

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1202 - *Bufo calamita* - Natterjack toad**

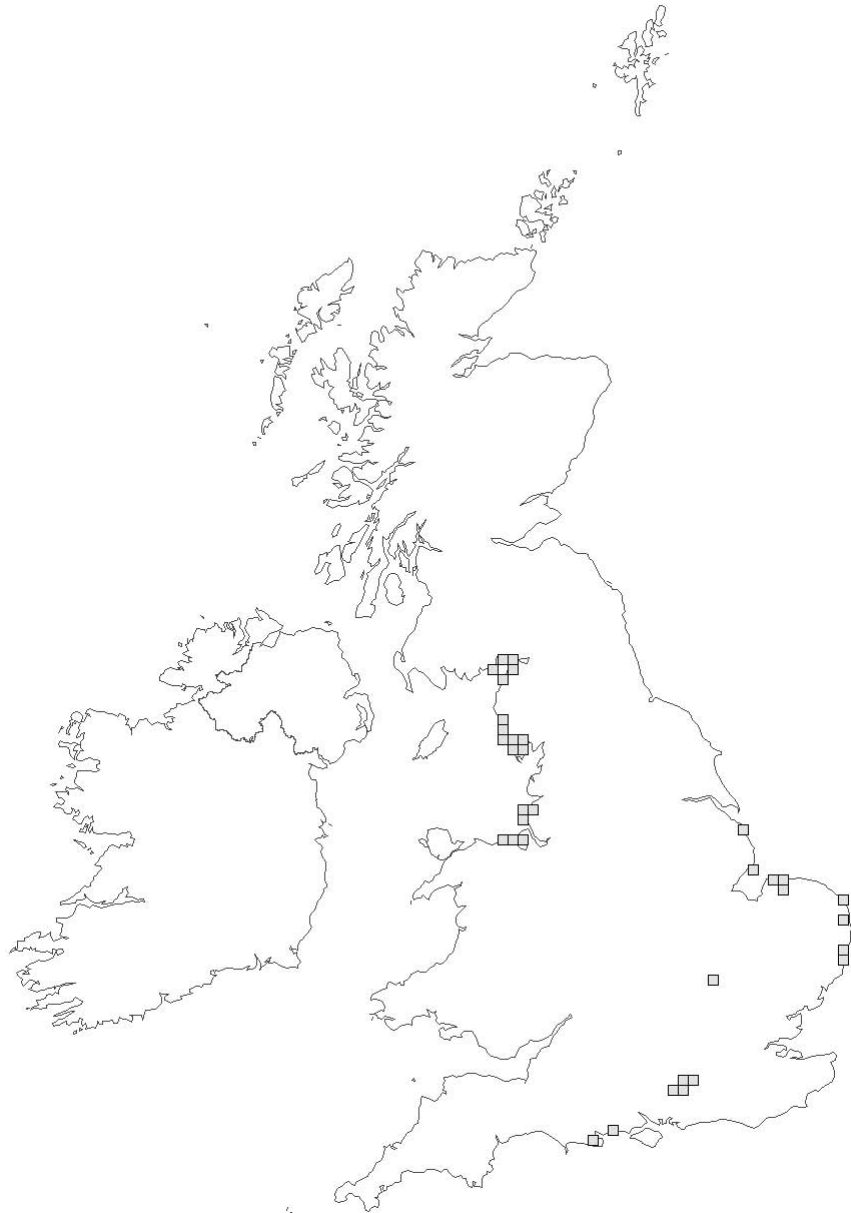
The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Bufo calamita*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1202
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom showing the distribution of the species <i>Bufo calamita</i> . The map includes the main islands of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Channel Islands and the Shetland Islands. Shaded areas indicate the range of the species, which is primarily concentrated in the south and east of England, with smaller, isolated populations in the south of Scotland and the Channel Islands. The distribution is fragmented, with several distinct shaded regions across the country.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

BEEBEE, T.J.C & GRIFFITHS, R.A. 2000. Amphibians and reptiles: A natural history of the British herpetofauna. The New Naturalist series. London: HarperCollins.

BUCKLEY, J & BEEBEE, T.J.C. 2004. Monitoring the conservation status of an endangered amphibian: the natterjack toad *Bufo calamita* in Britain. *Animal Conservation* 7: 221-228.

European Habitats Forum. 2006. Towards European Biodiversity Monitoring. Assessment, monitoring and reporting of conservation status of European habitats and species. Wien, Cambridge, Bruxelles.

GENT, T. & GIBSON, S. 2003. Herpetofauna Workers' Manual. Joint Nature conservation Committee

	<p>GLEED-OWEN, C.P. 2004. Initial surveillance baseline datasets for the sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>, natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i> and smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i> in England. Report for English Nature, Peterborough.</p> <p>GLEED-OWEN, C, BUCKLEY, J, CONEYBEER, J, GENT, T, MCCRACKEN, M, MOULTON, N, & WRIGHT, D. 2005a. Costed plans and options for herpetofauna surveillance and monitoring. English Nature Research Reports, No. 663. English Nature, Peterborough.</p> <p>GLEED-OWEN, C, BUCKLEY, J, CONEYBEER, J, GENT, T, MCCRACKEN, M, MOULTON, N, & WRIGHT, D. 2005. Costed plans and options for herpetofauna surveillance and monitoring. CCW Contract Science Report 666, Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</p> <p>LANGTON, T.E.S, BECKETT, C.L & DUNSMORE, I. 1993. UK herpetofauna: a review of British herpetofauna populations in a wider context. Report 99F2AO69 to Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Peterborough: JNCC.</p> <p>Natterjack toad SAP target review. www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk National Habitat Plan – Targets.</p> <p>Map Data Sources</p> <p>The Herpetofauna Conservation Trust Rare Species Database and Reptiles and Amphibians Dataset (provided via the NBN Gateway)</p>
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2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	3694			
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1995-2006			
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	2500	Maximum	2500
	Units	Other Number of breeding females		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2004			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	2 - Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good			
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			

2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable
2.4.10 Main pressures	100 - Cultivation; 101 - Modification of cultivation practices; 141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 701 - water pollution; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 853 - management of water levels; 920 - Drying out; 965 - predation;
2.4.11 Threats	101 - Modification of cultivation practices; 390 - Mining and extraction activities not referred to above; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 601 - golf course; 608 - camping and caravans; 730 - Military manouvres; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; 810 - Drainage; 853 - management of water levels; 871 - sea defense or coast protection works; 920 - Drying out; 953 - acidification; 954 - invasion by a species; 965 - predation; 969 - other forms or mixed forms of interspecific faunal competition;
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.5 Habitats for the species	This species is associated with sandy heaths, coastal dune systems and upper salt marshes. It is highly specialised in terms of its breeding requirements, showing preference for shallow water bodies in the earliest stages of succession with low levels of plant and animal life. Natterjacks excavate their own burrows, or use existing ones, in soft substrates such as sand. For this reason, active management to maintain open landscapes in both coastal and heathland habitats is usually necessary (Gent & Gibson, 2003).
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	100
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of data	Moderate
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Stable (=)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.6 Future prospects	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	4100
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	10000
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.4) Population	(U2+) - Bad but improving

(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1) - Inadequate
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(U2+) - Bad but improving