



Pelobates syriacus

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Amphibians
Regions	Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Steppic

Pelobates syriacus

The eastern spadefoot toad occurs in the south-east Balkans, Transcaucasia and northern Iran, and the Levant. According to IUCN Red List data, it generally occupies open uncultivated lands such as light forests, steppe, semi-desert and rocky areas and spawns in stagnant temporary waterbodies.

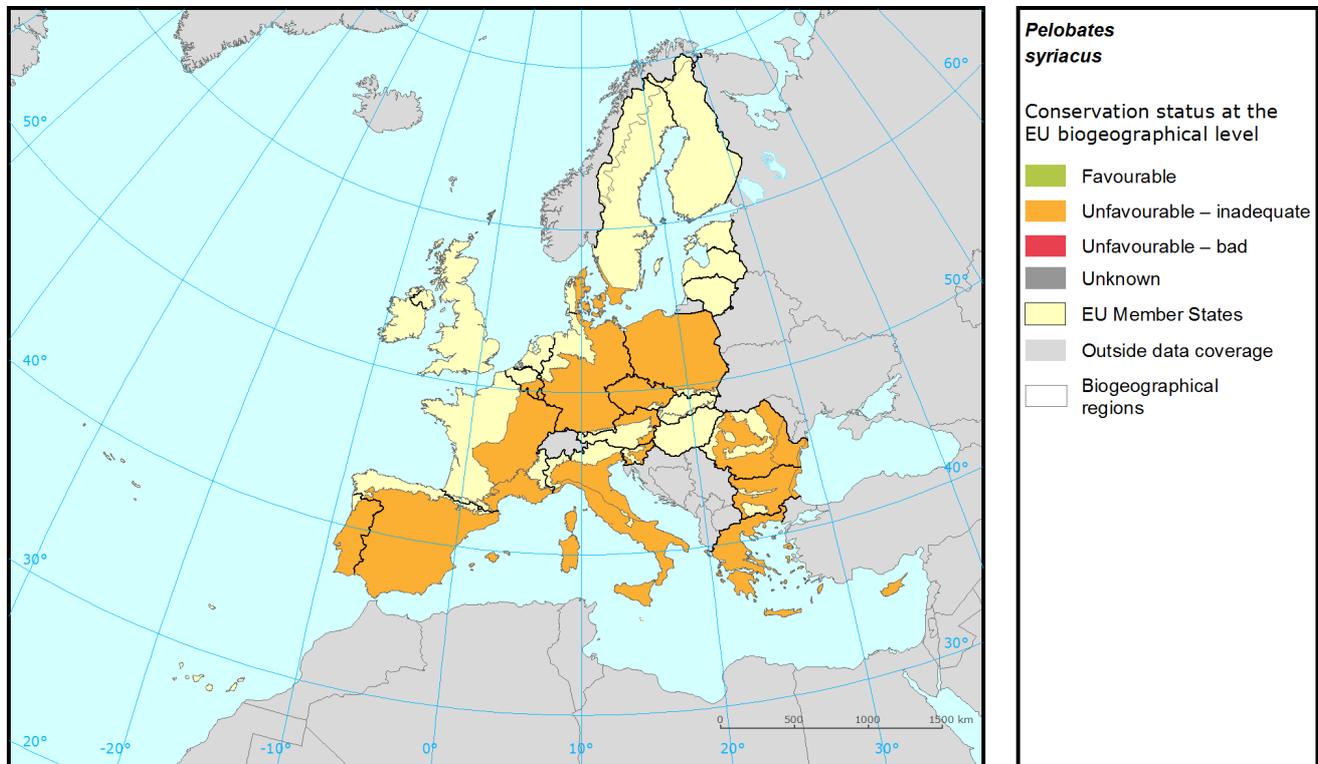
The species is reported for the Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean and Steppic biogeographical regions. The conservation status of the species is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' for all four regions. The conservation status is reported for the first time in the Black Sea, Continental and Steppic regions due to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU since the last reporting period, and is unchanged from the previous reporting period in Greece, as Greece did not deliver reports under the current reporting period.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution and presumed large population, but the loss of wetland habitats in the EU 27 could move this classification to vulnerable if current trends continue (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/58053/1> consulted on 03 March 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are urbanisation, agricultural intensification, the use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, and roads/motorways.

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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					
BLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	19	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	48	XX	Not genuine
MED	U1	U1	XX	U1	U1	-	26	U1	
STE	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	7	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

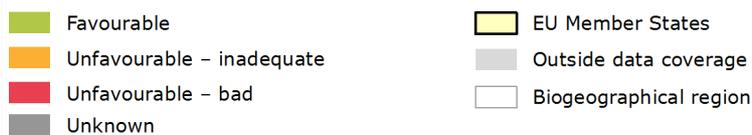
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level



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					
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	69.8		
RO	BLS	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	30.2		
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	94.8		
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	5.2		
GR	MED	U1-	U1-	XX	U1-	U1-		100.0	U1-	
RO	STE	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100.0		

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
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	27
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	18
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	18
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	18
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	18

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

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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:

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

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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.