



Vipera ammodytes

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

The Nose-horned Viper is a venomous snake which is found in southern Europe through the Balkans and the Middle East. It has a preference for rocky habitats.

The conservation status in the Continental region is Unfavourable-Inadequate (as last time) with decreasing trend in conservation status. All Member States have reported threats or pressures of high importance, namely removal of stone walls, collection or trapping of animals, urbanisation, forest replanting, planting on open ground and solar energy production.

Worst result is in the Alpine region where the conservation status is Unfavourable-Bad with decreasing negative trend in conservation status. It was Unfavourable-Bad also in the previous reporting round. Many threats or pressures of high importance are reported by the Member States except Bulgaria (only Member State with Favourable conclusion in this region). Threats and pressures are such as collection or trapping animals, removal of stone walls, urbanisation, anthropogenic recution of habitat connectivity, reduction or loss of specific habitat features and forest replanting.

In the Steppic region this species is reported by Romania and the status is Unfavourable-Inadequate. Collection of snakes, improved access to sites and urbanisation are reported as major threats or pressures.

In the Black Sea region (concerns only Bulgaria) the status is Unfavourable-Inadequate with decreasing overall trend. Bulgaria reports high importance threats or pressures such as urbanisation, collection of snakes, artificial planting on open ground.

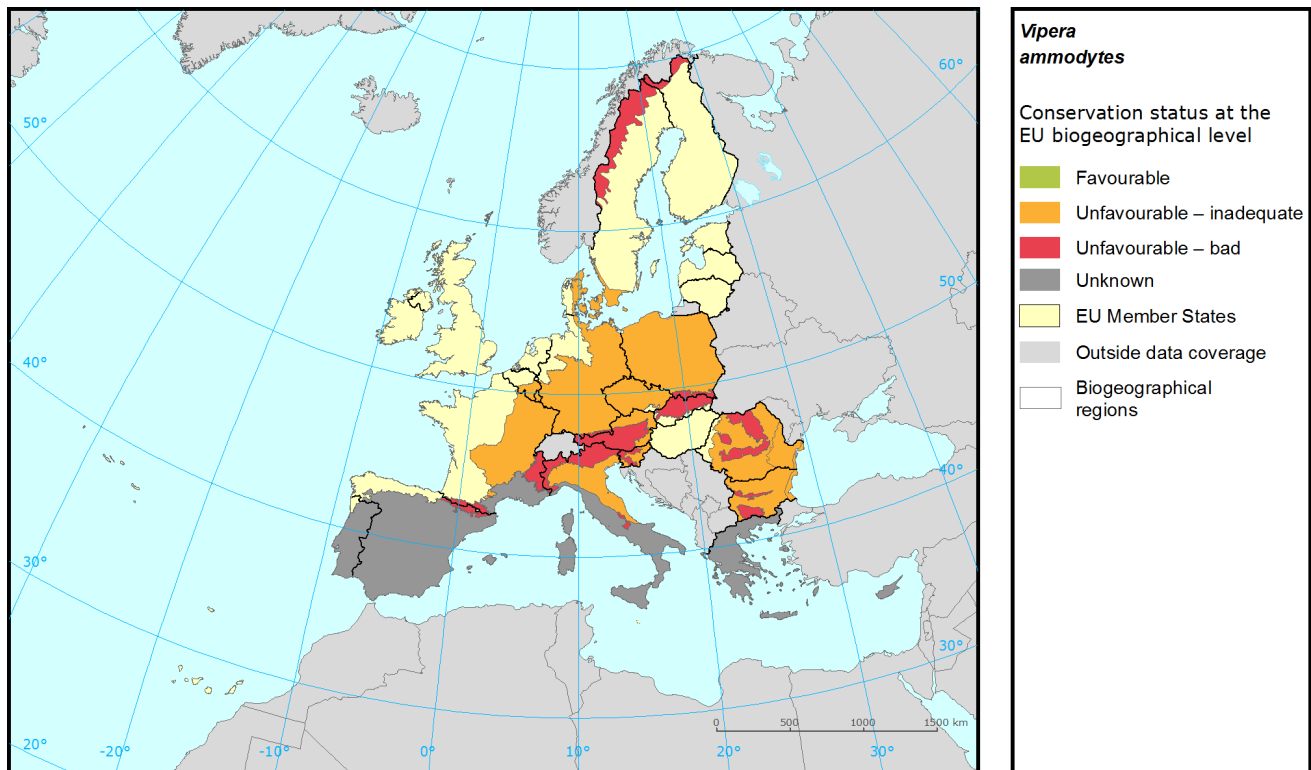
In the Mediterranean region the status is Unknown. Greece (only Member in this region hosting this species) is an important country for this species but since data from 2001-2006 and largely 'unknown' it is not possible to make a proper assessment.

IUCN assessed the species as Least Concern.

Species: *Vipera ammodytes*

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	U2	U1	U1	U1	U2	-	20	U2	
BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	6	XX	Not genuine
CON	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	60	U1	
MED	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	12	XX	
STE	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	x	2	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Species: *Vipera ammodytes*
Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Vipera ammodytes

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.

Species: *Vipera ammodytes*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	1.6	U2	Better data	
BG	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV		54.3			
IT	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	-	18.2	U1	No data	
RO	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1		8.9			
SI	ALP	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	17.0	U1	Better data	
BG	BLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	-	100.0			
AT	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	-			Better data	
BG	CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	x	78.2			
IT	CON	FV	XX	FV	FV		1.4	FV		
RO	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1		11.3			
SI	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	9.1	U1	Better data	
GR	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX		
RO	STE	U1	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	32
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	32
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	9
B01	Afforestation	9
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	9
D05	Improved access to site	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5

Species: *Vipera ammodytes*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	30
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	26
A10	Restructuring agricultural parcels	9
B01	Afforestation	9
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	9
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	9
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

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=Vipera+ammodytes>

Species: *Vipera ammodytes*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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.