

Savigniorrhapis acreensis

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Linyphiidae

Scientific Name: *Savigniorhipis acoreensis* Wunderlich, 1992

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: Vulnerable B2ab(ii,iii,iv,v) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2021

Date Assessed: November 19, 2017

Justification:

Savigniorhipis acoreensis is an endemic money spider species occurring on seven islands of the Azorean archipelago (Azores, Portugal) (only absent in Corvo and Graciosa) (Borges *et al.* 2010). It has a relatively large Extent of Occurrence (EOO = ca. 39,209 km²) and relatively small Area of Occupancy (AOO = 224-268 km²). This species occurs mainly in Azorean pristine native forest at high elevation sites with forests dominated by *Juniperus brevifolia* and densely covered by mosses and ferns. Ongoing threats, such as invasive plant species, are considered to be causing continuing declines, and so the species is assessed as Vulnerable (VU).

Geographic Range

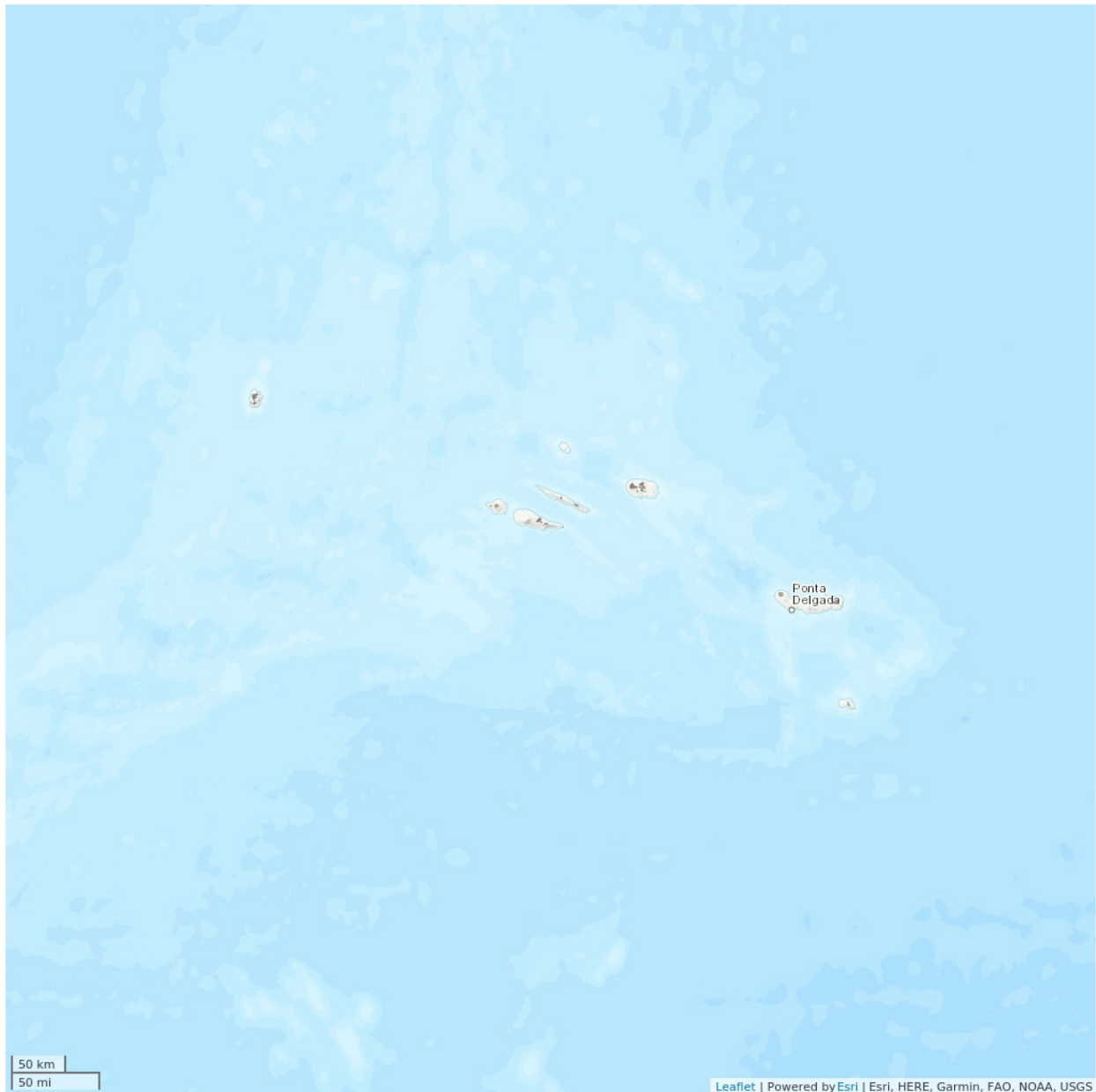
Range Description:

Savigniorhipis acoreensis is an endemic money spider species occurring on seven islands of the Azorean archipelago (Azores, Portugal) (only absent in Corvo and Graciosa) (Borges *et al.* 2010). Within these seven 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 ca. 39,209 km² and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) is 224-268 km².

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Portugal (Azores)

Distribution Map

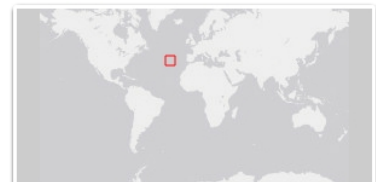


Legend

- 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.



Population

This can be considered one of the most abundant endemic Azorean spider species, but it is most abundant in native forest.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The species occurs mainly in native forests and builds a sheet weaver web in the canopies of endemic trees, particularly *Juniperus brevifolia*, but also in all the other endemic trees. This is a generalist predator that is also frequently found in marginal habitats, such as the canopies of *Cryptomeria japonica*. It is active during the night and based on long-term data with SLAM traps (Borges *et al.* 2017) it occurs in all seasons, but with adults being dominant in summer and early autumn. The species tends to be more abundant at high elevation sites with pristine forests dominated by *Juniperus brevifolia* and densely covered by mosses and ferns.

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). However, the species seems to have survived in the remaining native forests of Azores, mostly at high elevation pristine forests. The main current threat is the spread of invasive plant species namely *Hedychium gardnerianum* and *Pittosporum undulatum* on most islands, and *Clethra arborea* on S. Miguel, which are changing the structure of the forest and the cover of endemic trees and shrubs. 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, but its habitat is in regionally protected areas (Natural Parks of Faial, Flores, Pico, S. Jorge, Terceira, S. Miguel and S. Maria). Degraded habitats on some islands, degraded due to invasive plant species, should be restored (e.g. S. Maria) and a strategy needs to be developed to address the current threat by invasive species on all islands as well as the future threat from climate change. A habitat management plan is needed and one is anticipated to be developed during the coming years. Formal education and awareness are needed to allow future investments in restored habitats invaded by invasive plants; while further research is needed into its ecology and life history in order to obtain adequate information on population size, distribution and trends. An area-based management plan is also necessary for the most disturbed sites, including invertebrate monitoring to contribute to a potential species recovery plan. 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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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
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>)	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>)	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (<i>Clethra arborea</i>)	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.1. Habitat shifting & alteration	Future	Whole (>90%)	Rapid declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, significant declines	Medium impact: 7
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 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: 81-90
Area based regional management plan: No
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Action Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control
2. Land/water management -> 2.3. Habitat & natural process restoration
4. Education & awareness -> 4.1. Formal education
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications
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
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.2. Area-based Management Plan
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 224-268
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 39209
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 10
Continuing decline in number of locations: Yes
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 340
Upper elevation limit (m): 1,092
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0.5

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