

Cleddau Estuary Wader and Wildfowl Counts 1993-94

Report prepared for the Milford Haven Waterway Environmental Steering Group by Richard Ellis and Annie Poole (Estuary Count Coordinators) on behalf of the Dyfed Wildlife Trust and the Pembrokeshire Ornithological Research Committee.

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Methods	2
3.	Results: WeBS	2
4.	Results: Heronries Census 1993	16
5.	Discussion	17 17 18
6:	Acknowledgements	20
Αp	pendix	21

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1. Introduction

Counts of wintering wildfowl and waders have taken place on the Cleddau Estuary since 1972 as part of the national Birds of the Estuary Enquiry. The national coordination of counts was formerly divided between the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) for waders and the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) for wildfowl. From September 1993 the counts have been combined into WeBS, the Wetland Bird Survey, jointly run by WWT, BTO, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

The counts are overseen locally by the Pembrokeshire Organising Committee for Ornithological Research (PORC), which comprises members from Dyfed Wildlife Trust (DWT), Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP), RSPB, BTO and the National Trust (NT).

Between 1982 and 1990 counts were done between July and March, then reduced to November to February each year. In 1993 it was decided to extend the counting season again to cover September to March for the whole estuary and throughout the year for five key areas.

This report has been produced as part of an annual contract between DWT and the Milford Haven Waterway Environmental Steering Group. It is hoped in the next year to produce a report on the accumulated data from the past ten years. The current report is for the 1993-94 season only.

Two other bird surveys have been carried out on the Cleddau in 1993-94. Grey Heron breeding sites were counted as part of the BTO's long running Heronries Census (see page 16), while the annual Summer Shelduck Census started in 1991 (see separate report "Daucleddau Estuary and Milford Haven Waterway: Annual Shelduck Census - 1993").

Indices of National and International Importance for individual species based on the percentage of the total national figure are compiled by WeBS. A wetland in Britain is considered Nationally Important if it regularly holds one percent of the estimated British population of one species, or subspecies of waterfowl. Any site regularly holding a total of 20,000 waterfowl also qualifies. The Cleddau is of National Importance for its Shelduck, Redshank and Curlew populations.