

# 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	1263
0.2.2 Species name	<b>Lacerta viridis</b>
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Seps viridis
0.2.4 Common name	Prasinosaavra

## 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

### 2.2 Published sources

#### Mediterranean (MED)

- Elbing, K. and Nettmann, H.K. (eds.). 2001. Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte und zum Schutz der Smaragdeidechsen (*Lacerta s. str.*). *Mertensiella* (13): 1-185. [\[2\]](#)
- Gubanyi, J. and Gubanyi, J. 1997. Geographic Distribution. *Lacerta viridis*. *Herpetological Review* 28 (2): 96. [\[2\]](#)
- Kasapidis, P., Provatidou, S., Maragou, P. and Valakos, E.D. 1996. Neue Daten über die Herpetofauna von Lesbos (ägäische Inseln, Griechenland) und einige biogeographische Bemerkungen über die Inseln des nordöstlichen ägäischen Archipels. *Salamandra* 32 (3): 171-180. [\[2\]](#)
- Nettmann, H.K. and Rykena, S. 1984. *Lacerta viridis* - Smaragdeidechse. In: Böhme, W. (ed.), *Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas, Band 2/I., Echsen II (Lacerta)*. Aula-Verlag Wiesbaden, pp. 129-180. [\[2\]](#)
- Pafilis, P., Maragou, P., 2013. One more record of *Lacerta viridis* (Laurenti, 1768) from Macedonia. *Heprezoa* 26, 101-102. [\[2\]](#)
- Petrov B.P., Tzankov, N., Strijbosch, H., Popgeorgiev, G. and Beshkov, V. 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, pp. 863-912. [\[2\]](#)
- Rykena, S., Nettmann, H.K. and Mayer, W. 2001. *Lacerta viridis guentherpetersi* ssp. nov. eine neue Unterart der Smaragdeidechse aus Griechenland. In: Kerstin Elbing and Hans-Konrad Nettmann (eds.) *Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte und zum Schutz der Smaragdeidechsen (Lacerta s. str.)*. Contributions to the Natural History and Conservation of the Green Lizards (*Lacerta s. str.*). *Mertensiella* 13: 89-97. [\[2\]](#)
- Tóth, T., Krecsák, L., Madsen, T. and Újvári, B. 2002. Herpetofaunal locality records on the Greek Islands of Corfu (Amphibia, Reptilia). *Heprezoa* 15 (3/4):149-169. [\[2\]](#)
- Valakos, E.D., Pafilis, P., Sotiropoulos, K., Lymberakis, P., Maragou, P. and Foufopoulos, J. 2008. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Greece*. Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, 463 pp. [\[2\]](#)
- Sagonas K, Poulakakis N, Lymberakis P, Parmakelis A, Pafilis P, Valakos ED 2014. Molecular systematics and historical biogeography of the green lizards (*Lacerta*) in Greece: Insights from mitochondrial and nuclear DNA. *Molecular Phylogenetic*

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and Evolution 76: 144-154. 

Παφίλης, Π., Βαλάκος, Σ. 2012. Αμφίβια και Ερπετά της Ελλάδας. Οδηγός αναγνώρισης. Εκδόσεις Πατάκη

## 2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km <sup>2</sup> )	34666,87		
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	N/A		
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 (≈)	
	operator	No	
	unknown	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	number of individuals (i)		
	min	1000000	max	5000000
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit	N/A		
	min	max		
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality			
	Conversion method	The mean from a number (N=24) of population density measurements was extrapolated to the total area of distribution.		
	Problems	The statistical power of the approach used was low for a widely distributed species. Expressing the results as a class was a safer option.		
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	N/A			
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		

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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> )	8931
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> )	25822
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method

## 2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Cultivation (A01)	low importance (L)	N/A
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
forestry clearance (B02.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
roads, motorways (D01.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	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)
agricultural intensification (A02.01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
forestry clearance (B02.02)	medium importance (M)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	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

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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