North Lancashire Ringing Group

2013 Report

Contents

A Review of 2013

John Wilson

Welcome to our 2013 report. In it we describe our activities during the year along with some tentative reports of our findings over past years.

The group ringed 12,515 new birds in 2013 made up of 10,625 fully grown and 1,890 nestlings. Add to this the 3,059 re-traps and 136 controls we handled 15,710 birds of 71 species making it the second best year in the group's history.

The Group's four RAS projects went well. With lower water levels and despite a decline in the numbers of occupied holes we handled 979 Sand Martins at the Lune colonies compared with 580 in 2012 when many colonies were washed out. We had 11 controls including three from France. The Leighton Moss Bearded Tit RAS also did better with 21 nestlings ringed of which 16 were re-trapped as juveniles. In total 49 juveniles were caught compared with only 17 in 2012. Survival from previous years was excellent with a crude survival rate of 64%.

The Reed Warbler RAS run at the same time as the Bearded Tit RAS at Leighton Moss suggested a lower adult breeding population (146 compared to 2001 in 2012). However productivity was good with 743 juveniles ringed compared to 504 in 2012. Nestbox breeding pairs of Pied Flycatchers in the Lune valley were down from 75 to 59 mainly due two woods being deserted. We recorded 55 retraps/controls but males appeared to be more difficult to catch this year. Productivity was good with 294 nestlings ringed in the RAS woods. Our two CES projects were completed successfully with 127 birds caught at Heysham and 206 at Middleton.

Our most ringed species was Blue Tit with 2118 ringed, closely followed by Swallow with 2046 ringed at two roosts. This generated four controls and only 4 retraps. However the prize for the lowest number of retraps went to Meadow Pipit with no retraps or controls from 779 ringed! This compares with Lesser Redpoll with 150 retraps and 31 controls and Siskin with 142 retraps and 23 controls from 451 ringed. Of species ringed infrequently 8 Skylarks and 7 Hawfinch are noteworthy. All in all a very satisfactory years for the Group.

Bearded Tit RAS 2013

John Wilson

Introduction

This is the 22nd[st] year of our study at Leighton Moss RSPB, it was a much better year with good weather after a rather poor start resulting in low water levels. Survival from 2012 was good as was productivity. The mild autumn weather and low water levels were probably the reasons for fewer grit tray sightings.

Breeding Population and Survival

This year we have either re-trapped or re-sighted a total of 15 adult females and 11 adult males. Past experience is that we always miss a few, and this would suggest a breeding population of ca 18 pairs. The estimated numbers of breeding pairs and the numbers of adult males and females from 2000 to 2013 are shown in the table.

Table 1: Estimated No. of Pairs and Adult Males and Females re-trapped or re-sighted 2000-2013

Year	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Breeding Pop	65	7	10	18	25	32	35	25	18	26	30	12	18	18
Adult Males	75	6	11	12	17	29	29	25	20	27	49	12	15	11
Adult Females	44	3	6	14	20	25	31	21	8	18	28	9	16	15

Survival this year has been most interesting. Of 31 adults known to be alive in 2011, 15 were present in the breeding season of 2013. This gives a crude survival rate of 49%. This is about average for adults in years with reasonable winter weather. However of 17 juveniles ringed in the 2012 breeding season no less than 12 survived to the 2013 breeding season, a survival rate of 77% and the best survival rate yet recorded for juveniles and only the third year in the 22 years of the study that juvenile survival has been better than adult survival. Overall survival from last year was 64%.

Productivity

The numbers of juveniles ringed from 2000 to 2013 are given in Table 2. Productivity was much better this year with 48 ringed as juveniles. Twelve wigwam nest boxes were occupied and of the 21 young ringed 16 were caught as free flying juveniles, so post juvenile survival was good.

Table 2: No. of Young Ringed 2000-2013

Year	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Young Ringed	275	18	34	55	75	52	78	13	51	103	104	32	17	48

Grit Tray Sightings

A total of 191 sightings of colour ringed birds were obtained between August 24[th] and December 18[th]. A total of 54different birds were recorded, 25 adults and 29 juveniles. The mild weather and low water level probably caused the decline in numbers from recent years.

Reed Warbler RAS 2013

John Wilson

Introduction

With better weather this year we managed 59 visits between June and September, about average for the 17years of the study. We handled a total of 1030 birds (832 new and 188 retraps).

Adult Population

After a very late arrival the breeding population, judging by our catch of adults, was lower this year. We caught 146 adults (88 new and 58 retraps). The late arrival and early departure of adults may have contributed to the decline but even so the population appeared lower for the catch of 145 is well down on the average of 195 adults for the 17 years of the study. (See table below for full details)

Adults certainly left earlier this year despite good coverage we only caught 15 adults in August compared to an average of 70 over the past five years. Possibly the late arrival meant that very few birds had time for a second brood and they left after the first brood. Also the excellent productivity suggested there were few relays.

Survival from previous year is difficult to work out as many birds are not captured every year. The extreme example of this year was V778519 ringed as juvenile in 2007 and re-trapped for the first time this year five years and 336 days later.

Adult Reed Warblers Caught at Leighton Moss 1997-2013

Year	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Adults	152	169	135	204	203	170	194	248	214	247	206	153	166	224	238	201	146

Productivity

The table below shows the ringing totals for juveniles for each year from 1997 to 2013. The total of 743 this year was well up on the average catch of 603 for the previous 17 years. Given the apparent decline in the adult population this suggested excellent productivity. However all the juveniles we catch may not be bred at Leighton shown by D551081 ringed at Middleton NR on 7th August and caught at Leighton 38 days later having moved 18 km. north. However this is the first such recovery in the 18 years of the study.

Juveniles Ringed at Leighton Moss 1997 to 2013

Year	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Juvs	547	297	551	689	332	838	894	713	389	665	658	472	618	514	821	504	743

Pied Flycatcher RAS 2013

John Wilson

Our RAS is spread across 12 upland Woodlands in the Lune valley and its tributaries, and are a part of our extensive nest box schemes which mostly started in 1966. The nests are monitored regularly. Females are mainly trapped towards the end of incubation and males when feeding young.

Breeding Population and Survival

This year saw a decline of 26 on last year due mainly to the complete desertion of two woods (Table 1). The population returned to the 2009 level so it will be interesting to see what 2014 brings.

Table 1: Population and Productivity of Pied Flycatchers Lune Valley Woodland 2008-2013

Year	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
No of Pairs	59	87	92	63	54	68
Successful Nests	50	76	76	51	43	41
Adults Caught	74	101	96	68	51	60
Young Ringed	294	418	455	308	264	220

An analysis of this year's re-trap data backs up the findings of past years and shows as would be expected that adults largely return to the same wood each year with 80% of 25 birds returning to the wood where they were originally ringed, quite a number to the same or neighbouring nest box. Of those that changed woods three of the five remained in the same valley and the other two just moved to the next valley. By contrast only 23% of the 25 birds ringed as nestlings returned to their native wood and many of the others moved quite widely within our area. Four birds ringed as nestlings outside our area were found breeding in our woods this year including one each from Durham and Cheshire.

Our oldest bird was at least six years old having been ringed as a nestling in Winder Wood in May 2008 and re-trapped within the same area of the wood on four occasions as a breeding male.

Productivity

Despite a late start to the season, productivity was good with 89.3% of nests producing young compared with 89.3 % in 2012 and 82.5% in 2011. Productivity as measured per number of nestlings from each successful attempt was also good at 5.9 young per brood. This compares with 5.5 in 2012 and 5.9 per brood in 2011.

Sand Martin RAS 2013

Richard du Feu

The 2013 Sand Martin season was, once again, a different year. 2010 and 2011 were both exceptional. 2012 was pretty poor due to bad weather. 2013 had much better weather allowing enough visits to colonies however this followed a bad breeding season and lower numbers than some years. As a result the numbers of birds caught is probably a reflection of what was there rather than what we could catch in limited weather windows. Alston had few birds present so was not visited, Arkholme had significant changes to the bank and what rainfall we did have caused considerable loss. As a result the main effort for 2013 was at Whittington and the Nether Burrow colonies.

Table 1. Total individual adults caught at each colony 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alston	-	226	12	-
Arkholme	325	168	27	-
Whittington	421	493	243	213
Nether Burrow	-	436	-	296
Total	746	1323	282	509

Table 1 show the total number of adults caught at the 4 study colonies over the last 4 years. Nether Burrow was accessible this year with access from the southern bank of the river. As has happened in previous years Nether Burrow does well for the first brood and then breeding birds move to smaller colonies for second broods. This is likely to be caused by the high level of bank stability at Nether Burrow causing high levels of parasitism from fleas and ticks. New small colonies around Nether Burrow were ringed later in the season which included a lot of birds originally ringed at Nether Burrow. Whittington in 2013 was more fragmented than previous summers and was eventually flooded out in late July.

Table 2. Juveniles caught at each colony

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alston	-	48	0	-
Arkholme	225	195	0	-
Whittington	595	517	178	173
Nether Burrow	-	212	-	139
Total	820	972	178	312

Table 2 shows the number of juveniles caught at each colony during 2010-2013. Arkholme and Alston were not visited due to low numbers of breeding birds. Productivity for 2013 appears to be lower than all recent years however there are a number of factors that may contribute to this. 2010 and 2011 were both exceptional years at over 100%, 2012 (63%) was marginally better than 2013 (61%). The last visit to each colony of the season was delayed or cancelled due to heavy rainfall in late July which flooded out most nests. As the colonies were essentially abandoned after this few juveniles came in to roost on their gradual migration south. Measuring productivity of Sand Martins using a ratio of juveniles to adults at a colony is not necessarily reliable.

Return rates from previous years in 2013 were good for adults and typical for juveniles. 6% of juveniles ringed in 2012 were re-caught in 2013. This is lower than 2010 and 2011 where it was around 15-20%. Adult survival for 2013 was around 20% with 61 adult birds caught in 2012 returning in 2013. In total 72 of the adults caught this year were birds previously ringed on the Lune. This suggests good winter survival for the winter 2012/13.

Details of controls are listed elsewhere in this report. Finally, I would like to thanks all the land owners for permission to ring on their land or access colonies via their land.

HEYSHAM CES 2013
Alan Draper

The two tables below show figures for the Heysham CES over the thirteen years that it has been operated to date.

Comparison of Number of Birds ringed and Number of species per Year

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
New Birds	71	83	75	114	100	83	128	95	58	105	111	108	**83**
No. Of Species	19	19	23	21	22	19	23	22	19	15	21	16	**21**

Average Newly Ringed & New for Year Birds

	2013	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Newly Ringed	**83**	93	58 (Yr 2009)	128 (Yr 2007)
New for Year	**127**	123	85 (Yr 2009)	146 (Yr 2007)

The perception of this year's CES at Heysham was of a poor season in general. However, the actual numbers were not really so bad - the 'new for year' total was 127 (average) and the newly ringed total was 83, which on the low side of average. These overall numbers seem extremely low for the 290 ft. Of mist net set for four hours on each of the twelve visits, compared with mist netting operations for comparable times intended to catch migrants during passage periods using tape lures.

In fact, the results of this CES probably contribute little useful information for the Heysham Nature Reserve records themselves, but when collated nationally with the rest of the 124 sites in the UK add up to a useful sum.

Scrub progression has continued, with trees becoming more mature and the area was also drier in 2013. The dryness may well have affected the breeding suitability of the area, particularly for thrush species, as a result of the especially dry year and the mature vegetation drawing increasing amounts of moisture from the ground. So far this winter, some reduction of the more mature trees has been undertaken and more work is planned.

However, Dunnock had good breeding success and reasonable numbers of young Robins were caught on CES visits. Wren productivity in general seemed poor although at least one local brood was trapped.

Blackbird and Song Thrush productivity were apparently low with only three and zero juveniles trapped respectively.

Migrant warblers had a poor season here too. No Common Whitethroats were caught at all, and although five Lesser Whitethroats were caught there were no juveniles – this, a species that normally breeds here in reasonable numbers. Blackcap had a poor season in general elsewhere and only three adults and one juvenile were trapped on the CES visits. Chiffchaff is normally a local breeding species here – three adults and four juveniles was the tally in 2013. Willow Warbler, normally caught on passage on the first couple of visits of the season were a disaster with a total of three only in spring and no juveniles on the later visits.

Heysham Observatory 2013
Peter Marsh

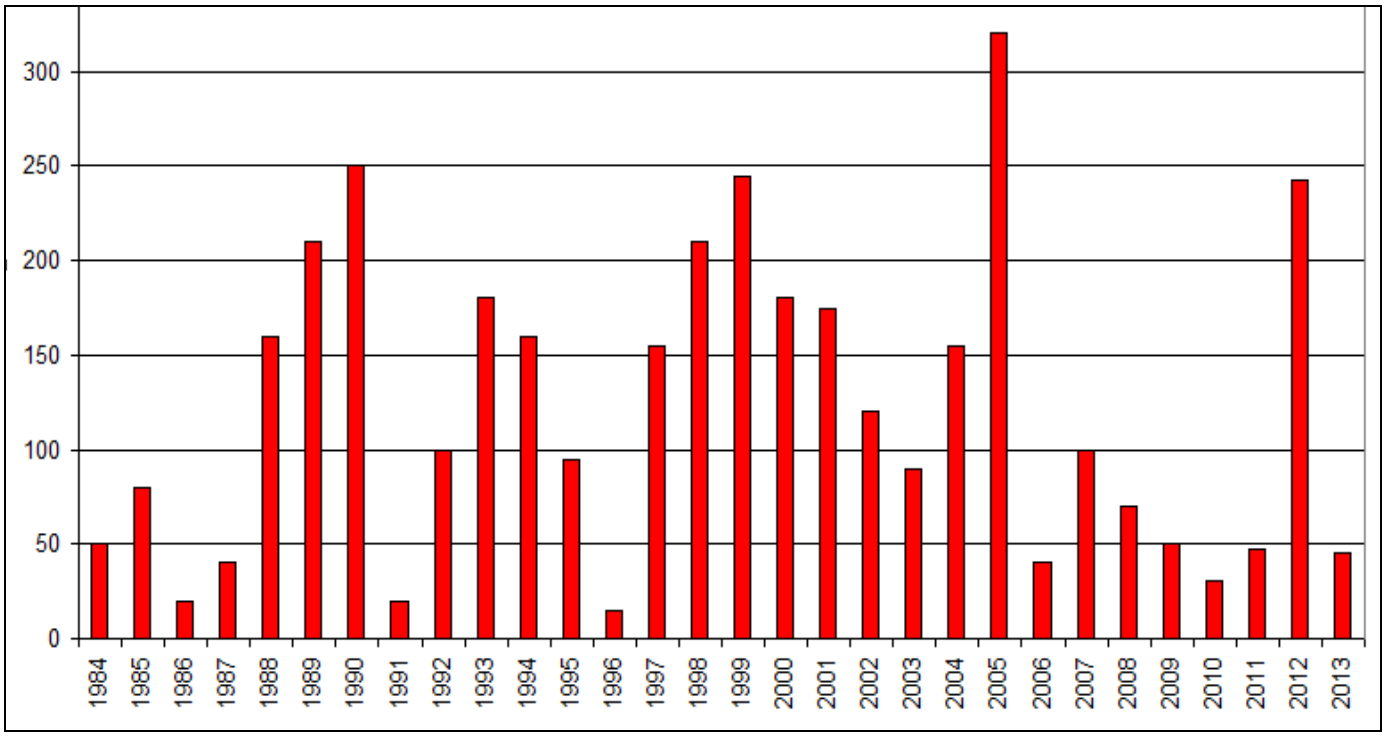
The main aim of Heysham Observatory is to annually monitor migration utilising the tetrads SD45E, SD46A and the two mainly tidal 35Z and 36V. This has been going on in a fairly consistent manner since autumn 1980. There are four main threads – monitoring visible migration, monitoring (usually) grounded night migrants, monitoring the not insignificant 'off-passage' element, notably birds using the Power Station outfalls or seabirds sheltering in the harbour and monitoring significant summer or winter residents such as roof-nesting gulls and internationally important numbers of some wader species.

Ringing is an integral part of the work. For example, some of the visible migrants are tape-lured and ringed, notably Meadow Pipit and Grey Wagtail, a useful sample of the night migrants are ringed, several of the birds frequenting the outfalls have been 'ring-read', notably Mediterranean Gull and more 'resident' species are obviously also ringed as a significant element of the mist netting programme. The most valuable individual species ringing scheme is the Twite study based on the north harbour wall and this is long overdue a detailed overall analysis if/when we have time. There is also a small nest-box scheme, low-key CES ringing at both Heysham and Middleton (covering dry scrub and wetland respectively) and in recent years a lot of money has been spent (wasted?!) ringing a Middleton Swallow roost.

What did 2013 have to offer?
The following are examples of some of the main features of interest which have been (simplistically) discussed where possible. In some cases, we just do not have the information (yet) to attempt any reasoned statements.

Goldcrest passage
We have become accustomed to Goldcrest numbers being seriously affected by severe winters leading to low or absent numbers on spring passage (e.g. 1990/1) or poor breeding seasons leading to poor autumn passages (e.g. 2012). The most significant single factor is a prolonged period of late winter weather, including at least the whole of the south of England, when the birds are at their most vulnerable. For example, the severe weather in December 2010 (but mild remainder of the winter) did not appear to have a significant effect, as determined by the spring passage, in 2011 although the sample was already low from the previous winter's weather. There has certainly been an element of predictability over the years……until 2013! The weather was quite severe once the jet stream dissipated after the first week of January and this continued until late March. After very poor numbers on autumn passage in 2012, cue a near non-existent spring passage? Therefore two on 18/3 and one on 19/3 seemed to be par for the course at the 'normal' passage time. Then there was a quite unexpected influx from 7/4, peaking at an estimate of 30 on 13/4 with dribs and drabs until 5/5. This peak was a full month later than spring 2012 and three weeks later than 'normal'. The other currently 'inexplicable' element of 2013 was the pitiful number on autumn passage after what appeared to be a decent summer for small breeding birds in northern Britain, even if the migratory population was late to return. Perhaps the birds choosing to remain in situ in winter 2012/3 were almost wiped out? However, the autumnal Willow warbler passage from similar origin was also very poor.

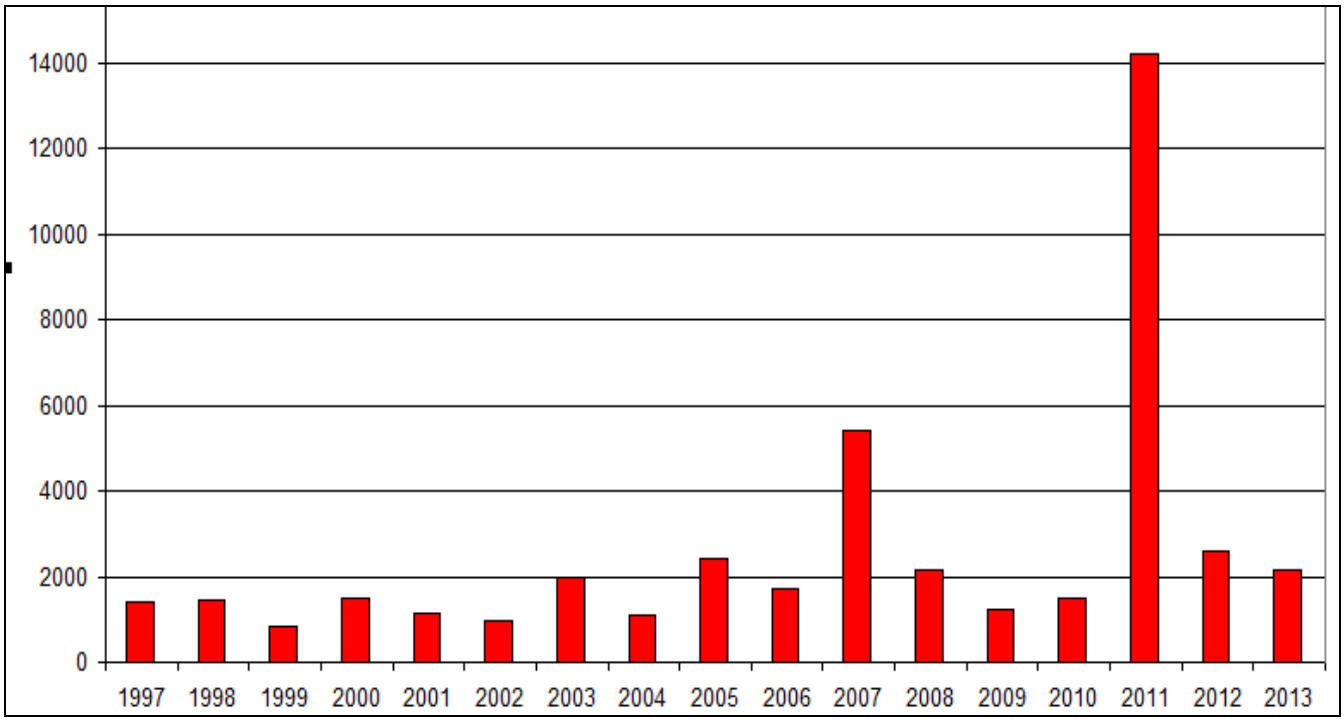
GOLDCREST combined spring and autumn passage ringing totals showing the cyclic nature of this species, usually a product of prolonged late winter freezing and subsequent recovery



Arctic Tern spring passage

This again was not as per usual and we had to use the dreaded 'bird-days' which basically means that we had no idea how many birds were from the previous day(s). This is most unusual with this species, which is a rapid transit migrant, sometimes in enormous numbers, with most of them spiralling up into the sky and heading overland in the direction of Ingleborough. In 2013, there was a period of unseasonally strong south to south-west winds in mid-April which led to an influx of two species with completely different agendas. A record spring influx of Little Gulls comprised birds heading back out of the Bay and were surmised to represent a significant proportion of the Irish Sea wintering population displaced by the winds just prior to their easterly overland migration heading for the Baltic. Large numbers of Arctic Terns at the same time were a good week earlier than usual and a majority spent the time in large feeding flocks out into the Bay. Therefore the theme appeared to be 'recuperation', hence the use of the term 'bird days'.

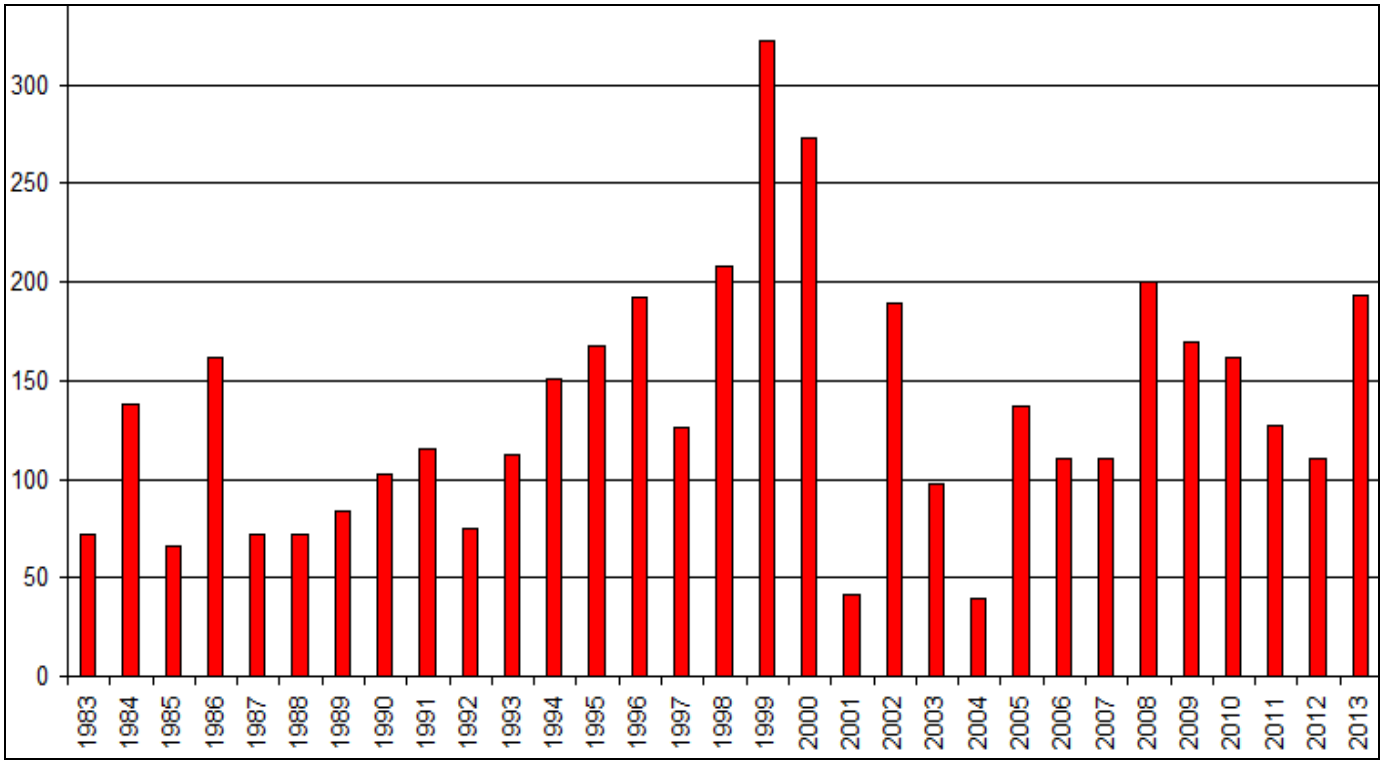
Northward spring migration of ARCTIC TERN as observed from Heysham north harbour wall (mid April to mid May)



Grey Wagtail autumn passage

So far, a species where the status is largely resolved by ringing activities (e.g. Goldcrest) and one where ringing plays no part (Arctic Tern). Grey Wagtail used to be a 'vis mig only' species but we found, with perseverance, that a significant proportion of this passage could be caught and colour-ringed providing the sun was not shining on the nets. A few were whoosh-netted, but we found this species had a bad habit of sitting on the poles, negating firing, and was a lot of effort c/p mist netting. Record numbers were ringed in 2013, following a strong autumn passage, presumably related to reasonable river levels during the breeding season, in contrast to the awful 2012. Looking at the data from elsewhere, Heysham receives one of the highest totals of autumnal vis mig birds, making the taping/ringing effort (just about) worthwhile in terms of captures/day. There were some very quick returns from autumn 2013, most notably three which decided to stay around the immediate area during at least the late autumn/early winter. The other two were from Seaforth Nature reserve (our second sighting from there) and, most surprisingly, the final bird ringed (4/10) was still on active passage at Skokholm Island on 14/10.

GREY WAGTAIL autumn passage over Heysham Obs (spring passage negligible)



Other features of 2013 included a strong spring Lesser Redpoll passage, including several ringed elsewhere, amongst which was a cage-bird from Chelmsford! This was followed by a similarly strong autumnal Chaffinch passage, extending well into November but not, it seems, leaving a significant number of wintering birds in the local area. Greenfinch also put up another strong showing, despite reports from all over the area of low numbers – it did seem that the vast majority were passing though with very few retraps. 14 darvic-ringed Med Gulls around the outfalls in midsummer are mentioned elsewhere and other colour-ringed sightings included an ancient Kittiwake from Ireland, also seen at Seaforth. On the negative side, but encapsulating the value of sites such as Heysham in monitoring the more 'subtle' aspects of migration, it was a big fat zero of a year as regards tit movements, in complete contrast to the massive Coal Tit movement in 2012. This was perhaps exacerbated by the very poor early breeding season for Long-tailed Tits and absence of any roving flocks (as opposed to a few local birds doing the limited rounds) 'dragging' these other species along. A knock-on from this was a virtual absence of Treecreeper this year.

TWITE COLOUR RINGING AT HEYSHAM HARBOUR- 2013 UPDATE

Alan Draper

At the beginning of the year numbers varied from day to day but consistently peaked at 105 to 108 and two catches in January resulted in 92 captures of which 46 were previously unringed. Three ringed birds from elsewhere were also captured – one ringed on Sanda Island as a pullus in 2012 and two Machrihanish ringed birds.

Substantial numbers of birds were ringed at Machrihanish during autumn 2012, 3 of which have been recovered at Heysham. It is perhaps surprising that no Heysham ringed birds were caught there during the period, since a number of our birds have previously been seen there.

Five further catches in February, March and April (last catch of the winter period was 03/04) produced 153 captures, of which only 20 were unringed. Perusal of the retrapped birds showed changes in makeup of the flock that suggested interchanges with other local areas rather than passage northwards. The birds were late to move northwards this year, indeed there were still 97 on 06/04 and 54 on 14/04. It was noted that all present on that day were ringed. Numbers dropped quickly from there on and the last was there on 24/04.

The colour marking scheme used for Twite ringing up to the start of this year involved colour combinations that identified cohorts of birds to a place and season of the year only. BTO are no longer allowing registration of schemes unless the combinations identify individuals. Thus the long running colour marking scheme, run by David Sowter was no longer valid. A new scheme was therefore registered that uses a Site Colour together with a second colour ring with engraved numbers. Owing to the small size of the rings these are not easy to read but it is hoped that modern optical equipment together with digital images will result in some sightings. The colours alone will identify birds to our site.

Returning birds were very late in autumn 2013. The first was a single on Ocean Edge foreshore on 16/10. Linnets were present at the NHW feeding area from mid October in numbers of 20-35. As the month progressed they were joined by increasing numbers of Goldfinches from 5 on 20/11. During December the finch flock was fairly stable with c23 Linnets, c25 Goldfinch and up to 15 Twite. This pattern is not the norm here. In previous years, Linnets and a few Goldfinch have arrived first, to be joined by Twite whose numbers have built up quite quickly and the Linnet/Goldfinch have moved on. In 2012 Linnets and goldfinches remained through much of the winter as they have again this winter so far. The difference this year is that Twite numbers have not built up beyond around 15.

In general the behaviour of the finch flock has been subtlety different this winter. They have been less settled at the seed and perhaps less regular there. On some days there are few birds around and often there may be none at one visit and many later in the day. This might suggest that other seed is available in the area and they are roaming between food sources.

Catches were made on 10/11, 22/11 and 16/11 resulting in 21 new birds. Two Machrihanish ringed birds and the ex-Sanda pullus were also trapped. Another Machrihanish colour ringed bird was seen on 07/11 but has not been seen since.

On 05/12 a very violent storm and combined high tide and tidal surge damaged structures on the harbour wall and wave action washed out much of the feeding area. This was quickly restored within two days and feeding continued, although it took only a couple more days for the birds to return, although not particularly settled.

The reasons for the lack of larger numbers of Twite here this autumn are not known. Initially it was thought that they were simply late in arriving, owing to an abundance of natural food and the mild weather conditions further north. However, it might have been expected that more would have arrived/passed through by that time. Flocks of Twite were present to the south (55 Cockers Dyke, 100+ Southport) so perhaps we had been bypassed. At another feeding/catching site in the Duddon Estuary, Cumbria a flock of around 100 would normally present too, however this year there were none up to 05/12.

It remains to be seen whether or not more birds arrive in the first months of 2014.

TWITE RECOVERED AT HEYSHAM HARBOUR - YEAR 2013

CONTROL DATE	RING/COLOURS	PLACE
04/01/2013	V879412 + colours	Machrihanish Obs. Kintyre, Arghyll
04/01/2013	V879496 + colours	Machrihanish Obs. Kintyre, Arghyll
21/01/2013	L974510	Sanda Island, Mull of Kintyre
5/03, 03/04 & 10/11/2013		
07/11/2013	Colours Read in Field	Machrihanish Obs. Kintyre, Arghyll
10/11/2013	W/G +V879489 on L; W/G on R	Machrihanish Obs. Kintyre, Arghyll
15/11/2013	Colours Read in Field	Machrihanish Obs. Kintyre, Arghyll

HEYSHAM RINGED TWITE SEEN ELSEWHERE - YEAR2013

CONTROL DATE	RING/COLOURS	PLACE
07/02/2013	P over G/W	Cocker's Dyke, Pilling Lane
07/02/2013	W/G over P	Cocker's Dyke, Pilling Lane
07/02/2013	R/B over P	Cocker's Dyke, Pilling Lane
07/02/2013	B/R over P	Cocker's Dyke, Pilling Lane
24/02/2013	B/R over P	Fleetwood Tip, Lancs
16/05/2013	D137952 + B/R over P	Clatchtoll. Highland NC0427

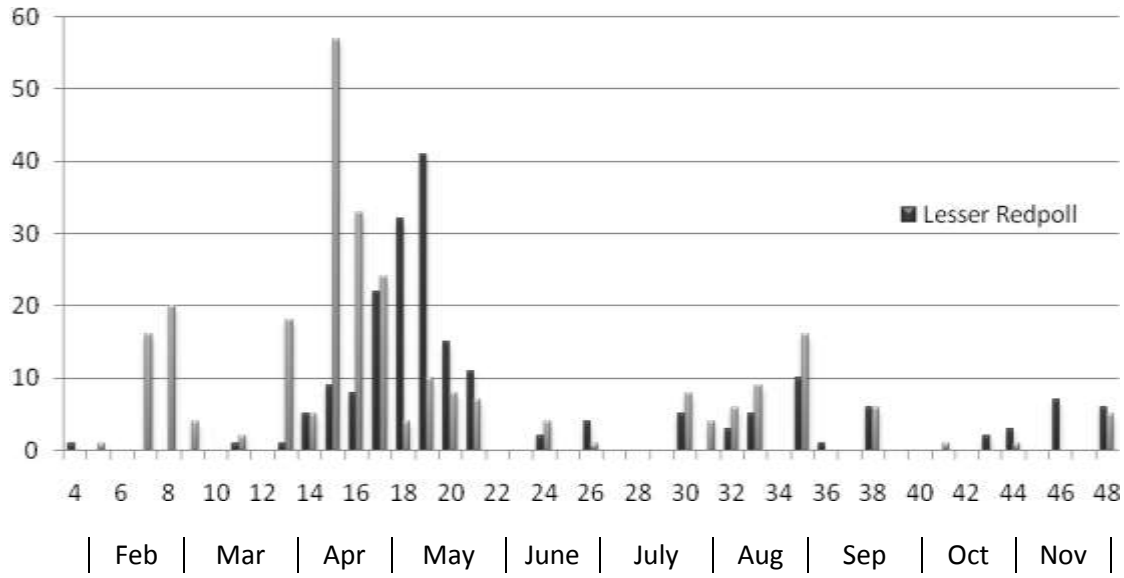
Siskin and Lesser Redpoll Ringing in Bowland

Mark Breaks

Based high in the Bowland Fells near Newton-in-Bowland we have been feeding our garden birds for many years but only started using niger seed over the last three years this has resulted in a big increase in Goldfinch, Siskin and Lesser Redpolls using the feeders. I have been ringing whenever the weather is suitable and time allows. Ringing at the garden feeders involved a single 20 foot mist net on 29 days. This year has been very successful with an amazing total of 1246 new birds ringed on the farm and 29 controls (birds that have been ringed elsewhere). The two species that contributed the most to these totals were Siskin and Lesser Redpoll and as the table below shows the numbers were astonishingly higher than previously.

	Siskin	**Lesser Redpoll**
2011	107	49
2012	81	17
2013	283	202

- **Spring Passage**



The graph shows the first capture of each individual Lesser Redpoll and Siskin throughout the year broken down into weeks. Siskin started moving through first from week 7 through to week 21 with an impressive influx in week 15 when 57 birds were caught in April on 10th and 13th. Lesser Redpolls only started to move in week 14 and peaked a month later when 41 were caught alongside 12 retraps on the 11 May.

- **Where from?**

One reason for ringing birds is to try and find out where birds are moving to and from, in 2013 the number of controls caught was amazing for these two species with a ratio of 6.9% for Lesser Redpoll and 4.9% in Siskin. During the spring passage many birds came from the SE of England as far away as Kent, East Sussex, Surrey, Suffolk running northwest through South Yorkshire and Lincolnshire towards Lancashire. Some older birds caught in previous years came from North England and Scotland.

The table below shows the original ringing location for the controlled Siskin;

12/13 winter	Thetford **(Norfolk – 272km)**, Bourne Wood **(Lincolnshire – 189km)**, Brewood **(Staffordshire – 142km)**, Clayton Brook **(Lancashire – 27km)**, Kemple End **(Lancashire – 9km – 6 birds)**
2012 summer	Bellshill **(North Lanarkshire – 230km),** Lockerbie **(Dumfries and Galloway – 144km)**
09/10 winter	Thetford **(Norfolk – 272km)**, Belmont **(Manchester – 33km)**

The table below shows the original ringing location for the controlled Lesser Redpoll;

Oct 12 - Apr 13	King's Wood **(Kent – 377km)**, Landguard Point **(Suffolk – 337km)**, Chobham Common **(Surrey – 311km)**, Eccles-on-Sea **(Norfolk – 296km)**, Thetford **(Norfolk – 272km)**, Hatfield Moors **(South Yorkshire – 108km – 2 birds)**, Kemple End **(Lancashire – 9km)**
11/12 winter	Icklesham **(East Sussex – 398km)**, Ramsley Reservoir **(Derbyshire – 94km),** Sandiway **(Cheshire – 80km)**
2012 summer	Greystoke Forest **(Cumbria – 89km)**

- **Breeding**

The first female Siskins with brood patches started arriving at the feeders on the 21 April right in the middle of the spring passage as was the same for the Lesser Redpoll which was on 11 May. The first fledged juvenile Siskin appeared on the 5 May with 48 caught throughout the season. Lesser Redpoll juveniles were first captured on the 29 June with a total of 15 ringed.

- **Where to?**

Since the spring we have already received news of birds being retrapped elsewhere with two Siskins that carried on their northward migration. One Lesser Redpoll also got picked up further north with three birds being caught on possible winter grounds during November. The two Siskins trapped in May and March travelled impressive distances of 401km to Keith, Moray in 11 days and 517km to Tongue, Highland in 38 days.

A Lesser Redpoll in May also made a 183km journey north to Saquhar, Dumfries and Galloway. In November a summering bird from Newton made the short hop to Rishton, whilst another that was present at Newton from June to August was recaptured at Wrexham some 114km to the south. However one went that extra bit further after being ringed in May finished the year at Sandwich Bay, Kent some 394km south east.

- **Winter**

For the first time ever we have had a wintering flock of around 20 Lesser Redpolls which includes three retraps from the spring and three controls, one from Leighton Moss, one from Heysham Harbour and we look forward to information on the last.

How Long Do Birds Live?
John Wilson

Introduction and Methods

One of the fascinating spin offs of ringing is the discovery of the age to which various species live. This short report is an analysis of the Group's longevity data for those species which have been ringed and re-trapped in good numbers to find out-
A) The oldest bird
B) The numbers which survived to at least 5 years old after ringing. I have trawled back through all our data totalling 217,543 records since we started systematically recording retrap data in 1995 on the 'B-ring' and subsequently 'IPMR' computer programmes. This includes recoveries and controls as these have also been inputted into IPMR. I have also detailed both the number of new birds ringed and the retraps they generated. (Table 1) This gives an idea of the size of the data set for each species, although it should be remembered that the birds newly ringed over the past 5 years have not had time to contribute to the records. For comparison I have included the national longevity records obtained from the 2012 on line Ringing Report. It must be stressed that almost all the data

given in the table below relates to retraps which were of course still alive and going strong at the time of re-capture. Also of course the majority of birds are ringed as full grown, so the dates given are minimal. I have highlighted in red those few records which refer to birds found dead in such cases only the records for birds which were described as recently dead have been included.

Results

The table below shows the results for the species ringed in sufficient numbers and with a reasonable number of retraps to give meaningful results. The numbers of retraps is obviously very important. Meadow Pipit for example is not included for although we have ringed 4,323 we have only had 3 retraps, because almost all the birds we ring are on autumn passage so the chances of a retrap in subsequent years are minimal. Swallow is included, but the results are poor for from 20,430 ringed we have had only 76 retraps because almost all the ringing takes place at late summer roosts, again the chance of a retrap in subsequent years is very remote.

Although as might be expected the larger species produced the oldest birds, it was the smaller species which proved most interesting especially when it came to comparing closely related species or birds occupying the same habitats.

Reed Warblers are outstanding. We have ringed 15,118 new birds which have produced 4,322 retraps. Our oldest is 9 years and 314 days, but we have another 1 at 9 years, 2 at 8, 8 at 7, 8 at 6 and 19 at five years. By contrast our oldest Sedge Warbler is just 5 years and 22 days and is the only bird over 5 years from 9889 new birds and 1033 retraps. Part of the reason for the differences between these two wetland warblers is that the majority of the Sedge Warblers we catch are migrants, which from recoveries are mainly Scottish birds whereas almost all the Reed warblers we catch breed at our ringing sites so are much more likely to be re-trapped.

Turning to the tits. Our oldest Great Tit was a staggering 13 years and 345 days, (ringed as a nestling and killed by a car), and a national record, but we have only 4 other Great Tits over 5 years. Our oldest Blue Tit is 8 years and 15 days and we have 16 others over 5 years. We have ringed over twice as many Blue tits as Great Tits 22,899 compared with 9,526 but retraps rates are similar. The oldest Coal Tit was 6 years and 314 days, Marsh Tit 7 years and 349 days and Long tailed tit 7 years and 285 days. The oldest Bearded Tit was 7 years and 42 days, another national record. This well-studied species was the only species to have more retraps/sightings (5,939) than new ringed birds (2249)!

Another long lived species is the Chaffinch. The oldest was 9 years 246 days with another 16 over 5 years. This compares with Greenfinch with the longest lived exactly 9 years but only 4 others over 5 years. We have ringed 7,139 Greenfinch, 1,546 more than Chaffinch and retrap rates are about the same as are numbers ringed at our main sites. Possibly the disease trichomonosis which mainly affected Greenfinch in our area is part of the reason.

The final pair are Dunnock and Robin. The oldest Dunnock was 9 years and 285 days and we had 6 others over 5 years. The oldest Robin was 7 years 95 days but only 1 other was over 5 years. We have ringed 4,102 Robins, 1,675 more than Dunnocks and retrap rates are similar, so why should these two birds which occupy similar habitat apparently differ in their survival rates? Possibly the more aggressive and visible Robin suffers more from Sparrowhawk predation.

So why should Reed Warblers which make the hazardous journey every year to their African wintering grounds and back, (in the case of our almost 10 year old Reed warbler flying ca 40,000 kms on its migrations alone) apparently survive much longer than Robins and Greenfinches which are mainly sedentary and that we feed regularly in our gardens?

Table 1: Records of the Oldest Birds Recorded by the Group since 1995, Compared with the National Longevity Records

Species	No. ringed	Retraps/ controls	Oldest	9+ years	8	7	6	5	National Record
Mute Swan			23Y 20d	8	Many	Many	Many	Many	28Y 203D
Oystercatcher			29Y110 D						40Y 23D
Lapwing	1537	11	7Y 26D						21Y 45 D
Knot			15y20D						27 Y 120D
Mediterranean G		92	10Y 81D	3			1	1	15 Y 99D
Black-headed G	28	78	16Y5D	4			1	1	29 Y43D
Sand Martin	13089	3334	6 Y 19D				1	6	7Y 280D
Swallow	20430	76	3Y 253 D						11 y 42 D
Wren	2681	859	5Y 290d					1	6 Y 262D
Dunnock	2427	1026	9Y 285D	1			6	2	11 y 98D
Robin	4102	1277	7Y 95 D			1		1	8 Y 152 D
Blackbird	2917	1006	8Y 155 D		1		4	9	14 Y 61 D
Song Thrush	898	140	6Y242 D				2	2	10y 360D
Sedge Warbler	9889	1033	5 Y 32 D					1	8Y 360 D
Reed Warbler	15188	4322	9 Y 314 D	2	2	8	8	19	12y355 D
Blackcap	2126	331	4 Y 42 D						10Y 290D
Whitethroat	1685	278	4Y 84 D						6Y364D
L.Whitethroat	592	146	5 y 3 D					1	9Y 2D
Willow Warbler	8460	534	5Y 337 D					4	10Y 355D
Goldcrest	3554	528	1Y174D						4Y 86 D
Pied Flycatcher	6212	336	6 Y 10D				1	3	9Y 7D
Bearded Tit	2448	10197	7 Y42 D			2	4	13	7Y 42D
Long-tailed Tit	2414	1296	7Y 285 D			1		4	8Y 282D
Blue Tit	22899	6201	8 Y 15 D		1	5	3	8	9 Y 280D
Great Tit	9526	2501	13 Y345D	1		1	1	2	13 Y 245D
Coal Tit	2856	1959	6Y 20D				3	1	8Y 300D
Marsh Tit	287	177	7Y 349D			1		1	10Y 45D
Nuthatch	446	134	4Y 230D						8Y252D
Treecreeper	323	101	4Y 364 D						8Y 18D
House Sparrow	885	54	5Y 327 D					1	12Y 12D
Chaffinch	5593	699	9 Y 246 D	2	3	3	3	6	12Y 2D
Greenfinch	7139	830	9 Y	1		1	1	2	12 270D
Goldfinch	3482	351	4 Y 180 D						8 Y284d
Siskin	2020	376	2 Y 336 D						8Y58D
Twite	1162	1139	3Y 120 D						5Y 21D
Lesser Redpoll	1271	366	3Y 333 d						6y 26D
Bullfinch	585	279	5Y 341D					1	9Y 71D
Reed Bunting	2584	292	7 Y 353 D			1		1	9y353D

Survival Rates and Productivity of Bearded Tits at Leighton Moss

John Wilson

Introduction and Methods

This Report chronicles the results of the intensive ringing programme carried out between 1992 and 2013, a period of 22 years. It details the crude survival rates and productivity of this isolated population of bearded tits.

Ringing with mist nets was first undertaken in 1992. Five sites were used within the reed bed and these were usually worked on rotation. 80 metres of mist net were usually set at each visit. Four of these sites have been used throughout the study period, with only minor modifications. In 2007 following the destruction of the fifth site by bed lowering, a new ride was established about 150 m from the original site. Ringing effort has been reasonably similar throughout the study with an average of 65 ringing visits per year mainly between June and October.

From 1997 wigwam style reed nest boxes have been used; with up to 50 being installed each winter when the reed has not been badly devastated by roosting Starlings. During winters when large areas of the reed bed have been rendered unsuitable by roosting starlings only 25-30 nest boxes have been installed. Early in the study only single colour rings were used to identify the year, but from 2000 onwards individual colour rings have been used. Colour ring sightings have been obtained by siting a small hide at each occupied nest box. Nest box hide sightings have been augmented recently by using a movement triggered camera. From 2005 on grit tray sightings were collected on a standard basis during the gritting season from late September to early October.

Table 1 details the ringing during the period starting in 1992, with the ringing of 35 adults that year. In the 21 following years all but 1.5% of birds ringed were either ringed first as nestlings or juveniles showing the efficiency of the ringing study.

Table 1 Numbers of Bearded Tits ringed at Leighton Moss 1992 to 2013

Nestlings	Juveniles	Fully Grown	Adults 92	Adults 93-13	Total	Retraps	Sightings	Total
637	1481	272	35	31	2456	7311	2883	12650

Survival

A) Nestlings

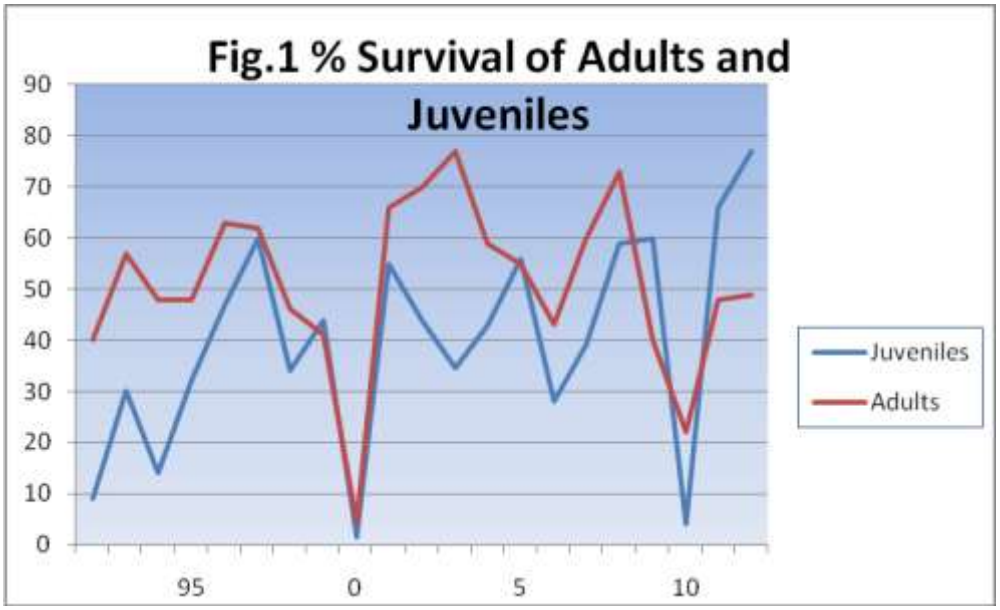
A total of 280 nests have been located, of which 95% were found when egg laying. These were all followed through to outcome and 52% produced young. At total of 637 nestlings have been ringed, of these 457 (72%) were caught as juveniles after fledging. Of these 441 (to 2012) which survived to juveniles, 147 (33.3%) were recorded as adults. However if the winter of 2000/2001, when only 3 of 123 juveniles survived, is excluded the survival rate to adult was 44.9%.The majority of ringed nestlings were first broods and these appear to have survived slightly better than the juvenile population as a whole (33.3% as against 30%).

B) Adults and Juveniles

The crude survival rates for adults and juveniles are shown in Figure 1. A total of 73 adults were neither caught nor sighted in the next year, but in succeeding years. Allowance has been made for these and survival rates shown here are calculated using birds known to be alive in any given year. To arrive at true survival rates allowance should be made for other birds which were not reported in succeeding years but this statistical treatment is outside the scope of

this report. However the methods of calculating survival were the same throughout the study to give a true picture of the trends in survival over the period of the study.

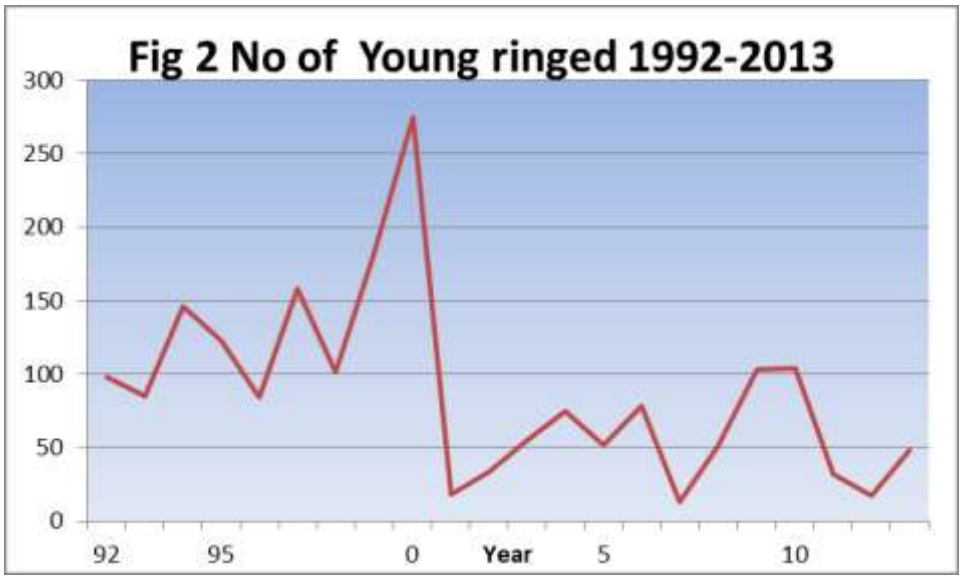
Figure 1 shows that for much of the study, as might be expected, adult survival rates were better than juveniles. Taking the 22 years studied, the average survival rate for adults was 45% and juveniles 30%. However for the last two years the survival of juveniles has been markedly higher than for adults (71% as against 48.5%) Figure 1 shows that the survival rate for both adults and juveniles has followed a similar trend with very marked declines in the winters of 2000/2001 and 2010/2011.



Productivity

Yearly productivity is based mainly on the numbers of free flying juveniles caught before the moult. Bearded Tits cannot be aged by any plumage criteria after the moult as they undergo a complete moult including all primaries. However eye colour is a good criteria to separate birds of the year from adults. (Wilson & Hartley 2007) Therefore fully grown birds caught after the moult were aged on this criteria and included in the numbers of young for the year.

Figure 2 shows the numbers of juveniles and first year birds ringed during the period.



Prior to the massive population crash over the 2000/2001 winter (which occurred after a prolonged period of exceptional high water levels followed by a severe cold spell) (Wilson & Peach 2006) there have been fluctuations in productivity which have continued to date. The low productivity in 2007 and 2012 occurred during years of high water levels during the breeding season which flooded out many natural nests. This was compounded by massive damage to the reed beds by roosting Starlings, rendering large areas of the reed bed to under a metre in height. This in all probability has exposed both adults and young to predation by sparrowhawks. The starling damaged reed provides many suitable nesting sites, lessening the attraction of the wigwam nests boxes, which were confined to the few areas of un-damaged reed. However these damaged reed nest sites are lower than sites in undamaged reed or the reed wigwams and so more prone to flooding.

References

Wilson, J. & Peach,W. (2006) Impact of an exceptional winter flood on the population dynamics of bearded tits. Animal Conservation 9, 463-473.

Wilson, J. & Hartley, I.R. (2007) Changes in eye colour of juvenile Bearded Tits and is use in determining breeding productivity. Ibis 149, 149, 407-411.

Ringing Totals 2013

	Full grown	Pulli	Retraps/ Recoveries	Total
Mute Swan	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Mallard	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Sparrowhawk	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Kestrel	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Merlin	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Moorhen	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Oystercatcher	**0**	**6**	**2**	**8**
Ringed Plover	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
Lapwing	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**
Snipe	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**
Woodcock	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Curlew	**0**	**5**	**0**	**5**
Redshank	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Common Sandpiper	**2**	**7**	**1**	**10**
Mediterranean Gull	**0**	**0**	**16**	**16**
Lesser Black-backed Gull	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
Herring Gull	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Woodpigeon	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Collared Dove	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Barn Owl	**0**	**7**	**1**	**8**
Kingfisher	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Great Spotted Woodpecker	**14**	**0**	**17**	**31**
Skylark	**8**	**0**	**0**	**8**
Sand Martin	**754**	**0**	**242**	**996**
Swallow	**1996**	**42**	**8**	**2046**
House Martin	**12**	**0**	**0**	**12**
Tree Pipit	**7**	**0**	**0**	**7**
Meadow Pipit	**775**	**4**	**0**	**779**
Grey Wagtail	**89**	**9**	**3**	**101**
Pied/White Wagtail	**61**	**11**	**0**	**72**
Dipper	**41**	**105**	**42**	**188**
Wren	**105**	**0**	**45**	**150**
Dunnock	**134**	**1**	**102**	**237**
Robin	**189**	**5**	**74**	**268**
Redstart	**10**	**67**	**0**	**77**
Wheatear	**8**	**10**	**0**	**18**
Blackbird	**105**	**9**	**38**	**152**
Song Thrush	**17**	**5**	**6**	**28**
Redwing	**16**	**0**	**0**	**16**
Mistle Thrush	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Cetti's Warbler	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Grasshopper Warbler	**9**	**0**	**3**	**12**
Sedge Warbler	**437**	**6**	**71**	**514**
Reed Warbler	**847**	**10**	**205**	**1062**
Lesser Whitethroat	**37**	**0**	**11**	**48**
Whitethroat	**148**	**0**	**26**	**174**

Garden Warbler	**17**	**0**	**0**	**17**
Blackcap	**110**	**0**	**11**	**121**
Chiffchaff	**171**	**0**	**10**	**181**
Willow Warbler	**356**	**12**	**34**	**402**
Goldcrest	**80**	**0**	**10**	**90**
Spotted Flycatcher	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Pied Flycatcher	**39**	**363**	**55**	**457**
Bearded Tit	**32**	**21**	**288**	**341**
Long-tailed Tit	**78**	**0**	**98**	**176**
Marsh Tit	**11**	**0**	**6**	**17**
Coal Tit	**169**	**6**	**230**	**405**
Blue Tit	**773**	**837**	**508**	**2118**
Great Tit	**273**	**350**	**247**	**870**
Nuthatch	**12**	**19**	**23**	**54**
Treecreeper	**18**	**6**	**3**	**27**
Jay	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
House Sparrow	**44**	**0**	**1**	**45**
Tree Sparrow	**4**	**19**	**0**	**23**
Chaffinch	**371**	**6**	**68**	**445**
Brambling	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Greenfinch	**574**	**1**	**57**	**632**
Goldfinch	**464**	**0**	**107**	**571**
Siskin	**461**	**0**	**142**	**603**
Linnet	**39**	**6**	**7**	**52**
Twite	**88**	**0**	**192**	**280**
Common Redpoll	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Lesser Redpoll	**443**	**0**	**181**	**624**
Bullfinch	**52**	**0**	**19**	**71**
Hawfinch	**7**	**0**	**0**	**7**
Reed Bunting	**126**	**0**	**24**	**150**
Total:	**10666**	**1995**	**3237**	**15898**

Recoveries and Sightings over 10km Reported During 2013

Kestrel

EX11052	1	15.06.13	Rossall School (Lancs)
Caught	3	28.11.13	Heysham 18 km NNE

Coot

GC8705	4	23.12.08	Southport
Caught	4	03.12.10	Southport
Sighted	4	28.12.10	Southport
Sighted	4	10.02.12	Southport

Sighted	4	28.08.13	Leighton Moss 57kmNNE

Oystercatcher

FH23252	8	12.12.08	Heysham
Dead		20.04.13	Cotterdale(N.Yorks)
FH23076	8	12.12.08	Heysham
Dead		29.07.13	Shotton (Durham)
FH23911	8	01.02.10	Heysham
Dead		29.06.13	Trollanes **Faeroes Islands** 62 21N 6 47 W
FH23481	8	01.02.10	Heysham
Dead		04.05.13	Ladyflat (Borders)
FH43063	8	22.01.11	Heysham
Dead		04.04.13	Grassholme Res. (Durham)
FR58286	1	16.06.84	Arkholme
Dead		05.10.13	Cockerham 10703 days.

Avocet

One colour ringed as a nestling at Bas Boulais Saint-Molf **France** 47 24N 2 27 W on20.06.08 was sighted eight times in 2008 mainly at Banc de StradoMuzillac **France** 47 30 N 6 2 W. In 2009 it was sighted six times close to the 2009 location. In 2010 it was sighted 15 times mainly in the area of La Saline Neuve Mesquer **France** 47 19 N 3 31W. It was not reported at all in 2011. But from 26/03/12 it was on the Eric Morecambe Complex and bred successfully.in 2012 and 2013.

Knot

SV24622	5	21.02.04	Heysham
Caught	6	13.01.13	Hoylake Dee Estuary
SR76284	6	23.2.08	Heysham
Caught	6	11.02.12	Snettisham (Norfolk)

Black-tailed Godwit

Y8-LR	4	10.07.12	Siglufjordur **Iceland**
Sighted	4	15.09.12	Southport
Sighted	4	7/8&1/9.13	Eric Morecambe

GY-OW

31.08.04	Terrington, the Wash estuary, Norfolk, E England
02.09.04	Snettisham, the Wash estuary, Norfolk, E England
14.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
15.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
16.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
17.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
18.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
19.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
21.03.05	Cley, Norfolk, E England
16.09.05	Humber estuary, Lincolnshire, E England
19.02.06	Welney, Ouse Washes, Norfolk, E England
25.02.06	Welney, Ouse Washes, Norfolk, E England
24.03.07	Alde estuary, Suffolk, E England
02.04.07	Minsmere, Suffolk, E England
29.07.07	Dee estuary, Cheshire, NW England
23.11.07	Dee estuary, Cheshire, NW England
05.04.08	Alde estuary, Suffolk, E England
06.09.13	Leighton Moss, Lancashire, NW England

RY-GWflag Chick 22.6.2012 Kaldaðarnes, Árnessýsla, **S Iceland**

RY-GWflag 2.2.2013 Thurstaston Shore, Dee estuary, Merseyside, NW England
RY-GWflag 6.6.2013 Marshside RSPB reserve(Nels hide), Merseyside, NW England
RY-GWflag 17.9.2013 Allen Pools, Leighton Moss, Lancashire, NW England

Mediterranean Gull

BLB.E929291	N	1		17/05/11	Zandvliet Antwerpen BELGIUM, Belgium
	S	3	Sighted (R)	08/09/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (569 km, WNW, 114 days)
	S	5	Sighted (R)	19/02/12	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (569 km, WNW, 278 days)
	S	4	Sighted (R)	02/10/12	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (569 km, WNW, 1 yr 138days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	26/02/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (569 km, WNW, 1 yr 285days)
	C	7	Recaptured	05/03/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (569 km, WNW, 1 yr 292days)
	S	4	Sighted (R)	09/04/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (569 km, WNW, 1 yr 327days)
CZP.EX78711	N	1		03/06/03	Chomoutov, Olomouc,
	S	3	Sighted (R)	03/12/03	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 183 days)
	O	5	Sighted (R)	26/03/04	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 297 days)
	O	7	Sighted (R)	03/03/05	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 1 yr 273days)
	O	4	Sighted (R)	20/03/05	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 1 yr 290days)
	O	4	Sighted (R)	20/07/05	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 2 yrs 47days)
	O	4	Sighted (R)	20/12/05	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 2 yrs 200days)
	O	4	Sighted (R)	08/07/06	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 3 yrs 35days)
	O	6	Sighted (R)	11/01/07	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 3 yrs 222days)
	O	6	Sighted (R)	16/01/07	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 3 yrs 227days)
	S	4	Sighted (R)	12/07/08	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 5 yrs 39days)
	O	6	Sighted (R)	26/02/09	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 5 yrs 268days)
	O	4	Sighted (R)	07/07/09	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 6 yrs 34days)
	O	6	Sighted (R)	07/03/10	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 6 yrs 277days)
	O	6	Sighted (R)	31/07/10	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 7 yrs 58days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	05/03/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 7 yrs 275days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	18/07/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 8 yrs 45days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	29/02/12	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 8 yrs 271days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	02/03/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1452 km, WNW, 9 yrs 272days)
DEW.5352010	N	8		23/05/09	Pionierinsel Luhe Stade Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
	O	6	Sighted (R)	30/08/09	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (823kms, W 99days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	14/08/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (2 yrs 83days)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	29/08/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (2 yrs 98days)
	S	4	Sighted (R)	04/07/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (4 yrs 42days)
DEW.5409009	N	1		16/06/12	Pionierinsel Luhe Stade Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
	S	5	Sighted (R)	17/07/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (823 km, W, 1 yr 31days)
FRP.FS71953	N	1		15/06/09	Les Huttes D;Oye, Pas-de-Calais, France
	S	6	Sighted (R)	03/08/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (478 km, NW, 2 yrs 49days)
	S	4	Sighted (R)	21/07/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (478 km, NW, 4 yrs 36days)
NLA.3185822	N	1		15/07/12	Hoeckelingsdam Durgerdam Netherlands, Noord-Holland, Netherlands
	S	5	Sighted (R)	21/07/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (559 km, WNW, 1 yr 6days)
NLA.3693897	N	1		24/06/10	De Kreupel Noord-Holland Netherlands, Netherlands
	C	4	Recaptured	11/08/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (556 km, WNW, 3 yrs 48days)
NLA.3725732	N	1		21/06/12	De Kreupel Noord-Holland Netherlands, Netherlands
	S	5	Sighted (R)	11/05/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB, Lancashire (551 km, WNW, 324 days)
	S	5	Sighted (R)	25/05/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (556 km, WNW, 338 days)

DEW5409038	N	1		16/06/12	Pionierinsel Luhe Grunendeich Germany
	S	5	Sighted (R)	13/07/13	Heysham Harbour 823km W
DEW 5409036	N	1		16.06.12	Pionierinsel Luhe Grunendeich Germany
	S	5	Sighted (R)	20/07/13	Heysham Harbour 823km W
DEW 5352010	N	1		23/05/09	Pionierinsel Luhe Grunendeich Germany
	S	3	Sighted (R)	06/08/09	Knott end
	S	3	Sighted (R)	30/08/09	Heysham Harbour 823km W
	S	6	Sighted (R)	14/08/11	Heysham Harbour 823 km W
	S	4	Sighted (R)	01/07/12	Frampton (Lincs)
	S	6	Sighted (R)	04/07/13	Heysham Harbour

Common Gull

517052-	N	1		21.06.12	Store Revlingen Rygge Norway
	S	5	Sighted (R)	14.07.13	Heysham 1017 km, SW

Black-headed Gull

T7245	N	1		31/05/95	Daugavgriva Latvia
	S	4	Sighted ®	17/8/96	Heysham 1727 km, W
		S	Sighted (R)	15.1.97	Heysham 1727 km W

Sand Martin

D035229	N	4		29/08/12	Worsley, Greater Manchester
	C	4F	Recaptured	05/06/13	R Lune, Whittington (NOR), Lancashire (77 km, N, 280 days)
	R	4F	Recaptured	07/07/13	R Lune, Whittington (NOR), Lancashire (77 km, N, 312 days)
Y150222	N	3J		16/06/11	R Lune Whittington
	C	3	Recaptured	06/08/11	Estanca Escoron Spain 1354 km S
FRP.7014597	Unknown details				
FRP.7014597	C	4F	Recaptured	25/06/13	Nether Burrow, Lancashire
	R	4F	Recaptured	10/07/13	Nether Burrow, Lancashire (15 days)
L771882	N	3J		14/06/11	Crossdale Beck (Moor Cock), Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	05/06/13	R Lune, Whittington (NOR), Lancashire (15 km, NNW, 1 yr 356days)
Y426657	N	4		16/08/12	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	4F	Recaptured	09/07/13	Nether Burrow (NORWES), Lancashire (425 km, NNW, 327 days)
Y428232	N	3		05/09/12	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	4M	Recaptured	08/07/13	R Lune, Whittington (SOU), Lancashire (426 km, NNW, 306 days)
Y428766	N	3		11/09/12	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	4F	Recaptured	09/07/13	Nether Burrow (NORWES), Lancashire (425 km, NNW, 301 days)
Y429777	N	3		18/09/12	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	4	Recaptured	07/07/13	R Lune, Whittington (NOR), Lancashire (426 km, NNW, 292 days)
D335265	N	3J		19/06/13	R Lune, Whittington (NOR), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	28/07/13	Viana Las Canas Navarra Spain, Spain (1300 km, S, 39 days)
D335401	N	3J		25/06/13	Nether Burrow, Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	26/08/13	Etang de la Horre Lentilles Aube France, France (807 km, SE, 62 days)
D335529	N	3J		07/07/13	R Lune, Whittington (NOR), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	03/09/13	Etang de la Horre Lentilles Aube France, France (808 km, SE, 58 days)
Y765258	N	3J		07/09/12	Gressingham, Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	28/08/13	Etang de la Horre Lentilles Aube France, France (807 km, SE, 355 days)
Y681898	N	3		31/08/12	Wintersett Reservoir, West Yorkshire
	C	4M	Recaptured	09/07/13	Nether Burrow Lancashire (98 km, NW, 312 days)
D335200	N	3		17/06/13	Whittington
	C	3	Recaptured	26/08/13	Roseliere (Charente Maritime) France (972 kms S)
D335792	N	3J		07/08/13	Gressingham

	C	3	Recaptured	23/08/13	Icklesham (Sussex) (424km SSE,16 days)

These recoveries bring our totals for Sand Martins recovered in France to 45 and in Sussex to 129!

Swallow

D186743	N	1		25/06/13	Bowston Burneside Cumbria
	C	3J	Recaptured	27/08/13	Middleton Nature Reserve, Lancashire (38 km, SSW, 63 days)
D659619	N	1		09/08/13	Pilling, Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	23/09/13	Gressingham, Lancashire (26 km, NNE, 45 days)
Y067585	N	3		28/09/11	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	4M	Recaptured	03/09/13	Gressingham, Lancashire (424 km, NNW, 1 yr 340days)
D333773	N	3J		21/07/13	Middleton Nature Reserve, Lancashire
	C	3J	Recaptured	09/08/13	Fleetwood, Lancashire (15 km, SSW, 19 days)

By contrast to Sand Martin we now have only 5 recoveries from Sussex

Robin

Y333133	N	3		14/10/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	R	3	Recaptured	07/11/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (24 days)
	R	3	Recaptured	16/11/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (33 days)
	R	3	Recaptured	22/11/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (39 days)
	R	4	Recaptured	06/10/12	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (358 days)
	R	4	Recaptured	19/10/12	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1 yr 5days)
	R	6	Recaptured	16/01/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1 yr 94days)
	R	6	Recaptured	13/03/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (1 yr 150days)
	X	0	Dead	15/04/13	Parton Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway (131 km, NW, 1 yr 183days)

This bird must have been a Scottish breeding bird wintering at Heysham. We have 4 other recoveries of Robins in Scotland.

Grey Wagtail

D657065	N	3		21/09/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	S	3	Sighted	11/10/13	Seaforth Nature Reserve, Merseyside (63 km, S, 20 days)

Sedge Warbler

FRP.6885626	N	3		09/08/12	Trunvel Treogat, Finistere, France
	C	4	Recaptured	02/05/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (1MID), Lancashire (687 km, N, 266 days)
	C	4	Recaptured	25/05/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (3MID), Lancashire (687 km, N, 289 days)
	R	4	Recaptured	03/06/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (4MID), Lancashire (687 km, N, 298 days)
Y596100	N	3J		25/06/12	Fleetwood, Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	16/05/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (1MID), Lancashire (15 km, NNE, 325 days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	03/06/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (1MID), Lancashire (15 km, NNE, 343 days)
D139813	N	4		16/05/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (1MID), Lancashire
	R	4	Recaptured	06/07/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (1MID), Lancashire (51 days)
	R	4	Recaptured	16/07/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (4MID), Lancashire (61 days)
	C	4	Recaptured	17/08/13	Squire's Down (Dorset) (341 km, S, 93 days)
D550593	N	3J		27/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (B), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	12/08/13	Villeton Lot-et-Garonne France, (1111 km, S, 16 days)
D550867	N	3		08/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	13/08/13	Littlington Sussex, East Sussex (426 km, SSE, 5 days)
X579114	N	3		02/08/09	Leighton Moss, RSPB (B), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	12/07/10	Helton Tarn, Cumbria (11 km, NNW, 344 days)
	C	4	Recaptured	06/06/11	Helton Tarn, Cumbria (11 km, NNW, 1 yr 308days)
	C	4	Recaptured	22/05/13	Helton Tarn, Cumbria (11 km, NW, 3 yrs 293days)
Y763331	N	3J		19/07/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (B), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	08/08/13	Sandouville France, Seine-Maritime, France (561 km, SSE, 1 yr 20days)
Y763851	N	3		11/08/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire

	C	4	Recaptured	26/08/13	Reserve d Massereau Frossay France, (773 km, S, 1 yr 15days)
Y763971	N	3		20/08/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	27/08/13	Terres d'Oiseaux Gironde France, France (1005 km, S, 1 yr 7days)
Y966112	N	3		26/08/12	Middleton Nature Reserve (1MID), Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	06/07/13	Fleetwood, Lancashire (15 km, SSW, 314 days)

We now have 47 Sedge Warblers recovered in France and 35 in Sussex.

Reed Warbler

D551081	N	1J		07/08/13	Middleton Nature Reserve (2MID), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	14/09/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire (18 km, NNE, 38 days)
Y049141	N	3		03/09/11	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	4M	Recaptured	07/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire (432 km, NNW, 1 yr 307days)
	C	4	Recaptured	15/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire (432 km, NNW, 1 yr 315days)
D333221	N	3J		07/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	10/08/13	Titchfield Haven Hampshire (387 km, SSE, 34 days)
D551505	N	3		14/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	07/09/13	Villeton Lot-et-Garonne France, Atlantic Coast of France, France (1111 km, S, 24 days)
L444886	N	3		08/08/10	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	26/04/13	Rutland Water (217 km, SE, 2 yrs 261days)
Y763160	N	4M		09/07/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (A), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	30/05/13	Little Crosthwaite, Cumbria (58 km, NNW, 325 days)
Y763650	N	3		03/08/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (A), Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	15/07/13	Helton Tarn, Cumbria (11 km, NNW, 346 days)
	R	4	Recaptured	08/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire (1 yr 5days)
Y763963	N	3		20/08/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	06/07/13	Marton Mere Blackpool, Lancashire (41 km, SSW, 320 days)
D333087	N	4M		19/06/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	05/07/13	Myerscough Lancashire (38km, S, 17 days)
D551523	N	3		16/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	30/08/13	Icklesham (Sussex) (432 km,SSE.14 days)
D333443	N	3J		18/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	04/08/13	Icklesham (Sussex) (432km,SSE, 17 days)
D550862	N	3		08/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	06/09/13	Icklesham (Sussex), (432 km, SSE ,29 days)
D551517	N	3		16/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	04/09/13	Icklesham Sussex, (432km, SSE 20 days)

We now have 18 Reed Warblers recovered in France and 45 from Sussex.

Whitethroat

D551224	N	3		27/08/13	Middleton Nature Reserve, Lancashire
	R	3	Recaptured	02/09/13	Middleton Nature Reserve, Lancashire (6 days)
	C	2	Recaptured	22/09/13	Portishead North Somerset (282 km, S, 26 days)

Garden Warbler

D550554	N	3J		24/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (A), Lancashire
	X	0	Dead	02/08/13	Kirkby Thore Cumbria (53 km, NNE, 9 days)

Chiffchaff

EEE427	N	3		28/09/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	06/10/13	Orfordness Suffolk (369 km, SE, 8 days)

Willow Warbler

EAB492	N	3J		06/08/13	WatchTree NR Black Brow Cumbria
	C	4	Recaptured	07/08/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire (80 km, SSE, 1 day)

Pied Flycatcher

L220803	N	1		07/06/11	Lyme Park Disley (Cheshire)
	C	4F	Recaptured	21/05/13	Botton Mill Wray, Lancashire (87 km, NNW, 1 yr 348days)
L583957	N	1		04/06/11	Chipping Lancs, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	17/06/12	Botton Mill Wray, Lancashire (20 km, N, 1 yr 13days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	17/05/13	Botton Mill Wray, Lancashire (20 km, N, 1 yr 347days)
L770401	N	1		11/06/12	Belt Wood,Claughton, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	15/06/13	Smeer Hall Wray, Lancashire (5 km, E, 1 yr 4days)
L989066	N	1		04/06/11	Baringham Durham
	C	4F	Recaptured	09/06/12	R Lune, Whittington, Lancashire (56 km, SW, 1 yr 5days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	14/06/13	R Lune, Whittington, Lancashire (56 km, SW, 2 yrs 10days)
X947255	N	1		25/05/11	Faithwaite Wood Claughton, Lancashire
	R	4F	Recaptured	01/06/12	Outhwaite Wood, Wray, Lancashire (2 km, E, 1 yr 7days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	15/05/13	Haw Wood, Lancashire (7 km, E, 1 yr 355days)
X947952	N	1		08/06/12	Pot Yeats,Caton, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	21/05/13	Botton Mill Wray, Lancashire (10 km, E, 347 days)
Y494547	N	1		12/06/12	Baringham Durham
	C	4F	Recaptured	26/05/13	Hills Kirk Wood, Wray, Lancashire (64 km, SW, 348 days)
Y596144	N	1		10/06/12	Chipping Lancs, Lancashire
	C	5M	Recaptured	15/06/13	Moor Piece, Lancashire (4 km, E, 1 yr 5days)
Y763201	N	1		08/06/12	R Lune, Whittington, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	30/05/13	Pot Yeats,Caton, Lancashire (16 km, SSW, 356 days)
L160535	N	1		02/06/10	Winder Wood, Wray, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	07/06/11	Barbondale, Cumbria (19 km, NNE, 1 yr 5days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	27/05/13	Chipping Lancs, Lancashire (21 km, SSE, 2 yrs 359days)
L771167	N	1		09/06/11	Haw Wood, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	19/05/13	Chipping Lancs, Lancashire (22 km, S, 1 yr 344days)
L772168	N	1		27/05/11	Hills Kirk Wood, Wray, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	19/05/13	Chipping Lancs, Lancashire (23 km, SSE, 1 yr 357days)
V469634	N	4F		15/05/08	Faithwaite Wood Claughton, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	14/05/11	Borrow Beck Tebay, Cumbria (35 km, N, 2 yrs 364days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	28/06/13	Borrow Beck Tebay, Cumbria (35 km, N, 5 yrs 44days)

Coal Tit

D186900	N	3		27/09/13	Bowston Burneside Cumbria
	C	3	Recaptured	26/10/13	Hazleslack,Storth, Cumbria (17 km, S, 29 days)
	C	3	Recaptured	25/11/13	Hazleslack,Storth, Cumbria (17 km, S, 59 days)
T947379	N	4		21/03/10	Barrow Bridge Greater Manchester
	S	4	Sighted (R)	09/01/13	Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (45 km, N, 2 yrs 294days)

Blue Tit

L502703	N	3		20/10/10	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire
	C	6M	Recaptured	17/01/13	Over Kellet, Lancashire (7 km, SE, 2 yrs 89days)
L906835	N	3J		19/07/13	Brookhouse, Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	15/10/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (15 km, WSW, 88 days)

332547	N	3		19/09/11	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	A	0	Alive,	11/11/13	Austwick N Yorks, North Yorkshire (30 km, ESE, 2 yrs 53days)
Y470171	N	5		31/01/12	Over Kellet, Lancashire
	X	0	Long dead	16/05/13	Mansergh (Cumbria) (13 km, NNE, 1 yr 105days)

Great Tit

X945397	N	3J		08/07/12	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	R	3J	Recaptured	05/08/12	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (28 days)
	R	3J	Recaptured	26/08/12	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (49 days)
	S	5F	Sighted (R)	21/02/13	Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (8 km, NNE, 228 days)

Chaffinch

L141962	N	3F		26/09/10	Out Rawcliffe, Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	28/09/13	Bowerham, Lancaster, Lancashire (20 km, NNE, 3 yrs 2days)
X887867	N	3F		26/09/10	South Walney, Cumbria
	C	4F	Recaptured	06/05/13	Heysham Harbour (4CES), Lancashire (18 km, E, 2 yrs 222days)
	C	4F	Recaptured	03/09/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (18 km, E, 2 yrs 342days)
X929821	N	5F		12/02/10	Frodsham Cheshire
	S	4F	Sighted	08/04/13	Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (81 km, NNE, 3 yrs 55days)

Greenfinch

TK10734	N	4F		12/10/13	Eskmeals Bootle, Cumbria
	C	3F	Recaptured	09/11/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (46 km, SE, 28 days)
TS38268	N	5F		13/01/13	Abbotsbury Swannery, Dorset
	C	4F	Recaptured	06/11/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (377 km, N, 297 days)
TR79513	N	3J		01/08/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	X	0	Dead	25/08/13	Whitworth Rochdale, Lancashire (64 km, SE, 2 yrs 24days)
TS13971	N	5F		26/02/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	5F	Recaptured	19/08/13	Normanby Redcar & Cleveland (109 km, NE, 174 days)
TT34322	N	3F		15/10/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	C	3F	Recaptured	23/11/13	Fleetwood Lancashire (17 km,SSW, 39 days)

Goldfinch

L952869	N	5F		05/01/13	Great Warford (Cheshire)
	C	5F	Recaptured	12/04/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (91 km, NNW, 97 days)
D137544	N	3F		22/10/12	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire
	C	5F	Recaptured	28/02/13	Out Rawcliffe, Lancashire (19 km, S, 129 days)
D657223	N	3		08/10/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	C	3F	Recaptured	14/10/13	South Walney, Cumbria (18 km, W, 6 days)
Y470359	N	3M		15/10/12	Over Kellet, Lancashire
	C	6M	Recaptured	03/03/13	Ascot, Windsor and Maidenhead (330 km, SSE, 139 days)
Y764474	N	5M		23/02/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	5M	Recaptured	30/04/13	Bellshill North Lanarkshire (230 km, NNW, 66 days)

This brings our Goldfinch recoveries in Scotland to 3 and the south of England to 4.

Siskin

D349409	N	5F		21/03/13	Brewood (Staffs0, Staffordshire
	C	5F	Recaptured	21/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (GGT), Lancashire (142 km, N, 31 days)
D373153	N	5M		20/04/13	Bourne Wood Lincs, Lincolnshire
	C	5M	Recaptured	05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (189 km, NW, 15 days)
D380204	N	5M		27/03/13	Thetford, Norfolk

	C	5M	Recaptured	13/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (272 km, NW, 17 days)
L976341	N	4M		02/09/12	Bellshill North Lanarkshire
	C	6M	Recaptured	29/03/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (230 km, SSE, 208 days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	27/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (230 km, SSE, 237 days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	27/07/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (230 km, SSE, 328 days)
X388228	N	5		04/04/09	Knaresborough N Yorks, North Yorkshire
	C	6M	Recaptured	02/04/13	Over Kellet, Lancashire (81 km, W, 3 yrs 363days)
X629605	N	6M		10/05/10	Belmont, Durham
	S	4M	Sighted (R)	25/04/12	Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (104 km, SSW, 1 yr 351days)
	S	4M	Sighted	26/04/12	Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (104 km, SSW, 1 yr 352days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	06/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (112 km, SSW, 2 yrs 331days)
X856719	N	5		13/03/10	Thetford, Norfolk
	C	6F	Recaptured	12/02/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (272 km, NW, 2 yrs 336days)
Y547311	N	4M		17/03/12	Torwood Lodge Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway
	C	6M	Recaptured	12/04/13	Over Kellet, Lancashire (119 km, SSE, 1 yr 26days)
Y552126	N	5M		14/07/12	Torwood Lodge Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway
	C	6M	Recaptured	13/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (144 km, SSE, 273 days)
Y751306	N	4F		04/04/12	Shebster Highland
	C	4	Recaptured	09/02/13	Scotforth, Lancashire (507 km, S, 311 days)
Y764494	N	5M		23/02/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	S	4M	Sighted (R)	09/04/13	Gisburn Forest, Slaidburn, Lancashire (8 km, NNE, 45 days)
D138568	N	5M		09/04/13	Over Kellet, Lancashire
	C	6M	Recaptured	29/04/13	Golspie (Highland) (435 km, N, 20 days)
D138674	N	5M		26/04/13	Over Kellet, Lancashire
	C	5M	Recaptured	24/05/13	Drummond Inverness, Highland (382 km, NNW, 28 days)
D139202	N	5M		10/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	5M	Recaptured	18/05/13	Dallcharn Tongue (Highland) (517 km, NNW, 38 days)
D139472	N	5F		05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	5F	Recaptured	16/05/13	Keith Moray (401 km, N, 11 days)
L771922	N	3J		20/06/11	Higher Thrushgill, Lancashire
	X	0F	Dead	10/03/13	Quebriac Ille-et-Vilaine, France (637 km, S, 1 yr 263days)
X945440	N	3J		14/07/12	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	5M	Recaptured	17/03/13	Deverill Wiltshire (308 km, S, 246 days)
	C	5M	Recaptured	21/04/13	Deverill Wiltshire (308 km, S, 281 days)
Y470192	N	6M		21/02/12	Over Kellet, Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	30/05/13	Torwood Lodge Dumfries and Galloway (119 km, NNW, 1 yr 98days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	10/06/13	Torwood Lodge Dumfries and Galloway (119 km, NNW, 1 yr 109days)

We now have 36 Siskin reported from Scotland and 16 from the South of England

Twite

L974510	N	3J		04/07/12	Sanda Island, Argyll and Bute
	C	5M	Recaptured	25/01/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (219 km, SE, 205 days)
	C	4M	Recaptured	05/03/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (219 km, SE, 244 days)
	C	5M	Recaptured	03/04/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (219 km, SE, 273 days)
	C	4M	Recaptured	10/11/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (219 km, SE, 1 yr 129days)
	C	4M	Recaptured	22/11/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (219 km, SE, 1 yr 141days)
L999058	N	4M		20/09/11	Machrihanish, Argyll and Bute
	C	4M	Recaptured	22/11/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 2 yrs 63days)
L999067	N	3		20/09/11	Machrihanish, Argyll and Bute

	C	3M	Recaptured	28/10/11	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 38 days)
	C	3M	Recaptured	01/11/11	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 42 days)
	R	5M	Recaptured	25/02/12	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 158 days)
	R	5F	Recaptured	16/03/12	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 178 days)
	C	4M	Recaptured	15/11/12	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 1 yr 56days)
	C	4	Recaptured	27/11/12	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 1 yr 68days)
	C	4M	Recaptured	08/12/12	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 1 yr 79days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	05/03/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 1 yr 166days)
	C	6F	Recaptured	30/03/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 1 yr 191days)
V879489	N	3		06/10/12	Machrihanish, Argyll and Bute
	C	4F	Recaptured	10/11/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire (239 km, SE, 1 yr 35days)
D137972	N	5F		05/03/13	Heysham Harbour (NHW), Lancashire
	C	5F	Recaptured	16/05/13	Clachtoll Lochinver Highland (485 km, NNW, 72 days)
V879412	N	3		21/09/12	Machrihanish, Argyll and Bute
	C	5	Recaptured	04/01/13	Heysham Harbour (239km,SE 105 days)
V879496	N	4M		06/10/12	Machrihanish, Argyll and Bute
	C	6M	Recaptured	04/01/13	Heysham Harbour (239km,SE 90 days)

We now have 35 Twite Recoveries from Western Scotland.

Lesser Redpoll

D145395	N	3		06/11/12	Kings Wood Kent
	C	5	Recaptured	26/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (377 km, NW, 201 days)
D160045	N	3F		28/10/12	Eccles-on-Sea (Norfolk)
	C	5	Recaptured	18/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (296 km, WNW, 202 days)
D191359	N	5		20/02/13	Tangham Farm Boyton (Suffolk)
	C	6F	Recaptured	06/05/13	Heysham Harbour (BCES), Lancashire (362 km, NW, 75 days)
D250167	N	5		13/02/13	Baldwins Hill East Grinstead (Sussex)), Surrey
	C	5	Recaptured	07/05/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire (376 km, NNW, 83 days)
D334426	N	4		31/08/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	30/11/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire (21 km, S, 91 days)
D373221	N	4M		27/04/13	Bourne Wood Lincs, Lincolnshire
	C	6M	Recaptured	05/05/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire (173 km, NW, 8 days)
D380016	N	5		22/03/13	Thetford, Norfolk
	C	5	Recaptured	05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (272 km, NW, 44 days)
D384976	N	5F		28/04/13	Woodnook Wentworth s Yorks, South Yorkshire
	C	5	Recaptured	05/05/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire (74 km, WNW, 7 days)
D750182	N	3F		23/11/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (SPR), Lancashire
	C	3M	Recaptured	26/12/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (34 km, SE, 33 days)
L002868	N	3M		26/09/10	Easter Inch Moss, West Lothian
	C	6M	Recaptured	20/04/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire (247 km, SSE, 2 yrs 206days)
L608278	N	3		15/10/12	Holmewood Derby, Derbyshire
	C	5F	Recaptured	26/04/13	Over Kellet, Lancashire (137 km, NW, 193 days)
L742255	N	3J		30/07/11	Greystoke Forest Cumbria
	C	6F	Recaptured	13/01/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire (109 km, SSE, 1 yr 167days)
Y055943	N	3		20/10/11	Icklesham Sussex, East Sussex
	C	6F	Recaptured	05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (398 km, NNW, 1 yr 197days)
Y184207	N	3		13/10/11	Ramsley Reservoir (Derby), Derbyshire
	C	6M	Recaptured	26/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (94 km, NW, 1 yr 225days)
	C	4M	Recaptured	31/08/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (94 km, NW, 1 yr 322days)

Y335976	N	3M		08/12/12	Cobham Common Surrey
	C	5M	Recaptured	11/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (311 km, NNW, 154 days)
	C	5M	Recaptured	18/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (311 km, NNW, 161 days)
	C	5M	Recaptured	26/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (311 km, NNW, 169 days)
Y381297	N	5		30/01/12	Sandiway Cheshire
	C	6M	Recaptured	10/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (80 km, N, 1 yr 70days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (80 km, N, 1 yr 95days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	11/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (80 km, N, 1 yr 101days)
Y470752	N	5		16/04/12	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	26/12/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (31 km, ESE, 1 yr 254days)
Y478511	N	3		07/10/12	Hatfield Moors Doncaster, South Yorkshire
	C	5	Recaptured	05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (108 km, WNW, 210 days)
Y478539	N	3		07/10/12	Hatfield Moors Doncaster, South Yorkshire
	C	5	Recaptured	11/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (108 km, WNW, 216 days)
Y487098	N	6F		02/04/12	Greystoke Forest Cumbria
	C	6M	Recaptured	04/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (GGT), Lancashire (89 km, SSE, 1 yr 32days)
	C	6M	Recaptured	05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (89 km, SSE, 1 yr 33days)
Y617610	N	3M		30/12/11	Walkden Manchester, Greater Manchester
	C	5M	Recaptured	30/03/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire (26 km, N, 1 yr 90days)
D139408	N	5		05/05/13	Petre Cresent, Rishton, Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	08/10/13	Glaslet Glen Clova Angus (341 km, N, 156 days)
D139461	N	5M		05/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	X	0	Dead	27/05/13	Sanquhar, Dumfries and Galloway (183 km, NNW, 22 days)
D139695	N	5		01/05/13	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	C	3	Recaptured	31/10/13	Stanford Reservoir, Northamptonshire (216 km, SE, 183 days)
D334066	N	5		18/05/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	16/11/13	Sandwich Bay, Kent (394 km, SE, 182 days)
L502599	N	5		09/04/11	Heysham Harbour, Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	27/04/13	Torwood Lodge Dumfries and Galloway (124 km, NNW, 2 yrs 18days)
D334215	N	5M		29/06/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	4M	Recaptured	23/11/13	Whixall7Fenn's Mosses, Wrexham (115 kmS 151 days)
D334426	N	5		16/08/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire
	C	4	Recaptured	30/11/13	Rishston Lancashire (21km, S 106 days)
D750182	N	3		23/11/13	Leighton Moss Lancashire
	C	3M	Recaptured	26/12/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (34km 33days)
Y470752	N	5		16/04/13	Heysham Harbour Lancashire
	C	4F	Recaptured	26/12/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (32km ESE246 days)

We now have 24 Lesser Redpoll found wintering in the south of England and 10 from the breeding areas in Scotland.

Reed Bunting

L870950	N	3F		13/10/11	Runcorn, Cheshire
	S	4F	Sighted	08/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton, Lancashire (66 km, NNE, 1 yr 177days)
	C	5F	Recaptured	27/04/13	New Laithe Farm, Newton (G), Lancashire (66 km, NNE, 1 yr 196days)
D333200	N	3		06/07/13	Leighton Moss, RSPB (B), Lancashire
	C	3F	Recaptured	05/10/13	Wintersett Reservoir, West Yorkshire (108 km, SE, 91 days)
Y763574	N	3J		30/07/12	Leighton Moss, RSPB (LMD), Lancashire
	C	5M	Recaptured	05/01/13	Out Rawcliffe, Lancashire (34 km, SSW, 159 days)