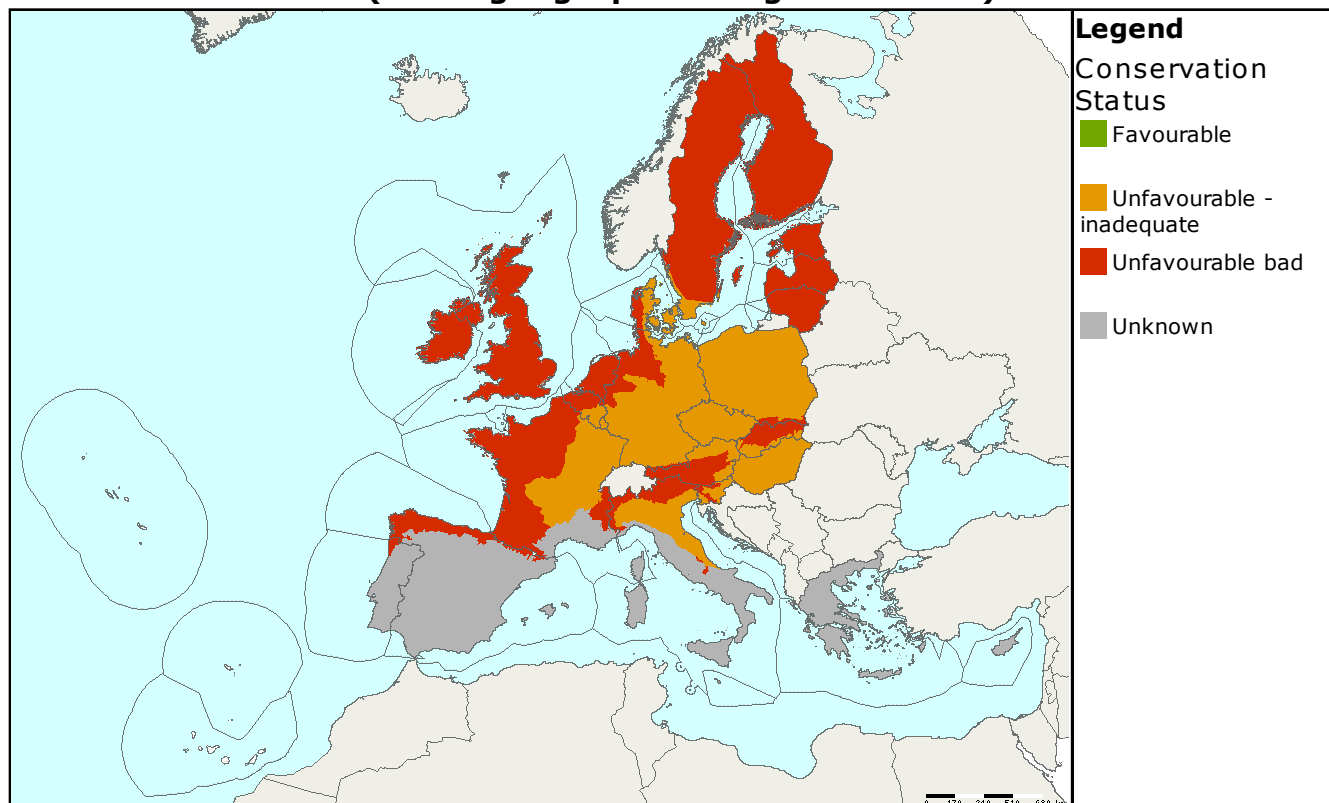


Species name: **Bombina bombina**
Annex: **II, IV**

Species group: **Amphibians & Reptiles**
Regions: **ALP ATL BOR CON MED PAN**

Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



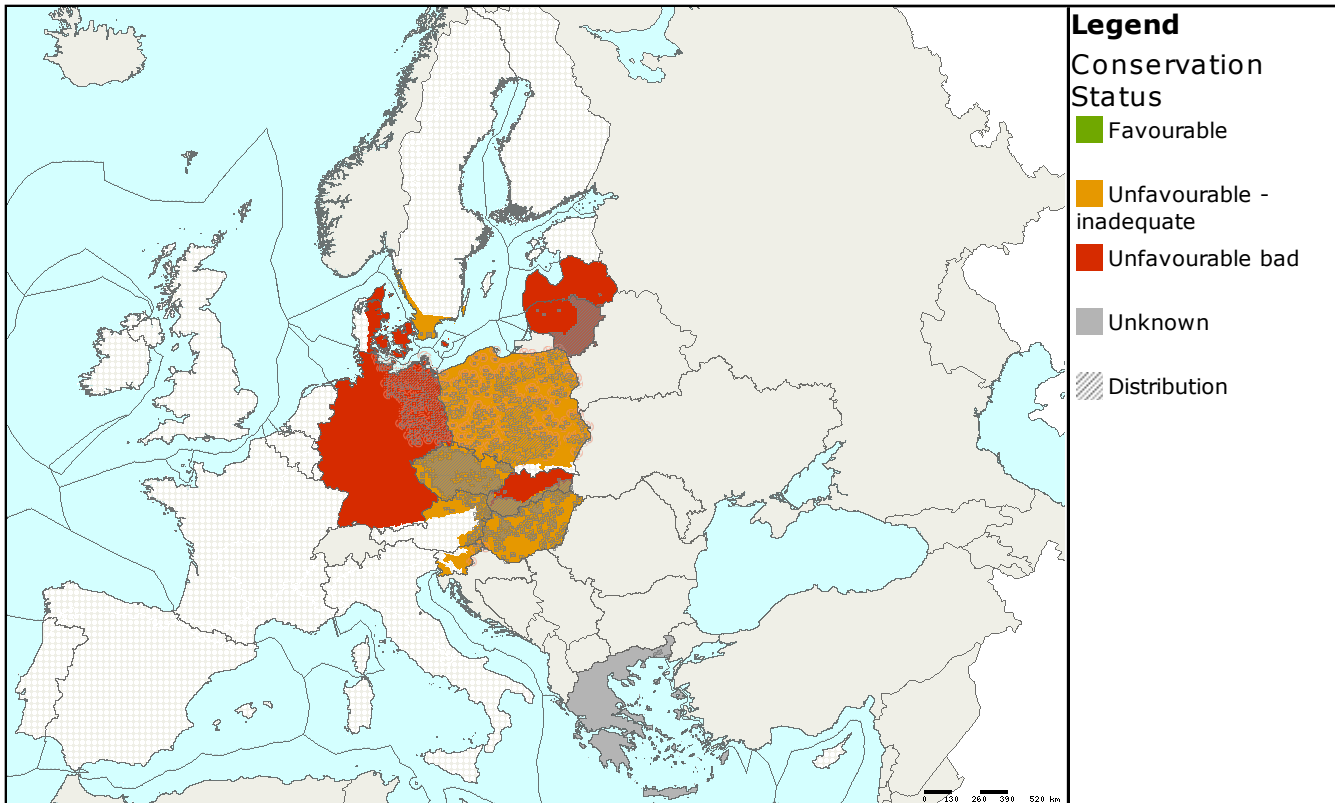
MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad		X
EU25	ATL	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad		=
EU25	BOR	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	340 grids	X
EU25	CON	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	2278 grids	
EU25	MED	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		X
EU25	PAN	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	698 grids	-

The fire-bellied toad is widely spread across Central and Eastern Europe. This species has a preference for low marshy or grassy wetland areas often nearby rivers with small lakes and ponds. Occasionally it is found in (forest) steppe areas and forests.

The status of this species was assessed as ‘bad’ in most of the geographical regions (Alpine, Atlantic and Boreal). In the Continental and Pannonian region it was assessed as ‘inadequate’ and in the Mediterranean region its status remains ‘unknown’ due to lacking data from Greece. None of the countries report this species being in ‘favourable’ overall status, although many countries report a ‘favourable’ status for its range. The fire-bellied toad suffers from water pollution caused by agricultural intensification and industrial pollution. The IUCN reports that the population is decreasing but has, due

to its wide distribution, given it the conservation status of ‘Least Concern’.

Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
SK	ALP	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	5 - 10 x	X	3
DE	ATL	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	2 - (2) x	=	1
LT	BOR	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	10000 - 20000 indiv.	X	2
LV	BOR	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	4 - 4 loc.	X	2
AT	CON	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	50000 - 250000 indiv.	-	3
CZ	CON	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	345 - 345 grids	+	2
DE	CON	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable bad	Unfavourable bad	805 - (805) x	-	2
DK	CON	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	3000 - 3000 indiv.	+	2
PL	CON	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	(818) - 818 grids	-	3
SE	CON	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	5000 - 6000 x	+	1
SI	CON	Unknown	Unknown	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	13 - (13) grids	-	2
EL	MED	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A x	X	
CZ	PAN	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	38 - 38 grids	=	2
HU	PAN	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	393 - 393 loc.	-	3
SK	PAN	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	Unfavourable - inadequate	80 - 110 x	=	2

Data quality is based on an assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at

<http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>