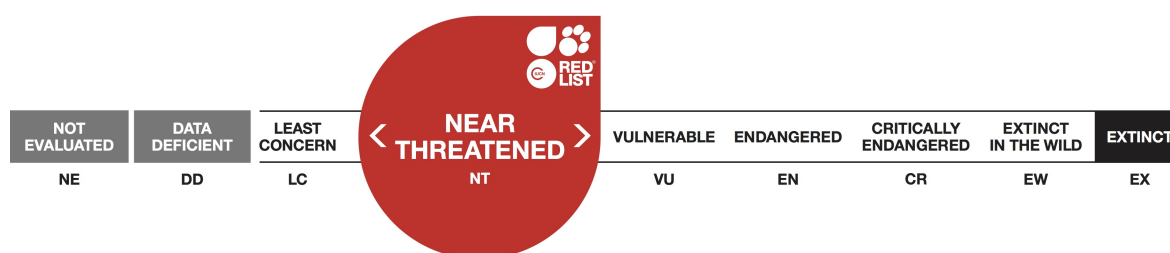


## *Darevskia mixta*, Ajarian lizard

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



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Lacertidae

**Taxon Name:** *Darevskia mixta* (Méhely, 1909)

### Synonym(s):

- *Lacerta mixta*

### Common Name(s):

- English: Ajarian lizard
- French: Lezard d'Ajarie

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2009

**Date Assessed:** December 14, 2008

### Justification:

Listed as Near Threatened because although the species appears not to be in decline fast enough to qualify for a threat category although its Extent of Occurrence is less than 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>, thus making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

## Geographic Range

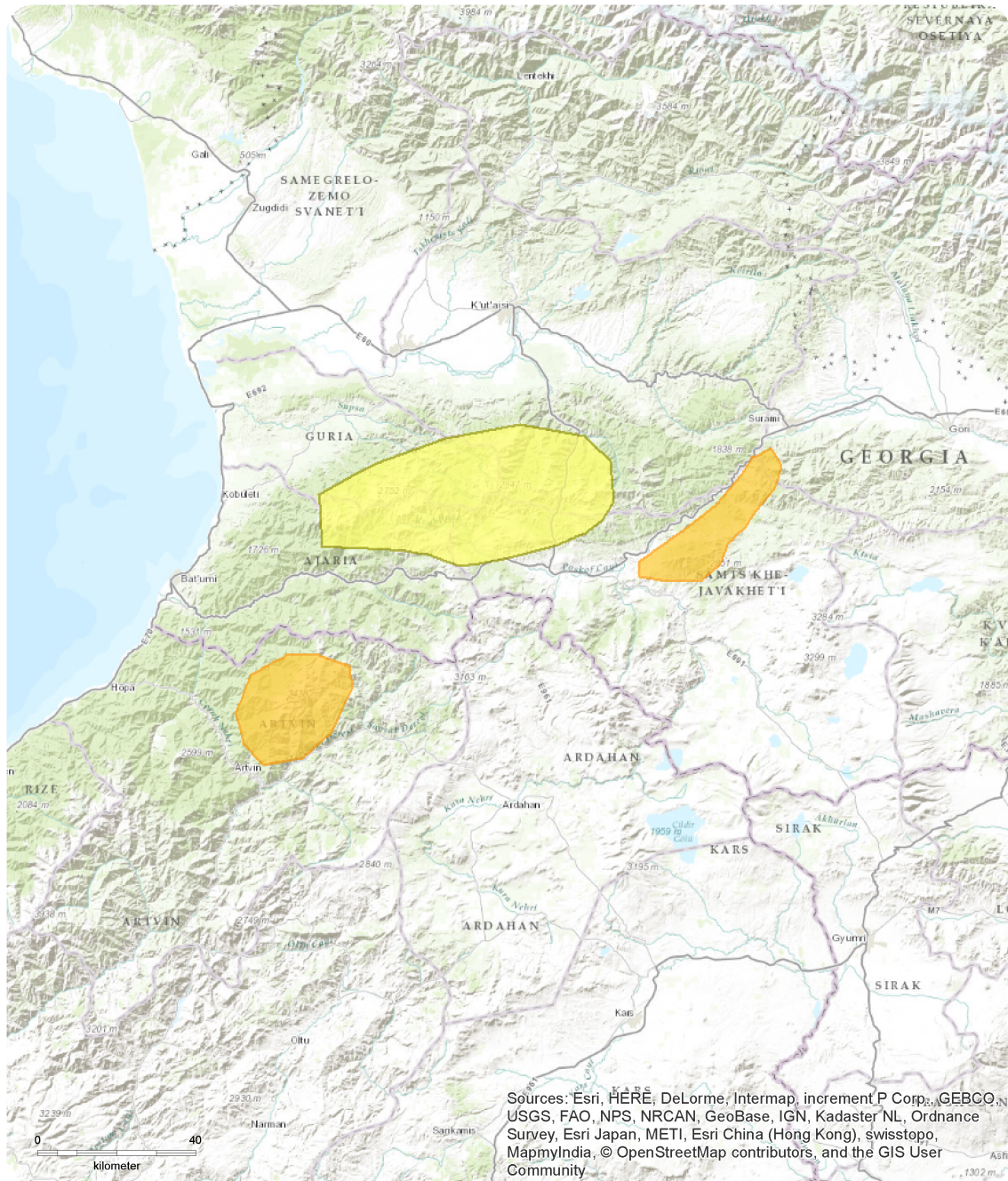
### Range Description:

This species is present in the Caucasus region in Turkey (Vilayet Giresun) and possibly southwestern Georgia (Baran and Atatur 1998). It occurs between 800 and 2,000m asl. The recent distribution range forms some more or less extensive isolates. Isolated populations live on the southern slopes of Lechkhumsky and Rachinsky ranges in the foothills of Great Caucasus, where this lizard is known from the vicinity of the town Kutaisi, Tkvibuli and the health-resort Labarde. Its possible distribution in the foothills of the Great Caucasus Range is still not sufficiently studied.

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Georgia; Turkey

# Distribution Map

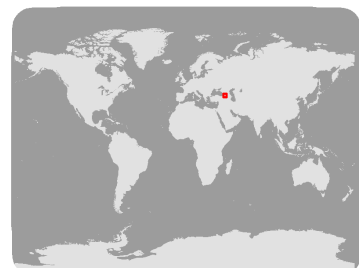


## *Darevskia mixta*

### Range

- Extant (resident)
- Probably Extant (resident)

Compiled by:  
IUCN (International Union for  
Conservation of Nature)



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



## Population

It is usually locally common (up to 40 - 50 specimens per km<sup>2</sup>) in isolated patches.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is associated with highly humid habitats. Populations are found in high steppe and rocky or stony areas close to streams (Baran and Atatur, 1998). The female lays a clutch of between two and five eggs.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is restricted to only a few locations and is considered to be potentially threatened by increased habitat loss and population declines.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species might be present in protected areas, although this needs to be confirmed. Further field surveys are needed to better determine the distribution, natural history and possible threats to this little known species. Populations should be monitored to record changes in abundance and distribution.

## 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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	-	Marginal	-
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - 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		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.3. Agro-industry grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

### Conservation Actions Needed

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

<b>Conservation Actions Needed</b>
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2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
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## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
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1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
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1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
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1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
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3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
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## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
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Lower elevation limit (m): 800
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Upper elevation limit (m): 2000
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<b>Population</b>
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Population severely fragmented: No
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