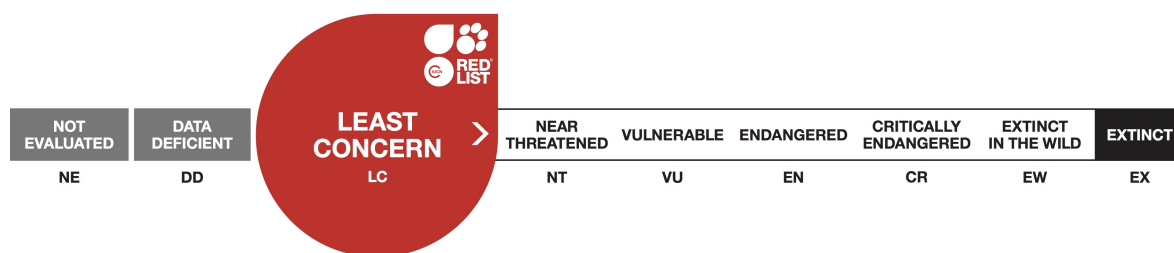


## *Hipparchia maderensis*, Madeira Grayling

Assessment by: van Swaay, C., Wynhoff, I., Verovnik, R., Wiemers, M., López Munguira, M., Maes, D., Sasic, M., Verstrael, T., Warren, M. & Settele, J.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae

**Taxon Name:** *Hipparchia maderensis* (Bethune-Baker, 1891)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Madeira Grayling

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2010

**Date Assessed:** January 29, 2009

### Justification:

Although this species occurs in a small extent of occurrence (EOO) and area of occupancy (AOO), it is not declining by more than 30% nor shows extreme fluctuations according to Russell *et al.* (2007). Therefore it is listed as Least Concern.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2000 – Vulnerable (VU)

## Geographic Range

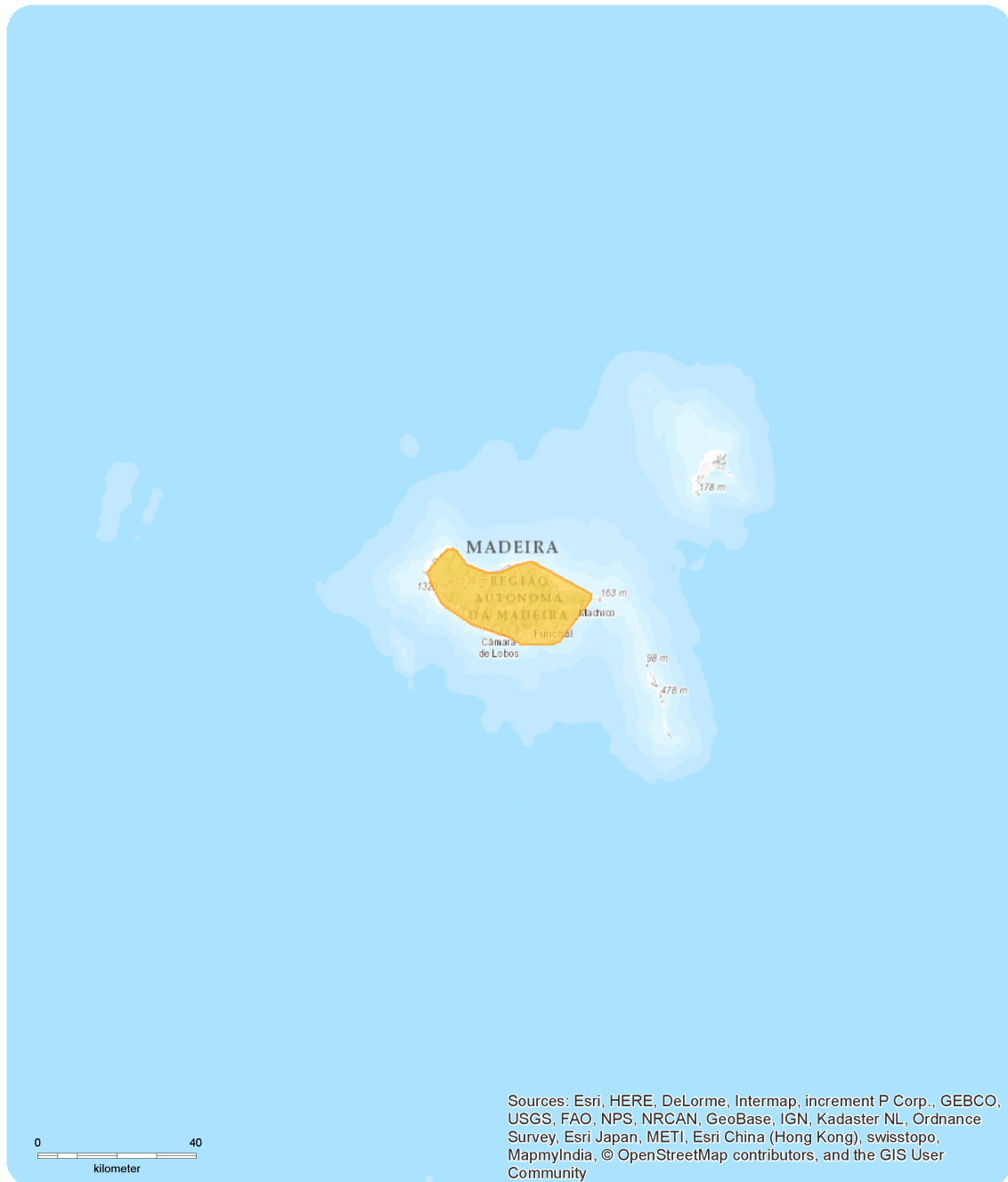
### Range Description:

This butterfly species is restricted to the island of Madeira. This is a European endemic species.

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Portugal (Madeira)

# Distribution Map



## *Hipparchia maderensis*

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:  
Butterfly Conservation Europe  
2009



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



## Population

A local species, restricted to (semi-) natural areas. Declines in distribution or population size of 6-30% have been reported (data provided by the national partners of Butterfly Conservation Europe).

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species can be found in areas with herbaceous covering above 1,000 m and in areas of the Laurisilva where heath is predominant. Habitats: dry siliceous grasslands (20%), coniferous woodland (20%), mixed woodland (20%), broad-leaved evergreen woodland (20%), volcanic features (20%).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

All butterflies are collected to some extent, but only for the extremely rare species it can be a problem and the trade in Europe is generally at a low level compared to other continents. There is no specific trade information for this species.

## Threats

Although this is a European endemic with a restricted range, this species is not believed to face major threats at the European level.

## Conservation Actions

No specific conservation actions are needed at a European level. But since it has a restricted global range, its distribution and trend should be monitored closely, for example by a Butterfly Monitoring Scheme.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** van Swaay, C., Wynhoff, I., Verovnik, R., Wiemers, M., López Munguira, M., Maes, D., Sasic, M., Verstrael, T., Warren, M. & Settele, J.

**Reviewer(s):** Lewis, O. (Butterfly RLA) & Cuttelod, A. (IUCN Red List Unit)

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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?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	-

## Research Needed

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

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

## Additional Data Fields

Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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