

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	1276
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Avlefaros

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

Wolfgang Böhme, Petros Lymberakis, Rastko Ajtic, Varol Tok, Ismail H. Ugurtas, Murat Sevinç, Pierre-André Crochet, Idriz Haxhiu, Bogoljub Sterijovski, László Krecsák, Jelka Crnobrnja Isailovic, Yakup Kaska, Yusuf Kumlutaş, Aziz Avci, Dušan Jelić 2009. *Ablepharus kitaibelii*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 23 October 2014.

Valakos E.D., Pafilis P., Sotiropoulos K., Lymberakis P., Maragou P., Foufopoulos J., 2008, The amphibians and reptiles of Greece. Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. Wilson Matt The European reptilian and amphibian blog. <http://mwilsonherps.wordpress.com/>

5. Range

5.1 Surface area

62070,07

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

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5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km ²)	
	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	29936

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	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 (≈)
	c) Unknown	

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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=54) of population density measurements was extrapolated to the total area of distribution. Previous estimations of population in apparently suitable habitats (Aegina) ranged from 50 to well over 1000 ind/ha. The extreme high values were not used in the estimation of the mean density. 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 estimated population size is at the lower part of the class but this could be an underestimation. 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 22043 km² and its quality is good. The area of suitable habitat is 51947 km². A widely distributed species using a wide range of habitats. Random surveys have been conducted in the distribution areas.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure

Ranking

Conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to M

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specialised (e.g. single crop) production (A03)

Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02) M

Threat Ranking

Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02) M

Conversion from mixed farming and agroforestry systems to specialised (e.g. single crop) production (A03) M

Burning for agriculture (A11) M

Fire (natural) (M09) M

8.2 Sources of information

PRESSURES: Based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other data sources.
THREATS: Based on expert opinion.

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

- a) Are measures needed? Yes
b) Indicate the status of measures Measures identified and taken

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)

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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.