

Nature in the Dales:

2020 vision

The second Biodiversity Action Plan for the
Yorkshire Dales National Park

Combined Invertebrate Species Action Plans

Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum, 2011

COMBINED INVERTEBRATE SPECIES ACTION PLANS

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LESSER SEARCHER BEETLE *Calosoma inquisitor* SPECIES ACTION PLAN

TRENDS & STATUS

Population in Britain	NBN list c. 50 sites
Population in the YDNP	Present at 4 sites
Conservation Status in UK	Marked decline (JNCC)
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Decline
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

UK BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

UK BAP Targets	Priority Actions for YDNP LBAP
Wider countryside measures to conserve ancient oak woodland and wood-pasture should benefit this species. This species is vulnerable to changes in woodland management, especially the loss of grazing and to loss of prey due to declines in abundance of woodland moths.	No
Survey is needed to find any new sites, monitoring is needed to understand the status of the species at existing sites. This data is needed to allow reporting against success criteria.	Yes
Link to woodland moth conservation as <i>the</i> Lesser Searcher Beetle requires abundant populations of woodland caterpillars to thrive.	No

**NATURE IN THE DALES: 2020 VISION
OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGETS & MILESTONES**

Objective

LS1: To establish a monitoring programme for lesser searcher by end of 2013.

Actions & Targets

Actions	Main Delivery Mechanism	Lead Organisation	Indicator
LS1.1: Establish baseline population & trend monitoring by promoting recording of Lesser Searcher.	Monitoring programme	Biodiversity Forum	% of LBAP species that are stable or increasing

Milestones

Actions	Target	When?
LS1.1: Establish baseline population & trend monitoring by promoting recording of Lesser Searcher.	Devise monitoring programme	2013

VIOLET OIL-BEETLE *Meloe violaceus* SPECIES ACTION PLAN

TRENDS & STATUS

Population in Britain	Unknown
Population in the YDNP	One site
Conservation Status in UK	Not threatened
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Unknown
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

UK BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

UK BAP Targets	Priority Actions for YDNP LBAP
Undertake targeted autecological research to assess reasons for decline, and to inform habitat management.	No
Survey is needed to find any new sites, monitoring is needed to understand the status of the species at existing sites. These data are needed to allow reporting against success criteria. Only seven known records for the last 15 years.	Yes

**NATURE IN THE DALES-2020 VISION:
OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGETS & MILESTONES**

Objective

VO1: To determine whether there is an extant population of violet oil beetle in the YDNP by end of 2013

Actions & Targets

Actions	Main Delivery Mechanism	Lead Organisation	Indicator
VO1.1: Establish whether there is an extant population of Violet Oil Beetle.	Survey	Biodiversity Forum	n/a

Milestones

Actions	Target	When?
VO1.1: Re-survey known site.	Report	2013

BUTTERFLY SPECIES ACTION PLANS

TRENDS & STATUS

NORTHERN BROWN ARGUS *Aricia artaxerxes*

Population in Britain	Restricted to northern England and Scotland
Population in the YDNP	42 colonies in 2007
Conservation Status in UK	Butterfly Conservation priority: high
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Range decline in south
Current YDNP trend	Stable

SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARY *Boloria selene*

Population in Britain	Widespread across upland and western Britain
Population in the YDNP	Nine colonies in 2007
Conservation Status in UK	Butterfly Conservation priority: high
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Range decline in England
Current YDNP trend	Stable

SMALL HEATH *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Population in Britain	Widespread in Britain and Ireland
Population in the YDNP	Widespread
Conservation Status in UK	Butterfly Conservation priority: high
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Range stable
Current YDNP trend	Stable

WALL *Lasiommata megera*

Population in Britain	Found in northern and western Britain
Population in the YDNP	Restricted distribution
Conservation Status in UK	Butterfly Conservation priority: high
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Slight spread in northern England
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

WHITE LETTER HAIRSTREAK *Satyrium w-album*

Population in Britain	Range expanding in some areas after major decline
Population in the YDNP	Probably under recorded, recent records from six 1km x 1km squares
Conservation Status in UK	Butterfly Conservation priority: high
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Possible increase?
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

UK BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

UK BAP Targets	Priority Actions for YDNP LBAP
NORTHERN BROWN ARGUS: Ensure known sites are managed appropriately (principally base rich limestone grassland in England, more acidic grasslands in Scotland).	Yes – covered by HAPs
SMALL HEATH, WALL: Research into the rapid decline of this widespread species urgently required.	No
NORTHERN BROWN ARGUS: Species currently under recorded (in remote parts of Scotland).	No
SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARY: Ensure known sites are managed appropriately (woodlands including coppicing and ride mg) moorland, marshland, damp grassland, limestone grassland, cliff systems and open deciduous woodland and sometimes amongst established bracken stands were appropriate, light grazing is essential).	Yes – covered by HAPs
SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARY: Site specific advice and action at named sites.	Yes
SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARY: Increase the extent of suitably managed grassland, woodland, cliffs, moorland, etc.	Yes – covered by HAPs
WHITE LETTER HAIRSTREAK: Ensure the planting of Dutch Elm disease resistant Elm in the English countryside.	No
WHITE LETTER HAIRSTREAK: Ensure current management of remaining sites is appropriate (retaining elm trees, coppicing suckering elm on a 10 year cycle, sensitive hedgerow management).	No
ALL SPECIES: Improved delivery of agri-environment schemes, targeting etc.	No
ALL SPECIES: Encourage monitoring at key sites, co-ordinate data and produce trend for UK and national Indicators.	Yes

**NATURE IN THE DALES: 2020 VISION
OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGETS & MILESTONES**

Objectives

- BUT1:** To determine whether Northern Brown Argus and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary colonies are in appropriate management by end of 2013.
- BUT2:** To determine the status and feasibility of monitoring populations of white-letter hairstreak by 2013.
- BUT3:** Continue to monitoring at selected key sites.

Actions & Targets

Actions	Main Delivery Mechanism	Lead Organisation	Indicator
BUT1.1: Assess whether Northern Brown Argus and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary colony sites are in appropriate management.	Targeted assessment	Yorkshire Dales Butterfly and Moth Forum	None
BUT2.1: Determine the status and feasibility of monitoring white-letter hairstreak populations.	Review	Yorkshire Dales Butterfly and Moth Forum	None
BUT3.1: Monitor population trends.	Monitoring transects	Yorkshire Dales Butterfly and Moth Forum	% of LBAP species that are stable or increasing

Milestones

Actions	Target	When?
BUT1.1: Assess whether Northern Brown Argus and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary colony sites are in appropriate management.	Report	2013
BUT2.1: Determine the status and feasibility of monitoring white-letter hairstreak populations.	Report	2013
BUT3.1: Complete a minimum of three transects where Northern Brown Argus and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary present. Six transects where Wall and Small Heath are present.	Annual report	Ongoing

NORTHERN YELLOW SPLINTER FLY *Lipsothrix errans* SPECIES ACTION PLAN

TRENDS & STATUS

Population in Britain	Widely distributed
Population in the YDNP	One site
Conservation Status in UK	Nationally Scarce.
Conservation Status in Europe	Unknown
Current national population trend	Unknown
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

UK BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

UK BAP Targets	Priority Actions for YDNP LBAP
Ensure sufficient continuity of breeding habitat, i.e. wet, decaying wood (3-10 cm diameter) partially immersed. Ensure sufficient recruitment of native broad-leaved trees.	No
Prepare management plan for known sites and include species and its requirements.	No
Prevent clearance of damp woods, of fallen timber in woodland streams / seepages and water pollution. Remove non-native tree and shrubs (such as conifers and sycamore).	No
Avoid felling damaged or hazardous trees – use tree surgery if possible. Avoid removal of coarse woody debris from watercourses (removal for flood purposes might only need be concentrated in restricted parts of the channel. River woodlands are likely to be of considerable importance in reducing damage during spates by holding back flood-water and this should be recognised. Coarse woody debris should not be cleared to enable fish migration – there is little evidence that natural log jams hinder fish movement – the positive benefits of debris dams for example in providing cover for young fish and stabilising banks are more likely to outweigh any disadvantages. Avoid regulation of watercourses – these are unlikely to support <i>Lipsothrix</i> species. Retain natural riparian features such as shingle bars, natural cliffs, waterfalls, riffles and pools, etc – river engineering is likely to destroy or damage the value of the river for <i>Lipsothrix</i> species. Coppicing is unlikely to provide woody debris of a sufficient size and if it is carried-out it should not be done throughout the whole wood and standard trees should be included.	No
Survey is needed to find any new sites, monitoring is needed to understand the status of the species at existing sites. This data is needed to allow reporting against success criteria. <i>Lipsothrix</i> species do not appear to have been recorded from Northern-Ireland and surveys should be conducted here.	Yes
Preparation of key to early stages (this has been partly done but separation of <i>nervosa</i> and <i>errans</i> needs more work). More work on habitat parameters and the specific ecological requirements of the different <i>Lipsothrix</i> species needs to be done. Promote importance of coarse woody debris in streams and rivers by publication of papers, leaflets etc in relevant journals for woodland management and development (a leaflet by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust promoting coarse woody debris has already been done). This information needs to be made available to managers of woodlands and woodland streams.	No

**NATURE IN THE DALES: 2020 VISION
OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGETS & MILESTONES**

Objective

NYS1: To determine whether there is an extant population of yellow splinter in the YDNP by end of 2013.

Actions & Targets

Actions	Main Delivery Mechanism	Lead Organisation	Indicator
NYS1.1: Determine the presence of Northern Yellow Splinter at the one known site.	Targeted survey	Yorkshire Naturalists' Union	None

Milestones

Actions	Target	When?
NYS1.1: Determine the presence of Northern Yellow Splinter at the one known site.	Report	2013

MOTH SPECIES ACTION PLANS

STATUS

Species	Population in Dales
Grey Dagger <i>Acronicta psi</i>	Common
Knot Grass <i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Common
The Forester <i>Adscita statices</i>	One Site
Brown-spot Pinion <i>Agrochola litura</i>	Unknown
Ear Moth <i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Unknown
Dusky Brocade <i>Apamea remissa</i>	Common
Deep-brown Dart <i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	Unknown
Green-brindled Crescent <i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Common
Garden Tiger <i>Arctia caja</i>	Unknown
The Sprawler <i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	Unknown
Centre-barred Sallow <i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Unknown
Dark Brocade <i>Blepharita adusta</i>	Unknown
Mottled Rustic <i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Unknown
Haworth's Minor <i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Very common
The Crescent <i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	Unknown
Oak Lutestring <i>Cymatophorima diluta</i>	Unknown
Brindled Ochre <i>Dasypolia templi</i>	Unknown
Small Square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Unknown
Figure Of Eight <i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	Common
Small Phoenix <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Common
September Thorn <i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	Rare
Grey Mountain Carpet <i>Entephria caesiata</i>	Abundant on moors
Galium Carpet <i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Unknown
Autumnal Rustic <i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Unknown
The Spinach <i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Common
Garden Dart <i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Unknown
Double Dart <i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Unknown
Ghost Moth <i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Common
Rosy Rustic <i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Common
Dot Moth <i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Common
Rosy Minor <i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	Unknown
Powdered Quaker <i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Unknown
Dark Spinach <i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Unknown
Grass Rivulet <i>Perizoma albulata</i> subsp. <i>albulata</i>	Unknown
Large Wainscot <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Unknown
Shaded Broad-bar <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Unknown
White Ermine <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	Very common
Buff Ermine <i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Very common
The Anomalous <i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Unknown
Hedge Rustic <i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Unknown
Barred Tooth-striped <i>Trichopteryx polycommata</i>	Unknown
The Cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Unknown
Oak Hook-tip <i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Unknown
The Sallow <i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	Unknown
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Widespread
Heath Rustic <i>Xestia agathina</i>	Scarce

UK BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

National BAP Actions	Priority Actions for YDNP LBAP
Ensure moths adequately covered by agri-environment schemes and by other wider countryside policies, e.g. forestry, brownfields. The key pressures are: agricultural intensification; habitat fragmentation; inappropriate and inconsistent management, i.e. excessive tidying such as hedge flailing, use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers, climate change and possibly light pollution.	No
THE FORESTER: Need to gain a better understanding of autecology.	No
THE FORESTER: Need to encourage survey to gain a better understanding of distribution. Need to identify key sites and monitor these.	Yes
THE FORESTER: Some sites possibly have grazing issues, others scrub management, but also research will influence this. Advice is likely to be needed to maintain continuity and enhance amount of suitable habitat.	No
Investigate the effects of land use policy and management, such as agri-environment schemes, forestry practices, hedgerow management, and land use policies and practices within the urban and brownfield environments on suites of species within this group of moths. Investigate the effects of light pollution on moth populations. Investigate the effects of climate change on moth populations. Investigate the effects of eutrophication on moth populations. Investigate the international status of these species.	No
The National Macro-moth Recording Scheme and Rothamsted Insect Survey should be supported and resourced to provide trend data for these widespread but declining species, so that success criteria and targets can be reported against.	Yes
This species should be part of a grouped action plan that investigates the causes of decline of widespread moth species. The grouped plan would serve 69 of the BAP listed moths.	No

NATURE IN THE DALES: 2020 VISION OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGETS & MILESTONES

Objective

MO1: To identify the species that can be effectively monitored in the YDNP by increasing participation in the National Macro-moth Recording Scheme by 2013.

Actions & Targets

Actions	Main Delivery Mechanism	Lead Organisation	Indicator
MO1.1: Determine which species can be effectively monitored by increasing the number of records submitted to the National Macro-moth recording scheme.	Targeted assessment	Yorkshire Dales Butterfly and Moth Forum	None

Milestones

Actions	Target	When?
MO1.1: Determine which species can be effectively monitored by increasing the number of records submitted to the National Macro-moth recording scheme.	Report	2013

MONEY SPIDER SPECIES ACTION PLANS

TRENDS & STATUS

Monocephalus castaneipes

Population in Britain	Present in 82 10 km squares (JNCC)
Population in the YDNP	Present in seven 10km squares
Conservation Status in UK	Not threatened
Conservation Status in Europe	Not threatened
Current national population trend	Unknown
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

Semljicola caliginosus

Population in Britain	Endemic to Cumbria, Yorkshire and the Scottish Highlands
Population in the YDNP	Records from five sites
Conservation Status in UK	Threatened
Conservation Status in Europe	Not applicable
Current national population trend	Unknown
Current YDNP trend	Unknown

UK BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

UK BAP Targets	Priority Actions for YDNP LBAP
Survey is needed to find any new sites. Monitoring is needed to understand the status of the species at existing sites. These data are needed to allow reporting against success criteria.	Yes
<i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i> : Wider countryside measures to maintain functional upland moorland in the north and old growth lowland woodland in the south will benefit this species. <i>M. castaneipes</i> inhabits two different habitats in Britain. In the south it is often abundant amongst moss growing on the trunks and lower branches of standing trees. In the north, in addition to moss on tree trunks and rocks, it is found under rocks on open uplands and mountains.	No
<i>Semljicola caliginosus</i> : Wider countryside measures to conserve functional upland mires will benefit this species. The spider is found in wet places amongst <i>Sphagnum</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , grasses and other mosses, mostly on high ground, but down to 120m in the far north. Drainage, change of landuse (e.g. forestry), climate change etc are all potential threats to this and many other wetland dependent species.	No

**NATURE IN THE DALES: 2020 VISION
OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGETS & MILESTONES**

Objective

MS1: To monitor populations of *Monocephalus castaneipes* and *Semljicola caliginosus* in the YDNP.

Actions & Targets

Actions	Main Delivery Mechanism	Lead Organisation	Indicator
MS1.1: To devise and implement a monitoring programme for <i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i> and <i>Semljicola caliginosus</i> .	Targeted survey	Biodiversity Forum	% of LBAP species that are stable or increasing

Milestones

Actions	Target	When?
MS1.1: To devise and implement a monitoring programme for <i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i> and <i>Semljicola caliginosus</i> .	Report	2013

Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision was written and co-ordinated by Tim Thom, Ian Court & Frances Graham of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority in 2011, following consultation. The production of the plan was steered, advised and supported by the Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum who will be responsible for ensuring that the actions and targets in *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* are achieved.

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