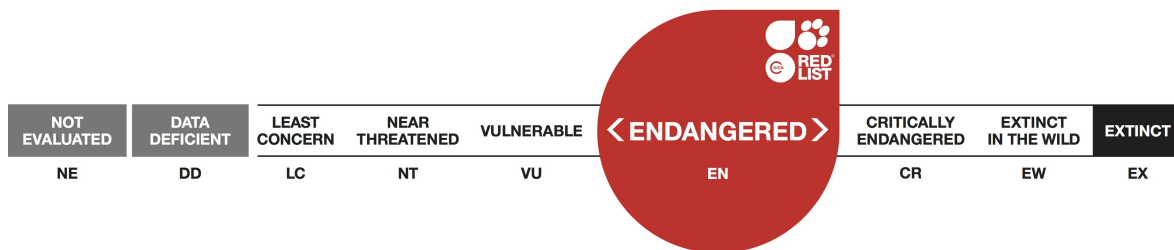


Leipaspis pinicola

Assessment by: Bahillo, P. & Mico, E.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Trogositidae

Taxon Name: *Leipaspis pinicola* Wollaston, 1862

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Endangered B2ab(iii) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2010

Date Assessed: June 5, 2009

Justification:

European regional assessment: listed as Endangered (B2ab(iii)) because this species has a relatively small range (area of occupancy less than 500 km²), it is only known from four localities and it occupies pine woodland, a habitat type which is threatened by forest management in the Canary islands and fires.

EU 27 regional assessment: listed as Endangered (B2ab(iii)) because this species has a relatively small range (area of occupancy less than 500 km²), it is only known from four localities and it occupies pine woodland, a habitat type which is threatened by forest management in the Canary islands and fires.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is only known from Canary Islands, Spain. Present in four islands: La Palma, Hierro, Tenerife and Gran Canaria (Plata-Negrache and Prendes-Ayala 1981, Izquierdo *et al.* 2004).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Spain (Canary Is.)

Distribution Map

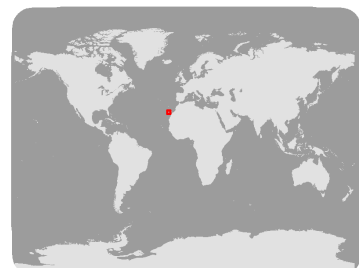


Leipaspis pinicola

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

There is little information available on the abundance of this species. Plata-Negrache and Prendes-Ayala (1981) recorded only two specimens, one from La Palma and the other one from El Hierro; it does not seem to be a very abundant species. Known from four islands, only four localities known (P. Bahillo de la Puebla pers. comm. 2009).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This is an obligate saproxylic species. Pine forests, under the dead bark of fallen trees and branches, where it feeds on other xylophagous insects (P. Bahillo de la Puebla pers. comm. 2009).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

Saproxylic Coleoptera tend to be popular with beetle collectors although trade is rarely an issue, the only exceptions being a few larger species of more dramatic form or colour.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Pine forests in the Canary Islands are managed for forestry, so it is possible that the species gets negatively affected if dead trees or large branches are removed from the forest as a part of the 'cleaning' management (P. Bahillo de la Puebla pers. comm. 2009). Forest fires are also a threat.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Not present in the Red Book of Invertebrates of Spain (Verdú and Galante 2006). It is found in at least one protected area.

Credits

Assessor(s): Bahillo, P. & Mico, E.

Reviewer(s): Alexander, K. & Nieto, A.

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Plata-Negrache, P. and Prendes-Ayala, C. 1981. Los Ostomidae (Col.) del Archipiélago Canario. *Boletín de la Asociación Española de Entomología* 4: 225-234.

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Citation

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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 -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	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	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Percentage of population protected by PAs (0-100): 25
Area based regional management plan: Unknown
In-Place Species Management
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-Place Education

Conservation Actions in Place
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management/trade controls: 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
Number of Locations: 4

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