



## **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).

**Chortodes brevilinea (Fenn, 1864)**

**Fenn's Wainscot**

**1 General information**

Level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
Level 2	moth
On 1997 UK BAP list	

**2 UK BAP criteria<sup>i</sup>**

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 Criteria<sup>ii</sup>**

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	
Criterion 4	Substantial threat to its highly specialised habitat. At many of its sites the area of suitable habitat has been drastically reduced in recent years to benefit the Bittern. No monitoring appears to have taken place to determine the effect on dry reedbed species but it seems likely that there will have been significant population declines. It is therefore likely to meet IUCN criteria B1 and B2 a, b (i), (ii), (iii), and (v).An internationally scarce species.

**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 experts<sup>iii</sup>

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	need to gain a better understanding of autecology	Species-specific research
2	need to encourage survey to gain a better understanding of distribution. Need to identify key sites and monitor these	Species-specific monitoring/survey
3	this is a species of reedbeds in parts of East Anglia and is associated with drier areas and possibly benefits from cutting. Advice may be needed to maintain and enhance available habitat.	Prescriptive habitat action

## 7 Signpost to Priority Habitat<sup>iv</sup>

Priority Habitat Name
Fen/swamp: Reedbeds

## 8 Additional information from specialists<sup>v</sup>

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Chortodes brevilinea
NBN common name	Fenn's Wainscot
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	moth
Crit 1 Global threat	Not assessed
Crit 1 European threat	Not assessed
Crit 1 Supporting info	Very local in western Europe. Recorded on the Atlantic coast of France, in the Netherlands and along the Baltic coast from Denmark to Finland. Very rare in Lithuania. It has been recorded in Latvia and Germany. Apparently absent in southern Europe. Listed as Rare in the Danish Red List. Treated as very rare but of international importance in Groenendijk & van der Meulen (2004)
Crit 2 % of global pop	Not known
Crit 2 % of European popn	Not known
Crit 2 % of int population Supporting info	UK populations are probably internationally significant, at least in the European context.
Crit 2 Decline %	?
Crit 2 declines supporting info	See below.
Crit 3 Decline %	25
Crit 3 Decline no of years	15
Crit 3 Decline dates	1990-2005
Crit 3 supporting info	From 1990 onwards this species has been recorded from about 7 sites in Suffolk. Number of sites where the species is

	currently found in Norfolk is not known with any accuracy, but it is at least 6 since 1990. It has been reported to occur in all suitable fens in the northern part of the Broads, not known from the Yare/Waveney valleys. Decline based on Suffolk data only.
Crit 4 other important factors	At many of its sites the area of suitable habitat has been drastically reduced in recent years to benefit the Bittern. No monitoring appears to have taken place to determine the effect on dry reedbed species but it seems likely that there will have been significant population declines. It is therefore likely to meet IUCN criteria B1 and B2 a, b (i), (ii), (iii), and (v). An internationally scarce species.
Sources	Groenendijk, D. & van der Meulen, J. 2004. Conservation of moths in The Netherlands: population trends, distribution patterns and monitoring techniques of day-flying moths. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 8: 109-118. Waring, P. in prep. A review of the scarce and threatened macro-moths of Great Britain. JNCC, Peterborough. Waring, P. Townsend, M. & Lewington, R. 2003. Field guide to the moths of Great Britain and Ireland. British Wildlife Publishing, Hook.
Quality	Medium. There is a reasonable knowledge of the species' autecology and its distribution and scarcity in both the UK and in Europe.
Criterion(existing bap species)	0



## 10 Species designations<sup>vi</sup>

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	not on former UK BAP list
RedList_GB_Pre94:R	Red Listing based on pre 1994 IUCN guidelines	Rare	Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk. (In GB, this was interpreted as species which exist in fifteen or fewer 10km squares). Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.	1987	Red Data Book of Insects	pre 1994 IUCN criteria

## UK BAP 2008 reporting<sup>vii</sup>

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

### ENDNOTES

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<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 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.

<sup>iii</sup> 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](#).

<sup>iv</sup> Where a species action is clearly linked to a BAP priority habitat, the name of the relevant habitat or habitats was identified by the stage 2 expert group.

<sup>v</sup> 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.

<sup>vi</sup> 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.

<sup>vii</sup> 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.