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	**1084**
0.2.2 Species name	**Osmoderma eremita**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Omoderma italicum, Osmoderma cristinae
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

Mediterranean (MED)

2.2 Published sources

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Fabio Stoch (on behalf ot 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 Information, unpublished data and expert judgements have been provided by Paolo Audisio (Rome).
Distribution data for the following grid cells have been removed by the Ministry of Environment: 10kmE415N233; 10kmE427N237.

Audisio P., Brustel H., Carpaneto G.M., Coletti G., Mancini E., Trizzino M., Dutto M., De Biase A., 2007. Updating the taxonomy and distribution of the European Osmoderma, and strategies for their conservation (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Cetoniinae). Fragmenta entomologica 39: 273–290.
Campanaro A., Bardiani M., Spada L., Carnevali L., Montalto F., Antonini G., Mason F., Audisio P., 2011. Linee Guida per il monitoraggio e la conservazione dell'entomofauna saproxilica/ Guidelines for monitoring and conservation of saproxylic insects. Cierre Grafica, Verona, 8 pp. + CD-ROM.
Chiari S, Zauli A, Mazziotta A, Luiselli L, Audisio P, Carpaneto GM. 2012. Surveying an endangered saproxylic beetle, Osmoderma eremita, in Mediterranean woodlands: a comparison between different capture methods. Journal of Insect Conservation DOI 10.1007/s10841-012-9495-y.
Sparacio I. 1994. Osmoderma cristinae n.sp. Di Sicilia (Insecta Coleoptera: Cetoniidae). Naturalista siciliano 17(3/4): 305–310.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	28800	
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 (km²)	

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	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Expert opinion
2.3.10 Reason for change	Use 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	56	max	56
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	decrease (-)			
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	more than (>)		
	unknown	No		
	method	Expert opinion		
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	decrease (-)
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	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

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

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
problematic native species (I02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forestry clearance (B02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....) (F03.02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches (G05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03)	high importance (H)	N/A
problematic native species (I02)	high importance (H)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....) (F03.02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches (G05.05)	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 main problems with Osmoderma conservation in Italy is the cutting of trees and forest exploitment, and the control of the expanding Corvus corone cornix. In the MED region, Osmoderma eremita was recently splitted in two species: O. italicum and O. cristinae (see Audisio et al., 2007, and Sparacio, 1994 in 2.2). The three species are treated herein as a single species; however O. cristinae seems close to extinction mainly due to collection by amateur entomologists (Audisio, personal communication).

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: Inadequate (U1)
- qualifiers: declining (-)

2.9.3. Habitat
- assessment: Inadequate (U1)
- qualifiers: declining (-)

2.9.4. Future prospects
- assessment: Inadequate (U1)
- qualifiers: declining (-)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status: Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)

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
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Administrative	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term

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 (on behalf ot 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). Distribution data for the following grid cells have been removed by the Ministry of Environment: 10kmE427N237. Audisio P., Brustel H., Carpaneto G.M., Coletti G., Mancini E., Trizzino M., Dutto M., De Biase A., 2007. Updating the taxonomy and distribution of the European Osmoderma, and strategies for their conservation (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Cetoniinae). Fragmenta entomologica 39: 273–290. Campanaro A., Bardiani M., Spada L., Carnevali L., Montalto F., Antonini G., Mason F., Audisio P., 2011. Linee Guida per il monitoraggio e la conservazione dell'entomofauna saproxilica/ Guidelines for monitoring and conservation of saproxylic insects. Cierre Grafica, Verona, 8 pp. + CD-ROM.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	47300	
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 (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Expert opinion

2.3.10 Reason for change	Use 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	107	max	107
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	decrease (-)			
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	more than (>)		
	unknown	No		
	method	Expert opinion		
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	decrease (-)
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	Genuine 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
problematic native species (I02)	high importance (H)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches (G05.05)	high importance (H)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
problematic native species (I02)	high importance (H)	N/A
intensive maintenance of public parks /cleaning of beaches (G05.05)	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	One of the main problems with Osmoderma conservation in Italy is the cutting of trees in urban gardens, where the species is fairly common, and the control of the invasive Corvus corone cornix. In the CON region, Osmoderma eremita was recently splitted in two species: O. eremita and O. italicum (see Audisio et al., 2007 in 2.2).
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	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	unknown (x)
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)	
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)	

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
Restoring/improving forest habitats (3.1)	Legal Recurrent	medium importance (M)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term

Adapt forest management (3.2)	Administrative Contractual	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Long term Unknown

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

Alpine (ALP)

2.2 Published sources

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Fabio Stoch (on behalf ot 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).
Distribution data for the following grid cells have been removed by the Ministry of Environment: 10kmE415N233.

Audisio P., Brustel H., Carpaneto G.M., Coletti G., Mancini E., Trizzino M., Dutto M., De Biase A., 2007. Updating the taxonomy and distribution of the European Osmoderma, and strategies for their conservation (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Cetoniinae). Fragmenta entomologica 39: 273–290.
Campanaro A., Bardiani M., Spada L., Carnevali L., Montalto F., Antonini G., Mason F., Audisio P., 2011. Linee Guida per il monitoraggio e la conservazione dell'entomofauna saproxilica/ Guidelines for monitoring and conservation of saproxylic insects. Cierre Grafica, Verona, 8 pp. + CD-ROM.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	13200	
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 (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Expert opinion
2.3.10 Reason for change	Use 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	38	max	38
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)			

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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	N/A	
	unknown	Yes	
	method	Expert opinion	
2.4.15 Reason for change			

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 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
problematic native species (I02)	high importance (H)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	high importance (H)	N/A
problematic native species (I02)	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	One of the main problems with Osmoderma conservation in Italy is the cutting of trees in urban gardens, where the species is fairly common, and the control of the invasive Corvus corone cornix. In the ALP region, maybe some populations from the Tarvisio area (northeastern Italy) have to be ascribed to O. barnabita, a Balkanic species (Audisio, Univerity of Rome La Sapienza, personal communication)
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment	

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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	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment	Inadequate (U1)
	qualifiers	declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)	
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)	

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
Restoring/improving forest habitats (3.1)	Legal	medium importance (M)	Both	Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Long term Unknown