

Ecology The Manx shearwater is a medium sized black and white seabird that feeds mainly on fish. Their feet are positioned well back on the body allowing them to move well underwater while chasing prey. They spend most of their time at sea, only coming ashore to nest on islands. As they are clumsy birds on land they are easy prey for gulls but they try to avoid predation by returning to land at night and by nesting in burrows out of reach of bird predators. During the breeding season (March - September), they travel long distances over several days to forage for food. Outside the breeding season, they migrate to waters off the coasts of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

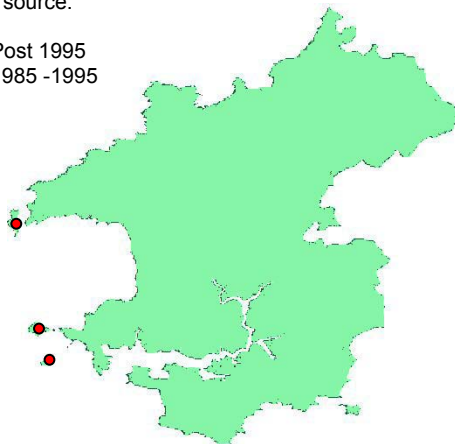
Where in Pembrokeshire? Manx shearwaters only occur on islands that are free from ground predators e.g. rats. The Pembrokeshire Islands are thought to hold almost half the world's population of Manx shearwaters. In 1998 it was estimated that there are around 102,000 breeding pairs on Skomer, 46,000 on Skokholm, 3000 on Middleholm, and 1000 on Ramsey Island. All the islands are nature reserves managed for conservation.



Outline Distribution Map (1985 – 2004)

Data source:

- Post 1995
- 1985 -1995



What might affect their survival?

- The number of Manx shearwaters is thought to be stable although the following factors may cause changes in the future;
- Their eggs and nestlings are very vulnerable to predation by ground predators, e.g. rats, so they are limited to islands that are relatively free of ground predators.
 - Manx shearwaters require soft ground in which to dig nesting burrows, limiting their distribution to areas where the soil is deep enough to support burrows.
 - Human disturbance boating activity or trampling
 - Acute pollution on local and/or global levels e.g. oil spills
 - Availability of prey species at local and/or global levels.
 - Predation by Great black-backed gulls

What's being done?

The islands are protected by UK and European conservation designations. In the 1999 / 2000 winter, a rat eradication programme was successfully carried out on Ramsey Island, removing the threat of ground predators to burrow-nesting birds. Wardening and access policies on the islands help to prevent trampling of nest sites. A voluntary Marine Code has been designed for Pembrokeshire to help limit disturbance to birds at sea by commercial boat operators.

What can you do to help?

- Support the work of the conservation organisations involved in protecting the island's nesting habitat.
 - Keep to the designated paths on the islands.
 - Support Pembrokeshire's Voluntary Marine Code to avoid disturbing birds on the water or choose a WiSe accredited boat operator for trips (WiSe 'Wildlife Safe' is a sustainable marine ecotourism training and accreditation scheme).
- For more information on species identification, or how you can get involved with specific projects see part 2 of the plan or contact the Biodiversity Officer.

FREEPOST

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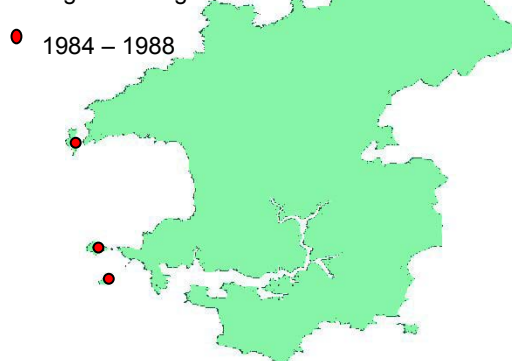
Aderyn y môr du a gwyn maint canolig yw'r Aderyn-Drycin Manaw sy'n bwydo'n bennaf ar bysgod. Mae'u traed wedi eu lleoli yn bell yn ôl ar y corff er mwyn eu galluogi i symud yn dda o dan y twr wrth chwilio am fwyd. Gan eu bod yn adar lletchwith ar y lan, maent yn fwyd hawdd ar gyfer gwylanod ond er mwyn atal gael eu bwyta ganddynt maent yn dychwelyd i'r lan yn ystod y nos ac yn nythu mewn tyllau sydd allan o gyrraedd y gwylanod. Yn ystod y tymor cenhedlu (Mis Mawrth- Mis Medi), maent yn teithio pellter dros gyfnod o ddyddiau er mwyn chwilio am fwyd. Tu allan i'r tymor cenhedlu, maent yn ymfudo i ddyfroedd oddi ar arfordiroedd Brasil, Wrwgwai a'r Ariannin.

Ble yn Sir Benfro?

Deuir o hyd i'r Aderyn Drycin Manaw yn unig ar ynysoedd sy'n rhydd o reibwyr e.e. llygod ffyrnig. Credir fod ynysoedd Sir Benfro yn dal bron hanner poblogaeth y byd o'r Aderyn Drycin Manaw. Ym 1998 amcangyfrifwyd fod tua 102,000 o barau magwraeth ar Sgomer, 46,000 yn Sgogwm, 3000 ym Middleholm a 1000 ar Ynys Dewi. Mae'r ynysoedd hyn i gyd yn warchodfeydd natur sy'n cael eu rheoli ar gyfer cadwraeth.

**Map Dosbarthiad Amlinellol 1985 – 2004**

Ffynhonnell data: Atlas Adar Sir Benfro
Safleoedd magu sydd wedi eu cadarnhau
Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwylt Dyfed
Arolwg Adar Magu

**Beth sy'n cael ei wneud?**

Mae'r Ynysoedd ynn cael eu gwarchod gan ddynodiad cadwraethol Prydeinig ac Ewropeaidd. Yng ngeaf 1999/2000 cynhaliwyd cynllun difodi llygod ffyrnig llwyddiannus ar Ynys Dewi, gan symud y bygythiad o reibwyr yn tyrchu adar sy'n nythu. Mae wardenio a pholisïau mynediad ar yr ynysoedd yn cynorthwyo atal sathru ar safleoedd nythu. Mae Côt Morwrol Gwirfoddol wedi ei fabwysiadu ar gyfer Sir Benfro er mwyn cyfyngu amharu ar adar y môr gan weithredwyr cychod masnachol.

Beth allai effeithio ar eu aroesiad?

Credir fod y nifer o boblogaeth yr Adar Drycin Manaw yn sefydlog er y gallai'r ffactorau canlynol achosi newidiadau yn y dyfodol;

- Mae eu hwyau a'u cywion bach yn fregus i ysglyfaethu gan reibwyr megis llygod ffyrnig, felly maent yn cael eu cyfyngu i ynysoedd sy'n rhydd o anifeiliaid rheibus.
- Mae angen tir meddal er mwyn gwneud nyth ar yr Adar Drycin Manaw, sy'n cyfyngu eu dosbarthiad i ardaloedd lle mae'r pridd yn ddigon dwfn i gefnogi'r tyrchfeydd.
- Ymyrraeth ddynol, gweithgareddau cychod neu sathru
- Llygredd difrifol ar lefelau lleol ac/neu lefelau byd-eang e.e. gollyngiad olew
- Argaeledd rhywogaethau ysglyfaeth ar lefelau lleol ac/neu byd-eang.
- Ysglyfaethu gan Wylanod Cefnddu Mawr

Beth fedrwch chi ei wneud i helpu?

- Cefnogi gwaith sefydliadau cadwraethol sy'n gwarchod cynefin nythu'r ynys.
- Cadw'r llwybrau dynodedig ar yr Ynysoedd
- Cefnogi Côt Morwrol Gwirfoddol Sir Benfro er mwyn ceisio atal aflonyddu adar ar y twr neu dewiswch weithredwr cychod achrededig WISE ar gyfer tripiâu (WISE - Cynllun Cynaliadwy Morwrol ar gyfer hyfforddiant eco-twristiaeth a'r cynllun achrediad.)

Am ragor o wybodaeth am adnabod rhywogaethau, ble i anfon cofnodion neu sut i ymwneud â phrosiectau penodol gweler rhan 2 o'r cynllun neu cysyllter â'r Swyddog Bioamrywiaeth.

RHADBOST

Rhadbost RLXJ-HAHU-BCAK, Partneriaeth Bioamrywiaeth Sir Benfro, D/o Uned Cefngwlad, Datblygu Cynllunio, 1B Neuadd y Sir, Hwlfordd, Sir Benfro, SA61 1TP Ffôn: 0790 154 1728 Ffacs: 01437 776496
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MANX SHEARWATER ● ADERYN-DRYGIN MANAW ● PUFFINUS PUFFINUS

The actions listed below are aiming to

- maintain the current population of 2004
- expand the population on Ramsey Island

	ACTION	PARTNERS	DATE	DETAILS	Link to...
1	Press Release to coincide with launch of plan	PBP, RSPB, WTSWW, CCW	July	Launch event Western Telegraph/ Pembs Radio / Wildlife Trust	PBP AWG
2	Ensure there is minimum human disturbance to the birds on the water within Pembrokeshire	PCF	2005 Ongoing	Pembrokeshire Voluntary Marine Codes Promote WiSe (Wildlife Safe) accredited operators	PBP AWG
3	Ensure there is minimum human disturbance to the birds on land	RSPB, WTSWW, NT	During visitor season	Wardening, including introductory talks for visitors on arrival to islands emphasising the importance of keeping to footpaths. Nest density maps to be used when reviewing visitor management.	PBP AWG
4	Ensure that all islands are completely free of ground predators.	RSPB, WTSWW, CCW, NT	On going	Maintain vigilance and prepare/ update contingency plans for ground predators.	Islands Committee
5	Ensure that the conservation requirements of Manx shearwaters continue to be incorporated into site management plans by partners.	RSPB, WTSWW, NT	On going	Islands committee reviews management plans regularly and take into account any new conservation measures suggested from research. Nest density maps to be used when reviewing management plans.	Islands Committee
6	Oil spill contingency planning and response should take account of the vulnerability of Manx shearwaters to oil pollution at certain times of the year.	PCNPA, CCW, EAW, MCA, DEFRA,	On going	Preparation and regular review of WWEG contingency plan, maintenance of sensitivities database.	WWEG
7	Monitor the Manx shearwater population.	WTSWW, RSPB, NT	Annual	Nest Surveys take place on islands every year. Oxford University Students monitor Skomer.	PBP AWG
8	Monitor the location of the disease puffinosis.	CCW, WTSWW, NT	On going	Analysis of corpses outside the normal areas of infection to ensure this doesn't affect favourable conservation status. Develop an alert system if cases are found.	Islands Committee
9	Initiate research into food and feeding areas and foraging strategies.	CCW, Oxford University	2010	Source funding and design research programme to fit tracking devices to foraging birds in summer and winter quarters.	PBP FWG
10	Review conservation requirements at sea	CCW, JNCC, MCS, WWF	On going	Ensure activity within summer and winter marine habitats doesn't affect the favourable conservation status.	Islands Committee

This plan contains all known information on January 2005, future schemes will be updated on the website plans. The whole plan will be reviewed in 2010.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER HAPs AND SAPs

Management for many species and habitats is compatible with that for the Manx shearwater, eg. inlets and enclosed bays, maritime cliffs and slopes, open sea water column, commercial fish species, Puffin and Lesser black-backed gull

A glossary for the abbreviations used in this plan can be found in the full Local Biodiversity Action Plan available from the website or the biodiversity officer.

Website: www.biodiversitywales.org.uk

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