



Triturus marmoratus

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

Triturus marmoratus

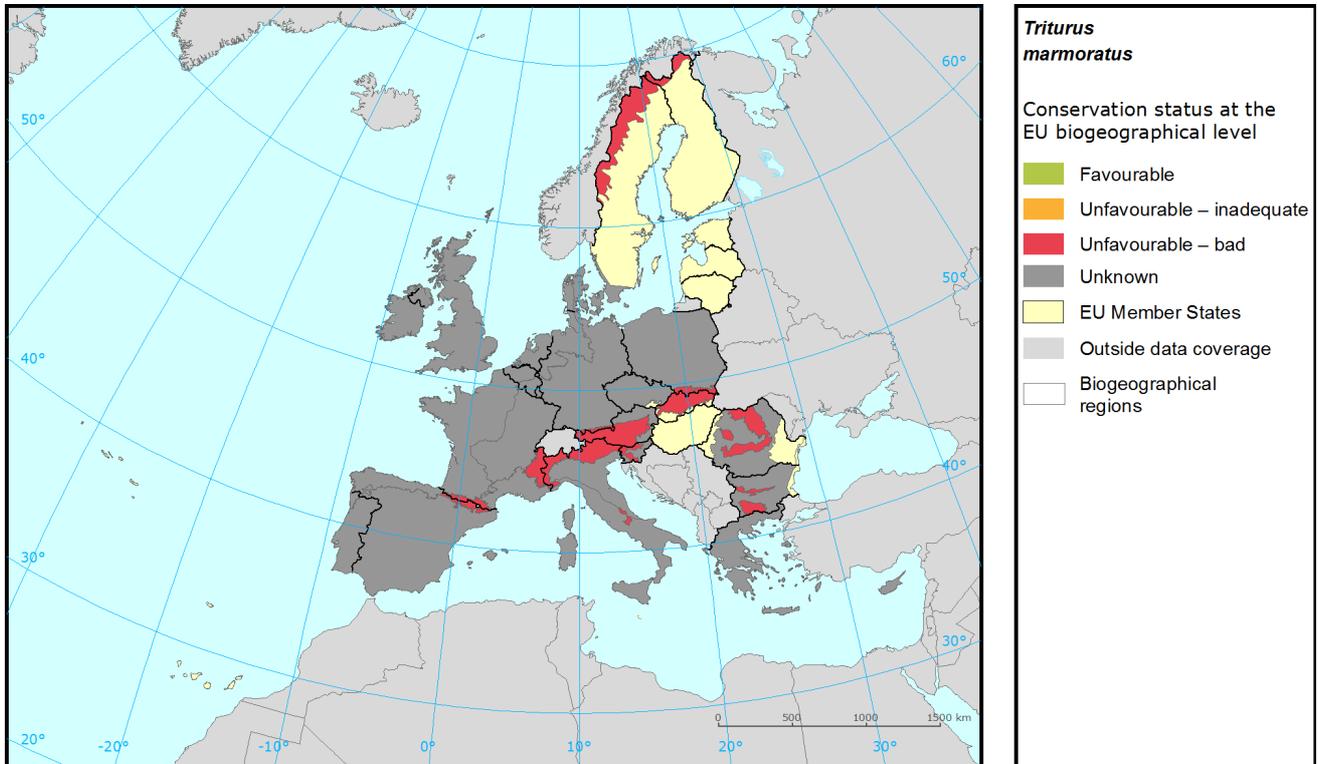
The marbled newt can be found in much of northern Iberia, and central, southern and western France. According to IUCN Red List data, the aquatic habitats of this species include well-vegetated ponds, pools, ditches and streams generally within dry woodlands, heath land, fields and rough grassland and breeding and larval development take place in many different types of permanent and temporary water sources.

The conservation status is unknown in the Atlantic, Continental and Mediterranean biogeographical regions and has been assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' in the Alpine biogeographical region.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, tolerance of a range of habitats and presumed large population (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/59477/0> consulted on 05 March 2015). The main pressures and threats are pollution to surface waters, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, paths and railroads, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, cultivation, invasive non-native species and problematic native species.

Species: *Triturus marmoratus*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

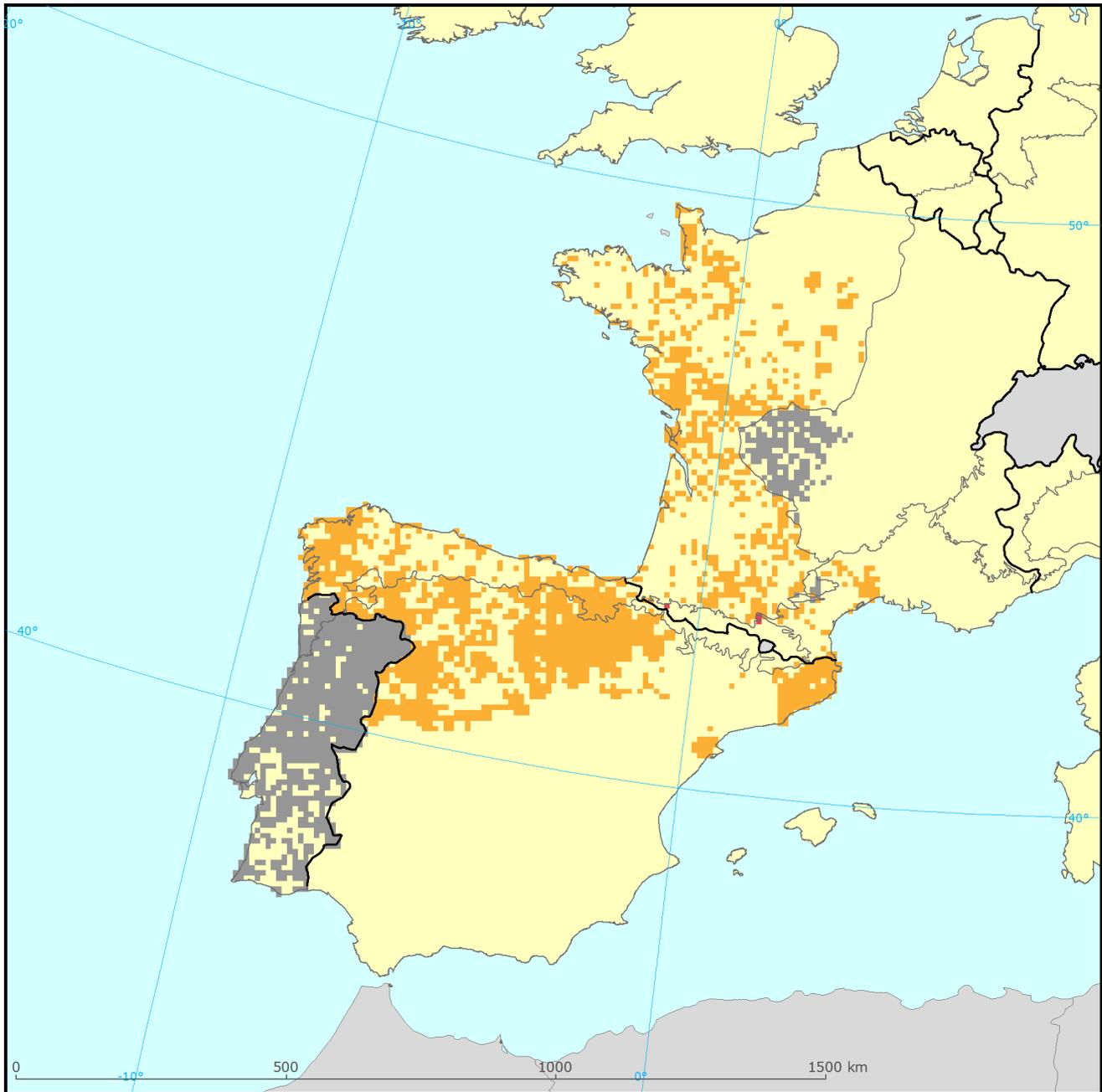


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U2	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	0.11	U1	Not genuine
ATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	35	U2	Not genuine
CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		6	U1	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	58	XX	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Triturus marmoratus

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					
FR	ALP	U2	XX	U2	XX	U2	x	100.0	U1	Better data
ES	ATL	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	31.8	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	U1	FV	U1	XX	U1	x	64.0	U2	Better data
PT	ATL	FV	XX	FV	XX	XX		4.2	FV	Changed method
FR	CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	U1	Changed method
ES	MED	XX	U1	XX	XX	U1	x	54.1	XX	Changed method
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	3.2	XX	Changed method
PT	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		42.7	FV	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
A01	Agricultural cultivation	22
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	22
H01	Pollution to surface waters	22
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	11
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	11
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	11

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
A01	Agricultural cultivation	20
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	20
H01	Pollution to surface waters	20
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	10
I01	Invasive alien species	10
I02	Problematic native species	10
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	10

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=Triturus+marmoratus>

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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.