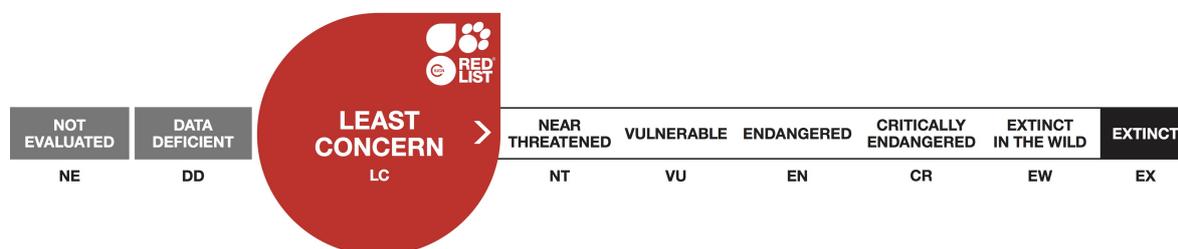


## *Darevskia brauneri*, Brauner's Rock Lizard

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 brauneri* (Méhely, 1909)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Brauner's Rock Lizard

### Taxonomic Notes:

The nominative subspecies *D. b. brauneri* occurs in the south of the Krasnodar Territory, in Abkhazia and adjacent regions of Georgia. *D. b. darevskii* (Szczerbak, 1962) inhabits the foothills of the western part of the Great Caucasus range, mainly within the Krasnodar Territory. A comparatively small range of the subspecies *D. b. szczebaki* (Lukina, 1963) occupies a narrow strip of coastal rocky steeps, sporadically occurring along the coast of the Black Sea from the town Anapa in the north and for more than 100 km further to the south-east towards Novorossiisk.

## 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 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. This is one of the most common vertebrates where it occurs.

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

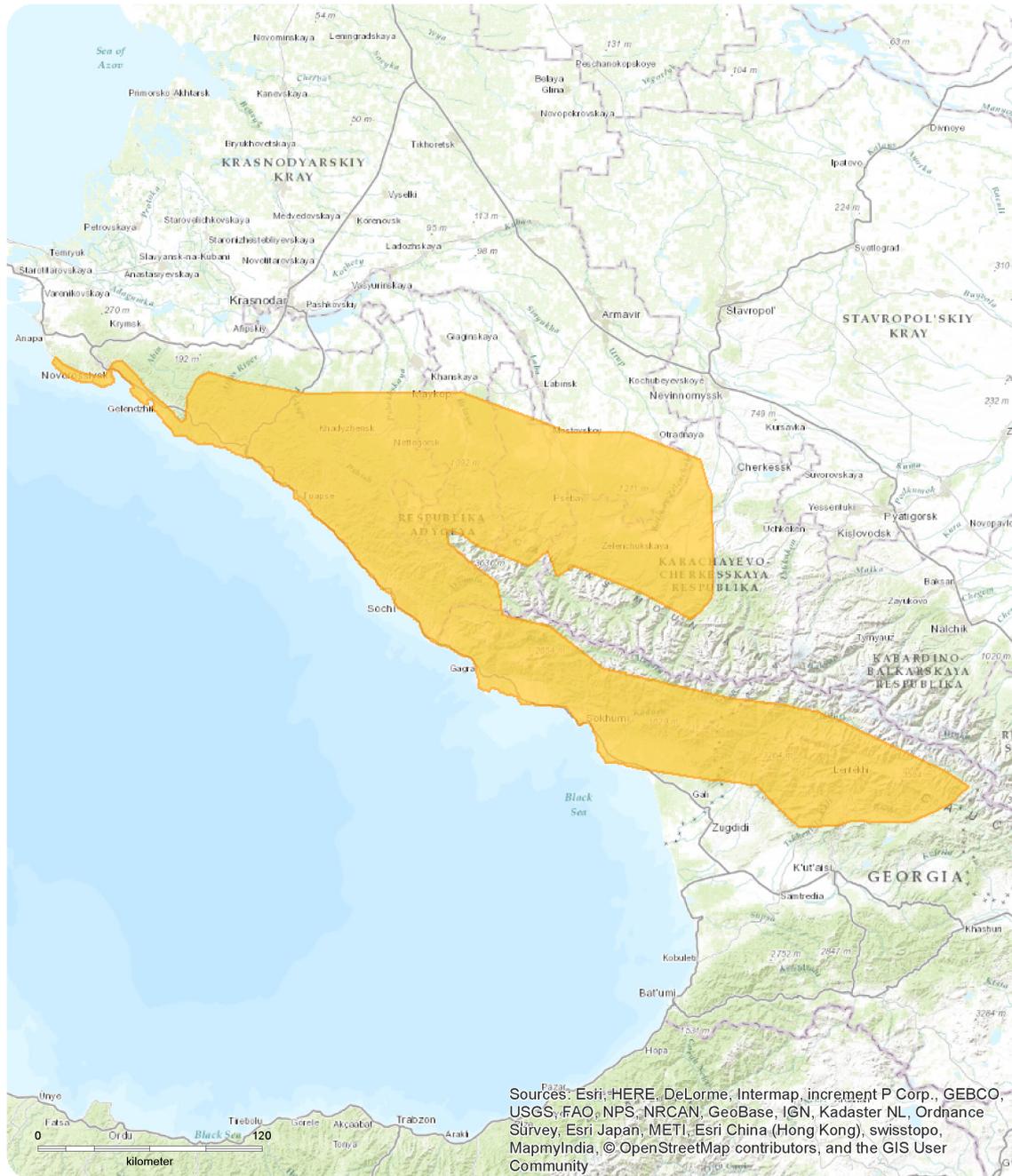
This species is present in western Georgia and southern Russia (west and central Caucasus and Black Sea coast). It does not appear to be present in Turkey. Populations are widely distributed in the western part of the Great Caucasus Range, from the northern, western and south-western slopes of the Black Sea chain of the Great Range in Krasnodar Territory, to Abkhazia and northwestern and southwestern Georgia, and to the canyons of the Kodory and Ingury Rivers in lower and upper Svanetia. The northern limits to its distribution pass through the middle sections of many left-side tributaries of the Kuban River. The most northern populations have been recorded from the area of Goryachyi Klyuch on the Psekupsa River and from the vicinity of the town Maikop. The southern limits to the distribution are found on the southern slopes of the Great Range and on the western spurs of the Gagra range. Lowland populations are found south of Krasnodar Territory and western Abkhazia, where it is sporadically recorded on the coast from Anapa town in the north up to the Khoby and Riony river canyons in

southwestern Georgia. It ranges from sea level to 1,800m asl.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native:** Georgia; Russian Federation

# Distribution Map



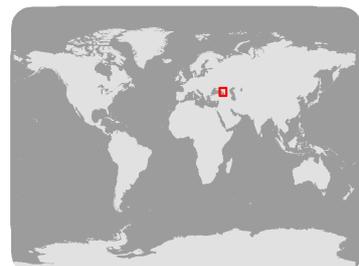
## *Darevskia braueri*

### Range

■ Extant (resident)

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

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

Over most of its distribution it is a common species.

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

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

This montane species is largely associated with rocky outcrops, but populations have been recorded from woodlands and sea coasts. It can be common in modified areas, where it is found on walls of stone buildings, fences, roadsides and ruins. The females lay clutches of two to six eggs with incubation lasting 55 - 60 days.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats

There appear to be no major threats to this widespread and somewhat adaptable species.

## Conservation Actions

It is not known if the species is present in any protected areas, although in view of its wide range it might be present in several. 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

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# Appendix

## Habitats

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

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	-
13. Marine Coastal/Supratidal -> 13.1. Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Sea Cliffs and Rocky Offshore Islands	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	-	Unknown	-

## 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

## Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1800
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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