

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

Supporting documentation for the
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:

S1395 - Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*)

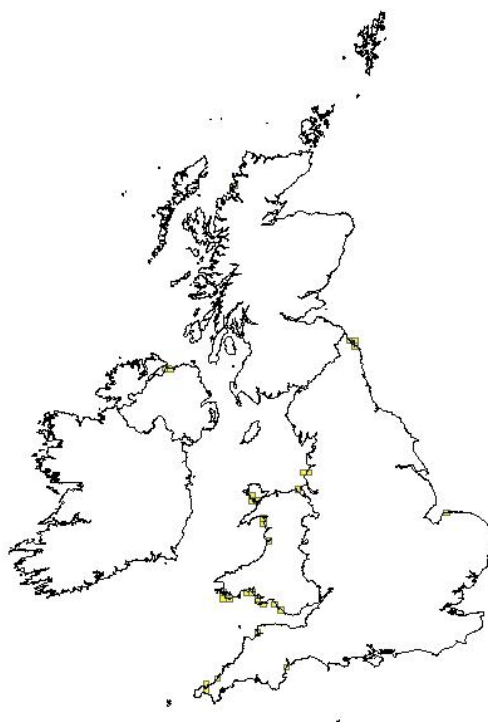
IMPORTANT NOTE – PLEASE READ

- The country-level reporting information contained in this document is a contribution to the Article 17 UK report for the habitat/species concerned.
- It has been provided by **Natural England** and refers only to the state of the habitat/species in **England** - it does not constitute an assessment for the whole of the UK.
- The Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this information has been used and, combined with information supplied by other Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
- The format of the document is closely aligned to that set out by the European Commission for Member State reporting – as a result, some of the fields are not applicable at a country-level and have deliberately been left blank – in addition, the content of most fields is constrained by the EC reporting categories.

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	S1395
	0.2.2 Species scientific name	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
	0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name Optional	
	0.2.4 Common name Optional	Petalwort

1.1 Maps			
1.1.1 Distribution map		Sensitive	False



1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		
1.1.3 Year or period	2000-2012		
1.1.4 Additional distribution map	False		
1.1.5 Range map			

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2.1 Biogeographical region & marine regions	ATL
2.2 Published sources	"British Bryological Society records accessed from the NBN Gateway. Rare and scarce bryophytes in SW England. Callaghan, D. 2012. Natural England commissioned survey report. 108 pages. No web address."

2.3 Range	
2.3.1 Surface area Range	2486
2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range	Complete survey/ Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction	stable
2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum
2.3.6 Long-term trend Period	1989-2012
2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction	stable
2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum

2.3.9 Favourable reference range	a) Value in km²	2000	
	b) Operator for FRR		
	c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")	False	
	d) Method used to set FRR	Favourable Reference Range is a relatively meaningless measure since this is a strictly coastal species and does not occur within the vast majority of the 2486 km range.	
	2.3.10 Reason for change	a) Genuine change?	False
	Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?		False	

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 localities
	b) Minimum	12

	c) Maximum	12
2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion Optional	a) Definition of "locality"	SSSI site or discrete geographical location.
	b) Method to convert data	
	c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation	
2.4.4 Year or period	2000-2012	
2.4.5 Method used Population size	Complete survey/ Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
2.4.6 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012	
2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction	stable	
2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used	Complete survey/ Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period	1989-2012	
2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction	stable	

2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.13 Long term trend Method used	3	
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units	10
	b) Operator	approximately equal to
	c) FRP is unknown indicated by "true"	False
	d) Method used to set FRP	Number of locations is considered to be a much more reliable method of evaluation. Depending on the preceeding weather conditions there can be considerable variation in the number of thalli visible. Also, there are problems with accurately counting thousands of thalli over an extensive site.
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
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g.	True

	"Range tool"?)	

2.5 Habitat for the species		
2.5.1 Area estimation	0	
2.5.2 Year or period	2001-2012	
2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species	Absent data	
2.5.4 Quality of the habitat	a) Habitat quality	Moderate
	b) Assessment method	The habitat for this species is relatively unshaded, damp sand dunes, paths and hollows. Most locations are still OK and have extensive populations but some are becoming overgrown so an overall assessment of moderate has been selected.
2.5.5 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012	
2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction	stable	
2.5.7 Long-term trend Period	1989-2012	
2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction	stable	
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species	a) Value in km ²	0
	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
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	c) Use of different method (e.g.	False

	"Range tool"?)	

2.6 Main pressures		
a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
K02: Biocenotic evolution, succession	H	
G02: Sport and leisure structures	M	
M01: Changes in abiotic conditions	M	
E01: Urbanised areas, human habitation	L	

Possible pressure if climate change leads to prolonged drought.	
2.6.1 Method used – Pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data

2.7 Threats		
a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
K02: Biocenotic evolution, succession	H	
G02: Sport and leisure structures	M	
M01: Changes in abiotic conditions	M	
E01: Urbanised areas, human habitation	L	

The construction of caravan sites may have led to some loss of available habitat (e.g. Penhale Dunes) and may locally lead to increased eutrophication (dog waste). However, most <i>P. ralfsii</i> locations are within SSSIs which should prevent this from happening in future.	
2.7.1 Method used – Threats	expert opinion

2.8 Complementary information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

Not relevant if situation stable.

2.8.2 Other relevant information

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (*assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period*)

Please refer to the United Kingdom assessment for this species.

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

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population size

Estimation of population size included in the SAC network

a) Unit

number of localities

b) Minimum

9

c) Maximum

9

Three discrete locations within Lindisfarne SAC plus six other SACs.

3.1.2 Method used

Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network (short-term trend)

stable

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
4.4: Restoring coastal areas				Y		M			Y	Y	Y	Y			

Management work is required at some locations in order to halt and/or reverse vegetation succession to maintain unshaded, short turf habitat.