# Collaboration between a Local Environmental Records Centre and NSS.

**CEDaR: A Regional System.** 

Damian McFerran Records Centre Manager, CEDaR







### What is CEDaR?

- CEDaR is the Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (01 January 1995, Ulster Museum).
- The Local Records Centre (LRC) for Northern Ireland.
- Based within the Department of Natural Sciences, National Museums Northern Ireland.
- Partnership between NMNI, Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and the recording community of Northern Ireland.

## **CEDaR Objectives**

Objective 1: Provide a customer-focused Record Centre for NI spatial data sets.

Objective 2: Support environmental recording community to ensure a flow of validated, fit-for-purpose data to the central databases and other dissemination portals.

**Objective 3: To manage and maintain spatial data sets.** 

Objective 4: To manage and maintain existing and new web products for our customers.

Objective 5: To enable access to data (and information) by various audiences.

Objective 6: To undertake agreed actions in relation to legislative requirements.

Objective 7: To undertake an agreed number of appropriate interpreta initiatives in collaboration with the recording community and other par

Objective 8: Outreach.





#### **Partnership**

The development of partnerships has resulted in a number of activities, such as recording projects, knowledge-transfer opportunities with local universities, publications and websites. To encourage the use of biological records in decision-making, CEDaR also partners with professional environmental groups and consultants.

Partnership with the National Forum for Biological Recording (NFBRI), Biological Records Centre, Wallingford and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). Peterborough has assisted the development of CEDaR. These relationships have enabled CEDaR to play a role in database support and development and in the National Biodiversity Network (NBN).

Partnerships with marine groups and societies have also enabled CEDaR to assist fieldwork, invasive species recording, training and workshop activities.







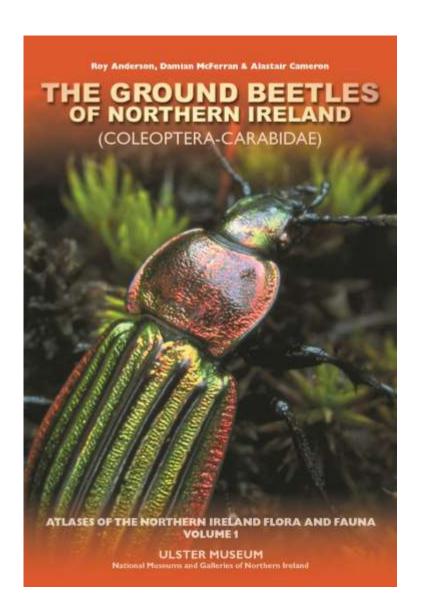


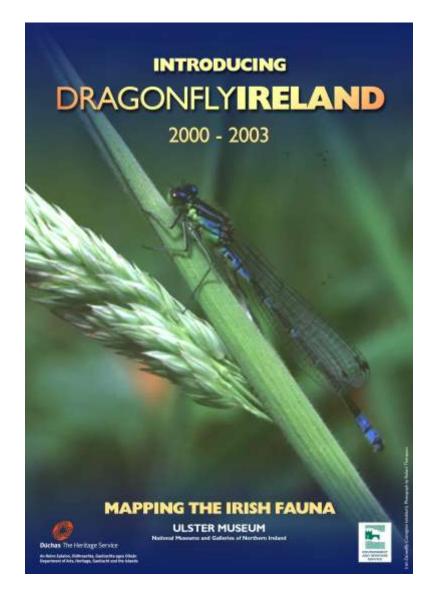


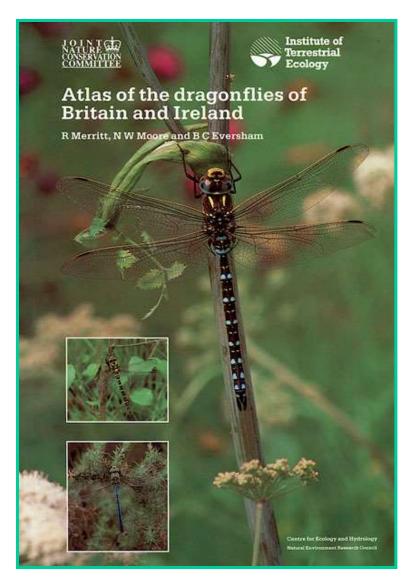
CEDaR works closely with The Conservation Volunteers (TCV). This partnership has facilitated the study of lichens, golf-course wildlife and insects.

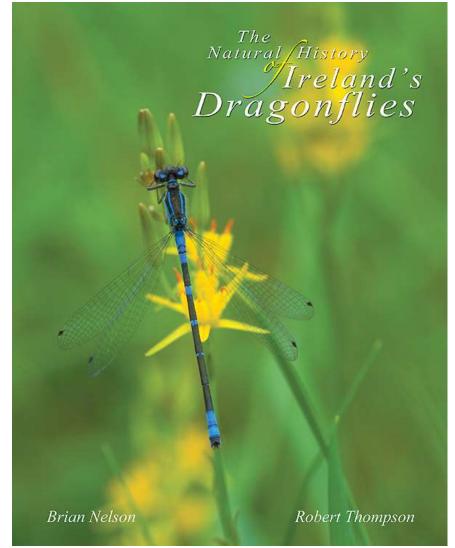
CEDAR's close working relationship with the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) in Waterford has encouraged a number of biological recording initiatives and the development of websites.



























#### **BioBlitzes**

In partnership with the National Biodiversity Data Centre in Waterford, CEDaR has assisted with the annual BioBlitzIreland competition.

The aim of this event is to record as many species as possible from particular sites over 24 hours. The site where the greatest number of species is recorded becomes *BioBlitzIreland* Champion.

Crawfordsburn Country Park, County Down (2012), Colebrooke Estate, County Fermanagh (2013) and Glenarm Estate, County Antrim (2014) were selected as the Northern Ireland sites.

During these competitions, the greatest number of species were recorded from each of these three sites and they were all crowned champions.

In 2013, CEDaR organised the week-long marine BioBlitz, *Blitz the Lough! 2013*, in Strangford Lough, County Down. A mini-BioBlitz was also undertaken at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, Cultra, County Down.

In 2014, CEDaR managed the Garden BioBlitz project throughout Ireland.

CEDaR is grateful to the broad network of individuals and organisations that helped to make every BioBlitz such a success.



and and Freshwater

Home Introduction The Project References Red Data List

Species List

Snalls, slugs and bivalves (non-marine molluscs) are almost ubiquitous on land and in the freshwater of Ireland. We have about 150 native or naturalised species with another 25 or so non-native species found in heated greenhouses or aquaria. These range from tiny pea shells a few mm long found in swamps and flooded places to the large pearl and swan mussels of rivers and lakes, and from the tiny plaited snall and chrysalis snalls of native wet woodland to the pointed snall of sand dunes or the common edible snail of gardens.

The beauty of the snail shell, which protects the vulnerable soft parts, has been a source of fascination since ancient times and shells have been traded as substitutes for hard currency in several cultures. Shell collecting was a fashionable activity in Victorian times but even today, shells are traded extensively through the Internet. Most are the larger and more handsome shells of tropical marine faunas but the specialist can find much to admire and explore in our own, native, fauna.























# Bat Calls and Information Requests









#### **Bat Calls**

The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 gives full protection to bats and their roosts.

CEDaR provides a point of contact for bat enquiries.

Enquiries (bat calls) range from general interest, requests for talks, advice on species and their roosts to dealing with the fear of bats.

Bat calls are logged and referred to licensed members of the Northern Ireland Bat Group or staff of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). Licensed bat experts will offer advice and collect sick and injured bats.

#### **Information Requests**

CEDaR provides access to information on the wildlife of Northern Ireland and its coastal waters.

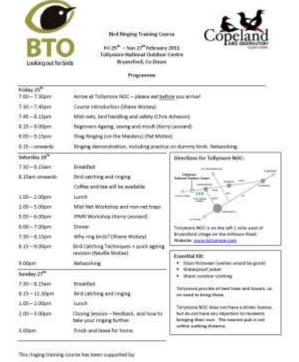
Whilst ensuring the confidentiality of sensitive biological records, information is released through the Information Request Form. Information is made available for a variety of purposes, such as research, conservation, education, planning and commercial enquiries.

If the enquiry is commercial, a charge may be made. This charge is based on the time required to process the request. The income generated through information requests is made available to the Environmental Recorders' Group (ERG) Fund.

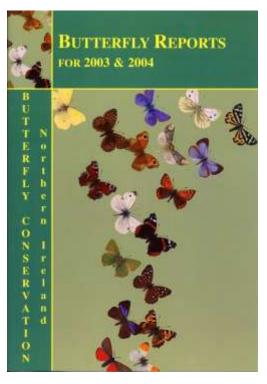


			Payments	in Financial Yea	r 2010–11		
Name	Amount approved	Actual amount claimed	CMG approved	Museum approved	Financial year approved	Date or Financial year paid	Grant in aid of:
Butterfly Conservation Northern Ireland	500	500	Yes	Yes	2010-11	2010-11	Annual Report
Tyrone Nelson	903.76	897.51	Yes	Yes	2010-11	Sep 2010	Moth recording
Kerry Leonard	1,270	1266.04	Yes	Yes	2010-11	Sep 2010	Moth recording
James D Devlin	80	80	Yes (21/10/10)	Yes	2010–11	Nov 2010	Photographic equipment; pending application
Karen Healy	1,188.69	473.60	Yes (2/12/10)	Yes	2010–11	Mar 2011	NW Bat Project
Copeland Bird Observatory	1,420	1,420	Yes (2/12/10)	Yes	2010–11	Mar 2011	Bird ringing training courses
Kerry Leonard	296		No				Bat surveillance, etc.

#### Environmental Recorders' Group (ERG) Grant funding requested received by CEDaR, 2010–11.

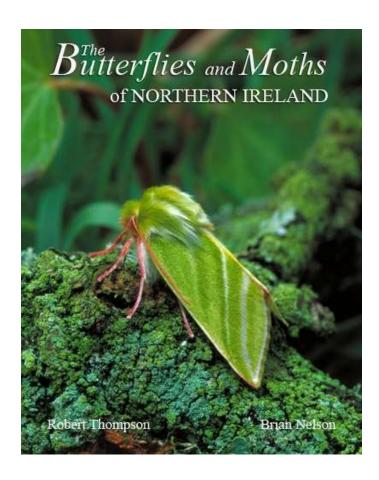












A targeted survey of Marsh Fritillary webs and mapping of suitable Marsh Fritillary habitat, Counties Fermanagh and Tyrone 2012.





#### A report for National Museums Northern Ireland



#### December 2012

Allen and Mellon Environmental 101 Priory Park Belfast 8T100AG County Antrim

Ter 028 90584105 Email: glive@altermation.com dove@altermetion.com



In association with: Woodrow Sostaleable Solutions



# 2012 Micro-Lepidoptera Initiative Interim Report February 2013.



Cataatria margacitella Photograph by Clive Mellon.



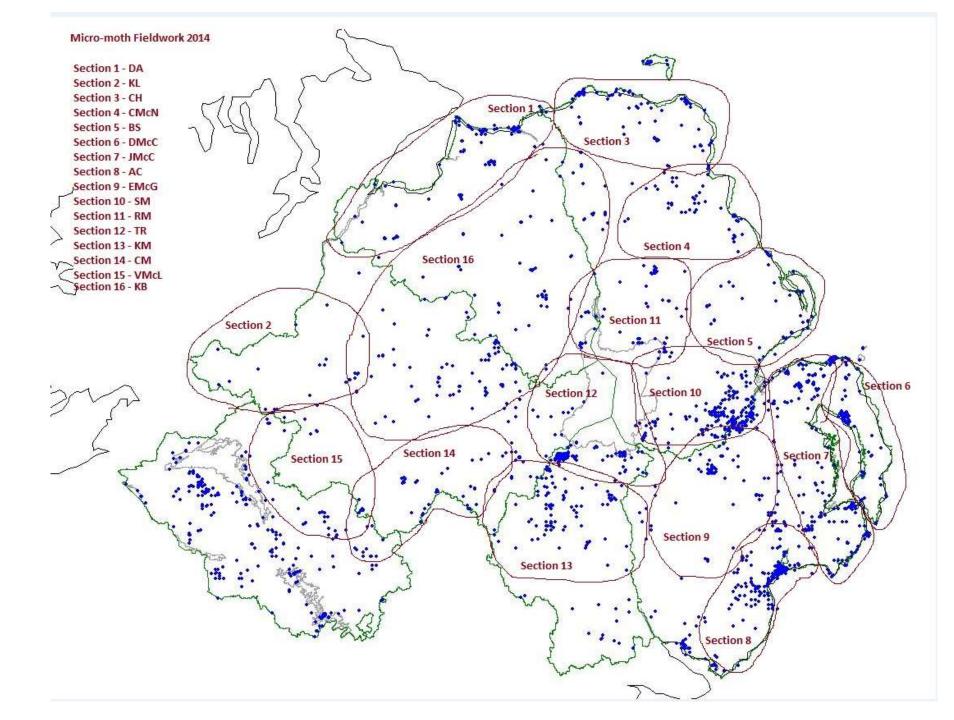




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#### CHECKLIST OF NORTHERN IRELAND MICROLEPIDOPTERA January 2016



Ken Bond, John McClean and Sam Millar

Butterfly Conservation Northern Ireland Report No. 2016 – 1.



#### Flora of Northern Ireland



New! Site now searchable by Latin or Common Name: Choose "Search" on the left-hand menu













#### New!

Retrieve a species list for any 10km square in Northern Ireland. Just choose "10km Navigator", click on the square you are interested in and choose "List Species".





N.B. This facility is only available using Internet Explorer 4 or Netscape 4 or above.

Click here to read the **introduction** and background to this web site.

This web site is best viewed with a screen resolution of 1024 x 768 pixels

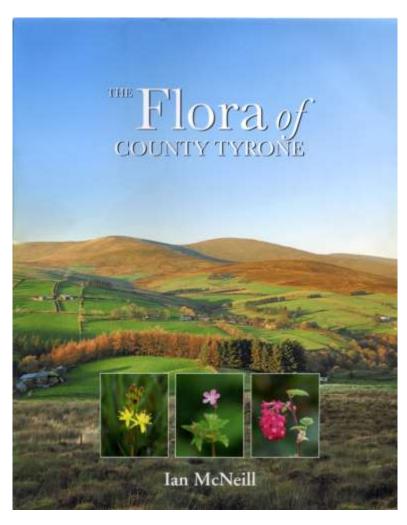
Web Site Text: Paul Hackney Web Site Design: Fiona Maitland and Bernard Picton

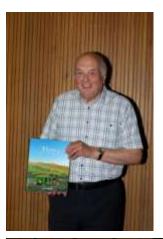
Copyright @ Museums and Galleries of Northern Ireland and Environment and Heritage Service, 2000–2002

|Contents| |Family Lists| |Major Groups| |Habitat List| |Protected Species| |Priority Species| |10km Navigator| |Contributors| |Links| |Contact us| |CEDaR|





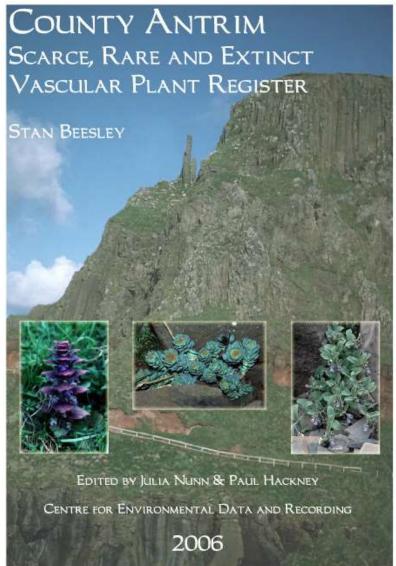












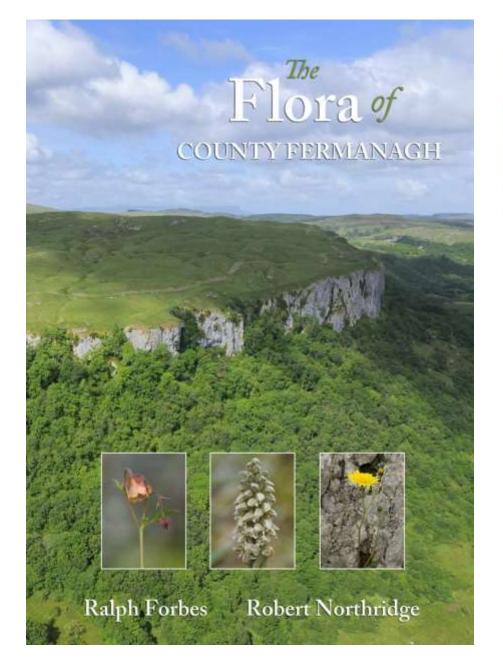


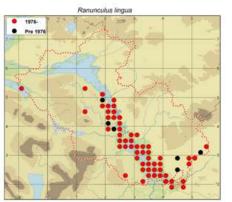




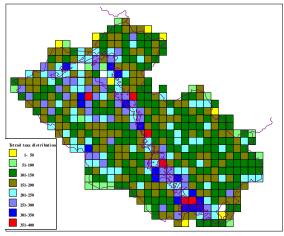






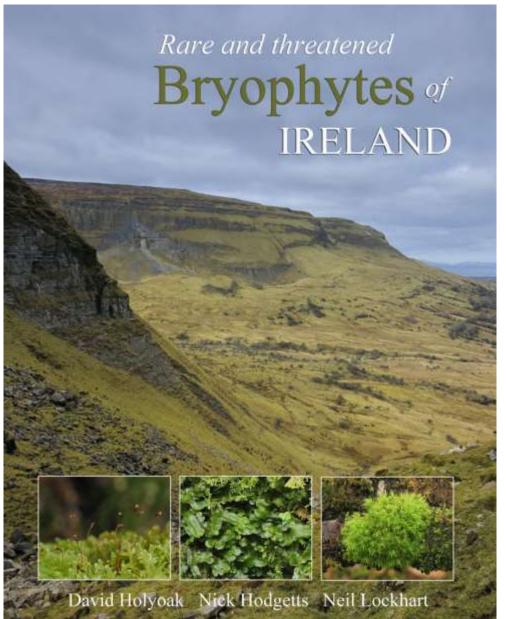






# National Plant Monitoring Scheme







Species Accounts: Mosses

Prickly Earth-moss

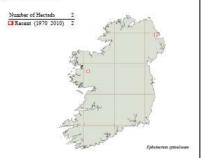
#### Ephemerum spinulosum Bruch & Schimp. ex Schimp.

Status in Ireland: Endangered (B2a, ciii, iv); Status in Europe: Not Evaluated

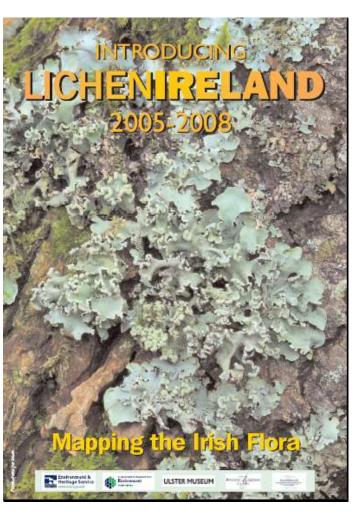


#### dontification

This is a tiny moss with sharply toothed leaves, known



was located that covered several square metres. Surveys at neighbouring reservoirs in Antrim in the same year did



#### LICHENIRELAND 2005-2008

www.habitas.org.uk

This project is initially a four-year study to determine the status and distribution of lichen species throughout the Island of Ireland, Uchanireland is supported by National Parks and Wildlife Service; National Botanic Gardena, Glasnevin; Environment and Heritage Service and the Ulster Museum.



- In order to raise the profile of the group, this project will:

  a single new and existing lither reconstant (to king, where approprises, will be given)

  colless the existing lither data see on the Reconfur data base

  undernalse failt are onling from sites and habitest throughout trained

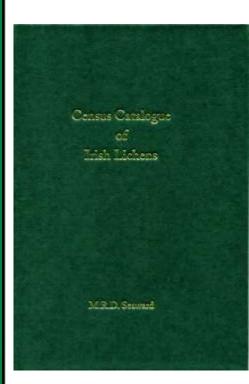
  provide a website to dissentine as information on the project and species.

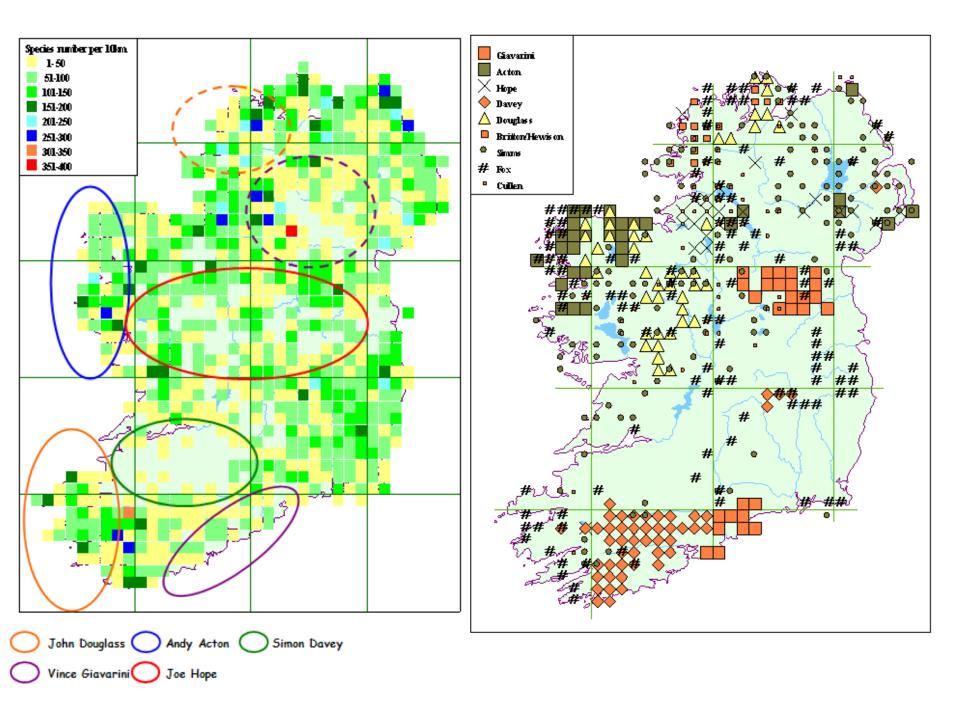
  Other possible publication formats will be decoused as the project evolves.

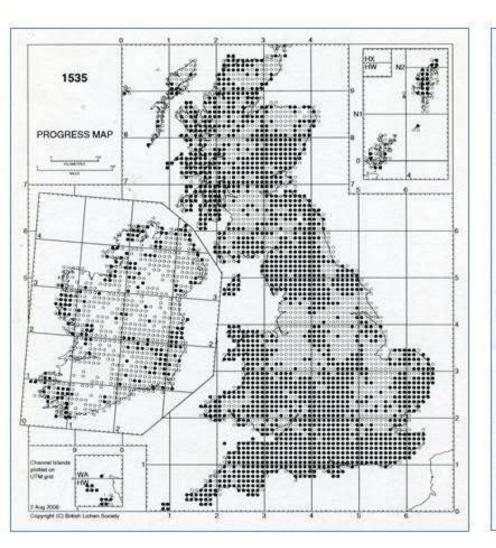
If you would like to participate in LICHENERELAND contact:

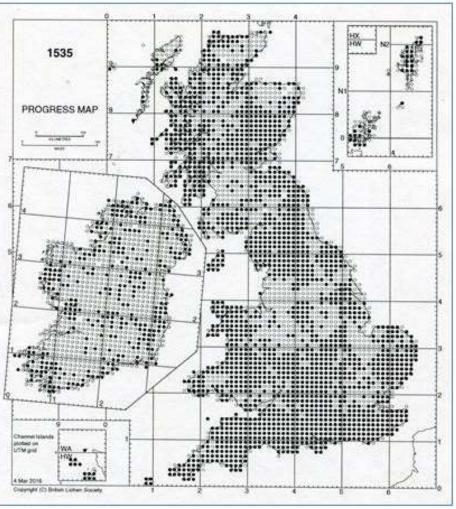
Dr. Chiman Hufferner, Francis Manager, CEDIA, Ultran Museum Bosana, Gardens, Bether, RTF SAB. Telephone - M (INTE 1958 2154) on during non-throughough project.

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#### Northern Ireland's Priority Species & Species of Conservation Concern

Home

Introduction

Species List

Selection Criteria



In Biodiversity in Northern Ireland: Recommendations to Government for a Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy, the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Group recognised the need to develop lists of Northern Ireland priority species (which require conservation action) and species of conservation concern (which require monitoring because they may need conservation action in the future).

Draft lists of Northern Ireland priority species and Northern Ireland species of conservation concern (SOCC) were published in Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy Proposals in 1999.

In 2004 these lists were reviewed by:

- · collating proposals and supporting information supplied by experts on species groups
- · refining and applying the selection criteria

The current list comprises 457 Northern Ireland SOCC species, 271 of which have been selected as Northern Ireland priority species because they are considered to be under particular threat and require particular conservation action. The remaining species of conservation concern (186) require monitoring because they may need conservation action in the future.

#### **Brief introduction to Priority Species**

In Northern Ireland there are a number of plants and animals that are under threat and require conservation action. These species have been identified as Priority Species and the list stands at 271. Criteria have been developed to ensure that Priority Species have been chosen using a scientific basis.

The availability of a list of named species assists those involved in the conservation of biodiversity to concentrate efforts, by guiding decisions on where to target action and invest resources.

The following web pages provide an introduction to some of the Priority Species in Northern Ireland.

#### Brief introduction to Species of Conservation Concern

All 457 species listed are considered to be species of conservation concern (SOCC species). However, a number (271) of these species have been identified as Priority Species and detailed information on these species can be found elsewhere on this web site.

#### Scoping Listed Species in Northern Ireland for Article 17 Reporting Marine Mammals and Turtles

Prepared by Simon Berrow and Catherine Hinds

Irish Whale and Dolphin Group, Merchants Quay, Kilgush, Co Clare, Ireland

http://consulting.iwdq.ie

The Irish Whale and Dolphin Group (IWDG) were contracted to contribute to a scoping exercise to investigate and agree a prioritised plan to facilitate the necessary recording, collation and reporting for Annex II and IV species of the EU Habitats Directive.

IWDG undertook to cover the following species:

51349 Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiaps truncatus)
51350 Common dolphin (Delphinus delphis)
51351 Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena)
52027 Killer whale (Orcinus orca)
52029 Long-finned pilot whale (Globicephala melas)
52030 Risso's dolphin (Grampus griseus)
52031 Atlantic white-sided dolphin (Lagenarhynchus acutus)
52032 White-beaked dolphin (Lagenarhynchus albirostris)
52618 Minke whale (Balgenaptera acutarostrata)
52621 Fin whale (Balgenaptera grusus)
53031 Sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus)
51364 Grey seal (Halichoenus aryusus)
51365 Common seal (Phoca vitulina)
51223 Leatherback turtle (Dermochelys cariacea)

Under Article 17, Favourable Conservation Status is to be assessed through the following indices:

1. Range

Suitable Habitat

2. Population

4. Future Prospects

This scoping study has taken these into consideration during its preparation

#### Cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoise).

Historically records of cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoise) were published in the Irish Naturalist's Journal, latterly under Cetacean Notes (O'Riordan 1972). However these tended to be mainly stranding records rather than sightings and only of those which caught local interest (large or rare species). One interesting note is the relatively high number of records of Northern Bottlenose Whale (hyperoxdon ampuliatus) recorded from Belfast Lough (Enlander, 2006). This species is a deep-diving offshore species and Belfast Lough is certainly not its typical habitat. These records may have been a legacy of the whaling era as this species was a common target up to 1976.

More recently cetacean records from Northern Ireland have been collected by the UK Mammal Society since 1980s, now run by the SeaWatch Foundation. In 1991 the Irish Whale and Dolphin

#### The European Birds Directive

Directive 2009/147/EC

#### An assessment of Northern Ireland's current position to generate a regional report under Article 12

#### Summary report and recommendations

A Report for the Centre for Environmental Data and Recording, National Museums Northern Ireland

Ian Enlander

FINAL REPORT



# Species Identification Training Course Programme

#### **CEDaR Training Courses 2016**

Roy Anderson	2 June	Belvoir Park Forest	
Andrew Crory	11 June	Murlough	
Tony Waterman	21 June	Portmore Lough	
John Faulkner	1 July	Loughgall	
Karl Hamilton	29 July	Roe Valley Country Park	
Dave Wall, UW	4 August	Portrush	
Dave Tosh	24 August	Castle Archdale	
Stuart Dunlop	2 September	Crom Estate	
Roy Anderson	14 September	Cultra Manor	
Mark Wright	21 October	Peatlands Park	
	Andrew Crory Tony Waterman John Faulkner Karl Hamilton Dave Wall, UW Dave Tosh Stuart Dunlop Roy Anderson	Andrew Crory Tony Waterman John Faulkner I July Karl Hamilton Dave Wall, UW August Dave Tosh Stuart Dunlop Roy Anderson 21 June 22 July 4 August 24 August 25 September 14 September	

CEDaR Training courses are open to all and booking is essential.

For more information and to book your place please see www.nmni.com/cedar/training

## nmni.com/CEDaR/Recording





#### CEDAR Online Recording Centre for Environmental Data and Recording

Home Submit Sobtings \* Distribution Maps Garden Sobiitz 2014 \*

CEDaR Online Recording

Important notice: CEDaR Coline Recording will be offline tomorrow (Friday 7th November) between 9am and 4pm for essential and unavoidable maintenance. We applogise for any inconvenience caused.

Please use this website to submit wildlife records for Northern Ireland. You can upload an image with your record if one is available and this will help with the verification process that each record goes through.

If you intend to use this site regularly, it is recommended that you register with the site. This will mean you don't need to add your details each time you add a record and you will have access to some of the reporting tools available for viewing and editing your records.





















## The Future – priorities

- Maintain and develop links with recording communities across Britain and Ireland, Universities, eNGOs, etc.
- Greater statutory role, EU Reporting Round (2018-19) and Articles 12 & 17.
- Greater role in the dissemination of information for NI Biodiversity Strategy, DAERA, Planning, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), etc.
- Development of web presence: Atlas of Living Northern Ireland (AoLNI). UK-based development.
   Project with National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Trust.

