



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 5 September 2018

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Overseas territories)

Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park



Designation date	22 May 2018
Site number	2354
Coordinates	18°35'11"N 63°25'34"W
Area	1 050,71 ha

<https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2354>

Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 20 July 2020

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Sombrero Island, an offshore cay of the UK Overseas Territory of Anguilla, lies approximately 65 km northwest of the Anguilla mainland. Sombrero Island is separated from the islands of the Anguilla Bank by the 32 mile-long passage Sombrero Passage. It lies between the islands of the Anguilla Bank and Anegada, within the Anegada Passage which separates the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

As a remote, flat-topped rocky outcrop, Sombrero Island is characterised by its karst topography. Sparsely vegetated, the little vegetation that is present is concentrated primarily to the eastern half of the island and is comprised almost exclusively of Morning Glory *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasilensis* and a few clusters of Prickly Pear cactus *Opuntia dillenii*.

Previously mined for phosphate, the otherwise flat island is marked by craters up to 10 m deep. These craters, in addition to the more shallow pits formed over time through natural weathering and erosion, especially along the island's perimeter, often hold sea water, forming shallow water pools in which periwinkles and even small reef fish can be found.

Although damaged significantly by Hurricane Luis in 1995, the vegetation is recovering and now provides important habitat to the endemic Sombrero Island Ground Lizard *Ameiva corvina*. Over 40 endemic species of insects have been documented and it was listed in 2005 as an Important Bird Area for its nesting Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus* population. More recent seabird colony assessments support continued IBA listing. In addition to Bridled Tern, Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*, Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra*, and Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus* also nest on the island in internationally important numbers. Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*, American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus*, and the occasional Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscatus* have also been observed.

The waters surrounding the island are protected.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Clarissa Lloyd
Institution/agency	Anguilla National Trust
Postal address	P. O. Box 1234, The Valley, Anguilla
E-mail	clarissa.lloyd@live.com
Phone	12644975297

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2014
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The site boundary includes both the terrestrial and marine areas within the radius 2000 yards (1828.8 m) from Lat. 18° 35' 11" N Long. 63° 25' 35" W.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Anguilla
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	The Valley

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	1050.71
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	1049.95

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Neotropic
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Neotropic
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Eastern Caribbean

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other ecosystem services provided

The site is 65 km from the mainland of Anguilla which aids in its relative inaccessibility to much of the population. Consequently, very few persons directly benefit from the services provided by the island and surrounding waters. The site primarily provides benefits in the form of support for the biodiversity present. Wildlife present within the site have adapted to very harsh environmental conditions as well. The waters surrounding Sombrero Island, to a depth of about 219 fathoms (approx. 400 m) within a four-kilometre radius where the island is the centre, are used mainly for fishing by subsistence and commercial fishermen. Anguillians benefited culturally from the operation of the manned lighthouse. It is closely linked to the history of those involved in the lighthouse keeping, provision of relief for lighthouse keepers and those involved in the seafaring linked to the lighthouse's operation.

Other reasons

Sombrero Island is a small, now uninhabited, isolated island located in the centre of a wide channel between the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean. The site contains examples of rare wetland types to this region including both human-made and marine/coastal karst systems.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Sombrero Island supports an endemic ground lizard *Ameiva corvina* as well as a number of endemic invertebrates. These species, due to their limited range and the physical structure of the island, are important for maintaining the ecological diversity of the region. In addition, the island supports six species of breeding seabirds year-round, including, Brown Booby, Masked Booby, Bridled Tern and Brown Noddy.

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1740	2013		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding. Species diversity; 6.2% of Caribbean popn; 1740 inds = 580 prs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	666	2013	4.4	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding; 4.4% of Neotropical population (race O. a. melanopterus (recognita); 660 inds = 222 prs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	210	2013	17.5	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding. Species diversity; 17.5% of Caribbean popn; 210 inds = 70 prs
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	225	2013	1.7	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Breeding. Species diversity; 1.69% of Caribbean popn; 225 inds = 75 prs
Others																		
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Ameiva corvina</i>	Sombrero Ground Lizard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Endemic to Sombrero Island
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Threatened community

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The RIS online system does not allow the entry of the following resident species:
 Reptilia; Sphaerodactylus sp.; Sombrero Island Dwarf Gecko; Criterion 4; recently discovered and probably endemic
 Units for Onychoprion anaethetus, Sula dactylatra, Sula leucogaster Anous stolidus are all individuals (calculated as 3 x pairs).

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Reptiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See text box below for description	See text box below for description
Invertebrates	<input type="checkbox"/>	40 endemic invertebrate species are known but have yet to be assessed by IUCN	
Seabirds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See text box below for description	See text box below for description

Optional text box to provide further information

Reptiles:

The endemic Sombrero Island ground lizard is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN while Green turtle *Chelonia mydas*, listed as Endangered by the IUCN, forage within the surrounding protected waters. Both species are protected nationally through the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act (2009). The 40 endemic invertebrate species (Holliday et al., 2007) have yet to be assessed by the IUCN. The endemnicity, however, could also support Criterion 2. A recently discovered dwarf gecko *Sphaerodactylus* sp. has been tentatively named Sombrero dwarf gecko. Its limited range and numbers could further support Criterion 2.

Seabirds:

Sombrero Island provides important nesting ground for Brown booby, Masked booby, Brown noddy (all important populations to the Caribbean region), and Bridled tern (globally important population). In addition, the location of the island and distance from other land forms creates some refuge for species during adverse condition such as hurricanes and storms.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Sombrero Island is an oceanic rocky island consisting primarily of limestone sea cliffs. The island has large craters, the remains of 19th and 20th centuries phosphate excavations, that collect water into shallow non-permanent pools. The island has limited soil cover which supports very sparse vegetation, limited to vines (namely Beach Morning Glory *Ipomoea pes-caprae*), a few patches of cacti (Prickly Pear *Opuntia dillenii*), and small grasses that can withstand the harsh salty conditions on the island. Despite the restricted vegetation, Sombrero Island's conditions appear especially favourable to an endemic population of black lizards (Sombrero Island Ground Lizard *Ameiva corvina*), a recently discovered and probably endemic dwarf gecko (*Sphaerodactylus* sp.), six species of seabirds and at least 40 endemic invertebrate species.

The island has been uninhabited since 2002 and hence provides few direct ecosystem service benefits to humans. However, the deep surrounding waters provide provisioning services in the form of fish stocks that are harvested by fishers for both subsistence and commercial purposes.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
C: Coral reefs		3		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		1		Representative

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh, saline, brackish or alkaline water > Subterranean >> Zk(b): Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems		1		Rare

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
7: Excavations		2		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Pterois volitans</i>	Lion Fish	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	Potential	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
B: Dry climate	BSh: Subtropical steppe (Low-latitude dry)

The island has the same dry tropical climate as the mainland, Anguilla, consisting of a rainy season from July to December with the amount of rainfall dependent on the number of storms that pass over. Average annual temperature on the mainland (as recorded between 2007 and 2011) is 28.6 C/82 F (Anguilla Meteorological Office 2012). With climate change affecting both frequency and intensity of tropical storms, the potential impacts of storm damage on Sombrero Island's biodiversity (primarily birdlife and reptiles) could be severe. Indeed, after Hurricane Luis in 1995, the Sombrero Island ground lizard population was noticeably reduced (Hodge, et al. 2003).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral
- Organic
- No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Although there is very little soil, a few plants still manage to find a foothold among the rocks. Geologists (Julien 1866) believe the origin of Sombrero Island to be volcanic-based, capped with Pleistocene limestone.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from rainfall / snowfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

With no permanent pools of water (lakes, ponds, rivers), water that settles on the island fluctuates depending on tides, storm surges, and rainfall. With its permeable karst formation, water tends to percolate relatively quickly through the island's limestone.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site
- Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site
- Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site
- Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
- Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

- Acid (pH<5.5)
- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)
- Alkaline (pH>7.4)
- Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l)
- Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l)
- Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)
- Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)
- Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic
- Dystrophic
- Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself. i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Low
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Within the site:

Outside the site:

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides 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) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

The ecological character of Sombrero Island is dominated by the effects of past phosphate mining which has resulted in the formation of large craters in the limestone. Some of these craters fill with water during high tides and unfavourable weather conditions, and they are frequented by resting or feeding seabirds.

Mining has also left a rich industrial heritage. Buildings and decaying equipment remain from mining operations which ended in the early 20th century. Alongside these are more recent buildings from the Island's long time use as a lighthouse station. Until only recently, the island was permanently inhabited by a small number of lighthouse staff who travelled the 65 kilometres between the mainland and the island with their supplies by small boats and sloops. A new unmanned lighthouse was installed in 2002 and visitors are now limited to the occasional fisherman, yacht sailors, and biologists engaged in surveys and fieldwork.

UNESCO Memory of the World nomination application is currently being developed by the Government of Anguilla through the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce, and Tourism.

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) 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

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Government of Anguilla and
Department of Environment, Government of Anguilla

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Ms Kafi Gumbs, Director, Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources; and Mr. Karim Hodge, Director, Department of Environment

Postal address:

P.O. Box 60
The Valley
AI-2640 Anguilla

Kafi.Gumbs@gov.ai
Karim.Hodge@gov.ai

E-mail address:

Email.addresses.in.previous@section

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified development		unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Shipping lanes	unknown impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	High impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Geological events

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Volcanoes	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Earthquakes/tsunamis	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storms and flooding	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Sombrero Island	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/19785	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien animals	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Research	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act (2008) Government of Anguilla.

Government of Anguilla 2011. Preliminary report of 2011 Population and Housing Census Department of Statistics, Government of Anguilla.

Hodge, K.V.D., Holliday, S. & Mukhida, F. [Information from Important Bird Areas in the UK Overseas Territories].

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Holliday, S.H. & Hodge, K.V.D. 2003. A Revised List of the Birds of Anguilla. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy/Anguilla National Trust, The Valley, Anguilla

Holliday, S.H., Hodge, K.V.D. & Hughes, D.E. 2007. A guide to the birds of Anguilla. RSPB, Sandy, UK.

Julien, A.A. 1866. XXXI. On the geology of the Key of Sombrero. WI Ann. Lyceum Natural History 8: 251-278.

Lowrie, K., Lowrie, D. & Collier, N. 2012. Seabird Breeding Atlas of the Lesser Antilles. Environmental Protection in the Caribbean.

Lloyd C. & Mukhida, F. 2014. The state of Anguilla's birds 2012-2013. The Valley, Anguilla: Anguilla National Trust.

Marine Park Act and Regulations 2000. Government of Anguilla.

Olson, D.M., Dinerstein, E., Wikramanayake, E.D., Burgess, N. D., Powell, G.V., Underwood, E.C., ... & Kassem, K.R. 2001. Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth A new global map of terrestrial ecoregions provides an innovative tool for conserving biodiversity. BioScience 51(11): 933-938.

Pritchard, D 1990. The Ramsar Convention in the Caribbean with special reference to Anguilla. Report of an RSPB sabbatical project June-July 1990. RSPB, Sandy, UK.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<3 file(s) uploaded>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



View across Sombrero Island showing Old industrial workings associated with past phosphate mining. - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Pools in craters caused by previous phosphate extraction, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Brown Noddy Anous stolidus on Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Endemic Sombrero Island Ground Lizard Ameiva corvina, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Endemic Sombrero Island Ground Lizard Ameiva corvina, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Brown Booby's Sula leucogaster on Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Masked Booby Sula dactylatra chick on Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)



Masked Booby Sula dactylatra on Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)

	<p>Pair of Masked Boobys <i>Sula dactylatra</i> chick on Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>Probable <i>Anguilla</i> Anole <i>Anolis gringivinus</i>, Sombrero Island. However DNA samples from Sombrero in the late 1990s showed Anoles on Sombrero to be quite different to those on Anguilla and St Martin: further samples might indicate endemism. Note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>View across Sombrero Island showing old industrial workings associated with past phosphate mining. - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>View across Sombrero Island showing vegetation on old industrial workings associated with past phosphate mining. - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>
	<p>Bridled Tern <i>Sterna anaethetus</i>, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>View across Sombrero Island showing vegetation on old industrial workings associated with past phosphate mining. - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>View across Sombrero Island showing vegetation on old industrial workings associated with past phosphate mining. - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>Seabirds on telecommunications mast, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>
	<p>Old industrial equipment associated with past phosphate mining, note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>Bridled Tern <i>Sterna anaethetus</i>, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla Nation, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>Old industrial workings associated with past phosphate mining, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla Nation, 09-04-2018)</p>
	<p>Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster</i> on Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla Nation, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>View across old phosphate mining areas, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		<p>Nest site of Brown Noddy <i>Anous stolidus</i> in shelter of rocks, Sombrero Island - note the date the photo was taken is unknown, not as given (Farah Mukhida/Anguilla National Trust, 09-04-2018)</p>		

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation