



Chalcides ocellatus

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Annex | IV |
| Priority | No |
| Species group | Reptiles |
| Regions | Mediterranean |

Chalcides ocellatus

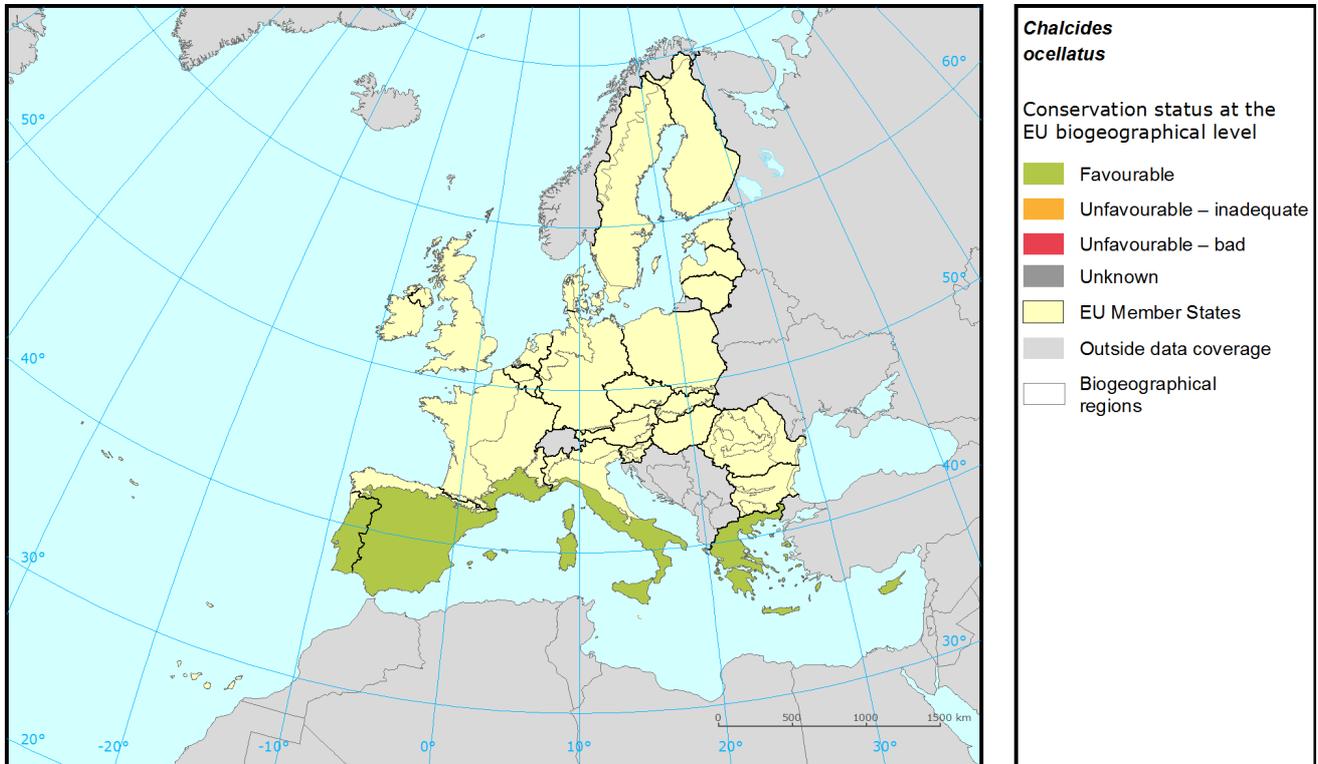
The Ocellated Skink is widespread across the Mediterranean basin, both in southern Europe and northern Africa. It was introduced to Malta in the late 19th century and it is now naturalised. According to the IUCN Red List it is a highly adaptable and often associated with arid to moist sandy areas or places with sparse scrub.

The species is reported by Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Malta for the Mediterranean biogeographical region. The overall conservation status of the region is assessed as 'favourable', which marks a change from 'unknown' in the previous reporting period. All Member States reported the species as 'favourable' for the current reporting period, with the exception of Greece, which did not deliver an Article 17 report. Pressures and threats reported for the species include antagonism with domestic animals, removal of animals, mowing of grassland, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals and cultivation.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, presumed large population, and tolerance for a broad range of habitats (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/157283/1> consulted on 27 February 2015).

Species: *Chalcides ocellatus*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

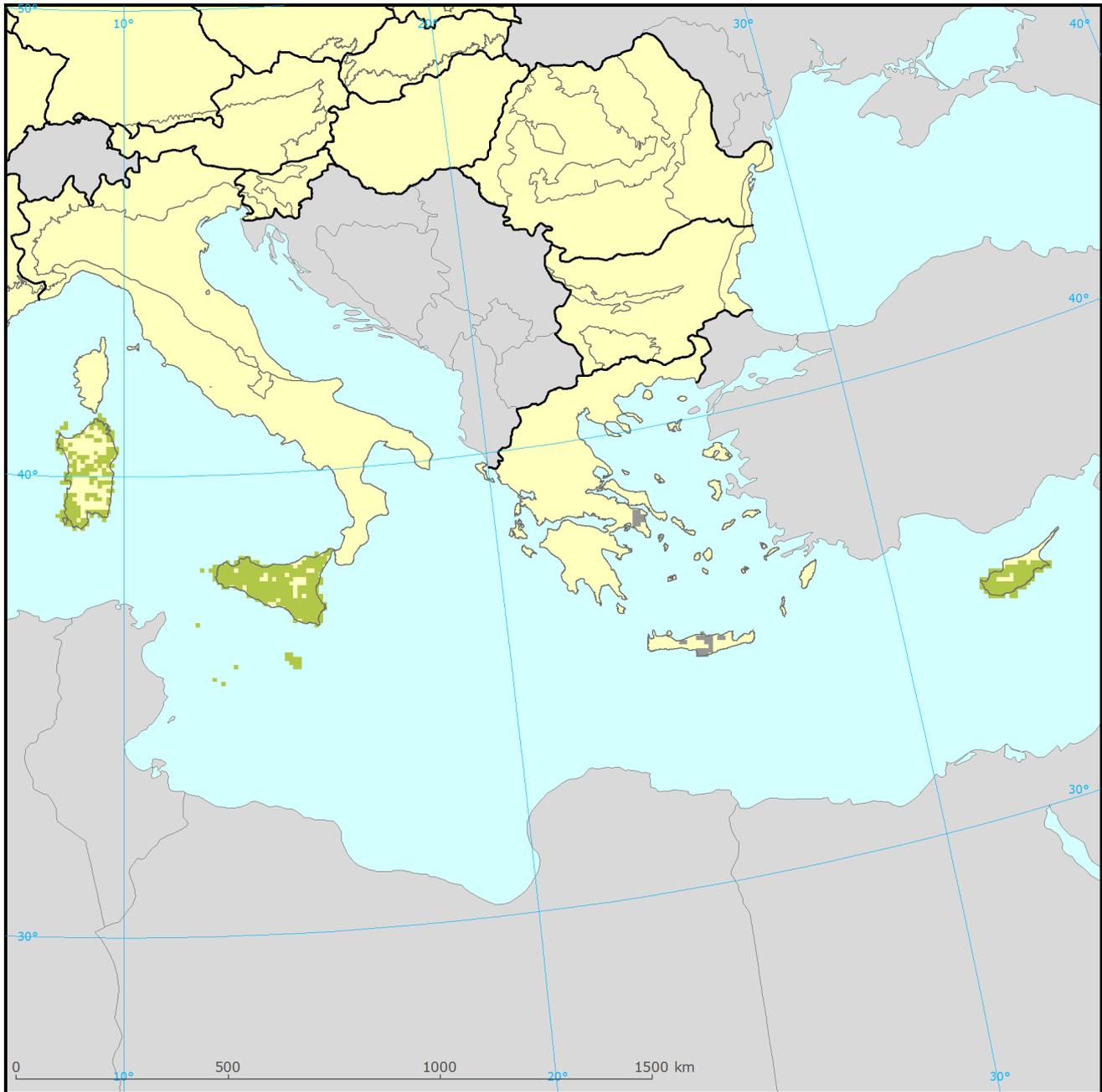


| Region | Conservation status (CS) of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|--------|--|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Range | Population | Habitat | Future prospects | | | | | |
| MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 100 | XX | Not genuine |

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Chalcides ocellatus

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable | EU Member States |
| Unfavourable – inadequate | Outside data coverage |
| Unfavourable – bad | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown | |

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.

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| MS | Region | Conservation status of parameters | | | | Current CS | Trend in CS | % in region | Previous CS | Reason for change |
|----|--------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | Range | Population | Habitat | Future prospects | | | | | |
| CY | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 16.5 | XX | Better data | |
| GR | MED | XX | XX | XX | FV | XX | 3.8 | XX | | |
| IT | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 77.6 | FV | | |
| MT | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 2.1 | FV | | |

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

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| K03 | Interspecific faunal relations | 100 |

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| K03 | Interspecific faunal relations | 100 |

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=Chalcides+ocellatus>

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i 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.