

**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:**

**S4035 - *Gortyna borelii lunata* - Fisher's estuarine  
moth**

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>

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**Species Name: *Gortyna borelii lunata***

<b>1. National level</b>	
Species Code	S4035
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 An outline map of the United Kingdom and Ireland, showing the coastlines and major islands. The map is positioned in the right-hand cell of the table, corresponding to the '1.1 Range map' label in the left-hand cell.

1.2 Distribution map



**2. Biogeographic level**

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

Essex Biodiversity Project <http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/>

GIBSON, C., 2000. The conservation of *Gortyna borelii lunata* Freyer (Lep: Noctuidae). *Entomologist's Record & Journal of Variation*. 112(1), 1-5.

RINGWOOD, Z.K., HILL, J. & GIBSON, C., 2004. Conservation management of *Gortyna borelii lunata* (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Insect Conservation*. 8(2/3), 173-183.

RINGWOOD, Z., 2005. Conservation of Fisher's Estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata*) in Essex project. Annual report April 2004 to March 2005. Writtle College, Essex.

Map Data Source

	Scarce Macro Moth Review Data 1700-2003 (provided via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).		
<b>2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>			
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	100		
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2004		
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	6	Maximum
	Units	Localities	
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2000		
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	3 - From comprehensive inventory		
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good		
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)		
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable		
2.4.7 Population trend period	2000-2006		
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	102 - Mowing / Cutting; 140 - Grazing; 241 - collection (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....); 530 - Improved access to site; 622 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles; 720 - Trampling, overuse; 820 - Removal of sediments (mud...); 870 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; 871 - sea defense or coast protection works; 900 - Erosion; 930 - Submersion; 941 - inundation;		
2.4.11 Threats	102 - Mowing / Cutting; 140 - Grazing; 530 - Improved access to site; 622 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles; 720 - Trampling, overuse; 802 - reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; 810 - Drainage; 811 - management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; 840 - Flooding; 870 - Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general; 871 - sea defense or coast protection works; 900 - Erosion; 930 - Submersion; 941 - inundation;		
<b>2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region</b>			
2.5 Habitats for the species	The species is known to utilise coastal grasslands in Essex and Kent where the larval foodplant <i>Peucedanum officinale</i> (Hog's Fennel) is abundant		
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	0.02		

2.5.3 Date of estimation	2004
2.5.4 Quality of data	Good
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Decreasing (-)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	5 - Natural processes; Not applicable
<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)	100
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	(U2) - Bad
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1-) - Inadequate and deteriorating
(2.6) Future prospects	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
Overall assessment	(U2) - Bad