

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7, as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Note for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers are strongly urged to provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of maps.

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**1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:****Joint Nature Conservation Committee**

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

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**2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:**

9 March 2006

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**3. Country:**

UK (Scotland)

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**4. Name of the Ramsar site:**

Montrose Basin

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**5. Map of site included:**Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps.**a) hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no***b) digital (electronic) format** (optional): Yes

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**6. Geographical coordinates** (latitude/longitude):

56 42 40 N

02 30 20 W

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**7. General location:**

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Montrose

Situated on the east coast of Scotland, on the western side of the town of Montrose, within a predominantly agricultural catchment.

**Administrative region:** Angus

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**8. Elevation** (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): **9. Area** (hectares): 984.62

Min. -1

Max. 74

Mean 9

## 10. Overview:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Enclosed estuary of the South Esk containing areas of mudflat, marsh and agricultural land, and Dun's Dish, a small eutrophic freshwater loch. It is a good natural example of an estuary, relatively unimpacted by development, a high species diversity in the intertidal zone and supporting a large population of wintering waterfowl. The site is also important internationally for wintering populations of pink-footed goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*, greylag goose *Anser anser* and common redshank *Tringa totanus*.

## 11. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

**1, 5, 6**

**Secretariat comment: The RIS provides information requiring the application of Criterion 4. This needs to be included in the next update.**

## 12. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 11. above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 1

A particularly good example of an estuary, being relatively unaffected by land-claim, industrial development or pollution.

Montrose Basin has a remarkably high species diversity in the intertidal zone when compared with other sites. The site hydrology is unusual, although the main mudflat is exposed for a long period during each tidal cycle, it remains wet, and therefore supports this high diversity. The complete exchange of water in the Basin with each tide gives the site a high overall water quality.

Ramsar criterion 5

### Assemblages of international importance:

#### Species with peak counts in winter:

29116 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)

### Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

#### Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

##### Species with peak counts in winter:

Pink-footed goose , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , Greenland, Iceland/UK	7198 individuals, representing an average of 2.9% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
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Greylag goose , <i>Anser anser anser</i> , Iceland/UK, Ireland	1080 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the population (5 year peak mean 1987/88-1991/92)
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Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See [www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm](http://www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm).

Details of bird species occurring at levels of National importance are given in Section 20

**13. Biogeography** (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

**a) biogeographic region:**

Atlantic

**b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme** (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

**14. Physical features of the site:**

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	igneous, sandstone, peat, mud, sand
Geomorphology and landscape	lowland, coastal, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), estuary, pools
Nutrient status	eutrophic, mesotrophic
pH	no information
Salinity	brackish / mixosaline, fresh
Soil	mainly mineral
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Leuchars, 1971–2000) ( <a href="http://www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/leuchars.html">www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/leuchars.html</a> ) Max. daily temperature: 12.2° C Min. daily temperature: 4.9° C Days of air frost: 59.7 Rainfall: 653.9 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1523.2

**General description of the Physical Features:**

Montrose Basin is an enclosed tidal basin fed by the River South Esk, and contains areas of mudflat, marsh and agricultural land; Dun's Dish is a small eutrophic loch.

**15. Physical features of the catchment area:**

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Montrose Basin is an enclosed tidal basin fed by the River South Esk, and contains areas of mudflat, marsh and agricultural land; Dun's Dish is a small eutrophic loch.

**16. Hydrological values:**

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

No special values known

**17. Wetland types**

Inland wetland, Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
B	Marine beds (e.g. sea grass beds)	5.3
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	0.5
F	Estuarine waters	10.3
G	Tidal flats	40.1
H	Salt marshes	5.3

M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	7.2
O	Freshwater lakes: permanent	7.2
Q	Saline / brackish lakes: permanent	2.3
Sp	Saline / brackish marshes: permanent	1.3
Tp	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	7.2
Other	Other	13.3

### 18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

The major habitats of the site are the mudflats, which provide rich feeding grounds for the birds of the estuary, with a flora dominated by *Zostera*, *Cladophora*, *Enteromorpha* and *Fucus* spp.

The marshes around the Basin contain a rich variety of plant communities. These contain the locally rare plants saltmarsh flat-sedge *Blysmus rufus*, beaked tasselweed *Ruppia maritima*, grey club-rush *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*, long-bracted sedge *Carex extensa* and annual sea-blite *Suaeda maritima*. The area called the Lurgies contains the best example of saline standing waters in Tayside region. The grass ley and arable crops adjacent to the Montrose Basin are important feeding areas for wintering wildfowl.

The loch and fen at Dun's Dish is surrounded by agricultural land. The eutrophic loch has extensive open-water transition mires supporting rich fen and carr communities that contain locally rare plants.

### 19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

#### Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Higher plants.

*Zostera noltei*, *Zostera marina*, *Zostera angustifolia*.

### 20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

#### Birds

#### Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

##### Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

Ruff , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , Europe/W Africa	19 individuals, representing an average of 2.7% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Common redshank , <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> ,	2407 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Spotted redshank , <i>Tringa erythropus</i> , Europe/W Africa	3 individuals, representing an average of 2.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Common greenshank , <i>Tringa nebularia</i> , Europe/W Africa	30 individuals, representing an average of 5% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

##### Species with peak counts in winter:

Common shelduck , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , NW Europe	984 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
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Eurasian wigeon , *Anas penelope*, NW Europe

4063 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Common eider , *Somateria mollissima mollissima*, NW Europe

2466 individuals, representing an average of 3.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Red knot , *Calidris canutus islandica*, W & Southern Africa

3581 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

(wintering)

### Species Information

None reported

### 21. Social and cultural values:

e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

- Aesthetic
- Archaeological/historical site
- Environmental education/ interpretation
- Fisheries production
- Livestock grazing
- Non-consumptive recreation
- Scientific research
- Sport fishing
- Sport hunting
- Subsistence fishing
- Tourism

### 22. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	+
Local authority, municipality etc.	+	+
National/Crown Estate	+	+
Private	+	+

### 23. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	
Current scientific research	+	
Fishing: commercial	+	
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	
Gathering of shellfish	+	
Shell collection	+	
Bait collection	+	
Arable agriculture (unspecified)	+	+
Permanent arable agriculture		+
Grazing (unspecified)	+	+
Permanent pastoral agriculture	+	+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	+
Industry		+

Sewage treatment/disposal		+
Harbour/port		+
Flood control	+	
Transport route		+
Urban development		+
Military activities		+

**24. Factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:**

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
No factors reported	NA				

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

**25. Conservation measures taken:**

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	
Management agreement	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

**26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

**27. Current scientific research and facilities:**

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

**Fauna.**

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Angus Council Ranger Service undertake detailed monitoring of geese and wigeon.

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**28. Current conservation education:**

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust have a Visitor Centre at the site, and provide several bird-watching hides.

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**29. Current recreation and tourism:**

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

**Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.**

Water-based recreation :

Wind-surfing and canoeing are only occasional uses but recently pressure has increased from these activities. Angling is mainly by estates and has remained constant historically. Duns Dish is fished most intensively during August & September.

Shooting of wildfowl is controlled by a permit system and is restricted to certain parts of the site.

Other activities such as sailing, angling and bait-digging are also controlled by permits.

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**30. Jurisdiction:**

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Scottish Executive, Environment and Rural Affairs Department

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**31. Management authority:**

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Scottish Natural Heritage, 2 Anderson Place, Edinburgh, EH6 5NP

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**32. Bibliographical references:**

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

**Site-relevant references**

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