

# 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.

## 1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

**UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum**  
102 Broadway  
Peterborough PE1 1DG  
UK  
Email: pienkowski@cix.co.uk

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DD MM YY		

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

11 November 2004

## 3. Country:

**UK (Anguilla)**

## 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

**Sombrero Island**

## 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):

018 60.00N                      063.40.00 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. Sombrero Island lies 65 km NW of the main island of Anguilla. It is in the middle of the Anegada Channel which separates the Greater and Lesser Antilles, and midway between the rest of Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands.

**Administrative region:** Anguilla

## 8. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) Max 12m (metres):

Min.     0  
Max.    12 metres  
Mean    No information available

## 9. Area (hectares): 38.2 + marine area (total about 600)

## 10. Overview:

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

A remote, flat-topped rocky outcrop 65 kilometres northwest of Anguilla. The cliffs and rocky areas are home to a large seabird colony and an endemic ground lizard. The island is currently stark and bare following damage by Hurricane Luis in 1995 when large areas of cacti and other plants were

destroyed. The surrounding reefs are important for corals, sea-grass beds and foraging hawksbill turtles.

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### 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, 2, 3, 6**

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### 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).

- 1 A small, isolated island uniquely placed in the centre of a wide channel between the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean
  - 2 The reef is a foraging area for Endangered hawksbill turtles.
  - 3 The island is noted for the endemic Sombrero black lizard *Ameiva corvine*, a widespread and easily seen species on the island. It is important also for endemic invertebrates, currently being researched.
  - 6 Supports internationally important numbers of Masked booby *Sula dactylatra*, Brown booby *Sula leucogaster*, Bridled tern *Sterna anaethetus* and Brown noddy *Anous stolidus*.
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### 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:**

Caribbean

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):**

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### 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	
Geomorphology and landscape	Flat-topped rocky outcrop with cliffs and stacks.
Nutrient status	
pH	Marine in waters around the island
Salinity	
Soil	
Water permanence	Permanent in sea; intermittent on land
Summary of main climatic features	Tropical Caribbean, and within hurricane zone

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**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 island is a rocky outcrop with little soil or vegetation. Extensive phosphate deposits were mined in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, leaving the surface pitted with craters up to 10 metres deep and with the remains of industrial buildings. A manned lighthouse with associated buildings was in use until 2002, when it was replaced with an automated light. The island is regularly visited by fishing boats from the mainland. A reef area, with feeding areas for turtles surrounds the island.

**16. Hydrological values:**

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

No information available

**17. Wetland types**

Code	Name	% Area
A	Permanent shallow marine waters	30
B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	30
C	Coral reefs	30
D	Sea cliffs and rocky island	10

**18. General ecological features:**

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

Little vegetation remains on the island. An introduced, alien plant is spreading around the lighthouse area.

**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.*

No information available

**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.*

The island is noted for the endemic Sombrero black lizard *Ameiva corvine*, a widespread and easily seen species on the island. A recently discovered dwarf gecko *Sphaerodactylus* sp. may be endemic and has been tentatively named Sombrero dwarf gecko. The tree lizard *Anolis gingivinus* is also found on the island. Recent invertebrate surveys yet to be published suggest a number of endemic invertebrates are present. The surrounding waters are feeding areas for hawksbill turtles.

Masked booby *Sula dactylatra* : 27 pairs (54+ birds, 4% of Caribbean population) 2002

Brown booby *Sula leucogaster* : 386 pairs (772+ birds, 5% of Caribbean population) 1999

Bridled tern *Sterna anaethetus* : 270 pairs (540 birds, 4% of Caribbean population) 1998

Brown noddy *Anous stolidus* : 700 pairs (1400 birds, 5% of Caribbean population) 1998

**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.

The island was formerly mined for phosphate leaving the surface pitted with craters up to 10 metres deep. A few stark buildings from the phosphate industry remain alongside those from Sombrero's long time use as a lighthouse station. Until recently the island was permanently inhabited by a small number of lighthouse staff who were transported by small boat across the 65km from mainland Anguilla. A new unmanned lighthouse was installed in 2002, limiting visitors to the occasional fisherman and biologists engaged in fieldwork.

**22. Land tenure/ownership:**

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Government	+	+

**23. Current land (including water) use:**

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
Lighthouse - unmanned	+		
Fishermen landing	+		

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

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale

**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
Cancellation of plans to construct a space-rocket launching site, proposed in the 1990s, although conservation was not the main reason for cancellation.	+	

**26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

The island has no official protection at present although the Government of Anguilla are developing protected area legislation.

**27. Current scientific research and facilities:**

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

Biological surveys were carried out on Sombrero in the late 1990's in response to a proposed rocket launch station. Occasional breeding seabird counts are carried out.

**28. Current conservation education:**

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

No facilities or resources are currently available.

**29. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

The site is not used at present.

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**30. Jurisdiction:**

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.  
Government of Anguilla, Chief Minister's Office, The Valley, Anguilla

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**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.

Karim V.D. Hodge, Director of Environment, Government of Anguilla, The Valley, Anguilla

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**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**

Anon (2004) Status and exploitation of marine turtles in Anguilla. Draft report by Turtles in Caribbean Overseas Territories project.

Hodge, K. & Holliday, S. (2005) Important Bird Areas in Anguilla. In Sanders, S.M. et al (eds) *Important Bird Areas in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories*. RSPB, Sandy, UK.

Holliday, S. H. and 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

Pritchard, D (1990) *The Ramsar Convention in the Caribbean with special reference to Anguilla. Report of an RSPB sabbatical project June-July 1990*. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy

Subin, E, Dudley, J, Crock, J, Bryan, JAS, Thomas, R, Christian, I, Vanterpool, V & Warner, B (1998) *A Field Guide to Anguilla's Wetlands*. Anguilla National Trust, The Valley, Anguilla

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# 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.

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102 Broadway  
Peterborough PE1 1DG  
UK  
Email: pienkowski@cix.co.uk

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DD MM YY		

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

11 November 2004

## 3. Country:

**UK (Anguilla)**

## 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

**Dog Island & Middle Cay**

## 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):

018.21.60 N                      063.68.00 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.

About 13 km NW of the western tip of the main island of Anguilla

**Administrative region:** Anguilla

8. **Elevation** (average and/or max. & min.) (metres):    9. **Area** (hectares): 207.4 +  
marine area (about 1800 in total)

Min.	0
Max.	30 metres
Mean	No information available

## 10. Overview:

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

A low rocky island 13 kilometres northwest of mainland Anguilla, with 3 smaller cays off the west and north coasts. The cliffs and inland areas of scrub are home to Anguilla's largest seabird colonies. The coast line is mostly low cliffs interspersed with 5 sandy beaches. Weathered limestone rocks reach sea level on parts of the west and northeast coast. Two large ponds lie inside beaches at Spring Bay and Stoney Bay. The centre of the island is covered in impenetrable, low, thorny scrub and

thousands of prickly pear cacti. The site includes the marine park, established in 1993, surrounding the islands.

### 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, 2, 6

### 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).

- 1 The site includes global priority wetland type, coral reefs with sea-grass beds.
- 2 The site is important for nesting and foraging Endangered hawksbill, green and leatherback turtles.
- 6 Internationally important numbers of breeding Masked booby *Sula dactylatra*, Brown booby *Sula leucogaster*, Magnificent frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*, Sooty tern *Sterna fuscata* and Brown noddy *Anous stolidus*

### 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:**

Caribbean

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):**

### 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	No information available.
Geomorphology and landscape	Low cliffs, small rocky cays, sandy beaches, coastal lagoons and rocky plateau with shallow soils, surrounded by coral reefs.
Nutrient status	
pH	
Salinity	Marine in sea.
Soil	
Water permanence	Permanent in sea.
Summary of main climatic features	Tropical Caribbean, and within hurricane zone

### 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 site includes the marine park, established in 1993, surrounding the islands. The coast-line is mostly low cliffs interspersed with five sandy beaches. Weathered limestone rocks reach sea-level

on parts of the west and northeast coast. Two large ponds lie inside beaches at Spring Bay and Stoney Bay. The centre of the island is covered in impenetrable, low, thorny scrub and thousands of prickly pear cacti. The island was formerly grazed by livestock and a low drystone wall remains at the western end of the island. A small herd of c30 feral goats was present in 2003.

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### 16. Hydrological values:

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

No information available

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### 17. Wetland types

Code	Name	% Area
A	Permanent shallow marine waters	30
B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	29
C	Coral reefs	29
D	Rocky marine shores, including rocky offshore islands and sea cliffs	10
E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	1
J	Coastal brackish lagoons	1

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### 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 site includes the marine park, established in 1993, surrounding the islands. The terrestrial habitat is a low dense thorny crub with prickly pear cacti covering a substantial part of the centre of the island. A smaller area of grassland supports a small population of goats. The sea cliffs are topped with a coastal strip of bare rock of varying width supporting the colonies of boobies, *Sula sp.*

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### 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.*

No information available

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### 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.*

Masked booby *Sula dactylatra* : 30 pairs (60+ birds, 5% of Caribbean population) 2000

Brown booby *Sula leucogaster* : 1267 pairs (1534+ birds, 12% of Caribbean population) 2000

Magnificent frigatebird *Fregata magnificens* : 200 birds (2% of Caribbean population)2000

Sooty tern *Sterna fuscata* : 12000+ birds (2% of Caribbean population) Jun 2000

Brown noddy *Anous stolidus* : 111-234+ pairs (2%+ of Caribbean population) 1999



**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.

The island was formerly grazed by livestock and a low drystone wall remains at the western end of the island. A small herd of c30 feral goats was present in 2003.

**22. Land tenure/ownership:**

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Private	+	

**23. Current land (including water) use:**

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
Livestock grazing	+		

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

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale

**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
The waters are a marine nature reserve.	+	

**26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

The island has no official protection at present.

**27. Current scientific research and facilities:**

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

Occasional breeding seabird surveys are carried out.

**28. Current conservation education:**

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

No facilities or resources are currently available

**29. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

The island is uninhabited and little visited..

**30. Jurisdiction:**

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

Government of Anguilla, Chief Ministers'Office, The Valley, Anguilla

**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.

No information available

**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**

Anon (2004) Status and exploitation of marine turtles in Anguilla. Draft report by Turtles in Caribbean Overseas Territories project.

Hodge, K. & Holliday, S. (2005) Important Bird Areas in Anguilla. In Sanders, S.M. et al (eds) *Important Bird Areas in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories*. RSPB, Sandy, UK.

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102 Broadway  
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UK  
Email: pienkowski@cix.co.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY		
Designation date		

Site Reference Number							

## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

11 November 2004

## 3. Country:

**UK (Anguilla)**

## 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

**Prickly Pear Cays**

## 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):

018.19.80N                      063.76.00 W    East Cay  
018.20.30N.                    063. 74.50W    West Cay

## 7. General location:

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

Approximately 10 km N of the western end of mainland Anguilla

**Administrative region:** Anguilla

8. **Elevation** (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): 9. **Area** (hectares): 31 ha (East) 32.2 ha (west) +marine (total = about 1800)

Min.      0 (East) 0 (west)  
Max.      11.5 metres (East)    3.5 metres (west)  
Mean

## 10. Overview:

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

Prickly Pear East is a low rocky limestone island, 11 kilometres northwest of Anguilla. It has sandy beaches on the north and east shores. The rocks form a low platform with a bare strip on the southern coast attracting breeding seabirds. The centre of the island is covered by an extensive area of low

scrub holding populations of doves and four species of breeding passerines. A small pond behind the north beach is fringed by trees and attracts wintering and passage shore birds

Prickly Pear West is low rocky island, separated from Prickly Pear East by a 150 metre wide channel. The coast comprises low, heavily fissured cliffs except for a small sandy bay on the northern coast. The centre of the island is patchily covered in low scrub with a few low bushes. The narrow coastal strip of bare rock on the southern coast holds a breeding colony of *Sula leucogaster*.

A marine nature reserve, important for corals and for turtles, stretches eastwards from the cays, past the smaller Seal Island.

### 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, 2, 6

### 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).

- 1 The site includes global priority wetland type, coral reefs with sea-grass beds.
- 2 The site is important for foraging Endangered hawksbill, green and leatherback turtles, with hawksbills and possibly others nesting on the cays.
- 6 Internationally important breeding populations of Brown booby *Sula leucogaster*, Laughing gull *Larus atricilla* and Bridled tern *Sterna anaethetus*

### 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:**

Caribbean

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):**

### 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	No information available.
Geomorphology and landscape	Low rocky cliffs, coastal lagoon, sandy beaches, sea bays and coral reefs.
Nutrient status	
pH	
Salinity	Marine in sea
Soil	
Water permanence	Permanent in sea

Summary of main climatic features	Tropical Caribbean, and within hurricane zone
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### 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).

Prickly Pear East: the centre of the island is low scrub and is uninhabited and little visited. Extensive sandy beaches on the north and east coasts with inshore coral reefs attract day visitors for diving and recreation. A bar and restaurant opened daily on a sheltered bay on the north coast is the only current land use. Heavily fissured rocks and a bare strip of rock form the southern and western coasts and a small coastal lagoon is behind the north beach.

Prickly Pear West: a low rocky island with difficult landing. The coast comprises heavily fissured rocks above low cliffs. A small sandy bay is on the northern coast. Inland the rocks are covered in low scrub with a few bushes.

A marine nature reserve, important for corals and for turtles, stretches eastwards from the cays, past the smaller Seal Island.

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### 16. Hydrological values:

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

No information available.

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### 17. Wetland types

Code	Name	% Area
A	Permanent shallow marine waters	38
B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	25
C	Coral reefs	25
D	Rocky shore and low cliffs.	10
E	Sandy beaches	1
J	Coastal brackish lagoon	1

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### 18. General ecological features:

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

Prickly Pear East: the centre of the island is covered in dense scrub holding populations of landbirds typically found on the mainland.. A few trees edge a coastal lagoon which attracts small numbers of wintering and passage waterbirds.

Prickly Pear West: a narrow strip of bare rock on the southern coast holds a population of Brown boobies *Sula leucogaster* and a few bushes hold Anguilla's only breeding Red-footed boobies *Sula sula* (21-2 pairs).

A marine nature reserve, important for corals and for turtles, stretches eastwards from the cays, past the smaller Seal Island.

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**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.*

No information available

**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.*

Prickly Pear East

Brown booby *Sula leucogaster* : 600 pairs (1200+ birds, 9% of Caribbean population) 1998

Laughing gull *Larus atricilla* 500 pairs (3% of Caribbean population?) 2000

Bridled tern *Sterna anaethetus* : 180+ birds (1%+ of Caribbean population) 2000

Prickly Pear West

Brown booby *Sula leucogaster* 237 pairs (3% of Caribbean population) 2000

**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.

No information available.

**22. Land tenure/ownership:**

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Private	+	
Crown	+	+

**23. Current land (including water) use:**

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
Recreation – beach and restaurant	+		Prickly Pear East:
Snorkeling, diving and sailing.	+	+	Prickly Pear East:
Not visited			Prickly Pear West:

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

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
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**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
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Refuse from the restaurant is either burned or removed from the island and this practise should be continued to discourage rats and rodents although it is not known if these already occur.		

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### 26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

Prickly Pear East is a popular attraction for tourists in the December – June season. Parties of visitors arrive from Anguilla and St Marten arrive by yacht and motor boat to swim, snorkel and to visit a restaurant on the sheltered north coast. This visitor pressure appears to limit the breeding season for *Sula leucogaster*. Investigation and possible conservation measures are needed.

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### 27. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

Occasional breeding seabird surveys are undertaken.

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### 28. Current conservation education:

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

No facilities or resources are currently available.

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### 29. Current recreation and tourism:

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

The beaches and inshore coral reefs of Prickly Pear East are visited daily during the main tourism season (Dec-April).

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### 30. Jurisdiction:

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

Government of Anguilla, Chief Minister's Office, The Valley, Anguilla

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### 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.

No information available

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### 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

Anon (2004) Status and exploitation of marine turtles in Anguilla. Draft report by Turtles in Caribbean Overseas Territories project.

Hodge, K. & Holliday, S. (2005) Important Bird Areas in Anguilla. In Sanders, S.M. et al (eds) *Important Bird Areas in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories*. RSPB, Sandy, UK.

Holliday, S. H. and 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

Pritchard, D (1990) *The Ramsar Convention in the Caribbean with special reference to Anguilla. Report of an RSPB sabbatical project June-July 1990*. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy

Subin, E, Dudley, J, Crock, J, Bryan, JAS, Thomas, R, Christian, I, Vanterpool, V & Warner, B (1998) *A Field Guide to Anguilla's Wetlands*. Anguilla National Trust, The Valley, Anguilla

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Please return to: **Ramsar Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**

Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 • Fax: +41 22 999 0169 • email: [ramsar@ramsar.org](mailto:ramsar@ramsar.org)

# 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.

## 1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

**UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum**  
102 Broadway  
Peterborough PE1 1DG  
UK  
Email: pienkowski@cix.co.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY		

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

11 November 2004

## 3. Country:

UK (Anguilla)

## 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Scrub & Little Scrub Islands

## 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):

018 22 30 N                      063 62.00 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.

Island group separated from NE point of main island of Anguilla by a 0.5 km channel.

**Administrative region:** Anguilla

8. **Elevation** (average and/or max. & min.) (metres):    9. **Area** (hectares): 342.9

Min.    0  
Max.    24.0 metres  
Mean    No information available

## 10. Overview:

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

Scrub is the largest of Anguilla's outer islands and is separated from the mainland at its northeast corner by a 500 metre wide channel. The island is low lying with a rocky, fractured limestone coast punctuated by four sandy beaches. These are important turtle nesting sites. The eastern beaches attract regionally important populations of four species of breeding terns. There is a large pond on the west side and a complex of four ponds and lagoons on the east side, attracting a range of wintering and breeding waterbirds. The ponds are lined in places by mangroves and low trees. The centre of the



island is largely scrub stretching to the coast where a narrow strip of heavily fissured limestone and low rocky cliffs attracts breeding terns and gulls.

Little Scrub is a small, rocky, limestone island 800 metres off the north west point of Scrub Island. It has two small areas of vegetation, on the east side and in the south-west tip where prickly pear cactus dominates. Its bare rocky surface and cliffs hold breeding colonies of seabirds including a regionally important population of Brown noddy *Anous stolidus*. Little Scrub is noted for its endemic Little Scrub ground lizard *Ameiva corax*.

### 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).

**2, 3, 6**

### 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).

- 2 The site is important for nesting Endangered hawksbill *Eretmochelys imbricata*, green *Chelonia midas* and leatherback *Dermochelys coriacea* turtles.
- 3 Little Scrub is noted for its endemic Little Scrub ground lizard *Ameiva corax*.
- 6 Internationally important breeding numbers of Royal tern *Sterna maxima*, Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis*, Roseate tern *Sterna dougallii*, Least tern *Sterna antillarum* and Brown noddy *Anous stolidus*

### 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:**

Caribbean

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):**

### 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	No information available.
Geomorphology and landscape	
Nutrient status	
pH	
Salinity	
Soil	
Water permanence	
Summary of main climatic features	Tropical Caribbean, and within hurricane zone

**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).

Scrub Island is low lying and rocky. Offshore islands are Little Scrub and Deadman's Cay. The coast is largely fractured limestone with sandy beaches within four of the island's bays. There are two large and two small ponds with the largest pond open to the sea. The centre of the island is covered in low scrub with some grassy areas. These areas are grazed by large numbers of goats, part of a project managed by Anguilla's Department of Agriculture.

The island is uninhabited although there are windblown remains of a former tourism development in the east and a wide grassy, former airstrip in the centre.

**16. Hydrological values:**

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

No information available.

**17. Wetland types**

Code	Name	% Area
D	Rocky marine shores including offshore islands and sea cliffs	85
E	Sandy beaches and sand bars	2
J	Coastal brackish/saline lagoons (saline south of Deadman's Bay plus 4 others).	13

**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 centre of Scrub Island is largely scrub and grassland. There are areas of mangroves around two of the lagoons. Little Scrub island is largely rocky with only two small areas of vegetation.

**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.

No information available

**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.

Little Scrub is noted for the endemic Little Scrub ground lizard (*Ameiva corax*) found throughout the island.

Scrub Island:

Royal tern *Sterna maxima* : 30 pairs (60+ birds, 5% of Caribbean population) 1999

Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis* : 80 pairs (160 + birds, 3% of Caribbean population) 1999

Roseate tern *Sterna dougallii* : 420+ birds (4% of Caribbean population) 2000

Least tern *Sterna antillarum* : 65-70 pairs (130+ birds, 3% of Caribbean population) 2000

Little Scrub Island:

Brown noddy *Anous stolidus* : 800+ birds (3% of Caribbean population) 2000

**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.

No information available.

**22. Land tenure/ownership:**

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Scrub Island - private	+	
Little Scrub - government owned	+	

**23. Current land (including water) use:**

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
Livestock grazing	+		

Tourism development has been tried in the past and is a potential future land-use. Such developments could have an adverse impact on the breeding tern populations.

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

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale

**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
None		

**26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

**27. Current scientific research and facilities:**

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

The breeding seabirds were monitored by single surveys in 1999/2000 and are now subject to occasional surveys. An ongoing research project is studying the endemic Little Scrub ground lizard.

**28. Current conservation education:**

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

No facilities or resources are currently available.

**29. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

Occasional light use from visiting sailing craft occurs.

**30. Jurisdiction:**

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.  
Government of Anguilla, Chief Minister's Office, The Valley, Anguilla

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**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.

No information available for Scrub Island.

For Little Scrub contact Karim V.D. Hodge, Director of Environment, Government of Anguilla, Chief Minister's Office, The Valley, Anguilla

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**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**

Anon (2004) Status and exploitation of marine turtles in Anguilla. Draft report by Turtles in Caribbean Overseas Territories project.

Hodge, K. & Holliday, S. (2005) Important Bird Areas in Anguilla. In Sanders, S.M. et al (eds) *Important Bird Areas in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories*. RSPB, Sandy, UK.

Holliday, S. H. and 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

Pritchard, D (1990) *The Ramsar Convention in the Caribbean with special reference to Anguilla. Report of an RSPB sabbatical project June-July 1990*. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy

Subin, E, Dudley, J, Crock, J, Bryan, JAS, Thomas, R, Christian, I, Vanterpool, V & Warner, B (1998) *A Field Guide to Anguilla's Wetlands*. Anguilla National Trust, The Valley, Anguilla

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# 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.

## 1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

**UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum**  
102 Broadway  
Peterborough PE1 1DG  
UK  
Email: pienkowski@cix.co.uk

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY		
Designation date		

Site Reference Number							

## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

11 November 2004

## 3. Country:

**UK (Anguilla)**

## 4. Name of the Ramsar site:

**Anguilla mainland wetlands**

## 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):

018 14 50 N                      063 86 50 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.

Anguilla is the most northerly of the Leeward Islands lying at the northern end of the Lesser Antilles where the Caribbean Sea meets the Atlantic Ocean. The capital is The Valley.

The site includes Cove, Grey, Gull and Long ponds; Road Salt Pond; East End Pond; Anguilla coastal waters, particularly Island Harbour Marine Nature Reserve; Captain's Bay/ Windward Point/ Savannah Bay; Sandy Ground to Long Bay; Anguillitta island.

**Administrative region:** Anguilla

## 8. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres):      9. Area (hectares):

Min.      0  
Max.      61.9 metres  
Mean      No information available

## 10. Overview:

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

Anguilla mainland is the main island of the group and is low lying, with a varied coastline of low cliffs, fractured rocky limestone coasts and a number of sea bays with extensive sandy beaches.

Shallow coastal waters include areas of coral reef attracting breeding and wintering seabirds and provide nesting and foraging areas for marine turtles. On the mainland the main terrestrial habitats are dense scrub on thin soils, a few areas of woodland, agricultural areas and grasslands. These hold a limited diversity of terrestrial species including several restricted to the region. They also support wintering and passage populations of North American warblers and other terrestrial species.

Around the coast are a number of saline lagoons attracting breeding waterbirds, gulls and terns together with passage and wintering waterbirds from North America. A few permanent freshwater pools may receive saline input through the water table. These also support breeding, passage and wintering waterbird.

Offshore the small rocky island of Anguillita is important for breeding terns.

### 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, 2, 3, 6**

### 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).

- 1 The site includes global priority wetland type, coral reefs with sea-grass beds.
- 2 The site is important for nesting and foraging Endangered hawksbill *Eretmochelys imbricata*, green *Chelonia midas* and leatherback *Dermochelys coriacea* turtles. It supports a population of Near Threatened Caribbean coot *Fulica caribaea*.
- 3 Endemic plants [details to follow]
- 6 Supports internationally important numbers of Brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*, Laughing gull *Larus atricilla*, Royal tern *Sterna maxima*, Least tern *Sterna antillarum* and Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

### 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:**

Caribbean

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):**

### 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	No information available.
Geomorphology and landscape	
Nutrient status	
pH	

Salinity	Freshwater to marine in various parts of site
Soil	
Water permanence	Permanent in sea and ponds
Summary of main climatic features	Tropical Caribbean, and within hurricane zone

### 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).

Mainland Anguilla is a long, thin and low lying island comprised mostly of limestones and sandstones. Soils are general thin although there are a few areas where soils permit the growing of fruit and vegetables. Small herds of goat and sheep are grazed in grassland areas and scrubland with some of these forming feral herds. In addition to residential and commercial development the main developed land use is tourism with an increasing number of hotels, resorts and private tourism developments mostly based around beaches.

The islands have a sunny climate year round with average temperatures of 80 degrees F (27 degrees C). The wet season extends from June to November and coincides although most of the island's average rainfall of 35 inches can fall within a few weeks causing localised flooding in low-lying areas. Anguilla is periodically hit by hurricanes such as Luis in 1995 and Lenny in 1999 and these can result in extensive wind damage, torrential rain and flooding.

### 16. Hydrological values:

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

No information available.

### 17. Wetland types

Code	Name	% Area
A	Permanent shallow marine waters	50
B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	5
C	Coral reefs	5
D	Rocky marine shores	10
E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	2
J	Coastal freshwater lagoons	3
O	Permanent freshwater lakes	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.

Anguilla mainland is the main island of the group and is low lying, with a varied coastline of low cliffs, fractured rocky limestone coasts and a number of sea bays with extensive sandy beaches. Shallow coastal waters include areas of coral reef attracting breeding and wintering seabirds and provide nesting and foraging areas for marine turtles. On the mainland the main terrestrial habitats are dense scrub on thin soils, a few areas of woodland, agricultural areas and grasslands. These hold a limited diversity of terrestrial species including several restricted to the region. They also support wintering and passage populations of North American warblers and other terrestrial species.

Around the coast are a number of saline lagoons attracting breeding waterbirds, gulls and terns together with passage and wintering waterbirds from North America. A few permanent freshwater pools may receive saline input through the water table. These also support breeding, passage and wintering waterbird.

Offshore the small rocky island of Anguillita is important for breeding terns.

### 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.*

Includes the endemic plant [details to follow]

### 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.*

#### Anguilla mainland

Brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis* : c40 non-breeding present Jan 2001 (> 1% of Caribbean population)

Caribbean coot *Fulica caribea* : 2-3 present 2000-2002 (global population unknown; Near Threatened)

Laughing gull *Larus atricilla* : 159 (> 1% of Caribbean population) present May 2000

Royal tern *Sterna maxima* : c 25 (2% of Caribbean population) present Jan 2001

Least tern *Sterna antillarum* : 211 pairs (422+ birds, 9% of Caribbean population) breeding 2000

#### Anguillita

Royal tern *Sterna maxima* : 40 pairs (80+ birds, 6% of Caribbean population) breeding 1998

Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis* : 60 pairs (120 + birds, 2% of Caribbean population) breeding 1998

#### Subdivision of information by sub-site:

##### Anguilla mainland

East End Pond Caribbean coot *Fulica caribaea* 2-3 present 2000-2002

Cove pond Least tern *Sterna antillarum* 26 pairs 1995

Grey pond Least tern *Sterna antillarum* 100-120 pairs 2000

Gull pond Least tern *Sterna antillarum* 10-15 pairs 2000

Long pond Least tern *Sterna antillarum* 80-100 pairs 2000

Road Salt pond Laughing gull *Larus atricilla* 159 birds (non-breeding) 2000

Anguillita Royal tern *Sterna maxima* 40 pairs 1998

Anguillita Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis* 60 pairs 1998

Anguilla inshore waters Brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis* 40 birds (non-breeding) 2001

Anguilla inshore waters Royal tern *Sterna maximus* 25 birds (non br) 2001



**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.

A small inshore and local area fishing industry exists. A few of the key sites have evidence of Amerindian activity and important sites exist on Anguilla with archaeological remains including rock petroglyphs. There is historical evidence of both hunting of waterfowl and the trapping of marine turtles although these activities appear to have ceased. The main relationships with the coastal lagoons are linked to the tourism industry with built development and recreational activities placing increasing pressures on some of the sites. The current tourism market is built on a high quality environment especially the beaches and inshore marine bays. There is increasing interest in wildlife and heritage tourism.

**22. Land tenure/ownership:**

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site	
Government owned	+		Anguillitta; inshore coastal waters; part of laggons
Private	+	+	Part of lagoons

**23. Current land (including water) use:**

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
Agriculture including grazing	+	+	
Marine water sports including diving	+	+	
Fishing	+	+	

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

Activity	On-site	Off-site	Scale
Hurricane damage to coastal lagoons	+	+	

**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
None to date		

**26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

Protected area legislation is currently in development.

Plan and procedures needed to reduce impact of tourism developments.

**27. Current scientific research and facilities:**

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

No information available

**28. Current conservation education:**

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

Observation platforms and site information provided at East End Pond in 2003. New wildlife and heritage tours operated by the Anguilla National Trust established in 2004, visiting East End pond. And the eastern part of the mainland.

**29. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

Cove Pond has leisure activities on part of it. Several of the coastal bays are heavily used by tourists particularly in the period December to April. The inshore coral reefs are used for diving and snorkelling. A small but increasing amount of birdwatching takes place on the coastal lagoons and wetlands.

**30. Jurisdiction:**

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

Government of Anguilla, Chief Minister's Office, The Valley, Anguilla

**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.

Government of Anguilla, Chief Minister's Office, The Valley, Anguilla Contact Karim V. D. Hodge

**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**

Anon (2004) Status and exploitation of marine turtles in Anguilla. Draft report by Turtles in Caribbean Overseas Territories project.

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