

## **UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies: 2011 Biodiversity snapshot.**

### **Tristan da Cunha: Appendices.**

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More information available at: <http://www.tristandc.com>

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

All information relating to Tristan da Cunha is available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5757>

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

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## **APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES**

### **Conservation Ordinance**

The first Protection Ordinance was passed at Tristan in 1950, with several subsequent additions. The latest revision to the Conservation Ordinance was agreed by the Tristan Island Council in June 2005, and approved by the Attorney General in St Helena in January 2006. The objectives of this comprehensive legislation are the maintenance of fauna, flora, geological, scenic and historical features of the islands.

### **Fisheries Limits Ordinance**

The Tristan da Cunha Fisheries Limits Ordinance of 1983, as amended in 1991, 1992, 1997 and 2001, defines the fisheries limit around each of the islands as 200 nautical miles, and makes provision for fishing within these limits.

### **Agricultural Ordinance**

Land management on Tristan, and the export and import of livestock and fresh goods is controlled by the Agricultural Ordinance of 1984.

Important biodiversity related strategies include:

- The **2001 Environment Charter**.
- The **Tristan da Cunha Biodiversity Action Plan 2006-2010** was developed through a Darwin project in 2006, this is now due for revision. [http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/TristanBiodiversityActionPlan2\\_tcm9-180968.pdf](http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/TristanBiodiversityActionPlan2_tcm9-180968.pdf)
- **Wildlife monitoring manuals** have been developed for the Tristan Islands. <http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details/227979-tristan-da-cunha-programme>.
- A **Management Plan for Gough and Inaccessible Islands 2010-2015** was developed through an OTEP project in 2010. These islands are a World Heritage Site.

## **APPENDIX 2: PROTECTED AREAS**

Gough and Inaccessible Islands World Heritage Site and all breeding colonies of the Northern Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes moseleyi* on the Main Island, Tristan, have been declared Nature Reserves under the Conservation Ordinance 2006.

Under the Tristan da Cunha Conservation Ordinance of 1976, Gough Island and its territorial waters out to three nautical miles was proclaimed a Wildlife Reserve. This was modified by the Tristan da Cunha Conservation Ordinance (Amendment) of 1997, such that Gough Island was renamed a Nature Reserve and the boundary was extended to 12 nautical miles. Gough Island is divided into a logistic zone (six ha. for support of the meteorological station), marine zone, scientific research zones, and the conservation zone that encompasses the vast majority of the island. A 'Management Plan for the Gough Island Nature Reserve' took effect in 1993, and was revised in 2010, in combination with the management plan for Inaccessible Island.

Inaccessible Island was declared a Nature Reserve under Tristan da Cunha Conservation Ordinance (Amendment) of 1997, including the surrounding waters up to 12 nautical miles. Under this legislation, although Tristan islanders still retain the right to collect driftwood and guano, other access is restricted and all living resources are protected.

While Tristan Island and the Nightingale island group are not protected as Nature Reserves, they are subject to the Tristan da Cunha Conservation Ordinance as given above.

In total, some 44% of the land area of the Tristan da Cunha Territory has been set aside for conservation.

Protection of the birds of the Tristan group is provided for by the Tristan da Cunha Conservation Ordinance. Seabird harvesting is restricted to Nightingale and Alex islands. Penguin eggs are collected in September, and eggs, chicks and adults of the great shearwater are harvested throughout the summer on Nightingale.

## **APPENDIX 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **The Conservation Department**

The Conservation Department is responsible for terrestrial and marine conservation, national protected areas and invasive alien species control etc. Much of the survey and monitoring of the biodiversity of Tristan da Cunha and the other islands has been carried out to date by teams of visiting scientists. The capacity to carry out conservation work is limited by a small workforce, and little formal scientific education.

The Tristan Darwin Initiative project gave fieldwork training to a team of ten people, and this team has since been extended. Seabird and seal monitoring is carried out by this team, led by the Head of the Conservation Department.

### **The Fisheries Department**

The Fisheries Department is responsible for providing the information necessary to manage the fisheries, and fisheries observers are placed on as many boats as possible. Data taken from the catches is analysed and this information is used to set quotas. In the case of the crayfish fishery 5,000 samples are taken from each island and measurements taken from these. This data, along with information on catch per unit effort, is fed into a computer modelling programme which then allows the NRD to set the Total Allowable Catch for the next season.

The management of the fishery around the main island of Tristan is decided by a fishing committee, which has eight members representing the fishermen, the fishing company, the Fisheries Department and the Island Council. The Tristan fishery is controlled not only by the quota given for the island, but also by the amount of time boats are allowed to spend in the water on fishing days. This limits how far from the harbour the boats are able to fish. Agriculture and stocking levels are managed by the Agriculture Department.

## APPENDIX 4: Species

**Table 1: Breeding birds species list**

English Name	Scientific Name	Tristan Name	Distribution <sup>1</sup>	Conservation Status
Northern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>	Pinnamin	Native T N I G	Vulnerable
Tristan Albatross	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Gony	Endemic T I G	Endangered
Atlantic Yellow Nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Molly	Endemic T N I G	Endangered
Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Peeoo	Native T N I G	Endangered
Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Stinker, Nellie, Boneshaker	Native G	Vulnerable
Broad Billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Nightbird	Native N I G	Not Threatened
Spectacled Petrel	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Ringeye	Endemic I	Endangered
Grey-backed Storm Petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>		Native G	Not Threatened
Grey Petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Pediunker	Native T I G	Near Threatened
Atlantic Petrel	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	White Breasted Black Haglet	Endemic T G	Endangered
Great Winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	Black Haglet	Native T I? G	Endangered
Soft Plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Littlest Whitebreast, Whistler	Native T N I G	Not Threatened
Kerguelen Petrel	<i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>	Blue Nighthawk	Native T I G	Not Threatened
Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Petrel	Endemic N I G	Extinct T
Little Shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Whistler Nighthawk	Native N I G	Not Threatened
White-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	Storm Pigeon	Native N I G	Not Threatened
White-faced Storm Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Skip Jack	Native N I G	Not Threatened
Common Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Flying Pinnamin	Native N I G	Not Threatened

<sup>1</sup> Key to distribution: T – Tristan da Cunha; N – Nightingale Island; I – Inaccessible Island; G- Gough Island

Inaccessible Rail	<i>Atlantisia rogersi</i>	Little Island Cock	Endemic I	Vulnerable
Tristan Skua	<i>Catharacta antarctica hamiltoni</i>	Seahen	Endemic T N I G	Not Threatened
Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata tristanesis</i>	Kingbird	Endemic T N I G	Not Threatened
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Woodpigeon	Native T N I G	Not Threatened
Gough Moorhen	<i>Gallinula comeri</i>	Island Cock	Endemic G	Vulnerable
Tristan Thrush	<i>Nesocichla eremita</i>	Starchy	Endemic T N I	Near Threatened
Nightingale Bunting	<i>Nesospiza questii</i>	Nightingale Canary	Endemic N	Vulnerable
Wilkins' Bunting	<i>Nesospiza wilkinsi</i>	Big Canary	Endemic N	Endangered
Gough Bunting	<i>Rowettia goughensis</i>	Canary	Endemic G	Vulnerable
Inaccessible Bunting	<i>Nesospiza acunhae</i>	Inaccessible Canary	Endemic I	Vulnerable

**Table 2: Flowering plants native to Tristan da Cunha**

FLOWERING PLANTS NATIVE TO TRISTAN DA CUNHA				
Family	Species name	Local/common name	Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Conservation status
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica arborea</i>	Island Tree	Native T N I G	
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Sophora Tree, Kowhai	Native G (may have been introduced by sealers)	
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia berteriana subsp. tristanensis</i>	Pepper Tree	Endemic subsp. I	
Apiaceae	<i>Apium australe</i>	Celery	Native T N I G	
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle capitata</i>		Endemic T I G	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	Native T	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia sepium subsp. americana</i>	Hedge Bindweed	Native T I	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>		Native I	
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus carolii</i>		Endemic T I G	
Asteraceae	<i>Chevreulia sarmentosa</i>		Native T I	

<sup>2</sup> Key to distribution: T – Tristan da Cunha; N – Nightingale Island; I – Inaccessible Island; G- Gough Island

Asteraceae	<i>Cotula goughensis</i>	Gough Brass Buttons	Endemic	G	
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula moseleyi</i>	Nightingale Brass Buttons	Endemic	NI	
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora nudicaulis</i>		Native	TIG	
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium thouarsii</i>	Cow Pudding Grass	Endemic	TNIG	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i>	Island Tea	Native	TNIG	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex plebeja</i>		Endemic	TN	
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine glacialis</i>	Scurvy Grass	Native	TIG	
Callitrichaceae	<i>Callitriche christensenii</i>	Christensen's Starwort	Endemic	TNIG	
Rubiaceae	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	Fowl Berry, Hen Berry	Native	TIG	
Rubiaceae	<i>Nertera assurgens</i>	Fowl Berry, Hen Berry	Endemic	TI	
Rubiaceae	<i>Nertera holmboei</i>	Fowl Berry, Hen Berry	Endemic	NI	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	Gooseberry-leaved Pelargonium	Native	TI	
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena sarmentosa</i>	Dog Catcher	Endemic	TNIG	
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena stangii</i>	Dog Catcher	Endemic	TIG	
Empetraceae	<i>Empetrum rubrum</i>	Berry Bush, Island Berry, Peak Berry	Native	TNIG	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex frutescens</i>	Pig Dock	Native	TIG	
Juncaginaceae	<i>Tetroncium magellanicum</i>		Native	G	
Poaceae	<i>Spartina arundinacea</i>	Tussock Grass, Tussac	Native	TNIG	
Poaceae	<i>Parodiocloa flabellata</i>	Gough Tussock	Native	G	
Poaceae	<i>Glyceria insularis</i>		Endemic	TIG	
Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia robusta</i>		Endemic	G	
Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia christophersenii</i>		Endemic	TIG(?)	
Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia mejlandii</i>		Endemic	TI	
Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia wacei</i>		Endemic	G	
Poaceae	<i>Calamagrostis deschampsiiiformis</i>		Endemic	TG	
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon mollis</i>		Endemic	TI	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis crinum-ursi</i>		Endemic?	T	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis holdgateana</i>		Endemic	TI	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis magellanica</i> subsp. <i>laeviuscula</i>		Endemic subsp.	TIG	

Poaceae	<i>Agrostis goughensis</i>		Endemic G	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis carmichaelii</i>		Endemic T N I G	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis wacei</i>		Endemic T I	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis media</i>		Endemic T I G	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis trachychlaena</i>		Endemic N I	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex insularis</i>		Endemic T N I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex thouarsii</i>		Endemic T N I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus bicolor</i>	Small Bog Grass	Endemic T N I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus chlorostachyus</i>		Native T	
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus sulcatus</i> var. <i>sulcatus</i>	Big Bog Grass	Endemic var. T N I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus sulcatus</i> var. <i>moseleyanus</i>	Big Bog Grass	Endemic var. T N I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus verruculosus</i>		Native T	
Cyperaceae	<i>Uncinia austroamericana</i>		Native T	
Cyperaceae	<i>Uncinia compacta</i> var. <i>elongata</i>	Compact Hook-sedge	Native var. T I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Uncinia brevicaulis</i> var. <i>brevicaulis</i>	False Watermeal	Native var. T N I G	
Cyperaceae	<i>Uncinia meridensis</i>		Native T I G	
Juncaceae	<i>Rostkovia tristanensis</i>		Endemic T G	

**Table 3: Ferns native to Tristan da Cunha**

FERNS NATIVE TO TRISTAN DA CUNHA				
Family	Species name	Local/common name	Distribution	Conservation status
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum opacum</i>		Native T G	
Azollaceae	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Mosquito Fern	Native I	
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllaceae aeruginosum</i>		Native T N I G	
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum peltatum</i>		Native T I G	
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum tunbrigense</i>		Native T	
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes angustatum</i>		Endemic T N I	
Adiantaceae	<i>Eriosorus cheilanthoides</i>		Native T I G	
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum poiretii</i>		Native T N I G	

Hypolepidaceae	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bracken	Native	T N I G	
Hypolepidaceae	<i>Hypolepis villosoviscida</i>		Native	T N I G	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i> var. <i>obtusatum</i>		Native	T N I G	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium platybasis</i> var. <i>subnudum</i>		Endemic var.	T N I G	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium insulare</i>		Endemic	T N I G	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium aequibasis</i>		Endemic	T(?) N G	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium monanthes</i>		Native	T G	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium alvarezense</i>		Endemic	T I G	
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum palmiforme</i>	Bog Fern	Endemic	T N I G	
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum pennamarina</i>		Native	T N I G	
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum australe</i>		Native	T N I G	
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Amauropelta bergiana</i> var. <i>tristanensis</i>		Endemic var.	T N I G	
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris wallichiana</i>		Native	G	
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum mohrioides</i>		Native	T G	
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Seven Weeks Fern	Native	T I G	
Woodsiaceae	<i>Ctenitis aquilina</i>		Endemic	T N I G	
Woodsiaceae	<i>Athyrium medium</i>		Endemic	T I	
Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria vittarioides</i>	Bootlace Fern	Endemic	T N I G	
Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis magellanica</i>		Native	T I G	
Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis poeppigiana</i>		Native	T G	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum campylolepium</i>		Endemic	T I	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum laurifolium</i>		Endemic	T N I G	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum gracilifolium</i>		Endemic	I	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum hybridum</i>		Native	T I G	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum lasiolepium</i>		Endemic	G	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum obtusatum</i>		Endemic	T I	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum succisifolium</i>		Native	T N I G	
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum insulare</i>		Endemic	T G	

**Table 4: Club mosses native to Tristan da Cunha**

CLUBMOSES NATIVE TO TRISTAN DA CUNHA				
Family	Species name	Local/common name	Distribution	Conservation status
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Huperzia insularis</i>		Native T N I G	
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium diaphanum</i>	Devil's Fingers	Endemic T I G	
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium magellanicum</i>		Native T G	