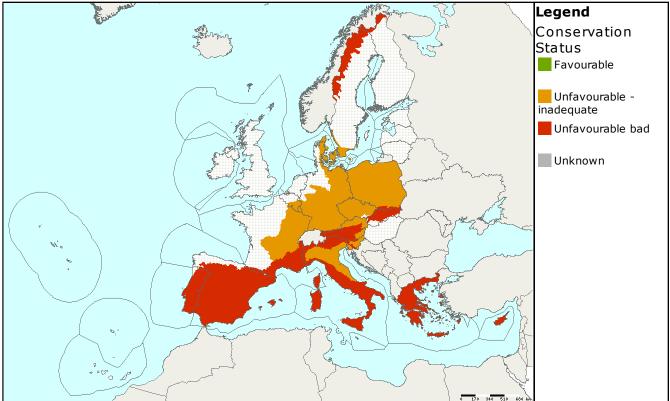
Species name: Vipera ursinii (except ViperaSpecies group: Amphibians & Reptilesursinii rakosiensis)Regions: ALP CON MEDAnnex: II, IVRegions: ALP CON MED

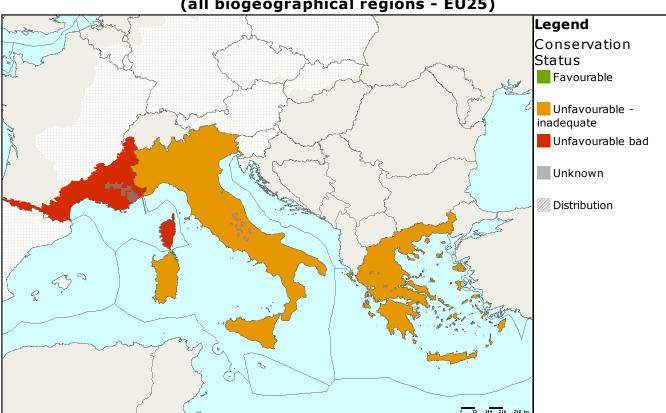
Assessments of conservation status at the European level (all biogeographical regions - EU25)



MS	Region		Conservatio	Population	Population			
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall	Population size & unit	Population Trend
EU25	ALP						32 grids	-
EU25	CON							Х
EU25	MED						71 grids	

The meadow viper is a terrestrial snake species which occurs in nearly all countries between France and China.

In the Alpine and Mediterranean region the status of this species has been assessed as 'bad'. The species is doing particularly badly in France. In Italy and Greece it has been assessed as 'inadequate' or 'inadequate and deteriorating'. In the Continental region its status is 'inadequate'. Additional data from Italy regarding population and future prospects would further improve the overall assessment. However, from the current assessments it is clear that this species is not doing very well. It is considered to be rare and threatened. This declares the IUCN conservation status which currently is 'Endangered'. Since this status dates from 1996 and needs to be updated.



Assessments of conservation status as reported by Member states			
sessments of conservation status as reported by Member states (all biogeographical regions - EU25)			

MS	Region	C	Conservatior	n status		Reputation	Data		
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall	Size&unit	Population trend	quality
FR	ALP						3 - 3 loc.	-	1
IT	ALP						10 - 10 grids	=	2
IT	CON						8 - 8 grids	Х	3
EL	MED						40 - 90 area	Х	3
FR	MED						9 - 9 loc.	-	1
IT	MED						7 - 7 grids	Х	3

Data quality is based on as assessment by each Member State, 1 = good, 2 = medium, 3 = poor

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2007 and covering the period 2001-2006. More detailed information is available at http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17