



## **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).

**Midia midas (Simon, 1884)**

**Midas Tree-weaver**

**1 General information**

Level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
Level 2	spider
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	True	False

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

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	87% decline over 25 years, 1951-1986 and 1987-2000
Criterion 4	

**4 Distribution by Country**

England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	International Waters
Y		N		

**5 Distribution Information**

Distribution data source	Stage 1 information
Distribution data notes	
number of sites (where less than or equal to 10)	4
Units used for number of sites	10km squares

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

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	Wider countryside measures to conserve ancient trees should benefit this and similar species. Midas midas is found in squirrel dreys and the nests of birds and other animals in ancient trees.	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. These data are needed to allow reporting against success criteria. In Sherwood Forest it was taken in an artificial nest made of bundles of twigs. This might provide a useful way of non-destructive survey and monitoring of populations.	Species-specific monitoring/survey
3	Research is required on the features of its micro-habitat (bird nests and squirrel dreys) which are important for its survival.	Species-specific research
4	This species could be part of an integrated ancient tree, Wood-Pasture and Parkland, and Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland HAPs.	Species-specific management action

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

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Midia midas
NBN common name	Midas Tree-weaver
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	spider
Crit 1 Global threat	N/A
Crit 1 European threat	Medium-high?
Crit 1 Supporting info	The proportion of countries in Europe from which a species had been recorded as a proxy for the threat criterion. For the purpose of this exercise, species which were found in 8 or fewer countries out of 20 considered were considered as potentially threatened. A few additional species were included here where members of the sub-committee felt there was other evidence for decline within Europe as a whole.
Crit 2 % of global pop	N/A
Crit 2 % of European popn	17%
Crit 2 % of int population Supporting info	The species has been recorded from 6 out of 20 countries in Europe. Consult

	spreadsheet to see which other countries this species occurs in.
Crit 2 Decline %	87
Crit 2 Decline no of years	25
Crit 2 Decline dates	1951-1986 and 1987-2000
Crit 2 declines supporting info	The method of estimating decline is explained under Criterion 3.
Crit 3 Decline %	87
Crit 3 Decline no of years	25
Crit 3 Decline dates	1951-1986 and 1987-2000
Crit 3 supporting info	Decline was measured between two time periods, 1951-1986 and 1987-2000. These two survey periods were chosen on the basis that 1951-1986 represents the first major modern survey of spiders resulting from the publication in 1951 of British Spiders by Locket & Millidge and 1987-2000 is the second major survey of spiders resulting from the instigation of the Spider Recording Scheme and the publication of the provisional national atlas. The second survey period was much more intensive than the first, despite its shorter time period. In order to take account of this, species were compared for 10km squares with a minimum of 100 records in both survey periods. There was a clear proportional relationship between these results enabling predictions to be made of the expected numbers of 10km squares for each species resulting from the increased effort of the second survey period.
Crit 4 other important factors	
Sources	BAS – SRS recording scheme Provisional Atlas of spiders (Arachnida, Araneae) 2 vols. P. Harvey, Nellist, D.R. & Telfer, M.G.
Quality	Good recent data has been, and continues to be, collected via the SRS.



## 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	not on former UK BAP list
RedList_GB_Pre94:VU	Red Listing based on pre 1994 IUCN guidelines	Vulnerable	Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.	1991	Red Data Book of Invertebrates	pre 1994 IUCN criteria

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