



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).

Dicycla oo (Linnaeus, 1758)

Heart Moth

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	True	True

3 Evidence for Criteriaⁱⁱ

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	74% 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

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)	4
Units used for number of sites	Site(s) / population(s)

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	Species-specific monitoring/survey
2	A species requiring a continuity of supply of old oak trees probably over a large area	Prescriptive habitat action

7 Signpost to Priority Habitat^{iv}

Priority Habitat Name
Woodlnd (broad lvd): Wood-Pasture & Parkland

8 Additional information from specialists^v

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Dicycla oo
NBN common name	Heart Moth
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	moth
Crit 1 Global threat	Not assessed
Crit 1 European threat	Probably threatened.
Crit 1 Supporting info	Considered to be declining in Great Britain, Sweden, Germany (strongly declining) and Belgium (strongly declining). It is extinct in Denmark. The trend in the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal is unknown and it is considered stable in Italy and Bulgaria.
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 %	74
Crit 3 Decline no of years	24
Crit 3 Decline dates	1980-2004
Crit 3 supporting info	Recorded from 19 10km squares in the period 1980 – 1999 and 5 10km squares in the period 1999 – 2004.
Crit 4 other important factors	This species is good indicator for old parkland oaks.
Sources	Collins, G.A. (2000). Heart Moth Dicycla oo (Linnaeus, 1758): Ashtead Common, Surrey, survey 2000. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. Collins, G.A. (2001). Heart Moth

	<p>Dicycla oo (Linnaeus, 1758): Ashtead Common, Surrey, survey 2001. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. Collins, G.A. (2002). The Heart Moth Dicycla oo (Linnaeus, 1758): Ashtead Common, Surrey, 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. Plant, C.W. (2000). Heart Moth Dicycla oo (Linnaeus, 1758): Hertfordshire and Middlesex survey, 2000. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. Plant, C.W. (2002). Heart Moth Dicycla oo (Linnaeus, 1758): Hertfordshire and Middlesex survey, 2001. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham. White, D.J., (2002). Heart Moth Dicycla oo (Linnaeus) Survey of Windsor Forest, Berkshire, and Surrounding Area in 2002. Butterfly Conservation, Wareham.</p>
Quality	Moderate. Possibly under recorded in parts of its British range.
Criterion(existing bap species)	1 (prob), 3,4

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

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
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	4
	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	Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". Currently considered resident at 4 sites in 4 10km squares. However, there is an additional record from 2000 for an additional 10km square, with a single individual being recorded from a further 10km square - both could represent further populations, although further survey is required to confirm this.
	Edits made by reporting group	
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	4
	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	Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". Currently considered resident at 4 sites in 4 10km squares. However, there is an additional record from 2000 for an additional 10km square, with a single individual being recorded from a further 10km square - both could represent further populations, although further survey is required to confirm this.
	Edits made by reporting group	

8 Trends

Country	Attribute	Value
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Stable
	Accuracy	Best guess
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". Further survey effort is required to confirm that the populations appear stable, although based on the available records and its remaining sites this would appear to be the most appropriate summary.
	Edits made by reporting group	
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Trend	Stable
	Accuracy	Best guess
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011

	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project". Further survey effort is required to confirm that the populations appear stable, although based on the available records and its remaining sites this would appear to be the most appropriate summary.
	Edits made by reporting group	

9 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
Leaflet is now available as a download on the Butterfly Conservation and BARS website.	Communication	Leaflet published	Yes	No	No	No	
A stocktake of the records has recently been undertaken	Research, survey and information	Data audit/review - achieved or started	Yes	No	No	No	
Additional site discovered since the last reporting round and a better understanding of the species distribution at another site.	Research, survey and information	Other	Yes	No	No	No	
Volunteer effort surveying for the species and raising awareness of this moth in some areas.	Partnership	Voluntary / charitable body involvement	Yes	No	No	No	

10 Threats

Threat category 1	Threat category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits made by reporting group
Habitat loss / degradation - woodlands/forestry	Felling / loss of trees (specific host trees / ancient trees)	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	Specialist expertise required	Not enough survey effort to ensure coverage of existing and potential sites	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Further survey is required, although this may require funding to ensure this occurs.
2	Research, survey and information	Baseline survey - required	Not enough survey effort	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Additional funding may be required to ensure appropriate survey is undertaken. Currently survey effort relies very heavily on volunteer effort.

2	Funding and incentives	General lack of resources	A lack of specific funding to ensure survey effort is undertaken means that sites are covered (if covered) on an ad hoc basis. Populations may also be overlooked, or go unchecked for a number of years.	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Specific funding required to ensure survey is undertaken at all key sites and potential sites.
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11 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge sufficient to make some impact, but more research needed	This species has been discovered at new sites/sub-sites since the last reporting round, but further survey is needed and may result in the location of additional populations, indeed a single example was found away from existing sites within its historic range in 2008, perhaps indicating the presence of an as yet undiscovered colony. Monitoring is extremely difficult other than on a presence/absence basis. The larvae are extremely difficult to find. Although this species is primarily thought to be associated with mature oaks, the autecology of the species is poorly known. The work has been coordinated by Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project" with part-funding from Natural England.	

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.