

**European Community Directive  
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats  
and of Wild Fauna and Flora  
(92/43/EEC)**


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under  
Article 17  
on the implementation of the Directive  
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for  
Species:  
S1395 - *Petalophyllum ralfsii* - Petalwort**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

Please cite as: Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 2007. *Second Report by the UK under Article 17 on the implementation of the Habitats Directive from January 2001 to December 2006*. Peterborough: JNCC. Available from: [www.jncc.gov.uk/article17](http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17)

**Species Name: *Petalophyllum ralfsii***

<b>1. National level</b>	
Species Code	S1395
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom, including Great Britain and Ireland, with several small islands. The map shows the distribution of the species <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> . The distribution is indicated by grey shaded areas, which are primarily located in the southern and central parts of England, as well as in the south of Wales. There are also a few small shaded areas in the north of England and Scotland. The map is a simple line drawing of the coastlines, with the shaded areas representing the range of the species.

## 1.2 Distribution map



## 2. Biogeographic level

### 2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

### 2.2 Published sources and/or websites

CHURCH, J.M., HODGETTS, N.G., PRESTON, C.D. & STEWART, N.F. 2001. British Red Data Books: mosses and liverworts. Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

HOLYOAK, D.T. 2002. Petalwort *Petalophyllum ralfsii*: Report to Plantlife on work carried out in England and Wales during 2001 and 2002. Countryside Council for Wales/English Nature Contract Report.

Map Data Sources

Threatened Bryophyte Database, British Bryological Society (via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway); Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland).

<b>2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>				
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	2486			
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1990-2006			
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
<b>2.4 Population</b>				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	666000	Maximum	Unknown
	Units	Other Thalli		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1999-2006			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	2 - Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Moderate			
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.4.7 Population trend period	1996-2006			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable			
2.4.10 Main pressures	400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 608 - camping and caravans; 720 - Trampling, overuse; 790 - Other pollution or human impacts/activities; 930 - Submersion; 950 - Biocenotic evolution; 951 - drying out / accumulation of organic material;			
2.4.11 Threats	400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 608 - camping and caravans; 720 - Trampling, overuse; 750 - ; 900 - Erosion; 930 - Submersion; 950 - Biocenotic evolution; 951 - drying out / accumulation of organic material;			
<b>2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>				
2.5 Habitats for the species	All sites in Britain are closely associated with sand dunes. It especially favours dune-slacks, with fewer records in dune areas from near pond edges, along damp pathways and in small hollows. It tolerates only light shading. It invariably occurs on calcareous substrates, with a basic reaction. It requires firm or compacted substrates, avoiding really loose or mobile sand, with ideally the water table at or near the surface. Most sites have some bare substratum exposed, commonly 10-50% of bare humic sand amongst low vegetation. All English and Welsh sites are dry for large parts of a normal summer and most are wet or flooded in at least some winters. The Scottish site apparently stays wet throughout the year due inflow of fresh water.			
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown			
2.5.3 Date of estimation	05/2007			
2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor			

2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Decreasing (-)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence; 4 - Indirect anthropo or zoogenic influence; 5 - Natural processes;
<b>2.6 Future prospects</b>	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Poor prospects_Species likely to struggle unless conditions change
<b>2.7 Complementary information</b>	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	2486
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
<b>2.8 Conclusions</b> <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(FV) - Favourable
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1) - Inadequate
(2.6) Future prospects	(U1) - Inadequate
Overall assessment	(U1) - Inadequate