

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

0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	1086
0.2.2 Species name	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	N/A

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)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	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 Information, unpublished data and expert judgements have been provided by Paolo Audisio (Rome).

Biscaccianti A.B., Audisio P., Monguzzi R., 2009. Aggiornamenti sulla distribuzione di *Cucujus cinnaberinus* e altri Cucujoidea (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae, Cucujidae, Laemophloeidae). Bollettino dell'Associazione Romana di Entomologia 63: 47–57.

Bonacci T., Mazzei A., Horák J., Brandmayr P., 2012. *Cucujus tulliae* sp. n. – an endemic Mediterranean saproxylic beetle from genus *Cucujus* Fabricius, 1775 (Coleoptera, Cucujidae), and keys for identification of adults and larvae native to Europe. Zookeys 212: 63–79.

Horák J., Chobot K., Kohutka A., Gebauer R., 2008. Possible factors influencing the distribution of a threatened saproxylic beetle *Cucujus cinnaberinus* (Scopoli 1763) (Coleoptera: Cucujidae). The Coleopterists Bulletin 62: 437–440.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	700
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown No method Expert opinion
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

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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	5	max	5
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	unknown (x)			
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	N/A			
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number			
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)		
	unknown	No		
	method	Expert opinion		

2.4.15 Reason for change

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	Absent data (0)
2.5.2 Year or period	
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	
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	N/A
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method
2.5.10 Reason for change	

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

2.6.1 Method used – pressures based only on expert judgements (1)

2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
burning down (J01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04)	high importance (H)	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

The species is rare in Italy due to biogeographical reasons, and threatened as the other saproxylic beetles. A recent record of the species in Piedmont, in ALP region (see Biscaccianti et al., 2008 in 2.2), may be due to introduction and for this reason the form for ALP region was not compiled

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 Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Favourable (FV)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers stable (=)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status stable (=)

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A
min max

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
No measure known/ impossible to carry out specific measures (1.3)		()		