

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 | 1363 |
| 0.2.2 Species name | Felis silvestris |
| 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 expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1) |
| 1.1.3 Year or period | 1985-2012 |
| 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 Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Marco Apollonio, Luigi Boitani, Paolo Ciucci, Luca Lapini, Anna Loy, Andrea Sforzi (ATIt).

Anile S., Bizzarri L., Ragni B, 2010. Estimation of European wildcat population size in Sicily (Italy) using camera trapping and capture-recapture analyses. Italian Journal of Zoology, 77: 241 — 246.

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.

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

Loy A., De Lisio L., Capula M., Ciucci P., Russo D., Sciarretta A., 2012. Rapporto finale - Convenzione stipulata tra la Regione Molise e la Unione Zoologica Italiana per la realizzazione dei piani di gestione dei Siti Natura 2000.n. 1393/2008. Unione Zoologica Italiana, Regione Molise.

Murgia C., Murgia A., Deiana A.M. 2005. Caratterizzazione biometrica di popolazioni selvatiche di gatto selvatico sardo (F. s. libyca). Rendiconti Seminario

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Facoltà Scienze Università Cagliari, Vol.75, Fasc.1-2, 49-58.

Murgia C. e Murgia A. 2012. Home range and habitat selection of the sardinian wildcat (*Felis s. libyca*) in area of southern Sardinia. Present Environment and Sustainable Development, Vol.6 n.1, 11-20.

Parco Regionale Gallipoli Cognato Piccole Dolomiti Lucane. Banca dati faunistica.

Paoloni D., Vercillo F., Ragni B., 2012. La comunità dei piccoli carnivori del Parco Nazionale del Gran Sasso e Monti della Laga. Rapporto finale di ricerca.

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

Ragni B. 2006. Il gatto selvatico. In: Salvati dall'Arca. WWF Italia, Antonio Perdisa Editore, Bologna: 35-56.

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".

2.3 Range

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²) | 65600 |
| 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 | stable (0) |
| 2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude | min max |
| 2.3.6 Long-term trend period | |
| 2.3.7 Long-term trend direction | N/A |
| 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 judgement |
| 2.3.10 Reason for change | Use 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 244 max 244 |
| 2.4.3 Additional information | Definition of locality Conversion method Problems It is impossible to convert grids into individuals |
| 2.4.4 Year or period | 1985-2012 |
| 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 | unknown (x) |

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|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude | min | max | confidence interval |
| 2.4.9 Short-term trend method | Absent data (0) | | |
| 2.4.10 Long-term trend period | | | |
| 2.4.11 Long term trend direction | N/A | | |
| 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 | | | |

2.5 Habitat for the Species

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²) | |
| 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 | |
| 2.5.8 Long term trend direction | N/A |
| 2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²) | 51506 |
| 2.5.10 Reason for change | Use of different method |

2.6 Main Pressures

| Pressure | ranking | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01) | high importance (H) | N/A |
| trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| continuous urbanisation (E01.01) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| roads, motorways (D01.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| Forest and Plantation management & use (B02) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| burning down (J01.01) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07) | high importance (H) | N/A |

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

2.7 Main Threats

| Threat | ranking | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| genetic pollution (animals) (I03.01) | high importance (H) | N/A |
| trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| continuous urbanisation (E01.01) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| roads, motorways (D01.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |

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|--|---------------------|-----|
| forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| Forest and Plantation management & use (B02) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| burning down (J01.01) | high importance (H) | N/A |
| other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07) | high importance (H) | 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 Unknown (XX)
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 N/A

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

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).

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

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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.

Lapini L., 2006a. Attuale distribuzione del gatto selvatico *Felis silvestris silvestris* Schreber, 1775 nell'Italia nord-orientale (Mammalia: Felidae). Boll. Mus. Civ. St. nat. Venezia, 57: 221-234.

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.

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

Ragni B. 2006. Il gatto selvatico. In: Salvati dall'Arca. WWF Italia, Antonio Perdida Editore, Bologna: 35-56.

2.3 Range

| | |
|---|--|
| 2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²) | 12100 |
| 2.3.2 Method - Range surface area | Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1) |
| 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 (km ²) 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 N/A min max |
| 2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals) | Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10) min 68 max 68 |
| 2.4.3 Additional information | Definition of locality Conversion method Problems It is impossible to convert grids into individuals |
| 2.4.4 Year or period | 1985-2012 |
| 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 (+) |

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|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude | min | max | confidence interval |
| 2.4.9 Short-term trend method | Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1) | | |
| 2.4.10 Long-term trend period | | | |
| 2.4.11 Long term trend direction | N/A | | |
| 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

2.5 Habitat for the Species

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²) | |
| 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 | |
| 2.5.8 Long term trend direction | N/A |
| 2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²) | 5447 |
| 2.5.10 Reason for change | Use of different method |

2.6 Main Pressures

| Pressure | ranking | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| continuous urbanisation (E01.01) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| roads, motorways (D01.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| Forest and Plantation management & use (B02) | low importance (L) | N/A |

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

2.7 Main Threats

| Threat | ranking | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| continuous urbanisation (E01.01) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| roads, motorways (D01.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03) | medium importance (M) | N/A |

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| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Forest and Plantation management & use (B02) | 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 | Felis silvestris in the last 10-15 years is showing an expansion of its range in the central and northern Apennines (between Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna). | |
| 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 | N/A | |
| 3.1.3 Trend of population size within | N/A | |

3.2 Conversation Measures

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, Luigi Boitani, Paolo Ciucci, Luca Lapini, Anna Loy, Andrea Sforzi (ATIt).

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)

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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.

Lapini L., 2006a. Attuale distribuzione del gatto selvatico *Felis silvestris silvestris* Schreber, 1775 nell'Italia nord-orientale (Mammalia: Felidae). Boll. Mus. Civ. St. nat. Venezia, 57: 221-234.

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.

Ragni B. 2006. Il gatto selvatico. In: Salvati dall'Arca. WWF Italia, Antonio Perdisa Editore, Bologna: 35-56.

2.3 Range

| | |
|---|--|
| 2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²) | 8700 |
| 2.3.2 Method - Range surface area | Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1) |
| 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 | |
| 2.3.7 Long-term trend direction | N/A |
| 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 | Use 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 38 max 38 |
| 2.4.3 Additional information | Definition of locality Conversion method Problems It is impossible to convert grids into individuals |
| 2.4.4 Year or period | 1985-2012 |
| 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 expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1) |
| 2.4.10 Long-term trend period | |
| 2.4.11 Long term trend direction | N/A |

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| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 | | |

2.5 Habitat for the Species

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²) | |
| 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 | increase (+) |
| 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) | 4197 |
| 2.5.10 Reason for change | Use of different method |

2.6 Main Pressures

| Pressure | ranking | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03) | high importance (H) | N/A |
| anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| continuous urbanisation (E01.01) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| roads, motorways (D01.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| Forest and Plantation management & use (B02) | low importance (L) | N/A |

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

2.7 Main Threats

| Threat | ranking | pollution qualifier(s) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| other forms of interspecific faunal competition (K03.07) | high importance (H) | N/A |
| trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03) | high importance (H) | N/A |
| anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| continuous urbanisation (E01.01) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| roads, motorways (D01.02) | medium importance (M) | N/A |
| forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03) | low importance (L) | N/A |
| Forest and Plantation management & use (B02) | low importance (L) | N/A |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 2.7.1 Method used – threats | expert opinion (1) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|

2.8 Complementary Information

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2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

The population of north-west Italy (Liguria and Piedmont) seems to be extinct.

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

N/A

3.1.3 Trend of population size within

N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

Species name: Felis silvestris (1363) 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 |
| 2.7 Threats | The threats K03.07 represents the risk of hybridization with feral cats (<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>) | ISPRA_AUNA |
| 2.6 Pressures | The pressure K03.07 represents the hybridization with feral cats (<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>) | ISPRA_AUNA |

Species name: Felis silvestris (1363) Region code: CON

| 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 |
| 2.7 Threats | The threats K03.07 represents the risk of hybridization with feral cats (<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>) | ISPRA_AUNA |
| 2.6 Pressures | The pressure K03.07 represents the hybridization with feral cats (<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>) | ISPRA_AUNA |



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Species name: Felis silvestris (1363) Region code: MED

| 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 |
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