Algyroides marchi

Annex IV
Priority No
Species group Reptiles
Regions Mediterranean

Algyroides marchi

The Spanish Algyroides occurs in southeast Spain, in particular the Alcaraz, Cazorla and Segura mountain ranges. According to the IUCN Red List, it is usually found in rocky places in or close to woodland.

The species is reported by Spain in the Mediterranean biogeographical region. The conservation status of the species is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate', which marks a change from 'unknown' in the previous reporting period due to a change in assessment methodology. Pressures and threats reported for the species include fire, collection of animals, sport and leisure structures, surface water abstractions, as well as paths and tracks.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species endangered due to its low extent of occurrence and area of occupancy, its severely fragmented distribution and the continuing decline of its forest habitat (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/840/1 consulted on 27 February 2015).
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Conservation status (CS) of parameters</th>
<th>Current CS</th>
<th>Trend in CS</th>
<th>% in region</th>
<th>Previous CS</th>
<th>Reason for change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Future prospects</td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Species: *Algyroides marchi*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

See the endnote for more information.
Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.
Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

### Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes ‘high, medium and low importance’; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as ‘high’, for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
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<th>Frequency</th>
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<td>Fire and fire suppression</td>
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#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

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This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Reptiles&period=3&subject=Algyroides+marchi
Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as ‘unknown’. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.