0.1 Member State	п
0.2.1 Species code	1083
0.2.2 Species name	Lucanus cervus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Cervo volante

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map
Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species
No
1.1.2 Method used - map
Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map
Yes
No
1.1.5 Range map
Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Mediterranean (MED)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Fabio Stoch (on behalf of the Comitato Scientifico per la Fauna d'Italia) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and expert judgements have been provided by Paolo Audisio (Rome).

Campanaro A, Toni I, Hardersen S, Grasso DA., 2011. Monitoring of Lucanus cervus by means of remains of predation (Coleoptera, Lucanidae). Entomologia Generalis 33(1/2): 79–89.

Harvey D. J., Gange A.C., Hawes C. J., Rink M., 2001. Bionomics and distribution of the stag beetle, Lucanus cervus (L.) across Europe. Insect Conservation and Diversity (2011) 4, 23–38

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area
2.3.3 Short-term trend period
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude
2.3.6 Long-term trend period
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude
2.3.9 Favourable reference range

41200

Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

2001-2012 stable (0)

min max

N/A

min max

area (km²)

operator approximately equal to (≈)

unkown No

method Expert opinion

2.3.10 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size Unit N/A (individuals or agreed exception)

min max

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2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10) min 204 max 204
2.4.3 Additional information	
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality
	Conversion method not available
	Problems it is impossible to convert grids into individuals
2.4.4 Year or period	2007-2012
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min max confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method 2.4.14 Favourable reference	N/A number
population	operator approximately equal to (≈)
population	unknown No
	method Expert opinion
2.4.15 December shapes	Use of different method
2.4.15 Reason for change	Use of different method
2.5 Habitat for the Species	
2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	
2.5.2 Year or period	
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Expert opinion
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	IN/ A
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

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Pressure forestry clearance (B02.02) removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04) burning down (J01.01)		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
		high importance (H)	N/A
		high importance (H)	N/A N/A
		high importance (H)	
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians) (F03.02.01)		low importance (L)	N/A
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based only on exp	pert judgements (1)	

2.7 Main Threats

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Threat removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04) collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians) (F03.02.01)		ranking	pollution qualifier(s) N/A	
		high importance (H)		
		medium importance (M)	N/A	
2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)			
2.8 Complementary Information				
2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends				
2.8.2 Other relevant Information	In the MED region the species is replaced by, or lives intermixed to, Lucan tetraodon, which is rarer in the CON region			
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment				
2.9 Conclusions (assessment of cor	servation status a	t end of reporting period)		
2.9.1 Range	assessment Favo qualifiers N/A	urable (FV)		
2.9.2. Population	assessment Favo qualifiers N/A	urable (FV)		
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favo qualifiers N/A	urable (FV)		
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Favo qualifiers N/A	urable (FV)		
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)			
2.9.5 Overall trend in	N/A			

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

Conservation Status

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A min

3.1.2 Method used Absent data (0)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Administrative	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Legal protection of habi and species (6.3)	tats Administrative	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term

max

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

Continental (CON)

2.2 Published sources The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Fabio Stoch

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(on behalf of the Comitato Scientifico per la Fauna d'Italia) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and expert judgements have been provided by Paolo Audisio (Rome).

Campanaro A, Toni I, Hardersen S, Grasso DA. 2011. Monitoring of Lucanus cervus by means of remains of predation (Coleoptera, Lucanidae). Entomologia Generalis 33(1/2): 79–89.

Harvey D.J., Gange A.C., Hawes C.J., Rink M., 2001. Bionomics and distribution of the stag beetle, Lucanus cervus (L.) across Europe. Insect Conservation and Diversity (2011) 4, 23–38

MUSEO FRIULANO DI STORIA NATURALE, 2011. Lo stato di conoscenza e di conservazione di alcune specie

animali di interesse comunitario in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Relazione inedita all'Amministrazione della Regione

Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine (Novembre 2011): 1-194.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area

2.3.3 Short-term trend period

2.3.4 Short-term trend direction

2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude

2.3.6 Long-term trend period

2.3.7 Long-term trend direction

2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude

2.3.9 Favourable reference range

78300

Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

2001-2012

stable (0)

min max

N/A

min max

area (km²)

operator approximately equal to (≈)

unkown No

method Expert opinion

2.3.10 Reason for change

Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size

(individuals or agreed exception)

Unit N/A

min max

2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)

Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)

min 307 max 307

2.4.3 Additional information

Definition of locality

Conversion method not available

Problems it is impossible to convert grids into individuals

2.4.4 Year or period

2.4.5 Method – population size

2.4.6 Short-term trend period

2.4.7 Short term trend direction

2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude

2.4.9 Short-term trend method

2.4.10 Long-term trend period

2.4.11 Long term trend direction

2007-2012

Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

2001-2012

stable (0)

min max confidence interval

Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

N/A

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2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude min max confidence interval 2.4.13 Long-term trend method N/A number 2.4.14 Favourable reference population operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown **Expert opinion** method 2.4.15 Reason for change Use of different method 2.5 Habitat for the Species 2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²) 2.5.2 Year or period 2.5.3 Method used - habitat Absent data (0) 2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat Good 2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method **Expert opinion** 2.5.5 Short term trend period 2001-2012 2.5.6 Short term trend direction stable (0) 2.5.7 Long-term trend period 2.5.8 Long term trend direction N/A 2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²) 2.5.10 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method 2.6 Main Pressures Pressure ranking pollution qualifier(s) forestry clearance (B02.02) high importance (H) N/A removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04) high importance (H) N/A burning down (J01.01) medium importance (M) N/A collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians....) medium importance (M) N/A (F03.02.01) 2.6.1 Method used – pressures based only on expert judgements (1) 2.7 Main Threats **Threat** pollution qualifier(s) ranking removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04) high importance (H) N/A collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians....) medium importance (M) N/A (F03.02.01) 2.7.1 Method used - threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends2.8.2 Other relevant Information

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.2. Population assessment Favourable (FV)

auglifiers N/A

qualifiers N/A

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2.9.3. Habitat

2.9.4. Future prospects

assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status

Favourable (FV)

N/A

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit

N/A

max

3.1.2 Method used

Absent data (0)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within

N/A

min

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats (2.1)	One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Restoring/improving forest habitats (3.1)	Legal Administrative Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Both	Long term Unknown
Other spatial measures (6.0)	Administrative Recurrent One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal Administrative	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term
Specific single species or species group management measures (7.4)	One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Alpine (ALP)

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Campanaro A., Toni I., Hardersen S., Grasso D.A., 2011. Monitoring of Lucanus cervus by means of remains of predation (Coleoptera, Lucanidae). Entomologia

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Generalis 33(1/2): 79-89.

Harvey D. J., Gange A. C., Hawes C.J., Rink M., 2001. Bionomics and distribution of the stag beetle, Lucanus cervus (L.) across Europe. Insect Conservation and Diversity (2011) 4, 23-38.

MUSEO FRIULANO DI STORIA NATURALE, 2011. Lo stato di conoscenza e di conservazione di alcune specie

animali di interesse comunitario in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Relazione inedita all'Amministrazione della Regione

Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine (Novembre 2011): 1-194.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area

2.3.3 Short-term trend period

2.3.4 Short-term trend direction

2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude

2.3.6 Long-term trend period

2.3.7 Long-term trend direction

2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude

2.3.9 Favourable reference range

32700

Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

2001-2012

stable (0)

min max

N/A

min max

area (km²)

operator approximately equal to (\approx)

unkown

method **Expert opinion**

2.3.10 Reason for change

Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size

(individuals or agreed exception)

Unit N/A

min max

2.4.2 Population size

(other than individuals)

Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)

min max

2.4.3 Additional information

Definition of locality

Conversion method not available

Problems it is impossible to convert grids into individuals

2.4.4 Year or period

2.4.5 Method – population size

2.4.6 Short-term trend period

2.4.7 Short term trend direction

2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude

2.4.9 Short-term trend method

2.4.10 Long-term trend period

2.4.11 Long term trend direction

2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude

2.4.13 Long-term trend method

2.4.14 Favourable reference

population

2007-2012

Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

2001-2012 stable (0)

min confidence interval max

Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

N/A

confidence interval min max

N/A

number

operator approximately equal to (\approx)

unknown

method **Expert opinion**

2.4.15 Reason for change

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2.5 Habitat for the Species			
2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)			
2.5.2 Year or period			
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)		
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Expert opinion		
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012		
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)		
2.5.7 Long-term trend period2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	N/A		
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge	e/more accurate data Use of d	ifferent method
		-,	
2.6 Main Pressures			
Pressure		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)		high importance (H)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.0	04)	high importance (H)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)		low importance (L)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, (F03.02.01)	amphibians)	medium importance (M)	N/A
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based only on exper	t judgements (1)	
2.7 Main Threats			
Threat		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.0)4)	high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, (F03.02.01)	amphibians)	medium importance (M)	N/A
2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)		
2.8 Complementary Information			
2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for			
trends			
2.8.2 Other relevant Information			
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment			
2.9 Conclusions (assessment of con	servation status at e	end of reporting period)	
2.9.1 Range	assessment Favoura	able (FV)	
	qualifiers N/A		
2.9.2. Population	assessment Favoura	able (FV)	
	qualifiers N/A		
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favoura qualifiers N/A	able (FV)	
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Favoura	able (FV)	
_is/iii atai e prospects	qualifiers N/A	(* * /	
2.9.5 Overall assessment of	Favourable (FV)		
Conservation Status			
2.9.5 Overall trend in	N/A		
Conservation Status			

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3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1.1 Population Size		N/A	max		
3.1.2 Method used3.1.3 Trend of population size within		lata (0)			
es					
3.2.2 Type		3.2.3 Ra	nking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Legal Administra Recurrent	tive		-	Both	Long term Unknown Not evaluated
Legal			-	Both	Not evaluated
Legal		high im (H)	portance	Both	Long term Unknown Not evaluated
	a.2.2 Type Legal Administra Recurrent Legal	es 3.2.2 Type Legal Administrative Recurrent Legal	min Absent data (0) N/A es 3.2.2 Type 3.2.3 Ra Legal medium Administrative importa Recurrent Legal medium importa high im	min max Absent data (0) N/A es 3.2.2 Type 3.2.3 Ranking Legal medium Administrative importance (M) Recurrent Legal medium importance (M) Legal high importance	min max Absent data (0) N/A es 3.2.2 Type 3.2.3 Ranking 3.2.4 Location Legal medium Both Administrative importance (M) Recurrent Legal medium Both importance (M) Recurrent Legal high importance Both

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