

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	1375
0.2.2 Species name	Capra ibex
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Stambecco

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	2001-2012
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

Alpine (ALP)

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 Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Marco Apollonio, Stefano Grignolio, Sandro Lovari, Luca Pedrotti (ATIt) and Francesco Riga (ISPRA).

AAVV., 2010. Piano regionale faunistico-venatorio per il quinquennio 2008-2012, Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta, dati inediti.

Boitani L., Corsi F., Falcucci A., Maiorano L., Marzetti I., Masi M., Montemaggiori A., Ottaviani D., Reggiani G., Rondinini C., 2002. Rete Ecologica Nazionale. Un approccio alla conservazione dei vertebrati italiani. Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo; Ministero dell'Ambiente, Direzione per la Conservazione della Natura; Istituto di Ecologia Applicata. [Http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/REN](http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/REN)

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.

Carnevali L., Pedrotti L., Riga F., Toso S., 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 [Italian-English text]

Favalli M., 2007. Lo Stambecco dalle Dolomiti Friulane al Triglav. Parco Naturale Dolomiti Friulane ed., 4-I libri del Parco: 1-173.

Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale (Udine), Novembre 2011. Lo stato di conoscenza e di conservazione di alcune specie animali di interesse comunitario in Friuli Venezia Giulia.

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Mustoni A., Pedrotti L., Zanon E., Tosi G., 2003 – Ungulati delle Alpi. Biologia, riconoscimento, gestione. Nitida Immagine Editrice: 560 pp.

Regione Piemonte. Banche dati Naturalistiche + Banca Dati regionale faunistico-venatoria.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	18900
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	increase (+)
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown No method Expert judgment
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 number of individuals (i) min 15000 max 16000
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	2006-2012
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	increase (+)
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min 10 max 20 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	increase (+)
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min 100 max 100 confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number operator approximately equal to (≈) unknown No method Expert judgement
2.4.15 Reason for change	Genuine Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)

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2.5.2 Year or period	
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Expert based
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	1989-2012
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	stable (0)
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	4492
2.5.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) (K03.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
antagonism with domestic animals (K03.06)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding) (K05.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
skiing, off-piste (G01.06)	medium importance (M)	N/A
skiing complex (G02.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) (K03.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding) (K05.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
habitat shifting and alteration (M02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	low importance (L)	N/A
skiing, off-piste (G01.06)	medium importance (M)	N/A
skiing complex (G02.02)	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

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

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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 [Italian-English text])

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
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)
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	N/A		
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A		

3.2 Conversation Measures

Species name: Capra ibex (1375) Region code: ALP

Field label	Note	User
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km2)	<p>The area of suitable habitat (2.5.9) has been calculated by intersecting habitat suitability models with each biogeographical region in which the species is present. The habitat suitability models are those included in the Italian Ecological Network (Rete Ecologica Nazionale – REN; Boitani et al. 2002), and were developed at the national scale for all vertebrate species, based on species-environments relationships defined with inputs from leading species' experts. The models were created integrating into a Geographic Information System geographic and environmental data, such as Corine Land Cover, Digital Terrain Model, water and road networks.</p> <p>Source: Boitani L., Corsi F., Falcucci A., Maiorano L., Marzetti I., Masi M., Montemaggiori A., Ottaviani D., Reggiani G., Rondinini C., 2002. Rete Ecologica Nazionale. Un approccio alla conservazione dei vertebrati italiani. Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo; Ministero dell'Ambiente, Direzione per la Conservazione della Natura; Istituto di Ecologia Applicata. Http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/REN</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.6 Pressures	<p>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 [Italian-English text])</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	<p>Abundance estimates have been reported for the following years: 4400 (1975-77); 7000 (1988-89); 9700 (1995); 13000 (2000); 15000 (2005) (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 [Italian-English text]).</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.7 Threats	<p>The threats K03.07 represents the increasing risk of genetic introgression by domestic goats.</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.6 Pressures	<p>The pressure K05.01 represents a low heterozygosity of population. The pressure K03.07 represents the genetic introgression by domestic goats.</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	<p>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.</p>	ISPRA_ AUNA



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