Protecting small and vulnerable populations – Osmoderma eremita in Norway



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Osmoderma eremita (Scopoli, 1763) re-discovered in Norway!

- In 2008, living hermit beetles (O. eremita) was found in Norway for the first time in >100 years¹
- The hermit beetle is threatened in all of Europe and was redlisted as extinct (RE) in Norway
- The location: hollow ash-trees on a churchyard in Southern Norway



• Nearest known location is >80 km away, in Sweden

A small and vulnerable population...

- Careful inventories in 2009 revealed 3 inhabited trees in the churchyard²
- A search in the surrounding landscape (neighboring municipalities) in 2009 found no more hollow trees inhabited by the beetle²
- Also, ca 100 hollow oaks in southern Norway have been sampled for beetles the past 6 years, with no occurrences of the hermit beetle – although its predator *Elater ferrugineus* has been found in one other location³



The 3 trees could possibly be today's only hermit beetle trees in all of Norway...





Fig.1: Hermit beetle (O. eremita) imago, larvae, fragments and cocoon.

How to protect such a rare species?

The Action Plan⁴ suggests two strategies:

A new method for inspecting hollow trees



Often, hollows in trees are deep or the entrance holes are small. Pitfall traps or hands-on inspection of the wood mould is then difficult

Instead, in the 2009 search² we used a "service camera" intended for inspections of water pipes and other small, hollow spaces. This equipment has a camera mounted on a long, flexible rod, which could be entered through small openings otherwise inaccessible.

With this instrument, we could

watch the hermit beetle walking on the surface of the wood mould in the inhabited trees. 1800s indicate a wider distribution of the hermit beetle in Norway, although the specimens are few

- What we see today is probably the fragmented remains of a landscape with higher and more continuous distribution of old and hollow trees.
- The known population is probably a relict from a larger population some hundred years ago

- Increasing the amount of suitable habitat nearby today's known occurrence, by inducing cavities in old trees and possibly also making "artificial" hollow trees
- Transferring individuals to new locations – but from where? Will it harm the original population if individuals are removed from it? Will e.g. Swedish populations be too different genetically?

References

¹ Flåten, M., & Fjellberg, A. (2008). Rediscovery of Osmoderma eremita (Scopoli,



- 1763) (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) in Norway. Norwegian Journal of Entomology, 55(2).
- ² Hanssen, O., & Sverdrup-Thygeson, A. (2009). Inventories of Osmoderma eremita in Norway 2009, unpublished. In Norwegian.
- ³Ødegaard, F., Sverdrup-Thygeson, A., Hansen, L.O., Hanssen, O. & Öberg, S. 2009. Survey of invertebrates in five hot-spot habitat types. Red-listed species and new species for Norway. 2004-2008. - NINA Report 500. In Norwegian with English abstract. 102 pp.
- ⁴ DN (In press). Action Plan for Osmoderma eremita, in hearing. Final version will be in Norwegian with English abstract. DN Report.

Photos: Magne Flåten, Oddvar Hanssen and Anne Sverdrup-Thygeson

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