Technical Specification for Khawr Hajar – Eastern Shore

# 1. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1 Location

Governorate/ Region	Ash Sharqiyah
Wilayat	Sur
Distance from the Centre of	30 km
Wilayat	
Nearest Locality	Sur
Fame of the Site/ Distinctive	The northern and southern parts of the reserve consist of limestone rock
Features	and the khawrs have sabkha along their south and west shores. Khawr
	Hajar serves as a harbour for fishermen using smaller boats and dhows.
	No gill nets are allowed in the khawrs.
Facilities in the Site	None
Features of Surrounding Areas	Ras Al-Had area is designated as Turtle Reserve.

#### 1.2 Natural Conditions

Climate Zone	Sharqiyah Zone
General Terrain	Flat plain
Geological Features	Clarke (1986) proposed this area as a scenic reserve, including the turtle
	nesting beaches and the two large tidal inlets, Khawr Quq and Khawr
	Hajar, which form an enclosed body of water; a narrow strip of land
	separates the two parts. There are both sandy and rocky shores.
Soil	Seashores on Khawr Hajar divided into 2 areas by small rock outcrop.
	South part of Khawr Hajar lies on the beach with wide and very
	gentle slope and extended to rocky coast to the south. This area is
	covered with deep and coarse sands with anaerobic condition. Soil
	colours are bright yellowish to brownish in surface and dull yellowish
	grey in subsurface. The soils near rock outcrop at southern coastal areas
	are relatively shallow. Soils within 50m from southern rocky coast are
	very shallow (less than 50cm). The salinity of ground water is ranging
	from 4.4 to 6.3%. The salinities at southern beach near rock outcrops
	show relatively high values.
	Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in
	Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in
	Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"
Water	Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar" There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was
Water	Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l,
Water	Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar" There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.
Water	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water</li> </ul>
Water	Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar" There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively. Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".
Water Fauna	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches</li> </ul>
Water	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east</li> </ul>
Water Fauna	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east end of the khawr the sand is fine grained with some silt and clay.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east end of the khawr the sand is fine grained with some silt and clay. Near the water line with shallow water and wet sand, two species of</li> </ul>
Water Fauna	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east end of the khawr the sand is fine grained with some silt and clay. Near the water line with shallow water and wet sand, two species of crust comparisons of the same set of the same set.</li> </ul>
Water Fauna	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east end of the khawr the sand is fine grained with some silt and clay. Near the water line with shallow water and wet sand, two species of crab were collected (<i>Macrophthalmus depressus</i> and <i>Metapograpsus messor</i>) and two species of shrimp (<i>alpheus</i> sp and callianassid). Small</li> </ul>
Water Fauna	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east end of the khawr the sand is fine grained with some silt and clay. Near the water line with shallow water and wet sand, two species of crab were collected (<i>Macrophthalmus depressus</i> and <i>Metapograpsus messor</i>) and two species of shrimp (<i>alpheus</i> sp and callianassid). Small fish (blennies) were also observed. Further up the beach in wet sand, the sand is fine the tide complete the tide comple</li></ul>
Water	<ul> <li>Khawr Hajar" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Khawr Hajar"</li> <li>There were no significant constraints on the water quality. Water was clear. The value of salinity and DO was 3.9% and 8.25 mg/l, respectively.</li> <li>Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".</li> <li>Small fish (blennies) were also observed.</li> <li>7 species of crustaceans were recorded. Where the tide level reaches rocks they are covered by oysters (<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>). At the east end of the khawr the sand is fine grained with some silt and clay. Near the water line with shallow water and wet sand, two species of crab were collected (<i>Macrophthalmus depressus</i> and <i>Metapograpsus messor</i>) and two species of shrimp (<i>alpheus</i> sp and callianassid). Small fish (blennies) were also observed. Further up the beach in wet sand, snails were abundant (<i>Cerithidea cingulata, Nassarius coronatus, N</i>.</li> </ul>

	crabs (Diogenes sp). Buried in the sediment three species of molluscs			
	(Dosinia alta, Umbonium vestiarium and Tellina valtonis) and annelids			
	were found. At the top of the beach, fiddler crabs (Uca annulipes) and			
	the ghost crab (Ocypode jousseaumei) occurred.			
	12 species of birds were recorded. Many (4-500) gulls and terns roosted			
	on sandbanks in the middle of Khawr Hajar. During the winter, waders			
	were numerous (60) along the waterline and 15 herons were observed.			
	7 species of molluscs were recorded. Buried in the sediment three			
	species of molluscs (Dosinia alta, Umbonium vestiarium and Tellina			
	valtonis) and a species of annelid were found.			
Flora	Most of Khawr Hajar is surrounded by a rocky shoreline without			
	vegetation but some sandy areas support large clumps of halophytic			
	plants with a total plant cover of about 10%. The dominant species			
	was Zygophyllum qatarense, a bright green shrublet with jointed,			
	oblong, succulent leaves. Trees approaching the coastal area were			
	dominated by Prosopis cineraria. No mangroves occur in Khawr Hajar			
	but they do occur in Khawr Jaramah.			
Impacts from the Surrounding	Resort development would affect environmental condition in the future.			
Areas				

#### **1.3** Socio-economic Situation

Population of the Wilayat	65 thousand
(2001)	
Population of the Nearest	1.9 thousand
Locality (1993)	
Main Economic Activities	Fishery
Infrastructure	Palace of Abu Dhabi Princess is located here.
Main Usage	Fishing, tourism
Community Interference with	Beach Hotel is under construction. Recreational use is seasonal. A
the Area	number of overnight campers visit drastically during summer. Ras Al
	Had is a town with an important fishing boat harbour, with a variety of
	recreational activities including turtle-watching.
Cultural Significance	None

#### 1.4 Legal Setup and Development Plans

Г

Land Ownership and Land Use	Turtle Reserve (Figure 4 Turtle Reserve)
Designation	
Development Plans in the Site	Resort development area
and the Surrounding Area	
Existing Conservation	Clarke (1986) proposed this area as a scenic reserve, including the turtle
Proposal	nesting beaches and the two large tidal inlets, Khawr Quq and Khawr
	Hajar, which form an enclosed body of water; a narrow strip of land
	separates the two parts.

# 2. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT

#### 2.1 Prerequisite

Legal Setup for Land Use	Set a distinct boundary of Turtle Reserve (see 4.2 Required Action for							
Control	Conservation and Management)							
Facility Development Control	No permanent structure in Turtle Reserve, except hide for bird							
	watching, sign and information boards, and boardwalk or pedestrian							
	bridge. Footpath should be designated but not paved. No permanent							
	commercial buildings such as restaurants, hotels, shops and mechani							
	amusement facilities in the park development area. Basic activities in							
	this park are relaxation and picnicking. Partial lighting for safety							
	only. Utilities lines (water and electricity should be at a minimum)							
	and setback at 150 m from the edge of Mangrove.							

#### 2.2 Description of Programmes

Facility Development	(1) Visitor service and information facilities development.						
Programme							
Restoration and Afforestation	(2) Mangrove planting project						
Programme							
Monitoring Programme	(3) Mangrove monitoring project (4) Soil and water monitoring project						
	(5) Fauna and flora monitoring project (6) Pollution monitoring project						
	(7) Monitoring project on legal setup and development plans						
Public Awareness Programme	It will include an educational programme for school children and						
	conservation campaign for residents of the Wilayat. Required						
	materials and facilities are (8) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the						
	residents, (9) Information boards describing significance of the natural						
	environment.						

#### 2.3 Implementation Mechanism

Projects	Responsible Agencies	Implementing Body/	Related Agencies
		Agencies	
(1) Visitor service and information facilities development.	MRMEWR	Wilayat Sur	MCI
(2) Mangrove planting project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Sur	
(3) Mangrove Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Sur	
(4) Soil and Water Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Sur	
(5) Fauna and Flora Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	MRMEWR/	
		Omani Institute	
		for Birds	
(6) Pollution Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Sur/	
		MRMEWR	
(7) Monitoring Project on Legal Setup and Development Plans	MRMEWR	Wilayat Sur	
(8) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the residents	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE
(9) Information boards	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE

Project No.	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th
(1)										
(2)										
(3)										
(4)										
(5)										
(6)										
(7)										
(8)										
(9)										

#### 2.4 Implementation Schedule

# **3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

#### **3.1** Restoration and Afforestation

#### 3.1.1 Existing Mangrove Area

Location and Area	No mangrove trees (Figure 2 Location Map)
Conditions of Existing	No mangrove
Mangrove	

#### **3.1.2** Plantation Area

Tidal Condition	Normal
Wave and Wind	South wind in summer, north wind in winter, 20% wave frequency in
	summer, 40% in winter
Flood	Every 5-10 years
Water Salinity and pH	Salinity; 3.9 %, pH; 8.4 ("Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in
	Khawr Hajar")
Soil Conditions	Sandy soil at whole khawr, shallow soils near rocky surface areas.
	Surveyed data is in the "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Khawr Hajar"
	of this technical specification.
Potential Area	Along eastern seashore. See "Figure 3 Planting Map". Southern shore
	in mapping area of Khawr Hajar has higher potentiality for new
	mangrove plantation than northern shore. Soils are deep and coarse
	sand except the area near southern-end shallow shore. Northern shore in
	mapping area of Khawr Hajar has potential area but there are some
	constraints because of narrow beach and relatively steep slope.

#### Table 3.1Location and Areas of Potential Planting Area(s)

	Designated Area	Area (ha)
Area-1	(1) in Figure 3	10.9
Area-2	(2) in Figure 3	1.0

Total Planting Area	11.9 ha
Planting Season and Timing	January ~ February
Seed/ Seedlings Supply Source	Seed from existing mangrove area at Khawr Jaramah
and Location	Seeding from temporary nursery in Khawr Quq
Planting Method	Start from the south edge of south-east shore. Extend to northward.
	Detailed technical guidelines should refer to the "Technical Guideline
	for Afforestation" attached with this technical specification.

#### Table 3.2Planting Schedule

Year	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th	Total
Planting area-1											
Planting area-2											

Table 3.3	Seeds/ Seedling	Supply Schedule
1 abic 0.0	Secus, Security	Supply Schedule

Year	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	Total
Season/ time											
Planting area (ha)		1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.9
Number of seeds/ seedlings (thousands)		14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	119

#### **3.1.4** Conservation Area

Area of Land Use	Turtle Reserve Area

#### 3.1.5 Required Action for Conservation and Management

Inspection	Daily observation by park management body, 2 to 4 times of
-	inspection by MRMEWR (Mangrove Information Centre)
Cleaning	Management Body
Replantation of Seedlings	MRMEWR (Mangrove Information Centre) for 5 years after
Growing Bad, Dead or Washed	plantation.
Away	
Service for Associated Facilities	Regularly by Management Body
Patrol and Enforcement	Daily ordinary patrol by a police office of Wilayat is required, and the
	management body regularly inspects facilities conditions and littering
	and waste disposal to the ground and water in Turtle Reserve areas.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	The mangrove plantation work in the planting area described in the
Work	previous section is necessary.
Facilities Required for the	Directional signs along the highway and entrance to the access
Conservation and Management	road(s), guide signs, and information boards can be seen in the Turtle
Activities	Reserve area to explain the significance of the reserve and major flora
	and fauna. Plant Nursery not only for this site but also for mangrove
	planting site in the vicinity is required. Footpath and boardwalk for
	observation of wildlife as well as mangrove are also necessary.

#### 3.2 Monitoring

#### 3.2.1 Mangrove

Monitoring Method	Select and label trees for monitoring. Monitor mangrove by using the
	attached "Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove".
Frequency	Planting mangrove:
	First 4 years: annual monitoring
	After 4 years: every 2 years
Monitoring Target	Planting mangrove:
	Select 20 trees at random and label.
Baseline Data	No Baseline data.

#### 3.2.2 Soil and Water

Monitoring Method	Monitor soil and water in and around mangrove plantation by using
_	attached table "Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil and
	Water (Khawr Hajar)".
Frequency	Soil: (New plantation area) Before plantation and
	Every two year after plantation
	Water; Every year
	(Outflow water at low tide should be measured.)
Monitoring Target	
Baseline Data	See attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Khawr Hajar" and
	"Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar".

#### 3.2.3 Fauna and Flora

Monitoring Method	Monitor fauna and flora by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". For the
	observation of birds, an institute that is studying birds in Oman can be the
	best institute to take a part of the monitoring work by sub-contract basis.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	The result of field reconnaissance of fauna and flora is shown in
	"Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora
	and Pollution in Khawr Hajar".

#### **3.2.4** Pollution (garbage and waste)

Monitoring Method	Monitor pollution by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
_	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". Water Quality
	and Soil Sample Tests should be carried out by MRMEWR.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	See "Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and
	Flora and Pollution in Khawr Hajar".

#### 3.2.5 Change on Legal Setup and Development Plans

Frequency	At least once a year
Monitoring Target	Land Ownership, Land Use Designation, Development Plans in the Site
	and Surrounding Area



Figure 1 Key Map







Figure 3 Planting Map



Figure 4 Turtle Reserve

Mangrove Observation Records	
1) Identification No.	Memo:
2) Location by GPS (WGS 84, UTM)	be written here)
Easting:	
Northing:	
3) Photograph No.	
<ul> <li>4) Observation of tree size and shape</li> <li>a) Tree Height (cm)</li> <li>b) Trunk diameter near bottom (cm)</li> <li>c) Live branches at the position about 1.3m</li> </ul>	off the centre of tree bottom (painted)
Branch/ limb	diameter measured in cm
5) Observation of tree history, health and enviro a) History Tree shape: Sign of cut in the past: b) Health Nodes with leaves: Inter-node length: Leaf length: Leaf colour: Looks / die back: c) Environment	onment
Soil depth / texture:	
Surface water Salinity:	
Position:	
Note:	

Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove (Khawr Hajar)

#### Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil & Water (Khawr Hajar)

Location					
Date / time:	/	,200		_	
Recorder					

General Condition in plantation area:



(garbage, rubbish, leaf, alga, crab, shell, etc)

#### (1) Soil Condition

		New planted area	New planted area
		( )	( )
Coordinate	Easting		
Coordinate	• Northing		
Surface co	ondition		
Soil	0-10cm		
Jovturo	30-40cm		
TEXLUIE	50-60cm		
Soil	0-10cm		
Colour	30-40cm		
Coloui	50-60cm		
Root deve	lopment		
Depth of s	urface humus		
Free	GWL* (cm)		
riee wator	pН		
walei	Salinity (%)		

Soil colour by Munsell notation, GPS\*:by UTM of WGS84 GWL: Ground water level

(2) Surface	Water Quality	(Observation t	ime: : )
		Sea water ①	Khawr mouth ②
Coordinata	Easting	786300	786450
Coordinate	Northing	2493300	2492950
Surface was	te		
pН			
Salinity (%)			
Temperature	e (C)		
DO (mg/l)			
Turbidity / C	olour		

Friable Friable Friable surface Very friable Subī i. Hardness Friable Surface Friable Friable friable Loose Very ī ı. Dull yellow – greyish yellow Olive brown Dull yellow Dull yellow brown - light Sub-surface (30-60 cm)Yellowish Greyish yellow ī Soil Colour rown - dull yellow Dark greyish yellow -Greyish olive -Brown - Olive Dull yellowish Dull yellowish Dull yellow Greyish olive (0-30cm)Yellowish orange brown Surface brown grey grey Deep layer (>90cm) Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sub-surface (30-60 cm)Texture Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand (0-30 cm)Surface Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Salinity %) 6.3 4.4 4.4 43 5.7 9 5.1 ı Ground Water 7.9 7.6 7.8 7.8 7.9 7.5 Ηd  $\infty$ ī Depth (cm) 53 4 80 29 36 ī 45 17 Northing 2492877 2493526 2493515 2493167 2492973 2492924 2493170 2492777 Coordinate (UTM) Easting 786393 786049 785970 786184 786387 786422 786336 786446 Data of hardness in parenthrsis by hand observation Lower beach (Northern beach) Jpper beach (Northern beach) Jpper southern part of beach lower beach near tower Jpper beach near tower Northern part of beach Location Central lower beach Central upper beach (Southern beach) Southern beach) Southern beach) Southern beach) Southern beach) Southern beach) Profile No. 2 ξ 4 Ś 9 ~  $\infty$ <del>.</del>

(mgNO<sup>3</sup>/l) N03 (mg/l) COD (mg/l) 8.25 DO Temperature (C) 28.3 Salinity 3.9 (%) 8.4 μd Colour/ Visibility Clear Northing Coordinate (UTM) Easting Location Mouth of Khawr Hajar

Observation Date: 16-17 May, 2003

No.

Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Khawr Hajar

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR KHAWR HAJAR

Hajar-13

# **Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Khawr Hajar**

#### Attachment 6: Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution (Khawr Hajar)

Location Khawr Hajar	Date
Time	Tide
Recorder	

Bird counts: species:

number:

Expected winter birds: gulls and terns roost on sandbanks in the middle of khawr. Waders (oystercatcher, curlew, plovers) and herons feed along the waterline. Osprey Expected summer birdes: gulls and terns, waders (e.g. whimbrel, plovers), herons

#### Pollution:

Evidence of:solid waste (garbage), liquid waste, oil.Water quality:clear/muddy/green/salinityFishing:nets

#### Domestic/feral animals:

Vegetation: Sandy edges: Rocky edges:

Animals: Intertidal zone:

Other comments:

#### Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora and Pollution in Khawr Hajar

<u>Field M</u>	lonitoring Sheet f	for Fau	<u>na and Flora ar</u>	nd Pollution Sample (1)
Location Time Recorder	Khawr Hajar 09.00 N.V. Clarke		Date Tide	29/12/2002 Low tide
Bird counts.	spacias:	12	numbor	575

**Bird counts:** species: 12 number: 575 Many (4-500) gulls and terns roosted on sandbanks in the middle of Khawr Hajar. Waders were numerous (60) along the waterline and 15 herons were observed. Conspicuous species: oystercatcher, curlew, plovers

#### **Pollution:**

Domestic/feral	animals:	goats
Water quality: Fishing:	clear/muddy/green/salinity nets	clear
Evidence of:	solid waste (garbage), liquid waste, oil	none

#### Vegetation:

Most of Khawr Hajar is surrounded by a rocky shoreline without vegetation but some sandy areas support large clumps of halophytic plants with a total plant cover of about 10%. The dominant species was *Zygophyllum qatarense*, a bright green shrublet with jointed, oblong, succulent leaves.

The sediment at the east end of the khawr is deep enough to try planting mangroves.

#### Animals:

Where the tide level reaches the rocks are covered by oysters (*Saccostrea cucullata*). The area sampled was the bay at the east end of the khawr separated by a small tower. The sand is fine grained with some silt and clay.

Near the water line with shallow water and wet sand, two species of crab were collected (*Macrophthalmus depressus* and *Metapograpsus messor*) and two species of shrimp (*alpheus* sp and callianassid). Small fish (blennies) were also observed. Further up the beach in wet sand, abundant snails (*Cerithidea cingulata* – 200/m<sup>2</sup> and *Nassarius coronatus, N. arcularia plicatus* and *N. albescens gemmuliferus*) and hermit crabs (*Diogenes* sp) were seen on the surface. Buried in the sediment three species of annelid were found. At the top of the beach, small holes (50/m<sup>2</sup>) of the fiddler crab (*Uca annulipes*) were found as well as large red annelid worms (Capitellidae - 100/m<sup>2</sup>). Larger holes of the ghost crab (*Ocypode jousseaumei*) were found in the upper part of the sandflats. A beetle larva (Tiger beetle) was found buried in the sediment.

#### **Other comments:**

Large lagoon with coral at the entrance, tourism development occurring.

<b>Field Monitoring</b>	Sheet for Fauna	and Flora and	Pollution	Sample	(2)
I ICIU MIOIIICOI IIIS	Sheet for 1 auna	and i for a and	1 Unution	Sample	

Location	Khawr Hajar	Date	26/07/03	
Time	15.00	Tide	Mid tide	
Recorder	N.V. Clarke			

**Bird counts:** species: 7 number: 150 Many (100) gulls and terns roosted on sandbanks in the middle of khawr Hajar. Waders were numerous (whimbrel, plovers) at the waterline, 3 herons were observed.

#### Pollution:

	4 -
Evidence of: Water quality:solid waste (garbage), liquid waste, oil. clear/muddy/green/salinityFishing: nets	none clear none

**Vegetation:** Most of khawr Hajar is surrounded by a rocky shoreline without vegetation but some sandy areas support large clumps of halophytic plants with a total plant cover of about 10%. The dominant species was *Zygophyllum qatarense*, a bright green shrublet with jointed, oblong, succulent leaves.

Some algal mats occurred on the south side of the khawr.

#### Animals:

Where the tide level reaches the rocks are covered by oysters (Saccostrea cucullata).

At the bays on the east side, larger holes of the ghost crab (*Ocypode jousseaumei*) were found in the upper part of the sandflats. Smaller holes belonged to the fiddler crab (*Uca annulipes*).

2 species of crab were collected from mid tide levels (*Macrophthalmus depressus* and *Metapograpsus messor*) and two species of shrimp (*alpheus* sp and callianassid). In wet sand, there were abundant snails (*Cerithidea cingulata, Nassarius coronatus, N. arcularia plicatus* and *N. albescens gemmuliferus*) and hermit crabs (*Diogenes* sp) on the surface.

Buried in the sediment three species of molluscs (*Dosinia alta, Umbonium vestiarium* and *Tellina valtonis*) and a species of annelid were found.

#### Other comments:

Large lagoon with coral at the entrance, tourism development occurring nearby.



#### Attachment 8: Site Photos (Khawr Hajar)

Upper beach near tower, Southern beach (Profile No. 5)

(p
Ha
IS F
Ra
н.
ajî
Ħ
ΜΓ
ha
$\mathbf{X}$
in.
les
du
an
fS
e 0
Ē
<b>Jr</b> 0
II
S
nt
ne
chr
tac
At

(Profile No. Had/Hjr- 3)

(Profile No. Had/h	ljr- 3)			(Profile N	o. Had/Hjr- 5	()		
Location	Central lower bea	ach (Southern beach)		Location		Upper beach nea	r tower (Southern be	each)
Coordinate (UTM)		Easting: 786387	Northing: 2492973	Coordinat	e (UTM)		Easting: 786422	Northing: 2493170
Physiologic positic	on Lower marine	Topography	Flat	Physiolog	ic position	Middle marine	Topography	Flat
	terrace					terrace		
Soil Classification		Typic Psammaquer	Its	Soil Class	sification		Typic Psammaque	nts
Parent material	Marine deposit	Depth of free	80cm	Parent m	aterial	Marine deposit	Depth of free	35cm
		water					water	
Vegetation/	No vegetation			Vegetatio	/u	No vegetation		
mangrove				mangrove				
	Description	n of soil profile				Descriptic	on of soil profile	
C 0-18ci	m Brown (10YR 4	4/6), friable, coarse	sand with massive	ပ	0-20cm	Dull yellow (2.5Y	6/4), very friable, c	oarse sand with massive
	structure; few sh	ell fragments; gradual	smooth boundary			structure; few she	ell fragments; gradua	al smooth boundary
C 18-62c	m Olive brown (2.5	5Y 4/4), friable, coars	se sand with massive	ပ	20-54cm	Dull yellow (2.5)	/ 6/3), coarse sand	with massive structure;
	structure; few sh	ell fragments; gradual	smooth boundary			common shell fra	gments; gradual sm	ooth boundary
C 62-80c	m Dull yellow (2.5)	6/3), coarse sand w	vith massive structure;	ပ	54-74cm	Greyish yellow (2	5Y 6/2), coarse sar	id with massive structure;
	common shell fre	igments				common bright bi	rown (7.5YR 5/6) mc	ottles
C 80-100	cm Coarse sand (by	soil auger)		ပ	74-100cm	Coarse sand (by	soil auger)	
*1: Descriptions of stu *2: Texture was class	ructure and boundary are sified at field by visual and	estimated from limited ob touching observation	servation of core sample.	*1: Descrip *2: Texture	tions of structu was classified	re and boundary are e at field by visual and	estimated from limited of touching observation	bservation of core sample.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR KHAWR HAJAR

Technical Specification for Wadi Muraysis

# 1. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1 Location

Governorate/ Region	Ash Sharqiyah
Wilayat	Masirah
Distance from the Centre of	30 km
Wilayat	
Nearest Locality	Wadi Muraysis
Fame of the Site/ Distinctive	Fishing
Features	
Facilities in the Site	None
Features of Surrounding Areas	This site is located in the central western coast in the Masirah Island.
	The wide shallow beach at Umm Muraysis is exposed to strong
	monsoon winds in the summer.

#### **1.2** Natural Conditions

Climate Zone	Wusta Zone
General Terrain	Flat plain
Geological Features	The wide shallow beach at Umm Muraysis is composed of hard fine
	sand with some silt. It appeared well oxygenated below the surface
	without any dark colouration.
Soil	The area is located in the tidal zone with very gentle slope. Soils on this
	area are basically deep coarse sand. Surface soils up to 30cm are soft
	but compact sand soil layers with shell fragments lie underneath. In the
	tidal area, the sediments with soil (tine sand $+$ silt) and decomposed
	seaweeds lie on the surface. The soils on channels are slity. Shallow
	sont with beach lock is found in front of the small lock init heat the
	The salinities of groundwater at the denth of 10cm in the central area of
	inter tidal zone ranged from 7 to 8% The salinity of groundwater at the
	depth of 20-30cm on the upper tidal zone was more than 10%.
	Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in
	Wadi Muraysis (Masirah Island)" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile
	of Samples in Wadi Muraysis (Masirah Island)".
Water	The values of salinity, pH, DO of seawater were 4.1%, 8.3 and DO 6.9
	mg/l, respectively. But salinity on tidal zone in this area showed high a
	value (5.0%).
	Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water
	Quality in Wadi Muraysis (Masirah Island)".
Fauna	At the top of the beach fiddler crabs and ghost crabs were found (Uca
	inversa, Ocypode saratan). Lower down the beach bivalves were
	common including Lanternula erythraensis and Dosinia alta. Two
	species of burrowing crabs occurred at this mid tide level
	(Macrophthalmus depressus, Scopimera crabricauda). The small mud
	shall, Ceruniaea cingulata, was abundant on the wet sand surface
	fast moving Nassarius parsicus, while the small hermit orah (Diaganas)
	was also common. Along the low water line waters were common
	including the crab ployer sand ployers and curlew
	I meruaning the erab prover, sand provers and currew.

Flora	The beach at Muraysis is surrounded by terrestrial vegetation. No
	nalophytes were recorded.
Impacts from the Surrounding	Strong wind and wave in Summer
Areas	

#### **1.3** Socio-economic Situation

10 thousand
10 thousand
Fishery
Fishing jetty
Bare land
Almost none
None

#### 1.4 Legal Setup and Development Plans

Land Ownership and Land Use	None
Designation	
Development Plans in the Site	None
and the Surrounding Area	
Existing Conservation	None
Proposal	

# 2. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT

#### 2.1 Prerequisite

Legal Setup for Land Use	Designate Nature Reserve. Set a distinct boundary of NR (see 4.2
Control	Required Action for Conservation and Management).
Facility Development Control	No permanent structure in NR, except hide for bird watching, sign and
	information boards, and boardwalk or pedestrian bridge. Footpath
	should be designated but not paved. No permanent commercial
	buildings such as restaurants, hotels, shops and mechanised amusement
	facilities in the park development area. Basic activities in this park are
	relaxation and picnicking. Partial lighting for safety only. Utilities
	lines (water and electricity should be at a minimum) and setback at 150
	m from the edge of Mangrove.

#### 2.2 Description of Programmes

Facility Development	None
Programme	
Restoration and Afforestation	(1) Mangrove planting project
Programme	
Monitoring Programme	(2) Mangrove monitoring project (3) Soil and water monitoring project
	(4) Fauna and flora monitoring project (5) Pollution monitoring project
	(6) Monitoring project on legal setup and development plans

Public Awareness Programme	It will include an educational programme for school children and conservation campaign for residents of the Wilayat. Required materials and facilities are (7) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the
	residents, 8) Information boards describing significance of the natural environment

#### 2.3 Implementation Mechanism

Projects	Responsible	Implementing	Related
	Agencies	Body/ Agencies	Agencies
(1) Mangrove planting project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Masirah	
(2) Mangrove Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Masirah	
(3) Soil and Water Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Masirah	
(4) Fauna and Flora Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	MRMEWR/	
		Omani Institute	
		for Birds	
(5) Pollution Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Masirah/	
		MRMEWR	
(6) Monitoring Project on Legal Setup and Development	MRMEWR	Wilayat Masirah	
Plans		-	
(7) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the residents	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE
(8) Information boards	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE

#### 2.4 Implementation Schedule

Project	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th
No.										
(1)										
(2)										
(3)										
(4)										
(5)										
(6)										
(7)										
(8)										

## **3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

#### 3.1 Restoration and Afforestation

#### 3.1.1 Existing Mangrove Area

Location and Area	There are no mangrove trees in this site. (Figure 2 Location Map)
Conditions of Existing	N/A
Mangrove	

#### 3.1.2 Plantation Area

Tidal Condition	Normal
Wave and Wind	Strong in summer
Flood	Every 5 to 10 years
Water Salinity and pH	("Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Wadi Muraysis")
Soil Conditions	Surveyed data is in the "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Wadi
	Muraysis" of this technical specification.
Potential Area	See Figure 3 Planting Area. Soils are deep and coarse sands but compact at lower layer. The areas of upper tidal zone are not suitable due to high salinity in ground water. Lower beach along long tidal zone may be possible for transplantation. The countermeasure against floating alga and/or seaweed may be necessary. Boundary is not clearly identified.

Table 3.1	Location and Areas of Potential Planting Area(s)
-----------	--

	Designated Area	Area (ha)
Area-1	(1) in Figure 3	1.0

#### 3.1.3 Planting Schedule

Total Planting Area	1.0 ha
Planting Season and Timing	January ~ February
Seed/ Seedlings Supply Source	Seed from existing mangrove at Mahawt Island
and Location	Seedling from temporary nursery at Mahawt Island
Planting Method	Start from the area near rock hill. Extend to southward. Detailed
_	technical guidelines should refer to the "Technical Guideline for
	Afforestation" attached with this technical specification.

#### Table 3.2Planting Schedule

Year	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th	Total
Planting area-1											1.0
-											

Table 3.3	Seeds/ Seedling Supply Schedule
-----------	---------------------------------

Year	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	<b>6</b> <sup>h</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	Total
Season/ time		Jan/Feb	Jan/Feb	Jan/Feb	Jan/Feb						
Planting area (ha)		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25						1.0
Number of seeds/ seedlings		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5						10
(thousands)											

#### 3.1.4 Conservation Area

Area of Land Use	None

Inspection	Daily observation by the management body, 2 to 4 times of inspection		
	by MRMEWR (Mangrove Information Centre)		
Cleaning	Management Body		
Replantation of Seedlings	MRMEWR (Mangrove Information Centre) for 5 years after plantation.		
Growing Bad, Dead or Washed			
Away			
Service for Associated	Regularly by Management Body		
Facilities			
Patrol and Enforcement	Daily ordinary patrol by a police office of Wilayat is required, and the		
	management body regularly inspects facilities conditions and littering		
	and waste disposal to the ground and water in NR areas.		
Restoration and Rehabilitation	The mangrove plantation work in the planting area described in the		
Work	previous section is necessary.		
Facilities Required for the	Directional signs along the highway and entrance to the access road(s),		
Conservation and Management	guide signs in the reserve, and information boards in the NR area can be		
Activities	seen in the area to explain the significance of the reserve and major		
	flora and fauna		

#### 3.1.5 Required Action for Conservation and Management

#### 3.2 Monitoring

#### 3.2.1 Mangrove

Monitoring Method	Select and label trees for monitoring. Monitor mangrove by using the
	attached "Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove".
Frequency	Planting mangrove:
	First 4 years: annual monitoring
	After 4 years: every 2 years
Monitoring Target	Planting mangrove:
	Select 20 trees at random and label.
Baseline Data	No Baseline data.

#### 3.2.2 Soil and Water

Monitoring Method	Monitor soil and water in and around mangrove vegetation by using
	attached table "Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil and
	Water (Wadi Muraysis in Masirah Island)".
Frequency	Soil: (New plantation area) Before plantation and
	Every two years after the plantation
	Water; Before (Apr) and after (Nov) monsoon season (Every year)
	(Outflow water at low tide should be measured.)
Monitoring Target	
Baseline Data	See attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Wadi Muraysis"
	and "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Wadi Muraysis".

#### 3.2.3 Fauna and Flora

Monitoring Method	Monitor fauna and flora by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
_	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". For the
	observation of birds, an institute that is studying birds in Oman can be
	the best institute to take a part of the monitoring work by sub-contract
	basis.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	The result of field reconnaissance of flora and fauna is shown in
	"Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora
	and Pollution in Wadi Muraysis".

#### **3.2.4** Pollution (garbage and waste)

Monitoring Method	Monitor pollution by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". Water
	Quality and Soil Sample Tests should be carried out by MRMEWR.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	See "Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and
	Flora and Pollution in Wadi Muraysis".

#### 3.2.5 Change on Legal Setup and Development Plans

Frequency	At least once a year
Monitoring Target	Land Ownership, Land Use Designation, Development Plans in the Site
	and Surrounding Area



Figure 1 Key Map



Figure 2 Location Map





Mangrove Observation Records	5
1) Identification No.	Memo:
2) Location by GPS (WGS 84, UTM)	be written here)
Easting:	
Northing:	
3) Photograph No.	
<ul> <li>4) Observation of tree size and shape <ul> <li>a) Tree Height (cm)</li> <li>b) Trunk diameter near bottom (cm)</li> <li>c) Live branches at the position about 1.3r</li> <li>Branch/ lin</li> </ul> </li> <li>1 <ul> <li>5 </li> <li>9 <ul> <li>1</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>	m off the centre of tree bottom (painted) hb diameter measured in cm 2 3 4 4 6 7 8 8
5) Observation of tree history, health and envi a) History Tree shape: Sign of cut in the past:	ronment
b) Health Nodes with leaves: Inter-node length: Leaf length: Leaf colour: Looks / die back:	
c) Environment Soil depth / texture: Surface water Salinity: Ground level: Position:	
Note:	

Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove (Wadi Muraysis)

Location Date / tim Recorder	ie:	/	,200	:			5	
General	Conc	lition in pla	ntation are	a:			0+	
	(ga	arbage, rubc	disn, leat, al	ga, cra	d, snell, etc	C)	Location of m	onitoring
(1) Soil C	ondi	tion	<u>.</u>				●Soil ○ Wa	ater
			Ne	w plan <sup>:</sup> (	ted area )		New planted ar (  )	ea
Coordina	te	Easting Northing						
Surface c	ondit	ion						
Soil Texture	0-1 30- 50-	0cm -40cm -60cm						
Soil Colour	0-1 30- 50-	0cm -40cm -60cm						
Root deve	elopn	nent						
Depth of	surfa	ce humus	1					
Free water	GV pH Sa	VL* (cm) linity (%)						
Soil colour	by M	unsell notatior	n, GPS*:by	UTM of	WGS84	GWI	L: Ground water level	

### Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil & Water (Wadi Muraysis)

(2) Surface	Water Quality	(Obser	vation time:	:	)
		Sea water ①			
Coordinata	Easting	-			
Surface was	Northing	-			
Surface was	te				
pН					
Salinity (%)					
Temperature	e (C)				
DO (mg/l)					
Turbidity / C	olour				

Profile		Coordina	ite (UTM)	G	round Wat	ter		Texture		Soil Co	olour	Hard	ness
No.	Location	Easting	Northing	Depth (cm)	Ηd	Salinity (%)	Surface (0-30cm)	Sub-surface (30-60cm)	Deep layer (>90cm)	Surface	Sub-surface (30-60cm)	Surface	Sub- surface
SI-2	West beach, lower tidal zone	681810	2259171	70	7.5	7.6	Sand	Sand	Sand	Olive black	Grey	(Friable)	(friable)
SI-3	West beach, upper tidal zone	681674	2259141	40	7.3	>10	Sand	Sand	Sand	Greyish olive	Greyish olive	(Friable)	(friable)
Data of	hardness in narenthesis hv hand o	hservation											

Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Wadi Muraysis

	ON
	COD
	DO
raysis	Tempera-
Wadi Mu	Salinity
Juality in <sup>1</sup>	
Water (	Colour/
achment 5: Surface	Coordinate (UTM)
<b>V</b> tt	

Ż	I contion	Coordina	te (UTM)	Colour/	Чч	Salinity	Tempera-	DO	COD	NO3
		Easting	Northing	Visibility	111	(%)	ture (C)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mgNO3/l)
1	Beach	682158	2259309	Clear	8.4	4.1	25.3	6.90	2±	-
۲٩	Surface water on tidal zone	682095	2259130	Clear	7.9	5.0	ı	ı		-
	Observation Date: 18-21 January, 2003	~								

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR WADI MURAYSIS

#### Attachment 6: Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution (Wadi Muraysis)

Location: Time:	Muraysis, Wadi	Date: Tide:	
Recorder:	N V Clarke		

Bird Counts:	species	number
Expected winte Expected summ	r birds: abundant waders – curle ner birds: terns, gulls, herons	w, crab plovers sandpipers, etc

Pollution: Evidence of solid w	vaste (garbage), liguid waste, oil
Water quality:	clear/muddy/green
Fishing:	nets

# Vegetation:

Evidence of:

grazing, cutting, flowering, seeds

#### Animals

Domestic/feral animals: none seen but village nearby

Other Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora and Pollution in Wadi Muraysis

\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_ \_\_ \_. \_\_ ...

<u>Field N</u>	<b>Ionitoring Sheet for</b>	Fauna and Flora and	Pollution Sample (1)
Location: Time: Recorder:	Muraysis 16.30-18.00 N.V. Clarke	Date: Tide:	23/12/02 low 1.1 ?m

- \_

#### **Bird Counts:**

35 waders (curlew, crab plovers, sandpipers, sand plovers), 2 Gulls, 1 reef heron Expected winter birds: abundant waders – curlew, crab plovers sandpipers, etc Expected summer birds: terns, gulls, herons

#### **Pollution:**

The wide shallow beach at Umm Muraysis is composed of hard fine sand with some silt. It appeared well oxygenated below the surface without any dark colouration.

Evidence of solid	l waste (garbage), liquid waste, oil	none
Water quality:	clear/muddy/green	clear
Fishing:	nets	none

#### Vegetation:

The beach at Muraysis is surrounded by terrestrial vegetation. No halophytes were recorded.

#### Animals

At the top of the beach holes of the large fiddler crab were found (*Uca inversa*). Lower down the beach bivalves were common including *Lanternula erythraensis* and *Dosinia alta*. The small mud snail, *Cerithidea cingulata*, was abundant on the wet sand surface further down the beach reaching densities of 300/m<sup>2</sup>. The other common snail on the surface was the fast moving *Nassarius persicus*, while the hermit crab (*Diogenes*) was also common.

**Domestic/feral animals:** none seen but village nearby

#### **Other Comments:**

Muraysis (Shagpah) Island nearby is an important conservation area. There are mangroves, salt tolerant bushes, thousands of breeding seabirds in the summer and thousands of roosting waders and seabirds in the winter. Jensen and Salm (IUCN 1992) estimated numbers of breeding birds as follows:

Western Reef Heron ( <i>Egretta gularis</i> )	20-30 nests
Crested Tern (Sterna bergii)	100's nests
White-cheeked Tern (Sterna repressa)	1000 nests
Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii)	few nests
Bridled Tern (Sterna anaethetus)	15000 nests
Sooty Gull (Larus hemprichii)	5000 nests
Crab Plover (Dromas ardeola)	85+ nests

#### Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution Sample (2)

Location:	Muraysis, Wadi Dat	e:	07/07/03	
Time:	12.00	Tide:	low	
<b>Recorder:</b>	N V Clarke			

#### **Bird Counts:**

25 caspian terns, Expected winter birds: abundant waders – curlew, crab plovers sandpipers, etc Expected summer birds: terns, gulls, herons

#### **Pollution:**

Evidence of solid	l waste (garbage), liquid waste, oil	none
Water colour:	clear/muddy/green	none
Fishing:	nets	none

#### Vegetation:

None on beach area

#### Animals

2 species of crabs common in silty sand areas (mid-tide level) (Macrophthalmus depressus, Uca inversa)
2 species of bivalve common in sediment (mid-tide level) (Laternula erythraensis, Dosinia alta)

**Domestic/feral animals:** none seen but village nearby

#### **Other Comments:**

Potential planting site for mangroves, but wind blows strongly offshore during the Summer. Protection from the wind is needed for seedlings.



#### Attachment 8: Site Photos (Wadi Muraysis)
Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Wadi Muraysis

(Profile No. SI-3)

_	
-2)	
S	
No.	
le l	2
ofi	Ċ
(Pı	<u> </u>

Location		Wadi Muraysis, w	est beach, front tic	lal zone
Coordina	te (UTM)		Easting: 681810	Northing: 2259171
Physioloc	gic position	Lower terrace	Topography	Gentle slope
Soil Clas:	sification		Typic Psammaqu	ients
Parent m	aterial	Marine deposit	Depth of fre	e 70cm
			water	
Vegetatic	/uc	No vegetation, mi	iddle position on tic	al zone
mangrov	Ø			
		Description of	of soil profile *2)	
ပ	0-3cm	Olive black (7.5Y	3.5/2) sand with si	ngle grain structure and
		non-sticky consist	tency; seaweed de	composition on surface;
		abrupt smooth bo	undary	
ပ	3-24cm	Olive black (7.5Y	3.5/2) sand with si	ngle grain structure and
		non-sticky consist	tency; common Oli	ve black (5G2.5/1)
		mottle; common s	shell fragment; diffu	used wave boundary
ပ	24-35cm	Grey (5Y 5/1) san	id with single grain	structure and non-sticky
		consistency; man	y shell fragments	
*1: Descrip	otions of struct	ure and boundary are	estimated from limited	l observation of core sample.
*2: Texture	e was classified	d at field by visual and	touching observation	

									Т	ΈC	CHN	NIC	AL	SF	PEC	IFI	CA	TIC	NC	FC	۶F
Wadi Muravsis west heach inner tidal zone	Easting: 681674 Northing: 2259141	Lower terrace Topography Gentle slope	Typic Psammaquents	Marine deposit Depth of free 40cm	water	No vegetation, upper position on tidal zone		Description of soil profile *2)	Greyish olive (5Y 4/2) sand with single grain structure and	non-sticky consistency; common shell fragment; diffused,	smooth boundary	Greyish olive (5Y 4/2) sand with single grain structure and	non-sticky consistency; common shell fragment; diffused	smooth boundary	Olive black (5Y 3.5/2) sand with single grain structure and	non-sticky consistency; many shell fragments	ture and boundary are estimated from limited observation of core sample.	d at field by visual and touching observation			
	e (UTM)	ic position	sification	aterial		/u			0-9m			9-33m			33-42cm		tions of struc	was classifie			
l ocation	Coordinat	Physiolog	Soil Class	Parent m		Vegetatio	mangrove		ပ			ပ			ပ		*1: Descrip	*2: Texture			

#### R WADI MURAYSIS

Technical Specification for Filim – Eastern Bearch

# 1. SITE DESCRIPTION

# 1.1 Location

Governorate/ Region	Wusta
Wilayat	Muhut
Distance from the Centre of	The centre of Wilayat is Muhut located 20 km north of the site.
Wilayat	
Nearest Locality	Falam
Fame of the Site/ Distinctive	Fishing village
Features	
Facilities in the Site	Temporary fishing houses
Features of Surrounding Areas	This site is located in the south of Falam locality, approximately 1 km
-	south of the National Highway.

# **1.2** Natural Conditions

Climate Zone	Wusta Zone
General Terrain	Flat plain
Geological Features	The tidal flat forms a large shallow area.
Soil	Filim area on the eastern beach covers a wide area along the tidal coast and is located on the delta of salt marsh called "sabkha". There are beach rocks on the western limit. These beach rocks underlie the beach sand, which is more than 1m deep at about 30 m from bare rock. Most seashore areas are covered by fine sand soils. These soils are deep. But there is a compact layer with a great many shell fragments 20-30 cm below the surface. There are two main water channels. One intrudes from the western beach near the rock hill to the northeast. Another one intrudes from the east side to the northwest. The soils on these water channels and upper tidal zone change to finer soil texture (sandy loam to silty loam). On the higher flat areas, salt accumulations are observed and soil colour changes to white.
	Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Filim Fastern Beach" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in
	Filim-Eastern Beach".
Water	The values of salinity, pH, DO and COD of seawater were 4.6%, 8.5, 5.9 mg/l and approx. 2 mg/l, respectively. However, water salinity on the seashore showed 6 to 7% and salinities of ground waters were ranging from 7 to 10%. High salinity of groundwater indicates that the salty water come from sabkha. Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Filim-Eastern Beach".
Fauna	The small mud snails, <i>Cerithidea cingulata</i> , were abundant on the surface; the other common snail was the fast moving <i>Nassarius arcularia plicatus</i> . The most abundant animals in the mud were annelid worms. Two species of bivalves were common in the sediment ( <i>Tellina arsinoensis, Dosinia alta</i> ) where surface water run-off occurred. Small crabs (including <i>Serenella leachii</i> and <i>Macrophthalmus depressus</i> ) were found in the mud. The crab <i>Eurycarcinus orientalis</i> was recorded among the larger mangrove trees and <i>Metaplax indica</i> occurred in the soft mud at low tide. Occasional swimming crabs ( <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> ) and the venus bivalve ( <i>Amiantis umbonella</i> ) were found in channels.

	Hermit crabs ( <i>Diogenes sp</i> ) were common moving along the water edge
	as the tide came in.
	Hundreds of thousands of migrant waders visit this area from August to
	May, attracted to the rich feeding areas on the mudflats. Flamingos also
	occur in large numbers.
	Mangroves are regenerating in the area. The mudskipper fish
	(previously only recorded on Mahawt) has already colonised the larger
	trees in the rocky inlet next to the desalination plant (July 2003).
	Proposed area is widely spreading on the eastern beach of Filim and it
	is locating on the downstream of salt marsh called "sabkha" This area
	is facing with heach rocks in western limit. These heach rocks get
	down into the beach sand and the sand covers more than 1m at about 30
	m from hered reak. Most of seashere group are sovered by fine send
	in nom baled lock. Most of seasible areas are covered by fine said
	solis. These solis are deep and soli. But there is a compact layer
	with crushing shells under 20-30 cm beneath. The soils on the
	channels and upper seashore come to finer in soil texture. The sait
	accumulation where surface soil colour changes to white is observed on
	the high flat areas on seashore.
	The quality of seawater is 4.6% salinity, pH 8.5, DO 5.9 mg/l and COD
	approx. 2 mg/l. However, the surface water on the seashore shows 6
	to 7% and ground water is ranging from 7 to 10% in salinity. This
	high salinity indicates that the salts come from upper sabkha.
	According to the observation of field survey, there are no serious
	constraints for transplantation of Avecinnia marina in the viewpoint of
	soil texture except the areas of channel and upper limit of tidal area.
	However, the high water salinity of surface water and groundwater on
	intertidal zone will have an effect for the transplantation and growth of
	Avecinnia marina.
Flora	The beach at Filim is surrounded by sabka, saline, sandy soils with very
	little vegetation. The succulent shrub in this area, Suaeda moschata, is
	endemic to Oman, and replaces Suaeda vermiculata. In the intertidal
	zone, scattered low bushes of Avicennia marina about 10 m apart are
	found across the mudflats. In shallow water below low tide two species
	of seagrass are common (Halophile ovalis. Halodule uninervis).
Impacts from the Surrounding	Wastewater from temporary fishing houses
Areas	. as a more from tomporary noning notices

# 1.3 Socio-economic Situation

Population of the Wilayat	10 thousand
(2001)	
Population of the Nearest	0.3 thousand
Locality (1993)	
Main Economic Activities	Fishery and agriculture
Infrastructure	Desalination factory
Main Usage	Used for temporary housing area by fishermen
Community Interference with	Almost none
the Area	
Cultural Significance	None

Land Ownership and Land Use	Candidate Nature Reserve (NR)
Designation	
Development Plans in the Site	Bridge or Causeway (Filim – Mahawt Island) construction project
and the Surrounding Area	
Existing Conservation	Candidate Nature Reserve (NR)
Proposal	

# 1.4 Legal Setup and Development Plans

# 2. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT

## 2.1 Prerequisite

Legal Setup for Land Use	Set a distinct boundary of NR (see 4.2 Required Action for
Control	Conservation and Management)
Facility Development Control	No permanent structure in NR, except hide for bird watching, sign and
	information boards, and boardwalk or pedestrian bridge. Footpath
	should be designated but not paved. No permanent commercial
	buildings such as restaurants, hotels, shops and mechanised amusement
	facilities in the park development area. Basic activities in this park are
	relaxation and picnicking. Partial lighting for safety only. Utilities
	lines (water and electricity should be at a minimum) and setback at 150
	m from the edge of mangrove.

# 2.2 Description of Programmes

Facility Development	(1) Visitor service and information facilities development.
Programme	
Restoration and Afforestation	(2) Mangrove planting project
Programme	
Monitoring Programme	(3) Mangrove monitoring project (4) Soil and water monitoring (5)
	Fauna and flora monitoring project (6) Pollution monitoring project (7)
	Monitoring project on legal setup and development plans
Public Awareness Programme	It will include an educational programme for school children and
	conservation campaign for residents of the Wilayat. Required
	materials and facilities are (8) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the
	residents, (9) Information boards describing significance of the natural
	environment.

# 2.3 Implementation Mechanism

Projects	Responsible Agencies	Implementing Body/ Agencies	Related Agencies
(1) Visitor service and information facilities development.	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	MCI
(2) Mangrove planting project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(3) Mangrove Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(4) Soil and Water Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(5) Fauna and Flora Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	MRMEWR/	
		Omani Institute for Birds	
(6) Pollution Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut/ MRMEWR	
(7) Monitoring Project on Legal Setup and Development Plans	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	
(8) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the residents	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE
(9) Information boards	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE

# 2.4 Implementation Schedule

Project	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th
No.										
(1)										
(2)										
(3)										
(4)										
(5)										
(6)										
(7)										
(8)										
(9)										

# **3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

# 3.1 Restoration and Afforestation

# 3.1.1 Existing Mangrove Area

Location and Area	Wide and very gentle flat tidal area at Filim eastern beach covered by
	mangrove area is 10 ha approximately. (Figure 2 Location Map)
Conditions of Existing	Dwarf trees are scattering on wide seashore. Mangroves on upper
Mangrove	seashore are almost dead. Heights of trees are low, less than 1.5m. According to the information from residents, growing of mangroves is very slow. No seed production was observed. Grazing by camel is observed

Tidal Condition	Normal
Wave and Wind	Strong in summer
Flood	Every 5 to 10 years
Water Salinity and pH	("Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Filim – Eastern
	Beach")
Soil Conditions	Surveyed data is in the "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Filim – Eastern
	Beach" of this technical specification.
Potential Area	Lower shore along tidal zone. See "Figure 3 Planting Map". Similar
	condition with Wadi Muraysis of Masirah Island. There are no serious
	constraints for transplantation in the viewpoint of soil texture except the
	areas of channel and upper shore of tidal area. However, the high
	salinity of surface water and groundwater on tidal zone may have an
	effect for the transplantation and growth of trees. Lower beach along
	tidal zone may be possible for transplantation. Boundary is not clearly
	identified.

## 3.1.2 Plantation Area

## Table 3.1Location and Areas of Potential Planting Area(s)

	Designated Area	Area (ha)
Area-1		1.0

## **3.1.3** Planting Schedule

Total Planting Area	1.0 ha
Planting Season and Timing	January ~ February
Seed/ Seedlings Supply Source	Seed from existing mangrove at Mahawt Island
and Location	Seedling from temporary nursery at Mahawt Island
Planting Method	Start from eastern shore of potential area. Extend westward (to port
	side). Select grid spacing area (50m x 50m) and plant in a random
	order. Detailed technical guidelines should refer to the "Technical
	Guideline for Afforestation" attached with this technical specification.

Table 3.2	Planting	Schedule
-----------	----------	----------

Year	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th	Total
Planting area-1											1.0

Seeds/ Seedling Supply Schedule

Year	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th	Total
Season/ time											
Planting area (ha)		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25						1.0
Number of seeds/ seedlings (thousands)		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5						10

## **3.1.4** Conservation Area

Area of Land Use	None

Laws and Regulations Related	Designate NR
to the Conservation Activities	
Inspection	Daily observation by the management body, 2 to 4 times of inspection
-	by MRMEWR (Mangrove Information Centre)
Cleaning	Management Body
Replantation of Seedlings	MRMEWR (Mangrove Information Centre) for 5 years after plantation.
Growing Bad, Dead or Washed	
Away	
Service for Associated	Regularly by Management Body
Facilities	
Patrol and Enforcement	Daily ordinary patrol by a police office of Wilayat is required, and the
	management body regularly inspects facilities conditions and littering
	and waste disposal to the ground and water in NR areas.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	The mangrove plantation work in the planting area described in the
Work	previous section is necessary.
Facilities Required for the	Directional signs along the highway and entrance to the access road(s),
Conservation and Management	guide signs in the reserve, and information boards in the NR area can be
Activities	seen in the area to explain the significance of the reserve and major
	flora and fauna.

# 3.1.5 Required Action for Conservation and Management

# 3.2 Monitoring

# 3.2.1 Mangrove

Monitoring Method	Select and label trees for monitoring. Monitor mangrove by using the
	attached "Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove".
Frequency	Planting mangrove:
	First 4 years: annual monitoring
	After 4 years: every 2 years
Monitoring Target	Planting mangrove:
	Select 20 trees at random and label.
Baseline Data	No baseline data.

## 3.2.2 Soil and Water

Monitoring Method	Monitor soil and water in and around mangrove vegetation by using
	attached table "Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil and
	Water (Filim-Eastern Beach)".
Frequency	Soil: (New plantation area) Before plantation and
	Every two years after the plantation
	Water; Before (Apr) and after (Nov) monsoon season (Every year)
	(Outflow water at low tide should be measured.)
Monitoring Target	
Baseline Data	See attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Filim - Eastern
	Beach" and "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Filim -
	Eastern Beach".

# 3.2.3 Fauna and Flora

Monitoring Method	Monitor fauna and flora by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
_	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". For the
	observation of birds, an institute that is studying birds in Oman can be
	the best institute to take a part of the monitoring work by sub-contract
	basis.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	
Baseline Data	The result of field reconnaissance of fauna and flora is shown in
	"Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora
	and Pollution in Filim – Eastern Beach".

## 3.2.4 Pollution (garbage and waste)

Monitoring Method	Monitor pollution by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". Water
	Quality and Soil Sample Tests should be carried out by MRMEWR.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	See "Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and
	Flora and Pollution in Filim – Eastern Beach".

# 3.2.5 Change on Legal Setup and Development Plans

Frequency	At least once a year
Monitoring Target	Land Ownership, Land Use Designation, Development Plans in the Site
	and Surrounding Area









Mangrove Observation Records	
1) Identification No.	Memo:
2) Location by GPS (WGS 84, UTM)	be written here)
Easting:	
Northing:	
3) Photograph No.	
<ul> <li>4) Observation of tree size and shape <ul> <li>a) Tree Height (cm)</li> <li>b) Trunk diameter near bottom (cm)</li> <li>c) Live branches at the position about 1.3m</li> <li>Branch/ limb</li> </ul> </li> <li>1 2 5 6 9 10 </li> </ul>	off the centre of tree bottom (painted) diameter measured in cm
5) Observation of tree history, health and enviro a) History Tree shape: Sign of cut in the past:	nment
b) Health Nodes with leaves: Inter-node length: Leaf length: Leaf colour: Looks / die back:	
c) Environment Soil depth / texture: Surface water Salinity: Ground level: Position:	
Note:	

# Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove (Filim - Eastern Beach)

Attachment 2: List of Observed Points in Filim- Eastern Beach

	Remarks			
Diameter (cm)	Trunk         Live branches at the position about 1.3m off the centre of tree bottom           near         centre of tree bottom           near         (DBH: Diameter Breast Height)	Dottom         1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         10	39         90         21         22         25         21	
	Height (cm)		09	
	Photo Number			
e (UTM)	Northing		2279716	
Coordinat	Easting		626354	
	Date of Observation		21 Dec '02	
	Monitoring Trees			
	Tree Number		Fi-OT1	
	Khawr		Film	

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR FILIM - EASTERN BEACH

# Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil & Water (Filim–Eastern Beach)

Location					
Date / time:		,200	<u> </u>	_	(C)
Recorder					and the second s
	 I				N.

General Condition in plantation area:



(garbage, rubbish, leaf, alga, crab, shell, etc)

## (1) Soil Condition

		New planted area	New planted area
		( )	( )
Coordinate	Easting		
Coordinate	Northing		
Surface co	ondition		
Soil	0-10cm		
Joil	30-40cm		
Texture	50-60cm		
Soil	0-10cm		
Colour	30-40cm		
Coloui	50-60cm		
Root deve	lopment		
Depth of s	urface humus		
Eroo	GWL* (cm)		
wator	рН		
walei	Salinity (%)		

Soil colour by Munsell notation, GPS\*:by UTM of WGS84 GWL: Ground water level

(2) Surface	Water Quali	ty	(Observation time:	:	)
		Sea water $\textcircled{1}$	Upper shore <sup>2</sup>		
Coordinata	Easting	624500	624500		
Coordinate	Northing	2279600	2279800		
Surface was	te				
pН					
Salinity (%)					
Temperature	e (C)				
DO (mg/l)					
Turbidity / C	olour				

Profile		Coordinat	e (UTM)	G	round Wate	r		Texture		Soil Co	olour	Hardı	ness
No.	Location	Easting	Northing	Depth (cm)	Ηd	Salinity (%)	Surface (0-30cm)	Sub-surface (30-60cm)	Deep layer (>90cm)	Surface (0-30cm)	Sub-surface (30-60cm)	Surface	Sub- surface
FI-1	Near sea water, around non- healthy vegetation	624930	2279694	52	7.1	9.0	Sand	Sand	Sand	Grey	Grey	Friable	Friable
FI-2	West side, relatively high land on tidal zone	624281	2279787		ı	1	Sand	Sandy	Sand	Grey	Grey	Friable	Friable
FI-3	Beside waterway on tidal zone	624407	2279893		ı	ı	Sandy	Loamy	Loamy	I	I	(Friable)	(friable)
FI-5	East side, relatively high land on tidal zone	624615	2279864	66	7.1	7.3	Sand	Sand	Sandy	Yellowish Grey	Dark greyish yellow	ı	ı
FI-6	East side, inner tidal zone	625912	2279781	57	ı	9.6	Sand	Sand	Sandy	Yellowish Grey	Greyish olive	Firm	Friable
Data of	hardness in naranthasis by hand obse	mation											

Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Filim – Eastern Beach

Data of hardness in parenthesis by hand observation

rn Beach	
n – Eastei	
ty in Filir	
ter Quali	
rface Wa	
ient 5: Su	
Attachm	

N	Location	Coordina	te (UTM)	Colour/	Чч	Salinity	Tempera-	DO	COD	NO3
זאר	LOCAUOI	Easting	Northing	Visibility	p11	(%)	ture (C)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mgNO3/l)
1	Beach front of factory	-	-	Clear	8.5	4.5	14.9	5.90	$2\pm$	-
5	Surface water on tidal zone	626126	2279780	Clear	8.0	8.9				ı
	Observation Date: 18-21 January, 2003	~								

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR FILIM - EASTERN BEACH

## Attachment 6: Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution (Filim -Eastern Beach)

Bird counts: species:

number

Expected winter birds: flamingo, abundant waders – sandpipers, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwits, curlew, herons, gulls Expected summer birds: reef heron, gulls, terns, flamingos, whimbrel, crab plovers

# Pollution:

Evidence of:	solid/liquid waste:
Water quality:	clear/muddy/green
Fishing	nets

## Vegetation:

Evidence of:grazing, cutting, flowering, seed

Animals: mudflats

## Domestic/feral animals:

## Other Comments:

## Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora and Pollution in Filim – Eastern Beach

## Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution Sample (1)

**Location:** Filim East **Time:** 16.00-18.00 **Recorder:** N V Clarke **Date:** 21/12/02 **Tide:** low, 1.1 m at 16.00

## **Bird counts:**

Gulls – common, Herons – common, Waders – abundant (hundreds), flamingos - common

Expected winter birds: flamingo, abundant waders – sandpipers, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwits, curlew, herons

## **Pollution:**

solid/liquid waste	possible sewage contamination at village
clear/muddy/green	clear
nets	some discarded netting
	solid/liquid waste clear/muddy/green nets

## Vegetation:

The beach is surrounded by saline, sandy soils with little vegetation. The succulent shrub, *Suaeda moschata*, is endemic to Oman, and replaces *Suaeda vermiculata* here.

In the intertidal zone, scattered low bushes of *Avicennia marina* about 10 m apart are found across the mudflats. A few larger trees are found along deeper channels (e.g. behind desalination plant). Mangroves are protected from camels by soft mud and regeneration is occurring.

In shallow water, sea grass is common (Halophile ovalis, Halodule uninervis).

## Animals:

Small mud snails, *Cerithidea cingulata*, were abundant on the surface varying from about 50 -  $200/m^2$ . The other common snail on the surface was the fast moving *Nassarius arcularia plicatus* at densities of about  $50/m^2$ . Annelid worms were abundant in the mud (several hundred/m<sup>2</sup>). Two species of bivalves were common in the sediment (*Tellina arsinoensis*, *Dosinia alta*), where surface water run-off occurred. Small crabs (including Serenella leachii and Macrophthalmus depressus) were found in the mud. The crab *Eurycarcinus orientalis* was recorded among the larger mangrove trees and *Metaplax indica* occurred in the soft mud at low tide. Swimming crabs (*Portunus pelagicus*) and the bivalve (*Marcia opima*) occurred in channels. Hermit crabs (*Diogenes sp*) followed the water line as the tide came in.

**Domestic/feral animals:** goats, camels, cats

## **Other Comments:**

Opportunities for mangrove planting in the bay to speed up regeneration. Seeds should come from Mahawt Island.

The mudflats support abundant small invertebrate animals, which provide food for massive numbers of wading birds and flamingos over the winter period. The large numbers of birds have potential for eco-tourism.

## Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution Sample (2)

Location:	Filim East	Date:	07/07/2003
Time:	16.00-18.00	Tide:	high
<b>Recorder:</b>	N V Clarke		C

**Bird counts:** flamingos – common, waders, common Expected winter birds: flamingo, abundant waders – sandpipers, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwits, curlew, herons Expected summer birds: reef heron, gulls, terns, flamingos, whimbrel, crab plovers

## Pollution:

Evidence of:	solid/liquid waste	poss
Water quality:	clear/muddy/green	clea
Fishing:	nets	non

possible sewage contamination at village clear none

## Vegetation:

Sabka saline soils, very little vegetation. Small, well-spaced mangrove bushes. A few larger trees found along deeper channels

#### Animals:

mudflats with abundant invertebrates. Mudskipper fish seen at larger mangrove trees near desalination plant. Mud crabs common.

Domestic/feral animals: goats, camels, cats

#### **Other Comments:**

Observed at high tide. Mangroves regenerating, could become the largest mangrove forest in Oman. Potentially an enormous area for mangrove planting, seeds from Mahawt Island.



## Attachment 8: Site Photos (Filim-Eastern Beach)

Attachment 9: Soil Profile of Samples in Filim-Eastern Beach

(Profile No FI-1)

	NU. FI-I)					0. 1-0
Location		Filim, near sea wa	ater, around non-hea	althy vegetation	Location	
Coordina	I ITM		Eacting: 624030	Northing: 2279694	Coordinat	e (UTI
Dhueiolor	dir position	l ower terrare		Flat	Physiolog	ic posi
Soil Clas	sification		Tvnic Peammadula	nte	Soil Class	ificatic
Parent m	naterial	Marine deposit	Depth of free	52cm	Parent ma	aterial
		-	water			
Vegetatic	/uc	Middle position or	n tidal zone, scattere	d, non-healthy	Vegetatio	2
mangrov	e	mangroves			mangrove	
		Description (	of soil profile *2)		(	
ပ	0-23cm	Grey (7.5Y 4/1)	sand with single m	assive and non-sticky	ပ	0-280
		consistency; smo	oth boundary	•		
ပ	23-53cm	Grey (7.5Y 4/1) s	sand with massive s	tructure and non-sticky	c	
		consistency; gre	syish olive (7.5Y	5/2) mottle; smooth	د	07
		boundary				
ပ	53-63cm	Grey (7.5Y 4/1)	) sand with single	e grain structure and	c	50 7/
		non-sticky consis	tency; common shell	fragment	د	1-00
*1: Descrip	otions of struct	ure and boundary are	estimated from limited ol	bservation of core sample.		
*2: Texture	e was classifieu	d at field by visual and	touching observation			
		•	>		,	

$\sim$
പ്പ
Ē
Ċ.
₹
~
₫
Ē
Ò
2
_

C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	e Control of the cont	Filim, east, relativitie         Lower terrace         Lower terrace         Marine deposit         Movegetation, to         No vegetation of cc         Description         Description         Crey (7.5Y 4/1) s         consistency; gre         diffused boundary         Greyish olive (7.5)         and non-sticky consistency consistency         common shell fra         Greyish olive (7.5)         non-sticky consistency	ely upper land on tid Easting: 624615 Topography Typic Psammaquei Depth of free water oographically top are vater of soil profile *1 of soil profile *2) of soil profile *2) of soil soft sand w or sistency; grey (7. gment, diffused bour gment, diffused bour stency; common s	al zone Northing: 2279864 Flat 66cm 66cm a on tidal zone a on tidal zone structure and non-sticky le; few shell fragment ith single grain structure of 5/1.5) mottle; few to dary ngle grain structure and
		boundary		
с С	74-93cm	Greyish olive (7	.5Y 5.5/2), sandy	oam and slightly stick
		consistency; man	y sneii rragment	

\*1: Descriptions of structure and boundary are estimated from limited observation of core sample.
\*2: Texture was classified at field by visual and touching observation

Technical Specification for Mahawt Island

# 1. SITE DESCRIPTION

# 1.1 Location

Governorate/ Region	Wusta
Wilayat	Mahawt
Distance from the Centre of	50 km
Wilayat	
Nearest Locality	Jazirat Muhut
Fame of the Site/ Distinctive	Mahawt Island is surrounded by shallow water with rich sediments and
Features	seagrass beds that provide important nursery areas for shrimp and fish.
	The mangroves on the island form the best developed mangrove forest
	in Oman.
Facilities in the Site	None
Features of Surrounding Areas	Mahawt Island, 4 km south from Filim village. It is designated as a
	Nature Reserve area.

# **1.2** Natural Conditions

Climate Zone	Wusta Zone
General Terrain	Flat plain
Geological Features	The island is located in a large tidal flat.
Soil	The areas of seashore in southeast and northeast of Mahawt Island are covered by deep sand soil. The soils under dense mangrove vegetation are clayey and silty soils with humic substances on the surface but sand soils are found in subsurface. Surface humic substances have accumulated with development of mangrove forest. These surface soils are deep in north and are relatively shallow (50-80cm) in west and south areas of the island. The shallow soils with rocks under soil covers are recognized on the southern area of the island. The depth of soil in these areas is approximately 30cm. The soils occurred on the back swamp (inside of island) are very sticky and clayey. Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Mahawt Island" and "Attachment 9: Soil Profile Samples in Mahawt Island"
Water	The values of salinity, pH, DO and COD at seashore were 3.9%, 8.2, 6.7 mg/l and less than 2 mg/l, respectively. The values of salinity and pH of channel water in the northern part of forest are 5.3% and 8.2, respectively. There were no significant constraints for water quality. Details are shown in attached table "Attachment 5: Surface Water <b>Ouality in Mahawt Island</b> ".
Fauna	On the landward side of the mangroves an outer zone of wet sand with clay has large regular mounds formed by fiddler crabs ( <i>Uca inversa</i> ). Other burrowing crab species occurred nearer smaller mangrove bushes ( <i>Leptochryseus kuwaitense, Macrophthalmus depressus, Serenella</i> ( <i>Paracleistostoma</i> ) leachii). Towards the sea the bushes gradually change to tall trees and the canopy closes. Crab holes are numerous with at least 4 other crab species present. Small mud snails ( <i>Cerithidea cingulata</i> ) occurred on the surface, while in pools, shrimp and small gobies were found. The mudskipper ( <i>Periopthalmus koelreuteri</i> - only found on Mahawt in Oman) occurred throughout the mangroves and the soft pulmonate

	gastropod, Onchidium peronii, was found on larger branches. Among
	the large trees, large grapsoid crab species (Neosarmatium meinerti
	Metapograpsus messor,) were found climbing among the branches.
	Molluscs included Cerithidea cingulata, Nassarius arcularia plicatus,
	Cerithium scabridum, and Tellina arsinoensis.
	The small bird, the white-eye, is considered to be an endemic
	subspecies found only on Mahawt. A pair of White-collared
	Kingfishers and Clamorous Reed Warblers was calling in the summer
	(July 2003). Winter birds included: 40 Gulls, over 100 herons (Grey,
	Western Reef, and Great White Egret) and 30 waders (Redshank and
	other small species).
	Occupied Red Fox holes occur on the northwest sandbanks of Mahawt
	as well as on the small island of A'rag. Feral cats are numerous on
	Mahawt.
Flora	The Island is fringed by mangrove forest about 400-500m wide on the
	north, west and south sides. The southwest side is exposed to wave
	action especially during the monsoon season. This makes it difficult for
	seedling establishment and younger trees grow on the inner landward
	side. On the northeast side where exposure is reduced, young trees are
	found on the seaward side. Generally, the mangroves are healthy and
	there is no need for planting
	In the middle of the island a sandy sabkha exists without any
	vegetation On the east side there is a sandy beach Fishermen's huts
	occupy the middle section of the beach but at each end vegetation
	consisted of the halophytic shrub <i>Suaeda moschata</i> , which is endemic
	to this region of Oman Along the landward edges of the mangroves
	there are several species of halophytes (Sugeda monoica, Halopenlis
	perfoliata. Arthrocnemum macrostachyum and Halocnemum
	strobilaceum).
Impacts from the Surrounding	Wastewater from the island
Areas	

# **1.3** Socio-economic Situation

Population of the Wilayat	10 thousand
(2001)	
Population of the Nearest	10 thousand
Locality (1993)	
Main Economic Activities	Fishery
Infrastructure	Water tower supplied from desalination factory in Filim
Main Usage	Used for temporary residential area for fishermen
Community Interference with	Fishermen live in temporary housing semi-permanently.
the Area	
Cultural Significance	None

# 1.4 Legal Setup and Development Plans

Land Ownership and Land Use	Candidate Bar al Hikman and Ghubart al Hashish Nature Reserve (NR)
Designation	
Development Plans in the Site	Bridge or causeway construction (Filim ~ Mahawt Island) project
and the Surrounding Area	
Existing Conservation	Bar al Hikman and Ghubart al Hashish are proposed as protected areas
Proposal	to ensure management of the valuable fishery resources and outstanding
	wildlife. Mahawt Island lies within the boundaries of this proposal.

Declaration is expected in 2003, with management under the authority
of the Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment. The
management plan will be agreed on after the declaration although
management studies have been carried out (Weidleplan 1991).

# 2. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT

# 2.1 Prerequisite

Legal Setup for Land Use	Set a distinct boundary of NR and RDA (see 4.2 Required Action for
Control	Conservation and Management)
Facility Development Control	No permanent structure in NR, except hide for bird watching, sign and
	information boards, and boardwalk or pedestrian bridge. Footpath
	should be designated but not paved. No permanent commercial
	buildings such as restaurants, hotels, shops and mechanised amusement
	facilities in the park development area. Basic activities in this park are
	relaxation and picnicking. Partial lighting for safety only. Utilities
	lines (water and electricity should be at a minimum) and setback at 150
	m from the edge of mangrove.

# 2.2 Description of Programmes

Facility Development	(1) Visitor service and information facilities development. (2)		
Programme	Temporary nursery construction project (for Wadi Muraysis, Filim) (3)		
-	Eco-tourism development project		
Restoration and Afforestation	(4) Mangrove maintenance project		
Programme			
Monitoring Programme	(5) Mangrove monitoring project (6) Soil and water monitoring project		
	(7) Fauna and flora monitoring project (8) Pollution monitoring project		
	(9) Monitoring project on legal setup and development plans		
Public Awareness Programme	It will include an educational programme for school children and		
	conservation campaign for residents of the Wilayat. Required		
	materials and facilities are (10) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the		
	residents, (11) Information boards describing significance of the natural		
	environment.		

# 2.3 Implementation Mechanism

Projects	Responsible Agencies	Implementing Bodv/	Related Agencies
	<b>3</b>	Agencies	5
(1) Visitor service and information facilities development.	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	MCI
(2) Temporary nursery construction project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(3) Eco-tourism development project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(4) Mangrove maintenance project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(5) Mangrove Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(6) Soil and Water Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
(7) Fauna and Flora Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	MRMEWR/	
		Omani Institute	
		for Birds	
(8) Pollution Monitoring Project	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	

(9) Monitoring Project on Legal Setup and Development	MRMEWR	Wilayat Muhut	
Plans			
(10) Pamphlets and posters distributed to the residents	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE
(11) Information boards	MRMEWR	MRMEWR	MOE

# 2.4 Implementation Schedule

Project No.	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6th	7th	8th	9 th	10 th
(1)										
(2)										
(3)										
(4)										
(5)										
(6)										
(7)										
(8)										
(9)										
(10)										
(11)										

# **3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

## 3.1 Restoration and Afforestation

## 3.1.1 Existing Mangrove Area

Location and Area	Whole beach surrounding Mahawt Island in bay of Ghabbat Hashish
	covered by mangrove. Total area of mangrove vegetation is 162 ha
	approximately. (Figure 2 Location Map)
Conditions of Existing	Biggest mangrove forest in Oman. Dense and large mangrove forest on
Mangrove	small island. Almost all of beaches are covered by mangrove trees
	except eastern rocky seashore. Trees at beach side are healthy and have
	big stems. Trees at inland are also healthy but small (2-4m heights).
	Trees reach more than 9m heights. Standing dead trees were observed
	in places. Many seeds are observed after flowering season. There is no
	extension area anymore except for a small area on the northern beach
	side. Many cut off big trees lay on the land. Some branches are used for
	animal feeding.

## 3.1.2 Plantation Area

Tidal Condition	Normal
Wave and Wind	Strong in summer
Flood	N/A
Water Salinity and PH	("Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Mahawt Island")
Soil Conditions	Sandy soil with aerobic condition at seaside, silty and muddy surface soil with anaerobic condition at inner course of site. Surveyed data is in the "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Mahawt Island" of this technical specification.
Potential Area	N/A

# Table 3.1Location and Areas of Potential Planting Area(s)

	Designated Area	Area (ha)
Area-1	No plantation	

## **3.1.3** Conservation Area

Area of Land Use	Candidate Nature Reserve (NR)

## 3.1.4 Required Action for Conservation and Management

Laws and Regulations Related	Designated Nature Reserve
to the Conservation Activities	
Inspection	N/A
Cleaning	N/A
Replantation of Seedlings	N/A
Growing Bad, Dead or Washed	
Away	
Service for Associated	N/A
Facilities	
Patrol and Enforcement	Daily ordinary patrol by a police office of Wilayat is required, and the
	management body regularly inspects facilities conditions and littering
	and waste disposal to the ground and water in NR areas.
Restoration and Rehabilitation	The maintenance work of mangrove is necessary.
Work	
Facilities Required for the	Directional signs along the highway and entrance to the access road(s),
Conservation and Management	guide signs in the reserve, and information boards in the NR area can be
Activities	seen in the area to explain the significance of the reserve and major
	flora and fauna. Footpath and boardwalk for observation of wildlife as
	well as mangrove are also necessary. The construction of tourist huts is
	required. (Figure 4 Proposed Tourism Development Plan)

# 3.2 Monitoring

# 3.2.1 Mangrove

Monitoring Method	Label trees for monitoring. Monitor mangrove by using the attached	
	"Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove".	
Frequency	Existing mangrove:	
	Every 2 years	
Monitoring Target	Existing mangrove:	
	1) Mh-OT1: Coordinate Easting 611614 /Northing 2276114	
	2) Mh-OT3: Coordinate Easting 621514 /Northing 2276146	
	3) Mh-OT19: Coordinate Easting 611614 /Northing 2276114	
Baseline Data	Baseline data and monitoring trees are listed in "Attachment 2: List of	
	the Observed Points in Mahawt Island".	

## 3.2.2 Soil and Water

Monitoring Method	Monitor soil and water in and around mangrove vegetation by using
_	attached table "Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil and
	Water (Mahawt Island)".
Frequency	Soil: (Existing mangrove area) Every 2 Years
	Water; Before (Apr) and after (Nov) monsoon season (Every year)
	(Outflow water at low tide should be measured.)
Monitoring Target	Attachment 3
Baseline Data	See attached table "Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Mahawt Island"
	and "Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Mahawt Island"

## 3.2.3 Fauna and Flora

Monitoring Method	Monitor fauna and flora by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". For the
	observation of birds, an institute that is studying birds in Oman can be
	the best institute to take a part of the monitoring work by sub-contract
	basis.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	The result of field reconnaissance of fauna and flora is shown in
	"Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora
	and Pollution in Mahawt Island".

## 3.2.4 Pollution (garbage and waste)

Monitoring Method	Monitor pollution by using the attached "Attachment 6: Field
e	Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution". Water
	Quality and Soil Sample Tests should be carried out by MRMEWR.
Frequency	At least twice a year
Monitoring Target	Attachment 6
Baseline Data	See "Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and
	Flora and Pollution in Mahawt Island".

# 3.2.5 Change on Legal Setup and Development Plans

Frequency	At least once a year
Monitoring Target	Land Ownership, Land Use Designation, Development Plans in the Site
	and Surrounding Area



Figure 1 Key Map



Figure 2 Location Map



Figure 3 Planting Map

Mangrove Observation Record	IS
1) Identification No.	Memo: (specific information or data significant for the tree will
2) Location by GPS (WGS 84, UTM)	be written here)
Easting:	
Northing:	
3) Photograph No.	
<ul> <li>4) Observation of tree size and shape</li> <li>a) Tree Height (cm)</li> <li>b) Trunk diameter near bottom (cm)</li> <li>c) Live branches at the position about 1.3</li> </ul>	Sm off the centre of tree bottom (painted)
Branch/ lir	mb diameter measured in cm
1 1	
۵ ۹	
5) Observation of tree history, health and env a) History Tree shape: Sign of cut in the past:	<i>r</i> ironment
b) Health Nodes with leaves:	
Inter-node length:	
Leaf length:	
Leaf colour:	
Looks / die back:	
c) Environment Soil depth / texture:	
Surface water Salinity:	
Ground level:	
Position:	
Note:	

# Attachment 1: Field Monitoring Sheet for Mangrove (Mahawt Island)

	Remarks																				
	the	10																			
	3m off t)	6																			
	out 1.3 m Heigh	7 8	_																		
(	ion ab e botte Breast	, 9	-																		
tor (c)	e posit of tre neter ]	5																			
iame	s at the centre H: Diar	4	21		35	13															
ſ	anches (DBF	3			1 29	3 14	•														5 11
	ive br	2	2 69	4 10	2 54	6 38	4 22														7 55
	nk I ar	om 1	ŝ	5	ŝ	4	5														4
L	it Tru ne:	bott												-							
	Heigh (cm)		778	974	926	912	606	224	233	329	302	314	354	440	424	570	613	600	731	804	907
	Photo Number			mahawttree1a & 1b	mahawttree2a & 2b	mahawttree3a & 3b															
te (TTM)	Northing			2276318	2276350	2275096	2274047	2275964	2275983	2276009	2276024	2276039	2276071	2609222	2276116	2276150	2276179	2276193	2276214	2276247	
Coordina	Easting			621886	621786	621178	622262	621902	621908	621908	621907	621908	621908	621907	621906	621907	621907	621899	621891	621906	
	Date of Observation		22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02	22 Dec '02
	Monitoring Trees			1	2	e															
	Tree Number		Mh-OT1	Mh-OT2	Mh-OT3	Mh-OT4	Mh-OT5	Mh-OT6	Mh-OT7	Mh-OT8	Mh-OT9	Mh-OT10	Mh-OT11	Mh-OT12	Mh-OT13	Mh-OT14	Mh-OT15	Mh-OT16	Mh-OT17	Mh-OT18	Mh-OT19
	Khawr		Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt	Mahawt

Attachment 2: List of the Observed Points in Mahawt Island

# Attachment 3: Field Monitoring Sheet for Soil & Water (Mahawt Island)

Location				
Date / time:	/	,200	 :	
Recorder				

General	Condition	in	plantation area:	

(garbage, rubbish, leaf, alga, crab, shell, etc)



# (1) Soil Condition

●Soil ○ Water

	Exist. mangrove ①	Exist. mangrove ②
	on young mangrove bush	deep forest
Easting	622200	621600
Northing	2276450	2274800
ondition		
0-10cm		
30-40cm		
50-60cm		
0-10cm		
30-40cm		
50-60cm		
lopment		
urface humus		
GWL* (cm)		
рН		
Salinity (%)		
	Easting Northing ondition 0-10cm 30-40cm 50-60cm 0-10cm 30-40cm 50-60cm 10pment urface humus GWL* (cm) pH Salinity (%)	Exist. mangrove ① on young mangrove bush           Easting         622200           Northing         2276450           Ondition         0           0-10cm         30-40cm           50-60cm         0           0-10cm         30-40cm           50-60cm         0           00-10cm         30-40cm           00-10cm         30-40cm           00-10cm         30-40cm           00-10cm         30-40cm           00-10cm

Soil colour by Munsell notation, GPS\*:by UTM of WGS84 GWL: Ground water level

(2) Surface	Water Quality	(Obse	ervation time:	:	)
		Sea water ③			
Coordinato	Easting	622800			
Coordinate	Northing	2274210			
Surface was	te				
pН					
Salinity (%)					
Temperature	e (C)				
DO (mg/l)					
Turbidity / C	olour				

Drofile		Coordina	te (UTM)	Grc	ound Wate	er		Texture		Soil C	lour	Hard	ness
No.	Location	Easting	Northing	Depth (cm)	Ηd	Salinity (%)	Surface (0-30cm)	Sub-surface (30-60cm)	Deep layer (>90cm)	Surface (0-30cm)	Sub-surface (30-60cm)	Surface	Sub- surface
Mo-1	Swamp on south east beach under vegetation	. 622719	2274285	Sun	rface wate	ar	Loamy	Sandy	Sand	Yellow Grey	Grey	(Loose)	(Very friable)
Mo-2	Gentle tidal zone in north east shore under vegetation	622064	2276043	Suì	rface wate	ar	Clay	Clay	Clay	Olive black - greyish olive	Grey	(Very friable)	(friable)
Mo-3	Gentle upper beach in south shore under vegetation	621579	2274839	1			Sandy	Sandy	Sand	Olive black - Grey	Brownish grey. - grey	(friable)	(friable)
Data of	hardness in parenthesis by hand ob	servation											

Attachment 4: Soil Profile in Mahawt Island

# Attachment 5: Surface Water Quality in Mahawt Island

N	Location	Coordinat	te (UTM)	Colour/	H٣	Salinity	Tempera-	DO	COD	NO3
	LOCATION	Easting	Northing	Visibility	IIId	(%)	ture (C)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mgNO3/l)
1	Southeast beach	622742	2274208	Clear	8.3	3.9	14.9	6.70	0-2	-
2	Water channel in north forest	622219	2276017	+	8.2	5.3			ı	ı
	Observation Date: 18-21 January, 2003									

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR MAHAWT ISLAND

## Attachment 6: Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution (Mahawt Island)

Location: Time: Recorder:	Mahawt Island	Date: Tide:	
Bird counts:	species	number	

Expected winter birds: Gulls, Terns, Herons, Waders, Waterfowl, Expected summer birds: Clamorous Reed Warbler, Reef Heron, White-collared Kingfisher, Characteristic species: Oriental Whiteye – *Zosterops palpebrosa* 

## Pollution:

Evidence of:	solid waste (garbage), liquid waste, oil	
Water quality:	clear/muddy/green	
Fishing:	nets	

## Vegetation:

Evidence of grazing, cutting, flowering, seeds

Mangrove condition

Other plants

## Animals:

Diverse crab fauna, fiddler crabs, mud crabs, marsh crabs

Characteristic species: large grey/purple marsh crab on mangrove trees– *Epineosesarma versicolour,* Mudskipper fish on mud and trees-*Periophthalmus koelreuteri* 

## Domestic/feral animals:

Other comments:

## Attachment 7: Result of Field Reconnaissance of Fauna and Flora and Pollution in Mahawt Island

## Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution Sample (1)

Location: Mahawt Island	Date: 22-3/12/02
<b>Time:</b> 16.00-18.00/07.00-09.30	<b>Tide:</b> low? 1.1 m at 16.00
Recorder: N V Clarke	

## Bird counts:

Gulls	Terns	Herons	Waders	Waterfowl
40 off beach	none	abundant	common	none

osprey, western reef heron, grey heron, great white egret, little green heron Endemic Oriental white-eye observed in large trees.

## **Pollution:**

solid waste, liquid waste, oil	area of solid waste in middle of island
clear/muddy/green	clear
nets	some discarded nets clinging to trees
	Children hunting for crabs
	solid waste, liquid waste, oil clear/muddy/green nets

## Vegetation:

Mangroves in excellent condition, young trees regenerating

Evidence of cutting of small mangrove branches for goats

Five species of succulent plants along outer edge of island, (*Atriplex farinosa, Suaeda moschata, Suaeda monoica, Arthrocnemum macrostachyum, Halopeplis perfoliata*).

## Animals:

Landward fringe of mangroves: Large Uca inversa crabs.

Among trees: Large marsh crabs (*Neoepisesarma versicolour, Parasesarma plicatum*) and numerous small grapsoid crabs,

In mud: Numerous crabs: Serenella leachii, Macrophthalmus depressus, M. Grandidieri, Leptochryseus kuwaitense

Molluscs included the gastropods: *Cerithidea cingulata, Cerithium scabridum, Planaxis sulcata, Nassarius spp,* and the soft-bodied gastropod (*Onchidium*), Bivalves included: *Marcia opima, Tellina arsinoides* and the small oyster, *Alectryonela plicatula.* 

Other species of note: mudskipper fish, active holes of the red fox

## **Domestic/feral animals:** goats and abundant cats

## Other comments:

Extremely diverse mangrove fauna with several unusual species. To protect native island fauna, introduced feral cats should be eliminated.
## Field Monitoring Sheet for Fauna and Flora and Pollution Sample (2)

Location:	Mahawt Island	Date:	05/07/03
Time:	am & pm	Tide:	Low
<b>Recorder:</b>	N V Clarke		

**Bird counts:** 6 species 15 number Birds included a pair of white-collared kingfishers, Clamorous Reed Warbler, Reef Herons (one nest observed) and waders including the crab plover.

### Pollution:

Evidence of: Water quality:	solid waste (garbage), liquid waste clear/muddy/green	, oil	village dump clear
Fishing:	nets	some	

#### Vegetation:

Mangrove condition: The main wave action on the island comes from the south-west. Young mangroves need the protection of the larger trees to establish on the south side while they grow out into the sea on the north side. The substrate on the north side contains finer particles of sand and silt than the coarse, shelly sand on the south. The west side is intermediate in these conditions.

Abundant low bushes (0.5 m) of *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* form a zone behind the mangroves. On the raised sand banks low shrubs (0.3 m) of *Suaeda moschata* and taller woody bushes (1.5 m) of *Suaeda monoica* are frequent. On the south east corner of the island small shrubs (0.3 m) of the red or green leaved *Halopeplis perfoliata* are frequent. Dense shrubs of *Atriplex farinosa* occur above the high tide level. Three species of seagrass were found on the seaward side of the mangroves (*Halophila ovalis, Halodule uninervis* and *Thalassodendron*).

#### Animals:

Mangrove crabs were abundant and diverse. Four species occurred on the tree trunks at high tide on the seaward side of the mangroves, including a large species of marsh crab (*Neoepisearma versicolour*) with dark purple claws with white fingers. Several more species were collected from the forest floor and from the landward mud zone. The predatory purple crab, *Eurycarcinus orientalis*, was found in small numbers in every zone.

Molluscs included a small species of oyster attached to the lower mangrove trunks, and aerial roots. An interesting find was the semi-fossilised shells of *Terebralia palustris*, embedded in raised sand banks on the west side. This species is only found in mangroves but today living specimens are not found further southeast of Muscat, although old shells have been found at Bandar Khayran, Qurayyat and Sur.

Tracks of three mammals were found: fox associated with burrows on sandbanks near the mangroves, small rodent near the mangroves and feral cats.

#### **Domestic/feral animals:** feral cats everywhere

Other comments:



# Attachment 8: Site Photos (Mahawt Island)

<b>Ξ</b>
H
3
t
>
3
_
Ш
•=
5
تە
<b>—</b>
d
=
=
_00
$\mathcal{I}$
د
$\mathbf{U}$
<b>d</b>
<b>—</b>
-
9
1
2
. =
$\mathcal{I}$
Ä
<b>U</b> 1
÷
5
2
Ц
Ч
2
ā
Ľ,
÷
4

(Profile N	Vo.Mo-1)				( Profile
Location		Mahawt, swamp o	on south east beach t	under vegetation	Location
Coordine	ate (UTM)		Easting: 622719	Northing: 2274285	Coordina
Physiolo	gic position	Swamp	Topography	Undulating	Physiolo
Soil Clas	sification		Typic Fluvaquents		Soil Clas
Parent m	naterial	Marine deposit	Depth of free	Not determined	Parent n
			water		
Vegetatic	/uc	Young mangrove	vegetation,		Vegetati
mangrov	e	South east of isla	pu		mangrov
		Description (	of soil profile *2)		
A	0-4cm	Greyish olive (5Y	4/2), sandy loam w	ith sticky consistency;	A
		very small roots; (	clear, smooth bounda	LIY .	
ပ	4-37cm	Grey (5Y 4/1),	silty loam with stick	<pre>vy consistency; many</pre>	A
		brownish black (	10YR 2/2) mottles; (	common medium and	
		small roots and	many very small	roots; gradual wavy	
		boundary			ပ
ပ	37-54cm	Grey (5Y 4/1), lo	amy sand with non-s	sticky consistency; few	
		black (5Y 2/1) n	nottle; few small and	d common very small	ပ
		roots; gradual sm	ooth boundary		
ပ	54-83cm	Greyish olive (5)	/ 4/2), very soft san	id to loamy sand and	*1: Descri
		slightly sticky cor	nsistency; many shell	I fragments, few small	*2: Textun
		roots			
***	to to to to to	And heredean and	do hotioni mont hot-miter	a second a second a second a	

\*1: Descriptions of structure and boundary are estimated from limited observation of core sample.
\*2: Texture was classified at field by visual and touching observation

_
10-3
No.N
ofile
ň

	Mahawt, gentle intertidal zone in south shore under vegetation	Easting: 621579 Northing: 2274839	1 Lower terrace Topography Undulating	Humaqueptic (Mollic) Psammaquents	Marine deposit Depth of free Not determined	water	Deep and large mangrove vegetation,	Beside channel in forest	Description of soil profile *2)	Olive black (7.5Y 3.5/1), sandy loam with sticky consistency;	many very small roots; gradual boundary	Grey (10Y 4/1) loamy sand with sticky consistency; brownish	black (10YR 3/2) mottle; many small and very small roots;	accumulated layer of organic matter; diffused boundary	1 Brownish black (10YR 3.5/1), loamy sand with non-sticky	consistency; many small and very small roots; clear boundary	1 Grey (7.5Y 4/1) sand with non-sticky consistency; few very	small roots	icture and boundary are estimated from limited observation of core sample.	fied at field by visual and touching observation
	Mahawt, gent		Lower terrace		Marine depos		Deep and larg	Beside chann	Descrip	Olive black (	many very sm	Grey (10Y 4/	black (10YR	accumulated	Brownish bla	consistency; r	Grey (7.5Y 4	small roots	ure and boundary	d at field by visual
Vo.Mo-3)		te (UTM)	jic position	sification	aterial		/u	0		0-8cm		8-29cm			29-48cm		48-63cm		tions of struct	was classifie
(Profile N	Location	Coordina	Physiolog	Soil Class	Parent m		Vegetatic	mangrove		A		A			ပ		ပ		*1: Descrip	*2: Texture