Gallotia bravoa	<u>na</u>		Region: 1							
Taxonomic Authority:	Hutterer, 1985									
Synonyms:		Common Names:								
Gallotia gomerana	Hutterer, 1985	Hutterer, 1985		ant Lizard	English					
				te de La Gomera	Spanish					
Order: Sauria	- " . " "		•	Family: Lacertidae						
Notes on taxonomy:	bravoana, not Gallotia gor		mission on ∠oolog	ical Nomenclature, t	he name of this species is Gallotia					
General Information	<u>on</u>									
Biome	✓ Terres	strial	Freshwater	☐ Marine						
animal in 1999, and is kr 2 km apart, close to the Gomera in the Canary Is once ranged throughout less than one hectare.	be long extinct, was redisconown only from two separate Valle Gran Rey, in the west slands (Spain). The species much of La Gomera, and the	e inaccessible cliffs of the island of La is thought to have	Habitat and Ecology Information: This species is once widespread in many habitat types on La Gomera. It is now restricted to dry cliffs with sparse vegetation. The species is generally diurnal and mostly herbivorous. The females lay a single clutch annually of three to seven eggs on average.							
Conservation Measure	 -	The enecies is	Threats:	ate to this enocioe ar	o prodution by foral cate, and rock					
It is present in the Parque Rural de Valle Gran Rey. The species is protected by international legislation. A captive breeding programme has been established on La Gomera, and a species recovery plan is in place. There is a need to control cat populations in the vicinity of the remaining animals. Further surveys are needed on La Gomera within other isolated areas to determine if any more remnant populations of this species persist. The implementation of education programmes for local people has been recommended.										
Species population info		al in alicial cala								
	ecies consists of only 90 will ere is a captive population of		3							
Country Distributi	Native - Presence Confirmed		ctinct Reintroduc	ed Introduced Va	agrant					
FAO Marine Habita	Native - Presence Confirme		xtinct Reintroduc	ed Introduced						
<u>Major Lakes</u>										
Major Rivers										
Haman Laval Habit	at Duefananaa	Saars		al Habitat Buafa	Sans					
Upper Level Habit		Score	<u>Lower Lev</u>	el Habitat Prefe	<u>erences</u> Score					
3.4 Shrubland - Tempe6 Rocky areas (eg. in	nland cliffs, mountain peaks	1								
Major threats			Conservat	on Measures						
Code Description of	threat	Past Present Futu	·	rvation measures	In place Needed					
1 Habitat Loss/De	gradation (human induced)] 1 Policy-	based actions	✓					
1.1 Agriculture] 1.1 Manag	ement plans						
1.1.4 Livestock] 1.1.1 Develo	pment						
1.1.4.2 Small-holder				nentation	~					
1.4 Infrastructure de	evelopment			ition	~					
1.4.3 Tourism/recreat	ion			•						
	pecies (directly affecting the	<u> </u>] 1.2.1.1 Interna	tional level						
species)				nentation						
2.2 Predators	ting/aathoring\		1.2.2.1 11101110	tional level	~					
3 Harvesting (hun3.1 Food	ung/gathering)]	unication and Educa						
5.1 1 00u		•	2.2 Aware	ness	✓					

 3.1.1 Subsistence use/local trade 7 Natural disasters 7.7 Other 9 Intrinsic factors 9.1 Limited dispersal 9.2 Poor recruitment/reproduction/regeneration 9.7 Slow growth rates 9.9 Restricted range 		Y Y Y Y Y Y		3 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.8 3.9 4 4.1 4.2 4.4 4.4.2 5 5.1 5.1 5.4 5.7 5.7.1 6	Biology a Habitat st Threats Conserva Trends/M Habitat a Maintena Restorati Protected Establish Managen Species-I Re-introd Recovery Ex situ co	y in number and Ecolo tatus attion mea donitoring and site-bar areas ment and a constant areas are mande areas are mande areas are manage on servations.	sures ased actions servation					
<u>Utilisation of Species</u> Purpose/Type of Use Subsistence National International <i>Other purpose:</i>												
	100% >75% 51-75% 26-50%			<25% Other forms removed from the wild:								
•		>75%		-75%	26-50%	<25%						
							силол ссилос сл сресил					
Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over last five years: Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years: CITES:												
Red Listing Red List Assessment: Critically Endangered (CR) Possibly Extinct Red List Criteria: D									-			
Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Critically Endangered because its population size is estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals, its populations are severely fragmented, and although it is no longer experiencing a continuing population decline, it has only been increasing since 2001.												
Current Population Trend: Increasing Date of Assessment: 12/17/2004												
Assessor(s): Jose Antonio Mateo Miras, Valentin Pérez-Mellado												

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