|  | <u>asalamandr</u>  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | Region:   | 10   |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| Taxonomic Authority: (Başoğlu, 1967)   |  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | _   |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Synony   | /ms:   |   |                                   |                                  |                 | Commo   | n Names  | <b>::</b>   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Order:   | Caudata  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | Family:   | Sala   | mandridae   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Notes on taxonomy: This taxon was formerly considered to be a sub-<br>level, and assigned to Lyciaslamandra, by Veith  |  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | bspecies of Lyciasalamandra lushchani. It has been elevated to species  |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Gener  | al Informatio  | <u>n</u>  |                                   |                                  |                 |   |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Biome  |  |   | ✓ Terrestr                        | ial                              | F               | reshwater   |  | ☐ Mar   | ine                       |          |  |  |  |
| Geographic Range of species: This species is endemic to southern Anatolia Turkey, where it has been recorded from Serik, Turbelinaz, Fersin, Dikmen, Manavgat, Gayi, Gollepe and Selge. It is present at altitudes of 190 to 1,500 m asl |  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | Habitat and Ecology Information: This species is found under stones in humid areas of pine forest. Animals are found in areas of limestone and are also found close to rivers. It has been recorded close to villages, but presumably does not occur in modified habitats. The species is viviparous, the female gives birth to one or two fully metamorphosed young after a long gestation period (around one year). |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Conservation Measures: This species is not known from any protected areas. There is a need to protect this species with national legislation.  |  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | Threats: This species is mainly threatened by its naturally restricted range. There is generally a low human population and little tourism in the area where it is found, and generally no habitat loss is taking place. It is potentially threatened by habitat loss caused by forest fires and by overcollection for scientific purposes.   |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| -  | s population info  |   |                                   |                                  |                 |   |  | ·   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| Coun   | try Distributio  | on  | Native -<br>Presence<br>Confirmed | Native -<br>Presence<br>Possible | Exti            | nct Reint   | troduced   | Introduced  | Vagrant                   |          |  |  |  |
| Turkey   | ., 21011110411   | <u></u>   | <b>✓</b>                          |                                  |                 |   |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| FAO I  | Marine Habita  | nts   | Native -<br>Presence<br>Confirmed | Native -<br>Presence<br>Possible |                 | nct Rein  | troduced   | Introduced  |                           |          |  |  |  |
|  | <u>Lakes</u><br><u>Rivers</u>  |   |                                   |                                  |                 |   |  |   |                           |          |  |  |  |
| 1.4 Fc   | r Level Habita<br>prest - Temperate<br>pocky areas (eg. in   |   |                                   | ;                                | Score<br>1<br>1 | Lower   | Level  | Habitat Pı  | references                |          | Score  |  |  |
| Major  | threats  |   |                                   |                                  |                 | Conse   | rvation  | n Measure   | <u>s</u>                  |          |  |  |  |
| Code<br>1<br>1.7<br>3<br>3.5<br>3.5.2<br>3.5.3<br>9<br>9.9   | Description of t<br>Habitat Loss/Deg<br>Fires<br>Harvesting (hunt<br>Cultural/scientific<br>Sub-national/nat<br>Regional/internat<br>Intrinsic factors<br>Restricted range | gradation (humar<br>ing/gathering)<br>c/leisure activities<br>ional trade<br>tional trade | n induced)                        | ast Present                      | t Future        | 1 F<br>1.2 L<br>1.2.1 E<br>1.2.1.2 N<br>3 F<br>3.1 T<br>3.2 F<br>3.3 E<br>3.5 T<br>3.8 G<br>3.9 T<br>4 H<br>4.1 M   | Policy-bas<br>Legislation<br>Developm<br>National lo<br>Research<br>Faxonomy<br>Population<br>Biology ar<br>Threats<br>Conserva<br>Trends/Mo | nent evel actions y n numbers and Ecology tion measure onitoring nd site-based nce/Conserva areas | nd range<br>es<br>actions | In place | Needed  Needed  Needed  Needed  Needed  Needed |  |  |

| Purpose/Type of Use 15. Sport hunting/specimen collecting                                 | Subsistence      |            | Nationa<br><b>✓</b> | International    |          | Other purpose:                     |  |  |  |  |
|---|------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Primary forms removed from the wild  1. Whole animal/plant                                | 100%<br><b>✓</b> | >75%<br>   | 51-75%              | 26-50%           | <25%     | Other forms removed from the wild: |  |  |  |  |
| Source of specimens in commercial trade Wild  | 100%<br>✓        | >75%<br>   | 51-75%              | 26-50%           | <25%<br> | Other source of specimens:         |  |  |  |  |
| Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to tot  | al wild po       | pulation r | umbers ov           | er last five     | e years: | Unknown                            |  |  |  |  |
| Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years: |                  |            |                     |                  |          |                                    |  |  |  |  |
| CITES: Not listed   |                  |            |                     |                  |          |                                    |  |  |  |  |
| Red Listing   |                  |            |                     |                  |          |                                    |  |  |  |  |
| Red List Assessment: Endangered (EN)  |                  |            | F                   | Possibly Extinct |          |                                    |  |  |  |  |

Red List Criteria: B1ab(iii)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Endangered because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 5,000 km2, all individuals are in

fewer than five locations, and there is a suspected continuing decline in the extent and quality of its

habitat.

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

Assessor(s): Varol Tok, Ismail H. Ugurtas, Murat Sevinç, Pierre-André Crochet, Theodore Papenfuss, Max Sparreboom, Sergius Kuzmin, Stev

Notes on Red listing: This species is part of a species complex that was formerly assessed as Salamandra luschani. The former assessment

indicated that the species was threatened in Turkey by the development of the Turkish coastline mainly for the tourism industry (this includes urbanisation, road widening, and the removal of limestone rocks for construction purposes). In view of these concerns, the species Lyciasalamandra atifi is here listed as Endangered until its conservation status can

be fully resolved during the forthcoming GAA workshop in Turkey, 2005.

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