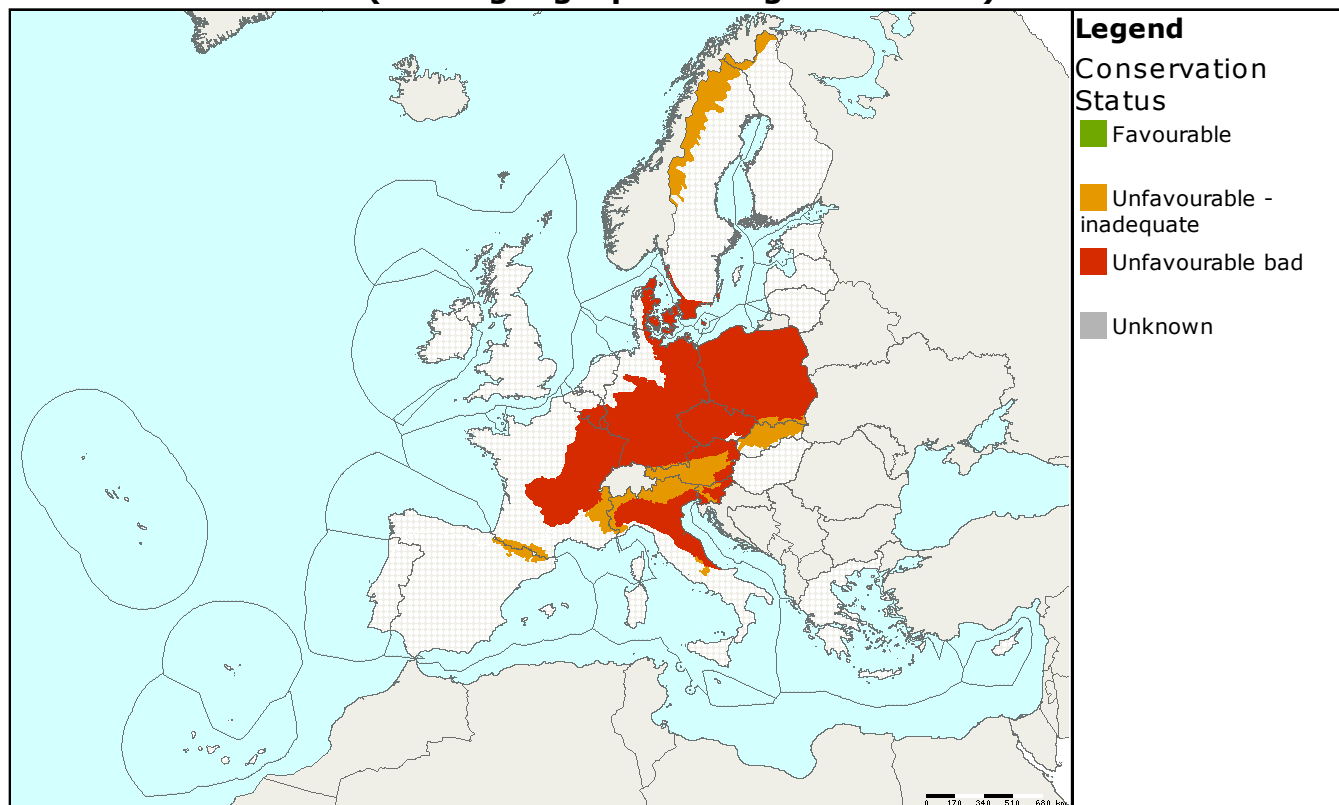


Species name: **Triturus montandoni**
Annex: **II, IV**

Species group: **Amphibians & Reptiles**
Regions: **ALP CON**

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



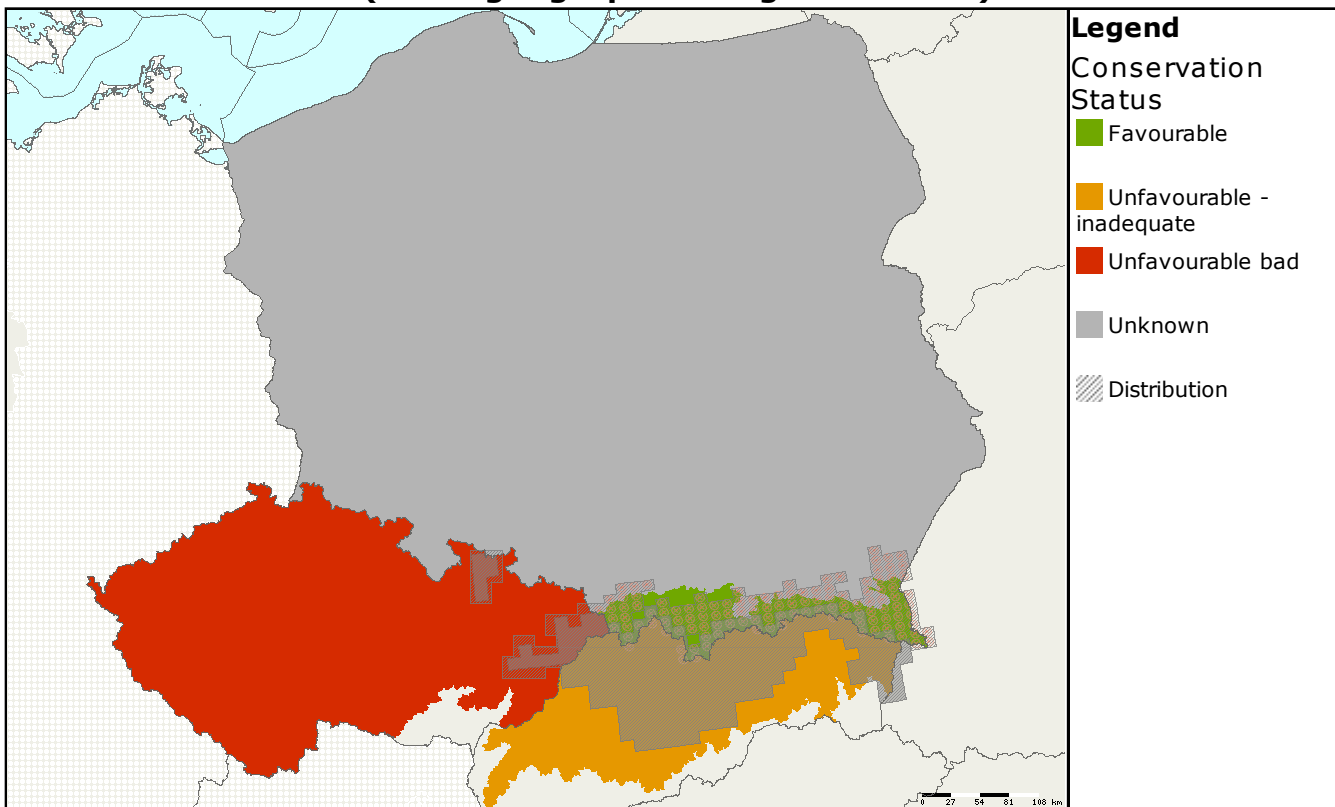
MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	■	■	■	■	■	365 grids	
EU25	CON	■	■	■	■	■	126 grids	+

The Montandon's newt is a species endemic to the Carpathians; with the natural range extending to the neighbouring mountains. In EU it is present as well in Romania. It is a mountain species occurring in small water bodies mostly in deciduous and mixed forests. Rarely it can be found as well in coniferous forests excluding economical plantations.

The conservation status in the Continental biogeographical region is 'unfavourable bad'. The population in the Continental biogeographical region represents the north-western border of the species natural range. In the Alpine biogeographical region the conservation status is 'unfavourable inadequate'. The habitats of species are often temporal and the area of the suitable habitats was reduced partly due to the use of inappropriate forestry

practices.

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			
PL	ALP	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	(100) - 100 grids	X	3
SK	ALP	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	90 - 111 x	=	2
CZ	CON	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	24 - 24 grids	=	2
PL	CON	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	(19) - 19 grids	+	3

Data quality is based on as 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>