

## Status Key

### Legislation W & C Act 1981 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

- Schedule 5 Animals
- Schedule 8 Plants
- Schedule 1 Breeding Birds (Please note that some schedule 1 bird records will refer to species that do not breed in the county, e.g. over-wintering birds such as Redwing or Fieldfare. Although we include them in the annotated records, only they and their nests, eggs and dependent young enjoy extra protection under the W&C 1981 act. If you are in any doubt about the breeding status of a bird please contact us at TVERC)

### IUCN Red List Categories

- IUCN (1994) – Extinct (EX) A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.
- IUCN (1994) – Extinct in the Wild (EW) A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range.
- IUCN (1994) – Critically Endangered (CR) A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
- IUCN (1994) – Endangered: A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
- IUCN (1994) – Vulnerable: A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future
- IUCN (1994) – Lower risk: A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, but does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

### Old Red Data Book categories included if up to date information is incomplete.

- IUCN (pre 1994) – Endangered (RDB1) - Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.
- IUCN (pre 1994) – Vulnerable (RDB2) - Taxa believed likely to move into the 'Endangered' category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating
- IUCN (pre 1994) – Rare (RDB3) Species estimated to exist in only <15 10km sq.

### United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) Priority Species:

They are species which are (a) globally threatened and (b) rapidly declining in the UK (i.e. by an estimated >50% in the last 25 years)

### BOCC Lists - Birds of Conservation Concern Lists

These lists were drawn up by the RSPB

**Red List** - species are those that are globally threatened, whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years (ie by more than 50% in 25 years), or which have declined historically and not recovered.

**Amber List** - Amber list species are those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years (by more than 25% but less than 50% in 25 years), those whose population has declined historically but recovered recently, rare breeders (fewer than 300 pairs), those with internationally important populations in the UK, those with localised populations, and those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

### Notable Invertebrates

**Na - Nationally Scarce (Notable) A:** Taxa which don't fall within IUCN categories but are uncommon in Britain and occur in <30 10 km sq/ or for less well recorded groups within <7 vice counties

**Nb - Nationally Scarce (Notable) B:** Taxa which don't fall within IUCN categories but are uncommon in Britain and occur in 31-100 10 km sq/ or for less well recorded groups between 8 and 20 vice counties

**N – Notable:** Taxa which are known to be scarce (occurring in between 16 and 100 10km squares). Often there is insufficient information to assign them to Na or Nb categories.

Designation comes from the NBN species dictionary.

### Nationally Scarce Plants

Species estimated to occur in 16-100 10km sq in Britain. Identified as vascular plant, moss, liverwort or hornwort, or lichen