

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

**Third Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17**

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2007 to December 2012
Conservation status assessment for

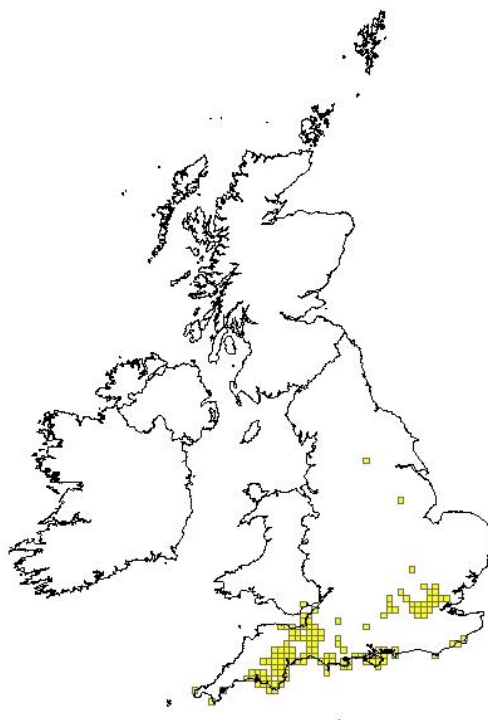
Species:

S1078 - Jersey Tiger Moth (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*)

Reporting format on the 'main results of the surveillance under Article 11' for Annex II, IV & V species

<i>Field name</i>	<i>Brief explanations</i>	
0.2 Species	0.2.1 Species code	S1078
	0.2.2 Species scientific name	<i>Callimorpha quadripunctaria</i>
	0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name Optional	
	0.2.4 Common name Optional	

1.1 Maps			
1.1.1 Distribution map	True	Sensitive	False
	The distribution map is based on species records which are considered to be representative of the range within the current reporting period. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.		



1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
1.1.3 Year or period	2007-2012
	The distribution map is based on species records which are considered to be representative of the range within the current reporting period. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.

1.1.4 Additional distribution map Optional	False
1.1.5 Range map	True The range map was produced by applying the UK range mapping tool to the distribution map presented in 1.1.4. The alpha value for this species was 20km. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.



2.1 Biogeographical region & marine regions	ATL
2.2 Published sources	<p>http://data.nbn.org.uk/ UK distribution map data sources</p> <p>A. Fowles (pers. comm.), CCW National Moth Recording Scheme, Butterfly Conservation.</p> <p>UK Distribution Map data sources</p> <p>A. Fowles (pers. comm.), CCW National Moth Recording Scheme, Butterfly Conservation.</p>

2.3 Range	
2.3.1 Surface area	20854

Range	The surface area of the range was calculated from the map presented in 1.1.5. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.	
2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range	Complete survey/ Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction	increase	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	58
	b) Maximum	200
2.3.6 Long-term trend Period Optional	1989-2012	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction Optional	increase	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	200
	b) Maximum	300
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	a) Value in km²	20854
	The current surface area of the range has been set as the FRR. The value is considered to be large enough to support a viable population and no lower than the range estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.	
	b) Operator for FRR	
	c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")	False

	d) Method used to set FRR	The current surface area of the range has been set as the FRR. The value is considered to be large enough to support a viable population and no lower than the range estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.
		The current surface area of the range has been set as the FRR. The value is considered to be large enough to support a viable population and no lower than the range estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.
2.3.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	a) Genuine change?	False
		This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
		This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False
		This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.

2.4 Population		
2.4.1 Population size estimation (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
2.4.2 Population size estimation (using population unit other than individuals) Optional (<i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i>)	a) Unit	number of map 10x10 km grid cells
	b) Minimum	125
		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
	c) Maximum	150
		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion	a) Definition of "locality"	

Optional	b) Method to convert data	
	c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation	We have very little accessible data on number of individuals, and it is now so widespread it is impractical to use number of occupied 1 km squares as the population unit; we have excellent data on number of occupied 10 km squares so it makes sense to use that as the unit.
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	2.4.4 Year or period	
	2007-2012	
For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.		
2.4.5 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
Population size	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.6 Short-term trend	2001-2012	
Period	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.7 Short-term trend	increase	
Trend direction	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.8 Short-term trend	Optional	a) Minimum
Magnitude		
		b) Maximum
		c) Confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
Method used	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.10 Long-term trend –	1989-2012	
Period	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	Optional	
2.4.11 Long-term trend	increase	

Trend direction Optional	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.13 Long term trend Method used Optional	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units	125
	The FRP has been set as the current minimum population estimate. This is believed to be a large enough population to be viable, and is no lower than the population estimate when the Habitats Directive came into force.	
	b) Operator	
	c) FRP is unknown (indicated by "true")	False
	d) Method used to set FRP	The FRP has been set as the current minimum population estimate. This is believed to be a large enough population to be viable, and is no lower than the population estimate when the Habitats Directive came into force.
	The FRP has been set as the current minimum population estimate. This is believed to be a large enough population to be viable, and is no lower than the population estimate when the Habitats Directive came into force.	
2.4.15 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	a) Genuine change?	False
	This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.	
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False

	This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False
	This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.	

2.5 Habitat for the species		
2.5.1 Area estimation	<p>The specific area of habitat occupied by this species in the UK is unknown.</p> <p>For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.</p> <p>There is thought to be a sufficient amount of habitat in the UK to support a viable population of the species.</p>	
2.5.2 Year or period		
2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species	Absent data	
2.5.4 Quality of the habitat	a) Habitat quality	Good
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	b) Assessment method	This appears to be a habitat generalist rather than specialist, and occurs in a wide variety of semi-natural and urban habitats (including rough ground and gardens, as well as hedgerows, vegetated shingle beaches and clifftops), and the larvae feed on a wide variety of common herbaceous plants. The quality of these habitats is judged to be sufficiently good to support a viable population of this species.
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.5 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction	unknown	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.7 Long-term trend Period		
	Optional	
2.5.8 Long-term trend		

Trend direction Optional		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species	a) Value in km²	
	b) Absence of data indicated as '0'	
2.5.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	a) Genuine change?	False
	This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.	
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False
	This species was not reported on in 2007 so this field is not applicable.	

2.6 Main pressures		
a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	
X: No threats or pressures	L	

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.6.1 Method used – Pressures	based only on expert judgements
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.7 Threats		
a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	
X: No threats or pressures	L	

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For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.7.1 Method used – Threats**expert opinion**

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.8 Complementary information**2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends****2.8.2 Other relevant information****2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment****2.9 Conclusions (*assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period*)****2.9.1 Range****a) Conclusion****Favourable**

Range has been assessed as Favourable because surface area of range is equal to the FRR and the short term trend is increasing.

b) Qualifier**2.9.2 Population****a) Conclusion****Favourable**

Population has been assessed as Favourable because the population estimate is at least equal to the FRP and the short term trend is increasing.

b) Qualifier**2.9.3 Habitat for the species****a) Conclusion****Favourable**

Habitat for species has been assessed as Favourable because there is thought to be a sufficient area of habitat to support a viable population of this species and the habitat quality is good. This species utilises a wide variety of urban as well as semi-natural habitats, and the larvae feed on a variety of common herbaceous plants including nettle.

b) Qualifier**2.9.4 Future prospects****a) Conclusion****Favourable**

Future prospects is assessed as Favourable on the basis of assessments of the future prospects of the three parameters, range, population and habitat for species:

	<p>Range future prospects: Good</p> <p>Population future prospects: Good</p> <p>Habitat future prospects: Good</p> <p>Overall future prospects: Favourable</p> <p>This species is rapidly expanding its range, possibly in response to climate change, and seems likely to continue doing so.</p>				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>b) Qualifier</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	b) Qualifier			
b) Qualifier					
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	<p>Favourable</p> <p>The overall assessment is Favourable because all parameters have been assessed as Favourable.</p>				
2.9.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status					

3 Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex II species
(only applies to species listed under Annex II of the Directive)

3.1 Population													
<p>3.1.1 Population size</p> <p>Estimation of population size included in the SAC network</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a) Unit</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Minimum</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Maximum</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a) Unit				b) Minimum				c) Maximum			
	a) Unit												
	b) Minimum												
c) Maximum													
3.1.2 Method used	Absent data												
3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network (short-term trend)													
Optional													

3.2 Conservation measures

Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type					3.2.3 Ranking H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	3.2.4 Location where the measure is PRIMARILY applied			3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the measure					
	a) Legal/statutory	b) Administrative	c) Contractual	d) Recurrent	e) One-off		a) Inside	b) Outside	c) Both inside & outside	a) Maintain	b) Enhance	c) Long term	d) No effect	e) Unknown	f) Not evaluated
1.1: No measures needed for the conservation of the habitat/species															

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.