

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

SPECIES NAME: **Martes martes**

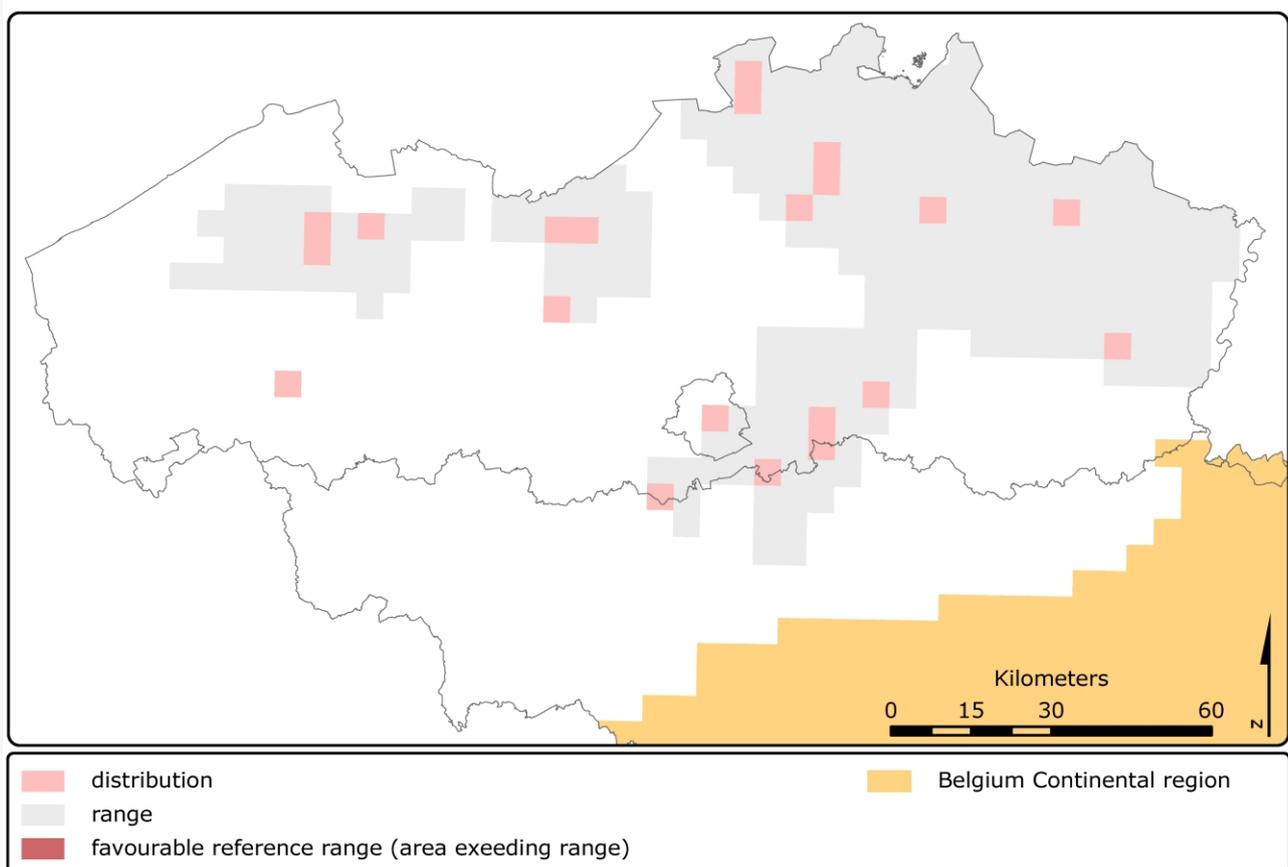
1. National level

Biogeographic regions and/or marine regions concerned in the MS: **ATL CON**

2. Biogeographical or marine level

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic

Van Den Berge K. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Pine marten (*Martes martes*) for the Belgian Atlantic region, In: Paelinckx D., Van Landuyt W. & De Bruyn L. (ed.). Conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitats and species. Report of the Research Institute for Nature and Forest, INBO.R.2008.15. Brussels. In prep



2.2 Published sources and/or websites

Van Den Berge, K. & De Pauw W., 2003. Boommarker *Martes martes* (Linnaeus, 1758). In: Verkem, S., De Maeseneer, J., Vandendriessche, B., Verbeylen, G. & Yskout, S. Zoogdieren in Vlaanderen. Ecologie en verspreiding van 1987 tot 2002. Natuurpunt Studie en JNM-Zoogdierenwerkgroep, Mechelen & Gent, België. Van Den Berge, K., Broekhuizen, S. & Müskens, G.J.D.M., 2000. Voorkomen van de boommarker *Martes martes* in Vlaanderen en het zuiden van Nederland. *Lutra* 43 (2): 125-136. www.inbo.be/natura2000be

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.3.1 Surface range of the species in km ² | 6502 |
| 2.3.2 Date of range determination | 1987-2006 |
| 2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range | Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation |
| 2.3.4 Range trend | Increasing (+) |
| 2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km ²) - optional | 1672 |
| 2.3.6 Range trend period | 1987-2006 |
| 2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend | Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Indirect anthropo(zoo)genic influence Natural processes |
| Other (specify) | N/A |

2.4 Population of the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 2.4.1 Population size estimation | | |
| Minimum population | Maximum population | Population units |
| 30 | 50 | Number of individuals |
| 2.4.2 Date of population estimation | 1998-2006 | |
| 2.4.3 Method used for population estimation | Based on expert opinion Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population or from sampling | |
| 2.4.4 Quality of population data | Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation | |
| 2.4.5 Population trend | Increasing (+) | |
| 2.4.6 Population trend magnitude | N/A | |
| 2.4.7 Population trend period | 1998-2006 | |
| 2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend | Improved knowledge/more accurate data Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) | |
| Other (specify) | N/A | |
| 2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional) | N/A | |
| 2.4.10 Main pressures | 151 - removal of hedges and copses 166 - removal of dead and dying trees 167 - forest exploitation without replanting 243 - trapping, poisoning, poaching 502 - roads, motorways 623 - motorised vehicles | |
| 2.4.11 Threats | 151 - removal of hedges and copses 166 - removal of dead and dying trees 243 - trapping, poisoning, poaching 502 - roads, motorways 623 - motorised vehicles | |

2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region

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|--|--|
| 2.5.1 Habitats for the species | Favourite habitat of pine marten consist of all types of forest as long as they have enough food availability (prey, fruits,...) and suitable hiding places (tree holes,...). Also small forest fragments are being accepted, when they are part of a larger forest landscape. |
| 2.5.2 Area estimation (km ²) | 6502 |
| 2.5.3 Date of estimation | 2006 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2.5.4 Quality of the data | Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation |
| 2.5.5 Trend of the habitat | Increasing (+) |
| 2.5.6 Trend period | 2001-2003 |
| 2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend | Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Natural processes |
| Other (specify) | N/A |
| 2.6 Future prospects for the species | Poor prospects - species likely to struggle unless conditions change |

2.7 Complementary information

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km ²) | 6502 |
| 2.7.2 Favourable reference population | Much more than field 2.4.1 200 |
| 2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species | 6502 |
| 2.7.4 Other relevant information | For at least during the last century, pine marten has always been very rare as a result of historical deforestation and active persecution of all carnivores. Its presence in a reproducing population context was only proven in the last decade. Difference must be made between erratic and settled animals (a.o. based upon autopsy findings). Minimum viable population number is unknown but estimated at about 200 animals with an utmost critical number of 30. If considering three locations, populations should totalize some hundreds of specimen to be favourable. |

| Conclusion | Biogeographical or marine level | Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional) |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| (2.3) Range | Favourable (FV) | N/A |
| (2.4) Population | Bad (U2) | N/A |
| (2.5) Habitat for the species | Inadequate (U1) | N/A |
| (2.6) Future prospects | Inadequate (U1) | N/A |
| Overall assessment | Bad (U2) | N/A |