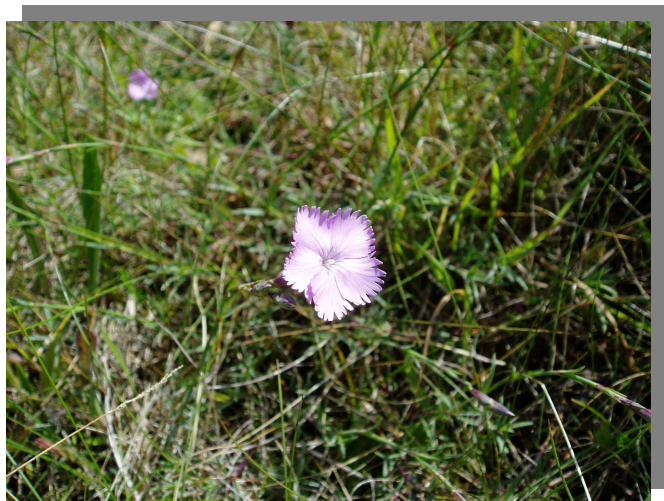


SOME OF THE SPECIES NEEDING YOUR HELP!



ECO-ACTIVE BIODIVERSITY

Champion fact sheet: Jersey Pink *Dianthus gallicus*



In the 1950s the sole location for the species, at Les Mielles, was destroyed by sand workings. Fortunately, prior to destruction, some turf was removed and relocated nearby, at the site where the species was still known in 2005.

The Jersey pink became extinct at Les Mielles in 1993. The plants present now descend from a reintroduction, in 1994, of plants propagated from cuttings taken from the last remaining wild individuals.

YOUR HELP NEEDED !

As Jersey pink champions you could take part in the following tasks for your species...

Survey work

Monitor the size of the current population annually, during the flowering period, in order to detect responses to management of the enclosure.

Professional skills

Use the media to publicise the recovery programme for the species, once it has become successfully re-established in Jersey.

Habitat restoration

Control vegetation growth within the enclosure at Les Mielles by cutting back other dominant species of plants.

Awareness raising

Work with schools and community groups to raise awareness of local wildflower species and encourage their conservation.

ECO-ACTIVE BIODIVERSITY

Champion fact sheet: Jersey grasshopper *Euchorthippus pulvinatus elegantulus*



The Jersey grasshopper is a subspecies found nowhere else on earth, having probably evolved from the common variety of grasshopper after the land bridge to the European mainland was submerged about 8,000 years ago.

The stronghold for this species is the sandunes where it is found in almost the whole length of St Ouen's Bay. The Jersey grasshopper's preferred habitat is always open grassland in direct sun, unfortunately this habitat is decreasing in Jersey.

YOUR HELP NEEDED !

As Jersey grasshopper champions you could take part in the following tasks for your species...

Habitat restoration

Carry out bracken removal tasks in volunteer teams with guidance from the Environment Department

Survey work

More investigation is needed into the specific type of grassland (e.g. mix of species, food plant, etc.) that the Jersey grasshopper favours. Survey work can be undertaken and the results recorded to provide useful information about this species.

Professional skills

Work with the Environment Department to produce guidelines for landowners to alert them of the presence of the Jersey grasshopper and encourage its conservation.

Awareness raising

The name itself brings attention to the special place this species has in Jersey. A publicity campaign to increase awareness of the Jersey grasshopper and how to identify it is very much needed for this species.

ECO-ACTIVE BIODIVERSITY

Champion Fact sheet: wall lizard *Podarcis muralis*



Jersey is the only part of the British Isles where the wall lizard is thought to occur naturally. Our small populations are generally restricted to old fortifications and castle walls.

Threats to wall lizards include loss of habitat when old walls and buildings are re-pointed, renovated and tidied up.

Wall lizards are also susceptible to pollution run off from fields and predation by cats, rats and some birds.

YOUR HELP NEEDED !

As wall lizard champions you could take part in the following tasks for your species...

Survey work

Carry out wall lizard monitoring to assert population demographics, Island wide migratory habits and distribution.

Professional skills

Work with the Environment Department to produce guidelines for landowners to alert them of the presence of wall lizards, conservation needs and protected status on the Island.

Habitat restoration

Provide improved conditions for the wall lizards invertebrate food source as well as cover against predation and options for hibernation. Ensure there is a good substrate for egg laying.

Awareness raising

An education and publicity campaign to increase awareness of the existence of the wall lizard and appropriate management of garden habitats for the species.

ECO-ACTIVE BIODIVERSITY

Champion Species Fact sheet: skylark *Alauda arvensis*



It is a bird of open farmland and heath, known throughout its range for the song of the male, which is delivered in hovering flight from heights of 50 to 100 m, when the singing bird may appear as just a dot in the sky from the ground. The song generally lasts 2 to 3 minutes, but it tends to last longer later in the season.

Large numbers of skylarks have traditionally migrated through Jersey and some birds spend the winter on the Island. However, the numbers of nesting and migrating skylarks in recent years is much lower than in the past.

YOUR HELP NEEDED !

As skylark champions you could take part in the following tasks for your species...

Survey work

Join in with farmland bird monitoring programmes and contribute to research on causes of the species' decline in Jersey.

Professional skills

Work with the Environment Department to produce guidelines for landowners to alert them the presence of the skylark and encourage its

Habitat restoration

Carry out bracken removal tasks in volunteer teams with guidance from the Environment Department

Awareness raising

Raise awareness of the skylark and other farmland birds amongst schoolchildren, Parish groups, other community organisations and provide education materials to help them find out about the species.

ECO-ACTIVE BIODIVERSITY

Champion Species Fact sheet: Common toad *Bufo bufo*



Islanders generally identify positively with the toad (“Crapaud”) and, as such, the species virtually occupies the status of a national animal.

Formerly very common in the island, the toad has declined substantially in the latter half of the twentieth century. It is now restricted to possibly as few as three remaining natural breeding sites in the west of the island

The vast majority of toad breeding populations in the island now appear to be small, privately-owned garden sites.

YOUR HELP NEEDED !

As toad champions you could take part in the following tasks for your species...

Survey work

Join in with toad monitoring programmes to contribute to research on causes of the species' decline in Jersey.

Professional skills

Work with the Environment Department to produce guidelines for garden pond-owners and other landowners on creation and maintenance of ponds and habitats for toads.

Media liason

Use media appeals etc to reassess toad breeding success on the island at private breeding sites and maintain a database on reported sightings

Awareness raising

Involve public groups (e.g. schoolchildren, Parish groups, other community organisations) in toad protection and provide education materials about the species' iconic and protected status on the island.

ECO-ACTIVE BIODIVERSITY

Champion fact sheet: Jersey bank vole *Clethrionomys glareolus caesarius*



Measuring between 70-135mm, the bank vole has a small, stocky body and a blunt, rounded muzzle. The short tail is usually slightly bushy at the tip

Jersey bank voles live in woodland, scrub, parks, hedgerows and banks and are at risk from loss, degradation and isolation of their habitat where there is plenty of cover

Barn owls hunt extensively on voles. They are also predated upon by feral ferrets, domestic cats and kestrels.

YOUR HELP NEEDED !

As Jersey bank vole champion you could take part in the following tasks for your species...

Survey work

To work with the Environment Department to carry out a full re-survey of Jersey bank vole populations across the Island

Professional skills

To provide assistance with analysis of the data collected from the population survey and help establish population trends

Habitat restoration

To provide volunteer teams to help with tree planting efforts to enhance and link vole habitats in conjunction with partners supported by the Countryside Renewal Scheme

Awareness raising

Raise profile of endemic Island subspecies, particularly in relation to the results from the PhD study working through appropriate channels