0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	1060
0.2.2 Species name	Lycaena dispar
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)
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 Information, unpublished data and expert judgements have been provided by Emilio Balletto and Simona Bonelli (Torino).

Balletto L, Bonelli S, Cassulo L, 2005. Mapping the Italian butterfly diversity for conservation. In: Kühn E, Feldmann R, Thomas JA, Settele J (eds), Studies on the ecology and conservation of butterflies in Europe. 1. General concepts and case

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

5200

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 16 max 16

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(other than individuals)	min 16		max	16		
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition o	f locality				
	Conversion	method				
	Problems					
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 2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	stable (0) min		100.03 /		confic	dence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend magnitude		sed on pa	max artial dat	a with sor		ation and/or modelling (2)
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		confic	dence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A number					
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	operator	more th	ian (>)			
50 paration	unknown	No	iaii (<i>></i>)			
	method	Expert of	pinion			
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	a (0)				
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Moderate	:				
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method 2.5.5 Short term trend period	Expert opin 2001-2012	1011				
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	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method					
2.6 Main Pressures						
Pressure			rankin	3		pollution qualifier(s)
Canalisation & water deviation (J02.03)			high in	nportance	(H)	N/A
lack of flooding (J02.04.02)			high in	nportance	(H)	N/A
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly base	ed on exp	ert judge	ement and	dother data	(2)
2.7 Main Threats						
Threat			rankin	g		pollution qualifier(s)
Canalisation & water deviation (J02.03)			high in	nportance	(H)	N/A
lack of flooding (J02.04.02)			mediu	m importa	nce (M)	N/A
2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opin	ion (1)				

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2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information The population along Tyrrhenian coasts went extinct during reclamations in years

1920-30

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 N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Inadequate (U1)

qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Inadequate (U1)

qualifiers N/A

Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of

Conservation Status

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 water quality (4.1)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain
Restoring/improving the hydrological regime (4.2)	Recurrent One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Administrative	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Continental (CON)

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 Emilio Balletto and Simona Bonelli

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(Torino).

Distribution data for the following Nature 2000 sites have been removed by the Ministry of Environment (source: Italian Nature 2000 database): IT3120156

Balletto L, Bonelli S, Cassulo L, 2005. Mapping the Italian butterfly diversity for conservation. In: Kühn E, Feldmann R, Thomas JA, Settele J (eds), Studies on the ecology and conservation of butterflies in Europe. 1. General concepts and case studies. Pensoft Publ. Co., Sofia & Moscow, 71-76.

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

57600

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)

2.4.2 Population size

(other than individuals)

2.4.3 Additional information

Unit N/A

min max

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

min 201 max 201

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

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 period2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absort data (O)				
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Absent data (0) 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)	Improved the state of the state				
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method				
2.6 Main Pressures					
Pressure		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)		
modification of cultivation practices (A	02)	medium importance (M)	N/A		
lack of flooding (J02.04.02)		medium importance (M)	N/A		
Canalisation & water deviation (J02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A		
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on exp	pert judgement and other data	(2)		
2.7 Main Threats					
Threat		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)		
modification of cultivation practices (A	02)	medium importance (M)	N/A		
Canalisation & water deviation (J02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A		
lack of flooding (J02.04.02)		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 cor					
2.9.1 Range	assessment Favoura qualifiers N/A	able (FV)			
2.9.2. Population					
·	qualifiers N/A				
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favoura	able (FV)			
2045	qualifiers N/A	. l. l (E) ()			
2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Favou qualifiers N/A		able (FV)			
2.9.5 Overall assessment of	Favourable (FV)				
Conservation Status	,				

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N/A

2.9.5 Overall trend in

Conservation Status

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 3.2.4 Location 3.2.5 Broad Evaluation 3.2.1 Measure 3.2.2 Type 3.2.3 Ranking Legal protection of habitats Legal high importance Both Long term and species (6.3) (H) Unknown

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Notes

Species name: Lycaena dispa	ar (1060) Region code: CON	
Field label	Note	User
2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	The area of the range (2.3.1) has been calculated also summing up the grid cells of species' presence in the adjacent biogeographical region of marginal presence. Only cells entirely overlapped to the marginal area have been summed up, in order to avoid an overestimation of the overall species' range.	ISPRA __ AUNA

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