Salamandra infr	aimmaculata	Region:	ion: 10				
Taxonomic Authority:	(Mertens, 1948)	·					
Synonyms:		Common	Names:				
Salamandra semenovi Nesterov, 1916		Arouss Al	Ayn	English			
Salamandra salamandra i	nfraimma Mertens, 1948						
Order: Caudata		Family:	Salamandridae				
Notes on taxonomy:	This account follows the suggested S	Salamandra monophyl <sup>,</sup>	etic Group distribution p	presented in Steinfartz et al. (2000).			
General Information	<u>n</u>						
Biome	Terrestrial	✓ Freshwater	Marine				
Geographic Range of sp	ecies:	Habitat an	Habitat and Ecology Information:				
This species is present in	southeastern and eastern parts of Ar	natolia, The terrest	The terrestrial habitat of the species varies across range. In Iran it is				
Turkey; northwestern Iran	; northern Iraq; Lebanon and northerr	n Israel known fror	known from an area of arid sparse cork forest. In Turkey and Lebanon it				
(Ten Dan; the Upper and	Western Galilee and Mount Carmel).	There is has been f	has been found to inhabit damp forests and groves in mountainous or				

Turkey; northwestern Iran; northern Iraq; Lebanon and northern Israel (Ten Dan; the Upper and Western Galilee and Mount Carmel). There is little information available on the distribution of the species in Syria and Iraq. It is unclear which species of Salamandra have been recorded from western Anatolia, and further investigation to identify these populations (which are not included here) is needed. The altitudinal range in the south of this species range is known to be approximately 180 - 2,000m asl (Taurus Mountains).

#### **Conservation Measures:**

This species is protected by national legislation in Israel and is listed in the National Red List for Israel. It is present in the Mount Hermon, Mount Carmel and Tel-Dan Natur protected areas in Israel and has been recorded in the Arz El-Shouf, Horj Ehden and Ammig marshes protected areas of Lebanon. The active creation of breeding habitat is taking place in the Nature Reserve within Mount Carmel, Israel. Further fieldwork into the biology, habitat and distribution over much of the species range is needed. The terrestrial habitat of the species varies across range. In Iran it is known from an area of arid sparse cork forest. In Turkey and Lebanon it has been found to inhabit damp forests and groves in mountainous or hilly regions, and shelters under leaves, roots or stones not far from water. Isolated populations of this salamander are found around breeding pools (often temporary in nature) and slow-flowing spring fed streams; during the breeding season (winter through to early Spring) adults inhabit these waterbodies. The species forages nocturnally, but may be seen in the daytime during wet weather. It produces live young (larvae with gills that need to metamorphose) (Degani, 1996). This species may persist in formerly forested habitats, although further studies are needed.

### Threats:

It is threatened in Israel and Lebanon (and possibly Syria) by human development of the species' habitat (especially breeding habitat) and aquatic pollution (eg. pesticides), and is possibly threatened in Iran and is threatened in Lebanon by habitat loss (including lowering of the water table). In Lebanon introduced fish is also a problem. In Israel large numbers of this salamander are killed on roads. The species is probably in decline in Turkey (and presumably in parts of the Middle East) through the damming of breeding streams, aquatic pollution, and an increase in ground water abstraction resulting from the rapid expansion of irrigation schemes for agriculture. It is not known as to whether it is threatened in Iraq.

## Species population information:

It is generally locally common in suitable habitat. The species is considered to be rare within Iran, and populations in Israel are small but generally stable, however the number of populations are declining. In Lebanon it is considered to be widespread, but localised and probably not abundant.

Country Distribution	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant
Iraq	$\checkmark$					
Islamic Republic of Iran	$\checkmark$					
Israel	$\checkmark$					
Lebanon	$\checkmark$					
Syrian Arab Republic	$\checkmark$					
Turkey	$\checkmark$					
FAO Marine Habitats	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	

# Major Lakes

## **Major Rivers**

Upper Level Habitat Preferences		Score	Lower Level Habitat Preferences	Score	
3.5	Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Cool Grasses and Shrubs	1	
5.1	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	1	Dry Woody Scrub Hot and Mild Grasses and Shrubs	1 1	
5.9	Wetlands (inland) - Freshwater Springs and Oases	1			

				Mediterranean Scrub				1		
					Shrub I	Evergreer	1			1
					Succul	ent and T	norn Scru	ID		1
Major	threats				Cons	ervatio	n Meas	ures		
Code	Description of threat	Past	Present F	uture	Code	Conserva	ation me	asures	In place	Needed
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced	) 🗸	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1	Policy-ba	sed actio	ns		
1.1	Agriculture	~	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1.2	Legislatio	n			
1.1.1	Crops	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1.2.1	Developr	nent			
1.1.1.2	Small-holder farming	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1.2.1.2	National	level			
1.4	Infrastructure development	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1.2.2	Implemer	ntation		$\checkmark$	
1.4.2	Human settlement	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1.2.2.2	National	level		$\checkmark$	
<li>Invasive alien species (directly affecting species)</li>		) the 🔳	$\checkmark$	✓	3 32	Research actions			<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	
2.2 Predators			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	3.3	Biology a	nd Ecolo	av		<ul><li>✓</li></ul>
4	Accidental mortality	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	34	Habitat s	tatus	57		
4.2	Collision	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	3.5	Threats				
4.2.2	Vehicle collision	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	3.8	Conserva	ation mea	sures		
6	Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	3.9	Trends/M	Ionitoring			
6.3	Water pollution	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	4	Habitat a	nd site-ba	ased actions		
6.3.1	Agriculture	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	4.1	Maintenance/Conservation				
					4.2	Restorati	on			
					4.4	Protected	l areas			$\checkmark$
					4.4.2	Establish	ment		$\checkmark$	
					4.4.3	Managen	nent		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Utilisat	ion of Species									
Purpos	e/Type of Use	Su	bsistence	- 1	National	Interna	ational	Other purpose:		
Primary forms removed from the wild		00%	>75%	51	-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other forms removed f	rom the wi	ild:
Source of specimens in commercial trade		100% >75% 51-75%			-75%	26-50% <25% Other source of specimens:				
Trend i	n wild offtake/harvest in relation to total	a bliw	opulation	num	bers ove	er last fiv	e vears:			
Trend i	n offtake/barvest produced through dom	estica	tion/cultiv	vatior	over la	st five ve	ars:			
CITES:	Not listed			, and						
<b>D</b>										
Red L	<u>listing</u>									
Red Lis	st Assessment: Near Inreatened (NI)					OSSIDIY EX	tinct			
Red Lis	st Criteria:									
Rationa	ationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Near Threatened since the species depends on areas of water for reproduction in generally arid or dry areas, and so its Area of Occupancy is probably not much greater than 2,000 km2, and the extent and quality of its habitat is declining, thus making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable.								2,000 ualifying	
Current Population Trend: Decreasing			Date of Assessment: 12/17/2004							
Assess	sor(s): Theodore Papenfuss, Ahmad Disi	, Nasr	ullah Rast	egar-F	Pouyani,	Gad Deg	ani, Isma	il Ugurtas, Max Sparreboo	m, Sergius	Kuzmin,
Notes of	on Red listing:									
Biblic	graphy									

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