NATIONAL LEVEL				
1. General information				
1.1 Member State	ни			
1.2 Species code	5037			
1.3 Species scientific name	Lacerta vivipara pannonica			
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	Zootoca vivipara			
1.5 Common name (in national language)	elevenszülő (hegyi) gyík			
2. Maps				
2.1 Sensitive species	No			
2.2 Year or period	2013-2018			
2.3 Distribution map	Yes			
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data			
2.5 Additional maps	No			
3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)				

3. Illiorillation related to	Alliex V Species (Alt. 14)	
3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken		statistics/o				
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

#### **BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL**

### 4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

4.2 Sources of information

Pannonian (PAN)

Balázs Velekei, Ferenc Lakatos, Péter Bíró, Éva Ács and Miklós Puky (2014): The genetic structure of Zootoca vivipara (Lichtenstein, 1823) populations did not support the existence of a north - south corridor of the VB haplogroup in eastern Hungary. NORTH-WESTERN JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY 10 (1): 187-189.

Puky, Miklós és Faggyas, S. Z. és Mester, Béla és Bíró, Péter és Ács, Éva (2014) Tail loss and anomaly in Zootoca vivipara and Lacerta agilis in Hungary. In: Amphibian and reptiles anomalies and pathology: methodology, evolutionary significance, indication of environmental health. Izdatelstvo Uralskogo Universiteta, Ekaterinburg, pp. 153-156. https://herpterkep.mme.hu/

A Nemzeti Biodiverzitás-Monitorozó Rendszer Keretében 2013-2018 Között Végzett Felmérések Kutatási Jelentései\_ \_(Monitoring Reports (2013-2018) Of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System)

#### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area

4348

5.2 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

5.3 Short-term trend Direction

Stable (0)
a) Minimum

5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude

b) Maximum

5.5 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

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5.6 Long-term trend Period

5.7 Long-term trend Direction

5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude

5.9 Long-term trend Method used

5.10 Favourable reference range

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

a) Area (km²)

b) Operator More than (>)

c) Unknown

d) Method

5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)

5.12 Additional information

#### 6. Population

6.1 Year or period 2013-2018

6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)

a) Unit

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value 128

6.3 Type of estimate

Minimum

6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)

a) Unit

b) Minimum

c) Maximum

d) Best single value

6.5 Type of estimate

6.6 Population size Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

6.7 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

6.8 Short-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Confidence interval

6.10 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

6.11 Long-term trend Period

6.12 Long-term trend Direction

6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Confidence interval

6.14 Long-term trend Method used

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6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)

a) Population size

More than (>) b) Operator

c) Unknown

d) Method

6.16 Change and reason for change in population size

Genuine

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

6.17 Additional information

#### 7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat

a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)?

No

b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?

Unknown

7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

7.3 Short-term trend Period

2007-2018

7.4 Short-term trend Direction

Decreasing (-)

7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

7.6 Long-term trend Period

7.7 Long-term trend Direction

7.8 Long-term trend Method used

7.9 Additional information

### 8. Main pressures and threats

#### 8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (NO2)	Н
Drainage (K02)	Н
Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development (F28)	M
Problematic native species (IO4)	M
Threat	Ranking
Threat  Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	Ranking H
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate	
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (NO2)	Н

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8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

#### 9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures

a) Are measures needed?

No

b) Indicate the status of measures

9.2 Main purpose of the measures

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to the measures

9.5 List of main conservation measures

9.6 Additional information

#### 10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) Range Poor

b) Population Bad

c) Habitat of the species Bad

10.2 Additional information

#### 11. Conclusions

11.1. Range

11.2. Population

11.3. Habitat for the species

11.4. Future prospects

11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status

11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status

11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend

Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

Unfavourable - Bad (U2)

Deteriorating (-)

a) Overall assessment of conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

b) Overall trend in conservation status

Genuine

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

The change is mainly due to: Genuine change

11.8 Additional information

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### 12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

- 12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)
- 12.2 Type of estimate
- 12.3 Population size inside the network Method used
- 12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction
- 12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used
- 12.6 Additional information

- a) Unit
- b) Minimum
- c) Maximum
- d) Best single value

### 13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

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