



Podarcis taurica

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Reptiles
Regions	Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

The Balkan Wall Lizard is a species occurring in the south-eastern Europe and along the Black Sea. Its natural range extends northwards to the Pannonian basin. It is relatively common in the southern part of its natural range mainly in Greece. It inhabits various types of grasslands with low vegetation and it is characterised by high seasonal colour adaptation.

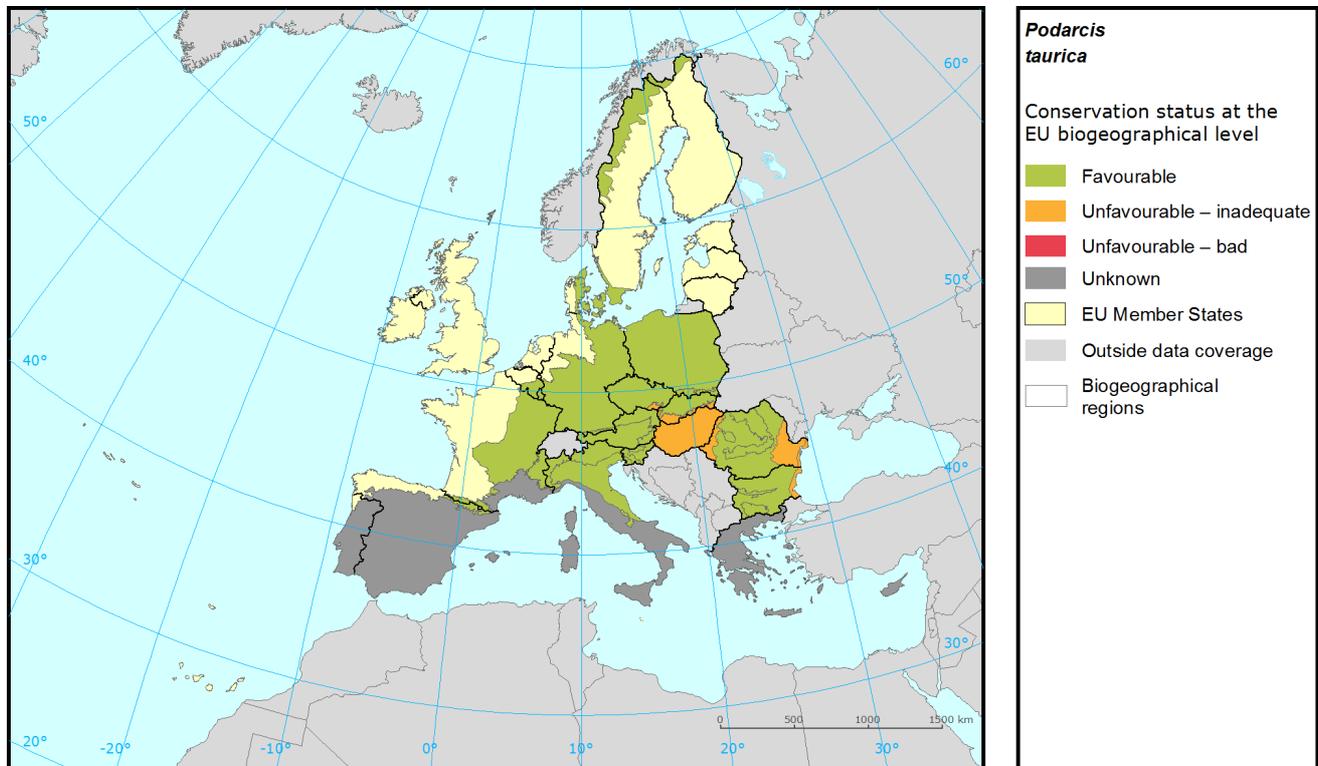
The species was reported by Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Hungary for the Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian and Steppic biogeographical regions. Concerning the conservation status of the species, while the Alpine and Continental biogeographical regions are assessed as 'favourable', the Black Sea, Pannonian and Steppic regions are assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate', and the Mediterranean region is assessed as 'unknown'. In the previous reporting period the conservation status for all of the biogeographical regions was 'unknown', with the exception of the Pannonian region, which is unchanged at 'unfavourable-inadequate'. The main reason for the status of 'unknown' in the previous reporting period for the majority of biogeographical regions is the fact that the current reporting period is the first reporting period that Bulgaria and Romania participated in and therefore no reports are available for the previous reporting period. High-ranked pressures and threats reported by Member States include urbanisation, agricultural intensification, species composition change and forest planting on open ground.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, presumed large population, and tolerance for some habitat modification (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/61554/1> consulted on 25 February 2015).

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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					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		3	XX	Not genuine
BLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	10	XX	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	57	XX	Not genuine
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		14	XX	
PAN	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	8	U1	
STE	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	8	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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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					
BG ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		100.0		
BG BLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		73.6		
RO BLS	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	26.4		
BG CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		86.8		
RO CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	13.2		
GR MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX	
HU PAN	U1	XX	U1	U1	U1	x	90.7	U1	
RO PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.3		
RO STE	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	100.0		

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
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	56
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	22
B01	Afforestation	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	71
B01	Afforestation	14
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	14

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:

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<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Reptiles&period=3&subject=Podarcis+taurica>

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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.