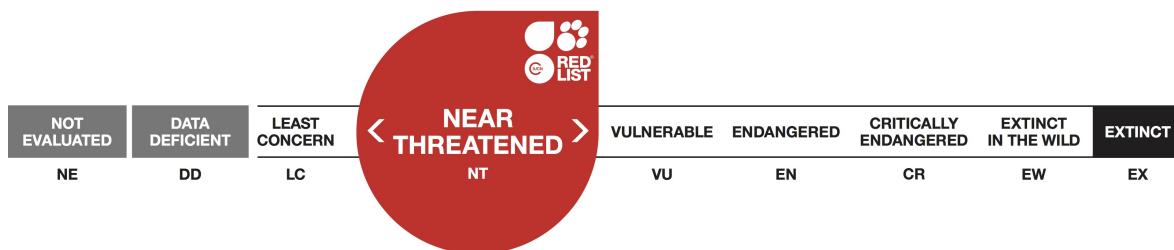




Stenocercus doellojuradoi

Assessment by: Arzamendia, V., Fitzgerald, L., Giraudo, A., Kacoliris, F., Montero, R., Pelegrin, N., Scrocchi, G. & Williams, J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Tropiduridae

Taxon Name: *Stenocercus doellojuradoi* (Freiberg, 1944)

Synonym(s):

- *Proctotretus doellojuradoi* Freiberg, 1944

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: November 13, 2014

Justification:

This species is classified as Near Threatened because it is sensitive to deforestation and disappears from deforested areas. Throughout the Gran Chaco, deforestation is taking place at alarming rates, and deforestation in the Chaco is predicted to continue into the future. This lizard's extent of occurrence exceeds 20,000 km², but the rate of population decline is believed to be high and, while unquantified, may approach the level for listing as Vulnerable under criterion A.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

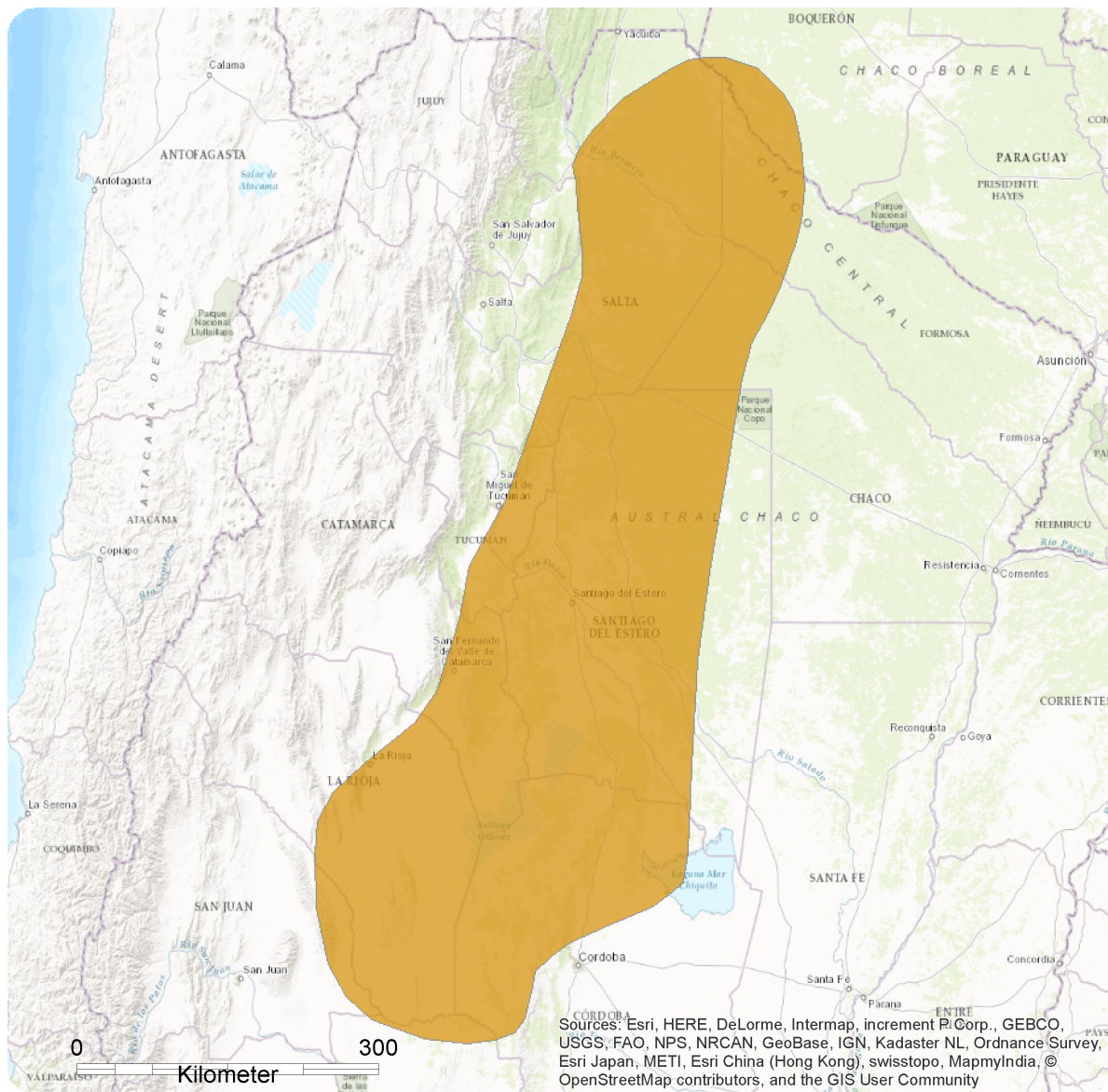
This species is known from the eastern slopes of the southern Andes and adjacent lowland areas in Argentina and Paraguay (Laspiur and Acosta 2006, Torres-Carvajal 2007, Avila *et al.* 2013). It has been recorded at elevations of 10-1,000 m asl. (Torres-Carvajal 2007).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Argentina (Catamarca, Córdoba, La Rioja, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago del Estero); Paraguay

Distribution Map

Stenocercus doellojuradoi

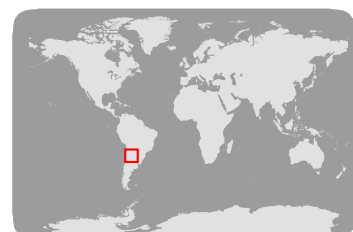


Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

Center for Biodiversity, Temple University



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 locally common. In both undisturbed and moderately disturbed forest plots studied by Pelegrin and Bucher (2012) it was among the three most abundant lizard species, and among the two most common in fire-generated grassland (where however densities were low for all lizard species recorded). Its abundance was however found to exhibit a strong relation with forest condition, although across its range rates of population decline are unknown. Rates of forest loss in the Chaco are higher than the world mean; while they haven't been quantified across this species' range the species is likely to be at serious risk, although rates of habitat (and by inference population) decline are probably lower than 30% over a 10 year period.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It is a species of the Chaco hardwood forest that inhabits xeric environments of the Dry Chaco ecoregion (Abdala *et al.* 2012). While it is largely associated with undisturbed areas and is adapted to closed-canopy environments, Pelegrin and Bucher (2012) recorded it in every habitat across a disturbance gradient encompassing undisturbed, moderately and severely disturbed forest, and fire-generated grassland (the latter a species-poor habitat whose few lizards are primary forest specialists - Pelegrin and Bucher 2012). These authors found that it is strongly associated with litter cover, and suggest that it exhibits a preference for microhabitats with a dense cover of woody vegetation or grass. It is an egg-laying species (Torres-Carvajal. 2007). The species' generation length is thought to be 2-3 years (N. Pelegrin pers. comm. 2016).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known use of or trade in this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

It is severely affected by deforestation, fires, and overgrazing of its habitat (Pelegrin and Bucher 2012); these authors identified a strong correlation between this species' abundance and forest quality. This species is likely to be reliant on some level of litter cover and shade-providing vegetation, and although it has been recorded from disturbed forest habitats it occurs here at low densities (Pelegrin and Bucher 2012). Deforestation rates in the Chaco are higher than the world mean (N. Pelegrin pers. comm. 2016), suggesting that this species is under heavy pressure and may be at serious risk.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Classified as Vulnerable in Argentina (Abdala *et al.* 2012). It occurs in multiple protected areas in Argentina.

Credits

Assessor(s): Arzamendia, V., Fitzgerald, L., Giraudo, A., Kacoliris, F., Montero, R., Pelegrin, N., Scrocchi, G. & Williams, J.

Reviewer(s): Bowles, P.

Contributor(s): Hanson, S.

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Citation

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External Resources

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Appendix

Habitats

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

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Suitable	Yes
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Resident	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.6. Artificial/Terrestrial - Subtropical/Tropical Heavily Degraded Former Forest	Resident	Marginal	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

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

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 100
Upper elevation limit (m): 1000

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