0.1 Member State	п
0.2.1 Species code	1290
0.2.2 Species name	Natrix natrix cetti
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	Natrix cetti
0.2.4 Common name	Natrice di Cetti

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
1.1.3 Year or period	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

Mediterranean (MED)

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 Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Anna Rita Di Cerbo, Francesco Ficetola, Roberto Sindaco.

De Pous P., Speybroeck J., Bogaerts S., Pasmans F., Beukema W. 2012. A contribution to the atlas of the terrestrial herpetofauna of Sardinia. Herpetology Notes, volume 5: 391-405

Fritz, U., Corti, C., Packert, M., 2011. Mitochondrial DNA sequences suggest unexpected phylogenetic position of Corso-Sardinian grass snakes (Natrix cetti) and do not support their species status, with notes on phylogeography and subspecies delineation of grass snakes. Organisms Diversity & Evolution 12, 71-80.

Regione Autonoma della Sardegna - Assessorato Difesa Ambiente , 2012 - "Servizio di monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie di importanza comunitaria presenti nei siti della Rete Natura 2000 in Sardegna – Linea 4. Redazione del Rapporto sullo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie ".

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.

Salvi D., Bombi P., 2010. Reptiles of Sardinia: updating the knowledge on their distribution. Acta Herpetologica 5(2): 161-177.

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km²)

2.3.2 Method - Range surface area2.3.3 Short-term trend period

5500

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3) 2001-2012

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ii, iv alid v species (Alii	ick bj		
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude2.3.6 Long-term trend period2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	decrease (-) min N/A	max	
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude2.3.9 Favourable reference range	min area (km²)	max	
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	operator unkown method	more than (>) No Expert judgement	
2.3.10 Reason for change	Use of different met	:hod	
2.4 Population			
2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit N/A min	max	
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit number of min 32	map 10x10 km grid cel	lls (grids10x10)
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method		
	Problems		
2.4.4 Year or period2.4.5 Method – population size2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2000-2012 Complete survey/Co	mplete survey or a sta	tistically robust estimate (3)
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	unknown (x)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude2.4.9 Short-term trend method2.4.10 Long-term trend period	min Absent data (0)	max	confidence interval
2.4.11 Long term trend direction2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A min N/A	max	confidence interval
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number operator N/A unknown Yes		
		iudgement	
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 period2.5.3 Method used - habitat2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	2000-2012 Absent data (0) Moderate		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method2.5.5 Short term trend period2.5.6 Short term trend direction	loss of natural aquat 2001-2012 decrease (-)	tic habitats due to agri	cultural intensification
2.5.7 Long-term trend period 2.5.8 Long term trend direction	N/A		

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Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km²)

2.5.10 Reason for change

,	•			
2.6 Main Pressures				
Pressure		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)	
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression (K05)		high importance (H)	N/A	
roads, motorways (D01.02)		medium importance (M)	N/A	
burning down (J01.01)		medium importance (M)	N/A	
agricultural intensification (A02.01)		high importance (H)	N/A	
use of biocides, hormones and chemica	als (A07)	medium importance (M)	N/A	
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)		medium importance (M)	N/A	
2.6.1 Method used – pressures	mainly based on exp	pert judgement and other data	(2)	
2.7 Main Threats				
Threat		ranking	pollution qualifier(s)	
reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	(K05)	high importance (H)	N/A	
roads, motorways (D01.02)		medium importance (M)	N/A	
burning down (J01.01)		medium importance (M)	N/A	
agricultural intensification (A02.01)		high importance (H)	N/A	
use of biocides, hormones and chemica	als (A07)	medium importance (M)	N/A	
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)		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 cor	nservation status at e	end of reporting period)		
2.9.1 Range	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)			
2.9.2. Population	assessment Unknown (XX) qualifiers N/A			
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Inadequate (U1) qualifiers declining (-)			
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Inadequ qualifiers declinir			
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Inadequate (U1)			

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

declining (-)

3.1 Population

2.9.5 Overall trend in

Conservation Status

3.1.1 Population Size Unit N/A min

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max

3.1.2 Method used	N/A
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

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