



## Andorran Pyrenees Additional Vertebrates

In the high slopes of the Andorran Pyrenees, climate change has already begun to alter the landscape and biodiversity. Some species are moving to higher latitudes, and some have begun to decline. Human land uses also causes shifts in the natural order of things, but little research has been done on how people have impacted this particular place.

Wildlife in the Changing Andorran Pyrenees is an Earthwatch Institute project led by Dr. Bernat Claramunt López that seeks to answer some of these questions and share the outcomes to address these pressing issues. Beyond small mammals and passerine birds, this deck explores the threats, adaptability, and population trends of 19 other vertebrate species from this area.

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Deck created by Zoe Foster  
Title Image Credit: Claude Selig CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

## Project Description

### European Hare *Lepus europaeus*

eol  
Mammals



WWF Ecoregion  
+ Temperate coniferous forest

HERB  
Foodweb Role

<b>Body Length</b>	60 - 70 cm
<b>Adult Weight</b>	3 - 5 kg
<b>Lifespan</b>	12 yrs (avg)
<b>Offspring/Litters</b>	1 - 8; 2/yr (avg)
<b>Female Maturity</b>	8 months

IUCN Redlist™  
LC

#### Threats + Adaptability

Major threats: Agricultural intensification  
Adaptability: Can persist in any number of habitat types  
Population trend: Globally decreasing

Image: de:User:Fmickan CC-BY-SA

### European Asp *Vipera aspis*

eol  
Reptiles



WWF Ecoregion  
+ Temperate coniferous forest

CARN  
Foodweb Role

<b>Total Length</b>	60 - 65 cm
<b>Adult Weight</b>	50 - 100 g
<b>Adult Habitat</b>	Terrestrial
<b>Clutch/Broods</b>	6-7 (avg); 1 / 2 yrs
<b>Activity</b>	Diurnal

IUCN Redlist™  
LC

#### Threats + Adaptability

Major threats: Agricultural intensification  
Adaptability: Specific habitat requirements  
Population trend: Globally decreasing

Image: luca tringali CC-BY-NC

### Common Name

#### Scientific Name

#### Taxon Group

##### Food Web Roles

DECO	Decomposer: Energy from dead material
AUTO	Autotroph: Energy from sun, water, CO <sub>2</sub>
HERB	Herbivore: Energy from plants
OMNI	Omnivore: Energy from plants, animals
CARN	Carnivore: Energy from animals
APEX	Apex Predator: Top predator
DETR	Detritivore: Energy from dead vegetation
SANG	Sanguinivore: Energy from blood
MULT	Multiple: Energy from multiple sources



Habitat (where species is found)  
+ (indicates species is also found in other habitats)

##### Species Conservation Status

#### IUCN Redlist™

International Union for  
Conservation of Nature

LC	Least Concern
DD	Data Deficient
NT	Near Threatened
EN	Endangered

NE Not Evaluated

VU	Vulnerable
CR	Critically Endangered
EW	Extinct in Wild
EX	Extinct

### European Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus*

eol  
Mammals

### European Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus*

eol  
Mammals



WWF Ecoregion  
+ Temperate coniferous forest

HERB  
Foodweb Role

<b>Body Length</b>	107 - 127 cm
<b>Adult Weight</b>	22 - 30 kg
<b>Lifespan</b>	15 yrs (avg)
<b>Offspring/Litters</b>	1 - 3; 1/yr
<b>Female Maturity</b>	14 months

IUCN Redlist™  
LC

#### Threats + Adaptability

Major threats: Genetic pool mixing due to translocation  
Adaptability: Can occupy wide variety of habitats  
Population trend: Globally increasing

Image: Original uploader was Sylvouille at fr.wikipedia CC-BY-SA



## Red Fox

*Vulpes vulpes*

eol  
Mammals



**WWF Ecoregion**  
Temperate coniferous forest

**OMNI**  
Foodweb Role

Body Length	46 - 90 cm
Adult Weight	3 - 14 kg
Lifespan	3 yrs (avg)
Offspring/Litters	5 (avg); 1/yr
Female Maturity	10 months

**IUCN Redlist™**  
**LC**

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Habitat loss, hunting  
Adaptability: Extremely diverse range of habitats  
Population trend: Globally stable, fragmentation

Image: 2006 California Academy of Sciences CC-BY-NC-SA

## Wild Boar

*Sus scrofa*

eol  
Mammals



**WWF Ecoregion**  
Temperate coniferous forest

**OMNI**  
Foodweb Role

Body Length	153 - 240 cm
Adult Weight	60 - 270 kg
Lifespan	1 - 2 yrs (avg)
Offspring/Litters	5 - 6 (avg); 1 - 2/yr
Female Maturity	10 months

**IUCN Redlist™**  
**LC**

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Local habitat destruction, hunting  
Adaptability: Thrive in natural and agricultural lands  
Population trend: Globally unknown

Image: Jerzystrzelecki CC-BY

## Pyrenean Brook Salamander

*Calotriton asper*

eol  
Amphibians



**WWF Ecoregion**  
Temperate coniferous forest

**CARN**  
Foodweb Role

Snout-vent Length	16 cm (max)
Adult Habitat	Mostly aquatic
Development	Indirect
Clutch/Broods	20 - 40; 1/yr
Activity	Cathemeral

**IUCN Redlist™**  
**NT**

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Loss and damage of its aquatic habitats  
Adaptability: Specific habitat requirements  
Population trend: Globally decreasing

Image: Cesar Pollo CC-BY-NC

## European Common Frog

*Rana temporaria*

eol  
Amphibians



**WWF Ecoregion**  
Temperate coniferous forest

**CARN**  
Foodweb Role

Snout-vent Length	7.6 - 8.0 cm
Webbing/Toe Pads	Partial; large
Adult Habitat	Semi-aquatic
Clutch/Broods	400 (avg); 1/yr
Activity	Nocturnal

**IUCN Redlist™**  
**LC**

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Local drainage of wetland breeding sites  
Adaptability: Survives in natural and modified habitats  
Population trend: Globally stable

Image: 2004 Henk Wallays CC-BY-NC

## Fire Salamander

*Salamandra salamandra*

eol  
Amphibians



**WWF Ecoregion**  
Temperate coniferous forest

**CARN**  
Foodweb Role

Snout-vent Length	15 - 30 cm
Adult Habitat	Terrestrial
Development	Indirect
Clutch/Broods	4 - 19; 1/yr
Activity	Nocturnal

**IUCN Redlist™**  
**LC**

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Habitat destruction, pesticides  
Adaptability: Limited dispersal, specific habitat needs  
Population trend: Globally decreasing, fragmentation

Image: Donaldtownsend CC-BY-SA

## Pyrenean Chamois

*Rupicapra pyrenaica*

eol  
Mammals



**WWF Ecoregion**  
Temperate coniferous forest

**HERB**  
Foodweb Role

Body Length	90 - 130 cm
Adult Weight	24 - 50 kg
Lifespan	22 yrs (high)
Offspring/Litters	1 - 3; 1/yr
Female Maturity	8 - 9 yrs

**IUCN Redlist™**  
**LC**

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Competition, poaching, disease  
Adaptability: Thrive in wide range of environments  
Population trend: Globally increasing

Image: Sara CC-BY-NC



## Slow Worm

*Anguis fragilis*

eol  
Reptiles



**CARN**

**WWF Ecoregion** Temperate coniferous forest **Foodweb Role**

Total Length	20 - 50 cm
Adult Weight	20 - 100 g
Adult Habitat	Terrestrial
Clutch/Broods	8 (avg); 1/ 1-2 yr
Activity	Crepuscular

**IUCN Redlist™** LC

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Increased agriculture, urbanization, fires  
Adaptability: Thrive in large range of habitats  
Population trend: Globally stable

Image: Jakob Fahr CC-BY-NC

## Common Wall Lizard

*Podarcis muralis*

eol  
Reptiles



**CARN**

**WWF Ecoregion** Temperate coniferous forest **Foodweb Role**

Total Length	20 cm (max)
Adult Weight	5 g (avg)
Adult Habitat	Terrestrial
Clutch/Broods	3 - 11; 1 - 3/yr
Activity	Diurnal

**IUCN Redlist™** LC

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Agricultural intensification, pesticides  
Adaptability: Establish populations outside native range  
Population trend: Globally stable

Image: Jakob Fahr CC-BY-NC

## Eurasian Griffon

*Gyps fulvus*

eol  
Birds



**CARN**

**WWF Ecoregion** Temperate coniferous forest **Foodweb Role**

Wingspan	240 - 280 cm
Adult Weight	6000 - 11000 g
Lifespan	41 yrs (max)
Clutch/Broods	1; 1/yr
Nest Type	Eryie on cliff face

**IUCN Redlist™** LC

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Wind energy development, electrocution  
Adaptability: Vast range of possible breeding locations  
Population trend: Globally increasing

Image: Mario Modesto Mata from Tarragona, España CC-BY-SA

## Lammergeier

*Gypaetus barbatus*

eol  
Birds



**CARN**

**WWF Ecoregion** Temperate coniferous forest **Foodweb Role**

Wingspan	230 - 280 cm
Adult Weight	4500 - 7000 g
Lifespan	22 yrs (avg)
Clutch/Broods	1 - 2; 1/yr
Nest Type	Eryie on crag

**IUCN Redlist™** NT

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Hunting, habitat degradation, collisions  
Adaptability: Survive in wide range of vegetation types  
Population trend: Globally decreasing

Image: Francesco Veronesi CC-BY-NC-SA

## Western Capercaillie

*Tetrao urogallus*

eol  
Birds



**HERB**

**WWF Ecoregion** Temperate coniferous forest **Foodweb Role**

Wingspan	87 - 125 cm
Adult Weight	3900 - 6500 g
Lifespan	3.5 yrs (avg)
Clutch/Broods	5 - 12; 1/yr
Nest Type	Cup on ground

**IUCN Redlist™** LC

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Destruction or alteration of wooded habitat  
Adaptability: Small range of habitats and diet  
Population trend: Globally decreasing

Image: Nudelbraut CC-BY-SA

## Eurasian Sparrow Hawk

*Accipiter nisus*

eol  
Birds



**CARN**

**WWF Ecoregion** Temperate coniferous forest **Foodweb Role**

Wingspan	59 - 80 cm
Adult Weight	110 - 342 g
Lifespan	3 yrs (avg)
Clutch/Broods	4 - 5; 1/yr
Nest Type	Platform in tree

**IUCN Redlist™** LC

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Wind energy development, lead ingestion  
Adaptability: Diet allows wide range and expansion  
Population trend: Globally stable

Image: YCapelle



**Western Steppe-buzzard**  
*Buteo buteo*



 Birds

 + WWF Ecoregion  
Temperate coniferous forest

 CARN  
Foodweb Role

**Wingspan** 109 - 136 cm  LC

**Adult Weight** 430 - 1400 g

**Lifespan** 25 yrs (high)

**Clutch/Broods** 2 - 4; 1/yr

**Nest Type** Platform in tree fork  IUCN Redlist™

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Wind energy developments  
Adaptability: Versatile habitat choice  
Population trend: Globally stable

Image: Loz (L. B. Tettenborn) CC-BY-SA

**Goshawk**  
*Accipiter gentilis*



 Birds

 + WWF Ecoregion  
Temperate coniferous forest

 CARN  
Foodweb Role

**Wingspan** 103 - 117 cm  LC

**Adult Weight** 631-1364 g

**Lifespan** 18 yrs (max)

**Clutch/Broods** 2 - 4; 1/yr

**Nest Type** Eyrie in tree fork  IUCN Redlist™

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Wind energy developments  
Adaptability: Thrive in agricultural lands  
Population trend: Unknown

Image:

**Golden Eagle**  
*Aquila chrysaetos*



 Birds

 + WWF Ecoregion  
Temperate coniferous forest

 CARN  
Foodweb Role

**Wingspan** 190 - 225 cm  LC

**Adult Weight** 3000 - 7000 g

**Lifespan** 32 yrs (max)

**Clutch/Broods** 2; 1/yr

**Nest Type** Eyrie on ledge  IUCN Redlist™

**Threats + Adaptability**  
Major threats: Wind energy developments, flyways  
Adaptability: Wide range of habitation and diet  
Population trend: Globally stable

Image: 2002 California Academy of Sciences CC-BY-NC-SA

**Common Kestrel**  
*Falco tinnunculus*



 Birds

 + WWF Ecoregion  
Temperate coniferous forest

 CARN  
Foodweb Role

**Wingspan** 70 - 80 cm  LC

**Adult Weight** 125 - 325 g

**Lifespan** 15 yrs (max)

**Clutch/Broods** 3 - 7; 1/yr

**Nest Type** Cup on ledge  IUCN Redlist™

**Threats + Adaptations**  
Major threats: Habitat loss, wind energy development  
Adaptability: Extremely large range and population size  
Population trend: Globally decreasing

Image: Biopix CC-BY-NC



**Adaptability:** The ability of an organism to adjust to new environmental conditions

**Adult Habitat:** The place an adult amphibian or reptile lives and finds its resources: arboreal (in trees), terrestrial (on ground), fossorial (burrowing), or aquatic (in water)

**Brood/Litter:** Group of young produced at one time

**Cathemeral:** Active during day and night

**Clutch Size:** Number of eggs laid in a nest at one time

**Crepuscular:** Active at dawn and dusk

**Direct Development:** In salamanders, eggs laid on land without larval stage; young resemble adults

**Vocabulary**



**Diurnal:** Active during the day

**Female Maturity:** The age at which a female can reproduce

**Fragmentation:** Habitat loss due to division of large, continuous habitats into smaller, more isolated land

**Indirect Development:** In salamanders, eggs are laid in water and spend larval stage in water

**Snout-vent Length:** In amphibians and reptiles, the length from tip of nose to tail base (cloaca)

**Toe pads/Webbing:** In frogs and toads, the size of sticky toe pads to climb or extent of webbing to swim

**Vocabulary**

