

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7, as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Note 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. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers are strongly urged to provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of maps.

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

9 March 2006

3. Country:

UK (Scotland)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Rinns of Islay

5. Map of site included:Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps.**a) hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no***b) digital (electronic) format** (optional): Yes

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

55 50 36 N

06 23 15 W

7. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Bowmore

Occupies the western peninsula of the Inner Hebridean island of Islay, south-west of Oban on the west coast of Scotland

Administrative region: Argyll and Bute

8. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **9. Area** (hectares): 3570.75
Min. 17 (new calculation 2005, no boundary change)

Max. 128

Mean 55

10. Overview:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The site is composed of a mosaic of natural and semi-natural habitats including bog, moorland, dune grassland, maritime grassland, marsh, and farmland. Much of the natural vegetation is utilised as rough grazing for sheep and cattle and is managed extensively. These habitats are used by an extremely rich assemblage of scarce bird species.

11. 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, 3, 6

Secretariat comment: The RIS provides information requiring the application of Criterion 4. This needs to be included in the next update.

12. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 11. 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).

Ramsar criterion 1

The site contains peatlands and wetlands of outstanding scientific interest including blanket mires of extreme oceanic character. Cultoon Bog has a high potential for reconstructing Late Quaternary environmental conditions.

Ramsar criterion 3

The site supports a peatland flora of exceptional interest which includes several nationally-scarce wetland species. The site supports a diverse assemblage of breeding waders on wet grassland and peatland.

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species with peak counts in winter:

Greenland white-fronted goose, <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> , Greenland	1820 individuals, representing an average of 6.7% of the population (Source period not collated)
Barnacle goose, <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , Greenland/Ireland, UK	550 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the population (Count as at 1990)

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm. See Sections 19/20 for details of noteworthy species

13. 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):
Council Directive 92/43/EEC

14. 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	acidic, basic, shingle, sand, peat, sedimentary, metamorphic, quartzite, sandstone
Geomorphology and landscape	upland, island, coastal, hilly, cliffs, geos (rocky inlets), intertidal rock
Nutrient status	mesotrophic
pH	strongly acidic
Salinity	fresh
Soil	mainly organic
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Dunstaffnage, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/dunstaffnage.html) Max. daily temperature: 12.1° C Min. daily temperature: 6.1° C Days of air frost: 29.4 Rainfall: 1660.9 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1224.0

General description of the Physical Features:

The Rinns of Islay comprises a mosaic of natural and semi-natural habitats including bog, moorland, dune grassland, maritime grassland, marsh and farmland.

15. 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 Rinns of Islay comprises a mosaic of natural and semi-natural habitats including bog, moorland, dune grassland, maritime grassland, marsh and farmland.

16. Hydrological values:

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

Maintenance of water quality (removal of nutrients), Water supply

17. Wetland types

Inland wetland, Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
D	Rocky shores	5.1
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	26.5
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	2.5
O	Freshwater lakes: permanent	26.5
U	Peatlands (including peat bogs swamps, fens)	15.2
Other	Other	24.2

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

The main habitat types of this site are: blanket bog, moorland, dune grassland, maritime grassland, marsh.

Farmland including rough grazing.

Active blanket bog habitats predominate, supporting characteristic flora and fauna.

Dry and wet heath, on thin soils, are also prevalent.

Succession to scrub woodland is occurring in some areas.

19. 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.*

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Higher Plants.

Spiranthes romanzoffiana

20. 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 currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, Europe

7 pairs, representing an average of 1.4% of the GB population (RSPB 1998 national survey)

Razorbill, *Alca torda islandica*,

1131 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

Whooper swan, *Cygnus cygnus*,
Iceland/UK/Ireland

140 individuals, representing an average of 0.6% of the population (Source period not collated)

Species Information

None reported

21. Social and 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

Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed)

Archaeological/historical site

Livestock grazing

Non-consumptive recreation

Sport fishing

Sport hunting

22. Land tenure/ownership:

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

23. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Recreation	+	
Collection of non-timber natural products: (unspecified)	+	+
Commercial forestry		+
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	+
Arable agriculture (unspecified)	+	+
Permanent arable agriculture	+	
Rough or shifting grazing	+	+
Hay meadows		+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	+
Domestic water supply	+	
Non-urbanised settlements	+	

24. Factors 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?
No factors reported	NA				

For category 2 factors only.

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

25. 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
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	+
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	+
Management agreement	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Other	+	+
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

No information available

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

Fauna.

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Scottish Natural Heritage coordinate monthly monitoring of goose numbers.

Miscellaneous.

There is a field centre in Port Charlotte with hostel accommodation.

28. Current conservation education:

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

The field centre has a developing programme of conservation education. =Scottish Natural Heritage is also funding a programme of conservation education in local schools.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Activities.

Casual tourism by naturalists and general interest visitors.

Facilities provided.

No official visitor facilities.

Seasonality.

Tourism is year-round, but mostly between April-November.

30. Jurisdiction:

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

Scottish Executive, Environment and Rural Affairs Department

31. 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.

Scottish Natural Heritage, 2 Anderson Place, Edinburgh, EH6 5NP

32. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

- Barne, JH, Robson, CF, Kaznowska, SS, Doody, JP, Davidson, NC & Buck, AL (eds.) (1997) *Coasts and seas of the United Kingdom. Region 14 South-west Scotland: Ballantrae to Mull*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough. (Coastal Directories Series.)
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- Boyd, JM & Bowes, DR (eds.) (1983) *The natural environment of the Inner Hebrides. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Series B: Biological Sciences*, **83**
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- Musgrove, AJ, Pollitt, MS, Hall, C, Hearn, RD, Holloway, SJ, Marshall, PE, Robinson, JA & Cranswick, PA (2001) *The Wetland Bird Survey 1999–2000: wildfowl and wader counts*. British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds & Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. www.wwt.org.uk/publications/default.asp?PubID=14
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- Stroud, DA, Chambers, D, Cook, S, Buxton, N, Fraser, B, Clement, P, Lewis, P, McLean, I, Baker, H & Whitehead, S (eds.) (2001) *The UK SPA network: its scope and content*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough (3 vols.) www.jncc.gov.uk/UKSPA/default.htm

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