Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive
Period 2007-2012

**European Environment
Agency**
*European Topic Centre
on Biological Diversity*

Discula testudinalis

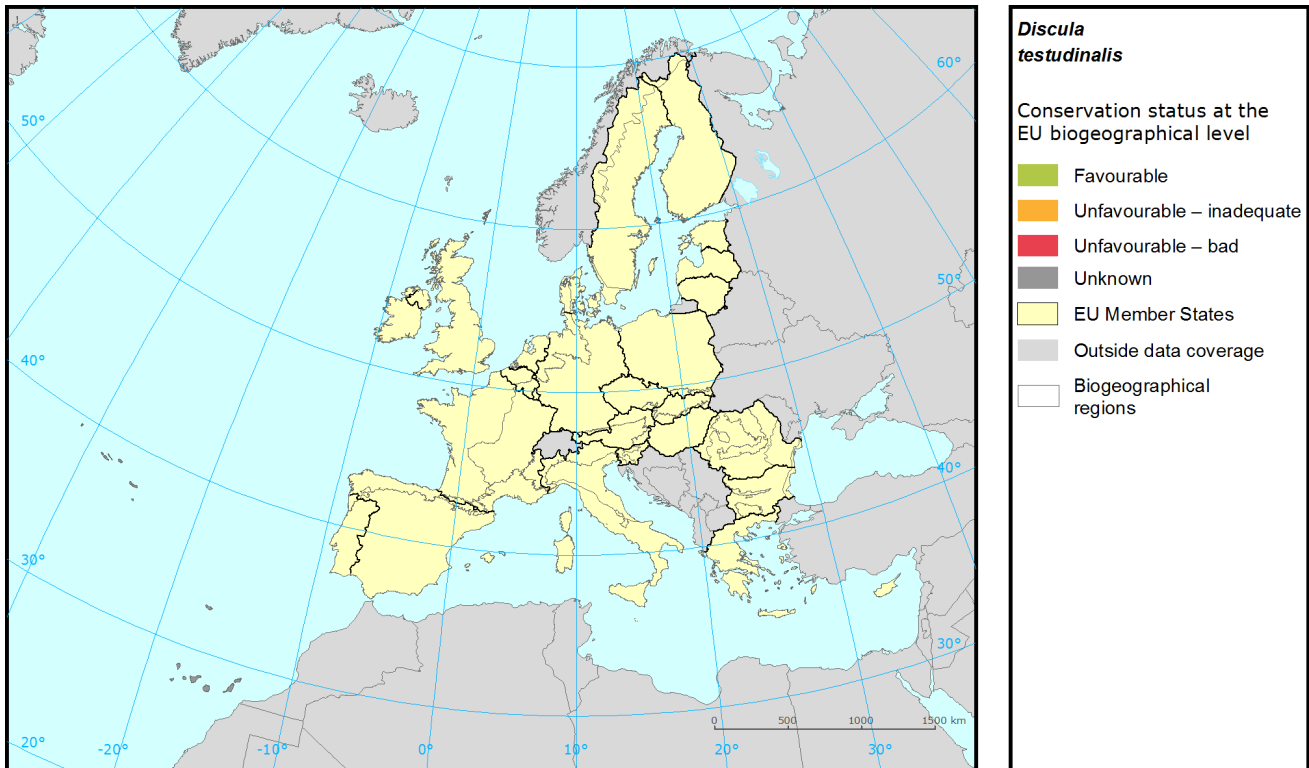|	
Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Molluscs
Regions	Macaronesian

The mollusc *Discula testudinalis occurs only* in the Macaronesian region, it is endemic to Madeira, restricted to Porto Santo, on the north side of the main island.

The conservation status for the Macaronesian region is unknown. IUCN Red List (ver. 2013.2) ranks this species as critically endangered due to potential problems of changing land-use and evidence that a rodent is feeding on other species of *Discula* with similar shell size and form.

The Portugal reported main pressures and threats as decline or extinction of species, antagonism arising from introduction of species, reduction in genetic exchange, reduction in dispersal and also predation.

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
MAC	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX	x	100	XX	

See the endnote for more information[i]

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

No data available

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid.
Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in
each grid cell is only illustrative.

MS Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
PT MAC	XX	XX	FV	FV	XX		100.0		

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	33
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	33

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	33
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This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?
group=Molluscs&period=3&subject=Discula+testudinalis

[i]**Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.