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Triturus cristatu			Re	egion: 10			
Taxonomic Authority:	(Laurenti, 1768)						
Synonyms:			C	ommon Name	s:		
Turanomolge mensbieri	Nikolsky, 1918		Gı	reat Crested N	ewt	English	
			Gı	rebenchatyi Tri	iton	Russian	
			Nö	ördlicher Kamn	nolch	German	
			No	orthern Crested	d Newt	English	
			Tr	aszka Grzebie	niasta	Polish	
Order: Caudata			Fa	amily: Sal	lamandridae		
	Triturus cristatus formerly wa cristatus karelinii and T. crist superspecies, and the speci The exact ranges of membe	tatus carnifex. T fic name Trituru	These a	are now recogr atus (sensu str	nised as separa icto) is attribute	te species of the document to the document to the former	ne Triturus cristatus nominative subspecies.
General Information	n						
Biome	<u></u> Terrestr	al 🗸	Fres	hwater	Marin	e	
Geographic Range of sp	pecies:		На	abitat and Eco	ology Informati	ion:	
This species is widely distributed from the United Kingdom and northern France, through southern Scandinavia, and central Europe, to the southwestern part of West Siberia (Kurganskaya Province; records in Sverdlovskaya Province need verification). The presence of this species in southern Hungary requires verification and is not mapped here, as earlier records of T. cristatus are now believed to refer to other Triturus species (M. Puky, pers. comm.). It has an altitudinal range from sea level to 1,750m asl. (Arnold, 2003). It can be found in coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests (compose of pine, birch, oak, alder etc.), their glades and edges, in forest stepp bush lands, pastures, meadows, parks and gardens. Reproduction in permanent stagnant and in semi-flowing waters such as ponds, rarely lakes, flooded quarries, irrigation channels and ditches. The usage of small ponds appears to be more typical in the southern part of its ran and in the Carpathian Mountains than in the north. It can be found in coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests (compose of pine, birch, oak, alder etc.), their glades and edges, in forest stepp bush lands, pastures, meadows, parks and gardens. Reproduction in permanent stagnant and in semi-flowing waters such as ponds, rarely lakes, flooded quarries, irrigation channels and ditches. The usage of small ponds appears to be more typical in the southern part of its ran and in the Carpathian Mountains than in the north. It can be found in coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests (composed of pine, birch, oak, alder etc.), their glades and edges, in forest stepp bush lands, pastures, meadows, parks and gardens. Reproduction in permanent stagnant and in semi-flowing waters such as ponds, rarely lakes, flooded quarries, irrigation channels and ditches. The usage of small ponds appears to be more typical in the southern part of its ran and in the Carpathian Mountains than in the north. It can be found in coniferous, and can be found in coniferous, and can be found in coniferous, and can be fou							edges, in forest steppe, rdens. Reproduction in s such as ponds, rarely I ditches. The usage of southern part of its range orth. It can be found in
Conservation Measures			Tł	reats:			
Listed on Appendix II of the Berne Convention. Listed on Annexes II and IV of the EU Natural Habitats Directive. Protected by national legislation in many countries; recorded on many national and subnational Red Data books and lists. Present in many protected areas. The are local conservation programmes for the species in parts of its range (eg. Poland). The species is sensitive to changes in water quality. Correspondingly industrial pollution of water, destruction and drainage of ponds seem be the most harmful factors for T. cristatus. The impact of natural factors such as ponds overgrowing, shallowing and eutrophication is harmful to urban populations and those near to the range margins. Introduced predatory fishes are leading to declines in some areas. In some parts of the range (of the former Soviet Union) there is substantial commercial collecting of this species for the pet trade.							
Species population info	rmation:						
distribution (e.g., Belgium appears to remain relative	nown to be declining or rare i , where only a few sites are k ely common in suitable habita numbers) over parts of its ra	nown), it its (although					
	Native -	Native -					
	Presence		Extinct	Reintroduced	d Introduced	Vagrant	
Country Distribution		Possible					
Austria	<u> </u>						
Belarus	<u> </u>						
Belgium	✓						
Czech Republic	✓						
Denmark	✓						
Estonia	✓						
France	✓						

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Germany

Hungary

Lithuania

Moldova

Norway

Poland

Romania

Slovakia

Russian Federation

Liechtenstein

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Latvia

Sweden	✓			
Switzerland	✓			
Ukraine	\checkmark			
United Kingdom	\checkmark			
Serbia and Montenegro	✓			

Native -Native -

Presence Presence Extinct Reintroduced Introduced Confirmed Possible

Score

Lower Level Habitat Preferences

Score

FAO Marine Habitats

Upper Level Habitat Preferences

Major Lakes

Major Rivers

6

Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)

Oppe	LCVCI Habitat i Telefellees		_		LOW	Ci Ecvei Habitat i leicielles		000.0	
1.1 F	orest - Boreal			2	Broad	lleaf Forest		1	
1.4 Forest - Temperate			1	Conif	er Boreal Forest		2		
 5.1 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls) 5.4 Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatland 5.5 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha) 5.7 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha) 5.8 Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater 			1	Conif	er Forest		1		
			d = 1	Cool	Broadleaf Forest		1		
				Cool	Crops and Towns		2		
				Cool	Fields and Woods		2		
			Pools	1	Cool	Mixed Forest		1	
			1		uous Coniferous Forest		2		
Marshes/Pools (under 8ha) 11.1 Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land						and Woody Savanna		2	
				2		s Crops	2		
11.2 A	rtificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland			2		n Wetland	1 1 1 2		
11.4 A	rtificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens			2		Bog, Fen			
11.5 A	rtificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas			2		I Forest			
	rtificial/Aquatic - Water Storage Areas (over 8	Bha)		2		w Conifers			
	rtificial/Aquatic - Ponds (below 8ha)			1	Urbar			2	
	rtificial/Aquatic - Excavations (open)			2	Wood	ly Savanna		2	
13 In	ntroduced vegetation			2					
Majoı	threats				Con	servation Measures			
Code	Description of threat	Past F	resent	Future	Code	Conservation measures	In place	Needed	
I	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	✓	✓	✓	1	Policy-based actions	✓		
1.1	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	1.2	Legislation	✓		
1.1.1	Crops	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1	Development	✓		
1.1.1.2	Small-holder farming	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1.	1 International level	✓		
1.1.1.3	Agro-industry farming	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1.	2 National level	✓		
1.1.4	Livestock	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2	Implementation	✓		
1.1.4.2	Small-holder	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2.	1 International level	✓		
1.1.4.3	Agro-industry	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2.	2 National level	✓		
1.3	Extraction		✓	✓	2	Communication and Education	✓	✓	
1.3.3	Wood	✓	✓	✓	2.2	Awareness	✓	✓	
1.3.3.2	Selective logging	✓	✓	✓	3	Research actions		✓	
1.3.3.3	Clear-cutting	✓	✓	✓	3.2	Population numbers and range		✓	
1.4	Infrastructure development	✓	✓	✓	3.3	Biology and Ecology		✓	
1.4.1	Industry	✓	✓	✓	3.4	Habitat status		✓	
1.4.2	Human settlement	✓	✓	✓	3.5	Threats		✓	
2	Invasive alien species (directly affecting the	✓	✓	✓	3.6	Uses and harvest levels		✓	
2.2	species) Predators				3.7	Cultural relevance		✓	
2. 2 3	Harvesting (hunting/gathering)	<u>v</u>	✓	✓	3.8	Conservation measures		✓	
3.5	Cultural/scientific/leisure activities	∨ ✓	✓	∨	3.9	Trends/Monitoring		✓	
3.5.1	Subsistence use/local trade	∨	✓	∨	4	Habitat and site-based actions	✓	✓	
3.5.1	Sub-national/national trade	∨	✓	∨	4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	✓	✓	
3.5.2 3.5.3		<u> </u>			4.2	Restoration		✓	
ა.ⴢ.ა გ	Regional/international trade Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	<u>v</u>	✓	V	4.4	Protected areas	✓	✓	

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4.4.2 Establishment

6.3 Water pollution	<u> </u>	✓ 4.4.3	Management		✓				
6.3.1 Agriculture		✓ 5	Species-based a	actions					
6.3.2 Domestic	<u> </u>	✓ 5.1	Re-introductions						
6.3.3 Commercial/Industrial	V V	✓ 5.3	Sustainable use						
9 Intrinsic factors	<u> </u>	5 .3.1	Harvest manage	ment					
9.3 High juvenile mortality	<u></u>	5 .3.2	Trade managem	Trade management					
<u>Utilisation of Species</u>									
Purpose/Type of Use	Subsistence	Nationa	al International	Other purpose:					
13. Pets/display animals, horticulture		✓	\checkmark						
Primary forms removed from the wild	100% >75%	51-75%	26-50% <25%	Other forms removed fro	m the wild:				
1. Whole animal/plant									
Source of specimens in commercial trade	100% >75%	51-75%	26-50% <25%	Other source of specime	ns:				
Wild									
Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to to	tal wild population	numbers o	ver last five years	: Unknown					
Trend in offtake/harvest produced through of	domestication/cultiv	vation over I	ast five years:	Unknown					
CITES: Not listed									
Red Listing									
Red List Assessment: Least Concern (LC)			Possibly Extinct						
Red List Criteria:		ш.	Coolbry Extinot						
	eted as Least Conce	rn in view of	ite wide dietributio	n tolerance of a degree of hab	nitat modification				
Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.									
Current Population Trend: Decreasing		Date	of Assessment:	12/17/2004					
Assessor(s): Jan Willem Arntzen, Sergius k	Kuzmin, Robert Jehle	e, Trevor Bee	bee, David Tarkhr	nishvili, Vladimir Ishchenko, Na	italia Ananjeva, N				

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