Tarentola boett	geri Steindachner, 1891		ı	Region	: 1					
Synonyms:			Common Names:							
Tarentola bischoffi	Joger, 1984			Gran C	anaria Geo	ko	English			
	•			Perenquén de Boettger Span						
				Boettge	r's Wall Ge	ecko	English			
				Gestrei	fter Kanare	engecko	German			
Order: Sauria				Family		konidae				
Notes on taxonomy:	We treat Tarentola bischoet al. (2002).	offi as a subspe		•		i, following C	arranza et al. (200	00) and Pleguezuelos		
General Information	<u>on</u>									
Biome	✓ Terre	strial	Fre	eshwate	r	Marii	ne			
Geographic Range of s	pecies:			Habitat	and Ecol	ogy Informat	tion:			
This species is endemic to the islands of El Hierro and Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands of Spain. It is generally found throughout both islands, but it is rare above 750m asl and absent over 1,000m asl. The subspecies Tarentola boettgeri bischoffi is endemic to the uninhabited Selvages Archipelago where it is present on the islands of Selvagem Grande, Selvagem Pequena and Ilheu de Fora, Madeira, Portugal. This species is found in rocky areas, often near to the coast. It is also sometimes found in houses. This species is absent from areas of Canary Pine forest. The subspecies Tarentola boettgeri bischoffi is found in rocky and coastal areas, where it uses the burrows of petrels and other seabirds. The females lay a (presumably repeated) clutch of a single egg.										
Conservation Measure				Threats		41-				
	tional legislation and occurs ig the Ilhas Selvagens Natu			There a	ppear to b	e no major tn	reats to this speci	es.		
Species population inf	ormation:									
It is a very common specific Selvages Archipelago.	cies in both the Canary Isla	nds and the								
	Native - Presence		Extino	ct Reir	ntroduced	Introduced	Vagrant			
Country Distributi	<u>on</u> Confirme	d Possible					_			
Portugal	✓									
Spain	✓									
FAO Marine Habit	Native - Presenc Confirme	e Presence	Extin	ıct Rei	ntroduced	Introduced				
Major Lakes										
Major Rivers										
				_						
Upper Level Habit		S		Lowe	r Level l	Habitat Pr	<u>eferences</u>	Score		
3.4 Shrubland - Tempo			1							
 3.8 Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation 6 Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks) 1 										
6 Rocky areas (eg. i 10.1 Coastline - Rocky and sea cliffs)										
11.2 Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland 1										
11.4 Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens 1			1							
11.5 Artificial/Terrestria	- Urban Areas		2							
Major threats				Cons	ervation	Measure	<u>s</u>			
Code Description of	threat	Past Present F	uture	Code	Conserva	tion measur	es	In place Needed		
13 None		✓	ت.		•	ed actions				
					Legislation					
					Developm					
					Internation					
					Implement					
					Internation					
				3	Research	actions				

			3.1	Taxonon	ıy			✓	
			3.9 Trends/Monitoring					✓	
			4	Habitat a	nd site-ba	ased actions	✓		
			4.1	4.1 Maintenance/Conservation			✓		
	4.4 Protected areas					✓			
			4.4.2	Establish	ment		✓		
			4.4.3	Manager	nent		✓		
<u>Utilisation of Species</u>									
Purpose/Type of Use	se/Type of Use Subsistence		Nationa	ıl Intern	ational	Other purpose:			
Primary forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other forms remove	ed from the wil	d:	

51-75%

26-50%

Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over last five years:

100%

>75%

Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years:

CITES:

Red Listing

Red List Assessment: Least Concern (LC) Possibly Extinct

Red List Criteria:

Source of specimens in commercial trade

Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Least Concern because, although its Extent of Occurrence is less than 5,000 km2, it is

common, occurs in habitats that are not significantly threatened, and does not appear to be in

<25%

Other source of specimens:

decline.

Current Population Trend: Stable Date of Assessment: 12/17/2004

Assessor(s): Paulo Sá-Sousa, Jose Antonio Mateo Miras, Valentin Pérez-Mellado

Notes on Red listing:

Bibliography

Joger, U. and Bischoff, W., 1983, Zwei neue Taxa der Gattung Tarentola (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonidae) von den Kanarischen Inseln., Bonner Zoologische Beitraege, , , 34(1-3):, 459-468, ,

Pleguezuelos, J.M., Márquez, R. and Lizana, M., 2002, , , Atlas y Libro Rojo de los Anfibios y Reptiles de España., , , pp. 584, Dirección General de la Conservación de la naturaleza-Associación Herpetológica Española., Madrid.

Arnold, E.N., 2003, , , Reptiles and amphibians of Europe., , , 288 pp., Princeton University Press., Princeton and Oxford.

Carranza, S., Arnold, E.N., Mateo, J.A. and López-Jurado, L.F., 2000, Long-distance colonization and radiation in gekkonid lizards, Tarentola (Reptilia: Gekkonidae), revealed by mitochondrial DNA sequences., Proc. R. Soc. London B, , , 267:, 637-649, ,

Nogales M., López, M., Jiménez-Asensio, J., Larruga, J.M., Hernández, M. and González, P., 1998, Evolution and biogeography of the genus Tarentola (Sauria: Gekkonidae) in the Canary Islands, inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences., J. Evol. Biol., , , 11:, 481-494, ,