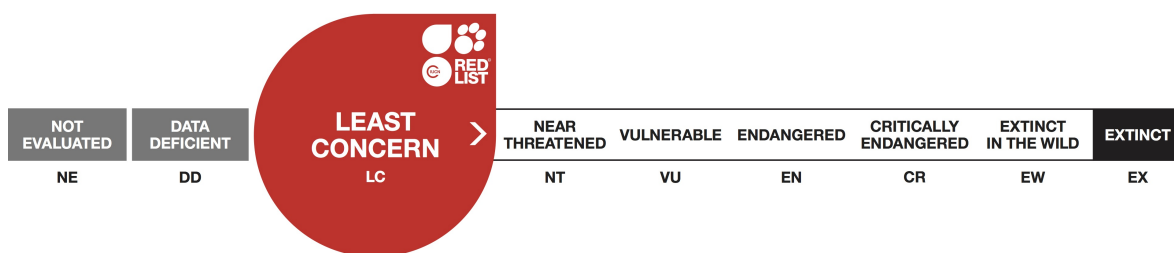


Hipparchia azorina, Azores Grayling

Assessment by: van Swaay, C., Wynhoff, I., Verovnik, R., Wiemers, M., López Munguira, M., Maes, D., Sasic, M., Verstrael, T., Warren, M. & Settele, J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae

Taxon Name: *Hipparchia azorina* (Strecker, 1898)

Synonym(s):

- *Hipparchia occidentalis*

Common Name(s):

- English: Azores Grayling

Taxonomic Notes:

The taxonomy of the Azores-graylings is still under debate. At this moment only *H. migueleensis* is considered a separate species.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2010

Date Assessed: January 29, 2009

Justification:

Although this species occurs in a small extent of occurrence (EOO) and area of occupancy (AOO), it is not declining by more than 30% nor shows extreme fluctuations according to Russell *et al.* (2007). Therefore it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is restricted to the Azores. *H. azorina* occurs on Faial, Pico, Sao Jorge, Terceira, Flores and Corvo (although some authors consider the population on the two latter (western) islands to be *H. occidentalis*). Its elevational range is 400-2,000 m. This is a European endemic species.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Azores)

Distribution Map

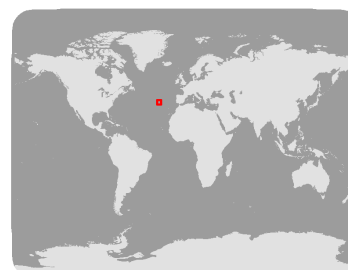


Hipparchia azorina

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
Butterfly Conservation Europe
2009



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



Population

A local species, restricted to (semi-) natural areas. Declines in distribution or population size of 6-30% have been reported (data provided by the national partners of Butterfly Conservation Europe).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The Azores Grayling is a butterfly of sheltered places on grassy slopes on the Azores. The butterflies are often observed on flowers where they come for nectar. The only foodplant is probably *Festuca jubata*. The Azores Grayling has one generation a year (Tolman and Lewington 2008). Habitats: agricultural land and artificial landscapes (33%), heath and scrub (33%), mesophile grasslands (33%).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

All butterflies are collected to some extent, but only for the extremely rare species it can be a problem and the trade in Europe is generally at a low level compared to other continents. There is no specific trade information for this species.

Threats

Although this is a European endemic with a restricted range, this species is not believed to face major threats at the European level.

Conservation Actions

No specific conservation actions are needed at a European level. But since it has a restricted global range, its distribution and trend should be monitored closely, for example by a Butterfly Monitoring Scheme.

Credits

Assessor(s): van Swaay, C., Wynhoff, I., Verovnik, R., Wiemers, M., López Munguira, M., Maes, D., Sasic, M., Verstrael, T., Warren, M. & Settele, J.

Reviewer(s): Lewis, O. (Butterfly RLA) & Cuttelod, A. (IUCN Red List Unit)

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Citation

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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 -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	-	Suitable	-

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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