



UK priority species pages – Version 2

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SPECIES PAGES FOR 2007 UK BAP PRIORITY SPECIES

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

Cerastium nigrescens (H.C. Watson) Edmondston ex H.C.

Watson

Shetland Mouse-ear

1 General information

Level 1	Vascular plants
Level 2	vascular plant
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)
True	False	False	True

3 Evidence for Criteriaⁱⁱ

Criterion 1	RedList_GB_post2001:EN
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	
Criterion 4	threat:EN criteria: B1ab(v)+2ab(v) Endemic International responsibility:YesExisting BAP species

4 Distribution by Country

England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	International Waters
N	Y	N	N	

5 Distribution Information

Distribution data source	BSBI Maps Scheme website
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	Further appraisal is needed of the possibility of establishing additional populations on other areas of serpentine debris in Shetland.	Species-specific research
2	Physical rehabilitation of parts of the Keen of Hamar damaged by eutrophication was carried out some time ago but natural colonisation has not occurred. Planting should be carried out in these areas to determine whether such areas have indeed been restored to suitable condition for Cerastium.	Species-specific management action
3	Assess the possibility of climatic influence on seedling recruitment to help determine likely impacts of climate change on this species.	Species-specific research
4	Evaluate the effectiveness of the ground disturbance trial planned on the Keen of Hamar to see whether this stimulates germination of dormant seeds, and undertake at other sites if effective.	Species-specific research

8 Additional information from specialists^{iv}

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Cerastium nigrescens
NBN common name	Shetland Mouse-ear
classification level 1	Vascular plants
classification level 2	vascular plant
Global or European IUCN category if known	EN
fraction of European countries where taxon is Red-listed (where)	100%
Crit1 satisfied Yes/No/ Unknown	yes
Confidence in assesment crit 1	high
Additional comments/ information including confidence in assessm	all endemic species recorded
Factor	threat:EN criteria: B1ab(v)+2ab(v) Endemic International responsibility:YesExisting BAP species
Crit4 satisfied (Yes/ No/ Unknown)	yes
1st source	The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain
2nd source	New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora

10 Species designations^v

Abbreviation	Reporting Category	Designation	Designation description	Year	Source	Comment
Scottish Biodiversity List	Biodiversity Lists - Scotland	Scottish Biodiversity List	<p>The Scottish Biodiversity List is a list of flora, fauna and habitats considered by the Scottish Ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation. The development of the list has been a collaborative effort involving a great many stakeholders overseen by scientists from the Scottish Biodiversity Forum. Completion of the list is the first time such a stocktake has been done in Scotland.</p> <p>The Scottish Biodiversity List is a tool for public bodies and others doing their Biodiversity Duty. The publication of the Scottish Biodiversity List satisfies the requirements of Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.</p>	2005	Scottish Biodiversity List of species of principal importance for biodiversity conservation	Geographic constraint=Listing is for Scotland 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	2007	UK list of Priority Habitats and Species	status on former BAP list: Species Action Plan

			conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).			
RedList_GB_post2001:EN	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines	Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.	2005	The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain - 2006 Cheffings, C. and Farrell, L. (Editors) and A tool for assessing the current conservation status of vascular plants on SSSIs in England: May 2006, ENRR 690 (Leach & Rusbridge)	
Status:NR	Rare and scarce species (not based on IUCN criteria)	Nationally rare	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.	2007	The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain - 2006 Cheffings, C. and Farrell, L. (Editors) and A tool for assessing the current conservation	

					status of vascular plants on SSSIs in England: May 2006, ENRR 690 (Leach & Rusbridge)	
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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
Scotland		
	Date	2006
	Status unknown	No
	Value	3717
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Unknown
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Full survey of Keen of Hamar carried out by Dr David Slingsby and team in 2006 (3687 plants). Count of Nikka Vord site made by student from Aberdeen University in 2008 (30 plants).
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2006
	Status unknown	No
	Value	3717
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Unknown
	Refer to LBAP data	No

	Data source / comments	Full survey of Keen of Hamar carried out by Dr David Slingsby and team in August 2006 (3687 plants). Count of Nikka Vord population by student from Aberdeen University in 2008 (30 plants)
	Edits made by reporting group	

7 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Declining (continuing/accelerating)
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Unknown
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Previous full surveys of Keen of Hamar in 1978 (5448 plants) and 1993 (6659 plants) show population increase in some parts of the site but these were more than outweighed by the decline elsewhere. Precise baseline for Nikka Vord site is not known but at one point it was several hundred plants, but fluctuates markedly and may have dropped to only 20 in an earlier cycle.
	Edits made by reporting group	
Scotland		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Declining (continuing/accelerating)
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Unknown
	Refer to LBAP data	No

	Data source / comments	Previous full surveys of Keen of Hamar in 1978 (5448 plants) and 1993 (6659 plants) show population increase in some parts of the site but these were more than outweighed by the decline elsewhere. Precise baseline for Nikka Vord site is not known but at one point it was several hundred plants, but fluctuates markedly and may have dropped to only 20 in an earlier cycle.
	Edits made by reporting group	

8 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
Plants in cultivation at Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh and in Shetland to provide back-up population	Species and habitat management	Other	No	No	Yes	No	

9 Threats

Threat category 1	Threat category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits made by reporting group
Changes in native species dynamics	Competition	No	No	Yes	No	

Global warming	Climate change	No	No	Yes	No	
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15 Constraints

Rank	Constraint category 1	Constraint category 2	Constraint summary	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Solution category	Solution summary
	No data entered			No	No	No	No	No data entered	

10 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge insufficient but research currently underway	Annual monitoring suggests that decline is due to seedling recruitment. No evidence of significant changes on the site that might account for this so relationship between population/recruitment and climatic factors is currently being investigated. Observation, during restoration of damaged habitat on Keen of Hamar, that root mats from colonising grasses, sedges and heather spread under apparently bare areas of serpentine debris suggests that root competition with other species may also be a factor. Investigation of this is planned.	

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.