



Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Section 6 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Plan

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Pembrokeshire County Council



A. Cabinet Member for Environment & Welsh Language Biodiversity Champion Foreword

As Cabinet Member for Environment & Welsh Language I believe that, consistent with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, the implementation of this Plan will initiate the process of placing biodiversity as a natural and integral part of policy and decision making within Pembrokeshire County Council and will embed it in its plans, policies and projects and day-to-day activities. It is pleasing to see the strong links made between the Environment (Wales) Act and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, and importance now placed on the natural environment by this legislation.

In Pembrokeshire we are aware of our rich and varied nature rich areas, of the many benefits it provides for us, and we take seriously our responsibilities to conserve this irreplaceable resource.

Cllr Cris Tomos

B. Chief Executive

The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty set out in Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provides a clear direction for the protection of biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems which sustains us, which is to be welcomed. Whilst this presents challenges it also provides opportunities for the County Council to focus priority and resource to the enhancement of the varied, and in some cases unique, ecosystems within Pembrokeshire. I consider that this Plan sets out a realistic approach for what can be achieved in the initial term, and sets a framework that will continue to be developed. We have identified how we will collaborate with colleagues across the authority to develop our understanding of biodiversity, and ensure that we embed in all our business and project development processes actions to actively seek opportunities to maintain and enhance our natural environment, and promote ecosystem resilience.

Ian Westley

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1. Overview

Pembrokeshire County Councils' Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resilience Plan has been produced in response to the enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which requires that Public Authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.

A public authority, in complying with the Section 6 duty, must have regard to:

- a. The Section 7 list of habitats and species of principle importance for Wales
- b. The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) published by Natural Resources Wales (NRW)
- c. Any area statement which covers all or part of the area in which the authority exercises its functions, once these are produced.

Complying with the Section 6 duty will help Public Authorities subject to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to maximise their contributions to the well-being goals.

All major threats to biodiversity including over-exploitation, habitat loss and invasive species, can be addressed by living more sustainably within environmental limits.

Pembrokeshire County Council like other Local Authorities face continued financial pressure. It is essential that environmental initiatives are viewed holistically, embraced as an opportunity to improve County wide well-being and contribute where possible towards financial resilience.

What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity (biological diversity) is the variety of life on Earth. It includes all living plants and animals (including humans), their genetic diversity and the variation within and between ecosystems on which they depend. Biodiversity is everywhere: in gardens, fields, hedgerows, mountains, rivers and in the sea. A healthy biodiversity contributes valuable natural services including; ecosystem services such as climate stability and natural flood risk; biological resources including food and natural products; and social benefits impacting personal health, quality of life and well-being.

Image: Fishguard Bay



2. Pembrokeshire's Natural Resources

The natural environment of Pembrokeshire supports the huge variety of wildlife that lives here. Wildlife provides us with pleasure, inspiration and attractive communities.

Pembrokeshire's natural environment matters to us all - in many different ways. Agriculture and tourism are major employers in rural Pembrokeshire with the Haven being a focus for energy related industry.

Although it is not always obvious, biodiversity provides us with many of the things that sustain our lives, through a number of important services:

- Provisioning - providing food (wheat, fish, etc.), fuel (timber, coal), fresh water, medicine and textiles.
- Regulating - disposing of pollutants, controlling floods, absorbing carbon dioxide (greenhouse gases) and stopping erosion.
- Cultural – beautiful landscapes, a sense of place, recreation and tourism, inspiration and investigation from schoolchildren and students, citizen science projects and professionals.
- Supporting - maintaining soils and plant growth.

The landscape, geological and coastal nature of the County provides varied environments that in turn provide suitable habitats for a wide range of flora and fauna – ranging from the commonplace to the globally threatened.

There are a number of sites within Pembrokeshire that have been designated for their importance for nature conservation including local, national and international designations.

Image: Cleddau Rivers National Site Network (Special Area of Conservation) Haverfordwest



According to figures collected as part of the State of Nature Wales 2016 report, of the 5,000 species known to occur in Wales, 345 (7%) are at risk of extinction from Great Britain. Species in Wales are at risk of continued decline. Fifty conservation bodies have produced the findings to highlight the plight of nature across the country. It states that the net loss of biodiversity appears to be ongoing as a result of persistent, and in some cases, intensifying pressures.

Image: Seabirds on Skomer Island – a site with multiple designations



The State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire 2016 published by the then Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership (now Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership) assessed that 30% of the selected features were in decline, with a further 13% which could not be assessed due to paucity of data.

[Visit the Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership website for more information](#)

The Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Action Plan 2018 focuses on local action that meets the Objectives for habitats and species within the plan:

Summary of objectives and action themes:

NRAP Wales Objective 1

Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels.

NRAP Pembrokeshire Action Themes

1.1 Programme of education and awareness raising activities accessible to the public and including events, newsletters, social media and press releases.

1.2 Work with public bodies to embed biodiversity in decision making.

1.3 Work with the private sector to embed biodiversity in decision making.

1.4 Work with specialist interest groups to improve understanding of the conservation status and ecological role of specific features.

1.5 Work with communities and landowners to highlight conservation features in their area and encourage their consideration in site management.

NRAP Wales Objective 2

Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management.

NRAP Pembrokeshire Action Themes

2.1 Provide clear, publically accessible information on the species and habitats of importance in Pembrokeshire, identifying status, trend, threats and opportunities.

2.2 Assist partners in identifying, developing and delivering actions to safeguard species and habitats of importance in Pembrokeshire.

NRAP Wales Objective 3

Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation.

NRAP Pembrokeshire Action Themes

3.1 Assist partners in identifying, developing and delivering actions to increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation in Pembrokeshire.

NRAP Wales Objective 4

Tackle key pressures on species and habitats.

NRAP Pembrokeshire Action Themes

4.1 Work with site owners and site managers to reduce the fragmentation of habitats, setting individual actions in the broader, landscape scale context through initiatives

such as B-Lines, the Long Forest and the Reconnecting Welsh Dragons project and others as they arise.

4.2 Increase resilience of species, habitats and ecosystems to the effects of climate change through improving the condition, extent and ecological connectivity of our nature-rich areas.

4.3 Encourage the use of natural solutions such as reed beds, buffer strips and contour hedge planting to reduce diffuse pollution and soil erosion.

4.4 Encourage the development and adoption of voluntary codes of conduct to manage the use of our environment within sustainable limits.

4.5 Encourage collaborative projects to tackle INNS at appropriate scales such as river catchments.

NRAP Wales Objective 5

Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring.

NRAP Pembrokeshire Action Themes

5.1 Work with West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre to provide high quality data on the distribution of habitats and species and develop tools to use this data in order to identify and target conservation opportunities.

5.2 Support volunteer surveys by providing access to advice, training, equipment and signposting to citizen science initiatives.

NRAP Wales Objective 6

Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery.

NRAP Pembrokeshire Action Themes

6.1 Provide a strong local partnership to act as an interface between local delivery partners and Welsh Government / Natural Resources Wales.

3. The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 places an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty that applies to public bodies who exercise functions in relation to Wales. Biodiversity is placed as a "natural and integral part of policy and decision making" within public bodies in Wales. A new reporting duty enables public bodies to report on actions taken to improve biodiversity and to promote the resilience of ecosystems.

In practical terms this translates as actions taken to incorporate biodiversity measures into areas of projects, management, policy, strategies or initiatives.

Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires that all Public Authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.

See Appendix 1 for more detail.

4. Strategic Context

Nature Recovery Action Plan

The Welsh Government launched its own Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP), which sets out its commitment to biodiversity in Wales, the issues we need to address, and the objectives for action to show how in Wales, we can address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss. Specifically by:

- Putting nature at the heart of decision-making
- Increasing the resilience of our natural environment
- Taking specific action for habitats and species

It sets out how Wales will deliver the commitments of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the decline in our biodiversity by 2020 and then reverse that decline.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) puts in place a stronger, more coherent sustainable development framework for Wales through a set of seven well-being goals, a sustainable development principle, and a strong duty for all public bodies to carry out sustainable development, reflecting the need to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

Council Plans and Policies that link to Environment Act (Wales) 2016:

[The County of Pembrokeshire's Well-being Plan – published May 2018](#)

[Pembrokeshire County Council Corporate Plan](#)

How the action plan was developed

This first action plan has been developed by and for the Authority following a workshop with Directors, Heads of Service and colleagues in June 2017.

Those attending were asked to review the activities for which they are responsible, and identify which of these had the potential to impact on biodiversity.

Discussion was guided by the 6 objectives of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales (NRAP) which have been recognised to contribute to reversing the decline of biodiversity in Wales.

1. Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels.
2. Safeguard species and habitats of principle importance and improve their management.
3. Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation.
4. Tackle key pressures on species and habitats
5. Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring.
6. Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery.

Subsequent opportunities to address, through a change in working practice, the new Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience duty placed on PCC by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 were identified by each delivery service. This plan is a living document and is based on the draft WG frequently asked questions which are available at this time, the plan will be developed and reviewed going forwards in line with the guidance and reporting requirements.

Image: Pollinator planting in the urban environment Haverfordwest



Actions already being undertaken

- a. Planning Service promotes the environmental policies set out within the Local Development Plan and Supplementary Planning Guidance and considers biodiversity in all decision making.
- b. Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership – provides regular liaison between environmental organisations working in Pembrokeshire to achieve shared goals with an annual gathering.
- c. County roads grass verges managed with advice from Ecologist/Biodiversity Officer to Area Maintenance.
- d. Liaison with Area Maintenance Teams regarding creation of uncut areas and pollinator planting in public parks, cemeteries and other areas.
- e. Management and conservation of PCC woodlands.
- f. Green Infrastructure Projects e.g. Cleddau Reaches.
- g. Liaison with Area Maintenance Teams regarding protected species – e.g. roofing works/Ash Dieback, to maintain & enhance biodiversity.
- h. Habitat and species advice provided for developments on PCC owned land.
- i. Creation of habitat and wildlife areas in school grounds.
- j. Dedication and management of wildlife habitats as mitigation for development projects e.g. agreements made under S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).
- k. Supporting agri-environment schemes and woodland management schemes on PCC's County Farms and rural estate.
- l. Scolton Country Park & Withybush Woods – providing education, conservation and natural green space for the public.
- m. Discussions with Flood Defence and Shoreline Management Plan Team.
- n. Service Level Agreement with the local records centre – West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre.
- o. Participation and support for the Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation Regulatory Authorities Group (PMSACRAG) which works to protect and enhance the special qualities of the marine SAC. In addition, officer contribution to the Cardigan Bay SACRAG and the Carmarthen Bay & Estuaries European Marine Site Group.

- p. Participation and support for the Marine Protected Area Management Steering Group chaired by Welsh Government Marine & Fisheries.
- q. Support for the work of the Milford Haven Waterway Environmental Surveillance Group undertaking survey analysis and long term data samples within the Milford Haven Waterway.
- r. The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Pembrokeshire (2018-28) has been published and will look at opportunities for S6 Duty delivery as part of improvements or diversions of paths.

5. Actions to be undertaken

- 1. Undertake workshops with relevant Divisions and PCC Departments to generate a S6 Duty reporting process.
- 2. Directorates to incorporate the S6 Duty into the Forward Plan
- 3. Encourage early consultation with the Conservation Team regarding protected species/sites to ensure legislative compliance and to be consistent with our duty under the Environment Act 2016.
- 4. Keep under review the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire – Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership in response to evolving guidance and legislation.
- 5. The Planning Division will develop a consistent approach to ensuring that biodiversity is maintained and enhanced, and that ecosystem resilience is promoted as part of the planning system. This will be promoted through training and workshops for staff, and also for external partners – agents, developers and ecologists, e.g. lighting seminar joint event with PCNPA.
- 6. The Replacement Local Development Plan and subsequent Supplementary Planning Guidance will assess opportunities to enhance biodiversity and to incorporate evidence from the Green Infrastructure Plan for Pembrokeshire within the revised LDP2.
- 7. PCC to continue to support the delivery of enhancement to marine biodiversity in Pembrokeshire through Partnership working with:
Marine Special Area of Conservation Relevant Authority Groups x3 - Pembrokeshire Marine, Carmarthen Bay & Estuaries and Cardigan Bay;
Milford Haven Waterway Environmental Surveillance Group;
Welsh Government Marine & Fisheries – MPA Management Steering Group.
- 8. Verge Cutting of county roads - Continue to review and implement management policy, Ecologist to deliver tool box talk to contractors and make provision for late cut verges with reviews to the suite of current Roadside Verge Nature Reserves.

9. The Highway Asset Management Plan that is being developed will address the LA's responsibilities under this new Act. Highway Asset Management Plan as recommended by Well Managed Highways Code of Practice.
10. Integrated Network Maps are produced for the larger settlements in Pembrokeshire as a requirement of the Active Travel Wales Act 2013. Conservation Team consultation.
11. Safe Routes to Schools Projects will consult with the Conservation Team when they are developed by the Projects Team. An assessment of the likely impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, if any, will be assessed. These issues will then be addressed from the outset in terms of the design of the scheme.
12. Conservation Team will review the possible impact of the Narberth – Haverfordwest Sustrans cycle way on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience and comment on initial scoping report and feedback from initial walkover surveys (already completed by Consultants). Opportunities that the scheme could deliver for promoting ecosystem resilience and enhancing biodiversity will be explored.
13. Consideration of ecological issues and relevant surveys at the earliest opportunity in project/strategic planning across the Authority - In order to demonstrate that PCC is embedding biodiversity into its ways of thinking. This information will help to establish a preferred option for projects to inform mitigation and enhancement proposals.
14. Directorates to include specific reference to Environment (Wales) Act Duty and 'ecosystem resilience' within Service Plans.
15. Review of PCC Estate. Sites that are being retained – consideration of biodiversity assessments for these sites and identify both the biodiversity they support and the contribution that they make to ecosystem resilience. Review management of these sites as appropriate e.g. biodiversity rich/agri poor land retained in PCC management.
16. Flood Defence - Develop working methods that incorporate biodiversity issues. Develop procedures that will ensure that contractors carrying out works on site are aware of the site's biodiversity interest, of its biodiversity constraints and of the required method statement for the work being undertaken.
17. Review corporate S6 Duty training needs for members, officers and contractors and provide relevant support.
18. Ordinary Water Course Consent – Conservation Team consulted on applications.

19. Sustainable Drainage Systems – Conservation Team consulted on applications
20. Community Involvement and partnership working:
e.g. SWEPT Citizen Science Nitrate Project for Cleddau Estuary 2018-19
Green Infrastructure Project – developing Supplementary Planning Guidance
21. Land managed by Pembrokeshire County Council. Carry out biodiversity assessments of sites managed or controlled by PCC and include an assessment of the contribution these sites make to ecosystem resilience. In the light of these assessments and where appropriate develop management plans for these sites that will protect and enhance biodiversity and promote ecosystem resilience.
22. Pollinator enhancement through management and project delivery e.g. area maintenance pollinator seed mix/grass cutting regime.
23. Encourage education and behaviour change through engaging with Pembrokeshire Public Service Board and via the Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire.
24. Consider biodiversity gain through development of Net Carbon Neutral processes.

Image: Small Tortoiseshell butterfly



6. Appendices

Appendix 1: Policy and Legislative Context

Convention on Biological Diversity

The UK Government being a signatory to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Wales is committed to the vision of the CBD and the EU Biodiversity Strategy through the Nature Recovery Plan. [Further information: Nature recovery action plan GOV.WALES](#)

These goals are to be met with 20 targets, known as the Aichi targets, which are shown in Appendix 3 of [The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales](#)

The decision of the people of the UK to leave the European Union may result in a review of the UK position with reference to the EU strategy and Directives in due course.

[Environment \(Wales\) Act 2016](#)

[The Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#) recognises the importance that the Welsh Government places on our environment and biodiversity. It sets seven well-being Goals for the sustainable Wales we want:

1. a prosperous Wales
2. a resilient Wales
3. a healthier Wales
4. a more equal Wales
5. a Wales of cohesive communities
6. a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
7. a globally responsible Wales.

The 'Resilient Wales' goal envisages:

'A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).'

All public bodies in Wales will have to work towards this and all of the other goals as required under the Act and adopt the principles outlined in the Act.

In adopting fully the principle of sustainable development, the Act recognises the need to tackle long-term trends and the root causes of the strategic challenges we face, including for our biodiversity. It requires public bodies and authorities to consider the goals in all policies and strategies.

[Pembrokeshire's Public Services Board \(PSB\)](#) is a statutory strategic partnership established under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

[The State of Natural Resources Report 2016 \(SoNaRR\)](#) assesses the extent to which natural resources in Wales are being sustainably managed, and links the resilience of Welsh natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales.

The Environment (Wales) Act (2016) puts the ecosystem approach into statute through a set of principles. All public bodies subject to the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 must use these principles in designing and implementing projects and programmes of work.

Both the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) and the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) apply to both the terrestrial and marine environments. In addition to these, the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 implement the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), which aims to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status of our seas by 2020 by protecting the marine environment, preventing its decline, restoring it where practical and using marine resources sustainably.

MSFD provides the overarching framework for a number of other key Directives and legislation that are applicable to the marine environment. For example, the EC Habitats Directive, the EC Birds Directive, the EU Water Framework Directive, the Common Fisheries Policy and the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act.

An overview of the legislative framework can be found on the [Wales Biodiversity Partnership website](#).

Additional

[The Conservation of Habitats and Species \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#)

[The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended](#)

[The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010](#)

[Wales Marine Plan](#)

Appendix 2: Section 7 Species Known to Occur in Pembrokeshire (December 2019)

N.B. This is a list based upon species records for Pembrokeshire cross referenced to the S7 list. Absence of records does not necessarily indicate absence of the species in Pembrokeshire. [Click here for the full lists of species and habitats under S7 of the Environment \(Wales\) Act \(2016\).](#)

Taxon Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Alga (Marine)	<i>Anotrichium barbatum</i>	Bearded Red Seaweed
Alga (Marine)	<i>Cruoria cruoriaeformis</i>	Red Seaweed
Alga (Marine)	<i>Lithothamnion coralloides</i>	Maerl
Alga (Marine)	<i>Padina pavonica</i>	Peacock's Tail
Alga (Marine)	<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	Maerl
Amphibian	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad
Annelid	<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	Tentacled Lagoon-worm
Bird	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll
Bird	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler
Bird	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> subsp. <i>Arvensis</i>	Skylark
Bird	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose
Bird	<i>Anser albifrons</i> subsp. <i>flavirostris</i>	Greenland Greater White-fronted Goose
Bird	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
Bird	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern
Bird	<i>Branta bernicla</i> subsp. <i>bernicla</i>	Dark-bellied Brent Goose
Bird	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover
Bird	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
Bird	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
Bird	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch
Bird	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
Bird	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo
Bird	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan

Bird	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> subsp. <i>bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan
Bird	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
Bird	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting
Bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer
Bird	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting
Bird	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
Bird	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher
Bird	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Bird	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
Bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet
Bird	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	Twite
Bird	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler
Bird	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark
Bird	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
Bird	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
Bird	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
Bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew
Bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Bird	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
Bird	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge
Bird	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler
Bird	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover
Bird	<i>Poecile montana</i>	Willow Tit
Bird	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit
Bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
Bird	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater

Bird	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Chough
Bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
Bird	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
Bird	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove
Bird	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> subsp. <i>clarkei</i>	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> subsp. <i>clarkei</i>
Bird	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel
Bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing
Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Marsh Clubmoss
Cnidarian (marine)	<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	Pink Seafan
Cnidarian (marine)	<i>Haliclystus auricula</i>	Stalked Jellyfish
Cnidarian (marine)	<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>	Stalked Jellyfish
Conifer	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
Crustacean	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	White-clawed Freshwater Crayfish
Crustacean (marine)	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	Crayfish
Fern	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>	Sand-eel
Bony Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Herring
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Dipturus batis</i>	Common Skate

Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic Cod
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Geleorhinus galeus</i>	Tope Shark
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	Long-snouted Seahorse
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle Shark
Jawless Fish (Agnatha)	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	River Lamprey
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	Sea Monkfish
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	Whiting
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	European Hake
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Molva molva</i>	Ling
Jawless Fish (marine)	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Sea Lamprey
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Plaice
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue Shark
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Raja brachyura</i>	Blonde Ray
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Raja clavata</i>	Thornback Ray
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Raja undulata</i>	Undulate Ray
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Rostroraja alba</i>	White or Bottlenose Skate
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout

Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Mackerel
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Solea solea</i>	Sole
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Spiny Dogfish
Cartilagenous Fish (marine)	<i>Squatina squatina</i>	Angel Shark
Bony Fish (marine)	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	Scad (Horse Mackerel)
Flowering Plant	<i>Asparagus prostratus</i>	Wild Asparagus
Flowering Plant	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower
Flowering Plant	<i>Centaureum scilloides</i>	Perennial Centaury
Flowering Plant	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile
Flowering Plant	<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>	Yellow Centaury
Flowering Plant	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog Orchid
Flowering Plant	<i>Euphrasia officinalis subsp. anglica</i>	Small-flowered Sticky Eyebright
Flowering Plant	<i>Euphrasia officinalis subsp. pratensis</i>	Eyebright
Flowering Plant	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory
Flowering Plant	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle
Flowering Plant	<i>Galeopsis speciosa</i>	Large-flowered Hemp-nettle
Flowering Plant	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Early Gentian
Flowering Plant	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field Gentian

Flowering Plant	<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>	Dune Gentian
Flowering Plant	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
Flowering Plant	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Fen Orchid
Flowering Plant	<i>Luronium natans</i>	Floating Water-plantain
Flowering Plant	<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock
Flowering Plant	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm
Flowering Plant	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
Flowering Plant	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort
Flowering Plant	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly-orchid
Flowering Plant	<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i>	Three-lobed Crowfoot
Flowering Plant	<i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Shore Dock
Flowering Plant	<i>Salsola kali</i> subsp. <i>kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort
Flowering Plant	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly
Flowering Plant	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort
Flowering Plant	<i>Vicia orobus</i>	Wood Bitter-vetch
Flowering Plant	<i>Viola lactea</i>	Pale Dog-violet
Fungus	<i>Amanita friabilis</i>	Fragile Amanita
Fungus	<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i>	Violet Coral
Fungus	<i>Cotylidia pannosa</i>	Woolly Rosette

Fungus	<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	Big Blue Pinkgill
Fungus	<i>Geoglossum atropurpureum</i>	Dark-purple Earthtongue
Fungus	<i>Hydnellum conrescens</i>	Zoned Tooth
Fungus	<i>Hydnellum spongiosipes</i>	Velvet Tooth
Fungus	<i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i>	Date-Coloured Waxcap
Fungus	<i>Hypocreopsis rhododendri</i>	Hazel Gloves
Fungus	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	Earth Tongue
Insect - moth	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger
Insect - moth	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass
Insect - moth	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut
Insect - moth	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion
Insect - moth	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut
Insect - moth	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent
Insect - moth	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear Moth
Insect - moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth
Insect - moth	<i>Anania funebris</i>	White-spotted Sable
Insect - hymenopteran	<i>Andrena (Poliandrena) tarsata</i>	Tormentil Mining Bee
Insect - moth	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	Large Nutmeg
Insect - moth	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade
Insect - moth	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	Deep-brown Dart
Insect - moth	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger
Insect - butterfly	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	High Brown Fritillary
Insect - true fly (Diptera)	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Hornet Robberfly

Insect - moth	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	Sprawler
Insect - moth	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-barred Sallow
Insect - butterfly	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Pearl-bordered Fritillary
Insect - butterfly	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
Insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus</i> (<i>Megabombus</i>) <i>ruderatus</i>	Large Garden (Ruderal) Bumblebee
Insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus</i> (<i>Thoracobombus</i>) <i>humilis</i>	Brown-banded Carder-bee
Insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus</i> (<i>Thoracobombus</i>) <i>muscorum</i>	Moss Carder-bee
Insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus</i> (<i>Thoracobombus</i>) <i>ruderarius</i>	Red-shanked Carder-bee
Insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus</i> (<i>Thoracobombus</i>) <i>sylvarum</i>	Shrill Carder Bee
Insect - moth	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	Minor Shoulder-knot
Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<i>Carabus</i> (<i>Morphocarabus</i>) <i>monilis</i>	Necklace Ground Beetle
Insect - moth	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic
Insect - moth	<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's Minor
Insect - moth	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	Crescent
Insect - moth	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth
Insect - moth	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath
Insect - moth	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow
Insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Southern Damselfly

Insect - butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath
Insect - butterfly	Cupido minimus	Small Blue
Insect - moth	Dasypolia templi	Brindled Ochre
Insect - moth	Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot
Insect - moth	Diloba caeruleocephala	Figure of Eight
Insect - moth	Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix
Insect - moth	Ennomos erosaria	September Thorn
Insect - moth	Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn
Insect - moth	Ennomos quercinaria	August Thorn
Insect - moth	Epirrhoe galiata	Galium Carpet
Insect - butterfly	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper
Insect - hymenopteran	Eucera (Eucera) longicornis	Long-horned Bee
Insect - moth	Eugnorisma glareosa	Autumnal Rustic
Insect - moth	Eulithis mellinata	Spinach
Insect - butterfly	Euphydryas aurinia	Marsh Fritillary
Insect - moth	Euxoa nigricans	Garden Dart
Insect - moth	Euxoa tritici	White-line Dart
Insect - moth	Graphiphora augur	Double Dart
Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Harpalus (Cryptophonus) melancholicus	Harpalus (Cryptophonus) melancholicus
Insect - moth	Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald
Insect - moth	Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth
Insect - butterfly	Hipparchia semele	Grayling
Insect - moth	Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic

Insect - moth	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic
Insect - butterfly	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall
Insect - moth	<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot
Insect - true fly (Diptera)	<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	Southern Yellow Splinter
Insect - moth	<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor
Insect - moth	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty
Insect - moth	<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	V-moth
Insect - moth	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	Lackey
Insect - moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth
Insect - moth	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	Pretty Chalk Carpet
Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	Black Oil-beetle
Insect - moth	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade
Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	<i>Ochthebius (Hymenodes) poweri</i>	Rockface Beetle
Insect - moth	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique Carpet
Insect - moth	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker
Insect - moth	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Dark Spinach
Insect - moth	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet
Insect - butterfly	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue
Insect - butterfly	<i>Plebejus argus</i> subsp. <i>argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue
Insect - butterfly	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper
Insect - moth	<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	Argent & Sable
Insect - moth	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot
Insect - butterfly	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak

Insect - moth	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave
Insect - moth	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	Chalk Carpet
Insect - moth	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i> subsp. <i>cretata</i>	Chalk Carpet
Insect - moth	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar
Insect - moth	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine
Insect - moth	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine
Insect - moth	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous
Insect - butterfly	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Brown Hairstreak
Insect - moth	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge Rustic
Insect - moth	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic
Insect - moth	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-Vein
Insect - moth	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	Pale Eggar
Insect - moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
Insect - moth	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip
Insect - moth	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
Insect - moth	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath Rustic
Insect - moth	<i>Xestia castanea</i>	Neglected Rustic
Insect - moth	<i>Xylena exsoleta</i>	Sword-grass
Lichen	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>ciliaris</i>	Eagle's claws
Lichen	<i>Arthonia atlantica</i>	<i>Arthonia atlantica</i>
Lichen	<i>Bacidia incompta</i>	a lichen
Lichen	<i>Cladonia peziziformis</i>	a lichen
Lichen	<i>Collema fragile</i>	<i>Collema fragile</i>
Lichen	<i>Cryptolechia carneolutea</i>	<i>Cryptolechia carneolutea</i>

Lichen	Gyalecta flotovii	Gyalecta flotovii
Lichen	Gyalolechia fulgens	Gyalolechia fulgens
Lichen	Heterodermia leucomelos	Ciliate Strap-Lichen
Lichen	Lecania chlorotiza	Lecania chlorotiza
Lichen	Lecanora sublivescens	Lecanora sublivescens
Lichen	Megalospora tuberculosa	Megalospora tuberculosa
Lichen	Physcia tribacioides	Southern grey physcia
Lichen	Pyrenula nitida	Pyrenula nitida
Lichen	Ramonia chrysophaea	Ramonia chrysophaea
Lichen	Teloschistes flavicans	Golden hair-lichen
Lichen	Toninia sedifolia	Toninia sedifolia
Lichen	Usnea articulata	Usnea articulata
Lichen	Usnea florida	Usnea florida
Lichen	Varicellaria hemisphaerica	Varicellaria hemisphaerica
Lichen	Wadeana dendrographa	Wadeana dendrographa
Lichen	Zwackhia prosodea	Zwackhia prosodea
Lichen	Sticta sylvatica	Sticta sylvatica
Lichen	Sticta fuliginosa s. lat.	Sticta fuliginosa s. lat.
Lichen	Sticta limbata	Sticta limbata
Lichen	Sticta ciliata	Sticta ciliata
Lichen	Sticta canariensis	Sticta canariensis
Lichen	Lobaria virens	Lobaria virens
Lichen	Lobaria scrobiculata	Lobaria scrobiculata
Lichen	Lobaria amplissima	Lobaria amplissima
Lichen	Lobaria pulmonaria	Lungwort
Liverwort	Cephaloziella calyculata	Entire Threadwort

Liverwort	<i>Fossombronia fimbriata</i>	Fragile Frillwort
Liverwort	<i>Fossombronia foveolata</i>	Pitted Frillwort
Liverwort	<i>Pallavicinia lyellii</i>	Ribbonwort
Liverwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Petalwort
Mammal	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole
Mammal (marine)	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale
Mammal	<i>Barbastella</i>	Barbastelle Bat species
Mammal	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Western Barbastelle
Mammal	Chiroptera	Bats
Mammal (marine)	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin
Mammal	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog
Mammal (marine)	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned Pilot Whale
Mammal (marine)	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin
Mammal (marine)	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Atlantic white-sided dolphin
Mammal (marine)	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	White-beaked dolphin
Mammal	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare
Mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter
Mammal (marine)	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale
Mammal	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Harvest Mouse
Mammal	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel Dormouse
Mammal	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Polecat
Mammal	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat

Mammal	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat
Mammal (marine)	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale
Mammal (marine)	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise
Mammal	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle
Mammal	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle
Mammal	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat
Mammal	<i>Rhinolophus</i>	Horseshoe Bat species
Mammal	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat
Mammal	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat
Mammal	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Eurasian Red Squirrel
Mammal (marine)	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin
Mammal (marine)	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier`s beaked whale
Mollusc (marine)	<i>Arctica islandica</i>	Icelandic cyprine
Mollusc (marine)	<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	Fan mussel
Mollusc	<i>Margaritifera (Margaritifera) margaritifera</i>	Freshwater Pearl Mussel
Mollusc	<i>Omphiscola glabra</i>	Mud Snail
Mollusc (marine)	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Native oyster
Moss	<i>Cryphaea lamyana</i>	Multi-fruited Cryphaea
Moss	<i>Didymodon tomaculosus</i>	Sausage Beard-moss
Moss	<i>Ditrichum subulatum</i>	Awl-leaved Ditrichum

Moss	<i>Funaria pulchella</i>	Pretty Cord-moss
Moss	<i>Leptodon smithii</i>	Prince-of-Wales Feather-moss
Moss	<i>Pseudocalliergon lycopodioides</i>	Large Hook-moss
Moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus subpinnatus</i>	Scarce Turf-moss
Moss	<i>Tortula wilsonii</i>	Wilson's Pottia
Moss	<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	Spreading-leaved Beardless-moss
Reptile	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm
Reptile (marine)	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle
Reptile (marine)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle
Reptile	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake
Reptile	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder
Reptile	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard
Spider	<i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i>	Broad Groove-head Spider
Spider	<i>Saaristoia firma</i>	Triangle Hammock-spider