



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).

Crepis foetida L.

Stinking Hawk's-beard

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)
False	False	False	True

3 Evidence for Criteriaⁱⁱ

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	
Criterion 4	threat:EW criteria: Existing BAP species . Factors causing decline still operating.

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	Re-introduced to Dungeness site but has subsequently spread into adjacent habitat and become naturalised.
number of sites (where less than or equal to 10)	2
Units used for number of sites	Site(s) / population(s)

6 Actions identified by expertsⁱⁱⁱ

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	Research management at Dungeness population to identify factors limiting success and develop a management model.	Species-specific research
2	Implement the Dungeness management model to appropriate sites within the former range of the species. Assess the practicality of further re-establishments.	Species-specific management action

8 Additional information from specialists^{iv}

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Crepis foetida
NBN common name	Stinking Hawk's-beard
classification level 1	Vascular plants
classification level 2	vascular plant
Factor	threat:EW criteria: Existing BAP species . Factors causing decline still operating.
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^v

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:EW	Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines	Extinct in the Wild	A taxon is Extinct in the wild in Great Britain when it is known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat,	2005	The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain - 2006 Cheffings, C. and Farrell, L. (Editors) and A tool for assessing the current	

			at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual) throughout its range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.		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^{vi}

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

11 General status

Country	Attribute	Value
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	2
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Ferry, B. & Banks, B. (2008) Crepis foetida Species Recovery Programme unpublished report to NE and RSPB. Experimental re-introductions. Two introduced populations considered self-sustaining as have produced >3 generations of plants (Rye- 7 generations and Northiam - 5 generations). The species has recently been introduced to a further 5 sites:(Nonington quarry, Crundale quarry, 2 sites within Dungeness RSPB reserve and Dungeness village)
	Edits made by reporting group	
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	2
	Units	Site(s) / population(s)
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes

	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Ferry, B. & Banks, B. (2008) <i>Crepis foetida</i> Species Recovery Programme unpublished report to NE and RSPB. Experimental re-introductions. Two introduced populations considered self-sustaining as have produced >3 generations of plants (Rye- 7 generations and Northiam - 5 generations). The species has recently been introduced to a further 5 sites:(Nonington quarry, Crundale quarry, 2 sites within Dungeness RSPB reserve and Dungeness village)
	Edits made by reporting group	

7 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Increasing
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Unpublished reports held by NE and RSPB. Populations now present at 7 sites and numbers of plants have increased at 4 of these (Rye, Northiam, Dungeness RSPB reserve (ex-arable field site) and Dungeness village). Numbers of plants at each of the 7 sites are monitored each year through complete counts or quadrat sampling.
	Edits made by reporting group	
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No

	Trend	Increasing
	Accuracy	Sample or full survey
	Adequate data	Yes
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Unpublished reports held by NE and RSPB. Populations now present at 7 sites and numbers of plants have increased at 4 of these (Rye, Northiam, Dungeness RSPB reserve (ex-arable field site) and Dungeness village). Numbers of plants at each of the 7 sites are monitored each year through complete counts or quadrat sampling.
	Edits made by reporting group	

8 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
Greater understanding of ecology of plant and population dynamics	Research, survey and information	Autecology - improved knowledge	Yes	No	No	No	
Establishment of 2 self sustaining populations for 5 years or more	Species and habitat management	Species range increase - through reintroductions	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	Lack of disturbance	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - succession	Natural succession	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
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2	Species and habitat management	Species intrinsic factors make management difficult	The plant requires open ground and is easily out-competed by rank vegetation. However it is very prone to being grazed, especially by rabbits. It is therefore difficult to maintain suitable conditions without extreme gardening measures such as fencing, hand-weeding and artificial disturbance.	Yes	No	No	No	Management	Appropriate balance between fencing sites to exclude rabbits, and disturbing sites to maintain good open habitat.
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10 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge sufficient to make some impact, but more research needed	Monthly monitoring of plants at 2 sites has established factors causing plant mortality throughout the year, giving a better understanding of what causes populations to fail on different sites: rabbits, mollusc grazing, early summer drought and mid summer damp. MSc study at RSPB Dungeness reserve conclusively demonstrated negative effects of rabbit grazing. Reasons for failure of initial introductions to chalk pit sites still not fully understood. We now have a much fuller understanding of what causes populations to decline to extinction, but do not fully understand how to sustain the plant without artificial "gardening"	

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} 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.

^v 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.

^{vi} 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.