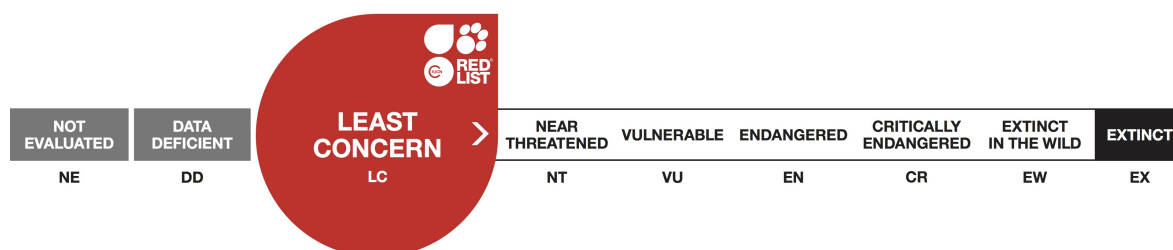


Crocidura russula, White-toothed Shrew

Errata version

Assessment by: Aulagnier, S., Hutterer, R., Amori, G., Kryštufek, B., Yigit, N., Mitsain, G. & Palomo, L.J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae

Taxon Name: *Crocidura russula* (Hermann, 1780)

Synonym(s):

- *Crocidura osorio* Molina & Hutterer, 1989

Regional Assessments:

- Europe
- Mediterranean

Common Name(s):

- English: White-toothed Shrew, Greater White-toothed Shrew
- French: Crocidure Commune, Crocidure Musette
- Spanish: Musaraña Gris

Taxonomic Notes:

Genetic studies indicate that the population on Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands (previously considered to be a separate species, *Crocidura osorio*) is conspecific with *C. russula* (Vogel *et al.* 2003), although differences in size, ecology, and behaviour (Hutterer *et al.* 1992) characterize it as a distinct island form.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: September 9, 2016

Justification:

A very widespread and common species, with no serious threats, hence is listed as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T29652A9509457.en>

2004 – Least Concern (LC)

1996 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is found in southern and western Europe (including some Atlantic and Mediterranean

islands). It also occurs in North Africa, in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria (Ramalhinho *et al.* 1999). The population on Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands (previously considered to be a separate species, *Crocidura osorio*) seems to have been introduced from Spain (Vogel *et al.* 2003). It typically occurs from sea level to 1,200 m, but has also been found as high as 2,000 m, particularly in Mediterranean landscapes (Palomo and Gisbert 2002).

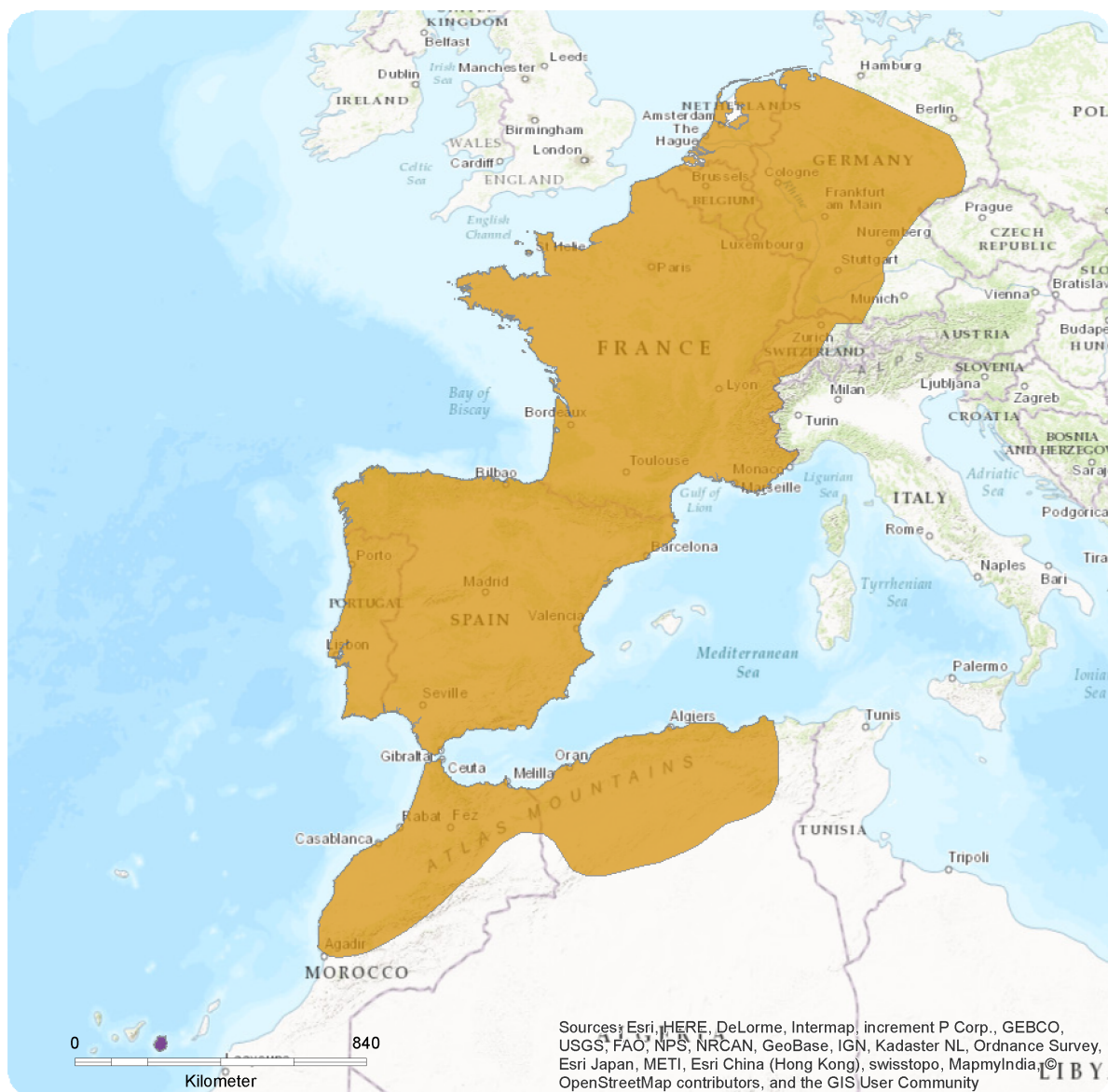
Country Occurrence:

Native: Algeria; Austria; Belgium; France; Germany; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Morocco; Netherlands; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland

Introduced: Ireland

Distribution Map

Crocidura russula



Range

- Extant & Introduced (resident)
- 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

Population size and trends are unknown, although the species is generally widespread and fairly common within its range. In Germany at least it is stable and expanding in some parts, although it is not known if this is natural or the result of accidental human transportation (Kraft 2000). It is probably the most common shrew in Spain, and is often the dominant prey species in the barn owl's diet in this region (Ramalhinho *et al.* 1999).

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

In the Mediterranean it occurs in a wide range of habitats including shrubland (maquis), open habitats, forest edges with abundant ground vegetation, cultivated fields, urban areas, gardens, farms, mountainous areas and land adjacent to rivers and streams (Palomo and Gisbert 2002). It particularly favours old terraces with dry stone walls. In northern Europe and at higher altitudes it is predominantly synanthropic, living in close proximity to humans in houses and gardens (Ramalhinho *et al.* 1999). In Morocco, it occurs in the mountains.

The Canary Islands population is found in remnant patches of the humid laurel forests in northern Gran Canaria and also in extensively managed farmlands. This population, along with the endemic *C. canariensis*, has a small litter size and lower metabolism than mainland species, possibly as a response to living in a warm and/or variable environment.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats

Due to its synanthropic habits it may suffer from the use of pesticides and other toxic chemicals (Ramalhinho *et al.* 1999), but this is not thought to be a serious threat to the species at present. The Canary Islands population is threatened by rapid urbanization and increasing desiccation.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It receives legal protection under the Bern Convention (Appendix III), and it occurs in numerous protected areas. The Canary Islands population is protected under Spanish law.

Credits

Assessor(s): Aulagnier, S., Hutterer, R., Amori, G., Kryštufek, B., Yigit, N., Mitsain, G. & Palomo, L.J.

Reviewer(s): Amori, G.

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External Resources

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Appendix

Habitats

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

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	-	Suitable	-

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 3279590
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 2000
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 1-2

Errata

Errata reason: This errata assessment has been created because the map was accidentally left out of the version published previously.

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