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	**1352**
0.2.2 Species name	**Canis lupus**
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	Yes
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

Mediterranean (MED)

2.2 Published sources

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 Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Marco Apollonio, Luigi Boitani, Paolo Ciucci, Luca Lapini, Anna Loy, Andrea Sforzi (ATIt) and Ettore Randi (ISPRA).

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

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.

Capizzi et al., 2012. Progetto atlante dei Mammiferi del Lazio - Regione Lazio - ARP.

Genovesi P. (a cura di), 2002. Piano d'azione nazionale per la conservazione del Lupo (Canis lupus). Quad. Cons. Natura, 13, Min. Ambiente - Ist. Naz. Fauna Selvatica.

Kaczensky, P., G. Chapron, M. von Arx, D. Huber, H. Andrén, and J. Linnell., 2013. Status, management and distribution of large carnivores - bear, lynx, wolf & wolverine - in Europe. Document prepared with the assistance of Istituto di Ecologia Applicata and with the contributions of the IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe under contract N°070307/2012/629085/SER/B3 for the European Commission.

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Pennacchioni G., 2006. Nuove conoscenze sulla diffusione del lupo (Canis lupus) nei Monti Dauni (Foggia In: Caniglia R., Fabbri E., Greco C., Randi E.(a cura di). Quaderni di Conservazione della Natura, n. 33, Min. Ambiente – ISPRA

Ragni B., 2002. Atlante dei mammiferi dell'Umbria. Petruzzi Editore.

Regione Liguria. 2012. Dati monitoraggio "Progetto lupo".

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	40800		
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)		
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012		
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	increase (+)		
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 (km²)		
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)	
	unkown	No	
	method	Expert judgment	
2.3.10 Reason for change	Genuine 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	400	max	750
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	2010-2012			
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	increase (+)			
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval	
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)			
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	max	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

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

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)	
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. Canis lupus is a generalist species.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	increase (+)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	23980
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
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	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)
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) (K03.03)	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	
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	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

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

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
Adapt forest management (3.2)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Maintain Long term
Other spatial measures (6.0)	Administrative Recurrent One-off	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative	high importance (H)	Both	Unknown Not evaluated
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	medium importance (M)	Both	Unknown
Specific single species or species group management measures (7.4)	Administrative Contractual One-off	high importance (H)	Both	Maintain
Other measures (8.0)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Not evaluated

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 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, Luigi Boitani, Paolo Ciucci, Luca Lapini, Anna Loy, Andrea Sforzi (ATIt) and Ettore Randi (ISPRA).

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

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.

Genovesi P. (a cura di), 2002. Piano d'azione nazionale per la conservazione del Lupo (Canis lupus). Quad. Cons. Natura, 13, Min. Ambiente - Ist. Naz. Fauna Selvatica.

Kaczensky, P., G. Chapron, M. von Arx, D. Huber, H. Andrén, and J. Linnell., 2013. Status, management and distribution of large carnivores - bear, lynx, wolf &

wolverine - in Europe. Document prepared with the assistance of Istituto di Ecologia Applicata and with the contributions of the IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe under contract N°070307/2012/629085/SER/B3 for the European Commission.

Lapini L., Brugnoli S., Krofel M., Kranz A., Molinari P., 2010. A grey wolf (Canis lupus Linné, 1758) from Fiemme Valley (Mammalia: Canidae: North-Eastern Italy). Boll. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Venezia, 61 (2010): 117-129.

Ragni B., 2002. Atlante dei mammiferi dell'Umbria. Petruzzi Editore.

Regione Liguria, 2012. Dati monitoraggio "Progetto Lupo".

Regione Piemonte, 2007. Il lupo in Piemonte: azioni per la conoscenza e la conservazione della specie, per la prevenzione dei danni al bestiame domestico e per l'attuazione di un regime di coesistenza stabile tra lupo ed attività economiche. Progetto lupo. Relazione 2007.

Regione Piemonte, 2010. Il lupo in Piemonte: azioni per la conoscenza e la conservazione della specie, per la prevenzione dei danni al bestiame domestico e per l'attuazione di un regime di coesistenza stabile tra lupo ed attività economiche. Progetto lupo. Rapporto 1999-2010.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	20100	
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	increase (+)	
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 (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Expert judgement
2.3.10 Reason for change	Genuine 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	250	max	350
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	2010-2012			
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			

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

2.4.7 Short term trend direction	increase (+)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)		
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	max	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 (km²)	
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. Canis lupus is a generalist species.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	increase (+)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	12124
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
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	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)
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) (K03.03)	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	
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

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

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	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	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
Adapt forest management (3.2)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Maintain Long term
Other spatial measures (6.0)	Administrative Recurrent One-off	medium importance (M)	Inside	Maintain Enhance Long term
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative	high importance (H)	Both	Not evaluated
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Legal	medium importance (M)	Inside	No effect
Specific single species or species group management measures (7.4)	Administrative Recurrent One-off	high importance (H)	Inside	Maintain
Other measures (8.0)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Not evaluated
Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems (8.2)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Inside	No effect

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region	**Alpine (ALP)**
2.2 Published sources	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, Luigi Boitani, Paolo Ciucci, Luca Lapini, Anna Loy, Andrea Sforzi (ATIt) and Ettore Randi (ISPRA).

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

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.

Genovesi P. (a cura di), 2002. Piano d'azione nazionale per la conservazione del Lupo (Canis lupus). Quad. Cons. Natura, 13, Min. Ambiente - Ist. Naz. Fauna Selvatica.

Kaczensky, P., G. Chapron, M. von Arx, D. Huber, H. Andrén, and J. Linnell., 2013. Status, management and distribution of large carnivores - bear, lynx, wolf & wolverine - in Europe. Document prepared with the assistance of Istituto di Ecologia Applicata and with the contributions of the IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe under contract N°070307/2012/629085/SER/B3 for the European Commission.

Regione Piemonte, 2007. Il lupo in Piemonte: azioni per la conoscenza e la conservazione della specie, per la prevenzione dei danni al bestiame domestico e per l'attuazione di un regime di coesistenza stabile tra lupo ed attività economiche. Progetto lupo. Relazione 2007.

Regione Piemonte, 2010. Il lupo in Piemonte: azioni per la conoscenza e la conservazione della specie, per la prevenzione dei danni al bestiame domestico e per l'attuazione di un regime di coesistenza stabile tra lupo ed attività economiche. Progetto lupo. Rapporto 1999-2010.

Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta. Piano regionale faunistico-venatorio per il quinquennio 2008-2012.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	12700	
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	increase (+)	
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 (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	Expert judgement
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method	

2.4 Population

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2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)			
	min	150	max	180	
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	2010-2012				
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)				
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	100	max	100	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)				
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		max		confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A				
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 (km²)	
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. Canis lupus is a generalist species.
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 (km²)	6078
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
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	medium importance (M)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

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

Threat	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
other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07)	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

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: 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: 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
Other agriculture-related measures (2.0)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Maintain
Establish protected areas/sites (6.1)	Legal Administrative	high importance (H)	Both	Not evaluated
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal	high importance (H)	Both	Long term Not evaluated
Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems (8.2)	Administrative	medium importance (M)	Both	Not evaluated

Notes

Species name: Canis lupus (1352)

Field label	Note	User
1.1.4 Additional distribution map	Additional map provided reports areas of sporadic presence in Italy (areas of occasional presence of single or sporadic individuals, with no reproductive potential)	ISPRA_AUNA

Species name: Canis lupus (1352) Region code: ALP

Field label	Note	User
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km2)	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 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	ISPRA_AUNA
2.7 Threats	The threats K03.07 represents the risk of hybridization with stray dogs (Canis familiaris)	ISPRA_AUNA
2.6 Pressures	The pressure K03.07 represents the hybridization with stray dogs (Canis familiaris)	ISPRA_AUNA

Species name: Canis lupus (1352) Region code: CON

Field label	Note	User
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km2)	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 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	ISPRA_AUNA

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2.7 Threats	The threats K03.07 represents the risk of hybridization with stray dogs (Canis familiaris)	ISPRA_AUNA
2.6 Pressures	The pressure K03.07 represents the hybridization with stray dogs (Canis familiaris)	ISPRA_AUNA

Species name: Canis lupus (1352) Region code: MED

Field label	Note	User
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km2)	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 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	ISPRA_AUNA
2.7 Threats	The threats K03.07 represents the risk of hybridization with stray dogs (Canis familiaris)	ISPRA_AUNA
2.6 Pressures	The pressure K03.07 represents the hybridization with stray dogs (Canis familiaris)	ISPRA_AUNA

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