

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	1342
0.2.2 Species name	Dryomys nitedula
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	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 Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Gaetano Aloise, Giovanni Amori, Sandro Bertolino, Francesco Bisi, Silvia Capasso, Dario Capizzi, Filomena Carpino, Emiliano Mori, Maurizio Sarà (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)

Capizzi D., Filippucci M.G. 2008. *Dryomys nitedula* (Pallas, 1778). Pp. 423-431. In: G. Amori, L. Contoli, A. Nappi (eds.), *Fauna Fauna d'Italia II. Mammalia: Erinaceomorpha, Soricomorpha, Rodentia, Lagomorpha*. Calderini ed., Bologna.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	700
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	unknown (x)
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 more than (>)
	unkown No
	method Expert judgement

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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	7	max	7
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems 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)			
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 N/A unknown Yes method			
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	unknown (x)
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)	7058
2.5.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of forest undergrowth (B02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
Forestry activities not referred to above (B07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of forest undergrowth (B02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
Forestry activities not referred to above (B07)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	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 Inadequate (U1)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Inadequate (U1)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status unknown (x)

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

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have been provided by Gaetano Aloise, Giovanni Amori, Sandro Bertolino, Francesco Bisi, Silvia Capasso, Dario Capizzi, Filomena Carpino, Emiliano Mori, Maurizio Sarà (ATIt), Paolo Paolucci (Univ. Padova).

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)

Capizzi D., Filippucci M.G. 2008, *Dryomys nitedula* (Pallas, 1778). Pp. 423-431. In: G. Amori, L. Contoli, A. Nappi (eds.), *Fauna Fauna d'Italia II. Mammalia: Erinaceomorpha, Soricomorpha, Rodentia, Lagomorpha*. Calderini ed., Bologna.

Lapini L., Dall'Asta A., Dublo L., Spoto M., Venier E., 1996. Materiali per una teriofauna dell'Italia Nord - Orientale (Mammalia, Friuli-Venezia Giulia). *Gortania* 17: 149-248.

Provincia di Trento, Atlante dei mammiferi della Provincia di Trento. In corso di elaborazione. Museo delle Scienze.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	3000
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 (≈) unkown No method Expert judgement
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 N/A min max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10) min 24 max 24
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems 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	stable (0)

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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)	8528
2.5.10 Reason for change	Use of different method

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of forest undergrowth (B02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
Forestry activities not referred to above (B07)	medium importance (M)	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)
forestry clearance (B02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
removal of forest undergrowth (B02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
removal of dead and dying trees (B02.04)	low importance (L)	N/A
Forestry activities not referred to above (B07)	medium importance (M)	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	
2.8.2 Other relevant Information	Typically fragmented distribution but with a stable status even increasing range in the eastern Alps due to the abandonment of croplands. In eastern Trentino and Friuli populations even appear to be abundant.

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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: Dryomys nitedula (1342) Region code: ALP

Field label	Note	User
2.6 Pressures	There is no sufficient knowledge to evaluate completely pressures and threats.	ISPRA_AUNA
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

Species name: Dryomys nitedula (1342) 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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