



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).

***Cylindera germanica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Cliff Tiger Beetle

1 General information

Level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
Level 2	beetle
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	True	True

3 Evidence for Criteriaⁱⁱ

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	60% decline over 40 years. This equates to a 44% decline over a 25-year period. Given the very substantial growth in recorder effort over this same period, this decline is certainly an underestimate: the true decline will have been greater than 50%.
Criterion 4	Substantial threat to a food plant or to a highly specialised habitat, if it is impossible to predict the resulting rate of decline in the species, For a species on the current Priority List, factors that caused the original decline are still operating or the species' population has not recovered to a point where it is likely to be viable in the long term

4 Distribution by Country

England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	International Waters
Y	N	Y	N	

5 Distribution Information

Distribution data source	Stage 1 information, BAP 2005 reporting and NBN Gateway
Distribution data notes	

number of sites (where less than or equal to 10)	5
Units used for number of sites	Site(s) / population(s)

6 Actions identified by expertsⁱⁱⁱ

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	Wider countryside action: ensure the requirements of this species and its habitat are understood in drawing up coastal zone management plans for the South Devon, Dorset and Isle of Wight coasts. This species occurs exclusively on eroding soft-rock cliffs, a habitat that can be threatened by coastal management.	Wider "landscape" action
2	Survey is needed to find any new sites, monitoring is needed to understand the status of the species at existing sites. This data is needed to allow reporting against success criteria.	Species-specific monitoring/survey
3	The needs of this species should be incorporated into the Maritime Cliff and Slopes HAP.	Priority habitat action

7 Signpost to Priority Habitat^{iv}

Priority Habitat Name
Supralittoral Rock: Maritime Cliff and Slopes

8 Additional information from specialists^v

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	<i>Cylindera germanica</i>
NBN common name	Cliff Tiger Beetle
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	beetle
Crit 1 Global threat	
Crit 1 European threat	
Crit 1 Supporting info	
Crit 2 % of global pop	
Crit 2 % of European popn	
Crit 2 % of int population Supporting info	
Crit 2 Decline %	
Crit 2 Decline no of years	
Crit 2 Decline dates	
Crit 2 declines supporting info	
Crit 3 Decline %	60
Crit 3 Decline no of years	40
Crit 3 Decline dates	Between 1900-70 (mean 1945) and 1970-2004 (mean 1985)
Crit 3 supporting info	This equates to a 44% decline over a 25-year period. Given the very substantial growth in recorder effort over this same period, this decline is certainly an underestimate: the true

	decline will have been greater than 50%.
Crit 4 other important factors	This species occurs exclusively on eroding soft-rock cliffs, a habitat that can be threatened by coastal management. This species co-occurs with many other rare and specialist invertebrates.
Sources	Ground Beetle Recording Scheme database. Luff, M.L. (1998) Provisional atlas of the ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) of Britain. Huntingdon: Biological Records Centre. Boyce, D. (2004) Scarce Ground Beetle Project: final report on work 2000 - 2004. Unpublished report to English Nature.
Quality	Very good.
Criterion(existing bap species)	3,4

10 Species designations^{vi}

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
Wales NERC S.42	Biodiversity Lists - Wales	Wales NERC S.42	Species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” covered under Section 42 (Wales) 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.	2009	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41) and Wales (section 42)	Geographic constraint=Listing is for Wales 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	2007	UK list of Priority Habitats and Species	status on former BAP list: Species Action Plan

			Action Plan (UK BAP).			
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.	1992	A review of the scarce and threatened beetles of Great Britain Part 1 (Hyman, P.S. revised and updated by M.S. Parsons.)	pre 1994 IUCN criteria

UK BAP 2008 reporting^{vii}

(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	5
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Some
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	5
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Some
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Whilst confined to a few coastal soft rock cliff sites in the UK, it reaches good population densities there and appears to be under no short to medium term threat. However, a longer term threat may be

		from increased storm events leading to excessive coastal erosion, with concomittant calls for coaastal protection and cliff stablisation. Whether this comes to pass remains to be seen.
	Edits made by reporting group	

8 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Fluctuating - probably stable
	Accuracy	Best guess
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Unknown
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Fluctuating - probably stable
	Accuracy	Best guess
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	Unknown
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	The protection offered to its habitats, the natural processes of coastal erosion, and the previously reported sizes of the populations, leads to no other conclusion than of a basically stable population base, even though it may have been lost from previous locations and so has a range contraction.
	Edits made by	

	reporting group	
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9 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
Whitehouse (2007) Managing coastal soft cliffs for invertebrates. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough. Whitehouse, A.T. (2007) Managing Coastal Soft Cliffs for Invertebrates: Summary Report. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough. Howe, M., Whitehouse, A.T. & Knight, G. (2008) Life on the Edge – key coastal soft cliffs for invertebrates in England and Wales. British Wildlife, 19, pp. 172-181.	Communication	Best practice guidance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hunnisett, J. & Edwards, B. (2006) A survey of invertebrates and vegetation at selected soft rock cliff sites in Dorset. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough. Hunnisett, J., Allen, T. & Edwards, B. (2006) A Survey of selected BAP Invertebrates in South Wessex area (Dorset). Dorset Environmental Records Centre report for the Environment Agency. Colenutt, S. (2007) Ecological Surveys of the Isle of Wight Chines 2005: vegetation surveys. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough. Colenutt, S. & Wright, A. (2006) Ecological Surveys of the Isle of Wight Chines 2005: invertebrate surveys. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough. Colenutt, S. & Wright, A. (2008) Ecological Surveys of the Southwest Isle of Wight Undercliffs 2006-2007: invertebrate surveys. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough.	Research, survey and information	Baseline survey - achieved or started	Yes	No	No	No	

Whitehouse (2007) Managing coastal soft cliffs for invertebrates. Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust, Peterborough.	Research, survey and information	Habitat inventory compilation - completed or underway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
In 2007 Buglife produced a leaflet/poster raising the profile of the soft cliff habitat and its invertebrate fauna amongst the general public.	Communication	Leaflet published	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Buglife project: 2004-2007 - funded by the Esmee Fairbairn Foundation. Buglife project: ecological surveys of the SW Isle of Wight Coast (2005-06) - funded by the Environment Agency and English Nature	Funding and incentives	Charitable trust / organisation - grant secured	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

10 Threats

Threat category 1	Threat category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits made by reporting group
Habitat loss / degradation - drainage/abstraction	Water abstraction (ground water)	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - infrastructure development	Coastal defence works	Yes	No	No	No	

Global warming	Sea level rise	Yes	No	No	No	
Intrinsic Factors	Limited dispersal	Yes	No	No	No	

15 Constraints

Rank	Constraint category 1	Constraint category 2	Constraint summary	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Solution category	Solution summary
2	Research, survey and information	Impacts/ threats - little understanding	Research is needed into the impacts of climate change on this species.	Yes	No	No	No	Research	Modelling of local sea level change impacts on the extent of the incursion up the beach, and extrapolated impacts in terms of coastal retreat of soft rock cliffs, would give a better understanding of the impacts on the associated flora and fauna of this habitat, and on this tiger beetle in particular.

2	Policy, legislation and designation	Insufficient protection through UK designated sites (SSSI, NNR, MNR)	<p>Despite many coastal soft cliff sites being known to be of national importance for their invertebrate faunas for some time, the SSSI citations do not always reflect that. The most relevant example to this action plan is the South Dorset Coast SSSI which supports a key population of <i>C. germanica</i>, alongside a number of other UKBAP priority species. Sites supporting SSSI quality invertebrate faunas risk losing this nature conservation interest if it is not recognised in the list of SSSI interest features. Where the invertebrate interest of a site is not stipulated on the SSSI citation there is a risk of site management, monitoring and assessment, and site safeguard not taking</p>					Site protection/designation	<p>A move to recognise BAP species as interest features on sites largely notified as either of geological or botanical interest, and for both assessment and management to reflect this.</p>
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3	Action plan process	LBAP partnership not established or working	Species not mentioned in relevant LBAPs.	Yes	No	No	No	Action plan process/links to other plans	
4	Research, survey and information	Autecology - poor knowledge	Gaps remain in our understanding of the ecology of this species, in particular its dispersal ability and larval ecology.	Yes	No	No	No	Research	More targeted investigation on this aspect of the autoecology.

11 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge sufficient to effectively deliver the plan targets	Though the fine detail of larval behaviour and the dynamics of adult populations remain to be resolved, securing the habitat and allowing the processes of coastal slumping probably add more security to the population that yet more scientific research. The species does seem limited in its powers of distribution and could be subject to beneficial translocation works to regain some of its former range.	

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} 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.

^v 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.

^{vi} 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.

^{vii} 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.