

# Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	GR
0.2.1 Species code	1248
0.2.2 Species name	Podarcis taurica
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Podarcis tauricus
0.2.4 Common name	Valkanosavra

## 1. National Level

### 1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
1.1.3 Year or period	2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

## 2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

### 2.1 Biogeographical Region

#### Mediterranean (MED)

### 2.2 Published sources

Chondropoulos, B.P., 1986, A checklist of the Greek reptiles. I. The lizards., Amphibia-Reptilia. 7(3):217-235; Kabisch, K. 1986. Podarcis taurica - Taurische Eidechse. In: Böhme, W. (ed.), Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas, Band 2/II., Echsen III (Podarcis). Aula-Verlag Wiesbaden, pp. 343-362; Poulakakis, N., P. Lymberakis; E. Valakos; P. Pafilis, E. Zouros and M. Mylonas 2005. Phylogeography of Balkan wall lizard (Podarcis taurica) and its relatives inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Ecology 14: 2433–2443

### 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	42267,54
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	N/A
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km <sup>2</sup> ) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method A wide ranging species. None of the known populations became extinct since 1994. FRV is the total of the range which excludes the unfavorable altitude areas.
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

### 2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1) min 5479 max 8090

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2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems	There are no adequate references or measurements regarding the population size or population densities. Based on the available data an estimation of the population using as unit the number of individuals doesn't seem feasible at this stage.
2.4.4 Year or period	2012	
2.4.5 Method – population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)	
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012	
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	stable (0)	
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)	
2.4.10 Long-term trend period		
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A	
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A	
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number operator unknown method	approximately equal to (≈) No There are no indications or reports of population decline or abnormal population structure. FRV has been set at the current population level.
2.4.15 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	

## 2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	8090
2.5.2 Year or period	2012
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling (2)
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	A widely distributed generalist species. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km <sup>2</sup> )	22516
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)

## 2.7 Main Threats

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Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (A07)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

## 2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

The range estimations do not include unfavorable altitude areas.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

## 2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects assessment Favourable (FV)  
qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status Favourable (FV)

2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status N/A

## 3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A  
min max

3.1.2 Method used N/A

3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A

### 3.2 Conversation Measures