



## Lacerta agilis

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<b>Annex</b>	IV
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Reptiles
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic

According to the IUCN Red List the Sand Lizard is distributed across most of Europe from northeastern Spain, France, the United Kingdom, and southern Scandinavia, eastwards through Western, Central and Eastern Europe into the Caucasus Mountains, Central Asia and Eastern Asia, as far east as northwestern China and northwestern Mongolia. Due to its wide distribution it is found in an equally wide range of habitats.

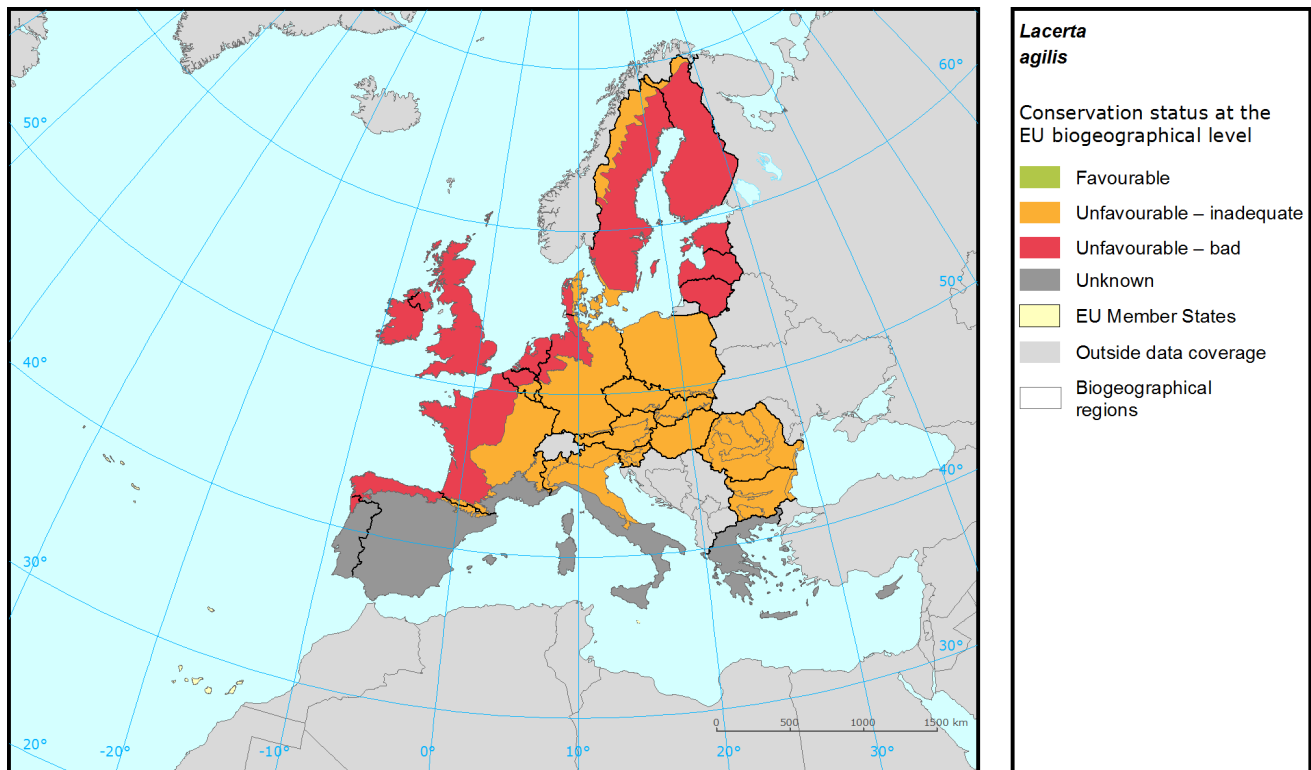
The species is reported for nearly all Member States across all terrestrial biogeographical regions with the exception of the Macaronesia region. The conservation status was unfavourable for all of these regions, with the exception of the Mediterranean region, which is assessed as 'unknown'. Of these unfavourable assessments, two regions (Atlantic and Boreal) were assessed as 'unfavourable-bad', unchanged from the previous reporting period. The other five regions (Alpine, Black Sea, Continental, Pannonian and Steppic) were all assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate', two of which were unchanged from the previous reporting period (Alpine, Continental). The 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 for the Black Sea and Steppic regions. The most frequent high-ranked pressures and threats reported by Member States were agricultural intensification, forest planting, urbanisation, species composition change and loss of specific habitat features.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, presumed large population, and tolerance for a broad range of habitats; however, numerous sub-populations are threatened across the range of the species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/157288/1> consulted on 27 February 2015).

# Species: *Lacerta agilis*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



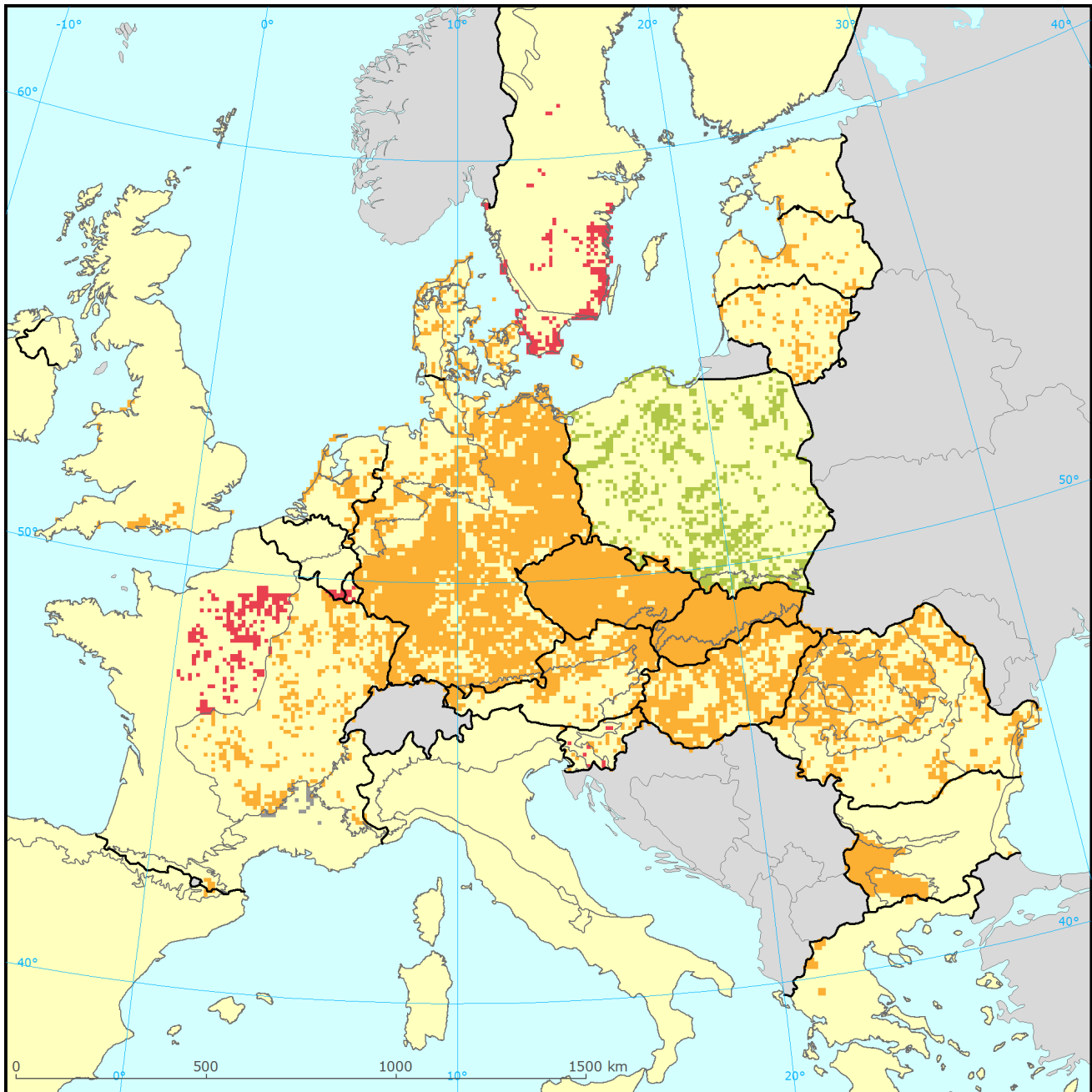
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	12	U1	
ATL	U1	XX	U2	U2	U2	-	8	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	0.32	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	4	U2	
CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	64	U1	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	0.43	FV	Not genuine
PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	11	XX	Not genuine
STE	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	0.96	XX	Not genuine

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

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Lacerta agilis*

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					
AT	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	16.4	U1	Better data
BG	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	10.0		
DE	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	-	3.8	U1	Genuine
ES	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	0.4	U2	
FR	ALP	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	-	2.7	XX	Better data
IT	ALP	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	=	0.4	XX	Better data
PL	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.7	FV	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1		21.9		
SI	ALP	FV	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	0.8	U2	Better data
SK	ALP	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	-	37.7	FV	Genuine
DE	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	38.2	U1	Genuine
DK	ATL	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	6.6	XX	Better data
FR	ATL	U1	XX	U2	U2	U2	=	33.3	U2	
NL	ATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	15.0	U1	Genuine
UK	ATL	U1	U1	FV	FV	U1	+	6.9	U1+	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	3.8		
RO	BLS	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1		96.2		
EE	BOR	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	6.6	U1	Better data
LT	BOR	FV	U1	FV	FV	U1	=	35.6	FV	Better data
LV	BOR	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	22.5	U1	
SE	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	35.3	U2-	Changed method
AT	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	3.4	U1	Better data
BE	CON	FV	U2	U1	XX	U2	+	0.2	U2	
BG	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	2.3		
CZ	CON	FV	U1	U1	XX	U1	x	15.0	FV	Better data
DE	CON	FV	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	42.7	U1	
DK	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	2.6	XX	Better data
FR	CON	FV	XX	XX	U1	U1	=	8.3	U1	
LU	CON	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	x	0.2	U1	Changed method
PL	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		14.1	FV	
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		9.2		
SE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	=	1.4	U2-	Changed method
SI	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.7	U2	Better data
FR	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		71.4	FV	Better data

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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					
GR	MED	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1		28.6	U1	
CZ	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	3.8	FV	Better data
HU	PAN	FV	U1	FV	U1	U1	=	68.8	XX	Better data
RO	PAN	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1		9.7		
SK	PAN	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	17.7	FV	Genuine
RO	STE	U1	U1	FV	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	18
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	12
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
B01	Afforestation	10
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	5
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	4
A01	Agricultural cultivation	3
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	3

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	16
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	15
B01	Afforestation	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	10
A04	Grazing by livestock	9
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	7
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	4
A01	Agricultural cultivation	2
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	2

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=Lacerta+agilis>

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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.