



Ophisops elegans

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Reptiles
Regions	Continental, Mediterranean

The Snake-eyed Lizard is a species of lizard found in northeastern Greece and southeastern Bulgaria. Outside of the EU it is found in Anatolia and the Caucuses eastwards to northwestern India, as well as in parts of North Africa and the Middle East. According to the IUCN Red List it is found in arid or dry areas of sparse grassland, shrubland or cropland, and sclerophyllous woodland.

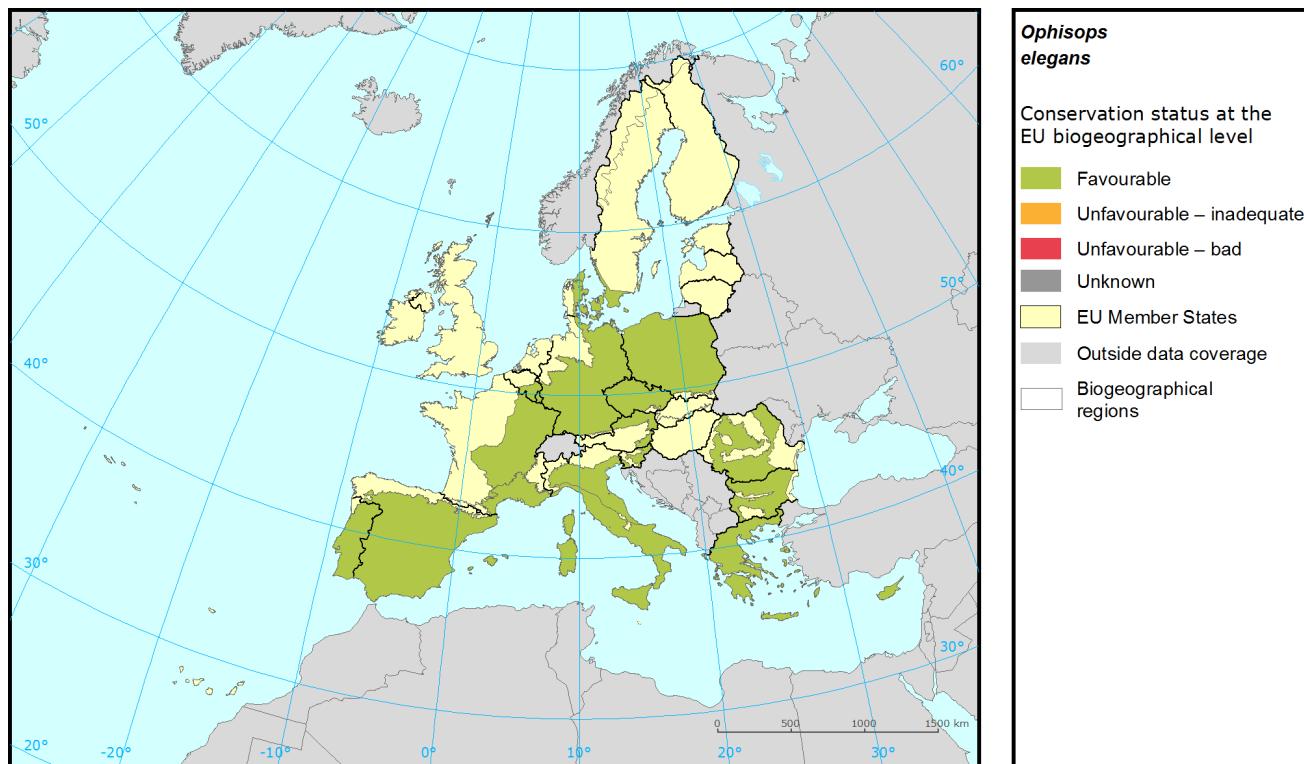
The species is reported by Cyprus and Greece in the Mediterranean biogeographical region and by Bulgaria in the Continental biogeographical region. All three Member State reports assess the conservation status of the species as 'favourable'. As a result, the overall conservation status assessment for both biogeographical region is also 'favourable'. Pressures and threats reported for the species include planting of non-native trees, cultivation and the use of biocides, hormones and chemicals.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, presumed large population, and occurrence in a large number of protected areas (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/157279/1> consulted on 27 February 2015).

Species: *Ophisops elegans*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

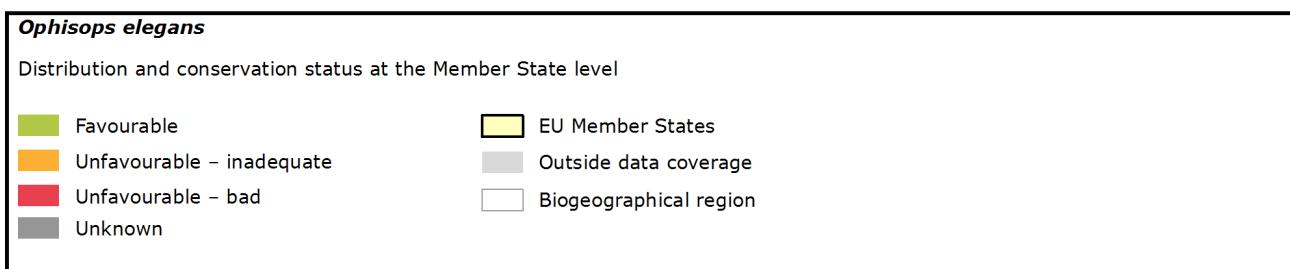


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV	=	4	XX	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	=	96	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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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.

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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	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		100.0		
CY	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		42.5	XX	Better data
GR	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		57.5	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=Ophisops+elegans>

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ⁱAssessment 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.