



Bombina bombina

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Amphibians
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

Bombina bombina

The fire-bellied toad lives in the lowlands of Eastern and Central Europe, extending to Russia, Turkey and the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains. According to IUCN Red List data, its primary breeding habitats are shallow, exposed water bodies in swamps and floodplains.

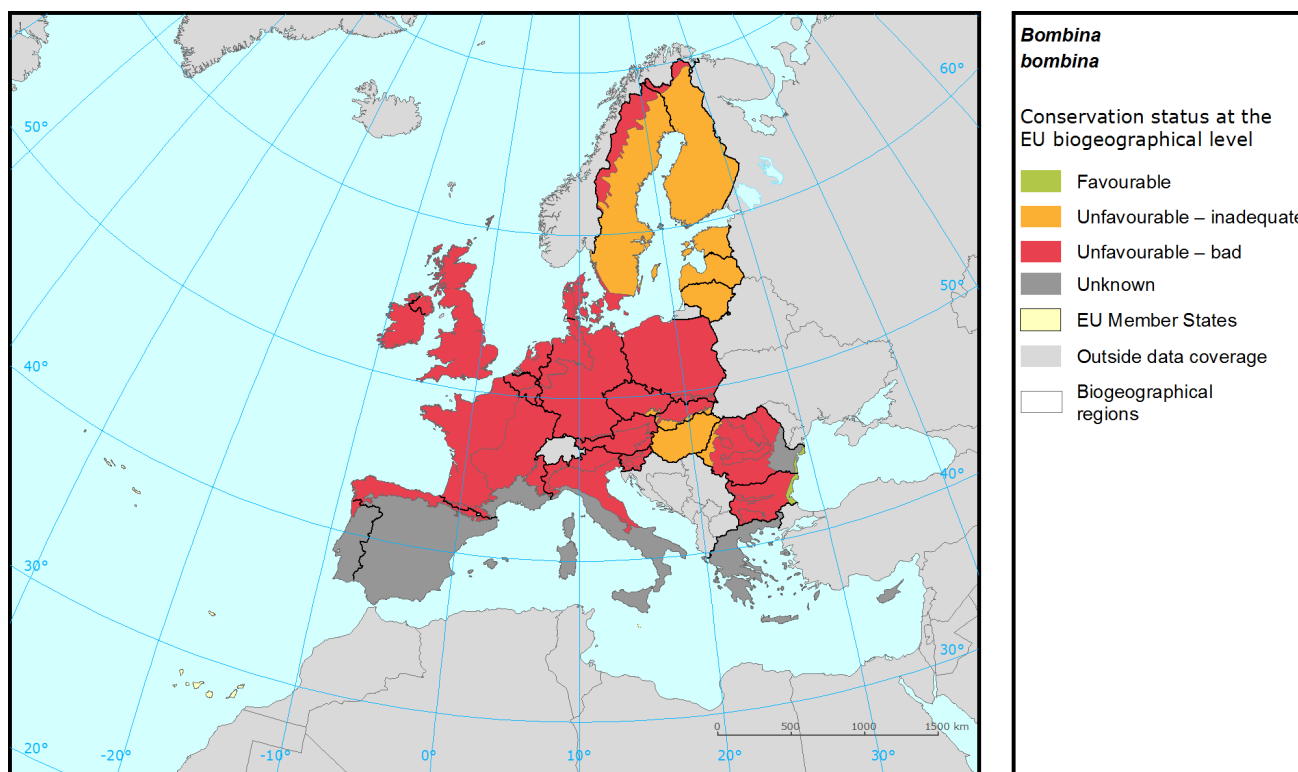
The conservation status is unfavourable-bad in the Alpine, Atlantic and Continental biogeographical regions and unfavourable-inadequate in the Boreal and Pannonian regions. The Black Sea region is only area with a favourable conservation status. The Steppic and Mediterranean regions continue to be unknown.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution and presumed large population (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/2865/1> consulted on 24 February 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are the infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, professional active fishing, intensive fish farming, and agricultural intensification.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



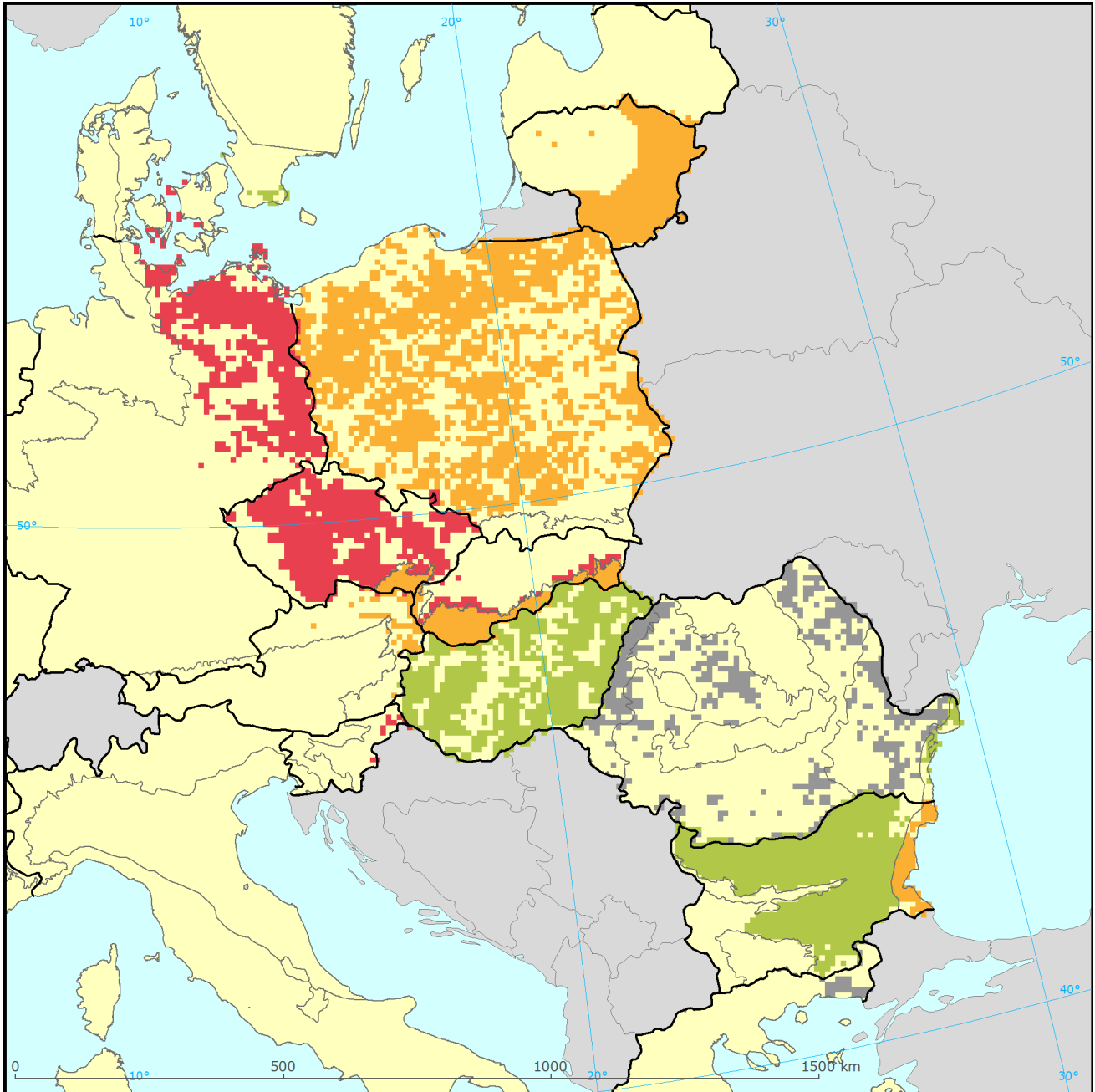
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	0.81	U2	
ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.04	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	=	2	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	6	U2	Not genuine
CON	U1	XX	U2	U1	U2	x	71	U1	Genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.23	XX	
PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	17	U1	
STE	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	2	XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Bombina bombina

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Favourable |  EU Member States |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage |
|  Unfavourable – bad |  Biogeographical region |
|  Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	100.0	U2	
DE	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	100.0	U2	Genuine
BG	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	73.0		
RO	BLS	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		27.0		
LT	BOR	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	97.7	U2	Better data
LV	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	2.3	U2	Better data
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.1	U1-	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.9		
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	13.6	U1	Genuine
DE	CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	13.8	U2	Genuine
DK	CON	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	0.4	U2+	
PL	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	43.6	U1	
RO	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.9		
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		0.3	U1+	Genuine
SI	CON	XX	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.3	U1-	Genuine
GR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
CZ	PAN	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	3.4	U1	Genuine
HU	PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		71.3	U1	Better data
RO	PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		9.0		
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	16.3	U1	
RO	STE	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0		

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	27
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	8
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	4
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	4

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	24
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	8
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	8
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	4

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Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	ATL	BLS	BOR	CON	PAN	STE
AT					63		
BG			x		x		
CZ					3	3	
DE		x			43		
DK					69		
HU						44	
LT				100			
LV				10			
PL					20		
RO			100		55	50	77
SE					22		
SI					83		
SK	20					16	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	23
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	15
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	13
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	10
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	8
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	5
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	5
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	3

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Amphibians&period=3&subject=Bombina+bombina>

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i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.