

Phalaropus lobatus (Red-necked Phalarope)

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1. Status of the habitat / species

Please give your most accurate assessment of the status of your species or habitat for the UK and for each country. Leave the row blank where the species or habitat does not occur in that country.

	Amount:	Units:	Year:	Accuracy:	Reference for data:
UK	28	Displaying males ▼	2002	Partial or sample survey ▼	RSPB Red-necked phalarope ends monitoring report
E		▼		▼	
NI		▼		▼	
S	28	Displaying males ▼	2002	Partial or sample survey ▼	RSPB Red-necked phalarope ends monitoring report
W		▼		▼	

2. Trend in Biological Status

Please give your best estimate of the current trend for your species or habitat for the UK, and each appropriate country, using the following categories. Please give an estimate unless there is absolutely no information on which to assess status.

	Trend:	Accuracy:	Reference for data:
UK	Fluctuating / No clear trend	Partial or sample survey	RSPB red necked phalarope ends monitoring reports and site management plans
E			
NI			
S	Fluctuating / No clear trend	Partial or sample survey	RSPB red necked phalarope ends monitoring reports and site management plans
W			

3. Status of knowledge

To what extent is our scientific knowledge of the habitat / species (e.g research information, autecological knowledge, knowledge for effective re-introduction or habitat restoration/re-creation) sufficient to deliver the plan targets?

Please give an assessment for the UK overall but if there is significant difference in knowledge between different countries this should be noted.

Status of knowledge:	Know ledge sufficient to make some impact, but more research needed. ▼
Notes:	Management of breeding areas is needed to control: hydrology, grazing pressure, vegetation succession and egg collecting. How ever, there is still insufficient know ledge of the ecology of th species aw ay from UK breeding sites.

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4. Progress on targets

Each of the revised targets from the 2001 Targets Review is listed below.

For each one please give a qualitative assessment of progress for the UK and each country. You can also enter quantitative information on progress by entering data in each of the target boxes and entering the current amount in the amount box. For more information see Help.

T1: In the short term, maintain the red-necked phalarope as a breeding species in the UK, with at least 35-40 breeding males at 10 sites.

Target start date:	1998
Target end date:	ongoing
Target units:	Sites/ Populations ▼

	Progress	Target	Current	Accuracy	Monitoring
UK	Some progress (behind schedule) ▼	10	15	Partial or sample survey ▼	Under active development ▼
E	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
NI	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
S	Some progress (behind schedule) ▼	10	15	Partial or sample survey ▼	Under active development ▼
W	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼

T2: By 2003, increase the north Shetland breeding population to 55-60 breeding males at 16 sites on Fetlar and Unst.

Target start date:
Target end date:
Target units:

	Progress	Target	Current	Accuracy	Monitoring
UK	<input type="text" value="Some progress (behind schedule)"/>	<input type="text" value="16"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="Partial or sample survey"/>	<input type="text" value="Under active development"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
NI	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
S	<input type="text" value="Some progress (behind schedule)"/>	<input type="text" value="16"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="Partial or sample survey"/>	<input type="text" value="Under active development"/>
W	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

T3: By 2005, increase the breeding population in the Hebrides to 10 breeding males on at least three sites.

Target start date:
Target end date:

Target units:

Sites/ Populations

	Progress	Target	Current	Accuracy	Monitoring
UK	Target exceeded (survey success)	3	7	Partial or sample survey	Under active development
E					
NI					
S	Target exceeded (survey success)	3	7	Partial or sample survey	Under active development
W					

T4: Enable range expansion to a number of previously occupied sites.

Target start date:

1998

Target end date:

ongoing

Target units:

Sites/ Populations

Progress	Target	Current	Accuracy	Monitoring
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UK	Some progress (behind schedule) ▼	25	14	Partial or sample survey ▼	Under active development ▼
E	▼			▼	▼
NI	▼			▼	▼
S	Some progress (behind schedule) ▼	25	14	Partial or sample survey ▼	Under active development ▼
W	▼			▼	▼

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5. Current factors affecting the habitat

When your plan was published the factors (threats) that were thought to be causing loss or decline were listed (in section 2). Re-assessing the current situation may help prioritise actions for your species or habitat. In addition, this enables identification of the main threats to biodiversity across all plans. It is useful to assess whether the importance of different factors is changing and whether there are new issues emerging.

The threat section from the original plan is duplicated below, and a first attempt at categorising the threats has been made. Please confirm that you agree with the categorisation of the original threats identified in the plan (by deleting any wrongly categorised threats and adding the correct category). Please also add to the list any significant threats that have emerged recently, being mindful of environmental issues that have increased in profile or been recognised since plan publication (e.g. climate change). Once you are happy that the list contains all the threats identified in the published plan together with any new ones, please rank them in order of severity (1= highest threat). If the situation has changed and one of the published threats is no longer significant, please leave this in the list but give this rank = 0.

Current factors affecting the habitat from the original publication:

- 2.1 Succession of vegetation within breeding mires resulting in loss of open water. Cessation of grazing may also have contributed to this.
- 2.2 Changes in water levels and drainage of pool systems, particularly in the Hebrides and Mainland Shetland.
- 2.3 Eutrophication of pool systems through agricultural improvement is implicated in the Republic of Ireland. Similar changes may have affected some Scottish sites.
- 2.4 Predation may have contributed to the decline in Shetland.
- 2.5 The reasons for decline in Outer Hebrides are unclear; there still appears to be a number of suitable breeding sites on the Uists.

Keyworded factors:

To add factors click the add button, to delete factors check the delete box and then click the delete button.

Delete:	Rank:	Keyword:
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Changes in native species dynamics Predation
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Habitat loss / degradation - extraction/drainage Drainage (for agriculture)
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Habitat loss / degradation Natural succession
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Harvesting Collection - scientific/leisure
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Intrinsic Factors Low population density / size
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Pollution - freshwater Agricultural (nutrient enrichment)

6. Constraints (optional)

Select the three most significant constraints to achieving the targets of the plan, and indicate the order of priority (1-3 with 1 being the most significant constraint). Only include constraints that are acting as a real blockage to delivering the plan targets or leading to a substantial delay in their delivery. For each constraint, please indicate whether you feel that it is within the ability of the lead partner or steering group to resolve the constraint.

Constraint 1:	
Constraint keyword:	Country:
Species and habitat management Species population size decrease	<input type="checkbox"/> UK <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> NI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> W
Solution:	Solution type:
Population fluctuations appear to be being driven by factors away from the breeding sites, whilst this species is on passage or in its wintering quarters	
Able to resolve:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Constraint 2:	

Constraint keyword:	Country:
Policy, legislation and designation Poor legal protection for species	<input type="checkbox"/> UK <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> NI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S
	<input type="checkbox"/> W
Solution:	Solution type:
This species is a main target for egg-collectors. Stronger wildlife legislation is needed in Scotland as a greater deterrent. Selected	
Able to resolve:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Constraint 3:	
Constraint keyword:	Country:
Funding and incentives Agricultural schemes - changes needed to structure / payments	<input type="checkbox"/> UK <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> NI <input type="checkbox"/> S
	<input type="checkbox"/> W
Solution:	Solution type:

Where appropriate, agricultural schemes should be targeted at maintaining breeding sites in favourable condition. This is costly and involves grazing livestock in difficult conditions - unless given good incentives, most farmers/crofters would rather fence out livestock from suitable mires/wetlands and this leads to vegetative succession and a loss of favourable conditions for phalaropes

Able to resolve:

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7. Steering Group

Please list all organisations that are represented on the steering group for your species/habitat (include all organisations that have contributed either directly or by correspondence within the last 3 years). Where a steering group does not exist please leave this form blank.

To add organisations click the add button, to delete organisations check the delete box and then click the delete button.

Delete: Organisation:

Scottish Executive - Agriculture Division

Scottish Natural Heritage

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8. Other Groups/Organisations

Please list any additional groups/organisations that are actively involved in implementing your action plan. (This is to try to assess which groups are involved where there is no steering group and any additional contributors). If you do not have any other organisations involved, click [here](#).

To add organisations click the add button, to delete organisations check the delete box and then click the delete button.

9. Linkages to LBAPs

a) Which of the following most accurately describes your interaction with LBAPs, up to now?



b) If you have been in contact with LBAPs how was it initiated?



c) Irrespective of current contact, how important do you consider LBAP co-ordinated action will be in achieving the targets of the plan? Select from category:



d) If you consider LBAP action to be anything other than unimportant, which of the following forms of engagement do you think would be appropriate? (Note, you may tick more than one category.)

- Indirect contact (e.g. posting information on UKBAP website, sharing work programmes, meeting schedules, articles in Biodiversity News, newsletter)
- Provision of generic information on habitat and/or species (e.g. advice and guidance on habitat/species ecology and management)
- Direct provision of advice (e.g. proactive approach to LBAP, response to consultations from LBAPs, advice on LBAP target setting)
- Reciprocal attendance at meetings
- Development of collaborative projects

Other (please specify):

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10. Successes (optional)

Have there been key successes in the implementation of your plan that should be drawn to the attention of government, the wider BAP partnership, or the public? Please give a brief description (i.e. 2-3 sentences) of up to three successes and allocate a topic area to each of them:

Success 1:

Description:

Country:

Habitat restoration has proved successful on Shetland and in the Hebrides with birds returning to previously occupied sites, though in some cases only for 1 or 2 seasons. Once restored a site still needs ongoing management and this may be the problem.

UK E NI S W

Keyword:

Species and habitat management | Habitat quality improved

Success 2:

Description:

In Shetland a totally new site was created by pool creation, manipulating water levels and grazing in an area previously unsuitable. This site has been successful for 4 seasons.

Country:

UK E NI S W

Keyword:

Species and habitat management | Habitat creation / restoration - achieved

Success 3:

Description:	Country:
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Egg collectors have been caught with red-necked phalarope clutches and fined. Though larger fines and possibly custodial sentences would offer a better deterrent.</p> </div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UK <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> NI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> W
Keyword:	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Policy, legislation and designation Other </div>	

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Thankyou for answering the questions. You have not yet completed all of the questions. You can go back and answer the additional ones or edit the ones you have already answered whenever you want.

Sign-off:

When you have completed all of the questions that you are able to, you must sign off your reporting.

I agree that the steering group (if present) have agreed the information in this report and that the following contact point has also signed it off:

Contact point: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	email: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
Your name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	
Date: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	
