

Archaeolacerta bedriagae, Bedriaga's Rock Lizard

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Lacertidae

Taxon Name: Archaeolacerta bedriagae (Camerano, 1885)

Synonym(s):

• Lacerta bedriagae

Common Name(s):

English: Bedriaga's Rock LizardFrench: Lezard De Bedriaga

Taxonomic Notes:

This species is traditionally included in the genus *Lacerta*, but it is not closely related to *Lacerta* sensu stricto (Arnold 1989; Fu 1998, 2000, Harris *et al.* 1998, Carranza *et al.* 2004). As it is the type species of *Archaeolacerta*, this genus is available for it (following Arribas (1998), Mayer and Arribas (2003) and Crochet and Dubois [2004]). This species is the only representative of *Archaeolacerta*. There are three recognized subspecies: the nominate in Corsica, *A.b. sardoa* from central Sardinia, and *A.b. paessleri* in northern Sardinia (perhaps a synonym of *sardoa*), but their validity seems not confirmed by genetic studies (M. Bologna in litt.).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened <u>ver 3.1</u>

Year Published: 2009

Date Assessed: December 14, 2008

Justification:

Archaeolacerta bedragae is listed as Near Threatened. Its Extent of Occurrence is less than 20,000 km2; on Sardinia its distribution is severely fragmented and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its forest habitat, but on Corsica it is not considered to be severely fragmented or declining.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2006 - Vulnerable (VU)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

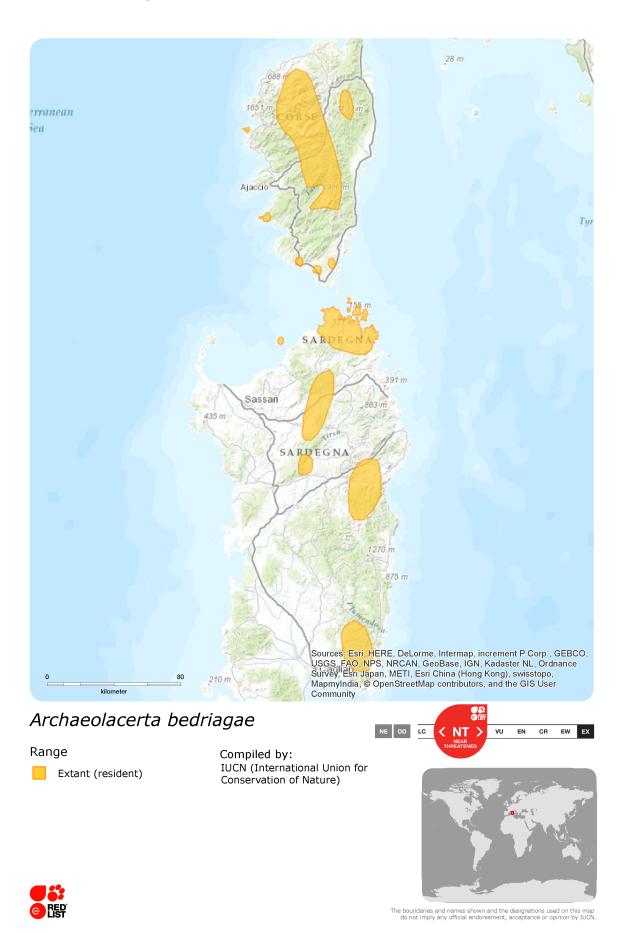
This species occurs in rocky areas on the islands of Corsica (France) and Sardinia (Italy) where it has a very fragmented range. In Sardinia it has a very fragmented range. On these two large islands it occurs mainly from 550 to 2,550 m asl, but there are a few coastal populations, including in northern Sardinia and western and southern Corsica. It occurs on several smaller islands, including Foloca Island (France),

the Maddalena Archipelago and the Isola Rossa di Trinita' d'Agulto (Italy). On smaller islands it occurs down to sea-level.

Country Occurrence:

Native: France; Italy

Distribution Map





Population

This species can be common at higher altitudes, especially in Corsica. At lower elevations and in Sardinia it occurs in very small areas, although large populations can be found locally.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This is typically a rock dwelling lizard, living on cliffs and open rocky areas (e.g. sparsely vegetated islets). It is also found in open woodland and scrubland. It can occur in semi-shaded areas close to streams. The females lay three to six eggs.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Populations in the lowlands of Corsica are vulnerable because of the genetic isolation of many populations. Populations on both islands are threatened by the development of the tourist industry. Sardinian subspecies are vulnerable because they are severely fragmented and have an extremely small area of occupancy.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Populations in Sardinia may be more sensitive to the threats and populations are strictly protected. This species is listed on Annex III of the Bern Convention, Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive, and is protected by national and regional legislation in both countries. It occurs in several protected areas.

Credits

Assessor(s): Claudia Corti, Marc Cheylan, Roberto Sindaco, Antonio Romano, Patrick Haffner

Reviewer(s): Cox, N. and Temple, H.J. (Global Reptile Assessment)

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External Resources

For <u>Images and External Links to Additional Information</u>, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate		Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate		Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)		Marginal	-
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion		
		1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses: 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem convers			system conversion
		1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.3. Agro-industry grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosysten	n stresses -> 1.1. Ecos	system conversion
		1. Ecosysten	n stresses -> 1.2. Ecos	system degradation
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.3. Trend Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosysten	n stresses -> 1.2. Ecos	system degradation

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place	
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management	
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range	

Conservation Actions Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions Needed

2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Research Needed

- 1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
- 1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
- 1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
- 1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
- 3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution

Lower elevation limit (m): 0

Upper elevation limit (m): 2550

Population

Population severely fragmented: No

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