

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1083 - *Lucanus cervus* - Stag beetle**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

Please cite as: Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 2007. *Second Report by the UK under Article 17 on the implementation of the Habitats Directive from January 2001 to December 2006*. Peterborough: JNCC. Available from: www.jncc.gov.uk/article17

Species Name: *Lucanus cervus*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1083
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom showing the distribution of <i>Lucanus cervus</i> . The map includes the main islands of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Channel Islands and the Shetland Islands. The distribution is indicated by grey shaded areas and small black squares. The largest shaded area is in the south of England, covering parts of Devon, Cornwall, and the South West. Other smaller shaded areas are located in the Midlands, the East of England, and the Scottish Highlands. Small black squares are scattered across the map, including in the Midlands, the East of England, and the Scottish Highlands.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

CLARK, J.T. 1966. The distribution of *Lucanus cervus* (L.) (Col., Lucanidae) Britain. *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* 102: 199-204.

HALL, D.G. 1964. Distribution of the stag beetle in Britain. *The London Naturalist* 43: 67-72.

HARVEY, D.J. & GANGE, A.C. 2003. The private life of the stag beetle. *The Bulletin of the Amateur Entomologists' Society*, 62: 240-244.

HARVEY, D.J. & GANGE, A.C. 2006. Size variation and mating success in the stag beetle, *Lucanus cervus*. *Physiological Entomology*, 31: 218-226.

HARVEY D.J. 2006. Aspects of the Biology & Ecology of the Stag Beetle. A PhD Thesis submitted to the University of London.

HAWES, C.J. 1998. The stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* L. (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) in Suffolk - a first report. Transactions of the Suffolk Naturalists' Society 34: 35-49.

HAWES, C.J. 2000. The stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* L. (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) - a hypothesis for its distribution in Suffolk. Transactions of the Suffolk Naturalists' Society 36: 65-70.

HAWES, C.J. 2005. The stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* L. (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) in the county of Suffolk (England): distribution and monitoring: 51-67. In: Barkley, M.V.L. & Telnov, D. (eds.). Proceedings of the 3rd symposium and workshop on the conservation of saproxylic beetles, Riga/Latvia, 07th - 11th July, 2004. Latvijas entomologs, Supplementum VI.

HAWES, C.J. 2007. The stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coleoptera: Lucanidae): a capture-mark-recapture study undertaken in one UK residential garden. Proceedings of the 4th Symposium and Workshop on the conservation of saproxylic beetles, Vivoin/France, 27th-29th June, 2006 (in press).

NAPIER, D. The Great Stag Hunt - methods and findings of the 1998 National Stag Beetle Survey. pp 32-35. In: Bowen, C.P. (ed.). Proceedings of the second pan-European Conference on Saproxylic Beetles, Royal Holloway, University of London, June 2002. London: People's Trust for Endangered Species.

PERCY, C., BASSFORD, G. & KEEBLE, V. 2000. Stag Beetles - Findings of the 1998 National Survey. London: People's Trust for Endangered Species.

SMITH, M.N. 2003. National Stag Beetle Survey 2002. London: People's Trust for Endangered Species.

Map Data Sources

People's Trust for Endangered Species survey data, and the Invertebrate Site Register – England (via the NBN Gateway).

2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	42883
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1998-2002
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable
2.3.6 Range trend period	1960-2002
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence;

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	228	Maximum	228
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	Units	Other Occupied 10-km squares
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1998-2002	
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	3 - From comprehensive inventory	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Moderate	
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1998-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable	
2.4.10 Main pressures	166 - Removal of dead and dying trees;	
2.4.11 Threats	166 - Removal of dead and dying trees;	
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region		
2.5 Habitats for the species	This species shows preference for damp, decaying timber subterranean habitats up to 50cm underground, especially tree stumps, mainly but not exclusively of broadleaved timber. It will occasionally breed in decaying wood of artificial structures and even, very occasionally, other decaying plant matter such as compost heaps. The soil type is important with most populations breeding in timber on warm alluvial soils. Soils over chalk appear to be less favoured and stag beetles are absent from areas with extensive underlying chalk, with the exception of alluvial soils in river valleys cutting through chalk downs etc	
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown	
2.5.3 Date of estimation	05/2007	
2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor	
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Stable (=)	
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006	
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable	
2.6 Future prospects		
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper	
2.7 Complementary information		
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	42883	
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	228	
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown	
2.7.4 Other relevant information		
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>		

(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(FV) - Favourable
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(XX) - Unknown
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(FV) - Favourable