

UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies: 2011 Biodiversity snapshot.

Guernsey: Appendices.

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More information available at: www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg

This section includes a series of appendices that provide additional information relating to that provided in the Guernsey chapter of the publication: UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies: 2011 Biodiversity snapshot.

All information relating to Guernsey is available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5743>

The entire publication is available for download at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5821>

Commissioned by the States of Guernsey Environment Department for the
Joint Nature Conservation Committee

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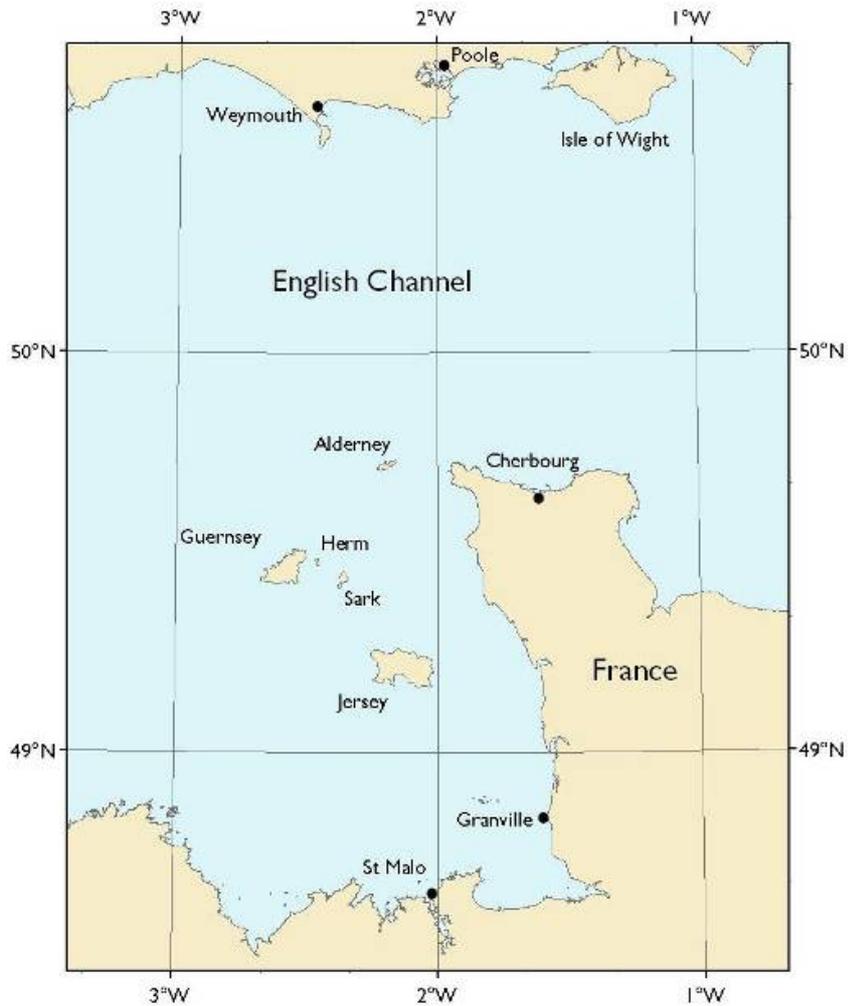
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Appendix 1: Bailiwick of Guernsey – Location and Introduction

Location, Area, Number of Islands, Population

The Bailiwick of Guernsey consists of a group of islands situated in the English Channel, in the Gulf of St Malo. The largest island, Guernsey, is 45 km from the nearest point in France and about 100km from the nearest point in England. The area of Guernsey is 63sq km with a population of about 63,000. The other major islands are Alderney, 8 sq km pop. c. 2400, Sark 5 sq km pop. c. 600. Herm 2 sq km pop. c. 60. Other inhabited islands are Jethou, Brecqhou and Lihou, and there are a large number of uninhabited islets.



Topography

The major islands have a plateau at about 100m above the sea. Guernsey, Alderney & Herm also have low lying areas close to or below sea level. The main rocks are metamorphic gneisses. But there are also areas of granites. Alderney is the only island with large areas of sedimentary rocks – a sandstone.

The larger islands have cliffs around all or part of their coast, these are often the major undeveloped land along with sand dune and coastal grassland areas around the remainder of the coast. Guernsey has important areas of wetland habitat ranging from reed beds to unimproved marshy grassland with a very rich flora and fauna. The woodland is secondary, mostly occurring on steeper slopes where farming has become uneconomic.

The islands have an exceptionally large tidal range, up to 10m in the south of the area and the inter-tidal zone is particularly large and biodiverse.

Main economic sectors

International business (banking, insurance along with fund, company and trust administration) and tourism are the main sectors of the economy but agriculture (the Guernsey cow is renowned worldwide) & horticulture, manufacturing, commerce and fisheries are also important.

Constitutional Position

The Bailiwick of Guernsey, as part of the Channel Islands, are the last portion of the Duchy of Normandy remaining to the English Crown. In 1204 the rest of Normandy was lost to the French but the Channel Islands remained loyal to the English Crown, although the islands were never incorporated as part of England and English laws are not current in the island unless they are extended by Orders in Council. By convention this is only done after discussion and approval by the relevant island authorities. The legal system is historically based on Norman Law. The islands do not send MPs to Westminster and they are governed by their own parliaments - called in Guernsey & Alderney the States, and in Sark the Chief Pleas. These assemblies are responsible for all local legislation and taxes. The Crown – in practice through Her Majesty's Government in the UK – is ultimately responsible for the Islands' defence and international obligations.

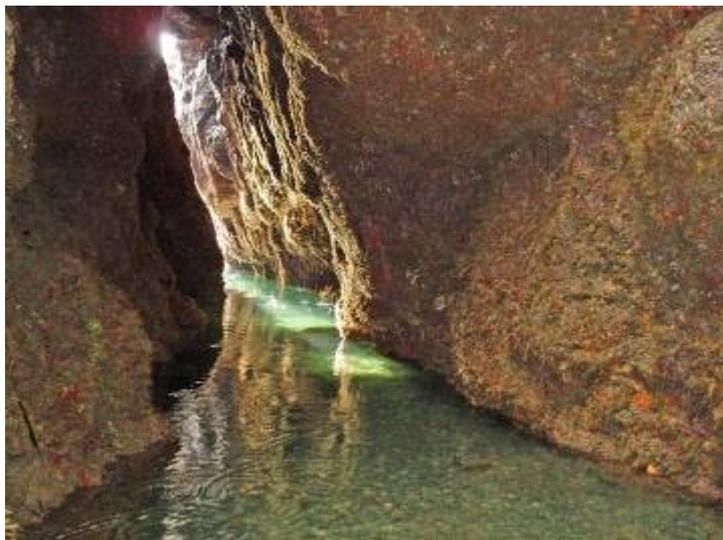
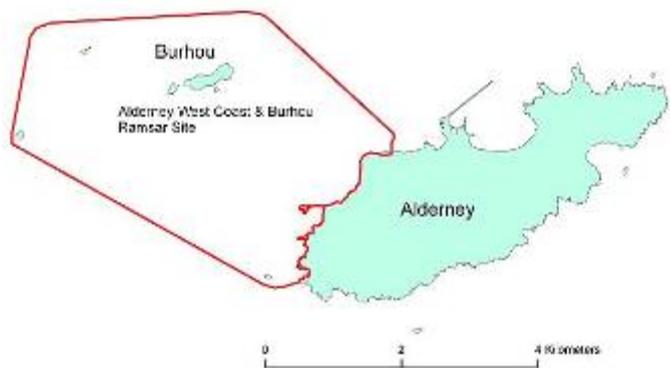
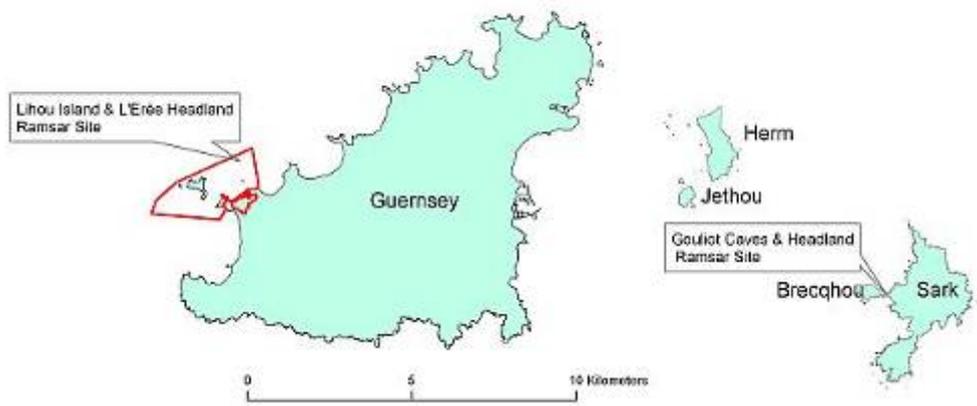
Appendix 2: Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

The following International agreements have been extended to the Bailiwick. All have 'Green' assessment.

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ~ CITES
- Marine Pollution Conventions.
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
- Convention on Environmental Impact in a Transboundary Context.
- UN Framework Convention on Climatic Change.
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. ~ The Bonn Convention. The Bonn Convention was extended to Guernsey and became effective in 1985, with the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) extended and effective from January 1999 and the Eurobats Agreement extended and effective from June 1999. The Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black & Mediterranean Seas (ASCOBANS) was extended in 1993.
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat ~ The 'Ramsar Convention'. The Ramsar Convention was extended to Guernsey in September 1998 and became effective in January 1999. So far three Ramsar sites have been established In the Bailiwick. Alderney West Coast and the Burhou Islands, Lihou Island and L'Erée Headland in Guernsey and the Gouliot Caves and Headland in Sark.

<http://www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg/ramsarwalk/index.html>

<http://www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg/gouliot%20caves/>



View in the Gouliot Caves and Headland Ramsar Site

The following international agreements and directives have not been extended to the Bailiwick. All have 'Red' assessment.

- Convention on Biological Diversity ~ The Rio Convention.
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats ~ the Berne Convention
- European Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Appendix 3: National Legislation

<http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/ccm/portal/> has details of laws and ordinances from the 1970s on for Guernsey, Alderney & Sark. Some of the more important laws and ordinances are listed below; for a full list see the above web site.

The following environmental legal considerations apply to Guernsey only; the laws in Sark & Alderney differ.

Planning

The Land Planning & Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005 has been passed and received Royal Assent and came into force on 6th April 2009. The law has changed the way most planning applications are dealt with, and requires EIAs for important projects.

Ancient Monuments

The Ancient Monuments and Protected Buildings (Guernsey) Law 1967 has been replaced by the Land Planning & Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005, see above.

Coast and beaches

Ordonnance relative au depot de carrière sur les Côtes, 1932

The Coast Protection Ordinance, 1949

The Foreshore (Riding and Driving) Ordinance, 1951

The Control of Dogs Ordinance, 1992

The Boats and Vessels (Speed Limits, etc) Ordinance, 1970

Land

The Places of Recreation Ordinance, 1975. Helps control such activities as mountain biking on cliff paths.

Places of Recreation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996

La Loi Relative aux Douits 1928

Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004

The Prevention of Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 1989. Useful for controlling nitrogen levels from slurry spreading, greenhouse pollution etc.

Fauna

The Protection of Wild Birds Ordinance, 1949

The Control of Birds Ordinance, 1985. (Only certain species of game birds and a few 'pest' species may be shot.)

Flora

The Wild Plants Protection Ordinance, 1950. (Prohibits the sale of wild plants without the permission of the Environment Department.)

The Cutting of Hedges Ordinance, 1953 (Covers the mandatory cutting of roadside hedges and the cleaning of controlled streams twice yearly.)

The Noxious Weeds (Guernsey) Law. 1952 as amended by The Noxious Weeds (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (It is illegal for landowners to allow certain species of plants to flower and set seed. Currently these are: Ragwort, Senecio jacobaea, Hemlock Water Dropwort, Oenanthe crocata, and the thistles *Cirsium vulgare* and *Cirsium arvense*.)

Trees

The Land Planning & Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005 changes the way trees are protected in the island.

Import/export

The Import and Export (Control) (Guernsey) Law, 1946

Marine environment

Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, 1976

Convention on the Dumping of Wastes at Sea, 1976

Convention for the Protection of Marine Pollution by Land-Based Sources, 1978

The Dumping at Sea Act 1974 (Guernsey) Order 1975

The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (Guernsey) Order 1987

The Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act 1971 (Guernsey) Order, 1981

The Oil in Navigable Waters (Guernsey) Order 1966

The Fishing (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1989 – some protection to ormers, size limits etc for certain species

Boats and Vessels Speed Limits 1970.

Waste

The Refuse Disposal Ordinance, 1959

The Sewerage (Guernsey) Law, 1974

Water

States Water Supply (Prevention of Pollution) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973

States Water Supply (Prevention of Pollution) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977

The Prevention of Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 1989, see above under 'Land'.

A notable exception in local laws is any protection for habitats. The island has designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), but these are planning constraints only. No

legal protection is given to the habitats inside these SNCIs. Any action which does not require planning consent is permitted. For instance a species rich grassland SNCI could be ploughed and fertilized removing all its wildlife interest.

Appendix 4: National Strategies

Guernsey has a States Strategic Plan as a medium term planning document for the island. <http://www.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/government/states-strategic-plan/> This is monitored by an annual report "Sustainable Guernsey" <http://www.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/government/facts---figures/sustainable-guernsey/>. The Strategic Plan does consider the environmental effects of local policies though it is primarily a business plan.

For planning purposes Guernsey has been divided into two areas, the Urban Area including the towns of St. Peter Port and St. Sampson's and the Rural Area, the remainder of the island. Planning policies differ between the two areas with development more rigorously controlled in the Rural Area.

Appendix 5: Lists of Protected Areas

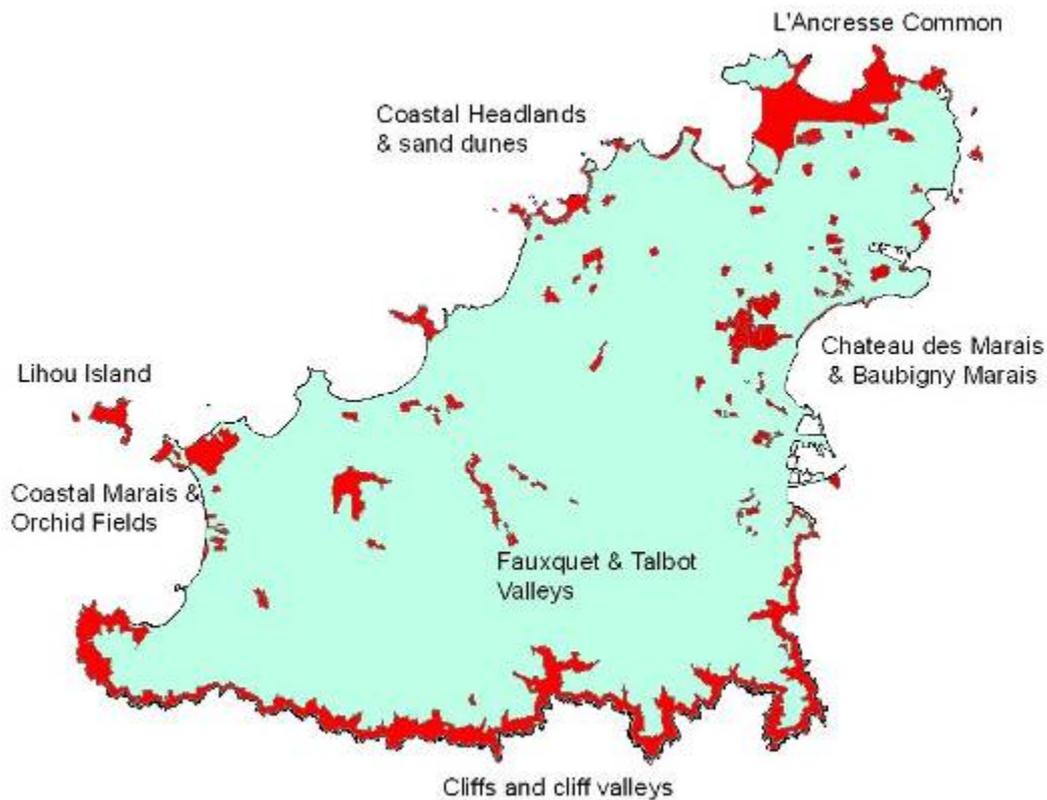
The Ramsar sites

The Guernsey site has some protection under the planning laws in that an EIA is required before development can occur inside it.

Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

A large part of Guernsey has been recognized as SNCIs, but they have little legal protection, see above. For details of the sites see David & Gilmour (2003), David (2004) & David & Ozanne (2006). The main SNCIs are labeled in the map below and can be found on the web at <http://maps.digimap.gg/SitesOfNatureConservation/>

Map of SNCIs in Guernsey



List of SNCIs with main habitats present

SNCI

Baubigny Quarry
Candie Cemetery, Candie Gardens, Cimetière des Frères
Charroterie Valley, Montville Estate (Town South)
Cliffs and Cliff Valleys

Cuckoo Lane
Delancey Park to St Clair and La Robergerie.
Fauxquets Valley
Fields at Les Grandes Capelles
Fields at Rue Rocheuse
Fields between Ronde Cheminée and Rue Queripel
Fields near Bordeaux
Fort Hommet
Grandes Rocques, Port Soif, Portinfer
Grosse Hougue Quarry, St Sampsons.
Heritage Walk
L'Ancrese Common.
L'Erée Headland
La Garenne d'Anneville
La Grande Mare
La Hougue du Pommier
La Saline et Sechage
Le Grand Pré
Le Marais; L'Ancrese
Le Villocq
Les Hougues Pères
Les Mielles; L'Ancrese
Les Vicheries Orchid Fields
Les Villets
Lihou & Lihoumel Islands
Longue Hougue Quarry.
Meadow at La Route du Braye, Vale.
Mont Crevelt.
Pont du Valle to Port Grat
Pulias Pond & Headland
Quanteraine Valley
Quarries near Portinfer
Rope Walk, old Caledonia Nursery, Rouge Rue (Town North)
Rousse Mare / Claire Mare
Saltpans Road Quarry, Rue Jacques, St Sampsons
Sand Dune at Rocquaine
Small Islands
Sous l'Eglise
South Entrance to Beaucette Marina
South Vazon
Spur Point and Bellegreve Coast.

Main Habitat Present

Water, scrub
Unimproved grassland, walls

Woodland
Woodland, scrub, coastal grassland, streams, hard & soft cliff
Marshy grassland
Woodland, coastal grassland
Woodland, streams
Marshy grassland
Marshy grassland
Marshy grassland
Marshy grassland
Coastal grassland, salt marsh
Dune grassland
Scrub, Fresh water
Woodland
Dune grassland, coast, ponds
Coastal grassland, scrub
Fresh water, heath
Marshy grassland
Marshy grassland
Coastal grassland
Reed bed
Marshy grassland
Marshy grassland
Woodland, Fresh water
Marshy grassland
Marshy grassland
Reed bed
Coastal grassland
Scrub , water
Marshy grassland
Coastal grassland
Dune grassland
Brackish lagoon, sand dune, shingle bank
Woodland
Fresh water
Woodland

Marshy grassland, reed bed, shingle
Woodland, water
Dune grassland
Coastal grassland
Woodland, meadows
Geology
Marshy grassland
Shingle, coastal grassland

SNCI

St Sampson's Marais, Ivy Castle, Pitronnerie Rd,
Coutanchez
St. Saviour's Reservoir
Talbots Valley
Vale Castle.
Vingtaine de l'Epine

Main Habitat Present

Marshy grassland, woodland, fresh water

Woodland, fresh water
Woodland & meadows
Coastal grassland, scrub
Marshy grassland



View in the Cliffs and Cliff Valleys SNCI, Les Tas de Pois d'Amont



A pond in the L'Ancrese Common SNCI

Appendix 6: Institutional Arrangements

Non Government Organisations

La Société Guernesiaise : Candie Gardens, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 1UG
www.societe.org.gg

La Société Guernesiaise is Guernsey's Local Studies and Natural History Society founded in 1882. It also has the functions of an English Wildlife Trust. It owns or manages the majority of nature reserves in the island, almost all of which are SNCIs, making it the largest land-owner or manager in the island after the States. Its Transactions, published annually since 1888, are the main source of knowledge on the Bailiwick's history and natural history and it has published many books on the island. La Société is involved in research as well, a good recent example is the extensive studies on sea bird populations <http://www.paulveron.com/Gulls%20Welcome%20Page.html> . La Société owns an environmental advisory and management company Environment Guernsey, which writes EIAs & management plans, carries out ecological surveys and manages land. It also runs the Guernsey Biological Records Centre jointly with the States of Guernsey Environment Department. It has built up great influence in the island over environmental and conservation matters.

Guernsey Biological Records Centre. Old Tobacco Factory, La Ramée, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 2ET www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg

National Trust of Guernsey: Folk Museum, Saumarez Park, Castel, Guernsey GY5 7UJ
<http://www.nationaltrust-gsy.org.gg>

The National Trust of Guernsey mostly owns buildings, also holds land, including some of nature conservation importance.

Guernsey Climate Change Partnership:
<http://www.societe.org.gg/planetguernsey/index.html>

Guernsey Climate Change Partnership is an umbrella group of organizations and individuals concerned by climate change. It has published an important book "Planet Guernsey, towards a sustainable future!" which can be downloaded from la Société Guernesiaise's website

Alderney Wildlife Trust Alderney Wildlife Trust, 34 Victoria Street, Alderney GY9 3TA
<http://www.alderneywildlife.org/>

Is a member of the British Wildlife Trusts. Due to the small size of the island and an absence of any Civil Service responsibility for the natural environment in Alderney, the Trust plays a central role in ecological matters. It assists local government with many of the responsibilities which would otherwise be handled by an environmental department. The Trust manages two nature reserves (totaling more than 10% of the islands land area) and the island's Ramsar site (1600ha) and undertakes a wide range of research, which includes seabird assessments on the important bird colonies in the Ramsar site.

One of its major projects at the moment is the creation of a Community Woodland to the E. of St Anne, with the aim of more than doubling the area of woodland cover in Alderney.

La Société Serquaise Société Sercquaise, The Visitor Centre, Sark, GY9 0SA

<http://www.socsercq.sark.gg/>

Is the Sark equivalent of the Société Guernesiaise and has an influence in the Sark Government.

The Guernsey Society of the Men of the Trees, c/o Sandringham Villa, Le Bouet, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 2AX <http://sites.google.com/site/guernseymenofthetrees/>

The Men of the Trees is a Guernsey Registered Charity dedicated to the planting of trees and the education of all about the importance of trees.

UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum (UKOTCF): La Société Guernesiaise, National Trust of Guernsey: Alderney Wildlife Trust La Société Serquaise are Associate organisations of UKOTCF.

Government Departments

Environment Department, PO Box 43, Sir Charles Frossard House, La Charroterie, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 1FH

<http://www.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/environment/>

The Environment Department advises the States on Environmental policy including transport, energy and waste policy and policy for the conservation, enhancement and sustainable development of the natural and physical environment of the Island in accordance with the strategic economic, fiscal, environmental and social policies of the States. Its environmental responsibilities include:

1. The protection of the physical environment from activities that might otherwise compromise the well being of the community;
2. The conservation and enhancement of the natural and semi-natural environment;
3. Spatial/land use policy to enable the sustainable management of transport, energy resources, waste disposal and natural resources in accordance with the strategic policies of the States;
4. The management of the natural and semi-natural environment of States owned land including sites of nature conservation importance, cliff paths, beaches, headlands, Herm and Lihou islands and other public areas and parks, gardens and plantations;
5. The promotion and coordination of environmental issues and initiatives;
6. The provision of an integrated land use planning system including the processing of all development applications of all kinds (planning, building control, protected buildings and scheduled sites)

Commerce & Employment Department Raymond Falla House, PO Box 459, Longue Rue, St Martins, Guernsey, GY1 6AF <http://www.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/commerce---employment/>

The Commerce & Employment Department's responsibilities include Horticulture, Plant Health, Agriculture and Sea Fisheries. An outline of the environmental parts of its activities is given below:

Agriculture

Advises the Department on the implications and effect of agricultural policy and national and international developments in farming, on farm operations, farm viability, animal welfare, animal health, countryside management and the environment

Liaises with the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), other States Departments and farmers on technical matters and implementation of environmental protection and pollution control measure

Sea Fisheries

Enforcing fisheries legislation on land and at sea

Compiling catch and effort statistics on the fishing industry

Appendix 7: Ecosystem/habitats (marine & terrestrial)

The natural history of the islands has been described by Jee (1967) & Daly (1998, 2004). A Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out over all the non built-up land in Guernsey & Herm in 1999. Information from this was important in choosing the areas which should be classed as SNCIs. A habitat map is available online at <http://maps.digimap.gg/habitat/> This survey is being repeated in 2010 which will provide important information on the changes which have taken place since 1999.

The habitats found in 1999 are listed here in order of area in ha. It was presumed that the most threatened habitats are those at the top of the list with the smallest area.

Saltmarsh	0.45
Open dune	1.28
Unimproved grassland	2.00
Dune slack	2.85
Coastal heathland	3.57
Soft cliff	5.05
Coastal Rock	6.00
Shingle	8.40
Planted mixed woodland	8.41
Swamp (mostly reed-beds)	14.49
Planted coniferous woodland	20.86
Hard cliff	24.95
Dune grassland	26.42
Dune scrub	27.19
Standing water	41.45
Planted broadleaved woodland	55.98
Coastal grassland	60.94
Marshy Grassland	89.57
Bracken	103.29
Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	130.96
Scrub	233.64
Semi-improved grassland	350.26
Arable	387.54
Amenity grassland	562.84
Improved grassland	1528.67



Salicornia (Saltwort) growing in a saltmarsh at the Colin Best Nature Reserve in Guernsey – saltmarsh is the rarest habitat in Guernsey.



A distant view of Herm from low-tide mark. The intertidal area is very large and the biodiversity there very high.

Appendix 8: Species Diversity

The islands are in the North Temperate Zone, and close to the French coast. The terrestrial species found are a subset of those in north west France. Complete lists of the insects, arachnids, many invertebrate groups, plants & fungi together with a list of the literature references to their occurrence in all the Channel Islands can be downloaded from the Guernsey Biological records Centre website at: <http://www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg/files/downloadlists.html> Checklists of other groups can be obtained from the Centre. Over 13000 species have been recorded from the islands not counting bacteria, protozoa or single-celled algae.

	Approximate total species known from C.I.
Fungi	1490
Vascular Plants	1800
Seaweeds	400
Lichens	600
Mosses	270
Hepatics	90
FW Algae	63
Total Plants & Fungi	4449
Minor Insect Orders	150
Orthoptera	45
Hemiptera	706
Lepidoptera	1395
Diptera	1079
Hymenoptera	632
Coleoptera	1750
Insects	5757
Spiders	327
Pseudoscorpions	10
Opilionids	11
Mites	129
Crustacea	536
Mollusca	522
Other invertebrate Phyla	892
Other Invertebrates	2427
Birds	320
Other Vertebrates	318
Vertebrates	638
Total Species	13271

However, many groups have been little studied particularly parasitoid Hymenoptera, Nematoceros Diptera, mites, soil fauna, nematodes and many marine groups that are not found between the tide marks.

The islands have a remarkably high biodiversity compared with oceanic territories of a similar size, even so, they are depauperate in terrestrial species compared with the mainland of France.

Species distribution maps for plants and some animal groups can be produced on the Guernsey Biological Records Centre website

<http://www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg/files/maps.html>

For general information on :

Guernsey plants see:

<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdavid/botany/files/plants.html>

Alderney plants

<http://flora.org.gg/>

Guernsey fungi

<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdavid/botany/files/fungi.html>

Guernsey mosses & liverworts

<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdavid/botany/files/liverworts.html>

marine life

<http://www.sealordphotography.net/>

<http://suedalyproductions.com/>

Guernsey birds

<http://www.guernseybirds.org.gg/>

Species of Particular Significance

The islands are further south than any part of mainland Britain and very close to the French coast, they have a different set of species from most of the UK, and some species that are not found in the UK. Many of the UK Red Data Book species are common in the islands because of their geographical position. Some species are of cultural significance as they are named after the islands, such as Guernsey Vole, Alderney Geranium, Guernsey Centaury etc. and they attract visitors to the island to see them. We will list here some of these species, and those that are in the French listings especially the various Livre Rouge des Espèces Menacées. (de Beaufort, F., Ed. 1987, Olivier, L., Galland, J.P. & Maurin, H., Eds. 1995).

Terrestrial Mammals

The Bailiwick has few native terrestrial mammals. The shrew found in Guernsey, Herm & Alderney is the Greater White-toothed Shrew *Crocidura russula*, recently introduced to Ireland but otherwise not known in the British Isles, while that in Sark is otherwise known only from Jersey & the Scillies, the Lesser White-toothed Shrew *Crocidura suaveolens*.



Greater White-toothed Shrew

The Guernsey Vole, *Microtus arvalis sarnius*, is a subspecies of the Common Vole of Europe, and is only found in Guernsey. No Field Voles are found in Jersey at all. It does not occur in the UK except in Orkney where a related subspecies is found. Other rodents include the Wood Mouse *Apodemus sylvaticus* on all major islands and the introduced House Mouse *Mus musculus*, Brown and Black Rats *Rattus norvegicus* & *R. rattus*.

The largest native mammalian carnivore is the stoat, *Mustela erminea* but this is believed to be extinct. Rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus* and Hedgehogs *Erinaceus europaea* are found in all the major islands but these were introduced. Moles *Talpa europaea* are found only in Alderney. Surprisingly there are only 2 common species of bats though the islands are within easy flying distance of the French Coast.

Marine mammals

Small populations of Grey Seals *Halichoerus grypus* breed off Alderney and in the islets north of Herm. A variety of small dolphin and porpoise species occur. Pods of Bottle-nosed Dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* usually live between the islands and the French Coast whilst Common *Delphinus delphis* and Risso's Dolphins *Grampus griseus* appear to frequent deeper water to the west of the islands. Individual Porpoises *Phocaena phocaena* and Pilot Whales *Globicephala melaena* are seen every year and occasionally other species such as Minke Whales *Balaenoptera acutirostrata* north and west of Alderney. Records of Cetaceans are published on the Guernsey Biological Records Centre website:

<http://www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg/files/cetacean.html>



Risso's Dolphin off St Peter Port harbor

Birds

The most important bird populations in the Bailiwick are its seabirds 1% of the World's Northern Gannets, *Sula bassana* (c. 6000 pairs) breed on the Les Etacs (Garden Rocks) and Ortac off Alderney. Burhou off the north west coast of Alderney has important Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Storm Petrel *Hylobates pelagicus* and Puffin *Fratercula arctica* colonies. Guernsey has a healthy population of Barn Owls *Tyto alba* boosted by a scheme to provide large numbers of nest boxes. <http://www.societe.org.gg/projects/owls/index.html>

Guernsey Bird records can be found at the Ornithology Section of La Société Guernesiaise's website <http://www.guernseybirds.org/gg/>



Gannets on the Garden Rocks photographed from the cliffs of Alderney

Molluscs

The Ormer *Haliotis tuberculata* is of great cultural significance. This species does not occur in the UK. In Guernsey ormering is a social occasion when many people descend on beaches at low spring tides and try to find them. In an attempt to preserve the stocks it is illegal to take ormers using any form of diving equipment and outside the three days after full and new moons between December and April. There is a size limit of 3": Ormers smaller than that must not be taken.



The head of an Ormer, photo Mike Cave

Insects

Blue-winged Grasshopper *Oedipoda caerulescens*

The Blue-winged grasshopper is a non-British species confined to the south coast cliffs of Guernsey, though it is widespread in Europe.

http://www.cwgsy.net/private/gsybiorec/entomology/files/oedipoda_files/oedipoda.html



Blue-winged Grasshopper

Mole Cricket *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa*

Mole crickets are found in moist sandy soil in the north of Guernsey, though they are apparently extinct, or extremely rare in the UK and Jersey.



Mole Cricket

Glanville Fritillary *Melitaea cinxia*

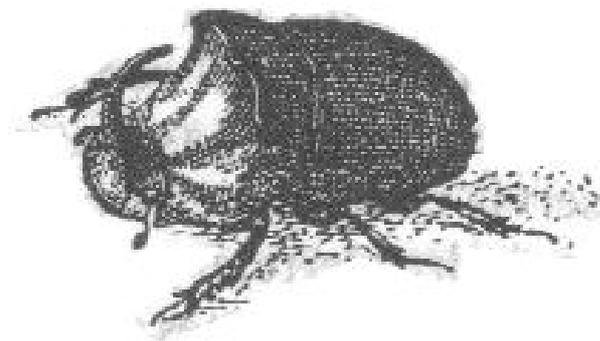
Glanville Fritillary Butterflies are common the cliffs in Guernsey and Alderney: in England they are confined to the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

http://www.cwgsy.net/private/gsybiorec/entomology/files/melitaea_files/melitaea.html



Glanville Fritillary Butterfly and caterpillars

Dung Beetle *Copris lunaris*



Copris lunaris is a large Scarab beetle that is extinct in the U.K. This beetle has a very interesting life history that was first described by Fabre. The males and females dig a large chamber under a cow pat producing a hill of earth next to it. They then hollow out the cow pat from underneath and store it in the chamber. The female makes 4-6 balls of this dung each about the size of a plum, lays an egg in each and then cares for her small brood for several months from May till September. In the autumn the female and her brood of offspring leave the parental burrow and separate each looking for a fresh cow pat under which they will spend the winter. This is one of the few species of beetles where the parents see their full-grown offspring. *Copris* is probably at real risk in Guernsey due to the decline of grazing on the sandy coastal commons. It needs well drained sandy soil so that its underground chambers do not become flooded in wet weather.

Plants

Guernsey Fern *Asplenium x microdon*

Guernsey is unusual because of the number of fern hybrids that are found there. This one, a cross between Hart's Tongue *Asplenium scolopendrium* and Lanceolate Spleenwort *Asplenium obovatum* is found occasionally, about 12 plants are known at present, but there has only been one record from outside the island.

<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdavid/botany/files/asplenophyllitis%20microdon/index.html>



Guernsey Fern, *Asplenium x microdon*

Another commoner hybrid is **Guernsey Spleenwort** *Asplenium x sarniense*, a cross between Lanceolate Spleenwort & Black Spleenwort *Asplenium adantium-nigrum* which was first found in the island about 30 years ago; the day after its existence had been postulated.
<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdavid/botany/files/asplenium%20x%20sarniense/index.html>



Guernsey Spleenwort

Guernsey Centaury *Exaculum pusillum*

Guernsey Centaury does not occur in the British Isles and is on the list of protected species in Normandy. It is **commoner** further south in Europe. In Guernsey it occurs in dune slacks on L'Ancrese Common in the north of the island. It is a very slender plant with pink flowers.
<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdavid/botany/files/exaculum%20pusillum/index.html>



Guernsey Centaury *Exaculum pusillum*

Guernsey Lily *Nerine sarniensis*

This is not a native plant but has been known in the islands since the 1600s. Legend has it that it grew on sand dunes on the west coast after a ship from Japan was wrecked, and it was then cultivated in gardens. It actually is a native of South Africa.



A show of Nerines in a Victorian Greenhouse in Candie Gardens, St Peter Port

Loose-flowered Orchid *Anagallis laxiflora*

Guernsey has a number of wet meadows with unimproved grassland as a habitat. These are under threat as the land can be drained or improved for agriculture. Many of these fields have been purchased by La Société Guernesiaise as nature reserves.

<http://www.societe.org.gg/reserves/index.html>

http://www.societe.org.gg/reserves/les_vicheries/index.html

Loose-flowered orchids, which do not occur in the UK, are a characteristic plant of these meadows. Because of their size and beauty they attract numerous visitors to the fields in May to see these and the great variety of other plants found there.

<http://www.guernsey.net/~cdauid/botany/files/orchis%20laxiflora/index.html>



Loose-flowered Orchid and a field in the Bridget Ozanne Orchid Fields owned by La Société Guernesiaise. The habitat is species-rich marshy grassland.

List of plants protected in Normandy or in France that occur in the Bailiwick of Guernsey

<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Foxtail
<i>Anisantha tectorum</i>	Drooping Brome
<i>Asparagus prostratus</i>	Wild Asparagus
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort
<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	Grass-leaved Orache
<i>Carex punctata</i>	Dotted Sedge
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury
<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>	Soft Hornwort
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea-kale
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail
<i>Cytisus scoparius maritimus</i>	Prostrate Broom
<i>Dianthus gallicus</i>	Jersey pink
<i>Exaculum pusillum</i>	Guernsey Centaury
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-Bill
<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden-samphire
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea
<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i>	Ray's Knotgrass
<i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Shore Dock
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort
<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Annual Sea-blite
<i>Trifolium squamosum</i>	Sea Clover
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rock-rose
<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eelgrass
<i>Zostera noltei</i>	Dwarf Eelgrass

List of plants with UK Red Data Book status that occur in the Bailiwick of Guernsey

		Guernsey Status	UK Status
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Very Rare	Scarce
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	Frequent	Scarce
<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Loose-flowered Orchid	Frequent in wet meadows	Not occurring
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	Alderney	Near threatened
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	pre-1901, then 1995, 2005	Endangered
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile	1992 Bordeaux Infilling, 2009	Vulnerable
<i>Asparagus prostratus</i>	Wild Asparagus	Rare	Endangered
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Local	Rare
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	Common	Near Threatened
<i>Asplenium X jacksonii</i>	Jackson's Fern	Very few records, 1 known plant	1 known plant
<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>	Babington's Orache	Top of beaches; Vale Pond	Rare
<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>	Frosted Orache	Top of beaches	Rare
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	L'Islet; Sark	Rare
<i>Bromus hordeaceus ferronii</i>	Least Soft Brome	Side of cliff paths; Lihou headland	Rare
<i>Bromus hordeaceus longipedicellatus</i>		Bordeaux; Sark	Rare
<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	Small Hare's-ear	Pembroke; Port Soif; Herm	Vulnerable Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Carex punctata</i>	Dotted Sedge	Les Vicheries; South cliffs	Rare
<i>Centunculus minimus</i>	Chaffweed	Damp hollows on Common	Near threatened
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear	Short coastal turf in Spring	Rare
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	Frequent	Vulnerable
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	Disturbed areas	Vulnerable
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Red Goosefoot	Field gateways a favourite habitat	Rare
<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>	Yellow Centaury	Rare	Vulnerable
<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	Lesser Calamint	Rare	Vulnerable
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder	Frequent	Vulnerable
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda-grass	Frequent	Rare
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Rare	Near threatened
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	Galingale	Frequent	Near Threatened
<i>Cytisus scoparius maritimus</i>	Prostrate Broom	South West cliffs	Near threatened
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	Very rare	Endangered Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	Very rare	Critically endangered Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Euphrasia tetraquetra</i>	Western Eyebright	Short coastal turf	Rare

		Guernsey Status	UK Status
<i>Exaculum pusillum</i>	Guernsey Centaury	Dune slacks, rare	Not present
<i>Festuca longifolia</i>	Blue Fescue	Especially on South cliffs	Rare
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	Rare	Near threatened
<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	Only two sites, Le Guet, Port Soif	Rare
<i>Galium constrictum</i>	Slender Marsh-bedstraw	Talbot Valley	Rare
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little-Robin	Frequent	Rare
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	Arable fields	Vulnerable
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	Vazon; Moulin Huet; Cobo;	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Herniaria ciliolata ssp. ciliolata</i>	Fringed Rupturewort	Rare	Vulnerable
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid	1 site, first record 2006	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Woods, hedgebanks, unimproved dry grassland, cliffs	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Hypericum linariifolium</i>	Toadflax-leaved St. John's-wort	Very rare	Near threatened
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	Mainly in short turf, especially cliffs	Vulnerable
<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden-samphire	Local	Rare
<i>Isoetes histrix</i>	Land Quillwort	Rare	Vulnerable
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	Occasional	Rare
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush	Rare	Vulnerable
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	Bird seed alien, Alderney	Vulnerable
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea	Rare, occasional individual plants occur, not self-perpetuating	Rare
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort	Occasional	Rare
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Dittander	Richmond; Pulias; Port Soif	Rare
<i>Limonium binervosum sarniense</i>	Rock Sea -lavender	South cliffs	Rare
<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	Slender Bird's-foot-trefoil	Cliffs	Near threatened
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	Occasional-frequent	Rare
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Grass-poly	L'Islet garden, from 1988	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	Frequent	Rare
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	Very rare, dunes	Vulnerable
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Bur Medick	A few records, last 2006	Vulnerable
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	Rare - occasional	Rare
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	Old records, & 1999	Endangered Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved Mint	Saints; Petit Bôt – not native	Rare
<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Medlar	South of island – not native	Rare
<i>Mibora minima</i>	Early Sand-grass	Short coastal turf and cliffs	Rare

		Guernsey Status	UK Status
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout	Rare	Vulnerable
<i>Molinia caerulea subsp arundinacea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	La Garenne only	Rare
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	Whorled Water-milfoil	Alderney only, 1987	Vulnerable
<i>Nasturtium microphyllum</i>	Narrow-fruited Water-cress	4 records, last 1971, Alderney 1993	Rare
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	Wet meadows, Rue Mainguy; Vale Marais	Vulnerable
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small Restharrow	Last record 1958, Alderney still persisting	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue	Very rare	Rare
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Least Adder's-tongue	Very rare	Vulnerable
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider-orchid	1 record, 2001, Herm Common	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	Fort le Marchant to Fort Doyle; Hommet Benest; Lihou, Alderney	Rare
<i>Orobanche purpurea</i>	Yarrow Broomrape	Several records, last 2005 St Sampsons, Common in Alderney	Endangered
<i>Pilosella peleteriana</i>	Shaggy Mouse-ear-hawkweed	Mainly on the cliffs	Near Threatend
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass	Chouet; L'Ancrese	Rare
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass	No longer in Guernsey, Herm only	Vulnerable
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i>	Ray's Knotgrass	1 precarious site at Vazon, Alderney	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	Frequent	Rare
<i>Radiola linooides</i>	Allseed	In short coastal turf	Near Threatened
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot	Corbière; Vale pond; St. Sampson's Marais	Rare
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	Sark only	Rare
<i>Romulea columnae</i>	Sand Crocus	In short coastal turf, occasionally inland	Vulnerable
<i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Shore Dock	c.18 plants in Guernsey	Schedule 8 WCA
<i>Scilla autumnalis</i>	Autumn Squill	Around the coast	Rare
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel	Sark and Alderney only, Guernsey long extinct	Endangered
<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>	Cornish Moneywort	Stream banks in the South	rare
<i>Silene conica</i>	Sand Catchfly	Pembroke; L'Ancrese; Pecqueries	Vulnerable
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Mainly coastal	Endangered
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly	Last record 1968	Vulnerable
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly	Alderney and Herm only	Near Threatened

		Guernsey Status	UK Status
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Edge of fields, waste land	Vulnerable
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	Coastal, & walls in Town	Rare
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	Arable fields and gardens	Near Threatened
<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's Cress	Short turf on cliffs and Commons; and in Jethou	near Threatened
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	Rare - occasional	Rare
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	Mainly West coast	Rare
<i>Trifolium squamosum</i>	Sea Clover	Often in disturbed ground	Rare
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	Mainly coastal, paths and bare ground	Rare
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rock-rose	Alderney only	Near Threatened
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad		Endangered
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch	L'Erée, road to Lihou; Albecq	Vulnerable
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow-vetch	Rare - occasional	Near Threatened
<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	Short turf on cliffs	Near Threatened
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Dune Fescue	L'Ancrese	Rare
<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eelgrass	On many beaches, but only seen at low spring tides	Near Threatened
<i>Zostera noltei</i>	Dwarf Eelgrass	Between Jethou and Crevichon	Vulnerable

Appendix 9: Threats

Invasive Species

Being islands, with originally a rather limited set of species as the islands were cut off from mainland Europe soon after the ice age, invasive species are a particular problem in the Bailiwick. It has been calculated that a third of the vascular plant flora of Guernsey is non-native; some of these plants are invasive.

Many of the non-native invasive species have been in the islands so long that their non-native status is not apparent. For instance the commonest tree in the islands is the Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, yet this was introduced probably in the 16th Century.

However, many invasive species are native. Perhaps the greatest threat to many of the native habitats in the island is the spread of scrub due to the reduction in grazing that has occurred in the 20th Century, and most of the scrub species such as brambles *Rubus fruticosus* agg and Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, are native.

Most of the mammals in the islands have been introduced, rats are a particular concern as they spread disease, and are a threat to breeding birds.

The following introduced plant species are causing particular concern at the moment because they are threats to native species and habitats:

Hottentot Fig, *Carpobrotus edulis*.

An introduced plant from South Africa which is very invasive in coastal and dune grassland and scrub. Extensive attempts have been made to remove it¹, see this web page by the Guernsey Conservation Volunteers, but large amounts are in inaccessible locations on the cliffs. It is also a major problem In Alderney and has recently been introduced to Sark.

¹ <http://gcv.atspace.com/photos08/FortPez/FortPez.html>

Parrot Feathers *Myriophyllum aquaticum*.

Introduced as an aquarium plant from South America this species chokes small ponds and wetland areas.



Parrot Feathers overwhelming all but the most robust plants (Soft Rush *Juncus effusus* , Great Water Dock *Rumex hydrolapathum* and Sallow *Salix cinerea*) in the St Sampson's Marais in Guernsey.

New Zealand Pigmy Weed, *Crassula helmsii*.

Also an aquarist's plant but introduced from New Zealand. It is an even worse problem than Parrot's Feathers particularly in Mannez Quarry in Alderney and La Société Guernesiaise's nature reserve at Rue des Bergers in La Grande Mare in Guernsey.



Tackling New Zealand Pigmy Weed at Mannez Quarry, Alderney

Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*

This was introduced as a garden plant. It does not seem to be as much of a problem in the islands as it is in the UK. Although it does spread in the islands it appears to do so mostly in disturbed habitats, and is not yet a particular threat to the native vegetation. However, there is concern about this species because of the publicity about its spread in the UK and the States do tackle this species on land they control. <http://www.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/commerce---employment/horticulture/japanese-knotweed/>



Japanese Knotweed spreading at Château des Marais in Guernsey

Pampas Grass *Cortaderia selloana*

This plant introduced as a garden plant from South America is spreading outside gardens in natural habitats. It is not yet a major problem, but it is one in Jersey where it takes over large areas.



Pampas Grass self-seeded in coastal grassland at Bordeaux, Guernsey

Climate Change

The States of Guernsey has adopted an energy policy the main aims of which are to reduce the island's carbon footprint by increasing energy efficiency.

<http://www.gov.gg/ccm/treasury-and-resources/homepage-articles/energy-policy-dominates-states-agenda.en;jsessionid=BFB0D93E0206BE284AB5D23BAC39C880>

The great hope for the Bailiwick in meeting its Kyoto targets is Tidal Power. Alderney is calculated to have the 2nd best potential for extracting energy from the tides in Europe, the first is in Scotland.

[https://www.see.ed.ac.uk/~shs/Wave%20Energy/EWTEC%202009/EWTEC%202009%20\(D\)/papers/276.pdf](https://www.see.ed.ac.uk/~shs/Wave%20Energy/EWTEC%202009/EWTEC%202009%20(D)/papers/276.pdf)

Alderney has a Renewable Energy Commission (ACRE) <http://www.acre.gov.gg/> to oversee the development of the Resource and has appointed Alderney Renewable Energy (ARE) <http://www.are.gb.com/> to develop it.

Guernsey and Sark are investigating sites for tidal power production in the Great Russel - the Channel between Herm & Sark - and elsewhere in their territorial waters. The Guernsey Renewable Energy Commission (GREC) has published a scoping report on an EIA and is producing a Regional Environmental Assessment on this issue.

<http://www.guernseyrenewableenergy.com/>

Sea level rise

An area in the north of Guernsey, the Braye du Valle, was reclaimed from the sea in the early 1800s, the centre of this tract is at half tide mark, about 5m below high tide level. Much of the rest of the north of the island is very low lying.



Blue: areas of Guernsey that are below high tide mark of spring tides. © States of Guernsey 2010

There would be a considerable risk of flooding if the sea level were to rise significantly. Because of the highly built up nature of much of the island sea-level rise would have a strong effect on coastal natural history as there would be no unbuilt up or undeveloped areas for the wildlife to retreat to.

The States of Guernsey has published a consultation document on coastal defence <http://www3.gov.gg/ccm/environment/coastal-management/coastal-defence-strategy/coastal-defence.en>

Current and Past Efforts to mitigate threats

We describe here two efforts to control invasive pest species, the first successful, the second unsuccessful.

Colorado beetle *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*

The Colorado Beetle is a potato pest that was introduced from America to Europe, near Bordeaux in France, just after the First World War. After the 2nd World War it spread very widely but never became established in England, where severe restrictions were placed on the importation of agricultural produce from infected regions. At that time the Guernsey economy was based on exporting horticultural products to the UK and the island would have been very badly affected if this trade were stopped. Consequently, when the beetle was found in the island and in Sark in 1947 drastic measures were taken to combat it (Girard, 1948): The headmaster of one of the local schools was released from his duties to coordinate the action; school children were released from school to search for the beetles; extra inspectors were appointed; compulsory spraying of potato crops was introduced; all passengers entering the island were inspected; the gathering of seaweed as fertilizer was banned as dead beetles were washing up on the beaches, and live ones had been found on the beaches in Jersey; in infested areas 2 out of three rows of potatoes were removed, and every other plant in the third row which were left as trap plants and inspected daily - If beetles were found the trap plants were burnt and the ashes sprayed with DDT; infested fields were sprayed with DDT and the soil sterilised using carbon bisulphide. All this work was successful and only occasional beetle have been discovered in subsequent years.

Dutch Elm Disease *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*

Up to the 1970s elm was the most abundant tree in the Bailiwick making up to 70% of the tree cover. In 1977 the first cases of the virulent form of Dutch Elm Disease were found in the island. The States Horticultural Committee had planned for this and immediately started a felling and burning programme of infected trees. By the end of the year 1136 trees had been felled. (Ryan 1978). This felling program continued for many years apparently successfully but was abandoned in 1993 when it became apparent that the disease could not be controlled in this way. Now the only mature elm trees in the island are a few resistant individuals and one small wood far out on Jerbourg Point, where the wind blown trees are hardly higher than the suckers growing from the roots of the dead elms.

Outbreaks of Dutch elm disease have become more widespread across the whole Bailiwick in the last few years as the size of Elm sucker growth from the roots of the dead trees has increased. The suckers tend to die when they reach about 4 inches in diameter.

In the last 15 years Sycamore has become the dominant species of tree which has taken advantage of the space left by mature elm.

Appendix 10: Present & Past Projects

Habitat Survey 2010. Phase 1 for Guernsey. Funded internally and undertaken with PDAs and GIS technology. Follows first survey completed in 1999.

Review of Recreation Legislation 2009 onwards. Funded internally. A project which looks at the current and future pressures on public land in Guernsey from the increase in recreational activities such as wind surfing, kayaking and coasteering etc. Aims to introduce codes of practice and regulation to limit impact on wildlife.

Rural Tree Planting Scheme. Started 1992. Ended 2006. Planted 180,000 trees on over 800 sites across Guernsey, Herm & Sark. Set up in response to Dutch elm disease. Funded internally.

Tree Warden Scheme. Started 2007. Ongoing. Setting up a volunteer network to involve the community in tree related projects eg tree planting, recording & aftercare. Funded privately by sponsorship.

Appendix 11: Useful Contacts

Alderney Wildlife Trust

Manager Mr Roland Gauvain

34 Victoria Street, Alderney GY9 3TA manager@alderneywildlife.org

Chief Pleas, Sark

The Seneschal, La Chasse Murette, Sark GY9 0SF

Guernsey Biological Records Centre

Manager Dr Charles David

Old Tobacco Factory, La Ramée, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 2ET

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States of Guernsey Environment Department

Minister Deputy Peter Sirett **Chief Officer** Mr Steve Smith

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Minister Deputy Carla McNulty Bauer **Chief Officer** Jon Buckland

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