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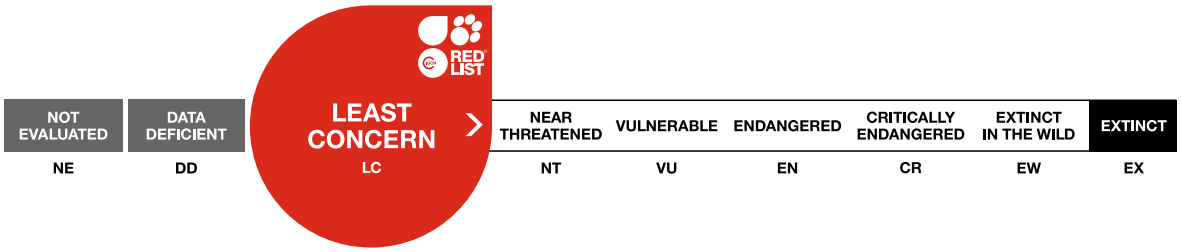
Lasaeola oceanica

Assessment by: Borges, P.A.V. & Cardoso, P.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Theridiidae

Scientific Name: *Lasaeola oceanica* Simon, 1883

Taxonomic Source(s):

Platnick, N.I. 2014. The World Spider Catalog, Version 14.5. P. Merrett & H.D. Cameron (eds). American Museum of Natural History. Available at: http://research.amnh.org/iz/spiders/catalog/index.html. (Accessed: 31 March 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: October 2, 2017

Justification:

Lasaeola oceanica is a spider species occurring on all the nine islands of the Azorean archipelago (Azores, Portugal) (Borges *et al.* 2010). It has a large Extent of Occurrence (EOO = 43,454-44,172 km²) and a relatively large Area of Occupancy (AOO = 244-1,356 km²). The species is abundant in both endemic (e.g. *Juniperus brevifolia*, *Ilex perado* subsp. *azorica*) and exotic plants (*Cryptomeria japonica* and *Pittosporum undulatum*). The species is particularly abundant from low to mid elevations. Based upon the large Extent of Occurrence, the good adaptation to human modified habitats, and few threats, the species is assessed as Least Concern (LC).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Lasaeola oceanica is a spider species occurring in all nine islands of the Azorean archipelago (Azores, Portugal) (Borges *et al.* 2010). Within these nine islands it is known from eighteen Natural Forest Reserves: Caldeiras Funda e Rasa and Morro Alto e Pico da Sé (Natural Park of Flores); Caldeira do Faial and Cabeço do Fogo (Natural Park of Faial); Mistério da Prainha, Caveiro and Caiado (Natural Park of Pico); Pico Pinheiro and Topo (Natural Park of S. Jorge); Biscoito da Ferraria, Pico Galhardo, Caldeira Guilherme Moniz, Caldeira Sta. Bárbara e Mistérios Negros and Terra Brava (Natural Park of Terceira); Atalhada, Graminhais and Pico da Vara (Natural Park of S. Miguel) and Pico Alto (Natural Park of S. Maria). The Extent of Occurrence (EOO) is 43,454-44,172 km^2 and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) is 244-1,356 km^2.

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Portugal (Azores)

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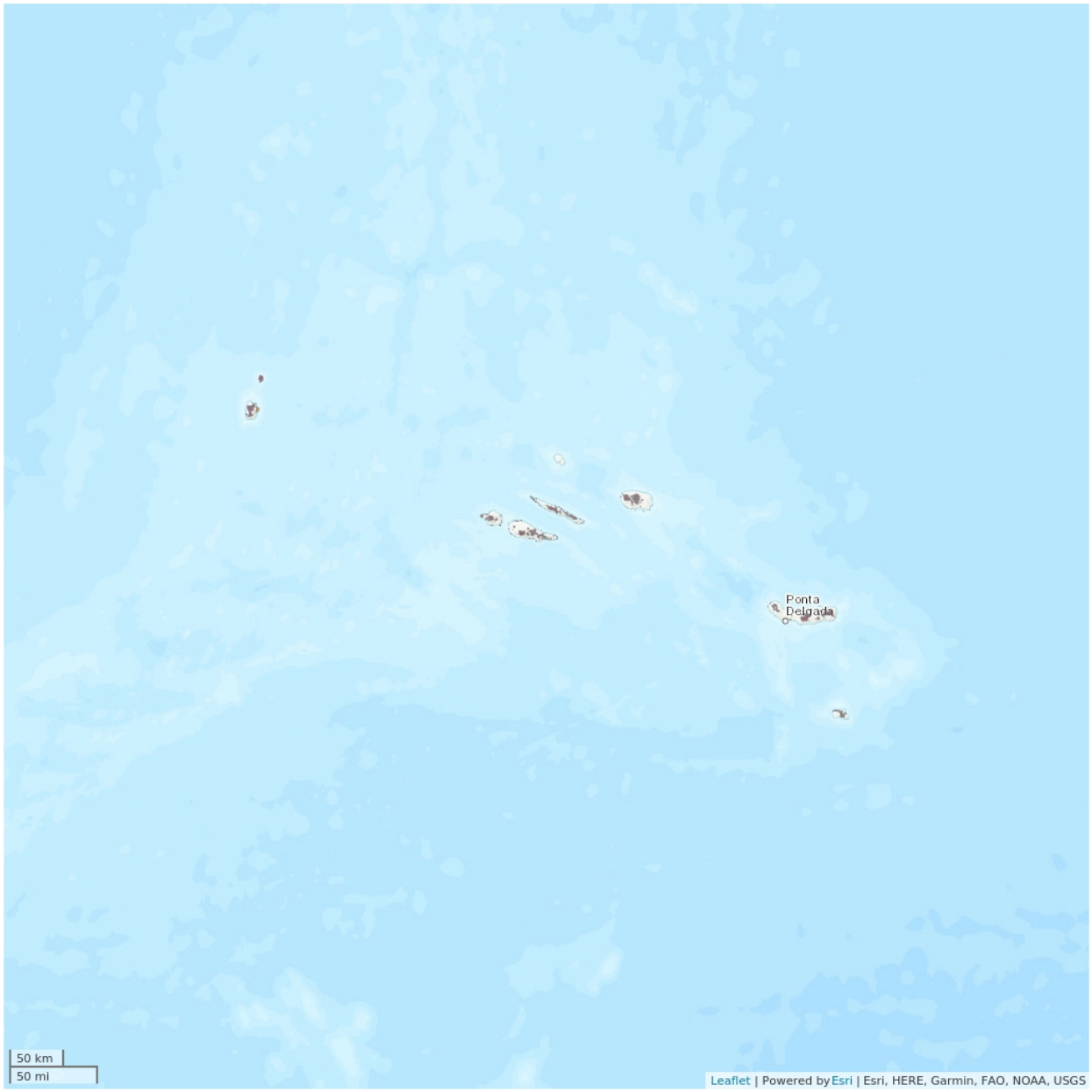
Distribution Map



Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

POSSIBLY EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

Azorean Biodiversity Group 2018

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

Lasaeola oceanica is a widespread and highly abundant species (Borges and Wunderlich 2008). The species has a stable population and occurs on all nine islands of the Azores, mostly associated with the canopy of endemic and exotic trees. We assume no threats for the species since the species is able to occur even in disturbed habitats.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Lasaeola oceanica is a canopy species occurring in many trees and shrubs both endemic and exotic (Borges and Wunderlich 2008, Borges *et al.* 2008). The species is more abundant in the following plants: *Juniperus brevifolia*, *Ilex perado* subsp. *azorica* (both Azorean endemics) and in *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Pittosporum undulatum* (both exotics). The species is particularly abundant from low to mid elevations.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

In the past, the species has probably strongly declined due to changes in habitat size and quality (Triantis *et al.* 2010). Despite major ongoing changes in many of the habitats in which the species occurs, the subpopulations now seem to be stable with no known current threats. However, based on Ferreira *et al.* (2016) the habitat will further decline as a consequence of climate change (increasing number of droughts, and habitat shifting and alteration).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is not protected by regional law, although its habitat is in regionally protected areas (Natural Parks of all nine Azorean islands). A strategy needs to be developed to address the future threat by climate change. Further research is needed into its ecology and life history to obtain adequate information on population size, distribution and trends. It is also necessary to develop a monitoring plan for the wider invertebrate community in its habitat in order to contribute to a potential future species recovery plan, if needed. A monitoring every ten years using the BALA protocol will inform about habitat quality (see e.g. Gaspar *et al.* 2011).

Credits

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Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Spider and Scorpion Specialist Group

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Disclaimer

External Resources

For Supplementary Material, and 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?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.1. Habitat shifting & alteration	Future	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Future	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 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 Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: Yes
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Percentage of population protected by PAs: 61-70
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

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Conservation Action Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
5. Law & policy -> 5.4. Compliance and enforcement -> 5.4.3. Sub-national level

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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 244-1356
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 43454-44172
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1,049
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: No
Generation Length (years): 1

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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.