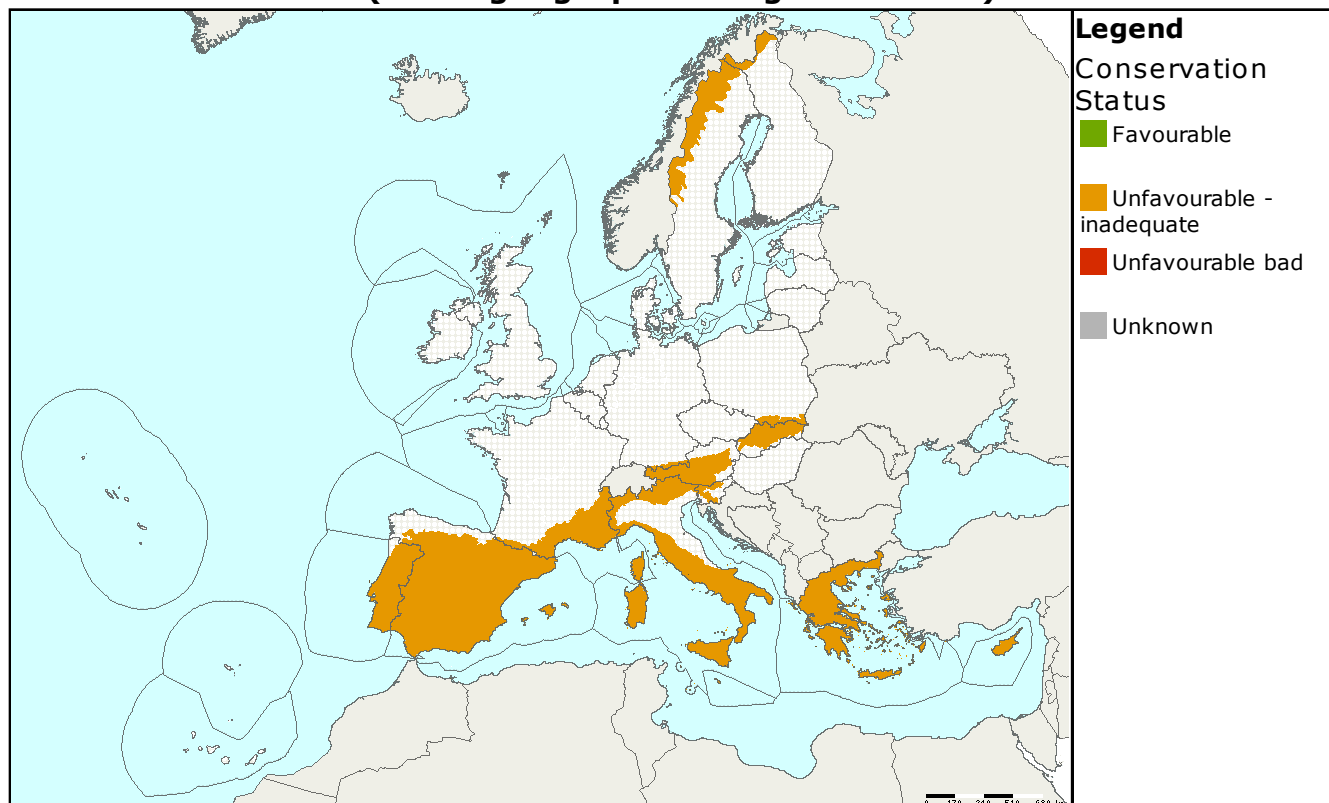


Species name: **Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata** Species group: **Mammals**  
 Annex: **II\*, IV** Regions: **ALP MED**

## Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)

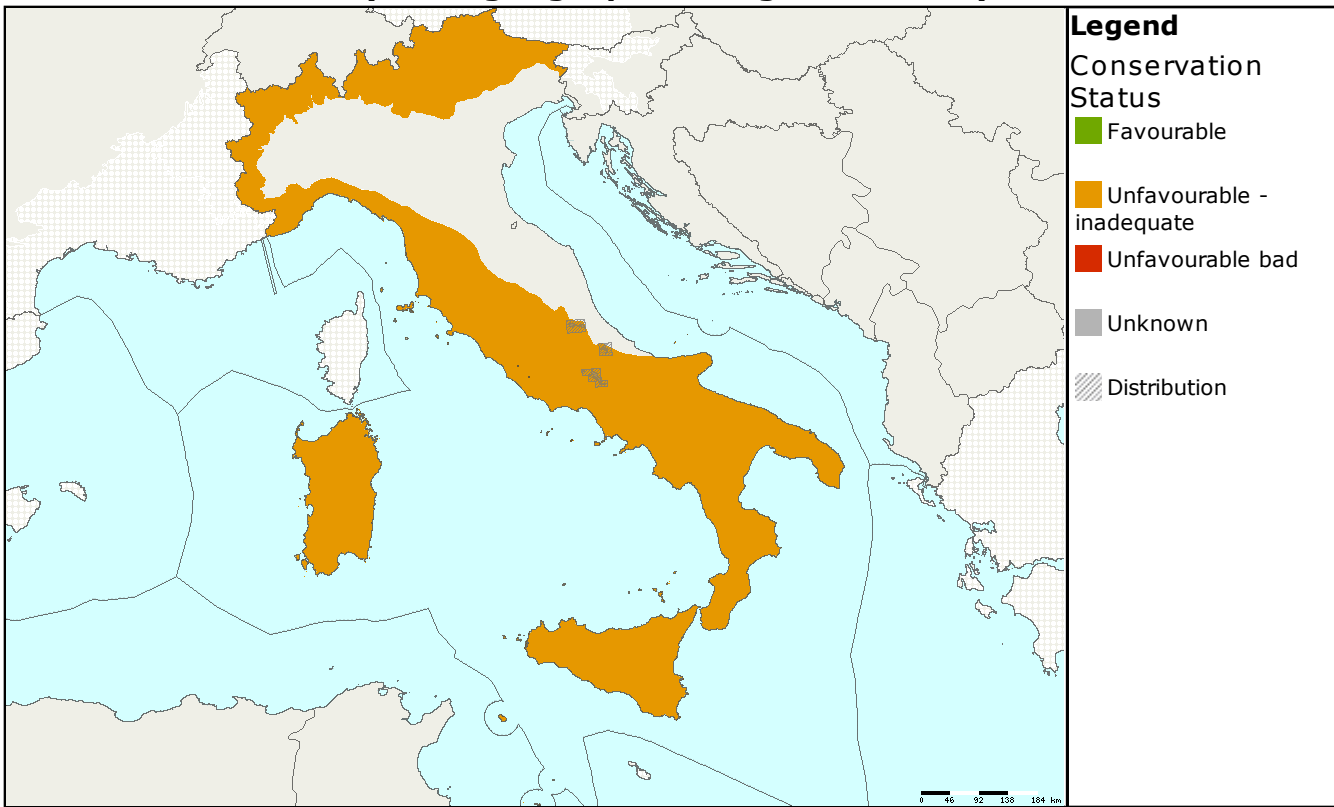


MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Population size & unit	Population Trend
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall		
EU25	ALP	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	1120 - 1300 indiv.	+
EU25	MED	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	2 loc.	+

The Apennine chamois is endemic to the Italian Apennines. Now it only survives in three small populations in the Abruzzo, Majella, and Gran Sasso-Monti della Laga National Park. The Apennine chamois occurs in the high mountains. It spends a winter in the forested areas and for the vegetation period it migrates to the subalpine and alpine grasslands.

The conservation status in both the Alpine and the Mediterranean biogeographical regions is 'unfavourable inadequate'. In comparison to the historic natural range the recent one is significantly reduced and not sufficient to ensure a long-term viability. In the European Mammal Assessment the Apennine chamois is evaluated as 'vulnerable'.

**Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states  
(all biogeographical regions - EU25)**



MS	Region	Conservation status assessment					Size&unit	Population trend	Data quality
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall			
IT	ALP	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	1120 - 1300 indiv.	+	1
IT	MED	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable - inadequate	2 - 2 loc.	+	1

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at

<http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17>