



PLAN-GNÌOMHA
GNÈ A'
GHILLE-FEADAIG

DUNLIN SPECIES
ACTION PLAN



WESTERN ISLES LOCAL
BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

PLANA-GNÌOMHA
BITH-IOMADACHD
IONADAIL NAN EILEAN SIAR

1. SPECIES PROFILE

Common Name:

Dunlin.

Scientific Name:

Calidris alpina

Identification:

The Dunlin is our commonest small wader; its fine slightly down-curved bill helps in identification. Their summer plumage is distinctive, with adults showing a black belly and juveniles having black spots on the flanks. In winter Dunlin are harder to identify as they lack conspicuous markings, having completely clean flanks and bellies, and you have to rely on shapes and sizes to identify them.

UK Biodiversity Status:

UK Species of Conservation Concern.

Statutory Protection:

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; EC Birds Directive 1979; Natura 2000 Designations, Ramsar Site.

The Western Isles populations are on National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and RSPB reserves. Major designations for dunlin occur on Lewis in the form of the near 60000ha Lewis Peatlands SAC/SPA and also in

the South Uist Machair and North Uist Machair SPA's.

Associated Habitats and Species:

Dunlin on the Western Isles have two distinct habitat niches. Those, primarily on Lewis and Harris, nest on the peatlands in high densities. Other associated species of this habitat include Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*, Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*. The main habitat associated with this is blanket bog.

On the Uists the species is associated most with machair zones. Corncrake *Crex crex*, Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* are the most

frequently associated species, as is Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Main habitats associated with this are machair, saltmarsh and saline lagoons.

The Dunlin is our commonest small wader; its fine slightly down-curved bill helps in identification

2. OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

	Objective	Target
1	Map the current range of Dunlin in the Western Isles.	Produce a map by 2006.
2	Maintain the current range of Dunlin in the Western Isles.	Ensure no net loss of range.
3	Improve upland breeding bird population monitoring scheme.	Monitor population trends of current population by 2008.
4	Maintain the breeding performance in the Uists.	Ensure current breeding performance is maintained, for example, through predator control (mink and hedgehogs).



1. CUNNTAS GNÈ

Ainm Cumanta:

Gille-feadag.

Ainm Saidheansail:

Calidris alpina

Aithneachadh:

'S e an Gille-feadag an t-eun grunnachaidh as cumanta a tha againn; tha a ghob grinn le lùbadh beag sìos ann na chuideachadh airson aithneachadh. Tha na h-itean samhraidh aca eadar-dhealaichte, le broilleach dubh air na h-eòin aosta agus spotan dubha air cliathaich an fheadhainn òga. Anns a' gheamhradh tha e nas dorra an Gille-feadag aithneachadh oir chan eil spotan sam bith rim faicinn air na cliathaichean no na broillich aca, agus chan eil dòigh air an aithneachadh ach an cumadh is am meud.

Inbhe Bith-iomadachd na RA:

Gnèithean na RA le Cudrom
Glèidhteachais.

Dion Reachdail:

Achd Fiadh-bheatha is Dùthcha 1981;
Riaghailt Eun an EC 1979; Sònrachadh
Natura 2000, Làrach Ramsar.

Tha na h-àireamhan anns na h-Eileanan Siar air Tèarmannan Nàdair Nàiseanta (NNRan), Ionadan de Shuim Shònraichte Shaidheansail (SSSIan), Àitean Sònraichte Diona (SPAan), Ionadan Sònraichte Glèidhteachais (SACan), agus tèarmannan RSPB. Tha prìomh shònrachadh airson a' ghille-feadaig an Leòdhas ann am faisg air 60000ha de SAC/SPA Talamh-mònach Leòdhais agus cuideachd ann an SPA'an Machair Uibhist a Deas agus Machair Uibhist a Tuath.

Àrainnean agus Gnèithean Co-cheangailte ris:

Tha dà sheòrsa àrainn shònraichte aig a' ghille-feadag anns na h-Eileanan Siar. Tha a' chuid as motha dhiubh an Leòdhas is na Hearadh a' neadachadh air an talamh-mònach ann an àireamhan mòra. Tha gnèithean eile co-cheangailte ris an àrainn seo a' gabhail a-steach Deoch-bhuidhe *Tringa nebularia*, Feadag *Pluvialis apricaria*, Learga-dhubh *Gavia arctica*, Learga-mhòr *Gavia stellata*. 'S i a' phrìomh àrainn co-cheangailte riutha-san talamh-mòintich.

Anns na h-Uibhistean tha a' ghnè co-cheangailte sa mhòr-chuid ri sònach machrach. 'S e Traon *Crex crex*, Trilleachan *Haematopus ostralegus*, Camghlas *Tringa totanus*, Trilleachan-tràghad *Charadrius hiaticula* na gnèithean as trice a tha annta, còmhla ris an Uiseag *Alauda arvensis*. 'S iad na prìomh àrainnean co-cheangailte ri seo machair, boglach shalainn agus lagùnan saille.

2. AMASAN AGUS CUIMSEAN

	Amas	Cuimse
1	Mapa a dhèanamh de raon làthaireach a' Ghille-feadaig anns na h-Eileanan Siar.	Mapa a dhèanamh ro 2006.
2	Cumail suas raon làthaireach a' Ghille-feadaig anns na h-Eileanan Siar.	Dèanamh cinnteach nach bi call lom ann a thaobh raon.
3	Leasachadh a thoirt air sgeama airson sùil a chumail air àireamhan eòin briodaich air talamh àrd.	Cumail sùil air gluasadan àireimh am measg nan àireamhan làthaireach ro 2008.
4	Am briodadh a chumail a' dol anns na h-Uibhistean.	Dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil am briodadh a tha ann air a chumail suas tro smachd air creachadairean mar eisimpleir (minc agus gràinneag).



*S e an Gille-
feadag an t-eun
grunnachaidh
as cumanta a
tha againn; tha
a ghob grinn le
lùbadh beag
sìos ann na
chuideachadh
airson
aithneachadh*

Photos (left to right):

Dunlin; Black-throated diver; Saltmarsh.

Dealbhan (clì gu deas):

Gille-feadaig; Learga-dhubh; Boglach shalainn

3. CURRENT STATUS

The UK breeding population of Dunlin is estimated to be 9,150 pairs. Dunlin breeding in Britain and Ireland are of the temperate population of *Calidris alpina schinzii* which also occurs in the Baltic region. No information is available concerning population change at a national level, but there have been several studies looking at changes in key regional areas. The species has strongholds in Lewis and on the Uist machair with 38.8% of these being within designated sites on the Western Isles.

The Lewis Peatlands SPA alone holds c.3,650 pairs representing at least 33.2% of the breeding Baltic/UK/Ireland population.

South Uist Machair and Lochs SPA holds 357 pairs of dunlin representing up to 3.2% of the breeding Baltic/UK/Ireland population.

North Uist Machair and Islands SPA has among its qualifying species Dunlin and holds 260 pairs, representing at least 2.4% of the breeding Baltic/UK/Ireland population.

The beaches of the Uists also hold important populations of Dunlin, though not of the same subspecies as breeds there.



The species has strongholds in Lewis and on the Uist machair...



3. INBHE LÀTHAIREACH

Thathar a' meas gu bheil 9,150 càraidean anns na h-àireamhan de ghille-feadag briodaidh san RA. Buinidh an Gille-feadag a tha a' briodadh am Breatann is Èirinn don ghnè fhulangach de *Calidris alpina schinzii* a gheibhear cuideachd anns a' Bhaltaic. Chan eil fiosrachadh ri fhaotainn a thaobh atharrachadh àireamhan aig ìre nàiseanta, ach tha grunn sgrùdaidhean air coimhead ri atharrachaidhean ann am prìomh sgìrean. Tha tèarmannan aig a' ghnè ann an Leòdhas agus air machair Uibhist le 38.8% dhiubh sin taobh a-staigh làraichean sònraichte anns na h-Eileanan Siar.

Tha c.3,650 càraidean air SPA Talamh-mònach Leòdhais na aonar a' riochdachadh co-dhiù 33.2% de àireamhan briodaidh a' Bhaltaic/RA/Èireann.

Tha 357 càraidean de ghille-feadag air SPA Machair is Lochan Uibhist a Deas a' riochdachadh suas ri 3.2% de àireamhan briodaidh a' Bhaltaic/RA/Èireann.

Tha Gille-feadag am measg nan gnèithean air SPA Machair is Eileanan Uibhist a Tuath agus tha 260 càraidean ann, a' riochdachadh co-dhiù 2.4% de àireamhan briodaidh a' Bhaltaic/RA/Èireann.

Tha tràighean Uibhist cuideachd cudthromach do dh'àireamhan den Ghille-feadaig a tha geamhrachadh ann, ged nach e an aon ghnè is a tha a' neadachadh ann.

Tha tèarmannan
aig a' ghnè
ann an
Leòdhas agus
air machair
Uibhist...

Opposite (top): Dunlin

Opposite (bottom): On the Uists, the species is associated with the machair.

Left: Ringed plover

Mu choinneimh (gu h-àrd): Gille-feadaig

Mu choinneimh (gu h-ìosal): Anns na h-Uibhistean tha a' ghnè co-cheangailte ri sòn nan machrach.

Cli: Trilleachan-tràghad



4. ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

In the Uists and Benbecula, the large populations that breed on the machair are in decline mainly due to egg predation by introduced Hedgehogs. Unusually amongst Uist waders, declines have also been recorded in Hedgehog-free areas of North Uist. Here the situation is very complex with a variety of factors probably implicated. Predation of one sort or another is almost certainly involved but changes to the machair land-management systems may be a fundamental reason also.

South Uist Machair and Lochs SPA is a complex site along the west coast of South Uist and holds extremely high densities of Dunlin. The Uists as a whole are of outstanding importance for illustrating the transition of habitats from acidic moorland to the calcareous coastal plain, and for the transition from freshwater to saltwater habitats. This complex includes outstanding examples of moorland and blanket bog, large oligotrophic lochs, acidic blacklands, wet and dry machair with eutrophic machair lochs, freshwater marsh, saltmarsh, coastal dunes and sandy and rocky shores. The densities of breeding waders are some of the highest in the world.

North Uist Machair and Islands SPA is a coastal site encompassing areas of rocky shore, sandy beaches and dunes, cultivated machair, saltmarsh, calcareous coastal plains and acid grassland. There are also important freshwater wetlands including eutrophic machair lochs, marshes and fens, and wet machair. These areas are important for both large numbers and high densities of breeding waders as well as Corncrakes.

On Lewis and Harris most birds are moor-nesting near deep blanket bog, interspersed with bog pool complexes and freshwater lochs such as the Lewis Peatland SPA. Grazed, poor-quality grassland also occurs, with Heather *Calluna vulgaris* dominant on the coast. In the south, rocky outcrops and larger lochs increasingly fragment the continuous blanket bog. Overall the vast extent of the peatland is a striking feature of the area. It is similar to the peatlands of Caithness and Sutherland that were extensively damaged by coniferous afforestation in the 1980s. The Peatlands ecosystem is of importance for a range of characteristic peatland breeding birds, especially waders, divers and raptors.

The Uists as a whole are of outstanding importance for illustrating the transition of habitats...



4. EAG-EÒLAS AGUS RIANACHD

Anns na h-Uibhistean agus Beinn na Faoghla, tha na h-àireamhan mòra a bhios a' briodadh air a' mhachair a' dol sìos gu h-àraidh tro chreachadh uighean le Gràineagan a thugadh a-steach dhan eilean. Gu h-iongantach, tha crìonadh air a chlàradh cuideachd a thaobh eòin grunnachaidh Uibhist ann an ceàrnaidhean de Uibhist a Tuath anns nach eil Gràineagan. Ann an seo 's dòcha gu bheil diofar nithean a' toirt buaidh air an t-suidheachadh. Thathar an ìre mhath cinnteach gu bheil creachadh de sheòrsa air choreigin ann ach dh'fhaodadh atharrachaidhean ri siostaman rianachd na machrach a bhith na adhbhar bunaiteach cuideachd.

'S e làrach ioma-chruthach sìos cladach siar Uibhist a Deas a th' ann an SPA Machair is Lochan Uibhist a Deas agus tha àireamhan fìor àrd den Ghille-feadag ann. Tha na h-Uibhistean air fad air leth cudromach airson foillseachadh an atharrachaidh àrainn bho thalamh-mòintich searbhagach chun nan còmhnardan cailcreach ri taobh na mara, agus airson gluasad bho àrainnean fìor-uisge gu sàl. Tha an ioma-fhillteachd seo a' gabhail a-steach eisimpleirean air leth math de thalamh-mòintich, lochan mòra oligotrophic, talamh-dubh searbhagach, machair fhliuch agus thioram le lochan machrach eutrophic, boglach fìor-

uisge, boglach shalainn, dùintean agus cladaichean gainmhich is creige. Tha na h-àireamhan de eòin-grunnachaidh briodaidh am measg an fheadhainn as àirde air an t-saoghal.

'S e làrach oirthreach a tha ann an SPA Machair is Eileanan Uibhist a Tuath timcheall air cladaichean creagach, tràighean is dùintean gainmhich, machair air àiteach, boglach shalainn, còmhnardan cailcreach agus talamh-feòire searbhagach. Tha talamh-fliuch fìor-uisge cudromach ann cuideachd a' gabhail a-steach lochan machrach eutrophic, làthach is fèithean, agus machair fhliuch. Tha na ceàrnaidhean sin cudromach do àireamhan mòra de eòin-grunnachaidh briodaidh agus de Thraoin.

Tha a' chuid as motha de na h-eòin ann an Leòdhas is na Hearadh a' neadachadh faisg air talamh-mòintich domhain, le puill agus lochan fìor-uisge mar SPA Talamh-mònach Leòdhais. Tha talamh-feòir bochd, air ionaltradh ann cuideachd, agus 's e Fraoch Calluna vulgaris as cumanta air an oirthir. Anns a' cheann a deas, tha leacan agus lochan nas motha a' dèanamh briseadh air an talamh-mòintich. Uile gu lèir tha an raon mhòr de thalamh-mònach na phàirt sònraichte den àite. Tha e coltach ri talamh-mònach Ghallaibh is Chataibh a bha air a mhilleadh gu mòr aig coillteachadh durcain anns na 1980an. Tha eag-shiostam an Talamh-mònach cudromach do na h-eòin a

bhios a' briodadh air talamh-mònach, gu h-àraidh eòin-grunnachaidh, tumairean agus eòin-àir.

Tha na h-Uibhistean air fad air leth cudromach airson foillseachadh an atharrachaidh àrainn...



Photos (left to right):

Saltmarsh – an important habitat for waders such as dunlin; Dunlin; Saline lagoon – a habitat associated with dunlin.

Dealbhan (clì gu deas):

Làthach-saillte – àrainn cudromach airson eòin-grunnachaidh mar an gille-feadaig; Gille-feadaig; Lagùnan saillte – arainn a tha co-cheangailte ris a' ghille-feadag.



5. BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT

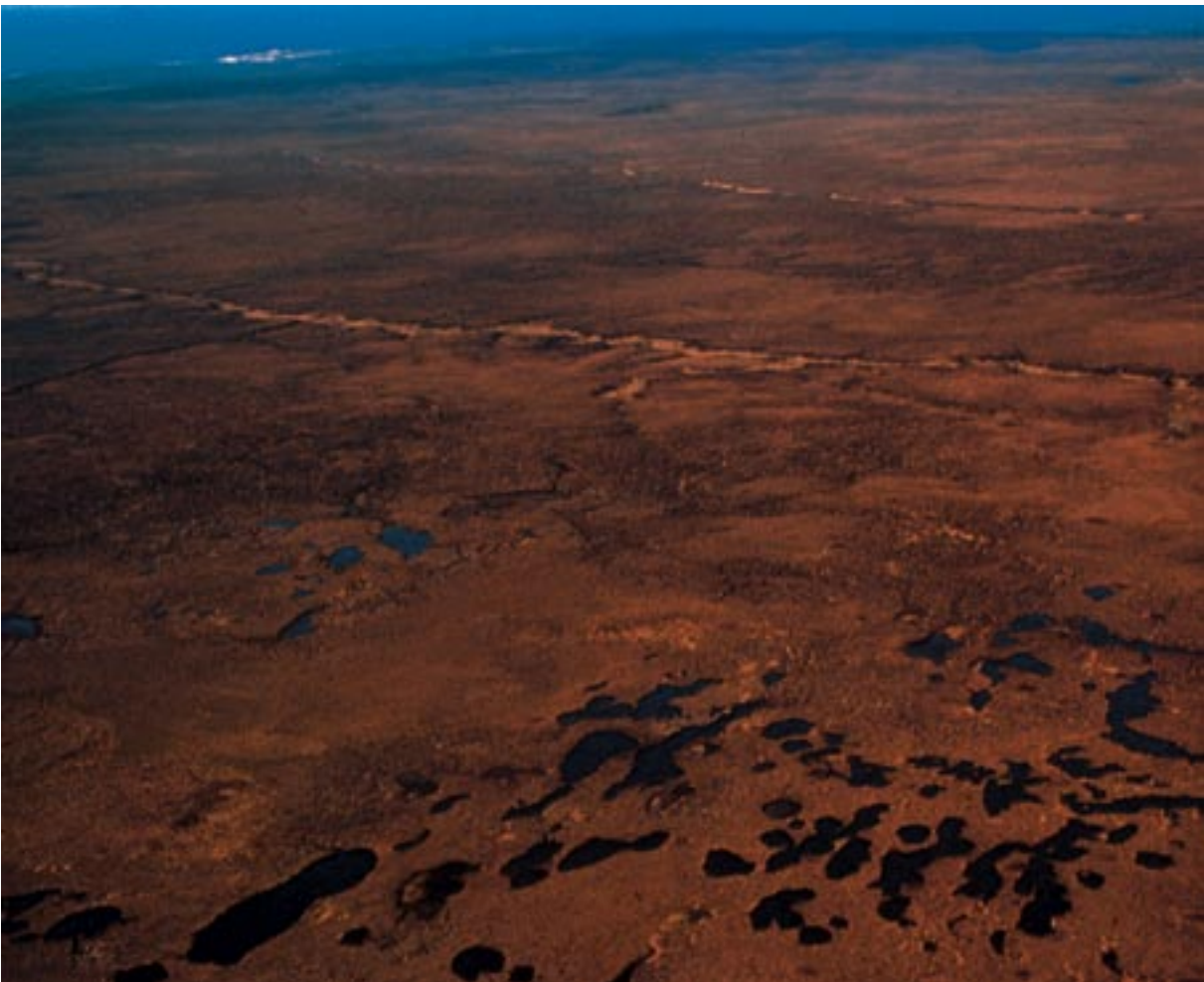
Dunlin has a wide global distribution around the Arctic. In Europe, they also extend south to temperate regions where they are found in wetland habitats. The species is polytypic, with a high degree of variation in different parts of its range.

The Dunlin that over winter in the Western Isles are a northern subspecies while the breeding population moves south for the winter.

Breeding Dunlin are characteristic of moorland and upland habitats and this is reflected in the species' breeding distribution in the UK. Concentrations are found in the Flow Country of Caithness and Sutherland, and peat moors in the Orkneys, Shetland, Grampians, Pennines and Western Isles. Western Isles machair formerly held up to a third of the British population.

A UK Action Plan has not been produced for Dunlin as it is not a UK Priority Species.

*Breeding
Dunlin are
characteristic
of moorland and
upland habitats*



5. SUIDHEACHADH BITH-IOMADACHD

Tha sgaoileadh farsaing den Ghille-feadag timcheall air an Artaic. San Roinn Eòrpa, tha iad cuideachd a' dol gu deas do roinnean measarra far am faighear iad ann an àrainnean talamh-fliuch. 'S e gnè polytypic a tha ann, le iomadh eadar-dhealachadh ri fhaicinn san raon aice.

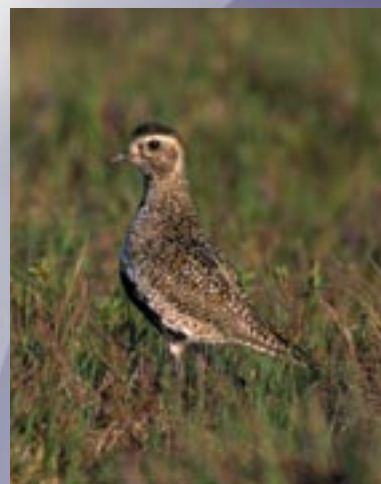
Is e fo-ghnè bho thuath den Ghille-feadaig a tha a' geamhrachadh anns na h-Eileanan an Iar agus tha an Ghille-feadaig a' bhios a' neadachadh an seo a' gluasad gu deas airson a' gheamhraidh.

Buinidh an Ghille-feadag a' briodadh ann an àrainnean mòintich agus talamh àrd agus chithear seo ann an sgaoileadh briodaidh na gnè san RA. Tha iad ann an Dùthaich Bhog Ghallaibh is Cataibh, agus air mòintichean ann an eileanan Arcaibh,

Sealtainn, Roinn a' Mhonaidh, na Pennines agus na h-Eileanan Siar. Roimhe seo bha suas ri trian de na h-àireamhan am Breatann air machraichean nan Eilean Siar.

Cha deach Plana-gnìomh RA a dhèanamh airson a' Ghille-feadaig oir chan e Prìomh Ghnè na RA a tha ann.

Buinidh an Ghille-feadag a' briodadh ann an àrainnean mòintich agus talamh àrd...



Opposite & Top left: Dunlin on Lewis and Harris nest on the peatlands; Bottom (left to right): Greenshank and Golden plover, two associated species. Mu choinneimh & Clì gu h-àrd: Ann an Leòdhas is na Hearadh, tha an gille-feadaig a' neadachadh air talamh-mònach; Gu h-ìosal (clì gu deas): Deoch-bhuidhe agus feadag, da ghnè co-cheangailte.

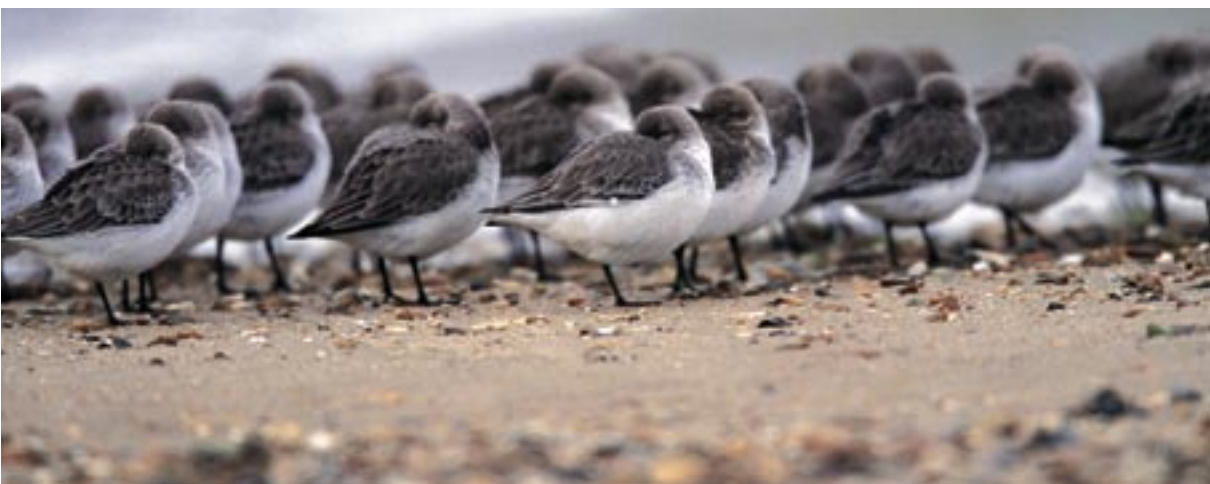
6. CURRENT FACTORS AFFECTING THE SPECIES

- ↓ Development of moorland/bog for wind farms etc causing habitat loss.
- ↓ Collision risk of wind farm development.
- ↓ Grazing pressure on moor and machair areas.
- ↓ Predator abundance and control such as mink, ferret, feral cats and hedgehog.
- ↓ Potential hydrological changes to bog habitats.
- ↓ Afforestation of moor.
- ↓ Climate change.
- ↓ Muirburn.
- ↓ Peat cutting on a large scale for commercial/development purposes.
- ↓ Use of off road vehicles causing disturbance.

7. OPPORTUNITIES AND CURRENT ACTION

- ↓ Predator control actions are currently being carried out for the species in the Western Isles (Uist Wader Project, Hebridean Mink Project).
- ↓ Some prescriptions under ESAs and RSS could indirectly enhance dunlin populations.
- ↓ Current management of the machair where this is occurring traditionally maintains the current population. This includes no grazing in the summer, or at most light grazing by cattle, with no use of insecticide and little or no use of herbicide or artificial fertiliser.
- ↓ Extend predator control programmes (hedgehog and mink) to cover all Western Isles.
- ↓ Provide developers with advice to mitigate the impacts of building on designated land.

Current management of the machair where this is occurring traditionally maintains the current population.



6. NITHEAN A THA A' TOIRT BUADH AIR A' GHNÈ

- ↓ Leasachadh mòintich/boglaich airson tuathanasan gaoithe msaa ag abhbhrachadh call àrainn.
- ↓ Cunnart bualadh aig leasachadh tuathanas-gaoithe.
- ↓ Cudrom ionaltraidh air mòintichean is machraichean.
- ↓ Smachd air mòran chreachadairean mar minc, neas, cait fhiadhaich agus gràineag.
- ↓ Atharrachaidhean uisgeachaidh a dh'fhaodadh a thighinn air àrainnean bog.
- ↓ Coillteachadh na mòintich.
- ↓ Atharrachadh cliomaid.
- ↓ Falaisgean.
- ↓ Buain mhònach air sgèile mhòr airson malairt/leasachaidh.
- ↓ Carbadan air an cleachdadh air falbh bhon rathad a' cur dragh orra.

7. COTHROMAN AGUS OBAIR LÀTHAIREACH

- ↓ Tha smachd ga chumail air creachadairean aig an àm seo airson na gnè anns na h-Eileanan Siar (Pròiseact Eòin-grunnachaidh Uibhist, Pròiseact Minc nan Eilean Siar).
- ↓ Dh'fhaodadh òrdaighean fo chuid de ESAan agus RSS leasachadh neodhireach a dhèanamh air àireamhan gille-feadaig.
- ↓ Tha rianachd làthaireach air a' mhachair far a bheil seo a' tachairt san dòigh thraidiseanta a' cumail suas nan àireamhan a tha ann an-dràsta. Tha seo a' gabhail a-steach gun ionaltradh a bhith ann as t-samhradh, no dìreach beagan ionaltraidh le crodh, gun puinnsean-bhiastan a chleachdadh idir agus ma bhios puinnsean-lusan no todhar gallda air a chleachdadh bu chòir a chumail aig tomhas glè bheag.
- ↓ Leudachadh prògraman smachd air creachadairean (gràineag is minc) gus gabhail a-steach na h-Eileanan Siar gu lèir.
- ↓ Comhairle a thoirt do luchd-leasachaidh gus buaidhean togail air talamh sònraichte a lùghdachadh.

Tha rianachd làthaireach air a' mhachair far a bheil seo a' tachairt san dòigh thraidiseanta a' cumail suas nan àireamhan a tha ann an-dràsta.



Photos (left to right):

Flock of dunlin; Traditional crofting practices can benefit the machair, a habitat of the dunlin.

Dealbhan (cli gu deas):

Cruinneachadh de ghille-feadaig; Fòdaidh dòighean croitearachd traidiseanta a' mhachair a leasachadh – àrainn a' ghille-feadaig.



8. ACTIONS

	Action	Lead	Priority	Timescale	Partners	Objective
1	Policy and Legislation					
1.1	Promote the protection and benefits of Natura 2000 designations to land managers to ensure suitable management of habitat. Develop guidance on the use of the schemes for habitat management i.e. Lewis Peatland Management Scheme.	SNH	High	Short	SEERAD, CnES, SAC, RSPB	2, 4
2	Site Safeguard and Management					
2.1	Predator control such as mink, ferret, feral cats and hedgehog in all areas of Western Isles. Expand current projects (Uist Wader and Hebridean Mink) that are in place.	SNH,	Medium	Long-term	CnES, SAC, RSPB, SEERAD	2, 4
2.2	Manage off road vehicle access to sensitive habitats to avoid disturbance to nesting birds	Land Managers, SNH only on SSSIs	Medium	Long-term	CnES, RSPB, SCF	4
3	Advisory					
3.1	Talk to communities about benefits of machair and upland moor habitats	SAC	High	Medium	CnES, SCF, SNH, RSPB, SWT, Curracag	2, 4
3.2	Distribute leaflets to all grazing clerks about land management such as muirburn and grazing. Arrange meetings with crofters to talk about management issues.	SEERAD, SAC	High	Medium	RSPB, SNH	2, 4
3.3	Publicise availability of free conservation advice from SAC.	SAC	High	Long	SNH, SEERAD, RSPB	2, 4
3.4	Develop a mechanism to discuss positive management of the machair for waders with the crofting community. Priorities for positive management to be identified.	SAC	High	Medium	SNH, SEERAD	2, 4
4	Monitoring and Research					
4.1	Agree and establish a programme of survey and monitoring on machair and neutral grassland following predator control measures.	SNH	High	Long	RSPB	1, 3
4.2	Monitor proposed developments in upland areas and effect on wader populations	SNH	Medium	Short	RSPB	1, 3

ABBREVIATIONS:

BRISC	Biological Recording in Scotland
CC	Crofters Commission
CnES	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
Curracag	Western Isles Natural History Society
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Scottish Agricultural College
SCF	Scottish Crofting Foundation
SEERAD	Scottish Executive Environment & Rural Affairs Department
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SWT	Scottish Wildlife Trust



8. GNÌOMHAN

	Gnìomh	Stiùireadh	Prìomhachas	Ùine	Com-pàirtichean	Amasan
1	Poileasaidh agus Reachdas					
1.1	Adhartachadh dìon agus buannachdan sònrachadh Natura 2000 do mhanaidsearan fearainn gus am bi rianachd freagarrach air àrainnean. Stiùireadh a chur air dòigh mu chleachdadh nan sgeamaichean airson rianachd àrainn i.e. Sgeama Rianachd Talamh-mònach Leòdhais.	SNH	Àrd	Goirid	SEERAD, CnES, SAC, RSPB	2, 4
2	Dìon agus Rianachd Làraich					
2.1	Smachd air creachadairean mar minc, neas, cait fhiadhaich agus gràineag anns gach ceàrn de na h-Eileanan Siar. Leudachadh nam pròiseactan (Eòin-grunnachaidh Uibhist agus Minc nan Eilean Siar) a tha air an stèidheachadh mar-thà.	SNH	Meadhanach	Fad-ùine	CnES, SAC, RSPB, SEERAD	2, 4
2.2	Rianachd air a' chothrom aig carbadan a bhith a' dol a-steach do àrainnean cugallach gus nach cuir iad dragh air eòin a tha a' neadachadh.	Manaidsearan fearainn, SNH a'-mhàin air SSSIs	Meadhanach	Fad-ùine	CnES, RSPB, SCF	4
3	Comhairleachadh					
3.1	Bruidhinn ri coimhearsnachdan mu bhuanachdan àrainnean air machair agus mòinteach àrd	SAC	Àrd	Meadhanach	CnES, SCF, SNH, RSPB, SWT, Curracag	2, 4
3.2	A' cur a-mach bileagan fiosrachaidh chun a h-uile clàrc baile mu rianachd fearainn mar falaisgean agus ionaltradh. A' cur air dòigh coinneamhan le croitearan gus bruidhinn mu cheistean rianachd.	SEERAD, SAC	Àrd	Meadhanach	RSPB, SNH	2, 4
3.3	Cothrom air comhairle glèidhteachais an-asgaidh bhon SAC fhoillseachadh.	SAC	Àrd	Fada	SNH, SEERAD, RSPB	2, 4
3.4	Dòigh a chur ri chèile gus beachdachadh air deagh rianachd na machrach do eòin-grunnachaidh còmhla ris a' choimhearsnachd croitearachd. Prìomh-amasan airson deagh rianachd rin comharrachadh.	SAC	Àrd	Meadhanach	SNH, SEERAD	2, 4
4	Sgrùdadh agus rannsachadh					
4.1	Aontachadh agus stèidheachadh prògram de rannsachadh agus sgrùdadh air machair agus talamh-feòir neo-phàirteach an dèidh ceuman airson smachd air creachadairean.	SNH	Àrd	Fada	RSPB	1, 3
4.2	Sgrùdadh air leasachaidhean a chaidh am moladh air talamh àrd agus a' bhuidh air àireamhan eòin-grunnachaidh	SNH	Meadhanach	Goirid	RSPB	1, 3

GIORRACHADH:

BRISC	Clàradh Bith-eòlasach an Alba
CC	Ùghdarras nan Croitearan
CnES	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
Curracag	Comann Nàdair nan Eilean Siar
RSPB	Comann Rìoghail Dìon nan Eun
SAC	Colaiste Àiteachais na h-Alba
SCF	Urras Croitearachd na h-Alba
SEERAD	Roinn na h-Àrainneachd & Chùisean Dùthchail Rìaghaltais na h-Alba
SNH	Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba
SWT	Urras Fhiadh-bheatha na h-Alba

9. REFERENCES

Thom, V. Poyser, T. & A.D. (1986)

Birds in Scotland



*Photos (left to right):
Part of the North Uist Machair and Islands SPA
which has Dunlin among its qualifying species;
Children exploring the shoreline at Ardivachar,
South Uist.*

*Dealbhan (clì gu deas):
Pàirt de SPA Mhachair is Eileanan Uibhist a
Tuath far a bheil gille-feadaig a-measg nan gnè
shònraichte; Clann a rannsachadh an oirthir aig
Àird a' Mhachair, Uibhist a Deas.*

9. FIOSRACHADH

Thom, V. Poyser, T. & A.D. (1986)

Birds in Scotland



The production of the Western Isles Local Biodiversity Action Plan has been jointly funded by Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and Scottish Natural Heritage.

Bha ullachadh Plan-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadial nan Eilean Siar co-mhaoinichie le Comhairle nan Eilean Siar agus Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba.



Photographs courtesy of SNH, RSPB, Iochdar School & Taigh Chearsabagh.

Dealbhan le cead bho SNH, RSPB, Sgoil an Iochdar & Taigh Chearsabagh.

August 2005 • An Lùnasdal 2005



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