

Acanthodactylus pardalis, Leopard Fringe-fingered Lizard

Assessment by: Böhme, W. & El Din, S.B.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Böhme, W. & El Din, S.B. 2006. *Acanthodactylus pardalis*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2006*: e.T61460A12471786.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2006.RLTS.T61460A12471786.en>

Copyright: © 2015 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see [Terms of Use](#).

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [Microsoft](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); [Wildscreen](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).

If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Lacertidae

Taxon Name: *Acanthodactylus pardalis* (Lichtenstein, 1823)

Common Name(s):

- English: Leopard Fringe-fingered Lizard

Taxonomic Notes:

Records of this species from Israel refer to *Acanthodactylus beershebensis*, and records from Jordan refer to *A. ahmadisii* (Y. Werner pers. comm). Records from Algeria refer to another species.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable A2c; B1ab(i,ii,iii) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2006

Date Assessed: January 31, 2006

Justification:

Listed as Vulnerable because of a serious population decline, estimated to be more than 30% over the last three generations, inferred from observed shrinkage in distribution and habitat destruction and/or degradation. The species has an extent of occurrence of less than 20,000 km², with few fragmented populations present in the Egyptian part of its range.

The population of this species in Egypt has significantly declined (possibly by 80%) since the 1970s, and it is now known only from a few localities. However the status of populations in Libya is unclear, and it is difficult to determine what percentage the global population has declined by. It has almost certainly declined by 30%, but it is uncertain if it has declined by 50% or more over the last 10 years or three generations. If the species has recently declined in Libya to the extent that it has in Egypt, then the species will qualify for Endangered or possibly Critically Endangered. Further studies are urgently needed for this species.

Geographic Range

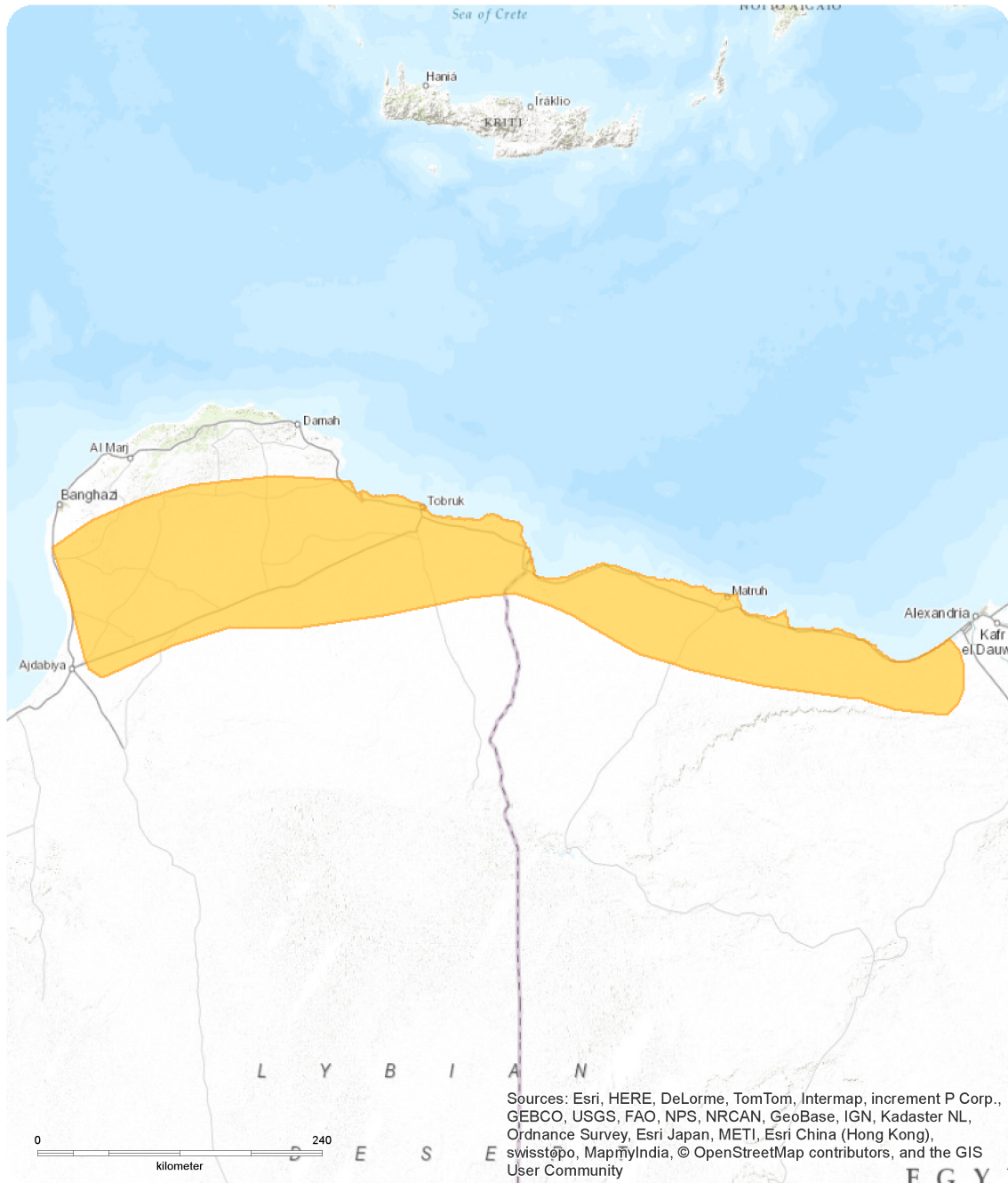
Range Description:

This species is restricted to the Mediterranean coastal region of northern Egypt and northeastern Libya (Moravec *et al.* 1999, S. Baha El Din pers. comm). This is a lowland species.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Egypt; Libya

Distribution Map

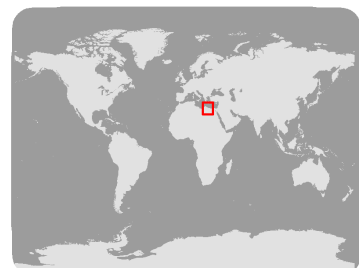


Acanthodactylus pardalis

Range
■ Extant (resident)

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

NE DD LC NT < VU > EN CR EW EX
VULNERABLE



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 has decreased significantly in recent years due to loss of its habitat (W. Böhme pers. comm). It is now rare and localised (S. Baha El Din pers. comm).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It is restricted to semi-arid regions, in steppe with hard clay soils, adjacent to saline coastal areas. The females lay between three and seven eggs.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

It is threatened over much of its range by habitat loss resulting from the intensification of agricultural practices, overgrazing by livestock, development of tourism, quarrying, collection of firewood and use of off-road vehicles. It is now restricted to a few fragments of suitable habitat. This species is commercially collected for the international pet trade (S. Baha El Din pers. comm.).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It may be present in the El Omayed protected area of Egypt, although this needs to be confirmed. National and possibly international legislation is needed to protect the species. Protected areas are needed to conserve the specific habitat-type in which this species exists.

Credits

Assessor(s): Böhme, W. & El Din, S.B.

Reviewer(s): Stuart, S.N. & Cox, N. (Global Reptile Assessment)

Bibliography

- Amr, Z.S., Al-Oran, R. and Disi, A. 1994. Reptiles of southern Jordan. *The Snake* 26: 41–49
- Baha El Din, S. 2001. The herpetofauna of Egypt: species, communities and assemblages. Phd unpublished University of Nottingham School of Biological Sciences Nottingham, UK.
- Disi, A.M. and Böhme, W. 1996. Zoogeography of the amphibians and reptiles of Syria, with additional new records. *Herpetozoa* 9(1/2): 63–70.
- Flower, S. 1933. Notes on the recent reptiles and amphibians of Egypt, with a list of the species recorded from that kingdom. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B* 1933: 735–851.
- IUCN. 2006. *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. www.iucnredlist.org. Downloaded on 04 May 2006.
- Martens, H. 1997. A review of "Zoogeography of amphibians and reptiles of Syria, with additional new records" (*Herpetozoa* 9 (1/2), 1996). *Herpetozoa* 10 (3/4): 99–106.
- Mellado, J. and Olmedo, G. 1990. El género *Acanthodactylus* en Marruecos: problemas de identificación en los grupos de especies *A. pardalis* y *A. scutellatus*. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 11: 131–146
- Moravec, J., Baha El Din, S., Seligmann, H., Sivan, N. and Werner, Y.L. 1999. Systematics and distribution of the *Acanthodactylus pardalis* group (Lacertidae) in Egypt and Israel. *Zoology in the Middle East* 17: 21–50
- Schleich, H H., Kästle, W. and Kabisch, K. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of North Africa*. Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein.
- Werner, Y L. 1991. Notable herpetofaunal records from Transjordan. *Zoology in the Middle East* 5: 37–42

Citation

Böhme, W. & El Din, S.B. 2006. *Acanthodactylus pardalis*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2006*: e.T61460A12471786. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2006.RLTS.T61460A12471786.en>

Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the [Terms of Use](#).

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 -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
12. Marine Intertidal -> 12.4. Marine Intertidal - Mud Flats and Salt Flats	-	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		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.3. Tourism & recreation 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 -> 2.1.3. 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 -> 2.3.1. Nomadic grazing	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	-	-	-
		Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance	

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.1. Harvest management
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.2. Trade management
5. Law & policy -> 5.1. Legislation -> 5.1.1. International level
5. Law & policy -> 5.1. Legislation -> 5.1.2. National level
5. Law & policy -> 5.4. Compliance and enforcement -> 5.4.1. International level
5. Law & policy -> 5.4. Compliance and enforcement -> 5.4.2. National level

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
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

The IUCN Red List Partnership



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [Microsoft](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); [Wildscreen](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).