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0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	1369
0.2.2 Species name	Rupicapra rupicapra
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
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	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 Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Marco Apollonio, Stefano Grignolio, Sandro Lovari, Luca Pedrotti (ATIt) and Francesco Riga (ISPRA).

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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]

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.

Mustoni A., Pedrotti L., Zanon E., Tosi G., 2003 – Ungulati delle Alpi. Biologia,

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riconoscimento, gestione. Nitida Immagine Editrice: 560 pp.

Regione Liguria, 2008. Carta della Biodiversità, www.ambienteinliguria.it.

Regione Piemonte. Banche dati Naturalistiche + Banca Dati regionale faunisticovenatoria.

Tosi G., Lovari S., 1997. Alpine Chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra rupicapra). In: Shackleton D. M. (Ed.) and the IUCN

Caprinae Specialist Group. 1997. Wild Sheep and Goats and their Relatives.

Status Survey and Conservation Action

Plan for Caprinae. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK, 390 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

50300

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

2001-2012

stable (0)

min max

1989-2012

increase (+)

15 min max

area (km²)

approximately equal to (≈) operator

unkown No

method Expert judgement

number of individuals (i)

max

2.3.10 Reason for change

Use of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size

2.4.2 Population size

(other than individuals)

(individuals or agreed exception)

Unit N/A

Unit

min

min max

130000

2.4.3 Additional information

Definition of locality

Conversion method

Problems

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

2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude

2.4.9 Short-term trend method

2.4.10 Long-term trend period

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

population

2001-2012

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

140000

2001-2012

increase (+)

min confidence interval max

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

1989-2012

increase (+)

min confidence interval max

N/A

number

approximately equal to (≈) operator

unknown No

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ام مالام مما	Even a set in all a a sea a set
method	Expert judgement

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 Abs

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

2.3.0 Short term trend directio

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)

Good

Expert based.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2001-2012

stable (0)

1989-2012 stable (0)

36632

Use of different method

2.6 [Mai	n I	Pressures
	VIGI		I COOUI CO

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Hunting (F03.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
skiing, off-piste (G01.06)	low importance (L)	N/A
skiing complex (G02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) (K03.03)	low importance (L)	N/A
antagonism with domestic animals (K03.06)	low importance (L)	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)
skiing, off-piste (G01.06)	low importance (L)	N/A
skiing complex (G02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
Hunting (F03.01)	low importance (L)	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

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

The species can be considered marginal for Continental and Mediterranean biogeographical regions and therefore the full reporting was compiled only for the Alpine one.

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

N/A

N/A

N/A

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

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A min max 3.1.2 Method used 3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A 3.2 Conversation Measures

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Notes

Note	User
The area of the range (2.3.1) has been calculated also summing up the grid cells of species' presence in the adjacent biogeographical region of marginal presence. Only cells entirely overlapped to the marginal area have been summed up, in order to avoid an overestimation of the overall species' range.	ISPRA AUNA
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. 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	ISPRA_ AUNA
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