

# 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	1261
1.3 Species scientific name	Lacerta agilis
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Ammosavra

### 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

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.

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.

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. 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.

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).

### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area

1568,89



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## 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

There are no adequate references or measurements regarding the population size or the 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.  
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 expert opinion with very limited 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 expert opinion with very limited 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 932 km<sup>2</sup> and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 1266 km<sup>2</sup>. A species restricted to some mountainous areas. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas.

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## 8. Main pressures and threats

### 8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
No pressures (Xxp)	

Threat	Ranking
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	M

### 8.2 Sources of information

THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

### 8.3 Additional information

In fact, only LOW ranking pressures act on the specific species and this is the reason why they are not included in 8.1, above.

## 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	Unknown
	c) Habitat of the species	Good

### 10.2 Additional information

## 11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Unknown (XX)
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	Unknown (x)

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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.