

UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies: 2011 Biodiversity snapshot.

Jersey : Appendices.

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

All information relating to Jersey is available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5823>

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

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APPENDIX 1: Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Multilateral Environmental Agreement	Included in ratification?	Status
Convention on Biological Diversity	✓	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	✓	
Convention on Migratory Species	✓	
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	✓	
World Heritage Convention	✓	



Implementing this multilateral environmental agreement.

APPENDIX 2: National Environmental Legislation

List of local environmental legislation (not exhaustive)

[Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#): A Law to provide the means to establish a plan (the Island Plan) for the sustainable development of land and to control development in accordance with that plan, to prescribe the functional requirements of buildings and to provide the means to enforce those requirements, to provide the means to protect, enhance, conserve and to use wisely the natural beauties, natural resources and biodiversity of Jersey and to preserve and improve Jersey's general amenities, to confer powers to acquire land for the purposes of the Law, and to make other provisions such as inter alia protection to sites designated as ecological or geological Sites of Special Interest (SSI) and to the protection of trees.

[Drainage \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#) : A Law to consolidate and revise the law relating to sewerage, drainage and flood defence, and for consequential and incidental matters.

[Sea Beaches \(Removal of Sand and Stone \[Jersey\]\) Law 1963](#): A Law to regulate the removal of sand, stone, gravel, shingle, clay or loam.

[Agricultural Land \(Control of Sales and Leases\) \(Jersey\) Law 1974](#): A Law to control the sales and leases of agricultural land.

[Protection of Agricultural Land \(Jersey\) Law 1964](#): A Law for the protection of agricultural land.

[Animal Welfare \(Jersey\) Law 2004](#): A Law to ensure the welfare of animals and the prevention of suffering by animals, to regulate the keeping and use of animals, and for connected purposes.

[Conservation of Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#): A Law relating to the conservation of wild animals, wild birds and plants in Jersey Part 1 (Article 2([1])), Protected Wild Animals extends protection to dolphins, porpoises and whales Cetacea; seals Pennipedia; and marine turtles Chelaonidae and Dermochelyidae.

[Conservation of Wildlife \(Protected Plants\) \(Jersey\) Order, 2009](#): An Order under the Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 that lists plants which are to be protected.

[Disease of Animals \(Jersey\) Law 1956](#): A Law to prevent the introduction and spreading of diseases of animals.

[Plant Health \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#): A Law to control the spread of pests and diseases of plants and trees.

[Pesticides \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#): A Law to provide for the regulation of pesticides and substances, preparations and organisms prepared or used for the control of pests or for protection against pests.

[Weeds \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#): A Law to provide for preventing the spreading of injurious weeds.

[Sea Fisheries \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#): A Law to make provision for the regulation of sea fishing and the conservation of sea fish; to make provision for the regulation of mariculture, for the licensing of

fishing boats, for the appointment and duties of fisheries officers and for connected matters. There are numerous regulations which fall under this Law to assist in the protection, identification, marketing, and transportation of aquaculture animals, including the provisions regarding import/export licences and disease control.

[Fisheries Management Agreement 1996](#): This Management Agreement sets out main aspects of arrangements for fisheries between the UK and Jersey Governments. All UK fishing vessels require a licence from DEFRA. There are reciprocal arrangements between Jersey and the UK for Jersey registered and licensed vessels to fish in UK waters, and UK vessels to fish within the Extended Territorial Sea.

[The Granville Bay Treaty 2000 as amended](#): This Treaty sets fisheries management between Jersey and France providing exclusive rights for French and Jersey vessels within the Granville Bay area. The Joint Management Committee (JMC) manages level of fishing effort across jointly regulated waters, and the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) acts as a forum and advisory panel to the JMC.

[Food and Environmental Protection Act 1985 \(Jersey\) Order 1987](#): An Order to control the deposit of substances and articles in the sea and to make provision for the control of the deposit of substances and articles under the sea-bed.

[Shipping \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#): A Law to make provision in respect of shipping.

[Waste Management \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#): A Law to provide for the control and management of waste operations within Jersey; to regulate the transboundary movement of wastes, as far as they involve Jersey, in accordance with certain international agreements relating to such movement; and for related purposes.

[Memorandum of Understanding \(MoU\) \(2010\)](#): A Memorandum of Understanding between the Planning and Environment Department and the Economic Development Department for the prevention and control of pollution of the Island's territorial seas and coastal waters.

[Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#): A Law to provide the control and prevention of pollution in Island waters (internal and coastal) and implements the provisions of The 'OSPAR' Convention. This law embodies current thinking on pollution protection based on: Best Available Techniques, the Precautionary principle, and the 'Polluter Pays' principle.

[Water Pollution \(Code of Good Agricultural Practice\) \(Jersey\) Order 2009](#): The Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water (The Water Code) Jersey is the Statutory Code for Jersey and takes priority over the DEFRA Water code.

[Water Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#): A Law to provide for the protection, management and regulation of water resources in Jersey; the promotion of the conservation of the fauna and flora that are dependent on inland waters and of the habitats of such fauna and flora to the extent that those habitats are themselves dependent on inland waters; the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and amenity of inland waters; and for related purposes.

APPENDIX 3: National Environmental Strategies

[Air Quality Strategy](#) (in progress)

The aim of the Air Quality Strategy is that everyone in Jersey should have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health and that there should be no negative impacts from air pollutants on the environment of Jersey or our neighbours.

An Environmental Monitoring Strategy for Jersey, 2004

Aquaculture Strategy: The Aquaculture Strategy for Jersey has a principal focus on promoting sustainable and responsible aquaculture production without adverse impact on Jersey's marine environment. It considers the needs of the Island as a whole including other marine stakeholders as well as helping to ensure the continued sustainable and responsible development of the aquaculture sector both onshore, intertidally and offshore in Jersey.

[Biodiversity Action Plans](#): One of the commitments from the biodiversity strategy is to produce local biodiversity action plans to achieve recovery of our most threatened species and habitats. The first set of action plans tackle 51 species that are protected, rare, declining or significant in Jersey. Over time, the project will address all threatened or protected species and habitats.

[Biodiversity Strategy, 2000](#): The aim of the Biodiversity Strategy is to conserve and enhance biological diversity in Jersey and to contribute towards the conservation of global biodiversity when appropriate.

[Countryside Character Appraisal, 1999](#): The Countryside Character Appraisal was produced as part of a wider Island Plan Review process and played a significant contribution to the 2002 Island Plan. The Countryside Character Appraisal provides a more sophisticated assessment/definition of the diverse and distinctive character areas which comprise the Island's countryside whilst ensuring that planning policies are appropriate for the future protection and enhancement of the Island's countryside; to inform development control decisions; and to help ensure that any necessary new development respects or enhances the distinctive character of the countryside.

[Countryside Renewal Scheme](#) : The aim of the Countryside Renewal Scheme (CRS) is to conserve and enhance the environment and landscape of Jersey.

[Draft \(Jersey\) Island Plan](#): The Draft (Jersey) Island Plan's core aim is "Working together to meet the needs of our community" by maintaining a strong, environmentally sustainable and diverse economy; limiting population growth; maintaining and developing the Island's infrastructure; protecting and enhance our natural and built environment whilst adequately housing the population.

[Energy Policy Green Paper 'Fuel for Thought'](#): A consultation paper proposing the overall goal of secure, affordable, sustainable energy through decreased energy use, making sustainable energy choices, preparing for the effects of climate change and ensuring that local energy supplies are secure and resilient.

Environmental Charter, 1996

[Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy: Making the Most of Jersey's Coast](#): The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy aims to bring together all parties that develop, manage or use the coast to ensure that the coast is sustainably managed in an integrated way.

[Rural Economy Strategy 2011-2015](#): The Rural Economy Strategy (RES) is a five-year strategy designed to grow the rural economy in line with the objectives of the States Strategic Plan, whilst safeguarding Jersey's countryside, its character and the environment.

Rural Habitat Statement (to be finalised by year end 2010).

[Ramsar Management Plans](#): Contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention are obliged to nominate wetlands that comply with the Convention's criteria for Wetlands of International Importance. The south east coast was designated as a Wetland of International Importance in 2000. Once wetlands have been designated, the nominating countries are required to prepare management plans for the wetlands which will promote their wise use and the conservation of their ecological character.

[St Ouen's Bay Planning Framework](#): The St Ouen's Bay Planning Framework has been produced to provide a robust planning policy and land management tool to guide the future development of St Ouen's Bay. The Framework takes a holistic approach to the management of the Bay, presenting a coherent set of objectives, policies and proposals with an overriding aim of sustaining and enhancing the unique character of the natural and built environment of St Ouen's Bay.

[The States Strategic Plan, 2009-2014](#): The Strategic Plan sets the overall direction for Jersey, concentrating on long-term policy aims and priorities, taking into account the challenges and strengths of Jersey today, and in the future. The Plan addresses a range of social, environmental and economic priorities in order to maintain Jersey's special way of life.

[The State of Jersey: a Report on the Condition of Jersey's Environment, 2005](#): The "State of Jersey" is a cohesive environmental strategy for the Island and a gauge with which to measure environmental policy. It outlines current and future responsibilities towards the Island's environment by identifying five 'environmental priorities', key actions needed to address these priorities - and establishes how actions can be monitored.

[Turning Point: The ECO-ACTIVE guide to the Science and Impacts of Climate Change in Jersey, 2009](#): 'Turning Point - the Eco-Active guide to the science and impacts of climate change' aims to present the scientifically endorsed facts on the way the world's climate is changing and interpret what that means for Jersey: a companion publication to the Guernsey book 'Planet Guernsey – Towards a Sustainable Future'.

[Urban Habitat Statement](#): This statement draws attention to and emphasises the importance of wildlife habitats in Jersey's urban environment.

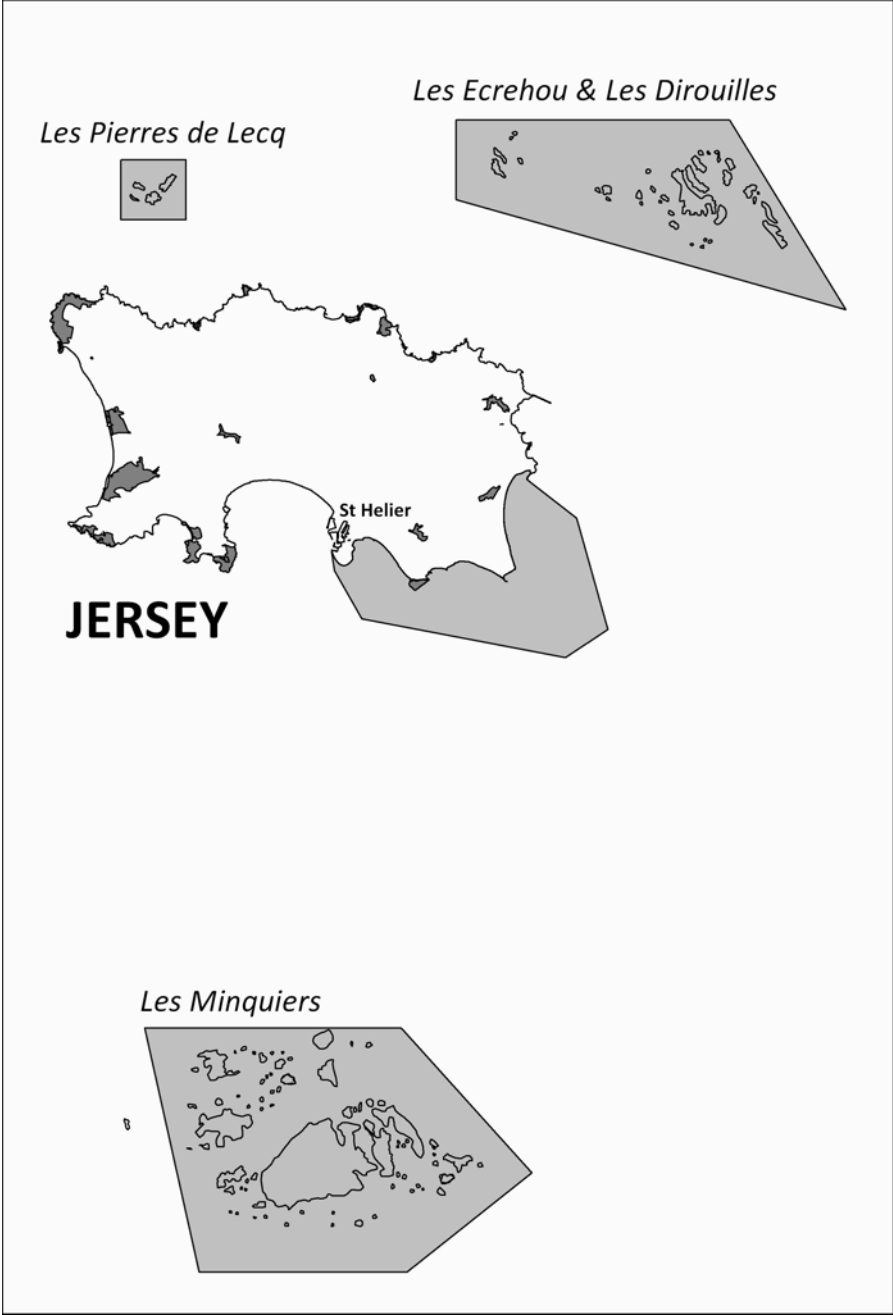
Appendix 4: Protected Areas

A [List of protected areas with legal status](#) can be found online. These include Tree Preservation Orders

Marine: In the marine environment, there are also the following restrictions:

- No Trawl / Dredge areas – St. Aubin's bay and East Coast
- No mobile gear in 0-3 mile limit if vessel's engine is ≥ 225 Kw
- Regulated area for Beam Trawling
- Les Minquiers Parlour pot free zone
- Pot limitation Scheme
- Spider Crab seasonal ban
- Granville Bay Zone Access Permit Scheme

Map to show Ramsar sites



Appendix 5: Research Priorities

The following are marine research priorities:

- Landing Per Unit Effort (LPUE) assessment of commercial stocks based on logbooks
- Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) assessment of lobster, whelk, scallop and ray based on fisheries independent studies
- Stock assessment of ormers
- Assessment of fishing activity (spatial and temporal)
- Farmed shellfish *E. coli* monitoring (monthly)
- Marine biotoxin (PSP, DSP and ASP) monitoring (monthly) (shellfish and seawater)
- Heavy metals monitoring (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Zn) (Bi-annually) (3 species)
- Aqueous Film-Forming Foam (AFFF) monitoring (Bi-annually) (*C. fornicata*)
- Harbour monitoring (Various parameters - annual)
- Submarine Cable monitoring - assessment of activity (monthly)
- Radioactivity - seawater (annual)
- Marine mammal monitoring
- Offshore reef assessment (bird and anthropogenic activity)
- Ad-hoc habitat assessment (e.g. Les Ecrehous, seagrass assessment)

Appendix 6: Institutional arrangements

Terrestrial

- [Soci te Jersiaise](#): Established in 1873, the [Soci te Jersiaise](#) promotes and encourages the studies and collections of local interest. Each section within the Soci te has a Chairman and a Secretary. Sections include inter alia archaeology, geology, botany, entomology, zoology, ornithology and marine biology. Each section within the Soci te has a chairman and a secretary. The Soci te regularly publishes books, articles and delivers talks of local interest.
- **National Trust for Jersey.**
- **Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust.**
- **Trees for Life**

Marine / Terrestrial

- [National Trust for Jersey](#) Established in 1936 the National Trust is the Island’s largest private landowner managing in excess of 130 sites (inc. historic buildings, woodland, meadows and wetland, farmland and heathland)¹.

Marine

- Jersey is constitutionally a dependency of the British Crown. The Island is not part of the United Kingdom but forms part of the British Islands. The States of Jersey rent the foreshore from the Crown Estate at a cost of £4,500 per annum. The purpose of this rent payable lease is: to give the Island control over our environment and the public full enjoyment of the foreshore. A purpose stated within the lease is “... to ensure the protection and the preservation of the environment and of the ecology both of the coast of the Island and of each part of the entire archipelago of the Bailiwick.”. It agrees that the foreshore should be maintained and preserved for all to enjoy. The lease is renewed every 25 years.

¹ <http://www.nationaltrustjersey.org.je/general/home.asp>

Europe

- EU Common Fisheries PolicyThe Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) aims to lessen the overfishing of stocks by decreasing fishing effort via a reduction in fleet size and the number of days at sea. Minimum landing sizes are also imposed and fishing gear is controlled.
- Currently, Jersey follows UK legislation with regard to wetfish but has its own policies concerning shellfish, as the latter is a significant part of the Island's fisheries and aquaculture industry. The EU minimum size limits apply for wetfish such as turbot, and brill as set out in the Granville Bay Treaty. However, Jersey has some leeway in setting limits, for example the Department could take a proposal to the French at a Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) meeting to replace EU minimum size limits with a maximum mesh size, as a preferable method for preventing the capture of juvenile fish.
- Jersey currently has two neighbourhood management agreements which manage the marine resources in our waters.
 - the UK **Fisheries Management Agreement (1996)** which sets out the relationship between the Island and the UK Fisheries Management Agreement (1996). This is an agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department, the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland and the Welsh Office Agriculture Department ("the Fisheries Departments") of the one part and the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee of the States of Jersey ("the Committee") of the other part.
 - the **Granville Bay Treaty** which concerns the fishing regime between Jersey and France. Granville Bay Treaty (2000). The Granville Bay Treaty was developed in conjunction with French Government, Comité régional des pêches maritimes et des élevages marins of Brittany and Normandy (France). The agreement provides for the creation of a Joint Management Committee (JMC) consisting of government officials from Jersey and France. The JMC will be responsible for managing the level of fishing effort in the area. The agreement provides for a Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) consisting of fishermen's representatives, government officials and scientists. The JAC meet at regular intervals to give advice to the JMC and to act as a forum for discussion. The agreement provides that the JMC is under an obligation to seek the views of the JAC before it reaches a decision. This helps to ensure that government officials on both sides are fully aware of the concerns of fishermen when taking decisions.

The institutional organisations below also play a significant role in the management of Jersey's marine arrangements:

- [Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs](#) (DEFRA)
- [Marine Management Organisation](#) (MMO)
- Affaires Maritime
- [Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities](#) (IFCAs).
- [Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science](#) (CEFAS)
- [Institut Français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer](#) (IFREMER)
- Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea.

Appendix 7 : Ecosystem / habitats

List of habitats of significance (including those threatened)

The legal protection of habitats is provided for under the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002, which designates buildings or places of ecological, zoological, botanical or geological value as Sites of Special Interest. This is the only existing form of habitat protection available to the States of Jersey and forms an essential part of local environment policy to enable the island to comply with international commitments.

Ecological Sites of Special Interest

- Les Blanches Banques, St Brelade
- La Lande du Ouest, St Brelade
- Les Landes de l'Est, St Ouen
- Ouaisne, St Brelade
- Portelet Headland, St Brelade
- Noirmont, St Brelade
- La Mare au Seigneur, St Ouen
- Noirmont Fields 684, 685 and 683, St Brelade
- St Ouen Coastal Strips, St Ouen, St Peter
- Le Petit Pré, Trinity
- La Rue des Prés, St Clement, Grouville, St Saviour
- Grouville Marsh, Grouville
- St Catherine's Woods, St Martin
- Egypte, Trinity
- St Peter's Valley, St Peter
- Bouley Bay and Les Hurets, Trinity
- St Ouen's Coastal Strips (from Les Laveurs down to Le Braye), St Ouen, St Peter, St Brelade

Geological Sites of Special Interest

- The Pinnacle (La Pinacle), St Ouen
- La Cotte à la Chèvre, St Ouen
- La Cotte de St. Brelade, St Brelade
- South Hill, St Helier
- La Solitude Farm, St Martin
- Mont Huelin Quarry (L'Étacq Quarry Northwest), St Ouen
- Portelet Bay, St Brelade
- Les Rouaux, Trinity
- Giffard Bay, St John, Trinity
- Anne Port Bay, St Martin
- L'Islet, Bouley Bay, Trinity
- Belcroute, St Brelade
- Green Island, Le Croc and Le Nez Headlands, St Clement
- Bouley Bay and Les Hurets, Trinity
- La Tête des Hougues, Trinity
- Belle Hougue Caves I and II, Trinity
- Sorel Point, St John

- Crabbé and the île Agois, St Mary
- Grand Etacquerel, St Ouen
- Petit Étacquerel, St Ouen
- Le Pulec, St Ouen

- Offshore reefs
- Seagrass

Appendix 8: Species

Protected Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>
Fragrant Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia procera</i>
Round-headed Leek	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>
Jersey (Loose-flowered) Orchid	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>
Green-winged Orchid	<i>Anacamptis morio</i>
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
Chaffweed	<i>Anagallis minima</i>
Jersey Fern	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>
Wild Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Wild Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis var. prostratus</i>
Lesser Water-plantain	<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>
Green-ribbed Sedge	<i>Carex binervis</i>
Grey Sedge	<i>Carex divulsa ssp. divulsa</i>
Star Sedge	<i>Carex echinata</i>
Cyperus Sedge	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>
Whorled Caraway	<i>Carum verticillatum</i>
Yellow Centaury	<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>
Brown Galingale	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>
Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>
Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>
Heath Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>
Southern Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>
Jersey Pink	<i>Dianthus gallicus</i>
Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
Six-stamened Waterwort	<i>Elatine hexandra</i>
Common Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
Sea Spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Longleaf	<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>
Jersey Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>
Lizard Orchid	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>
Toadflax-leaved St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum linariifolium</i>
Spotted Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris maculata</i>
Sharp-leaved Fluellen	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Alderney Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium normannicum</i>
Common Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>
Heath Wood-rush	<i>Luzula multiflora</i>
Great Wood-rush	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>
Yellow Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
Grass-poly	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>
Sea Stock	<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>
Fine-leaved Sandwort	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>
Jersey Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sicula</i>
Mat-grass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>
Early-purple Orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>
Orange Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>
Greater Broomrape	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>
Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Jersey Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>

Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>
Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Yellow-rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Shore Dock	<i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Glasswort	<i>Salicornia europaea</i>
Autumn Lady's-tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Strawberry Clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>
Long-headed Clover	<i>Trifolium incarnatum ssp. molinerii</i>
Blue Water-speedwell	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>
Marsh Speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>
Yellow-vetch	<i>Vicia lutea</i>
Heath Dog-violet	<i>Viola canina</i>
Horned Pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>

Protected Wild Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bats, horseshoe (all species)	<i>Rhinolophidae</i>
Bats, typical (all species)	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>
Dolphins (all species)	<i>Cetacea</i>
Frog, agile	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Lizard, green	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>
Lizard, wall	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>
Newt, palmate	<i>Triturus helveticus</i>
Porpoises (all species)	<i>Cetacea</i>
Seals (all species)	<i>Pennipedia</i>
Shrew, common or French	<i>Sorex coronatus</i>
Shrew, lesser white-toothed	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>
Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Snake, grass	<i>Natrix natrix</i>
Squirrel, red	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>
Toad, common	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Turtles, marine (all species)	<i>Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae</i>
Vole, Jersey bank	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus ssp. caesarius</i>

Terrestrial Protected Species

All birds are protected in Jersey apart from magpie (*Pica pica*), crow (*Corvus corone*) and feral pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Common name	Scientific name	Status	British Red Data Book	Jersey BAP Species	Breeds in Jersey	Trend
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Resident, migrant	Y		Y	▲
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Resident, winter visitor	Y		Y	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Resident, winter visitor	Y		Y	◄
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Summer visitor, migrant	Y		Y	◄
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Summer, winter visitor and migrant	Y		Y	?
Puffin	<i>Fregata aetolica</i>	Summer visitor	Y	Y	Y	◄
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Summer visitor, migrant	Y		Y	◄
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Summer visitor, migrant	Y		?	◄
S Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Resident, winter visitor, migrant	Y	Y	Y	◄
Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Resident, winter visitor, migrant	Y	Y	Y	◄
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Summer visitor, migrant	Y		?	◄
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Winter visitor, migrant (former breeding species)	Y	Y		◄
Chil Bunting	<i>Emberiza cinerea</i>	Vagrant (former breeding species)	Y	Y		◄
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Winter visitor, migrant (former breeding species)	Y			◄
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicula</i>	Winter visitor		Y		
Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Resident breeding species		Y	Y	►
European shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Resident species		Y	Y	◄

BIRDS IN JERSEY (Jersey Biodiversity Action Plan and British Red Data Book Species)

Marine Protected Species

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)	IUCN Category
Cetacea			Whales, Porpoises and Dolphins (All species)	Least Concern/ Data Deficient
Mollusca	<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>		Ormer	N/A Locally uncommon
Crustacea	<i>Maja squinado</i>		Spider Crab	N/A
Elasmobranchii	<i>Raja undulata</i>		Undulate Ray	Endangered
Elasmobranchii	<i>Dipturus batis</i>		Common Skate	Critically Endangered
Pinnipedia			Seals (All species)	Least Concern
Chelonioidea			Marine Turtles (All species)	Critically Endangered

Appendix 9: Threats

Invasive species:

Many of the species introduced to Jersey over the years have settled into the native flora and fauna and have found niches that do not conflict with the natives. However a number are or are becoming problematic, due to prolific reproduction or vegetative spread. A few native plant species such as bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* agg. and western gorse *Ulex europeaus* are very invasive in a range of habitats and are economically of the greatest impact, however some introduced species such as Hottentot fig *Carpobrotus edulis* cover extensive areas of coastline to the detriment of the native flora and fauna, but due to the terrain, are extremely difficult to manage. Pheasants *Phasianus colchicus* were introduced in the 1980's and have bred prolifically in the absence of predators, however their abundance may account for the recent increase in birds of prey such as the marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* and the peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*. Red squirrels were introduced to Jersey in the late 1800's, but due to their threatened status elsewhere, are now treated as a species of local conservation concern. Unfortunately many alien species are already or are becoming highly invasive, and a strategy for their management is currently being produced.

Invasive Species (Terrestrial)

http://www.jncc.gov.uk/Docs/OT_CDnon-nativesdatabase2009.xls

Invasive Plants

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		Creeping Buttercup
Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia baldschanica</i>	Fallopia aubertii	Russian Ivy
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>		Rhododendron
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>		Hottentot Fig
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>		New Zealand Pigmyweed
Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	(Reynoutria	Japanese Knotweed
Aceraceae	<i>Acer Pseudoplatanus</i>		Sycamore
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>		Strawberry Tree
Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>		Pampas-grass
Aizoaceae	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>		Purple dewplant
Ericaceae	<i>Erica arborea</i>		Tree Heather
Aizoaceae	<i>Lampranthus scaber</i>		A dewplant
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	(M. brasiliense Cambess)	Parrot's Feather
	<i>Lampranthus sp</i>		Ice plant

Apiaceae	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>		Hemlock Water-dropwort
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	P.communis Trin	Common Reed
Salicaceae	<i>Populus alba</i>		White poplar
Dennstaedtiaceae/ Hypolepidaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pteris aquilinum	Bracken
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus cerris</i>		Turkey Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus ilex</i>		Evergreen Oak or Holm Oak
Salicaceae	<i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i>		Creeping Willow
Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum album</i>		White Stonecrop
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa pimpinelifolia</i>		Burnet Rose
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pendula</i>		Pendulous Sedge
Iridaceae	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>		Stinking iris
Liliaceae	<i>Hyacinthoides</i> <i>hispanica</i>	Endymion hispanicus (Mill)	Spanish Bluebell
Buddlejaceae	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>		Buddleia

Invasive Inverts

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
Coleoptera Coccinellidae	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>		Harlequin ladybird
Lepidoptera-Lymantridae	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>		Gypsy moth
Lepidoptera Thaumetopoeidae	<i>Thaumetopoea</i> <i>processionea</i>		Oak processionary moth
Lepidoptera Gracillariidae	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>		Horse chestnut leafminer

Invasive Reptiles

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
	<i>Elaphe guttata</i>		Corn Snake
	<i>Trachemys</i> <i>scripta</i> <i>elegans</i>		Red-eared slider

Invasive Birds

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		Pheasant
	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		Red-legged Partridge

Invasive Mammals

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
	<i>Felis catus</i>		Feral cat
	<i>Mustela furo</i>		Feral ferret

Invasive Amphibians

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
	<i>Rana lessonae</i>		Pool frog

Invasive species - Marine

Taxon	Scientific name	Synonyms	Common name(s)
Crustacea	<i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i>		Asian Shore Crab
Bryozoa	<i>Watersipora subtorquata</i>		Pacific Bryozoan
Asciacea	<i>Styela clava</i>		Stalked Sea Squirt
Mollusca	<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>	Ruditapes philippinarum	Manila Clam
Mollusca	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>		Pacific Oyster
Phaeophyceae	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>		Japweed
Mollusca	<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>		Slipper Limpet
Crustacea	<i>Elminius modestus</i>	Austrominius modestus	Australian Barnacle
Mollusca	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>		Blue Mussel

Climate Change

- [Turning Point: The ECO-ACTIVE guide to the Science and Impacts of Climate Change in Jersey](#)
- The aim of Turning Point is to present scientific facts on the way climate change is impacting upon the way we live and to interpret what this means for Jersey. Once this is fully understood, only then can we begin to mitigate for and against climate change.
- [Energy Policy Green Paper 'Fuel for Thought'](#) The Green Paper is a consultation document which will pave the way for future energy policy regulation / legislation. A section of the future policy will have a bearing on biodiversity.

Examples of current and past efforts to mitigate threats

- Protection of Seagrass beds – carbon sequestration
- Diffuse Pollution Prevention Project

Appendix 10: Past and present projects (see also Appendix 5)

Terrestrial

- [Energy Efficiency Study](#)
- [Hydrocarbons Pipelines Feasibility Study](#)
- [Jersey Deep Groundwater Investigation Report](#)
- [Jersey Energy Sector Review](#)
- [Natural Resources Study](#)
- Draft Energy White Paper: The Challenge Ahead: Policy 34 Participating in climate change studies and adapting to the predicted effects of climate change.

Marine

- The MEA undertake Research and Development projects each year to provide data to inform the management of various commercial species and the wider marine environment. Projects include stock assessment and habitat assessment and routine monitoring:
 - Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) ([see Fisheries and Marine Annual Report, 2009](#))
 - Lobster ([see Fisheries and Marine Annual Report, 2009](#))
 - Ormer ([see Fisheries and Marine Annual Report, 2009](#))
 - Ray ([see Fisheries and Marine Annual Report, 2009](#))
 - Eco-logs: marine species and offshore reef log ([see Fisheries and Marine Annual Report, 2009](#))
 - Review of the current ecological status of the SE coast Jersey Ramsar site, 2009
 - Morel, G.M. & Bossy, S.F. (2001) A seeding experiment of juvenile great scallops (*Pecten maximus*) off the Island of Jersey. *Aquaculture International* 9(5): 367 - 377.
 - Morel, G.M. & Bossy, S.F. (2004) Assessment of the Whelk (*Buccinum undatum* L.) population around the Island of Jersey. *Fisheries Research* 68: 283 – 291.
 - Ellis, J.R., Morel, G., Burt, G. and Bossy, S. (2010). Preliminary observations on the life history and movements of skates (*Rajidae*) around the Island of Jersey, western English Channel. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK*.

The Agile Frog Project

Case Study: Agile frog *Rana dalmatina*

Main outcomes:

The agile frog *Rana dalmatina* is distributed widely throughout much of southern and central Europe, but is found in only a few northern locations including Jersey - the frog is not found anywhere else in the British Isles. The Jersey population of the agile frog has been declining in both range and numbers since the early 1900's. By the 1970's only seven localities were listed where the frog could still be found, and by the mid 1980's this had fallen to only two sites. One of which was lost as a result of a lethal spill of agricultural pesticide into the breeding pond. With the species confined to a single fragile population the agile frog was and remains classified as locally critically endangered.

In the late 1980s, The Agile Frog Group (AFG), now known as JARG – Jersey Amphibian & Reptile Group - was formed to try to stop the potentially terminal decline of the agile frog in the wild, through a program of captive-breeding, re-introduction to the wild and careful management of suitable habitat. The group was a partnership that included the Environmental Services Unit of the States of Jersey Planning and Environment Committee, the Herpetology Department of Durrell

Wildlife Conservation Trust (Jersey Zoo), the Société Jersiaise, Zoology Section, and concerned local naturalists.

Significant progress has been made in the areas of habitat management, captive breeding and re-introductions to the wild. However, the future of Jersey's agile frog is still far from secure as the factors which probably played a key role in the frogs decline are still very much in evidence:

- water quality and quantity; despite improvements both rural and urban sourced pollution continue to put pressure on EU standards;
- the continuing alteration, disturbance and loss of potentially suitable amphibian habitat;
- and the growing numbers of predatory feral cats, feral ferrets, ducks and non-native herpetofauna;

The Agile Frog Action Plan was produced in 2000 as the group's response to conservation of this species;

<http://www.gov.je/Environment/LandMarineWildlife/ColdBlooded/Pages/Frogs.aspx>

Other sources of information to the status of the Agile Frog in Jersey include:

<http://www.durrell.org/Animals/Amphibians/Agile-frog/>

Pub. Britain's Reptiles and Amphibians. Author.Howard Inns. Published by WILDGuides Ltd.

Appendix 11: Useful contacts and Project partners

Government

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Project Partners

- o Action for Wildlife Jersey
- o [Durrell Wildlife & Conservation Trust](#) (DWCT)
- o C.S Conservation
- o Guernsey Biological Record Centre
- o Jersey Amphibian and Reptile Group
- o Jersey Barn Owl Network
- o Jersey Bat Group
- o Jersey Hedgehog Preservation Group
- o Jersey Trees for Life
- o JSPCA
- o Little Green Man
- o New Era Veterinary Hospital

- Société Jersiaise
- St Helier in Bloom
- St Martin in Bloom
- The National Trust for Jersey
- ECO-ACTIVE
- [Jersey Amphibian and Reptile Group \(JARG\)](#)
- Jersey Ecology Trust Fund
- Jersey Environment Forum
- [Marine Climate Change Impacts Partnership](#)
- [Shellfish Association of Great Britain \(SAGB\)](#)
- [International Council for the Exploration of the Sea \(ICES\)](#)
- [Syndicat Mixte pour l'Équipement du Littoral \(SMEL\)](#)
- [Jersey Fishermen's Association \(JFA\)](#)
- Jersey Aquaculture Association (JAA)
- Jersey Inshore Fisheries Association (JIFA)
- [Fisheries and Marine Resources Advisory Panel](#) - Jersey (FMRAP)
- [Ramsar Management Authority](#) : The Ramsar Management Authority was established in early 2010 to formulate and implement the Ramsar management plans that will be produced for each of the four Ramsar sites. The Ramsar Management Authority was established to devise and implement management plans to ensure compliance with international legislation. The Authority consists of stakeholders including government and parish representatives, Receiver General and various non-governmental organisations.
- [Marine Stewardship Council](#) (MSC) accreditation for Lobster (currently being assessed).

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