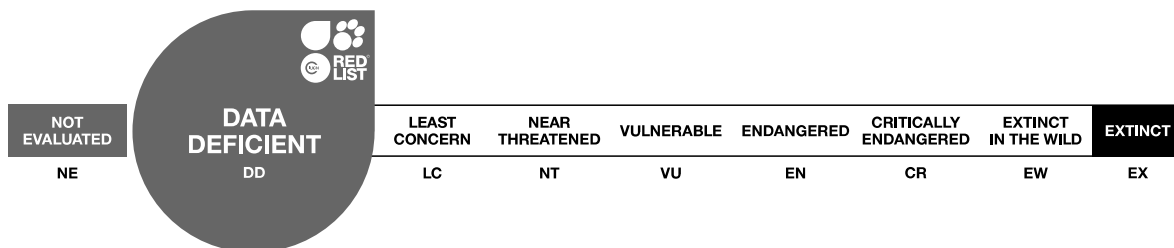


## *Falbouria acorensis*

Assessment by: Nunes, R. & Borges, P.A.V.



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae

**Scientific Name:** *Falbouria acorensis* (Parent, 1933)

**Synonym(s):**

- *Balfouria acorensis* Parent, 1933

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2021

**Date Assessed:** March 15, 2018

**Justification:**

*Falbouria acorensis* is an Azorean-endemic species known from recent records from S. Miguel island, but with an historical distribution that encompassed other islands in the Azores archipelago, from which it potentially has disappeared. From the recent data, this species has a small Extent of Occurrence (343 km<sup>2</sup>) and Area of Occupancy (56 km<sup>2</sup>). Further research is needed into its known population, distribution, threats, ecology and life history; and this should include further surveys in its historical range needs in order to confirm whether it has disappeared throughout much of its range or not. Given the high levels of uncertainty over its current range, and the large levels of uncertainty over key parameters, this species is assessed as Data Deficient. Conservation of native forests, natural streams and other humid areas could potentially aid this species' conservation.

## Geographic Range

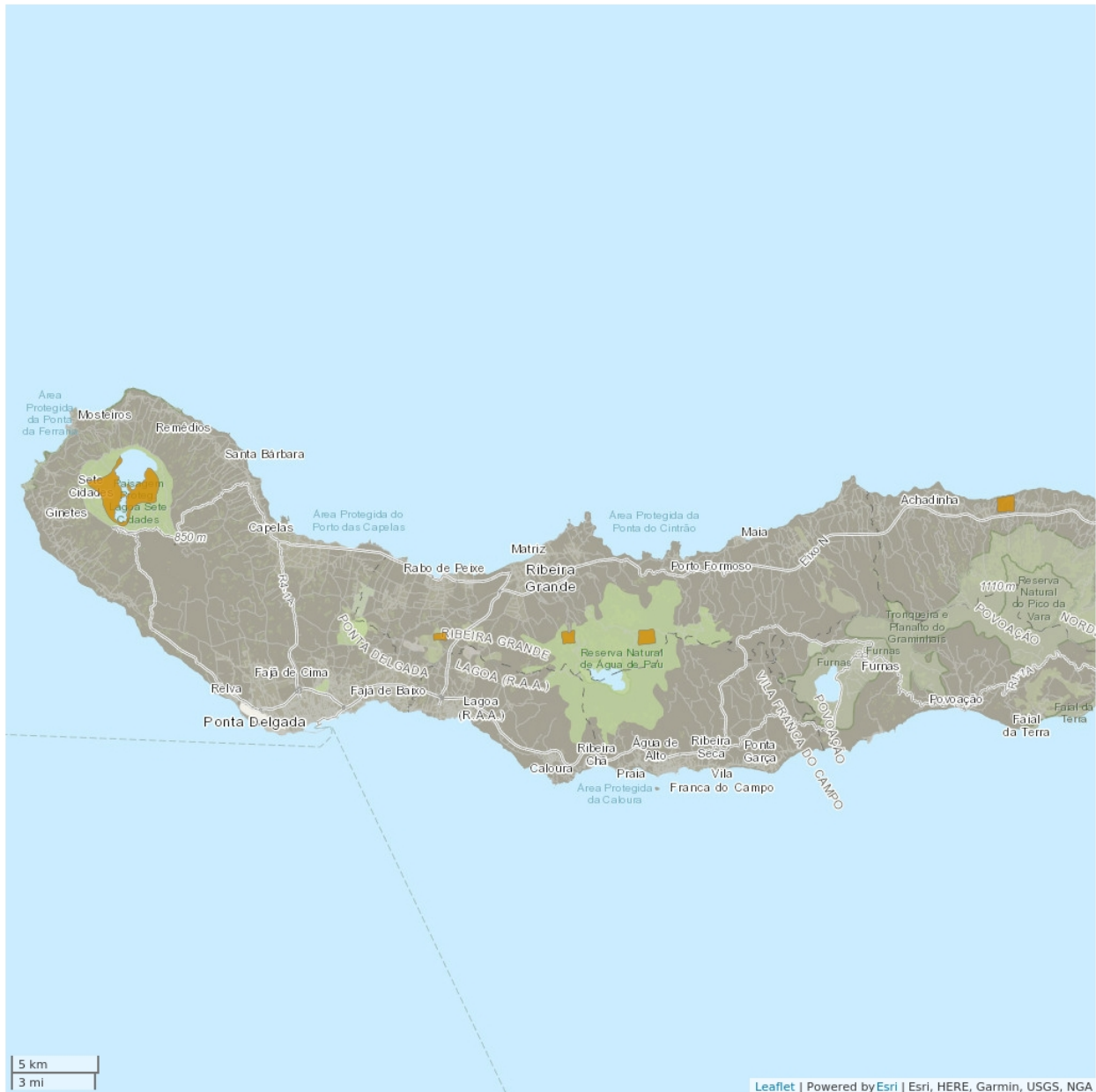
**Range Description:**

*Falbouria acorensis* is an Azorean-endemic species present in S. Miguel island (Capellari and Amorim 2012) (Azores, Portugal). According to historical data, this species was also present on Flores, Faial, Pico and S. Jorge islands (see Capellari and Amorim, 2012), but no recent information exists for these islands. Based on the recent data, the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) could be *ca.* 343 km<sup>2</sup> and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) could be *ca.* 56 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native, Extant (resident):** Portugal (Azores)

# Distribution Map

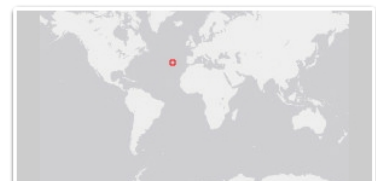
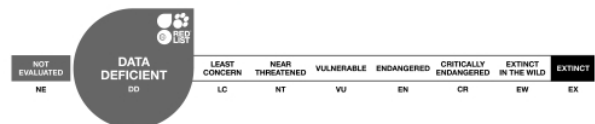


## Legend

■ 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

There are no available data on the population size and trend of this species. One can assume at least a certain degree of stability in the population on S. Miguel island, as it was found in similar sites both in 1938 and 2006. However, this species was also historically present on Flores, Faial, Pico and S. Jorge islands (see Capellari and Amorim, 2012), but no recent information exists for these islands. Therefore, it is possible that it has undergone large declines on these islands, but it is not certain over what timeframe.

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The ecology and traits of this species are unknown. Adults and most larvae of other species of Dolichopodidae are predators, feeding on other arthropods, with the adults of some species being notable predators of Culicidae (McAlpine *et al.* 1987). The larvae occupy a wide range of habitats, living generally in moist environments such as soil, moist sand, or rotting organic matter. The larvae pupate in cocoons made of cemented soil particles. Dolichopodidae in general inhabit lightly shaded areas near swamps and streams, or in meadows and woodlands (McAlpine *et al.* 1987). This species has been collected from the undergrowth of native and production forest, from meadows, riverine vegetation and from refuse heaps in the forest, in disturbed sites.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

A lack of complete information regarding the distribution and population status of this species precludes a full assessment of potential threats. Nevertheless, the presence of this species in some areas highly disturbed by human presence, where major historical land use changes took place like Lagoa das Sete Cidades, might imply that this species is being affected by habitat degradation. Based on Ferreira *et al.* (2016), habitat declines as a consequence of climate change and increased droughts might also affect this species.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is not protected by regional law. Further research is needed into its known population, distribution, threats, ecology and life history; and this should include further surveys in its historical range needs in order to confirm whether it has disappeared throughout much of its range or not. From what is known of its habitat preferences, conservation of native forest, natural streams and other water bodies and other wet areas could potentially aid this species' conservation. This species is present in one highly disturbed area that is included in the Natural Park of S. Miguel.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Nunes, R. & Borges, P.A.V.

**Reviewer(s):** Danielczak, A.

## Bibliography

Capellari, R.S. and Amorim, D.D.S. 2012. Systematic position of the monotypic Azorean genus *Falbouria* Dyte with notes on the definition of *Chrysotus* Meigen (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Zootaxa* 3489: 81-88.

Ferreira, M.T., Cardoso, P., Borges, P.A.V., Gabriel, R., Azevedo, E.B., Reis, F., Araújo, M.B. and Elias, R.B. 2016. Effects of climate change on the distribution of indigenous species in oceanic islands (Azores). *Climate Change* 138(3-4): 603-615.

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McAlpine, J.F., Peterson, B.V., Shewell, G.E., Teskey, H.J., Vockeroth, J.R. and Wood, D.M. 1987. *Manual of Nearctic Diptera Volume 2*. Research Branch. Agriculture Canada, Ottawa.

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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
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	Resident	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Resident	Suitable	Yes

### Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.1. Unspecified species	Ongoing	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.3. Herbicides and pesticides	Ongoing	Unknown	Rapid declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.1. Habitat shifting & alteration	Future	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Future	Unknown	Slow, significant declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects		

### Conservation Actions in Place

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

<b>Conservation Action in Place</b>
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

## Conservation Actions Needed

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

<b>Conservation Action Needed</b>
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control

## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 56
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 343
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: Unknown

<b>Distribution</b>
Lower elevation limit (m): 200
Upper elevation limit (m): 800
<b>Population</b>
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: Unknown
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown

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