

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	1372
0.2.2 Species name	Capra aegagrus
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Capra hircus
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	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
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

Mediterranean (MED)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Daniele Paoloni, Cristiano Spilinga (Associazione Teriologica Italiana - ATIt) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Marco Apollonio, Stefano Grignolio, Sandro Lovari, Luca Pedrotti (ATIt) and Elisabetta Raganella-Pelliccioni, Francesco Riga (ISPRA).

AAVV. Montecristo 2010: Eradicazione di componenti floro-faunistiche aliene invasive e tutela di specie e habitat nell'Arcipelago Toscano. LIFE08 NAT/IT/000353. Midterm Report, Giugno 2012.

Boitani L., Lovari S., Vigna Taglianti A., 2003. Carnivora – Artiodactyla. Fauna d'Italia, vol. XXXVIII, Mammalia III. Ed. Calderini de Il Sole 24 ore Edagricole, Bologna.

Gentry A., Clutton-Brock J., Groves C.P., 1996. Case 3010: Proposed conservation of usage of 15 mammal specific names based on wild species which are antedated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals. Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 53: 28-37.

Masseti M., 2009. The wild goats *Capra aegagrus* Erxleben, 1777 of the Mediterranean Sea and the Eastern Atlantic Ocean islands. Mammal Review (2009), 39, 141–157.

Opinion 2027 (Case 3010), 2003. Usage of 17 specific names based on wild species which are pre-dated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals: conserved. Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 60: 81-84.

Raganella Pelliccioni E., Toso S., Consistenza e struttura della popolazione di Capra di Montecristo. In AAVV 2006: Monitoraggio della popolazione di capre dell'isola di Montecristo. Anni 2003-2006. Istituto Nazionale per la Fauna Selvatica. Relazione conclusiva.

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Spagnesi M., Toso S., Masseti M., 2003. Capra hircus in (a cura di) Boitani L., Lovari S., Vigna Taglianti A., Mammalia III Carnivora-Artiodactyla. Edizioni Calderini - Il Sole 24 ore.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	100	
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	1989-2012	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Complete survey
2.3.10 Reason for change		

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	129	max	129
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A		
	min		max	
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method			
	Problems			
2.4.4 Year or period	2012			
2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)			
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	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)			
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	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)			
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number			
	operator	N/A		
	unknown	Yes		
	method			
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data			

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)	10
2.5.2 Year or period	2012

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2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Complete surveys
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	10
2.5.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
No threats or pressures (X)	()	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based only on expert judgements (1)
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2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
No threats or pressures (X)	()	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)
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2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends
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2.8.2 Other relevant Information	<p>The species name should be changed to <i>Capra hircus</i>. (Source: Gentry A., Clutton-Brock J., Groves C.P., 1996. Case 3010: Proposed conservation of usage of 15 mammal specific names based on wild species which are antedated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals. Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 53: 28-37.)</p>
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Goats have been introduced by man in Montecristo island in ancient times. The population causes significant impacts on the natural vegetation, and therefore – also considering its non native origin - it must be considered to be above the favourable population size. However, it is not known which population size would be compatible with a natural regeneration of native vegetation.

Opinion 2027 (Case 3010), 2003. Usage of 17 specific names based on wild species which are pre-dated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals: conserved. Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 60: 81-84.)

Censuses carried out in the last years report 191 individuals in 2010 and 184 in 2011. In 2012 minimum population size was 90; 49 have been released after a rat eradication campaign was completed. The numbers reported (in field 2.4.1) are minimum counts, and the actual population sizes are probably ca 30% higher.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

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

2.9.1 Range	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.2. Population	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A

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2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	N/A

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	129	max	129
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)			
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 measures needed for the conservation of the habitat/species (1.1)		()		

Species name: *Capra aegagrus* (1372)

Field label	Note	User
0.2.3 Alternative Speciesname	Source: Gentry A., Clutton-Brock J., Groves C.P., 1996. Case 3010: Proposed conservation of usage of 15 mammal specific names based on wild species which are antedated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals. Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 53: 28-37. Opinion 2027 (Case 3010), 2003. Usage of 17 specific names based on wild species which are pre-dated by or contemporary with those based on domestic animals: conserved. Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 60: 81-84.	ISPRA_ AUNA

Species name: *Capra aegagrus* (1372) Region code: MED

Field label	Note	User
2.5.1 Habitat surface Area	The surface area of Montecristo Island is 10 km2.	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	Actually, the surface area of Montecristo Island is 10 km2.	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.4.14c Favourable reference population - unknown	Goats have been introduced by man in Montecristo island in ancient times. The population causes significant impacts on the natural vegetation, and therefore – also considering its non native origin - it must be considered to be above the favourable population size. However, it is not known which population size would be compatible with a natural regeneration of native vegetation.	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	Minimum numbers of alive (MNA) have been reported for the following years: 1992: 522 (624-291); 2003: 280 (404-167); 2004: 231 (333-141); 2005: 337 (427-243); 2006: 202 (267-136) (Source: Consistenza e struttura della popolazione di Capra di Montecristo. In AAVV 2006: Monitoraggio della popolazione di capre dell'isola di Montecristo. Anni 2003-2006. Istituto Nazionale per la Fauna Selvatica. Relazione conclusiva)	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.4.1a Population size (individuals or agreed exception) - Unit	Censuses carried out in the last years report 191 individuals in 2010 and 184 in 2011. In 2012 minimum population size was 90; 49 have been released after a rat eradication campaign was completed. The numbers reported are minimum counts, and the actual population sizes are probably ca 30% higher.	ISPRA_ AUNA



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