

Timon lepidus

Taxonomic Authority: (Daudin, 1802)

Synonyms:

Order: Sauria

Notes on taxonomy: This species was included in the genus *Lacerta*, but it is now placed in the genus *Timon* (Mayer and Bischoff 1996; Fu 1998, 2000; Harris et al. 1998; Harris and Carretero 2003), though Montori and Llorente (2005) retain it in *Lacerta*. It consists of a number of distinct genetic lineages of uncertain taxonomic status. Paulo (2001) suggested that the subspecies *Timon l. nevadensis* is a distinct species, but other lines of evidence are more indicative of subspecific status (Mateo et al. 1996; Mateo and López-Jurado 1994).

General Information

Biome

Terrestrial

Freshwater

Marine

Geographic Range of species:

This species is widely found in Portugal and Spain; it is found as isolated populations in southern, south-central and western France (north to Oleron Island), and in extreme northwestern Italy. It also occurs on some Atlantic islands along the Spanish and Portuguese coasts. It is present on a few Mediterranean islands. It ranges from sea level up to 2,500m asl. The subspecies *T.l. oteroi* is endemic to Salvora Island in northwestern Spain.

Conservation Measures:

Further studies are needed in order to understand the recent population declines of this species better. It is listed on Annex III of the Bern Convention and is present in a number of protected areas, though it has nearly disappeared from a number of these.

Species population information:

Although it has been recorded at densities of up to 50 individuals per hectare, populations appear to be strongly declining in many parts of its range. Some insular populations are close to extinction. The subspecies *T.l. oteroi* numbers fewer than 10,000 individuals.

Region: 1

Common Names:

Ocellated Lizard	English
Perleidechse	German
Lagarto Ocelado	Spanish
Sardao	Portuguese
Lezard ocelle	French
Iucertola ocellata	Italian

Family: Lacertidae

Habitat and Ecology Information:

This species is found in open and dry areas of woodland, scrubland, olive groves, vineyards, meadows, arable areas and sandy or rocky sites. It is generally present in areas that have refuges such as bushes, stone walls, rabbit burrows and other holes. The females lay clutches of five to twenty two eggs.

Threats:

It is generally declining because of ongoing habitat loss, pesticide pollution and poisoning. Predators might also be eating this species more, due to the decline of rabbits. Also reduced livestock grazing might be reducing open areas suitable for this species. Current attempts to revive the former tradition of eating this species would also be very detrimental.

Country Distribution

	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant
France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portugal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FAO Marine Habitats

	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced

Major Lakes

Major Rivers

Upper Level Habitat Preferences	Score	Lower Level Habitat Preferences	Score
1.4 Forest - Temperate	2		
3.4 Shrubland - Temperate	1		
3.8 Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	1		
4.4 Grassland - Temperate	1		
11.1 Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	1		
11.2 Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	1		
11.3 Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	2		

Major threats		Conservation Measures							
Code	Description of threat	Past	Present	Future	Code	Conservation measures		In place	Needed
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	✓	✓	✓	1	Policy-based actions		✓	□
1.1	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	1.2	Legislation		✓	□
1.1.1	Crops	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1	Development		✓	□
1.1.1.3	Agro-industry farming	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1.1	International level		✓	□
1.2	Land management of non-agricultural areas	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2	Implementation		✓	□
1.2.1	Abandonment	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2.1	International level		✓	□
1.2.2	Change of management regime	✓	✓	✓	3	Research actions	□	✓	✓
3	Harvesting (hunting/gathering)	□	□	✓	3.2	Population numbers and range	□	✓	✓
3.1	Food	□	□	✓	3.3	Biology and Ecology	□	✓	✓
3.1.1	Subsistence use/local trade	□	□	✓	3.4	Habitat status	□	✓	✓
3.1.2	Sub-national/national trade	□	□	✓	3.5	Threats	□	✓	✓
6	Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	✓	✓	✓	3.6	Uses and harvest levels	□	✓	✓
6.2	Land pollution	✓	✓	✓	3.8	Conservation measures	□	✓	✓
6.2.1	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	3.9	Trends/Monitoring	□	✓	✓
8	Changes in native species dynamics	✓	✓	✓	4	Habitat and site-based actions	✓	✓	✓
8.2	Predators	✓	✓	✓	4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	✓	✓	✓
					4.4	Protected areas	✓	✓	✓
					4.4.2	Establishment	✓	✓	✓
					4.4.3	Management	✓	✓	✓
					5	Species-based actions	✓	✓	✓
					5.3	Sustainable use	✓	✓	✓
					5.3.1	Harvest management	✓	✓	✓

Utilisation of Species

Purpose/Type of Use	Subsistence	National	International	Other purpose:
Primary forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50% <25% Other forms removed from the wild:
Source of specimens in commercial trade	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50% <25% Other source of specimens:

Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over last five years:

Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years:

CITES:

Red Listing

Red List Assessment: Near Threatened (NT)

 Possibly Extinct

Red List Criteria:

Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Near Threatened because this species is probably in significant decline (but probably at a rate of less than 30% over ten years), probably mainly because of widespread habitat loss through much of its range, thus making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Date of Assessment: 12/17/2004

Assessor(s): Juan Pleguezuelos, Paulo Sá-Sousa, Valentín Pérez-Mellado, Rafael Marquez, Marc Cheylan, Claudia Corti

Notes on Red listing: The subspecies *T. l. oteroii* is considered to be Vulnerable under criteria C1, D1 and D2.**Bibliography**

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