



## **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).

***Coscinia cribraria* subsp. *bivittata* (South, 1900)**

**Speckled Footman**

**1 General information**

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

**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	True	True

**3 Evidence for Criteria<sup>ii</sup>**

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	80% decline over 24 years
Criterion 4	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 , The geographic range of a species is very restricted AND there is evidence of species decline. This can be interpreted using IUCN categories and criteria.

**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)	2
Units used for number	Site(s) / population(s)

of sites	
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## 6 Actions identified by experts<sup>iii</sup>

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	need to gain a better understanding of autecology - still have not been able to find the larval stage in any numbers	Research
2	need to continue to encourage survey to gain a better understanding of distribution and status	Species-specific monitoring/survey

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

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	<i>Coscinia cribraria</i> subsp. <i>bivittata</i>
NBN common name	Speckled Footman
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	Reported to be declining in Finland, and possibly in Denmark. Elsewhere it is considered to be stable.
Crit 2 % of global pop	Not known
Crit 2 % of European popn	Not known
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 %	80
Crit 3 Decline no of years	24
Crit 3 Decline dates	1980-2004
Crit 3 supporting info	Recorded from 5 10km squares in the period 1980 – 1999 and 1 10km square in the period 1999 – 2004.
Crit 4 other important factors	Currently only known from 2 sites, one of which contains only a couple of hundred square metres of suitable habitat. The population levels at both sites are very low and there is a considerable risk of imminent extinction. Meets IUCN Critically Endangered criteria B1, B2, C2 and D.
Sources	Davey, P. 2001. The Speckled Footman moth ( <i>Coscinia cribraria bivittata</i> (Linn.)) survey 2000. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. Davey, P. 2001. The Speckled Footman moth

	( <i>Coscinia cribraria bivittata</i> (South.)) survey 2001. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. Davey, P. 2002. The Speckled Footman moth ( <i>Coscinia cribraria bivittata</i> (Linn.)) survey 2002. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. 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	Good
Criterion(existing bap species)	3,4



## 10 Species designations<sup>v</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	status on former BAP list: Species Action Plan

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

(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	2
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	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". Possibly still occurs at a third site, although it was last recorded there in 2003.
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	2
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	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". Possibly still occurs at a third site, although it was last recorded there in 2003.
	Edits made by reporting group	

## 7 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Declining (continuing/accelerating)
	Accuracy	Best guess
	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". Has not been seen at one site since 2003, with very few individuals recorded at the other two sites since then, e.g. 2006 (1) and 2007 (2).
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Declining (continuing/accelerating)
	Accuracy	Best guess
	Adequate data	No but likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source /	Source: Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". Has not been seen at one site

	comments	since 2003, with very few individuals recorded at the other two sites since then, e.g. 2006 (1) and 2007 (2).
	Edits made by reporting group	

### 8 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
Regular survey effort undertaken of at least two of the Dorset sites.	Research, survey and information	Baseline survey - achieved or started	Yes	No	No	No	
There has been significant volunteer survey effort.	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
Habitat loss / degradation - management practice	Inappropriate heathland management	Yes	No	No	No	

Habitat loss / degradation - management practice	Lack of disturbance	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - succession	Natural succession	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	Species is difficult to find or survey	Species difficult to survey for, occurring in small numbers. Even more difficult to locate in the early stages.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Increased effort, but in order to achieve this further resources are required.
2	Research, survey and information	Autecology - poor knowledge	Species usually only found in small numbers, autecology not fully understood.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	This species is difficult to work on as it is only found in small numbers. More resources will be needed to increase progress.

2	Funding and incentives	General lack of resources	This species requires a significant amount of resources for survey, monitoring and autecological studies to be undertaken as it currently occurs only in small numbers.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Increased resources needed.
4	Research, survey and information	Habitat creation/restoration techniques poorly understood	The precise habitat requirements of this species are poorly understood.	Yes	No	No	No	Research	Firstly a healthy population needs to be found, but aligned to this is survey of what is thought to be potentially suitable habitat. This is proving hard to find.
4	Research, survey and information	Management techniques - research required	Investigation of management requirements needs to be made, but this is difficult given the low population levels of this insect.	Yes	No	No	No	Management	A better understanding of the habitat management requirements is needed.

## 10 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge insufficient but research currently underway	This moth occurs in England only and is currently restricted to Dorset. The species is difficult to work on as it requires significant effort to record just a few individuals, with the early stages being even harder to locate. This species has been subject to survey effort for several years, and some autecological progress has been made. This work has been undertaken by Butterfly Conservation's "Action	

	for Threatened Moths Project" with funding from Natural England, along with input of staff from the Borough of Poole. There has also been significant effort by volunteers, particularly assisting with survey.	
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## ENDNOTES

<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> 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>v</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>vi</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.