



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).

Cyclophora pendularia (Clerck, 1759)

Dingy Mocha

1 General information

Level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
Level 2	moth
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	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		Y		

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)	
Units used for number	

of sites	
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6 Actions identified by expertsⁱⁱⁱ

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	need to continue to encourage survey to gain a better understanding of distribution and status	Species-specific monitoring/survey
2	A species associated with small willow bushes in open conditions, i.e. an element of scrubby conditions	Prescriptive habitat action
3	some sites may require specific advice to maintain suitable conditions	Species-specific management action

8 Additional information from specialists^{iv}

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Cyclophora pendularia
NBN common name	Dingy Mocha
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	moth
Crit 1 Global threat	Unknown.
Crit 1 European threat	Reported to be decreasing in Germany but increasing in Denmark and possibly Finland. Elsewhere the trend is either stable or is unknown.
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 %	13
Crit 3 Decline no of years	24
Crit 3 Decline dates	1980-2004
Crit 3 supporting info	
Crit 4 other important factors	An existing Priority Species, it continues to decline and many colonies appear to be rather small and therefore vulnerable. It meets IUCN criteria B1 a & b(i), (ii) & (iv)
Sources	Davey, P. 2001. The Dingy Mocha moth <i>Cyclophora pendularia</i> (Clerck, 1759), survey 2000. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. Hoare, D.J. & Green, D.G. (2004) The Dingy Mocha <i>Cyclophora pendularia</i> Larval survey 2004. 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. Roberts, R.E. 2001. The Dingy Mocha moth <i>Cyclophora pendularia</i> (Clerck, 1759), survey 2001. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham.
Quality	Information on current and past UK status good.
Criterion(existing bap species)	4

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
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.	1987	Red Data Book of Insects	pre 1994 IUCN criteria

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
Wales		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	1
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	This is based on a single recent record, it may represent an as yet undiscovered population in Wales.
	Edits made by reporting group	
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	17
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	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". Based on records from the period 2000 to 2008, there are an additional 3 10km squares with records of single individuals. There are c.29 sites that are thought to support populations with an additional 11 sites with single records (other than probable wanderers). A partial survey in 2008 resulted in records from 7 10km squares.
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	18
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	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". Based on records from the period 2000 to 2008, there are an additional 3 10km squares with records of single individuals. There are c.29 sites that are thought to support populations with an additional 12 sites with single records (other than probable wanderers).
	Edits made by reporting group	

7 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
Wales		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	No clear trend
	Accuracy	Best guess
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011

	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	There has been a single recent record. The status of the species in Wales requires further investigation.
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Stable
	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".
	Edits made by reporting group	
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Stable
	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".

	Edits made by reporting group	
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8 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
			Yes	No	No	No	
Some sites have been managed taking this species into consideration.	Species and habitat management	Habitat quality improved	Yes	No	No	No	
A stocktake of recent records for this species has been undertaken.	Research, survey and information	Data audit/review - achieved or started	Yes	No	No	No	
We have a better understanding of the status and distribution of this species.	Research, survey and information	Baseline survey - achieved or started	Yes	No	No	No	
There has been significant volunteer effort surveying for this species	Partnership	Voluntary / charitable body involvement	Yes	No	No	No	
The factsheet is now available as a download on the Butterfly Conservation and BARS websites.	Communication	Leaflet published	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	Scrub clearance	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - succession	Natural succession	Yes	No	No	No	
Habitat loss / degradation - woodlands/forestry	Tree / wood planting	Yes	No	No	No	

15 Constraints

Rank	Constraint category 1	Constraint category 2	Constraint summary	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Solution category	Solution summary

2	Species and habitat management	Habitat quality declining	Habitat quality is declining at some sites, with little suitable habitat, i.e. small isolated shallows, available for the species	Yes	No	No	No	Management	Increased management needed at some sites.
2	Research, survey and information	Species is difficult to find or survey	The species can be difficult to find and can therefore be overlooked. Although it is double-brooded, it is easier to find as a larva in the second generation and then there is usually only about a two week window when survey can be undertaken.	Yes	No	No	No	Research	Further resources are needed to ensure survey is undertaken of all potential sites.
2	Funding and incentives	General lack of resources	There are not enough resources to ensure all potential sites are surveyed, or to ensure management advice is given on all sites where this is needed.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Furher resources are required.

10 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge sufficient to make	The autecology of the moth is, in general, now thought to be	

<p>some impact, but more research needed</p>	<p>reasonably understood, although there are still a few gaps, such as when does a host shrub become too old to support the species. We also have a better understanding of this species distribution and status, although a single recent record in Wales needs following up. A partial survey in 2008 resulted in records from 7 10km squares. The work has been undertaken through Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project", with part funding from Natural England.</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} 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.