



Euproctus asper

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Amphibians
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Mediterranean

Euproctus asper

The Pyrenean Brook Salamander or Pyrenean Mountain Newt is a largely aquatic species found throughout much of the Pyrenean mountain range of France and Spain and, according to IUCN Red List Data, has recently been found in the Corbieres Mountains in south-eastern France, indicating an extension of its range to the north. The species inhabits cold mountain lakes, torrents, streams, and occasionally cave systems.

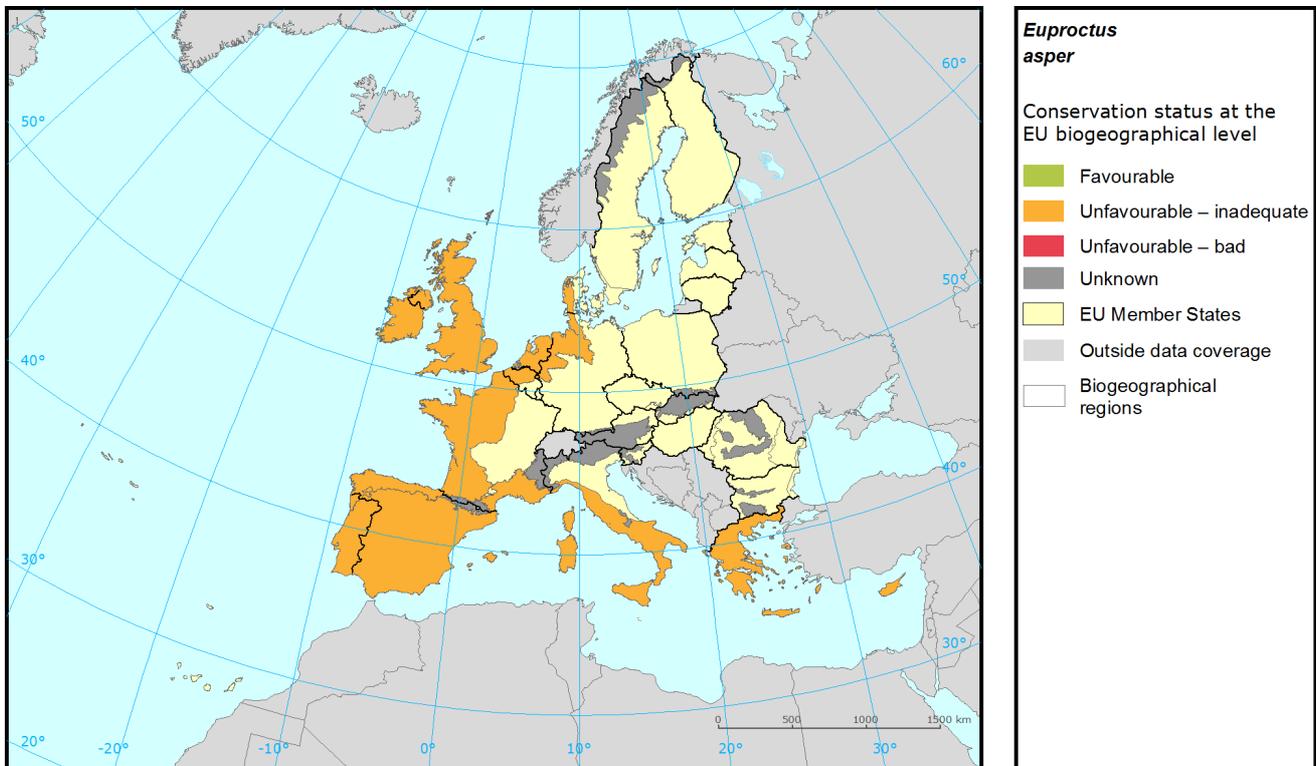
The species was reported for the Alpine, Atlantic and Mediterranean biogeographical regions. The conservation status is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' for the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions and as 'unknown' in the Alpine region. The conservation status assessments changed from the previous reporting for non-genuine reasons for all three regions .

The main high ranked pressure and threat is antagonism arising from the introduction of species, as well as human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and changes in abiotic conditions. While the IUCN Red list classifies the species as near threatened due to its declining habitat, it could move to a vulnerable status in the near future if conservation efforts are not successful (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/59448/1> consulted on 02 March 2015).

Species: *Euproctus asper*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



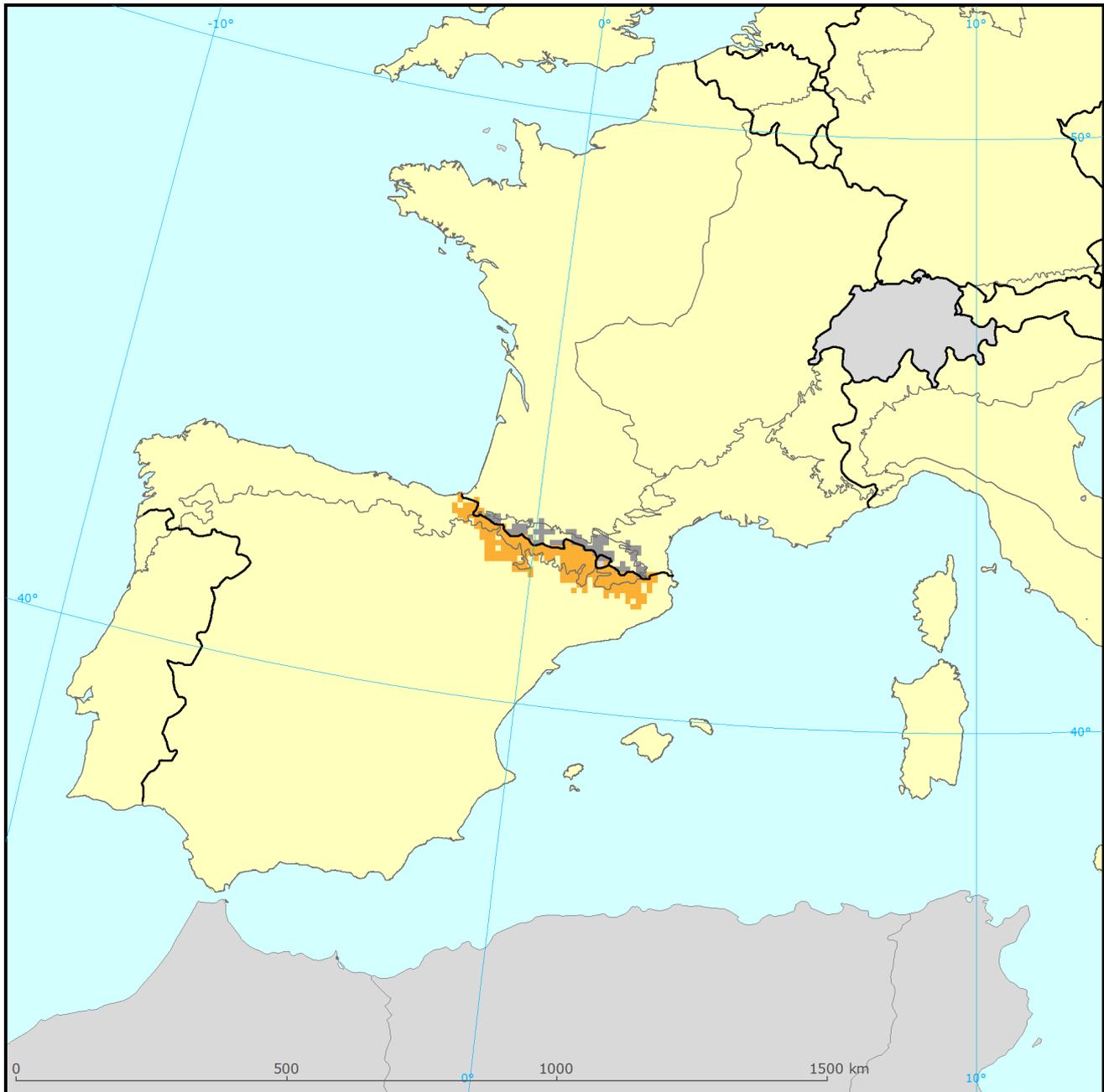
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	60	U2	Not genuine
ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	6	XX	Not genuine
MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	33	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Euproctus asper

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Favourable |  EU Member States |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage |
|  Unfavourable – bad |  Biogeographical region |
|  Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ES	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	58.5	U1	Changed method
FR	ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		41.5	U2	Better data
ES	ATL	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0	XX	Changed method
ES	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	100.0	XX	Changed method

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	60
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	20
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	20

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	38
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
H02	Pollution to groundwater	13
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	13
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	13

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Amphibians&period=3&subject=Euproctus+asper>

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i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.