



## Vipera seoanei

---

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

The Seoane's Viper is endemic to the north-western Iberian Peninsula. The centre of the distribution is the mountainous areas of the north-western Spain. It inhabits mainly grasslands with scattered shrubs or shrub formations. Usually it can be found in vicinity of water bodies.

The conservation status in all regions (Alpine, Atlantic and Mediterranean) is Favourable. This is largely due the Spanish assessment as Spain hosts most of the population. There was no report from Spain from the previous reporting round (Spain has a geographical restriction from Annex IV) but the regional status in these regions was most likely the same.

No major threats or pressures reported by Spain. France and Portugal report in the Atlantic region major threats such as mowing of grasslands, changes in biotic or abiotic conditions, fire and anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity. Portugal reports many threats and pressures of high importance in the Mediterranean region (similar than for Atlantic region).

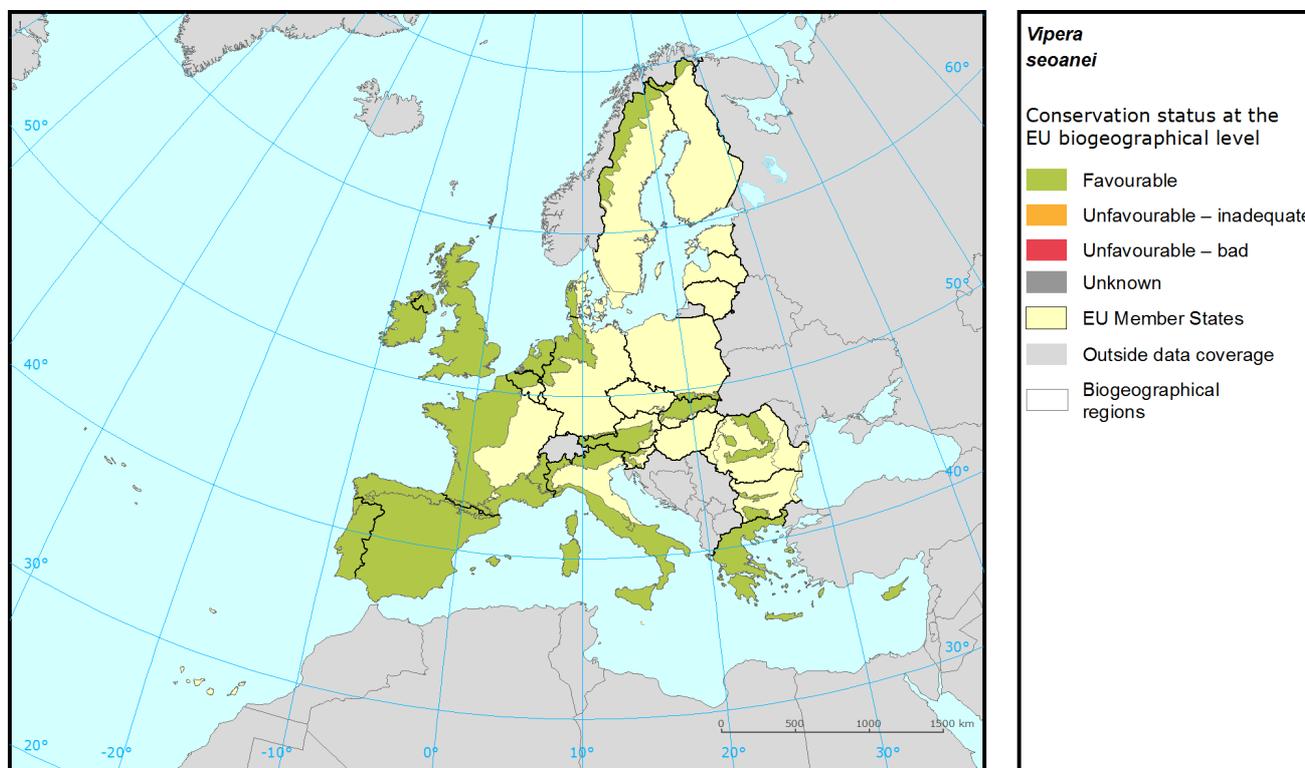
In the previous reporting round, without Spain, the status was Unfavourable-Bad in the Atlantic region due to much worst status in France and Portugal where the species is in its limits of the range and in the Mediterranean region the previous status was Unfavourable-Inadequate (covering only Portugal).

The species is listed in the category 'least concern' in the Spanish Red Data Book.

# Species: *Vipera seoanei*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



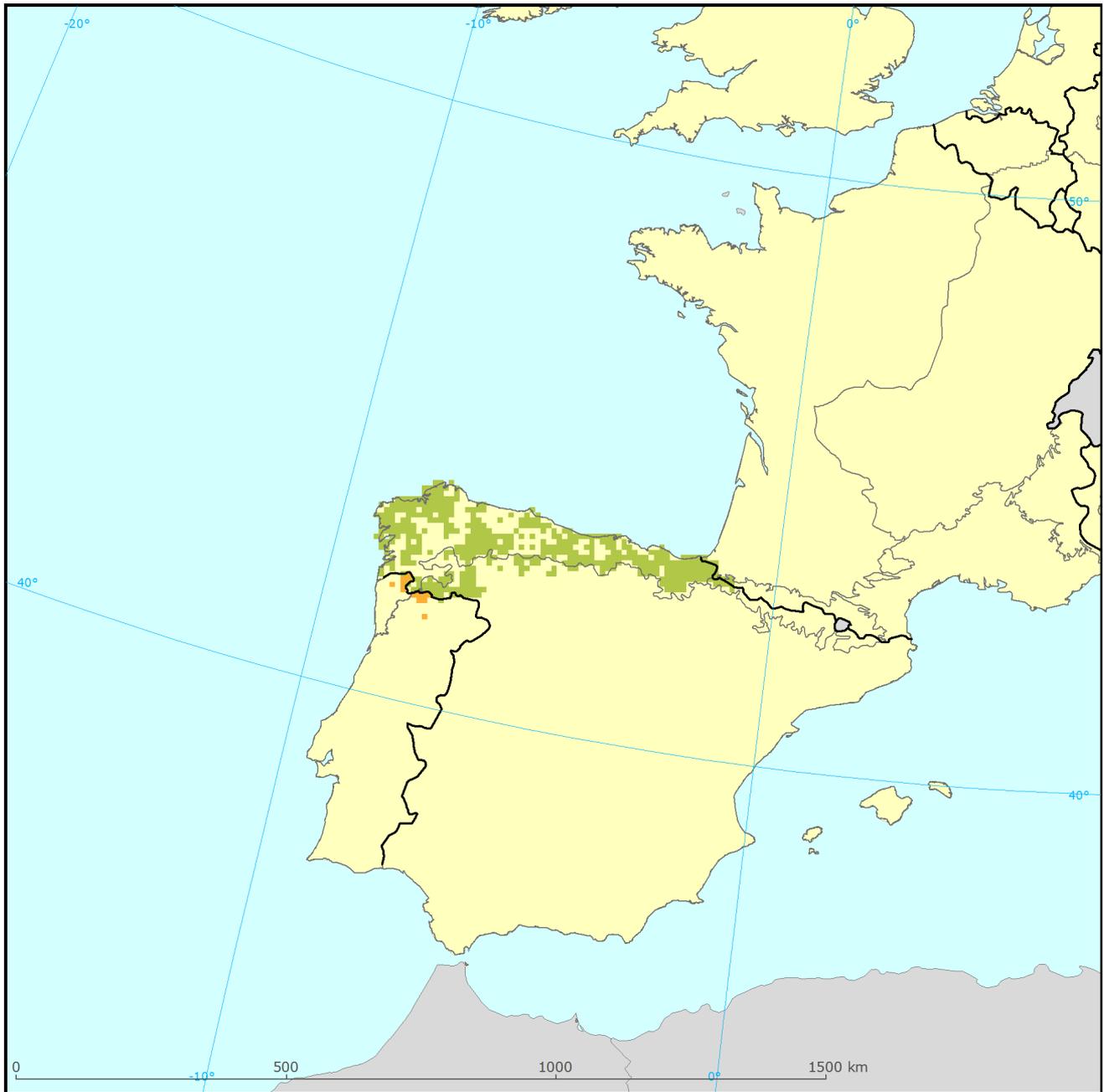
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	=	2	XX	Not genuine
ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	=	83	U2	Not genuine
MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV	=	16	U1	Not genuine

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

# Species: *Vipera seoanei*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Vipera seoanei*

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 seoanei*

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					
ES	ALP	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		100.0		
ES	ATL	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		97.6		
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		0.8	U2	
PT	ATL	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	1.6	U1	
ES	MED	FV	FV	XX	FV	FV		90.1		
PT	MED	FV	XX	U1	XX	U1	x	9.9	U1	

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
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	30
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	20
J01	Fire and fire suppression	20
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	20
A04	Grazing by livestock	10

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

Code	Activity	Frequency
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	20
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	20
J01	Fire and fire suppression	20
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	20
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	10
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	10

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-

# Species: *Vipera seoanei*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

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+seoanei>

# Species: *Vipera seoanei*

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.