



**Format for reports of Parties on implementation of the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
of Wild Animals (revision of June 2003)**

UK Report (June 2005)

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 26th Meeting (Bonn, June 2003) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP8) (Nairobi, 2005).

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

Please refer to the separate instructions on completing the report. Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions, since it cannot be assumed that the absence of a response indicates that no activities taken have place in the current reporting period. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) www.defra.gov.uk

List any other agencies that have provided input:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) www.jncc.gov.uk; Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) www.fco.gov.uk; UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum (UKOTCF) www.ukotcf.org; Government of Jersey Environment Department <http://www.gov.je>; Government of Guernsey Environment Department <http://www3.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/environment/>; Isle of Man Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) <http://www.gov.im/daff/>; British Indian Ocean Territory Administrator (contact via otdenquiries@fco.gov.uk), Cayman Islands Department of the Environment <http://www.doe.8m.com/>; Government of Gibraltar www.gibraltar.gov.gi; St Helena Agricultural and Natural Resources Department <http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/government/anrd.htm>, Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/>; ACAP Interim Secretariat www.acap.aq, Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) <http://www.bats.org.uk/>, Falklands Conservation <http://www.falklandsconservation.com/>; IUCN/SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/>; Marine Conservation Society (MCS) www.mcsuk.org; Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) <http://www.rspb.org.uk/>, Shark Trust <http://www.sharktrust.org>, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) <http://www.wwt.org.uk/>.

I(a). General Information

Please complete any unfilled boxes and amend and/or update as appropriate the information provided in the table below:

Reports submitted:	1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2005
Period covered:	2003-2005
Date of entry into force of the Convention in <i>United Kingdom</i> :	1 October 1985
Territory to which the Convention applies: <i>NB. With respect to the UK's Overseas Territories, this report only covers information on those which have acceded to CMS.</i>	United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies - Crown Dependencies: Bailiwick of Jersey Bailiwick of Guernsey Isle of Man - Overseas Territories:

	<p>Ascension Island Bermuda British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) Falkland Islands Gibraltar Montserrat Pitcairn South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands St. Helena Tristan da Cunha Turks and Caicos Islands</p> <p>- Overseas Territories not acceded to CMS</p> <p>Anguilla British Antarctic Territory</p>
Reservations (against species listings):	None
<p>Designated Focal Point: Eric Blencowe Global Wildlife Division Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: (+44 117) 372 8295 Fax: (+44 117) 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>Appointment to the Scientific Council: Dr. Colin A. Galbraith (Chairman) Head of Advisory Services Scottish Natural Heritage 2 Anderson Place Edinburgh EH6 5NP United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: (+44 131) 446 2403 Fax: (+44 131) 446 2405/2491 E-mail: colin.galbraith@snh.gov.uk</p>
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Chair. The UK is also Chair of the Budget Working Group.
Competent Authority:	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
<p>Implementing legislation:</p> <p><i>NB. Only legislation for metropolitan UK included, except where noted for the individual Overseas Territories or Crown Dependencies. Further information on relevant national implementing legislation can be found within the report, e.g. in Section 3.1.2 (on marine turtles)</i></p> <p><i>For more information on the implementing legislation of the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, refer to relevant web links and contacts given above and in box 1 of Section 1(b).</i></p>	<p>Whaling Industry (Regulations) Act 1934</p> <p>National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1946</p> <p>Fishery Limits Acts 1964 and 1976</p> <p>Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967</p> <p>Countryside Act 1968</p> <p>Nature Conservancy Council Act 1973</p> <p>Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976</p> <p>Fisheries Act 1981</p> <p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</p> <p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedules) Order 1988</p> <p>Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985</p> <p>Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act 1990</p> <p>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (implements the Habitats Directive)</p> <p>Conservation (Nature Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995</p>

	<p>The Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998, and the Northern Ireland Act 1998 introduced schemes of devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Relations with the European Union (EU) and obligations arising out of Treaties and Conventions remain the responsibility of the UK government, but the devolved administrations are responsible for implementing obligations that concern devolved matters. Powers on environmental regulation are among the policy areas devolved.</p> <p>The Environmental Regulations (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (England) Regulations 1999</p> <p>Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000</p> <p>The Environmental Regulations (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Wales) Regulations 2001</p> <p>The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002</p> <p>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</p> <p>The Environmental Regulations (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Scotland) Regulations 2004</p> <p>EC Regulation 812/2004 on Bycatch</p> <p><i>Isle of Man:</i> Endangered Species (Import & Export) Act 1981</p> <p>Wildlife Act 1990</p> <p><i>Bailiwick of Jersey:</i> Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 (as amended)</p> <p><i>Cayman Islands:</i> (draft) National Conservation Law (this is currently pending).</p> <p><i>Gibraltar</i> Nature Protection Ordinance 1991</p>
<p>Other relevant conventions/agreements (apart from CMS) to which the <i>United Kingdom</i> is a Party:</p> <p><i>NB. Based on status for metropolitan UK only, except where noted for individual Overseas Territories.</i></p>	<p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 (“Ramsar Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on Marine Pollution 1972</p> <p>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships 1973 (“MARPOL Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)</p> <p>Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) (the “Birds Directive”)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (“Bern Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 (CCAMLR)</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982</p> <p>Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena de Indias, 24 March 1983.</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 1985 (“Vienna Convention”)</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific (SPREP) and Final Act of the High Level Conference on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Noumea, New Caledonia, 17-25 November 1986) (for Pitcairn). <i>NB. Although the Agreement was signed by HMA Suva, Fiji, in respect of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno</i></p>

	<p><i>Islands on 16/7/87, ratification has not taken place.</i></p> <p>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 1987</p> <p>Council Directive of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) (the "Habitats Directive")</p> <p>Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic 1992 ("OSPAR Convention")</p> <p>Implementation Agreement (of 4 August 1995) relating to Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks</p> <p>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>
National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):	<p>Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan (1994)</p> <p>Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report. 2 vols. (1995)</p> <p>Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy (2002)</p> <p>Working with the Grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</p> <p>Scotland's Biodiversity - It's In Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2004)</p> <p>Most of the UK Overseas Territories signed Environment Charters with the UK Government in September 2001. These require the development of strategies for action to implement them. Working with the UK Government, the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum has been facilitating the development of such strategies with some UK Overseas Territories. The Strategies for the Turks & Caicos Islands and for St Helena (as well as all Environment Charters) can be viewed at www.ukotcf.org. Some of the Crown Dependencies have biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>For the Cayman Islands, the <i>Environment Charter (2001)</i> and the <i>National Environment Policy (2002)</i> acknowledge the commitments of the Cayman Islands to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) including CMS.</p>

EUROBATS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force <input type="checkbox"/> Non-party	
<p>Competent Authority</p> <p>Name: Linda J Smith (Head of European Species and Non-Native Team)</p> <p>Address: European Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Zone 1/08c, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB, United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8296 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8182 E-mail: linda.j.smith@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>Appointed member of the Advisory Committee</p> <p>Name: Melanie Hardie</p> <p>Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Monkstone House, City Road, Peterborough, PE1 1JY United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)1733 866912 Fax: +44 (0)1733 555948 E-mail: melanie.hardie@jncc.gov.uk</p>
Membership of other committees or working groups:	
ASCOBANS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force <input type="checkbox"/> Non-party	
<p>Co-ordinating Authority</p> <p>Name: Linda J Smith (Head of European Species and Non-</p>	<p>Appointed member of the Advisory Committee</p> <p>Name:</p>

<p>Native Team)</p> <p>Address: European Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Zone 1/08c, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8296 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8182 E-mail: linda.j.smith@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>Address:</p> <p>Tel.:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>
<p>Membership of other committees or working groups:</p>	
<p>AEWA: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force <input type="checkbox"/> Non-party</p>	
<p>Administrative Authority</p> <p>Name: Eric Blencowe Address: Global Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8295 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>Appointed member of the Technical Committee</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Tel.:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>
<p>Membership of other committees or working groups:</p>	
<p>ACCOBAMS: <input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-party</p>	
<p>National Focal Point</p> <p>Name: Eric Blencowe Address: Global Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8295 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>Appointed member of the Scientific Committee</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Tel.:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>
<p>Membership of other committees or working groups:</p>	
<p>Marine Turtle MoU - Indian Ocean / South-East Asia: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory</p>	
<p>Competent National Authority</p> <p>Name: Eric Blencowe Address: Global Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8295 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	

Marine Turtle MoU - Africa: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory	
<p>Competent National Authority</p> <p>Name: Eric Blencowe Address: Global Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8295 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	
Albatrosses and Petrels: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force <input type="checkbox"/> Non-party	
<p>National Contact Point</p> <p>Name: Eric Blencowe Address: Global Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8295 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>Membership of Advisory Committee</p> <p>Name: Mark Tasker (Chair) Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Dunnet House, 7 Thistle Place, Aberdeen, AB10 1UZ. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)1224 655701 Fax: +44 (0)1224 621488 E-mail: mark.tasker@jncc.gov.uk</p>
Aquatic Warbler MoU: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory	
<p>Competent National Authority</p> <p>Name: Eric Blencowe Address: Global Wildlife Division, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB. United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 8295 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8317 E-mail: eric.blencowe@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	

I(b). Additional General Information

1 Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

Government Departments and Devolved Administrations

Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Departments/ERAD>

Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) Department for Environment, Planning & Countryside

<http://www.wales.gov.uk/wag/wag.htm>

Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (DOENI) <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/>

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) <http://www.fco.gov.uk/>

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) <http://www.dti.gov.uk/>

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) <http://www.culture.gov.uk/>

Department for International Development (DFID) <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>

Government Nature Conservation Agencies:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) www.jncc.gov.uk

English Nature (EN) <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/>

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) <http://www.snh.org.uk/>

Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/>

Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) <http://www.ehsni.gov.uk/>

Research Institutes:

Sea Mammal Research Unit (SMRU) <http://smub.st-and.ac.uk/>

Crown Dependencies Government Departments and Agencies

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) <http://www.gov.im/daff/> (Isle of Man)

Manx National Heritage (MNH) <http://www.gov.im/mnh/> (Isle of Man)

Environment Department <http://www.environment.gov.je> (States of Jersey)

Environment Department <http://www3.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/environment/> (States of Guernsey)

States of Alderney Government <http://www.alderney.gov.gg/> (Alderney)

Sark Island Legislature (Court of Chief Pleas) <http://www.sark.gov.gg/> (Sark)

Overseas Territories - Government Departments/Administrations

Ascension Island Conservation Department www.ascensionconservation.org.ac (Ascension Island)

Department of Conservation Services (part of the Ministry of Environment) www.gov.bm (Bermuda)

British Indian Ocean Territory Administrator (contact via otdenquiries@fco.gov.uk) (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Department of Conservation and Fisheries (part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour)

<http://www.bvi.gov.vg/> (British Virgin Islands)

Department of the Environment (DoE) <http://www.doe.8m.com/> (Cayman Islands)

Environment Department of the Sovereign Base Areas Administrator www.sba.mod.uk/ (contact via hqsbaa@cytanet.com.cy) The Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus are the joint responsibility of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence. (Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas)

Falkland Islands Fisheries Department www.falklands.gov.fk (Falkland Islands)

The Assistant Chief Secretary, Government of Gibraltar, No.6 Convent Place, Gibraltar www.gibraltar.gov.gi (Gibraltar)

Ministry for Environment, Roads & Utilities, Joshua Hassan House, Secretary's Lane, Gibraltar www.gibraltar.gov.gi (Gibraltar)

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and The Environment <http://www.malhe.gov.ms/default.htm> (Montserrat)

Administered by the Governor's Office at the British High Commission in Wellington together with a Commissioner

	<p>based in Auckland and a locally elected Island Council. Enquiries should be referred to the Governor's Office in the first instance. http://www.government.pn/homepage.htm (Pitcairn)</p> <p>The Agricultural and Natural Resources Department http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/government/anrd.htm (St. Helena)</p> <p>The South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Government is based in the Falkland Islands. The Commissioner of SGSSI is also Governor of the Falkland Islands (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)</p> <p>Department of Natural Resources (contact via tristannrd@uuplus.com) http://www.tristandc.com/ (Tristan da Cunha)</p> <p>Department of Environment and Coastal Resources http://www.environment.tc/ (Turks & Caicos Islands)</p>
1a	<p>If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:</p> <p>The Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998, and the Northern Ireland Act 1998 introduced schemes of devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Relations with the European Union (EU) and obligations arising out of Treaties and Conventions remain the responsibility of the UK government, but the devolved administrations are responsible for implementing obligations that concern devolved matters. Powers on environmental regulation are among the policy areas devolved.</p> <p>Defra participates in regular meetings with other government departments on international biodiversity issues to help ensure a coordinated approach to issues occurs.</p>
2	<p>List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:</p> <p><i>metropolitan UK</i></p> <p>Mammals Trust UK (http://www.mtuk.org/)</p> <p>The Bat Conservation Trust (http://www.bats.org.uk/)</p> <p>Whale and Dolphin Conservation Trust (www.wdcs.org)</p> <p>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (http://www.rspb.org.uk/)</p> <p>British Trust for Ornithology (http://www.bto.org/)</p> <p>Shark Trust (http://www.sharktrust.org/)</p> <p>Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (http://www.wwt.org.uk/)</p> <p>World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-UK) (www.wwf-uk.org)</p> <p>Marine Conservation Society (www.mcsuk.org)</p> <p>Seawatch Foundation (www.seawatchfoundation.org.uk)</p> <p>International Fund for Animal Welfare (www.ifaw.org)</p> <p>Organisation Cetacea (www.orcaweb.org.uk)</p> <p>The Herpetological Conservation Trust (http://www.herpconstrust.org.uk/)</p> <p><i>Crown Dependencies</i></p> <p>Alderney Wildlife Trust (http://www.alderneywildlife.org/)</p> <p>La Société Guernesiais (http://www.societe.org.gg/)</p> <p>National Trust for Jersey (http://www.nationaltrustjersey.org.je/general/home.asp)</p> <p>Société Jersiaise (http://www.societe-jersiaise.org/)</p> <p>Manx Wildlife Trust (http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/manxwt/)</p> <p>Manx Bird Atlas (http://www.manxbirdatlas.org.uk/index.shtml)</p> <p>Basking Shark Society (http://www.isle-of-man.com/interests/shark/index.htm)</p> <p>Manx Bat Group (see above for The Bat Conservation Trust)</p> <p><i>Overseas Territories</i></p> <p>UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum (http://www.ukotcf.org/)</p> <p>Ascension Island Conservation Department (http://www.ascensionconservation.org.ac/)</p> <p>Ascension Heritage Society (http://www.heritage.org.ac/)</p> <p>Bermuda Audubon Society (http://www.audubon.bm/)</p>

	<p>Bermuda National Trust (http://www.bnt.bm/)</p> <p>Bermuda Zoological Society (http://www.bamz.org)</p> <p>Chagos Conservation Trust (http://www.chagosconservationtrust.org/)</p> <p>National Parks Trust of the British Virgin Islands (http://www.bvinternationalparkstrust.org/)</p> <p>National Trust for the Cayman Islands (http://www.nationaltrust.org.ky/)</p> <p>Falklands Conservation (http://www.falklandsconservation.com/)</p> <p>Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (http://www.gib.gi/gonhs/)</p> <p>Montserrat National Trust (http://www.montserratnationaltrust.com/)</p> <p>St Helena National Trust (http://www.sthelenanatrust.org/)</p> <p>National Trust of the Turks & Caicos Islands (http://www.nationaltrust.tc)</p>
3	<p>Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>Defra has joined forces with an international non-governmental organization, Fauna and Flora International, to fund projects on flagship species, which includes turtles. This initiative also seeks to secure private sector funds for these projects. To date, Vodafone, BP and Rio Tinto have all made contributions.</p> <p>In the Falkland Islands work has been carried out with fishing vessels to test measures to reduce albatross mortality on long liners and trawlers.</p>
4	<p>Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>The development of the UK network of European Special Protection Areas, <i>inter alia</i>, for migratory birds is being taken forward by a Scientific Working Group and a Forum, both of which include representation from a wide range of stakeholder interests. Information on these groups is available respectively at http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1770 and at http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/natura-ramsar-forum/index.htm.</p>

II. Appendix I species

NB. for Appendix I species: A range state assessment has been undertaken for each Appendix I species, taking into consideration the metropolitan UK and each of its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. The UK has adopted the following definitions for reporting on the range status for each species per territory: 'Range State', 'Likely Range State' or 'Non Range State'.

Based on Article 1 (Interpretation) of the Convention http://www.cms.int/documents/convtxt/cms_convtxt.htm:

Range State: "In relation to a particular migratory species means any State (and where appropriate any other Party referred to under subparagraph (k) of this paragraph) that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species", where "Range" means all the areas of land or water that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

For this report, the UK had attempted to distinguish between casual or vagrant individuals that have been recorded in metropolitan UK or any of its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, from individuals on their "normal migration route" i.e. the UK has not considered as a 'Range State', those territories where records are of casual or vagrant individuals which have strayed away from normal migration.

Likely Range State: Territories for which a species is believed or known to occur, but where the information on the true distribution (i.e. whether or not it is on its normal migration route) and/or abundance is unclear (e.g. rarely recorded or possible rarity due to lack of recording effort), or where the species is awaiting further survey.

Non Range State: Territories for which a species is not known to occur, or where records only cover casual or vagrant individuals that have strayed away from their "normal migration route".

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	<p>Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I bird species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Policy responsibility for England lies with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, in Scotland with the Scottish Executive, in Wales with the Welsh Assembly Government and in Northern Ireland with the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Executive actions for species conservation are undertaken respectively by English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has an advisory role to both government and the country conservation agencies.</p> <p><i>NB. Detail for the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies is not as comprehensively covered in Section 1.1 as it is for metropolitan UK. For more information on the national implementing legislation or the ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed birds, this may be available via relevant web links or contacts given at the beginning of the report, or in Sections 1(a) and 1(b).</i></p>
2	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands all non-domestic birds are also protected under the <i>Animals Law (1999)</i>.</p>
2a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
3	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:</p>
3a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p>

3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?</p> <p>Extensive work to establish the feasibility of controlling the Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> has continued: the Ruddy Duck poses a threat to globally threatened White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> and eradication of the Ruddy Duck in Western Europe is the desired outcome. For brief background information see: http://www.wwt.org.uk/threatsp/hybrid/threat.htm</p> <p>UK Ruddy Duck Control Trial Conclusions were published in 2002: http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/scientific/ruddy/ruddy1/Fullreport.pdf.</p> <p>See Annex II for more detailed information.</p>
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species Haliaeetus albicilla</i> – Common Name(s) White-tailed Eagle	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s): metropolitan UK.</i></p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Bainbridge, I.P., Evans, R.J., Broad, R.A., Crooke, C.H., Duffy, K., Green, R.E., Love, J.A. & Mudge, G.P. 2003. Re-introduction of White-tailed eagles (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) to Scotland. Pp. 393-406. <i>In: Thompson, D.B.A., Redpath, S.M., Fielding, A.H., Marquiss, M. & Galbraith, C.A. (eds.) Birds of prey in a changing environment.</i> The Stationary Office, Edinburgh.</p> <p>Gibbons, D.W., Reid, J.B. & Chapman, R.A. 1993. <i>The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988–1991.</i> London, T. & A.D. Poyser. 520 pp.</p> <p>Greenwood, J.J.D., Crick, H.Q.P. & Bainbridge, I.P. 2003. Numbers and international importance of raptors and owls in Britain. Pp. 25-49. <i>In: Thompson, D.B.A., Redpath, S.M., Fielding, A.H., Marquiss, M. & Galbraith, C.A. (eds.) Birds of prey in a changing environment.</i> The Stationary Office, Edinburgh.</p> <p>Ogilvie, M.A. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2004. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2002. <i>British Birds</i> 97: 492-536.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Summary from Bainbridge <i>et al.</i> (2003) given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> became extinct in Britain in 1918 following a prolonged period of human persecution. Due to a decrease in raptor persecution and changes in legislation, conditions were deemed suitable for the species to be reintroduced by the 1950s. After two brief attempts, a large-scale release programme was initiated in 1975. Between 1975 and 1985, 82 young White-tailed Eagles from Norway were released on the island of Rum off the west

	<p>coast of Scotland. The first clutch of eggs was laid in the wild in 1983 and the first successful breeding occurred in 1985.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1992, eight territories were occupied, but overall breeding performance was not high and the likelihood of chance effects leading to eventual extinction was considered high enough to justify a second series of releases. • Between 1993 and 1998 a further 58 young eagles from Norway were released on the Scottish mainland. The first of these birds bred in 1998. • Wild-bred progeny from the first release raised young for the first time in 1996 and by 2000, 22 territories were occupied, 21 by territorial pairs. • A re-analysis of breeding performance and survival data suggests the population is now securely established. • The Scottish population in 2000 was likely to number at least 80 – 90 individuals. • By 2002, 26 territories were occupied, 25 by territorial pairs, and half of the territory-holding birds were wild-bred offspring of the first phase released birds. In 2001, 11 young fledged, and in 2002, 12 young fledged. • In 2003 there were 31 occupied territories. Within these, territorial pairs produced 26 young. In 2004, 19 young were produced from 32 pairs.
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p>Research has been undertaken into conflicts arising consequent upon the taking of lambs by some pairs of eagles on the island of Mull. This research has investigated the circumstances under which lambs are taken, the condition and status of the lambs taken and means of resolving conflicts. The initial results were published by Marquiss <i>et al.</i> (2003). The research has led to the development and implementation of a management scheme to offset the impacts of any predation (see below).</p> <p>Marquiss, M., Madders, M. & Carss, D.N. 2003. White-tailed Eagles (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) and Lambs (<i>Ovis aries</i>). Pp. 471-479. In: Thompson, D.B.A., Redpath, S.M., Fielding, A.H., Marquiss, M. & Galbraith, C.A. (eds.) <i>Birds of prey in a changing environment</i>. The Stationary Office, Edinburgh.</p> <p>The final project report is available at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/environment/wesfm.pdf</p> <p>Future research is anticipated on demographics/population, settlement patterns and habitat preferences.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p>The population is comprehensively monitored each year. Annual summaries of breeding success are published by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (http://www.rbbp.org.uk/)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage has developed a three year demonstration project which aims to clarify the extent to which White-tailed Eagles predate upon lambs, to help inform their future management in Scotland and ensure it is based on best available scientific information. Information about financial aspects is available at http://www.snh.org.uk/about/ab-pa09c.asp</p> <p>There has been increased development of community-based initiatives to combat crime related to White-tailed Eagles (e.g. http://newswww.bbc.net.uk/1/hi/scotland/3510138.stm)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p>Since 1975, there has been long-term re-establishment programme in Scotland using birds sourced from Norway. As noted above, the programme has recently been comprehensively reviewed by Bainbridge <i>et al.</i> (2003).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p>A significant proportion of the territories occupied falls within Sites of Special Scientific Interest. As the population is still re-establishing itself and its distribution is still developing, there are, as yet, no EU Special Protection Areas classified for White-tailed Eagles in the UK (http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1412). However, potential SPA provision is being kept under review.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>

6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Continued implementation of the re-establishment programme with the aim of encouraging a wider distribution within the UK
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<i>Species Falco naumanni</i> – Common Name(s) Lesser Kestrel	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Range States(s):</i> Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar - both scarce breeder occurrence and occasional passage migrant (Finlayson 1992; Garcia 2003). <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK (Extreme rarity. Only seven records between 1950 and 2003. See http://www.bbrc.org.uk/raptorstobustards.htm), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm Finlayson, C. 1992. <i>Birds of the Strait of Gibraltar</i> . T. & A.D. Poyser, London. 534 pp. Hagemeijer, W.J.M. & Blair, M.J. (eds.). 1997. <i>The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance</i> . London, T. & A.D. Poyser. Garcia, E. 2003. <i>The Gibraltar bird list. Bird species observed in or from the territory of Gibraltar</i> . http://www.gibnet.gi/~gonhs/birdlist.htm .
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society is undertaking monitoring. <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species restoration The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society is investigating restoration measures. <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Continued monitoring and investigation of restoration measures by the Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society.

<i>Species Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> – Common Name(s) Ruddy-headed Goose	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Range States(s):</i> Falkland Islands . <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Woods, R. & Woods, A. (1997). <i>Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Falkland Islands</i> . Anthony Nelson.

3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Quoted population size of 14,000-27,000 but may be larger than this. Population almost certainly stable or increasing. Widely distributed but entirely non-migratory in Falkland Islands.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research Genetics of the species population <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection Species is fully protected in FI under Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance 1999 <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Main activity is likely to be assessment of the genetic relationship between the Falkland Islands population and that on mainland South America. A draft Species Action Plan has been prepared for this species as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).

<i>Species Pterodroma cahow</i> – Common Name(s) Cahow, Bermuda Petrel	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Range States(s):</i> Bermuda. <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Cartwright, B, Nash, L. & Wingate, D.B. (2001) <i>Guide to Nonsuch Island "Living Museum" Nature Reserve.</i> Bermuda Zoological Society. Collar, N.J., Crosby, M.J. & Stattersfield, A.J. (1994) <i>Birds to Watch 2: The World List of Threatened Birds.</i> BirdLife International, Cambridge UK. Wingate, D.B., Hass, T., Brinkley, E.S., and Patteson, J.B. (1998) Identification of Bermuda Petrel. <i>Birding</i> 30: 18-36. Wingate, D.B. & Talbot, P. (2004) Implications of global warming and sea-level rise for coastal nesting birds in Bermuda. Pp. 248-256. In: <i>A Sense of Direction: a conference on conservation in UK Overseas Territories and other small island communities.</i> (ed. M. Pienkowski). UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum, http://www.ukotcf.org/pdf/BermConf/pages195to234.pdf
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Confined to four islets in Bermuda; less than 200 pairs (1996); slowly increasing.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection The population slowly continues to increase, with a total of 70 pairs fledging a record 40 young in 2003 (Madeiros 2003 cited by BirdLife International):

	<p>http://www.birdlife.net/datazone/search/species_search.html?action=SpcHTMDetails.asp&sid=3910&m=0</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p>In July 2004, four Cahow chicks were translocated to Nonsuch Island after an absence of 350 years (see http://www.birdlife.net/news/news/2004/07/cahow_translocation.html for further information). A number of new concrete nesting burrows have been put in place on Nonsuch, following September 2003's Hurricane Fabian which destroyed many nesting sites on neighbouring rocky islets. Fortunately the Cahows were at sea and not breeding when Fabian hit.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p>Long-term restoration of Nonsuch Island aims to create suitable breeding habitat in the medium term (Cartwright <i>et al.</i> 2001).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Continued monitoring, protection, and habitat restoration.

<i>Species Larus audouinii</i> – Common Name(s) Audouin's Gull	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range States(s):</i> Gibraltar - passage migrant</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK (only one record in 2003 http://www.bbrc.org.uk/gullstoauks.htm), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm</p> <p>Finlayson, C.J. 1992. <i>Birds of the Strait of Gibraltar</i>. T. & A.D. Poyser, London. 534 pp.</p> <p>Garcia, E. 2003. <i>The Gibraltar bird list. Bird species observed in or from the territory of Gibraltar</i>. http://www.gibnet.gi/~gonhs/birdlist.htm</p> <p>Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Less than 20,000 breeding pairs in Mediterranean only, recently increasing; winter visitor/passage migrant to Gibraltar.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Numbers on post-breeding/winter migration counted by the Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society (GONHS), who publish annual reports.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection Classification of EU Special Protection Area proposed for waters south of Gibraltar in 2005</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

<i>Species Acrocephalus paludicola</i> – Common Name(s) Aquatic Warbler	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range States(s): metropolitan UK</i> - regular migrant, Bailiwick of Jersey – regular rare autumn migrant (August/early September), Bailiwick of Guernsey – regular rare autumn migrant (August/early September)</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man (non breeder, one record), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings. 1986. <i>Birds of the Isle of Man</i>. Bridgeen Publications, hardback, 364 pages.</p> <p>Guernsey Bird Report 2002. http://www.societe.org.gg/sections/ornithologysec.htm</p> <p>Jersey Bird Report 2004. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p>Manx Ornithological Society. 2003. The Manx bird List 2003. <i>Peregrine</i> 8 (3). (NB. - only Manx List categories A to C have been considered for the purposes of this report).</p> <p>Stroud, D.A., Chambers, D., Cook, S., Buxton, N., Fraser, B., Clement, P., Lewis, P., McLean, I., Baker, H. & Whitehead, S. (eds.) 2001. <i>The UK SPA network: its scope and content</i>. JNCC, Peterborough. Three volumes. (90 pp; 438 pp; 392 pp). http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan: http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Historically, very few quantitative data exist for Aquatic Warblers passing through the UK in autumn. The number of autumn records has greatly increased since 1950, but this increase is likely to be a result of greater observer coverage and ringing effort. 1997 figures estimate the autumn passage population at 67 birds (although this is thought to be an underestimate). Annual trends in numbers of observations probably relates to prevailing weather conditions during migration rather than underlying population trends, as individuals are more likely to stop over during harsh weather conditions. For more detail, see Stroud <i>et al.</i> 2001 (see weblink above).</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p>Occurrences monitored at local level and reported in county bird reports</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p>Suite of three EU Special Protection Areas established for the species (Stroud <i>et al.</i> 2001: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Implementation of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76) and Global Action Plan (http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/focus_wild_birds/species_birds_directive/birdactionplan/acrocephaluspaludicola.htm)</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Continued implementation of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76) and Global Action Plan (http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/focus_wild_birds/species_birds_directive/birdactionplan/acrocephaluspaludicola.htm)</p>

<i>Species Dendroica kirtlandii</i> – Common Name(s) Kirtland's Warbler	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range States(s):</i> Turks & Caicos Islands.</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Avibase - Bird Checklists of the World. Turks and Caicos Islands http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/avibase.jsp?pg=checklist&region=TC</p> <p>Pienkowski, M. (ed.). 2002. Plan for Biodiversity Management and Sustainable Development around Turks & Caicos Ramsar Site. www.ukotcf.org</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Kirtland's Warblers are one of the most threatened bird species of the region, the world population consisting of only about 3000 individuals, assessed in the restricted breeding area in one part of Michigan, USA. They spend the non-breeding season in largely unknown locations, thought to be mainly in the Bahamas and TCI. Although there are a scattering of records from across both TCI and neighbouring Bahamas, most records in TCI are from the woodland on Middle Caicos. Except where small areas of these fall into the adjoining Ramsar site, there is no protected area status, although this has been proposed. The birds are extremely difficult to find in the non-breeding season, and the habitat very difficult to work in. The species is categorized as Vulnerable, and trends unknown.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p>The research reported established the importance of these areas. While fieldwork in the area continues, efforts will be maintained to look for these birds, but this depends largely on chance, and conventional monitoring is impracticable. (Considerable resources have been spent by Bahamian and US workers in the Bahamas to search for these birds in Bahamas, with very limited results). It is important to the survival of this species and for the continued well-being of many others that the dry tropical woodlands and the scrublands, which are slowly regenerating towards this state, are protected from destructive developments.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>The reason for not implementing protected areas is not known.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Proposals for protected area status have been made, but not yet acted upon. Further survey will be undertaken as part of other work, insofar as limited financial and human resources allow.</p>

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other bird species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

<i>Species Tryngites subruficollis</i> – Common Name(s) Buff-breasted Sandpiper	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range States(s):</i> Bermuda - regularly occurring migrant</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey (rare vagrant - 10 records between 1974 and 1994), British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands (very rare vagrant - 1 record Cayman Brac - 1984), Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK (very rare vagrant), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks</p>

	and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Dobson, A. 2002. <i>A Birdwatching Guide to Bermuda</i> . Arlequin Press. 176pp + 32 colour photos. Pollitt, M., Hall, C., Holloway, S., Hearn, R., Marshall, P. Musgrove, A., Robinson, J. & Cranswick, P. 2003. <i>The Wetland Bird Survey 2000-01: Wildfowl and Wader Counts</i> . Slimbridge: BTO, WWT, RSPB & JNCC. 210 pp.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): No trends known from UK territories. Information from North America suggests the population is strongly decreasing: Brown, S., C. Hickey, B. Harrington, & R. Gill, eds. 2001. <i>The U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan</i> , 2nd ed. Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, Manomet, MA.: http://shorebirdplan.fws.gov/USShorebird/downloads/USShorebirdAppendices2.pdf Lancot, R. B. & C. D. Laredo. 1994. Buff-breasted Sandpiper (<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>). In: <i>The Birds of North America</i> , No. 91 (A. Poole & F. Gill, eds.) Philadelphia: The Academy of Natural Sciences; Washington, D.C.: The American Ornithologists' Union: http://audubon2.org/webapp/watchlist/viewSpecies.jsp?id=52 Morrison, R.I.G., Aubry, Y., Butler, R., Beyersbergen, G.W., Donaldson, G.M., Gratto-Trevor, C.L. Hicklin, P.W., Johnston, V.H. & Ross, R.K. 2001. Declines in North America shorebird populations. <i>Wader Study Group Bulletin</i> 94: 34-38.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Bermuda: unknown metropolitan UK: <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Any occurrence records are reported annually by the national waterbird monitoring scheme (e.g. Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003 - http://www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=49) <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Bermuda: unknown metropolitan UK: None
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Bermuda: unknown metropolitan UK: None

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

NB. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre's Species Database <http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/isdb/Taxonomy/> and/or the CMS range state list http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf also currently lists the following Appendix I bird species (*Otis tarda*, *Chlamydotis undulata*, *Anser erythropus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Polysticta stelleri*, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila adalberti*, *Vanellus gregarious*, *Numenius borealis* and *Pelecanus crispus*) as occurring in the United Kingdom and/or its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. Under the definitions of the Bonn Convention for 'migratory species', 'range' and 'range state', the below listed Appendix I species should NOT be considered to merit range status for either metropolitan UK or any of its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies e.g. because they occur as vagrants. The assessments for these species are given below.

Species Otis tarda – Common Name(s) Great Bustard

1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean
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	Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK (http://www.bbrc.org.uk/raptorstobustards.htm), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Species extinct in the wild in the UK in 1832.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species restoration An experimental re-establishment project commenced in metropolitan UK in 2004 using eggs translocated from the Saratov region of Russia. Details of the experimental project are given at: http://www.greatbustard.com/greatbustardframes.htm . <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Implementation of experimental re-establishment programme (http://www.greatbustard.com/greatbustardframes.htm)

<i>Species Chlamydotis undulata</i> – Common Name(s) Houbara Bustard	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
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<i>Species Anser erythropus</i> – Common Name(s) Lesser White-fronted Goose	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK - occurs irregularly as a vagrant within flocks of European White-fronted Geese <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Owen <i>et al.</i> 1986). Between 1950 and 2003 there were just 122 records (British Birds Rarities Committee: http://www.bbrc.org.uk/diverstoducks.htm). Occurrence appears to be becoming more infrequent, since 1984: there have been no years with more than three records.</p> <p>Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm</p> <p>Owen, M., Atkinson-Willes, G.L. & Salmon, D.G. 1986. <i>Wildfowl in Great Britain</i>; second edition. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Pollitt, M., Hall, C., Holloway, S., Hearn, R., Marshall, P. Musgrove, A., Robinson, J. & Cranswick, P. 2003. <i>The Wetland Bird Survey 2000-01: Wildfowl and Wader Counts</i>. Slimbridge: BTO, WWT, RSPB & JNCC. 210 pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Irregular vagrant</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Any occurrence records are reported annually by the national waterbird monitoring scheme (<i>e.g.</i> Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003 - http://www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=49 and the British Birds Rarities Committee: http://www.bbrc.org.uk/diverstoducks.htm)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>None planned</p>

<i>Species Branta ruficollis</i> – Common Name(s) Red-breasted Goose	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK - occurs irregularly as a vagrant (Owen <i>et al.</i> 1986). Between 1950 and 2003 there were just 59 records (British Birds Rarities Committee: http://www.bbrc.org.uk/diverstoducks.htm), with no more than six ever being seen in a single year.</p> <p>Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>

2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm</p> <p>Owen, M., Atkinson-Willes, G.L. & Salmon, D.G. 1986. <i>Wildfowl in Great Britain; second edition</i>. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Pollitt, M., Hall, C., Holloway, S., Hearn, R., Marshall, P. Musgrove, A., Robinson, J. & Cranswick, P. 2003. <i>The Wetland Bird Survey 2000-01: Wildfowl and Wader Counts</i>. Slimbridge: BTO, WWT, RSPB & JNCC. 210 pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Irregular vagrant</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Any occurrence records are reported annually by the national waterbird monitoring scheme (<i>e.g.</i> Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003 - http://www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=49 and the British Birds Rarities Committee: http://www.bbrc.org.uk/diverstoducks.htm)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Activities undertaken by the UK in/with Bulgaria:</p> <p>In the winters of 2003-04 and 2004-05, the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust funded a monitoring programme for Red-breasted Geese in Bulgaria. WWT and the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds are now embarking on an integrated conservation programme to save the Red-breasted Goose. As well as the production of an updated global action plan, priority projects will include: the introduction of hunting patrols; a study to identify preferred inland feeding sites during conditions of high hunting disturbance; the formulation of a crop rotation plan for feeding areas alongside the two most important roost sites in north-east Bulgaria, Shabla and Durankulak Lakes, to ensure availability of preferred food crops; an integrated public awareness programme focusing on hunters and local schoolchildren; and a satellite-tracking project to identify spring staging grounds which are currently unknown.</p> <p>WWT will also be helping the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds to raise funds for various capital items required to ensure the future of the long-term monitoring programme (<i>e.g.</i> four wheel drive vehicle, field station, and observation posts). Community involvement will be at the heart of this project – a pilot study has already been conducted (in February 2005) to assess the feasibility of establishing a twinning programme between local schools, local authorities, and protected areas in Scotland (WWT Caerlaverock) and Bulgaria (Durankulak).</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>None planned</p>

<p>Species <i>Aythya nyroca</i> – Common Name(s) Ferruginous Pochard, Ferruginous Duck</p>	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK - occurs irregularly as a vagrant. 288 records between 1950 and 2003 (British Birds Rarities Committee: http://www.bbrc.org.uk/diverstoducks.htm). Until 1984 there were 200-300 records, mainly from south-east England, and typically as single individuals (Owen <i>et al.</i> 1986). Usually a small number reported each year (<i>e.g.</i> maximum monthly count was four in 2000/01 (Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003). Some of these sightings are thought to relate to birds escaped from avicultural collections.</p> <p>Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey (1 accidental record - 1986), Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>

2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm</p> <p>Jersey Bird Report 2003. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p>Owen, M., Atkinson-Willes, G.L. & Salmon, D.G. 1986. <i>Wildfowl in Great Britain; second edition</i>. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Pollitt, M., Hall, C., Holloway, S., Hearn, R., Marshall, P. Musgrove, A., Robinson, J. & Cranswick, P. 2003. <i>The Wetland Bird Survey 2000-01: Wildfowl and Wader Counts</i>. Slimbridge: BTO, WWT, RSPB & JNCC. 210 pp.</p> <p>Robinson, J.A. & Hughes, B. (Compilers) 2005. <i>International Single Species Action Plan for the Ferruginous Duck Aythya nyroca</i>. WWT report to BirdLife International. See http://www.unep-awa.org/meetings/en/tc_meetings/tc6docs/pdf/tc6_14_ferruginous_duck_ap.pdf</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Irregular vagrant</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Any occurrence records are reported annually by the national waterbird monitoring scheme (e.g. Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003 - http://www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=49)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>A new global action plan for the Ferruginous Duck was produced by WWT under contract to BirdLife International, and funded by the Bonn Convention, African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and WWT. See above for full reference and weblink.</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>None planned</p>

<p><i>Species Polysticta stelleri</i> – Common Name(s) Steller's Eider</p>	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK - occurs irregularly as a vagrant. Until 1984 there were only 13 British records (Owen <i>et al.</i> 1986). Ten records between 1950 and 2003 (British Birds Rarities Committee: http://www.bbrc.org.uk/diverstoducks.htm)</p> <p>Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm</p> <p>Owen, M., Atkinson-Willes, G.L. & Salmon, D.G. 1986. <i>Wildfowl in Great Britain; second edition</i>. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Pollitt, M., Hall, C., Holloway, S., Hearn, R., Marshall, P. Musgrove, A., Robinson, J. & Cranswick, P. 2003. <i>The Wetland Bird Survey 2000-01: Wildfowl and Wader Counts</i>. Slimbridge: BTO, WWT, RSPB & JNCC. 210 pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Irregular vagrant</p>

4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Any occurrence records are reported annually by the national waterbird monitoring scheme (<i>e.g.</i> Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003 - http://www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=49)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>None planned</p>

Species <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> – Common Name(s) Bald Eagle	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda (vagrant), British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Dobson, A. 2002. <i>A Birdwatching Guide to Bermuda</i>. Arlequin Press. 176pp + 32 colour photos.</p>
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Species <i>Aquila clanga</i> – Common Name(s) Greater Spotted Eagle	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar (irregularly seen on migration), Isle of Man, metropolitan UK (only 12 records up to 1949. British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena,</p>

	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm Finlayson, C. 1992. <i>Birds of the Strait of Gibraltar</i> . T. & A.D. Poyser, London. 534 pp. Garcia, E. 2003. <i>The Gibraltar bird list. Bird species observed in or from the territory of Gibraltar</i> . http://www.gibnet.gi/~gonhs/birdlist.htm .
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Irregular migrant
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: None

<i>Species Aquila adalberti</i> – Common Name(s) Adalbert's Eagle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar (very rare migrant), Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Finlayson, C. 1992. <i>Birds of the Strait of Gibraltar</i> . T. & A.D. Poyser, London. 534 pp. Garcia, E. 2003. <i>The Gibraltar bird list. Bird species observed in or from the territory of Gibraltar</i> . http://www.gibnet.gi/~gonhs/birdlist.htm .
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Very rare migrant
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: None
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<i>Species Vanellus gregarius</i> – Common Name(s) Sociable Plover	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK - 37 records since 1950 (British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/waders.htm), Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

<i>Species Numenius borealis</i> – Common Name(s) Eskimo Curlew	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: British Birds Rarities Committee http://www.bbrc.org.uk/currentrarespecies.htm
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Extinct
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

<i>Species Pelecanus crispus</i> – Common Name(s) Dalmatian Pelican	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Ornithological Society of the Middle East (www.osme.org) Whaley, J. & Dawes, C. 2003. <i>Cyprus Breeding Birds Atlas</i> . David Whaley, Paphos.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

2. MARINE MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	<p>Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine mammals:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Policy responsibility for England lies with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, in Scotland with the Scottish Executive, in Wales with the Welsh Assembly Government and in Northern Ireland with the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Executive actions for species conservation are undertaken respectively by English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has an advisory role to both government and the country conservation agencies.</p> <p><i>NB. Detail for the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies is not as comprehensively covered in Section 2.1 as it is for metropolitan UK. For more information on the national implementing legislation or the ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine mammals, this may be available via relevant web links or contacts given at the beginning of the report, or in Sections 1(a) and 1(b).</i></p>
2	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>
2a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
3	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:</p>
3a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p>
3b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p>
4	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?</p> <p>In March 2004, the EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council agreed a new EC regulation (812/2004) on cetacean bycatch. As a result of this the UK Small Cetacean Bycatch Response Strategy was further developed to cover measures to be taken to reduce bycatch to a level where it does not threaten the conservation status of cetaceans. The strategy begins with a review of existing information concerning population and abundance of small cetaceans occurring in UK waters. Existing information enables an assessment to be made of the current levels of small cetacean bycatch in most UK fishing sectors, including set net fisheries, pelagic and demersal trawls and dredging. This information is important in assessing where effort to reduce mortality is best directed. Two fisheries have created particular concern in recent years: bottom-set gillnet fisheries (with bycatch of Harbour Porpoise and Common Dolphin) and some pelagic trawl fisheries (bycatch of Common Dolphins). But it is not simply the UK fleet that is entitled to fish in UK waters and some information is also available on the effects of activities of the fishing fleets of other nations. Potential bycatch mitigation techniques identified to possibly reduce bycatch can be grouped into three main areas: acoustic deterrents, gear modification and fisheries management. These are all under going trials or are being phased into use within fisheries at present.</p>
4a	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
4b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p>

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species</i> <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> – Common Name(s) Blue Whale	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range States(s):</i> Falkland Islands - in the two Falkland Island surveys conducted no Blue Whales were observed. However, Falkland Conservation lists them as present. Procter & Fleming 1999 lists them as scarce, metropolitan UK, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands</p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s):</i> Bermuda - occasional occurrence</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Currently listed as range states in the CMS range state list - http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf: Ascension Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands</p> <p><i>Other Non Range State(s):</i> Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Isle of Man</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Black, A.D. 2004. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003</i>. Falklands Conservation.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.) 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 67pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Taken from Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003): Whaling records indicate that small numbers regularly passed the west of Britain and Ireland in deep waters off the continental shelf. More recently, sightings and acoustic monitoring have shown the species occur in small numbers in the Faroe-Shetland Channel and the Rockall Trough. Although traditionally thought to migrate from tropical and subtropical wintering grounds to temperate/polar summer feeding grounds, acoustic monitoring has some remain at high northern latitudes throughout the winter months.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring UK Strandings Network (contact: Defra), all strandings in Gibraltar are logged (contact: Defra), Cetacean observations during seismic surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen) and during the 'Seabirds at Sea' surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen).</p> <p>Defra statistics: marine mammal strandings: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/wdstranding.htm#witb26</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Population is too erratically recorded and in offshore marine waters to undertake systematic work other than recording sightings.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for baleen whales, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p> <p>In the Falkland Islands a draft Species Action Plan for this species and other offshore cetaceans has been prepared as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).</p>

Species *Megaptera novaeangliae* – Common Name(s) Humpback Whale

1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Range State(s): Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, St Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands</p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Currently listed as range states in the CMS range state list - http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf: British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Pitcairn, Tristan da Cunha</p> <p><i>Other Non Range State(s):</i> Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Isle of Man</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Beaubrun, P.C., 1995. <i>Atlas préliminaire de distribution des cétacés de Méditerranée</i>. Musée Océanographique Monaco, 88pp.</p> <p>Black, A.D. 2004. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003</i>. Falklands Conservation.</p> <p>Gricks, N., 1994. <i>Whale-watching in the West Indies: a guide to cetaceans and sites of the region</i>. Island Resources Foundation, Washington, DC.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.) 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 67pp.</p> <p>Stone, G.S., Katona, S.K. & Tucker, E.B., 1987. <i>History, migration and present status of humpback whales Megaptera novaeangliae at Bermuda</i>. Biological Conservation, 42 (2), 133-145.</p> <p>White, R.W., Reid, J.B., Black, A.D. & Gillon, K.W., 1999. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands, 1998-1999</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 93pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2001. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in Falkland Islands waters</i>. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2002. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 106pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003) for metropolitan UK: Since the 1990s, increasing numbers of Humpback Whales have been observed in UK waters. Most records from the continental shelf come from the Northern Isles, the Firths of Clyde and Forth, the Irish Sea, Celtic Sea and western Channel, often between May and September. During these months small numbers are also observed off the continental shelf west and north of Scotland.</p> <p>Taken from White <i>et al.</i> (2002) for the Falkland Islands: Between October and March, small numbers of Humpbacks were observed in Patagonian shelf waters, east and north west of the Falkland Islands</p> <p>Taken from Procter & Fleming (1999) for Turks & Caicos: In November and December (and other winter months), Humpbacks move through the deep Turks Island Passage (and other TCI waters) on route to Mouchoir Bank (near TCI) and Silver Bank (near the Dominican Republic).</p> <p>Taken from Procter & Fleming (1999) for St. Helena: Humpback Whales migrate annually to the island from the southern Atlantic</p> <p>Taken from Stone <i>et al.</i> (1987) and Procter & Fleming (1999) for Bermuda: Bermuda is an important area for migrating Humpback Whales. They utilise the Bermuda area for only three to four weeks in April, with 104 individuals having been identified.</p>

4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring UK Strandings Network (contact: Defra), all strandings in Gibraltar are logged (contact: Defra), Cetacean observations during seismic surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen) and during the 'Seabirds at Sea' surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen).</p> <p>Defra statistics: marine mammal strandings: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/wdstranding.htm#witb26.</p> <p>In St. Helena there is a sightings scheme currently in place to report any sightings of marine life, which includes cetaceans.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Population is too erratically recorded and in offshore marine waters to undertake systematic work other than recording sightings.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for baleen whales, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p> <p>In the Falkland Islands a draft Species Action Plan for this species and other offshore cetaceans has been prepared as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).</p>

<p><i>Species Eubalaena glacialis</i> – Common Name(s) Northern Right Whale, Biscayan Right Whale</p>	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range state(s): metropolitan UK</i></p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s): Bermuda</i></p> <p><i>Non Range State(s): Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</i></p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Ó Cadhla, O., Mackey, M., Aguilar de Soto, N., Rogan, E. & Connolly, N., 2004. <i>Cetaceans and seabirds of Ireland's Atlantic margin. Volume II- Cetacean distribution and abundance</i>. University College Cork, 89pp.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 67pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003) for metropolitan UK: Very few sightings of Northern Right Whales have occurred in British waters. Those that do occur between May and August.</p> <p>Taken from Ó Cadhla <i>et al.</i> (2004): A single Northern Right Whales was observed in May 2000 in 1000m water depth several hundred kilometres to the northwest of Ireland and Britain.</p> <p>Taken from Procter & Fleming (1999) for Bermuda: May occasionally occur in Bermudan waters</p>

4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring UK Strandings Network (contact: Defra), all strandings in Gibraltar are logged (contact: Defra), Cetacean observations during seismic surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen) and during the 'Seabirds at Sea' surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen).</p> <p>Defra statistics: marine mammal strandings: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/wdstranding.htm#witb26</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for baleen whales, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p>

<i>Species Eubalaena australis</i> – Common Name(s) Southern Right Whale	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha</p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s):</i> St. Helena</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Black, A.D. 2004. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003</i>. Falklands Conservation.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Reid, J.B., Black, A.D. & Gillon, K.W., 1999. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands, 1998-1999</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 93pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B. 2001. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in Falkland Islands waters</i>. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2002. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 106pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from White <i>et al.</i> (1999, 2002) for the Falkland Islands: A few sightings of the Southern Right Whale have been made north and northeast of the Falkland Islands.</p> <p>Taken from Procter & Fleming (1999) for Tristan da Cunha: The Southern Right Whale occurs offshore.</p>

4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Population is too erratically recorded and in offshore marine waters to undertake systematic work other than recording sightings.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>In the Falkland Islands a draft Species Action Plan for this species and other offshore cetaceans has been prepared as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).</p>

<i>Species Balaenoptera borealis</i> – Common Name(s) Sei Whale, Coalfish Whale, Pollack Whale, Rudolph's Rorqual	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Falkland Islands, metropolitan UK, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands</p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s):</i> British Virgin Islands (occasional encounters)</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Black, A.D. 2004. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003</i>. Falklands Conservation.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 67pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Reid, J.B., Black, A.D. & Gillon, K.W., 1999. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands, 1998-1999</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 93pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B. 2001. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in Falkland Islands waters</i>. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2002. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 106pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003) for metropolitan UK: In NW Europe, Sei Whales favour pelagic waters between 500m and 3,000m depth. The whales are thought to winter off NW Africa, Spain, Portugal and the Bay of Biscay and migrate north to summering grounds off Shetland, the Faroes, Norway and Svalbard. Most British records come from waters deeper than 200m between the northern isles and the Faroes, particularly in the vicinity of the Faroe-Shetland Channel and the Faroese Bank Channel. Occasional sightings occur in coastal waters off Shetland, the Outer Hebrides and between southern Ireland and south-west England.</p> <p>Taken from White <i>et al.</i> (1999; 2002) for the Falkland Islands: Most records were from the Patagonian Shelf waters around East Falkland, with a notable concentration in the waters between MacBride Head and the Sea Lion Islands. The numbers recorded increased in November and remained high through to April. Very few sightings were made outside this period.</p> <p>Falklands Conservation note there is no information available on population size or trends. Sightings offshore (including from land) are now regular, and <i>may</i> be increasing but it is unknown whether this is as a result of better recording or</p>

	actual population increase.
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring UK Strandings Network (contact: Defra), all strandings in Gibraltar are logged (contact: Defra), Cetacean observations during seismic surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen) and during the 'Seabirds at Sea' surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen).</p> <p>Defra statistics: marine mammal strandings: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/wdstranding.htm#witb26</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Population is too erratically recorded and in offshore marine waters to undertake systematic work other than recording sightings.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for baleen whales, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p> <p>In the Falkland Islands a draft Species Action Plan for this species and other offshore cetaceans has been prepared as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).</p>

<i>Species Balaenoptera physalus</i> – Common Name(s) Fin Whale	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, metropolitan UK, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Beaubrun, P.C., 1995. <i>Atlas préliminaire de distribution des cétacés de Méditerranée</i>. Musée Océanographique Monaco, 88pp.</p> <p>Black, A.D. 2004. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003</i>. Falklands Conservation.</p> <p>Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. 2002. Cetacean species occurring in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. <i>In: Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. (Ed.). Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas: state of knowledge and conservation strategies. A report to the ACCOBAMS Secretariat, Monaco, February 2002.</i> Section 3, 17 p. Online via: http://www.accobams.org/ceta_medblacksea.htm</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 67pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Reid, J.B., Black, A.D. & Gillon, K.W., 1999. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands, 1998-1999</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 93pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B. 2001. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in Falkland Islands waters</i>. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2002. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 106pp.</p>

3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from Reid <i>et al.</i>, 2003 for metropolitan UK: In NW Europe the Fin Whale is distributed mainly along the 500m depth contour in the Norwegian basin, Faroe-Shetland Channel, Rockall Trough, Porcupine Bight and the Bay of Biscay. In northern Scotland and off southern Ireland Fin Whales have been recorded on the continental shelf, and are thought to breed south of Ireland and in the Western Channel Approaches. Fin Whales occur mainly between June and December, although their vocalisations have been recorded in all months of the year west of the European continental shelf.</p> <p>Taken from Beaubrun <i>et al.</i> (1995) for Gibraltar: Fin Whales are the largest cetacean occurring in the Mediterranean and particularly abundant in the western and central basins. Although there is no proof of substantial movements in the Strait of Gibraltar, they have been observed there in small numbers through out the year. Genetic studies suggest the Fin Whales of the Mediterranean are isolated from those of the Atlantic.</p> <p>Taken from White <i>et al.</i> (2002) for the Falkland Islands: The majority of individuals were observed between November and January, typically in deep water >200m. There was a small concentration of records in the vicinity of Burdwood Bank.</p> <p>Falklands Conservation note there is no information available on population size or trends. Sightings offshore (including from land) are now regular, and <i>may</i> be increasing but it is unknown whether this is as a result of better recording or actual population increase.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring UK Strandings Network (contact: Defra), all strandings in Gibraltar are logged (contact: Defra), Cetacean observations during seismic surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen) and during the 'Seabirds at Sea' surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen).</p> <p>Defra statistics: marine mammal strandings: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/wdstranding.htm#witb26</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Population is too erratically recorded and in offshore marine waters to undertake systematic work other than recording sightings.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for baleen whales, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p> <p>In the Falkland Islands a draft Species Action Plan for this species and other offshore cetaceans has been prepared as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).</p>

*Species **Physeter macrocephalus** – Common Name(s) Sperm Whale*

1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Range State(s): Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands</p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s):</i> Bermuda - occasional occurrence, British Virgin Islands - occasional encounters, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), St. Helena - likely to be present, but no good recording scheme. <i>St Helena is currently listed as a range state in the CMS range state list - http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf</i></p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, Isle of Man, Pitcairn, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Beaubrun, P.C., 1995. <i>Atlas préliminaire de distribution des cétacés de Méditerranée</i>. Musée Océanographique Monaco, 88pp.</p>

	<p>Black, A.D., 2004. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003</i>. Falklands Conservation.</p> <p>Morgan, G.S., 1994. Mammals of the Cayman Islands. <i>In: Brunt, M.A. & Davies, J.E. (eds.). The Cayman Islands: natural history and biogeography</i>. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht. Pp435-463.</p> <p>Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. 2002. Cetacean species occurring in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. <i>In: Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. (Ed.). Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas: state of knowledge and conservation strategies. A report to the ACCOBAMS Secretariat, Monaco, February 2002</i>. Section 3, 17 p. Online via: http://www.accobams.org/ceta_medblacksea.htm</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 67pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Reid, J.B., Black, A.D. & Gillon, K.W., 1999. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands, 1998-1999</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 93pp.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B. 2001. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in Falkland Islands waters</i>. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>White, R.W., Gillon, K.W. , Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2002. <i>Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 106pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003) for metropolitan UK: Occur mainly in waters deeper than 200m beyond the shelf break north and west of Scotland. Sightings in British and Irish waters have been recorded mainly between July and December, although there is increasing evidence that some males remain at high latitudes into winter.</p> <p>Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. (2002) for Gibraltar and Cyprus SBAs: Widely distributed in the Mediterranean from the Alboran Sea to the Levant basin.</p> <p>Taken from Beaubrun (1995) for Gibraltar: Sperm Whales inhabit the entire Mediterranean, but are more abundant in the western basin. Often observed in water depths of 1500m and can be seen year round between Corsica and the French coast. Sightings tend to be between May and August off the Spanish coast.</p> <p>Taken from White <i>et al.</i> (1999; 2002) for the Falkland Islands: No information on population size or trends. Records occur throughout the year from waters deeper than 200m. Animals were recorded in two distinct areas, east end of Burdwood bank and the 1000m isobath to the north of the islands. They were occasionally observed in association with longliners.</p> <p>Taken from Procter & Fleming (1999) for Cayman Islands: Only cetacean of global conservation concern recorded from the Cayman islands.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring UK Strandings Network (contact: Defra), all strandings in Gibraltar are logged (contact: Defra), Cetacean observations during seismic surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen) and during the 'Seabirds at Sea' surveys (contact: JNCC Aberdeen).</p> <p>Defra statistics: marine mammal strandings: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/wdstranding.htm#witb26</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Population is too erratically recorded and in offshore marine waters to undertake systematic work other than recording sightings.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for toothed whales, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p>

	In the Falkland Islands a draft Species Action Plan for this species and other offshore cetaceans has been prepared as part of the developing Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy (<i>in prep.</i>).
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If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine mammal species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

<i>Species Trichechus manatus</i> – Common Name(s) Manatee	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Cayman Islands – occasional. Procter & Fleming (1999) do not mention the presence of manatees, but Ward <i>et al.</i> (2001) suggests they do occur there; Turks & Caicos Islands – occasional.</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.</p> <p>Ward, N., Moscrop, A. & Carlson, C., 2001. <i>Elements for the development of a Marine Mammal Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean: A review of marine mammal distribution</i>. UNEP Report, 77pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Taken from Procter & Fleming (1999) for Turks & Caicos Islands: <i>Trichechus</i> sp. observed but not thought to be resident.</p> <p>Taken from Ward <i>et al.</i> (2001) for northeastern and central Caribbean (including the Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands): Manatees (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) occur in the northeastern and central region of the wider Caribbean. The present distribution is fragmented because of local extinction or habitat unsuitability.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p>

<i>Species Lontra felina</i> – Common Name(s) Fuegian sea otter, Marine Otter	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Falkland Islands</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>

2	Please provide published distribution reference: Strange, I. J. (1992) <i>Field Guide to the Wildlife of the Falkland Islands</i> .
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): This species was introduced in the 1930s. A reliable sighting in 2002 strongly suggests that a small population remains. Coastal habitat is ideal for this species and there are many remote areas where small numbers could be sustained without encountering people.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Sightings are sought but are very infrequent.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Nothing proposed apart from recording any likely sightings.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

NB. An assessment is given below for the Appendix I listed Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus*. This species is currently listed as extinct on the CMS range state list http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf for the UK's Overseas Territory - Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre's Species Database <http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/isdb/Taxonomy/> notes *M. monachus* as possibly regionally extinct (i.e. there is an outstanding query over the status of this species around Cyprus), and the IUCN Red List suggests that the population is suspected to have been extirpated from Cyprus, also noting it as possibly regionally extinct.

Species Monachus monachus – Common Name(s) Mediterranean Monk Seal

1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>Non Range State(s):</i> Currently listed as range states in the CMS range state list - http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf : Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) – extinct. This reference list already notes <i>M. monachus</i> as extinct for Cyprus. <i>Other Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) – Seal Specialist Group 1996. <i>Monachus monachus</i> . In: IUCN 2004. <i>2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</i> . www.redlist.org . Downloaded on 17 February 2005.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration

	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

3 MARINE TURTLES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	<p>Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine turtles:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Policy responsibility for England lies with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, in Scotland with the Scottish Executive, in Wales with the Welsh Assembly Government and in Northern Ireland with the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Executive actions for species conservation are undertaken respectively by English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has an advisory role to both government and the country conservation agencies.</p> <p><i>NB. Detail for the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies is not as comprehensively covered in Section 3.1 as it is for metropolitan UK with regard to the ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine turtles. This may be available via relevant web links or contacts given at the beginning of the report, or in Sections 1(a) and 1(b).</i></p>
2	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (see below)</p> <p>The taking of all Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited in metropolitan UK waters by metropolitan UK legislation. But because legislation in each of the Overseas Territories varies, certain circumstances allow for the taking of turtles in some (but not all) of the Overseas Territories' waters (see below and section 2b for details).</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Deliberate killing and capture of turtles prohibited, live turtles may not be landed except to tend them or enabling subsequent release. Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended), Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994, Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations (1997) and Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.</p> <p>Ascension Island: Killing, capturing or taking of any wildlife in Ascension is prohibited (including marine turtles) unless under the control of the governor. The Endangered Species (Ascension) Control Ordinance of 1976. The Wild Life (Protection) (Ascension) Ordinance of 1944 and the Wild Life (protection) (Ascension) Regulations 1967.</p> <p>Bermuda: Harvest of all marine turtle species is prohibited. Fisheries Act 1972, Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978, Protected Species Act 2003.</p> <p>British Virgin Island: Harvest, sale and possession of turtle eggs and nesting females is prohibited. At sea capture, sale and possession is allowed with conditions. The Turtles Ordinance 1959 as amended 1986, Fisheries Act 1997.</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: Marine turtles given full protection. The protection and preservation of Wild Life Ordinance 1970 (as amended). The Wild Life Protection regulations of 1984. The Wild Life Protection (Amendment) Regulations 2000 (2003). Green Turtles protection regulations 1968.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Harvest of eggs prohibited. A limited at-sea harvest is permitted to traditional turtle fishermen licensed by the Marine Conservation Board. Harvest of nesting females is prohibited, and a closed season is enforced from May to October (inclusive). Reproductive adults are targeted for at-sea capture at the beginning and end of the open season (November and April). The Marine Conservation (Turtle Protection) Regulations 1996.</p> <p>Montserrat: Harvest, sale and possession of turtle eggs & nesting females and capture at sea allowed with conditions. Turtles Ordinance Cap.112 1951.</p> <p>St. Helena: No nesting populations. Legislation has been in place since 1984 for the protection of sea turtles through the Wildlife (Protection) Ordinance, 1984, along with the supplementary orders: Wildlife (Protection) Regulations, 1984; and Wildlife (Protection) (Amendment) Regulations 1995. This afforded protection to "all beasts, birds, reptiles, mammals, fish, crustacea and insects, and the young and eggs thereof." Within the regulations, it included "sea turtles and turtles eggs". This ordinance has now been superseded by the current Endangered, Endemic and Indigenous Species Protection Ordinance, 1996 and the Endangered, Endemic and Indigenous Species Protection Order, 1996. Under the new ordinance, protection is more substantial. Within the regulations, the taking, damaging or killing of the plants and animals specified in the Schedule is forbidden. Sea turtle and turtle eggs of <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> are within this Schedule.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Islands: Harvest, sale and possession of turtle eggs and nesting females is prohibited. At sea capture, sale and possession is allowed. Fisheries Protection Ordinance (1998).</p>

2a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p> <p>British Virgin Island: Harvest at sea, sale and possession of marine turtles is allowed with conditions. Open season December through to March inclusive. No quotas. Captured turtles must be 20lbs (9.07kg) in weight. Fishing within Marine Parks and Protected Areas is prohibited. Fishing using spear guns, SCUBA gear and explosives is prohibited.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Harvest of eggs is prohibited under all circumstances. Marine Conservation Board-issued license holders (traditional turtle fishermen) only can fish for turtles in Cayman. Open season November to April (inclusive). A maximum of 6 turtles per licensed person per season. Captured Green Turtles must weigh at least 120lbs (54.4kgs), whereas Hawksbill and Loggerhead turtles must weigh at least 80lbs (36.4kgs). There are also geographical restrictions on where turtles can be taken and harpoons and spear guns may not be used.</p> <p>Montserrat: Eggs, nesting females and sea capture is allowed from October through to May (inclusive). No Quotas. Captured turtles must weigh at least 20lbs (9.07kgs). No species restrictions. No gear restrictions. Limited fishing within Maritime exclusion Zone.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Islands: At sea capture, sale and possession is allowed year round. No quotas. Hawksbill and Green turtles must measure 20inches (50.8cm) from the neck scales to the tailpiece and weigh at least 20lbs (9.07kgs). Any other turtles must weigh at least 20lbs (9.07kg). Capture of turtles in National Parks is prohibited. Use of spear gun and Hawaiian sling is prohibited.</p>
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: The Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's (FCO) Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) have approved a project led by Fauna and Flora International (FFI), entitled 'Ecological restoration through the eradication of introduced Black Rats <i>Rattus rattus</i> from Eagle Island, Chagos Archipelago, BIOT'. Defra contributed £25,000 (through FFI's Flagship Species Fund) to an initial expedition undertaken in April 2003 to assess the feasibility of eradication of Black Rats from the island. Eagle Island (the second largest island (243ha) in the Chagos Archipelago) is located on the western fringe of the Great Chagos Bank, the world's largest atoll. Rats occur on about 75% of the islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory and are known to feed on turtle eggs and hatchlings.</p> <p>The island's beaches provide extensive suitable nesting habitat for both Green Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>. This project aims to eradicate the Black Rats in order to eliminate the effects of their predation on turtle eggs and hatchlings. This intends to ultimately provide improved nesting areas for turtles (and seabirds) for egg laying, increase chances of hatchling survival, and to provide conditions which will encourage re-establishment of the native vegetation. Follow-up monitoring is also an important part of this project. The project will run between April 2005 and the end of March 2007, costing a total of £93,830. OTEP funding amounts to £53,430. Other funding sources include FFI (through its Flagship Species Fund), the Chagos Conservation Trust, and other in-kind funding sources.</p> <p>Within metropolitan UK, bycatch of turtles has been recognised as an endangering factor. Through the UK Countryside Agencies, the database 'TURTLE' was developed for the collation of information on turtle sightings and strandings. By 2000, it held 712 records of marine turtles, which included 154 records of turtle bycatch (Pierpoint, 2000). 94% of those bycaught were Leatherback Turtles, the species most frequently recorded. A small number of Loggerhead, Kemp's Ridley and Hawksbill turtles were also affected. The most common method of incidental capture was entanglement in rope, predominantly associated with pot fisheries between July and October on the north, west and southwest coasts (Pierpoint, 2000). Bycatch of turtles in pelagic and demersal trawls and set net fisheries is relatively uncommon. In March 2002, the UK Turtle Code was launched to provide advice to sea users on reporting turtle sightings, strandings and information on disentanglement from fishing gear and since 2001 turtles have been included in the UK Collaborative Marine Mammal Stranding Project, funded by Defra.</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands, turtles are protected under the <i>Marine Conservation Law (Turtle Protection Regulations 1996)</i>.</p>

	These laws are actively enforced by Department of the Environment Enforcers.
4a	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: The removal of Black Rats from Eagle Island will be labour intensive but should not be technically difficult. The island is relatively easy to move around on and has supported a three-month expedition in the past. The main problems are likely to be in the logistics of moving large amounts of material (especially 2 tons of bait) to the island, which will be heavily dependant on seasonal conditions. There is a large Coconut Crab (<i>Birgus latro</i>) population on the island and strong bait stations will be needed, perhaps tested in areas where Coconut Crabs are found, before the Eagle Island eradication project proceeds. The stations will also need to be securely fastened, either to the ground or trees, and be able to resist being pulled at by crabs. It could be very time consuming to have to retrieve and reattach stations daily.</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands, while turtles are protected from direct harm by the existing legislation - <i>Marine Conservation Law (Turtle Protection Regulations 1996)</i> – indirect factors remain to be addressed. Degradation and loss of traditional beach nesting habitat remains a significant factor. Continuing beachside development and associated light pollution has on occasion resulted in the fatal disorientation of hatchlings. The Department of the Environment (DoE) is currently developing a (draft) management manual regarding lighting practice, and undertakes educational talks with beachside property owners. However, compliance with the recommendations of DoE in this respect remains voluntary, and intercessions meet with varying success.</p> <p>Poaching remains a problem. Formal DoE enforcement is backed by education, and promotion of local involvement, toward encouragement of community policing.</p>
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine turtle species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species <i>Chelonia mydas</i> – Common Name(s) Green Turtle	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Range State(s): Ascension Island, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks & Caicos Islands.</p> <p>Non Range State(s): Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Gibraltar, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Aiken, et al. 2001. Two hundred years after a commercial marine turtle fishery: the current status of marine turtles nesting in the Cayman Islands. <i>Oryx</i> 35, 8 pp.</p> <p>Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991</p> <p>Godley, B.J., Broderick, A.C., Campbell, L.M., Ranger, S. & Richardson, P.B. (2004) <i>An Assessment of the Status and Exploitation of Marine Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories in the Wider Caribbean</i>. Final Project Report to the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 253pp. http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/finalreport/</p> <p>Lewis, C.B. 1940. The Cayman Islands and marine turtle. <i>In</i>: C. Grant (ed.). The Herpetology of the Cayman Islands. <i>Bulletin of the Institute of Jamaica Science Series</i>. No. 2, 65 pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2002. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2001</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 38pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2003. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2002</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 47pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2004. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2003</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 21pp.</p>

	<p>Pierpoint, C., 2000. <i>Bycatch of marine turtles in UK and Irish waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report no. 310, 32pp.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK Overseas Territories</i>. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee.</p> <p>Sabin, R.C., Jepson, P.D., Reid, R.J., Chimonides, P.D.J., Deaville, R., Patterson, I.A.P. & Spurrier, C.J. 2003. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and marine mammals post-mortem investigations for the year 2002</i>. Report no. ECM 516F00/03, 72pp.</p> <p>Wood, F.F. and J.R. Wood. 1994. Sea turtles of the Cayman Islands. <i>In: M.A. Brunt and J.E. Davies (eds.). The Cayman Islands: Natural History and Biogeography</i>. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Netherlands, 8 pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Ascension Island: The nesting population of Green Turtles on the Ascension islands is the second largest in the Atlantic. It is estimated that >36,000 Green Turtles nested on Ascension in 1998/99, some 2-3 times the numbers recorded in the 1970s (Godley <i>et al.</i>, 2001). Over 65% of nesting occurs on 12 of the 32 nesting beaches. <i>Chelonia mydas</i> is known to migrate from Brazil, arriving in Ascension between December and June, (peaking in March). Green Turtles from Ascension Island are now known to contribute to foraging populations in west and central Africa (Formia, 2002).</p> <p>Bermuda: No nesting population since 1937. Large juvenile foraging population. Although population generally perceived to have decreased in the long term, in the last 5 years the foraging population is perceived to have increased.</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: 400-800 Green Turtles estimated to nest in Chagos (Mortimer & Day, 1999). The most important areas (in descending order) are Egmont Islands, Diego Garcia, Chagos Bank, Peros Banhos and Salomon. A particularly important Green Turtle rookery has also been discovered at Danger and Sea Cow islands on the Chagos Bank. Studies have shown that nesting Green Turtles sampled for Chagos had haplotypes shared with Green Turtle populations in both the eastern and western Indian Ocean, but distinct from those in the Arabian Peninsula. Observed increase in reproductive output in last decade.</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Only small numbers nesting. Nesting trend unknown, although the perception of former egg collectors during a study in 2003 indicated that the nesting population had decreased over last 5 years. Adult and juvenile foraging population (large numbers in some coastal areas)</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Annual nesting of Green Turtles is at critically low levels. Average number of nests recorded was 17 on Grand Cayman (from 1999-2004) and 6 on Little Cayman (systematic nesting beach monitoring began in 1998, and was resumed 2000-2004). Females from the Cayman Islands nesting population have been satellite-tracked to foraging grounds in Mexico and Central America (Cayman Islands Department of Environment and Exeter University Marine Turtle Research Group). Foraging populations exist in coastal waters and appear to be abundant locally at some key sites.</p> <p>Montserrat: Hosts critically small but regionally important nesting populations of Green Turtles. The key nesting beaches for Green and Hawksbill turtles in Montserrat appeared to be Woodlands (so far unreported in the literature), Rendezvous, Fox's/Bransby Point and Old Road/Iles Beaches. Local perception is that numbers of nesting turtles are increasing but numbers remain critically low and are likely to be remnants of once larger populations. Little is known about the status of turtles in Montserrat's coastal waters.</p> <p>St. Helena: Previously nested and still seen mating in St. Helena waters. It is possible that nesting still occurs on remote beaches, but at present no current nesting population is known of.</p> <p>Turks & Caicos Islands: Nesting populations appear to have decreased in the last 5 years and nesting is now limited to remote Cays. Foraging Green Turtles are widespread in coastal waters and may represent regionally significant populations. A recent assessment of the status and exploitation of marine turtles in TCI commissioned by Defra (Godley <i>et al.</i>, 2004) indicated that low-level nesting occurs on several of the remote Cays along the northern shores of North and Middle Caicos (recently also noted on northern shores of East Caicos), while nesting populations on Providenciales, Grand Turk and Salt Cay appear to have been largely extirpated. Only 1 systematic survey of nesting in TCI has been undertaken, when Fletemeyer (1983) carried out partially ground-truthed aerial surveys in 1982. At that time the nesting population was estimated to be between 45 and 105 females.</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Green Turtles are considered to be a vagrant species, occurring very rarely (Pierpoint, 2000). Between 2001 and 2003 only two individuals have been recorded from these waters (Penrose, 2002, 2003, 2004).</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p>

Habitat restoration

Other

The UK Government (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) funded a three year project called **Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories (TCOT)** looking at the status and exploitation of marine turtles in the UK Caribbean Overseas Territories (<http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/index.shtml>), involving diverse collaborative research initiatives and capacity building and awareness raising efforts. The Overseas Territories included: Anguilla, **Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat** and the **Turks and Caicos Islands**. The project was implemented by the Marine Turtle Research Group (University of Exeter in Cornwall, UK), the Marine Conservation Society (UK), and Duke University (USA) in association with the Cayman Islands Department of Environment, Cayman Turtle Farm, and University of Cardiff (UK). This initial consortium was expanded to include a large number of organisations across the Overseas Territories. The final report was submitted to Defra and FCO in 2004. [Godley, B. J. *et al.*, 2004 (see above for full reference and weblink)].

Ascension Island: The Marine Turtle Research Group has been working with local people on Ascension Island since 1998 to carry out marine turtle research, education and conservation activities. This work was initially funded by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative <http://www.darwin.gov.uk/> and more recently has been supported by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Environmental Fund for the Overseas Territories. For further information, see <http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/ascension/>

British Indian Ocean Territory: The Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's (FCO) Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) have approved a project led by Fauna and Flora International (FFI), entitled 'Ecological restoration through the eradication of introduced Black Rats *Rattus rattus* from Eagle Island, Chagos Archipelago, BIOT'. Defra contributed £25,000 (through FFI's Flagship Species Fund) to an initial expedition undertaken in April 2003 to assess the feasibility of the eradication of Black Rats from the island. Eagle Island (the second largest island (243ha) in the Chagos Archipelago) is located on the western fringe of the Great Chagos Bank, the world's largest atoll. Rats occur on about 75% of the islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory and are known to feed on turtle eggs and hatchlings.

The island's beaches provide extensive suitable nesting habitat for both Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas* and Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*. This project aims to eradicate the Black Rats in order to eliminate the effects of their predation on turtle eggs and hatchlings. This intends to ultimately provide improved nesting areas for turtles (and seabirds) for egg laying, increase chances of hatchling survival, and to provide conditions which will encourage re-establishment of the native vegetation. Follow-up monitoring is also an important part of this project. The project will run between April 2005 and the end of March 2007, costing a total of £93,830. OTEP funding amounts to £53,430. Other funding sources include FFI (through its Flagship Species Fund), the Chagos Conservation Trust, and other in-kind funding sources.

British Virgin Islands: Since 1988, the Conservation and Fisheries Department of the BVI Government and dedicated volunteers, have conducted annual monitoring surveys of Leatherback nesting beaches. Whilst the main aim has been to determine the size of the remnant Leatherback population, which has survived many years of harvesting and egg poaching, such surveys have enabled the presence of other species to be monitored. Moreover, the presence of Government officers was intended to help deter illegal taking of turtles.

Cayman Islands: The Department of Environment (DoE) coordinates systematic beach monitoring to mitigate threats and evaluate the status of remnant nesting populations, deploys satellite transmitters on reproductive adults to determine migratory pathways, and conducts ecological and genetic research on marine turtle foraging populations to evaluate status, habitat requirements, and migratory patterns. The DoE Marine Turtle Project was implemented with the support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1998.

Montserrat: The Fisheries Department of Montserrat's Agriculture Ministry has been coordinating monitoring of the island's beaches for turtle activities since 1999. Monitoring frequency of nesting beaches has been uneven and especially patchy on the beaches located in the exclusion zone. Safe, accessible beaches are walked and checked for turtle tracks and nests. Sites subject to volcanic risk are checked from an offshore boat with binoculars. In 2003, all beaches were monitored a minimum of once per week for one month (mid-August to mid-September).

St Helena: Survey work in progress, and the possibility of habitat restoration on certain beaches is being considered. There is also a sightings scheme currently in place to report any sightings of marine life, which includes sea turtles.

Marine Mammal Stranding Project:

Since 2001 marine turtles have been included in the UK Collaborative Marine Mammal Stranding Project, funded by the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). To date, a single post mortem has been conducted on a Green Turtle which died of gastro-intestinal impaction with plastic and other debris (Sabin *et al.*, 2003).

	<p>The UK & Eire Marine Turtle Strandings & Sightings Annual Report 2003: http://www.strandings.com/Graphics%20active/2003.PDF and the UK and Republic of Ireland Turtle Strandings database: http://www.saveourseas.co.uk/turtle/website/index.asp can both be accessed via the Marine Strandings Network website: www.strandings.com (navigate via the 'Wales' link).</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: FFI is currently looking for major financial support that can be used alongside the remaining Defra funds to restore Eagle Island as an important turtle nesting area by eradicating the introduced population of Black Rats.</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out an Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Anegada (October 2003-April 2006). See http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada/. As part of this project, systematic surveys are being made of Anegada's beaches by foot in 2004 and will include the monitoring of nesting turtles. Although hosting small numbers of nests, Anegada is undoubtedly very important for marine turtle nesting in the BVI, with nesting being recorded between Windlass Bight and East End.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out habitat mapping, invasive species monitoring, and biodiversity action planning. Marine turtles will be featured as a flagship species for research and conservation ("In Ivan's Wake" - October 2005-March 2008).</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for marine turtles, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p>

<p><i>Species</i> Caretta caretta – Common Name(s) Loggerhead Turtle</p>	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Range State(s): Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos Islands, metropolitan UK.</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Currently listed as range states in the CMS range state list - http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf: Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs). Also noted as present in Cyprus via http://www.redlist.org/</p> <p><i>Other Non Range States:</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Aiken, et al. 2001. Two hundred years after a commercial marine turtle fishery: the current status of marine turtles nesting in the Cayman Islands. <i>Oryx</i> 35, 8 pp.</p> <p>Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991</p> <p>Godley, B.J., Broderick, A.C., Campbell, L.M., Ranger, S., & Richardson, P.B. (2004) <i>An Assessment of the Status and Exploitation of Marine Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories in the Wider Caribbean</i>. Final Project Report to the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 253pp. http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/finalreport/</p> <p>Lewis, C.B. 1940. The Cayman Islands and marine turtle. In: C. Grant (ed.). <i>The Herpetology of the Cayman Islands. Bulletin of the Institute of Jamaica Science Series</i>. No. 2, 65 pp.</p> <p>Mallinson, J.J., 1991. <i>Stranded juvenile loggerheads in the United Kingdom</i>. Marine Turtle Newsletter, 54, 14-16.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2002. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2001</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 38pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2003. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2002</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 47pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2004. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2003</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 21pp.</p> <p>Pierpoint, C., 2000. <i>Bycatch of marine turtles in UK and Irish waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report no.</p>

	<p>310, 32pp.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK Overseas Territories</i>. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee</p> <p>Sabin, R.C., Jepson, P.D., Reid, R.J., Chimonides, P.D.J., Deaville, R., Patterson, I.A.P. & Spurrier, C.J., 2003. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and marine mammals post-mortem investigations for the year 2002</i>. Report no. ECM 516F00/03, 72pp.</p> <p>Wood, F.F. and J.R. Wood. 1994. Sea turtles of the Cayman Islands. In: M.A. Brunt and J.E. Davies (eds.). <i>The Cayman Islands: Natural History and Biogeography</i>. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Netherlands, 8 pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Loggerhead sightings are relatively infrequent. Occasional nesting females. Loggerhead Turtles occasionally encountered in coastal waters, but may be passing through the waters as they forage or migrate. Trend unknown.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Although nesting of Loggerheads occurs every year, nesting is at critically low levels and continued monitoring is essential to demonstrate trends. Average number of nests recorded was 20 on Grand Cayman (from 1999-2004) and 2 on Little Cayman (monitoring began in 1998, and resumed 2000-2004). Foraging individuals are not present. Females from the Cayman Islands nesting population have been satellite-tracked to foraging grounds in Central America (Cayman Islands Department of Environment and Exeter University Marine Turtle Research Group).</p> <p>Montserrat: Occasional nesting activities observed. Foraging population rarely encountered. More precise data not available.</p> <p>Turks & Caicos Islands: Nesting population unconfirmed, but likely to be small numbers. Foraging adults and juveniles occasionally encountered in coastal waters.</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Most occurrences of Loggerhead Turtles are thought to be of individuals carried north of their usual habitats by adverse currents (Mallinson, 1991; Pierpoint, 2000). Between 2001 and 2003 a total of 16 individuals have been recorded in UK and Irish waters (Penrose, 2002, 2003, 2004).</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>The UK Government (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) funded a three year project called Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories (TCOT) looking at the status and exploitation of marine turtles in the UK Caribbean Overseas Territories (http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/index.shtml), involving diverse collaborative research initiatives and capacity building and awareness raising efforts. The Overseas Territories included: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The project was implemented by the Marine Turtle Research Group (University of Exeter in Cornwall, UK), the Marine Conservation Society (UK), and Duke University (USA) in association with the Cayman Islands Department of Environment, Cayman Turtle Farm, and University of Cardiff (UK). This initial consortium was expanded to include a large number of organisations across the Overseas Territories. The final report was submitted to Defra and FCO in 2004. [Godley, B. J. <i>et al.</i>, 2004 (see above for full reference and weblink)].</p> <p>Cayman Islands: The Cayman Islands Department of Environment coordinates systematic beach monitoring to mitigate threats and evaluate the status of remnant nesting populations, and deploys satellite transmitters on reproductive adults to determine migratory pathways. The DoE Marine Turtle Project was implemented with the support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1998.</p> <p>Montserrat: The Fisheries Department of Montserrat's Agriculture Ministry has been coordinating monitoring of the island's beaches for turtle activities since 1999. Monitoring frequency of nesting beaches has been uneven and especially patchy on the beaches located in the exclusion zone. Safe, accessible beaches are walked and checked for turtle tracks and nests. Sites subject to volcanic risk are checked from an offshore boat with binoculars. In 2003, all beaches were monitored a minimum of once per week for one month (mid-August to mid-September).</p>

	<p>British Virgin Islands: Since 1988, the Conservation and Fisheries Department of the BVI Government and dedicated volunteers, have conducted annual monitoring surveys of Leatherback nesting beaches. Whilst the main aim has been to determine the size of the remnant Leatherback population, such surveys have enabled the presence of other species (including Loggerheads) to be monitored. Moreover, the presence of Government officers was intended to help deter illegal taking of turtles.</p> <p>Marine Mammal Stranding Project Since 2001 marine turtles have been included in the UK Collaborative Marine Mammal Stranding Project, funded by the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). To date, a single post mortem has been conducted on a Loggerhead Turtle, which died of starvation and hypothermia (Sabin <i>et al.</i>, 2003).</p> <p>The UK & Eire Marine Turtle Strandings & Sightings Annual Report 2003: http://www.strandings.com/Graphics%20active/2003.PDF and the UK and Republic of Ireland Turtle Strandings database: http://www.saveourseas.co.uk/turtle/website/index.asp can both be accessed via the Marine Strandings Network website: www.strandings.com (navigate via the 'Wales' link).</p>
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out an Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Anegada (October 2003-April 2006). See http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada/. As part of this project, systematic surveys are being made of Anegada's beaches by foot in 2004 and will include the monitoring of nesting turtles. Although hosting small numbers of nests, Anegada is undoubtedly very important for marine turtle nesting in the BVI, with nesting being recorded between Windlass Bight and East End.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out habitat mapping, invasive species monitoring, and biodiversity action planning. Marine turtles will be featured as a flagship species for research and conservation ("<i>In Ivan's Wake</i>" - October 2005-March 2008).</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for marine turtles, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p>

<i>Species Eretmochelys imbricata</i> – Common Name(s) Hawksbill Turtle	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks & Caicos Islands.</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Aiken, et al. 2001. Two hundred years after a commercial marine turtle fishery: the current status of marine turtles nesting in the Cayman Islands. <i>Oryx</i> 35, 8 pp.</p> <p>Lewis, C.B. 1940. The Cayman Islands and marine turtle. <i>In</i>: C. Grant (ed.). The Herpetology of the Cayman Islands. <i>Bulletin of the Institute of Jamaica Science Series</i>. No. 2, 65 pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2002. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2001</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 38pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2003. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2002</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 47pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2004. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2003</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 21pp.</p> <p>Pierpoint, C., 2000. <i>Bycatch of marine turtles in UK and Irish waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report no. 310, 32pp.</p> <p>Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK Overseas Territories</i>. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee</p> <p>Sabin, R.C., Jepson, P.D., Reid, R.J., Chimonides, P.D.J., Deaville, R., Patterson, I.A.P. & Spurrier, C.J., 2003. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and marine mammals post-mortem investigations for the year 2002</i>. Report</p>

	<p>no. ECM 516F00/03, 72pp.</p> <p>Wood, F.F. and J.R. Wood. 1994. Sea turtles of the Cayman Islands. <i>In: M.A. Brunt and J.E. Davies (eds.). The Cayman Islands: Natural History and Biogeography.</i> Kluwer Academic Publishers, Netherlands, 8 pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: 300-700 Hawksbill Turtles are estimated to nest in Chagos (Mortimer & Day, 1999) The species nests on all five atolls with the most important sites (in descending order) being Peros Banhos, Diego Garcia, Salomon, Egmont and Chagos Bank. Turtle Cove – a tidal creek at the southern end of the main inner lagoon of Diego Garcia is an important foraging area for Hawksbill Turtles. Genetic studies indicate that resident foraging populations are recruited primarily from the Seychelles stock. Notably none of the haplotypes observed in western Australia rookeries were detected in these foraging populations. Increases in nesting activity in response to their strict protection have been observed.</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Hawksbill Turtles nest in BVI, but in very low numbers. Foraging Hawksbills appear to be locally abundant at some sites. Precise estimates not available. Haplotypes described in nesting turtles/hatchlings from BVI have been described from foraging grounds in Anguilla, BVI, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands. These haplotypes have also been described from nesting aggregations in Belize, BVI, Cuba, Puerto Rico and USVI. It should be noted however, that these are only potential linkages as haplotypes are not unique to individual nesting colonies. Complex mathematical analyses will be run on full sample sets following the next batch of analyses at the end of 2004 and more definitive answers will be available at that point. Despite the small size of the nesting populations in the BVI and the limited sampling to date (n=2), a previously undescribed haplotype was described for Hawksbill Turtles, highlighting the potential that the small remnant population in the BVI may be unique.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: No recorded Hawksbill nesting since 1999 and it is possible that the Hawksbill nesting population on the Cayman Islands may have been extirpated. Foraging populations are present in coastal waters and appear to be abundant at key sites.</p> <p>Montserrat: Nesting and foraging populations exist and together with Green Turtles are the most numerous species, but are of unknown magnitude. Although there is a local perception that numbers may be increasing, numbers of nesting turtles in Montserrat are at critically low levels and likely to be remnant of once larger populations. Little is known regarding the status of marine turtles resident in the waters of Montserrat.</p> <p>St. Helena: No nesting population. Occurs in coastal waters, but rarely observed.</p> <p>Turks & Caicos Islands: Moderate numbers of nesting turtles. Fletemeyer (1983) estimated that the TCI Hawksbill nesting population consisted of between 125 to 275 nesting females. It is the most frequently sighted species nesting in TCI. Hawksbill nesting populations appear to have decreased and nesting is now limited to remote cays. Foraging Hawksbill Turtles are widespread in TCI's coastal waters, and may represent regionally significant populations.</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Hawksbill Turtles are considered to be a vagrant species, occurring very rarely (Pierpoint, 2000) and between 2001 and 2003 there have been no recorded sightings or standings of Hawksbill Turtles (Penrose, 2002, 2003, 2004).</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>The UK Government (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) funded a three year project called Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories (TCOT) looking at the status and exploitation of marine turtles in the UK Caribbean Overseas Territories (http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/index.shtml), involving diverse collaborative research initiatives and capacity building and awareness raising efforts. The Overseas Territories included: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The project was implemented by the Marine Turtle Research Group (University of Exeter in Cornwall, UK), the Marine Conservation Society (UK), and Duke University (USA) in association with the Cayman Islands Department of Environment, Cayman Turtle Farm, and University of</p>

Cardiff (UK). This initial consortium was expanded to include a large number of organisations across the Overseas Territories. The final report was submitted to Defra and FCO in 2004. [Godley BJ, Broderick AC, Campbell LM, Ranger S, & Richardson PB (2004) *An Assessment of the Status and Exploitation of Marine Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories in the Wider Caribbean*. Final Project Report to the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 253pp. <http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/finalreport/>]

Defra provides financial support for the Caribbean Hawksbill Turtle range state dialogue meetings under the auspices of CITES, which seek to facilitate regional collaboration, planning and information exchange. See <http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/hbt.shtml>. Financial contributions via the International Subscriptions budget amounted to £20,000 in 2003-4 and £5,000 in 2004-5.

Ascension Island: The Marine Turtle Research Group has been working with local people on Ascension Island since 1998 to carry out marine turtle research, education and conservation activities. This work was initially funded by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative <http://www.darwin.gov.uk/> and more recently has been supported by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Environmental Fund for the Overseas Territories. For further information, see <http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/ascension/>

British Indian Ocean Territory: The Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's (FCO) Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) have approved a project led by Fauna and Flora International (FFI), entitled 'Ecological restoration through the eradication of introduced Black Rats *Rattus rattus* from Eagle Island, Chagos Archipelago, BIOT'. Defra contributed £25,000 (through FFI's Flagship Species Fund) to an initial expedition undertaken in April 2003 to assess the feasibility of the eradication of Black Rats from the island. Eagle Island (the second largest island (243ha) in the Chagos Archipelago) is located on the western fringe of the Great Chagos Bank, the world's largest atoll. Rats occur on about 75% of the islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory and are known to feed on turtle eggs and hatchlings.

The island's beaches provide extensive suitable nesting habitat for both Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* and Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas*. This project aims to eradicate the Black Rats in order to eliminate the effects of their predation on turtle eggs and hatchlings. This intends to ultimately provide improved nesting areas for turtles (and seabirds) for egg laying, increase chances of hatchling survival, and to provide conditions which will encourage re-establishment of the native vegetation. Follow-up monitoring is also an important part of this project. The project will run between April 2005 and the end of March 2007, costing a total of £93,830. OTEP funding amounts to £53,430. Other funding sources include FFI (through its Flagship Species Fund), the Chagos Conservation Trust, and other in-kind funding sources.

British Virgin Islands: Since 1988, the Conservation and Fisheries Department of the BVI Government and dedicated volunteers, have conducted annual monitoring surveys of Leatherback nesting beaches. Whilst the main aim has been to determine the size of the remnant Leatherback population, such surveys may enable the presence of other species to be monitored. Moreover, the presence of Government officers was intended to help deter illegal taking of turtles.

Cayman Islands: The Cayman Islands Department of Environment coordinates systematic beach monitoring to evaluate the status of remnant nesting populations and conducts ecological and genetic research on marine turtle foraging populations to evaluate status, habitat requirements, and migratory patterns. The DoE Marine Turtle Project was implemented with the support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1998.

Montserrat: The Fisheries Department of Montserrat's Agriculture Ministry has been coordinating monitoring of the island's beaches for turtle activities since 1999. Monitoring frequency of nesting beaches has been uneven and especially patchy on the beaches located in the exclusion zone. Safe, accessible beaches are walked and checked for turtle tracks and nests. Sites subject to volcanic risk are checked from an offshore boat with binoculars. In 2003, all beaches were monitored a minimum of once per week for one month (mid-August to mid-September).

St Helena: There is a sightings scheme currently in place to report any sightings of marine life, which includes sea turtles.

metropolitan UK – Marine Mammal Stranding Project: Since 2001 marine turtles have been included in the UK Collaborative Marine Mammal Stranding Project, funded by the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). To date, no Hawksbill Turtles have been post mortemed (Sabin *et al.*, 2003).

The UK & Eire Marine Turtle Strandings & Sightings Annual Report 2003: <http://www.strandings.com/Graphics%20active/2003.PDF> and the UK and Republic of Ireland Turtle Strandings database: <http://www.saveourseas.co.uk/turtle/website/index.asp> can both be accessed via the Marine Strandings Network website: www.strandings.com (navigate via the 'Wales' link).

5 If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out an Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Aneгада (October 2003-April 2006). See http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада/. As part of this project, systematic surveys are being made of Aneгада's beaches by foot in 2004 and will include the monitoring of nesting turtles. Although hosting small numbers of nests, Aneгада is undoubtedly very important for marine turtle nesting in the BVI, with nesting being recorded between Windlass Bight and East End.</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory: FFI is currently looking for major financial support that can be used alongside the remaining Defra funds to restore Eagle Island as an important turtle nesting area by eradicating the introduced population of Black Rats.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out habitat mapping, invasive species monitoring, and biodiversity action planning. Marine turtles will be featured as a flagship species for research and conservation ("In Ivan's Wake"-October 2005-March 2008).</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for marine turtles, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p>
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<i>Species</i> <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> – Common Name(s) Kemp's Ridley Turtle, Atlantic Ridley Turtle	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Range state(s): Isle of Man, metropolitan UK</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Currently listed as range states in the CMS range state list - http://www.cms.int/pdf/en/CMS_Range_State_List.pdf: Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos.</p> <p><i>Other Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2002. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2001</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 38pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2003. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2002</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 47pp.</p> <p>Penrose, R.S., 2004. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2003</i>. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 21pp.</p> <p>Pierpoint, C., 2000. <i>Bycatch of marine turtles in UK and Irish waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report no. 310, 32pp.</p> <p>Sabin, R.C., Jepson, P.D., Reid, R.J., Chimonides, P.D.J., Deaville, R., Patterson, I.A.P. & Spurrier, C.J., 2003. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and marine mammals post-mortem investigations for the year 2002</i>. Report no. ECM 516F00/03, 72pp.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Most occurrences of Kemp's Ridley Turtles are thought to be of individuals carried north of their usual habitats by adverse currents (Pierpoint, 2000). Between 2001 and 2003 this species has not been recorded in UK and Irish waters (Penrose, 2002, 2003, 2004).</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other metropolitan UK – Marine Mammal Stranding Project: Since 2001 marine turtles have been included in the UK Collaborative Marine Mammal Stranding Project, funded by the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Since 2001, no Kemp’s Ridley Turtles have been post mortemed under this programme (Sabin <i>et al.</i> , 2003). However, in 2000, 3 Kemp’s Ridley Turtles were stranded in the Bristol Channel. Two died of infections and the third of trauma and had apparently undergone rehydration treatment at an earlier time (Penrose, 2003). The UK & Eire Marine Turtle Strandings & Sightings Annual Report 2003: http://www.strandings.com/Graphics%20active/2003.PDF and the UK and Republic of Ireland Turtle Strandings database: http://www.saveourseas.co.uk/turtle/website/index.asp can both be accessed via the Marine Strandings Network website: www.strandings.com (navigate via the ‘Wales’ link).
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for marine turtles, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.

<i>Species Dermochelys coriacea</i> – Common Name(s) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Range State(s): Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos Islands. Non Range State(s): Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Aiken, et al. 2001. Two hundred years after a commercial marine turtle fishery: the current status of marine turtles nesting in the Cayman Islands. <i>Oryx</i> 35 , 8 pp. Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991 Godley, B.J., Broderick, A.C., Campbell, L.M., Ranger, S. & Richardson, P.B. (2004) <i>An Assessment of the Status and Exploitation of Marine Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories in the Wider Caribbean</i> . Final Project Report to the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 253pp. http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/finalreport/ Lewis, C.B. 1940. The Cayman Islands and marine turtle. <i>In</i> : C. Grant (ed.). <i>The Herpetology of the Cayman Islands. Bulletin of the Institute of Jamaica Science Series</i> . No. 2, 65 pp. Penrose, R.S., 2002. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2001</i> . Marine Environmental Monitoring, 38pp. Penrose, R.S., 2003. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2002</i> . Marine Environmental Monitoring, 47pp. Penrose, R.S., 2004. <i>UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2003</i> . Marine Environmental Monitoring, 21pp. Pierpoint, C., 2000. <i>Bycatch of marine turtles in UK and Irish waters</i> . Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report no. 310, 32pp. Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds). 1999. <i>Biodiversity: the UK Overseas Territories</i> . Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee Sabin, R.C., Jepson, P.D., Reid, R.J., Chimonides, P.D.J., Deaville, R., Patterson, I.A.P. & Spurrier, C.J., 2003. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and marine mammals post-mortem investigations for the year 2002</i> . Report no. ECM 516F00/03, 72pp. Wood, F.F. and J.R. Wood. 1994. Sea turtles of the Cayman Islands. <i>In</i> : M.A. Brunt and J.E. Davies (eds.). <i>The Cayman Islands: Natural History and Biogeography</i> . Kluwer Academic Publishers, Netherlands, 8 pp.

3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Small numbers of nesting females. Possibly increasing. Foraging individuals rarely encountered. It is very clear from regular beach surveys that, although the trunk nesting population in the BVI is dangerously small, it appears to be on the increase. From a low of three reported nesting activities in 1990, numbers have increased fairly steadily to an all time high of 63 verified nesting activities in 2001 and 65 in 2003.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Historically (prior to 1940), “occasional” Leatherback nesting was anecdotally reported. Ad-hoc reactive monitoring from 1971-1991, and systematic monitoring from 1998-2004 resulted in documentation of 1 Leatherback nest and one false crawl.</p> <p>Montserrat: Leatherbacks occasionally are observed nesting in Montserrat. Foraging individuals are rarely encountered.</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Leatherbacks have been recorded annually since the 1950s, with the number of live sightings and strandings varying greatly between years. Since 1980 there has been an average of 10.3(±6.4) sightings and 5.6(±5.1) reports of dead individuals each year (Pierpoint, 2000). Between 2001 and 2003 a total of 112 Leatherback Turtles were recorded in UK and Irish waters (Penrose, 2002, 2003, 2004). Although observation effort has increased in recent years, it is felt that increasingly greater numbers of Leatherbacks are visiting UK and Irish waters annually (Pierpoint, 2000). Sightings are generally from western coasts, especially the Celtic sea and western English Channel area. Predominantly sightings occur between July and September, peaking in August, in southern waters and between August and October in more northerly waters. Occasionally Leatherbacks enter the central North Sea in Autumn between October and November.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an ‘X’) and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>The UK Government (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) funded a three year project called Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories (TCOT) looking at the status and exploitation of marine turtles in the UK Caribbean Overseas Territories (http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/tcot/index.shtml), involving diverse collaborative research initiatives and capacity building and awareness raising efforts. The Overseas Territories included: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The project was implemented by the Marine Turtle Research Group (University of Exeter in Cornwall, UK), the Marine Conservation Society (UK), and Duke University (USA) in association with the Cayman Islands Department of Environment, Cayman Turtle Farm, and University of Cardiff (UK). This initial consortium was expanded to include a large number of organisations across the Overseas Territories. The final report was submitted to Defra and FCO in 2004. [Godley, B. J. <i>et al.</i>, 2004 (see above for full reference and weblink)].</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Since 1988, the Conservation and Fisheries Department of the BVI Government and dedicated volunteers, have conducted annual monitoring surveys of Leatherback (trunk) nesting beaches. The main aim has been to determine the size of the remnant population, which has survived many years of harvesting and egg poaching. Moreover, the presence of Government officers was intended to help deter illegal taking of turtles.</p> <p>Montserrat: The Fisheries Department of Montserrat’s Agriculture Ministry has been coordinating monitoring of the island’s beaches for turtle activities since 1999. Monitoring frequency of nesting beaches has been uneven and especially patchy on the beaches located in the exclusion zone. Safe, accessible beaches are walked and checked for turtle tracks and nests. Sites subject to volcanic risk are checked from an offshore boat with binoculars. In 2003, all beaches were monitored a minimum of once per week for one month (mid-August to mid-September).</p> <p>Indian Ocean: Defra has contributed £30,000 via its International Subscriptions budget (in March 2005) to an IOSEA Leatherback Turtle project to survey Leatherback populations in the Indian Ocean following the 2004 Tsunami.</p> <p>metropolitan UK – Marine Mammal Stranding Project: Since 2001 marine turtles have been included in the UK Collaborative Marine Mammal Stranding Project, funded by the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). To date, no Leatherback Turtles have been post mortemed (Sabin <i>et al.</i>, 2003). However, this species is known to</p>

	<p>be bycaught, particularly through rope entanglement in pot fisheries, where mortality rates are thought to be approximately 46% (Pierpoint, 2000).</p> <p>The UK & Eire Marine Turtle Strandings & Sightings Annual Report 2003: http://www.strandings.com/Graphics%20active/2003.PDF and the UK and Republic of Ireland Turtle Strandings database: http://www.saveourseas.co.uk/turtle/website/index.asp can both be accessed via the Marine Strandings Network website: www.strandings.com (navigate via the 'Wales' link).</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>British Virgin Islands: Project funded by the Darwin Initiative to carry out an Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Anegada (October 2003-April 2006). See http://www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada/. As part of this project, systematic surveys are being made of Anegada's beaches by foot in 2004 and will include the monitoring of nesting turtles. Although hosting small numbers of nests, Anegada is undoubtedly very important for marine turtle nesting in the BVI, with nesting being recorded between Windlass Bight and East End.</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): A report on the Grouped Species Action Plan (SAP) for marine turtles, covering the period 2002-2005, is due in 2005. The targets of this action plan are also being reviewed and will be updated in April 2005.</p>

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats): N/A <i>NB. No Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) occur in metropolitan UK or any of its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.</i>	
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats): N/A	
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? N/A	
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A	
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats), including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? N/A	
4a	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard: N/A	
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A	

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species xxxx</i> – Common Name(s) N/A		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:	
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):	

4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I mammals (other than bats) in general:

5 BATS

5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats

1	<p>Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed bats:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Policy responsibility for England lies with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, in Scotland with the Scottish Executive, in Wales with the Welsh Assembly Government and in Northern Ireland with the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Executive actions for species conservation are undertaken respectively by English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has an advisory role to both government and the country conservation agencies.</p> <p><i>NB. Within metropolitan UK there are no Appendix I bat species.</i></p> <p>Cayman Islands: A Bat Conservation Programme is a component of the National Trust for the Cayman Islands Environmental Programmes.</p>
2	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (see below)</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: The taking of all Appendix I bats is prohibited in metropolitan UK by legislation noted above in Table I(a). Different legislation applies in the different Overseas Territories, the majority of which have some form of species protection for those listed species.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> spp. is listed as a protected species under Part 1. (endangered and threatened species) of the first schedule of the (<i>draft</i>) <i>National Conservation Law</i>. However, there is no legal protection under the currently existing <i>Animals Law 1999</i>. Despite this, the local Bat Conservation Programme has been successful in securing effective voluntary cooperation from residents and pest-control companies to engage their advice and assistance in undertaking the humane exclusion of colonies from residences. This activity is often combined with education and placement of an artificial bat house on site, toward offering an alternative roost.</p>
2a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? Not in the Cayman Islands, unknown for Montserrat <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
3	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:</p>
3a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p>
3b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p>
4	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?</p> <p>Defra are funding a current project to look into the potential effects of climate change with particular reference to migratory species (especially Appendix I). A report should be available for the CMS CoP 2005. In addition to this a meeting is being proposed in 2005 to assess the distribution and status of bat species in the Caribbean and to identify conservation and monitoring priorities and methodologies. A regional sub-group of the IUCN/SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group may be organised to undertake this.</p>
4a	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
4b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>Cayman Islands: Research into <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> spp. would benefit greatly from an <i>Anabat</i> software / system, to enable investigation of possible occupation of bat houses by this species.</p>

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bat species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species Tadarida brasiliensis</i> – Common Name(s) Mexican Free-tailed Bat	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Range State(s):</i> Cayman Islands, Montserrat</p> <p><i>Likely Range State(s):</i> British Virgin Islands</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Ascension Island, Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p>
2	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Morgan, G.S., 1994. Mammals of the Cayman Islands. In: Brunt, M.A. & Davies, J.E. (eds.). <i>The Cayman Islands: natural history and biogeography</i>. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht. Pp435-463.</p>
3	<p>Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):</p> <p>Cayman Islands: <i>T. brasiliensis</i> is well established but relatively rare. Programmes are being run for the conservation and monitoring of some bats. The full effects of recent hurricanes (having huge detrimental effect on the islands in general) have not yet been assessed on the bat species. While <i>T. brasiliensis</i> may have been recorded as using artificial bat houses in other countries, there has been no specific study of the bat house colonies in the Cayman Islands. Therefore it is not known for certain whether <i>T. brasiliensis</i> are present in bat houses in the Cayman Islands (although many artificial bat houses appear to have withstood the hurricanes).</p> <p>Falkland Islands: Several records of <i>T. brasiliensis</i> found on the islands, however these are all thought to be vagrants and unlikely to establish a population here.</p> <p>Montserrat: <i>T. brasiliensis</i> occurs here but their status is uncertain, further research is needed.</p> <p>Turks & Caicos Islands: One subfossil record of <i>T. brasiliensis</i> but not recorded in any recent surveys of the islands, next survey planned for January 2005.</p> <p>Likelihood of this species occurring in further Caribbean islands has yet to be quantified, however unconfirmed records in Anguilla and thought possible to occur on the British Virgin Islands.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research See Section 5.1, Defra funded report looking into the effects of climate change on Caribbean bat species</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection The National Trust Bat Conservation Programme includes the subsidized construction / distribution of bat-houses, toward offsetting loss of natural roosting habitat and exclusion from man-made roosts.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>T. brasiliensis</i> would be included in a possible future meeting (proposed for 2005) to assess the distribution and status of bat species in the Caribbean and identify conservation and monitoring priorities and methodologies. This may be carried forward by setting up a regional sub-group of the IUCN/SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group to undertake this.</p> <p>Surveys to look for this, and other species have been undertaken (in TCI) and management plans to protect important bat sites will be drawn up. Also in the Cayman Islands the indigenous bat species have been identified as priorities for further research.</p>

6 OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	<p>Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: Policy responsibility for England lies with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, in Scotland with the Scottish Executive, in Wales with the Welsh Assembly Government and in Northern Ireland with the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Executive actions for species conservation are undertaken respectively by English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has an advisory role to both government and the country conservation agencies.</p> <p><i>NB. Detail for the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies is not as comprehensively covered in Section 6.1 as it is for metropolitan UK. For more information on the national implementing legislation or the ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed 'other taxa', this may be available via relevant web links or contacts given at the beginning of the report, or in Sections I(a) and I(b).</i></p>
2	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> is not covered by any legislation for metropolitan UK. It is not known if any legislation applies in the Overseas Territories. <i>C. carcharias</i> is listed on CITES Appendix II.</p>
2a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (see below)</p> <p>Unknown. <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> is listed on CITES Appendix II.</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
3	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:</p>
3a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p>
3b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p>
4	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?</p>
4a	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
4b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p>

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any Appendix I listed species that belongs to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

<i>Species</i> <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> – Common Name(s) Great White Shark, White Shark	
1	<p>Is your country a Range State for this species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

Range State(s): **Bermuda, Gibraltar**

Likely* Range State(s): Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Cayman Islands, Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs), Turks and Caicos – *only inferred from Compagno 2001 (see reference below).

Non Range State(s): Ascension Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, metropolitan UK, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha.

Also see text below (Section 6.2.3) for more information on the distribution of this species, and the difficulties for Range State assessment.

2 Please provide published distribution reference:

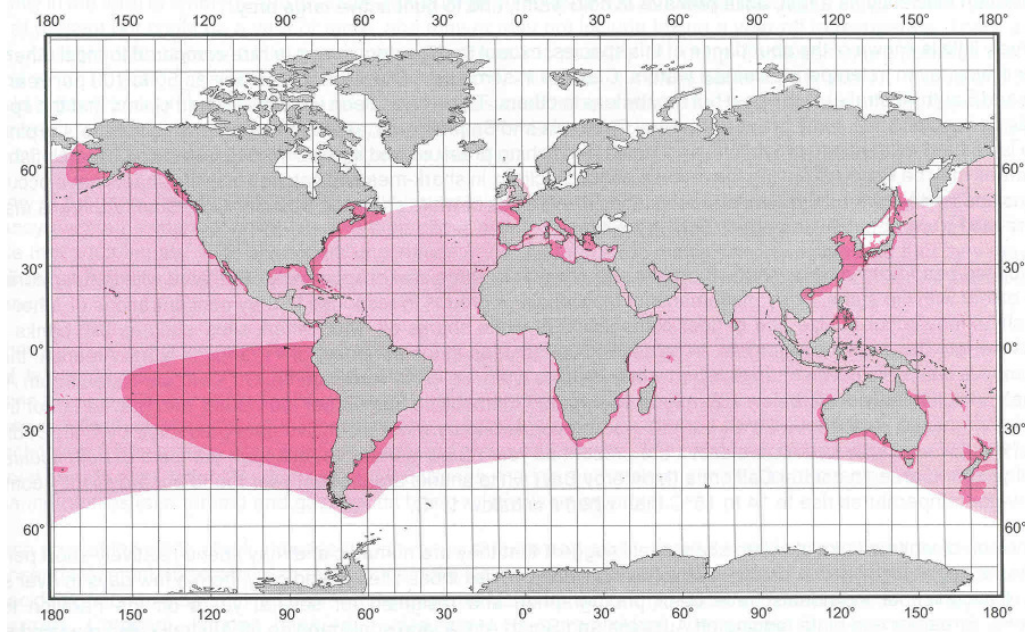
Compagno, L.J.V. 2001. *Sharks of the World. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Volume 2: Bullhead, mackerel and carpet sharks (Heterodontiformes, Lamniformes and Orectolobiformes).* FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes No. 1, Vol. 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Fergusson, I.K. (1996). Distribution and Autecology of the White Shark in the Eastern North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. In: Klimley, A.P. and Ainley, D.G. (eds.). *Great White Sharks: The biology of *Carcharodon carcharias**. pp 321-345. Academic Press Inc., California.

Francis, M.P. (1996). Observations on a Pregnant White Shark with a Review of Reproductive Biology. In: Klimley, A.P. and Ainley, D.G. (eds.). *Great White Sharks: The biology of *Carcharodon carcharias**. pp 157 - 172. Academic Press Inc., California.

3 Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

Being among the widest ranging fish species in the world (see map from Compagno 2001 below), it is possible that *C. carcharias* may occasionally occur in the territorial waters of most of the UK's Overseas Territories and even metropolitan UK and its Crown Dependencies. The lack of confirmed reports from UK waters suggests that for metropolitan UK and the Isle of Man it is not a regular part of this species' range. The difficulty is one of distinguishing between vagrancy and normal migrations or simply huge home ranges.



[Distribution of *C. carcharias*. Source: Compagno 2001. Key: dark red is confirmed range, light red suspected or unconfirmed range].

There is little or no information on the population size, trends and distribution of *C. carcharias* specific to the metropolitan UK and its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, because across most of its known distribution it is very rare and its movements currently poorly monitored and recorded. *C. carcharias* are widely distributed in the coastal and offshore areas of the continental and insular shelves and offshore continental islands throughout temperate and sub-tropical regions of the world, although occasionally also found in cold and tropical areas. Recent research suggests that mature adults maintain a pelagic existence in the open ocean for much of the year.

C. carcharias are commonly recorded in the Mediterranean Sea (Fergusson 1996). Francis (1996) notes that newborn and young specimens (less than 1.76 metres in length), as well as pregnant or postpartum individuals are reported for the Mediterranean.

Very limited data are available on the size of most populations and/or sub-populations, or on catches and landings of the

	<p>species, and none specifically for metropolitan UK or its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. Lack of quantitative population data (as a result of this species' rarity) also means that quantitative data on population trends are scarce. Most recent studies show evidence of a marked decline in Great White Shark numbers globally.</p> <p>More detailed information is available from the 2004 CITES listing proposal (document E13.32). Available online at: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/13/prop/E13-P32.pdf.</p>
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>None in metropolitan UK metropolitan, Overseas Territories or Crown Dependencies waters, apart from an unsuccessful attempt to locate <i>C. carcharias</i> and other species of sharks in UK waters by chumming, carried out in southwest England in summer 2004.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
5	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Too infrequently recorded (if at all) to make species research or monitoring feasible or cost-effective.</p>
6	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I species that belong to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	<p>Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species not currently listed in Appendix I? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The UK strongly recommends that the listings of albatrosses and petrels in both Appendix I and II of the Convention are reviewed in the light of the taxonomic reassessment currently being undertaken by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels. The UK understands that ACAP are due to consider this issue at their 2006 MoP, accordingly CMS should consider the consequences for Appendices I and II of this taxonomic revision at CoP9 (2008).</p>
1a	<p>Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p>
1b	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?</p>

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
EUROBATS (1994)	
Date of last report: Reports published since CoP7: April 2003, January 2004, February 2005; also Jersey 2003 (covering period Jan – December 2003)	Period covered: January – December 2002 http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/nat_rep_UK_2003.pdf January – December 2003 http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/nat_rep_UK_2004.pdf January – December 2004 http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/nat_rep_UK_2005.pdf
ASCOBANS (1994)	
Date of last report: April 2004 (for 11 th Advisory Committee meeting)	Period covered: 1 st January 2003 – 31 st December 2003 www.ascobans.org/index0502.html
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (1994)	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1999)	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
AEWA (1999)	
Date of last report: July 2005	Period covered: 2003-2005 The previous report covers 1999-2002 http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/gwd/exotic/waterbirds2002.pdf
ACCOBAMS (2001)	
Date of last report: Noting that although the UK is a non party, a voluntary report is currently being prepared.	Period covered:
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)	
Date of last report: August 2004	Period covered: 2002-2004 http://www.ioseaturtles.org/report/pdf/United%20Kingdom_report-200405.pdf
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)	
Date of last report: None prepared	Period covered:
BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)	
Date of last report: None prepared	Period covered:

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development? The UK has commissioned research into the merits of a new CMS Agreement for migratory raptors in the African-Eurasian region. The findings will be presented in a paper to 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP8). Information can be found via http://www.naturebureau.co.uk/cmsraptors/index.html .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details: The UK participated in the development of the Aquatic Warbler Memoranda of Understanding in Minsk in 2003.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details: The feasibility of the possible development of an Agreement for the conservation of migratory birds of prey in Africa and western Eurasia is currently under consideration, as agreed by the Scientific Council in 2004 (see also section 1 above).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

2.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.4 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.6 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to other taxa

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please provide details:

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please provide details: The UK strongly recommends that the listings of albatrosses and petrels in both Appendix I and II of the Convention are reviewed in the light of the taxonomic reassessment currently being undertaken by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels. The UK understands that ACAP are due to consider this issue at their 2006 MoP, accordingly CMS should consider the consequences for Appendices I and II of this taxonomic revision at CoP9 (2008).
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please provide details:
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	<p>What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High
2	<p>Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Following the devolution of government in the metropolitan UK, country level biodiversity strategies have now been prepared by England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Wales a wider Environment Strategy is being developed which will include biodiversity.</p> <p>Further details of the strategies can be found at the following websites:</p> <p>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England: http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/</p> <p>Scottish Biodiversity Strategy: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/16118/BiodiversityStrategy</p> <p>Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy: http://www.ehsni.gov.uk/pubs/publications/NIBS2002.pdf</p> <p>Environment Strategy for Wales: http://www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe/master.asp?n1=366&n2=529</p> <p>As a consequence country level strategies will also address migratory species and their habitats at the level below the United Kingdom's Biodiversity Action Plan www.ukbap.org.uk. At the country level, for England and Wales country priority species lists (which will include migratory species) are being developed under Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act. A similar process is underway for Scotland, whereas this process has already been completed for Northern Ireland. As these lists are still being prepared, the extent to which they cover all migratory species is not yet known.</p> <p>Similarly, strategies and action plans in the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies are also at various stages of development. For Jersey, Biodiversity Action Plans are in preparation, some of which will cover migratory species and their habitats, as is the case in the developing Falkland Islands Conservation & Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>Most of the UK Overseas Territories signed Environment Charters with the UK Government in September 2001. These require the development of strategies for action to implement them. Working with the UK Government, the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum has been facilitating the development of such strategies with some UK Overseas Territories. The Strategies for the Turks & Caicos Islands and for St. Helena (as well as all Environment Charters) can be viewed at www.ukotcf.org. The Cayman Islands has been successful in securing Darwin Initiative funding for the production of a Biodiversity Action Plan for the Cayman Islands (2005). Migratory species and their habitats will be addressed in this.</p> <p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan includes Species Action Plans for some CMS listed and non-CMS migratory species, including:</p> <p>CMS Appendix I</p> <p>Grouped Species Action Plans:</p> <p><u>Testudinata</u></p> <p>Marine turtles http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=335</p> <p><u>Cetacea</u></p> <p>Toothed whales http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=339</p> <p>Baleen whales http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753</p> <p>Species Action Plan:</p> <p><u>Passeriformes</u></p> <p><i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> (Aquatic Warbler) http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76</p> <p>CMS Appendix II</p>	

Grouped Species Action Plans:

Testudinata

Marine turtles <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=335>

Cetacea

Small dolphins <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=337>

Species Action Plans:

Cetacea

Phocoena phocoena (Harbour Porpoise) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=514>

Chiroptera

Barbastella barbastellus (Barbastelle Bat) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=133>

Myotis bechsteinii (Bechstein's Bat) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=465>

Myotis myotis (Greater Mouse-eared Bat) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=466>

Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Pipistrelle Bat) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=519>

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Greater Horseshoe Bat) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=550>

Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=551>

Ciconiiformes

Botaurus stellaris (Bittern) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=159>

Anseriformes

Melanitta nigra (Common Scoter) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=444>

Gruiformes

Crex crex (Corncrake) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=244>

Charadriiformes

Burhinus oedicnemus (Stone Curlew) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=175>

Phalaropus lobatus (Red-necked Phalarope) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=510>

Sterna dougallii (Roseate Tern) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=587>

Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur (Turtle Dove) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=589>

Passeriformes

Acrocephalus paludicola (Aquatic Warbler) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=589>

Muscicapa striata (Spotted Flycatcher) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=463>

Non CMS-listed species

Cetorhinus maximus (Basking Shark) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=203>

Raja batis (Common Skate) <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=543> (tagging has shown some long-distance migrations)

Various commercial fish species - see <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/SpeciesGroup.aspx?ID=13> – many are migratory or are 'straddling stocks'.

For information on UKBAP Habitat Action Plans, many of which are important for migratory species, see

	<p>http://www.ukbap.org.uk/Habitats.aspx</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minimising or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research and monitoring of migratory species</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary co-operation</p>																																	
3	<p>Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>For metropolitan UK: The UK Bycatch Strategy is currently being developed in line with the recent EU regulation on cetacean bycatch in commercial fisheries.</p> <p>SCANS II in 2005 will assess cetacean abundance over all UK waters shallower than approximately 300m. See http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/scans2/</p> <p>A Recovery Plan for harbour porpoises in the North Sea is being developed under the auspices of ASCOBANS.</p> <p>An objective to reduce harbour porpoise bycatch in the North Sea has been tested for use by OSPAR.</p> <p>For the Cayman Islands: Commitments to CMS are integral to the National Environment Policy (2002).</p>																																	
3a	<p>Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details):</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Economic development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Land-use planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Pollution control</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Designation and development of protected areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Development of ecological networks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of powerlines</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of fences</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of dams</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land-use planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pollution control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Designation and development of protected areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Development of ecological networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning of powerlines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning of fences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning of dams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
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V. Protected Areas

1	<p>Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>A major review of the EU network of Special Protection Areas in the UK (<i>inter alia</i> for migratory birds) has recently (2001) been undertaken by the UK:</p> <p>Stroud, D.A., Chambers, D., Cook, S., Buxton, N., Fraser, B., Clement, P., Lewis, P., McLean, I., Baker, H. & Whitehead, S. (eds.). 2001. <i>The UK SPA network: its scope and content</i>. JNCC, Peterborough. Three volumes. (90 pp; 438 pp; 392 pp). http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf.</p> <p>In 2004, Defra commissioned a study carried out by the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum, in conjunction with the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, to review the potential Ramsar Wetlands of International</p>
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	<p>Importance in these territories. This included the consideration of many migratory species. The report is available at www.ukotcf.org</p> <p>For Gibraltar, two sites (Rock of Gibraltar and Southern Waters of Gibraltar) were submitted as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) on 24th December 2004. These sites have also been nominated as potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs).</p> <p>For the Cayman Islands, the value of Cayman's habitats for migratory species is an integral consideration for protection efforts - e.g. Terrestrial Areas for dry forest habitat for migratory warblers, and Marine Parks (and associated protected areas) for turtles.</p>
1a	<p>Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas):</p> <p>metropolitan UK:</p> <p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Marine</p> <p>Detailed information on protected areas is available from: the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-4 for international sites; and from the various websites of individual parts of the UK including the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies for national designated sites (see Section 1(b) for weblinks).</p>
1b	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>metropolitan UK: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has UK responsibility for the oversight of protected area systems in the UK.</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands, this responsibility falls under the responsibility of the Department of the Environment and the National Trust for the Cayman Islands. Information on the responsible authorities for protected areas in the other Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies may be available via relevant web links and contacts given in box 1 of Section 1(b).</p>

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	<p>In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate <i>inter alia</i> the scientific justification for the research, describe briefly the measures taken to ensure that risks to the welfare of individual animals and – in the case of severely depleted populations – to the species are minimised, and summarise the results obtained):</p> <p>The UK is applying this conservation/research technique across a range of species, including Basking Sharks, marine turtles, cetaceans and birds. The UK believes this is an important research tool.</p> <p>For birds, satellite telemetry is considered as a variant of radio telemetry and is subject to the same rigorous statutory controls (there is a need for formal licensing from country conservation agencies).</p> <p>In this reporting period, in metropolitan UK, it has been used to monitor movements of Ospreys <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (http://www.ospreys.org.uk/AWOP/Home.htm) and Honey Buzzards <i>Pernis apivorus</i> (http://www.roydennis.org/honeybuzzard.htm).</p> <p>Ongoing satellite tracking of turtles can be viewed via http://www.seaturtle.org/tracking/, which includes tracking of Loggerhead <i>Caretta caretta</i> and Green turtles <i>Chelonia mydas</i> for the Cayman Islands, a Leatherback Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> for the British Virgin Islands and an archived project on movements of a Green Turtle for Montserrat.</p> <p>Extensive work on satellite telemetry of Falkland Islands population of Black-browed Albatross (reported in BirdLife International (2004) <i>Tracking Ocean Wanderers: the global distribution of albatrosses and petrels. Results from the Global Procellariiform Tracking Workshop, 1-5 September, 2003 Gordon's Bay South Africa</i>. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.</p> <p>Satellite telemetry research is being undertaken on Whale Shark <i>Rhincodon typus</i> in the Indian Ocean and Caribbean, (although at present not in any of the UK Overseas Territories' territorial waters).</p>
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2	<p>Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):</p> <p>Further research and further use of this technique is likely, but information on each individual current project is not available. In the Cayman Islands, marine turtle tracking is part of a continuing programme of research.</p> <p>If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:</p>
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VII. Membership

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Noting that Anguilla and the British Antarctic Territory are non-Parties.</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)</p> <p>UK Environment Ministers are advised to raise membership of CMS with their counterparts if and when the opportunities arise.</p>
1a	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The UK Ambassador to Germany spoke at the CMS 25th anniversary celebrations in Berlin in 2004. The Chair of the CMS Standing Committee also participated in a Q&A session at the Koenig Museum in Bonn as part of the anniversary celebrations.</p> <p>The UK also part funded a session entitled “Migratory Species: A passport to 2010 at the IUCN World Conservation Congress to promote migratory species and the CMS Convention.</p> <p>More information can be found at http://www.cms.int/news/current_news_page.htm and at http://www.cms.int/news/PRESS/nwPR2004/iucn_workshop_bangkok.htm.</p>
2	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	<p>Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>The UK has contributed to field projects and meetings of benefit to migratory species that visit the UK and its Overseas Territories. The species involved are: the Aquatic Warbler, waterbirds migrating in the African-Eurasian region including the Dark-bellied Brent Goose, albatrosses and petrels, European bats, marine turtles and small and large cetaceans.</p> <p>The Cayman Islands Government has offered a matched contribution to the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act NMBCA (2005) of US\$244,000 towards purchase of dry forest habitat for migratory warblers (this application is currently pending).</p>
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2	<p>Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The UK has contributed to the costs of the eighth Conference of the Parties and part of this contribution was available to assist delegates from developing countries.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	<p>Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>The UK has contributed to a number of projects and meetings related to migratory species in other countries. The species that have benefited are turtles in the Indian Ocean (Defra contributed £5,000 (through the FFI Flagship Species Fund) to an environment education and community liaison project on marine turtles in Watamu, Kenya) and in the Caribbean (the Caribbean meetings are also attended by countries beyond the UK's Overseas Territories); waterbirds throughout the African-Eurasian region; whales in the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas; bats in Eastern Europe, and albatrosses and petrels in the southern hemisphere.</p> <p>For example, the UK donated £10,000 to the ACAP budget in 2005. It has been proposed that some of the funds be directed towards capacity building projects for developing countries, under Article IV of ACAP (Capacity Building) as required for effective implementation of the Agreement.</p> <p>The UK has also provided financial support for communication initiatives, such as the AEWA communication strategy and an event at the World Conservation Congress. The UK has also supported projects that seek to develop greater liaison between CMS and other international agreements, such as with the Convention on Biodiversity.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4	<p>Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>The UK funded the secondment of an officer to the Interim ACAP Secretariat between October 2004 and February 2005 to help prepare for its First Meeting of the Parties and to take forward actions that ensued from the meeting. Information on the outcomes of this meeting held in Hobart, Australia from 10-12 November 2004 can be found via: http://www.acap.aq/acap/meetings_of_the_parties.</p> <p>The Cayman Islands hosted the 2002 Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories (TCOT) marine turtle conference for Caribbean and Bermuda, and Department of Environment has since maintained ongoing training of local and international turtle researchers and conservation workers.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5	<p>Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6	<p>Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>No (but with reference to Section IX.1 (above) for the Cayman Islands, the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act NMBCA (2005) matched grant application is currently pending).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please summarize the measures undertaken by your country to implement the substantive, operational Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference of the Parties, where these have not been mentioned elsewhere in this report, giving particular emphasis to those identified below (as appropriate).

Resolutions

Resolution 6.2 – By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 – Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch:

In March 2004, the EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council agreed a new EC regulation (812/2004) on cetacean bycatch which requires the mandatory use of acoustic pingers on bottom-set nets deployed from vessels greater than 12m in length. As a result of this regulation, the UK Small Cetacean Bycatch Response Strategy was developed covering the measures that should be taken to reduce bycatch to a level where it does not threaten cetaceans' conservation status.

The Sea Mammal Research Unit has continued work on exclusion devices in the bass pair trawl fishery, which predominantly occurs in the Western Channel. Initial results have demonstrated the potential for successful mitigation to be developed, but the device is not yet sufficiently developed to commercial usage. As a result of this, legislation has recently been proposed to prohibit pair trawling within the 12 mile limit of the Western Channel by UK vessels.

The Scottish Executive's Nature Conservation (Scotland) Bill has recently been accepted. This contains measures to improve the existing species protection offered by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, including the extension of the existing protections for cetaceans from intentional disturbance to encompass protection from 'reckless' disturbance. Similar protection has been developed in England and Wales under the CROW Act 2000.

Defra commissioned a research report to review the effects of bycatch on vulnerable migratory species and assess possible further measures to reduce the level of by-catch of endangered migratory species. The report 'Impact of fisheries bycatch on endangered migratory species', published in February 2003, is available via: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/resprog/findings/bycatch/>. The research also identified how far the UK has been able to meet the terms of Resolution 6.2, adopted in 1999 at the Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species:

metropolitan UK: The UK introduced The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 to implement the EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC), which came into effect on 21st July 2004. This Directive requires that certain (mainly public sector) plans and programmes that are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provision and which set the framework for development consent are made subject to a SEA. It will provide a high level of protection for the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations (including effects on biodiversity) into the preparation of plans and programmes, thereby promoting sustainable development.

The UK has also implemented EC Directive 85/337/EEC (the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive), which applies to a wide range of projects (i.e. physical interventions in the environment) through a number of sets of national regulations. Although there are no specific references for any proposed new development to take account of migratory species, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1999 has a requirement for developments of a certain type to consider transboundary effects. The EIA Regulations establish a consent system whereby a project is not granted consent to proceed if it is likely to have significant effects on the environment. Among the environmental factors considered is biological diversity.

Details of EIA and SEA legislation and guidance on procedures can be found on the Planning section of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) web site at www.odpm.gov.uk.

In the *Cayman Islands*, current legislation is lacking in that E.I.A. is subject to a discretionary consideration by the Central Planning Authority, without any formal guidelines. Relevant policy: *The Development Plan 1997 (Appendix.3)*. The requirements for E.I.A. and formal framework are fully addressed in the (*draft*) *National Conservation Law 2004*, which is currently pending.

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species:

Currently the Atlas of Coastal Sites Sensitive to Oil Pollution is being updated and converted to a geographical information system. This atlas identifies coastal habitats and protected sites of importance to a variety of species listed under the Bonn Convention. In addition, a review of the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations is underway which includes advice on environmental aspects and monitoring. Consultation is currently being undertaken on proposed amendments to the MCA regulation on the prevention of oil pollution from merchant shipping and to the DTI offshore petroleum activities regulation on oil pollution and control.

Associated with the oil and gas industry, a review of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee guidelines to reduce disturbance to marine mammals from seismic surveys was undertaken throughout 2003. Revised guidelines were issued for the 2004 survey season. Guidelines for explosive use during decommissioning of marine industrial locations are being prepared at present.

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocution of Migratory Birds:

With relatively few large bird species, risk of electrocution from power lines in the UK is generally low compared to some

other countries. Electrocution risk is further reduced by consideration of hazards as part of the normal planning process when new powerline routes are proposed close to sites of importance for birds. Commercial powerline companies have, for many years, used highly visible deflectors on powerlines so as to reduce the incidence of bird strikes, which not only can kill birds, but can also disrupt power supplies.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species:

There is rapid development of the wind energy industry in the UK. This has led to a range of guidance on topics noted in Resolution 7.5 being developed, notably location guidance in Scotland: <http://www.snh.org.uk/strategy/pd02b.asp>. Substantial guidance to the offshore wind energy industry is currently being developed by government for dissemination in 2005.

Research, funded through COWRIE (Collaborative Offshore Wind Research into the Environment), has recently been completed regarding the impact of noise from offshore windfarms in the marine environment (see http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/35_cowrie_04_02_07.htm). Research has also been funded through the DTI, DEFRA and windfarm developers to undertake aerial seabird surveys to aid the needs of windfarm developers (for EIA etc.), SPA designation and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process.

The Bat Conservation Trust <http://www.bats.org.uk/> is producing guidelines for good practice in monitoring the impacts of wind turbines on bats.

Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde’s and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species:

No further action proposed at this time, although the Falkland Islands will attempt to formally record reliable sightings, especially by fisheries observers on pelagic fishing boats.

Recommendations

Recommendation 4.6 – The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals:

The UK is fortunate to have good working relationships between the Government, statutory and non-governmental sectors. This does not imply that there is always agreement, but the breadth of interested parties is a significant strength of conservation in the UK.

As examples:

The Breeding Bird Survey, jointly funded by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), works through a partnership approach between the NGO and statutory sector to provide population trends for a range of common and widespread birds in the UK <http://www.bto.org/bbs/index.htm>. Similarly, the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) is a joint scheme of the BTO, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, RSPB and JNCC to monitor non-breeding waterbirds in the UK <http://www.bto.org/survey/webs/index.htm>. The Bat Conservation Trust actively participates within the EUROBATs Agreement process, notably through the National Bat Monitoring Programme <http://www.bats.org.uk/nbmp/index.asp>. The Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society are active within ASCOBANS <http://www.wdcs.org/>.

BirdLife International is currently acting as the Secretariat for the Aquatic Warbler MoU and has also signed the MoU as a collaborating organisation. With funds from the RSPB (the BirdLife Partner in the UK) a coordinator for the MoU has been employed at BirdLife Belarus (APB) to develop, initiate and coordinate national and international projects under the International Aquatic Warbler Action Plan http://www.cms.int/species/aquatic_warbler/aquatic_warbler_ap.htm. The Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team (AWCT) – a BirdLife International expert group, coordinate research and conservation work to help implementation of the Action Plan. See <http://www.aquaticwarbler.net/index.html>.

NGOs are the Lead Partners for a number of the UKBAP priority Species Action Plans related to migratory species e.g. the Marine Conservation Society and the Herpetological Conservation Trust are the joint Lead Partners for the Grouped Species Action Plan for Marine Turtles (<http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=335>). The UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum links and co-ordinates conservation work by partner organisations in UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme:

In April 2004, the UK, working with the Dutch Government and Wetlands International, organized a major global conference *Waterbirds Around the World* to address the conservation of waterbird flyways (<http://www.wetlands.org/GFC/Default.htm>). This gave a forum to discuss many of the issues highlighted by Recommendation 7.7 and there were specific workshops on American and Pacific flyways. The UK is supportive of the development of the America Pacific Flyway Programme under CMS, and will work to identify if any of the UK’s

Overseas Territories have importance for relevant species under this programme.

Although not related to the American Pacific Flyway Programme, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network offers some opportunities for involvement of the Falkland Islands. This is noted in the developing Falkland Islands Conservation Strategy. See <http://www.manomet.org/WHSRN/>.

Other resolutions/recommendations:

As part of drawing up a strategic plan for CMS for the period 2006-11, the UK hosted a workshop in London in February 2005 to agree a plan to implement the CMS strategic plan for this period.

Other remarks:

Annex I: Questions on specific Appendix II species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Boxes have been checked to indicate the species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please amend the boxes where appropriate. (If you wish to provide further information on any of these species, please attach as an annex.) Please also provide published distribution references where available.

NB. for Appendix II species listed in Annex I: For the purposes of this report, the UK has attempted to make an overall range state assessment for each Appendix II species. If a species is known to regularly occur in one of any of the following territories: the metropolitan UK or any one of its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, then the 'Range State' box has been checked. No attempt has been made to then supply a comprehensive list of territories for which each species is known to occur regularly. But, information on some range state assessments (and the corresponding published distribution reference(s)) is given where it has so far been gathered (including for metropolitan UK, its Crown Dependencies and a number of its Overseas Territories). The UK hopes to be able to provide a more accurate assessment for the next CMS reporting round on Appendix II species.

Distribution references cited below.

Chiroptera

- Barret, E. M., Deaville, R., Burland, T. M., Jones, G., Racey, P.A. and Wayne, R.K. 1997. DNA answers the call of the pipistrelle bat species. *Nature* 387: 138-139.
- Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership. 2005. *UK Mammals: Species Status and Population Trends. First Report by the Tracking Mammals Partnership*. JNCC/Tracking Mammals Partnership, Peterborough.
- Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
- The Jersey Bat Report 2003 <http://www.env.gov.je/content/pdfs/JB%20Report.pdf>

Cetacea

- Beaubrun, P.C., 1995. *Atlas préliminaire de distribution des cétacés de Méditerranée*. Musée Océanographique Monaco, 88pp.
- Black, A.D., 2004. *Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around South Georgia 2002-2003*. Falklands Conservation.
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- Morgan, G.S., 1994. Mammals of the Cayman Islands. In: Brunt, M.A. & Davies, J.E. (eds.). *The Cayman Islands: natural history and biogeography*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht. Pp435-463.
- Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. 2002. Cetacean species occurring in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. In: Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. (Ed.). *Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas: state of knowledge and conservation strategies. A report to the ACCOBAMS Secretariat, Monaco, February 2002*. Section 3, 17 p. Online via: http://www.accobams.org/ceta_medblacksea.htm
- Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.). 1999. *Biodiversity: the UK overseas territories*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 131pp.
- Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. *Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 67pp.
- White, R.W., Reid, J.B., Black, A.D. & Gillon, K.W., 1999. *Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands, 1998-1999*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 93pp.
- White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B. 2001. *The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in Falkland Islands waters*. JNCC, Peterborough.
- White, R.W., Gillon, K.W., Black, A.D. & Reid, J.B., 2002. *Seabird and marine mammal dispersion in the waters around the Falkland Islands*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 106pp.

Birds

General comment for birds:

In 2002, the British Trust for Ornithology published a major review of information collected since 1909 by the UK bird ringing scheme (Wernham *et al.* 2002). Detailed species accounts summarising these movement data were published for 192 bird species including most of those listed below. See <http://www.bto.org/research/projects/atlas.htm> for further information.

Note that detailed information on the population status of Appendix II migratory waterbirds is given in the UK's first national report to AEWA MoP2 (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/gwd/exotic/waterbirds2002.pdf>). As of July 2005 updated information will be available in the UK's second national report to AEWA MoP3, covering the period 2003-5.

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Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
CHIROPTERA					
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005);

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis bechsteini</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Myotis blythi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis dasycneme</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis myotis</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991 Extinct: metropolitan UK – Classified extinct in the UK in 1990, however there have been a few records in the past couple of years.
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Pipistrellus kuhli</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> Jersey - uncommon resident. The Jersey Bat Report 2003 www.environment.gov.je
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>P. pygmaeus</i> was missing from the Appendix II list supplied by the CMS secretariat, and has been added here for the UK Report. <i>Taxonomic split from Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> . Reference: Barret, E. M. <i>et al.</i> 1997. <i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Pipistrellus savii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Battersby, J. (Ed) & Tracking Mammals Partnership (2005)
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
CETACEA					
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					South Sandwich Islands – Black, A.D. 2004; Gibraltar – Beaubrun, P.C. 1995; Cayman Islands – Morgan, G.S. 1994; Gibraltar (and Cyprus SBAs as a Likely Range State) – Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. 2002; Cayman Islands – Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds.) 1999; metropolitan UK – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003; Falkland Islands – White, <i>et al.</i> 1999; 2001; 2002.
<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Beauburn, P. C. 1995; metropolitan UK – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003.
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (western North Atlantic population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (North Sea) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (North Sea) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : White, R. W. <i>et al.</i> 2001; Black, A. D. 2004; White <i>et al.</i> 1999; 2001; 2002 – Falkland Islands. Falkland Islands – common and widespread in the FI waters. Draft BAP for this species and Commerson’s dolphin. Monitoring programme started to assess distribution, seasonal movements etc. using volunteers (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Tristan da Cunha –

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Procter & Fleming (1999); Falkland Islands – an occasional species in FI waters, generally seen as stranded individuals but also from pelagic boats (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (North Sea) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (North Sea) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Beaubrun (1995)
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (eastern tropical Pacific populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Beaubrun (1995), Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991, Procter & Fleming (1999)
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (North Sea) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Beaubrun (1995), Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991, Procter & Fleming (1999)
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – Procter & Fleming (1999)

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
(South American population)					A common inshore species in the Falkland Islands' waters. No published information on distribution but widespread and common. Draft BAP for this species and Peale's dolphin. Monitoring programme started to assess distribution, seasonal movements etc. using volunteers (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (north and west of Great Britain) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003; Gibraltar – Beaubrun (1995), Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991; Falkland Islands, Gibraltar – Procter & Fleming (1999)
<i>Globicephala melas</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (North Sea) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003 Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK (north and west of Britain) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>NB. Occurs in the territorial waters of the British Antarctic Territories, but the BAT have not acceded to CMS.</i>
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : No reference has gathered all reliable records together. <i>B. edeni</i> is most likely to occur around all of the Caribbean Overseas Territories, as well as Bermuda, Ascension, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, BIOT and Pitcairn (Tasker, M. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands – Black, A.D. 2004; Falkland Islands – Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds) 1999; metropolitan UK (north and west of Britain) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003; Falkland Islands – White, <i>et al.</i> 1999; 2001; 2002. [Morgan, G.S. 1994; Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds) 1999 also note <i>B. borealis</i> may occur in Cayman Island waters]
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands – Black, A.D. 2004; Gibraltar – Beaubrun, P.C. 1995; Notarbartolo di Sciara,

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					G. 2002; metropolitan UK (north and west of Britain) – Reid, J. B. <i>et al.</i> 2003; Falkland Islands – White, <i>et al.</i> 1999; 2001; 2002. [Morgan, G.S. 1994; Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (eds) 1999 also note <i>B. physalus</i> may occur in Cayman Island waters]
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : <i>C. marginata</i> is the least known of all the baleen whales, there having been only about 20 sightings of this species at sea. There are no published distribution records, but there is one record in the Falkland Islands' waters. Based on information on temperature limits, a number of the UK's Overseas Territories are possible range states (based on likely occurrence rather than known occurrence), including the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and Tristan da Cunha (Tasker, M. – <i>pers. comm.</i>).
CARNIVORA					
<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Island – sub-species <i>A. a. australis</i> is widespread but localized (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – small population, maybe declining (at best stable) (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Phoca vitulina</i> (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i> (only Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Extinct</i> – Seal Specialist Group. 1996.
PROBOSCIDEA					
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SIRENIA					
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> (populations between Honduras and Panama)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Turks & Caicos – Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. 1999; Turks & Caicos, Cayman Islands – Ward, N. <i>et al.</i> 2001.
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
PERISSODACTYLA					
<i>Equus hemionus</i> (includes <i>Equus hemionus</i> , <i>Equus onager</i> and <i>Equus kiang</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ARTIODACTYLA					
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella gazella</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GAVIIFORMES					
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Regular passage migrant and rather scarce winter visitor; Jersey – Scarce spring and common autumn migrant, scarce winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia immer immer</i> (Northwest European population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Regular winter visitor and passage migrant; Jersey – Common autumn migrant and scarce winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Western Palearctic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK: rare vagrant, only 242 sightings since 1950 (D. Stroud, <i>pers comm.</i>).

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
PODICIPEDIFORMES					
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i> <i>grisegena</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: Lack (1986); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare migrant and winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Uncommon winter visitor.</p>
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Scarce spring and autumn migrant, may be common in some winters. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Irregular winter visitor.</p>
PELECANIFORMES					
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) Ornithological Society of the Middle East; Whaley, J. & Dawes, C. 2003.</p>
CICONIIFORMES					
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=159); Jersey – Rare, but regular, autumn migrant and rare winter visitor (1 or 2 winter annually). www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Occasional winter visitor.</p>
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Rare vagrant.</p>

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Ixobrychus sturmi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) – Ornithological Society of the Middle East; Whaley & Dawes (2003); Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. May be annual. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Recent addition, only one record.
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – 1 record (1995). www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991 <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – 5 records between 1982 and 2000, www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea alba</i> (excluding Malagasy population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare migrant and short-staying visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) Non Range State(s): IoM A, not-bred. Vagrant.
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
ANSERIFORMES					
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Cayman Islands – Rare passage migrant to the Cayman Islands and casual long-stay visitor on Grand Cayman. (Bradley, 2000)
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Rowell & Spray (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Hughes <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – Rare, usually winter, visitor. Resident Naturalised introduction. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A and C, breeds. Resident. [A naturalized introduction]
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Robinson <i>et al.</i> (2004a); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Regular passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers. <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – Rare winter visitor – 6 records. Several free-living ornamental birds. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Robinson <i>et al.</i> (2004b) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Uncommon passage migrant; Jersey – 2 records (1982 and 2003). www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Mitchell & Hearn (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor. NB. past (?) presence of free-flying ornamental birds. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – 1 record (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Irregular winter visitor.
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Hearn (2004a); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) - rare and local winter visitor, mostly to East Anglia and S.W. Scotland; Jersey – Rare winter visitor, 2 subspecies, <i>A. fabalis fabalis</i> and <i>A. fabalis rossicus</i> recorded. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Guernsey – 3 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) Isle of Man - IoM B, not-bred. Very rare vagrant.</p>
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Hearn (2004b); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Fox (2003)</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Rare winter visitor.</p>
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Owen <i>et al.</i> (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003)
<i>Anser anser</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Hearn & Mitchell (2004); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A and C, feral population breeds. Irregular winter visitor, many overfly (wild migratory geese); Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant: western race <i>A. anser anser</i>. NB. resident feral (eastern race <i>A. anser rubirostris</i>) birds. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p>
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Worden <i>et al.</i> (2004) ; Jersey – Rare winter visitor. NB. free-flying resident ornamental birds. Breeds, often with Greater White-fronted Goose. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Occasional passage migrant and winter visitor.</p>

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Denny <i>et al.</i> (2004); Lack (1986); Robinson <i>et al.</i> (2004c), Ward, R. 2004; Jersey – Very common autumn migrant and winter visitor. Three subspecies recorded: Dark-bellied <i>B. bernicla bernicla</i> and Pale-bellied <i>B. bernicla hrota</i> are annual, Black Brant <i>B. bernicla nigricans</i> is a rare visitor that may stay throughout winter. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, not-bred. Irregular passage migrant and winter visitor.</p>
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Owen <i>et al.</i> (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003)</p>
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Non-range state(s)</i>: metropolitan UK - Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003). Naturalised introduction.</p>
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeds. Locally common breeding species and winter visitor; Jersey – Rare, mainly winter, visitor and uncommon migrant www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p>
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Common winter visitor; Jersey – Scarce winter visitor and annual migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p>
<i>Anas strepera</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor, first record 15/12/1968. Increased and may be resident</p>

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					some years. First bred 2000. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM AC, non-breeder. Rare winter visitor; Cayman Islands – vagrant on Grand Cayman (Bradley 2000).
<i>Anas crecca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Scarce breeder and common winter visitor; Jersey – Common winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – rare winter visitor and passage migrant (Bradley 2000)
<i>Anas capensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM AC, breeder. Common on autumn passage, as a winter visitor and as a breeding bird; Jersey – Common resident and migrant. Many birds showing characteristics of domestic varieties living wild. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Cayman Islands – vagrant on Grand Cayman and Little Cayman. Introduced to private lakes in Grand Cayman in 1980's (Bradley 2000)
<i>Anas undulata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Very scarce but regular winter visitor; Jersey – Rare winter visitor and rare, mainly spring and autumn, migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Cayman Islands – Rare winter visitor and passage migrant on Grand Cayman and Little Cayman (Bradley 2000)
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare spring migrant, occasional in autumn. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Only one definite record (Cullen & Jennings).</p>
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Regular as a breeding bird, passage migrant and winter visitor; Jersey – Occasional resident, may not breed annually. Scarce winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk; Cayman Islands – Uncommon passage migrant and very uncommon winter visitor on the Cayman Islands (<i>Bradley 2000</i>)</p>
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta rufina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Recent addition, vagrant.</p>
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular passage migrant and winter visitor; Jersey – Occasional breeding species (first bred 1993), scarce migrant and winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk</p>
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Non Range State(s)</i>: metropolitan UK – Owen, M. <i>et al.</i> 1986; Pollitt, M. <i>et al.</i> 2003; Robinson, J.A. & Hughes, B. 2005; Jersey – Jersey Bird Report 2003. www.jerseybirds.co.uk; Guernsey – (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological</p>

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder, vagrant.
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Regular winter visitor in small numbers and now breeds in small numbers; Jersey – Common resident and winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Aythya marila</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Irregular winter visitor. Guernsey – 12 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>)
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Irregular and transient visitor occurring more often in winter than in summer, now breeds; Jersey – Scarce migrant and winter visitor – occasional individuals have stayed throughout year. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non-range state(s)</i> : Guernsey – (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder, recent addition, vagrant.
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Owen, M. <i>et al.</i> 1986; Pollitt <i>et al.</i> 2003.
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare, generally in winter. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – 12 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Irregular winter visitor.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=444); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular winter visitor, recently occurring during the summer and in autumn; Jersey – Scarce winter visitor and common autumn migrant, occasional in summer. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor and spring migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Infrequent winter visitor.
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Common winter visitor; Jersey – Rare winter visitor and migrant (was regular in small numbers in 1980s). www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – 6 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>)
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – 8 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Scarce winter visitor. Linked to cold weather. [Not a range state?]
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Regular winter visitor, has bred

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					once; Jersey – Common winter visitor and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – Rare winter visitor on Grand Cayman (Bradley 2000).
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Rare winter visitor.
FALCONIFORMES					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Scarce passage migrant. Increasing in frequency [On average about one record per year; Range state?]; Jersey – Rare, mainly autumn migrant. May be annual. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – Uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant in the Cayman Islands (Bradley 2000); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
GALLIFORMES					
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, bred. Very scarce and irregular summer visitor. [Range state?]; Jersey – Rare summer visitor and migrant. Occasional breeder until 1932. Escaped domestic, and possibly feral birds confuse status. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Gibraltar - Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991 <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>)
SPHENISCIFORMES					
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROCELLARIIFORMES					
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000);

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Falkland Islands – common (declining) in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – common (declining) in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Diomedea irrorata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea melanophris</i> (= <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands, & South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000) Falkland Islands – common breeding species (declining fast), FI holds more than 70% world population. Survey in 2005/2006 (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Diomedea bulleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – rare in FI waters (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>). Wildlife Management Section Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia / Albatross and Giant Petrel Recovery Team (1999)
<i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Tristan da Cunha & Gough Island – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – common (but declining globally) in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i> (= <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – common (declining) in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Tristan da Cunha & Gough Island – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – uncommon (declining globally) in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – uncommon (declining globally) in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					(Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Tristan da Cunha & Gough Island, Falkland Islands, & South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – common in the Falkland Islands (may be declining), no population estimate. FI survey in 2004/2005 (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – fairly common in offshore waters in the Falkland Islands. May breed (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Tristan da Cunha & Gough Island – BirdLife International (2000); Falkland Islands – Rare in Falkland Islands' waters (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – BirdLife International (2000) - Falkland Islands – Breeds, population small, trend unknown. Population survey 2004/2005 (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata</i> (= <i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Ascension Island, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha BirdLife International (2000) - <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>)
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GRUIFORMES					
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Gilbert (2002); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – 5 records, 27/3/1948 (2), 31/10/63 (17), 20/9/76 (40-46), 26/10/2000 and 6/12/03. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – 1 record, 8/5/1989. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> 2004; Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) – Whaley, J. & Dawes, C. 2003;

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Ornithological Society of the Middle East (www.osme.org)
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Crex crex</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Green & Gibbons (2000); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=244); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Scarce and irregular passage migrant which breeds occasionally; Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus virgo</i> (Syn. <i>Anthropoides virgo</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus grus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Vagrant; Jersey – 5 records between 1950 and 1981. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otis tarda</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Of note, an experimental re-establishment programme for <i>Otis tarda</i> began in 2004 in metropolitan UK. This project is using eggs translocated from the Saratov region of Russia. <i>O. tarda</i> was classified extinct in the wild in the UK in 1832. Details of the implementation of this project are given at: http://www.greatbustard.com/greatbustardframes.htm .
CHARADRIIFORMES					
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004)

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – 4 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Jersey – 1 record, 8/5/1989. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Recent addition.
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=175) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Recent addition; Jersey – 5 records between 1950 and 1981 www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder? Common winter visitor. Seen in summer recently and thought to have bred, said to have bred historically; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular passage and winter visitor in small numbers; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant – occasionally recorded in summer. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK –

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Common resident and passage migrant; Jersey – Rare resident, may breed annually, very common winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. 2 Manx records.
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. Formerly bred occasionally, last 1937. 3 records, 2002. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Vagrant; Cayman Islands – vagrant. One record 1992 (<i>Bradley 2000</i>).
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius mongulus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. May be annual. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>)
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Common migrant breeder and winter visitor showing notable cold weather movement; Jersey – Scarce resident, sometimes abundant in winter, and common migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (<i>Syn Chettusia gregaria</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gallinago media</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Very rare vagrant, only 143 observations since 1950 (D Stroud – <i>pers. comm.</i> ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) Isle of Man - IoM B. Very rare autumn visitor.
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Common passage migrant and winter visitor. Rather local breeding bird; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – Uncommon to fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant on Grand Cayman. Irregular and rare on Cayman Brac and Little Cayman (Bradley 2000)
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Scarce winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Passage migrant occurring regularly in small numbers in autumn and infrequently in spring; Jersey –

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Rare winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular on autumn passage and as a winter visitor in small numbers. Irregular on spring passage; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Fairly common passage migrant and very rare winter visitor; Jersey – Common spring and scarce autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – Uncommon to fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant on Grand Cayman and rare on Little Cayman and Cayman Brac (Bradley 2000) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Small numbers of vagrants in the Falkland Islands, none recorded in recent years (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Common resident. Abundant on autumn passage and as a winter visitor; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant. Some birds present in summer. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Uncommon passage migrant. [Not a range state?]

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Scarce but regular breeding bird. Common passage migrant and winter visitor. Now no longer breeds but common in winter; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant. Some birds present in summer. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003)
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular passage migrant and rather scarce winter visitor; Jersey – Scarce winter visitor and migrant. Some birds present in summer. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Irregular passage migrant; Jersey – Rare winter visitor and scarce spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Rare passage migrant. [Not a range state?]
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Scarce spring and autumn migrant. Occasional in winter. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003);

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					<p>Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Common passage migrant and winter visitor. A very few probably summer annually; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and migrant. Some birds present in summer. www.jerseybirds.co.uk; Cayman Islands – Common to fairly common winter visitor and common passage migrant on the Cayman Islands (Bradley 2000)</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Very rare vagrant in the Falkland Islands (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).</p>
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular passage visitor occurring less frequently in winter; Jersey – Rare, mainly spring and autumn, migrant. May not be annual. www.jerseybirds.co.uk; Cayman Islands – Very uncommon, irregular passage migrant on the Cayman Islands (Bradley 2000).</p> <p><i>Non Range State(s):</i> Very rare vagrant in the Falkland Islands, none recorded in recent years (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).</p>
<i>Calidris alba</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Regular passage migrant in moderate numbers and scarce winter visitor; Jersey – Very common winter visitor and common migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk; Cayman Islands – Uncommon to locally common, short stay passage migrant and winter visitor on the Cayman Islands (Bradley 2000); Falkland Islands – Rare to uncommon (declining) (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).</p>
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Range State(s):</i> metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM</p>

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					A, non-breeder. Regular on autumn passage in very small numbers; Jersey – Rare spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Only a few records; Guernsey – 6 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Jersey – 1 record, 10-11/5/1989. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Scarce winter visitor and migrant, occasional summer records. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Common passage migrant and winter visitor; Jersey – Abundant winter visitor and migrant. Small numbers remain during most summers. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Irregular visitor of autumn passage; Jersey – Rare autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Rare migrant; Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003)
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Scarce winter visitor and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=510); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Very rare autumn passage migrant; Guernsey – 2 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Falkland Islands – rarely recorded vagrant (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>); Jersey – 4 records 6-8/9/1961, 2/10/68, 4-6/9/83 and 2/9/97. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – rare migrant (D Stroud – <i>pers comm.</i>); Jersey – Rare autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Rare autumn passage migrant. [Not a range state?]
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2004); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – Scarce, mainly spring and autumn, migrant. First record 6/7/1979. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991 <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Vagrant.
<i>Larus genei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar - Finlayson (1992); Garcia (2003); Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991.
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Sterna caspia</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
(African and Southwest Asian populations)					
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, bred. Common passage migrant. Bred in 1991; Jersey – Common in summer, rare in winter and very common spring and autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – rare passage migrant and winter visitor on Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac (Bradley 2000) ; Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Atlantic population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2004); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=587); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Rare passage migrant. [Not a range state?]; Jersey – 3 records, 22/8/1987, 11/8/92 and 22/5/98 (2). www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, bred. Regular passage migrant and scarce breeding species; Guernsey – (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Jersey – Common breeding species and very common migrant. Occasional in winter. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Cayman Islands – Rare to very uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant. (Bradley, P.E. 2000); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Atlantic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003) ; Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, bred. Regular passage migrant

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					and not uncommon breeding species; Jersey – Rare, mainly autumn, migrant, probably overlooked. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2004); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Pollitt <i>et al.</i> (2003); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, breeder. Not uncommon summer visitor; Jersey – Rare spring and scarce autumn migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – 5 records between 1970 and 1978 www.jerseybirds.co.uk
COLUMBIFORMES					
<i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=589); Guernsey – (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Uncommon passage migrant. Beyond the normal breeding range and late birds are thought to be inexperienced first summer birds overshooting. [Range state?]; Jersey – Common breeding species and migrant. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
CORACIIFORMES					
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991 <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Recent addition; Guernsey – 10 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Jersey – Rare summer visitor. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man –

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Vagrant; Guernsey – 1 record (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Jersey 1 record, 7/10/1935. www.jerseybirds.co.uk
PSITTACIFORMES					
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PASSERIFORMES					
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Stroud, D.A <i>et al.</i> (2001); UK Biodiversity Action Plan: http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76 ; Jersey – Rare autumn migrant (August/early September). Jersey Bird Report 2004. www.jerseybirds.co.uk ; Guernsey – Guernsey Bird Report 2002. <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Isle of Man – Cullen, J.P. & P.P. Jennings (1986); Manx Ornithological Society (2003) IoM A, non-breeder. Only one record.
TESTUDINATA					
<i>Chelonia depressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Godley, B.J <i>et al.</i> (2004); Penrose, R.S. (2002); Penrose, R.S. (2003); Penrose, R.S. (2004); Pierpoint, C. (2000); Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (1999); Sabin, R.C. <i>et al.</i> (2003); Guernsey – 1 live recorded stranding in Guernsey (2003) Grandes Rocques (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Godley, B.J <i>et al.</i> (2004); Mallinson, J.J. (1991); Penrose, R.S. (2002); Penrose, R.S. (2003); Penrose, R.S. (2004); Pierpoint, C. (2000); Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (1999); Sabin, R.C. <i>et al.</i> (2003); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Penrose, R.S. (2002); Penrose, R.S. (2003); Penrose, R.S. (2004); Pierpoint, C.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					(2000); Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (1999); Sabin, R.C. <i>et al.</i> (2003).
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Penrose, R.S. (2002); Penrose, R.S. (2003); Penrose, R.S. (2004); Pierpoint, C. (2000); Sabin, R.C. <i>et al.</i> (2003).
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Godley, B.J <i>et al.</i> (2004); Penrose, R.S. (2002); Penrose, R.S. (2003); Penrose, R.S. (2004); Pierpoint, C. (2000); Procter, D. & Fleming, L.V. (1999); Sabin, R.C. <i>et al.</i> (2003); Gibraltar – Gibraltar Nature Protection Ordinance 1991
<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CROCODYLIA					
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ACIPENSERIFORMES					
<i>Huso huso</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Huso dauricus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser mikadoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> (Danube population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Specimens very occasionally caught in metropolitan UK waters as a result of fishing activities.
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
ORECTOLOBIFORMES					
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Compagno, L.J.V. 2001.
LAMNIFORMES					
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Bermuda, Gibraltar – Compagno, L.J.V. (2001); Fergusson, I.K. (1996). Francis, M.P. (1996)
LEPIDOPTERA					
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Guernsey – 3 records (M. Gavet – <i>pers. comm.</i>); Jersey (2 records) – (Long, M. – <i>pers comm.</i>)

All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex.)

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Cathartidae			
<i>Cathartes aura falklandica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – Common breeding species in Falkland Islands. Population probably stable (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Accipitridae			
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Wooton <i>et al.</i> (2002); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Gibraltar – Finlayson (1992), Garcia (2003) <i>Non Range State(s)</i> : Jersey – 2 records between 1982 and 1993. Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Bainbridge, I.P. <i>et al.</i> (2003); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Lack (1986); Ogilvie

	State		<i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Lack (1986); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Lack (1986); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986)
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Lack (1986); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – Common breeding resident. Population probably stable (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – Rare vagrant (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Circus cinereus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – Rare vagrant which may have formerly bred. (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Circus buffoni</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands – Rare vagrant (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Falconidae			
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Lack (1986); Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2003); Ogilvie <i>et al.</i> (2004); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Falco peregrinus cassini</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands: Uncommon breeding species. No population estimate but probably stable. (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands: Rare vagrant (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands: Rare vagrant (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands: Common breeding species. Stable population (probably) (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Phalcooenus australis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands: Rare breeding species – about 500 breeding pairs in FI where bulk of world population occurs. Population may be increasing from low population size. Still persecuted by sheep farmers despite full protection (Douse, A. – <i>pers comm.</i>).
<i>Milvago chimango</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : Falkland Islands: Rare vagrant
Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscipidae			
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	<i>Range State(s)</i> : metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); UK Biodiversity Action Plan

	State		(http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=463); www.jerseybirds.co.uk
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Range State(s): metropolitan UK – Gibbons <i>et al.</i> (1993); Jersey – www.jerseybirds.co.uk

Annex II – Information on conservation activities related to the White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* undertaken by the UK

NB. The UK is not a range state for White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala*. The following information outlines the work carried out by the UK on Ruddy Duck control for the purpose of the conservation of the global population of White-headed Duck. For brief background information see: <http://www.wwt.org.uk/threatsp/hybrid/threat.htm>

Species <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> – Common Name(s) White-headed Duck	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Hughes, B., Robinson, J.A., Green, A.J., Li, Z.W.D. & Mundkur, T. (Compilers). 2004. International Single Species Action Plan for the White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> . WWT report to BirdLife International. See http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/tc_meetings/tc6docs/pdf/tc6_13_white_headed_duck/ap.pdf
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
4	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Ruddy Duck monitoring strategy in place via national monthly Wetland Bird Survey counts. Ruddy Duck numbers and distribution being monitored in Northern Ireland in 2004 as part of government-funded contract. Government-funded regional trial of control measures suggested it is feasible to eradicate Ruddy Ducks from the UK (4,200 Ruddy Ducks shot in the UK since 1999). Eradication is UK government's "preferred outcome" though funding for eradication still not secured. Legal protection of the Ruddy Duck was removed in England in 2003, enabling control of birds and nests/eggs under the terms of a general licence, but remains in place in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It has been illegal to introduce Ruddy Ducks to the wild in the UK since 1981. Trade in captive Ruddy Ducks effectively banned in 1995 - numbers of captive Ruddy Ducks are declining. Government currently consulting on whether to ban the keeping of Ruddy Ducks.</p> <p>Research projects conducted by the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) and the University of Newcastle modelling the spread of Ruddy Ducks into Europe to predict the timescale for extinction of the White-headed Duck under different Ruddy Duck control scenarios. Government information leaflets on the threat posed to the White-headed Duck by the Ruddy Duck produced in 2003.</p> <p>A new global action plan for the White-headed Duck was produced by WWT under contract to BirdLife International, and funded by the EU, Bonn Convention, African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and WWT. See above for full reference and weblink.</p>
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ruddy Duck eradication programme planned, pending EU-LIFE funding being secured.