



Canis aureus

Annex	V
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The Golden Jackal is a mammal fairly common throughout its range. In Europe its main distribution is in the Balkans and Hungary, but can be found also in Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and north-eastern Italy. Although not reported, there are also occasional records from Austria, Germany and the Baltic States. Due to its tolerance for dry habitats and its omnivorous diet, it can live in a wide variety of habitats. It is Annex V species in the Habitats Directive.

Golden Jackal has a Favourable conservation status in all regions of its range except in the Mediterranean where there are no new data from Greece. Populations are increasing.

The Continental region now hosts the biggest Golden Jackal population after Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU -over 33 000 individuals (an estimation largely based on Bulgarian modelled figures). The conservation status is Favourable and was most likely the same in the previous reporting round if Bulgaria and Romania were taken into account (otherwise Unknown). Bulgaria reports that its favourable reference value is less than the current day value. Slovenia and Czech Republic report this species as newly arriving and Slovenia is the only country reporting major threats or pressures (hunting and sheep grazing).

In the Alpine region the Golden Jackal has the Italian-Slovenian and the Bulgarian Alpine population. Conservation status is Favourable conservation, largely due to Bulgarian population. The population is only about 100 individuals but especially the Bulgarian population is connected to the Continental population. Slovenia reports it as a newly arriving species and there is no report from Slovakia. Only Slovenia reports major threats or pressures namely hunting and sheep grazing.

In the Pannonian region (Hungary) this species is in Favourable conservation status. There is no information on the number of individuals as Hungary uses 10x10 km² grids as population unit. Previously it was reported as Unknown. Hungary reports hunting as a major threat and pressure. In the Czech Republic this species a newly arriving species.

In the Steppic region (Romania) the conservation status is Favourable. This population of some 900 individuals is connected to the Bulgarian bigger population. No major threats and pressures.

In the Black Sea region the conservation status is Favourable. Population size is estimated to be about 2 900 individuals (modelled figures) and increasing. No major threats or pressures are reported. However, Bulgaria reports that the favourable reference population should be less than the current day value.

There is no up-to-date information available from the Mediterranean region as the Greek data

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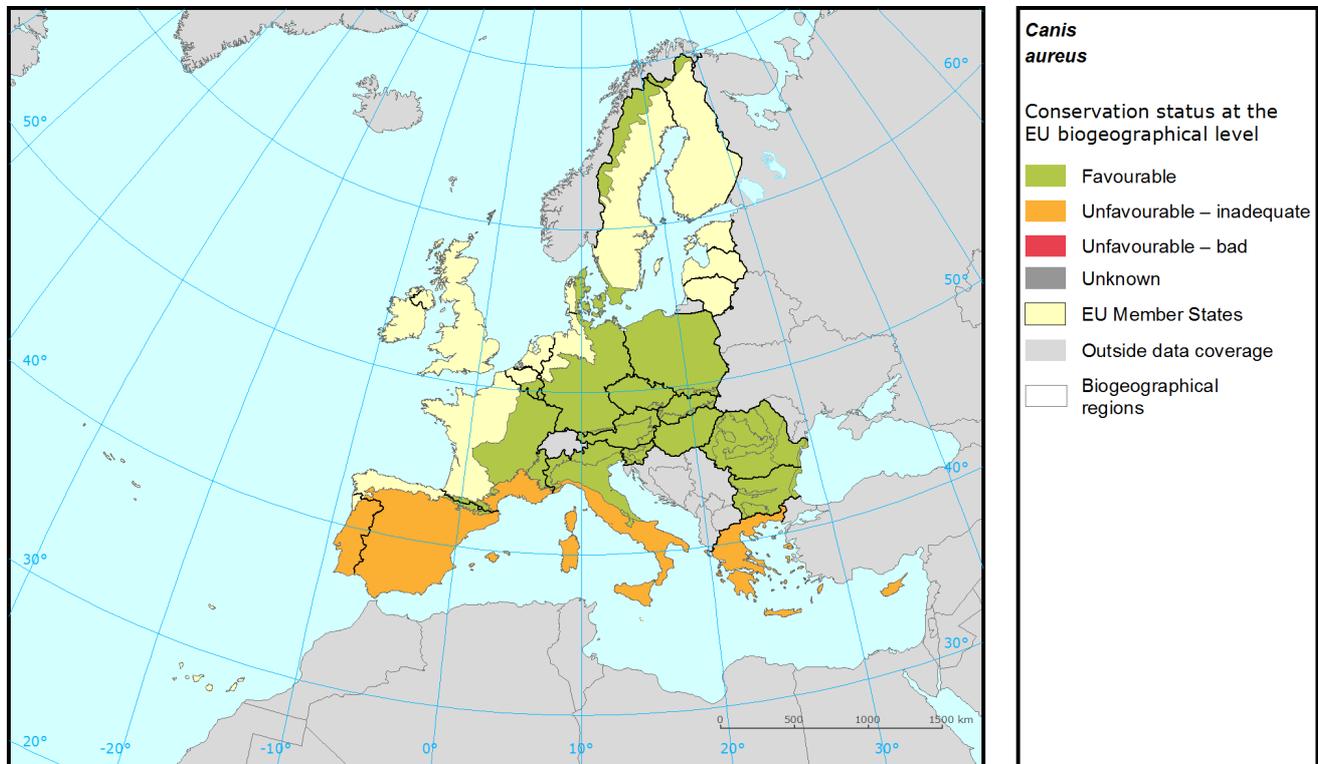
is from 2001-2006. At that time the conservation status was Unfavourable-Inadequate. Greek population was estimated to be up to 1 700 individuals.

According to IUCN European mammal assessment this species is increasing and considered as 'least concern'.

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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	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	5	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	6	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	58	XX	Not genuine
MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	5	U1	
PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	16	XX	Genuine
STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	11	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Canis aureus

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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		83.7		
IT ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		16.3	U2	Genuine
SI ALP	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
BG BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		79.2		
RO BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		20.8		
BG CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		85.2		
CZ CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
IT CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.2	U2	Genuine
RO CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		13.6		
SI CON	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	
GR MED	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		100.0	U1	
CZ PAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				
HU PAN	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100.0	XX	Genuine
RO STE	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		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
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	100

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	100

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-

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2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Mammals&period=3&subject=Canis+aureus>

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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.