

Avon NEWS



The newsletter for BTO members and volunteers
in Avon

Winter 2024

Welcome to the Winter newsletter for BTO members and volunteers in **Avon**. Thank you very much for your support, it is really important to us. In this newsletter, you will find information and updates about a range of BTO surveys, details about our forthcoming training opportunities and our Youth work. Additionally, you can find out how to get involved in your local bird club, if you are not already.

Gordon Youdale

THE BREEDING BIRD SURVEY IN AVON THE FIRST THIRTY YEARS 1994 – 2023

The Breeding Bird Survey was established by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) in partnership with JNCC and RSPB in 1994 with the aim of improving bird monitoring in the UK so that population trends could be established for as many of our common breeding birds as possible. Existing systems were too time consuming and too limited in their habitat coverage to provide reliable data for many of our common land birds which it was becoming obvious were under increasing pressure. The Breeding Bird Survey aimed to address this by establishing a survey based on standardised bird counts in randomly selected 1km squares of the National Grid. Once a route has been set up based on two 1km transects across the square, then there are just two early morning visits in the breeding season counting all birds seen or heard. Standardised habitat information is collected and reviewed at each visit.

From the beginning John Tully, the first Avon BBS Regional Organiser who did so much to establish the Survey locally, made the decision to include 'Local' self-select squares in the survey to provide more comprehensive records in Avon. In this respect the term Avon refers to the Avon BTO Region which includes the four

unitary authority areas that formerly constituted the County of Avon, namely Bath & North East Somerset, City of Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire, together with an area of Somerset (c.333 sq km) that covers much of the Mendips and the area around Cheddar.

Visits to a square follow the established route wherever possible. Changes are measured by comparing the best count for each square with the equivalent count in the following season. However, the counts are only compared where it is the same observer in both seasons. In Avon, in 2023, of the 244 squares that were surveyed (including 'Local' squares) 216 were surveyed by the same observer in 2022 and were thus included in the measurement of change. This level of commitment is extremely valuable.

Despite a few interruptions, in 2001 (Foot & Mouth) and in 2020 (Covid), the Survey has been maintained over the years. In the thirty years since 1994 some 350 observers in Avon have contributed to the Survey and made a total of 10,426 survey visits (including 6,344 visits for the National Survey). They have spent 14,122 hours surveying. During that time they have recorded a total of 1,799,735 birds of over 150 species. They have made visits to 420 squares, so about 25% of the Avon BTO Region. While some have only been briefly surveyed many of these squares have been surveyed by the same observer for many years and indeed Judy Copeland has surveyed a 'Local' square in North Somerset continuously for thirty years with no break and with a total of 60 visits recorded, our only complete record.

In the inaugural season in 1994 a total of 69 squares were surveyed (including 51 National squares). By 2023 coverage had been more than tripled (see the table below).

Year	Birds recorded	Squares Surveyed	National Squares	Local Squares	Time spent (minutes)	Birds recorded per hour
1994	22692	69	51	18	11214	121
2023	71833	244	162	82	40473	106

While the results of the Survey have been reported each year, and trends established for the commoner species, it is interesting to compare the 1994 results with those for 2023. Obviously, a direct comparison is not very helpful as the number of squares was so much greater in 2023 and for instance only two squares were covered in the City of Bristol in 1994 compared to 30 in 2023. However, 48 of the 69 squares surveyed in 1994 were also surveyed in 2023 and nine of the observers in 2023 had also contributed to the Survey in 1994. Indeed seven of the squares were actually surveyed by the same observer in both 1994 and 2023 as well as throughout the intervening years.

The table below compares the results for those 48 squares that were surveyed in both seasons using substantially the same routes. The total number counted for each species in both seasons is shown and the percentage difference between the totals for the two seasons is indicated. Figures are quoted for Gulls although BBS

does not publish trends for these species as a large proportion of records are of non-breeding individuals.

	Number Counted		% Difference	Species	Number Counted		% Difference
	(both visits)				(both visits)		
	1994	2023	94 -23		1994	2023	94-23
Canada Goose	2	71		Carrion Crow	729	1160	+59%
Greylag		1		Raven		31	
Mute Swan	27	32		Coal Tit	18	47	
Shelduck	49	34		Marsh Tit	16	6	
Mandarin		3		Blue Tit	658	404	-39%
Gadwall	13	2		Great Tit	292	296	+1%
Mallard	229	207	-10%	Skylark	277	209	-25%
Pochard	14			Sand Martin		4	
Tufted Duck	16	9		Swallow	274	268	-2%
Goldeneye	2			House Martin	321	62	-81%
Ruddy Duck	3			Cetti's Warbler		14	
Grey Partridge	3	2		Long-tailed Tit	70	64	
Pheasant	103	177	+72%	Willow Warbler	82	15	
Red-leg Partridge	1	1		Chiffchaff	230	370	+61%
Swift	347	49	-85%	Sedge Warbler	9	12	
Cuckoo	39	5		Reed Warbler	5	36	
Feral Pigeon	175	176	0%	Blackcap	148	203	+37%
Stock Dove	78	59		Garden Warbler	29	8	
Woodpigeon	949	1807	+90%	L'r Whitethroat	19	4	
Collared Dove	151	103	-32%	Whitethroat	85	79	
Moorhen	16	25		Grasshopper W'ler	1		
Coot	46	23		Goldcrest	51	37	
Little Grebe	8			Wren	985	857	-13%
Gt Crested Grebe	6	7		Nuthatch	25	26	
Oystercatcher	7	9		Treecreeper	8	4	
Lapwing	37			Starling	240	538	-78%
Whimbrel	2	7		Song Thrush	158	201	+27%
Curlew	18	6		Mistle Thrush	46	14	
Common Sandpiper		1		Blackbird	895	967	+8%
Redshank	5			Spotted Flycatcher	3	2	
Black-headed Gull	90	15		Robin	480	565	+18%
Herring Gull	84	422	+502%	Redstart	1		
Lesser Bk-back Gull	341	336	-1%	Stonechat		10	
Gt Black-Backed Gull		3		Wheatear	7	17	
Cormorant	21	10		House Sparrow	824	677	-18%
Grey Heron	23	20		Tree Sparrow	4		
Great White Egret		4		Dunnock	232	178	-23%
Little Egret		5		Yellow Wagtail	1	6	
Sparrowhawk	11	3		Grey Wagtail	14	7	
Red Kite		5		Pied Wagtail	44	30	
Buzzard	44	48		Meadow Pipit	18	10	
Barn Owl		1		Rock Pipit	10		

Kingfisher	1	1		Chaffinch	798	206	-74%
Gt Spot Woodpecker	33	52		Bullfinch	39	10	
Green Woodpecker	47	64		Greenfinch	423	118	-72%
Kestrel	18	8		Linnet	250	147	-41%
Jay	32	28		Goldfinch	162	359	+121%
Magpie	374	322	-14%	Corn Bunting	6	4	
Jackdaw	1163	1706	+47%	Yellowhammer	132	24	-82%
Rook	746	431	-73%	Reed Bunting	20	13	

Many of the results will not come as a surprise to anyone who has followed the Survey results over the years, with catastrophic declines noted for Swift, Rook, House Martin, Starling, Chaffinch, Greenfinch and Yellowhammer. On a more positive note Woodpigeon, Chiffchaff and Goldfinch all show large increases. There are also some new species on the 2023 list with Little Egret, Great Egret, Red Kite, Raven and Cetti's Warbler all now routine, albeit not abundant, on the BBS lists.

Cuckoo is notable on the 1994 list with 38 recorded compared to just five in 2023. The full records for all squares surveyed were 55 in 1994 and seven recorded in 2023. Another species which has never really been recorded in sufficient numbers to establish a reliable trend is Bullfinch where 39 were recorded in the 48 square comparison area in 1994 compared to ten in 2023. The full records for all squares surveyed were 61 in 1994 and just 80 in 2023 despite three times as many squares being surveyed in that year.

It is important to see this data in the correct context – the 1994 data shown represents only 70% of the squares surveyed in 1994 and 20% of the 2023 data. The percentage changes shown are simply an interesting snapshot of the changes over the past thirty years in a limited area and while some (e.g. Blue Tit, Rook, House Martin, Chaffinch and Goldfinch) are very close to the Survey's published trends for Avon others such as Carrion Crow are very much adrift.

The Breeding Bird Survey has been successful over the past thirty years in establishing a robust scheme to monitor change in our common breeding bird species. This is thanks to the effort that so many people have made to contribute to the Survey, persevering with their efforts over many years even when sometimes their squares may have been a bit awkward to access or not very exciting! They are owed an enormous thank you. I hope that observers will continue with their efforts in the coming decades. If anyone who is not already contributing to the Survey would like to become involved then contact Avon BBS Regional Organiser – [Peter Bryant <peterbryant31@gmail.com>](mailto:peterbryant31@gmail.com) - who will be very happy to help.

David Stoddard

July 2024

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY
IN THE
BTO AVON REGION
2023

A total of 244 squares, including 164 for the National scheme and the four WBBS 'squares' were surveyed. This compares to 248 squares surveyed in 2022 (including three WBBS) of which 162 were National squares. Overall about 15.5% of the Avon BTO Region was surveyed and 71,833 individuals of 113 species were recorded (compared to 74,509 individuals of 120 species in 2022) at the rate of 105 birds per hour of surveying. The number of birds recorded per hour of surveying was thus marginally lower than the 107 recorded in 2022 which was then the lowest recorded in the thirty years of the Survey.

Table 1 - Breakdown of squares surveyed

Unitary Authority	Squares Surveyed	% of UA Area Surveyed	Numbers Recorded	% of Total Birds Recorded
Bath & NE Somerset	45	12.7%	13883	19.3%
City of Bristol	30	26.1%	8747	12.2%
North Somerset	69	20.3%	20601	28.7%
South Gloucestershire	67	15.4%	18406	25.6%
Somerset (BTO Avon)	33	10.7%	10196	14.2%
	244		71833	

Percentage Changes

The percentage change figures above are based on the 216 squares that were surveyed by the same observer in both 2022 and 2023. This level of commitment by observers adds immensely to the value of the data. The table below provides percentage change figures for the more commonly recorded species. No attempt is made to provide figures

for the gulls as many of the birds recorded will have been non-breeders. The percentage change for the period from 2021 to 2022 is also shown.

Finally a figure showing the percentage change over the ten years from 2013 to 2023 is provided as an indication of the medium term trend. The figures should of course be treated with a degree of caution, particularly where samples are relatively small. However, differences of more than 5% are likely to reflect a genuine change, particularly for the more widely recorded birds. The ten-year period from 2013 to 2023 is a reasonable period to show developing trends such as the decline of Chaffinch and Greenfinch.

Table 3 - Percentage changes in species recorded in BBS in the BTO Avon Region in 2023

Species	% Change 2022-23	% Change 21-22	% Change 2013-23
Mallard	15	13	0
Pheasant	-3	-27	-18
Swift	-27	-38	-77
Feral Pigeon	-13	14	-1
Woodpigeon	2	0	15
Collared Dove	-2	-4	-31
Magpie	5	-6	-8
Jackdaw	-7	-4	14
Rook	0	1	-42
Carrion Crow	-1	-9	-18
Blue Tit	0	-2	-20
Great Tit	9	-14	-21
Skylark	5	-2	14
Swallow	-5	18	-36
House Martin	0	-8	-46
Long-tailed Tit	-17	-2	-6
Chiffchaff	0	22	46
Blackcap	-15	-8	7

Whitethroat	-8	-15	-1
Wren	-3	4	21
Starling	0	-23	-28
Song Thrush	5	-12	-7
Blackbird	-4	-8	-13
Robin	0	-12	3
House Sparrow	-11	-9	-3
Dunnock	0	-6	-11
Chaffinch	6	-12	-56
Greenfinch	13	11	-40
Goldfinch	-15	-6	-5
Yellowhammer	-22	-11	-53

Out of the 30 species that are assessed above, 15 show a decrease although that decrease is less than 5% for five of the species.

Mallard records an increase of 15% following the increase of 13% recorded in 2022.

Swift continues to decline with a large decrease of 27% following on from the even larger decrease of 38% in 2022. This species has now declined by 77% in the past decade. House Martin, another aerial feeding migrant which has also suffered a series of declines, fared a little better with no change recorded from 2022. However, it has experienced a reduction of 46% since 2013.

Blue Tit, which has recorded significant declines in the past decade, recorded no change in 2023 but Great Tit which has suffered similar declines posted a welcome increase of 9% although it still shows a decline of 21% over the past decade. However, Long-tailed Tit recorded a significant decline of 17%.

Among the Warblers, Chiffchaff which has recorded a 45% increase in the past ten years showed no change in 2023. However, Blackcap experienced a significant decline of 15% following on from the 8% decline noted in 2022. However, it is still in positive territory over ten years recording an increase of 7% since 2013. Whitethroat shows a decline of 8% which follows on from the 15% decline posted in 2022, although over ten years it shows only a non-significant decline of 1%.

House Sparrow which has led a rather charmed existence in our Region at a time of major declines elsewhere in the country posted a decline of 11% which follows on from the 9% decline noted in 2022. The species is now in negative territory over ten years at -3%.

Among the Finches, Chaffinch and Greenfinch, which have suffered large declines as a result of the disease *trichomonosis*, posted encouraging increases of 6% and 13% respectively. In the case of Greenfinch this follows on from the increase of 11% noted in 2022 and hopefully marks a change in the fortunes of this species which prior to 2010 was consistently in the 'Top 20' list of most frequently observed birds in the Survey. In contrast Goldfinch shows a decline of 15% following a decline of 6% in 2022 and is now in negative territory showing a decline of 5% over ten years.

Finally Yellowhammer had another poor year and recorded a decline of 22% compared to 2022, which brings the decline over ten years to 53%. This species appears to be experiencing significant declines throughout the country.

There were no really significant/unexpected changes in the other species with the Corvids only experiencing minor changes.

Species recorded in the Survey ranked by abundance 2023

The table below lists the 20 commonest species recorded in the Survey in 2023, ranked in order of abundance and their comparable positions in 2013, although coverage was a little lower in 2013 with 204 squares surveyed and 64,472 birds recorded (244 squares and 71,833 birds recorded in 2023). The ranking in 2022 is indicated in parenthesis.

2023 Rank	2013 Rank	Species	2023 Count	2013 Count
1 (1)	1	Woodpigeon	9061	6627
2 (2)	4	Jackdaw	5789	4241
3 (4)	3	Carrion Crow	5244	4427
4 (3)	2	Blackbird	4726	4929
5 (6)	6	Wren	4384	3025
6 (5)	5	House Sparrow	4191	3574
7 (7)	7	Robin	3100	2669
8 (9)	8	Rook	2588	2427
9 (10)	9	Blue Tit	2354	2204
10 (9)	11	Starling	2277	2021
11(14)	10	Herring Gull	1984	2132
12 (12)	-	Chiffchaff	1972	975
13 (11)	16	Goldfinch	1909	1558
14 (13)	14	Magpie	1837	1728
15 (18)	15	Great Tit	1526	1639
16 (15)	18	Feral Pigeon	1416	1148
17 (16)	20	Blackcap	1226	1033
18 (17)	13	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1217	1913
19 (20)	17	Swallow	1102	1521
20 (19)	19	Dunnock	1053	1124
-	-	Skylark	1052	605
-	12	Chaffinch	998	1977

There was little change in the Table compared to 2022, with no species falling out of the 'Top 20' in 2023. The biggest changes were Herring Gull which moved from 14th place to 11th, Goldfinch which dropped from 11th to 13th place and Great Tit which advanced

from 18th place to 15th (the same position in which it was placed in 2013). All other species were stable moving only one place or not at all. Chaffinch which was in 12th place in the Table in 2013 is still outside the Table. However, Skylark should be mentioned as a total of 1052 were recorded which is only one less than Dunnock which is placed 20th in the Table with 1053 recorded. Skylark, in common with many of our farmland species has suffered significant declines in the past thirty years but has shown some welcome signs of recovery but it must be acknowledged that the ten-year change figure is now measured against the notably cold spring of 2013.

Many thanks to the 122 observers who made the time and effort to participate in the Survey - the level of coverage achieved would be impossible, and our knowledge of the changing fortunes of many of our common species much poorer, without your help.

Dave Stoddard

Anyone who would like a full report of the results please contact, Dave Stoddard (dave.stoddard@tiscali.co.uk)

BBS volunteers in Avon.

A total of 277 volunteers have surveyed for BBS at one time or another. Of those 36 have contributed more than 20 years to the survey and there are four present volunteers who have contributed 100 visits or more to the scheme, these are :- David Teague, Jane Cumming, Dave Stoddard, Des Bowring, my thanks to them.

Finally I would like to thank Dave for all the work and excellent reports he has done over the years as organiser of the BBS and I'm sure Peter Bryant will continue with this work.

If anyone who is not already contributing to the Survey would like to become involved then contact our new Avon BBS Regional Organiser – [Peter Bryant <peterbryant31@gmail.com>](mailto:peterbryant31@gmail.com) - who has sites vacant and will be very happy to help.

BTO Garden BirdWatch



It is **FREE** to take part in BTO Garden BirdWatch (GBW), and you can do so throughout the year. As well as recording the bird species that you see over the course of the week in your garden, you can also submit records of a variety of other taxa, such as mammals and butterflies. You can sign up for the survey [here](#), and explore GBW data from your local area [here](#).

There is also an option to financially support the Garden BirdWatch scheme (please see the link above for more details). If you opt to do this you will receive the quarterly [Bird Table magazine](#).

Time/ skill needed

- As much time as you like, but a minimum of 20 minutes per week is recommended.
- Can identify common birds by sight.

Find out more about [BTO's Garden BirdWatch scheme](#)

Blackbirds in Gardens

The *Blackbirds in Gardens* project will help us to understand how Blackbirds use gardens, and the potential effects of the [Usutu virus](#) on their population in the UK.

If you have access to a garden, have an interest in garden birds and can recognise a Blackbird by sight, then this survey could be for you. [Learn more about taking part](#).

Time/ skill needed

- As much as you like, but a minimum of 15 minutes per week is recommended.
 - Can identify Blackbirds by sight, including reliably separating adult males, adult females and juveniles.
-

BirdTrack

BirdTrack is a way to make your birding records count – any time, any place. There are options to enter data using the website or on the [smartphone app](#). There is also an option to submit details of dead wild birds via the smartphone app. You can also report other taxa, such as mammals, butterflies and dragonflies.

More information on the [BirdTrack web pages](#)

Time/ skill needed

- There is no minimum time commitment.
- Simple record species that you feel confident identifying

BTO/RSPB/JNCC Wetland Bird Survey



Volunteers who take part in the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) count the wetland birds on their sectors once a month. Although the core survey period is from September to March, counts are encouraged throughout the year.

If you have taken part in WeBS in **Avon** this year, thank you very much! Here are some participation statistics from the 2023/ 24 season (**If you don't have access to these statistics, please email webs@bto.org.**)

There are vacant WeBS sectors to hopefully suit everyone, from simple inland sites to more complex coastal estuarine sites. You can find the vacant sectors map [here](#).

Time/ skill needed..

- One visit per month on or near the Priority Core Count date, which is typically on a Sunday. (If you are ever unable to visit your sector on the Priority date, not to worry, please get in touch at webs@bto.org).
- Able to identify the water birds that regularly occur at your allocated WeBS sector.

Learn more on the [Wetland Bird Survey web pages](#)



BTO/GWCT Woodcock Survey

After the National Woodcock survey in 2023,/2024 the survey is back to business as usual in 2025. If you would like to find out how to register your interest in taking part in the survey in the 2025 season, please take a look at the [survey website](#) for more details.

Time/ skill needed

- Four 75-minute visits at dusk between April and the end of June each year.
- Confident identifying Woodcock in flight and by call

BTO/JNCC Bird Ringing Scheme



To find out how to get involved in bird ringing take a look at the [ringing scheme website](#).

If you would like to explore ringing data from your local area, take a look at the online ringing report, which can be accessed [here](#).

Many thanks to any bird ringers reading this newsletter! Just in case you aren't already aware, the data entry system for the scheme will be changing from the old system (IPMR) to our new data entry system ([DemOn](#)) by March 2025. If you need any help with this, please do not hesitate to email: apps.demon@bto.org.

Time/ skill needed

- It usually takes a year or more, ringing regularly with qualified ringers, to obtain a ringing permit.
- Basic bird identification skills and reasonable dexterity are required.

Nesting Neighbours



The Nesting Neighbours scheme allows you to monitor birds nesting in your garden or local area. It is a very accessible way of getting into nest recording, so if you haven't already done so, why not put a nest box up in your garden during this autumn or winter if you have one? You can find out more about nest boxes [here](#).

If you would like to find out more about what is involved in Nesting Neighbours, please visit the [survey website](#).

Time/ skill needed

- A few minutes each week during the spring and summer to monitor the nests in your garden
- Able to access nests to count eggs and young, following the [Code of Conduct](#)

Heronries Census



Thank you very much to everyone who took part in the Heronries Census during 2024, it is very much appreciated.

If you do not have access to Heronries Census data from your region, please email herons@bto.org.)

We are always looking for more volunteers to take part in the survey. The methodology is fairly simple, and you can take part in this survey in early spring prior to other surveys taking place. You can find out where there are vacant sites [here](#).

Time/ skill needed

- Each visit requires 10 minutes to one hour excluding travel time.
- Suitable for beginners - identify herons/ Cormorants and count occupied nests

Winter Gull Survey (WinGS)



The Winter Gull Survey 2023/24 - 2024/25 (WinGS) relaunched successfully in January 2024 across the UK, Isle of Man and Channel Islands. However, the opportunity to count roosting gulls is not over yet! Get involved If you are interested in taking part in the Autumn Survey period, please visit the WinGS survey website.

As a reminder, the upcoming key date is **January 19th**, with counts eligible to be made during the week before and after this date. This marks the **final survey period for WinGS**, and we're asking for one last big push to maximise survey coverage this winter.

Time/ skill needed

- At least one evening visit to a gull roost or potential roosting site in Autumn 2024 and/or January 2025
- Counters should feel confident they can identify six key (Black-headed, Common, Mediterranean, Lesser Black-backed, Herring and Great Black-backed) gull species in flight as birds come into roost, potentially in low light conditions.

BTO Online Training Courses

The BTO online training courses are a great way of gaining confidence with your bird identification skills. They are also a great way of preparing you for taking part in BTO surveys in the future.

There are courses focusing on a variety of species groups, such as waterbirds and waders, planned for this autumn and winter. To find out which courses are happening in the near future visit [BTO's training web pages](#).

Your local bird club, **Bristol Ornithological Club (BOC)** provides the opportunity to pursue your hobby, and find enjoyment in birds with like-minded people through assistance in the field and at indoor meetings.

For further details, visit www.bristolornithology.co.uk

There is also excellent local birding websites to keep you up to date with what is going on ;-

Avon Birds <https://avonbirding.blogspot.com/>

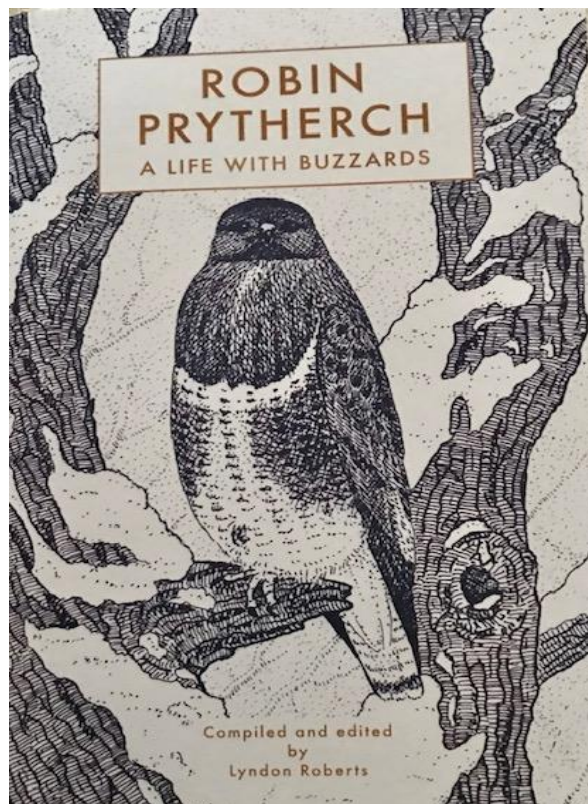
Birds of South Gloucestershire <http://www.thebirdsofsouthgloucestershire.co.uk/>

Sevenside Birds <http://www.sevensidebirds.co.uk/>

Blagdon Lake Birds <http://blagdonlakebirds.com/>

Newton St. Loe Birding <https://newton-st-loe-birding.blogspot.com/>

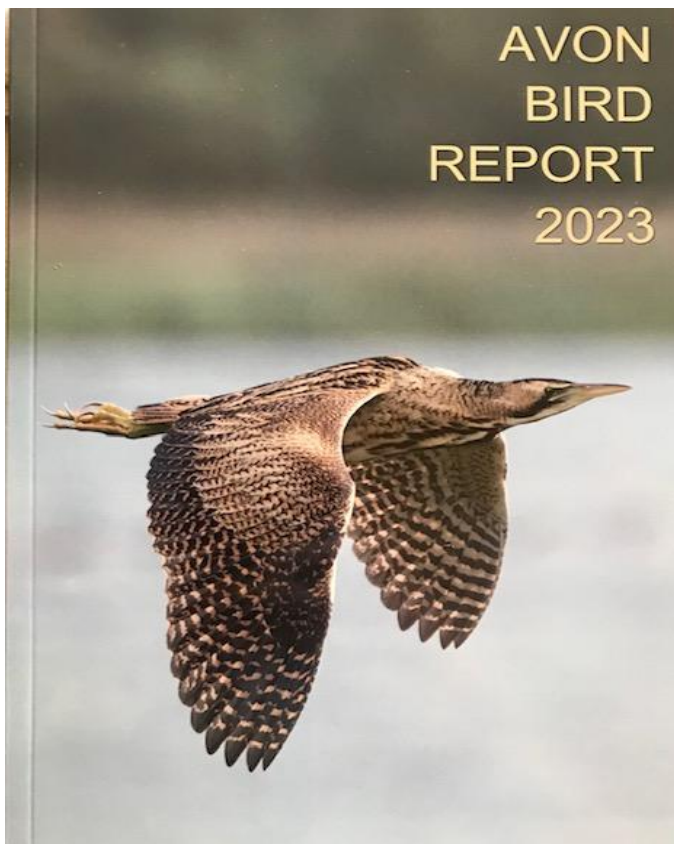
Oldbury Power Station <http://www.opsbirding.co.uk>



Having received many homemade Christmas cards from Robin its great to see them all in a new book recently published.

He spent many years studying his local Buzzard population in North Somerset identifying individuals and following them through the years and giving an insight into their behaviour and life.

Copies can be purchased from Bristol Books (www.bristolbooks.org)



The latest Avon Bird Report is now out so if you would like a copy only £13 including postage, please email ; blacktgodwit@gmail.com with your address.

Finally can I wish you all a **MERRY CHRISTMAS** and a good birding **NEW YEAR**



Contact details:

Current members of the Regional Network Team in Your Region (reorder/ delete as appropriate!)

Avon Regional Representative **Email:** gordon.youdale@blueyonder.co.uk

Avon WeBS Local Organiser **Email:** rupert@wessexeco.co.uk

Avon Winter Gull Survey Regional Organiser **Email:** gordon.youdale@blueyonder.co.uk

Avon BBS/ WBBS Regional Organiser **Email:** peterbryant31@gmail.com

Avon Heronries Census Regional Organiser **Email:** eve.tigwell@icloud.com

Avon Woodcock Survey Regional Organiser **Email:** gordon.youdale@blueyonder.co.uk

Avon GBW Ambassador **Email:** Kittiwake.co.uk

Avon Winter Bird Survey **Email:** davestoddard@tiscali.co.uk

Twitter: @_BTO

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/The.BTO>

Threads: btobirds

Instagram: @btobirds

Bluesky: @btobirds.bsky.social

Website: www.bto.org

Photographs: Robin, Pied Flycatcher ,Grey Heron, Teal, Herring Gull (Gordon Youdale) Woodcock (Hugh Insley/BTO) Great Tit (David Waistell)

Sign up for BTO enews and hear more about BTO!

BTO enews: <https://www.bto.org/community/news/e-newsletter>

Science enews <https://www.bto.org/our-science/enews>

Full web page links

1. Sign up for GBW: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/gbw/join-gbw>
2. Explore GBW data: <https://www.bto.org/gbw/data>
3. Bird Table magazine: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/publications/bird-table>
4. GBW homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/gbw>
5. Usutu Virus factsheet: https://www.gardenwildlifehealth.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2018/02/Avian-Usutu-virus_disease-factsheet_GWH.pdf
6. Blackbirds in Gardens how to take part: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/blackbirds-gardens/taking-part>
7. BirdTrack website: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/birdtrack>
8. BirdTrack smartphone app: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/birdtrack/about-birdtrack-app>
9. Heronries vacant sites map: <https://app.bto.org/colonies/public/vacant-sites.jsp>
10. WeBS vacant sectors map: <https://app.bto.org/websonline/sites/vacant/vacant-sites.jsp#lon=-4.5263672&lat=54.8006849&zoom=5>
11. Wetland Bird Survey homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/wetland-bird-survey>
12. Icelandic-Breeding Goose Census fact sheet: https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/igc_form.pdf
13. Goose and Swan Monitoring Programme homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/goose-and-swan-monitoring-programme>
14. Winter Gull Survey homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/winter-gull-survey>
15. WinGS survey website: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/winter-gull-survey>
16. Seabird Monitoring Programme vacant sites: <https://app.bto.org/seabirds/public/index.jsp>
17. Seabird Monitoring Programme website: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/seabird-monitoring-programme>
18. BBS vacant squares map: <https://app.bto.org/bbs/public/request-square.jsp>
19. WBBS vacant stretches map: <https://app.bto.org/bbs/public/request-square.jsp?s=WBBS>
20. Breeding Bird Survey homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/breeding-bird-survey>
21. Waterways Breeding Bird Survey homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/waterways-breeding-bird-survey>
22. Woodcock survey: <https://www.bto.org/woodcock>
23. Demography Online (DemOn): <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/bird-ringing-scheme/taking-part/submitting-records/demon>
24. Online Ringing Report: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/bird-ringing-scheme/ringing-publications/online-ringing-and-nest-recording>
25. Bird Ringing Scheme homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/bird-ringing-scheme>
26. Putting up nest boxes for birds: <https://www.bto.org/how-you-can-help/provide-birds/putting-nest-boxes-birds>
27. Nest Recording Code of Conduct: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/nest-record-scheme/taking-part/coc>
28. Nesting Neighbours homepage: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/nesting-neighbours>
29. NRS lookup tool: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/nest-record-scheme/publications/online-nesting-reports>
30. Nest Record Scheme web pages: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/nest-record-scheme>