

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

SPECIES NAME: **Lucanus cervus**

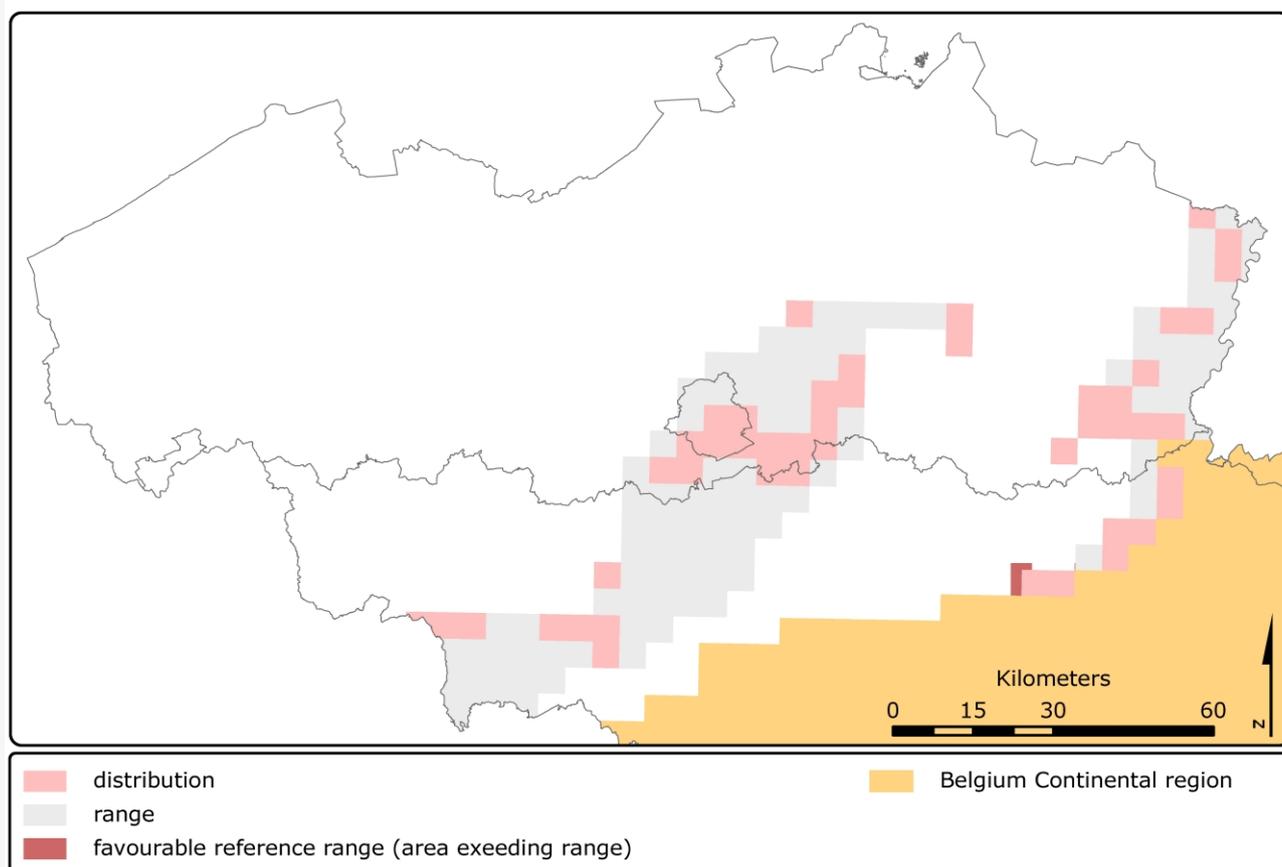
## 1. National level

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

Thomaes A. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Stag Beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) 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

Thomaes A., Kervyn T., Beck O. & Cammaerts, R. 2007. Distribution of *Lucanus cervus* in Belgium: surviving in a changing landscape (Coleoptera: Lucanidae). In press Cammaerts, in Press Thomaes, A. 2006. IHD Stag beetle Flanders. CEC, 1994. CORINE Land Cover technical guide. European Commission, Luxemburg. [www.inbo.be/natura2000be](http://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 3494

km2	
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2000-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km2) - optional	0
2.3.6 Range trend period	1990-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
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
44	44	Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2000-2006	
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	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	Decreasing (-)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	24	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1995-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown Direct human influence (restoration, deterioration, destruction) Natural processes	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	The distribution of <i>L. cervus</i> is still poorly known and therefore it is not possible to calculate the exact trends. It is assumed that the loss of populations of this species is greater than 1% / year. The main reason for this decline is loss of habitat. This species is extra vulnerable to this loss of habitat because this species often occurs in small and scattered habitat. These small habitats are difficult to protect. The habitat of this species within dominial forests is well protected and within SAC's first protection measures are taken.	
2.4.10 Main pressures	101 - modification of cultivation practices 150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 151 - removal of hedges and copses 164 - forestry clearance 166 - removal of dead and dying trees 167 - forest exploitation without replanting 190 Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above 241 - collection (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....) 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 502 - roads, motorways 965 - predation 967 - antagonism with domestic animals	
2.4.11 Threats	101 - modification of cultivation practices 150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 151 - removal of hedges and copses 166 - removal of dead and dying trees 190 Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 502 - roads, motorways 965 - predation	

967 - antagonism with domestic animals

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

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	Semi-opened broadleaved forests, coppices, forest edges, old orchards, steep afforested slopes, parks and hollow ways. Mostly on southern exposed slopes with warm microclimate and with loamy and sandy soils. Habitats with sufficient soil woody debris and continuous supply of suitable dead wood over time.
2.5.2 Area estimation (km <sup>2</sup> )	121
2.5.3 Date of estimation	1994
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
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 <sup>2</sup> )	3494
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	Much more than field 2.4.1 44
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species	N/A
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A

<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(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

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

SPECIES NAME: **Callimorpha quadripunctaria**

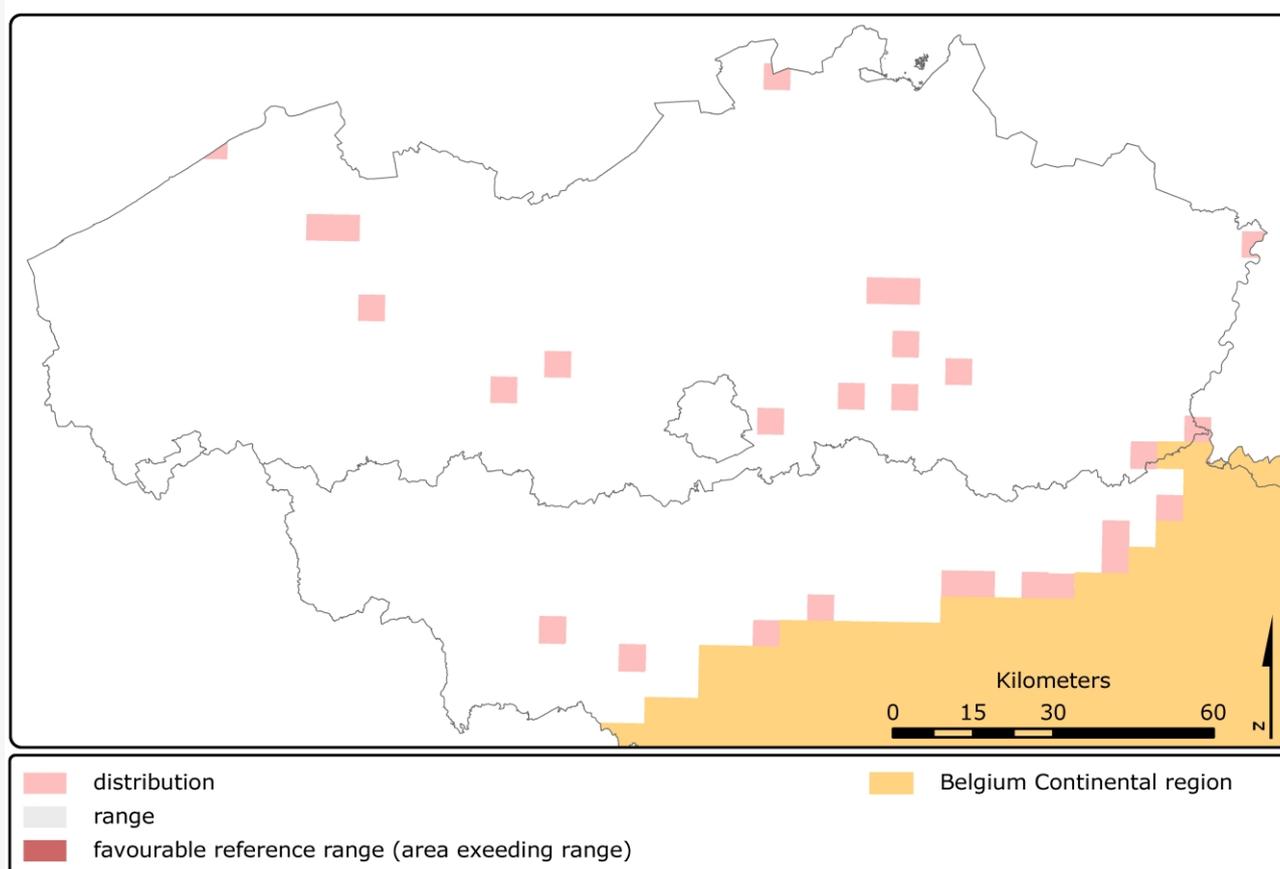
## 1. National level

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

Thomaes A. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Jersey Tiger Moth (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*) 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

<http://webh01.ua.ac.be/vve/Checklists/Lepidoptera/Arctiidae.htm>  
[www.inbo.be/natura2000be](http://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<sup>2</sup>

5325

2.3.2 Date of range determination

2000-2006

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 <sup>2</sup> ) - optional	N/A
2.3.6 Range trend period	2000-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
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	30	Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2000-2006	
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	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	2000-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A	
2.4.10 Main pressures	101 - modification of cultivation practices 150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 151 - removal of hedges and copses 241 - collection (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....) 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 502 - roads, motorways 965 - predation	
2.4.11 Threats	101 - modification of cultivation practices 150 Restructuring agricultural land holding 151 - removal of hedges and copses 400 Urbanised areas, human habitation 410 Industrial or commercial areas 502 - roads, motorways 965 - predation	

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

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	The habitat for this species consists of a mixture of warm, dry (calcareous) grasslands with <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> used by adult butterflies for foraging and moist, shady forest edges for the larvae.
2.5.2 Area estimation (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	1995-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown
Other (specify)	N/A

2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects - species expected to survive and prosper	
<b>2.7 Complementary information</b>		
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km <sup>2</sup> )	5325	
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	30	
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species	N/A	
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A	
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Favourable (FV)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Favourable (FV)	N/A
Overall assessment	Favourable (FV)	N/A

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

SPECIES NAME: **Leucorrhinia pectoralis**

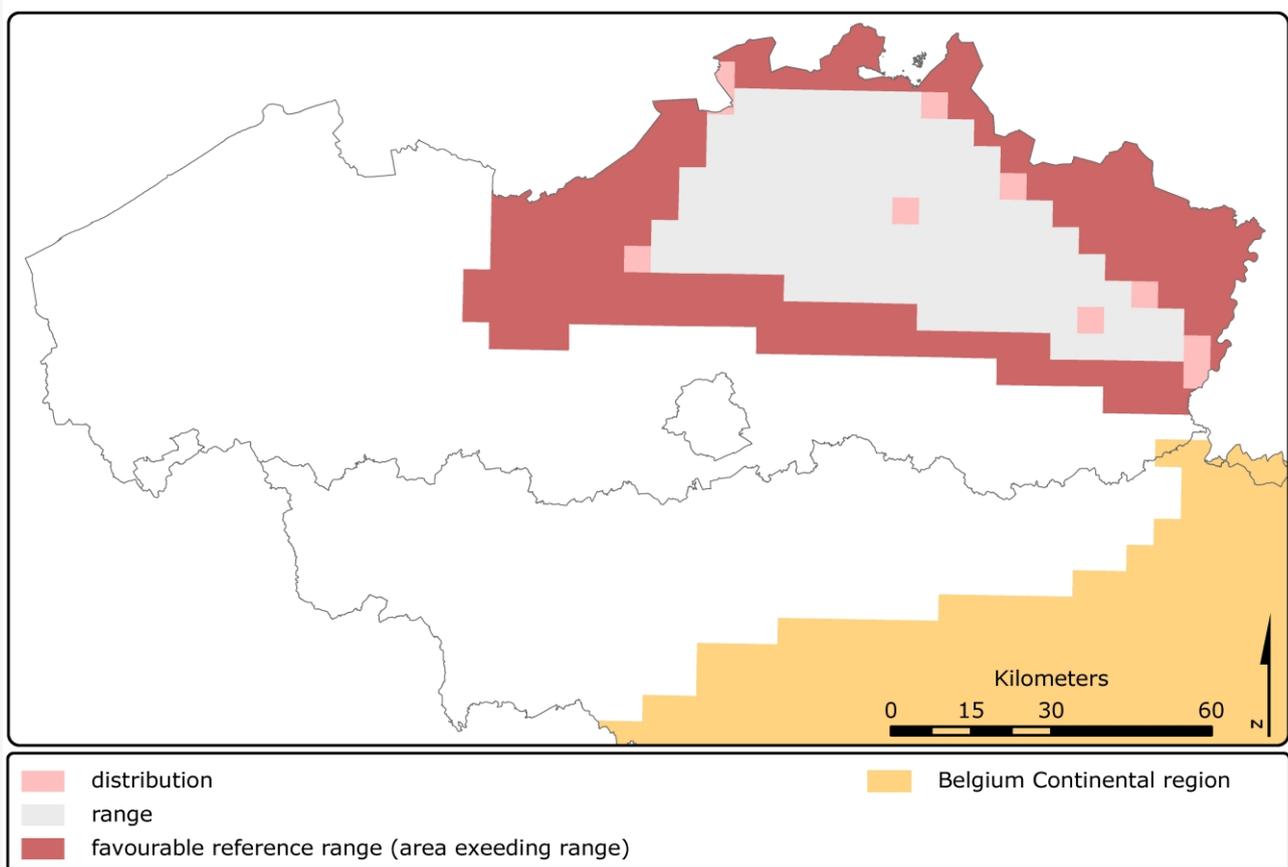
## 1. National level

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

## 2. Biogeographical or marine level

### 2.1 Biogeographical region or marine region: Atlantic

De Knijf G. (2008) Conservation status of the Natura 2000 species Large White-faced Darter (*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*) 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	De Knijf, G., Anselin, A., Goffart, P. & Tailly, M. (eds.), 2006. De libellen (Odonata) van België: verspreiding - evolutie - habitats. Libellenwerkgroep Gomphus ism Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek, Brussel. 368 pp. <a href="http://www.inbo.be/natura2000be">www.inbo.be/natura2000be</a>
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### 2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species in km <sup>2</sup>	2960
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2000-2006

2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good e.g based on extensive surveys
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (km <sup>2</sup> ) - optional	0
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown Improved knowledge/more accurate data
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
10	10	Grids
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2000-2006	
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	Based on expert opinion	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement	
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude	0	
2.4.7 Population trend period	2000-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown Improved knowledge/more accurate data	
Other (specify)	N/A	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	N/A	
2.4.10 Main pressures	701 - water pollution 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits 810 Drainage 811 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes 853 - management of water levels 910 Silting up 952 - eutrophication	
2.4.11 Threats	701 - water pollution 810 Drainage 811 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes 853 - management of water levels 910 Silting up 952 - eutrophication	

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

2.5.1 Habitats for the species	Moderately rich ponds, and moderately acid fens
2.5.2 Area estimation (km <sup>2</sup> )	N/A
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of the data	Poor e.g. based on very incomplete data or on expert judgement
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Stable (=)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Unknown Improved knowledge/more accurate data
Other (specify)	N/A
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Poor prospects - species likely to struggle unless conditions

	change
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## 2.7 Complementary information

2.7.1 Favourable reference range (km <sup>2</sup> )	5844	
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	Much more than field 2.4.1 10	
2.7.3 Suitable habitat for the species	N/A	
2.7.4 Other relevant information	N/A	
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Biogeographical or marine level</b>	<b>Conclusions within Natura 2000 sites (optional)</b>
(2.3) Range	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.4) Population	Bad (U2)	N/A
(2.5) Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)	N/A
(2.6) Future prospects	Inadequate (U1)	N/A
Overall assessment	Bad (U2)	N/A