

AR NÀDAR

Frèam airson Obair
Bith-iomadachd sna
h-Eileanan Siar

OUR NATURE

A Framework for
Biodiversity Action in
the Western Isles





Left: Song thrush
 Opposite top: Dunlin
 Opposite bottom: Oak tree sapling.

Cli: Smeòrach
 Mu choinneimh gu h-àrd:
 Gille-feadaig
 Mu choinneimh gu h-ìosal:
 Craobh òg daraich

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SCOTTISH
NATURAL
HERITAGE



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Photographs courtesy of:

Bill Neill, SNH, RSPB, Jon Hollingdale, Alasdair Banks, Uisdean Robertson, James Smith & Balivanich Primary School

Bha ullachadh Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail nan Eilean Siar co-mhaoinichte le Comhairle nan Eilean Siar agus Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba.

Dealbhan le cead bho:

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Biodiversity ... includes all plants and animals, from the smallest ladybird to the largest whale and it also includes YOU and ME.

1.1 What is Biodiversity?

“Our Nature” is how a young pupil from Castlebay Primary School described biodiversity. Biodiversity (short for biological diversity) simply means the variety of all living things on Earth. This includes all plants and animals, from the smallest ladybird to the largest whale and it also includes YOU and ME. Biodiversity provides us with the essentials needed for life – oxygen, clean water, a range of foods, clothing, health and relaxation. Biodiversity enriches all our lives, and we should seek to safeguard it for future generations.

Biodiversity action planning is about finding ways of safeguarding “our nature”, one of our most precious assets, while balancing its stewardship with the needs of local communities.

Biodiversity loss is not an issue confined to tropical rainforests. There has been a considerable loss in habitats and species over many years throughout the world. Species such as the large copper butterfly, Kentish plover and Ivell’s sea anemone are now extinct in the UK. The Western Isles has also experienced a loss of species. While it still occurs on the mainland, the Ptarmigan (a subarctic grouse) is extinct in

the Western Isles, as would be the White-tailed Eagle if it were not for a dedicated initiative to re-introduce them. It is not just a question of species extinction; problems such as habitat loss and declining species are also issues that should be addressed.

However, traditional agricultural practices in the Western Isles and the lack of artificial fertiliser and pesticide usage has meant that the islands remain rich in bird and plant species that have declined on intensive mainland farmland. The demise of Corncrakes is well known and one third of the British population is now found in the Western Isles, while one third of Scottish Corn Buntings are also found here. The quality of the Western Isles environment is fundamental to the local economy, for example, tourism, aquaculture, fisheries and crofting, and has directly and indirectly resulted in the creation of jobs, projects and schemes.

1.2 Sustainability and Biodiversity

Sustainability can be described as integrating and balancing economic, social and environmental objectives. The conservation management of biodiversity is an essential element of sustainable development and the state of our

1.1 Dè th' ann am Bith-iomadachd?

B' e "Ar Nàdar" am mìneachadh a thug aon de sgoilearan òga Bunsgoil Bhàgh a' Chaisteil airson bith-iomadachd. Tha bith-iomadachd (giorrachadh air iomadachd bith-eòlasach) dìreach a' ciallachadh gach seòrsa nì beò sa Chrùinne-cè. Tha seo a' gabhail a-staigh gach lus agus beathach, bhon daolag-bhreas-dhearg as lugha chun na muice-mara as motha agus cuideachd THUSA agus MISE. 'S ann bho bhith-iomadachd a tha sinn a' faighinn nan nithean a dh'fheumas sinn ar cumail beò - ogsaidean, uisge glan, biadh, aodach, slàinte agus fois. Tha bith-iomadachd a' cur ri beatha a h-uile duine againn, agus bu chòir dhuinn feuchainn ri a dhìon do ghinealaich ri teachd.

Tha dealbhadh plana-gnìomh bith-iomadachd mu dheidhinn dòighean a lorg airson dìon a chur air "ar nàdar", aon de na nithean as luachmhoire a tha againn, agus aig an aon àm a' co-chothromachadh a stiùbhardachd ri feuman nan coimhearsnachdan ionadail.

Chan eil call bith-iomadachd air a chuingealachadh ri coilltean-uisge tropaigeach. Thathar air mòran àrainnean agus gnèithean a chall thar iomadh bliadhna air feadh an t-saoghail. Tha gnèithean leithid an dealan-de mòr choprag, an fheadag Kentish agus cìoch-thràghad Ivell a-nis air a dhol à bith san RA. Tha na h-Eileanan Siar cuideachd air ghnèithean a chall. Ged a gheibhear e fhathast air tìr-mòr, tha an Tarmachan (cearc-fhraoich fo-arcticeach) air a dhol à bith sna h-Eileanan Siar, dìreach mar a bhiodh an Iolair-mhara mur b' e iomairt shònraichte airson an toirt air ais. Cha bhuin seo a-mhàin do ghnèithean a bhith a' bàsachadh a-mach; bu chòir cuideachd aghaidh a chur air duilgheadasan leithid call àrainnean agus crìonadh ghnèithean.

A dh'aindeoin sin, tha modhan àiteachais traidiseanta anns na h-eileanan an Iar agus beag-chleachdadh air todhar gallda agus pesticide air ciallachadh gu bheil na h-Eileanan fhathast beartach a-thaobh eunlaith agus gnèithean lus a tha air lùghdachadh gu mòr air tuathan teann-àraichte ma mòr-thìr. Tha fios farsaing air mar a tha an traon an lùghdachadh agus tha trian de na h-aireamhan am Breatrainn a-nis rim faighinn anns na h-eileanan an Iar, agus tha trian de gealbhonn an t-sìl cuideachd rim faighinn an seo. Tha ìnbe àrainneachd nan Eilean Siar bunaiteach don eaconomaidh ionadail, mar eisimpleir, turasachd, àrachas-mara, iasgach agus croitearachd, agus tha seo air obraichean, pròiseactan agus sgeamaichean a chruthachadh gu dìreach no co-cheangailte.

1.2 Seasmhachd agus Bith-iomadachd

Faodar seasmhachd a mhineachadh mar aonachadh agus cothromachadh air amasan eaconomach, sòisealta agus àrainneachdail. Tha glèidhteachas bith-iomadachd na eileamaid riatanach ann an leasachadh seasmhach agus tha staid ar bith-iomadachd na chomharra air dè cho soirbheachail 's a tha sinn ann an coileanadh dòigh-beatha

sheasmhach. Bu chòir glèidheadh agus leasachadh ar bith-iomadachd a dhol còmhla ri coinneachadh ri feuman sòisealta agus eaconomach slughan nan Eilean Siar.

'S e Clàr-gnothaich Ionadail 21 a bhith a' cur air dòigh poileasaidhean ionadail airson leasachadh seasmhach agus co-obrachadh eadar ùghdarrasan ionadail agus earrannan eile airson an cur an gnìomh. Tha e a' toirt dòighean coitcheann airson seasmhachd gu ìre

Tha bith-iomadachd... a' gabhail a-staigh gach lus agus beathach, bhon daolag-bhreas-dhearg as lugha chun na muice-mara as motha agus cuideachd THUSA agus MISE.

*Opposite: Breascleite, Lewis
Right: Puffins
Mu choinneimh: Breascleit,
Leòdhais
Deas: Fachach/Buthaid*





Local Biodiversity Action Plans bring global measures for biodiversity conservation to a local level



biodiversity is an indicator of our success in achieving a sustainable way of life. Conserving and enhancing our biodiversity should go hand in hand with meeting the social and economic needs of the Western Isles population.

Local Agenda 21 is the process of developing local policies for sustainable development and building partnerships between local authorities and other sectors to implement them. It brings global measures for sustainability to a local level in the same way that Local Biodiversity Action Plans bring global measures for biodiversity conservation to a local level. In the Western Isles the Local Agenda 21 process is known as the Western Isles Quality of Life Initiative. The initiative is

being developed by the Community Planning Partnership, and is looking at ways of improving the quality of life of today's residents without using resources that future generations may need. A set of 15 'sustainability themes' has been agreed and the initiative seeks to ensure that these are considered and reflected in the policies and decisions of the partner agencies and organisations.

The Local Biodiversity Action Plan will form an integral part of the Quality of Life Initiative and its progress will be used as an indicator of success in implementing the sustainability themes.

1.3 UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)

In 1992, the global community responded to biodiversity loss by publishing the Convention on Biodiversity. As a signatory to this important treaty, the UK Government published the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) in 1994.

Fundamental to this publication was the production of separate action plans for priority species and habitats setting out clear, measurable targets. There are currently 391 Species Action Plans and 45 Habitat Action Plans that extend across the UK.

Delivering the targets of the UK priority species and habitat action plans is used as a measure of progress on the UK

ionadail dìreach mar a tha Planaichean-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail a' dèanamh airson glèidhteachas bith-iomadachd. Sna h-Eileanan Siar tha obair Clàr-gnothaich Ionadail 21 fon ainm Iomairt Gnè-beatha nan Eilean Siar. Tha an iomairt ga chur air dòigh leis a' Chom-phàirteachas Dealbhadh Coimhearsnachd, agus tha e a' coimhead ri dòighean air gnè-beatha luchd-còmhnaidh an latha an-diugh a leasachadh gun a bhith a' caitheamh stòrasan air am faodadh ginealaich ri teachd a bhith a' cur feum. Thathar air seata de 15 'cuspairean seasmhachd' aontachadh agus tha an iomairt airson gum bi aire air a thoirt dhaibh agus gum faicear iad ann am poileasaidhean agus co-dhùnaidhean nan diofar bhuidhnean com-pàirteachaidh.

Bidh am Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail na phàirt riatanach den Iomairt Gnè-beatha agus 's e an t-adhartas a nithear leis an comharra a chleachdar air soirbheachadh le buileachadh nan cuspairean seasmhachd.

1.3 Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd na RA (UKBAP)

Ann an 1992, dhèilig na coimhearsnachdan air feadh an t-saoghail ri call bith-iomadachd le bhith a' foillseachadh a' Chùmhnant Bith-iomadachd. Mar riaghaltas a chuir ainm ris a' chùmhnant chudromach seo, dh'fhoillsich Riaghaltas na RA Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd na RA (UKBAP) ann an 1994. Aig bunait an fhoillseachaidh seo bha planaichean-gnìomha fa leth airson prìomh ghnèithean agus àrainnean anns an robh cuimsean soilleir, agus a ghabhadh tomhas. Aig an àm seo tha 391 Planaichean-gnìomha Ghnèithean agus 45 Planaichean-gnìomha Àrainnean air feadh na RA.

Tha buileachadh nan cuimsean ann am planaichean-gnìomha phrìomh ghnèithean agus àrainnean na RA air a chleachdadh mar shlat-tomhais airson adhartas Phlana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd na RA. Mar sin tha aithris chunbhalach mu na cuimsean sin

cudromach. Bha Fòram Bith-iomadachd na h-Alba (roimhe Buidheann Bith-iomadachd na h-Alba) air a stèidheachadh gus stiùireadh a thoirt mun obair a dh'fheumar a dhèanamh mar thoradh air Plana-gnìomha na RA an Alba. Aig cridhe obair bith-iomadachd an Alba tha an aithne nach gabh Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd na RA a bhùileachadh ach a-mhàin le bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach gum bi amasan nàiseanta air an atharrachadh gu obair aig ìre ionadail anns am bi slugh na sgìre an sàs. 'S e Planaichean-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail an dòigh air na h-amasan nàiseanta sin a choileanadh aig ìre ionadail, le ùghdarrasan ionadail air feadh Alba a' stiùireadh na h-obrach.

Opposite left: Heather
Opposite right: Schools
involvement in woodland planting
Below: Atlantic salmon

Mu choinneimh clì: Fraoch
Mu choinneimh deas:
Sgoiltean an sàs ann am
pròiseactan choilltearachd
Gu h-ìosal: Bradan



Tha Planaichean-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail a' toirt doighean glèidhteachais bith-iomadachd an t-saoghail gu ìre ionadail.

Opposite: Great yellow
bumblebee on knapweed
Below left: Corncrake
Below right: Schools play an
important role in raising
awareness of biodiversity

Mu choinneimh:
Seillean-mòr air cnapan-dubh
Gu h-ìosal cli:Traon
Gu h-ìosal deas: Tha prìomh phàirt
aig sgoiltean ann a bhith
a' leudachadh mothachaidh de
bhith-iomadachd.

*...to focus
resources to
safeguard
and enhance
nationally and
locally
important
species and
habitats in a
given area.*

Biodiversity Action Plan. Regular reporting on these targets is therefore important. The Scottish Biodiversity Forum (formerly the Scottish Biodiversity Group) was set up to guide the necessary work arising from the UK Action Plan in Scotland. Central to Scottish action for biodiversity is the recognition that the UK Biodiversity Action plan can only be implemented by ensuring that national objectives are translated into local action with the involvement of local people. The means for achieving these national aims at the local level are Local Biodiversity Action Plans, the development of which are being led by local authorities throughout Scotland.









The UK BAP is an extremely important document, which sets the framework for work locally on Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs). The UK BAP plays a major role in the formulation of LBAPs, thus many of the priorities identified in the UK BAP will be taken into consideration, and expanded upon in relation to Local Plans, this includes the one developed for the Western Isles.

1.4 Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

The Local Biodiversity Action Plan is a process rather than a plan in the conventional sense, seeking to focus resources to safeguard and enhance nationally and locally important species and habitats in a given area. LBAPs

require the input and support of conservation bodies and other interested organisations in their drafting and implementation. It is inherent to their development and essential that LBAPs are a partnership process.

The main functions of the LBAP are:

-  To translate national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK action plan, into effective action at the local level.
-  To stimulate effective local working partnerships to ensure that programmes for biodiversity conservation are developed and maintained.
-  To raise awareness of the need and responsibilities for biodiversity conservation and enhancement in the local contexts.
-  To identify biodiversity resources and priorities in the local area.
-  To identify targets for species and habitats important to the local area, including both the rare and the common, according to local circumstances.
-  To ensure that the delivery mechanisms for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity resources are promoted and understood at local level.
-  To provide a local basis for monitoring progress in biodiversity conservation.
-  To contribute to improving sustainability.





'S e pàipear air leth cudromach a tha ann am BAP na RA, oir tha e a' suidheachadh an fhrèam airson obair aig ìre ionadail air Planaichean-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail (LBAPan). Tha pàirt cudromach aig BAP na RA ann an cur ri chèile LBAPan, mar sin bithear a' toirt aire do mhòran de na prìomh-amasan ann am BAP na RA, agus a' leudachadh orra ann am Planaichean Ionadail, a' gabhail a-staigh plana nan Eilean Siar.

1.4 Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail (LBAP)

'S e a tha sa Phlana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail ach dòigh-obrachaidh seach plana san t-seagh àbhaisteach, a tha airson stòrasan a stiùireadh a dh'ionnsaigh dìon agus leasachadh ghnèithean agus àrainnean le cudrom nàiseanta agus ionadail ann an ceàrn àraidh. Feumaidh dreachdadh agus am buileachadh LBAPan steach-chur agus taic bho na buidhnean glèidhteachais agus eile aig a bheil ùidh annta. Tha e in-ghnèitheach agus riatanach gum bi co-obrachadh na phàirt de leasachadh nan LBAPan.

'S iad prìomh ghniomhan an LBAP:

- ✎ Cuimsean nàiseanta airson gnèithean agus àrainnean atharrachadh gu obair èifeachdach aig ìre ionadail, mar a tha air a shònrachadh ann am plana-gnìomha na RA.
- ✎ Co-obrachadh èifeachdach a bhrosnachadh aig ìre ionadail gus dèanamh cinnteach gum bi prògraman airson glèidhteachas bith-iomadachd air an leasachadh agus air an cumail suas.
- ✎ Mothachadh a leudachadh air an fheum agus na dleasan airson glèidhteachas bith-iomadachd agus leasachadh sna suidhichidhean ionadail.
- ✎ Stòrasan agus prìomh-amasan bith-iomadachd a chomharrachadh san sgìre.
- ✎ Cuimsean a chomharrachadh airson gnèithean agus àrainnean le cudrom don sgìre, gach cuid an fheadhainn a tha tearc agus an fheadhainn chumanta, an co-rèir ris an t-suidheachadh ionadail.
- ✎ Dèanamh cinnteach gum bi dòighean libhrigidh airson glèidheadh agus leasachadh stòrasan bith-iomadachd air an cur air adhart agus air an tuigse aig ìre ionadail.

- ✎ Stèidh ionadail a bhith ann airson sgrùdadh an adhartais le glèidhteachas bith-iomadachd.
- ✎ Cuideachadh le leasachadh seasmhach.

...airson

stòrasan a
stiùireadh a
dh'ionnsaigh dìon
agus
leasachadh
ghnèithean agus
àrainnean le
cudrom
nàiseanta agus
ionadail ann an
ceàrn àraidh.

1.5 The Role of Habitat and Species Action Plans

As part of the LBAP, species and habitats are identified by an audit process. These are evaluated to identify priorities for each area, in this case, the Western Isles. On the basis of the chosen priorities for the Western Isles LBAP, action plans are developed. The Habitat and Species action plans will be developed around these chosen priorities and through partnership discussion specific targets and proposals for actions will be identified for each of the priority habitats and species.

In the UK alone there have been declines in the populations of many species and a reduction in the size and quality of the habitats they live in, which results in an impact on our quality of life. There is a need for species and habitat action plans, which will enable species and habitats to be assessed, and targets to be produced to improve their current situation in the long term.



...through partnership discussion specific targets and proposals for action will be identified for each of the priority habitats and species



*Left: Eyebright
Opposite: Gorge woodland, South Uist
Cli: Lus nan leac
Mu choinneimh: Coille bealaich, Uibhist a Deas*

1.5 An t-Àite aig Planaichean-gnìomha Àrainnean and Ghnèithean

Mar phàirt den LBAP, tha gnèithean agus àrainnean air an comharrachadh tro obair sgrùdaidh. Tha iad sin air am measadh gus prìomh-amasan a chomharrachadh airson gach roinn, san t-suidheachadh seo, na h-Eileanan Siar. Air bhonn nam prìomh-amas a thogadh airson LBAP nan Eilean Siar, tha planaichean-gnìomha air an cur ri chèile. Bidh na planaichean-gnìomha Àrainnean agus Ghnèithean air an cur ri chèile timcheall air na prìomh-amasan a chaidh an taghadh agus tro cho-bheachdachadh bidh cuimsean agus molaidhean sònraichte air an comharrachadh airson gnìomhan a thaobh gach prìomh àrainn agus gnè.

San RA na aonar tha crìonadh air a bhith ann an àireamhan mòran ghnèithean agus lùghdachadh ann am meud agus inbhe nan àrainnean sa bheil iad beò, agus tha sin a' bualadh air ar gnè-beatha. Tha feum air planaichean-gnìomha ghnèithean agus àrainnean, a bheir cothrom air gnèithean agus àrainnean a mheasadh, agus cuimsean ullachadh airson an t-suidheachaidh a tha ann a leasachadh san fhad-ùine.

Tha planaichean-gnìomha nan àrainnean agus ghnèithean air am filleadh a-staigh mar phrìomh phàirt den LBAP. 'S ann tro na planaichean-gnìomha àrainnean agus ghnèithean a tha muinntir na sgìre agus coimhearsnachdan eile san àite a' faighinn cothrom air com-pàirteachadh ann an obair an LBAP. Thatar den bheachd gu bheil com-pàirteachadh dhaoine sa choimhearsnachd agus an ceàrnaidhean eile air leth cudromach airson nan Eilean Siar.

...tro cho-
bheachdachadh
bidh cuimsean
agus
molaidhean
sònraichte
air an
comharrachadh
airson gnìomhan
a thaobh gach
prìomh àrainn
agus gnè



PLANADH BITH-IOMADACHD AIG ÌRE EADAR-NÀISEANTA, NÀISEANTA AGUS IONADAIL

Co-chruinneachadh Cruinne Rio 1992

Raighaltas Bhreatainn a' soighneadh Aonta air Bith-iomadachd

Plana Gnìomh Bith-iomadachd Bhreatainn 1994

Liost gach gnè agus àite-còmhnaidh am Breatainn ann an cunnart no cudthromach Planaichean Gnìomh air ullachadh airson an fheadhinn as motha an cunnart

Forum Bith-iomadachd Alba

Obair luchd-ùil an Alba

LBAP Roinnean Eile an Alba

Adhartachadh Planaichean
Gnìomh Ionadail air feadh Alba

LBAP nan Eilean Siar

Planaichean Gnìomh àitean-
còmhnaidh agus gnèithean air
an leasachadh



A steering group...has been established comprising individuals and representatives of organisations that have a major role in delivering biodiversity objectives

2.1 Initiation of the Process

In December 2000, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar appointed a part-time biodiversity officer to co-ordinate the production of a Local Biodiversity Action Plan for the Western Isles. This post is partly funded by Scottish Natural Heritage. In May 2001, a Steering Group and an Audit Group were established to progress the Western Isles LBAP.

2.2 LBAP Steering Group

A steering group, lead by Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, has been established comprising individuals and representatives of organisations that have a major role in delivering biodiversity objectives (see box 2.1 below). This is the core group, however, other organisations can be invited on, as and when required. The role of the steering group is to direct the LBAP process, to inform decisions on how to tackle the various steps involved and in due course to ensure that the

Western Isles LBAP Steering Group

-  Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
-  Crofters Commission
-  Forestry Commission Scotland
-  Land owner interests
-  Scottish Crofting Foundation
-  Scottish Natural Heritage
-  Scottish Executive Environment & Rural Affairs Department
-  Scottish Environment Protection Agency
-  Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
-  Western Isles Fishermen's Association
-  Western Isles Fisheries Trust
-  Western Isles Aquaculture Association

Western Isles Audit Group

-  Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
-  Scottish Natural Heritage
-  Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
-  Scottish Executive Environment & Rural Affairs Department
-  Scottish Agricultural College
-  Scottish Wildlife Trust

Box 2.1

Chaidh
buidheann
stiùiridh a
stèidheachadh de
dhaoine fa leth
agus
riochdairean
bho bhuidhnean
aig a bheil
pàirt
cudromach
ann am
buileachadh
amaSan
bith-iomadach

2.1 Tòiseachadh na h-Obrach

San Dùbhlachd 2000, chuir Comhairle nan Eilean Siar oifigear bith-iomadachd pàirt-ùine an dreuchd mar cho-òrdanaiche air ullachadh Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail airson nan Eilean Siar. Tha an dreuchd seo co-mhaoinichte le Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba. Sa Chèitean 2001, chaidh Buidheann-stiùiridh agus Buidheann Sgrùdaidh a stèidheachadh gus LBAP nan Eilean Siar a thoirt air adhart.

2.2 Buidheann Stiùiridh LBAP

Chaidh buidheann stiùiridh a stèidheachadh bho stiùir Chomhairle nan Eilean Siar de dhaoine fa leth agus riochdairean bho bhuidhnean aig a bheil pàirt cudromach ann am buileachadh amasan bith-iomadachd. (faic bogsa 2.1 gu h-ìosal). 'S e seo am prìomh bhuidheann; ach, faodar cuireadh a thoirt do bhuidhnean eile a thighinn air, mar agus nuair a bhios feum air. 'S e dleastanas a' bhuidhinn a bhith a' stiùireadh obair an LBAP, a' toirt comhairle a thaobh co-dhùnidhean mun dòigh air dèiligeadh ri na ceuman eadar-dhealaichte a bhuineas don obair agus aig a' cheann thall a' dèanamh cinnteach gum bi buileachadh nam planaichean-

gnìomha air a sgrùdadh. Bu chòir don bhuidheann-stiùiridh ionadail a bhith ag amas air èifeachd nam planaichean-gnìomha àrainnean agus ghnèithean agus an LBAP a mheasadh agus a bhith comasach air aithris mun seo a thoirt don bhuidheann-stiùiridh aig ìre Alba agus RA.

2.3 Buidheann Sgrùdaidh

Chaidh buidheann sgrùdaidh a stèidheachadh airson fiosrachadh a thoirt seachad airson obair an LBAP. Tha seo a' gabhail a-staigh riochdairean bho phrìomh bhuidhnean aig a bheil dàta mu bhith-iomadachd sna h-Eileanan Siar (faic bogsa 2.1).

Opposite: Species-rich grassland provides food and shelter for insects
Below: Rowan

Mu choinneimh: Talamh feòir a tha beartach ann an gnèithean a bheir biadh is fasgadh do mheanbh-bhiastan.
Gu h-ìosal: Caorann



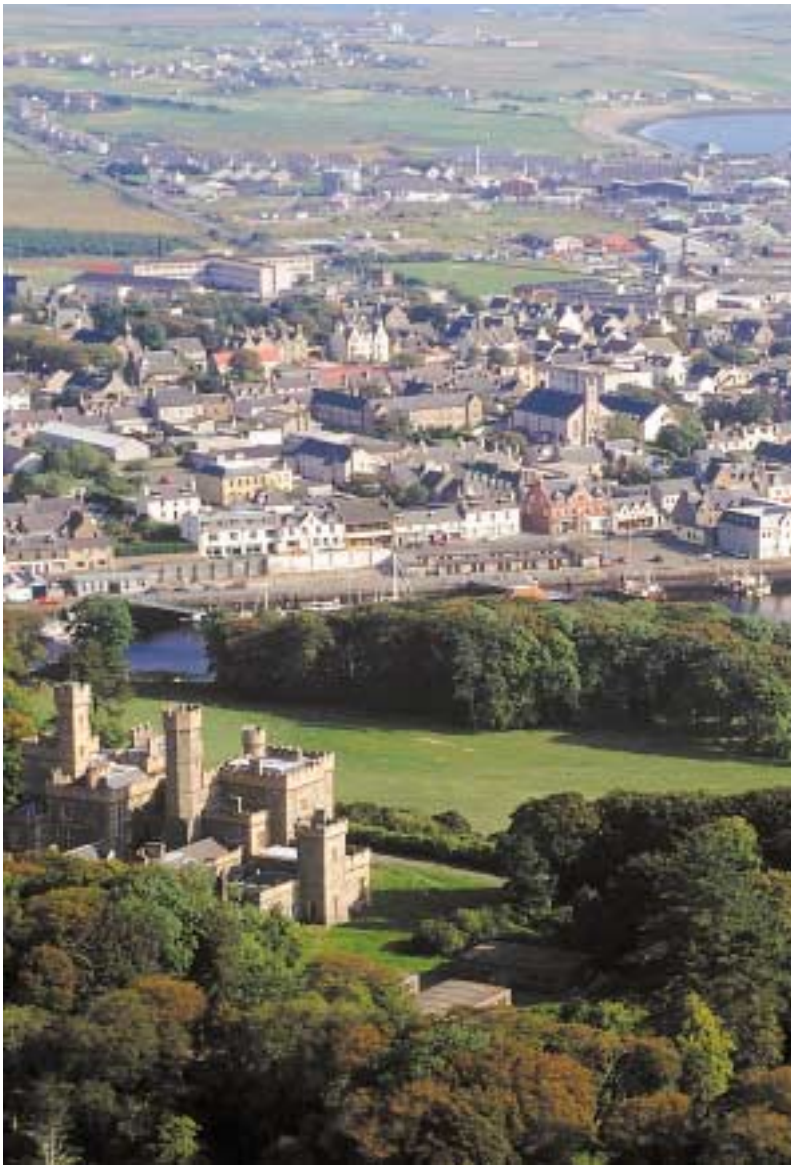
Structar Buidheann Stiùiridh LBAP nan Eilean Siar

- ✎ Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
- ✎ Ùghdarras nan Croitearan
- ✎ Ùghdarras nan Coilltean an Alba
- ✎ Com-pàirt uachdarain
- ✎ Urras Croitearachd na h-Alba
- ✎ Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba
- ✎ Roinn na h-Àrainneachd & Chùisean Dùthchail aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba
- ✎ Buidheann Dion Àrainneachd na h-Alba
- ✎ Comann Rìoghail Dion nan Eun
- ✎ Comann Iasgairean nan Eilean Siar
- ✎ Urras Iasgaireachd nan Eilean Siar
- ✎ Comann Tuathanachas-uisge nan Eilean Siar

Structar Buidheann Sgrùdaidh nan Eilean Siar

- ✎ Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
- ✎ Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba
- ✎ Comann Rìoghail Dion nan Eun
- ✎ Roinn na h-Àrainneachd & Chùisean Dùthchail aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba
- ✎ Colaiste Àiteachais na h-Alba
- ✎ Urras Fhiadh-bheatha na h-Alba

Bogsa 2.1



*The LBAP
will translate
national
targets for
habitats &
species into
actions at a
local level...*

implementation of the action plans is monitored. The local steering group should aim to quantify the success of the habitats and species action plans and the LBAP and be prepared to report this to the Scottish and UK level steering group.

2.3 Audit Group

An audit group has been established to help inform the LBAP process. This comprises representatives of key organisations that hold data on biodiversity in the Western Isles (see box 2.1).

2.4 LBAP Objectives

The LBAP will translate national targets for habitats and species into actions at a local level as well as including habitats and

species that are locally important to the Western Isles.

The objectives of the Western Isles LBAP, which are based on national guidance and the UK BAP, are:

1. To ensure that the variety of habitats is maintained and where practicable, enhanced.
2. To maintain, and where practicable, enhance the population of species.
3. To raise awareness of the wildlife importance associated with habitats and species.
4. To encourage local involvement in habitat and species protection schemes by involving individuals, communities, businesses and voluntary groups.

Objectives should flow through into the actions, so the whole LBAP process can be seen to be working effectively. This visibility enables the implementation of the plans to become clearer.



*Bidh an
LBAP ag
atharrachadh
cuimsean
nàiseanta
airson
àrainnean
agus
gnèithean gu
gnìomhan aig
ìre ionadail...*

*Opposite: Woodland at Lews Castle,
Stornoway
Above: Cattle grazing is essential for
maintenance of the machair habitat*

*Mu choinneimh: Coille aig Caisteal
Leòdhais, Steòrnabhagh
Gu h-àrd: Ma tha àrainneachd na
machrach gus maireachdainn tha e
riatanach gum bi crodh ag ionaltradh air.*

2.4 Amasan LBAP

Bidh an LBAP ag atharrachadh cuimsean nàiseanta airson àrainnean agus gnèithean gu gnìomhan aig ìre ionadail agus a' gabhail a-staigh àrainnean agus gnèithean le cudrom ionadail do na h-Eileanan Siar.

'S iad amasan LBAP nan Eilean Siar, a tha air am bonntachadh air stiùireadh nàiseanta agus BAP na RA:

1. Dèanamh cinnteach gum bi na h-àrainnean eadar-dhealaichte air an cumail suas agus far am bi e comasach, air an leasachadh.
2. Cumail suas, agus far am bi e comasach, leasachadh air àireamhan ghnèithean.
3. Mothachadh a leudachadh air cho cudromach 's a tha am fiadh-bheatha a tha sna h-àrainnean agus gnèithean.
4. Misneachd a thoirt airson com-pàirt dhaoine, choimhearsnachdan, ghnòthachasan agus bhuidhnean saor-thoileach ionadail ann an sgeamaichean airson àrainnean agus gnèithean a dhìon.

Bu chòir amasan a bhith a' sruthadh a-steach do na gnìomhan, agus am faicear obair LBAP gu h-iomlan ag obrachadh gu h-èifeachdach. Tha an fhollaiseachd seo a' dèanamh buileachadh nam planaichean nas soilleire.

2.5 Generic Actions

There are a number of actions, which will assist in achieving the above objectives and help to raise the profile of, and encourage interest in the biodiversity of the Western Isles. These actions were developed through consultation with the public and the partner organisations. They are generic to the LBAP process and flow directly from the objectives identified above. The steering group will take the lead in implementing these actions.

The successful delivery of actions and the ongoing process depend on the participation and commitment of a wide range of people particularly local people and organisations. Having the opportunity to contribute to the action plans from an early stage is important to local people. Education in schools and communicating with parents is key to becoming familiar with and sharing knowledge about biodiversity.

No.	Action	LBAP Objectives
1	Produce, monitor and review action plans for locally important habitats and species.	1, 2
2	Ensure that Development Plans, other strategies and proposals take account of the Habitats and Species Action Plans.	1, 2
3	Inform members of the public about the development of the habitat and species action plans, and encourage public involvement in the process.	3
4	Gain support from policy makers, funding organisations, the business sector and residents to manage known sites.	4
5	Improve access to biodiversity information through investigating the establishment of a Western Isles Record Centre.	3, 4
6	Encourage the involvement of young people through development of a young naturalist group.	3, 4
7	Use the Western Isles Biodiversity Website to raise awareness of the action plan species and habitats and to provide information on relevant actions for communities and individuals.	3, 4
8	Investigate the possibility of working with private enterprise to sponsor awareness raising initiatives.	3, 4
9	Work with the area tourist board to raise awareness of the action plan habitats and species and to use these as a tool to market the islands.	3, 4
10	Investigate the development of demonstration projects linked to the Habitat and Species Action Plans.	1, 2, 3, 4
11	Raise awareness of the problems associated with species non-native to the Western Isles and encourage the removal of non-native species causing damage to native flora and fauna.	1, 2, 3, 4
12	Integrate biodiversity into other services such as education.	3, 4

...successful delivery of actions and the ongoing process depend on the participation and commitment of a wide range of people particularly local people and organisations

2.6 Biodiversity Audit

The Western Isles biodiversity audit was produced by the Scottish Agricultural College in June 2002 and provides baseline information about the biodiversity resource of the area. The audit is designed as a working document to be used by the local biodiversity action plan steering group, to identify the local priority habitats and species.

Within the audit the basic lists of species and habitats identified have been drawn from the current UK BAP inventory of priority habitats and species and from the series of SNH reports outlining the distribution of these and other significant species in Scotland by local government areas.

To date, the audit report identifies 18 priority habitats, 2 broad habitats and 4 locally important habitats. It also identifies

189 species, 60 of which are priority species, 72 are of conservation concern and 57 are locally important. See appendices 5.1 and 5.2 for the full list of habitats and species.

The audit is not a full account of all habitats and species found in the Western Isles as it focuses on the UK priority species and habitats. In addition, a number of habitats and species of local significance, which are not on the UK lists, are included on the advice of local specialists.

The audit is a 'snapshot' of the information accessible in a short period of time and it is envisaged that the audit will require reviewing and updating by the audit group periodically as data becomes available.



2.5 Gnìomhan Coitcheann

Tha grunn gnìomhan ann, a chuidicheas ann an coileanadh nan amas gu h-àird agus ann an àrdachadh ìomhaigh, agus ùidh, ann am bith-iomadachd nan Eilean Siar. Bha na gnìomhan sin air an cur ri chèile tro cho-chomhairleachadh leis a' phoball agus na buidhnean compàirteachaidh. Tha iad nam pàirt coitcheann de obair LBAP agus a' sruthadh dìreach bho na h-amasan air an comharrachadh gu h-àird. Bidh am buidheann-stiùiridh air ceann buileachadh nan gnìomhan sin.

Tha buileachadh gnìomhan agus an obair a chumail a' dol an urra ri compàirteachadh agus dealas mòran dhaoine gu sònraichte daoine agus buidhnean a bhùineas don àite. Tha cothrom air a bhith a' cuideachadh le na planaichean-gnìomha bho thoiseach gnothaich cudromach do shluagh an àite. Tha foghlam ann an sgoiltean agus conaltradh ri pàrantan cudromach airson ionnsachadh mu bhith-iomadachd agus fiosrachadh a thoirt seachad mu dheidhinn.

2.6 Sgrùdadh Bith-iomadachd

Bha sgrùdadh bith-iomadachd nan Eilean Siar air ullachadh le Colaiste Àiteachais na h-Alba san Ògmhios 2002 agus tha e a' toirt fiosrachadh bunaiteach mu stòras bith-iomadachd na sgìre. Tha an sgrùdadh dealbhte mar phàipear-obrach a bhios buidheann stiùiridh a' Phlana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail a' cleachdadh, airson na prìomh àrainnean agus gnèithean ionadail a chomharrachadh.

Taobh a-staigh an sgrùdaidh tha na liostaichean bunaiteach de ghnèithean agus àrainnean a bha air an comharrachadh air an toirt bho chlàr BAP làithreach na RA de phrìomh àrainnean agus gnèithean agus bho na h-aithisgean aig SNH a' toirt cunntas air sgoileadh nan gnèithean sin agus feadhainn chudromach eile an Alba le roinnean ionadail.

Gu ruige seo, tha an aithisg sgrùdaidh a' comharrachadh 18 prìomh àrainnean, 2 àrainn choitcheann agus 4 àrainnean le

cudrom ionadail. Tha e cuideachd a' comharrachadh 189 gnèithean, 60 dhiubh prìomh gnèithean, 72 cudromach a thaobh glèidhteachais agus 57 le cudrom ionadail. Faic pàipearan-taice 5.1 agus 5.2 airson an liosta iomlan de àrainnean agus gnèithean.

Chan e cunntas coileanta a tha san sgrùdadh den h-uile àrainn agus gnè a tha sna h-Eileanan Siar oir tha e a' cur cudrom air prìomh ghnèithean agus àrainnean na RA. A thuilleadh air sin, tha grunn àrainnean agus gnèithean le cudrom ionadail, nach eil air liostaichean na RA air an gabhail a-staigh air comhairle speisealaichean ionadail.

Tha an sgrùdadh a' toirt dealbh den fhiosrachadh a gheibhear ann an ùine ghoirid agus thathar an dùil gum feum an sgrùdadh ath-bhreithneachadh agus ùrachadh leis a' bhuidheann sgrùdaidh bho àm gu àm mar a gheibhear dàta.

Tha buileachadh gnìomhan agus an obair a chumail a' dol an urra ri compàirteachadh agus dealas mòran dhaoine gu sònraichte daoine agus buidhnean a bhùineas don àite.

Aireamh	Gnìomh	Amasan LBAP
1	Planaichean-gnìomha airson àrainnean agus gnèithean le cudrom ionadail an ullachadh, an sgrùdadh agus an ath-bhreithneachadh.	1, 2
2	Dèanamh cinnteach gum bi Planaichean Leasachaidh, ro-innleachdan eile agus molaidhean a' toirt aire do na Planaichean-gnìomha Àrainnean agus Ghnèithean.	1, 2
3	Comhairle a thoirt do bhuill den phoball mu dhealbh nam planaichean-gnìomha airson àrainnean agus gnèithean, agus misneachd a thoirt airson compàirt a' phobaill san obair.	3
4	Taic fhaighinn bho luchd-dèanamh poileasaidh, buidhnean maoineachaidh, an roinn gnothachais agus luchd-còmhnaidh airson rianachd nan làrach air a bheil lorg aca.	4
5	Barrachd cothruim a thoirt air fiosrachadh bith-iomadachd tro bhith a' dèanamh rannsachadh mu Ionad Clàraidh airson nan Eilean Siar.	3, 4
6	Misneachd a thoirt do òigridh compàirteachadh tro bhith a' stèidheachadh buidheann airson òigridh le ùidh ann an nàdar.	3, 4
7	Làrach-lìn Bith-iomadachd nan Eilean Siar a chleachdadh airson mothachadh a leudachadh air na gnèithean agus àrainnean sa phlana-gnìomha agus airson fiosrachadh a thoirt mu gnìomhan iomchaidh a ni coimhearsnachdan agus daoine fa leth.	3, 4
8	Rannsachadh a' chomais air co-obrachadh le buidhnean-iomairt prìobhaideach agus iomairtean airson leudachadh mothachaidh a mhaoineachadh.	3, 4
9	Co-obrachadh le bòrd turasachd na sgìre airson mothachadh a leudachadh air na h-àrainnean agus gnèithean sa phlana-gnìomha agus iad sin a chleachdadh mar dhòigh air na h-eileanan a mhargaidheachd.	3, 4
10	Rannsachadh a dhèanamh mu phròiseactan taisbeanaidh a chur ri chèile le ceangal ri na Planaichean-gnìomha Àrainnean agus Ghnèithean.	1, 2, 3, 4
11	Mothachadh a leudachadh air na trìoblaidean an lùib fiadh-bheatha neo-ghnèitheach do na h-Eileanan Siar agus iarraidh a bhith a' toirt air falbh nan gnèithean sin a tha a' dèanamh milleadh air flùr-bheatha agus fiadh-bheatha gnèitheach.	1, 2, 3, 4
12	Bith-iomadachd fhilleadh a-staigh do sheirbheisean eile leithid foghlam.	3, 4

Habitats and SPECIES...WERE evaluated using a ranking system to decide which were priorities for action in the Western ISLES area

The availability of information on distribution, populations, threats and opportunities varied a great deal, particularly between species groups. Birds were particularly well served, with detailed atlases supplementing a wealth of local knowledge. However, data coverage for invertebrates and lower plants was poor and the assistance of specialists was sought for a number of species groups. In some cases, the data does exist but only amongst a narrow group of enthusiasts and is therefore not widely available or easily accessible. The audit report recommends that the Steering Group raise the profile of these species both locally and where appropriate, nationally.

There are a number of rare species such as raptors that are considered 'sensitive', and whose geographical location is not provided in the audit report. Detailed information such as nesting sites is known but is only accessible through specialist study groups such as the Uist Raptor Group and the local RSPB/SNH representatives. At present, there is not an equivalent raptor group in Lewis and Harris.

It is envisaged that the audit will continue to identify where there are gaps in knowledge and be used to highlight the need for further survey and research. It is

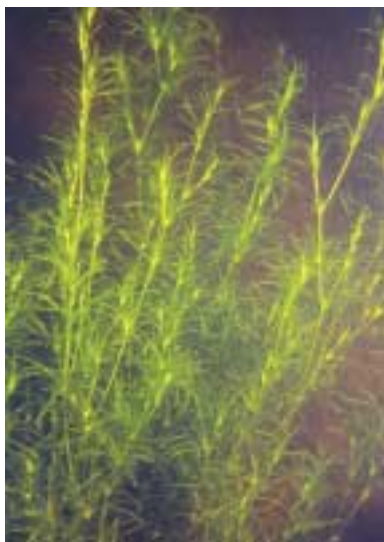
on the basis of what is currently available through the audit however, that a number of priority habitats and species have been identified.

There are a number of species that are not native to the Western Isles such as hedgehogs and American mink and which are undesirable as they have been shown to cause damage to native species such as ground nesting birds. Efforts are being made through the Hebridean Mink Project and the Uist Wader Project to address the problems caused by these species.

2.7 Prioritising Habitats and Species

The habitats and species identified in the audit were evaluated using a ranking system to decide which were priorities for action in the Western Isles area. This was necessary as resources for implementation are limited and given the high number of habitats and species it is unlikely that actions for all these could be undertaken.

Different members of the audit group and local specialists carried out the evaluation process depending on their interest or specialism. This process resulted in each species and habitat being attributed a score with the highest priority i.e. species and habitats deemed to be of greatest conservation concern, having the highest score.



Bha eadar-dhealachadh mòr san fhiosrachadh a tha ri fhaotainn mu sgaoileadh, àireamhan, cunnartan agus cothroman, gu sònraichte eadar buidhnean ghnèithean. Bha e gu sònraichte math airson eunlaith, le atlasan mionaideach a cuir gu mòr ris an t-eòlas ionadail. Ach, cha robh mòran dàta ann airson neo-dhrum-altachain agus lusan iochdrach agus chaidh cuideachadh iarraidh bho speisealaichean airson grunn de na buidhnean ghnèithean. Aig amannan, tha an dàta ann ach 's ann dìreach am measg beagan dhaoine le ùidh shònraichte anna agus mar sin chan eil e furasta fhaighinn. Tha an aithisg sgrùdaidh a' moladh gum bi am Buidheann Stiùiridh ag àrdachadh ìomhaigh nan ghnèithean sin gu h-ionadail agus far a bheil sin iomchaidh, gu nàiseanta.

Tha grunn de ghnèithean tearc leithid eòin-àir ann a thathar a' meas 'lag', agus chan eil an làrach aca air a shealltainn san aithisg sgrùdaidh. Tha fiosrachadh mionaideach ann mu nithean mar làraich neadachaidh ach chan fhaighear e ach tro bhuidhnean rannsachaidh speisealta leithid Buidheann Eòin-àir Uibhist agus riochdairean ionadail RSPB/SNH. Aig an àm seo, chan eil buidheann eòin-àir co-ionann ann an Leòdhas is na Hearadh.

Thathar an dùil gum bi an sgrùdadh a' cumail a' comharrachadh far a bheil beàrnan san fhiosrachadh agus gum bi e air a chleachdadh airson an fheum air tuilleadh sgrùdaidh agus rannsachaidh a shònrachadh. Ach, 's ann air bhonn na tha ri fhaotainn an-dràsta tron sgrùdadh, a bha grunn de phrìomh àrainnean agus ghnèithean air an comharrachadh.

Tha grunn ghnèithean ann nach eil gnèitheasach do na h-Eileanan Siar leithid gràineagan agus minc Ameireaganach agus nach eilear ag iarraidh oir thathar air dearbhadh gum bi iad a' dèanamh cron air ghnèithean nàdarra leithid eòin grunnachaidh. Tro Phròiseact Minc nan Eilean agus Pròiseact Eòin-grunnachaidh Uibhist thathar a' feuchainn ri aghaidh a



chur air na trioblaidean a dh'adhbharaich na ghnèithean sin. Bu chòir a thoirt fainear nach deach gnè coigreach de dh'èisg a stèidheachadh gu soirbheachail anns na h-Eileanan an Iar chun latha an diugh.

2.7 Òrdugh Prìomhachais Àrainnean agus Gnèithean

Chaidh measadh a dhèanamh air na h-àrainnean agus ghnèithean a bha air an comharrachadh san sgrùdadh le siostam rangachaidh airson a thighinn gu co-dhùnadh mun fheadhainn a bha nam prìomh-amasan gnìomha ann an sgìre nan Eilean Siar. Bha seo deatamach oir tha na stòrasan airson am buileachadh gann agus leis an àireamh mhòr de àrainnean agus ghnèithean chan eil sùil gum b' urrainn obrachadh air h-uile gin dhiubh.

Rinn na buill fa leth sa bhuidheann sgrùdaidh agus speisealaichean ionadail am measadh a rèir an ùidh no speisealachd. Mar thoradh air an obair seo chaidh sgòr a thoirt do gach gnè agus àrainn, leis an sgòr a b' àirde a' dol chun an fheadhainn a b' àirde prìomhachas i.e. ghnèithean agus àrainnean a thathar a' meas as cudromaiche a thaobh glèidhteachais.

Chaidh measadh a dhèanamh air na h-àrainnean agus ghnèithean... le siostam rangachaidh airson a thighinn gu co-dhùnadh mun fheadhainn a bha nam prìomh-amasan gnìomha ann an sgìre nan Eilean Siar.

Opposite right: White-tailed eagle

Opposite left: Slender naiad

Above: Northern marsh orchid

Mu choinneimh deas: Iolair-mhara

Mu choinneimh clì: Aibhneag








Gu h-àrd: Mogairlean purpaidh

This method relies on good quality information for each species and habitat. As previously discussed, although this exists for some species such as birds, it is poor for other species groups and habitats such as lower plants and marine habitats. As a result some species and habitats may be ranked as low priority due to a lack of, or poor information rather than being of least conservation concern. However, the current LBAP action plans have been based on the best current available information. The LBAP is specifically designed as a process to allow priorities to change and new species and habitats to be added as and when information becomes available.



Habitats

The following criteria were used to rank each habitat:

-  Habitat status i.e. priority or locally important
-  Local decline i.e. rate of decline if any
-  Proportion of UK habitat i.e. % of total UK resource
-  Local rarity
-  Local threat i.e. directly or indirectly threatened
-  Key species i.e. important for UK priority species
-  Local distinctiveness

The priorities (i.e. highest scoring habitats but not in any particular order) identified for the Western Isles are:

TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER HABITATS





- Reedbeds
- Eutrophic standing water
- Fens
- Cereal field margins
- Lowland eadows
- Improved grassland
- Native woodlands
- Blanket bog

COASTAL AND MARITIME HABITATS

- Tidal rapids
- Saline lagoons
- Machair
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Maritime cliff and slopes

Species

The following criteria were used to rank each species:

-  List status i.e. priority, conservation concern or locally important
-  Local decline rate
-  Local rarity
-  Local threat i.e. directly or indirectly threatened.
-  Geographic range
-  Distinctiveness i.e. flagship, keystone or typical species.

The priorities (i.e. highest scoring species but not in any particular order) identified for the Western Isles are:

FISH

- Deep water fish
- Commercial marine fish stocks

BIRDS

- Dunlin
- Ringed plover
- Corncrake
- Puffin
- Redshank
- Corn bunting
- Red-necked phalarope
- Gannet
- White-tailed eagle
- Snipe

INVERTEBRATES

- Great yellow bumblebee
- Freshwater pearl mussel
- A weevil (*Ceutorhynchus insularis*)
- Northern Colletes bee
- Northern dart
- Belted beauty
- A carrion beetle (*Thanatophilus dispar*)
- Dark -green fritillary

VASCULAR PLANTS

- Western marsh orchid subspecies
- Irish Lady's tresses
- Eyebright
- Leafy pondweed








LOWER PLANTS

- Northern oceanic moss

Tha an dòigh seo an urra ri deagh fhiosrachadh airson gach gnè agus àrainn. Mar a chaidh a ràdh roimhe, ged a tha am fhiosrachadh seo ann airson gnèithean leithid eòin, chan eil e math airson buidhnean ghnèithean agus àrainnean eile leithid lusan ìochdrach agus àrainnean mara. Dh'fhaodadh seo fàgail gum bi cuid de ghnèithean agus àrainnean air an rangachadh mar prìomhachas iosal mar thoradh air cion fiosrachaidh seach an cudrom a thaobh glèidhteachais as ìsle. Ach, bha planaichean-gnìomha làithreach LBAP bonntaichte air an fhiosrachaidh a b' fheàrr a tha ri fhaotainn aig an àm. Tha an LBAP dealbhte gu sònraichte mar dhòigh airson prìomh-amasan atharrachadh agus gnèithean agus àrainnean ùra an cur ris mar agus nuair a gheibhear fiosrachadh.

Àrainnean

Bha na slatan-tomhais a leanas air an cleachdadh ann an rangachadh gach àrainn:

-  Inbhe na h-àrainn i.e. prìomh àrainn no cudrom ionadail
-  Crìonadh ionadail i.e. ìre crìonaidh sam bith a tha ann
-  An tomhas de àrainn RA i.e. % de stòras iomlan na RA
-  Gainnead ionadail
-  Cunnart ionadail i.e. cunnart dìreach no neo-dhireach
-  Gnèithean cudromach i.e. cudromach a thaobh prìomh ghnèithean na RA
-  Sònrachadh ionadail

'S iad na prìomh-amasan (i.e. àrainnean le na sgòraichean as àirde ach gun a bhith ann an òrdugh sònraichte) air an comharrachadh airson nan Eilean Siar:

*Opposite: Eider duck
Right: Coastal habitat at Coilleag a Phrionnsa, Eriskay*

*Mu choinneimh: Lach Lochlannach
Deas: Àrainneachd a' chladaich aig Coilleag a Phrionnsa, Eirisgeigh*

ÀRAINNEAN TALMHÀIDH AGUS FÌOR-UISGE







Leapannan cuilc
Lith eutrophic
Fèithean
Oirean achaidhean arbhair
Faichean air talamh iosal
Talamh-feòir leasaichte
Coilltean gnèitheach
Talamh mointich

ÀRAINNEAN OIRTHIREACH AGUS MARA

Bras-shruthan siùil-mara
Lagùnan saille
Machair
Làthach shaille oirthireach
Creag agus lic mara

Gnèithean

Bha na slatan-tomhais a leanas air an cleachdadh ann an rangachadh gach gnè:

-  Inbhe air an liosta i.e. Prìomhachas, cudrom a thaobh glèidhteachais no cudrom ionadail
-  Ìre crìonaidh ionadail
-  Gainnead ionadail
-  Cunnart ionadail i.e. cunnart dìreach no neo-dhireach.
-  Raon dùthcha
-  Sònrachadh i.e. Gnèithean suaicheanta, cudromach no dualach.

'S iad na prìomh-amasan (i.e. na gnèithean le na sgòraichean as àirde ach gun a bhith ann an òrdugh sònraichte) air an comharrachadh airson nan Eilean Siar:



IASG

lasg uisge domhain

EÒIN

Gille-feadaig
Trilleachan-tràghad
Traon
Buthaid
Cam-ghlas
Gealag-bhuachair
Isean-dearg
Sùlair
Iolair-mhara
Naosg

NEO-DHRUIM-ALTACHAIN

Seillean-mòr
Slige-mhadaidh neamhnaid
Leòmann (*Ceutorhynchus insularis*)
Seillean Colletes a tuath
Leòmann
Tarbhan
Daolag mhòr (*Thanatophilus dispar*)
Fritilean dorch-uaire

LUSAN FÈITHEACH

Mogairlean Siar fo-ghnèith
Mogairlean bachlach bàn
Lus nan leac
Liobhag

LUSAN ÌOCHDRACH

Còinneach



2.8 Action Plan Phases

Habitat and species action plans will be produced in phases as time and resources permit. From the Western Isles priorities, the first phase of 5 action plans was identified. These were species and habitat action plans that the steering group considered could be produced relatively easily and quickly due to the availability of existing information. Specialists were commissioned to write these plans, however, it is envisaged that members of the steering and audit groups will write any further plans.

PHASE 1 ACTION PLANS

Habitat Action Plans	Status of Plan (April 2004)
Native woodlands	Finalised
Saline lagoons	Finalised
Machair	In Progress
Blanket bog	In Progress
Species Action Plan	Status of Plan
Great Yellow Bumblebee	Finalised

2.9 Action Plan Format

The species and habitat action plans follow the same format. Information in the action plans is listed under the following headings:

HABITAT OR SPECIES PROFILE – BRIEF FACTUAL INFORMATION ON THE HABITAT OR SPECIES.

Common Name: (Species only)

Scientific Name: (Species only)

Habitat Definition: (Habitats only) A brief description of the habitat characteristics.

UK Biodiversity Status: Indicates whether Priority, Conservation Concern or Locally Important.

Statutory Protection: The level of national and international protection afforded to the habitat or species.

Associated Habitats and Species: Habitats or species that are relevant to the action plan species or habitat.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

This section identifies the main objectives (the broad aims) of the action plan. For each objective there are measurable targets which indicate the major steps required to achieve the objective.

CURRENT STATUS

The national and local extent of the habitat or species.

ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

A brief description of the ecology of the habitat or species together with any management which is known to be of benefit.

BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT

Information on how the habitat or species is distributed globally, in the UK or Scotland and what its status is in the UK or Scotland.

CURRENT FACTORS AFFECTING THE HABITAT

Information on the main factors that affect the habitat or species in the Western Isles area, including factors that are causing decline, fragmentation, damage or loss.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CURRENT ACTION

Brief descriptions of existing activities that are benefiting the habitat or species in the Western Isles and any opportunities to expand or add to these activities.

ACTIONS

Actions to be taken to meet the stated targets and objectives are listed in tabular form. Each action has a nominated lead organisation to co-ordinate the implementation of the action and partner organisations that have agreed to help implement the action.

Actions are classed as low, medium or high priority and each action has a timescale for implementation as follows:

- Short – 2 years
- Medium – 5 years
- Long-term – 10 years

REFERENCES

A brief list of references and sources of useful information.

2.8 Ìrean Plana Gníomh

Thèid planaichean gnìomh airson àite-còmhnaidh agus gnèithean ullachadh mean air mhean mar a chheadaicheas ùine agus maoin. Bho phrìomh-amasan nan Eilean Siar, bha a' chiad cheum de 5 planaichean-gnìomha air a comharrachadh. B' iad sin planaichean-gnìomha ghnèithean agus àrainnean a shaoil am buidheann stiùiridh a bhiodh caran furasta agus luath an cur ri chèile air sgàth 's gu bheil fiosrachadh ri fhaotainn. Chaidh iarraidh air speisealaichean na planaichean sin a sgrìobhadh, ach, thatar a sùileachadh gu sgrìobh buill air na buidhnean stiùiridh agus sgrùdaidh planaichean anns an t-àm ri teachd.

Planaichean-gnìomha Àrainnean	Inbhe a' Phlana (An Giblean 2004)
Coilltean gnèitheach	Crìochnaichte
Lagùnan saille	Crìochnaichte
Machair	A' dol air adhart
Talamh mòintich	A' dol air adhart
Plana-gnìomha Ghnèithean	Inbhe a' Phlana
Seillean-mòr	Crìochnaichte

2.9 Cruth a' Phlana-gnìomha

Tha planaichean-gnìomha ghnèithean agus àrainnean san aon seòrsa cruth. Tha fiosrachadh sna planaichean-gnìomha air a liostadh fo na cinn a leanas:

GEÀRR-THUAIRISGEUL ÀRAINN NO GNÈ -AITHRIS GHOIRID MUN ÀRAINN NO GNÈ.

Ainm Cumanta: (Gnèithean a-mhàin)

Ainm Saidheansail: (Gnèithean a-mhàin)

Mineachadh Àrainn: (Àrainnean a-mhàin)

Geàrr-chunntas air feartan na h-àrainn.

Inbhe Bith-iomadachd na RA:

A' comharrachadh Prìomhachas, Cudrom a thaobh Glèidhteachais no Cudrom Ionadail.

Dìon Reachdail: Ìre dìon nàiseanta agus eadar-nàiseanta na h-àrainn no gnè.

Àrainnean agus Gnèithean

Co-cheangailte Ris: Àrainnean no gnèithean a bhruineas do ghnèithean no àrainnean a' phlana-gnìomha.

AMASAN AGUS CUIMSEAN

Tha an earrann seo a' comharrachadh prìomh-amasan (amasan farsaing) a' phlana-gnìomha. Airson gach amas tha cuimsean a ghabhas tomhas, a' comharrachadh nam prìomh nithean a dh'fheumar a dhèanamh airson an amas a choileanadh.

INBHE LÀITHREACH

Ìre nàiseanta agus ionadail na h-àrainn no gnè.

EAG-EÒLAS AGUS RIANACHD

Geàrr-chunntas air eag-eòlas na h-àrainn no gnè còmhla ri rianachd sam bith a thathar air dearbhadh a bhith feumail.

SUIDHEACHADH BITH-IOMADACHD

Fiosrachadh mun dòigh sa bheil an àrainn no gnè air a sgaoileadh san fharsaingeachd, san RA no Alba agus an inbhe aige san RA no Alba.

NITHEAN LÀITHREACH A' TOIRT BUADH AIR AN ÀRAINN

Fiosrachadh mu na prìomh nithean a tha a' toirt buaidh air an àrainn no gnè ann an roinn nan Eilean Siar, a' gabhail a-staigh nithean a tha ag adhbharachadh crìonadh, sgapadh, milleadh no call.

COTHROMAN AGUS OBAIR LÀITHREACH

Geàrr-chunntas air iomairtean a tha ann agus a tha feumail don h-àrainn no gnè sna h-Eileanan Siar agus cothroman sam bith airson leudachadh no leasachadh air na h-iomairtean sin.

GNÌOMHAN

Tha gnìomhan a tha rin dèanamh gus coinneachadh ri na cuimsean agus amasan suidhichte air an liostadh ann an clàr. Tha buidheann ainmichte air ceann gach gnìomh airson buileachadh na gnìomha a cho-òrdanachadh agus buidhnean com-pàirteachaidh a tha air aontachadh cuideachadh ga buileachadh.

Tha gnìomhan air an rangachadh mar prìomhachas ìosal, meadhanach no àrd agus tha raon-ama aig buileachadh gach gnìomh mar a leanas:

Goirid – 2 bhliadhna

Meadhanach – 5 bliadhna

Fad-ùine – 10 bliadhna

FIOSRACHADH

Liosta ghoirid den ainmean agus àiteachan le fiosrachadh feumail.



Opposite: Woodland plantation at Druidibeg, South Uist
Above: Buttercups

Mu choinneimh: Àiteach chraobhan aig Druidibeg, Uibhist a Deas
Os cionn: Buidheag an t-Samhraidh



Engagement of the wider community is essential... to achieving success of the Western Isles LBAP

In addition to guiding the production of the Western Isles Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the LBAP Steering Group will also have a crucial role in the implementation of the overall LBAP and the individual species and habitat action plans as they are produced.

Each action identifies a lead organisation, whose role it is to co-ordinate implementation of that particular action together with the partner organisations. The lead organisation should encourage others to work together towards achieving the action plan objectives and will be responsible for reporting back annually to the steering group, progress on the action.

3.1 Public participation

Engagement of the wider community is essential to the whole process and to achieving success of the Western Isles LBAP. Public consultation plays an enormous part in the development of any policy; however, we want people to become involved in the process in addition to any consultation. The LBAP process should provide a mechanism whereby the community can be brought together to express their concerns and aspirations about biodiversity issues and the action plans.

The Native Woodland Habitat Action Plan identifies production of a Western Isles Woodland Strategy as a high priority action. The Steering Group agreed to implement this action in advance of launching the action plan and a strategy was drawn up by Comhairle nan Eilean Siar in conjunction with representatives of the LBAP Steering Group and the Forestry Commission. Its preparation was informed by consultation with a wide range of local organisations and individuals. The strategy was launched on 26 January 2004 and, at the launch, the Scottish Executive announced the availability of additional funding ('Locational Premium') for woodland planting in the Western Isles for a four year period from 1 April 2004.

Tha e
riatanach
gum bi
coimhearsnachdan
eile nam
pàirt...ma tha
LBAP nan
Eilean Siar a'
dol a
shoirbheachadh

A thuilleadh a bhith air ceann ullachadh Plana-gnìomha Bith-iomadachd Ionadail nan Eilean Siar bidh àite air leth cudromach aig Buidheann Stiùiridh LBAP cuideachd ann am buileachadh an LBAP iomlan agus nam planaichean-gnìomha ghnèithean agus àrainnean fa leth mar a thèid an dèanamh.

Tha buidheann air ceann gach gnìomh, leis an dleastanas a bhith a' co-òrdanachadh buileachadh na gnìomha àraidh sin còmhla ri na buidhnean com-pàirteachaidh. Bu chòir don bhuidheann a tha aig an stiùir càch a mhisneachadh gu bhith a' co-obrachadh a dh'ionnsaigh amasan a' phlana-gnìomha a choileanadh agus 's ann air a bhios uallach airson aithris bhliadhna a thoirt don bhuidheann stiùiridh, mun adhartas leis a' ghnìomh.

3.1 Com-pàirteachadh a' phobail

Tha e riatanach gum bi coimhearsnachdan eile nam pàirt den obair air fad, ma tha LBAP nan Eilean Siar a' dol a shoirbheachadh. Tha pàirt fìor mhòr aig co-chomhairleachadh poblach ann an leasachadh poileasaidh sam bith; ach, tha sinn airson gun com-pàirtich daoine san obair a thuilleadh air co-chomhairle sam bith. Bu chòir obair an LBAP a bhith na dhòigh air a' choimhearsnachd a thoirt gu chèile agus bruidhinn mu na h-uallaichean agus an dèidh a tha aca a thaobh chùisean bith-iomadachd agus nam planaichean-gnìomha.

Tha Plana-gnìomha Àrainnean Coilltean Gnèitheach a' comharrachadh ullachadh Ro-innleachd Coilltean nan Eilean Siar mar ghnìomh le prìomhachas àrd. Dh'aontaich am Buidheann Stiùiridh a' ghnìomh seo a bhùileachadh mus cuireadh iad am plana-gnìomha air bhog agus bha ro-innleachd air a dhealbhadh le Comhairle nan Eilean Siar an co-bhonn ri riochdairean bho Bhuidheann Stiùiridh LBAP agus Ùghdarras nan Coilltean. Chaidh ullachadh a' cleachdadh fiosrachadh bho cho-chomhairle le caochladh bhuidhnean agus dhaoine san sgìre. Chaidh an ro-innleachd a chur air bhog air 26 Faoilleach 2004 agus, aig an àm sin, dh'fhoillsich Riaghaltas na h-Alba gu robh tuilleadh maoineachaidh ri fhaotainn ('Tàillibh Làraich') airson coilltean a chur sna h-Eileanan Siar rè ùine ceithir bliadhna bho 1 Giblean 2004.

Opposite: School children from Balivanich Primary School, Benbecula, collecting wildflower seeds
Right: Harebells

Mu choinneimh: Clann sgoile bho Sgoil Bhaile a' Mhanaich, Beinn na Faoghla, a' cruinneachadh sìol fhlùraichean fiadhaich.
Deas: Currac-na-cuthaige



Habitat and species action plans should be succinct and set out in an easy to read format. Larger, more complex habitats (such as Machair) may be difficult to keep concise due to the extent of information. Exceptions may be made for this type of habitat, in showing only selected action at public consultation i.e. actions that relate to the general public, to ensure that the public's interest is captured.

3.2 Raising Awareness

Raising awareness of action plan species and habitats is fundamental to gaining public 'ownership' of the LBAP. The general public needs to see how a particular habitat or species is relevant to them. A suggestion would be to portray the action plans through an area which is familiar to the public such as the garden or the beach. People would then relate more to the key issues, and make changes because they see benefits for themselves as well as the species. Working with the public to discover whether they have witnessed any change in the wildlife in their area is a good starting point; this establishes a basic platform to work from.

The relevance of the LBAP process to everyone needs to be demonstrated and the public needs to be kept informed of progress. Public consultation has identified the Western Isles Biodiversity Website as

A series of public meetings were held in Barra, Benbecula and Stornoway in February 2002 to help engage the public at an early stage in the LBAP process. The aim of the meetings was to:

- ✎ Inform local individuals, communities and organisations of the work being undertaken in the Western Isles;
- ✎ Stimulate interest and encourage participation in the process; and
- ✎ Establish a varied pool of resources and expertise, which can be drawn on when developing and carrying out actions in the Western Isles.

The meetings took the form of a series of presentations followed by a workshop session where participants were encouraged to discuss the ways in which biodiversity was important to them.

Over 80 people attended these meetings and the workshop sessions highlighted the importance of biodiversity to the economy of the islands in terms of tourism, fisheries, recreation, and crofting. Links were also made between biodiversity and the quality of life of island residents.

A programme of 14 different events was organised throughout the Western Isles in August 2002 as part of **Scottish Biodiversity Week**. The aim of the week was to raise awareness of Scotland's rich variety of animals, plants, fungi, microbes and the habitats in which they live. A wide range of activities, from exploring rock pools in Harris, to Nature Cluedo in the Lews Castle Grounds and Birdwatching for beginners in Benbecula were on offer during the week.

In September 2002, primary school children in North Uist and Benbecula were involved in the collection of wildflower seeds such as red clover, yellow rattle and bird's foot trefoil. The seeds were used to establish a seed bank for reseeded roadside verges when roads are upgraded.



Above: Raising awareness at biodiversity workshops in the Western Isles

Os cionn: Leudachadh mothachaidh aig buithan-obrach biith-iomadachd sna h-Eileanan Siar.

an ideal mechanism for raising awareness and keeping people informed. This may also be done through an awareness group and updates in existing newsletters.

It is also significant that local people can make connections to the 'wider picture' and to understand the contribution that actions in the Western Isles make to biodiversity conservation nationally and globally.

3.3 Measuring and monitoring progress

In order to evaluate the success of action plans, they must be monitored. Regular action plan reviews should take account of new information and allow the actions to be updated where necessary. Information should be made available to the community on any updates or changes to the whole process of habitats and species action plans.

Reviewing the plans, assessing whether they are meeting their stated targets and what is the next stage should also be considered. The implementation of actions

Bu chòir gum biodh planaichean-gnìomha àrainnean agus ghnèithean goirid agus furasta an leughadh. Dh'fhaodadh gum bi àrainnean nas motha, agus nas iom-fhillte (leithid Machair) doirbh an cumail goirid leis na tha annta de fhiosrachadh. Dh'fhaodar an riaghailt a bhriseadh airson àrainn mar seo, le dìreach taghadh den obair a shealltainn aig co-chomhairleachadh poblach i.e. gnìomhan a bhùineas don phoball, gus dèanamh cinnteach gum bithear a' glacadh aire dhaoine.

3.2 Leudachadh Mothachaidh




Tha leudachadh mothachaidh air gnèithean agus àrainnean sa phlana-gnìomha bunaitich ma tha daoine a' dol a ghabhail 'seilbh' air an LBAP. Feumaidh daoine faicinn dè am buntainneas a tha aig àrainn no gnè shònraichte riutha-san. 'S dòcha gum faodadh na planaichean-gnìomha a shealltainn tro àite air a bheil an sluagh eòlach leithid an gàrradh no an tràigh. Bhiodh daoine an uair sin nas soilleire mun ceangal ri na prìomh chùisean, agus a' dèanamh atharrachaidhean

seach gu bheil iad a' coimhead buannachdan dhaibh fèin cho math ris na gnèithean. 'S e deagh àite-tòiseachaidh a tha ann an obrachadh còmhla ris an t-sluagh gus faighinn a-mach am faca iad atharrachadh sam bith ann am fiadh-bheatha na sgìre aca; tha seo a' suidheachadh deagh bhunait bhon obraich iad.

Feumar sealltainn mar a tha obair an LBAP iomchaidh do na h-uile agus feumar fiosrachadh mun adhartas a chumail ris an t-sluagh. Chomharraich co-chomhairleachadh poblach Làrach-lìn Bith-iomadachd nan Eilean Siar mar dheagh dhòigh air mothachadh a leudachadh agus fiosrachadh a thoirt do dhaoine. Faodar seo a dhèanamh cuideachd tro bhuidheann mothachaidh agus cunntasan às ùr sna litrichean-naidheachd a tha ann cheana.

Tha e cudromach cuideachd gum faigh sluagh an àite air ceanglaichean a dhèanamh ris an 'dealbh farsaing' agus gun tuig iad mar a tha obair sna h-Eileanan Siar a' cur ri glèidhteachas bith-iomadachd gu nàiseanta agus air feadh an t-saoghail.

Chaidh coinneamhan poblach a chumail ann am Barraigh, Beinn na Faoghla agus Steòrnabhagh sa Ghearran 2002 gus am faigheadh daoine air com-pàirteachadh ann an obair an LBAP bho thùs. B' e amas nan coinneamhan:

-  Fiosrachadh a thoirt do dhaoine fa leth, do choimhearsnachdan agus do bhuidhnean ionadail mun obair a tha a' dol air adhart sna h-Eileanan Siar;
-  Ùidh agus com-pàirteachadh san obair a mhisneachadh; agus
-  Taghadh de stòrasan agus eòlas a stèidheachadh, air am faodar làmh a chur nuair a thathar a' dealbh agus a' coileanadh gnìomhan sna h-Eileanan Siar.

B' e taisbeanaidhean le bùthan-obrach às an dèidh a bha sna coinneamhan far an robhar ag iarraidh air com-pàirtichean beachdachadh air na dòighean anns an robh bith-iomadachd cudromach dhaibh.

Bha còrr agus 80 duine aig na coinneamhan sin agus shònraich na bùthan-obrach cho cudromach 's a tha bith-iomadachd do eaconamaidh nan eilean a thaobh turasachd, iasgach, cur-seachad, agus croitearachd. Bha ceanglaichean cuideachd air an dèanamh eadar bith-iomadachd agus gnè-beatha mhuinntir nan eilean.

Bha prògram de 14 tachartasan eadar-dhealaichte air an cur air dòigh air feadh nan Eilean Siar san Lùnastal 2002 mar phàirt de Sheachdain Bith-iomadachd na h-Alba. B' e amas na seachdaine mothachadh a leudachadh air an tomhas mhòr de bheathaichean, lusan, fungus agus meanbhagan an Alba agus air na h-àrainnean sa bheil iad beò. Bha cothrom aca air iomadh seòrsa gnìomh rè na seachdaine, bho rannsachadh lòin sna Hearadh, gu Cluedo Nàdair an Gàrraidhean Caisteal Leòdhais agus Coimhead nan Eun do luchd-tòiseachaidh am Beinn na Faoghla.

San t-Sultain 2002, bha clann bunsgoile ann an Uibhist a Tuath agus Beinn na Faoghla a' cruinneachadh sìol fhùraichean fiadhaich leithid seamrag dhearg, modhalan-buidhe agus barra-mhislein. Chaidh tòiseachadh banca sìl leis an t-sìol gus feur a chur an oirean an rathaid nuair a bhios na rathaidean air an leasachadh.

3.3 Measadh agus sgrùdadh adhartais

Airson measadh a dhèanamh air èifeachd phlanaichean-gnìomha, feumar sùil a chumail orra. Bu chòir ath-sgrùdadh cunbhalach air plana-gnìomha fiosrachadh ùr a ghabhail a-staigh agus cothrom a thoirt air na gnìomhan ùrachadh far am feumar. Bu chòir gum biodh cothrom aig a' choimhearsnachd air fiosrachadh mu ùrachadh no atharrachaidhean sam bith ri obair iomlan nam planaichean-gnìomha àrainnean agus ghnèithean.

Bu chòir beachdachadh cuideachd air na planaichean ath-sgrùdadh, a' measadh a bheil iad a' coileanadh an cuimsean suidhichte agus dè an ath ìre. Bu chòir buileachadh gnìomhan a bhith air an sgrùdadh gach bliadhna,



...the establishment of a local record centre in the Western ISLES...would benefit a whole range of people from school pupils undertaking projects to developers planning new projects

should be monitored annually, while the success of each action plan reviewed in detail at five yearly intervals and the plans updated as necessary. The steering group will oversee this monitoring and the ongoing development of the process as a whole, to ensure that it meets the broad objectives and provides the necessary reports, including any changes the public should know about.

3.4 Resources

Implementation of the habitat and species action plans will involve the steering group, partner organisations and stakeholders working together.

Many actions may require input of time and resources from the partner organisations and stakeholders and funding sources may have to be identified

in order to implement some of these actions. It is intended that the LBAP will act to focus resources toward the species and habitats most in need of action. In other cases, initiatives may already be underway and work will be co-ordinated to ensure there is no duplication of effort. Substantial actions with longer-term goals can be developed in the light of progress that has been made.

3.5 Biological Recording

There is not at present a local biological record centre in the Western Isles and results of the biodiversity audit highlighted the difficulties associated with accessing biological information. Information is held by a large number of organisations, agencies and individuals on and off the islands and it is difficult to find out who

holds what information and where.

One of the actions generic to the LBAP is to investigate the establishment of a local record centre in the Western Isles. It is envisaged that such a facility would benefit a whole range of people from schools pupils undertaking projects to developers planning new projects.

Biological Recording in Scotland (BRISC) is currently lobbying for support for a national network of Local Record Centres (LRCS) for Scotland and has developed a plan for how Scotland might be served by LRCs. The BRISC draft plan recommends a major centre in Inverness for the Highlands and Western Isles with satellite centres in outlying areas. The steering group will work together with BRISC to progress the establishment of a LRC to serve the Western Isles.

agus èifeachd gach plana-gnìomha a bhith air am mion-sgrùdadh a h-uile còig bliadhna agus na planaichean a bhith air an ùrachadh mar a bhios feum air. Bidh am buidheann stiùiridh a' coimhead thairis air an sgrùdadh seo agus air leasachadh leantainneach na h-obrach air fad, gus dèanamh cinnteach gum bi e a' coileanadh nan amasan san fharsaingeachd agus ag ullachadh nan aithisgean a dh'fheumar, a' gabhail a-staigh atharrachaidhean sam bith a bu chòir innse don phoball.

3.4 Stòrasan

Gabhaidh buileachadh nam planaichean-gnìomha àrainnean agus ghnèithean a-staigh co-obrachadh a' bhuidheann stiùiridh, agus buidhnean agus daoine le com-pàirt annta.

Dh'fhaodadh gun iarr mòran den obair ùine agus stòrasan bho na buidhnean agus daoine le com-pàirt ann agus dh'fhaodadh gum feumar dòighean maoineachaidh a lorg airson cuid de na gnìomhan sin a bhuileachadh. Tha sùil gum bi an LBAP ag obrachadh gus stòrasan a stiùireadh a dh'ionnsaigh nan gnèithean agus àrainnean as fheumaiche air obair. Ann an cùisean eile, dh'fhaodadh gu bheil iomairtean a' dol cheana agus bidh an obair air a cho-òrdanachadh gus dèanamh cinnteach nach eil an obair ga dhùblachadh. Gheibhear air mòran gnìomhan le cinn-uidhe nas fhaide a-mach a dhealbh ann an solas an adhartais a chaidh a dhèanamh.

3.5 Clàradh Bith-eòlasach

Aig an àm seo chan eil ionad clàraidh bith-eòlasach ionadail sna h-Eileanan Siar agus shònraich toraidhean bhon sgrùdadh bith-iomadachd na duilgheadasan co-cheangailte ri greim fhaighinn air fiosrachadh bith-eòlasach. Tha fiosrachadh aig mòran bhuidhnean agus dhaoine fa leth sna h-eileanan agus àiteachan eile agus tha e doirbh

faighinn a-mach cò aige a tha an caochladh fiosrachaidh agus càite.

'S e aon de ghnìomhan coitcheann LBAP rannsachadh a dhèanamh mu stèidheachadh ionad clàraidh ionadail sna h-Eileanan Siar. Thathar an dùil gum bi goireas mar sin feumail do iomadh duine bho sgoilearan a' dèanamh pròiseactan gu luchd-leasachaidh a' dealbhadh pròiseactan ùra.

Tha Clàradh Bith-eòlasach an Alba (BRISC) a' coiteachadh an-dràsta airson taic do lìonradh nàiseanta de Ionadan Clàraidh Ionadail (LRCS) airson Alba agus tha plana air a dhealbh airson na dòigh as fheàrr a bheir LRCan seirbheis do Alba. Tha dreach phlana BRISC a' moladh prìomh ionad an Inbhir Nis airson na Gaidhealtachd is nan Eilean Siar le ionadan saideil ann an ceàrnaidhean iomallach. Bidh am buidheann stiùiridh a' co-obrachadh le BRISC airson a bhith a' toirt air adhart stèidheachadh LRC a bheir seirbheis do na h-Eileanan Siar.

Opposite: A local record centre would benefit school projects such as the wildflower seed bank
Below: Uig, Lewis

Mu choinneimh: Chuidicheadh ionad-chlàraidh ionadail le pròiseactan sgoile m.e. am banca sil fhùraichean fiadhaich.
Gu h-ìosal: Uig, Leòdhas

...Stèidheachadh ionad clàraidh ionadail Sna h-Eileanan Siar...bhiodh goireas mar sin feumail do iomadh duine bho sgoilearan a' dèanamh pròiseactan gu luchd-leasachaidh a' dealbhadh pròiseactan ùra












Even the smallest alterations to your lifestyle can make a real difference

There are a number of ways that you can help to safeguard and enhance your local biodiversity. The action plans identify a number of local voluntary groups that have agreed to help implement the actions. By joining these groups you can get involved in the various actions.

Globally, habitats and species can be threatened by factors such as air and water pollution and global warming. However, you can make a big difference as an individual by small changes in the way you do things in your home, garden, school or community which will minimise the impact you have on the environment. Even the smallest alterations to your lifestyle can make a real difference. Below are just a few examples:

At Home

-  Recycle as much as possible. There are now recycling skips for collecting aluminium and steel cans, plastic bottles and glass throughout the Western Isles. Depositing items on a weekly basis only takes a couple of minutes and means you don't need extra storage space. This will reduce the amount of waste going into the local landfill sites.
-  Compost household waste such as vegetable peelings.
-  Consider buying local and/or organic produce. There are seasonal produce markets in Lewis, Harris, Uist and Barra. Buying local produce cuts down on transport requirements and supports the growth of local sustainable businesses.
-  Avoid excessive packaging.
-  Use less energy. Boiling only the quantity of water you require saves energy.
-  Consider buying energy efficient appliances when you renew your old ones.
-  Reduce chemical use in the home by using biodegradable and environmentally friendly cleaning products and washing powders.

Faodaidh eadhan na h-atharrachaidhean as lugha ris an dòigh-beatha agad fìor eadar-dhealachadh a dhèanamh



Opposite: Recycling is encouraged at Bernera Primary School, Lewis.

Above: Recycle as much as possible.

Right: Community involvement in tree planting.

Mu choinneimh:

Tha ath-chuairteachadh air a bhrosnachadh ann am Bun-sgoile Bhèarnaraigh Leòdhais.









Os cionn: Ath-chuairtich a h-uile nì a ghabhas.

Deas: Coimhearsnachdan an sàs ann an cur chraobhan.

Tha iomadh dòigh ann air cuideachadh leis a' bhith-iomadachd ionadail agad a dhìon agus a leasachadh. Tha planaichean-gnìomha a' comharrachadh grunn bhuidhnean shaor-thoileach ionadail a tha deònach cuideachadh a' buileachadh nan gnìomhan. Le bhith nad bhall de na buidhnean sin faodaidh tu com-pàirteachadh sna caochladh gnìomhan.

Air feadh an t-saoghail, faodaidh àrainnean agus gnèithean a bhith ann an cunnart bho nithean leithid truailleadh àile agus uisge agus blàthachadh na cruinne. Ach, faodaidh tusa eadar-dhealachadh mòr a dhèanamh le atharrachaidhean beaga san dòigh a bhios tu a' dèanamh nithean nad dhachaigh, sa ghàrradh, san sgoil no sa choimhearsnachd a ghearras sios na buaidh agad air an àrainneachd. Faodaidh eadhan na h-atharrachaidhean as lugha ris an dòigh-beatha agad fìor eadar-dhealachadh a dhèanamh. Gu h-ìosal tha dìreach beagan eisimpleirean:

San Dachaigh

-  Ath-chuairtich a h-uile nì a ghabhas. Tha cairtean ath-chuairteachaidh airson canastairean almain agus stàilinn, botail phlastaig agus glainne a-nis air feadh nan Eilean Siar. Cha toir e ach mionaid no dhà gach seachdain a' cur stuth annta agus tha e a' lùghdachadh an rùm stòraidh a dh'fheumas tu. Gearraidh seo sìos na tha de sgudal a' dol sna làraichean sgudail ionadail.
-  Dèan tothar de sgudal taighe leithid rùsgan glasraich.
-  Smaoinich mu stuth ionadail agus/ no fàs-bheairteach a cheannach. Tha margaidhean le toradh ràitheil an Leòdhas, na Hearadh, Uibhist agus Barraigh. Tha ceannachd stuth ionadail a' gearradh sìos an fheum air còmhdhail agus a' toirt taic do leudachadh ghnothachasan seasmhach ionadail.
-  Na bi a' cleachdadh cus pacadh.
-  Caith nas lugha cumhachd. Tha goil dìreach na dh'fheumas tu de dh'uisge a' caomhnadh cumhachd.
-  Smaoinich mu ghoireasan cumhachd-èifeachdach a cheannach nuair a gheibh thu feadhainn ùra.
-  Geàrr sìos air cleachdadh ceimigean san dachaigh le stuthan glanaidh agus fùdaran nighe bith-chnàmhach agus àrainneachd-chàirdeil.
-  Cleachd barrachd stuthan ath-chuairtichte agus àrainneachd-chàirdeil san dachaigh.



- ✎ Use more recycled and environmentally friendly products in the home.

In the Garden and the Croft

- ✎ Plant native species such as hazel and rowan that will provide food and shelter for animals and insects.
- ✎ Erect a bird box in your garden.
- ✎ Reduce the use of herbicides and pesticides and look into ways of controlling pests and weeds naturally.
- ✎ Consider buying alternatives to peat compost as this natural resource is under threat.
- ✎ Encourage your garden centre or DIY store to supply materials needed for biodiversity-friendly gardening such as alternatives to peat-based compost.
- ✎ Create a wildflower lawn by leaving an area of your lawn uncut until the end of the summer to allow plants to flower and set seed. This will attract insects such as bumblebees.
- ✎ Consider growing your own produce.
- ✎ Compost your garden waste such as weeds and grass cuttings.
- ✎ Find out about the different animal, bird and insect species that visit your garden.
- ✎ Find out about your local environment – the different habitats and species in and around your school and home.

- ✎ Use seaweed in the garden and on the croft instead of chemical fertiliser.

At Work

- ✎ Try to use your car less, especially for short distances - walk or cycle instead. This will cut down on pollution from vehicles and it is healthier.
- ✎ Consider car sharing or using public transport more often.
- ✎ Encourage recycling and energy efficiency.
- ✎ Plant wildflowers and native tree species in your office grounds or around car parks. These areas create an ideal environment for many insects, birds and other species.

At School and In Your Community

- ✎ With your school or local community create wildlife areas in public areas.
- ✎ Encourage recycling and energy efficiency.
- ✎ Look at developing a community compost scheme.
- ✎ Join a local community environmental action group or set one up.
- ✎ Take part in local or national surveys of plants or animals around your area or in your garden such as the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Breeding Bird survey and the RSPB's Garden Bird survey.

- ✎ Get involved in local conservation projects or work run by organisations like RSPB.

- ✎ If you are a parent or interested in education, encourage your local school to carry out biodiversity projects.
- ✎ Shop locally and support local businesses.
- ✎ Encourage your local golf course to take part in the Scottish Golf Course Wildlife Initiative.
- ✎ Find out about your local environment - the different habitats and species in and around your school and home.





Opposite left: Consider growing your own produce and compost your household and garden waste.

Opposite right: Tree planting project at Carinish, North Uist.

Left: There are now recycling skips for collecting aluminium and steel cans, plastic bottles and glass throughout the Western Isles.

Mu choinneimh clì: Smaoinich mu bhith a' fas do stuth fhèin agus dèan todhar ded sgudal-taighe agus gàrraidh.

Mu choinneimh deas: A' cur chraobhan aig Càirinis, Uibhist a Tuath.

Clì: Tha cairtean ath-chuairteachaidh airson canastairan almain agus stàilinn, botail phlastaig agus glainne a-nis air feadh nan Eilean Siar.

Sa Ghàrradh agus air a' chroit

- ✎ Cuir craobhan gnèitheach leithid calltainn agus caorann a bheir biadh agus fasgadh do bheathaichean agus fridean.
- ✎ Cuir suas bogsa-eun sa ghàrradh agad.
- ✎ Geàrr sìos air cleachdadh puinnsean-lusan agus puinnsean-bhiastagan agus rannsaich dòighean air smachd a chumail air plàighean agus luibhean ann an dòigh nàdarra.
- ✎ Smaoinich mu nithean eile a cheannach an àite todhar air a dhèanamh le mòine oir tha an stòras nàdarra seo ann an cunnart.
- ✎ Misnich an t-ionad gàirnealaireachd no stòr DIY agad a bhith a' reic stuthan a dh'fheumar airson gàirnealaireachd a tha càirdeil do bhith-iomadachd leithid nithean a chur an àite todhar air a dhèanamh le mòine.
- ✎ Cruthaich pìos glasaich le flùraichean fiadhaich le bhith a' fàgail pàirt den ghlasach agad fhàgail gun a ghearradh gu deireadh an t-samhraidh gus am faigh lusan air a thighinn fo bhlàth agus siol a chur. Tarraingidh seo fridean leithid seilleanan-mòra.
- ✎ Smaoinich mu bhith a' cur do stuth fhèin air fàs.
- ✎ Dèan todhar den sgudal gàrraidh

agad leithid luibhean agus feur geàrrte.

- ✎ Faigh a-mach mu na diofar ghnèithean bheathaichean, eòin agus fridean a bhios a' tadhal sa ghàrradh agad.
- ✎ cleachd feamainn air a' ghàrradh agus a' chroit an àite todhar gallda.

San Àite-obrach

- ✎ Feuch gun an càr a chleachdadh cho tric, gu h-àraidh airson astaran goirid - an àite sin bi a' dol air chois no air baidhsagal. Gearraidh seo sìos air truailleadh bho charbadan agus tha e nas fheàrr dhut.
- ✎ Smaoinich mu dhaoine a bhith a' cleachdadh an aon chàr no barrachd feum de chòmhdhail phoblach.
- ✎ Misnich ath-chuairteachadh agus cumhachd-èifeachdas.
- ✎ Cuir flùraichean fiadhaich agus craobhan gnèitheasach ann an gàrradh na h-oifis agad no timcheall air pàircean-chàraichean. Tha na ceàrnaidhean sin a' cruthachadh sàr àrainneachd airson iomadh frìde, eun agus gnè eile.

San Sgoil agus sa Choimhearsnachd

- ✎ Còmhla ris an sgoil agad no a' choimhearsnachd ionadail dèan ceàrnaidhean fiadh-bheatha ann an àiteachan poblach.

- ✎ Misnich ath-chuairteachadh agus cumhachd-èifeachdas.
- ✎ Coimhead ri bhith a' cur ri chèile sgeama todhar coimhearsnachd.
- ✎ Bi nad bhall de bhuidheann ionadail airson obair àrainneachd san sgìre no tòisich fear.
- ✎ Com-pàirtich ann an sgrùdaidhean ionadail no nàiseanta air lusan no beathaichean timcheall air an sgìre agad no sa ghàrradh agad leithid sgrùdadh Eòin Briodaidh Urras Eun-eòlas Bhreatainn (BTO) agus sgrùdadh Eòin Gàrraidh an RSPB.
- ✎ Com-pàirtich ann am pròiseactan glèidhteachais ionadail no obair air a ruith le buidhnean mar RSPB.
- ✎ Ma tha thu nad phàrant no ma tha ùidh agad ann am foghlam, misnich an sgoil ionadail agad pròiseactan bìth-iomadachd a dhèanamh.
- ✎ Ceannaich sna bùthan ionadail agus thoir taic do ghnòthachasan ionadail.
- ✎ Misnich an raon-goilf ionadail agad com-pàirteachadh ann an lomairt Fiadh-bheatha Raointean-goilf na h-Alba.
- ✎ Faigh a-mach mun àrainneachd ionadail - na h-àrainnean agus gnèithean eadar-dhealaichte taobh a-staigh agus timcheall air an sgoil agus an dachaigh.







5.1 Full list of Habitats

The opposite is the full list of habitats identified by the audit process in 2002.

Locally Important Habitats in the Western Isles

The following habitats are of local significance and were included on the advice of specialists.

-  Built up areas and gardens
-  Native woodland
-  Lews Castle grounds woodland
-  Dystrophic lochs

Above: Tidal rapids support a wide variety of marine plants and animals

Opposite: Saltmarsh at Northton, Harris

Os cionn: Tha iomadach sèorsa lus agus beathach mara rim faighean ann am bras-shruthan siuil-mara.

Mu choinneimh: Làthach-saillte aig Taobh Tuath, Na Hearradh

UK Priority and Broad Habitats occurring in the Western Isles	
Broad Habitat	Priority Habitat
Arable & horticultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereal fields and margins
Improved grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh
Neutral grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland meadows
Acid grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland dry acid grassland
Dwarf shrub heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland heathland • Upland heathland
Fen, marsh and swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple moor grass & rush pastures • Fens • Reedbeds
Bogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bog
Standing open water and canals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesotrophic lochs • Eutrophic standing waters
Montane subalpine/alpine	
Supra littoral rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime cliff and slopes
Supra littoral sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal sand dunes • Machair • Coastal vegetated shingle
Littoral sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seagrass beds (<i>Zostera noltii</i>) • Saltmarsh • Sheltered muddy gravels
Inshore rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidal rapids
Inshore sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maerl beds • Saline lagoons • Mud in deep water

5.1 Liosta iomlan de Àrainnean

'S e na leanas liosta iomlan nan àrainnean air an comharrachadh leis an obair sgrùdaidh ann an 2002.

Àrainnean le Cudrom Ionadail sna h-Eileanan Siar

Tha na h-àrainnean a leanas cudromach gu h-ionadail agus bha iad air an gabhail a-staigh air comhairle speisealaichean.

- ✎ Àrainnean togalaichte agus gàrraidhean
- ✎ Coilltean gnèitheasach
- ✎ Gàrraidhean Caisteal Leòdhais
- ✎ Lochan dystrophic

Prìomh Àrainnean agus Àrainnean Farsaing RA a tha sna h-Eileanan Siar	
Àrainn Farsaing	Prìomh Àrainn
Àiteach & tuathanas-gàrraidh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achaidhean arbhair agus oirean
Talamh-feòir leasaichte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riasg ionaltraidh oirthir & raon-tuile
Talamh-feòir neo-phàirteil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faichean air talamh ìosal
Talamh-feòir searbhagach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talamh-feòir searbhagach tioram air talamh ìosal
Monadh meanbh phreas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monadh air talamh ìosal • Monadh air talamh àrd
Fèithean, làthach agus boglaichean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ionaltiradh fianach & luachair • Fèithean • Leapannan cuilc
Boglaichean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talamh mòintich
Uisge fosgailt neo-ghluasadach agus canàlan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lochan mesotrophic • Uisge neo-ghluasadach eutrophic
Montane fo-ailpeach/ailpeach	
Creag os cionn cladaich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creag agus leacan mara
Grùide os cionn cladaich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mealbhain cladaich • Machair • Mol cladaich feurach
Grùide cladaich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leapannan bilearach mion (<i>Zostera noltii</i>) • Làthach shaille • Grinnealan eabarach fasgach
Creag Staigh-thìreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bras-shruthan siùil-mara
Grùide staigh-thìreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leapannan maerl • Lagùnan saillte • Eabar ann an uisge domhain



5.2 Full list of Species occurring in the Western Isles

The following is the full list of species identified by the audit process in 2002.

UK PRIORITY SPECIES occurring in the Western Isles

Group	Scientific name	Common Name
VERTEBRATES		
Mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
Mammal	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> & <i>P. pygmaeus</i>	Pipistrelle bat
Mammal	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour porpoise
Mammal	<i>Balaena glacialis</i>	Northern right whale
Mammal	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale
Mammal	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale
Mammal	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale
Mammal	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale
Mammal	<i>Megaptera novaeangliea</i>	Humpback whale
Mammal	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-nosed dolphin
Mammal	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin
Mammal	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	White-beaked dolphin
Mammal	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Atlantic white-sided dolphin
Mammal	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin
Mammal	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin
Mammal	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Northern Bottlenose whale
Mammal	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale
Mammal	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale
Mammal	<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale
Mammal	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale
Mammal	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale
Mammal	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (<i>P. catodon</i>)	Sperm-whale
Bird	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
Bird	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked phalarope
Bird	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
Bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song thrush
Bird	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet
Bird	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed bunting
Bird	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn bunting
Reptile	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle
Reptile	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle
Reptile	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley turtle
Fish	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark
Fish	<i>Raja batis</i>	Common skate
Fish	Commercial marine fish stocks: cod, hake, herring, plaice, saithe, sole, whiting	
Fish	Deep water fish: <i>Brosme brosme</i> , <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i> , <i>Macrourus berglax</i> , <i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i> , <i>Lophius</i> spp., <i>Sebastes</i> spp., <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> , <i>Molva dypterygia</i> , <i>M. molva</i> , <i>Raja hyperborea</i> , <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	

5.2 Liosta iomlan de Ghnèithean a tha sna h-Eileanan Siar

'S e na leanas an liosta iomlan de ghnèithean air an comharrachadh leis an obair sgrùdaidh ann an 2002.

PRÌOMH GHNÈITHEAN a tha sna h-Eileanan Siar

Buidheann	Ainm Saidheansail	Ainm Cumanta
NEO-DHRUIM-ALTACHAIN		
Mamal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Dòbhran/Biast dhubbh
Mamal	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> & <i>P. pygmaeus</i>	Ialtag piopastrail
Mamal	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Pèileag
Mamal	<i>Balaena glacialis</i>	Muc-mhara Cheart a Tuath
Mamal	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Muc-mhara Minke
Mamal	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Muc-mhara Sei
Mamal	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Muc-mhara ghorm
Mamal	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Muc-mhara iteach
Mamal	<i>Megaptera novaeangliea</i>	Muc-mhara chrotach
Mamal	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Leumadair Gob goirid
Mamal	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Leumadair Risso
Mamal	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	Leumadair Gob geal
Mamal	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Leumadair slios geal a' Chuain Shìair
Mamal	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Leumadair
Mamal	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Leumadair stiallach
Mamal	<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Muc-mhara Gob goirid a tuath
Mamal	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Muc-mhara ghobach Cuvier
Mamal	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Muc-mhara ghobach Sowerby
Mamal	<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	Muc-mhara ghobach True
Mamal	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Muc-mhara Orca
Mamal	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Muc-mhara pileaf fad-iteach
Mamal	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (<i>P. catodon</i>)	Muc-mhara Shiolach
Eun	<i>Crex crex</i>	Traon
Eun	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Isean-dearg
Eun	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Uiseag/Topag
Eun	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Smeòrach
Eun	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Gealag-lìn
Eun	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Gealag-lòin
Eun	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Gealag-bhuachair
Pèist	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Turtar Leatherback
Pèist	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Turtar Loggerhead
Pèist	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Turtar Kemp's ridley
Iasg	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Cearban
Iasg	<i>Raja batis</i>	Sgait
Iasg	Stocan èisg mara malairteach: <i>tros</i> , <i>falmair</i> , <i>sgadan</i> , <i>leòbag-mhòr</i> , <i>saoithean</i> , <i>leòbag</i> , <i>caoiteag</i>	

INVERTEBRATES		
Mollusc	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Freshwater pearl mussel
Beetle	<i>Ceutorhynchus insularis</i>	A weevil
Beetle	<i>Protapion ryei</i>	A weevil
Moth	<i>Xestia alpicola</i>	Northern dart
Bee	<i>Bombus distinguendus</i>	Great yellow bumblebee
Bee	<i>Colletes floralis</i>	Northern Colletes bee
VASCULAR PLANTS & STONEWORTS		
Vascular plant	<i>Cochlearia scotica</i>	Scottish scurvygrass
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia campbelliae</i>	Eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia heslop-harrisonii</i>	Eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia marshallii</i>	Eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia rotundifolia</i>	Eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Dwarf Juniper
Vascular plant	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Marsh clubmoss
Vascular plant	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad
Vascular plant	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
Vascular plant	<i>Potamogeton rutilus</i>	Shetland pondweed
Vascular plant	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Irish lady's tresses
Stonewort	<i>Chara baltica</i>	Baltic stonewort
Stonewort	<i>Chara canescens</i>	Bearded stonewort
Stonewort	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	Foxtail stonewort
Stonewort	<i>Chara muscosa</i>	Mossy stonewort
Stonewort	<i>Tolypella nidifica</i>	Birds's nest stonewort
LOWER PLANTS		
Moss	<i>Campylopus setifolius</i>	Silky swan-neck Moss
Fungi	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	Pink meadow cap

Iasg

Iasg uisge domhain: *Brosme brosme*, *Coryphaenoides rupestris*, *Macrourus berglax*, *Hoplostethus atlanticus*, *Lophius* spp., *Sebastes* spp., *Merluccius merluccius*, *Molva dypterygia*, *Molva*, *Raja hyperborea*, *Reinhardtius hippogalloides***NEO-DHRUIM-ALTACHAIN**

Maorach	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Slige-mhadaidh neamhnaid
Daolag	<i>Ceutorhynchus insularis</i>	Leòmann
Buidheann	<i>Ainm Saidheansail</i>	Ainm Cumanta
Daolag	<i>Protapion ryei</i>	reudan
Leòmann	<i>Xestia alpicola</i>	Leomann a tuath
Seillean	<i>Bombus distinguendus</i>	Seillean-mòr
Seillean	<i>Colletes floralis</i>	Seillean Colletes a tuath

LUSAN FÈITHEACH AGUS LUSAN CLOICHE

Lus fèitheach	<i>Cochlearia scotica</i>	Carran Albannach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Euphrasia campbelliae</i>	Lus nan leac
Lus fèitheach	<i>Euphrasia heslop-harrisonii</i>	Lus nan leac
Lus fèitheach	<i>Euphrasia marshallii</i>	Lus nan leac
Lus fèitheach	<i>Euphrasia rotundifolia</i>	Lus nan leac
Lus fèitheach	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Meanbh-aiteann
Lus fèitheach	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Garbhag làna
Lus fèitheach	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Aibhneag
Lus fèitheach	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Feur a' phiobair
Lus fèitheach	<i>Potamogeton rutilus</i>	Liobhag ruadh
Lus fèitheach	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Mogairlean bachlach bàn
Lus na cloiche	<i>Chara baltica</i>	Lus na cloiche Baltaiceach
Lus na cloiche	<i>Chara canescens</i>	Lus na cloiche feusagach
Lus na cloiche	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	Lus na cloiche earball-shionnaich
Lus na cloiche	<i>Chara muscosa</i>	Lus na cloiche còinneach
Lus na cloiche	<i>Tolypella nidifica</i>	Lus na cloiche nead an eòin

LUSAN ÌOCHDRACH AGUS FUNGAIS

Còinnich	<i>Campylopus setifolius</i>	Còinneach sìoda swan-neck
Fungais	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	PinBalgan-buarach pinc

UK SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN occurring in the Western Isles

Group	Scientific name	Common Name
VERTEBRATES		
Mammal	<i>Cervus elaphus scoticus</i>	Red Deer
Mammal	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	Mountain hare
Mammal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common seal
Mammal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey seal
Bird	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher
Bird	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red throated diver
Bird	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black throated diver
Bird	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great northern diver
Bird	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian grebe
Bird	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Storm petrel
Bird	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's storm petrel
Bird	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet
Bird	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant
Bird	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan
Bird	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland white-fronted goose
Bird	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag goose (Scottish)
Bird	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
Bird	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck
Bird	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon
Bird	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail
Bird	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveller
Bird	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eider
Bird	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine
Bird	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed plover
Bird	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden plover
Bird	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey plover
Bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing
Bird	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
Bird	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple sandpiper
Bird	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
Bird	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit
Bird	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank
Bird	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
Bird	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank
Bird	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic skua
Bird	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern
Bird	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern
Bird	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little tern
Bird	<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill
Bird	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl
Bird	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper
Bird	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite

GNÈITHEAN AN RA LE CUDROM GLÈIDHTEACHAIS
a tha sna h-Eileanan Siar

Buidheann	Ainm Saidheansail	Ainm Cumanta
NEO-DHRUIM-ALTACHAIN		
Mamal	<i>Cervus elaphus scoticus</i>	Fiadh
Mamal	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	Gèarr
Mamal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Ròn
Mamal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Ròn mòr
Eun	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Breacan-glas
Eun	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Learga-mhòr
Eun	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Learga-dhubh
Eun	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Bun a' bhuachaille
Eun	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Gòbhlachan
Eun	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Annlag-mhara/Pàraig
Eun	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Gòbhlàn-mara
Eun	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Sùlair
Eun	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Sgarbh
Eun	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Eala
Eun	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Gèadh-bhlàr
Eun	<i>Anser anser</i>	Gèadh glas
Eun	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Cathan/Giùran
Eun	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Crà-ghèadh
Eun	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Glas-lach
Eun	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Lach-stiùireach
Eun	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Lach a' ghuib leathainn
Eun	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Lach Lochlannach
Eun	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Mèirneal
Eun	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Seabhag
Eun	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Trilleachan-tràghad
Eun	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Feadag
Eun	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Feadag-ghlas
Eun	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Currag
Eun	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Gràilleag/Trilleachan-glas
Eun	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Luatharan-gorm
Eun	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Gille-feadaig
Eun	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Cearra-ghob-mòr
Eun	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Cam-ghlas
Eun	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Eun-Bealltainn
Eun	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Deoch-bhuidhe
Eun	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Fasgadair
Eun	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Steàrnag chumanta/ Steàrnag
Eun	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Steàrnag Artaiceach/ Steàrnag
Eun	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Steàrnag-bheag
Eun	<i>Alca torda</i>	Coltraiche
Eun	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Comhachag chluasach

Bird	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow bunting
Reptile	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon
Fish	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Arctic charr

INVERTEBRATES

Beetle	<i>Thanatophilus dispar</i>	A carrion beetle
Moth	<i>Lycia zonaria</i>	Belted beauty
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Common hawkler
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Ishnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed damselfly
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted chaser
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large red damselfly
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Sympetrum scoticum</i>	Black darter
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Sympetrum nigrescens</i>	Highland darter
Dragonfly/Damselfly	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common darter
Butterfly	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Large heath

VASCULAR PLANTS

Vascular plant	<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>	Lapland marsh-orchid
Vascular plant	<i>Potamogeton epiphydrus</i>	Leafy Pondweed
Vascular plant	<i>Ranunculus reptans</i>	Slender creeping spearwort

LOWER PLANTS & FUNGI

Moss	<i>Bryum dixonii</i>	A moss
Liverwort	<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	Liverwort
Fungi	<i>Geoglossum elongatum</i>	An earth tongue
Fungi	<i>Geoglossum simile</i>	An earth tongue
Fungi	<i>Geoglossum starbackii</i>	An earth tongue
Fungi	<i>Microglossum atropurpureum</i>	An earth tongue
Fungi	<i>Puccinia eriophori</i>	A rust
Fungi	<i>Collybia acervata</i>	A fungus
Fungi	<i>Entoloma bloxamii (madidum)</i>	A fungus
Fungi	<i>Leccinum salicola</i>	A bolete
Lichen	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>Mammillata</i>	A lichen

Eun	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Gobha-uisge
Eun	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite Gealan-beinne
Eun	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Gealag an t-sneachda
Pèist	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Nathair-challtainn/Sleathag
Iasg	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Bradán
Iasg	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Tarragan Artaiceach

NEO-DHRUIM-ALTACHAIN

Daolag	<i>Thanatophilus dispar</i>	Daolag mhòr
Leòmann	<i>Lycia zonaria</i>	Leoman stiallach
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Tarbhan
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Tarbhan gorm cumanta
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Ishnura elegans</i>	Tarbhan an earbail ghluim
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Tarbhan breacach
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Tarbhan mòr dearg
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Sympetrum scoticum</i>	Tarbhan dubh
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Sympetrum nigrescens</i>	Tarbhan Gàidhealach
Tarbh-nathrach	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Tarbhan cumanta
Dealán-dè	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Dealbhan mòr an fhraoich

LUSAN SEÒMRACH

Lus fèitheach	<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>	Mogairlean
Lus fèitheach	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Liobhag
Lus fèitheach	<i>Ranunculus reptans</i>	Glaisleun èalaidheach

LUSAN ÌOCHDRACH AGUS FUNGAIS

Còinneach	<i>Bryum dixonii</i>	coinneach
Adha-lus	<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	Adha-lus
Fungais	<i>Geoglossum elongatum</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Geoglossum simile</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Geoglossum starbackii</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Microglossum atropurpureum</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Puccinia eriophori</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Collybia acervata</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Entoloma bloxamii (madidum)</i>	fungais
Fungais	<i>Leccinum salicola</i>	fungais bholetus
Crotal	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>Mammillata</i>	crotal

LOCALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES in the Western Isles

Group	Scientific name	Common Name
VERTEBRATES		
Bird	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar
Bird	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx shearwater
Bird	<i>Phalacrocorax phalacrocorax</i>	Shag
Bird	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute swan
Bird	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall
Bird	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal
Bird	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted duck
Bird	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted merganser
Bird	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed duck
Bird	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen harrier
Bird	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed eagle
Bird	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle
Bird	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water rail
Bird	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted crane
Bird	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher
Bird	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe
Bird	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone
Bird	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great skua
Bird	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great black-backed gull
Bird	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake
Bird	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Guillemot
Bird	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black guillemot
Bird	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Puffin
Bird	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
Bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
INVERTEBRATES		
Butterfly	<i>Argynnis agalaja</i>	Dark-green fritillary
VASCULAR PLANTS		
Vascular plant	<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Bugle
Vascular plant	<i>Atriplex praecox</i>	Early orache
Vascular plant	<i>Carex maritima</i>	Curved sedge
Vascular plant	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	Cowbane
Vascular plant	<i>Dactylorhiza comosa</i> subsp. <i>Scotica</i>	Western marsh-orchid subspecies
Vascular plant	<i>Equisetum x mildeanum</i>	A hybrid horsetail
Vascular plant	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	Variiegated horsetail
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia foulaensis</i>	Eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Euphrasia frigida</i>	Eyebright
Vascular plant	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> subsp. <i>septentrionalis</i>	Autumn Gentian subspecies
Vascular plant	<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Holygrass
Vascular plant	<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	Bog Orchid
Vascular plant	<i>Hieracium scarpicum</i>	Hawkweed microspecies
Vascular plant	<i>Isoetes echinospora</i>	Spring quillwort

GNÈITHEAN LE CUDROM IONADAIL sna h-Eileanan Siar

Buidheann	Ainm Saidheansail	Ainm Cumanta
DRUIM-ALTACHAIN		
Eun	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmair/Eun-crom
Eun	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Fachach bàn
Eun	<i>Phalacrocorax phalacrocorax</i>	Sgarbh-an-sgumain
Eun	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Eala-bhàn
Eun	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Lach-ghlas
Eun	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Crann-lach
Eun	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Lach sgumanach
Eun	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Siolta dhearg
Eun	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Lach stiùireach
Eun	<i>Circus cyaeus</i>	Brèid air tòin/Clamhan nan cearc
Eun	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Iolair-mhara
Eun	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Iolair
Eun	<i>Rallus Aquaticus</i>	Snagan-allt
Eun	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Traon bhreac
Eun	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Gille-brìghde/Trilleachan
Eun	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Naosg
Eun	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Gobhlachan
Eun	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Fasgadair
Eun	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Farsbag
Eun	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Ruideag
Eun	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Eun dubh an sgradain
Eun	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Gearra-glas
Eun	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Fachach/Buthaid
Eun	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Dreathan-donn
Eun	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Donnag
NEO-DHRUIM-ALTACHAIN		
Dealan-dè	<i>Argynnis agalaja</i>	Fritilean dorch-uaine
LUSAN FÈITHEACH		
Lus fèitheach	<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Glasair-bheannach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Atriplex praecox</i>	Praiseach mhìn thràth
Lus fèitheach	<i>Carex maritima</i>	Seasg bheag dhubh-cheannach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	Fealladh bog
Lus fèitheach	<i>Dactylorhiza comosa subsp. Scotica</i>	Mogairlean Siar fo-ghnèith
Lus fèitheach	<i>Equisetum x mildeanum</i>	Earball-eich measgaichte
Lus fèitheach	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	Earball an eich chaoil
Lus fèitheach	<i>Euphrasia foulaensis</i>	Lus nan leac
Lus fèitheach	<i>Euphrasia frigida</i>	Lus nan leac
Lus fèitheach	<i>Gentianella amarella subsp. septentrionalis</i>	Lus a' chrùbain fo-ghnèith
Lus fèitheach	<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Feur Moire
Lus fèitheach	<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	Mogairlean
Lus fèitheach	<i>Hieracium scarpicum</i>	Lus na seabhag mion-ghnèith

Vascular plant	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic rush
Vascular plant	<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Thread rush
Vascular plant	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Oysterplant
Vascular plant	<i>Orobanche alba</i>	Thyme broomrape
Vascular plant	<i>Polygonum boreale</i>	Northern knotgrass
Vascular plant	<i>Potamogeton x billupsii</i>	A hybrid pondweed
Vascular plant	<i>Potamogeton coloratus</i>	Fen pondweed
Vascular plant	<i>Potamogeton filiformis</i>	Slender-leaved pondweed
Vascular plant	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	Spiral tasselweed
Vascular plant	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>	Perennial glasswort
Vascular plant	<i>Zostera marina & Z. angustifolia</i>	Eelgrass

LOWER PLANTS

Moss	<i>Campylopus shawii</i>	Oceanic moss
Moss	<i>Glyphomitrium daviesii</i>	Oceanic moss
Moss	<i>Myurium hochstetteri</i>	Oceanic moss
Moss	<i>Sanionia orthothecoides</i>	Northern oceanic moss
Lichen	<i>Lecanora straminea</i>	A lichen
Lichen	<i>Multiclavula vernalis</i>	A lichen

Lus fèitheach	<i>Isoetes echinospora</i>	Luibh cleite an Earraich
Lus fèitheach	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Luachair Bhaltach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Luachair shnàthach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Tiodhlac na mara
Lus fèitheach	<i>Orobanche alba</i>	Siorralach/Mùchag-dhearg
Lus fèitheach	<i>Polygonum boreale</i>	Glùineach thuathach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Potamogeton x billupsii</i>	Liobhag
Lus fèitheach	<i>Potamogeton coloratus</i>	Liobhag rèisg
Lus fèitheach	<i>Potamogeton filiformis</i>	Liobhag chaol
Lus fèitheach	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	Snàth-lus camagach
Lus fèitheach	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>	Lus na Glainne
Lus fèitheach	<i>Zostera marina & Z. angustifolia</i>	Mileanach/Bilearach

LUSAN ÌOCHDRACH

Còinneach	<i>Campylopus shawii</i>	Còinneach
Còinneach	<i>Glyphomitrium daviesii</i>	Còinneach
Còinneach	<i>Myurium hochstetteri</i>	Còinneach
Còinneach	<i>Sanionia orthothecoides</i>	Còinneach
Crotal	<i>Lecanora straminea</i>	Crotal
Crotal	<i>Multiclavula vernalis</i>	Crotal



Above: Aerial view of
west coast of North Uist.
Left: Primroses



Os cionn: Sealladh bhon
adhar de thaobh siar
Uibhist a Tuath.
Left: Sobhragan



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