0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	5349
0.2.2 Species name	Salmo cetti
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Salmo ghigii
0.2.4 Common name	N/A

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map
Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species
No
1.1.2 Method used - map
Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period
1.1.4 Additional map
No
1.1.5 Range map
Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Continental (CON)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Alessandra Ippoliti, Andrea Sibilia (Associazione Italiana Ittiologi Acque dolci - AIIAD) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Francesco Nonnis Marzano, Massimo Lorenzoni, Giuseppe Maio, Massimo Pascale, Armando Piccinini, Elisabetta Pizzul, Cesare M. Puzzi, Lorenzo Tancioni, Paolo Turin (AIIAD).

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Caputo V., Giovannotti M., Nisi Cerioni P., Caniglia M. L., Splendiani A. (2004): Genetic diversity of brown trout in central Italy. Journal of Fish Biology, 65: 403–418.;

Lorenzoni M., Ghetti L., Carosi A., Dolciami R., 2010, La fauna ittica e i corsi d'acqua dell'Umbria. Sintesi delle Carte Ittiche regionali dal 1986 al 2009. Petruzzi Editore, Perugia. 288 pp.;

Lorenzoni M., Esposito L., (2012): Carta Ittica delle Marche. Internet resource at http://caccia.regione.marche.it/Portals/0/Carta%20Ittica%20Marche%20DGR.pdf:

Pascale M., Chines A., 2009. Carta ittica della Provincia di Lucca. Fipsas - Enal Pesca - Arci pesca Fisa, Comitati Regionali Toscani - Unpem Coordinamento Regionale Toscano. Technical Report. Provincia di Lucca. 403 pp; Splendiani A., Giovannotti M., Nisi Cerioni P., Caniglia M.L., Caputo V. (2006): Phylogeographic inferences on the native brown trout mtDNA variation in central Italy. Italian Journal of Zoology, 73 (2): 179-189.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area

2.3.3 Short-term trend period

8800

Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1) 2001-2012

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ii, it and t species (Aimex b)			
 2.3.4 Short-term trend direction 2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude 2.3.6 Long-term trend period 2.3.7 Long-term trend direction 2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude 2.3.9 Favourable reference range 	decrease (-) min 1989-2012 decrease (-) min area (km²)	max	
J	operator unkown method	much more tha No Expert opinion	an (>>)
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledg	e/more accurate	dataUse of different method
2.4 Population			
2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit N/A min	max	
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of min 47	map 10x10 km gr max 47	rid cells (grids10x10)
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems	not available	e sible to convert grids into individuals
 2.4.4 Year or period 2.4.5 Method – population size 2.4.6 Short-term trend period 2.4.7 Short term trend direction 	2002-2012 Estimate based on es 2001-2012 decrease (-)	·	h no or minimal sampling (1)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude2.4.9 Short-term trend method2.4.10 Long-term trend period2.4.11 Long term trend direction	min	max artial data with so	confidence interval ome extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude2.4.13 Long-term trend method2.4.14 Favourable referencepopulation	number	max artial data with so	confidence interval ome extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
	unknown No method Expert	noiniac	
2.4.15 Reason for change	•	•	data Use of different method
2.5 Habitat for the Species			
2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²) 2.5.2 Year or period			
2.5.3 Method used - habitat 2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Absent data (0) Moderate		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method2.5.5 Short term trend period2.5.6 Short term trend direction2.5.7 Long-term trend period	Expert opinion 2001-2012 decrease (-) 1989-2012		
 2.5.8 Long term trend direction 2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²) 	decrease (-)		data llag of different months d

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2.5.10 Reason for change

Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures		
Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (J02.06.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
antagonism arising from introduction of species (K03.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
predation (K03.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats		
Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (J02.06.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
antagonism arising from introduction of species (K03.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
predation (K03.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats

expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

Recently, the AIAAD guidelines on systematic, management and conservation of Italian salmonids have defined the presence of a single species in Italy (Salmo), differentiating some forms of trout in Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) and in Management Units (MUs), and proposing an alternative nomenclature for Salmo ghigii (Apennine trout) and Salmo fibreni based on phenotypic characteristics, also supported by genetic evidences, and biogeographic considerations. Therefore, in the present assessment S. ghigii and S. fibrenii should be considered as synonyms of S. cettii.

The presence of native Italian Alps ESUs referring to Salmo ghigii is still object of scientific discussion, 'cause its distribution area might include also streams of the Alps. Further investigation would be useful to find out the necessary evidences.

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Ref: Gruppo Lavoro Salmonidi (2013). Documento finale in materia di gestione e conservazione dei salmonidi autoctoni italiani. AIIAD: pp. 66

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Inadequate (U1)

qualifiers N/A

assessment Bad (U2)

qualifiers N/A Bad (U2)

2.9.5 Overall assessment of

Conservation Status

2.9.4. Future prospects

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status

declining (-)

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A

min max

3.1.2 Method used Absent data (0)

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure 3.2.2 Type 3.2.3 Ranking 3.2.4 Location 3.2.5 Broad Evaluation

No measure known/ impossible to carry out specific measures (1.3) ()

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Mediterranean (MED)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Alessandra Ippoliti, Andrea Sibilia (Associazione Italiana Ittiologi Acque dolci - AIIAD) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Francesco Nonnis Marzano, Massimo Lorenzoni, Giuseppe Maio, Massimo Pascale, Armando Piccinini, Elisabetta Pizzul, Cesare M. Puzzi, Lorenzo Tancioni, Paolo Turin (AIIAD).

Distribution data for the following Nature 2000 sites have been inserted by the Ministry of Environment (source: Italian Nature 2000 database): IT6040002

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A.R.S.I.A.L., 2009. Carta della Biodiversità ittica della Provincia di Frosinone -

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Schede di campionamento. Regione Lazio - Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata. Technical Report, published on internet. 165 pp.;

Bianco P.G e Frezza V. in Bianco P.G. e de Filippo G. (eds.) 2011. Contributo alla conoscenza della fauna ittica d'acqua dolce in aree protette d'Italia. Res.Wildl.Conserv. 3. IGF Publ., USA;

Cau A., (1997). Valutazione della popolazione della trota sarda Salmo (trutta) macrostigma nelle acque interne della Sardegna ai fini del suo recupero. Relazione tecnica. Regione autonoma della Sardegna, Assessorato della Difesa dell'Ambiente. Università degli studi di Cagliari, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale ed Ecologia, 180pp.

Cau, 1996. Cau, 1996 in Carta Ittica di I livello dei principali bacini idrografici della Provincia di Cagliari - Bioprogramm scrl - (volumi 1 e 2). Provincia di Cagliari, 252 pp.;

Duchi A., 1996. Prime indagini per la conservazione della trota macrostigma, Salmo trutta macrostigma, Dum., in provincia di Ragusa. Atti 4° Conv. Naz.

A.I.I.A.D. "Distribuzione della fauna ittica italiana", Riva del Garda dicembre 1991, Provincia di Trento, Ist. Agrario San Michele all'Adige, 423-434;

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Borroni I., E. Grimaldi, C. M. Puzzi, C. Romanò, D. Deluca, N. Campagna, 2010. Indagini sulle popolazioni di trota della valle dello Stilaro. Technical Report, unpublished data;

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Massidda P., Sabatini A., Davini M.A., Conti G., Loddo G., Cau A., 1996. Nuovi dati sulla distribuzione dell'ittiofauna d'acqua dolce in Sardegna. Atti 6° Conv. Naz. A.I.I.A.D. "Carte ittiche dieci anni dopo", Varese Ligure, 6-8 giugno 1996, Regione Liguria, Provincia La Spezia, 239-246;

Moro G.A., Vanzo S., Specchi M., Salpietro L., Mamola C., 2000. La distribuzione della fauna ittica nella Provincia di Reggio Calabria. Atti VIII. Conv. A.I.I.A.D. Codroipo (Udine), giugno 2000: 30-35;

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Piccinini A., 2011. Aggiornamento della Carta Ittica della Provincia di Grosseto; Provincia di Cagliari, 2007. Carta Ittica di I livello dei principali bacini idrografici della Provincia di Cagliari - Bioprogramm scrl - (volumi 1 e 2). Provincia di Cagliari; Provincia di Pisa, 2010. Carta Ittica della Provincia di Pisa (prima bozza). Rapporto tecnico pubblicato sul web. 224 pp.;

Provincia di Reggio Calabria, 2005. I corsi d'acqua della Provincia di Reggio Calabria - Carta ittica provinciale; Rapporto tecnico pubblicato sul web. 80 pp.; Provincia di Siracusa, 2005. La Carta Ittica della Provincia di Siracusa. Provincia di Siracusa, 141 pp.;

Regione Autonoma della Sardegna - Assessorato Difesa Ambiente , 2012 - "Servizio di monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie di importanza comunitaria presenti nei siti della Rete Natura 2000 in Sardegna. Regione Liguria, 2008, Carta della Biodiversità, www.ambienteinliguria.it. Report 2006. Regione Abruzzo.

Sabatini A., Cannas R., Follesa M.C., Manunza A., Matta G., Palmas F., Pendugiu A.A., Serra F., Cau A. (2011) Genetic characterization and artificial reproduction attempt of endemic Sardinian trout: experiences in captivity. Italian Journal of Zoology. 78(1): 20-26;

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Sabatini A., R. Cannas, A. Manunza, G. Matta, F. Palmas, A.A. Pendugiu, P. Pesci, P.F. Serra, A. Cau. (2009). Studio delle popolazioni di Salmo (trutta) macrostigma in due aree SIC della Sardegna. Boll. Mus. Ist. Biol. Univ. Genova, 71; Sabatini A., R. Cannas, S. Marcias, F. Palmas, P. Serra, A. Cau (2010). Primo intervento di tutela della forma endemica di trota della Sardegna. XIII Congresso A.I.I.A.D. Sansepolcro (Arezzo) 12-13 novembre.

Sarrocco S., Maio G., Celauro e Tancioni L., 2012. Carta della Biodiversità ittica delle acque correnti del Lazio. Edizioni ARP, Roma, 194;

Tigano C., Ferrito V., 1996. I pesci delle acque interne e di estuario. Atti del Convegno su "La Fauna degli Iblei" (Noto, 13 e 14 maggio 1995), Ente Fauna Siciliana: 81-102;

Zava B., Beller T., Chiari P., Nardi P.A., Violani C., Bernini F., 1996. Note faunistiche e tassonomiche su Salmo (trutta) macrostigma (Dum.) della Sicilia (Osteichthyes, Salmonidae). Atti 4° Conv. Naz. A.I.I.A.D. "Distribuzione della fauna ittica italiana", Riva del Garda dicembre 1991, Provincia di Trento, Ist. Agrario San Michele all'Adige: 413-421;

Zerunian S., Leone M., 1996. Monitoraggio delle acque interne e carta ittica della Provincia di Latina: i bacini campione del Fiume Amaseno e del Lago di Fondi. (a cura di Zerunian, Leone). Provincia di Latina, 264 pp.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area

2.3.3 Short-term trend period

2.3.4 Short-term trend direction

2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude

2.3.6 Long-term trend period

2.3.7 Long-term trend direction

2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude

2.3.9 Favourable reference range

38800

Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

2001-2012 decrease (-)

min max

1989-2012 decrease (-)

min max

area (km²)

operator much more than (>>)

unkown No

method Expert opinion

2.3.10 Reason for change

Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size

(individuals or agreed exception)

Unit N/A

min max

2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)

Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)

min 174 max 174

2.4.3 Additional information

Definition of locality

Conversion method not available

Problems it's not possible to convert grids into individuals

2.4.4 Year or period

1996-2012

2.4.5 Method – population size

Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

2.4.6 Short-term trend period

2001-2012

2.4.7 Short term trend direction

decrease (-)

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2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude2.4.9 Short-term trend method2.4.10 Long-term trend period	min max confidence interval Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2) 1989-2012
2.4.11 Long term trend direction 2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude 2.4.13 Long-term trend method 2.4.14 Favourable reference	decrease (-) min max confidence interval Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2) number
population	operator much more than (>>) unknown No method Expert opinion
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method
2.5 Habitat for the Species	
 2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²) 2.5.2 Year or period 2.5.3 Method used - habitat 2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat 	Absent data (0) Moderate
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Expert opinion

2001-2012

decrease (-)

1989-2012

decrease (-)

2.5.5 Short term trend period

2.5.7 Long-term trend period

2.5.10 Reason for change

2.5.6 Short term trend direction

2.5.8 Long term trend direction

2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)

Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures		
Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (J02.06.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
antagonism arising from introduction of species (K03.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
predation (K03.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)		
	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
	high importance (H)	N/A
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)		N/A
ces (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (IO1)		N/A
	,	ranking high importance (H) ers (J02.06) high importance (H)

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anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (J02.06.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
antagonism arising from introduction of species (K03.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
predation (K03.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats

expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

Recently, the AIAAD guidelines on systematic, management and conservation of Italian salmonids have defined the presence of a single species in Italy (Salmo), differentiating some forms of trout in Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) and in Management Units (MUs), and proposing an alternative nomenclature for Salmo ghigii (Apennine trout) and Salmo fibreni based on phenotypic characteristics, also supported by genetic evidences, and biogeographic considerations. Therefore, in the present assessment S. ghigii and S. fibrenii should be considered as synonyms of S. cettii.

The presence of native Italian Alps ESUs referring to Salmo ghigii is still object of scientific discussion, 'cause its distribution area might include also streams of the Alps. Further investigation would be useful to find out the necessary evidences.

Ref: Gruppo Lavoro Salmonidi (2013). Documento finale in materia di gestione e conservazione dei salmonidi autoctoni italiani. AIIAD: pp. 66

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9.5 Overall assessment of

Conservation Status

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A 2.9.2. Population assessment Bad (U2)

qualifiers N/A

assessment Inadequate (U1) 2.9.3. Habitat

qualifiers N/A 2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Bad (U2)

qualifiers N/A

Bad (U2)

2.9.5 Overall trend in declining (-)

Conservation Status

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A

> min max

3.1.2 Method used Absent data (0)

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3.1.3 Trend	of	population size wit	hin N	/A
31213 11 0110		population size with		, , ,

3.2 Conversation Measur	res			
3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Administrative	low importance (L)	Both	Maintain
Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems (7.2)	Legal Administrative Recurrent	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Long term Not evaluated
Specific single species or species group management measures (7.4)	Recurrent One-off	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain Enhance Long term

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Alpine (ALP)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Alessandra Ippoliti, Andrea Sibilia (Associazione Italiana Ittiologi Acque dolci - AIIAD) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Francesco Nonnis Marzano, Massimo Lorenzoni, Giuseppe Maio, Massimo Pascale, Armando Piccinini, Elisabetta Pizzul, Cesare M. Puzzi, Lorenzo Tancioni, Paolo Turin (AIIAD).

Report 2006. Regione Abruzzo

2.3 Range

7	2 1	Surf	ace area	- Range (km	²) 4000
/	4.5. I	Suri	ace area.	- Kange (Kin	4000

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area

2.3.3 Short-term trend period

2.3.4 Short-term trend direction

2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude

2.3.6 Long-term trend period

2.3.7 Long-term trend direction

2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude

2.3.9 Favourable reference range

4000

Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)

2001-2012

decrease (-)

min max

1989-2012

decrease (-)

min max

area (km²)

much more than (>>) operator

unkown Nο

method **Expert opinion**

2.3.10 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size

(individuals or agreed exception)

Unit

min

N/A

2.4.2 Population size

(other than individuals)

Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)

min max 8

2.4.3 Additional information

Definition of locality

Conversion method not avalilable

Problems it's not possible to convert grids into individuals

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,	•		
2.4.4 Year or period	2000-2006	j	
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate b	ased on expert opinion	with no or minimal sampling (1)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	-	
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	decrease (-)	
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate b	ased on partial data wit	h some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	1989-2012	•	
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	decrease (-)	
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	Estimate b	ased on partial data wit	h some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.14 Favourable reference	number		
population	operator	much more than (>>)	
	unknown	No	
	method	Expert opinion	
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved	knowledge/more accura	te data Use of different method

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)

2.5.2 Year or period

2.5.3 Method used - habitat

2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat

2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method

2.5.5 Short term trend period

2.5.6 Short term trend direction

2.5.7 Long-term trend period

2.5.8 Long term trend direction

2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)

2.5.10 Reason for change

Absent data (0)

Moderate

Expert opinion

2001-2012

decrease (-)

1989-2012

decrease (-)

Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (J02.06.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
antagonism arising from introduction of species (K03.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
predation (K03.04)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Water abstractions from surface waters (J02.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources (F02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
invasive non-native species (I01)	high importance (H)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
surface water abstractions by hydro-energy (J02.06.06)	high importance (H)	N/A
antagonism arising from introduction of species (K03.05)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish) (H01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
predation (K03.04)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats

expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

Recently, the AIAAD guidelines on systematic, management and conservation of Italian salmonids have defined the presence of a single species in Italy (Salmo), differentiating some forms of trout in Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) and in Management Units (MUs), and proposing an alternative nomenclature for Salmo ghigii (Apennine trout) and Salmo fibreni based on phenotypic characteristics, also supported by genetic evidences, and biogeographic considerations. Therefore, in the present assessment S. ghigii and S. fibrenii should be considered as synonyms of S. cettii.

The presence of native Italian Alps ESUs referring to Salmo ghigii is still object of scientific discussion, 'cause its distribution area might include also streams of the Alps. Further investigation would be useful to find out the necessary evidences.

Ref: Gruppo Lavoro Salmonidi (2013). Documento finale in materia di gestione e conservazione dei salmonidi autoctoni italiani. AIIAD: pp. 66

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range

2.9.2. Population

2.9.3. Habitat

2.9.4. Future prospects

Conservation Status

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status2.9.5 Overall trend in

assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A assessment Bad (U2)

qualifiers N/A

assessment Inadequate (U1)

qualifiers N/A

assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A

Bad (U2)

declining (-)

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3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species								
3.1 Population								
3.1.1 Population Size		Unit min	N/A	max				
3.1.2 Method used		Absent data (0)						
3.1.3 Trend of population size within		N/A						
3.2 Conversation Meas	ures							
3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type		3.2.3	Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation		
No measure known/ impossible to carry out specific measures (1.3)			()					

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