



Triturus carnifex

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Amphibians
Regions	Alpine, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

Triturus carnifex

The Italian crested newt occurs through most of Italy, southern Switzerland, Slovenia, northern Croatia, and northern Bosnia-Herzegovina, with a detached population on the Adriatic side of the Balkan Peninsula in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, FYR Macedonia, Albania and Greece. According to IUCN Red List data, there are populations north of the Alps in Austria, southeast Bavaria (Germany), western Hungary, and southern Czech Republic.

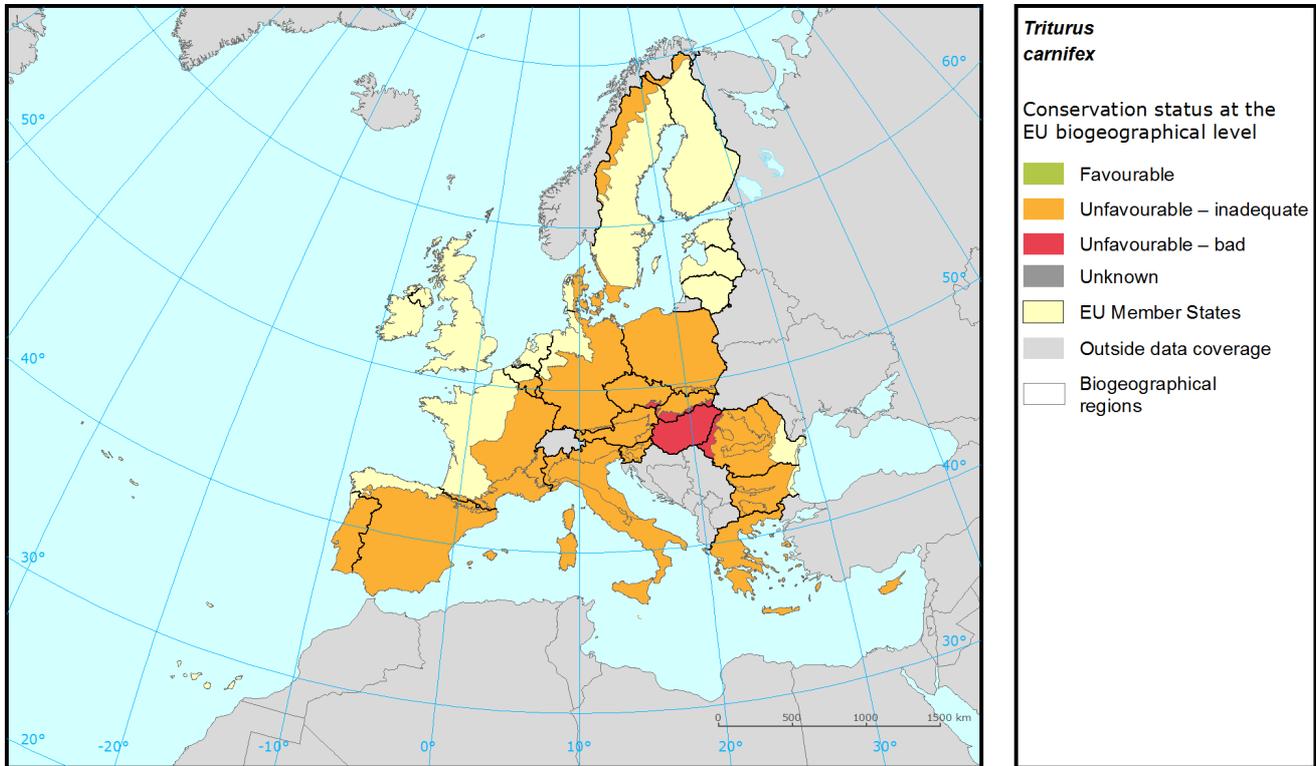
The conservation status remains unfavourable-inadequate in the Alpine, Continental and Mediterranean biogeographical regions and unfavourable-bad in the Pannonian region. Overall, the conservation status is declining.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, tolerance of a range of habitats and presumed large population (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/59474/1> consulted on 04 March 2015). The main pressures and threats are pollution to surface waters and groundwater, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, agricultural intensification, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, aquaculture, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, abandonment of management of water bodies, intensive fish farming and professional active fishing.

Species: *Triturus carnifex*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



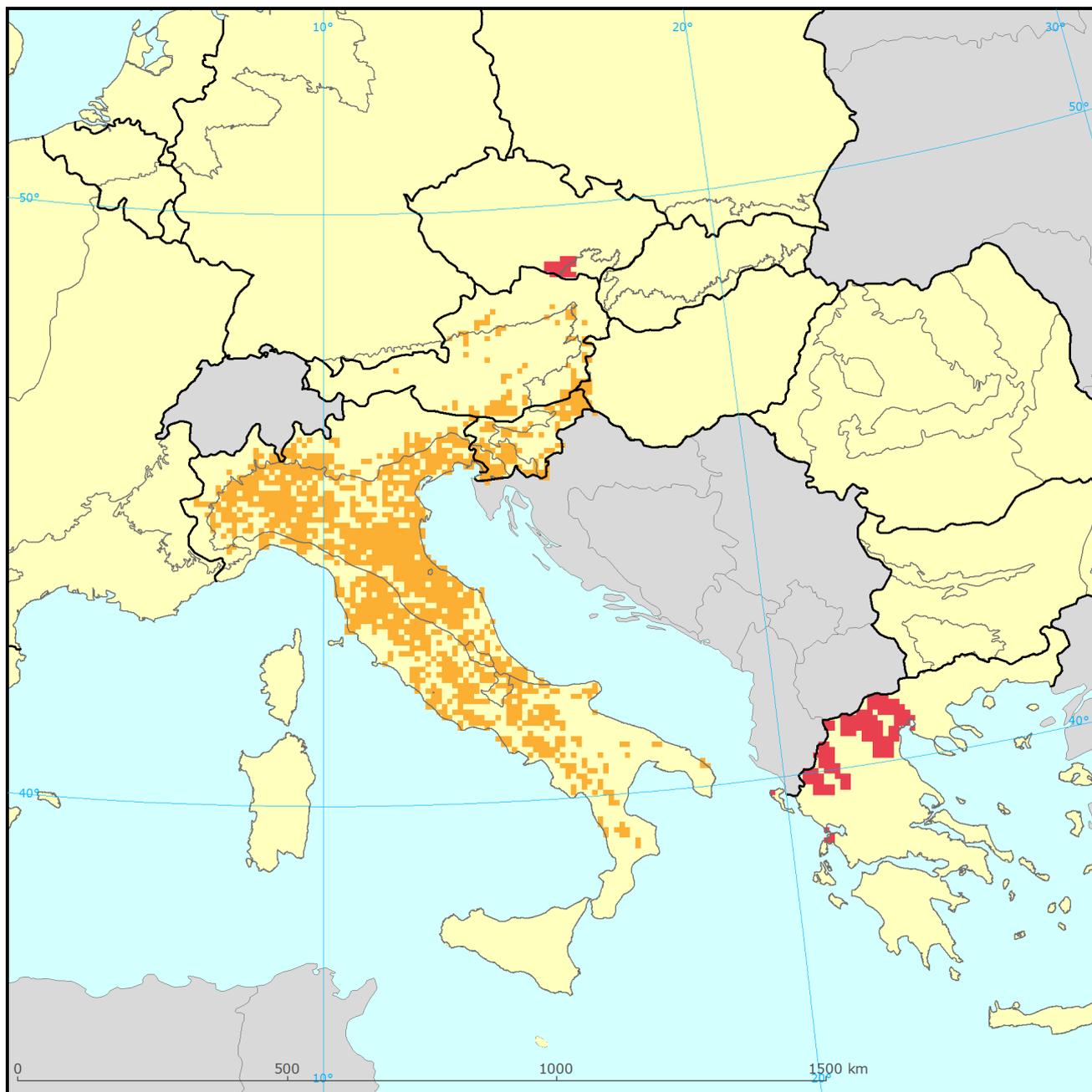
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	14	U1	
CON	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	54	U1	
MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	30	U1	
PAN	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	1	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Triturus carnifex

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.

Species: *Triturus carnifex*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	24.9	U1-		
IT	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	58.4	U1	No data	
SI	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	16.8	U1	Genuine	
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	3.3	U1-	No data	
CZ	CON	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	1.9	U2	Genuine	
IT	CON	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	84.9	U1-		
SI	CON	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	9.8	U1-		
IT	MED	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0	U1-		
CZ	PAN	FV	U2	U2	U2	-	26.3	U2	Genuine	
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	73.7	U1-	Better data	

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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	29
H01	Pollution to surface waters	19
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	6
K01	Abiotic natural processes	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	3
H02	Pollution to groundwater	3

Species: *Triturus carnifex*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	28
H01	Pollution to surface waters	19
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
K01	Abiotic natural processes	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	3
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	3
H02	Pollution to groundwater	3

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	CON	MED	PAN
AT	18	60		
CZ		100*		100*
HU				67
IT	x	x	x	
SI	68	56		

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Species: *Triturus carnifex*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	20
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	10
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	10
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	10
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	10

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=Triturus+carnifex>

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.