

Member State Pledges and HD Article 17 Reports



Photo: Tim Melling, Berger's Clouded Yellow



**Butterfly
Conservation**

Saving butterflies, moths and our environment

Objectives of presentation

1. Encourage Partners to have further discussions with their Member State officials about their country Pledges.
2. Outline the data analysis and tables we have created for each Member State to support these discussions.

Habitats Directive Reporting: Article 17

- **Article 17** of the Habitats Directive requires Member States to **report** every 6 years on the progress made with Habitats Directive implementation.
- **Article 11** of the Habitats Directive obliges Member States to **monitor** the conservation status for all **habitats** (as listed in **Annex I**) and **species** (as listed in **Annex II, IV and V**) of Community interest.
 - Due to the *species* element, this provision is not restricted to Natura 2000 sites, and data need to be collected **both inside and outside the Natura 2000 network**, to understand the true conservation status.

Habitats Directive Reporting & Nature Restoration Law

- The draft **EU Nature Restoration Law** (following the EU Biodiversity Strategy) will set restoration targets for habitat types protected under the Habitats Directive, as well as for habitats of the species of the Habitats and Birds Directives. Member States must monitor the condition of habitats and prove continuous improvement.
- Butterfly Conservation Europe and DG-Environment organised a **Pledge workshop** in March 2022, with the aim of promoting butterflies as good candidates for inclusion in Members State Pledges for Conservation Status Improvements and halting deterioration.

EU Biodiversity Strategy targets

Within the **species and habitats** Pledge, there are two status improvement targets:

- 1. No deterioration** in conservation trends and status of **all protected habitats and species** by 2030.
- 2. At least 30% of species and habitats** not currently in **favourable** status are **in that category** or show a **strong positive trend** by 2030.

Example data table – Article 17 reports: random selection

Member State	REGION	CODE	1) a.	1) b. i.						1) b. i.			Notes about Red List Assessment	Endemic?	1) b. ii.		1) c.i.																			
			SPECIES NAME	STATUS	TREND	POPULATION	population_trend	HABITAT	habitat_trend	Habitat_category	RedList_Europe	RedList_EU_27			Sources of umbrella species information	Management ideas - Do	Management ideas - Don't	CA01	CA02	CA03	CA04	CA05	CA06	CA07	CA09	CA15	CA16	CB01	CB02	CB03	CB04	CB05				
BG	CON	6169	<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>	FV	S	FV	S	FV	S	Woodland & forest	VU	LC		No	"By propelling Freese et al	• Maintain open	• Don't remove					Y, k						Y, cY, rY, r			Y, C					
CZ	CON	4030	<i>Colias myrmidone</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	S	Grassland	EN	CR		No	Not determined		• Maintain herb-	• Don't intensify	Y, D		Y, rY, cY, M						Y, rY, D			Y, M						
DE	ALP	1059	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	U1	S	U1	S	U1	S	Grassland	VU	VU	Phengaris teleius	No	Y - moist grass	Chris van S	• In the northern	• Don't intensify	Y, c		Y, cY, rY, cY, VY, cY, c															
DK	CON	1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	U1	I	U1	I	U1	I	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined		• Manage grassl	• Don't intensify	Y, a		Y, cY, r									Y, I						
FI	BOR	4038	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	Grassland	EN	LC		No	Not determined		• Maintain a low	• Don't drain the			Y, cY, M			Y, cY, c					Y, p							
GR	MED	1056	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>	FV	S	FV	S	XX	Unk	Grassland	NT	LC		No	"Due to these Habel et al	• Continue tradit	• Don't intensify	Y, c	Y, cY, c			Y, r				Y, cY, r			Y, c							
IT	ALP	1062	<i>Melanargia arge</i>	FV	I	FV	I	FV	I	Grassland, Heathland & scrub	LC	LC		Europe, EU27, Italy/Sicily	Not determined		NA	• Don't undertak			Y, c															



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Example data table – Article 17 reports: Germany

Member State	REGION	CODE	1) a.	1) b. i.					Habitat category	1) b. ii.		Notes about Red List Assessment	Endemic?	Umbrella species?	Sources of umbrella species information	Management ideas - Do	Management ideas - Don't										
			SPECIES NAME	STATUS	TREND	POPULATION	population_trend	HABITAT	habitat_trend	RedList_Europe	RedList_EU_27	CA01						CA02	CA03	CA04	CA05	CA06	CA07	CA09	CA15	CA16	CB01
DE	ATL	1070	<i>Coenonympha hero</i>	U2		U2		U2		nd, Woodland &	VU	VU		No	Not determined	• In areas where	• Don't drain th	Y, a		Y, c	Y, c				Y, c		Y, p
DE	CON	1070	<i>Coenonympha hero</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	nd, Woodland &	VU	VU		No	Not determined	• In areas where	• Don't drain th	Y, a		Y, c	Y, c				Y, c		Y, p
DE	CON	1071	<i>Coenonympha</i>	U2	S	U2	S	U2	S	Inland	EN	LC		No	Y - extremely r	Simona B	• Use extensive	• Don't drain or	Y, c		Y, c	Y, u				Y, c	Y, k
DE	CON	4030	<i>Colias myrmidone</i>	U2		U2		U2		Grassland	EN	CR		No	Not determined	• Maintain herb	• Don't intensif	Y, D		Y, r	Y, c	Y, M				Y, r	Y, D
DE	ALP	1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	FV	S	FV	S	FV	S	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined	• Manage grassl	• Don't intensif	Y, a			Y, c	Y, r					
DE	CON	1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined	• Manage grassl	• Don't intensif	Y, a			Y, c	Y, r					
DE	ATL	1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	XX	I	XX	I	XX	I	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined	• Manage grassl	• Don't intensif	Y, a			Y, c	Y, r					
DE	CON	6169	<i>Euphydryas</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	Woodland &	VU	LC		No	"By propelling Freese et	• Maintain open	• Don't remove					Y, k					Y, c
DE	ALP	1067	<i>Lopinga achine</i>	FV	S	FV	S	FV	S	Woodland & forest	VU	VU		No	Not determined	• Maintain open	• Don't change t	Y, r		Y, k							Y, c
DE	CON	1067	<i>Lopinga achine</i>	U2	S	U2	S	U2	S	Woodland &	VU	VU		No	Not determined	• Maintain open	• Don't change t	Y, r		Y, k							Y, c
DE	CON	1060	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	FV	I	FV	I	FV	I	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Y - rough gras	Chris van	• Manage wet gr	• Don't use drai	Y, a			Y, c	Y, M			Y, c	
DE	ALP	4038	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	U1	S	U1	S	U1	S	Grassland	EN	LC		No	Not determined	• Maintain a low	• Don't drain th				Y, c	Y, M			Y, c	Y, c	
DE	CON	4038	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	Grassland	EN	LC		No	Not determined	• Maintain a low	• Don't drain th				Y, c	Y, M			Y, c	Y, c	
DE	ALP	1058	<i>Maculinea arion</i>	FV	S	FV	S	FV	S	Grassland	EN	EN	Phengari	No	Y - dry and cal	Chris van	• Manage grassl	• Don't intensif	Y, a			Y, c	Y, M				

Example data table – *Parnassius apollo* from Germany

Member State	REGION	CODE	1) a.	1) b. i.						1) b. i.				1) b. ii.															
			SPECIES NAME	STATUS	TREND	POPULATION	population_trend	HABITAT	habitat_trend	Habitat_category	RedList_Europe	RedList_EU_27	Notes about Red List Assessment	Endemic?	Umbrella species?	Sources of umbrella species information	Management ideas - Do	Management ideas - Don't	CA01	CA02	CA03	CA04	CA05	CA06	CA07	CA09	CA15	CA16	CB01
DE	ALP	1057	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	FV	S	XX	Unk	FV	S	Grassland	NT	NT		No	Y - rocks and	Chris van	• Keep tradition	• For lowland p		Y, aY, kY, cY, c					Y, rY, f				Y, p
DE	CON	1057	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	Grassland	NT	NT		No	Y - rocks and c	Chris van	• Keep tradition	• For lowland p		Y, aY, kY, cY, c					Y, rY, f				Y, p

Umbrella species?

Y - rocks and cliffs; Y - dry, rocky pastures; "It is considered an "umbrella species" because its conservation allows the protection of a wide range of species coexisting in the same habitat, which are less known and therefore more difficult to protect. For the same reason, *P. apollo* can be a good bioindicator whose status provides information on the general conditions of the entire ecosystem; in particular, it appears to be a sensitive indicator of environmental quality in the monitoring of xerothermic biotopes at risk of disappearing."

Management ideas - Do

- Keep traditional land uses (i.e. extensive stock grazing and hay-cutting) in mountain areas. CA03
- Maintain traditional extensive grazing management and hay-cutting regimes in alpine regions. CA03
- Allow Sedum-species to grow in between orchards, fields, vineyards, along streets and on rocks. CA02
- Leave room for nectar plants, e.g. thistles. CA02
- Prevent succession of steppe-like habitat to scrubland and forest by removing scrub. CB01
- Monitor populations.
- Restore afforested areas in places where the butterfly lived prior to these plantations. CA07
- Mitigate the effects of climate change that is causing the extinction of populations living in the highest areas of mountain ranges. CN02

Management ideas - Don't

- For lowland populations: don't use pesticides on a large scale, as the larvae that live in between the orchards, vineyards and fields will be killed. CA09
- Don't remove all herbs, as they are important nectar sources. CA05
- Don't afforest open areas in mountains of Southern Europe. CB01
- Don't build new tourist developments, especially related to ski sports in mountain areas and roads facilitating access of tourists to areas with the butterfly. CF01
- Don't collect specimens, particularly those from rare or isolated subspecies or populations. CG02
- Don't abandon the sites. CA04

Example data table – *Parnassius apollo* from Germany

Member State	REGION	CODE	1) a.	1) b. i.						1) b. i.			Notes about Red List Assessment	Endemic?	1) b. ii.															
			SPECIES NAME	STATUS	TREND	POPULATION	population_trend	HABITAT	habitat_trend	Habitat_category	RedList_Europe	RedList_EU_27			Umbrella species?	Sources of umbrella species information	Management ideas - Do	Management ideas - Don't	CA01	CA02	CA03	CA04	CA05	CA06	CA07	CA09	CA15	CA16	CB01	
DE	ALP	1057	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	FV	S	XX	Unk	FV	S	Grassland	NT	NT		No	Y - rocks and c	Chris van	• Keep tradition	• For lowland p		Y, aY, kY, cY, c					Y, rY, f				Y, p	
DE	CON	1057	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	U2	D	U2	D	U2	D	Grassland	NT	NT		No	Y - rocks and c	Chris van	• Keep tradition	• For lowland p		Y, aY, kY, cY, c					Y, rY, f				Y, p	


CA01	CA02	CA03	CA04	CA05	CA06	CA07	CA09
	Y, allow Sedum-species to grow in between orchards, fields, vineyards, along streets and on rocks, and leave room for nectar plants eg thistles	Y, keep traditional land uses (use depends on area)	Y, don't abandon	Y, do not remove all herbs, as they are important nectar sources.		Y, restore afforested areas in places where the butterfly lived prior to these plantations	Y, for lowland populations: don't use pesticides on a large scale, as the larvae that live in between the orchards, vineyards and fields will be killed

Example data table – Article 17 reports: Portugal

Member State	REGION	CODE	1) a.	1) b. i.						Habitat_category	1) b. i.		Notes about Red List Assessment	Endemic?	1) b. ii.		Management ideas - Do	Management ideas - Don't					
			SPECIES NAME	STATUS	TREND	POPULATION	population_trend	HABITAT	habitat_trend		RedList_Europe	RedList_EU_27			Umbrella species?	Sources of umbrella species information			CA01	CA02	CA03	CA04	CA05
PT	ATL	1065	Euphydryas aurinia	XX		XX	U	XX	U	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined		• Manage grassl	• Don't intensif	Y, a			Y, c	Y, n
PT	MED	1065	Euphydryas aurinia	XX		XX	U	XX	U	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined		• Manage grassl	• Don't intensif	Y, a			Y, c	Y, n

Example data table – Article 17 reports: Portugal

Member State	REGION	CODE	1) a.	1) b. i.					Habitat_category	1) b. i.		Notes about Red List Assessment	Endemic?	1) b. ii.								
			SPECIES NAME	STATUS	TREND	POPULATION	population_trend	HABITAT		habitat_trend	RedList_Europe			RedList_EU_27	Umbrella species?	Sources of umbrella species information	Management ideas - Do	Management ideas - Don't	CA01	CA02	CA03	CA04
PT	ATL	1065	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	XX		XX	U	XX	U	Grassland	LC	LC		No	Not determined	• Manage grassland	• Don't intensify or abandon the fields where the species occurs. CA01, CA04				Y, c	Y, n
PT																						
<div><div>Management ideas - Do</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage grassland habitats by low intensity grazing, preferably by cattle or ponies. Sheep grazing is suitable if extensive, especially in high mountains. CA05• In lowland damp grasslands, aim for a tussocky structure with a turf height of 8–25 cm at the end of the growing season. CA05• On calcareous grasslands, aim for a final turf height of 5–20 cm with some taller patches. CA05• In areas where mowing is the main form of management: either cut on rotation so that less than 1/3 of the habitat is cut each year, or prevent the hibernation nests from being damaged by mowing. CA05• On sites that have a tradition of occasional burning, direct damage can be minimized by burning very early in the year (January- early March) before larvae emerge from hibernation; avoid burning more than one third of each field per year; manage fires by cutting fire breaks or using existing ditches. CA05• Monitor the density of the stock to keep the right level of grazing intensity. CA05• In broad-leaved woodland habitats (mainly in Spain, Portugal and southern France), maintain abundant patches of the food-plant (<i>Lonicera</i> species) either growing in open woodland or wood pasture with numerous sunny patches, or in mosaics of woodland and grassland. CB05• Manage habitats across the whole landscape scale, especially where habitats are fragmented. The species has large fluctuations in abundance and needs extensive breeding areas to balance local extinctions with colonisations.</div> <div><div>Management ideas - Don't</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Don't intensify or abandon the fields where the species occurs. CA01, CA04• Don't overgraze the grassland so that vegetation height is uniform and less than 5cm tall. CA05• Don't burn or mow the whole site, even during a restoration phase. CA05• Don't manage just a single small site.• Don't give up hope if the species becomes extinct on a site. If the surrounding landscape is being managed and colonies survive nearby, it will probably recolonize naturally in due course.</div>																						



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EU Biodiversity Strategy targets

Within the **Protected Areas** Pledge (which will be assessed at biogeographic region level), Member States must:

- 1. Legally protect** a minimum of **30% of the EU's land area** and 30% of the EU's sea area and **integrate ecological corridors**.
- 2. Strictly protect** at least **a third of the EU's protected areas**, including all remaining EU primary and **old-growth forests**.
- 3. Effectively manage all protected areas**, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and **monitoring** them appropriately.

Example data table – Natura 2000 sites – random selection

COUNTR Y_CODE	SITECODE	SPECIESNAME	SPECIES CODE	REF_SPGROUP	SENSITIVE	NONPRESEN CEINSITE	POPULATIO N_TYPE	LOWERB OUND	UPPERB OUND	COUNTING _UNIT	ABUNDAN CE_CATEG	DATAQUA LITY	POPULAT ION	CONSER VATION	ISOLATIO N	GLOBAL	AREA_HA
AT	AT1220000	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates			r				R	M	C	B	C	B	5086
BE	BE34031C0	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	4038	Invertebrates			p	3		grid1x1	V	M	C	C	B	C	437
BG	BG0001011	<i>Polyommatus eroides</i>	4042	Invertebrates			p	2745	5490	i	C	P	C	A	A	A	34513
CZ	CZ0413177	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	B	B	C	1130
DE	DE6918311	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	1		0	0		R	D	C	B	C	C	2711
DE	DE6809302	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	251	500	i		-	C	A	C	A	1640
ES	ES2410045	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	-1		i		DD	D				3469
FR	FR8201637	<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>	1071	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	100	i	P	G	B	B	B	B	423
HR	HR5000030	<i>Protoeribia afra dalmata</i>	6350	Invertebrates	0	0	p	24	24	localities	c	G	B	B	C	A	19327
HU	HUDD20001	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	D				1559
HU	HUHN20050	<i>Hypodryas maturna</i>	1052	Invertebrates	0	0	p	10000	15000	i		M	C	B	C	B	1944
IE	IE0000054	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	B	C	B	6105
IT	ITB033036	<i>Papilio hospiton</i>	1055	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	D				2845
IT	IT6030035	<i>Melanargia arge</i>	1062	Invertebrates	0	0	p	30	40	i		G	C	B	C	B	569
LT	LTKE0017	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	10	20	i		M	C	B	C	B	74
LU	LU0001003	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	4038	Invertebrates	0	0	p	40	40	i	R	G	B	A	B	A	536
LV	LV0100400	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	80	80	i	R	G	C	B	C	C	2979
NL	NL9803006	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	101	250	i		G	A	B	A	A	1369
PL	PLH060032	<i>Colias myrmidone</i>	4030	Invertebrates	0	0	p				C	M	C	B	C	B	8173
PT	PTCON0026	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					2799
RO	ROSCI0137	<i>Leptidea morsei</i>	4036	Invertebrates	0		P	100	500	i	P	M	D				6340
SE	SE0720470	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	4038	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	G	C	B	B	A	67
SI	SI3000125	<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>	1071	Invertebrates	0	0	p				R	DD	C	B	B	C	163
SK	SKUEV0318	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates			p	50	100	i	P	M	C	B	C	C	538



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Natura 2000 sites – Germany – sorted by area (smallest)

COUNTRY _CODE	SITECODE	SPECIESNAME	SPECIES CODE	REF_SPGROUP	SENSITIVE	NONPRESE NCEINSIT	POPULATION _TYPE	LOWERBOUN D	UPPERBO UND	COUNTING_U NIT	ABUNDAN CE_CAT	DATAQUA LITY	POPULATI ON	CONSERV ATION	ISOLATIO N	GLOBAL	AREA_HA ↓
DE	DE5235301	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	B	B	B	0.23
DE	DE5235301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	11	11	i		G	C	C	C	C	0.23
DE	DE4738301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	V	D	C	C	B	C	1
DE	DE5616301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	6	10	i		M	C	C	C	C	4.3
DE	DE6037372	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	C	C	4.31
DE	DE5224302	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	1	1	i		M	C	B	C	C	5.49
DE	DE6609307	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	51	100	i		G	C	B	B	B	6
DE	DE7530301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	C	C	C	6.37
DE	DE5819301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	C	C	C	6.86
DE	DE5035306	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	9	26	i		G	C	B	C	B	7
DE	DE5035306	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	0	p	6	6	i		G	C	C	C	C	7
DE	DE6708302	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	15	15	i		-	C	C	A	C	8
DE	DE5816306	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	178	178	i		G	C	B	C	C	9.08
DE	DE5816306	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	0	p	76	76	i		G	C	A	C	C	9.08
DE	DE5816308	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	51	100	i		M	C	C	C	C	9.89
DE	DE5816308	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	0	p	11	50	i		M	C	C	C	C	9.89
DE	DE4124301	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	1	p	0	0	i	P	D	D	C	C	-	10
DE	DE6709301	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	1	5	i		G	C	C	C	C	11
DE	DE5504303	<i>Lycaena helle</i>	4038	Invertebrates	0	0	p	6	10	i		G	A	C	A	B	12
DE	DE5316308	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	101	250	i		P	C	C	C	C	12
DE	DE4328301	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	1	p	0	0	i	P	D	D	-	-	-	13
DE	DE4640301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	51	100	i		M	C	B	C	C	13
DE	DE6606302	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	19	19	i		-	C	B	A	C	13

C: common; R: rare; V: very rare; P: present



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Natura 2000 sites – Germany – sorted by area (largest)

COUNTRY _CODE	SITECODE	SPECIESNAME	SPECIES CODE	REF_SPGROUP	SENSITIVE	NONPRESE NCEINSIT	POPULATION _TYPE	LOWERBOUN D	UPPERBO UND	COUNTING_U NIT	ABUNDAN CE_CAT	DATAQUA LITY	POPULATI ON	CONSERV ATION	ISOLATIO N	GLOBAL	AREA_HA
DE	DE1747301	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	V	D	C	C	A	C	60406
DE	DE2049302	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	C	D	C	A	A	A	53197
DE	DE6812301	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	A	B	35961
DE	DE6812301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	C	B	35961
DE	DE6812301	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	C	B	35961
DE	DE8431371	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	C	C	27589
DE	DE4825302	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	20	20	i		G	C	B	C	C	24494
DE	DE6946301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	C	C	C	24360
DE	DE2528331	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	D	-	-	-	22654
DE	DE8528301	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	B	C	B	21223
DE	DE8433301	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	B	C	B	19582
DE	DE8433301	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	C	B	19582
DE	DE5526371	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	C	C	C	19292
DE	DE5526371	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	B	C	A	19292
DE	DE5526371	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	B	C	A	19292
DE	DE1941301	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	B	A	B	17546
DE	DE6022371	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	R	D	C	C	C	C	17508
DE	DE4828301	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	1000	2000	i		G	C	B	C	C	15036
DE	DE6736302	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	B	C	B	14919
DE	DE6736302	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	300	300	i		M	C	A	C	A	14919
DE	DE8336371	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p	0	0	i	P	D	C	C	C	C	14916
DE	DE8220341	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	1	p	6	10	i		G	C	C	C	C	14328
DE	DE8220341	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	Invertebrates	0	0	p	184	256	i		G	C	B	C	A	14328

C: common; R: rare; V: very rare; P: present



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Natura 2000 sites – Portugal – sorted by “sitecode”

COUNTRY_CODE	SITECODE	SPECIESNAME	SPECIES_CODE	REF_SPGROUP	SENSITIVE	NONPRESENCEINSIT	POPULATION_TYPE	LOWERBOUND	UPPERBOUND	COUNTING_UNIT	ABUNDANCE_CATEGORY	DATAQUALITY	POPULATION	CONSERVATION	ISOLATION	GLOBAL	AREA_HA
PT	PTCON0001	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				C	DD	B	B	C	A	89574
PT	PTCON0002	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				C	DD	B	B	C	A	108029
PT	PTCON0003	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				C	DD	B	B	C	A	58766
PT	PTCON0004	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	C	A	C	79380
PT	PTCON0005	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	D				652
PT	PTCON0007	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					115105
PT	PTCON0008	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					16632
PT	PTCON0010	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					20433
PT	PTCON0012	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					262299
PT	PTCON0013	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					17022
PT	PTCON0014	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				C	DD	B	B	C	B	88536
PT	PTCON0015	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					44227
PT	PTCON0019	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	C	C	C	4371
PT	PTCON0020	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	B	C	C	5371
PT	PTCON0021	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	B	C	C	33263
PT	PTCON0022	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	B	B	B	C	35729
PT	PTCON0023	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					12973
PT	PTCON0025	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				C	DD	B	B	C	B	38788
PT	PTCON0026	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					2799
PT	PTCON0027	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD	C	B	C	B	9484
PT	PTCON0028	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					5935
PT	PTCON0031	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					23922
PT	PTCON0036	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1065	Invertebrates	0	0	p				P	DD					38462



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Natura 2000 sites: data from 2018 reporting round

4,701 occurrences (butterfly species + site combinations)

- 113 local extinctions of species from sites since originally listed in Natura 2000.
- The quality of 1,991 habitat data assessments are rated as “data deficient”, while 204 provide no indication on the state of the data.
- Only 466 sites are described as having an “excellent” degree of conservation of the features of the habitat important for the species. 1,124 sites are described as “average or reduced”.
- 448 species populations are considered “population (almost) isolated” on the site in relation to the natural range of the species.

Next steps in the Pledge process

- Deadline for submission of MS Pledges was December 2022, but is likely to be delayed until **February 2023**.
- Pledges will be published in an open online dashboard.
- Programme of 5 terrestrial Biogeographic Region Seminars at EU level with stakeholders to assess the adequacy of the Pledges. These seminars will start from March 2023 to end 2023, and will address Boreal, Atlantic, Continental (Pannonic, Steppic and Black Sea included), Mediterranean and Macaronesian regions.
- Management effectiveness is crucial, and assessment of this is under development.
- Comprehensive analysis of coherence connectivity robustness and representativity of the network is planned by European Environment Agency (EEA) in 2023-2024.
- NaturaConnect project meeting 28th February 2023 in Brussels, looking at these issues (<https://naturaconnect.eu/>)

Next steps for BCE and Partners

- Review Holly's spreadsheets and discuss if necessary.
- Set up meeting with National Authority to share this information and recommend species to be included in Pledges.

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Thank you for listening



Photo: Peter Eeles, Mazarine Blue



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