The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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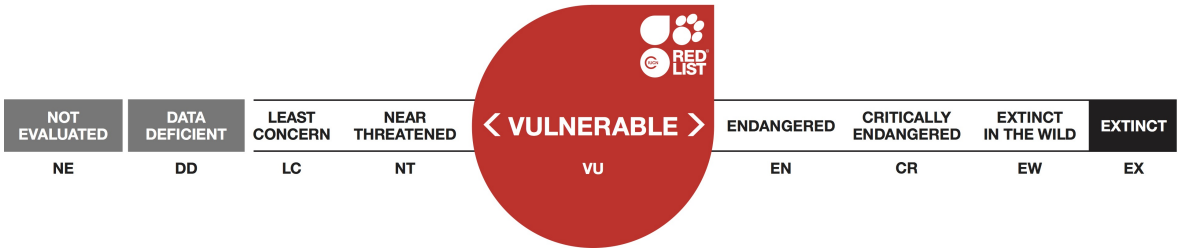
Scope: Global
Language: English

Amphorella iridescens

Assessment by: Teixeira, D., Cameron, R., Groh, K. & Seddon, M.B.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Ferussaciidae

Taxon Name: *Amphorella iridescens* (Wollaston, 1878)

Synonym(s):

- *Lovea iridescens* Wollaston, 1878

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:

This species is endemic to Madeira Island, where it is found on the southeastern coastal areas, between Caniço and Santa Cruz, and from Ponta de Sao Lourenço and the islet of Desembarcadouro. The main threats are predation by rodents (mice and rats) and habitat shifting, change or elimination due to extensive droughts, fires and residential development. Geological events such as landslides could play an important role mainly on the subpopulations from Ponta de São Lourenço, where tourism pressure is also significant (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). An additional threat is acidification of the soil due to sea gull droppings. Since the population of the species is limited and there is a wide range of plausible threats, the species is assessed as Vulnerable under criterion D2. Further research is needed upon the overall population trend, distribution, habitat and ecology of the species.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)
http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.1996.RLTS.T1172A3303809.en

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to Madeira Island (Portugal), where it is originally found in the southeastern coastal areas, between Caniço and Santa Cruz (Wollaston 1878). Recently, Teixeira has found this species on Ponta de São Lourenço, and the Islet of Desembarcadouro, off its coast (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). It is only found at three locations.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Madeira)

http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T1172A86016012.en

Population

There are no population abundance data for this species, although there are regular records over the last 16 years at Ponta de São Lourenço (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016). The population trend of the species is more stable on the islets than on the peninsula. There will be a monitoring scheme for these habitats from 2020 to 2025.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is found on coastal areas, on sites dominated by *Euphorbia piscatoria* (Wollaston 1878) and on grasslands, associated to grasses and beneath stones (D. Teixeira, pers. comm. 2016).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no known trade for this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threats to the species are predation by rodents (mice and rats) and habitat shifting, change or elimination due to extensive droughts, fires and residential development. Geological events such as landslides could play an important role mainly on the subpopulations from Ponta de São Lourenço, where tourism pressure is significant also (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016).

There is also the presence of a large sea gull community on the offshore islets. They occasionally predate on species of its genus although their preferred food source is *Theba pisana*. However the main threat comes from bird droppings with acidification of the soil, compaction of the soil and other disturbances (D. Teixeira pers. comm. 2016).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

No conservation actions are known to be implemented. Further research is needed upon the overall population trend, distribution, habitat and ecology of the species.

Credits

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

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

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Bibliography

Groombridge, B. (ed.). 1994. *1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

IUCN. 2017. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2017-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 7 December 2017).

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

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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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
10. Geological events -> 10.3. Avalanches/landslides	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 -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	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 -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.1. Recreational activities	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Future	Majority (50-90%)	Very rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Rattus)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Mus musculus)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality
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 Research, Monitoring and Planning
Systematic monitoring scheme: Yes
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over part of range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Area based regional management plan: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: Yes

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
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.1. Species Action/Recovery Plan

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Number of Locations: 3
Lower elevation limit (m): 50
Upper elevation limit (m): 300

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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: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.