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## Draft

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## *Grandisonia larvata* - (Ahl, 1934)

ANIMALIA - CHORDATA - AMPHIBIA - GYMNOPTIONA - CAECILIIDAE - Grandisonia - larvata

**Common Names:** No Common Names

**Synonyms:** Grandisonia Taylor, 1968;

**Taxonomic Note:**

We consider *Grandisonia diminutiva* to be a junior synonym of *G. larvata* following Nussbaum and Wilkinson (1989).

<b>Red List Status</b>
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LC - Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)
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## Red List Assessment

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### Assessment Information

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**Date of Assessment:** 2012-10-31

**Assessor(s):** IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group,

**Contributor(s):** Gerlach, J. & Nussbaum, R.

**Facilitators/Compilers:** Luedtke, J.

**Regions:** Global

### Assessment Rationale

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Listed as Least Concern despite a small Extent of Occurrence of 232 km<sup>2</sup>, it is generally common, adaptable, and does not appear to be in decline.

### Reasons for Change

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No change: Same category and criteria

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## Distribution

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### Geographic Range

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This species occurs on six islands in the Seychelles: Mahé, Félicité, Sainte Anne, Silhouette, Praslin, and La Digue. It occurs from sea level well up into the rainforest. Using its range as a proxy, its Extent of Occurrence has been estimated as 232 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Extent of Occurrence (EOO)

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**Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO)- in km<sup>2</sup>:** 232

### Map Status

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Map Status	Data Sensitive?	Justification	Geographic range this applies to:	Date restriction imposed:
Done	-	-	-	-

### Biogeographic Realms

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**Biogeographic Realm:** Afrotropical

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## Occurrence

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## Countries of Occurrence

Country	Presence	Origin	Formerly Bred	Seasonality
Seychelles	Extant	Native	-	Resident

## Population

It is locally abundant.

## Population Information

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

Severely fragmented?	Justification
Unknown	-

## Habitats and Ecology

The species lives in the pristine rainforest in the hills of the islands. However, it also tolerates a degree of habitat disturbance, as it has been found in disturbed sites on the coastal plateaux. It burrows in soil, leaf-litter, and trash piles. It breeds by larval development in streams and pools.

## IUCN Habitats Classification Scheme

Habitat	Suitability	Major Importance?
1.6. Forest -> Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Suitable	-
5.1. Wetlands (inland) -> Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	Suitable	-
5.7. Wetlands (inland) -> Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	Suitable	-
5.8. Wetlands (inland) -> Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	Suitable	-
14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial -> Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Suitable	-
14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial -> Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	Suitable	-
14.6. Artificial/Terrestrial -> Artificial/Terrestrial - Subtropical/Tropical Heavily Degraded Former Forest	Suitable	-

## Life History

## Breeding Strategy

Does the species lay eggs?	Does the species give birth to live young
Yes	No

Does the species exhibit parthenogenesis
No

Does the species have a free-living larval stage?	Does the species require water for breeding?
Yes	Yes

## Systems

**System:** Terrestrial, Freshwater

## Use and Trade

## General Use and Trade Information

**Species not utilized:** true

There are no records of this species being utilized.

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## Threats

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Due to its adaptability to habitat disturbance, it is probably not affected by deforestation and is unlikely to be threatened.

## Threats Classification Scheme

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**No past, ongoing, or future threats exist to this species.** true

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## Conservation

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It occurs in Morne Seychellois National Park, Praslin National Park, and in the site of a conservation project on Silhouette. Further research is required on the species' population status, natural history, and threats; monitoring is needed to establish population trends.

## Conservation Actions In- Place

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Occur in at least one PA Note	
Yes	Morne Seychellois National Park and Praslin National Park

## Research Needed

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## Bibliography

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