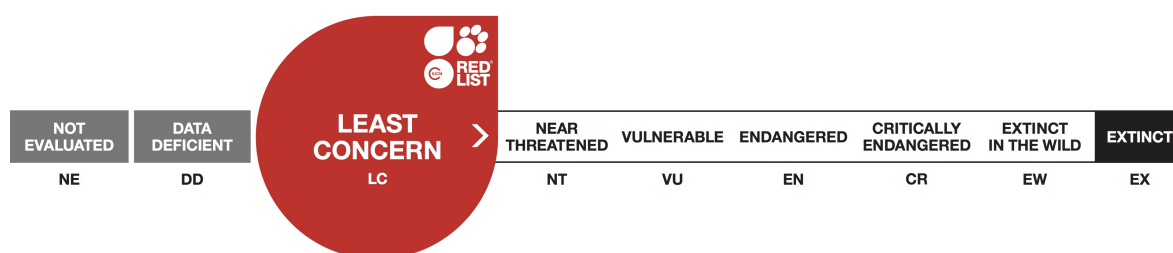


Darevskia parvula, Red-Belied Lizard

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



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Boris Tuniyev, Natalia Ananjeva, Aram Agasyan, Nikolai Orlov, and Sako Tuniyev. 2009. *Darevskia parvula*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2009: e.T164658A5916032. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2009.RLTS.T164658A5916032.en>

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Lacertidae

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](#)

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

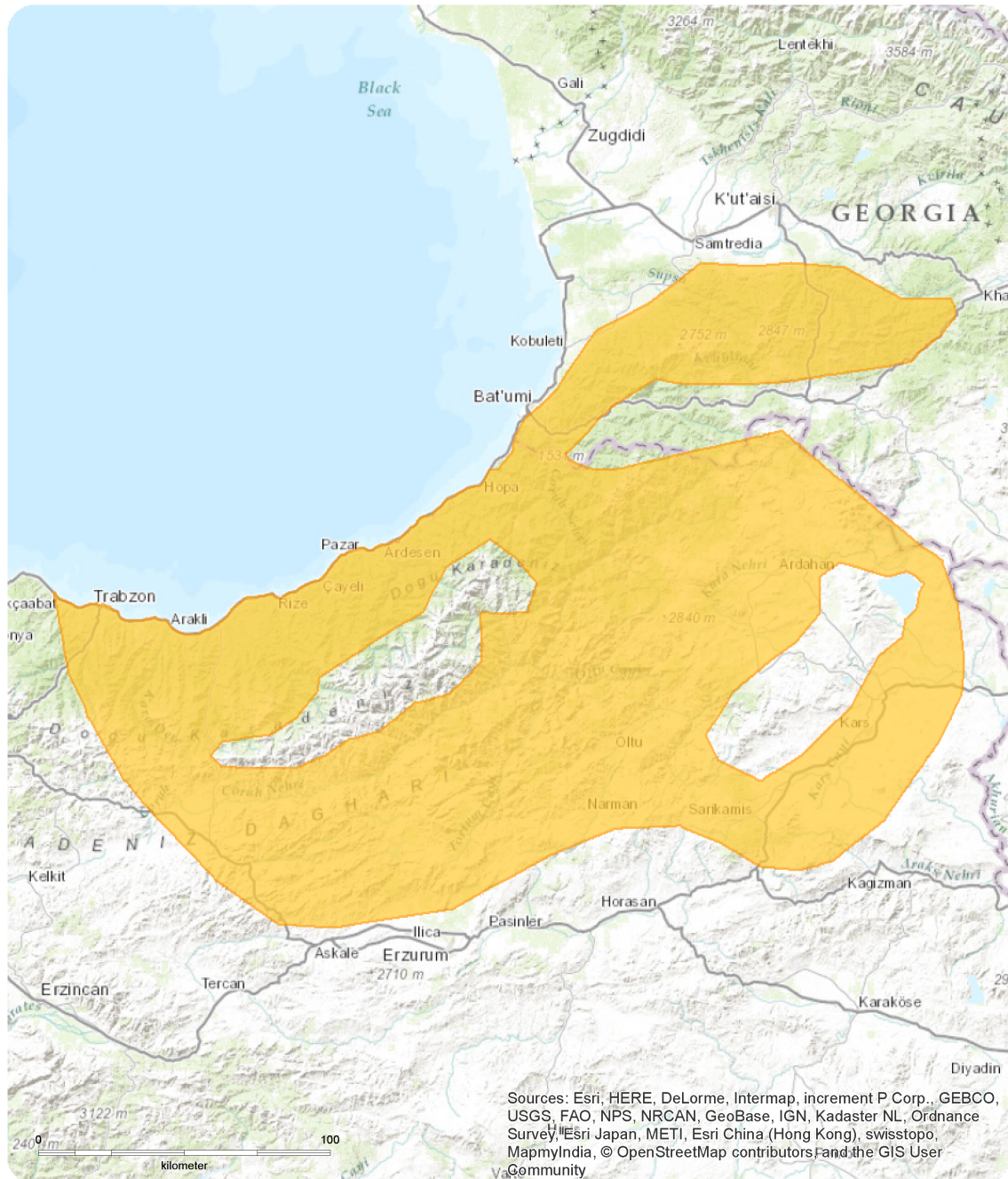
Range Description:

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

Distribution Map



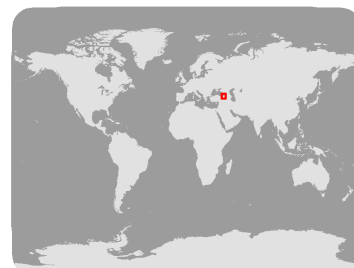
Darevskia parvula

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
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NE DD LC > NT VU EN CR EW EX
LEAST CONCERN



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

This is an abundant species. Over most of its range the number of animals is high and populations are stable (25 - 35 specimens 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

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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>)

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

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1700
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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