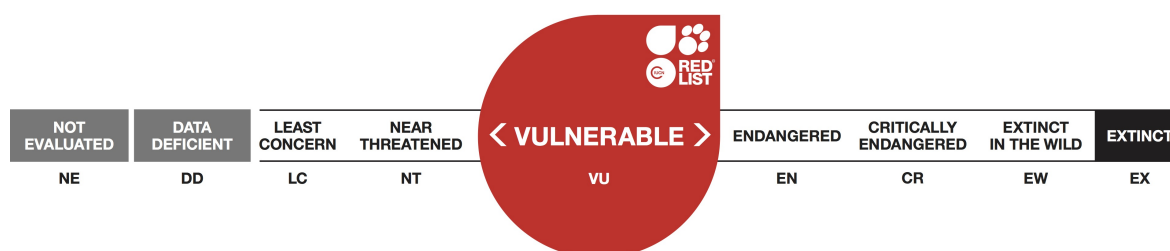


## *Leiostyla ferraria*

Assessment by: Seddon, M.B.



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

**Citation:** Seddon, M.B. 2013. *Leiostyla ferraria*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T11464A3280774. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T11464A3280774.en>

**Copyright:** © 2015 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

*Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.*

*Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see [Terms of Use](#).*

*The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [Microsoft](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); [Wildscreen](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).*

*If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.*

## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Lauriidae

**Taxon Name:** *Leiostyla ferraria* Lowe, 1852

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2013

**Date Assessed:** September 30, 2010

### Justification:

This species is endemic to Porto Santo, where it is found in only two locations. Most recent visits to the island show that the habitats where this species is found at the western end of the island are still stable (Cameron, pers. comm., 2010). As a consequence, the species is still considered to be Vulnerable (VU) D2, due to lack of protected area status increasing the chances of habitat change (overgrazing, recreational impact from trampling, small fires).

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

1994 – Endangered (E)

## Geographic Range

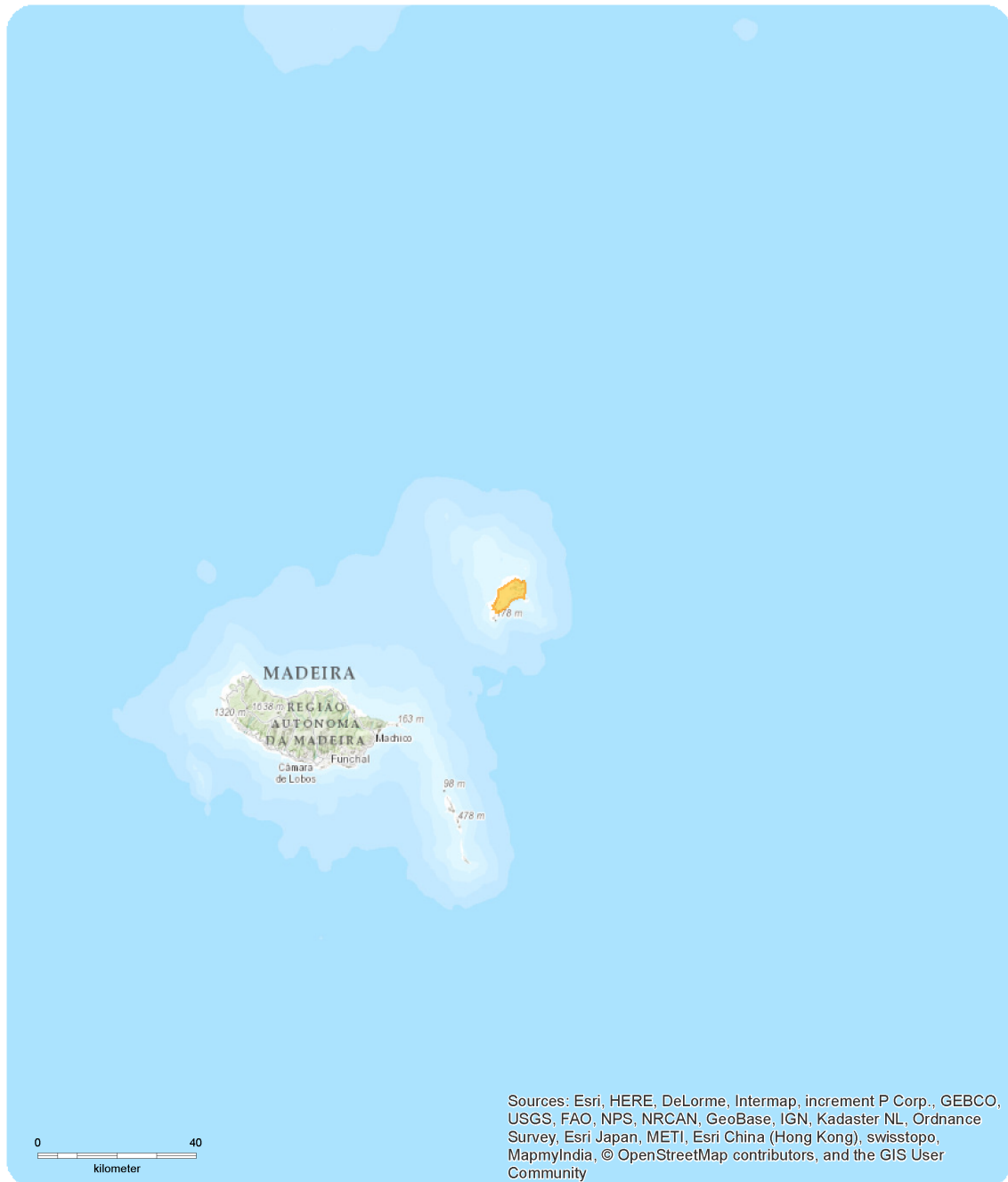
### Range Description:

This species is endemic to Porto Santo. It has been recorded by Wollaston (1878) from the Pico de Ana Ferreira and Espigao; Wollaston (1878) discounted the records listed in Paiva from other areas. The species is still present on Pico de Ana Ferreira and Espigao, two hills at the western end of the island of Porto Santo (Seddon 2008).

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Portugal (Madeira)

# Distribution Map

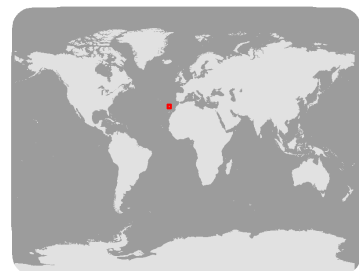


## *Leiostryla ferraria*

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)



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 been present on these two hills for at least 140 years, and so is seen as being stable.

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

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

This species was found in the crevices and in the leaf-litter on the rock ledges of the low crags within grassland.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

This species is not used.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

These two hills do not lie in a protected area, although Espigao is further from the tourist area, Pico do Ana Ferreira is closer to the tourist area, and so is subject to more pressure. The threats are not considerable, mainly light recreational use and although fire is a possible threat, it probably would not impact the species over the entire area, given the presence on rock crags and in fissures.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Conservation actions include habitat monitoring for indication of population trends, and non destructive-sampling based methods for population monitoring. The area would benefit from protected area status.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Seddon, M.B.

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

## Bibliography

Cameron, R.A.D.C., Cook, L.M., Goodfriend, G.A. and Seddon, M.B. 2006. Fossil Landsnail faunas from Porto Santo, Madeiran Archipelago; change and stasis in Pleistocene to recent times. *Malacologia* 49(1): 25-59.

IUCN. 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (ver. 2011.1). Available at: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. (Accessed: 16 June 2011).

Seddon, M.B. 2008. An illustrated compendium of the landsnails and slugs of the Madeiran archipelago. Studies in Biodiversity and Systematics of Terrestrial Organisms from the National Museum of Wales. Biotir Reports.

Wollaston, T.V. 1878 *Testacea Atlantica or the land and freshwater shells of Azores, Aderiras, Salvages, Canaries, Cape Verdes and Saint Helena*. London; Reeve.

## Citation

Seddon, M.B. 2013. *Leiostyla ferraria*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*: e.T11464A3280774. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-1.RLTS.T11464A3280774.en>

## Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the [Terms of Use](#).

## 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?
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	-	Marginal	-
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	Yes

### Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

### 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

### Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 8
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 42
Number of Locations: 2

## The IUCN Red List Partnership



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [Microsoft](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); [Wildscreen](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).