

Tiger geckos in Vietnam could be the next species sold into extinction, shows a new survey

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Cat Ba tiger gecko (*Goniurosaurus catbaensis*) in its natural habitat. Credit: Mona van Schingen

While proper information about the conservation status of tiger gecko species is largely missing, these Asian lizards are already particularly vulnerable to extinction, as most of them have extremely restricted distribution. Furthermore, they have been facing severe declines over the last two decades, mostly due to overcollection for the international exotic pet market. Such is the case of the Cat Ba Tiger Gecko, whose tiny populations can only be found on Cat Ba Island and a few islands in the Ha Long Bay (Vietnam).

In their study, a Vietnamese-German research team, led by Ph.D. candidate Hai Ngoc Ngo of the Vietnam National Museum of Nature in Hanoi, provide an overview of the evidence for domestic and [international trade](#) in tiger gecko [species](#) and update the information about the abundance and threats impacting the subpopulations of the Vietnamese Cat Ba Tiger Gecko in Ha Long Bay. By presenting both direct and online observations, interviews and existing knowledge, the scientists point out that strict conservation measures and regulations are urgently needed for the protection and monitoring of all tiger [geckos](#). The research article is published in the open-access journal *Nature Conservation*.

Tiger geckos are a genus (*Goniurosaurus*) of 19 species native to Vietnam, China and Japan. Many of them can only be found within a single locality, mountain range or archipelago. They live in small, disjunct populations, where the population from Ha Long Bay is estimated at about 120 individuals. Due to demands in the international pet trade in the last two decades, as well as habitat destruction, some species are already considered extinct at the localities where they had originally been discovered.



Chung tay bảo vệ loài
Thạch sùng mí cát bà ở Vịnh Hạ Long
Protection of the Cat Ba Tiger Gecko in Ha Long Bay

Tên khoa học:
Goniurosaurus catbaensis ZIEGLER, NGUYEN, SCHMITZ, STENKE, RÖSLER, 2008
 Được mô tả năm 2008
 Hiện chỉ ghi nhận tại đảo Cát Bà và Vịnh Hạ Long

Scientific name:
Goniurosaurus catbaensis ZIEGLER, NGUYEN, SCHMITZ, STENKE, RÖSLER, 2008
 A recently discovered species in 2008
 Currently known only from Cat Ba Island and Ha Long Bay

Hãy chung tay bảo vệ loài Thạch sùng mí cát bà
Together we protect the Cat Ba Tiger Gecko

Bảo tồn sinh cảnh sống:
 - Hãy bảo vệ rừng tại Vịnh Hạ Long
 - Hãy bỏ rác vào thùng, không tô vẽ, phá hủy hang động
 Không săn bắt Thạch sùng mí và các loài động vật hoang dã

Habitat protection:
 - Protect forest of Ha Long Bay
 - Put the garbage into wastebasket, do not paint, destroy caves and limestone cliffs
 Don't collect the Tiger Gecko and other wildlife species









Signboard handed over to the Ha Long Bay Management Department to point to the threats and conservation need of the Cat Ba tiger gecko in English and Vietnamese languages. Credit: Hai Ngoc Ngo

However, it was not until very recently that some species of these geckos received attention from the regulatory institutions in their home countries, leading to the prohibition of their collection without a permit. Only eight tiger geckos have so far had their species conservation status assessed for the [IUCN Red List](#). Not surprisingly, all of them were classified as either Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered. Nevertheless, none is currently listed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which could be the only efficient and reliable method to monitor, regulate and

police the trade of the species on a global scale.

"Tiger geckos are neither sufficiently protected by law nor part of conservation programmes, due to the lack of substantial knowledge on the species conservation status and probably due to the general lack of public as well as political interest in biodiversity conservation," they explain. "To date, exact impacts of trade on the species cannot be identified, as data of legal trade are only recorded for species listed in the CITES Appendices".

During their survey, the researchers tracked local traders in possession of wild-caught tiger geckos representing all five Vietnamese species en route to foreign exotic pet markets, mainly in the United States, the European Union and Japan. The species were also frequently found to be sold in local pet shops in Vietnam, as well as being offered via various online platforms and social media networks like Facebook.

Having spoken to local dealers in Vietnam, the team found the animals were traded via long and complex chains, beginning from local villagers living within the species' distribution range, who catch the geckos and sell them to dealers for as little as US\$4—5 per individual. Then, a lizard either ends up at a local shop with a US\$7—25 price tag or is either transported by boat or by train to Thailand or Indonesia, from where it is flown to the major overseas markets and sold for anywhere between US\$100 and 2,000, depending on its rarity. However, many of these delicate wild animals do not arrive alive at their final destination, as their travels include lengthy trips in overfilled boxes under poor conditions with no food and water.

Indeed, although the researchers reported a large quantity of tiger geckos labelled as captive-bred in Europe, it turns out that their availability is far from enough to meet the current demands.

In conclusion, the team provides a list of several recommendations intended to improve the [conservation](#) of the Asian geckos: (1) inclusion of all [tiger](#) geckos in the Appendices of CITES; (2) assessment of each species for the IUCN Red List; (3) concealment of any currently unknown localities; and (4) improvement/establishment of coordinated ex-situ breeding programmes for all species.

More information: Hai Ngoc Ngo et al, A case study on trade in threatened Tiger Geckos (*Goniurosaurus*) in Vietnam including updated information on the abundance of the Endangered *G. catbaensis*, *Nature Conservation* (2019). [DOI: 10.3897/natureconservation.32.33590](https://doi.org/10.3897/natureconservation.32.33590)

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