



Galemys pyrenaicus

Annex	II, IV
Priority	No
Species group	Mammals
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Mediterranean

Galemys pyrenaicus

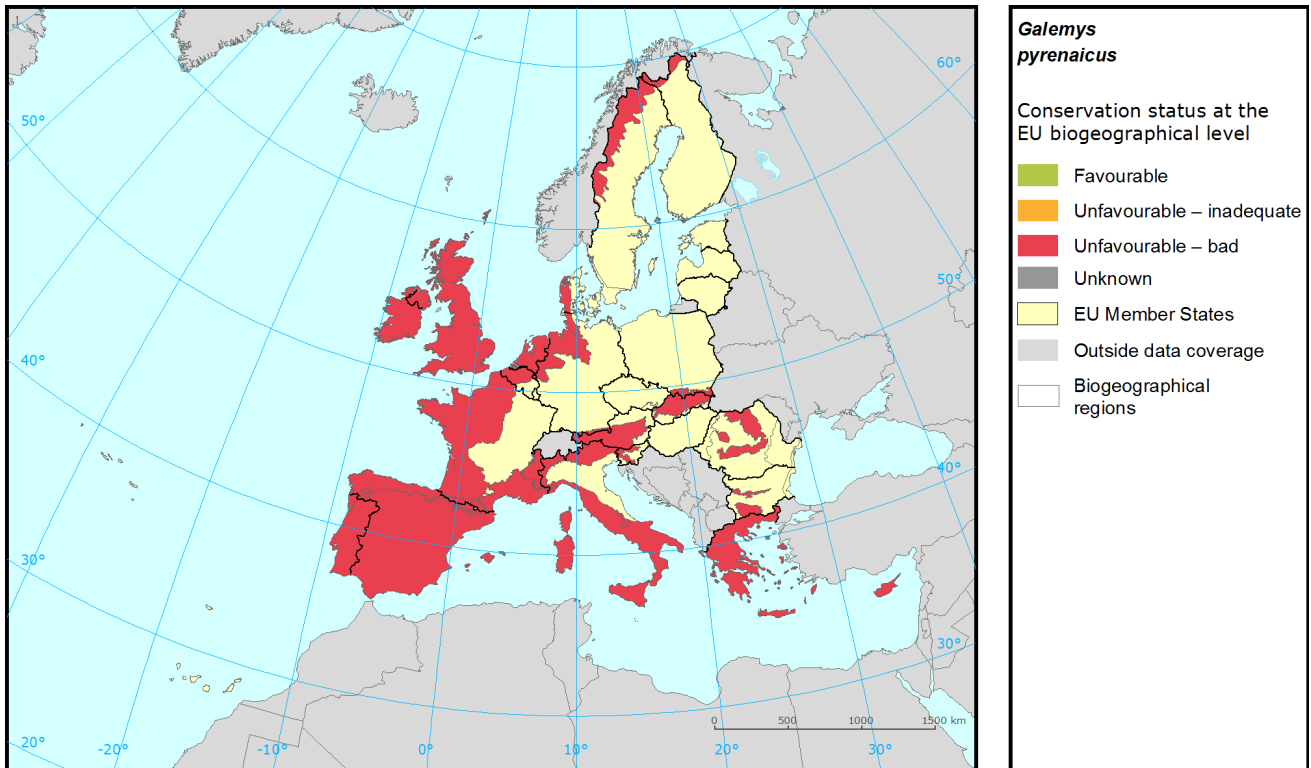
The Pyrenean desman is an aquatic member of the mole family. Its population is restricted to the northern part of the Iberian Peninsula and isolated mountains in central Spain, occurring in Portugal, Spain, Andorra and France. According to IUCN Red List data, the desman prefers fast flowing mountain streams with low temperatures and high oxygen content, but is occasionally found in slow moving water bodies such as canals, lakes and marshes.

It is found only in the Alpine, Atlantic and Mediterranean biogeographical regions and reported for Spain, France and Portugal. The conservation status has remained unchanged since the last reporting period, with 'unfavourable-bad' reported for all biogeographical regions.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as vulnerable as its population is experiencing declines across its entire range, but there are difficulties to obtain more accurate estimates of the population size and decline rate due to the species' shy and secretive habits (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/8826/1> consulted on 02 March 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are pollution to surface waters, outdoor sports and recreational activities, small hydropower projects, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions and anthropogenic reductions in habitat connectivity.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

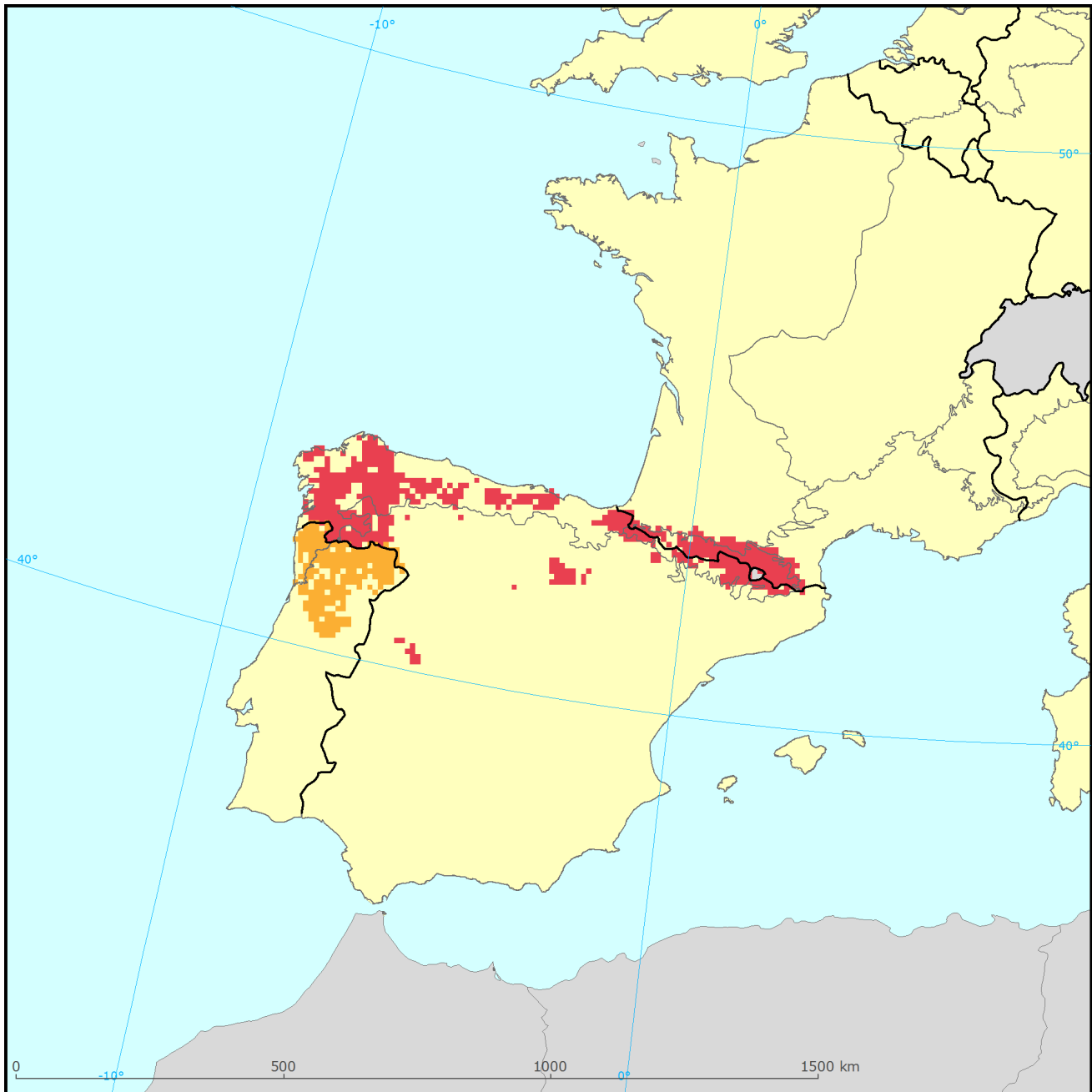


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	19	U2	
ATL	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	45	XX	Not genuine
MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	36	U2	

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

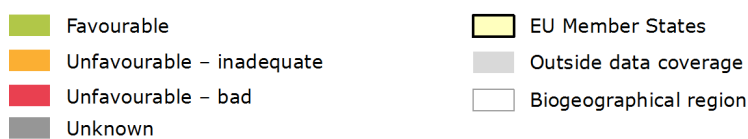
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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					
ES	ALP	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	41.8	U2		
FR	ALP	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	58.2	U2		
ES	ATL	U1	U2	U1	U2	-	83.0	XX	Changed method	
FR	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	6.5	U2		
PT	ATL	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	10.6	U1		
ES	MED	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	31.4	U2	Genuine	
FR	MED	XX	U2	U2	U2	=	5.8	U2		
PT	MED	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	62.8	U1		

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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	31
H01	Pollution to surface waters	15
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	12
I01	Invasive alien species	12
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	12
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	4

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	30
H01	Pollution to surface waters	15
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	11
I01	Invasive alien species	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	11
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	11
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	7
A09	Irrigation in agriculture	4

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	ATL	MED
ES	35	35	35
FR	100*	10	10
PT		x	x

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	19
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	19
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	16
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	9
4.3	Managing water abstraction	9
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	9
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	6
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	6
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	3

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=Galemys+pyrenaicus>

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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.

ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.