

# Delivering biodiversity conservation

An initiative by SCA

March 2021

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## Summary

- SCA has embarked on an initiative aiming to improve precision in biodiversity conservation measures on the 2.6 million hectares of corporately owned land. This initiative links to the company's comprehensive sustainability platform that serves to guide its overall operations.
- Effective, efficient and well documented biodiversity conservation strengthens overall business performance and value creation in SCA by ensuring delivery of responsibly harvested wood and responding to expectations from investors and customers.
- SCAs corporate priorities place biodiversity conservation as a key component of responsible forest management. Similarly, national forest policy in Sweden stipulates equal weights between production and environmental goals since introduction of the current Forestry Act in 1994.
- Aligned with forestry regulations, biodiversity conservation is addressed on all SCA land, i.e. set-aside productive forest land, forests managed specifically for conservation values, land under regular management for timber and conservation values (retention forestry), as well as low-productive land.
- The initiative has also been motivated by the need for improving reliability in overall data, knowledge and reporting. Today, we experience discrepancies in information provided from official sources. For example, forest statistics from the National Forest Inventory indicate significant improvements for a number of important forest parameters relevant to biodiversity conservation over the past decades. At the same time, official communications by the Nature Protection Agency claim a decline in the status of and conditions for biodiversity.
- SCA has made an in-depth analysis of the 2020 Swedish Red List of threatened species and associated databases to determine which species are redlisted and dependent on suitable habitats on SCAs land.
- 203 redlisted species were identified as a Species Commitment for SCA, for which specific efforts to preserve and develop supporting habitats should be made;
- 12 key habitat categories were identified and described, linking to requirements of each of the 203 redlisted species.
- Current conservation status on SCAs land were evaluated with respect to the identified habitat categories. In total 400,000 hectares of the various habitats were confirmed within set-aside areas identified at the landscape level and on low-productive land. Furthermore, in 2020, 10% of the area planned for harvesting was set-aside, preserving such habitats in the managed forest.
- The approach to build on the Red List as well as status of the various habitats will be transparently reported in SCAs corporate Annual Reports.
- Next steps include reinforcing conservation measures in corporate forest operations, further enhancing the underlying knowledge base, improving monitoring and evaluation, and establishing partnerships for mutual learning and continued methodology development.

## Background

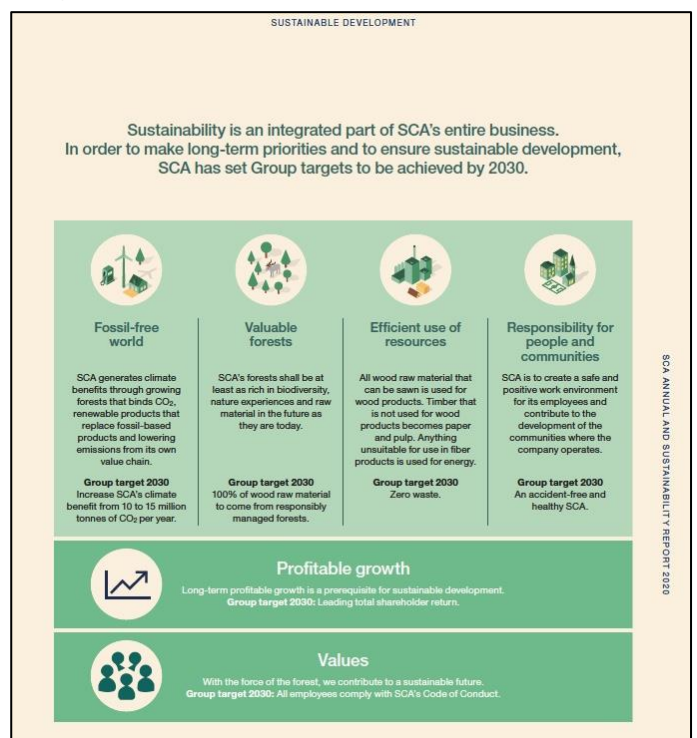
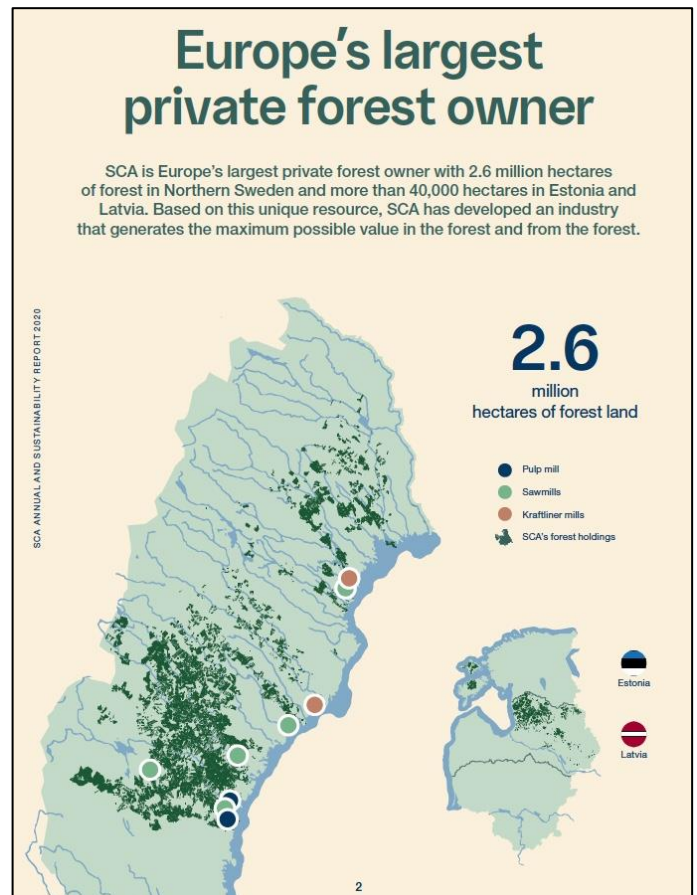
### Introduction to SCA

SCA is a listed forest industry corporation headquartered in Sundsvall, Sweden. Founded in 1929, with roots dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, SCA has a long history of developing forest industry and forest management in the Northern part of Sweden. SCAs business include management of its own forest estate of 2.6 million hectares, substantial wood procurement from other landowners, sawmills, pulp- and paper industry units and renewable energy production. Turnover in 2020 was SEK 18.4bn (€ 1.8bn), with a predominantly international customer base.

Sustainability is at the core of SCAs business with links to all of UNs 17 sustainable development goals, covering social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability. Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as expressed through SDG 15 as well as the portal paragraph of the Convention on Biological Diversity, is a key part of SCAs sustainability efforts.

Specifically, the sustainability component “Valuable forests” aims toward forests that are at least as rich in biodiversity, nature experiences and raw material in the future as they are today.

Illustrations on this page from SCAs Annual Report for 2020



## What are we achieving with this initiative?

Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity has a high priority in international and national policy, through the Convention on Biological Diversity, European Union strategies and regulations, as well as environmental goals set by the Swedish Government (Naturvårdsverket, 2020a). Accordingly, biodiversity is increasingly a priority factor in the finance and industry sectors. Sectors such as mining, food or transport typically aim to minimize their external impact on biodiversity. By contrast, the forest-based sector has to address biodiversity conservation as an integral part of its business model, as it relies on the biological production system for its main raw material. Actively managed forests must simultaneously deliver conservation values and wood for renewable and climate-smart products.

Effective, efficient and well documented biodiversity conservation strengthens the overall business performance and value creation in SCA by ensuring a high delivery of responsibly harvested wood and responding to expectations from investors and customers.

Consequently, biological diversity is a key and integrated component in SCAs corporate sustainability efforts. SCA is committed to deliver its share to society's ambition to conserve and enhance biological diversity. This is a commitment that has direct implications on corporate operations, specifically all activities for managing SCAs forests and responsibly harvesting wood from them.

The goal of the current initiative is to:

***enable SCA in delivering precise and well documented biodiversity conservation as part of day-to-day forest management operations.***

This goal includes the following aspects:

- **Higher precision in conservation measures:** Conservation measures in SCAs forest management and field operations have intensified over the past 25 years following establishment of the current Forestry Act of 1994. Based on expert knowledge and science, field applications appear to have been largely effective, with reference to continuously updated official statistics on forests. There is, however, room for improvement by connecting specific conservation needs as expressed by, e.g., the Red List. Through this initiative, we expect a closer connection between forest management practices and documented conservation needs.

- **Improved target setting:** Timber management and wood harvesting have over the past decades benefitted from the information age and “big data” for developing more efficient business processes. At the same time, we have not experienced the same developments in conservation approaches, even though knowledge on biological diversity, including observation and population data, have improved considerably. As a consequence, conservation targets and achievements are still often expressed in generic quantities of set-aside land areas. We expect the initiative to lead to more sophisticated target setting on all levels.

- **Measuring and reporting:** Biological diversity is identified as a corporate sustainability priority for SCA. This requires accurate measurement and reporting of status and progress. Customers, investors and the wider public increasingly expect credible, comprehensive and comprehensible information. Communication needs to be (a) based on on-the-ground data and comprehensive analyses, (b) geared for a broader audience than forest experts, and (c) transparent.

- **Partnerships:** The debate on forestry in Sweden has in recent years, as in other places, seen an escalation of conflicting views between on one hand those arguing for active forest management with extensive wood harvesting, and on the other proponents for more nature conservation and less forestry. At the same time, almost everyone engaged in the debate agrees that there needs to be a sound balance between these objectives, as expressed also by existing forest management certification schemes. Stronger partnerships that bridge different interest groups are called for, taking a holistic view on forest management goals. As part of this initiative an enhanced stakeholder dialogue is sought on how to best ensure biodiversity in actively managed forests.

### Swedish forestry – the context

From an international perspective Swedish forestry stands out in several ways.

- For centuries, the forest, literally, fueled the development of the Swedish economy – to a great extent as a means for the mining and steel industry. Gradually, from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the forest industry developed into a major sector of its own, generating many jobs and large export revenues. Gradually, also, the forest resources were overharvested and became degraded. Grave concerns were raised over the diminishing supply of wood.
- Since early 1900s, legislation, national policies and a long-standing partnership between landowners, corporations and the state have ensured that harvested stands are regenerated and forest resources restored. As a result, forest growth, the standing stock, as well as timber harvests have all doubled over the past century. Swedish forests are now supplying large quantities of renewable wood to our society while at the same time acting as a steady, significant net sink of atmospheric carbon;
- With less than one per cent of the global forest area and situated largely in the low productive boreal region, Sweden provides 10 per cent of global trade in forest products thanks to investments in logistics, efficient industry value chains and innovation.
- Most of the forestland is privately owned, either as family forest estates or by corporations. About 25 per cent is owned by public sector entities, which is a smaller share than in most forest-rich countries.
- Current forestry legislation of 1994 (Skogsstyrelsen, 2020) stipulates that productive and nature conservation goals should have equal weight. As a consequence, conservation measures and forest reserves have increased compared to preceding decades. Data from the national forest inventory show that critical factors for biological diversity, such as dead wood, old stands and tree species diversity, are now increasing, albeit from low levels due to earlier stronger focus on wood production.

Despite the above success story, Swedish forestry is today subject to considerable political debate over perceived trade-offs between timber production and nature conservation. Besides criticism from conservation NGO's, also official reports from the Swedish Nature Protection Agency conclude that forest environment targets are not met, with reference to national commitments to international agreements including the Aichi targets of the CBD, and the EU natural habitat directive (Naturvårdsverket, 2020b; Skogsstyrelsen, 2019). This contradiction was highlighted in a recent report (Swedish Forest Industries, 2021).

With new international arrangements in pipeline, such as the ambition to protect 30 per cent of land areas, the political conflicts over how to use the forest are likely to persist. Policy discourses at the EU level, such as the EU Biodiversity Strategy, the EU Green Deal, the Taxonomy for sustainable investment and the EU strategy on forests relate directly to the forest debate. In October 2020, the Swedish Forest Industries released a position paper on the EU Biodiversity Strategy highlighting that the forest-based sector is key for achieving sustainability ambitions, and that active forest management and biodiversity conservation in forests can be simultaneously achieved (Swedish Forest Industries, 2020).

Coming back to current forest legislation in Sweden, a key question is how to best combine timber production and nature conservation goals – under the overall umbrella of sustainable development.

### SCA forest management and operations

SCAs forest management has largely followed the overall Swedish developments. From a situation in mid 1900s with degraded forests, considerable investments have been made to increase forest growth, mainly through active replanting measures after harvesting. SCA has also introduced lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), a species native to North America, to boost forest growth on part of its land. The investments have paid off, with current annual growth standing at 10.5 million m<sup>3</sup> stem wood in 2020 with a net annual increase of the standing stock of 3.2 million m<sup>3</sup> (Fig 1).



Figure 1. SCA Forest growth and standing volume in 2020. Source: SCA Annual Report 2020.

Since early 1990s, nature conservation has increasingly been a priority in SCAs forest management. Several measures are applied at different geographic scales:

- Ecological Landscape Planning covering the entire land area is the backbone of conservation efforts and identifies forests with the highest conservation values, which currently comprise 162,000 ha of productive forest land, as well as 600,000 ha of low-productive land that are not subject to timber harvesting;
- Retention forestry, where conservation measures are applied in all felling operations, ensuring that smaller areas with specific conservation values are preserved, including wet zones, older trees and tree groups, and deciduous-dominated sections. On average, critical habitats, substrates and structures are retained on 10 per cent of the harvest tract area. In addition, further environmental protection measures are made to enhance social and cultural values.
- Managing for specific conservation values, e.g., where a continuous crown cover or other continuity factors are deemed important. Such priorities are identified on 60,000 ha of productive forestland, where alternatives to regular retention forestry are to be applied.
- Active measures, such as controlled burning and restoration of wetlands.

As for Swedish forestry in general, certification is an important mechanism to promote responsible forest management. SCA forest management meets international benchmarks and works actively with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC™). SCA forest management and wood procurement is certified according to FSC® since 1999 and to PEFC™ since 2011.

Conservation ambition, approaches and methods have continuously improved over the past decades. However, with increasing regulatory requirements, as well as expectations from customers, consumers and investors, in particular on transparency and reporting, the current initiative aims to take biodiversity conservation to the next level.

## Connecting the Red List to SCAs forest management

### About the Swedish Red List 2020

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2020) is a well-known global information source on extinction risk status of animal, fungus and plant species. It is a de facto standard for informing and catalyzing action for biodiversity conservation and was instrumental for the recent global assessment by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019). Out of 120,000 recorded species globally, the list contains over 32,000 species classified as threatened.

The Swedish Red List (SLU, 2020a) is a corresponding database covering species occurring in Sweden and assessing threats within the Swedish geography. It uses the methodology, criteria and classifications established by the IUCN global list. The Swedish Red List is a useful tool for making conservation prioritizations, but it has no juridical status. It is produced by the SLU Swedish Species Information Centre, then ratified by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Agency for marine and Water Management.



Each species in the Red List is categorized according to the assessed extinction risk (Fig. 2)

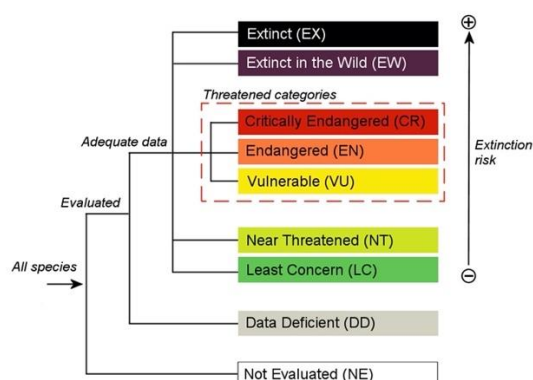


Figure 2. IUCN Red List categories

The Swedish Red List issued their five-yearly update in April 2020, which was very timely with respect to the current SCAs initiative. The 2020 edition contains 21,740 species of which 2,249 were considered threatened (categories CR, EN or VU).

### SCAs species commitment

One central question for SCA is how many of the threatened species in the Red List are present on SCAs land and are negatively affected by forestry operations? These would be the species that require special attention and be considered **SCAs species commitment**. But which are they?

To answer that question, the Swedish Red List was analyzed in depth. The Swedish Species Information Centre at SLU extracted a comprehensive subset from the Red List constituting about 1000 species. Available observation data for each species (SLU, 2020b) on and off SCAs land were added to the database, as well as detailed data on the types of habitat and conditions required by each species (SLU, 2020c).

From this subset, species were excluded if any of these conditions were met:

- they belonged to IUCN category DD, or
- they were not dependent on forest habitats, or



- they did not have any established population in the SCA region (the 4 northernmost administrative regions of Sweden), or
- less than 10% of Swedish observations had been made in the SCA region, or
- there has been no or very few and marginal observations on SCAs land.

After further manual review of detailed documentation for each species and consultations with experts on specific species groups, 203 species were identified as SCAs species commitment (Table 1, Annex 1, Figure 3).

*Table 1. Organism groups and number of species identified in each within SCAs Species Commitment*

<b>Organism group (Swedish)</b>	<b>Organism group</b>	<b>n species</b>
Blötdjur	Molluscs	1
Fåglar	Birds	10
Fjärilar	Butterflies	5
Halvvingar	Hemiptera ("true bugs")	2
Kärlväxter	Vascular plants	10
Kräftdjur	Crustaceans	1
Lavar	Lichens	41
Mossor	Mosses	12
Skalbaggar	Beetles	25
Steklar	Hymenoptera	1
Storsvampar	Large fungi	90
Tvåvingar	Diptera	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>203</b>

In other words: Out of a total of c. 50,000 known species in Sweden, about 7,400 are species found in forests in the Northern half of Sweden. 982 of these are on the Red List, of which 806 require a forest habitat and 685 are affected negatively by forestry operations. Out of these, 203 are confirmed to have significant populations on SCAs land and are therefore referred to as the SCA species commitment.

## Securing access to habitats for vulnerable species

Vulnerable species need habitats that are becoming less common in an actively managed forest landscape. SCA has identified 12 specific habitats that, based on stand age, tree continuity, availability of dead wood, presence of deciduous trees, fire sites and other factors are characterizing natural ecosystems in the region. These habitats, which are particularly important for the 203 species included in our species commitment, are preserved and enhanced on SCA land.

SCA has created programs and targets to ensure access to all of the habitats that are critical to these 203 species. SCA will report the progress of these programs and whether the established targets are achieved.



**Horned powderpost beetle**  
(*Stephanopachys linearis*)

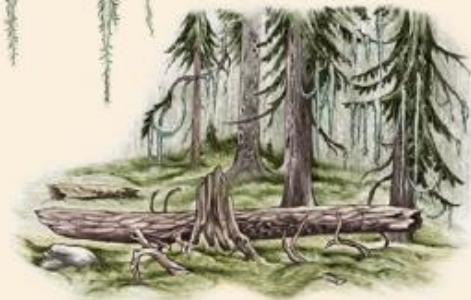
**Habitat:** This insect lays eggs in the fire damaged bark on older pine trees following a forest fire. The larvae feed on the layer between living and dead tissue. The species requires forest fires that damage older standing pine trees.

### Examples from SCA's species commitment:



**Coral tooth fungus**  
(*Hericium coralloides*)

**Habitat:** Grows on old, fallen, heavily decomposed deciduous trees. The species requires a mainly deciduous stand that is left to become very old. Over time, such stands will slowly but surely turn into spruce forests. New deciduous stands must be actively created to form such habitats in a century from now.



**Old man's beard**  
(*Usnea longissima*)

**Habitat:** Requires old coniferous natural forests with a continuity of trees that is undisturbed by fire.

Figure 3. Three species out of the 203 in SCA's species commitment. Source: SCA Annual report 2020.

## Habitat requirements

Practical methods and instructions are needed for operationalizing the species commitment in SCAs day-to-day operations. For this reason, habitat requirements for each of the 203 species were analyzed and a consolidated set of critical habitats was defined, consisting of 11 specific habitat categories and two additional subcategories. Following known requirements, each species could then be linked to one or several of these critical habitats (Table 2). The species-by-species links to habitat categories are found in Annex 1.

*Table 2. Identified habitat categories critical to the 203 identified species that require specific conservation measures.*

Habitat category	# of species linked
1. Coniferous forest with long-term continuity of living trees	40
2. Coniferous forest with long-term continuity of dead wood	87
3. Open pine forest on sandy soils with continuity of living trees	16
4. Coniferous or mixed coniferous/deciduous forest on nutrient-rich soils with continuity of living trees	15
5. Pine forest with continuity of dead wood	28
5b. low-productive forest due to shallow soil / dry conditions	10
6. Forest with predominantly deciduous species and presence of dead wood	40
7. Forest recently impacted by fire	10
8. Forest on humid or wet soils, often adjacent to streams and lakes	41
8b. low-productive forest due to wet conditions	16
9. Living and dead trees with high exposure to sunlight	10
10. Species have other habitat needs that require location-specific measures	11
11. Detailed information on habitat requirements are missing	4
<b>Total (note: a species can be connected to &gt;1 habitat category)</b>	<b>328</b>

## Forest management implications

With the above set of habitat requirements for the 203 identified redlisted species, SCA is able to strengthen its approach to planning, harvesting operations and follow-up to ensure that concerned habitats are preserved/enhanced and documented. This would involve the following existing management approaches:

1. The Ecological Landscape Planning process, identifying and classifying set-aside areas of productive forestland that with high conservation values, critical habitats and areas where adapted harvesting methods are to be applied to maintain or create habitats.
2. Retention forestry where wood harvesting includes smaller-scale conservation measures for preserving or enhancing critical habitats, substrates and structures;

3. Low-productive land (impediments) which, according to the Swedish Forestry Act, fall outside areas considered for wood harvests. These forests often have a substantial tree cover and therefore contain a considerable extent of critical habitats are therefore included in the documentation.

## Extent of habitats for redlisted species 2020

Current extent of identified critical habitats on SCAs land are compiled in Table 3.

*Table 3. Extent of critical habitats set-aside, assigned for alternative harvesting methods, within forest operations tracts and on low-productive land*

Habitat category	Identified habitat categories across SCAs land			
	Total set-aside areas and areas for alternative forest management			Proportions of current harvesting tracts
	Productive forest land		Non-productive land	Productive forest land
	Set-aside areas	Alternative management		Set-aside areas
	ha	ha	ha	% av areal
1. Coniferous forest with long-term continuity of living trees	38 594	14 601		0.70
2. Coniferous forest with long-term continuity of dead wood	38 248	4 410		0.74
3. Open pine forest on sandy soils with continuity of living trees	695	1 648		n.s.
4. Coniferous or mixed coniferous/deciduous forest on nutrient-rich soils with continuity of living trees	543	200		0.04
5. Pine forest with continuity of dead wood	27 652	15 255		n.s.
5b. low-productive forest due to shallow soil / dry conditions			126 025	
6. Forest with predominantly deciduous species and presence of dead wood	16 724	5 669		0.22
7. Forest recently impacted by fire	1 409	442		
8. Forest on humid or wet soils, often adjacent to streams and lakes	36 990	16 451		7.97
8b. low-productive forest due to wet conditions			53 863	
9. Living and dead trees with high exposure to sunlight				0.80

10. Species have other habitat needs that require location-specific measures	1 202	539		
<b>Total</b>	<b>162 057 ha</b>	<b>59 215 ha</b>	<b>179 888 ha</b>	<b>10,5%</b>

## Two roundtable discussions

In December 2020, SCA organized two roundtables for discussing findings and implications of the above analysis. The purpose was to gain insights from a wider set of interest groups and identify challenges and opportunities with the approach.

The first roundtable involved an international group of investors, downstream manufacturing corporations, conservation and certification organizations, and researchers – in all 12 participants. The initiative was appreciated and seen as innovative, not least given that international discourse on forests is often focused on avoiding deforestation and/or increasing carbon storage. The opportunities of combining financial returns in forestry with conservation benefits was viewed as an increasingly necessary feature for investors and retailers. Building on the Red List as a direct tool for conservation in forest management was commended as it is a well understood and authoritative knowledge base. The inherent complexity and geographic specificity make biodiversity difficult to incorporate in more general investment decisions or certification standards in meaningful ways. For this reason, the effort to combine high-resolution management approaches related to redlisted species with big-picture assessment and communication was considered very valuable.

The second roundtable was focused on the forest management situation on the ground in the Northern half of Sweden where SCAs operations are located. It involved 18 participants representing conservation organizations, local and regional authorities, forestry corporations and universities. This was a more detailed discussion on the methodology which resulted in several suggestions for improvements. In short:

### Strengths:

- Ambitious initiative that takes a lead in how forest management can further integrate conservation ambitions;
- The method is transparent and fact based - using detailed knowledge on species and habitat requirements.

### Weaknesses:

- Species-level data on occurrence, habitat requirements and dynamics are still insufficient to well serve the operational ambitions;
- Too much focus on redlisted species can take attention away from broader perspectives of biodiversity.

### Opportunities:

- Improved precision in conservation, provided analyses and practices develop further and take in new knowledge as well as the wider landscape beyond SCAs land;
- Forest management practices and monitoring can evolve to increasingly meet conservation targets.

Overall, both roundtable discussions provided an opportunity for different interest groups to meet and constructively discuss biodiversity ambitions on a factual basis. Continued partnerships and dialogue are an essential part of SCAs current initiative.

## The road ahead

The approach and results above represent steps towards meeting SCA ambitions with respect to biodiversity conservation. The following continued developments are anticipated:

### Internal operations

As new and improved conservation data becomes available, these should be used for improving forest management on the ground. While conservation measures have been applied throughout SCAs operations for decades, renewed efforts and methodologies can improve precision and the overall performance. Revision of operations' manuals as well as training of involved staff and contractors are important in this context. New approaches to follow-up surveys and evaluations of field operations can help ensure continued learning and effectiveness of measures. Integrated analyses forest developments over time can enhance strategic corporate decisions on future forest management.

### Improving methodology and data generation/input

Clearly, available overall knowledge and data on biodiversity is not satisfactory. This appears to be a general problem in predicting developments, extinction risks and impacts of land use, not only in forestry and not only in Sweden. Performance of biodiversity conservation in SCAs operations would therefore be helped through, *inter alia*

- More comprehensive and quality-controlled inventories and observation data for redlisted species;
- More extensive use of remote sensing, especially radar technology, to improve efficiency in field inventories;
- Long-term research on impacts (negative and positive) on and dynamics of (redlisted) species in the managed forest landscape;
- Systematic reviews of conservation science to verify existing knowledge.

### Partnerships

Partnerships will be key for continued enhancement of biodiversity conservation in forestry, bringing together expertise on biological diversity, as well as scientists, forest managers, investors and business strategists. An important factor for successful dialogue is to recognize that the goal of biodiversity conservation is

shared among these interest groups. SCA intends to take an active role in promoting inclusive partnerships.

## Reporting

Status and developments of biodiversity on SCAs land, as well as progress in actions taken to ensure successful conservation will be reported in SCAs Annual Reports - the most comprehensive tool for communication to all stakeholders in SCA - starting with the year 2020 (report published in early 2021). The above results on SCAs Species Commitment and extent of habitats critical for these redlisted species will be a centerpiece of the 2020 report.

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## Annex 1. Species listed as SCAs Species Commitment

The list below is the result of analyses of the Swedish Red List as described in the main document. It contains 203 species considered threatened by active forest management and present on SCAs land. Hyperlinks for species names refer to additional facts at (SLU, 2020c).

Habitat category numbers refer to:

Habitat category	# of species linked
1. Coniferous forest with long-term continuity of living trees	40
2. Coniferous forest with long-term continuity of dead wood	87
3. Open pine forest on sandy soils with continuity of living trees	16
4. Coniferous or mixed coniferous/deciduous forest on nutrient-rich soils with continuity of living trees	15
5. Pine forest with continuity of dead wood	28
5b. low-productive forest due to shallow soil / dry conditions	10
6. Forest with predominantly deciduous species and presence of dead wood	40
7. Forest recently impacted by fire	10
8. Forest on humid or wet soils, often adjacent to streams and lakes	41
8b. low-productive forest due to wet conditions	16
9. Living and dead trees with high exposure to sunlight	10
10. Species have other habitat needs that require location-specific measures	11
11. Detailed information on habitat requirements are missing	4
<b>Total (note: a species can be connected to &gt;1 habitat category)</b>	<b>328</b>

#	Species	Swedish common name	Organism group	Family	Red List category	Habitat(s) linked to species												
						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10	11
1	<a href="#">Accipiter gentilis</a>	duvhök	Fåglar	Accipitridae	NT	x	x											
2	<a href="#">Acmaeops marginatus</a>	kantad kulhalsbock	Skalbaggar	Cerambycidae	EN					x			x					
3	<a href="#">Acolium karelicum</a>	liten sotlav	Lavar	Caliciaceae	VU	x	x							x				



#	Species	Swedish common name	Organism group	Family	Red List category	Habitat(s) linked to species													
						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10	11	
4	<a href="#">Agathidium discoideum</a>	suturfläckad mycelbagge	Skalbaggar	Leiodidae	VU								x						
5	<a href="#">Agathidium pallidum</a>	NULL	Skalbaggar	Leiodidae	VU								x						
6	<a href="#">Albatrellus subrubescens</a>	lammticka	Storsvampar	Albatrellaceae	VU	x	x												
7	<a href="#">Alectoria sarmentosa</a>	garnlav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	NT	x	x							x	x				
8	<a href="#">Alloclavaria purpurea</a>	luddfingersvamp	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetales, genera incertae sedis	NT	x	x							x					
9	<a href="#">Amiota rufescens</a>	NULL	Tvåvingar	Drosophilidae	NT														x
10	<a href="#">Amiota subtusradiata</a>	NULL	Tvåvingar	Drosophilidae	NT														x
11	<a href="#">Amylocortium subincarnatum</a>	rosa jodskinn	Storsvampar	Amylocorticiales, genera incertae sedis	EN		x												
12	<a href="#">Amylocystis lapponica</a>	lappticka	Storsvampar	Dacrybolaceae	VU		x												
13	<a href="#">Anastrophyllum hellerianum</a>	vedtrappmossa	Mossor	Jungermanniaceae	NT		x												
14	<a href="#">Anomoporia bombycina</a>	isabellporing	Storsvampar	Amylocorticiales, genera incertae sedis	EN		x												
15	<a href="#">Anomoporia kamtschatica</a>	vaddporing	Storsvampar	Amylocorticiales, genera incertae sedis	NT		x				x				x				
16	<a href="#">Anthoporia albobrunnea</a>	fläckporing	Storsvampar	Fomitopsidaceae	VU					x	x								
17	<a href="#">Antrodia infirma</a>	urskogsporing	Storsvampar	Fomitopsidaceae	EN					x	x								
18	<a href="#">Antrodia mellita</a>	honungsticka	Storsvampar	Fomitopsidaceae	VU							x							
19	<a href="#">Antrodia primaeva</a>	urskogsticka	Storsvampar	Fomitopsidaceae	EN					x									
20	<a href="#">Antrodia pulvinascens</a>	veckticka	Storsvampar	Fomitopsidaceae	NT							x							
21	<a href="#">Aporpium canescens</a>	narrporing	Storsvampar	Auriculariales, genera incertae sedis	VU		x												
22	<a href="#">Aquila chrysaetos</a>	kungsörn	Fåglar	Accipitridae	NT	x	x												x
23	<a href="#">Aradus angularis</a>	spetshörnad barkskinnbagge	Halvvingar	Aradidae	VU								x						
24	<a href="#">Aradus signaticornis</a>	vithornad barkskinnbagge	Halvvingar	Aradidae	EN								x						
25	<a href="#">Arthonia incarnata</a>	mörk rödprick	Lavar	Arthoniaceae	VU	x	x												
26	<a href="#">Artomyces cristatus</a>	liten kandelabersvamp	Storsvampar	Auriscalpiaceae	CR					x									
27	<a href="#">Astacus astacus</a>	flodkräfta	Kräftdjur	Astacidae	CR														x
28	<a href="#">Asterodon ferruginosus</a>	stjärntagging	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	NT		x							x					

#	Species	Swedish common name	Organism group	Family	Red List category	Habitat(s) linked to species												
						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10	11
29	<a href="#">Astragalus penduliflorus</a>	smällvedel	Kärlväxter	Fabaceae	VU												x	
30	<a href="#">Aurantiporus priscus</a>	NULL	Storsvampar	Meruliaceae	EN		x											
31	<a href="#">Bacidia rosellizans</a>	blek lundlav	Lavar	Ramalinaceae	NT							x						
32	<a href="#">Bankera fuliginosalba</a>	talltaggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	NT			x			x							
33	<a href="#">Bankera violascens</a>	grantaggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	NT				x									
34	<a href="#">Baptria tibiale</a>	trolldruvemätare	Fjärilar	Geometridae	EN												x	
35	<a href="#">Bius thoracicus</a>	gransvartbagge	Skalbaggar	Tenebrionidae	VU		x					x						
36	<a href="#">Boletopsis grisea</a>	tallgråticka	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	VU			x			x							
37	<a href="#">Bryoria nadvornikiana</a>	violettblå tagellav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	NT	x	x						x	x				
38	<a href="#">Byssomerulius albostramineus</a>	laxgröppa	Storsvampar	Irpicaceae	VU					x								
39	<a href="#">Calicium denigratum</a>	blanksvart spiklav	Lavar	Caliciaceae	NT					x	x				x			
40	<a href="#">Calypogeia suecica</a>	vedsäckmossa	Mossor	Calypogeiaceae	VU		x							x				
41	<a href="#">Calypso bulbosa</a>	norna	Kärlväxter	Orchidaceae	VU				x									
42	<a href="#">Carbonicola anthracophila</a>	kolflarnlav	Lavar	Carbonicolaceae	NT					x			x					
43	<a href="#">Carbonicola myrmecina</a>	mörk kolflarnlav	Lavar	Carbonicolaceae	NT					x								
44	<a href="#">Carphoborus rossicus</a>	fårad bastborre	Skalbaggar	Curculionidae	VU	x	x								x			
45	<a href="#">Catathelasma imperiale</a>	kejsarskivling	Storsvampar	Biannulariaceae	VU				x									
46	<a href="#">Cephalozia macounii</a>	vedtrådmossa	Mossor	Cephaloziaceae	CR		x											
47	<a href="#">Cetrelia olivetorum</a>	jättesköldlav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	CR												x	
48	<a href="#">Chaenotheca gracilentia</a>	smalskaftslav	Lavar	Coniocybaceae	VU	x	x							x				
49	<a href="#">Chaenotheca gracillima</a>	brunpudrad nållav	Lavar	Coniocybaceae	NT	x	x							x				
50	<a href="#">Chaenotheca laevigata</a>	nordlig nållav	Lavar	Coniocybaceae	NT	x	x							x				
51	<a href="#">Chaenotheca subroscida</a>	vitgrynig nållav	Lavar	Coniocybaceae	NT	x	x											
52	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis fennica</a>	blågrå svartspik	Lavar	Mycocaliciaceae	NT					x	x				x			
53	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis nana</a>	liten svartspik	Lavar	Mycocaliciaceae	NT	x	x											
54	<a href="#">Chaenothecopsis viridialba</a>	vitskaftad svartspik	Lavar	Mycocaliciaceae	NT	x	x							x	x			
55	<a href="#">Chaetodermella luna</a>	vitplätt	Storsvampar	Gloeophyllaceae	NT					x	x							

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						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10	11
56	<a href="#">Cinna latifolia</a>	sötgräs	Kärlväxter	Poaceae	NT									x			x	
57	<a href="#">Cis rugulosus</a>	NULL	Skalbaggar	Ciidae	NT								x					
58	<a href="#">Cladonia parasitica</a>	dvärgbägarlav	Lavar	Cladoniaceae	NT					x	x							
59	<a href="#">Clavariadelphus truncatus</a>	flattoppad klubbsvamp	Storsvampar	Clavariadelphaceae	NT	x	x											
60	<a href="#">Collema curtisporum</a>	liten aspgelélav	Lavar	Collemataceae	VU								x					
61	<a href="#">Collema furfuraceum</a>	stiftgelélav	Lavar	Collemataceae	NT								x					
62	<a href="#">Collema nigrescens</a>	läderlappslav	Lavar	Collemataceae	VU								x					
63	<a href="#">Collema subflaccidum</a>	grynig gelélav	Lavar	Collemataceae	EN								x					
64	<a href="#">Collema subnigrescens</a>	aspgelélav	Lavar	Collemataceae	VU								x					
65	<a href="#">Corticaria interstitialis</a>	NULL	Skalbaggar	Latridiidae	NT		x						x					
66	<a href="#">Corticeus fraxini</a>	tallbarksvartbagge	Skalbaggar	Tenebrionidae	VU		x			x								
67	<a href="#">Cortinarius agathosmus</a>	vitterspindling	Storsvampar	Cortinariaceae	NT				x									
68	<a href="#">Cortinarius aureofulvus</a>	gyllenspindling	Storsvampar	Cortinariaceae	VU				x									
69	<a href="#">Cortinarius aureopulverulentus</a>	puderspindling	Storsvampar	Cortinariaceae	NT				x									
70	<a href="#">Cortinarius caesiostramineus s. lat.</a>	blekspindling	Storsvampar	Cortinariaceae	NT				x									
71	<a href="#">Cortinarius pinophilus</a>	NULL	Storsvampar	Cortinariaceae	NT			x										
72	<a href="#">Crustoderma dryinum</a>	rostskinn	Storsvampar	Polyporales, genera incertae sedis	VU		x											
73	<a href="#">Cynodontium fallax</a>	praktklipptuss	Mossor	Rhabdoweisiaceae	NT												x	
74	<a href="#">Cyrtopogon lapponicus</a>	lapprovfluga	Tvåvingar	Asilidae	EN					x								
75	<a href="#">Cystostereum murravi</a>	doftskinn	Storsvampar	Cystostereaceae	NT		x											
76	<a href="#">Danosoma fasciatum</a>	NULL	Skalbaggar	Elateridae	NT		x											
77	<a href="#">Denticollis borealis</a>	svart ögonknäppare	Skalbaggar	Elateridae	NT								x	x				
78	<a href="#">Dichomitus squalens</a>	skorpticka	Storsvampar	Polyporaceae	EN					x								
79	<a href="#">Diplazium sibiricum</a>	ryssbräken	Kärlväxter	Athyriaceae	VU													x
80	<a href="#">Diplomitoporus crustulinus</a>	sprickporing	Storsvampar	Polyporales, genera incertae sedis	VU		x											
81	<a href="#">Dipogon vechti</a>	tallvägstekel	Steklar	Pompilidae	NT		x			x							x	

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						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10	11
82	<a href="#">Dryocopus martius</a>	spillkråka	Fåglar	Picidae	NT		x			x						x	x	
83	<a href="#">Eblisia minor</a>	sexstrimmig plattstumpbagge	Skalbaggar	Histeridae	NT							x						
84	<a href="#">Elatobia fuliginosella</a>	tallbarksmal	Fjärilar	Tineidae	VU			x										
85	<a href="#">Emberiza rustica</a>	videsparv	Fåglar	Emberizidae	NT								x	x				
86	<a href="#">Epipogium aphyllum</a>	skogsfru	Kärlväxter	Orchidaceae	NT				x				x					
87	<a href="#">Evernia divaricata</a>	ringlav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	VU	x	x				x		x	x				
88	<a href="#">Evernia mesomorpha</a>	grenlav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	VU	x	x				x		x	x				
89	<a href="#">Evodinus borealis</a>	mindre frågeteckenbock	Skalbaggar	Cerambycidae	VU	x	x								x			
90	<a href="#">Fomitopsis rosea</a>	rosenticka	Storsvampar	Fomitopsidaceae	NT		x											
91	<a href="#">Galium triflorum</a>	myskmåra	Kärlväxter	Rubiaceae	NT				x					x				
92	<a href="#">Gelatoporia subvermispora</a>	kristallporing	Storsvampar	Gelatoporiaceae	NT	x	x					x						
93	<a href="#">Gloeophyllum carbonarium</a>	kolticka	Storsvampar	Gloeophyllaceae	EN					x			x					
94	<a href="#">Gloeoporus pannocinctus</a>	finporing	Storsvampar	Irpiceae	VU							x						
95	<a href="#">Gloiodon strigosus</a>	borsttagging	Storsvampar	Auriscalpiaceae	VU							x		x				
96	<a href="#">Glyceria lithuanica</a>	glesgröe	Kärlväxter	Poaceae	VU				x					x				
97	<a href="#">Goodyera repens</a>	knärot	Kärlväxter	Orchidaceae	VU	x	x											
98	<a href="#">Gyalecta friesii</a>	skuggkraterlav	Lavar	Gyalectaceae	VU	x	x							x				
99	<a href="#">Gyromitra splendida</a>	långfotad murkla	Storsvampar	Discinaceae	VU		x							x				
100	<a href="#">Hapalopilus aurantiacus</a>	NULL	Storsvampar	Polyporales, genera incertae sedis	NT					x								
101	<a href="#">Haploporus odoros</a>	dofticka	Storsvampar	Polyporaceae	VU							x		x				
102	<a href="#">Hericium coralloides</a>	koralltaggsvamp	Storsvampar	Hericiaceae	NT							x						
103	<a href="#">Herzogiella turfacea</a>	platt spretmossa	Mossor	Plagiotheciaceae	NT							x						
104	<a href="#">Heterodermia speciosa</a>	elfbenslav	Lavar	Physciaceae	VU	x	x											
105	<a href="#">Hirtodrosophila oldenbergi</a>	NULL	Tvåvingar	Drosophilidae	NT													x
106	<a href="#">Hyalodon piceicola</a>	barrgråtagging	Storsvampar	Auriculariales, genera incertae sedis	VU		x											
107	<a href="#">Hydnellum aurantiacum</a>	orange taggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	NT	x	x				x							
108	<a href="#">Hydnellum caeruleum</a>	blå taggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	NT	x	x				x							

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						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10
109	<a href="#">Hydnellum gracilipes</a>	smalfotad taggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	VU			x			x						
110	<a href="#">Hygrophoropsis olida</a>	smultronkantarell	Storsvampar	Hygrophoropsidaceae	VU				x								
111	<a href="#">Inonotopsis subiculosa</a>	tajgaporing	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	VU		x										
112	<a href="#">Lactarius musteus</a>	tallriska	Storsvampar	Russulaceae	NT			x			x						
113	<a href="#">Lactarius olivinus</a>	olivinriska	Storsvampar	Russulaceae	NT	x	x						x	x			
114	<a href="#">Laemophloeus muticus</a>	svart plattbagge	Skalbaggar	Laemophloeidae	VU						x						
115	<a href="#">Laurilia sulcata</a>	tajgaskinn	Storsvampar	Echinodontiaceae	VU		x						x				
116	<a href="#">Lecanora impudens</a>	allékantlav	Lavar	Lecanoraceae	VU											x	
117	<a href="#">Letharia vulpina</a>	varglav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	NT					x	x				x		
118	<a href="#">Lobaria pulmonaria</a>	lunglav	Lavar	Lobariaceae	NT						x		x				
119	<a href="#">Lobaria scrobiculata</a>	skrovellav	Lavar	Lobariaceae	NT						x		x				
120	<a href="#">Lophozia ascendens</a>	liten hornflikmossa	Mossor	Jungermanniaceae	VU		x						x				
121	<a href="#">Lophozia longiflora</a>	vedflikmossa	Mossor	Jungermanniaceae	NT		x										
122	<a href="#">Lycaena helle</a>	violett guldvinge	Fjärilar	Lycaenidae	EN												x
123	<a href="#">Margaritifera margaritifera</a>	flodpärlmussla	Blötdjur	Margaritiferidae	EN								x				
124	<a href="#">Melandrya dubia</a>	djupsvart brunbagge	Skalbaggar	Melandryidae	EN						x	x			x		
125	<a href="#">Microcalicum ahlneri</a>	kortskaftad ärgspik	Lavar	Microcaliciaceae	NT					x	x						
126	<a href="#">Myricaria germanica</a>	klådris	Kärlväxter	Tamaricaceae	NT												x
127	<a href="#">Neckera pennata</a>	aspfjädermossa	Mossor	Neckeraceae	VU						x						
128	<a href="#">Nothorhina muricata</a>	reliktböck	Skalbaggar	Cerambycidae	NT											x	
129	<a href="#">Ochrolechia alboflavescens</a>	halmgul örnlav	Lavar	Ochrolechiaceae	NT	x	x							x			
130	<a href="#">Odontium romellii</a>	nordtagging	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetales, genera incertae sedis	NT					x							
131	<a href="#">Onnia leporina</a>	harticka	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	NT		x										
132	<a href="#">Osmoporus protractus</a>	tallstocksticka	Storsvampar	Gloeophyllaceae	VU					x	x				x		
133	<a href="#">Osteina undosa</a>	vågticka	Storsvampar	Dacrybolaceae	VU		x										
134	<a href="#">Pannaria conoplea</a>	grynlav	Lavar	Pannariaceae	EN						x						
135	<a href="#">Peltis grossa</a>	större flatbagge	Skalbaggar	Trogossitidae	NT		x				x				x		

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						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10
136	<a href="#">Perenniporia subacida</a>	gräddticka	Storsvampar	Polyporaceae	VU		x				x			x			
137	<a href="#">Phellinus chrysoloma</a>	granticka	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	NT		x										
138	<a href="#">Phellinus ferrugineofuscus</a>	ullticka	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	NT		x										
139	<a href="#">Phellinus nigrolimitatus</a>	gränsticka	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	NT		x										
140	<a href="#">Phellinus pini</a>	tallticka	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetaceae	NT					x	x				x		
141	<a href="#">Phellodon secretus</a>	tajgataggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	VU			x									
142	<a href="#">Phlebia centrifuga</a>	rynkskinn	Storsvampar	Meruliaceae	VU		x										
143	<a href="#">Phlebia serialis</a>	kådvaxskinn	Storsvampar	Meruliaceae	NT					x							
144	<a href="#">Phlebia subulata</a>	vitt vaxskinn	Storsvampar	Meruliaceae	VU		x										
145	<a href="#">Phryganophilus ruficollis</a>	rödhalsad brunbagge	Skalbaggar	Melandryidae	EN		x					x				x	
146	<a href="#">Picoides tridactylus</a>	tretåig hackspett	Fåglar	Picidae	NT		x						x	x			
147	<a href="#">Piloporia sajanensis</a>	lämmelporing	Storsvampar	Polyporales, genera incertae sedis	EN		x										
148	<a href="#">Pinicola enucleator</a>	tallbit	Fåglar	Fringillidae	VU	x	x										
149	<a href="#">Platismatia norvegica</a>	norsk näverlav	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	VU	x	x						x	x			
150	<a href="#">Poecile montanus</a>	talltita	Fåglar	Paridae	NT		x					x					
151	<a href="#">Polyporus pseudobetulinus</a>	vit aspticka	Storsvampar	Polyporaceae	VU							x					
152	<a href="#">Postia lateritia</a>	lateritticka	Storsvampar	Dacrybolaceae	VU					x							
153	<a href="#">Pseudographis pinicola</a>	gammelgransskål	Storsvampar	Triblidiaceae	NT	x	x						x	x			
154	<a href="#">Pulsatilla vernalis</a>	mosippa	Kärlväxter	Ranunculaceae	EN												x
155	<a href="#">Pytho kolwensis</a>	större barkplattbagge	Skalbaggar	Pythidae	EN		x										
156	<a href="#">Ramalina sinensis</a>	småflikig brosklav	Lavar	Ramalinaceae	NT							x		x			
157	<a href="#">Ramalina thrausta</a>	trådbrosklav	Lavar	Ramalinaceae	EN	x	x							x			
158	<a href="#">Ramaria boreimaxima</a>	rotfingersvamp	Storsvampar	Ramariaceae	VU			x									
159	<a href="#">Ramaria primulina</a>	NULL	Storsvampar	Ramariaceae	DD												x
160	<a href="#">Ramaria testaceoflava</a>	gul toppig fingersvamp	Storsvampar	Ramariaceae	NT	x	x										
161	<a href="#">Ramboldia elabens</a>	vedflamlav	Lavar	Ramboldiaceae	NT					x							
162	<a href="#">Rhodonia placenta</a>	laxporing	Storsvampar	Polyporales, genera incertae sedis	VU		x										

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163	<a href="#">Rostania occultata</a>	skorpigelélav	Lavar	Collemataceae	NT							x						
164	<a href="#">Russula olivina</a>	olivinkremla	Storsvampar	Russulaceae	VU	x	x											
165	<a href="#">Sarcodon fennicus</a>	bitter taggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	VU				x		x							
166	<a href="#">Sarcodon scabrosus</a>	skrovlig taggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	NT			x			x							
167	<a href="#">Sarcodon squamosus</a>	motaggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	NT			x			x							
168	<a href="#">Sarcodon versipellis</a>	brödtaggsvamp	Storsvampar	Bankeraceae	VU	x	x											
169	<a href="#">Sarcosoma globosum</a>	bombmurkla	Storsvampar	Sarcosomataceae	VU				x					x				
170	<a href="#">Scapania apiculata</a>	timmerskapania	Mossor	Scapaniaceae	EN									x				
171	<a href="#">Scapania carinthiaca</a>	mikroskapania	Mossor	Scapaniaceae	EN									x				
172	<a href="#">Scapania glaucocephala</a>	svämskapania	Mossor	Scapaniaceae	EN									x				
173	<a href="#">Sclerophora coniophaea</a>	rödbrun blekspik	Lavar	Coniocybaceae	NT	x	x					x		x				
174	<a href="#">Scytinium fragrans</a>	rosettgelélav	Lavar	Collemataceae	EN							x		x				
175	<a href="#">Sidera lenis</a>	gräddporing	Storsvampar	Hymenochaetales, genera incertae sedis	VU					x	x							
176	<a href="#">Skeletocutis brevispora</a>	ulltickeporing	Storsvampar	Incrustoporiaceae	VU		x											
177	<a href="#">Skeletocutis chrysellae</a>	grantickeporing	Storsvampar	Incrustoporiaceae	VU		x											
178	<a href="#">Skeletocutis kuehneri</a>	kilporing	Storsvampar	Incrustoporiaceae	NT		x											
179	<a href="#">Skeletocutis odora</a>	ostticka	Storsvampar	Incrustoporiaceae	VU		x											
180	<a href="#">Skeletocutis stellae</a>	kristallticka	Storsvampar	Incrustoporiaceae	VU		x											
181	<a href="#">Steccherinum collabens</a>	blackticka	Storsvampar	Steccherinaceae	VU		x							x				
182	<a href="#">Stephanopachys linearis</a>	slät tallkapuschongbagge	Skalbaggar	Bostrichidae	NT									x				
183	<a href="#">Stephanopachys substriatus</a>	grov tallkapuschongbagge	Skalbaggar	Bostrichidae	VU									x				
184	<a href="#">Stereopsis vitellina</a>	spadskinn	Storsvampar	Stereopsidaceae	VU			x										
185	<a href="#">Strix nebulosa</a>	lappuggla	Fåglar	Strigidae	NT	x	x											x
186	<a href="#">Strix uralensis</a>	slaguggla	Fåglar	Strigidae	NT											x		x
187	<a href="#">Tetrastes bonasia</a>	järpe	Fåglar	Phasianidae	NT	x	x		x									
188	<a href="#">Tetrodontium ovatum</a>	sydlig knappnålsmossa	Mossor	Tetraphidaceae	VU	x	x											
189	<a href="#">Thymalus oblongus</a>	nordlig flatbagge	Skalbaggar	Trogossitidae	VU							x						

#	Species	Swedish common name	Organism group	Family	Red List category	Habitat(s) linked to species												
						1	2	3	4	5	5b	6	7	8	8b	9	10	11
190	<a href="#">Trichoderma nybergianum</a>	rödbrun klubbdyna	Storsvampar	Hypocreaceae	NT				x									
191	<a href="#">Tricholoma apium</a>	lakritsmusseron	Storsvampar	Tricholomataceae	VU			x			x							
192	<a href="#">Tricholoma colossus</a>	jättemusseron	Storsvampar	Tricholomataceae	VU			x			x							
193	<a href="#">Tricholoma matsutake</a>	goliatmusseron	Storsvampar	Tricholomataceae	VU			x			x							
194	<a href="#">Tricholoma roseoacervum</a>	tallmusseron	Storsvampar	Tricholomataceae	VU			x										
195	<a href="#">Tricholoma sudum</a>	torrmusseron	Storsvampar	Tricholomataceae	VU			x										
196	<a href="#">Trypophloeus asperatus</a>	aspborre	Skalbaggar	Curculionidae	NT						x					x		
197	<a href="#">Upis ceramboides</a>	större svartbagge	Skalbaggar	Tenebrionidae	EN						x	x						
198	<a href="#">Usnea longissima</a>	långskägg	Lavar	Parmeliaceae	VU	x	x							x				
199	<a href="#">Victrix umovii</a>	barrskogslavfly	Fjärilar	Noctuidae	CR	x	x											
200	<a href="#">Xyletinus tremulicola</a>	aspbarkgnagare	Skalbaggar	Ptinidae	NT												x	
201	<a href="#">Xylophagus inermis</a>	nordvedfluga	Tvåvingar	Xylophagidae	EN						x							
202	<a href="#">Zavalius brunneus</a>	umbrabagge	Skalbaggar	Erotylidae	EN						x							
203	<a href="#">Zygaena osterodensis</a>	smalsprötad bastardsvärmare	Fjärilar	Zygaenidae	NT													x