

IUCN SSC Snake and Lizard Red List Authority

2018 Report



Philip Bowles

Chair

Philip Bowles

Red List Authority

Philip Bowles

Location/Affiliation

IUCN Biodiversity Assessment Unit c/o
Conservation International, Washington DC, US

Number of members

66

Mission statement

The mission of the IUCN SSC Snake and Lizard Red List Authority is to undertake and support IUCN Red List assessments for reptile groups not covered by other Specialist Groups, including most snakes and lizards and the New Zealand Tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*), and to curate IUCN's global taxonomy for these groups.

Projected impact for the 2017-2020 quadrennium

By the end of 2020, the Global Reptile Assessment will have been both completed – insofar as every described species of reptile will have been assessed on the IUCN Red List at least once – and, with continued financial support, updated to ensure that no assessment is more than 10 years old. The Snake and Lizard Red List Authority, which has responsibility for the majority of reptile species, will be expanded and more formally structured around a series of regional Red List Coordinators, a process which is already underway. For the first time, it will be possible to evaluate the conservation status of reptiles globally and identify priority targets for reptile conservation at a global scale.

Targets for the 2017-2020 quadrennium

Assess

Red List: (1) support the completion of the Global Reptile Assessment (ca. 10,265 squamate species) through clean-up, review and submission; (2) identify new assessments needed and prepare reassessments for outdated assessments.

Network

Membership: expand the network of Snake and Lizard Red List Authority members and regional coordinators to support management of reptile assessments following the end of the Global Reptile Assessment.

Activities and results 2018

Assess

Red List

i. 1,119 assessments were published in 2018, with a further 258 submitted for publication by the end of the year. These covered all remaining Australian snakes and lizards, all but 10 South-east Asian lizards endemic to that region, and additional species from other regions in review, principally the New World. Progress elsewhere was stalled by a lack of available funding for remaining assessments and delays to completion of the Horn of Africa review. (KSR #1)

Network

Membership

i. Three additional members were taken on in the Red List Authority (RLA) in addition to 20 in the South Africa Reptile Regional Specialist Group, representing an additional country (Iran) not previously represented within the RLA and extending regional representation within the South Africa Reptile Regional Specialist Group to Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi, and a taxonomic group coordinator for one large lizard family, Liolaemidae.

Anolis aequatorialis, Least Concern,
Mindó, Ecuador, 2014
Photo: Philip Bowles



Great Crested Canopy Lizard (*Bronhocela jubata*), Least Concern,
Gede Pangrango, western Java, 2016
Photo: Philip Bowles



Cyclodomorphus gerradi, Least Concern,
Kirrama, Queensland, Australia, 2005.
Photo: Philip Bowles



Langaha madagascariensis, Least Concern,
Akanin'ny nofy, 2017
Photo: Philip Bowles

Acknowledgements

We thank Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi for continued support of the Snake and Lizard Red List Authority Coordinator, and IUCN Biodiversity Assessment Unit staff for advancing the Global Reptile Assessment.

Summary of activities 2018

Species Conservation Cycle ratio: 2/5

Assess 1 |

Network 1 |

Main KSRs addressed: 1

KSR: Key Species Result