



Foto: Iñaki Relanzón.

Where does the Montseny newt live?

The Montseny newt is very difficult to find and observe in the wild. It lives in remote and inaccessible parts of mountain streams, requiring excellent environmental conditions: cold, oxygenated and very clean waters with rocky bottoms. These streams can always be found in well preserved beech, holm oak and riverbank forests.



Foto: Maria Barrachina.



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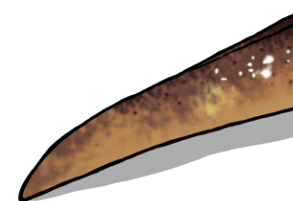
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ENGLISH



The Montseny Newt



The Life Tritó Montseny project

The project was launched to protect the critically endangered Montseny newt. Around 50 initiatives will be carried out between 2016 and 2020 to ensure the conservation of the species and its habitat in the high-lying streams and surrounding forests of the Natura 2000 Network Montseny-ES5110001.



Foto: Felix Amat.

The Montseny Newt (*Calotriton arnoldi*)

A unique amphibian species, it is found only in the most remote and best preserved areas of the Montseny Natural Park and Biosphere Reserve and is thus endemic to the area. This makes it endemic to Montseny. The first populations of the species were identified as the Pyrenean newt (*Calotriton asper*) in 1979. However, subsequent scientific studies were conducted in late 2005, leading to the discovery that these Montseny populations actually belonged to a completely different and new species: the *Calotriton arnoldi*.



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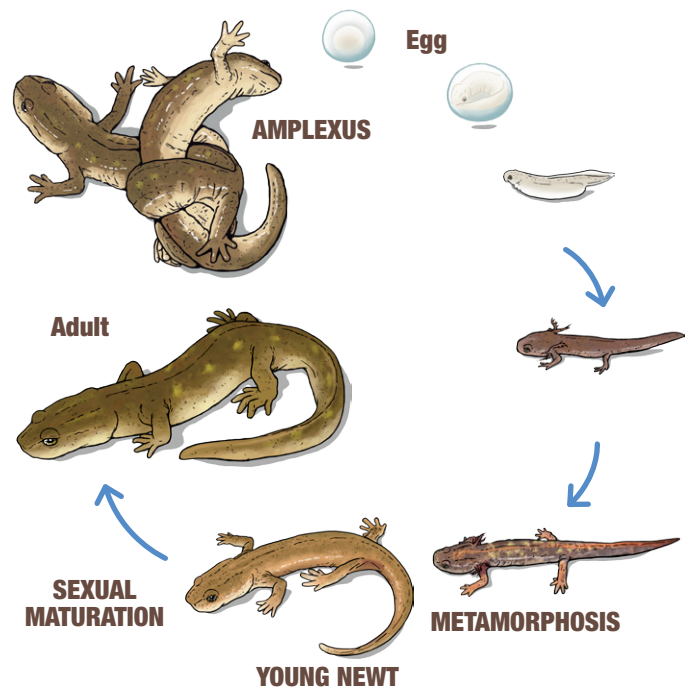


What is the Montseny newt like?

- **It is a Urodela**, i.e. an amphibian with a tail belonging to the salamander family (*Salamandridae*).
- **It is chocolate in colour**, sometimes with pale yellow spots.
- **Its belly is translucent**, and it has an ivory-coloured mark on its neck.
- **It has warty skin** with a black hardened tip.

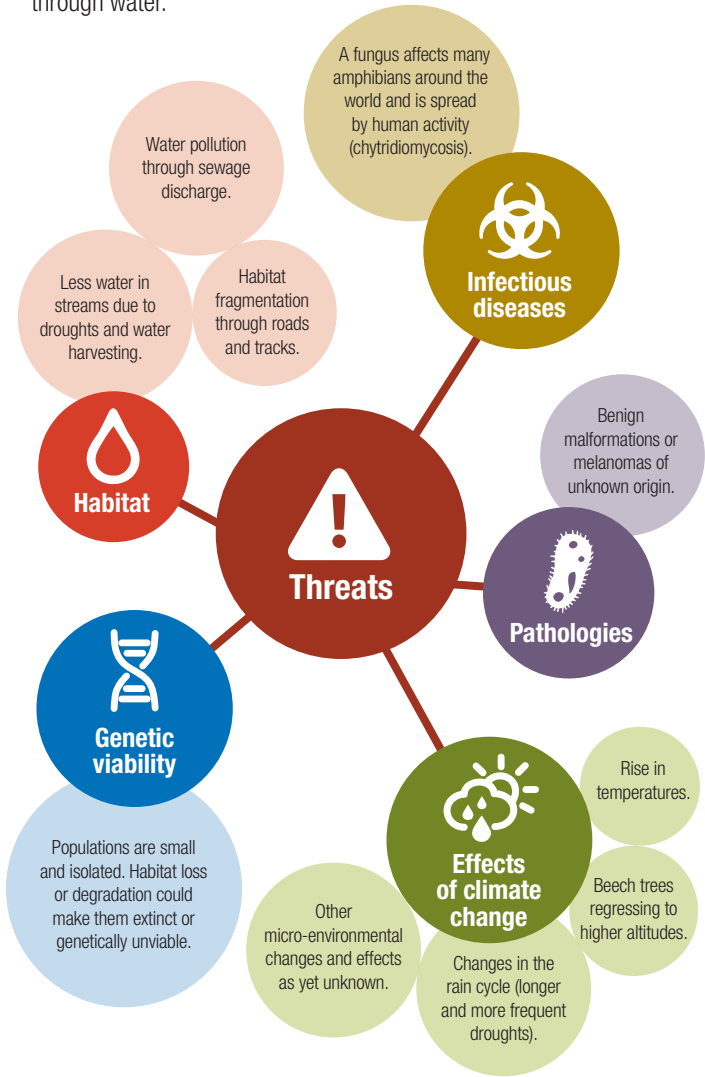
Life Cycle

The Montseny newt is an exclusively aquatic amphibian: all phases of its life cycle are spent in the water.



Why is the Montseny newt endangered?

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has classified the species as critically endangered. It is one of the most endangered amphibians in Europe. It is one of the most threatened amphibians in Europe with a sparse population that is spread out over a very small area. It is also very well adapted to its habitat and has very little capacity to disperse to other areas, as it can only move through water.



How are we conserving the Montseny newt?



Legal protection
We provide legal protection for the newt at national and European level, involving landowners and local authorities in the conservation effort.



Breeding in captivity
We ensure the continuation of newt populations through breeding and reintroduction programmes.



Aquatic habitat
We improve the quality of aquatic and riverbank habitats.



Scientific monitoring
We build upon current scientific and technical knowledge for the management and conservation of the species and its habitat.

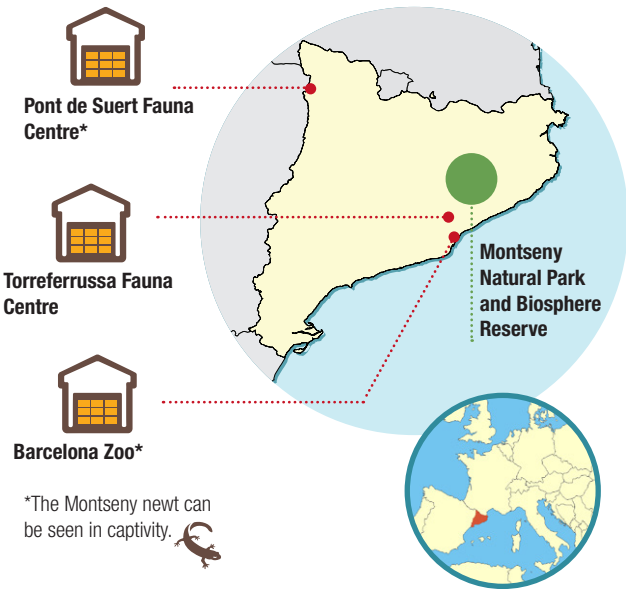
How can I help the Montseny newt?

- 🚰 Reduce your water consumption at home.
- ♻️ Optimise water usage and recycle.
- 🚫 Do not dispose of waste in rivers and streams.
- 🌳 Respect the natural course of streams and riverside forests.

Geographical scope

Life Tritó Montseny project is mainly carried out in the Montseny Natural Park and Biosphere Reserve, located in Catalonia's precoastal mountain range. However, the project is also carried out at three breeding centres: Pont de Suert, Torreferrussa and Barcelona Zoo.

Montseny newt breeding centres:



*The Montseny newt can be seen in captivity.

Breeding in captivity

The Life Tritó Montseny project is committed to breeding the species in captivity to boost natural populations. Breeding centres will guarantee the genetic reserve of the Montseny newt outside its natural habitat. This will increase the number of specimens that can be released into the wild and expand the geographical distribution of the species. By studying the Montseny newt in captivity we can also learn more about its biology and ecological needs.