0.1 Member State	Π
0.2.1 Species code	1295
0.2.2 Species name	Vipera ammodytes
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	Vipera dal corno

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map
Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species
No
Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2000-2012
1.1.4 Additional map
No
1.1.5 Range map
Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Continental (CON)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Anna Rita Di Cerbo, Francesco Ficetola, Roberto Sindaco (Societas Herpetologica Italica). Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Anna Rita Di Cerbo, Francesco Ficetola, Roberto Sindaco.

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Rondinini, C., Battistoni, A., Peronace, V., Teofili, C. (compilatori). 2013. Lista Rossa IUCN dei Vertebrati Italiani. Comitato Italiano IUCN e Ministero dell'Ambiente, del Territorio e del Mare, Roma.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area
2.3.3 Short-term trend period
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude
2.3.6 Long-term trend period
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude
2.3.9 Favourable reference range

2300

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

2001-2012 stable (0)

min max

N/A

min max

area (km²)

operator approximately equal to (≈)

unkown No

method Expert judgement

2.3.10 Reason for change Use of different method

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2.4 Population			
2.4.1 Population size	Unit N/A		
(individuals or agreed exception)	min	max	
2.4.2 Population size	Unit number of i	map 10x10 km grid cells (g	grids10x10)
(other than individuals)	min 17	max 17	
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality		
	Conversion method		
	Problems		
2.4.4 Year or period2.4.5 Method – population size	2000-2012	mnlete survey or a statist	ically robust estimate (2)
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3) 2001-2012		
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max c	onfidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Absent data (0)		
2.4.10 Long-term trend period2.4.11 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max c	onfidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A		
2.4.14 Favourable reference	number		
population	operator N/A unknown Yes		
	method		
2.4.15 Reason for change		e/more accurate data	
2.5 Habitat for the Species			
2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²)			
2.5.2 Year or period	2000-2012		
2.5.3 Method used - habitat2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Absent data (0) Good		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method		orestation cause the decr	rease of suitable habitat.
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012		
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	stable (0)		
2.5.7 Long-term trend period2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)	N/A		
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge	e/more accurate data	
2.6 Main Pressures			
Pressure		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)		medium importance (M	I) N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, a (F03.02.01)	amphibians)	low importance (L)	N/A

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high importance (H)

medium importance (M)

medium importance (M)

N/A

N/A

N/A

forest replanting (B02.01)

reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)

Vandalism (G05.04)

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data (2)		
2.7 Main Threats			
Threat		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)		medium importance (M)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians) (F03.02.01)		low importance (L)	N/A
forest replanting (B02.01)		high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)		medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)		medium importance (M)	N/A
2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)		

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

N/A

2.9.1 Range

assessment Favourable (FV)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.2. Population

assessment Unknown (XX)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.3. Habitat

assessment Favourable (FV)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.4. Future prospects

assessment Favourable (FV)
qualifiers N/A

2.9.5 Overall assessment of
Conservation Status

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

2.9.5 Overall trend in

Conservation Status

3.1.1 Population Size

Unit

M/A

min

max

3.1.2 Method used

N/A

3.1.3 Trend of population size within

N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Alpine (ALP)

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Anna Rita Di Cerbo, Francesco Ficetola, Roberto Sindaco.

Dall'Asta A., Dolce S., 2006. Vipera ammodytes (Linnaeus 1758). In: Atlante degli Anfibi e dei Rettili d'Italia / Atlas of Italians Amphibians and Reptiles. Sindaco R., Doria G., Razzetti E. & Bernini F. (Eds), p. 588-593. Societas Herpetologica Italica. Edizioni Polistampa, Firenze.

Dall'Asta A., Dolce S., Lapini L., 2011. Vipera ammodytes (Linnaeus, 1758). In: Fauna d'Italia, vol. XLV, Reptilia. A cura di Corti C., Capula M., Luiselli L., Razzetti E., Sindaco R., p. 603-608. Edizioni Calderini de Il Sole 24 ORE, Bologna.

Rondinini, C., Battistoni, A., Peronace, V., Teofili, C. (compilatori). 2013. Lista Rossa IUCN dei Vertebrati Italiani. Comitato Italiano IUCN e Ministero dell'Ambiente, del Territorio e del Mare, Roma.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area

2.3.3 Short-term trend period

2.3.4 Short-term trend direction

2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude

2.3.6 Long-term trend period

2.3.7 Long-term trend direction

2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude

2.3.9 Favourable reference range

7200

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

2001-2012

stable (0)

min max

N/A

min max

area (km²)

operator approximately equal to (≈)

max

unkown

method Expert judgement

2.3.10 Reason for change

Use of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size

(individuals or agreed exception)

Unit

min

N/A

2.4.2 Population size

(other than individuals)

min max

Unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)

2.4.3 Additional information

Definition of locality

Conversion method

Problems

2.4.4 Year or period

2.4.5 Method – population size

2.4.6 Short-term trend period

2.4.7 Short term trend direction

2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude 2.4.9 Short-term trend method

2.4.10 Long-term trend period 2.4.11 Long term trend direction 2000-2012

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)

2001-2012

unknown (x)

min confidence interval max

Absent data (0)

N/A

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2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude confidence interval min max 2.4.13 Long-term trend method N/A 2.4.14 Favourable reference number population operator N/A unknown Yes method 2.4.15 Reason for change Improved knowledge/more accurate data 2.5 Habitat for the Species 2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km²) 2000-2012 2.5.2 Year or period 2.5.3 Method used - habitat Absent data (0) 2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat Moderate 2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method Increase of forest, due to forest replanting and natural process, and continuous urbanisation cause loss of suitable habitat and fragmentation of the populations. 2.5.5 Short term trend period 2001-2012 2.5.6 Short term trend direction decrease (-)

2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)
 2.5.10 Reason for change
 Improved knowledge/more accurate data

1989-2012

decrease (-)

2.5.7 Long-term trend period

2.5.8 Long term trend direction

2.6 Main Pressures		
Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians) (F03.02.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
reduction in genetic exchange (J03.02.03)	medium importance (M)	N/A
forest replanting (B02.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)	medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat features (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Biocenotic evolution, succession (KO2)	medium importance (M)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	high importance (H)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on	expert judgement and other data	a (2)
2.7 Main Threats			
Threat		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)		high importance (H)	N/A
collection of animals (insects, reptiles, am (F03.02.01)	phibians)	low importance (L)	N/A
reduction in genetic exchange (J03.02.03)		medium importance (M)	N/A
forest replanting (B02.01)		high importance (H)	N/A
Vandalism (G05.04)		medium importance (M)	N/A
reduction or loss of specific habitat featur	res (J03.01)	high importance (H)	N/A
Biocenotic evolution, succession (K02)		medium importance (M)	N/A

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anthropogenic reduction of habitat co	nnectivity (J03.02)	high importance (H)	N/A	
2.7.1 Method used – threats	expert opinion (1)			
2.8 Complementary Information				
2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends				
2.8.2 Other relevant Information				
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment				
2.9 Conclusions (assessment of cor	nservation status at e	nd of reporting period)		
2.9.1 Range	assessment Favoura qualifiers N/A	ble (FV)		
2.9.2. Population	assessment Unknov qualifiers N/A	ın (XX)		
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequ qualifiers declinin	` '		
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequ qualifiers declinin	• •		
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)			
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)			
3. Natura 2000 coverage a	ınd conservatio	n measures - Anne	x II species	
3.1 Population				

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A min max 3.1.2 Method used 3.1.3 Trend of population size within N/A 3.2 Conversation Measures

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