

Eva Sprecher, Natural History Museum
Augustinergasse 2, CH - 4001 Basel, Switzerland

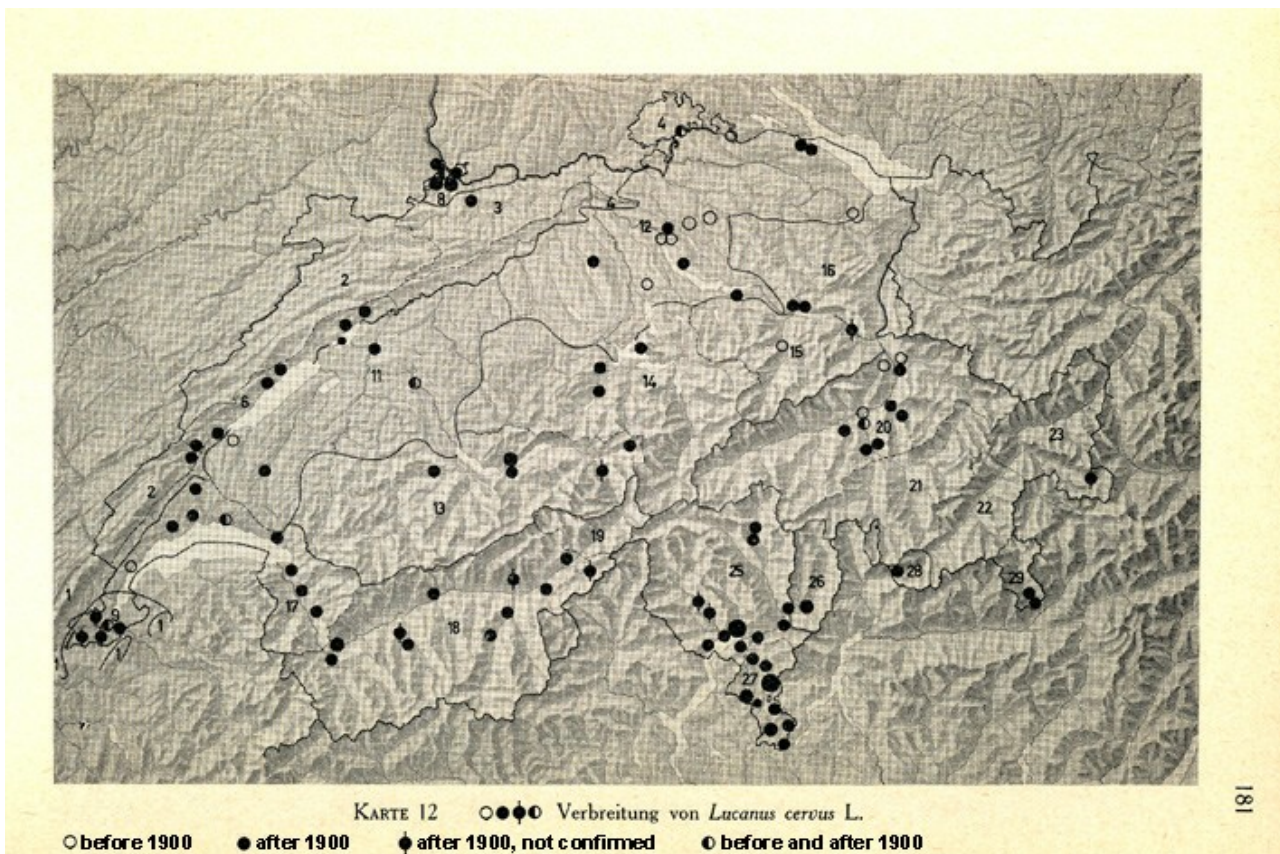
Enquiry data provided on 19th August 2002

(1) Country: **SWITZERLAND**

(2) How many Lucanidae species are present in the country? List them and provide a reference if available: **7: *Lucanus cervus*, *Dorcus parallelepipedus*, *Platycerus caraboides*, *Platycerus caprea*, *Ceruchus chrysomelinus*, *Sinodendron cylindricum*, *Aesalus scarabaeoides*.**

(3) Species: ***Lucanus cervus***

(4) Can you send us a distribution map (provide a reference if available)?:



Allenspach, V. 1970. *Insecta helvetica catalogus*. 2. *Coleoptera Scarabaeidae, Lucanidae*. La Concorde, Lausanne. (pp. 152-160; 181).

(5) Abundance (indicate numbers, population density or rank in a common-rare continuum, whatever that is known) or distribution (indicate number of 10 x 10 km squares occupied, number of known localities or other estimates): **Only a few small populations in warmer regions of the northern part of Switzerland, in the southern part of the country (Ticino) the species is more common.**

(6) Is this species protected in your country? (provide a reference if available -red data book, law, other reports-): **Protected in the whole country.**

Wermeille E., Geiger E., Tester U., 2002. *Geschützte Tiere der Schweiz*. Ott Verlag Thun: 236 pp.

(7) Threat category (IUCN category if available, otherwise explain the meaning of the category): **Full protection.**

(8) Is any population trend available? (provide a reference if available): **Invariable during the last years. It is a rare species, but there is no acute danger of extinction.**

(9) Which are the known or supposed sources of threat? (make it clear whether sources of threat are known or supposed): **Supposed: dismemberment of biotopes, populations poor in individuals, changes of the structure in forests, lack of sufficient breeding substrate.**

(10) Representation in natural preserves (number of reserves, % of population in reserves): **The woods, where *Lucanus cervus* occur, are mostly not protected. Protected woods of Switzerland are rather in the mountains, where the species doesn't live.**

(11) Current or planned projects for recovery of the species: **A project to conserve the stag beetle populations around Basel was started in spring 2002. To provide sufficient breeding substrate on wood places with few or small stumps, heaps of oak wood chips were accumulated on the shady side of rotten stumps. The sunny side of the stumps is kept free to be warmed by the sunshine. To improve the attractive power of old oak trees some of them were put in a sunnier position cutting away young trees shading them. A next step will be to repeat these provisions on other similar places and to build corridors between the populations providing such managed stumps in regular intervals along a connecting corridor. The success of the project can be judged only in several years. When the wood chip heaps will be decayed, a control of**

the substrate will be necessary to verify a possible colonization of stag beetle larvae. Furthermore, a regular observation of the stag beetles' activity during the flight period will give reference to the populations' development.