

Report under The Conservation of Habitats and  
Species Regulations 2017 (as amended),  
Regulation 9A

**2019-2024**

Conservation status assessment for the species:

**S6199 - Jersey tiger moth**  
***(Euplagia quadripunctaria)***

**England**



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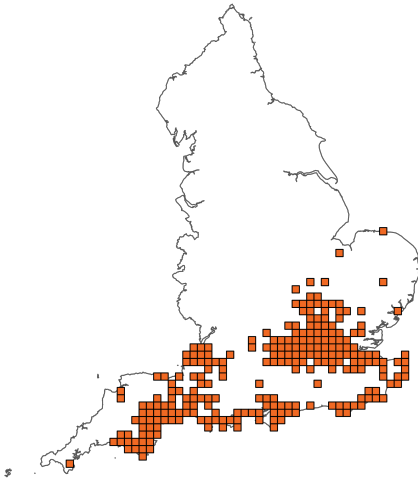
### **Important note - Please read**

- The information in this document represents the England Report under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Regulation 9A, for the period 2019-2024.
- It is based on supporting information provided by Natural England, which is documented separately.
- The Habitats Regulations reporting 2019-2024 Approach Document provides details on how this supporting information contributed to the UK Report and the fields that were completed for each parameter.
- Maps showing the distribution and range of the species are included.
- Explanatory notes (where provided) are included at the end. These provide additional audit trail information to that included within the assessments. Further underpinning explanatory notes are available in the related country reports.
- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory; and/or (iii) the field was not relevant to this species (section 12 National Site Network coverage for Annex II species).

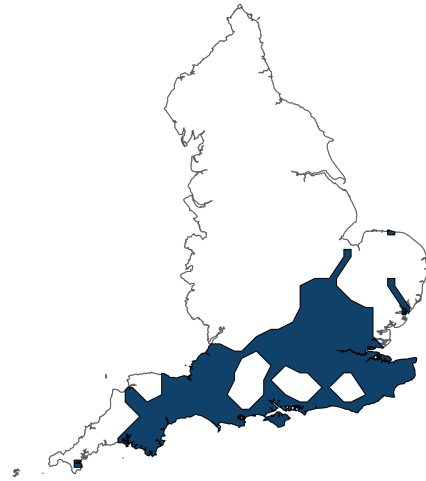
Further details on the approach to the Habitats Regulations Reporting 2019-2024 are available on the [JNCC website](#).

## Assessment Summary: Jersey tiger moth

### Distribution Map



### Range Map



**Figure 1:** England distribution and range map for S6199 - Jersey tiger moth (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*). Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority. The 10km grid square distribution map is based on available species records within the current reporting period.

**Table 1:** Table summarising the conservation status for S6199 - Jersey tiger moth (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*). Overall conservation status for species is based on assessments of range, population, habitat for the species, and future prospects.

## Overall Conservation Status (see section 11)

Favourable (FV)

## Breakdown of Overall Conservation Status

Range (see section 5)	Favourable (FV)
Population (see section 6)	Favourable (FV)
Habitat for the species (see section 7)	Favourable (FV)
Future prospects (see section 10)	Favourable (FV)

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## National Level

### 1. General information

1.1 Country	England
1.2 Species code	S6199
1.3 Species scientific name	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name	Jersey tiger moth
Annex(es)	II

### 2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2019-2024
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map; Method used	Insufficient or no data available

#### 2.5 Additional information

Only data extracted from the NBN under appropriate licensing was used to produce the maps. This data is not up to date and the distribution and range maps are believed to be unlikely to reflect the full present coverage of Jersey Tiger.

### 3. Information related to Annex V Species

#### 3.1 Is the species taken in the wild / exploited?

#### 3.2 What measures have been taken?

##### a) Regulations regarding access to property

##### b) Temporary or local prohibition on the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation

##### c) Regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens

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**d) Application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations**

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**e) Establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas**

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**f) Regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale, or transport for sale of specimens**

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**g) Breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species**

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**Other measures**

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**Other measures description**

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### **3.3: Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)**

#### **a) Unit**

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**Table 2:** Quantity taken from the wild during the reporting period (see 3.3a for units). For species with defined hunting seasons, Season 1 refers to 2018/2019 (autumn 2018 to spring 2019), and Season 6 to 2023/2024. For species without hunting seasons, data are reported by calendar year: Year 1 is 2019, and Year 6 is 2024.

	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
<b>b) Minimum</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>c) Maximum</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>d) Unknown</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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### **3.4: Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild; Method used**

#### **3.5: Additional information**

No additional information

## Biogeographical Level

### 4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs ATL

#### 4.2 Sources of information

See section 14 References

### 5. Range

5.1 Surface area (km<sup>2</sup>) 35,903

5.2 Short-term trend; Period 2013-2024

5.3 Short-term trend; Direction Increasing

5.4 Short-term trend;  
Magnitude

a) Estimated minimum

b) Estimated maximum

c) Pre-defined range

d) Unknown

e) Type of estimate

f) Rate of decrease

5.5 Short-term trend; Method used Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

5.6 Long-term trend; Period

5.7 Long-term trend; Direction

5.8 Long-term trend;  
Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

c) Rate of decrease

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**5.9 Long-term trend; Method used****5.10 Favourable Reference Range (FRR)**

a) Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	20,854
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b) Pre-defined increment	
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c) Unknown	No
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d) Method used	Other
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**e) Quality of information****5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range**

a) Change	Yes
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b) Genuine change	Yes
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c) Improved knowledge or more accurate data	No
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d) Different method	No
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e) No information	No
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f) Other reason	No
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g) Main reason	Genuine change
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**5.12 Additional information**

Jersey Tiger continues to substantially increase its range in southern England. Although this has not been captured clearly in the NBN records available to support mapping for this round, it is evident on recent maps of records maintained by County Moth Groups on their websites.

## 6. Population

6.1 Year or period	2019-2024
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**6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)**

a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
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<b>b) Minimum</b>	
<b>c) Maximum</b>	
<b>d) Best single value</b>	37,500
<b>6.3 Type of estimate</b>	Best estimate
<b>6.4 Quality of extrapolation to reporting unit</b>	low
<b>6.5 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)</b>	
<b>a) Unit</b>	
<b>b) Minimum</b>	
<b>c) Maximum</b>	
<b>d) Best single value</b>	
<b>e) Type of estimate</b>	
<b>6.6 Population size; Method used</b>	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
<b>6.7 Short-term trend; Period</b>	2013-2024
<b>6.8 Short-term trend; Direction</b>	Increasing
<b>6.9 Short-term trend; Magnitude</b>	
<b>a) Estimated minimum</b>	
<b>b) Estimated maximum</b>	
<b>c) Pre-defined range</b>	Increasing > 100%
<b>d) Unknown</b>	No
<b>e) Type of estimate</b>	Best estimate
<b>f) Rate of decrease</b>	
<b>6.10 Short-term trend; Method used</b>	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
<b>6.11 Long-term trend; Period</b>	

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**6.12 Long-term trend;  
Direction**

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**6.13 Long-term trend;  
Magnitude**

**a) Minimum**

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**b) Maximum**

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**c) Confidence interval**

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**d) Rate of decrease**

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**6.14 Long-term trend; Method  
used**

**6.15 Favourable Reference Population (FRP)**

**ai) Population size** 1,200

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**a ii) Unit** number of map 1x1 km grid cells

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**b) Pre-defined increment**

---

**c) Unknown** No

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**d) Method used** Expert opinion

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**e) Quality of information** low

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**6.16 Change and reason for change in population size**

**a) Change** Yes

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**b) Genuine change** Yes

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**c) Improved knowledge or  
more accurate data** No

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**d) Different method** No

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**e) No information** No

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**f) Other reason** No

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**g) Main reason** Genuine change

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**6.17 Additional information**

The change in population of Jersey Tiger is a genuine change as identified by many amateur moth trappers around England who have been trapping for a number of years and County Moth Group maps clearly show recent increases in range.

**6.18 Age structure, mortality and reproduction deviation**      No deviation from normal

## 7. Habitat for the species

### 7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat (for long-term survival)

a) Is area of occupied habitat sufficient?      Yes

b) Is quality of occupied habitat sufficient?      Yes

c) If No or Unknown, is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality?

### 7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat; Method used

a) Sufficiency of area of occupied habitat; Method used      Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

b) Sufficiency of quality of occupied habitat; Method used      Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

7.3 Short-term trend; Period      2019-2024

7.4 Short-term trend; Direction      Stable

7.5 Short-term trend; Method used      Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

7.6 Long-term trend; Period

7.7 Long-term trend; Direction

7.8 Long-term trend; Method used

## 7.9 Additional information

The Habitat for the species is reported as stable, whereas the range and population are increasing. This is because the species is rapidly expanding its range and population northwards, presumably in response to climate change. It is quite broad in its habitat usage (which includes parks & gardens in suburban areas) and so it is expanding its range to occupy habitat already present, rather than responding to an increase in available habitat.

## 8. Main pressures

### 8.1 Characterisation of pressures

**Table 3:** Pressures affecting the species, including timing and importance/impact ranking. Pressures are defined as factors acting currently and/or during the reporting period (2019–2024). Rankings are: High (direct/immediate influence and/or large spatial extent) and Medium (moderate direct/immediate influence, mainly indirect and/or regional extent).

Pressure	Timing	Ranking
No pressures		

### 8.2 Sources of information

See section 14 References

### 8.3 Additional information

No additional information

## 9. Conservation measures

### 9.1: Status of measures

a) Are measures needed? No

b) Indicate the status of measures

9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken

9.4 Response to measures

## 9.5 List of main conservation measures

**Table 4:** Key conservation measures addressing current pressures and/or anticipated threats during the next two reporting periods (2025–2036). Measures are ranked by importance/impact: High (direct/immediate influence and/or large spatial extent) and Medium (moderate direct/immediate influence, mainly indirect and/or regional extent).

Conservation measure	Ranking
No conservation measures	

## 9.6 Additional information

Jersey Tiger is rapidly expanding its range and population without any conservation interventions. It is considered that there are no threats and since it is increasing naturally no conservation measures are currently required.

## 10. Future prospects

### 10.1a Future trends of parameters

<b>ai) Range</b>	Very Positive - increasing >1% (more than one percent) per year on average
<b>bi) Population</b>	Very Positive - increasing >1% (more than one percent) per year on average
<b>ci) Habitat for the species</b>	Overall stable

### 10.1b Future prospects of parameters

<b>aii) Range</b>	Good
<b>bii) Population</b>	Good
<b>cii) Habitat for the species</b>	Good

### 10.2 Additional information

The reason for the future trend in habitat (10.1 c i) being stable and the future trends in population (10.1 b i) and range (10.1 a i) being very positive is that the species is expanding its range and increasing its population to use available habitat in new areas, but the amount of habitat itself is not changing.

## 11. Conclusions

**11.1 Range** Favourable (FV)

**11.2 Population** Favourable (FV)

**11.3 Habitat for the species** Favourable (FV)

**11.4 Future prospects** Favourable (FV)

**11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status** Favourable (FV)

**11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status** Improving

### 11.7 Change and reason for change in conservation status

This field is not reported as the period 2019-2024 marks the first instance in which conservation status has been assessed at the national level, meaning no comparisons to previous reports can be drawn.

### 11.7 Change and reason for change in conservation status trend

This field is not reported as the period 2019-2024 marks the first instance in which conservation status has been assessed at the national level, meaning no comparisons to previous reports can be drawn.

### 11.8 Additional information

Conclusion on Range reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Range surface area is increasing; and (ii) the current Range surface area is more than the Favourable Reference Range.

Conclusion on Population reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Population size is increasing; and (ii) the current Population size is not less than the Favourable Reference Population.

Conclusion on Habitat for the species reached because: (i) the area of occupied habitat is sufficiently large for the long-term survival of the species; and (iii) the short-term trend in area of habitat is stable.

Conclusion on Future prospects reached because: (i) the Future prospects for Range are good; (ii) the Future prospects for Population are good; and (iii) the Future prospects for Habitat for the species are good.

Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Favourable because all of the conclusions are Favourable.

Overall trend in Conservation Status is based on the combination of the shortterm trends for Range – improving, Population – improving, and Habitat for the species – stable.

Overall assessment of Conservation Status has not changed since 2019.

## 12. UK National Site Network (pSCIs, SCIs, SACs) coverage for Annex II species

### 12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network

<b>a) Unit</b>	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
<b>b) Minimum</b>	1,500
<b>c) Maximum</b>	2,638
<b>d) Best single value</b>	2,638
<b>12.2 Type of estimate</b>	Best estimate
<b>12.3 Population size inside the network; Method used</b>	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
<b>12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network; Direction</b>	Increasing
<b>12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network; Method used</b>	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data
<b>12.6 Short-term trend of habitat for the species inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network; Direction</b>	Stable
<b>12.7 Short-term trend of habitat for the species inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network; Method used</b>	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

### 12.8 Additional information

Jersey Tiger now occupies almost all parts of southern England. It can be assumed that 50% of 1x1km squares within the area of occupation now host Jersey Tiger. The figures given are an estimate as they can not easily be calculated.

## **13. Complementary information**

### **13.1 Justification of percentage thresholds for trends**

No justification information

### **13.2 Trans-boundary assessment**

No trans-boundary assessment information

### **13.2 Other relevant information**

No other relevant information

## 14. References

### Biogeographical and marine regions

#### 4.2 Sources of information

NBN Atlas - [https://records.nbnatlas.org/occurrences/search?q=lsid:NBNSYS000006153&fq=occurrence\\_status:present&nbn\\_loading=true](https://records.nbnatlas.org/occurrences/search?q=lsid:NBNSYS000006153&fq=occurrence_status:present&nbn_loading=true)

tab\_recordsView

Norfolk Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://www.norfolkmoths.co.uk/index.php?bf=20670>

Suffolk Moth Group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://suffolkmoths.co.uk/?bf=20670>

Bedfordshire Moth Group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://bedfordshiremoths.co.uk/?bf=20670>

Herts and Middlesex Moth Group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://hertsmiddxmoths.uk/?bf=20670>

Cambridgeshire Moth Group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://cambsmoths.co.uk/?bf=20670>

Huntingdon Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://www.hmbg.org/Search/Species?searchname=72.030&action=search>

West Midlands Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://westmidlandsmoths.co.uk/?bf=20670>

Upper Thames Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://upperthamesmoths.co.uk/?bf=20670&c=y>

Devon Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://devonmoths.uk/?bf=20670>

Dorset Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://dorsetmoths.co.uk/?bf=20670>

Essex Field Club web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://www.essexfieldclub.org.uk/portal.php/p/Species+Account/s/Euplagia%20quadripunctaria>

Kent Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://kentmoths.org/species/euplagia-quadripunctaria>

Hampshire Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://www.hantsmoths.org.uk/lep.php?code=72.030>

Sussex Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger -

Somerset Moth group web page for Jersey Tiger - <https://www.somersetmoths.org/species/euplagia-quadripunctaria?tab=distribution>

Butterfly Conservation, 2024, Species of the Month Jersey Tiger - <https://butterfly-conservation.org/news-and-blog/species-of-the-month-jersey-tiger>

## **Main pressures**

### **8.2 Sources of information**

No sources of information

## 15. Explanatory Notes

Field label	Note
5.10: Favourable Reference Range (FRR)	The FRR is the same as in 2013 and 2019. The value is considered to be large enough to support a viable population and no lower than the range estimate when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further information see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.
6.2: Population size	Complete data for this rapidly increasing species was unavailable. The population size was estimated. The method used was to calculate the number of complete 100km squares occupied and estimate the part 100km squares occupied by Jersey Tiger and scaling this up to the number of 1x1 grid cells.
6.8: Short-term trend; Direction	Distribution maps from County moth group web sites show a large increase in distribution over southern England compared to that mapped in the previous reporting round.
6.9: Short-term trend; Magnitude	The magnitude of change could not be calculated as data was unavailable.
5.3: Short-term trend; Direction	The measured range for 2025 is similar to that presented in 2019. This will partly reflect the change in mapping methodology with less data being available to inform distribution mapping for the current round, due to the complexity of licensing data from potential contributors. However, it is widely acknowledged (e.g. Butterfly Conservation, 2024) that the species distribution and range is continuing to increase.