Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Tarentola delalandii

Annex IV Priority No

Species group Reptiles

Regions Macaronesian

Tarentola delalandii

The Tenerife Wall Gecko is found on the islands of Tenerife (including neighbouring islets) and La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain. It can be found in variety of natural or cultural habitats like rock walls, rocky slopes covered by shrub formations, orchards or human settlements.

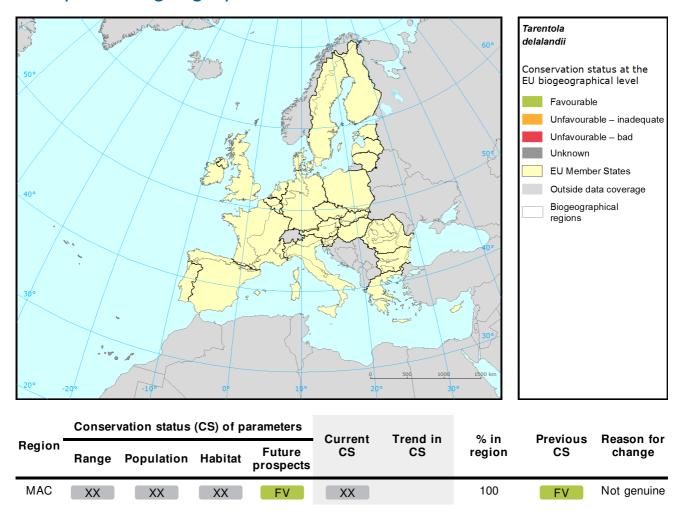
The species is reported by Spain in the Macaronesion biogeographical region. In the previous reporting period the species was assessed as 'favourable' for the biogeographical region. However, this assessment has changed to 'unknown' for the current reporting period due to a change in conservation status assessment in the spanish report from 'favourable' to 'unknown'. Spain reported no threats and pressures for the species.

The IUCN Red List classifies the species as least concern, as it is common, does not appear to be in decline and occurs in habitats that are not significantly threatened (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/61575/1 consulted on 25 February 2015).

Species: Tarentola delalandii

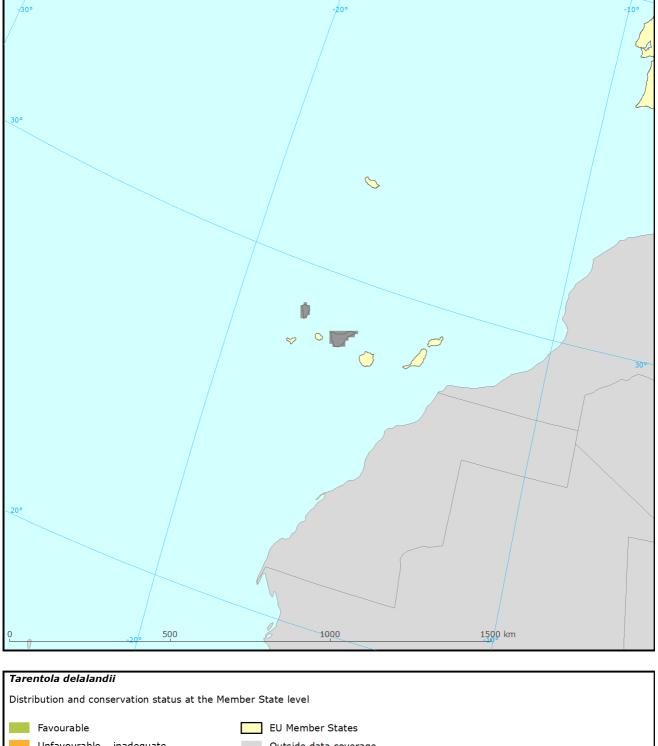
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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

Favourable

Unfavourable – inadequate

Unfavourable – bad

Biogeographical region

Unknown

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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_	Conservation status of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
MS Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ES MAC	XX	XX	XX	FV	XX		100.0	FV	Changed method

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code Activity	Frequency						
No 'highly important' pressures were reported.							
Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats							
Code Activity	Frequency						
No 'highly important' threats were reported.							

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/? group=Reptiles&period=3&subject=Tarentola+delalandii

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.