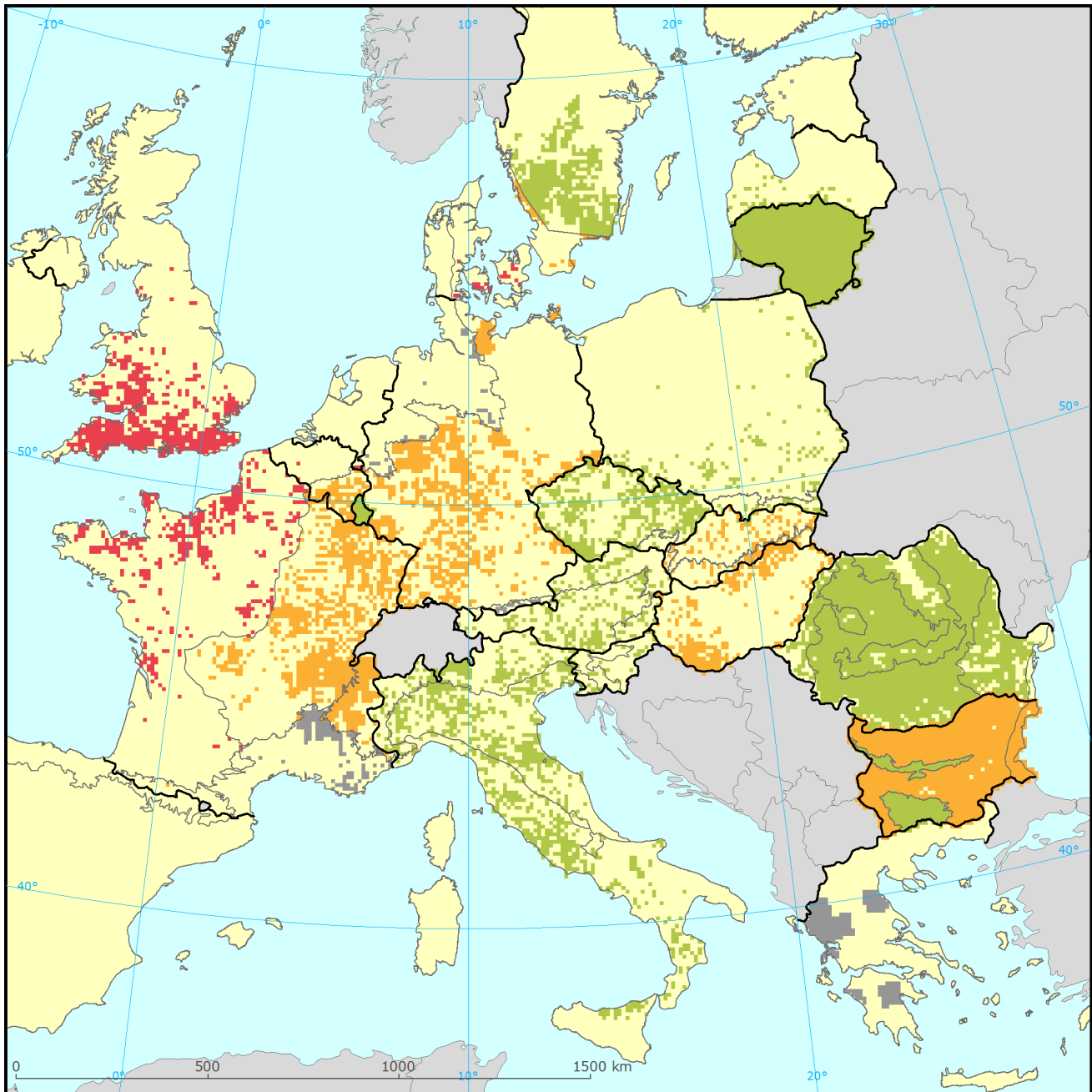
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	13	U1	Not genuine
ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	10	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	1	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	12	U1	Not genuine
CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	51	XX	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX	x	7	XX	
PAN	U1	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	4	XX	Not genuine
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	3	XX	Not genuine

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

# Species: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Muscardinus avellanarius*

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: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

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	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		12.8	FV	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.9		
DE	ALP	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX		1.2	XX	
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	11.9	U1	
IT	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		13.7	FV	
PL	ALP	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		2.6	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		34.3		
SI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.8	FV	
SK	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	6.8	U1	
BE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.2	U2	Genuine
DE	ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		4.7	XX	
FR	ATL	U2	XX	U2	U2	U2	=	41.9	U2	
NL	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	+	0.2	U2	Genuine
UK	ATL	FV	U2	XX	U1	U2	-	53.0	U2-	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0		
EE	BOR	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.4	XX	
LT	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		63.5	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		2.6	U1	Better data
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.6	U1	Better data
AT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.6	FV	
BE	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.5	U1-	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	20.0		
CZ	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		7.2	FV	
DE	CON	XX	XX	U1	FV	U1	=	16.2	XX	Better data
DK	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	0.4	U2	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	14.9	U1	
IT	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.1	FV	
LU	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.7	XX	
PL	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		3.0	FV	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.2		
SE	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	0.7	U1	
SI	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.4	FV	
FR	MED	XX	XX	FV	XX	XX		18.7	U1	Better data
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		28.5	XX	

# Species: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

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					
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		52.8	FV		
CZ	PAN	FV	XX	FV	FV		1.3	XX	Changed method	
HU	PAN	U1	FV	U1	FV	=	65.3	XX	Better data	
RO	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV		22.4			
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	11.1	U1		
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.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	32
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	17
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	12
J01	Fire and fire suppression	7
B03	Forest exploitation	5
B07	Other forestry activities	5
A01	Agricultural cultivation	2
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	2
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	2
B01	Afforestation	2

# Species: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	31
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	18
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	15
B03	Forest exploitation	5
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	3
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	3
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	3
B01	Afforestation	3
B04	Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)	3

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=Muscardinus+avellanarius>

# Species: *Muscardinus avellanarius*

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.