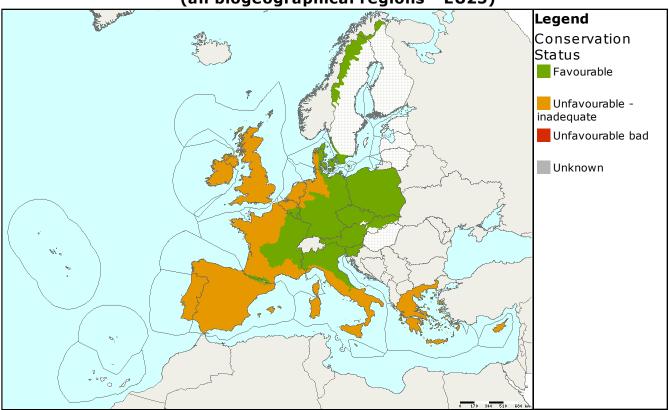
Habitats Directive Article 17 Reporting



Species name: Rupicapra rupicapra (except Species group: Mammals R. r. balcanica & R. r. tatrica) Regions: ALP ATL CON MED

Annex: V

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

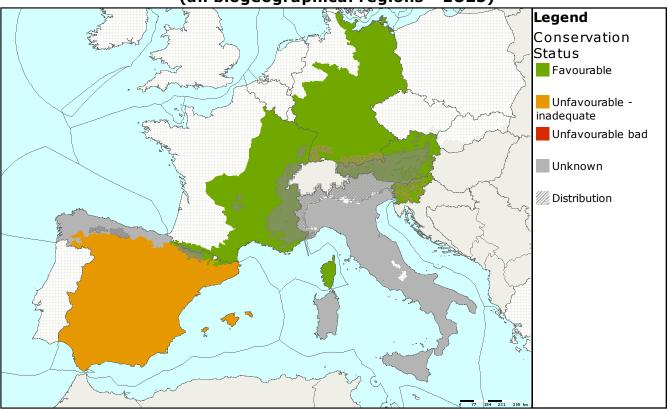


MS	Region		Conservation	Donulation	Donulation			
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall	Population size & unit	Population Trend
EU25	ALP						1121 grids	+
EU25	CON						508 grids	
EU25	ATL							
EU25	MED							

The alpine chamois is native to mountainous parts of central and southern Europe. It inhabits steep, rocky areas in the mountains, utilizing a variety of habitats including alpine meadows, open rocky areas, mixed broadleaf woodland, and coniferous woodland. The species have 'favourable' conservation status in Alpine and Continental regions but its status is 'unknown' in Italy. The chamois is being re-introduced in Atlantic region. Its conservation status there is 'unfavourable-inadequate', but its future prospects are good. In Mediterranean region its overall status is also 'unfavourable-inadequate'. However, it varies from 'favourable' in France, 'unknown' in Italy to 'unfavourable-inadequate' in Spain.

According to IUCN it is classified as 'least concern' species.

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



MSI	Region		nservation				Donulation	Data	
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall	I SIZAXIIINIT	Population trend	Data quality
АТ	ALP						90000 - 130000 indiv.	=	2
DE	ALP						50 - (50) x	=	3
ES	ALP						17000 - 17000 indiv.	+	1
FR	ALP						84200 - 96600 indiv.	+	1
SI	ALP						7200 - 10800 indiv.	=	3
ES	ATL						15000 - (15000) indiv.	N/A	2
AT	CON						300 - 1000 indiv.	=	2
DE	CON						27 - (27) x	=	2
FR	CON						6000 - 7900 indiv.	+	1
IT	CON						N/A loc.	X	3
SI	CON						800 - 1200 indiv.	=	3
ES	MED						15000 - (15000) indiv.	N/A	2
FR	MED						8600 - 11100 indiv.	+	1
IT	MED						N/A indiv.	X	3

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