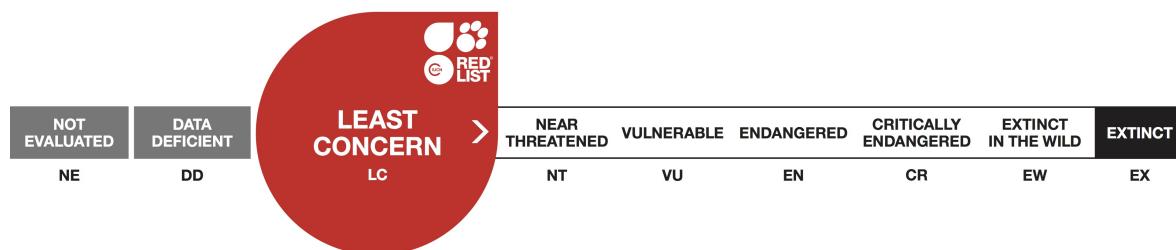


Salvator merianae, Black-and-white Tegu

Assessment by: Scott, N. *et al.*



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Teiidae

Taxon Name: *Salvator merianae* Duméril & Bibron, 1839

Synonym(s):

- *Teius teguixim* Gray, 1845
- *Tupinambis merianae* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)
- *Tupinambis teguixin* (Gray, 1845)

Common Name(s):

- English: Black-and-white Tegu, Argentine Black and White Tegu

Taxonomic Source(s):

Harvey, M.B., Ugueto, G.N. and Gutberlet Jr., R.L. 2012. Review of Teiid morphology with a revised taxonomy and phylogeny of the Teiidae (Lepidosauria: Squamata). *Zootaxa* 3459: 1-156.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: November 25, 2014

Justification:

The Black and White Tegu is listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a broad range of habitats, large population, and because it is unlikely to be undergoing significant population declines to qualify for listing in a more threatened category. Since this species is hunted for its skins and for local consumption, it is recommended that research is undertaken to ensure that any population declines are noted, and trade and harvest management plans are put in place where needed.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2010 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-4.RLTS.T178340A7526681.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is found in Brazil, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and in northern and central Argentina. This species has also been introduced to Fernando de Noronha Island, and Florida, USA; in the latter is considered a harmful invasive predator for birds and mammals.

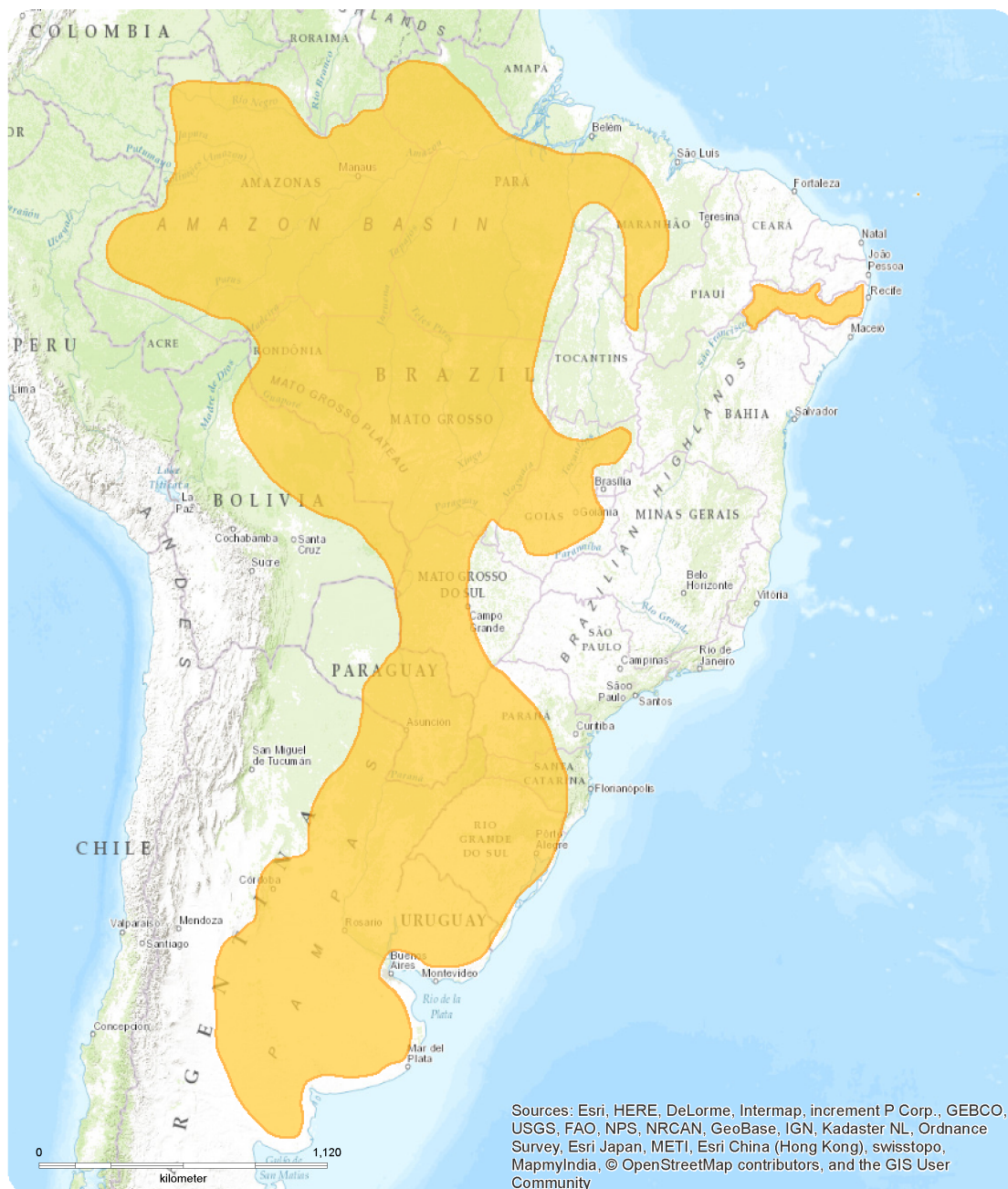
Country Occurrence:

Native: Argentina; Bolivia, Plurinational States of; Brazil (Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Brasília Distrito Federal, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Fernando de Noronha - Introduced, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato

Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins); Paraguay

Distribution Map

Salvator merianae



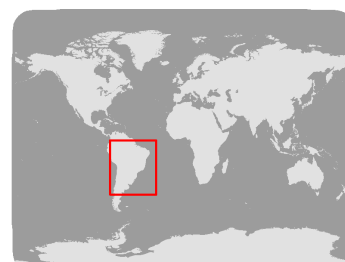
Salvator merianae

Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

Red List Index (Sampled Approach), Zoological Society of London



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

This species is reported as common and it is believed to have a stable population.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It is a habitat and dietary generalist. Throughout its range it is found in primary on Cerrado vegetation, forest clearings, secondary forest, disturbed habitats including edges of roads and agricultural areas. The species feeds on a wide range of animals and fruit and may play an important role in seed dispersal (de Castro and Galetti 2004). It does not occur in dry Chaco of western Paraguay, Argentina and southeastern Bolivia (L. Fitzgerald pers. comm. 2014)

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is hunted for its skins and to a lesser degree to supply the commercial pet trade (Mieres and Fitzgerald 2006). The majority of individuals used are removed from the wild. The trade in species of this genus has decreased in recent years, and is monitored by management programmes in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay, and by CITES. This and other species of this genus are also hunted for human consumption on a local level (L. Fitzgerald pers. comm. 2014).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The species has withstood decades of commercial harvest. It is a habitat and dietary generalist and is widespread. There are no major threats to this species that would decrease its geographic range and distribution. This species is hunted for its skins and to a lesser degree to supply the commercial pet trade. During the 1980s on average 1.9 million *Tupinambis* lizard skins were traded annually (Mieres and Fitzgerald 2006). The trade in *Tupinambis* has decreased since that period, and in 1999 the export quotas from Argentina and Paraguay was 1,350,000 skins per year (Fitzgerald *et al* 1999). This and other species of this genus are also hunted for human consumption on a local level (L. Fitzgerald pers. comm. 2014).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Argentina and Paraguay monitor the harvest levels of this species and have implemented management plans (Mieres and Fitzgerald 2006). The management plans have been designed to achieve sustainable use of the species while benefiting local people (Fitzgerald 1994). Existing monitoring and management programs for lizards of this genus in Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia need to be supported and enhanced to ensure the programs become institutionalized (L. Fitzgerald pers. comm. 2014). This species is listed on CITES Appendix II. Further research is needed to estimate population size of this species. Embert (2007) reports that this species occurs in several protected areas within its range.

Credits

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Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Rodríguez, J. & NatureServe

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Stresses:		2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
In-Place Species Management
Harvest management plan: Yes
In-Place Education
Included in international legislation: Yes
Subject to any international management/trade controls: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions Needed
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.1. Harvest management
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.2. Trade management

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

Additional Data Fields

Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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