Macroprotodon	cucullatus	Region:	3			
Taxonomic Authority:	Geoffroy de St-Hilaire, 1827	-				
Synonyms:		Common N	lames:			
		False Smooth Snake Kaputzennatter		English		
				German		
		culebra de	cogulla	Spanish		
		colubro dal	cappuccio	Italian		
Order: Ophidia		Family:	Colubridae			
Notes on taxonomy:	details). For some authors the populations of r and Menorca) are considered to be Macroproto	za et al. (2004), Wade (2001) and Crochet and Dubois (2004) for more of northern Algeria and Tunisia (and the introduced populations of Mallorca otodon mauritanicus (V. Pérez Mellado, pers. comm.). However, recent nay belong to the same species as M. cucullatus.				
General Informatio	on					

Biome

Freshwater

Marine

Geographic Range of species:

This species ranges through northern Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt to southern Israel. In Europe, it is present only on the island of Lampedusa, Italy, although it also occurs in Menorca and Majorca where the species has been introduced. It is a lowland species found from sea level up to 2,500m asl (Morocco).

Terrestrial

Conservation Measures:

It is present in a few protected areas. On Lampedusa, populations of this species require some protection. In Egypt, there is a need to develop national legislation to protect this species and to create new protected areas. Further studies to resolve the taxonomy of this species are needed.

Habitat and Ecology Information:

It is found in open, sandy deciduous and evergreen woodland, scrubland, sandy areas, oasis, meadows, plantations, cultivated land and on stone walls and ruins. The females lay two to six eggs and breed every two years.

Threats:

Although the species does not appear to be globally threatened, it is locally threatened by habitat degradation, including changes in agricultural practices (general intensification). Deforestation on the island of Lampedusa is a major threat, as is the expansion of tourism and accidental mortality on roads. In Egypt it is threatened by commercial collection for the international pet trade, urbanisation and development of tourism, overgrazing, collection of firewood and quarrying.

Species population information:

It can be a common species in suitable habitat. In Egypt it is a rare and declining species.

Country Distribution	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant
Algeria	\checkmark					
Egypt	\checkmark					
Israel	\checkmark					
Italy	\checkmark					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	\checkmark					
Spain					\checkmark	
Tunisia	\checkmark					
FAO Marine Habitats	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	

Major Lakes

Major Rivers

Upper Level Habitat Preferences Sc		Lower Level Habitat Preferences	Score
1.4 Forest - Temperate	1		
3.4 Shrubland - Temperate	1		
3.8 Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	1		
5.9 Wetlands (inland) - Freshwater Springs and Oases	1		
6 Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	1		
8.4 Desert - Semi-Desert (no trees present)	2		
10.2 Coastline - Sand, Shingle or Pebble Shores (incl. sand bars, spits, sandy islets, dune systems)	, 2		

11.1 Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	1
11.2 Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	2
11.3 Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	1
11.4 Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	2
11.5 Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	2

Major threats Code Description of threat			Pact Procent Euture			servation Measures	In place	In place Needed	
	•						·		
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	 ✓ 			1	Policy-based actions			
1.1	Agriculture	<u> </u>		✓	1.2	Legislation		✓	
1.1.1	Crops	✓		✓	1.2.1	Development		\checkmark	
	Agro-industry farming			✓		2 National level		\checkmark	
1.1.4	Livestock		✓	✓	1.2.2	Implementation		✓	
	Nomadic	✓	✓	✓		2 National level		✓	
1.3	Extraction		✓	✓	2	Communication and Education		\checkmark	
1.3.1	Mining		\checkmark	✓	2.2	Awareness		\checkmark	
1.4	Infrastructure development		\checkmark	✓	3	Research actions	\checkmark	\checkmark	
1.4.2	Human settlement		\checkmark	✓	3.1	Taxonomy	\checkmark	\checkmark	
1.4.3	Tourism/recreation		\checkmark	✓	3.2	Population numbers and range	\checkmark	\checkmark	
3	Harvesting (hunting/gathering)		\checkmark	✓	3.5	Threats	\checkmark	\checkmark	
3.5	Cultural/scientific/leisure activities	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	3.6	Uses and harvest levels		\checkmark	
3.5.3	Regional/international trade	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	3.8	Conservation measures		\checkmark	
4	Accidental mortality	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	3.9	Trends/Monitoring		\checkmark	
4.2	Collision	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	4	Habitat and site-based actions	\checkmark	\checkmark	
4.2.2	Vehicle collision	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	\checkmark		
					4.4	Protected areas	\checkmark	\checkmark	
					4.4.1	Identification of new protected areas		\checkmark	
					4.4.2	Establishment	\checkmark	\checkmark	
					4.4.3	Management			
					5	Species-based actions		\checkmark	
					5.3	Sustainable use		\checkmark	
					5.3.1	Harvest management		 Image: A start of the start of	
					5.3.2	Trade management		 Image: A start of the start of	
Jtilisat	tion of Species					-			
-	se/Type of Use s/display animals, horticulture	Subs	istence	١	Nationa	I International <i>Other purpose:</i> ✓			

13. Pets/display animals, horticulture				\checkmark	•				
Primary forms removed from the wild 1. Whole animal/plant	100% ✓	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other forms removed from the wild:			
Source of specimens in commercial trade Wild	100% ✓	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other source of specimens:			
Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to tot	al wild pop	ulation n	umbers ov	er last five	years:	Stable			
Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years: CITES: Not listed									
Red Listing Red List Assessment: Least Concern (LC)			F	Possibly Ext	inct				
Red List Criteria:									
Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.									
Current Population Trend: Decreasing			Date of	of Assessn	nent:	12/17/2004			
Assessor(s): Claudia Corti, Valentin Pérez N	lellado, Phili	ppe Genie	ez, Sherif E	Baha El Din					
Notes on Red listing: In Egypt this species in	is significant	ly threate	ned and is	considered	to be Vu	Inerable (S. Baha El Din pers. comm.).			

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