

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the Official Respondent:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Environment Department
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 1FH
env@gov.gg

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 01 March 2006

3. Country:

UK (Guernsey)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Lihou Island and L'Erée Headland, Guernsey

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1, 2, 3, 4, 7

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

- 1 Global-priority habitats, seagrass beds (at and below low-water mark) and species-rich wet grassland are present, plus other wetland features including reedbeds, saline lagoons, wet coastal grazing, saltmarsh. Marine habitats include shell-gravel, sand, and intertidal and subtidal rocks.
- 2 Several Red Data Book species occur, including the fern allies *Ophioglossum azoricum*, found in Lihou and *Isoetes histrix* which occurs in Lihou and L'Erée headland. *O. azoricum* is a RDB species in both France and the UK, and *I. histrix* is known from only one site in England.
- 3 Species-rich wet-grassland at La Claire Mare, including loose-flowered orchid *Orchis laxiflora* (not present farther north in UK); many other wetland plants and insects not found elsewhere in region. Saltmarsh is very rare in the Channel Islands. Foreshore has 136 ha of intertidal rocky shore supporting many rare species including ormer *Haliotis tuberculata*, of great local cultural significance.
- 4 The site is a good stepping-stone for critically endangered aquatic warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* at La Claire Mare. L'Erée is a good roost for gulls, and for curlews etc., especially during storms/high tides. Lihou island is an important area for wader roosting in winter; there are particularly large numbers of Eurasian oystercatchers *Haematopus ostralegus* (see Section 20 of the RIS, and Appendix 7 of the accompanying supporting documentation).
- 7 Many rare species, and a representative sample of the north-west European fish fauna are found in the marine area of the site. The Channel Islands are on the northernmost extent of the ormer's *Haliotis tuberculata* natural distribution range.

See Sections 21/22 for details of noteworthy species

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (as amended)

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	granite, gravel, igneous, metamorphic, nutrient-poor, sand, pebble, shingle
Geomorphology and landscape	cliffs, island, coastal, intertidal rock, lagoon, lowland, open coast (including bay), pools, shingle bar, subtidal rock
Nutrient status	oligotrophic

pH	circumneutral
Salinity	brackish / mixosaline, fresh, saline / euhaline
Soil	mainly mineral, mainly organic
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual 30-year averages: Rainfall: 824 mm Mean air temperature: 11.1°C Max. air temperature: 13.4°C Min. air temperature: 8.7°C Sunshine: 1820 hours The prevailing wind direction is south-west to west with a mean wind speed of 12.1 knots.

**General description of the Physical Features:
(Hydrology)**

The Ramsar site comprises mainly open sea, rocky islands or reefs and varied foreshore including lengths of sand, low rock cliffs and shingle bank. The designated area also includes a small area of low-lying coastal marsh. The complex topography and drainage is orientated towards the coast.

The underlying rock is mainly granite, which is almost impervious other than in fissures. However, there are two minor hydrological components within the proposed designated area. Although there are no numerical values available, these hydrological features are described as follows.

Coastal Marsh including La Claire Mare

The Ramsar site includes an area of flat rough grazing land and an adjacent shallow brackish lagoon lying behind the shingle bank storm ridge on the foreshore. Geologically, this area comprises a shallow layer of alluvium over granite.

Surface and ground water drains down into the coastal marsh from higher ground inland of the designated site and there is a small winter-flowing stream that enters La Claire Mare.

Two small surface water outfalls drain the coastal marsh and there is also some sub-surface flow towards the sea. Although the marsh contains fresh water, saline water ingress occasionally occurs during high spring tides or storms, and salt spray is normal during windy conditions.

This area exists as a result of deposition behind the protective storm ridge. It does not contribute significantly to groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping or shoreline stabilisation.

Lihou Island and L'Erée Headland

These areas of land comprise outcrops of hard granite and gneiss bedrock overlain by weathered rock, head and loess. Small quantities of groundwater are found in the surface deposits, mainly derived from rainfall directly over these outcrops. Ground and surface water drain to the sea and do not contribute significantly to more general groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping or shoreline stabilisation. These areas of land comprise outcrops of hard granite and gneiss bedrock overlain by weathered rock, head and loess. Small quantities of groundwater are found in the surface deposits, mainly derived from rainfall directly over these outcrops. Ground and surface water drain to the sea and do not contribute significantly to more general groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping or shoreline stabilisation.

Water abstraction is unregulated in Guernsey but abstraction in the designated area is in practice limited to the minor quantities that may be used for domestic purposes and grazing livestock.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The site consists of an area on the west coast of Guernsey delimited to seaward by the highest points of various reefs. Because of the high tidal range (10 m at springs) and the low slope of the shore there are extensive rocky intertidal areas interspersed with small areas of sand and gravel. It includes Lihou, the largest island joined to Guernsey at low tide, L’Erée headland in Guernsey, and an extensive area of low lying marshy land in Guernsey lying between L’Erée headland and the hills in Guernsey inland from the coast – La Claire Mare and La Rousse Mare (La Rousse Mare forms a large part of the Colin Best Nature reserve).

Lihou Island.

This forms a low ridge about 20 m high sloping down to the sea to north and south where there are shingle beaches. A double shingle ridge joins the small island of Lissroy to Lihou to the south-east. In between these ridges is an artificial brackish pond. Lihou is joined to the L’Erée headland of Guernsey by a causeway, north and south of this, and all around Lihou Island, are extensive areas of gravel and rocky shore with lagoons at low tide.

L’Erée Headland.

This is a hill rising to 25 m, sloping steeply to the north and more gently to the east, south, and west. On the south side is a sandy bay backed by soft cliffs which continue round the point to the west. On the west side, north of the causeway to Lihou island is a pebble beach. The north side has cliffs. The coastline has extensive rocky shore.

La Claire Mare and La Rousse Mare

To the north of L’Erée headland is a large pebble bank which joins the headland to the corner of the Ramsar site opposite the small island of La Chapelle Dom Hué. To the south of the headland is an old sand dune, mostly now dug away and with a sea wall. Behind these two features is an extensive area of marshland and wet grazing, La Claire and La Rousse Mares. The seaward edge of these behind the pebble bank and sand dune barriers lie below the high water mark of spring tides and is liable to flooding by the sea. In times of heavy rain these barriers mean that the drainage is poor and much of these areas is flooded by fresh water. This area was extensively drained by ditches dug in the 18th century leading to two main sea outfalls. There is one small hill in these marshes.

Geology

The rock types consist mainly of L’Erée Granite (previously called L’Erée Adamellite), with various intrusions. Much of Lihou island is made of Icart Gneiss with strip of metasediment, then an area of Perelle Gneiss at the west. La Conchée reef and a strip of rocks to the east of La Chapelle Islet are made of La Chapelle Granodiorite. (Roach *et al.* 1991). The soft cliffs are formed of raised beach material from the interglacial period with overlying loess and head from the glacial period. (For geological map see Appendix.)

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Water supply

19. Wetland types:

Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
A	Shallow marine waters	60

D	Rocky shores	30
Tp	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	3
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	3
J	Coastal brackish / saline lagoons	1
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	1
Ts	Freshwater marshes / pools: seasonal / intermittent	1
H	Salt marshes	1
B	Marine beds (e.g. sea grass beds)	

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The following habitats/vegetation types can be identified in the site:

Terrestrial habitats

Pebble banks

Dune grassland

Coastal grassland

Scrub

Saltmarsh

Brackish pond

Reedbed

Wet meadow

Improved grassland

Streams

Walls

Soft cliff

Hard cliff

The characteristic vegetation of the above habitats is described in Ozanne, Gilmour & David (2002) (see Appendix)

Marine habitats

Rocky shore

Sandy shore

Gravel

Shell-gravel

Eelgrass *Zostera*

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Rare and noteworthy plant communities:

Coastal grassland. This is a common habitat round the coast of the Channel Islands. That in the Ramsar site is important for the rare species found there including the fern allies *Ophioglossum azoricum*, found in Lihou and *Isoetes histrix* which occurs in Lihou and L'Erée headland. *O. azoricum* is a RDB species in both France and the UK, and *I. histrix* is known from only one site in England. Several other species occur that do not occur in the UK mainland, such as sand crocus *Romulea columnae* which is frequent here

Shingle bank. Vegetated shingle is an internationally-threatened habitat. The examples in the Ramsar site include such noteworthy species as sea kale *Crambe maritima* and yellow horned-poppo *Glaucium flavum*.

Saltmarsh. This habitat is extremely scarce in the Channel Islands. Two patches occur in the Ramsar site. On Lihou, a brackish pool between two pebble banks has saltmarsh goosefoot *Chenopodium chenopodioides*, not found elsewhere in the Channel Islands. In La Rouse Mare is a larger area of saltmarsh with a temporary brackish pond. This has extensive areas of glasswort *Salicornia* spp. and annual seablite *Suaeda maritima*, both very rare elsewhere in the islands.

Wet meadow or Marshy grassland. There are three very important, species-rich, marshy fields at the east side of La Claire Mare, and an area of reedbed. The flora includes adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, which is known to occur at only two other sites in Guernsey, and several species of orchid, including loose-flowered orchid *Orchis laxiflora* which does not occur in the UK, as well as many other typical marshland plants.

Intertidal areas. These are extremely rich in seaweeds; over 200 species have been recorded. There are also beds of eelgrass *Zostera* (a global priority habitat) at and below low tide mark.

The exposed rocky outcrops have a rich and varied lichen flora including two species of *Roccella* and many other rare species.

Lists of plants recorded from the area are attached as supplementary information.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds

Species Information

The site is very important for birds. The following bird notes for various areas in the Ramsar site are extracted from David & Gilmour (2003):

Lihou

Breeding birds: largest great black-backed gull *Larus marinus* colonies in Bailiwick.

Common shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*; Eurasian oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*; ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula* (1-2 pairs); stonechat *Saxicola torquata*.

Good for migrants (many species), important gull roost, non-breeding meadow pipits

La Rouse and La Claire Mares

Now arguably Guernsey's premier birding site – only Pleinmont can challenge.

Breeding birds: reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; common shelduck; stonechat; common moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*; common coot *Fulica atra*; feral geese

Migrants: extensive; warblers include aquatic warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* (top site)

Non-breeding/Wintering: ducks (including: northern shoveler *Anas clypeata*, common teal *Anas crecca* and Eurasian wigeon *Anas penelope*); common snipe *Gallinago gallinago*; water rail *Rallus aquaticus*; bearded tit *Panurus biarmicus*; waders; roosting gulls

L'Erée Headland

Breeding birds: short-toed treecreeper *Certhia brachydactyla*; blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*; common bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*; Eurasian sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*; goldcrest *Regulus regulus*; common chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*.

Used by migrants.

Lists of birds recorded from the area are attached as supplementary information.

The land area is important for its invertebrate fauna. The main invertebrate communities are those associated with the habitats listed in Section 19, including many rare species as some of these habitats are threatened in the island.

Many species of wetland Diptera are not known from elsewhere in the Island. These include *Nemotelus* spp. (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) and some Dolichopid flies from the brackish marsh at La Rousse Mare, and many other Ephydrid, Sciomyzid and Dolichopodid species from the freshwater areas. The area is also rich in Coleoptera, Hemiptera and Lepidoptera.

The marine area is very rich in species. They have been little studied, but an extensive list is provided by Brehaut (1989) (see Appendix).

The area is particularly suitable for the ormer *Haliotis tuberculata*, found in shallow water underneath weed-covered rocks. These molluscs are gathered by hand on the lowest spring tides, and are a local delicacy. Fishing regulations have been introduced to protect stocks. The Channel Islands are on the northernmost extent of the ormer's natural distribution range.

Ormers are culturally important as part of the heritage of the Channel Islands.

Atlantic grey seals *Halichoerus grypus* are occasionally sighted within the site. Atlantic grey seals are near the southernmost limit of their range, extending as far as the Brittany coast.

Lists of invertebrates recorded from the area are attached as supplementary information.

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

- Aesthetic
- Archaeological/historical site
- Fisheries production
- Livestock grazing
- Non-consumptive recreation
- Other
- Scientific research
- Tourism
- Traditional cultural

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	
National/Crown Estate	+	+
Private	+	+

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Collection of non-timber natural products: (unspecified)	+	
Cutting of vegetation (small-scale/subsistence)	+	
Fishing: commercial	+	+
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	+
Fishing: subsistence	+	+
Gathering of shellfish	+	+
Bait collection	+	
Permanent pastoral agriculture	+	+
Hay meadows	+	
Domestic water supply	+	
Non-urbanised settlements		+

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
General disturbance from human activities	N/A	Shore-gatherers failing to turn rocks back, leading to loss in biodiversity due to exposure to sun/desiccation.	+	+	

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What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	
Other	+	
Management plan in preparation	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

Other - Some of the land area was designated a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) as part of a 1989 study, and the remaining land area was designated under the Rural Area Plan (Review No. 1) as SNCI in 2005 which gives protection to the sites through the application of the policies of the Plan.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Management plan in preparation - An integrated management plan is to be developed including the draft management plan for Lihou Island (Fry 1998), the draft Shingle Bank management plan, and management plans for the La Société Guernesiaise reserves of La Claire Mare and La Rousse Mare.

Other - The development of a long-term programme of monitoring and research for the site. The preparation of a Wetland Policy enshrining the 'Wise use' principle.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

La Société Guernesiaise has been carrying out a long-term survey of waders around the whole coast of Guernsey including the Ramsar Site. The organisation is also surveying breeding birds in the island.

One of the transects is in the site.

One of the MarClim transects is believed to be in the site.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

There are two bird hides at La Société Guernesiaise Reserve at La Claire Mare, together with display boards indicating the species likely to be seen. There is a large display board at Lihou Island giving details of the natural history and history of the island. Many leaflets are available giving information for Lihou and the causeway, together with websites. Guided walks around Lihou Island take place in the summer. School visits take place each year to Lihou and the causeway area. Imperial College, London use the area for part of their Marine Biology Field Course each autumn.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Lihou Island is a popular site for walkers and is promoted in current tourist brochures. Guided walks take place in the summer. The West Coast Path around the coast of Guernsey passes the back of the shingle bank. L'Erée Headland has a popular beach for sunbathing and bathing at high tide; many people explore the wildlife around Lihou Causeway.

Birdwatching is a popular activity and there are two bird hides at La Claire Mare. The marshy fields to the east have a path cut round them in spring so that the orchids and other flowers can be admired. Rockpooling is also a common activity.

On Lihou island there is a large rock pool used for bathing at the north-west corner. Around the south side of L'Erée headland are popular bathing beaches. The coast at La Chapelle Dom Hué is used by surfers.

Some of the fields at La Rousse Mare are used by an agricultural show in August and occasionally for other events.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

States of Guernsey Environment Department,
Sir Charles Frossard House, PO Box 43, La Charroterie, St Peter Port, Guernsey
env@gov.gg

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Chief Executive, States of Guernsey Environment Department, Sir Charles Frossard House, PO Box 43, La Charroterie, St Peter Port, Guernsey
env@gov.gg

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

- Brehaut, RN (1989) Description of the proposed marine conservation area at Rue de la Rocque, St Pierre du Bois, Guernsey. *Report & Transactions La Société Guernesaise*, **22**(1988), 385-392
- David, CT & Gilmour KJ (2003) *A review of sites of nature conservation importance in the revised rural area plans*. A report to the I.D.C by La Société Guernesaise, St Peter Port
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- Met Office Hadley Centre (2003) *Scenarios of climate change for islands within the BIC region*. British Irish Council, Dublin/London. www1.british-irishcouncil.org/climatechange
- Ozanne, BJ, Gilmour, KJ & David, CT (2002) *Common and threatened indicator plant species of various habitats in Guernsey & Herm*. A report to the Biodiversity Working Group, Advisory & Finance Committee by La Société Guernesaise, St Peter Port
- Pienkowski, MW (ed.) (2005) *Review of existing and potential Ramsar sites in UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies*. (Contractor: UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum, Peterborough.) Final report on Contract CR0294 to the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Bristol. www.ukotcf.org
- Pomeroy, M de & Robinson, A (1994) *The rocks and scenery of Guernsey*. La Société Guernesaise, St Peter Port
- Pritchard, DE, Housden, SD, Mudge, GP, Galbraith, CA & Pienkowski, MW (eds.) (1992) *Important Bird Areas in the United Kingdom including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man*. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy
- Roach, RA, Topley, CG, Brown, M, Bland, AM & D'Lemos, RS (1991) *Outline and guide to the geology of Guernsey*. Guernsey Museum, St Peter Port (Monograph, No. 3)
- States Board of Administration (nd [~1998]) *Lihou Island information pack*. States Board of Administration, Guernsey
- States Environment Department *Lihou Island web pages*. States of Guernsey Environment Department. www.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/environment/lihou-island

Trowbridge, CD, Farnham, WF & White, LF (2004) Thriving populations of the native macroalga *Codium tomentosum* on Guernsey rocky shores. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association*, **84**(5), 873-877

Veron, PK (ed.) (1997) *Important sites for birds in the Channel Islands*. La Société Guernesiaise, St Peter Port

Guernsey Biological Records Centre www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg

La Société Guernesiaise www.societe.org.gg

States of Guernsey Environment Department www.gov.gg

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