

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	1251
1.3 Species scientific name	Lacerta trilineata
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Tranosavra

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

Bohlmann, H., Falkenberg, E., Knüppel, U. and König, R. 1981. Herpetologische Notizen von der Kykladeninsel Tinos (Griechenland). *Herpetofauna* 3 (14): 8-13.

Broggi, M.F. 1978. Herpetologische Beobachtungen auf der Insel Lesbos (Griechenland). *Salamandra* 14 (4): 161-171.

Dimitropoulos, A. and Ioannidis, Y. 2002. The reptiles of Greece & Cyprus. The Goulandris Natural History Museum / KOAN, p. 275 (in greek).

Edelman, M. and Frank, R. 2007. Herpetologische waarnemingen op Lesbos (Griekenland). *Lacerta* 65 (1): 4-15.

Elbing, K. and Nettmann, H.K. (eds.). 2001. Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte und zum Schutz der Smaragdeidechsen (*Lacerta s. str.*). *Mertensiella* (13): 1-185.

Fuchs, H.P. 1979. Als Terrarianer auf Kreta. *Herpetofauna* 1 (1): 18-21.

Gruber, U. and Fuchs, D. 1977. Die Herpetofauna des Paros-Archipels (Zentral-Ägäis). *Salamandra* 13 (2): 60-77.

Hecke, A. van. 1978. Enkele waarnemingen aan de herpetofauna von Chalkidiki (Noord Griekenland). *Lacerta* 37 (2): 26-30.

Ioannides, Y., Dimaki, M. and Dimitropoulos, A. 1994. The herpetofauna of Samos (Eastern Aegean, Greece). *Ann. Musei Goulandris* 9: 445-456.

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.

Rutschke, J., Koepe, D. and Deichsel, G. 2005. Beobachtungen zu anthropogenen Einflüssen auf die Reptilienfauna des Peloponnes (Griechenland). *Herpetofauna* 25 (143): 17-28 [2003/2004].

Tóth, T., Krecsák, L., Madsen, T. and Újvári, B. 2002. Herpetofaunal locality

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6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of individuals (i)
	b) Minimum	5000000
	c) Maximum	10000000
	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	
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 (\approx)
	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=234) 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. 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

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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 43699 km² and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 85475 km². A widely distributed generalist species. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Threat	Ranking
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	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

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	

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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.