

Amphorella hypselia

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Ferussaciidae

Taxon Name: *Amphorella hypselia* (Pilsbry, 1909)

Synonym(s):

- *Achatina producta* (Lowe, 1852)
- *Ferussacia producta* (Lowe, 1852)
- *Ferussacia hypselia* (Pilsbry, 1909)
- *Glandina producta* (Lowe, 1852)
- *Lovea producta* (Lowe, 1852)

Taxonomic Source(s):

Bank, R.A. 2013. Fauna Europaea: Mollusca: Gastropoda. Available at: <http://www.faunaeur.org>.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: December 2, 2016

Justification:

The present species is restricted to the southern end of Bugio, one of the islands in the Madeiran archipelago. The species was found by Cameron and Cook (1999) at each survey site at the south end of Bugio. These records are confirmed by more recent surveys in 2008 and 2013, which also show that the population trend is stable at present.

A remaining threat is the increased frequency of droughts, leading to possible disturbance of habitats as well as a population decline. The species is assessed as Vulnerable under criteria B2 a,b(iii), D2; based on its limited area of occupancy (AOO), number of locations and increased frequency of droughts, which may significantly affect the population of the species in the next few years.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.1996.RLTS.T170871A6798229.en>

1994 – Rare (R)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Madeiran Islands, where it is restricted to Bugio in the Desertas Islands. In surveys in the 1990s, Cameron and Cook (1999) found it at each survey site. Teixeira (pers. comm. 2016)

has found it in repeated surveys in 2001 and 2008 at five different sites at the southern tip of Bugio.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

Population

The survey data show that this species is never found in abundance. The population is stable, according to the last surveys made by Teixeira (2008, 2013). There has been a vegetation recovery on the last six years as a consequence of habitat restoration measures implemented during the LIFE "SOS Freira do Bugio" Project (2006 to 2009). The main predator for many species of land snails was also eradicated from Bugio (the house mouse, *Mus musculus*), as well as rabbits, which were causing a decline in the habitat quality.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is found on grassland on slopes, where it is rare amongst plants and stones (Wollaston 1878).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known trade for this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The original threats which occurred over decades were disturbances of the habitats due to overgrazing, leading to soil erosion. Since the eradication of rabbits the habitat is improving. The mice (*Mus musculus*), a predator of the species, have been eradicated since 2009. A remaining threat is the increased frequency of droughts, leading to possible disturbance of habitats as well as population decline.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The eradication of goats and rabbits has already been undertaken, so it is a matter of continuing management to ensure that these species do not recolonize the habitats, and that soil erosion does not take place for other reasons (e.g. fire).

Credits

Assessor(s): Teixeira, D., Cameron, R., Groh, K. & Seddon, M.B.

Reviewer(s): Allen, D.J. & Neubert, E.

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

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
10. Geological events -> 10.3. Avalanches/landslides	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.3. Temperature extremes	Future	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Systematic monitoring scheme: Unknown
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 42
Number of Locations: 1
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
Population severely fragmented: No

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