

Leiostyla colvillei

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



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Citation: Seddon, M.B. 2013. *Leiostyla colvillei*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T171099A6799136. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T171099A6799136.en>

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Lauriidae

Taxon Name: *Leiostyla colvillei* Seddon & Killeen, 1996

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable D2 [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2013

Date Assessed: August 31, 2010

Justification:

This species is endemic to Madeira, where it is only known from the type locality in the valley of Ribeira de Faja da Nogueira which lies within a remote, relatively inaccessible area. The risk to the species is mainly loss of habitat, possibly from forest fires or storms changing stability of hillslope vegetation and increasing erosion, but this threat is relatively low level. However, if there is an event, the entire population would be susceptible to extinction, and as such it is listed as Vulnerable D2.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to Madeira, where it is only known from the type locality in the valley of Ribeira de Faja da Nogueira on the northern slopes of Pico Arreiro (Seddon 2008).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Distribution Map

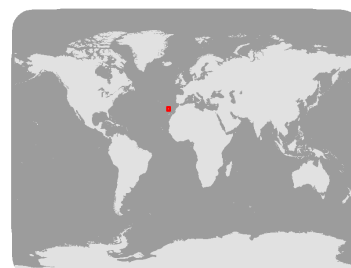


Leiostyla colvillei

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
Seddon & Killeen, 1996



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



Population

There are no data on population trends.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found in litter ledges on north-west facing crags and slopes within *Erica arborea* and laurel woodland.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known trade in this species

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This species lies within a remote, relatively inaccessible area, where the risk is mainly loss of habitat, possibly from forest fires or storms changing stability of hillslope vegetation and increasing erosion. This threat is relatively low level.

Conservation Actions

Habitat monitoring is required at known sites to identify future changes in habitat quality, as at present the species is only threatened by extreme weather events or forest fires, but it has a very restricted range, that could be vulnerable to declines if habitat quality declines.

Credits

Assessor(s): Seddon, M.B.

Reviewer(s): Cameron, R., Groh, K., Cuttelod, A. & Neubert, E.

Bibliography

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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	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	-	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.4. Storms & flooding	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 4
Number of Locations: 1
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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