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0.1 Member State	**GR**
0.2.1 Species code	**5375**
0.2.2 Species name	**Podarcis cretensis**
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Podarcis erhardii cretensis
0.2.4 Common name	Klostidaki

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

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Catsadorakis, G., 1994. The vertebrate animals of Samaria National Park (Crete, Greece). Biologia Gallo-Hellenica, 22: 9-22.

Gruber, U., 1971. Die Inselpopulationen der Cycladen-Eidechse (Lacerta erhardii) in der Aegaeis. Opera Botanica, 30: 71-79.

Lymberakis, P., Poulakakis, N., Kaliontzopoulou, A., Valakos, E., & Mylonas, M., 2008. Two new species of Podarcis (Squamata; Lacertidae) from Greece. Systematics and Biodiversity, 6(3), 307-318.

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Poulakakis, N., Lymperakis, P., Antoniou, A., Chalkia, D., Zouros, E., Mylonas, M., Valakos E.D., 2003. Molecular phylogeny and biogeography of the wall-lizard Podarcis erhardii (Squamata: Lacertidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 28(1): 38-46.

Poulakakis, N., Lymberakis, P., Valakos, E.D., Zouros, P., Mylonas, M., 2005. Phylogenetic relationships and biogeography of Podarcis species from the Balkan peninsula by Bayesian and maximum likelihood analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37(3): 845-857.

Ondrias, J.C., 1966. I panis ton amfibion kai erpeton tis Ellados. Panepistimio Athina, pp55.

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Stepanek, O., 1934. Sur l'herpetologie de l' ile de Crete (in Cheque). Sbornik Narodniho Muzea v Praze, I (2): 7-10.

Stepanek, O., 1944. Zur herpetologie Griechenlands. Vestnik Ceskoslovenske

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Stepanek, O., 1940. Herpetologie ostrovu Gaudos a Dia. Sbornik Narodniho Muzea v Praze, IIB(5/2): 107-110.
Wettstein, O., 1937. Vierzehn neue Reptilienrassen von den suedlichen Aegaischen Inseln. Zoologischer Anzeiger, 118: 79-90.
Wettstein, O., 1931. Herpetologie der Insel Kreta. Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, 45: 159-172.
Wettstein, O., 1937. Vierzehn neue Reptilienrassen von den suedlichen Aegaischen Inseln. Zoologischer Anzeiger, 118: 79-90.
Wettstein, O., 1952. Dreizehn neue Reptilienrassen von den Ägäischen Inseln. Anzeiger der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, 89: 251-256.
Wettstein, O., 1953. Herpetologia Aegaea. Sitzungsberichte der Mathematischen-Naturwissenschafftlichen Klasse Abteilung I Biologische Wissenschaften und Erdwissenschaften, 162: 651-833.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)	2175,17	
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 (km²)	
	operator	approximately equal to (≈)
	unkown	No
	method	A wide ranging species in Crete. 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 dataUse of different method	

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit	number of individuals (i)		
	min	500000	max	1000000
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=48) 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. Also there can be significant fluctuations in population density depending on the season. 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)			

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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	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)	1085
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 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 (km²)	2016
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)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	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)
Cultivation (A01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
intensive grazing (A04.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
Urbanised areas, human habitation (E01)	medium importance (M)	N/A
Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial) (F03.02)	low importance (L)	N/A
burning down (J01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.7.1 Method used – threats: expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

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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