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

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**GR**
1.2 Species code	**1238**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Podarcis erhardii**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Silivouti

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2015
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps	Yes

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Mediterranean (MED)

4.2 Sources of information

Arnold, E.N. and Burton J.A. 1978. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Britain and Europe. HarperCollins, 272 pp.
Bohlmann, H. Falkenberg, E., Knüppel, U. and König, R. 1981. Herpetologische Notizen von der Kykladeninsel Tinos (Griechenland). Herpetofauna 3 (14): 8-13.
Chondropoulos, Basil P.;Chiras, George. 1997. Geographic Distribution. Podarcis erhardii livadiaca. Herpetological Review 28 (2): 97.
Frör, E. and Beutler, A. 1978. The herpetofauna of the oceanic islands in the Santorini-archipelago, Greece (Reptilia). Spixiana 1 (3): 301-308.
Gruber, U. and T. Schultze-Westrum. 1971. Zur Taxonomie und Ökologie der Cycladen-Eidechse (Lacerta erhardii) von den nördlichen Sporaden. Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 22:101-130.
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Valakos, E.D., Maragou, P. and Mylonas, M. 1999. Geographic distribution. Podarcis erhardii. Herpetological Review 30 (1): 52-53.
Tóth, T. 2001. Herpetologische Beobachtungen auf der Insel Syphnos (Kykladen, Griechenland). Elaphe 9 (3): 70-73. Trapp, B. 2005. Die Eidechsen Griechenlands. Draco 5 (21): 38-41.
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.
Wettstein, O. 1952. Dreizehn neue Reptilienrassen von den Ägäischen Inseln. Anzeiger der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, 89:251—256.

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

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	45156.28	
5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.6 Long-term trend Period		
5.7 Long-term trend Direction		
5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²)	
	b) Operator	Approximately equal to (≈)
	c) Unknown	
	d) 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.
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
5.12 Additional information		

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2015	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	17147
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	1000000
	c) Maximum	5000000
	d) Best single value	
6.5 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	

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6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
6.11 Long-term trend Period	
6.12 Long-term trend Direction	
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.14 Long-term trend Method used	
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size b) Operator: Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown d) Method: There are no indications or reports of population decline or abnormal population structure. FRV has been set at the current population level.
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change The change is mainly due to:
6.17 Additional information	The mean from a number (N=47) of population density measurements was extrapolated to the total area of distribution. 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. The population size in 6.2.d has been calculated in GIS using spatial information from the distribution data (10x10 km or smaller grids if additional data were available). Following the conversion of the available data in 1x1 km grid unit, marine or terrestrial grid cells have been deleted and thus excluded from the calculation, depending on the biogeographical region where the species occurs (MED or MMED, respectively).

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? Yes b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

7.6 Long-term trend Period

7.7 Long-term trend Direction

7.8 Long-term trend Method used

7.9 Additional information

The surface area of the habitat is estimated at 9590 km2 and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 21045 km2. A widely distributed generalist species and forms extremely dense populations in islands. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M

Threat	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based mainly on expert judgement and other data.
THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? No

b) Indicate the status of measures

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

9.5 List of main conservation measures

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9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) Range Good

b) Population Good

c) Habitat of the species Good

10.2 Additional information

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11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Favourable (FV)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Favourable (FV)
11.4. Future prospects	Favourable (FV)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Stable (=)
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	a) Overall assessment of conservation status No change The change is mainly due to: b) Overall trend in conservation status No change The change is mainly due to:
11.8 Additional information	

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
12.2 Type of estimate	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	
12.6 Additional information	

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
13.2 Trans-boundary assessment	
13.3 Other relevant Information	The range estimations do not include unfavorable altitude areas.

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