



# Alaska Natural Heritage Program

## Conservation Status Report

### *Lycaena phlaeas* - Linnaeus, 1761

**Common Name:** American Copper

**ELCODE:** IILEPC1010

**Taxonomic Serial No.:** 777788

#### *Synonyms:*

*Taxonomy Notes:* At least five subspecies of *Lycaena phlaeas* are referenced for North America (Pelham 2008). Specimens from Alaska correspond to *Lycaena phlaeas arethusa* (Dod, 1907) and an unnamed form north of the Brooks Range (Philip & Ferris 2016). The majority of butterfly records were determined only to species. We therefore only treat this butterfly at the species level for conservation assessment while recognizing that currently Alaskan specimens are considered to fall under (name of subspecies) - as treated by Ferris 2016. NatureServe concept reference: Opler & Warren (2002).

**Report last updated – 21 May 2017**

### Conservation Status

G5 S4

ASRS: not yet ranked

### Occurrences,

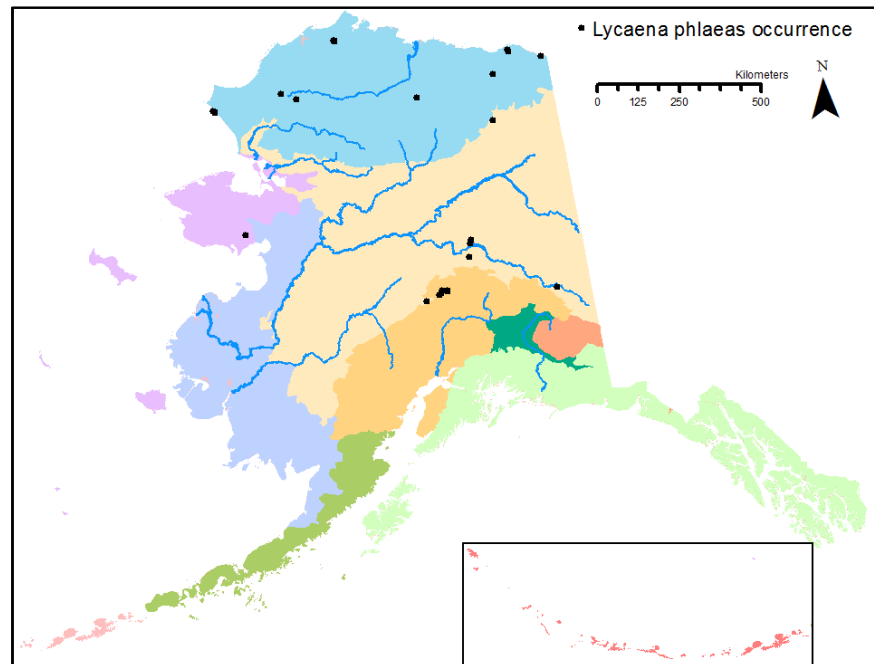
#### Range

*Number of Occurrences:*  
number of museum records:  
133 (KWP 2017, UAM  
2017), number of EOs: 26

*AK Range Extent:* 658,946  
km<sup>2</sup>

*Occupancy 4 km<sup>2</sup> grid cells:*  
27

*Nowacki Ecoregions:* Arctic  
Coastal Plain, Brooks  
Range, Seward Peninsula  
through the interior to the  
Alaska Range;



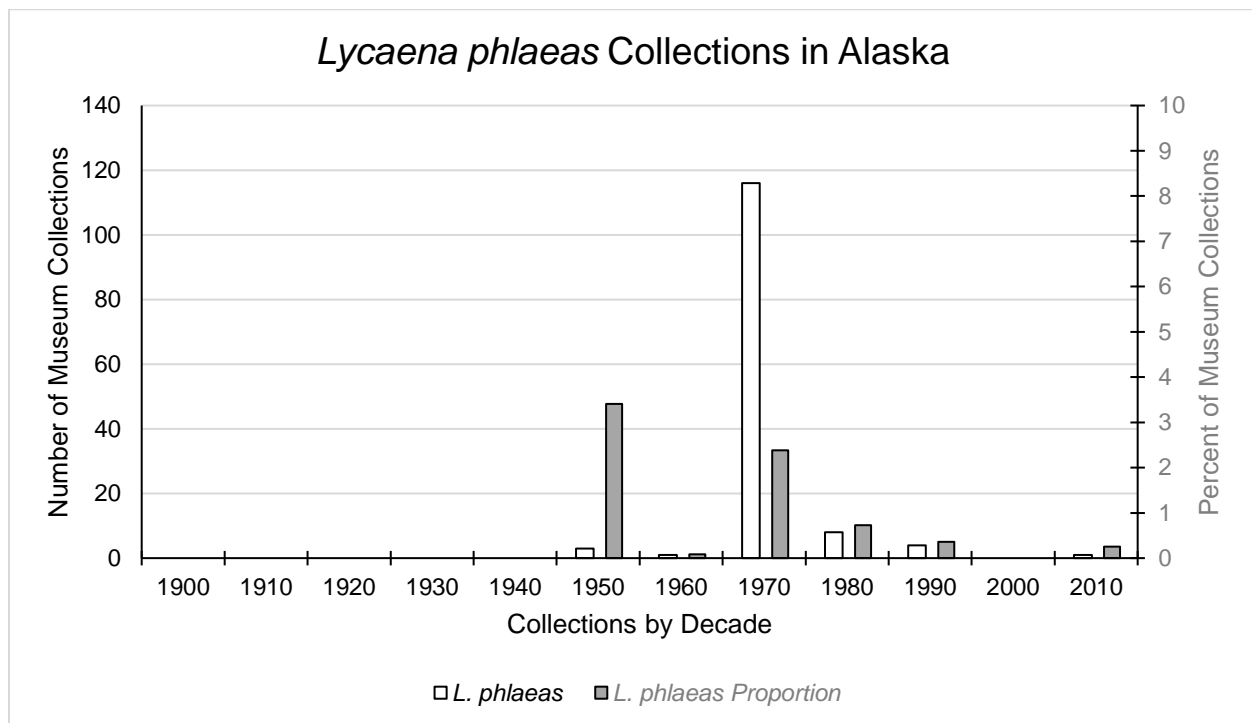
encompassing Arctic Tundra, Bering Tundra, Intermontane Boreal, and Alaska Range Ecoregions.

*North American Distribution:* Arctic Alaska and Canada south through the mountains to Wyoming; populations in eastern North America likely represent an introduction from Scandinavia and range from Nova Scotia west through the Great Lakes states and south to Arkansas and Tennessee (BAMONA 2017).

## Trends

*Short-term:* Proportion collected has remained stable (<10% change).

*Long-term:* Proportion collected has remained stable (<10% change).



## Threats

*Scope and Severity:* Most threats (including development, pollution, biological resource use, etc.) are anticipated to be negligible in scope and unknown in severity. Climate change and severe weather has the potential to affect populations; however we cannot anticipate the scope or severity of such impacts.

*Comments:*

## Ecology

*Habitat:* Bog, stream benches, and moist rocky slopes where hostplants occur in Alaska (Philip & Ferris 2016).

*Known Plant Hosts:* Members of the Polygonaceae, including *Rumex*, and *Oxyria digyna* (Philip & Ferris 2016, BAMONA 2017).

*Life History:* Flight period is late July into August. Males typically perch or patrol to intercept females. Females lay eggs on host plant stems or leaves. Overwinter hibernation occurs as pupae (Philip & Ferris 2016, BAMONA 2017).

*Intrinsic Vulnerability:* Unknown.

## Literature

BAMONA. 2017. Butterflies and Moths of North America. Attributes of *Lycaena phlaeas*.

<http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/species/Lycaena-phlaeas>. Accessed 21 May 2017.

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NatureServe. 2017. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application].

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Opler, P. A., and A. D. Warren. 2002. Butterflies of North America. 2. Scientific Names List for Butterfly Species of North America, north of Mexico. C.P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. 79 pp.

Pelham, J. P. 2008. A catalogue of the butterflies of the United States and Canada with a complete bibliography of the descriptive and systematic literature. Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera, vol. 40. xiv + 658.

Philip, K. W. and C. D. Ferris. 2016. Butterflies of Alaska: A Field Guide. Second Edition. Alaska Entomological Society. Clifford D. Ferris. Laramie, Wyoming. 110 pp.

Scott, J. A. 1986. The Butterflies of North America: A Natural History and Field Guide. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 583 pp.

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