



Pelobates fuscus

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

Pelobates fuscus

The common spadefoot is a lowland toad species found throughout much of the plains and hilly regions of Europe. The species is mostly present in open areas, generally avoiding moist soils. It inhabits clear spaces in coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests, groves, steppes, fields, meadows, sand dunes, heath land, gravel pits, parks and gardens.

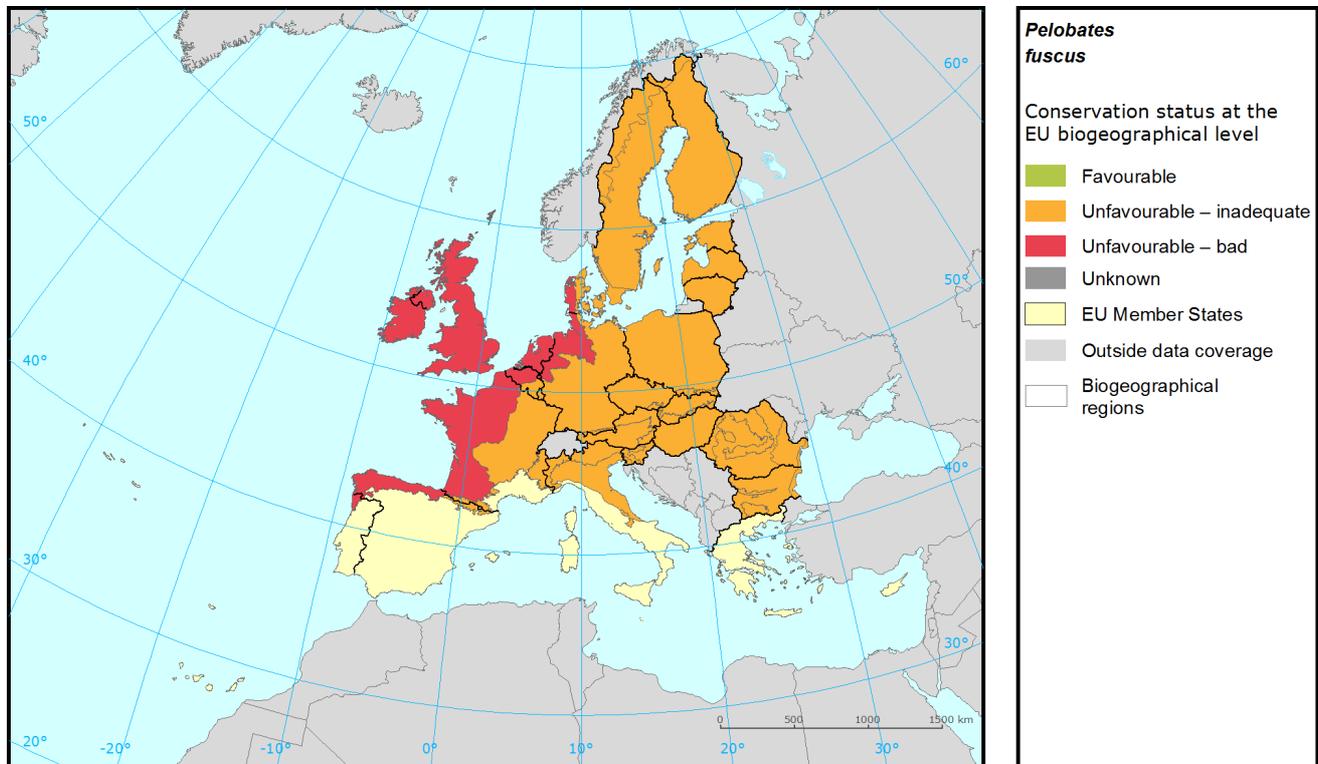
The conservation status remains unfavourable-inadequate in the majority of biogeographical regions (i.e. Alpine, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Pannonian and Steppic). The conservation status is unfavourable-bad only in the Atlantic region.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as least concern, but the current decline may move its classification to near threatened if current trends continue (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16498/1> consulted on 04 March 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are agricultural intensification, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, roads and motorways, urbanization, pollution to surface waters, invasive non-native and problematic native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, etc, and the anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity.

Species: *Pelobates fuscus*

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



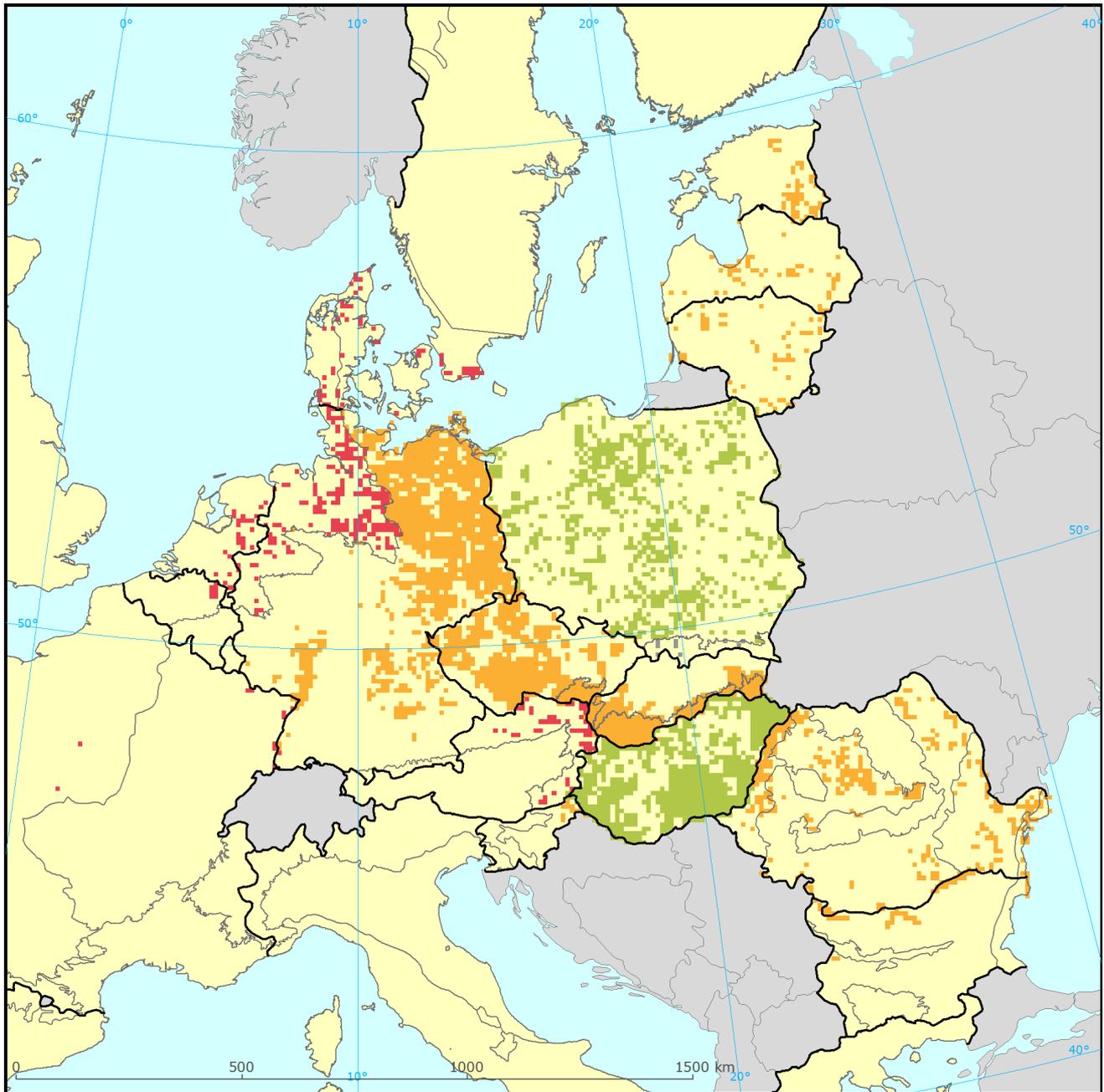
| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Range | Population | Habitat | Future prospects | | | | | |
| ALP | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 2 | U1 | |
| ATL | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 6 | U1 | Genuine |
| BLS | FV | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | - | 0.6 | XX | Not genuine |
| BOR | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | + | 4 | U1 | |
| CON | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 64 | U1 | |
| PAN | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 22 | U1 | |
| STE | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 2 | XX | Not genuine |

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Pelobates fuscus*

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Pelobates fuscus

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 | | | | | |
| PL | ALP | XX | XX | XX | XX | XX | 10.8 | XX | | |
| SK | ALP | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 89.2 | U1- | |
| BE | ATL | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 2.7 | U2 | Genuine |
| DE | ATL | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 77.6 | U1 | Genuine |
| DK | ATL | U2 | U2 | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 5.4 | U2 | |
| FR | ATL | U2 | U2 | XX | XX | U2 | x | 0.9 | U2 | |
| NL | ATL | FV | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | + | 13.5 | U2 | Genuine |
| BG | BLS | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 21.7 | | |
| RO | BLS | FV | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | - | 78.3 | | |
| EE | BOR | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | + | 31.2 | U1 | Genuine |
| LT | BOR | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 36.2 | FV | Better data |
| LV | BOR | FV | U1 | FV | U1 | U1 | x | 32.5 | U1 | |
| AT | CON | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 2.1 | U2 | Better data |
| BG | CON | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 1.6 | | |
| CZ | CON | FV | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 16.1 | U1 | |
| DE | CON | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | - | 39.6 | U1 | Genuine |
| DK | CON | U2 | U2 | U1 | U2 | U2 | x | 1.1 | U2 | |
| FR | CON | U2 | U1 | U2 | U2 | U2 | - | 0.4 | U2 | |
| PL | CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 30.6 | U1 | Better data |
| RO | CON | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 7.6 | | |
| SE | CON | FV | U2 | U1 | U2 | U2 | = | 0.7 | U2+ | Better data |
| SI | CON | XX | XX | U1 | XX | U1 | - | 0.4 | U1 | Genuine |
| CZ | PAN | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 3.6 | U1 | |
| HU | PAN | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 71.6 | U1 | Better data |
| RO | PAN | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 7.0 | | |
| SK | PAN | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | = | 17.8 | U1 | |
| RO | STE | FV | U1 | U1 | U1 | U1 | x | 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.

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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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| J02 | Changes in water bodies conditions | 15 |
| A02 | Modification of cultivation practices | 12 |
| A07 | Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture | 10 |
| J03 | Other changes to ecosystems | 7 |
| D01 | Roads, railroads and paths | 6 |
| E01 | Urbanisation and human habitation | 6 |
| A08 | Fertilisation in agriculture | 4 |
| F01 | Marine and freshwater aquaculture | 4 |
| H01 | Pollution to surface waters | 4 |
| I01 | Invasive alien species | 4 |

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|--|-----------|
| J02 | Changes in water bodies conditions | 20 |
| A02 | Modification of cultivation practices | 14 |
| J03 | Other changes to ecosystems | 8 |
| A07 | Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture | 6 |
| D01 | Roads, railroads and paths | 6 |
| E01 | Urbanisation and human habitation | 6 |
| F01 | Marine and freshwater aquaculture | 5 |
| A06 | Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber) | 3 |
| F02 | Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources | 3 |
| H01 | Pollution to surface waters | 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=Pelobates+fuscus>

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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.