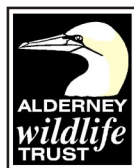


# Alderney West Coast and Burhou Islands Ramsar Site Annual Review : 2016

**Reported by: Filip Wieckowski and Abbie Ferrar**

**Reviewed by: Roland Gauvain, Lindsay Pyne, Dr Mel Broadhurst**



Alderney Wildlife Trust  
48 Victoria Street  
Alderney, GY9 3TA  
Channel Islands

[ramsar@alderneywildlife.org](mailto:ramsar@alderneywildlife.org)  
[www.alderneywildlife.org](http://www.alderneywildlife.org)

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## 1. Introduction

In 2016 the Alderney West Coast and Burhou Islands Ramsar Site went into the final year of its second five-year Management Strategy (ARS2).

This document reviews the planned works for 2016 as outlined in the Annual Action Programme, approved by the General Services Committee of the States of Alderney.

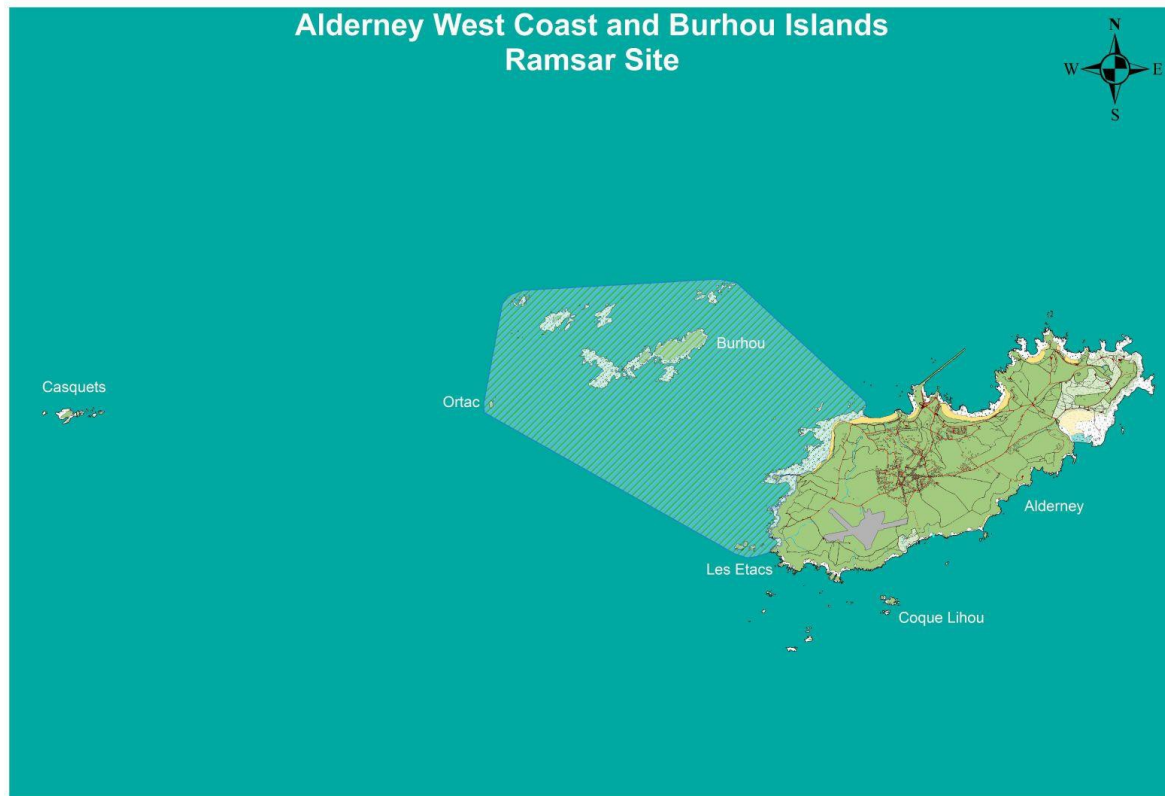


Figure 1. Shows the Ramsar site boundary in relation to Alderney and all other surrounding islets.

## 2. Objectives

The objectives of the 2016 Annual Action Programme were as follows;

### 2.1. Seabirds:

- Continuation of all seabird monitoring on Burhou, Alderney and other Islets, with the exception of the breeding Shags on Burhou, where surveys were suspended after a review of the effort by the Ramsar Steering Group (RSG) which reached the decision to suspend the survey as the results were found not to justify the level of disturbance .
- Re-installation of Gannet Cam on Ortac and Puffin Cam on Burhou to coincide with our LIVE: Teaching Through Nature programme.

- Continuation of Storm-Petrel ringing with the Channel Island Ringing Scheme and using playback methods to accurately estimate the Burhou breeding population.
- Continuation of Gull ringing on Burhou, inclusive of Herring, Great Black-backed and Lesser Black-backed Gulls.
- Continuation of Gannet ringing on Ortac and Les Etacs, focussing on immature birds.
- Signpost and exclusion zone placement for public awareness of nesting Ringed Plovers at Platte Saline, Clonque and Saye, with regular monitoring of the three sites.
- Signpost placement for public awareness of nesting Common Terns at Bibette Head.
- Signpost placement alerting the public to the closed season on Burhou, at four main landing points on Burhou.
- Ramsar specific interpretation board placement on Burhou and at the Guns.
- Participation in the 2015/16 National Seabird Census for the Channel Islands as a part of a wider UK National Seabird Census.

## 2.2. Terrestrial:

- Phase 1 Habitat survey of Coque Lihou, South Cliffs and Burhou.
- Small mammal trapping on Burhou using Longworth traps and hair traps to understand what, if anything is present.
- Monitoring of the invasive Hottentot-fig will continue on Burhou.
- Mapping of Bracken on Burhou

## 2.3. Marine:

- Marine intertidal habitat mapping of Burhou and South Cliffs.
- Intertidal strandline survey of Clonque Bay and Hannaine Bay.
- Intertidal species surveys of Clonque Bay, which include locally important species and invasive species.
- Sub-tidal habitat and species assessments of Clonque Bay, using snorkel and video techniques.
- Intertidal or sub-tidal eelgrass survey, using snorkel and video techniques.
- Continuation of marine mammal species surveys.

- Promoting marine mammal species and other marine species recordings by relevant marine users and the public.
- Three MSc academic research projects:
  1. Ecology of intertidal rock-pool habitats
  2. Barnacle population dynamics: measuring future climate change impacts on Alderney
  3. Investigating the invasive species *Sargassum muticum* on Alderney

#### 2.4. Events:

- Continuation of boat tours on Sula to increase public awareness of the Ramsar site while contributing to costs.
- Continuation of LIVE: Teaching Through Nature programme.

#### 2.5. Legislation:

- Working towards the establishment of an Alderney Conservation Act which will deliver legislative protection for Alderney's key environments and habitats.
- Drafting a review of the Bird Protection (Alderney) Ordinance 2005.
- Use any potential opportunities that may arise to establish a Channel Islands Steering Group to ensure standardisation and thus comparable data between Islands.

#### 2.6. Pending:

- Any marine renewables work that may be contracted within Alderney's territorial waters.

### 3. Review

#### 3.1 Seabirds

##### 3.1.1 Monitoring

After consultation with several seabird experts and NGOs in the UK and across Europe seabird monitoring methodologies were revised this year in order to make the best use of resources and guarantee high quality data for the future. The methods remain the same for the majority of species with a simple rotation system to be affected going forward.

The main changes concern Atlantic Puffin. It has been decided that as of 2017 vantage point burrow watches will be discontinued and replaced with a raft count at the beginning and

end of the season. The burrow entrances will also be checked for signs of use at the end of the season. Refer to table 1 and 2 in Appendix 1.

### **3.1.2 Cameras**

Three cameras were set up on Burhou this year; Puffin Cam, Close-up Cam and Views of Burhou Cam. These proved successful throughout the season and were streamed in the AWT shop on Victoria Street as well as on the AWT website.

Unforeseen boat issues meant we lost the bulk of the Gannet Cam set-up on Ortac to the winter storms. Given that Gannet-Cam was not as popular as was anticipated we decided to focus efforts and resources on the ever popular Puffin Cam, adding an interactive pan-tilt zoom camera to the array on Burhou.

For 2016 we contracted an external streaming host which made the live-stream far more reliable than in previous years. This will continue in the future.

### **3.1.4 Ringing**

In 2016 the ringing effort within the Ramsar Site was coordinated with the help of the newly established Alderney Bird Observatory (ABO). It is intended that ongoing ringing effort will be delivered through the ABO in the next 5 year strategy with the Ramsar Office co-ordinating the over-arching workload and through this we look to establish Alderney, through the work of the AWT/ABO as a leader in data collection with an emphasis on the conservation of European birds.

#### ***Puffin***

Unfortunately the data for 2016 is not available to say if the population is stable. For the next 5 year strategy a more in-depth study on the puffin colony is a focus. Although the puffins have not been ringed historically and were not ringed a proposal to ring this population is being written and will be trailed in 2017. The colony on the eastern side of Burhou seems to be relocating to the south west which is increasing in size, possibly due to increased gull activity.

#### ***Gannet***

The colonies on Ortac and Les Etacs were both entered once in 2016 to deploy rings.

The visit to Ortac was timed to coincide with the deployment of the T.A.G tags (see 3.4.3) to minimise disturbance and use resources efficiently. Both standard metal rings and plastic colour rings were used in the two colonies.

The colour rings will enable gannets to be re-sighted in future years without the need to enter the colony to gather data.

## ***Auks***

The same team that entered the gannet colonies also visited the offshore islet Coque Lihou (which lies outside of the Ramsar Site), where the bulk of shag, guillemot and razorbill are found breeding in Alderney's territorial waters. Opportunistic ringing was carried out on these three species as and when nests were found with chicks of ring-able size.

## ***Gulls***

A team of six spent a single day on Burhou ringing all Lesser Black-backed and Herring gull chicks on and around the nest. In previous years two trips have been carried out but this year a single visit was trialled to minimise disturbance. However, on a subsequent visit several juvenile birds were sighted without rings showing that a second visit is necessary to ring the majority of birds each year. As of 2017 two trips will be reinstated.

Great Black-backed gull chicks were ringed opportunistically both on Burhou and Coque Lihou.

## ***Shag***

Opportunistic ringing was carried out on the shags on Burhou this year; when chicks were found while carrying out other work they were ringed. The decision was made not to monitor the shags too closely this year due to excessive disturbance both to the shags and the neighbouring gull colonies.

## ***Storm-Petrel***

A team of seven people spent two days on Burhou to ring the storm-petrel colony. This was hugely successful, though proximity of the mist nets to the puffin colonies was noted, and will be evaluated each year moving forward, especially given the expansion to the south west of Burhou. It has been noted that the nets have varied in location and the ringing effort has differed over the last three years of ringing. It has been highlighted by the British Trust of Ornithology (BTO) the need for a standardised methodologies and effort for future works.

### ***3.1.5 Public Awareness Signs***

New signs communicating the vulnerability of breeding waders on some of Alderney's beaches (notably Platte Saline, Clonque Bay and Saye (Houmet de Pies)) were designed, printed and installed. Response from the public was, on the whole positive and three Ringed plover chicks hatched successfully on Platte Saline.

Negotiations with the States Works Department are underway for installation and subsequent maintenance of closed season signage at the four main landing points of Burhou. These will ideally be installed before the breeding season begins in the spring of 2017.

Planning permission has been granted for an interpretation panel to be installed at The Guns, overlooking the Ramsar Site. Designs for the mount of this panel are under discussion. The panel will be installed in 2017.

### **3.1.7 Channel Islands Seabird Census**

2016 saw the completion of the Channel Islands Seabird Census, however due to the level of disturbance cormorants and great black-backed gulls were not counted on Burhou. Methods to reduce the disturbance are an aim for the next 5 years. Refer to table 3 in Appendix 1.

## **3.2 Terrestrial**

### **3.2.1 Phase 1 Habitat Survey**

The Phase 1 habitat surveys on Burhou, the South Cliffs and Coque Lihou were not carried out this year due to limited resources and other tasks taking priority. The survey on Burhou will take place in 2017 and the South Cliffs in 2018 to fit in with the seabird monitoring rotation programme so as to make the best use of available resources. It has been decided to not survey Coque Lihou due it being too dangerous to land.

### **3.2.2 Small Mammal Trapping**

Unfortunately, due to weather conditions the boat was taken out of the water in mid October. Due to this, small mammal traps to monitor the population on Burhou did not occur at the end of the season. This will be a priority early in the 2017 season.

### **3.2.3 Invasive Species Management**

Hottentot-fig has not been a problem on Burhou this year. The one or two small plants that have been found were removed from the island and burned along with that collected by the AWT conservation volunteers.

Bracken on Burhou was mapped in October and compared with bracken cover in 2001 and 2005. The bracken has started to grow closer to the hut and puffin burrows.



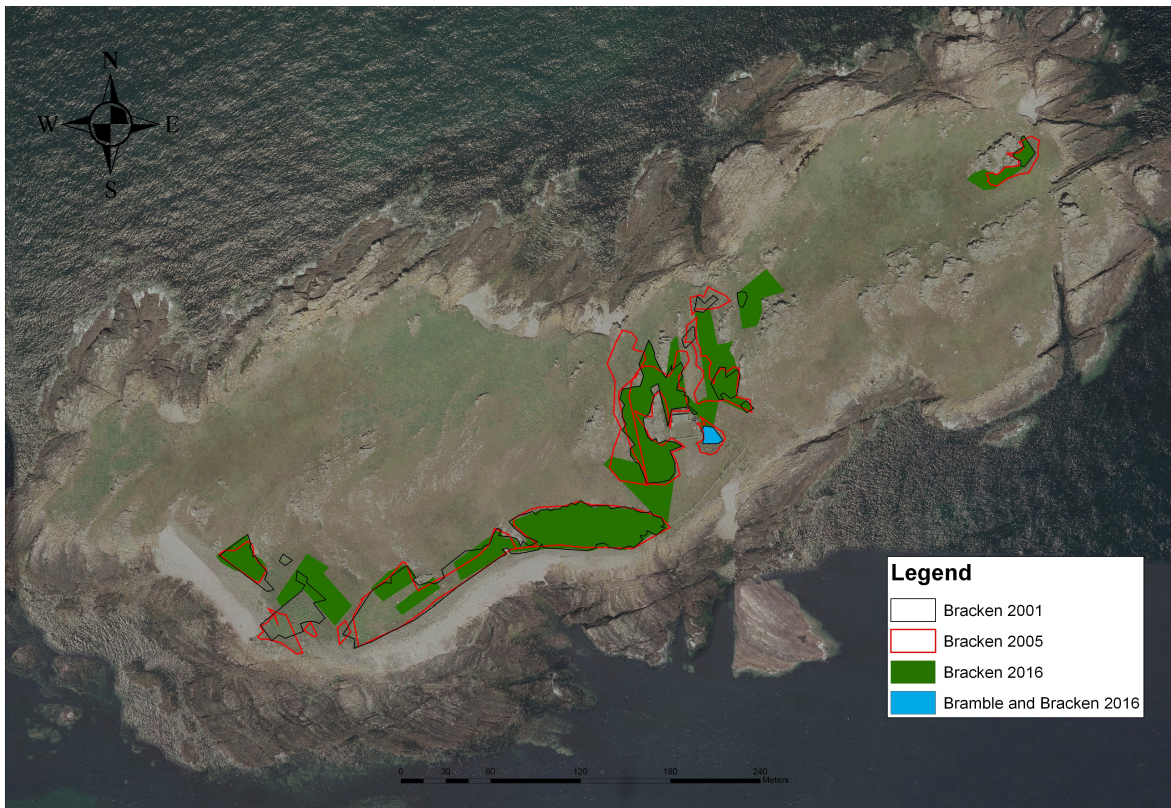


Figure 2- Map of Burhou showing the bracken cover in 2001 (black outline), 2005 (red outline) and 2016 (green).

### 3.3 Marine

#### 3.3.1 Benthic and Pelagic Environment Reviews

Desk-based reviews of information regarding the benthic and pelagic environments within the Ramsar Site were undertaken. These reviews used GIS applications and datasets to qualitatively and quantitatively review the abiotic and biotic parameters of the Ramsar Site. The benthic review identified a range of sub-tidal substrates, marine habitats and species within the Ramsar Site. The pelagic review identified a range of physical conditions (i.e. strong tidal conditions and wave exposure), temporal plankton abundances and types of fish species within the Ramsar Site.

#### 3.3.2 Intertidal Habitat Survey

An intertidal habitat survey was completed on Burhou. This survey entailed assessing the presence, abundance and spatial distribution of intertidal habitats on Burhou, using aerial photography (with GIS applications) and field-work. The survey identified a total number of 16 intertidal habitats and 4 target notes on Burhou. The results show that Burhou is

characteristic of a highly exposed rocky-shore environment. Small sheltered areas were also recorded hidden throughout the islet, which were found to support important marine life, such as the green ormer, *Haliotis tuberculata*. Overall, 14 of the recorded habitats were of European and UK conservation importance (listed under Habitats Directive and UK Biodiversity Action Plan).

An intertidal habitat survey of the cliffs on the South-Western edge of Alderney (within the Ramsar Site) was not completed due to the inaccessibility of the cliffs by foot and not being able to accurately identify habitats potentially present by boat (i.e. barnacle habitats require identification to species level using hand-lenses).

### **3.3.3 Intertidal Strandline Survey**

This year, an intertidal strandline survey was completed across all bays on Alderney, including bays within the Ramsar Site (Platte Saline, Clonque and Hanaine Bays). This survey entailed assessing the presence, distribution and composition of strandlines. Strandlines within Platte Saline, Clonque and Hanaine Bays, primarily consisted of seaweed debris, cuttlefish bones, crustacean carapaces, jellyfish, terrestrial invertebrates and a small amount litter.

### **3.3.4 Intertidal Species Survey**

Intertidal species surveys were conducted within Clonque Bay. This included assessing the presence, abundance and distribution of locally important species such as the green ormer *H. tuberculata*, and invasive species, such as Japweed, *Sargassum muticum*, pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas* and slipper limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*. These surveys used field-based survey methods, such as timed species hand searches.

For 2016, two green ormer surveys were completed with AWT's Conservation Volunteers which coincided with high spring tides (April and October) during the island's ormering season (September – April). La Société Guernesiaise also completed the surveys on Guernsey, for ecological comparison. Within Clonque Bay, no green ormers were found during the April survey, with two juvenile green ormers recorded during the October survey.

A japweed, *S. muticum* survey within Clonque Bay was completed as part of an MSc thesis (see section 3.3.9).

A survey was completed to assess the presence of pacific oyster *C. gigas* and slipper limpet *C. fornicata* on Clonque Bay. This survey found no pacific oyster or slipper limpet individuals on Clonque Bay.

### **3.3.5 Sub-tidal Video Habitat and Species Assessment**

A small number of sub-tidal habitat and species assessments were completed within the Ramsar Site in 2016. Seasearch (a citizen science marine ecology recording project using scuba diving) completed several surveys (assessing habitat and species present) within the Ramsar Site. These results will be published early 2017. In addition, a basic video of sub-tidal sand dominated habitats within Platte Saline Bay were recorded for a future marine based promotional film.

### **3.3.6 Intertidal or Sub-tidal Eelgrass Survey**

Intertidal and subtidal eelgrass, *Zostera marina*, surveys were completed across Alderney (Braye, Corblets, Longis and Saye Bays). These surveys used snorkel techniques and intertidal habitat surveying methods, as recommended by the JNCC. The surveys identified eel-grass present in Braye and Longis Bays only. The presence of eelgrass was not recorded within the Ramsar Site.

### **3.3.7 Marine Mammal Species Surveys**

A number of marine mammal species surveys were completed across the Ramsar Site. These included: grey seal population dynamics assessment, grey seal photographic ID catalogue, effort based land/boat surveys and collation of sighting records from marine users and the public. These surveys follow guidance from the Sea Watch Foundation and the Cornwall Seal Group, for recording marine mammal species, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

A grey seal, *Halichoerus grypus*, population assessment was undertaken by boat, to assess the presence and abundance of adults and pups on the Nannals and surrounding offshore rocks (within the Ramsar Site, located behind Burhou), during the breeding/pupping season (September – November). A total number of 5 adult female and 2 male grey seals and were recorded during the survey, with no pups identified.

This year, a small number of photographs were added to the grey seal photographic identification catalogue. The catalogue now holds photographs of 32 grey seal individuals, which have been photographed across the Channel Islands.

Monthly land-based marine mammal observation surveys were conducted from April – October at locations across Alderney, including Clonque Bay. These surveys recorded the presence of grey seals, primarily at the Eastern end of Alderney.

A range of marine mammal sightings from local marine users (i.e. commercial shipping companies) and the public were recorded this year. This year, pods of bottlenose dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus*, were primarily recorded around Longis, Houmet Herbe and Braye Bays. Grey seals were recorded in Houmet Herbe Bay.

It should also be noted that a number of marine mammal strandings occurred this year. Two dead common dolphins, *Delphinus Delphis*, were found at Platte Saline and Houmet Herbe Bays. A live common seal, *Phoca vitulina*, pup and a live grey seal pup were found respectively at Clonque and Platte Saline Bays. All strandings occurred after high spring tides/storm events.

### **3.3.8 Promotion**

This year, promotion related to the Ramsar Site's marine environment included:

- Engaging with the public through: the World Wetlands Day guided tour, a rock-pooling session, monthly land-based marine mammal observation surveys and general marine life recording.
- Engagement activities with marine users (such as commercial shipping companies and tourist vessels) to help record marine life within the Ramsar Site and across Alderney's territorial waters.
- Joining the newly formed Alderney Marine Forum, which is a discussion group composed of marine users which aims to establish a community led management plan for Alderney's territorial waters.
- Helping to establish the citizen science 'Capturing Our Coast' project, which aims to train the public to record the marine life of rocky-shore environments. A training session was held at Clonque Bay in October.

### **3.3.9 University of York MSc Projects**

Three students from the University of York completed work placements with the AWT. These work placements comprised completing a marine themed thesis project and assisting the AWT with other marine based works (i.e. undertaking strandline and eelgrass surveys). The title and abstract from each of the student's completed thesis is given below:

1) Title: What's Hiding in Alderney's Rock Pools; A Baseline Study on Rock Pool Ecology.

Author: Joshua Copping.

Abstract: Rock pools are some of the most diverse and productive habitats within rocky shore ecosystems. The diversity, driven by complex interactions with abiotic and physical factors varies significantly over small spatial scales, causing large differences in rock pool ecology throughout the intertidal zone. The intertidal area of Alderney has two dominant rock pool types, yet the ecology has never been studied. Therefore, this study aims to address this knowledge gap by providing a baseline in Alderneys two largest rocky shore areas; Clonque bay and Longis Bay. A total of 60 rock pools were sampled, and 89 species of macro-algae and fauna were recorded. Species richness was not homogenous throughout

the rock pools surveyed; *Bifurcaria bifurcata* rock pools were more diverse than green seaweed pools and Clonque bay had greater diversity than rock pools in Longis. ANOSIM analysis was used to assess the beta diversity of rock pools and GLMs showed the significant differences in macro-algae and faunal assemblages were driven by area and depth of rock pools. The baseline ecological information recorded in this study should provide the knowledge for effective conservation and management within the two bays, and form the foundation for any development decisions which may impact the intertidal areas.

2) Title: Barnacle Population Dynamics: Measuring Future Climate Change Impacts on Alderney.

Author: Amy Balding.

Abstract: Climate change is a global issue that influences the marine environment, such as rocky shores, in which organisms are already exposed to extreme conditions which they are highly adapted to survive. With the added pressure of rapidly changing conditions, exhibited by climate change, the ability for organisms to be able to adapt is highly speculative. In order to monitor rapidly changing conditions and organism responses, indicators have been selected. One such indicator is barnacle populations, but in areas where resources and funding is limited, little is known about such indicators, such as Alderney in the Channel Islands. Therefore, the aim of this study was to provide a baseline for monitoring changes within the barnacle population, in order to provide an indicator for future environmental impacts such as climate change. Sampling was carried out at three sample sites, following the MarClim survey protocol, at high, mid and low tidal heights. In order to determine population dynamics, densities of adults and juveniles of each species were recorded along with predator presence and percentage cover of bare rock. Three species were found to occur, *Semibalanus balanoides*, *Chthamalus stellatus* and *Chthamalus montagui*. The more exposed site favoured *C. stellatus* whilst the more sheltered site favoured *C. montagui*. Higher densities of the two juvenile *Chthamalus* species were observed at a lower tidal height which have been found to then be outcompeted by *S. balanoides*, therefore it was surprising to find that adult *C. stellatus* was also found to have a higher density at both mid and low tidal heights. Bare rock was found to have a negative relationship with *S. balanoides*, which could be a determining factor for its abundance on Alderney. However, no predators were recorded in any of the samples, but *Nucella lapillus* was observed to be present at all sample sites. Although the aim of this study was to provide a baseline of barnacle population dynamics, further studies may also take into consideration other factors such as substrate type, barnacle size and factors which have the potential to affect the larval stage of development.

3) Title: Ecology of the invasive algal species *Sargassum muticum*.

Author: Jordan Pinder.

Abstract: *Sargassum muticum* is an invasive marine algal species that is considered one of the most successful biological invaders in the world, contributing to significant declines of algal biodiversity. This study details the findings of significant increases of *S. muticum* throughout several coastal habitat surrounding Alderney in the Channel Islands. Results found that a total of 27 habitats were impacted, including 4 listed on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Invasion rates were highest throughout Alderney's Ramsar site at Clonque Bay (4,526m<sup>2</sup>) due to the favourable environmental conditions. Ecological composition was largely generalist in nature with high abundances of ephemeral green seaweeds. Presence of characterising species indicates possible simplification of food webs. Management recommendations have been provided as to best handle this aggressively invasive species.

### 3.4 Events

#### 3.4.1 Boat Tours

The AWT boat, Sula of Braye, was unfortunately out of the water having a new engine fitted, for the beginning of the season this year.

However, subsequently several trips went out each week which brought in revenue to support the Ramsar works programme. In total 58 trips were undertaken within the Ramsar site.

#### 3.4.2 LIVE: Teaching Through Nature

LIVE 2016 had a greater focus on Channel Island schools, with the majority of schools signed up coming from Guernsey and Jersey. This was due largely to upcoming changes in the curriculum meaning the project may not be as applicable for UK schools. The 2016 programme ran successfully with five schools engaging in video conferences and a further three regularly commenting and interacting with the blogs. In total, 32 schools across the UK and Channel Islands took part in LIVE.

HSBC agreed funding for another year of LIVE, providing over £3,000 and we have also had success with a small bid to Rothschild bank in Guernsey. The Guernsey education department have committed to help fund a future expansion into senior schools and help with a review of the 2017 curriculum. We have begun to draft agreements with other environmental NGOs in the Bailiwick and Jersey to encourage their participation in LIVE and find ways to ensure schools combine the online programme with trips outside the classroom.

### **3.4.3 T.A.G (Track A Gannet)**

The T.A.G. project completed a successful second year, deploying tags onto twelve Gannets on the Ortac colony. The tags lasted longer and were more reliable than the previous year, generating excellent data to be reviewed by the University of Liverpool. The 2016 tags also produced a record breaking journey by one of our Gannets, to Norway and back in under a week, raising not only the profile of the project, but also questions about the health of the waters in the Channel and their ability to support such large colonies. We have confirmed with the BTO that we will continue the project in 2017 and as well as the current tags we will have the addition of four long-term tags to track the birds through their migration, to be recovered in 2018.

## **3.5 Legislation**

### **3.5.1 Alderney Conservation Act**

The creation of an Alderney Conservation Act which will establish criteria for the protection and wise use of the Alderney Ramsar site and Alderney's terrestrial and marine habitats has been pushed into 2018 so as to include findings from Steve Fletcher's study of Alderney's territorial waters.

### **3.5.2 Bird Protection (Alderney) Ordinance**

The review of the Bird Protection (Alderney) Ordinance 2005, to ensure greater protection for Alderney's resident and migratory birds has been postponed so as to include support from the ABO's expertise once the Observatory is established.

### **3.5.3 Establishment of a Channel Islands Steering Group**

Each of the Channel Islands have at least one Ramsar site. After the Inter Islands Meeting in September the Ramsar Officer contacted the people known to coordinated the Ramsar sites about the potential of organising annual Channel Island Ramsar meetings. It proposed after 2017 Inter Island meeting, these people will be meeting to discuss Ramsar sites and how these meetings can benefit each Island.

## **3.6 Pending**

### **3.6.1 Responding to Marine Renewable Work**

For 2016, marine renewable work primarily involved engagement activities with Agence des aires marines protegees. This involved initial discussions of developing potential marine ecological surveys within a future marine renewable tidal wave test site, located within the Raz Blanchard. Presently, there have been no formal discussion for such works, due to insufficient information regarding the tidal wave test site.

#### 4. ARS3

The third Ramsar Site strategy (ARS3) was written this year and will be effective as of January 2017. The strategy has a focus on community and stakeholder engagement and aims to promote the Ramsar Site as something for Alderney to take pride in. The strategy also aims to work alongside and support Steve Fletcher's marine study.

#### 5. References

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## 6. Appendix

### Seabird Monitoring Results

Location	Species	Method	Ramsar ARS2				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Les Etacs Ortac	<b>Gannet</b>	AON	-	-	-	5909	-
			-	-	-	2777	-
Coque Lihou	<b>Shag</b>	AON	-	77	66	-	-
Little Burhou			-	35	36	43	-
Burhou			20	21	14	16	-
Alderney			-	18 <sup>(1)</sup>	51	13	-
Burhou	<b>Puffin</b>	AOB (Raft)	176 (175)	168 (96)	143 (58)	112 (114)	97 (168)
Burhou							
Burhou	<b>Storm Petrel</b>	Ind. <sup>(5)</sup> (Rung) <sup>(6)</sup>	-	-	-	-	3000
			-	-	(433)	-	483
Burhou	<b>Herring Gull</b>	AON (Chicks)	5 (4)	18 (12)	32 (18) <sup>(3)</sup>	182 <sup>(7)</sup>	55 <sup>(7)</sup>
Alderney			-	-	315 <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-
Burhou	<b>Lesser BBG</b>	AON (Chicks)	991 <sup>(2)</sup> (202)	- (28)	1392 (276)	1176 <sup>(7)</sup>	1051 <sup>(7)</sup>
Alderney			-	-	315 <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-
Burhou	<b>Great BBG</b>	AON (Chicks)	4 (4)	1 (1)	6 (2) <sup>(3)</sup>	13 <sup>(7)</sup>	-
Alderney			-	-	315 <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-
Alderney	<b>Fulmar</b>	AOS	34	29	29	32	13
Platte Saline	<b>Ringed Plover</b>	AOS (Ind.)	2 (8)	2 (8)	4 (4)	3	-
Clonque			-	-	2 <sup>(1)</sup> (4)	4	-
Houmet des Pies	<b>Common Tern</b>	AON (Ind.)	5 (24)	14 (43)	25 (28)	-	- (53)

Table 1: Table showing the population counts over the last 5 years. (1)Partial colony count only; (2)AOS not AON; (3)Inc. Little Burhou; (4)All gull spp. together; (5)Calc. from ringing; (6)Inc. Re-traps; (7)Whole Colony count;

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Gannet</b>	-	0.52	0.61	-	0.69
<b>Shag</b> (Coque Lihou)	-	0.69	0.62	-	-
<b>Shag</b> (Little Burhou)	-	0.74	0.61	-	-
<b>Shag</b> (Burhou)	1.24	0.57	0.21	-	-
<b>Shag</b> (Alderney)	-	1.00	0.41	0.93	-
<b>Puffin</b>	-	-	0.36 – 0.60	0.71	-
<b>Fulmar</b>	0.56	0.52	0.55	0.4	0.92
<b>Ringed Plover</b> (Platte Saline)	0.00	1.50	1.00	-	-
<b>Common Tern</b>	-	0.57	0.44	-	0

Table 2: Productivity Information for Seabirds - Values given relate to number of successfully fledged chicks per nesting site

Seabird Census Year	Seafarer 1970	SCR 1986 -92	Seabird 2000	Seabird count 2015
Species				
Northern Fulmar (AOS)	0	40	50-60	<b>32</b>
Storm Petrel (ring)	<b>13</b>	35	60-200	<b>3000</b>
Northern Gannet	3000	4850	5920	<b>8686</b>
Great Coromrant	2	1	0-5	<b>tbc</b>
European Shag	75	180	160-190	<b>223</b>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	115	330	320-370	<b>1176</b>
Herring Gull	270	500	400	<b>182</b>
Great Black-backed Gull	45	45	50-60	<b>13</b>
Black-Legged Kittiwake	12	80	0-5	<b>0</b>
Common Tern	0	30	20	<b>32</b>
Common Guillemot (ind)	40	170	80-90	<b>60</b>
Razorbill (ind)	14	80	40-60	<b>14</b>
Atlantic Puffin (ind)	1028	330	220-225	<b>221</b>

Table 3: Results from the Channel Island Seabird Census. AOS - Apparently Occupied Sites. Ring - Estimation count from the amount of birds ringed. Ind - Individual birds counted. All other birds - apparently occupied nests were counted.