



## Capra ibex

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<b>Annex</b>	V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Mammals
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine

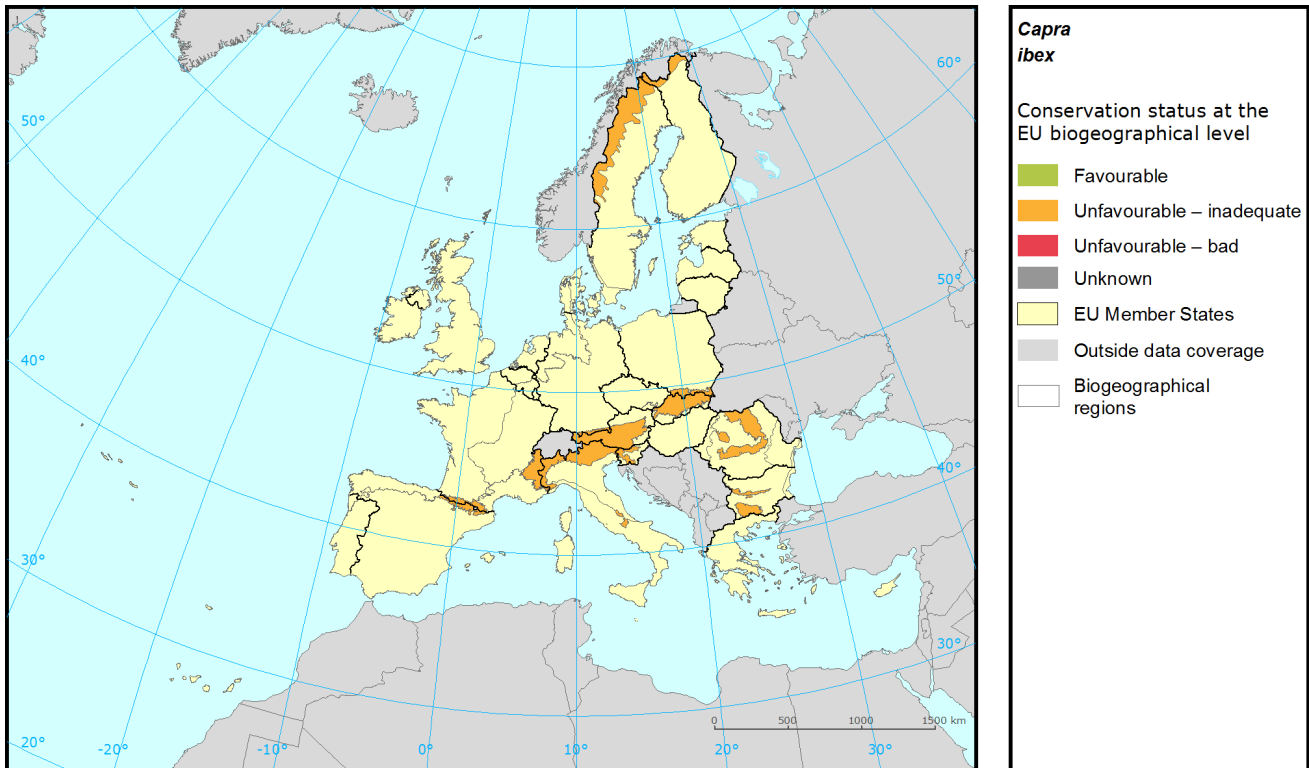
The Alpine Ibex is endemic to Europe where its native range is the Alps of France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, and northern Italy; it was introduced in Bulgaria and Slovenia. Its conservation status in the Alpine region is 'unfavourable-inadequate' and deteriorating, mainly due to the Italian assessment, which states the following: '*Despite the trend of the overall population in the Alpine region is positive, the only natural population of Gran Paradiso National Park is in sharp decline. The pressure K05.01 represents a low heterozygosity of population. The pressure K03.07 represents the genetic introgression by domestic goats. The threats K03.07 represents the increasing risk of genetic introgression by domestic goats. It is necessary to limit grazing by domestic goats within the ranges of the Ibex and at reintroduction sites in order to reduce possible spatial and alimentary disturbances and the possibility of hybridization, which is possible especially in peripheral ranges of expanding colonies. (Source: Lucilla Carnevali, Luca Pedrotti, Francesco Riga, Silvano Toso, 2009 - Banca Dati Ungulati: Status, distribuzione, consistenza, gestione e prelievo venatorio delle popolazioni di Ungulati in Italia. Rapporto 2001-2005. Biol. Cons. Fauna, 117:1-168*'.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern'  
(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/42397/1>, consulted 5 May 2014).

# Species: *Capra ibex*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



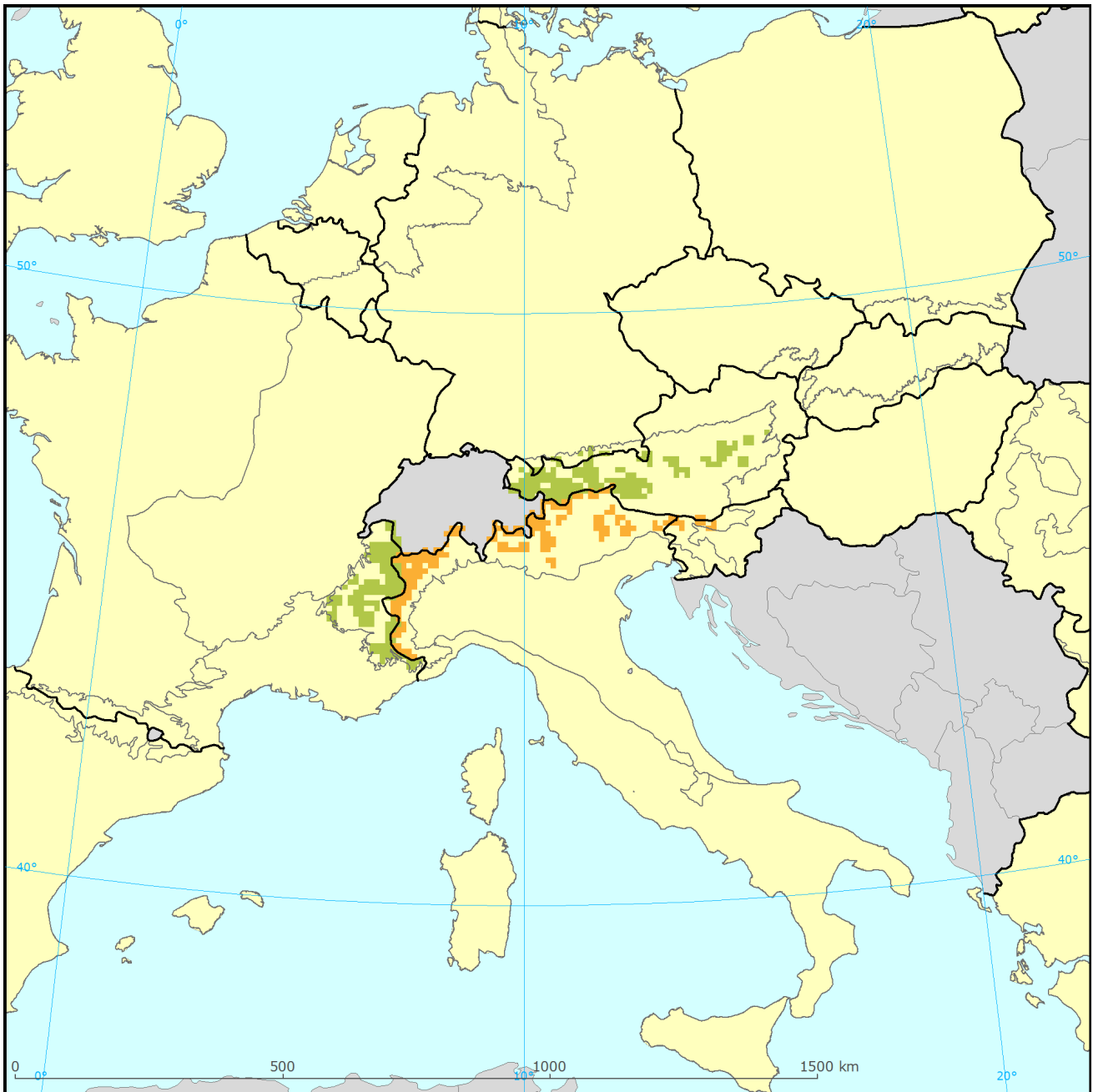
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100	FV	Genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Capra ibex*

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					
AT ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		31.3	FV	
DE ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.9	FV	
FR ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		28.2	FV	
IT ALP	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	36.6	FV	Genuine
SI ALP	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	2.1	U1	Changed method

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
A04	Grazing by livestock	33
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	33
L04	Avalanche	33

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	29
A04	Grazing by livestock	14
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	14
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	14
L04	Avalanche	14
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	14

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=Mammals&period=3&subject=Capra+ibex>

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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.