

# Plants of Conservation Concern in the Isle of Man 2022

## *Lossreeyn ta Feme Coadey ayns Ellan Vannin 2022*

Plants of Conservation Concern in the Isle of Man (PoCCIoM) 2022 is the first comprehensive assessment of the conservation status of all native and naturalised higher plant species in the Isle of Man.

The primary purpose of this document is to highlight species which are declining in range or are threatened with extinction on our Island.

This assessment uses plant records dating back centuries, along with decades of more recent research including the data gathered from the *New Flora of the Isle of Man* project. A traffic light system of Red (greatest concern), Amber (unfavourable) and Green (least concern) is used to indicate the conservation status of each species or subspecies. Those considered extinct in a Manx context are placed on the Black-list.

Identifying the Manx species of greatest concern enables national prioritisation of conservation strategies, policies, projects and funding. As the comprehensive, up-to-date account of the conservation status of plants in the Isle of Man, PoCCIoM 2022 is an essential resource for conservationists, planners, policy makers and land managers wishing to understand and conserve Manx plants, their habitats and the wider biodiversity that depends upon them.

PoCCIoM 2022 is a Manx Wildlife Trust publication, endorsed by [Manx BirdLife](#), [Manx National Heritage](#) and the [Department for Environment, Food and Agriculture](#) of the Isle of Man Government.



# 1. Methodology

## Data

PoCCIoM 2022 uses the data gathered during the *New Flora of the Isle of Man* project (part funded by DEFA), the botanical 'Rare Species Action Plan' (also funded by DEFA through the *Wildflowers of Mann* initiative), decades of research and centuries of biological records. Despite the large amount of data available, owing to data deficiency in some areas there remains a high level of author subjectivity.

## Assessment

The assessment of conservation status includes recent and historical changes in population and range; localisation of species distribution and the rarity of species (with three sites or fewer resulting in Red-listing and seven sites or fewer resulting in Amber-listing). In addition, the importance of our Manx population in an international context has been assessed. Furthermore, species have been reviewed for critical ecosystem roles and any significant threats posed to them by invasive species or climate change. Those species or subspecies which are outlined below are primarily listed for being found at only a small number of active sites. This is a proxy indicator of abundance, rarity and localisation and is therefore the default criterion for listing.

## Listing

Each species or subspecies is listed on only a single list (Red, Amber or Black) and for only a single reason. Where ambiguity exists, author subjectivity has been used.

For brevity, the Green-list is not included in this document, therefore if a species is not mentioned below, it is either assessed as having *favourable conservation status* or is not considered to be native.

## Definitions

- 'Extinct in the wild' refers to a species or subspecies that is no longer recorded in the wild but is held in cultivation as a Manx native plant by Manx Wildlife Trust for reintroduction projects. Reintroductions will not result in removal from the Black List until populations are shown to be self-sustaining.
- 'Extinct' refers to a species or subspecies that is no longer recorded in the wild.
- 'Active' refers to a site where a plant has been known to occur since the year 2000 (or since 1990 for longer-lived plants in stable habitats). Some records from the various datasets have been excluded at the discretion of the authors as they cannot be verified, for example, populations that were recorded without the use of a 6-figure grid references (or better), those with no recorder name associated with them and those with no descriptive notes attached to the record.
- 'Site' refers to discrete, named sites such as 'Scarlett' or 'Ballaugh Curragh'. Where sites are very extensive such as the 'Ayles Coast' or 'Central Valley', their subdivision may be warranted. Where sites can reasonably be grouped together into a single ecological unit (such as adjacent fields) they may be treated as one site. Such use of 'sites' is preferable to the use of alternatives, including

Ordnance Survey grid squares, as this avoids a genuinely rare plant appearing to be more common through virtue of growing on both sides of the boundary of a grid square.

- ‘Threatened’ refers to species or subspecies that occur in more than 3 sites, but where an identified and likely danger of extinction exists, for example modest rises in sea-level, the shading of habitats by vegetation growth, or the drying up of wetlands.
- ‘Rare – status uncertain’ refers to species or subspecies that are believed to be very rare, but survey data does not yet exist to confirm this. This can be for reasons such as a recent taxonomic change or identification difficulties in certain taxonomic areas.
- ‘Significant decline’ refers to a species or subspecies that has an ongoing trend of decline but is found in more than seven sites and is not yet considered ‘threatened’.
- ‘Ecosystem significance’ refers to a keystone species or subspecies of plant for an important habitat that would not be satisfactorily substituted for by another species or subspecies.
- ‘International significance’ refers to an important population in a British Isles, European or global context.

### Supplementary information

Although not forming part of the listing criteria, the subjective ‘primary reason for decline’, and where appropriate, miscellaneous information on the latest population trend or status of a species is also stated.

### Nomenclature

Nomenclature follows Stace, C.A. (2010) *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., Cambridge. For ease, any reference to ‘species’ in this document may also refer to subspecies.

### Sources of data

The various lists are primarily derived from the ‘Recorder 6’ live database that is under continuous update and review and which feeds into the [NBN Atlas Isle of Man](#) database. In addition, a wide variety of recently published reports and journal articles were used. The full source data that have been critically examined are:

#### Publications:

- Sayle, T., Lamb, J., Colvin, A., Harris, B. (1995), [Isle of Man Ecological Habitat Survey Phase 1 Report \(1991-94\)](#), DAFF
- Dubbeldam, A. & Tomlinson, P. (2013), *Phase 2 Botanical Re-Survey Report*, DEFA
- Ryan, F. (2001), *River Corridor Survey 2000*, Vol. 1-17, Manx Wildlife Trust
- Manx Nature Conservation Trust (1997), *Road Verge Survey*, MNCT
- Dubbeldam, A. (2010), *Conservation and Sensitive Verges: Condition Report 2010*, Manx Wildlife Trust
- Lamb, J. (1995), *Ramsey Wildlife Report 1993-4*, Manx Nature Conservation Trust

- Lamb, J. (1999), *A Terrestrial Survey of the Coast of the Isle of Man*, Manx Wildlife Trust
- Dubbeldam, A. (2011), [Oak/Hazel Woodlands on the Isle of Man](#), Manx Wildlife Trust
- *Ayres National Nature Reserve Annual Report* (various), DAFF/DEFA
- Spencer, E.L. (2005), *Saltmarshes of the Isle of Man*, DPhil thesis, University of Liverpool
- Garrad, L.S. (1972), *The Naturalist in the Isle of Man*, David & Charles
- Allen, D.E. (1984), *Flora of the Isle of Man*, Manx Museum & National Trust

### Surveys, datasets and herbaria:

- Additional data from the Phase 2 (1994-96) Ecological Survey, DAFF
- *New Flora of the Isle of Man* project; a detailed all-Island survey from 2008-2022
- Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland's recorder paper and card records
- L.S. Garrad's neophyte archive
- Manx Museum & National Trust herbarium
- Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew) herbarium
- Natural History Museum (London) herbarium

### Updates

PoCCIoM will be periodically updated in order to remain abreast of future survey, analysis, indigenous status and taxonomic updates. As our taxonomic understanding of micro-species such as hawkweeds and eyebrights becomes clearer, these will be included at micro-species rather than aggregate level. It is hoped that future work can be extended into lower plants.

### Feedback

Manx Wildlife Trust, the authors, and those organisations which have endorsed this document recognize that this work is not perfect and will contain errors. All feedback and records of listed species are gratefully received; please contact [andree@mwt.im](mailto:andree@mwt.im)

## 2. Key findings

Data deficiency, recent and ongoing taxonomic changes and identification uncertainties of the most complex groups (where 'aggregate species' are often used) makes determining the exact number of Manx species of flora very difficult. This project has found that the Manx flora comprises approximately 500 species of native and naturalised species. All 500 species, along with selected subspecies, were assessed for their conservation status for PoCCIoM 2022:

**41% (207 species) were found to be of conservation concern:**

- ***Y Rolley Doo***  
9% (45 species) of our flora that largely arrived after the last Ice Age and before the severance of the Island from the surrounding landmasses are **extinct** (or **extinct in the wild**) and placed on the Black List. While some of these losses are historical, almost half of our known local extinctions have taken place since protection of our native plants was provided by law in 1990 by the Wildlife Act. It is considered highly likely that others have gone extinct before being recorded. Our rarest plant, the Spindle, survives as just a single tree. However, there is hope; three species extinct in the wild still exist in cultivation and Juniper has recently been reintroduced.
- ***Y Rolley Jiarg***  
15% (78 species) were placed on the Red List and are of **greatest** conservation concern.
- ***Y Rolley Amber***  
17% (84 species) were placed on the Amber List and are of **unfavourable** conservation status.
- ***Y Rolley Glass***  
59% (293 species) were placed on the Green List and are of **least** conservation concern.

### 3. The Red List Y Rolley Jiarg

Species of wild plant in the Isle of Man that are of **greatest** conservation concern:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Protection	Primary Reason for Decline/Status	Reason for Listing
1. Allseed	<i>Radiola linoides</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
2. Annual knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>		Changes in farming practices, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
3. Blunt-flowered rush	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
4. Blunt-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
5. Common cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
6. Common sea-lavender	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Climate change	3 or fewer active sites
7. Cowberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idea</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
8. Crab apple (native population)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
9. Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
10. Divided sedge	<i>Carex divisa</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
11. Dwarf willow	<i>Salix herbacea</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
12. Dyer's greenweed	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>		Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
13. Early dog-violet	<i>Viola reichbenbachiana</i>		Unknown	3 or fewer active sites
14. Early marsh-orchid <i>coccinea</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata coccinea</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
15. Early-purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
16. Fat duckweed	<i>Lemna gibba</i>		Increasing	3 or fewer active sites
17. Few-flowered spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
18. Field gentian	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
19. Flattened meadow-grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites

20. Floating bur-reed	<i>Sparganium natans</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
21. Greater bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
22. Greater pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
23. Hare's-foot clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
24. Hawkweed (all species)	<i>Hieracium</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
25. Heath cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
26. Hybrid tufted-sedge	<i>Carex acuta x nigra</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
27. Isle of Man cabbage	<i>Coincya monensis</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Climate change	3 or fewer active sites
28. Ivy-leaved bellflower	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
29. Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Schedule 7	Increasing (reintroduced)	3 or fewer active sites
30. Killarney fern	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Schedule 7	Unknown	3 or fewer active sites
31. Knotted pearlwort	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
32. Least bur-reed	<i>Sparganium minimum</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
33. Lesser pond-sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
34. Lesser tussock-sedge	<i>Carex diandra</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
35. Lesser twayblade	<i>Listera cordata</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
36. Lesser water-plantain	<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
37. Long-stalked crane's-bill	<i>Geranium collumbinum</i>		Unknown	3 or fewer active sites
38. Long-stalked yellow-sedge	<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
39. Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
40. Maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Schedule 7	Threatened	Threatened
41. Marsh yellow-cress	<i>Rorippa palustris</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
42. Meadow oat-grass	<i>Helictotrichon pratense</i>		Increasing (recent coloniser)	3 or fewer active sites

43. Narrow buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
44. Nodding bur-marigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
45. Northern knotgrass	<i>Polygonum boreale</i>		Unknown	3 or fewer active sites
46. O’Kelly’s common spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii okellyi</i>	Schedule 7	Data deficient	Rare – status uncertain
47. Oysterplant	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Schedule 7	Climate change	3 or fewer active sites
48. Pale butterwort	<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
49. Pale flax	<i>Linum bienne</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
50. Pedunculate water-starwort	<i>Callitriche brutia</i>		Data deficient	Rare – status uncertain
51. Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
52. Pink water-speedwell	<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
53. Purple milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus danicus</i>		Habitat change, Climate change	Threatened
54. Purple ramping-fumitory	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>		Data deficient	Rare – status uncertain
55. Quaking-grass (Shaking-grass)	<i>Briza media</i>		Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
56. Reflexed saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinella distans</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
57. Sea wormwood	<i>Seriphidium maritimum</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
58. Seaside pansy	<i>Viola tricolor curtisii</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
59. Shepherd’s cress	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
60. Slender sandwort	<i>Arenaria leptoclados</i>		Unknown	3 or fewer active sites
61. Smooth cat’s-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
62. Southern polypody	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
63. Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
64. Spring sandwort	<i>Minuartia verna</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
65. Strawberry clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites



66. Subterranean clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneanum</i>		Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
67. Suffocated clover	<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>		Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
68. Thread-leaved water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>		Stable	3 or fewer active sites
69. Tubular water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
70. White sedge	<i>Carex curta</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
71. White waterlily	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>		Habitat change, Habitat loss	3 or fewer active sites
72. Wilson's filmy-fern	<i>Hymenophyllum wilsonii</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	3 or fewer active sites
73. Wood fescue	<i>Festuca altissima</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
74. Wood melick	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
75. Wood vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Impact of invasive species	3 or fewer active sites
76. Yellow bartsia	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>		Habitat change	3 or fewer active sites
77. Yellow water-lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	Threatened
78. Common cord-grass *	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Schedule 8	Stable	3 or fewer active sites

\* Common cord-grass *Spartina anglica* meets the red-list criteria but has harmful ecological impacts elsewhere.

## 4. The Amber List Y Rolley Amber

Species of wild plant in the Isle of Man that are of **unfavourable** conservation status:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Protection	Primary Reason for Decline/Status	Reason for Listing
1. Annual sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
2. Bay willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>		Stable	Significant decline
3. Bee orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Schedule 7	Increasing	4-7 active sites
4. Beech fern	<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	4-7 active sites
5. Bitter-vetch	<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
6. Black bog-rush	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
7. Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
8. Black nightshade (native population)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		Increasing	4-7 active sites
9. Blue water-speedwell	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
10. Blunt-fruited water-starwort	<i>Callitriche obtusangula</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
11. Bog-myrtle	<i>Myrica gale</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
12. Brown sedge	<i>Carex disticha</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
13. Bur chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
14. Common broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
15. Common club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
16. Common fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
17. Common glasswort	<i>Salicornia europaea</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
18. Common milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>		Habitat change	Significant decline
19. Common twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Habitat loss	Significant decline

20. Corn mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>		Impact of invasive species	4-7 active sites
21. Creeping yellow-cress	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
22. Dotted sedge	<i>Carex punctata</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
23. Dune cornsalad	<i>Valeriana locusta</i> var. <i>dunensis</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
24. Dune fescue	<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
25. Early forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
26. Early marsh-orchid <i>incarnata</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata incarnata</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	Significant decline
27. Eelgrass	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Schedule 7	Increasing	Ecosystem significance
28. Elm (all species)	<i>Ulmus</i>		Disease	International significance
29. Fennel pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
30. Fenugreek	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
31. Field mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>		Habitat change	Significant decline
32. Floating club-rush	<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i>	Schedule 7	Increasing	4-7 active sites
33. Giant fescue	<i>Festuca gigantea</i>		Increasing	4-7 active sites
34. Grass-leaved orache	<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
35. Greater butterfly-orchid	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	Significant decline
36. Greater spearwort	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	4-7 active sites
37. Greater tussock-sedge	<i>Carex paniculata</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
38. Grey club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>		Habitat change	Significant decline
39. Hard-grass	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
40. Hard shield-fern	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
41. Hay-scented buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
42. Heath pearlwort	<i>Sagina subulata</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites

43. Hybrid water-speedwell	<i>Veronica x lackschweitzii</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
44. Ivy broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>		Increasing	4-7 active sites
45. Ivy-leaved duckweed	<i>Lemna triscula</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
46. Knotted hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
47. Lesser marshwort	<i>Apium inundatum</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
48. Lesser skullcap	<i>Scutellaria minor</i>		Stable	Significant decline
49. Mare's-tail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
50. Marsh hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
51. Moonwort	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
52. Narrow-fruited water-cress	<i>Nasturtium microphyllum</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
53. Native oak	<i>Quercus x rosacea</i>		Stable	Ecosystem significance
54. Northern yellow-cress	<i>Rorippa islandica</i>	Schedule 7	Increasing	International significance
55. Pale sedge	<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
56. Parsley fern	<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	4-7 active sites
57. Parsley water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
58. Pond water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
59. Portland spurge	<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
60. Purple glasswort	<i>Salicornia ramosissima</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
61. Purple willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
62. Rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
63. Rough clover	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
64. Saltmarsh flat-sedge	<i>Blysmus rufus</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
65. Sand cat's-tail	<i>Phleum arenarium</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites

66. Sea aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
67. Sea club-rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
68. Sea-purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
69. Sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
70. Slender club-rush	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
71. Slender spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
72. Small-fruited yellow-sedge	<i>Carex viridula viridula</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
73. Spiked water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
74. Spotted medick	<i>Medicago arabica</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
75. Spring vetch	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites
76. Sticky stork's-bill	<i>Erodium lebelii</i>		Changes in farming practices	4-7 active sites
77. Various-leaved water-starwort	<i>Callitriche platycarpa</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
78. Whorled caraway	<i>Carum verticillatum</i>		Habitat change, Habitat loss	Significant decline
79. Wood small-reed	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
80. Wood speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Schedule 7	Stable	4-7 active sites
81. Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
82. Yellow horned-poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>		Stable	4-7 active sites
83. Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>		Increasing	4-7 active sites
84. Yellow oat-grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>		Habitat change	4-7 active sites

## 5. The Black List Y Rolley Doo

Species of wild plant thought to be **extinct** on the Isle of Man:

\*Denotes 'extinct in the wild' which are maintained only in captive cultivation by Manx Wildlife Trust, or are undergoing reintroduction but are not yet self-sustaining.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Protection	Suspected Primary Reason for Extinction	Approximate Date of Extinction
1. Agrimony*	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat loss	2010s
2. Alpine clubmoss	<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1920s
3. Autumn lady's-tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>		Habitat change	2000s
4. Bladder-sedge	<i>Carex vesicaria</i>		Habitat change	1910s
5. Burnet-saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	2010s
6. Carlina thistle	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	2000s
7. Celery-leaved buttercup*	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	2010s
8. Chalk fragrant-orchid	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1990s
9. Common wintergreen	<i>Pyrola minor</i>	Schedule 7	Impact of invasive species (suspected)	2000s
10. Cowbane	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>		Habitat change	1880s
11. Dense-flowered orchid	<i>Neotinia maculata</i>	Schedule 7	Unknown	1980s
12. Deptford pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>		Habitat change, Habitat loss	1870s
13. Dioecious sedge	<i>Carex dioica</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Habitat loss	1990s
14. Dodder	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1990s
15. Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>		Habitat change	1910s
16. Frog orchid	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1960s
17. Golden dock*	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>		Habitat change	2010s
18. Greater broomrape	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	Schedule 7	Unknown	1950s
19. Hairy-brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>		Habitat change	2000s

20. Horned pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1950s
21. Lesser bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i>		Habitat change	1900s
22. Lesser butterfly-orchid	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	2000s
23. Lesser clubmoss	<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1980s
24. Mountain everlasting	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>		Habitat change	1930s
25. Mountain pansy	<i>Viola lutea</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1880s
26. Mousetail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i>		Habitat change	1810s
27. Oak fern	<i>Lymnocardiid dryopteris</i>		Habitat change	1990s
28. Pale dog-violet	<i>Viola lactea</i>		Habitat change	1880s
29. Perfoliate pondweed	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>		Habitat change	1990s
30. Pillwort	<i>Pilulifera globulifera</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	1860s
31. Red pondweed	<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>		Habitat change	1990s
32. Rock sea-lavender	<i>Limonium binervosum agg.</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Climate change	2000s
33. Rue-leaved saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>		Habitat change	1900s
34. Seaside centauray	<i>Centaureum littorale</i>		Unknown	1970s
35. Stag's-horn clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change	2000s
36. Stone bramble	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>		Habitat change	1930s
37. Three-nerved sandwort	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>		Habitat change	2000s
38. Variegated horsetail	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>		Habitat loss	1850s
39. Viper's-bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Schedule 7	Habitat change, Habitat loss	1920s
40. Viviparous sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca vivipara</i>		Habitat change	1770s
41. Whorl-grass	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>		Habitat change	2000s
42. Whorled water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>		Habitat loss	1970s

43. Wood stitchwort	<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>		Habitat change	1850s
44. Yellow saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>		Habitat change	1830s
45. Yellow-vetch	<i>Vicia lutea</i>		Unknown	1900s

## 6. Further Information

[NBN Atlas Isle of Man](#) is the central repository for Manx flora data and can be searched by species or by area. General enquiries should be directed to lead author Andree Dubbeldam, andree@mwt.im

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**Andree Dubbeldam & David Bellamy**  
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