



# 2022 Report

A summary of bird ringing in south Nottinghamshire in 2022



Edited by Pete Leonard, Kev Hemsley & Jim Lennon

We are volunteers who study the birds of south Nottinghamshire. If you want to know more about bird ringing, you can either contact the BTO (01842 750050) for an explanatory leaflet or go to its website <https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/ringing>

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 @southnottsrg

Cover: Grey Heron 'KL', Attenborough NR, 7 March 2022 (Samy Rendall)

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## **Editorial**

It seems like 'normal' ringing is something of a distant memory these days. Just as we were putting pandemic restrictions behind us, avian influenza ('bird flu') reared its ugly head. For some species (notably seabirds) this has been devastating and in an attempt to limit the spread, ringers have faced a number of restrictions.

My thanks, as ever, to Kev and Jim for all their input, and also to Mick, Tom and Phil for their contributions.

Pete Leonard, April 2022

## **Acknowledgements**

The group would like to extend their sincere thanks to all the landowners who have permitted us to operate on their property when it was possible. We thank the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust for their continued co-operation and in particular we would like to thank Michael Walker, Chris Kennedy, Pete Stanyon and the staff of Attenborough Nature Reserve. We would also like to thank Joseph Greenfield at Nottingham University, Ramsdale Park Golf Centre and Louise Gentle and Simon Taylor of Nottingham Trent University. Thanks also to all the members of the public who have reported our birds. Lastly, many thanks to all the group members who have contributed to this report.

## Contact details

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## SNRG Online

For the latest news on our ringing activities, follow us on Twitter *@southnottsrng* or visit our blog: <http://southnottsringinggroup.blogspot.com/>

## Membership

Below is the list of members for 2022. Abbreviations refer to permit class.

Alexander Phillips (C)	Jasmine Freeman (T)	Mick Pearson (A)
Alex Turnbull (T)	Jim Lennon (S)	Mick Thompson (A)
Christian Boix-Hinzen (T)	Joshua Phillips (T)	Pete Leonard (S)
Cliff Butterworth (A)	Kevin Bradley (T)	Peter Stanyon (T)
Duncan Hooton (C)	Kevin Hemsley (S)	Phil Carter (C)
Francesca Broad (helper)	Lewis Aaron (C)	Sue Lakeman (helper)
Gary Goddard (S)	Linda Lowndes (C)	Tom Shields (C)
Geoff White (C)	Liz White (A)	Trish Horlock (helper)
Hannah Lockwood (T)	Louise Gentle (C)	
Holly James (T)	Magdalena Chaborska (helper)	
Jake Holness (T)	Mario Garcia (T)	

# Introduction and 2022 Overview

*Pete Leonard*

This was the group's fifty-second year of ringing and one in which a number of restrictions were introduced in an attempt to limit the spread of avian influenza.

2022 was the warmest year on record. Every month except December was warmer than average and it was also a slightly drier than average year. Winter periods were characteristically mild, unsettled and wet and there was an unprecedented heatwave in July with local maximum temperatures reaching 40°C for the first time ever.

The group ringed 3775 birds of 59 species. Data are difficult to interpret due to the inconsistencies of ringing effort (the combined effects of weather and other restrictions). Furthermore, changing habitats at some of our sites seem to be affecting the spectrum of species trapped. However, the low totals for many species suggested a below average breeding season for many species.

It was a fairly good year for Barn Owls (though not as good as initial box occupancy suggested) and Kestrels, an average year for Common Terns, and below average for Tawny Owls. We continued to monitor Grey Herons, Cormorants and Sand Martins at Attenborough Nature Reserve with mixed outcomes.

Grey Herons and Cormorants continued to generate some interesting recoveries and ring-reading in the field resulted in Black-headed Gull records from Finland, Sweden, Lithuania,

Norway, Denmark, Poland and Ireland. Long-lived birds included a 5-year-old Common Tern, a 7-year-old Cormorant, an 8-year-old Tawny Owl and a 14-year-old Black-headed Gull. Single Redwing and Reed Warbler ringed by the group were recovered in France and Siskins and Redpolls were recaptured in Scotland.



Adult male Mallard, Attenborough NR, 27 March 2022 (K. Hemsley)



Great Spotted Woodpecker, Brackenhurst, 29 March 2022 (V. Shone)

# Attenborough Nature Reserve - Constant Effort Site (CES)

*Kev Hemsley*

This was the seventeenth year in which the CES had been run in its current position using 6 nets. Data from this period are presented below in Table 1, though it should be noted that the first visit this year was cancelled due to Avian Flu restrictions. Since 2018, four additional nets have been included in the study. The data for all ten nets is presented below in Table 2.

2022 was broadly on a par with the results for 2021, despite the missed first visit. Of the few notable differences were the reduction in numbers of Blue and Long-tailed Tits, with increased numbers of Dunnocks and Robins.

Although Bullfinches were still caught in low numbers, there was possibly a slight increase this season. It was nice to record a Willow Warbler for the first time since 2017.



*Table 1: CES Results from ANR – Total number of individual adult birds caught at 6 standard net sites*

SPECIES	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Woodpigeon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Green Woodpecker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	n/a	0	0
Jay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	n/a	2	0
Blue Tit	12	9	6	6	9	8	4	0	5	4	6	5	5	5	3	n/a	8	3
Great Tit	6	10	5	7	6	8	8	11	16	9	12	12	9	9	7	n/a	8	10
Coal Tit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	n/a	0	0
Willow Tit	1	5	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Marsh Tit	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Nuthatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	n/a	0	0
Cetti's Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	n/a	2	0
Long-Tailed Tit	11	8	4	7	5	21	5	3	7	3	4	9	1	0	6	n/a	5	1
Chiffchaff	8	9	3	6	9	10	6	11	10	5	9	8	10	3	12	n/a	6	4
Willow Warbler	6	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	n/a	0	1
Goldcrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	0
Blackcap	23	23	14	11	14	14	22	16	10	13	12	11	13	9	21	n/a	15	20
Garden Warbler	18	17	9	12	10	10	8	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	1	n/a	1	2
Lesser Whitethroat	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Whitethroat	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Sedge Warbler	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	n/a	0	0
Reed Warbler	1	0	2	3	5	2	2	4	5	4	5	7	1	1	3	n/a	2	2

SPECIES	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Treecreeper	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	5	4	1	n/a	4	2
Wren	7	10	8	5	5	9	8	8	6	3	12	13	7	2	11	n/a	12	7
Blackbird	5	5	1	4	3	4	3	8	4	3	1	10	5	9	6	n/a	7	7
Song Thrush	1	4	2	2	4	2	3	6	2	2	3	3	3	0	3	n/a	2	1
Robin	8	5	3	2	2	7	2	4	1	5	5	5	4	6	3	n/a	4	6
Dunnock	8	11	7	3	9	9	11	9	5	6	7	12	9	4	8	n/a	5	9
Chaffinch	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	n/a	0	0
Greenfinch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	n/a	0	0
Goldfinch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	n/a	0	0
Bullfinch	9	7	2	2	6	15	10	13	8	6	12	7	12	4	2	n/a	1	3
Reed Bunting	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	n/a	0	1
TOTALS	133	134	75	74	96	127	100	109	94	78	101	108	95	58	90	n/a	85	79

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.

No ringing took place in 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic restrictions.

*Table 2: CES Results from ANR – Total number of individual adult birds caught at 10 standard net sites*

SPECIES	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	1	n/a	0	1
Jay	1	0	n/a	2	0
Blue Tit	9	10	n/a	17	9
Great Tit	11	11	n/a	10	12
Coal Tit	0	1	n/a	0	0
Nuthatch	0	1	n/a	0	0
Cetti's Warbler	1	2	n/a	2	1
Long-Tailed Tit	0	12	n/a	12	4
Chiffchaff	5	13	n/a	11	8
Willow Warbler	0	0	0	0	1
Goldcrest	0	0	n/a	1	0
Blackcap	13	30	n/a	24	27
Garden Warbler	1	1	n/a	2	2
Sedge Warbler	0	1	n/a	0	0
Reed Warbler	3	9	n/a	6	5

SPECIES	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Treecreeper	4	1	n/a	4	3
Wren	6	15	n/a	12	11
Blackbird	16	8	n/a	12	8
Song Thrush	2	4	n/a	4	2
Robin	8	6	n/a	6	10
Dunnock	7	8	n/a	5	13
Chaffinch	1	0	n/a	0	0
Bullfinch	9	6	n/a	2	4
Reed Bunting	3	0	n/a	0	2
TOTALS	101	140	n/a	132	123

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.

No ringing took place in 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic restrictions.

# Attenborough Nature Reserve – cormorants & herons

*Mick Pearson*

This was the ninth year in which the group ringed Grey Heron and Cormorant chicks on the reserve, and the first since 2019 due to pandemic restrictions. The work on herons is part of a wider study in the Trent Valley in Nottinghamshire by SNRG and North Notts Ringing Group. Through this we hope to understand more about post-fledging dispersal, and when and where birds first breed.

*Table 3: Total number of Grey Heron and Cormorant pulli ringed at Attenborough Nature Reserve, 2012-2023*

Year	Grey Heron	Cormorant
2012	13	18
2013	30	18
2014	13	3
2015	38	4
2016	34	23
2017	28	5
2018	13	8
2019	10	15
2020	*	*
2021	*	*
2022	6	10

\* No ringing due to the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions

## **Visit One: 18 March 2022**

### *Grey Herons:*

Kev, Pete S and I counted 13 apparently occupied nests. Three nests had eggs and two had chicks and the remaining eight were empty, but had adults perched on them. One brood of 3 were ringed and colour-ringed and of another brood of 4, we managed to ring 2. One empty nest contained guano and the remains of an egg nearby, suggesting failure, possibly due to predation.

### *Cormorants:*

Sub-colony A had 16 apparently occupied nests (AON). We were able to land and check some of these. Most had eggs but one had 4 chicks, in pin, and another 4 naked and blind chicks. Sub-colony B was a shock as the island had dramatically reduced in size due to erosion, reducing the number of available nest sites. This had 6 AON.

Sub-colony C had no nests.

Sub colony D had 23 AON. One we checked had 3 eggs and we could see young chicks in several others.

## **Visit Two: 1 April 2022**

### *Grey Herons:*

An already disappointing year became even more disappointing. Of the three chicks we ringed and colour-ringed, only one was still alive and was too large to approach. All had

grown well since ringing and the weather had been good, so we can only speculate about the cause of death. At the second nest, the two of four we had ringed were now big enough to colour-ring. The third chick was also ringed and colour-ringed, but the fourth was not found. When we checked two of the nests which had contained eggs, they were empty, presumably predated at the egg, or possibly chick, stage. We didn't check the third nest as no adult was seen coming off the nest. We did manage to look into one other nest where we had seen an adult last time - this had two small chicks, though we couldn't reach the nest with the ladder to get an accurate estimate of their age.

During the visit we discussed the changes over the years. A few years ago, even though they were spaced out around the reserve, nests were always in clusters, but now the majority seem to be solitary. We wondered if this might make nests more susceptible to predation.

#### *Cormorants:*

Sub-colony A was more positive. The first brood of four chicks were ringed and colour-ringed. The other had reduced to three, but these were also big enough to ring and colour-ring. In another nest close by we found three chicks that were big enough to ring but not colour-ring.

We did not venture onto any other island as the weather seemed to be getting colder and darker, and rain was forecast.

## Session Three: 2 June 2022

### *Grey Herons:*

Kev Bradley, Kev H, Pete S and I inspected a heron nest where we thought some of the chicks had died, and we found two dead chicks, emphasising once again that it had been another poor year for Grey Herons on the reserve.



Grey Heron and Cormorant chicks, Attenborough NR, 1 April 2022 (K. Hemsley)

# Attenborough Nature Reserve - tern and gull chicks

*Kev Hemsley*

*Beeston Pond platform* – This was viewed from the bank by Sandy Aitken in the third week of May. He counted no Common Terns and 15 Black-headed Gulls sitting on nests. There were also 9 Black-headed Gull chicks about one week old. The platform was not visited this year.

*Main Pond: old platform* – Strangely, this was not occupied by Common Terns or Black-headed Gulls this year. The lack of Black-headed Gulls was possibly because the large colony that has previously nested on the Clifton Pit island was absent again this year.

*Main Pond: new platform* – Common Terns used this platform. A quick visit on the 2 June resulted in a count of 27 nests with eggs. When the first visit to ring chicks was made to this platform on 22 June, 25 tern chicks were ringed, 18 eggs were yet to hatch, 2 chicks were found dead and 24 abandoned eggs were found. No fledged chicks were observed on this visit. In total over all visits 32 tern chicks were ringed. A further visit was made on 11 July and 6 more Tern chicks were ringed, 9 eggs were yet to hatch and 6 abandoned eggs were found.

*Coneries Pond platform* – The new platform close to the visitor centre was used again this year by Common Terns. A quick visit on the 2 June resulted in a count of 1 nest with 3 eggs, there was also a Mallard nest with 5 eggs. More terns moved in and laid eggs and on 22 June, 1 chick was ringed, 17 eggs were yet to hatch. A further visit was made on 11 July and



12 more Tern chicks were ringed, 6 eggs were yet to hatch and 3 abandoned eggs were found.

*Church Pond platform* – This platform was in operation this year but not visited. A count from the bank by Sandy Aitken in the third week of May saw 2 Black-headed Gull nests but no Common Terns. A further count from the bank on 11 July saw 2 Common Tern chicks and 4 Black-headed Gull chicks.



Ringed Common Tern chicks, Attenborough NR (K. Hemsley)

Thanks to Sandy for all of his count information this year.

Visits were made to some, but not all, of the platforms on 2 June, 22 June and 11 July. It was hoped to make another visit to the platforms but unfortunately an outbreak of avian influenza made that impossible. It resulted in a number of fatalities on at least the Coneries platform.

A summary of numbers ringed is presented in Table 4.

*Table 4: Number of Common Tern and Black-headed Gull chicks ringed at ANR, 1995-2022*

Year	Common Terns							Black-headed Gulls			
	Main Pond	Church Pond	temp. Coneries Platform	New Coneries Platform	Beeston Pond	Clifton Pit ls.	Total terns	Clifton Pit ls.	Main Pond	temp. Coneries Platform	Total gulls
1995	34	10	-		0	0	44	0	0	-	0
1996	48	23	-		0	0	71	0	0	-	0
1997	0	24	-		0	0	24	0	0	-	0
1998	27	22	-		0	0	49	0	0	-	0
1999	40	3	-		0	0	43	0	0	-	0
2000	44	16	-		0	0	60	0	0	-	0
2001	33	21	-		0	0	54	0	0	-	0
2002	43	22	-		0	0	65	0	0	-	0
2003	47	26	-		0	0	73	0	0	-	0
2004	20	7	-		0	0	27	0	0	-	0
2005	23	16	-		9	0	48	0	0	-	0
2006	39	9	-		16	0	64	0	0	-	0
2007	23	8	-		14	0	45	0	0	-	0
2008	27	6	-		4	11	48	11	0	-	11
2009	26	10	-		13	0	49	28	0	-	28
2010	18	12	-		5	0	35	175	0	-	175
2011	23	8	-		12	0	43	0	0	-	0
2012	0	-	4		0	0	4	0	0	0	0
2013	12	-	18		7	0	37	0	0	0	0
2014	25	-	29		13	0	67	0	0	0	0
2015	6	-	8		0	0	14	0	0	0	0
2016	24	-	0		7	0	31	0	0	17	17

Year	Common Terns							Black-headed Gulls			
	Main Pond	Church Pond	temp. Coneries Platform	New Coneries Platform	Beeston Pond	Clifton Pit ls.	Total terns	Clifton Pit ls.	Main Pond	temp. Coneries Platform	Total gulls
2017	23	-	0		0	0	23	0	8	7	15
2018	28	0	0		0	0	28	0	36	0	36
2019	17	0	-		0	0	17	0	64	-	64
2020*	0	0	-		0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2021	51	0	-	3	0	0	54	0	2	-	2
2022	31	0	-	13	0	0	44	0	0	-	0

\* No fieldwork carried out due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

# Attenborough Nature Reserve – Sand Martins

*Phil Carter*

At the start of 2022, the key question for the Sand Martin colony was whether the recovery seen in 2020 and 2021 (following the losses in 2019 due to mink predation), would be sustained. Expectations were high after a very successful season in 2021, when 259 birds fledged.

The initial arrival did not occur until mid-April and the first egg was laid on 28 April, about a week later than the average date at the colony. It was quickly clear that the number of returning birds was low, a pattern that was experienced across the country for hirundines. The number of pairs in the first brood period was only 29; 7 lower than 2021 and well down on the 64 prior to the mink predation. The number of eggs laid and birds fledged was therefore low, despite excellent feeding conditions throughout. It was very noticeable that the nestlings were developing quicker than normal perhaps reflecting good feeding conditions due to the dry weather.

The second brood was even less successful, with only 19 pairs and 80 eggs laid. Fledgling success was very low. This was thought to be in part due to predation by a Sparrowhawk which had perfected the art of catching birds around the front of the colony. The total number of birds fledged was, with the exception of 2019 and 2020, the lowest ever for the colony. 28% of the eggs laid failed, compared with 15% in 2021. As the Sparrowhawk's

victims included birds that had just fledged, the number of birds that actually left the reserve will have been even lower.

The extreme temperatures experienced this year (peaking on 19 July) did not appear to have a noticeable impact on breeding success.

Activity around the natural colony on Oak Tree Island was very low this year with only one pair seen excavating in mid-June and with no activity after this time. With the continual erosion of the face where the Sand Martins (and Kingfishers) nest, future prospects for this colony are low.

*Table 5: Sand Martin breeding success at ANR in 2022*

Estimated number of breeding pairs	29 (first brood), 19 (second brood)
Total number of eggs laid	238
Total number of fledglings	150
Mean total of eggs per nest	6.0 (total for 2 broods)
Fledging success rate	63%

*Table 6: Summary of ANR Sand Martin colony breeding, 2015-22*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No. of eggs	297	480	484	280	370	186	329	238
No. of birds fledged	187	341	279	215	131	132	259	150
Percentage fledged	63%	71%	58%	77%	35%	71%	79%	63%

### *Sand Martin ringing totals*

Pulli: 152

Mist-netting: There was 1 mist-netting session, in June. A total of 25 birds was caught. Of the 10 retraps, 2 were birds that had fledged at ANR in 2021, both males. Of the 15 newly-ringed birds, 8 were adult males and 6 adult females. This ratio is unusual in that new adults are normally more likely to be females.

No birds were caught that were ringed on other sites and no birds ringed at ANR were caught elsewhere in 2022.

### *Ringing and Nest Record Scheme totals vs national totals*

Since the colony was constructed in 2014, almost all the pulli have been ringed and nest record cards have been submitted for all the nests. Table 7 shows the contribution that Attenborough has made to the national picture for both schemes.

*Table 7: Summary of ANR Sand Martin colony breeding, 2015-22*

Year	pulli ringed			NRS		
	ANR	National	% ANR	ANR	National	% ANR
2014	7	2281	0%	12	730	2%
2015	178	2013	9%	81	682	12%
2016	348	3791	9%	121	825	15%
2017	291	4937	6%	117	947	12%
2018	216	3244	7%	72	559	13%
2019	180	4031	4%	85	898	9%
2020	131	2260	6%	45	663	7%
2021	266	3621	7%	80	1319	6%
2022	152	*	*	57	*	*
<b>Totals 2015-21</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>23897</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>5893</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Totals 2014-22</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

\* national figures not yet published

# Attenborough Nature Reserve – overall ringing totals

*Kev Hemsley*

From time to time other ringing opportunities arise on the reserve, notably when ringing demonstrations are delivered. Table 8 lists all birds processed on the reserve during the year.

*Table 8: General ringing totals for Attenborough NR, 2022*

Species	Fully grown	Pulli	Retraps/ Recoveries	Total
Cormorant	-	10	-	10
Grey Heron	-	6	5	11
Little Egret	-	5	3	8
Mallard	1	-	-	1
Common Tern	-	44	11	55
Great Spotted Woodpecker	2	-	-	2
Sand Martin	15	152	14	181
Wren	15	-	3	18
Dunnock	10	-	12	22
Robin	14	-	3	17
Blackbird	9	-	3	12



Species	Fully grown	Pulli	Retraps/ Recoveries	Total
Song Thrush	2	-	1	3
Cetti's Warbler	-	-	3	3
Reed Warbler	3	-	3	6
Garden Warbler	2	-	-	2
Blackcap	28	-	7	35
Chiffchaff	15	-	5	20
Willow Warbler	1	-	-	1
Goldcrest	2	-	-	2
Long-tailed Tit	11	-	9	20
Blue Tit	21	-	13	34
Great Tit	35	-	8	43
Treecreeper	5	-	6	11
Bullfinch	4	-	1	5
Reed Bunting	3	-	3	6
<b>Annual Total:</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>528</b>

## Summer sites

The group operated two main mist-netting sites during the summer months: the gravel pits at Holme Pierrepont and Ramsdale Park Golf Centre in Calverton.

### **Holme Pierrepont** – *Tom Shields*

The group are still monitoring the scrubby habitats found at Holme Pierrepont, with work focused on the land adjacent to the Notts WT Skylarks reserve. The site is maturing year on year which will have an effect on the quality of the site in terms of mist-netting, though it continues to provide a good range of species in the summer months.

Ringling at Holme Pierrepont began earlier than usual, as the Sutton Bonington site was closed early, allowing for visits to begin in April. In total, there were 17 sessions, spanning April-October, with the majority between July and mid-September.

A total of 792 captures of 18 species were made, of which 718 were new. The total number of captures for selected species from 2011-2022 are presented in Table 9. Table 10 shows the total number of captures divided by the number of visits for recent years, plus the average catch rates. Although this is usually used as a general overview of how each species is doing, further analysis of data by Kev is below.

In the main period of July to September, numbers between 2021 and 2022 are comparable, but numbers of migrant species were down by roughly 20%. Species that have fared

particularly badly are Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Willow Warbler and Reed Warbler. Habitat changes are almost certainly the root of these declines, particularly for the latter two species, and this also may explain the relative increase of species like Blackcap and Garden Warbler, that favour thicker, more mature scrub and woodland. An increase in footfall on the reserve may also be a factor, with more disturbances noted in recent seasons.

No unusual species were caught, but again, Cetti's Warbler continues to thrive, with 14 new birds ringed, including 11 juveniles. Also of note was a huge increase in the number of Long-tailed Tits caught, with 57 new birds captured.



Holme Pierrepont ringing site (K. Hemsley)

*Table 9: Total number of captures of selected species at Holme Pierrepont, 2011-2022*

SPECIES	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Blue Tit	54	44	41	50	62	32	33	109	139	55	23	38
Great Tit	47	36	25	46	22	18	18	64	61	37	11	19
Willow Tit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Long-tailed Tit	46	58	40	63	53	59	36	100	68	32	7	73
Chiffchaff	65	58	28	81	86	88	59	100	177	256	117	143
Willow Warbler	25	72	41	46	61	28	44	70	69	83	40	15
Blackcap	198	125	102	170	227	149	256	321	327	259	99	144
Garden Warbler	23	26	28	15	38	20	50	93	41	50	20	44
Lesser Whitethroat	10	21	6	20	14	13	12	24	13	15	10	1
Whitethroat	55	28	26	55	48	32	78	59	58	44	37	20
Sedge Warbler	52	36	24	10	18	7	7	32	24	3	4	8
Reed Warbler	191	188	111	112	86	121	147	291	220	160	160	107
Wren	39	34	20	53	37	36	45	50	67	38	23	34
Blackbird	19	18	25	21	24	15	29	25	22	13	5	12
Song Thrush	12	4	4	8	9	5	13	16	15	8	7	17
Robin	36	40	33	68	56	50	46	41	48	64	18	34
Dunnock	39	36	11	21	35	36	31	25	38	40	14	19
Chaffinch	9	6	6	5	5	1	4	5	4	6	1	0
Bullfinch	26	30	28	22	13	19	53	38	30	26	22	15
Reed Bunting	64	46	25	56	26	34	23	34	44	28	10	10
TOTALS	1013	906	624	922	920	763	984	1497	1466	1217	646	793

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.

Note that totals include multiple captures of individual birds.

*Table 10: Catching rates – the total number of captures of selected species divided by number of visits at Holme Pierrepont, 2015-2022*

SPECIES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2015-2021 average
Blue Tit	4.1	2.3	2.1	5	6.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.5
Great Tit	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.9	2.9	1.8	1	1.1	1.8
Long-tailed Tit	3.5	4.2	2.3	4.5	3.2	1.5	0.6	4.3	2.8
Chiffchaff	5.7	6.3	3.7	4.5	8.4	12.2	10.6	8.4	7.3
Willow Warbler	4.1	2	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.6	0.9	3.3
Blackcap	15.1	10.6	16	14.6	15.6	12.3	9	8.5	13.3
Garden Warbler	2.5	1.4	3.1	4.2	2	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.5
Lesser Whitethroat	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.9
Whitethroat	3.2	2.3	4.9	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	1.2	3.1
Sedge Warbler	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7
Reed Warbler	5.7	8.6	9.2	13.2	10.5	7.6	14.5	6.3	9.9
Wren	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.5
Blackbird	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1
Song Thrush	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6
Robin	3.7	3.6	2.9	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.7
Dunnock	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.8
Chaffinch	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0	0.2
Bullfinch	0.9	1.4	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	2	0.9	1.7
Reed Bunting	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.6

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.

## **Ramsdale Park Golf Centre, Calverton – Kev Hemsley**

Operations continued at Ramsdale this year. We made 13 visits, the same as in 2021. Half of these were made from September onwards when most of the warblers would have departed. Overall, numbers were similar to last year, the main decrease being due to fewer Lesser Redpoll passing through the site this autumn. Some species totals were noteworthy, particularly tit species that dropped back to 2020 levels after a good season last year. Warbler numbers were generally very good. Blackcap, Chiffchaff and Willow Warbler totals were all high and second only to 2015. Table 11 shows the number of individuals caught at the site. No other significant declines were noted. It was nice to catch the first Common Redpoll for the site along with the first two Great Spotted Woodpeckers, the latter possibly another indication of the maturing habitat.

Five Chiffchaff ringed in previous years were recaptured during 2022, one from 2019, three from 2020 and one from 2021. One Lesser Redpoll ringed in Cumbria was caught at Ramsdale in 2022 and two ringed in Derbyshire (see Recoveries on page 61).



Ramsdale ringing site (K.Hemsley)

*Table 11: Total number of individuals caught at Ramsdale Park Golf Centre, 2015-22*

SPECIES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sparrowhawk	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	1
Great Spotted Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swallow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tree Pipit	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pied Wagtail	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wren	19	20	16	9	15	12	17	15
Dunnock	18	16	15	9	9	10	13	19
Robin	19	23	13	10	19	22	23	20
Blackbird	27	26	16	6	17	17	11	25
Song Thrush	-	2	5	4	4	1	7	2
Redwing	-	12	10	32	48	44	69	39
Reed Warbler	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lesser Whitethroat	5	3	2	3	1	4	1	4
Whitethroat	32	26	9	12	11	12	5	19
Garden Warbler	23	11	4	8	8	3	6	9
Blackcap	152	71	56	78	58	53	89	148
Chiffchaff	118	53	54	28	49	92	98	105
Willow Warbler	36	30	1	17	16	12	18	32
Goldcrest	4	1	6	5	9	7	15	16
Spotted Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Long-tailed Tit	13	2	24	10	18	6	24	23
Coal Tit	4	3	1	-	1	-	4	2
Blue Tit	32	18	18	24	65	39	105	40
Great Tit	6	8	9	19	20	11	32	20
Treecreeper	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	6
Jay	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-

SPECIES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Magpie	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chaffinch	3	3	-	1	1	2	1	1
Greenfinch	10	2	4	7	4	-	-	10
Goldfinch	25	1	11	4	-	30	7	18
Siskin	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linnet	14	16	7	8	6	8	1	2
Redpoll (Lesser)	22	-	2	6	-	134	227	107
Redpoll (Common)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bullfinch	22	31	31	7	10	12	13	15
Reed Bunting	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOTALS	609	382	317	309	394	536	794	703

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.



# Nest boxes

*Jim Lennon*

The group monitors more than 500 large nest boxes in south Nottinghamshire and adjacent counties (mainly for Barn Owl, Tawny Owl, Little Owl and Kestrel). This report covers those in Nottinghamshire (c.350). Most of these boxes are made by the group, with support from the land managers. We began putting up boxes in earnest in the early noughties, and data since 2011 are broadly comparable. The number of chicks ringed of each species is shown in Table 12. The year was notable for being very poor for small mammals, and this affected breeding success for all species.

## **Tawny Owl**

A below average year. Tawny adults had to focus on small birds and corvids to feed their chicks (27 ringed). One third of the 24 nesting attempts in our nest boxes failed at egg or small chick stage. An old faithful female near Kirklington (GR46760) bred for the tenth successive year. She has been caught on the nest in nine of those 10 years. Covid prevented an early visit in 2020. To date, 19 chicks have ringed at this nest the box (average 1.9 p.a.).

## **Barn Owl**

Conditions must have suited this species in late winter / early spring as there was high level of box occupancy and attempted breeding. However, females were generally on small clutches and virtually no prey was cached. The group monitored 151 Barn Owl nest boxes in

Nottinghamshire in 2022. For the first time, boxes from the Broxtowe and Rushcliffe projects were included. Nearly half were either empty or not used (72), four were not checked and 65 were either successful and chicks were ringed. Fifteen failed at the egg or chick stage.

### **Kestrel**

After a couple of poor years, numbers returned to nearer the recent average with 43 Kestrel pulli ringed. Furthermore, several broods went unringed. This species is more catholic in its prey tastes, and will switch to birds when small mammals are not available.

### **Stock Dove**

Despite the fact that this species is now amber-listed and, therefore, deserving of more attention, they are not monitored consistently and totals are difficult to interpret. For example, some Stock Dove pulli are ringed on return to monitor Barn Owl breeding attempts.

### **Little Owl**

The sample is so small for this species that conclusions cannot be drawn, but our total was closer to average than the previous season.

### **Jackdaw**

The effort put into ringing this species is not consistent, so conclusions should not be drawn from the figure.

*Table 12: Number of chicks ringed in selected large nest boxes in south Nottinghamshire, 2000-2022*

SPECIES	2000-2010 average	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kestrel	44	65	55	51	92	39	74	43	42	43	25	20	43
Stock Dove	11	11	13	22	14	22	11	8	31	26	33	14	13
Barn Owl	40	87	85	36	156	24	72	87	52	109	24	111	88
Little Owl	5	12	9	6	14	3	2	9	3	8	2	9	2
Tawny Owl	20	39	29	19	54	18	21	29	21	34	11	50	27
Jackdaw	8	13	16	21	8	11	6	2	0	8	9	7	0
TOTALS	128	227	207	155	338	117	186	178	149	228	102	211	173

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.



Tawny Owl chick, Bunny Hill, 19 May 2022 (K. Hemsley); adult Stock Dove, Toton, 28 May 2022 (K. Hemsley)

## **Nest boxes on NWT nature reserves**

Below are details of how the non-passerine boxes were used in 2022 and Table 13 gives the history of each box.

**ATTENBOROUGH** – Neither of the Tawny Owl boxes on the Delta were occupied by Tawny Owls. One had Stock Dove nesting, the other was occupied by squirrels. The Kestrel pole box was not occupied this year.

**BEACON HILL** – One box was empty and the other held Stock Doves.

**BESTHORPE** – One box was empty, one held Stock Doves and the other Kestrels.

**BUNNY WOOD** – The box was empty.

**DUKE'S WOOD** – One box contained a dead squirrel and was cleaned out, the other had a female Tawny Owl sat tight, though later was found to be empty (presumed failed at egg or small chick stage).

**EAKRING MEADOWS (Penny Pasture)** – Barn Owls bred and 3 chicks were ringed.

**FARNDON WILLOW HOLT** – Of the two Barn Owl boxes, one held Stock Doves and the other Tawny Owls. Both the Tawny Owl box and the Kestrel box were empty.

**FOXCOVERT PLANTATION** – A new female Tawny Owl was ringed and 2 chicks were ringed on 2 May.

**GIRTON GRASSLANDS** – The box held Stock Doves.

**PLOUGHMAN’S WOOD** – One box was empty and the other held Stock Doves.

**SKYLARKS** – The box fell down and has been replaced but in a new position.

**STAUNTON QUARRY** – A single large Tawny Owl chick (near fledging) was ringed on 16 April.

*Table 13: Summary of activity in large nest boxes on NWT reserves, 2002-2022*

Target Sp.	Nature reserve site:	BOX	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
T	Attenborough	437	NE	NE	T	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SQ	BD	S	SQ	NE	S	T	S
T	Attenborough	435	T	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	T	NE	NE	NE	NE	BD	NE	T	NE	T	SQ	S	S	T	SQ
K	Attenborough	645																	NE	NE	K	NE	NE
B	Attenborough	BBOP									K	K	K	?	K	K	K	EG	EG	EG /K	EG ?	NE	BD
K	Beacon Hill	565										NE	NE	NE	K	K	K	K	NE	K	NE	NE	NE
T	Beacon Hill	566										NE	SQ	SQ	SQ	S	NE	NE	T	T	J	J	S
B	Besthorpe	508							B	B	B	B	B	W	B	NE	B	SQ	B	SQ	S	S	S
T	Besthorpe	524									T	J	SQ	S	S	J	NE	S	T	S	NE	NE	NE

Target Sp.	Nature reserve site:	BOX	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
B	Besthorpe	525									S	B	B	B	S	S	NE <sup>2</sup>	B	NE	?	S	NE	K
T	Bunny Old Wood	333	NE	T	T	T	T	T	NE	T	T	T	NE	SQ	T	SQ	NE	NE	NE	T	NC	T	NE
T	Duke's Wood	401			T	T	T	T	T	T	BD	SQ	T	T	NE	NE	T	T	T	T	T	T	NE
T	Duke's Wood	402			NE	SQ	SQ	SQ	T	T	T	T	SQ	SQ	T	S	T	T	T	NE	S	T	T
B	Eakring Meadows	390		S	S	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NE	B	B	B	NE	?	NE	NE	NE	B
T	Farndon Willow Holt	409				NE	NE	B	NE	S	T	S	SQ	S	T	S	S	BD			S	NE	NE
B	Farndon Willow Holt	558									S	S	SQ	B	?	NE	S	B	B	S	S	B	S
B	Farndon Willow Holt	492							B	B	B	B	SQ	T	NE	NE	NE	T	NE	S	B	S	T
K	Farndon Willow Holt	493							NE	K	NE	NE	NE	S	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
T	Foxcovert Plantation	432				T	NE	T	NE	NE	SQ	SQ	SQ	SQ	SQ	S	SQ	BD			T	NE	T
B	Girton Grasslands	563													T	S	J	NE	B	NE	S	NE	S
T	Ploughman's Wood	428				NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SQ	NE	SQ	SQ	SQ	SQ	SQ	SQ	?	T	S	T	NE
T	Ploughman's Wood	665																			S	S	S

Target Sp.	Nature reserve site:	BOX	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
T	Skylarks	438	NE	NE	NE	T	T	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	BD					S	?	S	NC	NC	
T	Staunton Quarry	404			T	NE	NE	NE	NE	T	T	T	SQ	S	S	S	T	NE	T	T	NE	G	T

### Notes & key for Table 13

This table does not include details of breeding success, just the species that used the box. Target species are colour-coded (see below). Cells shaded grey indicates that box had not yet been put up or is down.

<sup>1</sup> Box moved to Girton Grasslands

<sup>2</sup> Box closed due to works

B	- Barn Owl
BD	- box down
EG	- Egyptian Goose
G	- Great Tit
J	- Jackdaw

K	- Kestrel
NC	- not checked
NE	- nest box empty
S	- Stock Dove
SQ	- squirrel

T	- Tawny Owl
W	- wasps
?	- not known
	- box not present



## Winter sites

This section deals with the winter of 2021-2022 which was generally mild, wet and unsettled. Feeding stations were operated on land owned by Nottingham University at Sutton Bonington and at Nottingham Trent University's Brackenhurst Campus, near Southwell.

### **Sutton Bonington** – *Kev Hemsley*

This was the seventh winter since the start of our operations on University of Nottingham land adjacent to the Sutton Bonington campus. We did manage to work the site this season after the cancellation of operations in 2020-21 because of Covid-19 lockdown restrictions. There appeared to be very few birds using the site this winter and the majority of the bait we were putting out was being taken by Grey Squirrels and feral pigeons. This undoubtedly caused low catches and prompted us to finish our operations earlier than usual at the end of February. Because of this, it is difficult to compare our data with previous seasons. However, it was very apparent that Blue Tit and Great Tit numbers were exceptionally low, and Yellowhammer and Reed Buntings had deserted the site completely, none were caught or observed.



Jay, Sutton Bonington (K. Hemsley)

*Table 14: Total number of individual birds processed at Sutton Bonington during the winter seasons of 2015/2016 to 2021/2022*

SPECIES	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Sparrowhawk	-	-	-	-	1	n/a	1
Green Woodpecker	-	-	-	1	-	n/a	-
Great Spotted Woodpecker	-	-	2	7	1	n/a	-
Jay	-	-	1	-	-	n/a	1
Jackdaw	-	-	-	1	-	n/a	-
Carrion Crow	-	-	-	1	-	n/a	-
Stock Dove	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	1
Woodpigeon	-	-	3	3	2	n/a	1
Goldcrest	2	4	3	1	-	n/a	-
Blue Tit	29	18	37	61	80	n/a	16
Great Tit	11	17	15	19	30	n/a	8
Coal Tit	-	-	1	2	2	n/a	-
Long-tailed Tit	14	11	20	10	31	n/a	6
Chiffchaff	-	1	-	-	-	n/a	-
Wren	7	4	1	1	3	n/a	1
Starling	-	-	2	-	-	n/a	-
Blackbird	5	8	8	13	8	n/a	13
Fieldfare	-	1	6	-	3	n/a	-
Song Thrush	3	2	1	1	-	n/a	-
Redwing	7	2	16	9	98	n/a	40
Robin	7	13	14	17	12	n/a	13
Dunnock	17	14	15	8	9	n/a	5
House Sparrow	-	2	5	19	17	n/a	-

SPECIES	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Meadow Pipit	-	-	-	9	-	n/a	-
Grey Wagtail	3	-	-	-	-	n/a	-
Chaffinch	16	23	54	36	28	n/a	22
Brambling	-	-	1	-	-	n/a	-
Greenfinch	39	4	6	16	46	n/a	24
Goldfinch	78	49	6	4	2	n/a	2
Linnet	1	-	-	5	-	n/a	-
Redpoll	13	1	2	7	2	n/a	-
Bullfinch	1	-	-	-	1	n/a	-
Hawfinch	-	-	1	-	-	n/a	-
Yellowhammer	29	28	103	32	29	n/a	-
Reed Bunting	26	13	27	21	10	n/a	-
TOTALS	308	216	350	304	415	n/a	154

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.

## Brackenhurst Campus – Jim Lennon

The main aims for bird ringing at Brackenhurst are:

- to support farmland birds (mainly buntings) through supplementary, feeding particularly in the hunger months of late winter / early spring;
- to run bird ringing demonstrations for NTU students, who get their own data for analysis (mainly Yellowhammer);
- to participate in the BTO's 'winter project'. More here - <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/ringing/surveys/winter-ringing-project/about-winter-ringing>

Ringing continues to be limited by the often mild, wet and blustery weather, with just 10 visits made between 19 October and 17 April. Five of these qualified towards the 'winter project'. The later visits were again the most productive for Yellowhammer. A new species, Collared Dove, was added to the ringing list and a Stock Dove was only our second to be ringed. For the first time in six years, no House Sparrows were captured. Great and Blue Tit numbers were low, suggesting a poor prior breeding season. In contrast, Dunnocks appeared to have bred well: 46 captures being the best since 2010/11.

Table 15 lists the total number of captures per season for selected species (which includes multiple captures of individual birds). The date limits are 1 October to 1 May, and it only includes birds trapped at the feeding station and Orwin's.

Regular monitoring through ringing does give us some idea of how long birds live. The oldest ringed birds from this winter were:

- Blackbird – 1787 days
- Chaffinch – 1965 days
- Great Tit – 1847 days
- Yellowhammer – 1816 days
- Blue Tit – 1508 days
- Dunnock – 1404 days
- Goldcrest – 1232 days

This nicely illustrates that generally bigger birds live longer, with the Goldcrest being exceptionally old for such a small bird.

Two ringing demonstrations were held for students to show the practicalities of handling wild birds and explain what we can learn about their lives from ringing them. Their enthusiastic questioning suggests they enjoyed these, and at least one student has taken up bird ringing.

The winter of 2021/22 was the second winter of the BTO's 'winter project' where ringing sessions are repeated within two week windows. Once we have five years of data, they can begin to produce survival rates for species like Yellowhammer.

The *Fringilla papillomavirus* remains prevalent in the local Chaffinch population, and we continue to release them unringed on welfare grounds, which has had a significant impact on our total for this species. Another single Yellowhammer was caught with the condition, and we continue to hope this does not become common in this species as well.



Yellowhammer with *Fringilla papillomavirus*, Brackenhurst, 29 March 2022 (V. Shone)

*Table 15: Total number of captures of selected species during winter seasons at Nottingham Trent University's Brackenhurst Campus, near Southwell from 2007-2022*

SPECIES	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
Blue Tit	48	38	40	79	-	69	76	51	27	31	88	29	74	122	63
Great Tit	65	57	50	97	-	111	118	67	39	37	109	50	52	94	57
Willow Tit	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marsh Tit	6	12	5	5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long-tailed Tit	5	19	22	21	-	36	31	41	13	5	9	11	6	22	5
Wren	1	11	5	2	-	3	4	5	4	1	2	3	2	5	6
Blackbird	19	30	40	22	-	41	7	34	7	15	41	13	11	14	20
Redwing	0	4	0	11	-	1	25	25	11	11	22	2	45	16	22
Robin	3	20	25	52	-	31	21	28	18	32	33	18	20	19	27
Dunnock	9	44	31	80	-	25	38	18	21	14	28	21	7	28	46
House Sparrow	0	0	0	4	-	12	6	3	0	11	6	18	8	21	0
Tree Sparrow	7	40	8	14	-	27	18	25	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chaffinch	57	56	40	80	-	85	100	48	45	32	79	32	5	16	2
Brambling	0	0	0	1	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Greenfinch	3	1	0	1	-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Goldfinch	0	7	1	6	-	0	4	7	4	1	4	0	2	2	2
Bullfinch	0	0	1	1	-	2	1	3	3	0	2	0	3	1	0
Yellowhammer	172	275	196	327	-	134	204	96	65	171	280	234	40	81	113
Reed Bunting	7	19	8	17	-	3	0	0	2	5	37	21	4	7	15
TOTALS	409	637	470	837	-	583	672	512	288	381	789	476	297	494	413

NB Species' current UK conservation status (red/amber/green listed) indicated by name cell colour.

Note that totals include multiple captures of individual birds.

## Recoveries & Controls

The following records are those that were received by the group during the calendar year of 2022. If records mentioned elsewhere in the report are not included it is usually because details were received during a different year and details will be in that report.

The codes used are as follows:

<i>Age/sex codes</i>	<i>Recovery codes</i>
1 pullus (chick/nestling)	=F female
2 fully grown, age unknown	=M male
3J born in current calendar year, still in juvenile plumage	R caught and released by ringer
3 born in current calendar year	RR alive and healthy, ring read in field by ringer
4 born before current calendar year	V alive and probably healthy, caught and released, not by ringer
5 born in previous calendar year	VV alive, probably healthy, ring read by non-ringer
6 born before previous calendar year	X found dead
7 born two calendar years ago	XF found freshly dead or dying
8 born more than two calendar years ago	XL found dead (not recent)
M male	+F shot or intentionally killed by man - fresh
F female	



## Cormorant

5268867	1	23/04/15	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts. Sighted multiple times in Norfolk from June 2015.
	VV	02/08/22	Cley Marshes, near Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk. 2658 days, 154km E.
5268887	1	18/08/16	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts.  Sighted multiple times in Essex, Suffolk, Kent and Merseyside/North Wales from December 2016.
	VV	17/03/22	Havergate Island N.R., Suffolk. 2037 days, 207km ESE.
	VV	19/08/22	between Rhyl and Rhuddlan, Conwy, Wales. 2192 days, 158km WNW
	VV	01/09/22	between Rhyl and Rhuddlan, Conwy, Wales. 2205 days, 158km WNW

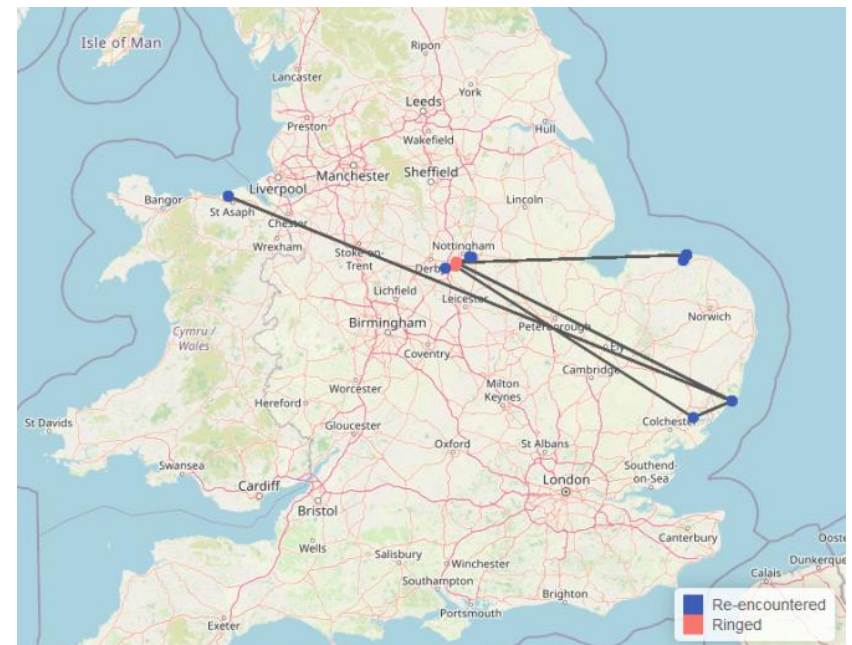


Cormorant 5268887 'Yellow CX4' (A. Jones) and map of sighting locations

5268899	1	18/04/18	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts. Sighted multiple times in Essex and Suffolk from October 2018.
	VV	04/01/22	Alton Water, Suffolk. 1357 days, 190km ESE.
	VV	07/11/22	Havergate Island N.R., Suffolk. 1664 days, 208km ESE.

5280307	1	09/05/18	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts.
	VV	08/08/18	Rutland Water, Rutland. 91 days, 45km SE.
	VV	13/05/20	Holme Pierrepont, Notts. 735 days, 13km ENE.
	VV	15/11/20	Minsmere RSPB Reserve, Suffolk. 921 days, 206km ESE.
	VV	18/09/21	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts. 1228 days.
	VV	02/05/22	Shardlow, Derbyshire. 1454 days, 7km WSW.
	VV	20/08/22	Holme Pierrepont, Notts. 1564 days, 12km ENE.
	VV	31/08/22	Holme Pierrepont, Notts. 1575 days, 13km ENE.

The colour-ringing of the Attenborough NR cormorant pulli, even in low numbers, is producing valuable information on their dispersal and breeding locations (Wirral, Norfolk, Essex?). A contentious species for some, and this science provides important data to the debate. The map shows all recoveries listed above.



## Grey Heron

1511453      1      18/03/22

VV      09/06/22

Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts.

Ambergate, Derbyshire. 83 days, 23km NW.

Also seen here on 12/06/22.

We do not know that much about juvenile Grey Heron natal dispersal, especially live birds, and this shows the benefits of colour-ringing their pulli. Photo by Scott Watson.



## Goshawk

MA30844	1F	06/06/22	Clipstone Forest, New Clipstone, Notts.
	V	06/09/22	near Moorgreen, Nottinghamshire. 92 days, 29km SSE.

A farmer found this bird in his Larsen trap, read the ring and safely released it.

## Black-headed Gull

ST310351	6	14/07/17	Parainen, Varsinals-Soumi, Turku-Pori, Finland.
	RR	01/02/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 1663 days, 1638km WSW.
6413194	1	07/06/08	Vanevik, Paskallavik Kalmar, Sweden.
	RR	28/10/22	Stoke Bardolph, Nottinghamshire. 5256 days, 1207km WSW. Also seen here on 08/12/21.
6431122	1	25/06/13	Vitskar, Rogsta, Gavleborg, Sweden.
	RR	01/02/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 3143 days, 1483km SW.

HA11341	1	17/06/10	Striunos Tvenkinys, Kaunas, Lithuania.
	RR	08/03/22	Stoke Bardolph, Nottinghamshire. 4523 days, 1634km W. Also seen here on 08/12/21.
HA49275	1	07/06/20	Kreutuono ez.Didzioli sala, Svencioniu, Lithuania.
	RR	08/03/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 639 days, 1792km W.
K11905	3	10/08/19	Frognerkilen, Akershus (Oslo included), Norway.
	RR	04/11/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 1182 days, 1062km SW. Also seen here in winters of 20/21 and 21/22.
6H2389	8F	19/03/08	Svanemollebugton, Copenhagen, Denmark.
	RR	10/12/21	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 5014 days, 942km WSW.
	RR	01/02/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 5067 days, 942km WSW. Also seen here on 15/12/19.
FN36930	6	26/02/19	Gdansk-Brzezno, Pomorskie, Poland.
	RR	08/03/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 1106 days, 1312km W.
	RR	18/11/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 1361 days, 1312km W. Also seen here in winter of 19/20.

FS38103	3	18/07/19	Ujscie Wisly, Swibno, Pomorskie, Poland.
	RR	10/12/21	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 876 days, 1334km W.
EG89709	1	15/06/02	Thorne Moor, South Yorkshire.
	RR	04/11/22	Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 7447 days, 80km SSW. Also seen here on 31/12/16.
EL79445	1	05/07/08	Attenborough Nat. Res, Notts.
	XL	01/08/22	Llanfachraeth, Isle of Anglesey. 5140 days, 225km WNW
EP23338	1	29/05/19	Attenborough Nat. Res, Notts.
	RR	27/11/22	The Lough, Cork City, Cork, Ireland. 1278 days, 506km WSW. Also seen here on various dates between 31/10/19 to 02/02/2022.

A great series of continental colour-ringed birds (read by group member Tom Shields in and around Nottingham), reinforcing our knowledge that many birds move east to west for the milder winter weather. Seemingly even birds that have bred locally head west such as EP23338, an Attenborough NR pulli that had its BTO metal ring read in Cork City.

## Common Tern

SK12508	1	24/06/21	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts.
	R	04/04/22	La langue de barbarie, Senegal. 284 days, 4326km SSW.
ST62052	1	27/06/17	Wanlip, Leicestershire.
	XF	02/08/22	Attenborough Nat. Res. Notts. 1862 days, 26km NNW.

The first bird was probably on its way back to the UK from its wintering grounds further south.

## Barn Owl

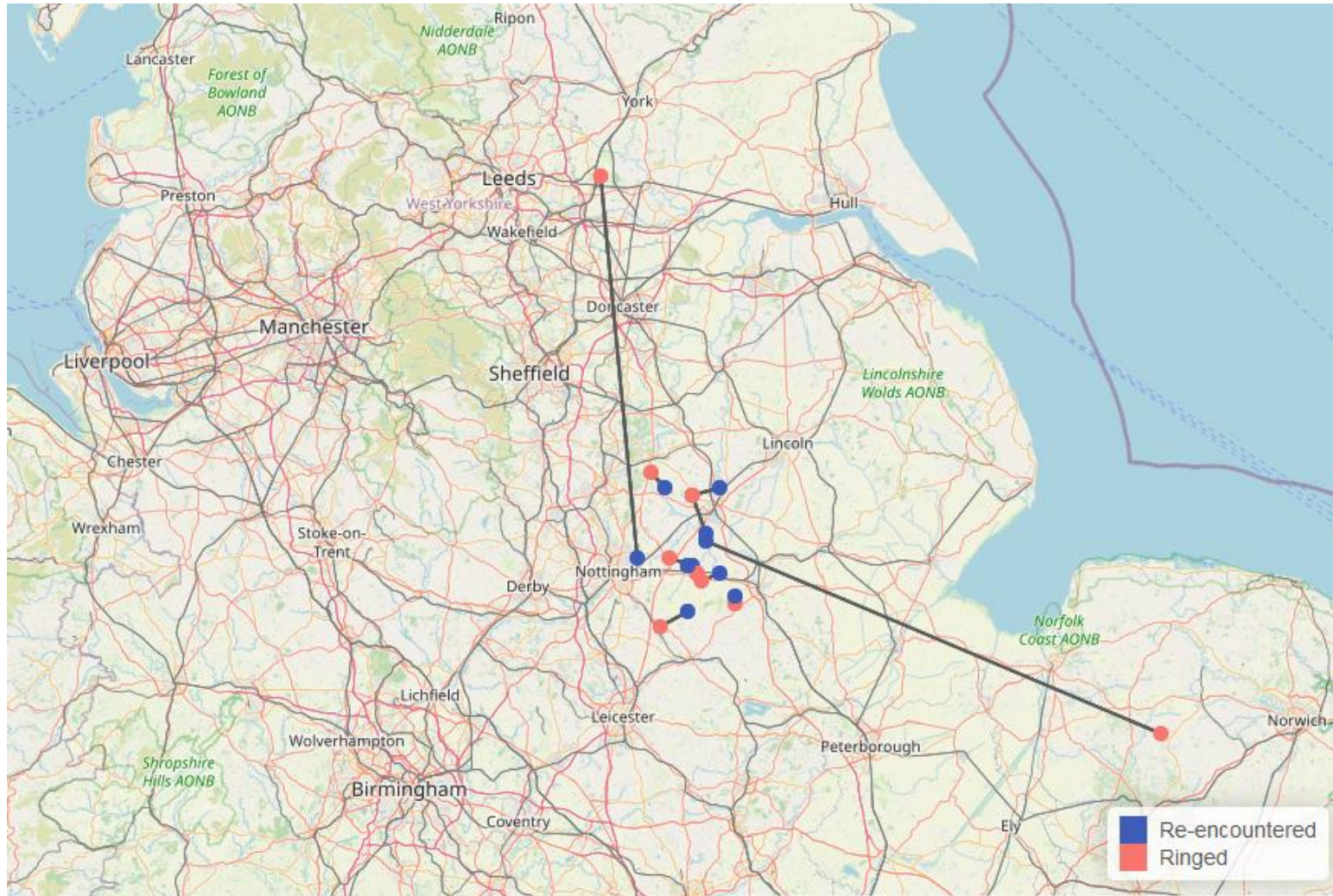
GV78381	1	04/07/21	Thorpe Lodge Farm, Thorpe, Notts.
	X	04/03/22	Weybourne, Norfolk. 243 days, 140km E.
GV27853	1	24/06/17	near Saham Hills, Norfolk.
	XF	24/05/22	Devon Farm, near Elston, Notts. 1795 days, 127km WNW.



GR78767	1	03/07/16	Harby, Leicestershire.
	R=F	20/07/17	Pode Hole, Spalding, Lincolnshire. 382 days, 45km ESE.
	R=F	18/07/18	Pode Hole, Spalding, Lincolnshire. 745 days, 45km ESE.
	R=F	14/06/22	Pinchbeck Common, Pode Hole, Lincolnshire. 2172 days, 51km E.
GV05978	1M	02/09/16	Body's Farmland, Little Fenton, North Yorkshire.
	XL	30/06/22	near Lambley, Notts. 2127 days, 89km S.
GV78193	1	29/05/22	Harby, Leicestershire..
	XF	11/10/22	Evedon, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. 135 days, 42km ENE.
GY34440	1	11/06/22	Hose, Leicestershire..
	XF	17/09/22	Moorfield, Newborough, Peterborough Cambs. 98 days, 47km SE.

Recoveries more than 20km are uncommon and greater than 100km rare. So this run of Barn Owl recoveries is exceptional. Drivers for these long movements can be harsh weather

and/or food shortages. Birds are more likely to tend to stay local if conditions are good for them.



A map showing all the Barn Owl recoveries listed above.

## **Tawny Owl**

GR04248	1	18/05/14	Chilwell, Nottingham.
	XF	20/10/22	Attenborough, Notts. 3077 days, 4km SSW.

## **Redwing**

RY32200	3	08/11/21	Ramsdale Park Golf Centre, Calverton, Notts.
	+F	19/10/22	Saint-Genes-de Blaye, Gironde, France. 345 days 877km S.

A spectacular movement showing how the wintering areas for this species can vary hugely between seasons.

## **Reed Warbler**

AXK2088	4	16/07/22	Manor Floods LNR, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
	R	08/08/22	Cabanot, Audenge, Gironde, France. 23 days 923km S.

A passage bird 'staging' on its way to its African wintering grounds.

## **Blackcap**

AXV0888	3M	27/08/22	Stanford Reservoir, Northamptonshire.
	R	04/09/22	Gedling Country Park, Nottinghamshire. 8 days, 65km N.
AXK1505	3M	21/09/21	Holme Pierrepont, Notts.
	XF	20/12/22	Christleton, Chester, Cheshire. 455 days, 122km WNW.

The first recovery reminds us that not all juvenile birds head south immediately when they leave the nest!

## **Blue Tit**

AFN1001	3	10/09/20	Oxton, near Southwell, Notts.
	R=M	01/08/21	Colwick, Notts. 325 days, 12km SSW.
	R	14/01/22	Colwick, Notts. 491 days, 12km SSW.
	XF	19/01/22	Colwick, Notts. 496 days, 12km SSW.

Juvenile Blue Tits may disperse short distances in their first winter, but thereafter tend to stay put.

## Chaffinch

ACB3849	4F	23/11/20	Brackenhurst, Notts.
	XF	19/03/22	Osberton Grange, Worksop, Notts. 481 days, 29km NNW.

## Siskin

AXK0428	5F	21/03/21	Colwick, Notts.
	R	06/04/22	Banchory, Aberdeenshire. 381 days, 465km N.

Scottish Siskins tend to winter to the south and this one was probably breeding locally in Banchory.

## Lesser Redpoll

AXK0250	4M	26/01/22	near Bestwood, Notts.
	R=6	08/04/22	Peebles, Scottish Borders. 72 days, 317km NNW.
ABF2247	3	16/10/20	Holme Pierrepont, Notts.
	R=M	27/07/22	Cors Caron, Ceredigion. 649 days, 207km WSW.

AXK0212	4M R	11/11/21 20/04/22	near Bestwood, Notts. Budby Corner Plantations, Carburton, Notts. 160 days, 24km NNE.
ABF2723	3 R=F R=F R=F R=F	20/11/20 19/08/21 21/04/22 21/05/22 05/07/22	near Bestwood, Notts. Ramsley Reservoir, Derbyshire. 272 days, 36km NW. Ramsley Reservoir, Derbyshire. 517 days, 36km NW. Ramsley Reservoir, Derbyshire. 547 days, 36km NW. Ramsley Reservoir, Derbyshire. 592 days, 36km NW.
AAY1993	5F R	21/04/22 16/11/22	Ramsley Reservoir, Derbyshire. Ramsdale Park Golf Centre, Calverton, Notts. 209 days, 41km SE.
AAY2612	3 R	11/10/22 16/11/22	Ramsley Reservoir, Derbyshire. Ramsdale Park Golf Centre, Calverton, Notts. 36 days, 41km SE.

ANT3635	3J	01/08/22	Howgill, RSPB Geltsdale, Cumbria.
	R	16/11/22	Ramsdale Park Golf Centre, Calverton, Notts. 107 days, 231km SSE.

Redpoll are highly mobile in winter, which is much affected by breeding success and food supplies.