Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



#### Chalcides viridianus

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Reptiles

**Regions** Macaronesian

#### Chalcides viridianus

The West Canary Skink is a lizard occuring on the islands of Tenerife, La Gomera and El Hierro in Canary Islands, Spain. It is relatively common and locally abundant within its natural range. It can be found in various types of natural, semi-natural and even secondary habitats, preferably in humid places, but is mostly absent from densely wooded areas.

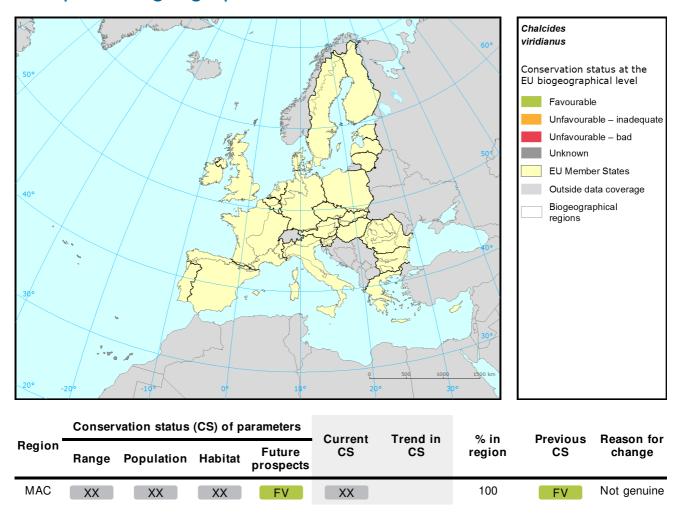
The species is reported by Spain in the Macaronesian biogeographical region. While the conservation status for the biogeographical region was reported as 'favourable' in the previous reporting period, this status has changed to 'unknown' in the current reporting period due to a change in the methodology used. Spain reported no pressures and threats for the species.

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/61550/1 consulted on 27 February 2015).

### Species: Chalcides viridianus

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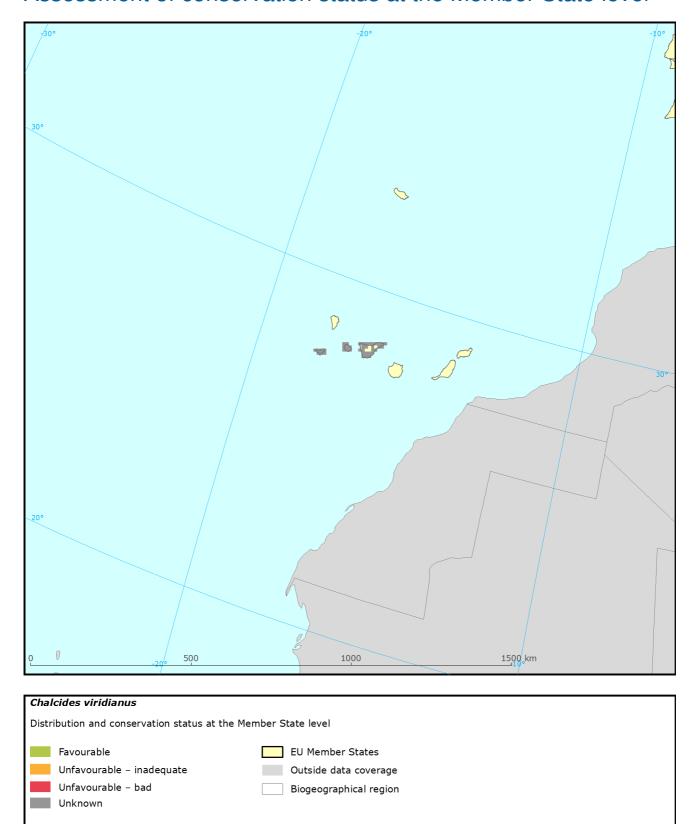
## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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#### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a  $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$  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	Tuond in	% in	Previous	Bossen for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	region	CS	Reason for change
ES MAC	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		100.0	FV	Changed method

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						
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.							
Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats							
Code Activity	Frequency						
No 'highly important' threats were reported.							

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+viridianus

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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.