

Evergoderes cabrerai, Gran Canaria Bush-cricket

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae

Taxon Name: *Evergoderes cabrerai* Bolívar, 1936

Common Name(s):

- English: Gran Canaria Bush-cricket

Taxonomic Source(s):

Eades, D.C., Otte, D., Cigliano, M.M. and Braun, H. 2016. Orthoptera Species File. Version 5.0/5.0. Available at: <http://Orthoptera.SpeciesFile.org>.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Critically Endangered () B1ab(v)+2ab(v) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: May 2, 2016

Justification:

The Gran Canaria Bush-cricket (*Evergoderes cabrerai*) has not been found since 1966 despite searches during the last years. It is only known from one locality (Barranco de Agaete, Gran Canaria), but its habitat is unknown. A continuing decline has probably affected the number of mature individuals, and the number of locations has been estimated as one. The species is therefore assessed as Critically Endangered (CR). While it is possibly extinct, further searches are planned for the future.

Date last seen: 1966

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2012 – Critically Endangered (CR) –

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2012.RLTS.T16895307A16896983.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

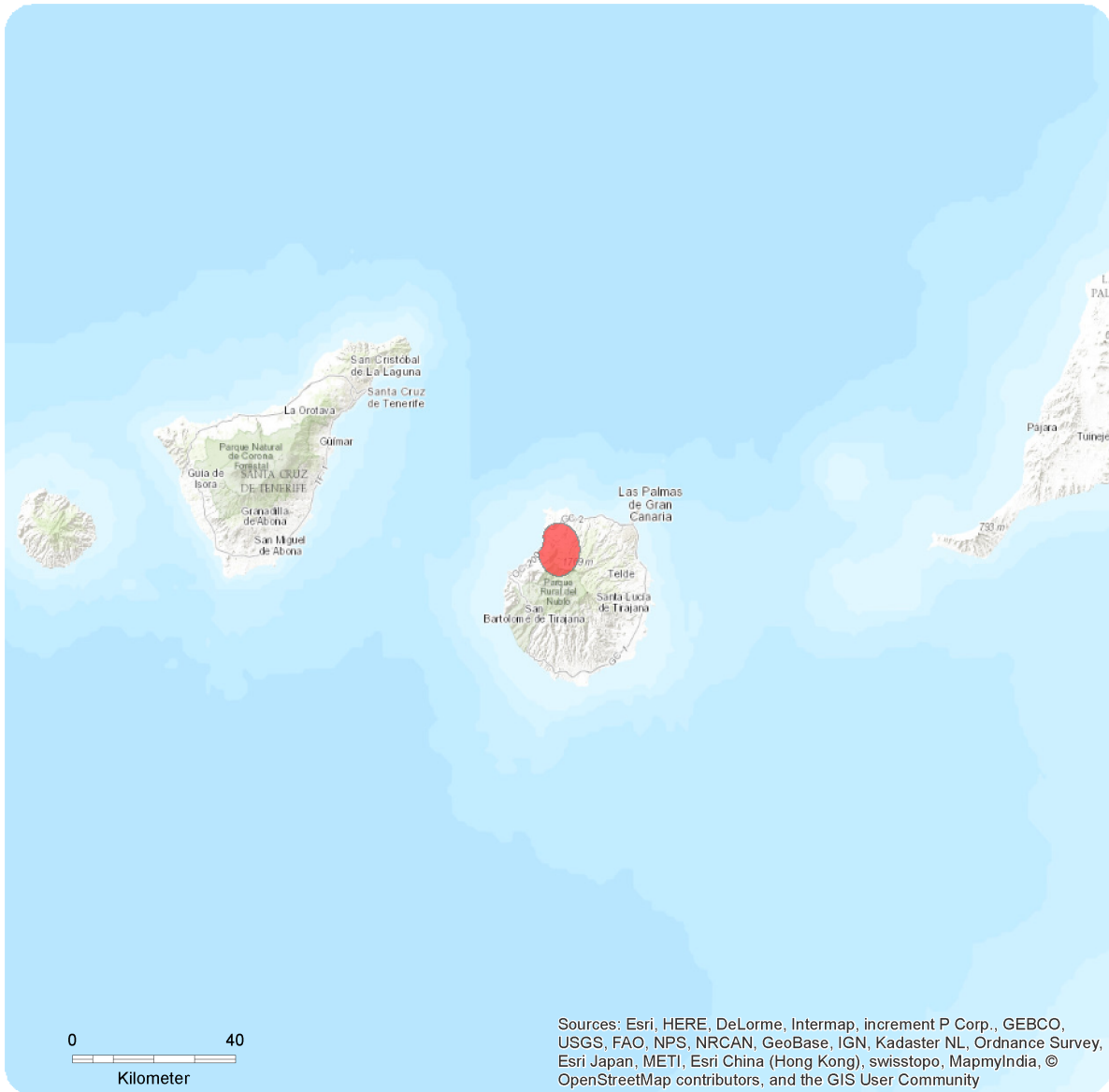
The Gran Canaria Bush-cricket is endemic to the Barranco de Agaete, Gran Canaria (Canary Islands) (Bland *et al.* 1996).

Country Occurrence:

Possibly extinct: Spain (Canary Is.)

Distribution Map

Evergoderes cabrerai

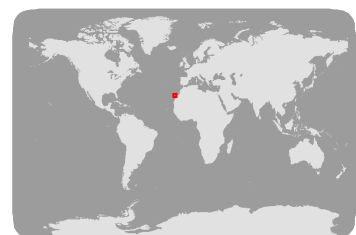


Range

■ Possibly Extinct

Compiled by:

SSC Grasshopper Specialist Group



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



Population

The species has not been found since the mid-1960s, and it is not clear if it is extinct. Despite the fact that recent searches have been undertaken (H. López pers. comm. 2011, A. Miller pers. comm. 2013, D. Margaritis pers. comm. 2014), no individuals have been found. The population trend is assumed to be decreasing.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The habitat of this species is unknown, but it may have occurred in bushes or trees.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not utilised.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The reasons for its decline are unknown, although it may have been possibly caused by human land use and rural development. It may also be affected by the increasing frequency of wildfires or by landslides. Based on any of these threats, the species is present in only one location.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no conservation actions in place for this species, and the area is not protected. An intensive search for this species would be necessary to clarify if it may have survived in small patches of the barranco. If the species is rediscovered, its ecology needs to be studied in order to apply the most appropriate habitat management. Further research is also needed on its population size and trends and threats to the species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Hochkirch, A.

Reviewer(s): Odé, B. & García, M.

Contributor(s): Jakobs, D. & Kranz, M.

Bibliography

Bland, R.G., Gangwere, S.K. and Morales Martin, M. 1996. An Annotated List of the Orthoptera (sens. lat.) of the Canary Islands. *Journal of Orthoptera Research* 5: 159-173.

IUCN. 2016. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 07 December 2016).

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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?
0. Root -> 18. Unknown	-	-	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
10. Geological events -> 10.3. Avalanches/landslides	Past, likely to return	Unknown	Very rapid declines	Past impact
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	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 -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	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 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: No

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 4
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 4
Lower elevation limit (m): 300
Upper elevation limit (m): 400

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