



UK priority species pages – Version 2

To find out more about the JNCC priority species pages visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-5161>

To find out more about JNCC visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1729>

SPECIES PAGES FOR 2007 UK BAP PRIORITY SPECIES

(see endnotes for an explanation of the various components of this compilation).

Shargacucullia lychnitis Rambur, 1833

Striped Lychnis

1 General information

Level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
Level 2	moth
On 1997 UK BAP list	Species Action Plan

2 UK BAP criteriaⁱ

1. International threat	2. International responsibility (2a) + moderate decline in UK (2b)	3. Marked decline in the UK	4. Other important factor(s)
False	False	False	True

3 Evidence for Criteriaⁱⁱ

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	
Criterion 4	An existing `old` priority species, the factors which caused its past range contraction have not been identified and, although there has been a modest range expansion to the south-east in recent years, the majority of the territory lost prior to 1980 has not been reclaimed. There appears to have been a range contraction in the north-west of its range. It remains vulnerable to mismanagement of roadside verges where many colonies occur and to over grazing of chalk grassland. This would be an important flagship species for roadside verges.

4 Distribution by Country

England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	International Waters
Y		N		

5 Distribution Information

Distribution data source	Mark Parsons Butterfly Conservation March 2007 - input June 2007
Distribution data notes	

number of sites (where less than or equal to 10)	
Units used for number of sites	

6 Actions identified by expertsⁱⁱⁱ

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	need to encourage survey to gain a better understanding of distribution. Need to identify key sites and monitor these	Species-specific monitoring/survey
2	Associated with Dark Mullein and generally occurring in sites of disturbance and early successional habitats, such as roadsides	Prescriptive habitat action
3	Although comparatively widely distributed, single site advice may be needed to ensure a continuity of suitable habitat	Species-specific prescriptive habitat action

8 Additional information from specialists^{iv}

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Shargacucullia lychnitis
NBN common name	Striped Lychnis
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	moth
Crit 1 Global threat	Not known.
Crit 1 European threat	Reported to be declining in Denmark, elsewhere stable or increasing.
Crit 1 Supporting info	Occurs from central Spain west to the Urals and southern Ukraine, north to southern Denmark and the Baltic states. Also in eastern North Africa and the Middle East to Iran.
Crit 2 % of global pop	Not known
Crit 2 % of European popn	Not known
Crit 4 other important factors	An existing priority species, the factors which caused its past range contraction have not been identified and, although there has been a modest range expansion to the south-east in recent years, the majority of the territory lost prior to 1980 has not been reclaimed. There appears to have been a range contraction in the north-west of its range. It remains vulnerable to mismanagement of roadside verges where many colonies occur and to over grazing of chalk grassland. This would be an important flagship species for roadside verges.
Sources	Ronkay, G. & Ronkay, L. (1986). Noctuidae Europaeae Volume 6: Cuccullinae I.

	Entomological Press.National Scarce Moth Recording Scheme.Parsons, M.S., (2001). The European status of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Moths. Ent. Rec. J. Var. 113: 49-62.
Quality	Information on existing and past UK status reliable. Understanding of ecology good.
Criterion(existing bap species)	0

10 Species designations^v

Abbreviation	Reporting Category	Designation	Designation description	Year	Source	Comment
England NERC S.41	Biodiversity Lists - England	England NERC S.41	Species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.	2008	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41) and Wales (section 42)	Geographic constraint=Listing is for England only
BAP:2007	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species	Priority Species	The UK List of Priority Species and Habitats contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).	2007	UK list of Priority Habitats and Species	status on former BAP list: Species Action Plan

UK BAP 2008 reporting^{vi}

(nb this only applies to species on the original 1997 UK BAP priority species list)

11 General status

Country	Attribute	Value
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	34
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Source: Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". The above assessment is based on records from the period 2000 to 2008, the majority being records of the larval stage. There are an additional 3 10km squares from this period with records of single adults, these may or may not represent breeding populations, further survey being required to ascertain this.
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	34
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No

	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Source: Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". The above assessment is based on records from the period 2000 to 2008, the majority being records of the larval stage. There are an additional 3 10km squares from this period with records of single adults, these may or may not represent breeding populations, further survey being required to ascertain this.
	Edits made by reporting group	

7 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Fluctuating - probably stable
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Source: Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project".
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Fluctuating - probably stable
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No

	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Source: Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project".
	Edits made by reporting group	

8 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
A Moths Count training event, part-funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, has been held on this species.	Research, survey and information	Successful skills transfer/training	Yes	No	No	No	
The factsheet is now available on the Butterfly Conservation and BARS websites	Communication	Leaflet published	Yes	No	No	No	
On at least one site, a railway station, factsheets have been displayed to highlight the species to the general public.	Communication	Raised awareness / profile among general public	Yes	No	No	No	
Survey/surveillance has been undertaken over much of this species range in recent years.	Research, survey and information	Baseline survey - achieved or started	Yes	No	No	No	

There has been significant volunteer survey/surveillance within at least part of this species' range.	Partnership	Voluntary / charitable body involvement	Yes	No	No	No	
---	-------------	---	-----	----	----	----	--

9 Threats

Threat category 1	Threat category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits made by reporting group
Changes in native species dynamics	Decline in food source / prey	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - management practice	Scrub encroachment	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - management practice	Lack of disturbance	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - agriculture	Loss of field margins	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - infrastructure development	Transport infrastructure	Yes	No	No	No	

15 Constraints

Rank	Constraint category 1	Constraint category 2	Constraint summary	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Solution category	Solution summary
2	Funding and incentives	General lack of resources	There continue to be insufficient resources to undertake effective liaison with a range of organisations, to undertake thorough survey and to ensure mangement occurs where it is needed..	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Increased resourcing is required to ensure aspects of the effort on this species are carried forward.
2	Species and habitat management	Conflict with other uses	Inappropriate roadside management, e.g. timing of roadside cutting can be an issue within at least part of this species' range.	Yes	No	No	No	Management	Ensure roadsides are appropriately managed. However, this is likely to need increased resources, both for liaison and management and could conflict with health and safety issues.

2	Species and habitat management	Other	Some of the roadside colonies appear to have been lost, although others have been discovered. This may be down to a lack of appropriate management, for example inappropriate cutting regimes. Natural succession may be a problem on other sites.	Yes	No	No	No	Management	Improved management, including scarification, may be needed on roadside sites to ensure a continuity of availability of the hostplant. Disturbance to ensure continuity of foodplant may be needed at other sites. Additional funding and resource may be required to ensure appropriate management takes place.
2	Research, survey and information	Baseline survey - required	Although considerable survey effort has been undertaken, not all potential areas have been surveyed adequately and it is probable that colonies lie undetected.	Yes	No	No	No	Survey/monitoring	Further survey is required, although this may need additional resourcing.

2	Partnership	Local authority - lack of involvement	Despite approaches there has been limited input to conserve this species within parts of its range, although in other areas the county council is involved in work on this moth.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Further resources are needed to encourage engagement from some County Councils.
---	-------------	---------------------------------------	--	-----	----	----	----	--	---

10 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge sufficient to make some impact, but more research needed	New sites for the species continue to be discovered, although some former sites appear to have been lost, at least in the short term. The species is one that moves around as habitat becomes available, although not all potential sites are colonised, but disappears as the foodplant, Dark Mullein, dies out through habitat succession or change. In parts of its range, the species is associated with roadsides and further effort is needed to enhance the roadside potential for this species, this may require the engagement of the Highway Agency or the Local County Council in some areas.. The work on this species has been co-ordinated by Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project" with part funding from Natural England..	

ENDNOTES

ⁱ An explanation of these criteria is included at Annex 3 of UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Report on the Species and Habitat Review. BRIG (ed. Ant Maddock) 2007. This review was organised in two stages. Stage 1 looked at the scientific evidence for selecting the UK List of Priority Species and Habitats while stage 2 considered the conservation action needed for these species and habitats and provided signposts to the means of implementing action.

ⁱⁱ The information on evidence and the species distribution is as presented on the UK BAP website. Users can download a spreadsheet of the [Stage 1 species evidence](#) from the home page of the UK BAP website.

ⁱⁱⁱ Actions were assigned to each and every priority species by expert groups convened at Stage 2 of the Review process. These were subsequently categorised into “signpost categories”. This information is as shown on the UK BAP website See the link for [categorisation \(signposting\) of UK priority species](#).

^{iv} This information has been derived from Stage 1 of the priority species review, and is presented in the “marine”, “terrestrial invertebrates” and “other terrestrial species” sheets within the spreadsheet of the [Stage 1 species evidence](#). The information presented here varies according to the taxonomic group. Please note that some of these data have been written for other Expert Group members and may not be of great value to a wider audience.

^v Information on conservation designations has been extracted from JNCC’s collation of information on [species designations](#). The designations shown in version 2 of these pages are as at December 2010.

^{vi} As part of the 2008 UK BAP reporting round lead partners of national plans were asked to answer a number of specific questions. The data will be analysed and used for the UK and country level reports. All of the responses provided through BARS as part of the 2008 reporting exercise are available to [download](#). Note that in the December 2010 version of these pages (version 2) includes corrections to previously truncated text fields.