



## Telescopus fallax

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<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Reptiles
<b>Regions</b>	Continental, Mediterranean

The natural range of the Cat Snake spreads from the southern Europe across the Middle East to the southern Russia. In the southern and the south-eastern Europe it inhabits various types of rocky habitats, mostly warm, dry and exposed to the sunlight.

This species was assessed in the Mediterranean region (most of the range here) as Unknown in 2001-2006 and is the same in 2007-2012 mainly due to Greece data. No major threats and pressures are reported by Cyprus and Malta.

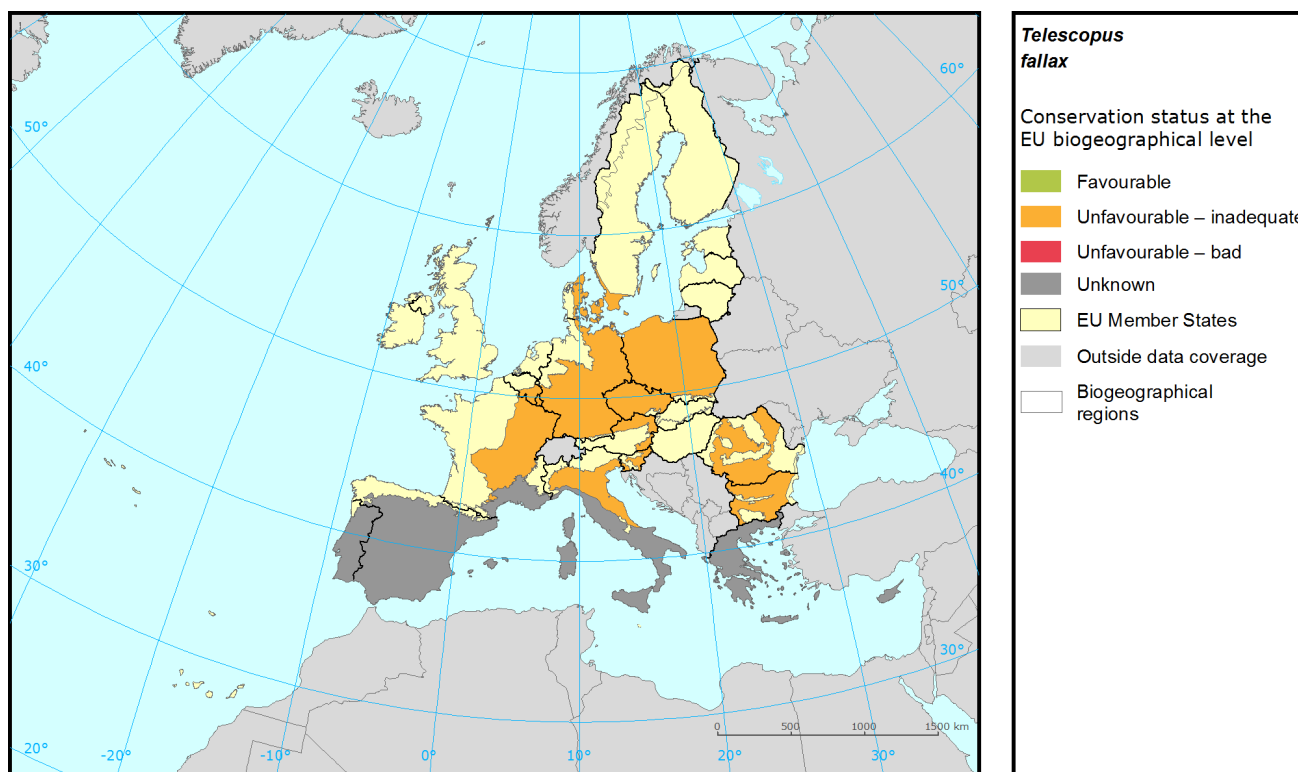
In the Continental region the conservation status was Unfavourable-Bad in 2001-2006 and in 2007-2012 assessed as Unfavourable-Inadequate, but with Unknown overall trend. Change in the status is due to Bulgaria and changes in methods and better knowledge. Slovenia and Bulgaria report threats and pressures of high importance such as planting of non-native trees in open areas, urbanisation, trapping or collection of animals and solar energy production. In Slovenia and Italy the species reaches the north-western margin of its natural range.

According to EU27 Red List Assessment by the IUCN, the species is Least Concern.

# Species: *Telescopus fallax*

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	U1	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	8	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	92	XX	

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Telescopus fallax*

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 CON	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	x	72.0		
IT CON	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		12.0	XX	Better data
SI CON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		16.0	U2	Changed method
CY MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		47.0	XX	Better data
GR MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		51.6	XX	
MT MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.4	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
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	50
B01	Afforestation	25
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	25

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
B01	Afforestation	25
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	25
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	25
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	25

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=Telescopus+fallax>

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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.