SAVING OUR SPECIES

Help save the Border Thick-tailed Gecko

Uvidicolus sphyrurus

Saving our Species aims to secure as many threatened species and ecological communities as possible. This conservation strategy aims to secure the species in the long term. This strategy was developed by experts who identified the priority management areas and conservation actions required to manage critical threats to conserve the species.

Saving our Species is based on a cost-effective approach that maximises the number of threatened species and ecological communities conserved through on-ground management action. If you want to contact us please email savingourspecies@environment.nsw.gov.au

Map of Border Thick-tailed Gecko occurrence and priority management area(s)

✕ Species occurrence(*) Priority management area

Threats to this species are outlined at: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10823#threats

The actions listed in the management action toolbox guide management at a site, regional or state scale.

Conservation status in NSW:
Vulnerable

Commonwealth status:
Vulnerable

Saving our Species management stream:
Landscape species

Species profile:
http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10823

Saving our Species delivers on the NSW Government's legislative requirements under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

Photo: Darren McHugh

*Recorded species sightings (BioNet).

Action toolbox

Threat	Action description	Scale
Removal of bushrock.	Raise awareness among the commercial nursery industry about the importance of bush rock as habitat for this species and the impacts of unsustainable and illegal bush rock collection. Work with local government to, where possible, prevent vehicular access (e.g. by installing gates/bollards) to known vulnerable locations.	State
Clearing and fragmentation of areas of rocky dry open forest and woodland for agriculture and development.	Negotiate agreements with relevant landholders, particularly in-perpetuity covenants or stewardship agreements, that promote the maintenance and restoration of forest and woodland habitat with rocky slopes (particularly granite), boulders and fallen timber.	Area
Predation by foxes and feral cats.	Conduct targeted research to investigate the relative impact of predation by domestic or feral cats or foxes on populations close to urban centres (e.g. via remote camera monitoring). Evaluate impacts on local population viability and determine whether on-ground management is warranted and feasible.	Site
Poor knowledge of species' distribution and population dynamics.	Conduct targeted survey in suitable habitat close to known records to assess the status and distribution of populations and inform habitat distribution modelling and mapping.	Site
Frequent burning of rocky dry open forest or woodland.	Implement control of coolatai grass and invasive garden escapee weeds in areas where the species is known to occur, using sensitive techniques (e.g. spot spraying, not grazing). Aim to understand the impacts of invasive exotic pastures such as coolatai grass and its interaction with fire intensity, on the species' distribution, abundance and habitat use to inform adaptive management of the species.	State

Monitoring actions

Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of management and trends in local populations and ecological communities at a site scale is an important component of all strategies. The toolbox and any site-based management will be adapted, added or removed over time in response to monitoring results.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines for Conservation Projects.

Find out more about our program

Visit http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspecies