

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	1261
0.2.2 Species name	Lacerta agilis
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Ammosavra

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	2011-2012
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

Bousbouras D., S. Bourdakis and T. Karachalios 1997. Three new species for Herpetofauna in Rodopi mountain, Est Macedonia, Greece. Newsletter Hellenic Zoological Society vol. 30, pp. 9-10. [\[2\]](#)

Bousbouras D. & S. Bourdakis 1997. The amphibians and reptiles of some mountainous areas of West Macedonia (Greece). Biologia Gallo - Hellenika Vol. 24(1), pp 5-22. [\[2\]](#)

Ioannidis Y. & D. Bousbouras 1997. The space utilisation by the reptiles in Prespa National Park. in: A.J. Crivelli & G. Catsadorakis (eds), Lake Prespa, Northwestern Greece. Hydrobiologia (Special Volume) 351: 135-142. Ed. Kluwer Academic Publishers. [\[2\]](#)

Petrov B. P., N. Tzankov, H. Strijbosch, G. Popgeorgiev, V. Beshkov. 2006. The herpetofauna (Amphibia and Reptilia) of the Western Rhodopes mountain (Bulgaria and Greece).— In: Beron P. (ed.) Biodiversity of Bulgaria. 3. Biodiversity of Western Rhodopes (Bulgaria and Greece) I. Pensoft & Nat. Mus. Natur. Hist., Sofia, 863-912. [\[2\]](#)

Nilson, G. & C. Andrén (1987): Nachweis der Zauneidechse, Lacerta agilis LINNAEUS, 1758, in Zentral-Griechenland (Sauria: Lacertidae). – Salamandra, Bonn, 23 (4): 278-279. (41-04).

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	1568,89
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 ²) operator approximately equal to (≈) unkown No method A mountain species. None of the known populations

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became extinct since 1994. FRV is the total of the range which excludes the unfavorable altitude areas.

2.3.10 Reason for change

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 5x5 km grid cells (grids5x5)
min 22 max 22

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 expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

2.4.6 Short-term trend period

2001-2012

2.4.7 Short term trend direction

unknown (x)

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 approximately equal to (≈)
unknown No
method

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 (km²)

1331

2.5.2 Year or period

2012

2.5.3 Method used - habitat

Estimate based on expert opinion with no or minimal sampling (1)

2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat

Good

2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method

A species restricted to some mountainous areas. 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 (km²)

1934

2.5.10 Reason for change

Use of different method

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

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	low importance (L)	N/A

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

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing (A04.03)	medium importance (M)	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 Unknown (XX)
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