Darevskia parvula, Red-Belied Lizard

Assessment by: Boris Tuniyev, Natalia Ananjeva, Aram Agasyan, Nikolai Orlov, and Sako Tuniyev

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Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Reptilia</td>
<td>Squamata</td>
<td>Lacertidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxon Name:** *Darevskia parvula* (Lantz & Cyrén, 1913)

**Synonym(s):**
- *Lacerta parvula*
- *Lacerta saxicola parvula*

**Common Name(s):**
- English: Georgian Lizard, Red-Belied Lizard
- French: Lezard a Ventre Rouge

**Taxonomic Notes:**
The subspecies *D. p. adjarica* (Darevsky and Eiselt, 1980) is present in Georgia and in the ravine of the lower Chorokh River in Turkey. The remaining distribution is occupied by the nominative subspecies *D. p. parvula*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2009.RLTS.T164658A5916032.en)

**Year Published:** 2009

**Date Assessed:** December 14, 2008

**Justification:**
Listed as Least Concern in view of its relatively wide distribution, presumed large population, it occurs in a number of protected areas, has a tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.

**Geographic Range**

**Range Description:**
This species is found in northeastern Turkey, ranging approximately from Erzerum in the west and the valley of upper Aras River in the south, into the northern and southern foothills of the Meskhetsky range within Ajaria and neighbouring regions of Georgia, and from the Black Sea coast in the west to the middle Kura River in the east. There are local isolated populations in the ravines of several tributaries of the Kura River (Akhaldaba, Baniskhevi, Azkuri and others). It ranges from sea level to 1,700m asl.

**Country Occurrence:**
Native: Georgia; Turkey
Population
This is an abundant species. Over most of its range the number of animals is high and populations are stable (25 - 35 specimen per km2). It is especially numerous on rocky steep slopes along sunny river banks.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)
This species is found in a number of habitats. It can be found in rocky and stony areas of forest clearings, and also at sunny sites along rivers. The female lays a clutch of between two and four eggs (Baran and Atatur, 1998).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)
There appear to be no major threats to this widespread species as a whole. It is locally susceptible to habitat destruction around urban areas.

Conservation Actions
In view of its wide range, it is presumably present within some protected areas, however this requires confirmation. Other than general research activities, no direct conservation measures are needed for this species as a whole.

Credits
Assessor(s): Boris Tuniyev, Natalia Ananjeva, Aram Agasyan, Nikolai Orlov, and Sako Tuniyev
Reviewer(s): Neil Cox and Helen Temple
Bibliography


Citation


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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.
Appendix

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.4. Forest - Temperate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shrubland -&gt; 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Wetlands (inland) -&gt; 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0. Root -&gt; 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential &amp; commercial development -&gt; 1.1. Housing &amp; urban areas</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.1. Ecosystem conversion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ecosystem stresses -&gt; 1.2. Ecosystem degradation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.2. Population size, distribution &amp; trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.3. Life history &amp; ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.5. Threats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Data Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower elevation limit (m): 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper elevation limit (m): 1700</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population severely fragmented: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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