

A wide river flows from the foreground towards the horizon, flanked by green grassy banks. The water is calm with subtle ripples. In the distance, a line of trees and a road are visible on the left bank, and rolling hills are on the right. The sky is overcast with soft, grey clouds.

David Smith

RSPB



# YSBYTY ESTATE CURLEW TRIAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT



# Curlew Recovery Programme

Aim: improve conservation prospects of Curlew in the UK

1. Fundraising
2. Trial Management Project
3. Communications
4. Building partnerships across landscapes



# Trial Management Project

- Five years, six sites
- Management at trial sites:
  - Predator control
    - Foxes, carrion and hooded crows
  - Habitat management
    - Methods: rush cutting, vegetation thinning, grazing



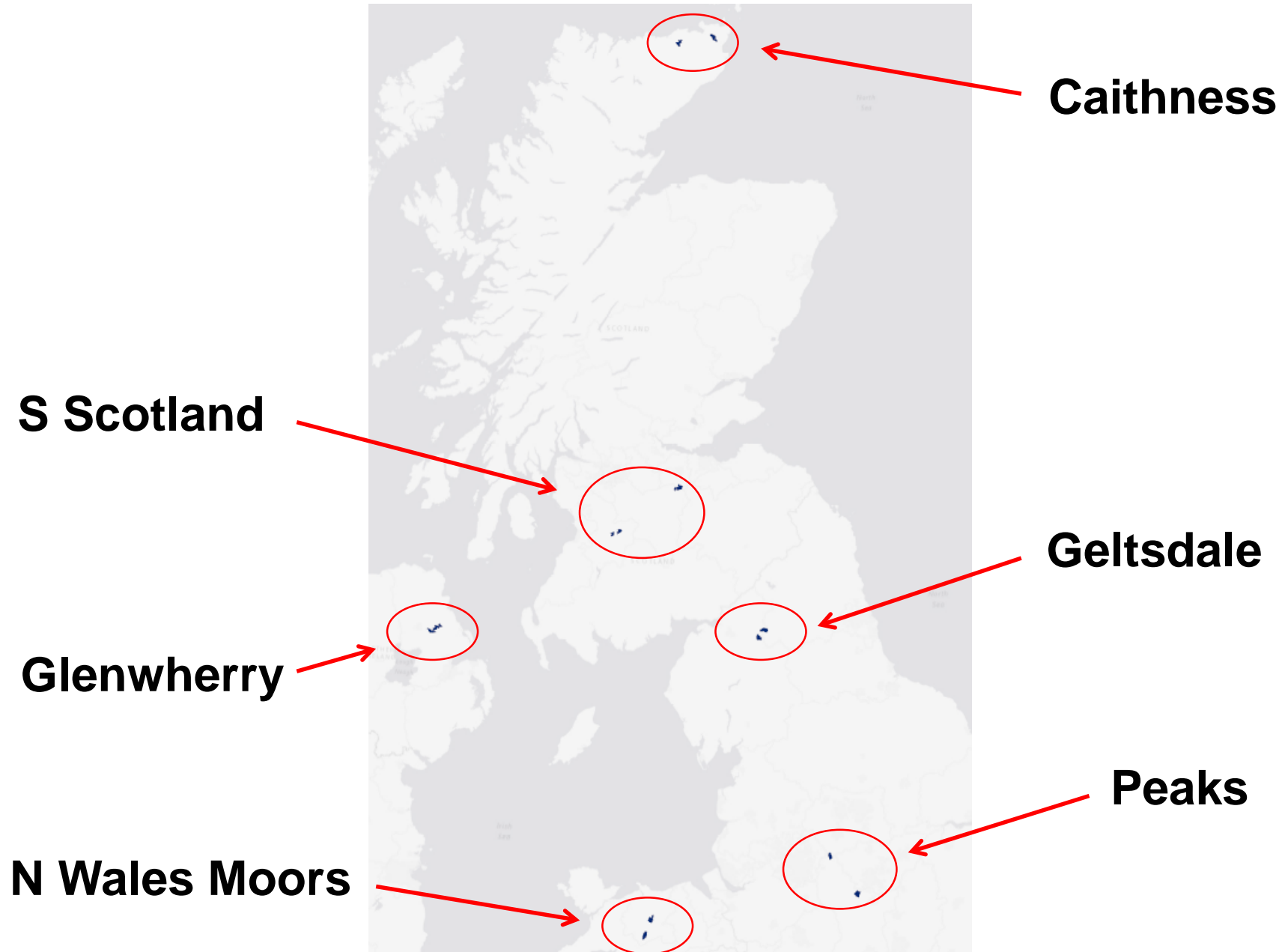




# Trial Management Project

- Five years, six sites
- Monitoring:
  - Curlew abundance & productivity
  - Predator abundance
  - Habitat structure & composition





**Caithness**

**S Scotland**

**Geltsdale**

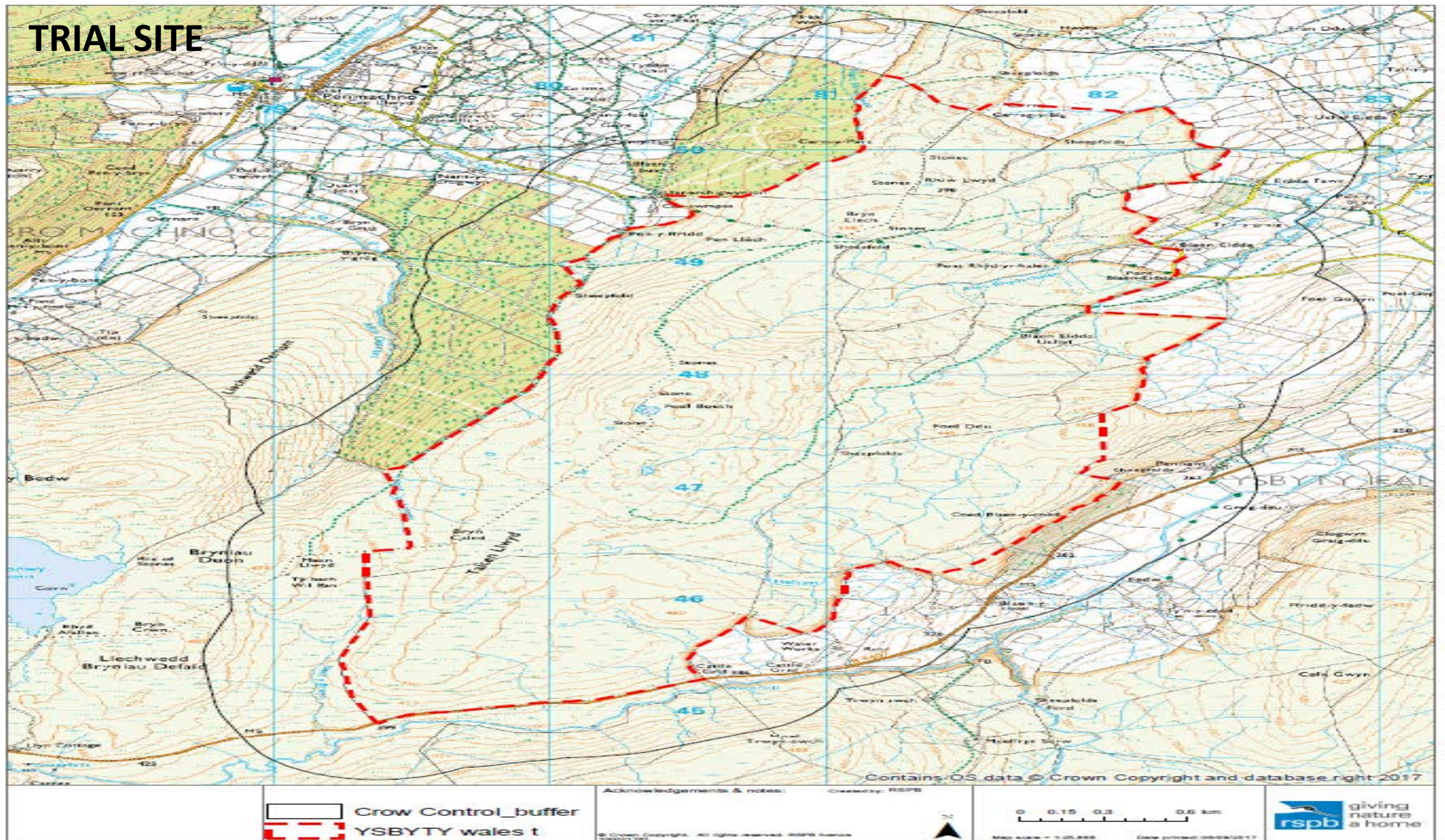
**Glenwherry**

**Peaks**

**N Wales Moors**



# TRIAL SITE





[illegible]





Site	km <sup>2</sup>	baseline
caithness	10.4	16
caithness	8.4	18
geltsdale	9.6	13
geltsdale	9.1	15
glenwherry	10.5	14
glenwherry	6.2	10
peaks	11.0	11
peaks	8.0	11
s scot	9.6	15
s scot	10.9	15
wales	10.2	4
wales	10.0	11

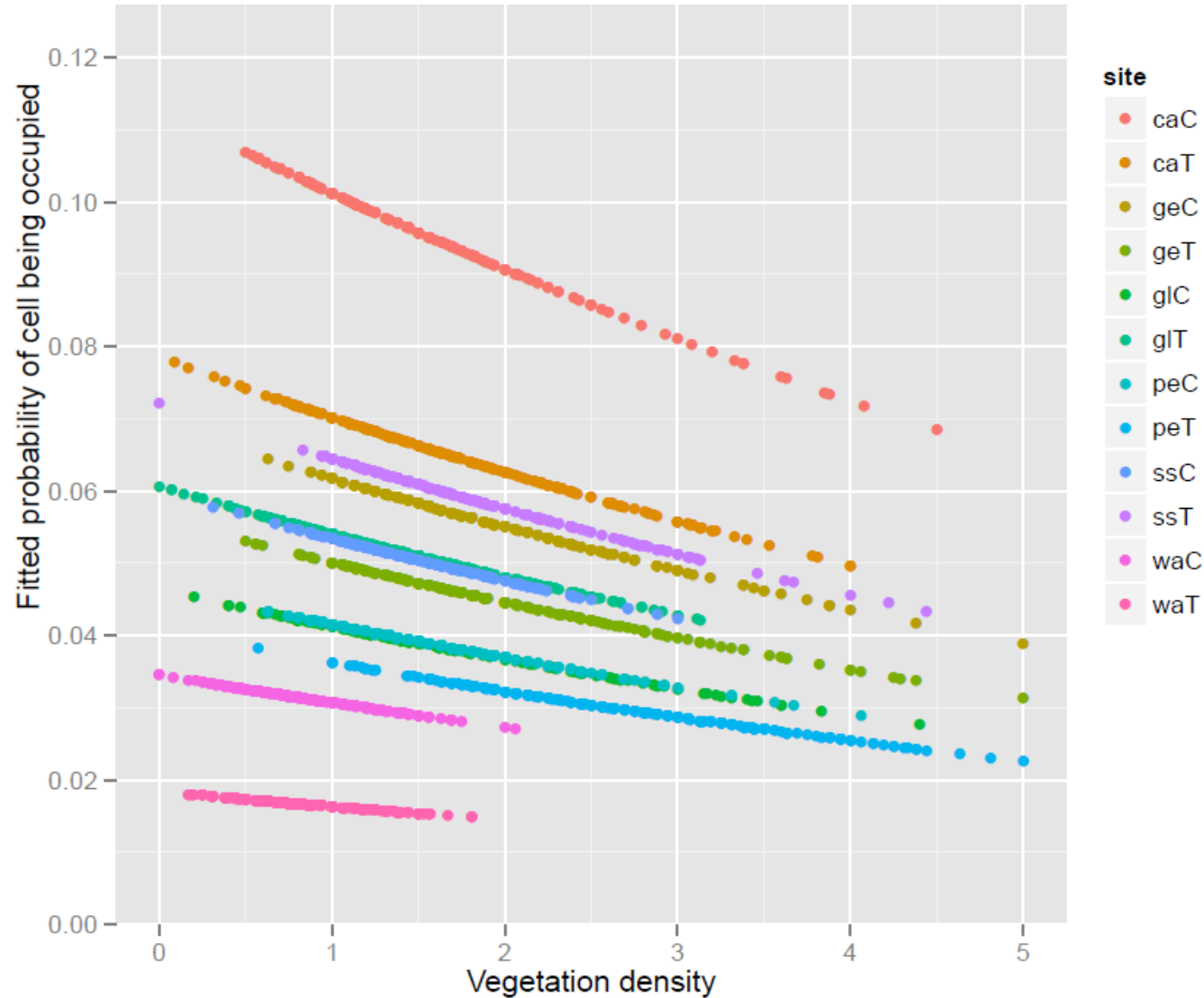
# Why undertake habitat management for curlew?

- Improve breeding success
- Ensure birds have the right habitat for nesting and chick rearing
  - i) Concealment for nests ii) Shelter for chicks iii) Access to soil invertebrates
- Vegetation structure height (density) and rush cover key measures  
(Pearce-Higgins and Grant 2006)
- Also relatively straightforward to manage

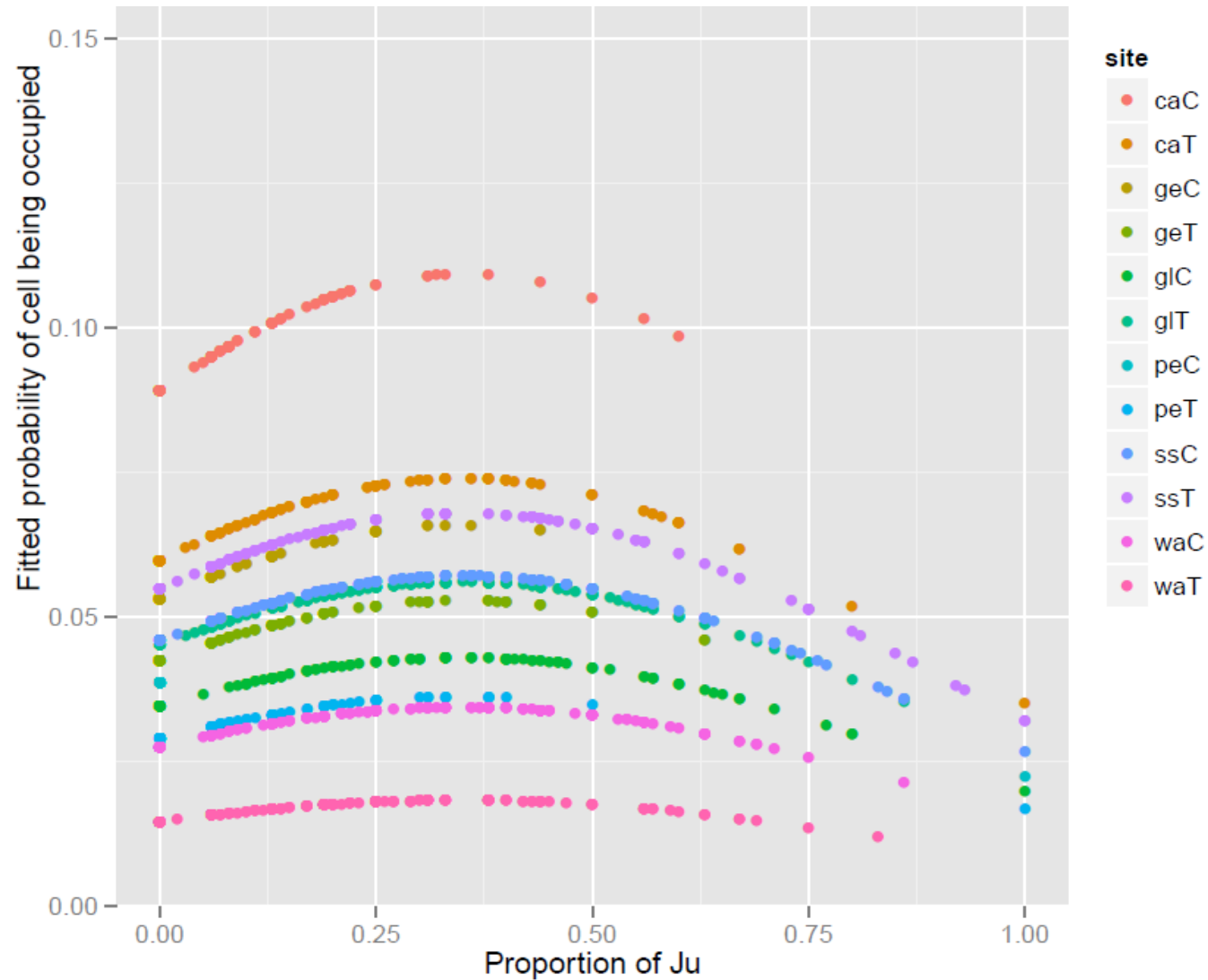




# Curlew prefer lower vegetation density



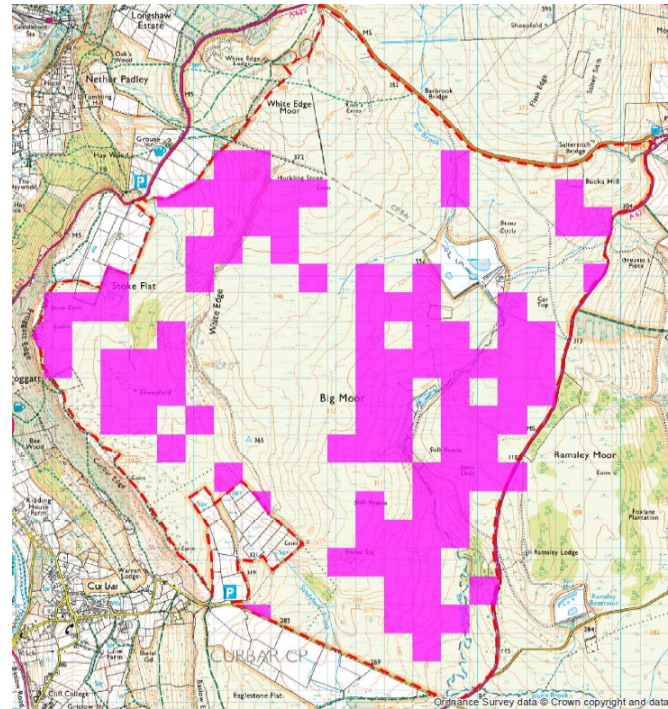
# Curlew prefer moderate rush cover





# Process for habitat management in the TMP

1. Measure existing habitat on sites – 2015 baseline
2. Analysis - Identify what measures curlew associate with on sites
3. Map where this habitat does and doesn't occur on sites
4. **Where it doesn't occur – maps of priority for management to create the right habitat**



**Rush > 50%**

**Density > 3**



# Management specs

- **Vegetation thinning:** cut in strips or patches, to cover c.50% of priority area;  
increase grazing  
Cuts 30 x 50m up to 80 x 180m  
Determined by terrain etc
- **Rush-cutting:** reduce to 10-30% scattered rush within the priority area
- **Forest edges:** no area should be managed within 200m of forestry
- **Hen Harrier & Merlin nest sites:** 3ha should be left unmanaged around known nest sites



## 10% TARGET

- Manage a **minimum 10%** of the area at each trial site during the TMP (exceed where possible)
- Achieve by March 2018 if possible
- Large sites (c10km<sup>2</sup>) and 10% minimum is critical to have chance of detecting:
  - i) measureable impact on habitat
  - ii) curlew response - breeding success and numbers

# Methods used

- Standard techniques that are in widespread use and which could be easily replicated by farmers/land managers.
- Rush cutting –mower towed by tractor/quad, Softrak in wetter areas
- Veg thinning – mower towed by tractor/quad. Aftermath grazing good but not always possible.
- No burning for heather on Ysbyty Trial. Used for Molinia control on other sites - not over deep peat





MANAGE DENSE RUSH COVER



# BLANKET BOG



VEGETATION THINNING



SIGNIFICANT SCALE







ENHANCE HABITAT QUALITY FOR  
NESTING/FORAGING





CHALLENGING SITE CONDITIONS.  
VERY WET, REMOTE MOORLAND.

# Predator Control

- Third year of predator control.
- Aim = to work out the predator control effort required to improve curlew productivity
- Aim = to reduce fox and crow numbers across all the Trial Management Sites
- Consistent approach
- Compliant with legislation & RSPB vertebrate Code Of Practice
- Large sites – focus on ‘hotspots’. Buffer zone – 500m.
- Shooting foxes, 4 times/week (4hrs), 30/10 – 31/03; 2 times week (4hrs), 01/04 – 30/06.
- Trapping crows, check 2 times/day, 01/04 – 30/06.



IS IT WORKING.....?

