



## Triturus dobrogicus

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<b>Annex</b>	II
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Amphibians
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian, Steppic

### *Triturus dobrogicus*

The Danube crested newt is found in the lowlands of the Tisza and Danube River systems from eastern Austria, extreme southern Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, northern Croatia, extreme northern Bosnia-Herzegovina, northern Serbia and western Romania, eastwards to the Transcarpathian Plain in southern Romania, northern Bulgaria, southern Moldova (the lower reaches of the Prut River), and extreme southern Odesskaya Province (Ukraine). Individuals from north-eastern Slovenia (the Mura River) are hybrid forms with *Triturus carnifex*.

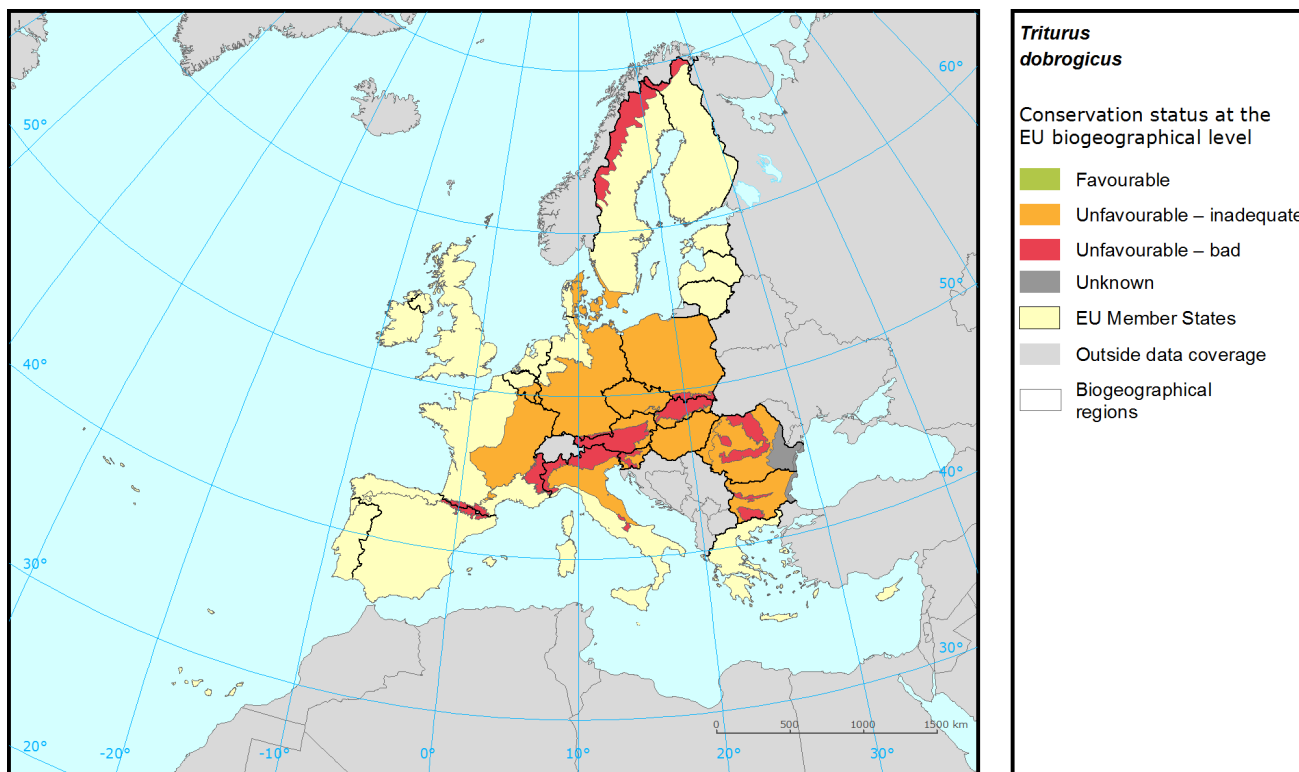
The species is reported in five biogeographical regions. The conservation status is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' in the Continental and Pannonian regions, 'unfavourable-bad' in the Alpine region, and 'unknown' in the Black Sea and Steppic regions. The conservation status assessments remain unchanged from the previous reporting period with the exception of the Continental region, which changed from 'unfavourable-bad' to 'unfavourable-inadequate' due to non-genuine reasons.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as near threatened because it is in significant decline (but likely at a rate of less than 30% over 10 years) due to widespread habitat loss (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22216/0> consulted on 05 March 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats to this species are the infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, etc, pollution to surface and groundwaters, and invasive non/native species.

# Species: *Triturus dobrogicus*

## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

### Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

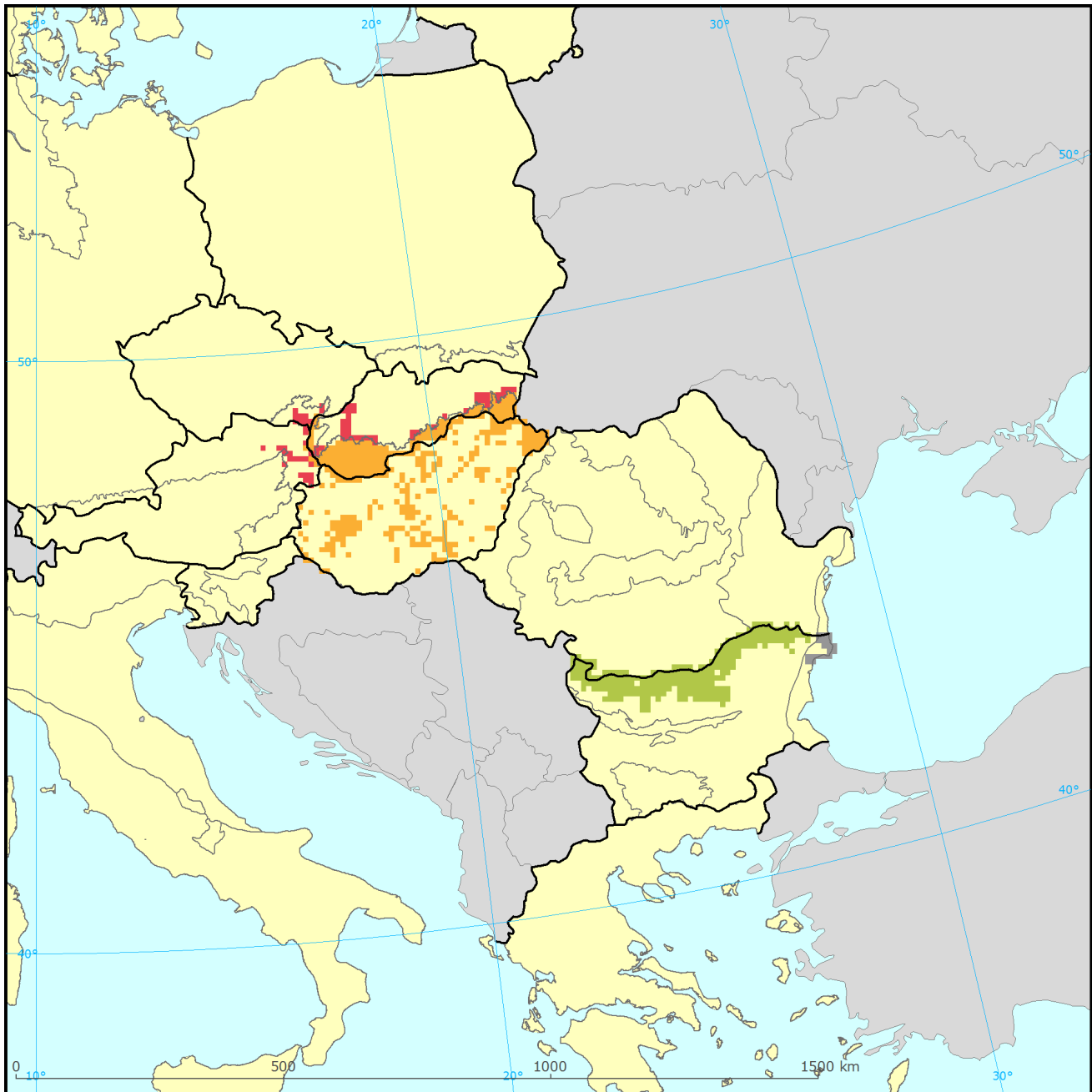


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	-	6	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	
BLS	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	x	3	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	
CON	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	x	37	<span style="color: red;">U2</span>	Not genuine
PAN	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	=	54	<span style="color: orange;">U1</span>	
STE	<span style="color: green;">FV</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>			<span style="color: grey;">XX</span>	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Triturus dobrogicus*

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	U2	U2	U1	XX	U2	-	100.0	U2	Better data
BG	BLS	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX				
RO	BLS	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		100.0		
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	7.8	U2	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		91.5		
RO	CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
SI	CON	XX	XX	U1	XX	U1	-	0.8		
CZ	PAN	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	2.9	U2	Genuine
HU	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	57.6	U1-	Better data
RO	PAN	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX				
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	39.5	U1-	
RO	STE	FV	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.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	27
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	9
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	9
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	9
H01	Pollution to surface waters	9
H02	Pollution to groundwater	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
K01	Abiotic natural processes	9
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	9

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### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	31
I01	Invasive alien species	13
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	6
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	6
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	6
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	6
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	6
H01	Pollution to surface waters	6
H02	Pollution to groundwater	6
K01	Abiotic natural processes	6

### 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	BLS	CON	PAN	STE
<b>AT</b>			59		
<b>BG</b>		x	x		
<b>CZ</b>				32	
<b>HU</b>				90	
<b>RO</b>		100	80	55	77
<b>SI</b>			71		
<b>SK</b>	20			20	

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## 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
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	19
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	19
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	10
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	10
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	10
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	5
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5

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+dobrogicus>

# Species: *Triturus dobrogicus*

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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.