



Crocidura sicula

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Mediterranean

The Sicilian Shrew is endemic to Sicily, its associated islands and Malta (currently restricted to the islands of Gozo and Comino); it occurs in a wide range of habitats such as crevices in rock, dry stone walls, in grounds with good sclerophyllous vegetation cover and also in cultivated agricultural land. The conservation status of the species is 'favourable' in the Mediterranean region; however, and according to the Italian report, '*the species is highly endangered in several small islands, in particular the Egadi, and Ustica island, where it is at high risk of extinction*'.

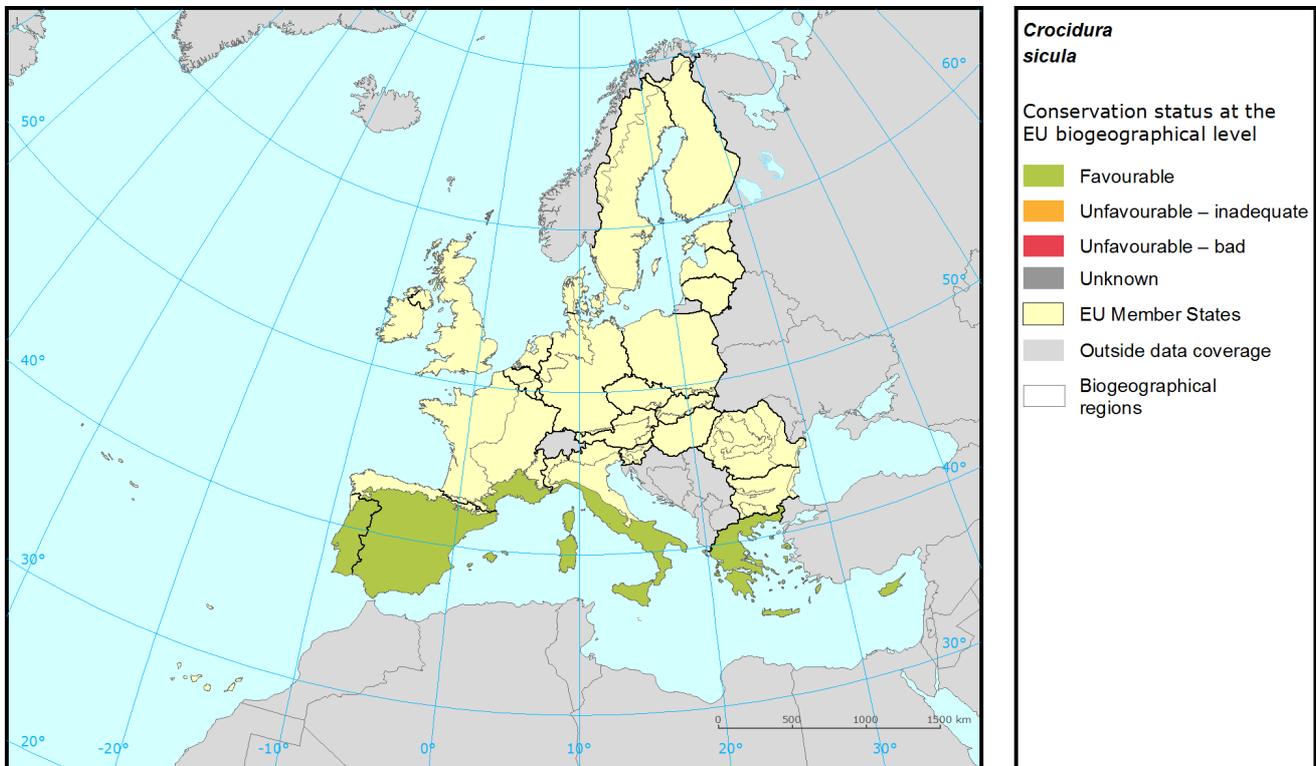
Main pressures are use of biocides, and chemicals, burning of vegetation and continuous urbanisation.

The species is classified by IUCN as 'least concern'
(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/29655/1>, consulted 5 May 2014).

Species: *Crocidura sicula*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



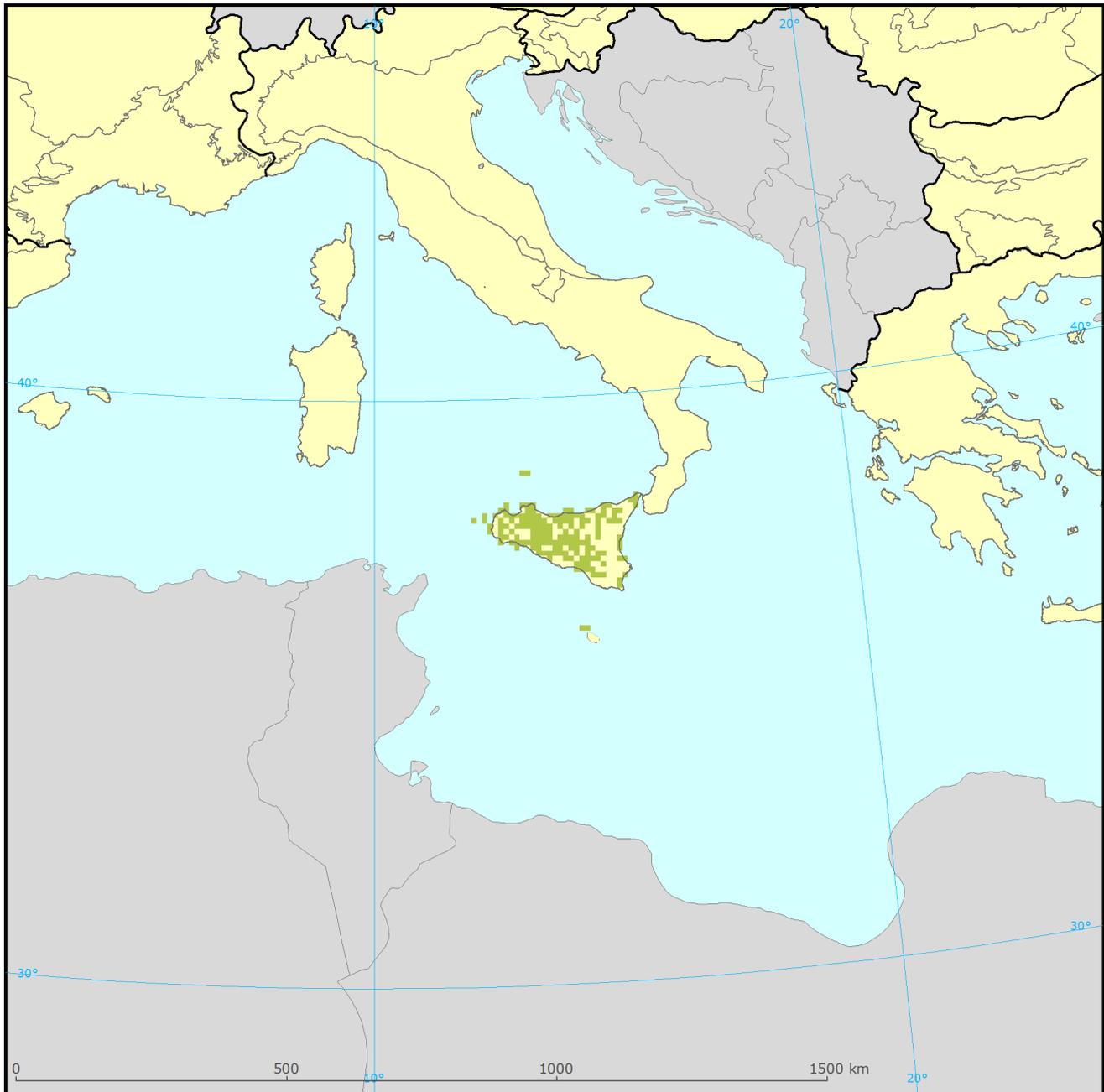
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		100	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Crocidura sicula*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Crocidura sicula

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					
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	98.8	XX	Better data	
MT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	1.2	XX		

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
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	25
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	25
J01	Fire and fire suppression	25
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	25

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:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Mammals&period=3&subject=Crocidura+sicula>

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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.