



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).

Coincya wrightii (O.E. Schulz) Stace

Lundy Cabbage

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:VU
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	
Criterion 4	threat:VU criteria: D2 Endemic International responsibility:Yes; Existing BAP species

4 Distribution by Country

England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	International Waters
Y	N	N	N	

5 Distribution Information

Distribution data source	BAP 2005 reporting
Distribution data notes	A single locality: Lundy Island
number of sites (where less than or equal to 10)	5
Units used for number of sites	Occupied 1 km squares

6 Actions identified by expertsⁱⁱⁱ

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	Conclude experimental research to assess impact of grazing on population levels and flower/seed production.	Species-specific management action
2	When populations are low, carry out ground scarification to create patches of open ground, to encourage seed germination and seedling recruitment.	Species-specific management action
3	Surveillance programme: monitor all known populations	Monitoring/survey
4	Address threats to populations from invasive species (e.g. bracken and Rhododendron) with appropriate management plans for control or eradication.	Priority habitat action
5	Ensure appropriate grazing regimes are applied to all sites.	Species-specific management 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>Coincya wrightii</i>
NBN common name	Lundy Cabbage
classification level 1	Vascular plants
classification level 2	vascular plant
Global or European IUCN category if known	VU
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:VU criteria: D2 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^{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
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
RedList_GB_post2001:VU	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines	Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term 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)	
WACA:Sch8	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Schedule 8	Plants which are protected from: intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of	1988	Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedules 1,5 and 8 (protected birds, animals	

			sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 2b).		and plants)	
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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	Occupied 1 km squares
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	As above
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	5
	Units	Occupied 1 km squares
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No

	Data source / comments	Key, R, Key, R & Compton, S, 2005: Lundy Cabbage and Associated Insects - Visit 31st May - 7th June 2008. Unpublished report to the Steering Group. Data go to the BSBI.
	Edits made by reporting group	

8 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Fluctuating - probably stable
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Data source as given under status
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Fluctuating - probably stable
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Data source as given under status

	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
Major progress in reducing extent of rhododendron to re-create habitat space for the plant. This has been achieved through a combination of contract work on steeper slopes funded through WES and CS and volunteer work parties managed by the Landmark Trust. This has fortuitously coincided with a major myxoma virus outbreak amongst the rabbit population which has enabled the plant to take advantage of the areas cleared of Rhododendron by establishing additional populations.	Species and habitat management	Habitat creation / restoration - achieved	Yes	No	No	No	
Improved understanding of the distribution and fluctuations in the plants' numbers and the ecology and evolutionary origin of the specialist insects associated with the Lundy Cabbage through a Leeds University PhD studentship (Craven, Jenny C. 2007. The Evolution and Conservation Ecology of the Lundy Cabbage Beetles. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Leeds. 210pp.)	Research, survey and information	Autecology - improved knowledge	Yes	No	No	No	
Landmark Trust/Natural England funded island ranger coordinating and achieving significant progress towards elimination of Rhododendron ponticum	Partnership	Land managers/owners involvement	Yes	No	No	No	
Rhododendron clearance achieved partly through funding from CS Special Project	Funding and incentives	Agricultural schemes - delivering wildlife gains	Yes	No	No	No	

10 Threats

Threat category 1	Threat category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits made by reporting group
Habitat loss / degradation - agriculture	Inappropriate grazing (due to timing or livestock type)	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - agriculture	Overgrazing	Yes	No	No	No	
Invasive/non-native species	Competition	Yes	No	No	No	
Invasive/non-native species	Habitat degradation	Yes	No	No	No	
Invasive/non-native species	Predation	Yes	No	No	No	

15 Constraints

Rank	Constraint category 1	Constraint category 2	Constraint summary	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Solution category	Solution summary
4	Species and habitat management	Grazing regime - causing problems	Feral rabbits can cause severe losses of young and mature plants and prevent regeneration in some years. Feral goats can restrict the range of the plant on to only the steepest and rockiest slopes and cliffs. These measure are unlikely, at the current levels, to be more than a holding job. Solution: Management Continued domestic livestock control is needed to maintain key populations free of excessive grazing. Rabbit control measures need to be maintained.	Yes	No	No	No	Management	Rabbit numbers are currently low following disease, but require continued control to prevent them getting out of control. Restrictions on the grazing regime of domestic stock have considerably mitigated the impact of feral animals and these need to be continued, as does control of goat numbers.

4	Funding and incentives	Agency grant - support required	Continued meeting of targets is dependant on rhododendron being kept under control. Reduction in extent is currently proceeding well but continued funding, currently being provided through a CS Special Project, is required to ensure this continues as planned.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Agri-environment scheme.
4	Funding and incentives	Management agreement required	Numbers and management of domestic sheep have the potential to impact on the plant, both directly and through their impact on the behaviour of feral animals. This is currently controlled through a Sheep WES agreement which comes to an end in August 09.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	An agreement needs to be reached over numbers of domestic sheep and their management following the end of the Sheep WES agreement in August 09.

11 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
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<p>Knowledge sufficient to effectively deliver the plan targets</p>	<p>A Leeds University PhD studentship (Craven, Jenny C. 2007. The Evolution and Conservation Ecology of the Lundy Cabbage Beetles. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Leeds. 210pp.) has improved understanding of the specialist insects associated with the Lundy Cabbage. Annual observations of the plant and its associated insects by R & R Key and S Compton continue to improve our understanding of these organisms, their habitat requirements and the reasons for fluctuations in population size.</p>	
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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.