# Look out Elizards in Taranaki



### **Native And Special**

- New Zealand has over 125 different species of native lizard.
- At least 11 of these species (5 gecko and 6 skink)
- All native NZ lizards (except for one skink species) give birth to live young and are slow to reproduce
- They have a long life native geckos have been found in the wild over 50 years old
- Having evolved without mammalian predators they are easy prey for cats, rats and mice
- NZ lizards eat insects, fruit and nectar
- Lizards are important for our native ecosystems as:
- tiny predators (eating insects and bugs)
- prey (food for native birds)
- pollinators and seed dispersers of many native plants



#### **Skinks and Geckos**

- whats the difference?



- Slender and shiny like a snake with legs
- No obvious neck
- Eyes that blink
- Narrow toes



#### Geckos

- · Loose baggy skin like suede
- Have a 'neck'
- Large round eyes that don't blink
- they lick their eyes to clean them
- Often have wide toe pads

# In Trouble

Over 90% of **New Zealand's native** lizards are Threatened or At Risk.

Many are now restricted to offshore islands or areas with intensive predator control.





#### Lizards are at risk from:

Predators

Cats, rats, mice, hedgehogs and mustelids (stoats, ferrets, weasels)

- Habitat destruction Subdivision, construction, landscaping, vegetation clearance
- Illegal collection and smuggling
- Competition and displacement from introduced lizards (plague skink)

All Native lizards are protected under the WILDLIFE ACT 1953. This means they cannot be collected or kept without a permit. It is also an offence to kill them or destroy their habitat. Please consider our native lizards when removing vegetation or doing earthworks.

# Plague Skink (Australian Invader)

Plague skinks or rainbow skinks came from Australia and are spreading through NZ. They have only recently been confirmed in Taranaki.

- Plague skinks are agile and fast.
- They lay eggs and are able to reproduce quicker than our native species.
- They can build up large numbers quickly and take up all the best basking and feeding sites displacing our native species.
- Plague skinks are curious and inquisitive and often hitch rides by climbing into luggage, cars, plants etc.
- Their eggs are easily transported in potting mix and garden materials.



Lampropholis delicata

Further information: www.doc.govt.nz/

### **Lizard Habitats**











COASTAL WETLAND FOREST GRASSLAND URBAN

Native lizards live in a variety of habitats from down near the beach to up on the mountain.

Lizards need to be safe from predators in undisturbed places like:

- Grassy weedy areas
- · Shady moist areas-leaf litter
- Rotting logs or old piles of timber or stones
- Stacks of bricks or pavers
- Crevices in walls and sheds
- Trees
- Clay banks
- Established foliage bushes
- Flowering native trees

## What You Can Do



#### Make your garden lizard friendly. Plant:

- · Low growing and clump forming plants like toe toe, astelia and flax
- Dense climbers (but not weeds)
- Divaricating (many branched) native plants
- Nectar producing plants like manuka, flax, pohutukawa, lacebark, pittosporums, rata



#### **Create spaces for lizards to live:**

- Rock piles
- Logs and debris in garden
- · Leave areas of deep leaf litter and mulch



## Reduce use of chemicals and sprays

Lizards eat insects and drink nectar!



#### Control predators Especially rats, mice and stoats



Be responsible pet owners Cats are very good lizard predators and can easily wipe out local lizard populations.



Report lizard sightings to DOC

# International **AWARENESS DAY** 21 October



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