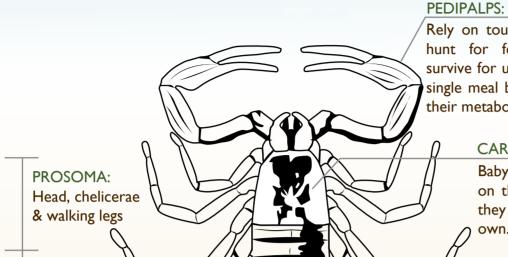


Arabian Fat-tailed Scorpion (Androctonus crassicauda)



PHYLUM Arthropoda CLASS Arachnida ORDER | Scorpiones FAMILY Buthidae GENUS | Androctonus



EXOSKELETONS: Contain a hyaline

layer that reacts to UV light and causes the body to glow.

> **OPISTHOSOMA:** Abdomen and tail

Rely on touch and smell to hunt for food. They can survive for up to a year on a single meal by slowing down their metabolism.

CARAPACE:

Baby scorpions are carried on their mother's back until they can survive on their own.

WALKING LEGS:

TELSON:

Highly poisonous for the victims with neurotoxin. Can pose a significant threat to human health.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORTANCE:

Scorpions are predators, and so they feed on a variety of potential pest organisms. They do have an important role in the environment potentially controlling pest populations (insects, spiders & other arachnids).

CONSERVATION

EAD continues to ensure effective management and monitoring of the invertebrate species. Establishment of various protected areas ensure conservation of suitable habitat and to prevent disturbance. According to Federal Law No. 24 (1999), it is prohibited to collect them illegally. Monitoring and assessment surveys are being carried out in the emirate by EAD.

FUTURE ACTIONS

This species reproduces in the emirate and does not experience any immigration. Climate change and alteration of habitats could be important threats in near future, so conservation actions need to be taken to preserve its habitats.

KEY THREATS

- Habitat loss
- Over-collection from their natural habitats for pet trading.

DISTRIBUTION

A. crassicauda has been recorded

in 13 terrestrial protected areas in Abu Dhabi Emirate. bu Dhab

STATUS

-THREATENED CATEGORIES —

NE DD Not

Data

Evaluated Deficient Concern Threatened





Scorpions



Al Dhafra









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