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

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Podarcis melisellensis

Annex IV
Priority No
Species group Reptiles
Regions Continental

The lizard *Podarcis melisellensis* occurs in Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean zones from extreme northeastern Italy through southwestern Slovenia, Croatia, southern Bosnia-Herzegovina, southern Montenegro to north-western Albania. It is present on many Adriatic islands. It is a relatively common species.

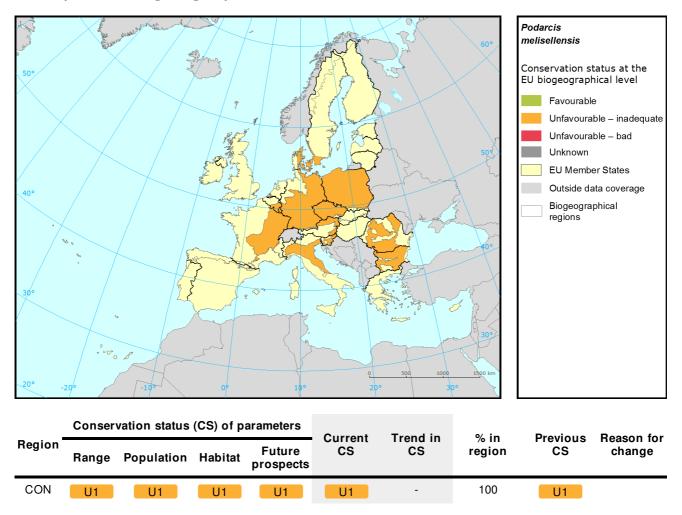
The species occurs only in the Continental biogeographic region where its conservation status is unfavourable – inadequate. Both Italy and Slovenia classified all parameters as unfavourable – inadequate except the range in Italy that is considered favourable. The previous conservation status was unfavourable – inadequate. The IUCN Red List classifies the species as Least concern (Lc).

There are no major threats to this species overall, but some distinct island populations may be threatened by the introduction of cats and other predators.

Species: Podarcis melisellensis

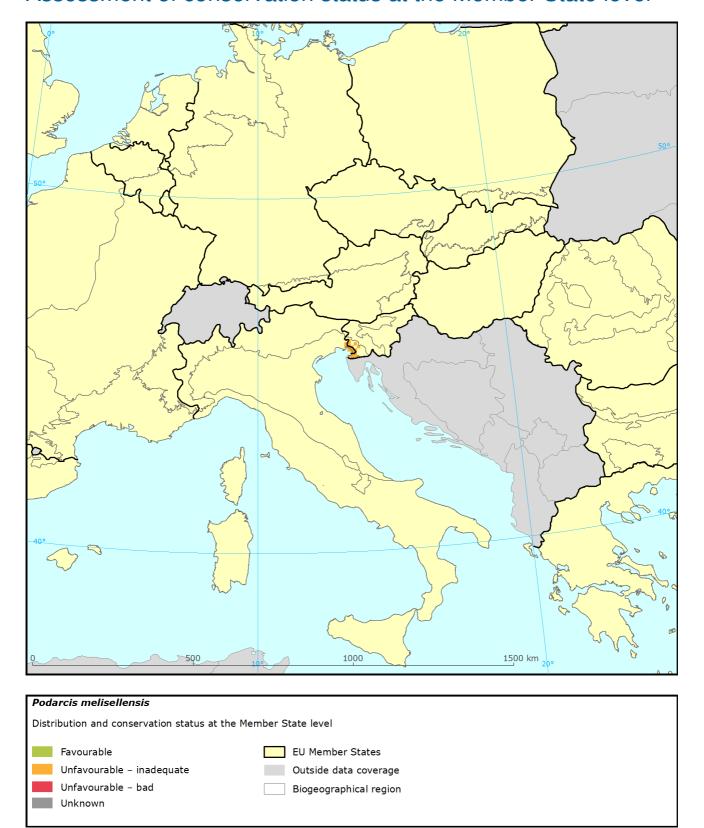
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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason
			Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	for change
•	IT	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	43.8	XX	Better data
	SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	56.2	U1	Better data

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
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	33
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	33
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	33

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	33
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	33
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	33

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=Podarcis+melisellensis

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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.