



Cyrtopodion kotschy

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Annex | IV |
| Priority | No |
| Species group | Reptiles |
| Regions | Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean |

Cyrtopodion kotschy

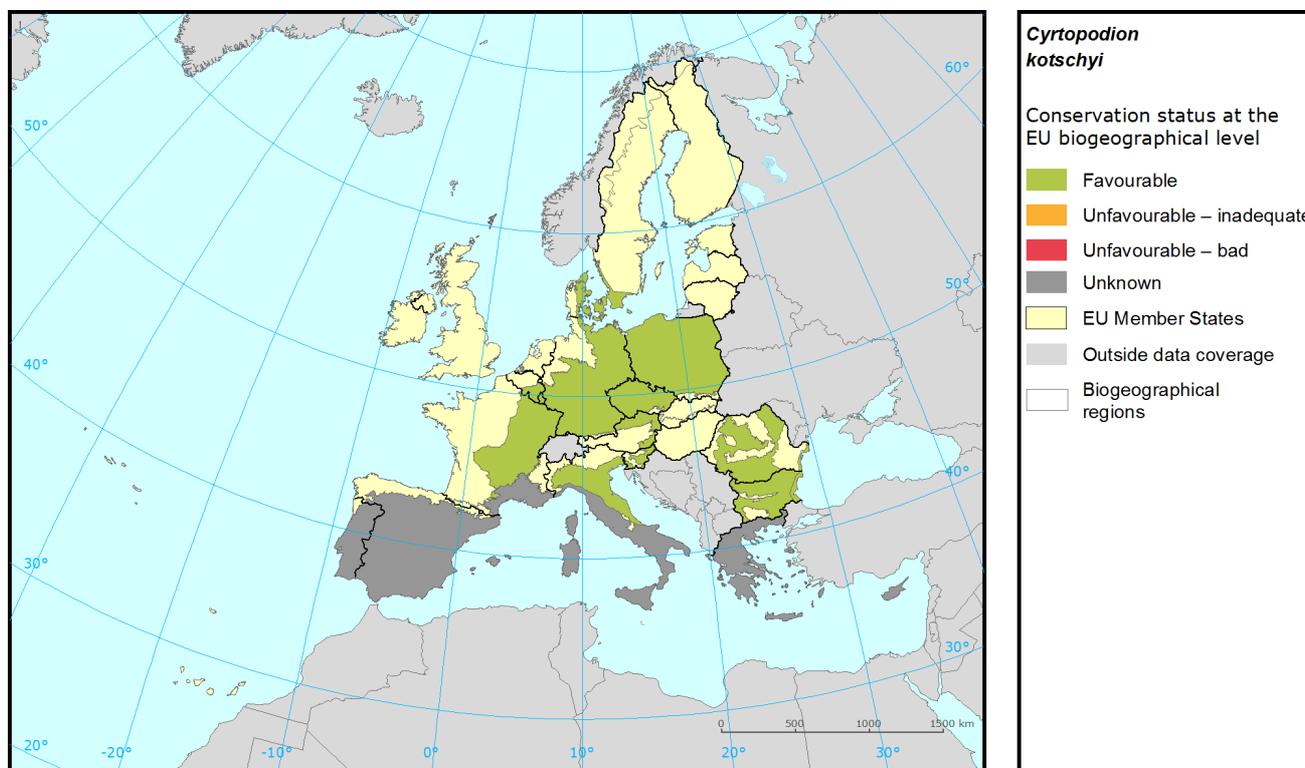
Kotschy's gecko is found on coasts in the eastern Mediterranean and many subspecies have been described. Besides Greece, Cyprus and Italy, it is also reported in Bulgaria. Beyond the European Union it is found in Albania, FYROM, Turkey and parts of the middle east. According to the IUCN Red List, the species prefers dry, rocky or stony places, such as scrubland, under the bark of trees, cliffs, stone walls and the outside and inside of buildings.

The species is reported by Bulgaria for the Black Sea and Continental biogeographical regions, and by Cyprus, Greece and Italy for the Mediterranean biogeographical region. The conservation status assessments for both the Black Sea and Continental is 'favourable'. The conservation status is unchanged as 'unknown' in the Mediterranean region, on the other hand, largely due to Greece's failure to deliver a report for the current reporting period. However, the conservation status was assessed as 'favourable' in Italy over both reporting periods and has changed from 'unknown' to 'favourable' in Cyprus due to more accurate data. Reported pressures and threats include predation, burning and removal of stone walls and embankments.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern, as it is common, does not appear to be in decline and occurs in habitats that are not significantly threatened (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/157281/0> consulted on 25 February 2015).

Species: *Cyrtopodion kotschy*
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 | | | | | |
| BLS | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 5 | XX | Not genuine |
| CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | | 22 | XX | Not genuine |
| MED | FV | XX | XX | FV | XX | | 73 | XX | |

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Cyrtopodion kotschy*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Cyrtopodion kotschy

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.

Species: *Cyrtopodion kotschy*

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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 | | | | | |
| BG | BLS | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 100.0 | | | |
| BG | CON | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 100.0 | | | |
| CY | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 20.0 | XX | Better data | |
| GR | MED | FV | XX | XX | FV | XX | 67.0 | XX | | |
| IT | MED | FV | FV | FV | FV | FV | 13.0 | 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 |
|--|----------|-----------|
| 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=Cyrtopodion+kotschy>

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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.