

Annex 2: Species at risk of extinction from England closely associated with woodland.

Taxonomic category	Sub category	Scientific name	Common name	Pen-picture	Qualification against guidelines	S41	Lost Life	woodland
Vertebrates	Mammal	<i>Martes martes</i>	Pine Marten	Formerly widespread in England, Pine Martens were persecuted to national extinction during the nineteenth century. As populations recovered elsewhere in Britain, small numbers may have re-occupied some northern counties of England. However, despite multiple reports of sightings from here since 1995 (Birks and Messenger 2010), a DNA-validated survey of scats from 10 of these areas in 2008-9 failed to find any unambiguous evidence that Pine Martens were present here (Messenger <i>et al.</i> 2010). Although subsequent survey work located two DNA positive scats in the north of England (VWT, 2011), there remains a strong possibility that the species may once again be lost from England.	5	S41		y
Vertebrates	Bird	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Golden Oriole*	The Golden Oriole has long been a scarce summer breeding visitor and passage migrant to England. Whilst breeding attempts have been sporadic, they have been geographically widespread with small numbers breeding in Essex, Kent and Hampshire and with larger numbers in the Fens of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, particularly from the 1960s to the mid-2000s. Numbers have declined rapidly however, and whilst passage migrants continue to appear in very small numbers, the regular breeding population appears to have been lost, with no successful breeding attempts known in England since 2011. Whilst the immediate cause of loss is loss of the birds' preferred nesting habitat (non-native poplar plantations), the reasons for their failure to consolidate their population remains uncertain, as much apparently suitable habitat remains and the species climate 'envelope' is gradually embracing more of England.	4			y
Invertebrates	Ant	<i>Formica exsecta</i>	–	A rare ant now occurring at one English site, Chudleigh Knighton Heath in the south-west following the rather surprising extinction at Bovey Heath nearby. This is a fairly small population with extremely exacting requirements related to sward structure, insolation and shade tolerance. The ants are also vulnerable to competition from other ant species which move into and become dominant in degraded habitat. There are also a few populations in the Cairngorms. It lives in heaths and moorlands, and in woodland glades, and requires nests of other ants within which the new queens initiate new colonies (semi-social parasitism of other Formica species). RDB1 in Falk (1991).	4, 5	S41		y
Invertebrates	Bee	<i>Osmia pilicornis</i>	–	Once widespread in southern England north to the Midlands, typically in ancient coppice woodland or woods with good ride systems. Massively declined, in the same manner as some woodland butterflies like Wood White and fritillaries (which need similar conditions). Searches of several known sites in 2014 seem to have produced just one sighting, suggesting that it is very close to extinction. It may be very intolerant to cool springs. Pollen is obtained mainly from Bugle.	4, 5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Agonum scitulum</i>	A Ground Beetle	A rare ground beetle associated with wetlands and carr woodland. It has not been recorded for some time and its exact ecological requirements are not well known. All but one of the records are of beetles found between 20th November and 6th May, suggesting that the beetle is active during winter and spring. Most records within the last 40 years come from the Medway, Kent, but it was last recorded here in 1985 and there has been no confirmed UK record in the last 25 years despite targeted searching. In the past, the species was also reliably recorded from Chippenham Fen, Cambridgeshire (up to 1965) and from various sites along the Thames (up to 1910). The national ground beetle recorder estimates that the species has declined at 100% in the last 25 years, so the species is quite possibly already extinct.	3	s41		y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Ampedus nigerrimus</i>	A click beetle	Only known from Windsor Forest, Berkshire. Found in ancient broad-leaved woodland and pasture woodland. Breeds exclusively in decayed oak, particularly in red-rotten woods of trunks, logs, large boughs and stumps. Probably not in decline but as Windsor is its only known location it is susceptible to stochastic events.	5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Aphanisticus emarginatus</i>	Rush Jewel Beetle	Associated with long-established rush pastures and damp rides in ancient woodlands. The larvae develop in the stalks of rushes, especially <i>Juncus articulatus</i> . Most British records come from sweeping rushes in flower in Parkhurst Forest (Isle of Wight), and presumably relate to wide and unshaded damp forest rides. Rushes, however, are currently extremely localised and scant within this area. Other sites have little in common. Only ever known from a small number of sites across southern England (North Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, North Hampshire and Oxfordshire). There have been no records since 1953. The species is difficult to find and may still be present. The diversity of the sites suggests that the species may have been more widespread than appreciated in the past, however the sites have undergone significant changes in land use and it is likely that the fine-rush habitat has been widely lost.	5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Brachygonus ruficeps</i>	A click beetle	Only known from Windsor Great Park, Berkshire. First discovered in 1983 from a single adult in wood mould in a cavity high in an old oak, re-discovered in 1986 and another colony found in 1987. Found in ancient broad-leaved woodland and pasture woodland. Larvae and adults have been recorded from damp wood mould and red-rotten wood in cavities in decaying ancient oaks. Threatened by the loss of broad-leaved woodland and parkland through clear felling, coniferisation and the removal of dead wood.	5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus decemmaculatus</i>	Ten-spotted Pot Beetle	This small leaf beetle is strongly associated with young willow and alders in broadleaved woodland. It is now restricted to two sites in the UK, in Scotland and Wybunbury Moss, in England. Up until the 1980s the species was also present at Chartley Moss, but this population has since been lost and it has also known to have been lost from three other sites in England during the last century. A survey in 2013 calculated that at Wybunbury there was c.950 individuals - this small number constituting the entirety of the English population. The species is currently provisionally classified as Endangered.	5	s41		y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus punctiger</i>	Blue Pepper-pot Beetle	An iridescent, blue leaf beetle associated with tree scrub currently recorded from only two sites in England. The species seems to be associated with broadleaved woodland and commons, where the adults probably feed on the foliage of young birches <i>Betula</i> spp and other trees. The larval food is unknown, as is the species' life cycle. It is threatened by loss of habitat through clear-felling and conversion to conifer forestry and habitat degradation through neglect. Survey work is needed to find any new sites, along with monitoring to clarify its status in existing sites.	5	s41		y

Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Erotides cosnardi</i>	Net-winged Beetle	Confined to ancient beech forest, this species is almost certainly a native species of old growth beech in Britain. The larvae develop in white-rotten heartwood of old beech hulks, though no information is available on girth class. It is either carnivorous or omnivorous - food is digested externally by means of enzymes secreted via the mouthparts and they only ingest liquid food. The adults are short-lived, have been reported from May and June and fly in hot sunshine, especially in late afternoon, but have also been taken at rest amongst the field layer in shady woodland. It has been recorded from two, possibly three, sites since 1980 and only two others previously.	5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Gastrallus imarginatus</i>	-	Only known from Windsor Forest and Windsor Great Park, Berkshire. Found in ancient broad-leaved woodland and pasture woodland. Breeds in the bark of the old field maple, it has been recorded on a stack of oak, elm and beech logs. Threatened by the loss of broad-leaved woodland through clear felling and coniferisation, and the removal of dead wood.	5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Gnorimus variabilis</i>	-	Known from a small number of locations in the vicinity of London. Since the early part of the 20th century this species has only been recorded from ancient broad-leaved woodland in Windsor Forest, Berkshire. The larvae feed in the red heart wood and damp wood mould of old oak trees and logs. Adults are secretive and are occasionally found resting on trunks or flying. Their decline is thought to be due to the loss of parkland and isolated trees through clear felling and development, in addition to the removal of dead wood.	5	s41		y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Labidostomis tridentata</i>	-	This beetle is known from only a few scattered sites in Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, Worcestershire and Yorkshire. It favours rough, open ground in woodland, where the adults are usually found on birch and other trees. Adults feed on leaves, larvae feed on algae on tree bark and may be associated with ant nests. It has not been recorded since the 1950s despite targeted searches. Its decline is likely to be due to the loss of habitat through clear felling, conversion to conifer forestry and habitat degradation. It is considered possibly extinct as it has not been seen for decades.	5			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Lacon querceus</i>	A click beetle	Only known from Windsor Forest and Windsor Great Park, Berkshire. Associated with ancient broad-leaved woodland and pasture woodland. Breeds exclusively in dry, flaky, red-rotten oak in dead trunks and large boughs but not in stumps. Often found with the larvae of <i>Mycetophagus piceus</i> . Its restricted distribution makes it vulnerable to stochastic events.	5	s41		y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Limoniscus violaceus</i>	Violet Click Beetle	Found in broad-leaved woodland and pasture woodland and particularly associated with beech and ash. Larvae develop in a mixture of wood and leaf mould in the base of hollow beech trees (black moist mould). They are predatory and possibly also feed on the remains of dead insects. Now found in three locations, Windsor, Dixon Wood and Bredon Hill where it is known to be present but populations levels are very difficult to get a handle on. Suitable trees are all currently present but in some locations, management is required to create suitable new habitat (open grown old beech and ash trees)	5	s41		y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Longitarsus longiseta</i>	-	This is a rare beetle recorded at a few sites in south-east England. It has not been recorded since 1994. It is associated with speedwells in woodland clearings, shady grassland and fallow fields. Adults feed on leaves of host plants, larvae probably develop at the roots. Habitat degradation has occurred in at least one of the sites where the beetle was previously found. It may be under-recorded as it can be difficult to identify and some specimens require re-examination.	3			y
Invertebrates	Beetle	<i>Smaragdina affinis</i>	-	This species is known from only a few sites in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. It is found on hazels, sometimes birches and Asteraceae in broad-leaved woodland and marshy thickets near rivers. Adults feed on leaves of hazel and birch, little is known about the ecology of the larvae but they are likely to develop in ant nests or leaf litter. This beetle has probably been under-recorded though it has not been recorded since 1965.	5			y
Invertebrates	Bug	<i>Charagochilus weberi</i>	-	First recognised as British in 1959 and since then only recorded from two locations in Hampshire & Kent, this cow-wheat species is thought to depend on the light shade encouraged by coppicing management. A long term decline in the practice of this form of woodland management may be the cause of the species' rarity.	5			y
Invertebrates	Bug	<i>Eurydema dominulus</i>	-	Associated with crucifers, particularly <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> growing in woodland rides and clearings. Historically widespread but very scattered and always rare, this species now has its stronghold in Kent and Sussex. A marked recent decline is evident, with just eight records from four hectads during the last 20 years. A conspicuous red and black species which is unlikely to be significantly under-recorded, its decline is possibly linked to post-war changes in woodland management leading to a reduction in woodland crucifers.	5			y
Invertebrates	Bug	<i>Globiceps flavomaculatus</i>	-	This largely predatory species is associated with a range of marginal damp habitats such as damp woodland, wet pasture, marshes, bogs and wet heath. Though there are few recent records, there are a large number of old records, suggesting significant decline. This may be due to the loss and fragmentation of old wetlands. There is a possibility that the decline is more apparent than real as this is a taxonomically difficult species. This difficulty may have influenced perceived rarity. Further taxonomic work will resolve this species status.	5			y
Invertebrates	Bug	<i>Physatocheila harwoodi</i>	-	This lacebug is found on the flaking, lichen-covered bark of Acer species, seemingly Field Maple specifically in Britain. It may possibly be associated with mature maple trees in very specific woodland conditions and may thus be vulnerable to woodland management. There are two pre-1960 records from Dorset and only one since, from Mildenhall Woods (VC26).	5			y
Invertebrates	Bug	<i>Temnostethus tibialis</i>	-	Recognised as British in 1972 and for long confined to three sites in Oxon, Hants. & Kent. Reported from Aberdeenshire in the early 1990s; possibly dependent on woodland ride management to create sheltered margins and glades	5			y
Invertebrates	Fly	<i>Dicranoptycha fuscescens</i>	-	Only known from Darenth Wood, Kent, 1973, this species is regarded as Critically Endangered (Kramer 2012, draft). Abroad, this species favours dry woodland and scrub and the larvae are presumed to develop in soil. Possibly vulnerable to changes in woodland management (the known site also supports an important Heath Fritillary population with very exacting requirements).	3,4,5			y
Invertebrates	Fly	<i>Neotamus cothurnatus</i>	The Scarce Owl Robberfly	The adults of this fly are found on the foliage of tall herbs in open woodland. It was last recorded at Mynydd y Gaer, Glamorganshire in 1997, with previous records 150km away close to the city of Oxford at Stow Wood and Tubney Wood between 1895 and 1921. This suggests it could be extinct in England.	3,4,6			y
Invertebrates	Fly	<i>Tasiocera jenkinsoni</i>	a crane fly	Critically Endangered (Kramer 2012, draft). Only two Sussex records: Crowborough (1906) and Rogate (about 1975). It seems to require seepage Alder carr and is probably vulnerable to drying out of woods through local water abstraction and woodland drainage.	3,4,5			y

Invertebrates	Fly	<i>Tipula mutilla</i>	a crane fly	This Critically Endangered (Kramer 2012) species is known from a single record from New Forest 1896 and from Chickerell, Dorset at about same time. It is rare and declining in Europe and probably extinct in England. Possibly associated with old broadleaved woodland, the species may have succumbed to changing forest management: the New Forest woods have changed substantially in character since Victorian times, losing much of their lushness through overgrazing, and the extent of semi-natural woodland has been much reduced through afforestation.	3,6			y
Invertebrates	Fly	<i>Tipula sarajavensis</i>	a crane fly	Critically Endangered (Kramer 2012), rare and declining in Europe and possibly extinct in England, this species is known from a single record from New Forest in 1901. Probably associated with old broadleaved woodland but larval requirements are unknown.	3,6			y
Invertebrates	Fly	<i>Tipula siebkei</i>	a crane fly	Critically Endangered (Kramer 2012), there is a single record from the New Forest in 1953. The species is probably associated with old broadleaved woodland. In Europe, where the species is rare and declining, the larvae have been recorded from the rotting wood of Aspen (not a common tree in the New Forest).	3,4,6			y
Invertebrates	Lacewing	<i>Hemerobius perelegans</i>	–	This is an upland lacewing with an absolute requirement for birch <i>Betula</i> trees, though it is not clear if <i>pendula</i> , <i>pubescens</i> or the hybrid between these two is involved. Some records relate to isolated birch trees, but it is unclear if this is the norm or if birch trees within upland woodlands are also suitable. It has only ever been recorded from 13 ten-kilometre O. S. map squares in Great Britain and has not been reported at all in Britain since 1991.	3			y
Invertebrates	Millipede	<i>Anthogona britannica</i>	Millipede	This species was only recently described as new to science from specimens collected at Slapton Ley, Devon. Although first collected in 1983, the specimen had been assumed to be an immature <i>Craspedosoma rawlinsii</i> until the collection of further examples in 1992. Further sites are known in the Dartmouth area but the species has not been found outside of south Devon (VC 3). It has been collected from a variety of habitats including coastal cliffs, grassland, vegetated shingle and woodland. The habitat associations are not well-elucidated (indeed, it may have no strong habitat preferences). However, it is worth noting that all of the records are from coastal locations and the majority of records have been from leaf litter samples below deciduous trees or a ground cover of ivy.	5			y
Invertebrates	Millipede	<i>Chordeuma sylvestre</i>	Millipede	Only known from two ancient woodland sites in the River Camel Valley and Tributaries SSSI, Cornwall. Relatively widespread in central Europe.	5			y
Invertebrates	Millipede	<i>Trachysphaera lobata</i>	–	This small, subterranean pill millipede is known only from a small coastal woodland near Bembridge, on the Isle of Wight and from two sites in south Wales. It occurs in humic, sandy soils, has declined in numbers and is vulnerable to saline sprays and coastal erosion. The species is otherwise only known from France.	5	S41		y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Acrolepiopsis betulella</i>	–	Recently recorded from Coombe Bridges, Co. Durham (2012), this species is otherwise only known in England from nineteenth century records from Yorkshire (a single example) and from Co. Durham. Associated with shaded woodland, the larvae feeding in the flowers and seed capsules of ramsons. Known from Scotland. Probably overlooked.	5			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Argyresthia aurulentella</i>	–	This species has been widely recorded over England, with records from the 1980s for Berkshire, Wiltshire and Cumbria, though apparently no records in the country since that time (although there are records for Oxfordshire and Herefordshire for which no date could be found). Associated with juniper, the larva mines the leaves. Found on chalk downland and open woodland. Recorded from Scotland and Wales. Possibly overlooked.	3			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Athrips tetrapun</i>	–	This species was formerly fairly widespread in south-east England and East Anglia but suffered a historic decline and is possibly already extinct in England, with the last known records coming from Wicken Fen (in 1931) and Wood Walton Fen (in 1949). It is a species of damp grassland, fen and woodland edge where the larval foodplant (marsh pea <i>Lathyrus palustris</i> ) grows. Surveys of potential habitat are urgently required to establish if still present at these sites or elsewhere in its historic range.	3, 4			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Bankesia conspurcatella</i>	–	Formerly recorded from Kent and Yorkshire and still extant in Hampshire, the larvae of this species live within a portable case coated in granules of woody material. Found in woodland, hedgerows, gardens and on stone walls and is possibly overlooked.	5			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Caryocolum junctella</i>	–	The most recent record of this species in England appears to be from 2000 when it was recorded in Worcestershire. It is also known from Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cumbria. It is associated with lesser stitchwort and <i>Cerastium</i> spp., including sticky mouse-ear. Overwinters as an adult. It frequents woodland and sheltered hedgerows and lanes. And has been found breeding in a meadow adjacent to a woodland. Also recorded from northern Scotland and Wales.	3			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Clepsia rurinana</i>	–	Seemingly last recorded in England in the 1920s (in Gloucestershire), this species is historically also known from Kent, Surrey, Yorkshire and Cumbria. It frequents open woodland and hedgerows, the larva feeding on a range of deciduous trees and shrubs, such as beech, oak and rose. Recently found in Scotland.	3			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Coleophora ramosella</i>	–	Perhaps now confined to the Blean Wood complex in Kent, where it is associated with golden-rod and has most recently been reported in 2008, this species could, potentially, occur in other woodlands in the general area. The larva feed from within a case on a leaf. A single adult has been reported from a site in Hampshire, but golden-rod is not known nearby.	5			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Coleophora wockeella</i>	–	This micro-moth has always been very local, but is now confined to just a single site, that in Surrey. Formerly recorded from Herefordshire Gloucestershire, Dorset, the Isle of Wight, Sussex, Kent and Essex, although it hasn't been seen in many of these counties for several decades. The larva is a case-bearer and feeds on its larval hostplant, Betony, from within its case. A species of woodland rides.	5	S41		y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Elachista cingillella</i>	–	Infrequently recorded, there appears to be just a single record of this species in the period since 2000, that from Gaitbarrows, Lancashire in 2000. There are old records from Kent, Derbyshire and south Cumbria, with a record in the 1980s from Herefordshire. Associated with damp calcareous woodland, the larva feeding within a mine on wood millet. Probably overlooked.	5			y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Endromis versicolora</i>	–	Although still found in parts of Scotland, this species was last seen in England in about 1970. Formerly found in Kent, Sussex, Berkshire, East Anglia, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, this species associates with silver birch in open birch woodlands. Flies in early spring, males flying in sunny or warm conditions, both sexes flying after dark.	3			y

Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Jodia croceago</i>	–	This noctuid moth was formerly fairly widely distributed but local in open oak woodland in southern England. It declined seriously during the 20th Century and was already rare and localised by the 1970s. It is now possibly extinct as it has not been found in former sites since the 1990s. The last known sighting anywhere was in 2006, but this was on the Sussex coast and is thought to have involved an immigrant rather than a resident. The reasons for its decline are not fully known, but may be linked to the decline of extensive coppicing in oak woodlands.	1, 3, 6	S41	LL	y
Invertebrates	Moth	<i>Sciota hostilis</i>	–	This 'micro-moth' was formerly recorded in Kent, Essex, Worcestershire and Herefordshire with records of presumed immigrants from Dorset and Kent. It now appears confined to a single woodland in Warwickshire and may still occur at a single site in Kent. It is a little-known species, and appears to occur at low density, not being recorded every year, at the Warwickshire site. It is dependant on aspen woods, aspen being the larval foodplant.	5	S41		y
Invertebrates	Spider	<i>Centromerus albidus</i>	–	This species has been recorded from Box Hill and White Downs, Surrey, and from Stockbridge, Hampshire. Although the spider occurred in some numbers, at least at its Surrey sites, all the English records date from before 1992. The spider is also known from Spain, France, Romania and Slovakia. It occurs in beech litter in beech woods. Adult males have been found between August and November and females between August and April. The main threat is the loss of established beech woods. In past years, foresters have clear-felled ancient beech woods on the North Downs and used a nurse crop of conifers in the replanting, a practice which could be detrimental to the ancient woodland fauna and flora, including this spider.	3, 5			y
Invertebrates	Spider	<i>Pistius truncatus</i>	–	Although originally recorded from the New Forest, this species now appears to be confined to a single location in Kent where populations appear to be extremely small. A female was recorded from a wood in the Blean area, East Kent, in 1985 and two juveniles were collected at East Blean Woods in 1993. A single female was taken from the same area in 2001. The species has been found in dead wood and small coppiced oak. Many broad-leaved woodlands in south-east England have been cleared for agriculture or converted to conifer plantations and the decline of the species may not be unrelated to this. Development pressures are also increasing in Kent and further woods are likely to be lost to housing, industry and roads.	5			y
Non-Vascular Plantss	Moss	<i>Atrichum angustatum</i>	–	A species of mildly acidic soil on tracks and paths in ancient woodland. Perhaps now lost from the recently-occupied site in Sussex. Three post-1990 sites known (Kent & Sussex). Atypical plants have been confirmed by molecular analysis from a single rabbit hole in Gloucestershire. Recent DNA work suggests the species may be overlooked (field characters in Smith may not be reliable). Severe decline throughout 20th century, the causes of which are only partially known. Loss of woodland ride habitat/ inappropriate woodland management may be partially responsible. A project funded by the Species Recovery Programme is currently in place to protect the Gloucestershire population, including by ex-situ cultivation at Kew, and encourage its spread. IUCN CR.	5	S41		y
Fungi (including lichens)	Lichen	<i>Calicium adpersum</i>	–	A rarely recorded species of 'pinhead' lichen, found on dry bark on ancient Oaks in wood pasture or ancient woodland. It was last recorded in 1980 (Oxfordshire) and is regarded as Extinct in England following the accidental or natural demise of the host trees. The last known sites should be systematically searched as should others where there is an abundance of veteran oaks. Research on the habitat requirements and threats to this species in Europe would inform efforts to conserve this species in the UK. The key action is to maintain the ancient tree resource (both inside and outside of SSSIs) and to ensure there will be continuity in age structure, without losing well lit dry bark habitat on veteran Oaks. IUCN CR	3, 6	S41		y
Fungi (including lichens)	Lichen	<i>Caloplaca herbidella sensu stricto</i>	–	A wood-pasture and parkland species which was considered as Regionally Extinct until 2013 when a targeted survey found minuscule quantities at two English sites (a single Ash tree in the New Forest and an Oak tree in Savernake Forest). Previous to this, the species was last recorded in England about 20 years ago. Most sites only ever had one or two trees supporting the species, but Savernake probably had between 10 to 50 trees historically. A key action is to ensure that owners and occupiers are aware of the presence of this lichen and that management maintains and/or expands suitable well-lit mature and veteran native trees, paying special attention to threats from excessive shade cast by climbers and evergreen trees and shrubs, particularly invasive non-native species and inappropriate grazing levels, forestry operations or adjacent land uses. In the absence of natural regeneration, it may be necessary to encourage the planting of new suitable wayside, hedgerow and parkland trees to provide additional habitat. Since the reduction in acidifying pollution, this species is chiefly threatened by undergrazing in pasture woodland resulting in insufficient light levels. Given that one of the two remaining host trees is an Ash, the fungal disease <i>Chalara fraxinea</i> is also a threat. Hypertrophication may also be an issue. IUCN VU.	5	S41		y
Fungi (including lichens)	Lichen	<i>Fuscopannaria sampaiana</i> (= <i>Pannaria sampaiana</i> )	–	This species was last seen in 1995 on a single oak tree at Buckland-in-the-Moor on a woodland edge by the River Webburn (Devon) and it may already be extinct. It is nevertheless important to monitor habitat condition at least every 6 years at all past sites and ensure that the management (of grazing levels) maintains continuity of suitably- aged trees and undisturbed outcrops in ancient woodlands, current light and humidity levels and that the population is not subjected to over-shading (e.g. by Ivy or <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> ). Action to mitigate any ash-dieback impacts are increasingly important, though we should ensure that veteran ash trees are not felled even if infected (evidence suggests that old ash trees die more slowly). Site managers need to be encouraged to adopt existing alternative mature trees as the next generation of veterans - e.g. Sycamore, Norway Maple, Sallows, Hazel, Aspen and Field Maple (varies regionally). Trial translocations are needed for this and other leafy lichen spp. IUCN NT.	3	S41		y
Fungi (including lichens)	Lichen	<i>Sclerophora pallida</i>	–	Found in upland oakwoods in Northumberland (the only 'modern' record is from 1975), it requires 'old growth' damaged trees with old sap runs, cankers, etc. Old records are from Elm, more recent records from Sycamore. A greater survey and monitoring effort is required for this species. Continuity of 'old growth' woodland is essential, and invasive species need to be kept at bay by appropriate woodland management, including the maintenance of current light and humidity levels. It is vital that populations are not subjected to over-shading (e.g. Ivy, <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> ). IUCN VU.	3	S41		y
Fungi (including lichens)	Non-lichenised fungi	<i>Lyophyllum favrei</i>	–	In England, this species has only ever been recorded in fruiting condition from a single Surrey woodland, dominated by beech on chalk, within the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SSSI (recorded, since 1955, from at least two different sites within the wood). The most recent vouchered collection was in 1987 but the recorder reported that a site management bonfire was subsequently lit on this very spot. This species is regarded as a litter recycler and would not be expected to survive such a fire. The previous record was made at a different site in the same area in 1983 but this was possibly adversely affected by the 1987 great storm. Due to its great rarity (proposed as one of 33 threatened European fungi for inclusion in Appendix 1 of the Bern Convention) and the relative accessibility of the site, several targeted searches have been made in recent years without success.	3	S41		y