Vipers in Anatolia: Status Quo vs. IUCN Red List Data

Konrad Mebert¹, Bayram Göçmen², Naşit İğci³, Mehmet Anil Oğuz², Mert Kariş²

¹ IDECC: Institute of Development, Ecology, Conservation and Cooperation, Via G. Tomasi di Lampedusa 33, 00144 Rome, Italy, and European Member of the VSG (Viper Specialist Group) IUCN; ² Department of Biology, Zoology Section, Ege University, Faculty of Science, TR 35100 Bornova-Izmir, Turkey; ³ Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Turkey.

As discussed at the 4BOV meeting in Athens, 2014, the information displayed in “The IUCN - Red List of Threatened Species” for Anatolian vipers goes back to assessments made in 2008 with three taxa classified as CRITICALLY ENDANGERED: 1) Vipera darevskii, 2) Montivipera wagneri, 3) V. anatolica; two as ENDANGERED: 4) M. (bulgardaghi) albizona, 5) V. kaznakovi; one as VULNERABLE: 6) V. eriwanensis; three as NEAR THREATENED: 7) V. (berus) barani, 8) M. raddei, 9) V. (ammodytes) transcaucasiana; two as LEAST CONCERN: 10) M. b. bulgardaghi, 11) M. xanthina; and one not classified, resp. not threatened: 12) Macrovipera lebetina. These IUCN data are often based on insufficient to misleading and unrealistic information, relating to population sizes and smuggling for the international pet trade. Unfortunately, such mis-information can be counterproductive when it comes to direct conservation and funding efforts, affecting international collaborations and permit requests in Turkey, as well as finding its way into recent publications on the conservation status of these vipers. Herein, I present an updated summary on the distribution of most Anatolian vipers, including information gathered over the last three years from personal field tours, articles, colleagues, and public online sources (citizen science, news, websites, etc.). The collected data indicate a vastly different situation of Anatolian vipers than previously assessed and displayed in the IUCN Red List files. Furthermore, a surprising sharp parapatry between M. wagneri and M. raddei was found, as well as a second, distant site of V. anatolica with an apparently strong population (article in review).

Email: konradmebert@gmail.com
5th Biology of the Vipers

CHEFCHAOUEN, MOROCCO

10 – 20 May 2017
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## SATURDAY, 13 MAY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>PRESENTER</th>
<th>TITLE / ACTIVITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Xavier Bonnet</td>
<td><strong>2nd plenary:</strong> Shuttling between field and lab studies: biology and conservation of the aspic viper</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:20</td>
<td>Konrad Mebert</td>
<td>Vipers in Anatolia: Status Quo vs. IUCN Red List Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20 - 11:40</td>
<td>Andrew Durso &amp; Konrad Mebert</td>
<td>Dinner for three: proposed diet analysis and summary of microhabitat, gene Flow, and body size overlap of syntopic montane vipers (<em>Vipera ammodytes</em>, <em>V. aspis</em>, and <em>V. berus</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40 - 12:00</td>
<td>Fernando Martínez-Freiría</td>
<td>Distributional drivers of two Western Mediterranean vipers at three contact zones in Northern Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 - 12:20</td>
<td>Darío Chamorro</td>
<td>Parapatric species and the use of fuzzy logic to study biotic interactions: a case study on vipers in the Iberian Peninsula</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:20 - 12:40</td>
<td>Olivier Lourdais</td>
<td>Hydric constraints of pregnancy in the snake <em>Vipera aspis</em></td>
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<td>12:40 - 13:00</td>
<td>Bálint Halpern</td>
<td>Survival, area use and thermoregulation of reintroduced Hungarian meadow vipers (<em>Vipera ursinii rakosiensis</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 - 15:20</td>
<td>Antigoni Kaliontzopoulou</td>
<td>Geometric morphometric tools for studying head shape variation in vipers</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:20 - 15:40</td>
<td>Stefan R. Zamfirescu</td>
<td>Post-natal changes of head scalation in <em>Vipera ursinii moldavica</em></td>
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<td>15:40 - 16:00</td>
<td>Alex Strugariu</td>
<td>Does differential habitat use maintain colour polymorphism in vipers from warmer environments?</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 - 16:20</td>
<td>Cristian Pizzigalli</td>
<td>Preliminary analysis about ecological and zoogeographical correlations of different dorsal patterns in Viperidae Oppel 1810-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:20 - 16:40</td>
<td>Xavier Glaudas</td>
<td>To hold or not to hold? The effects of prey type and size on the predatory strategy of Puff Adders (<em>Bitis arietans</em>)</td>
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**LUNCH BREAK**

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<tr>
<td>17:30 - 20:00</td>
<td>IUCN VSG MEETING. 2nd SESSION</td>
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<tr>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>VIPER MEDIA CONTEST</td>
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